

Heat brance on In:

$$0 = Q_n - H_m(T_n - T_A) - C_m \frac{dT_n}{dt}$$

(z)

Solving (2) for TA:

(2.1)

$$T_A = \frac{C_m}{H_m} \frac{dT_m}{dt} + T_m - \frac{Q_m}{H_m}$$

(2.2)

Differentiating (2.2):

$$\frac{d^{2}A}{dt} = \frac{c_{m}}{H_{m}} \frac{d^{2}I_{m}}{dt} + \frac{dI_{m}}{dt}$$

(2,3)

ZA)

ETP Solution (cont.)

Solving (1,2) for Im gives;

T_M = $\frac{C_A}{H_m} \frac{dT_A}{dt} + \frac{U_A + H_m}{H_m} T_A - \frac{U_A T_O}{H_m} - \frac{Q_A}{H_m}$

(1.3)

Pitterentiating (1.3):

 $\frac{dI_{m}}{dt} = \frac{C_{A}}{H_{m}} \frac{d^{2}I_{A}}{dt} + \frac{U_{A} + H_{m}}{H_{m}} \frac{dI_{A}}{dt}$

(1.4)

Substituting (1.3) and (1.4) into (2.4) gives:

Re-granging 2-11 gives:

0 = cmolton + 4mTm - Qm - 4mTA

(2.4)

0 = [CmCA d² TA + Cm (VA+Hm) d TA | +

(CA dTA + (Un+Hm) TA - UATO - QA.

Qm - HATA

(2,5)

 $\frac{C_{m}C_{A}}{H_{m}}\frac{d^{2}T_{A}}{dt}+\left(\frac{C_{m}(U_{A}+H_{m})}{H_{m}}+C_{A}\right)\frac{dT_{A}}{dt}+U_{A}T_{A}$

= Qn + QA + VATO

(3)

(3) is of the form:

$$\frac{C_{m}C_{A}}{H_{m}}\frac{d^{2}T_{A}}{dt} + \left(\frac{C_{m}U_{A}}{H_{m}} + C_{m} + C_{A}\right)\frac{dT_{A}}{dt} + U_{A}T_{A} =$$

$$Q_n + Q_A + U_A T_0 \tag{3.1}$$

$$\alpha \frac{d^2 T_A}{dt} + b \frac{d T_A}{dt} + C T_A = d \qquad (3.2)$$

where:
$$q = \frac{C_m C_A}{H_m}$$
 $\begin{cases} b = \frac{C_m U_A + C_m + C_A}{H_m} \\ c = U_A \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} b = \frac{C_m (V_A + U_A)}{H_m} \\ d = Q_m + Q_A + U_A \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 3.36 \\ 4m \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 3.36 \\ 4m \end{cases}$

$$\frac{dT_A}{dt} = re^{rX} \qquad \frac{d^2T_A}{dt^2} = r^2 e^{rX}$$

$$ar^2e^{rt}+bre^{rt}+ce^{rt}=1$$
 (3.4)

the homogeneous (d=0) solution to (3,4) is

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0$$

$$f = -b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

$$r_1 = -b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$
 $r_2 = -b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$

$$r_3 = -b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

$$r_4 = -b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

$$r_5 = -b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

$$r_6 = -b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

$$r_7 = -b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

$$r_8 = -b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}$$

from 3.36:

$$b^{2} = \left[C_{m}(1+\frac{U_{A}}{H_{m}}) + C_{A}\right]^{2}$$

$$= C_{n}^{2}(1+\frac{U_{A}}{H_{m}})^{2} + 2C_{m}(1+\frac{U_{A}}{H_{m}})C_{A} + C_{A}^{2}$$

$$= C_{m}^{2} + 2C_{m}^{2} \frac{V_{A}}{H_{m}} + C_{m}^{2} \frac{U_{A}^{2}}{H_{m}^{2}} + 2C_{m}C_{A} + 2C_{m}U_{A}C_{A} + C_{A}^{2}$$

from (3.3a) + (3.3c):

50

$$= C_{M}^{2} \left(1 + \frac{U_{A}}{H_{m}}\right)^{2} + 2C_{m}C_{A}\left(1 - \frac{U_{A}}{H_{m}}\right) + C_{A}^{2}$$

$$=\left(\mathcal{C}_{M}\right) ^{2}$$

(6A)

ETP Solution (cont.)

