

# Tutorial 4: X33Y33Z33 3D problem.

Ana Paula Fernandes & Gilmar Guimarães

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## Abstract

Tutorial 4 is about the X33Y33Z33 3D-problem.

## Equation

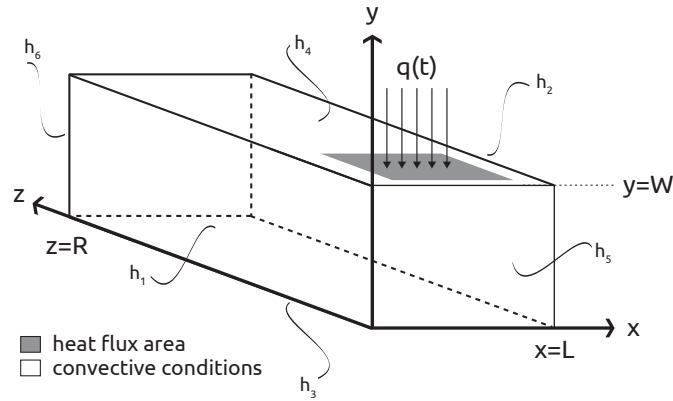


Figure 1: X33Y33Z33 problem

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \quad (1a)$$

with boundary conditions in  $x$ -direction

$$-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = -h_1 (T - T_\infty); \quad (1b)$$

$$-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=L} = h_2 (T - T_\infty) \quad (1c)$$

with boundary conditions in  $y$ -direction

$$-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} = -h_3 (T - T_\infty) \quad (1d)$$

$$-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=W} = -q(t) + h_4(T - T_\infty) \quad (1e)$$

with bondary conditions in z-direction

$$-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = -h_5(T - T_\infty) \quad (1f)$$

$$-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=R} = h_6(T - T_\infty) \quad (1g)$$

initial condition

$$T(x, y, z, 0) = F(x, y, z) - T_\infty \quad (1h)$$

If  $\theta = T - T_\infty$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} \quad (2a)$$

with bondary conditions

$$-k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = -h_1 \theta; -k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=L} = h_2 \theta; \quad (2b)$$

$$-k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} = -h_3 \theta; -k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=W} - h_4 \theta = -q(t); \quad (2c)$$

$$-k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \Big|_{z=0} = -h_5 \theta; -k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \Big|_{z=R} = h_6 \theta \quad (2d)$$

initial temperature

$$\theta(x, y, z, 0) = F(x, y, z) - T_\infty \quad (2e)$$

By Green functions

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(x, y, z, t) = & \int_0^L \int_0^W \int_0^R G(x, y, z, t | x', y', z', 0) \theta(x, y, z, 0) dx' dy' dz' \\ & + \frac{\alpha}{k} \int_0^t \int_{L_1}^{L_2} \int_{R_1}^{R_2} q(\tau) G(x, y, z, t | x', W, z', \tau) dx' dz' d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Where  $G(x, y, z, t | x', y', z', \tau) = G_{X33} G_{Y33} G_{Z33}$ . Green function in x-direction is given by (Cole et al., 2010)

$$\begin{aligned} G_{X33}(x, t | x', \tau) = & \frac{2}{L} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha_m^2 \alpha (t-\tau) / L^2} \left[ \alpha_m \cos \left( \frac{\alpha_m x}{L} \right) + B_1 \sin \left( \frac{\alpha_m x}{L} \right) \right] \\ & \times \frac{\left[ \alpha_m \cos \left( \frac{\alpha_m x'}{L} \right) + B_1 \sin \left( \frac{\alpha_m x'}{L} \right) \right]}{(\alpha_m^2 + B_1^2) \left[ 1 + \frac{B_2}{(\alpha_m^2 + B_2^2)} \right] + B_1} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where  $\tan \alpha_m = \frac{\alpha_m (B_1 + B_2)}{\alpha_m^2 - B_1 B_2}$  e  $B_1 = \frac{h_1 L}{k}$  e  $B_2 = \frac{h_2 L}{k}$ .

