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Problem 17

I, Tameez Latib, declare that this work is my own. I did this work honestly and can fully stand behind everything that I have written.

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Let's consider a model of Temperature to show that wind 'chills' objects, when the ambient temperature is cold. Suppose that the ambient air temperature is T_C and consider a person/object with temperature T_H .

This gives the initial conditions (person starts at $x = 0$)

$$T(0) = T_H$$

$$T(\text{inf}) = T_C$$

Let v be the velocity of the wind. Since it comes from $x = \text{inf}$ and moves to $x = 0$ then $v < 0$

Also, let D be the thermal diffusivity. and σ be the thermal conductivity of air.

By the heat equation

$$T_t - D \Delta T = 0$$

But note that in one dimension,

$$\Delta T = T_{xx}$$

And

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} = T_x v$$

So then the equation becomes

$$vT_x - DT_{xx} = 0$$

Letting $T_x = q$

$$vq - Dq_x = 0$$

$$q = ae^{vx/D}$$

$$T_x = q$$

$$T = be^{vx/D} + c$$

With the initial conditions,

$$T(\text{inf}) = c = T_C \text{ (as } v \text{ is negative)}$$

$$T(0) = b + c = b + T_C = T_H, \quad b = T_H - T_C$$

Then

$$T = (T_H - T_C)e^{vx/D} + T_C$$

Since v is negative, as the speed $|v|$ goes up, v decreases. Therefore, $e^{vx/D}$ decreases (leaving x , D constant). And since $T_H - T_C > 0$ (Object temperature is greater than ambient temperature), we have that T decreases.

Therefore, given the same x value, increasing the speed means decreasing the temperature at that value. Hence the larger the wind speed, the colder it feels. This makes sense, as on a cold day, it 'feels' a lot colder when it is very windy than when it is not. Because the icy winds transfer heat.