

RESULTATER

II*CT

Numeriske Simuleringer og Eksperimenter med

STEKING AV BACON I MIKROBØLGEOVN

II*CT

EtT - Matematikk Innen Anvendelser

gruppe 5 - FUPARK - $\forall \nexists * \dagger \Re \forall$ - II*CT

II*CT

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Sammendrag

Text in abstract

Forord

Text in foreword

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Kapittel 1

Innledning

1.1 Innledning

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Kapittel 2

Theory

2.1 The physical system

The physical system to be modeled is a thin, rectangular strip of bacon which is subjected to approx. 750 watts of microwave radiation at the frequency of 2.4 GHz. To be modeled is the heat in the strip, phase transitions and transport.

2.2 Our approach

Initially, our approach to modelling was to use a staggered approach: first solve the heat equation for the three media meat, solid fat, and liquid fat, thus giving the temperature at step n . Then at step $n+1$, the temperature is regarded as known, and we solve the transport equation for liquid fat out of the bacon. Then we know the distribution of liquid fat at step $n+2$, where we solve the heat equations again, and we repeat ad nauseam.

2.3 Differential equations

The differential equations governing the heat are all variations of the heat equation, with various source terms, ?? 2.1:

$$(\rho c_p)_m \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} - \alpha_m \nabla^2 T = J^{MW} \quad \text{m}, \quad (2.1)$$

$$\eta_s (\rho c_p)_s \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} - \eta_s \alpha_s \nabla^2 T = J^{MW} - J^{Melt} \quad \text{s}, \quad (2.2)$$

$$\eta_l (\rho c_p)_l \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} - \eta_s \alpha_l \nabla^2 T - \eta_l (\rho c_p)_l (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) T = J^{MW} \quad \text{l}. \quad (2.3)$$

Here the subscript m denotes meat, s denotes solid fat, and l denotes liquid fat. J^{MW} is the source term representing the microwave oven. In the initial

latent heat in the solid-liquid phase transition. This can be written as

$$\frac{L\rho}{T_2 - T_1} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}, \quad T \in (T_1, T_2),$$

where the fat is melting between the temperatures T_1 and T_2 . For fat these are typically around 30-50°C. For $T \notin (T_1, T_2)$ this term is zero, and it is readily seen that this is equivalent to a modification of the constant $c_{p,l}$ in ?? 2.1 when $T \in (T_1, T_2)$, thus it is not a serious complication.

In the last of the heat equations, there also appears what is called a convective derivative, on the form $(\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla)T$. This is a somewhat more complicated term, and is essentially a modification due to transport of liquid fat implying an implicit transport of heat.

Kapittel 3

Numerikk

3.1 Von Neumann-analyse av Crank-Nicolson-skjemaet

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (3.1)$$

Ved å anvende Crank-Nicolson oppnås følgende iterasjonsskjema

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n (1 - 2D) + D (u_{i+1}^{n+1} - 2u_i^{n+1} + u_{i-1}^{n+1}) + D (u_{i+1}^n + u_{i-1}^n) \quad (3.2)$$

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} \quad (3.3)$$

Innfører tilnærmelsen $u_j^n \approx E_j^n$ hvor $E_j^n = G^n e^{i\beta x_j}$, her er n en potens.
Innsatt i ?? 3.1:

$$G^{n+1} e^{i\beta x_j} = G^n e^{i\beta x_j} (1 - 2D) + G^{n+1} D (e^{i\beta x_{j+1}} - 2e^{i\beta x_j} + e^{i\beta x_{j-1}}) + G^n D (e^{i\beta x_{j+1}} + e^{i\beta x_{j-1}})$$

Hvis vi deler (3) på $G^n e^{i\beta x_j}$ og benytter at $x_{j+1} \approx x_j + h$ får vi

$$\begin{aligned} G [1 - D (2 \cos \beta h - 2)] &= 1 - 2D (1 - \cos \beta h) \\ \cos \beta h &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \sin^2 \frac{\beta h}{2} \right) \\ G \left(1 + 4D \sin^2 \frac{\beta h}{2} \right) &= 1 - 4D \sin^2 \frac{\beta h}{2} \\ G &= \frac{1 - 4D \sin^2 \frac{\beta h}{2}}{1 + 4D \sin^2 \frac{\beta h}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

3.1. VON NEUMANN-ANALYSE AV CRANK-NICOLSON-SKJEMAET

Vi vet at den maksimale verdi av $\sin^2 x$ er 1, og at iterasjonsskjemaet er stabilt dersom $|G| \leq 1$, innsatt:

$$|G| = \left| \frac{1 - 4D}{1 + 4D} \right| \quad (3.4)$$

Verdt å observere at så lenge $D > 0 \Rightarrow |G| \leq 1$, slik at Crank-Nicolson-skjemaet er *ubetinget stabilt*