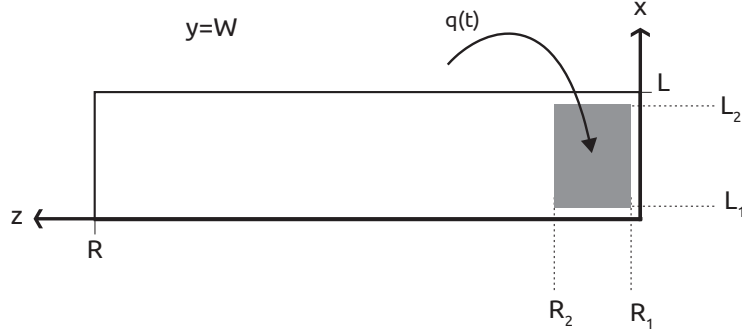


Figure 2: X33Y33Z33 problem - top view ( $y = W$ )

For  $y$ -direction,

$$G_{Y33}(y, t|y', \tau) = \frac{2}{W} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\beta_n^2 \alpha(t-\tau)/W^2} \left[ \beta_n \cos\left(\frac{\beta_n y}{W}\right) + B_3 \sin\left(\frac{\beta_n y}{W}\right) \right] \times \frac{\left[ \beta_n \cos\left(\frac{\beta_n y'}{W}\right) + B_3 \sin\left(\frac{\beta_n y'}{W}\right) \right]}{(\beta_n^2 + B_3^2) \left[ 1 + \frac{B_4}{(\beta_n^2 + B_4^2)} \right] + B_3} \quad (5)$$

onde  $\tan \beta_n = \frac{\beta_n(B_3+B_4)}{\beta_n^2-B_3B_4}$  e  $B_3 = \frac{h_3W}{k}$  e  $B_4 = \frac{h_4W}{k}$ .  
and for  $z$ -direction

$$G_{Z33}(z, t|z', \tau) = \frac{2}{R} \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} e^{-\gamma_p^2 \alpha(t-\tau)/R^2} \left[ \gamma_p \cos\left(\frac{\gamma_p z}{R}\right) + B_5 \sin\left(\frac{\gamma_p z}{R}\right) \right] \times \frac{\left[ \gamma_p \cos\left(\frac{\gamma_p z'}{R}\right) + B_5 \sin\left(\frac{\gamma_p z'}{R}\right) \right]}{(\gamma_p^2 + B_5^2) \left[ 1 + \frac{B_6}{(\gamma_p^2 + B_6^2)} \right] + B_5} \quad (6)$$

onde  $\tan \gamma_p = \frac{\gamma_p(B_5+B_6)}{\gamma_p^2-B_5B_6}$  e  $B_5 = \frac{h_5R}{k}$  e  $B_6 = \frac{h_6R}{k}$ .

The eigenvalues  $\alpha_m$ ,  $\beta_n$  and  $\gamma_p$  are the roots of the transcendental equation and  $m = 1, \dots, M$ ,  $n = 1, \dots, N$  e  $p = 1, \dots, P$  and  $B_i$  is the Biot number,  $i = 1, \dots, 6$ .