50,

 $(T_A) = A, e^{r_1} t + A_2 e^{r_2} t$

(3,5)

and

 $\frac{dT_A}{dt} = A, r, e^{r,t} + A_2 r_2 e^{r_2 t}$

(3.6,1)

1 = A, r, 2 er, t + Azr, 2 er, t

(3,6,2)

Substituting into (3.2)

a Airicrit + Azrzerzt +

bA,r,e",t+ bAzrerzt +

cA, er. t + cAzerat+c(TN) = d

(3,7)

A, er, t (ar, 2 + br, + c) + Azert (ar, x br, + c) + c(TA) =d

c(TAp) = d

TAp = d

[3.7.1)

So the general solution is

 $T_{A} = A_{1}e^{r_{1}t} + A_{2}e^{r_{2}t} + d \qquad (3.8)$

 $T_A = A, e^{r_i t} + A_2 e^{r_2 t} + \frac{Q_M + Q_A}{U_A} + T_0$ (3.8.1)

(CANAR)

(7A) ETP Solution (cont)

With Known boundary conditions at t=0 TA of dt

 $\overline{I}_{A_0} = A_1 + A_2 + \frac{d}{c} \tag{4}$

 $0 = A_1 + A_2 + \left(\frac{d}{c} - T_{A_0}\right) \tag{4.1}$

 $\frac{d\overline{I_A}}{dt}o = A_1 r_1 + A_2 r_2 \tag{5}$

 $0 = A_{1}r_{1} + A_{2}r_{2} - dr_{0}$ (5.1)

then A, and Az can be found as:

Subtracting (5) from (4) to elimente Az:

 $\Gamma_{2} T_{A_{0}} = \Gamma_{2} A_{1} + \Gamma_{2} A_{2} + \Gamma_{2} d$ (4,2)

 $\frac{d^{7}A_{0}}{dt} = 1, A, +1_{2}A_{2} \tag{5}$

 $r_{2}^{T_{A_{0}}} - \frac{dT_{A_{0}}}{dt} = (r_{2} - r_{1})A_{1} + r_{2}\frac{d}{dt}$ (6)

 $A_{1} = \frac{r_{2}T_{Ao} - \frac{dT_{Ao}}{dt} - r_{2}d}{r_{3}} \qquad (6.1)$

from (6,1) and (4), Az is

 $A_{2} = \frac{1}{40} - \frac{d}{c} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{60}$ (7)

Charra

(8A)
$$ETP Solution (cont.)$$

$$A_{2} = T_{A_{0}} \left(1 + \frac{r_{2}}{r_{2} - r_{1}}\right) + \frac{d}{c} \left(\frac{r_{2}}{r_{2} - r_{1}} - 1\right)$$

$$- \left(\frac{r_{2}}{r_{2} - r_{1}}\right) \frac{dT_{A_{0}}}{dt} \qquad (7.1)$$

Shown

(9A)

ETP Solution (cont.)

with known boundary conditions TAD, Two @ t=0

Solving 1.2 for In at any time gives:

Substituting (3.8) and (3.6.1) for Ta and staldt, gives:

(1.5.1)

Re-arranging and simplifying:
$$\frac{1}{1} = A_{1} \left(\frac{C_{1}}{H_{1}} + \frac{U_{1}}{H_{1}} \right) e^{r_{1}} + A_{2} \left(\frac{C_{1}}{H_{1}} + \frac{U_{1}}{H_{1}} \right) e^{r_{2}}$$

$$+ \frac{U_A + H_{m}}{H_A U_A} Q_M + \frac{Q_A}{U_A} + T_O \qquad (1.5.2)$$

Let
$$T_{n} = A_{1}A_{3}e^{r_{1}T} + A_{1}A_{4}e^{r_{2}T} + \frac{Q_{n}}{H_{m}} + \frac{Q_{n}}{U_{A}} + \frac{Q_{A}}{U_{A}} + T_{0}$$

where

(1.5.3)

$$A_3 \equiv \frac{C_A}{H_m} r_1 + \frac{V_A + H_m}{H_m}$$

(1.5.3 4)

$$A_{4} \equiv \frac{C_{A}}{H_{m}} \Gamma_{2} + \frac{U_{A} + U_{m}}{H_{m}}$$

(1.5,36)

Note that the solution is discontinuous at any time to when QA or To change. So, at time to, the instant after QA or To change, then 1.3 can be solved for $\frac{dTa}{dt}$:

 $\frac{dI_A}{dt|_{T_s^+}} = \frac{|t_m|}{c_A} T_{m_{t_s}} - \frac{v_A + t_m}{c_A} T_{dt_s} + \frac{v_A}{c_A} T_{ot_s} + \frac{Q_A t_s^+}{c_A} T_{ot_s}$