3.1.1 Truncation error

The Crank-Nicholson method is based on the trapezoidal rule. From the trapezoidal rule the truncation error is represented by

$$\int_0^k f(t)dt = \frac{1}{2}k(f(0) + f(k)) - \frac{1}{12}k^3 f''(\frac{k}{2}) + \dots$$

Using the formula

$$u(x_m, t_{n+1}) - u(x_m, t_n) = \int_{t_n}^{t_{n+1}} u_t(x_m, t)dt$$

and approximating the integral by the trapezoidal rule, and abbreviate the notation $u_m^{n+1/2} = u(x_m, t_n + \frac{1}{2}k)$, one obtain

$$\begin{aligned} u_m^{n+1} &= u_m^n + \frac{1}{2}k(\partial_t u_m^n + \partial_t u_m^{n+1}) - \frac{1}{2}k^3 \partial_t^3 u_m^{n+1/2} \\ &\stackrel{\text{heat eq.}}{=} u_m^n + \frac{1}{2}k(\partial_x^2 u_m^n + \partial_y^2 u_m^n + \partial_z^2 u_m^n + \partial_x^2 u_m^{n+1} + \partial_y^2 u_m^{n+1} + \partial_z^2 u_m^{n+1}) - \frac{1}{2}k^3 \partial_t^3 u_m^{n+1/2} \end{aligned}$$

Discretizing the double derivative with central differences, and denoting the step sizes in x, y, z direction by h, f, g respectively, gives

$$\begin{aligned} u_m^{n+1} &= u_m^n + \frac{1}{2}k\left(\frac{1}{h^2}\delta_x^2 u_m^n + \frac{1}{f^2}\delta_y^2 u_m^n + \frac{1}{g^2}\delta_z^2 u_m^n + \frac{1}{h^2}\delta_x^2 u_m^{n+1} + \frac{1}{f^2}\delta_y^2 u_m^{n+1} + \frac{1}{g^2}\delta_z^2 u_m^{n+1}\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}k\left(\frac{1}{12}h^2\partial_x^4 u_m^n + \frac{1}{12}g^2\partial_y^4 u_m^n + \frac{1}{12}f^2\partial_z^4 u_m^n + \frac{1}{12}h^2\partial_x^4 u_m^{n+1} + \frac{1}{12}g^2\partial_y^4 u_m^{n+1} + \frac{1}{12}f^2\partial_z^4 u_m^{n+1}\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}k^3 \partial_t^3 u_m^{n+1/2} \\ &= u_m^n + \frac{r}{2}(\delta_x^2 u_m^n + \delta_x^2 u_m^{n+1}) + \frac{p}{2}(\delta_y^2 u_m^n + \delta_y^2 u_m^{n+1}) + \frac{q}{2}(\delta_z^2 u_m^n + \delta_z^2 u_m^{n+1}) + \tau_m^n \end{aligned}$$

where $r = k/h^2$, $p = k/f^2$, $q = k/g^2$, and τ_m^n is the truncation error times k . The expression for τ_m^n is

$$\tau_m^n = -\frac{1}{12}k^3 \partial_t^2 u_m^{n+1/2} - \frac{1}{12}kh^2 \partial_x^4 u_m^{n+1/2} - \frac{1}{12}kg^2 \partial_y^4 u_m^{n+1/2} - \frac{1}{12}kf^2 \partial_z^4 u_m^{n+1/2}$$

3.1. VON NEUMANN-ANALYSE AV CRANK-NICOLSON-SKJEMAET

where we have used $\frac{1}{2}(\partial_x^4 u_m^n + \partial_x^4 u_m^{n+1}) = \partial_x^4 u_m^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + O(k^2)$. Hence, the truncation error is

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\tau_m^n}{k} &= -\frac{1}{12}k^2 \partial_t^2 u_m^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{12}h^2 \partial_x^4 u_m^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{12}g^2 \partial_y^4 u_m^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{12}f^2 \partial_z^4 u_m^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= O(k^2 + h^2 + g^2 + f^2)\end{aligned}$$

3.1. VON NEUMANN-ANALYSE AV CRANK-NICOLSON-SKJEMAET

Kapittel 4

Eksperimenter

4.1 Eksperimenter

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Kapittel 5

Numerikkresultater

5.1 Numerikkresultater

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Kapittel 6

Konklusjon

6.1 Konklusjon

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