Fernandes et al. (2015),

$$\begin{aligned}
G_{X33}G_{Y33}G_{Z33} &= G(x, y, z, t | x', y', z', \tau) \\
&= \frac{8}{LWR} \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{\alpha_m^2}{L^2} + \frac{\beta_n^2}{W^2} + \frac{\gamma_p^2}{R^2}\right)\alpha(t-\tau)} \\
&\quad \times \frac{\left[\alpha_m \cos\left(\frac{\alpha_m x'}{L}\right) + B_1 \sin\left(\frac{\alpha_m x'}{L}\right)\right]}{(\alpha_m^2 + B_1^2) \left[1 + \frac{B_2}{(\alpha_m^2 + B_2^2)}\right] + B_1} \\
&\quad \times \frac{\left[\beta_n \cos\left(\frac{\beta_n y'}{W}\right) + B_3 \sin\left(\frac{\beta_n y'}{W}\right)\right]}{(\beta_n^2 + B_3^2) \left[1 + \frac{B_4}{(\beta_n^2 + B_4^2)}\right] + B_3} \\
&\quad \times \frac{\left[\gamma_p \cos\left(\frac{\gamma_p z'}{R}\right) + B_5 \sin\left(\frac{\gamma_p z'}{R}\right)\right]}{(\gamma_p^2 + B_5^2) \left[1 + \frac{B_6}{(\gamma_p^2 + B_6^2)}\right] + B_5} \\
&\quad \times \left[\alpha_m \cos\left(\frac{\alpha_m x}{L}\right) + B_1 \sin\left(\frac{\alpha_m x}{L}\right)\right] \\
&\quad \times \left[\beta_n \cos\left(\frac{\beta_n y}{W}\right) + B_3 \sin\left(\frac{\beta_n y}{W}\right)\right] \\
&\quad \times \left[\gamma_p \cos\left(\frac{\gamma_p z}{R}\right) + B_5 \sin\left(\frac{\gamma_p z}{R}\right)\right]
\end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$\theta(x, y, z, t) =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 8\theta_0 \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{\alpha_m^2}{L^2} + \frac{\beta_n^2}{W^2} + \frac{\gamma_p^2}{R^2}\right)\alpha t} \\
& \times \frac{\left[\alpha_m \cos\left(\frac{\alpha_m x}{L}\right) + B_1 \sin\left(\frac{\alpha_m x}{L}\right)\right]}{(\alpha_m^2 + B_1^2) \left[1 + \frac{B_2}{(\alpha_m^2 + B_2^2)}\right] + B_1} \times \frac{\left[\beta_n \cos\left(\frac{\beta_n y}{W}\right) + B_3 \sin\left(\frac{\beta_n y}{W}\right)\right]}{(\beta_n^2 + B_3^2) \left[1 + \frac{B_4}{(\beta_n^2 + B_4^2)}\right] + B_3} \\
& \times \frac{\left[\gamma_p \cos\left(\frac{\gamma_p z}{R}\right) + B_5 \sin\left(\frac{\gamma_p z}{R}\right)\right]}{(\gamma_p^2 + B_5^2) \left[1 + \frac{B_6}{(\gamma_p^2 + B_6^2)}\right] + B_5} \times \frac{1}{\alpha_m \beta_n \gamma_p} \\
& \times [\alpha_m \sin \alpha_m - B_1(\cos \alpha_m - 1)] [\beta_n \sin \beta_n - B_3(\cos \beta_n - 1)] [\gamma_p \sin \gamma_p - B_5(\cos \gamma_p - 1)] \\
& + \frac{\alpha}{k} \frac{8}{LWR} \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-\left(\frac{\alpha_m^2}{L^2} + \frac{\beta_n^2}{W^2} + \frac{\gamma_p^2}{R^2}\right)\alpha t} \\
& \times \frac{\left[\alpha_m \cos\left(\frac{\alpha_m x}{L}\right) + B_1 \sin\left(\frac{\alpha_m x}{L}\right)\right]}{(\alpha_m^2 + B_1^2) \left[1 + \frac{B_2}{(\alpha_m^2 + B_2^2)}\right] + B_1} \\
& \times \frac{\left[\beta_n \cos\left(\frac{\beta_n y}{W}\right) + B_3 \sin\left(\frac{\beta_n y}{W}\right)\right]}{(\beta_n^2 + B_3^2) \left[1 + \frac{B_4}{(\beta_n^2 + B_4^2)}\right] + B_3} [\beta_n \cos(\beta_n) + B_3 \sin(\beta_n)] \\
& \times \frac{\left[\gamma_p \cos\left(\frac{\gamma_p z}{R}\right) + B_5 \sin\left(\frac{\gamma_p z}{R}\right)\right]}{(\gamma_p^2 + B_5^2) \left[1 + \frac{B_6}{(\gamma_p^2 + B_6^2)}\right] + B_5} \\
& \times \left\{ L \left[ \sin\left(\frac{\alpha_m L_2}{L}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\alpha_m L_1}{L}\right) \right] - \frac{B_1 L}{\alpha_m} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{\alpha_m L_2}{L}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\alpha_m L_1}{L}\right) \right] \right\} \\
& \times \left\{ R \left[ \sin\left(\frac{\gamma_p R_2}{R}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\gamma_p R_1}{R}\right) \right] - \frac{B_5 R}{\gamma_p} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{\gamma_p R_2}{R}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\gamma_p R_1}{R}\right) \right] \right\} \\
& \times \int_0^t \left[ q(\tau) e^{\left(\frac{\alpha_m^2}{L^2} + \frac{\beta_n^2}{W^2} + \frac{\gamma_p^2}{R^2}\right)\alpha \tau} \right] d\tau
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

## Matlab Code Snippet

```

1 for d=1:length(t)-1
2   somatorioexp1=0;
3   somatorioexp2=0;
4   for k=1:p
5     for j=1:n
6       for i=1:m
7         % exponential term
8         Amnp=((alfam(i)/L)^2+(betan(j)/W)^2+(gamap(k)/R)^2)*alfa;
9         % temperature initial term
10        parcelaexp1 = ...
11        exp(-Amnp*t(d)) ...
12        *(((alfam(i)*cos(alfam(i)*x/L)+B1*sin(alfam(i)*x/L))/(((
13          alfam(i)^2+B1^2)*(1+(B2/(alfam(i)^2+B2^2)))+B1))) ...
14        *(((betan(j)*cos(betan(j)*y/W)+B3*sin(betan(j)*y/W))/(((
15          betan(j)^2+B3^2)*(1+(B4/(betan(j)^2+B4^2)))+B3))) ...
16        *(((gamap(k)*cos(gamap(k)*z/R)+B5*sin(gamap(k)*z/R))/(((
17          gamap(k)^2+B5^2)*(1+(B6/(gamap(k)^2+B6^2)))+B5))) ...
18        *(1/(alfam(i)*betan(j)*gamap(k)))) ...
19        *(alfam(i)*sin(alfam(i))-B1*(cos(alfam(i))-1)) ...
20        *(betan(j)*sin(betan(j))-B3*(cos(betan(j))-1)) ...
21        *(gamap(k)*sin(gamap(k))-B5*(cos(gamap(k))-1));
22        somatorioexp1=somatorioexp1+parcelaexp1;
23        % heat flux term
24        somatorioint=0;
25        for f=1:d
26          arg1 = ( t(d+1) - t(f+1) );
27          arg2 = ( t(d+1) - t(f) );
28          parcelaينت = q(f)*(exp(-Amnp*arg1)-exp(-Amnp*arg2));
29          somatorioint = somatorioint + parcelaينت;
30        end
31        parcelaexp2 = ...
32        (((alfam(i)*cos(alfam(i)*x/L)+B1*sin(alfam(i)*x/L))/((alfam
33          (i)^2+B1^2)*(1+(B2/(alfam(i)^2+B2^2)))+B1))) ...
34        *(((betan(j)*cos(betan(j)*y/W)+B3*sin(betan(j)*y/W))/((betan
35          (j)^2+B3^2)*(1+(B4/(betan(j)^2+B4^2)))+B3))) ...
36        *(((betan(j)*cos(betan(j))+B3*sin(betan(j)))) ...
37        *(((gamap(k)*cos(gamap(k)*z/R)+B5*sin(gamap(k)*z/R))/((gamap
38          (k)^2+B5^2)*(1+(B6/(gamap(k)^2+B6^2)))+B5))) ...
39        *(sin(alfam(i)*L2/L)-sin(alfam(i)*L1/L)-(B1/alfam(i))*(cos(
40          alfam(i)*L2/L)+(B1/alfam(i))*(cos(alfam(i)*L1/L))) ...
41        *(sin(gamap(k)*R2/R)-sin(gamap(k)*R1/R)-(B5/gamap(k))*(cos(
42          gamap(k)*R2/R)+(B5/gamap(k))*(cos(gamap(k)*R1/R))) ...
43        *(1/Amnp) * somatorioint;
44        somatorioexp2 = somatorioexp2 + parcelaexp2;
45      end
46    end
47  end
48  T(d)=...
49  (8*Teta0) ...
50  * somatorioexp1 ...

```

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44 + (alfa/kCOND)*(8/W) ...
45 * somatorioexp2 + Tinf;
46 end

```

## References

- K. Cole, J. Beck, A. Haji-Sheikh, and B. Litkouhi. *Heat Conduction Using Green's Functions, 2nd Edition*. Series in Computational Methods and Physical Processes in Mechanics and Thermal Sciences. CRC Press, 2010. ISBN 9781439895214.
- A. P. Fernandes, M. B. dos Santos, and G. Guimarães. An analytical transfer function method to solve inverse heat conduction problems. *Applied Mathematical Modelling*, 2015. ISSN 0307-904X. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apm.2015.02.012>.