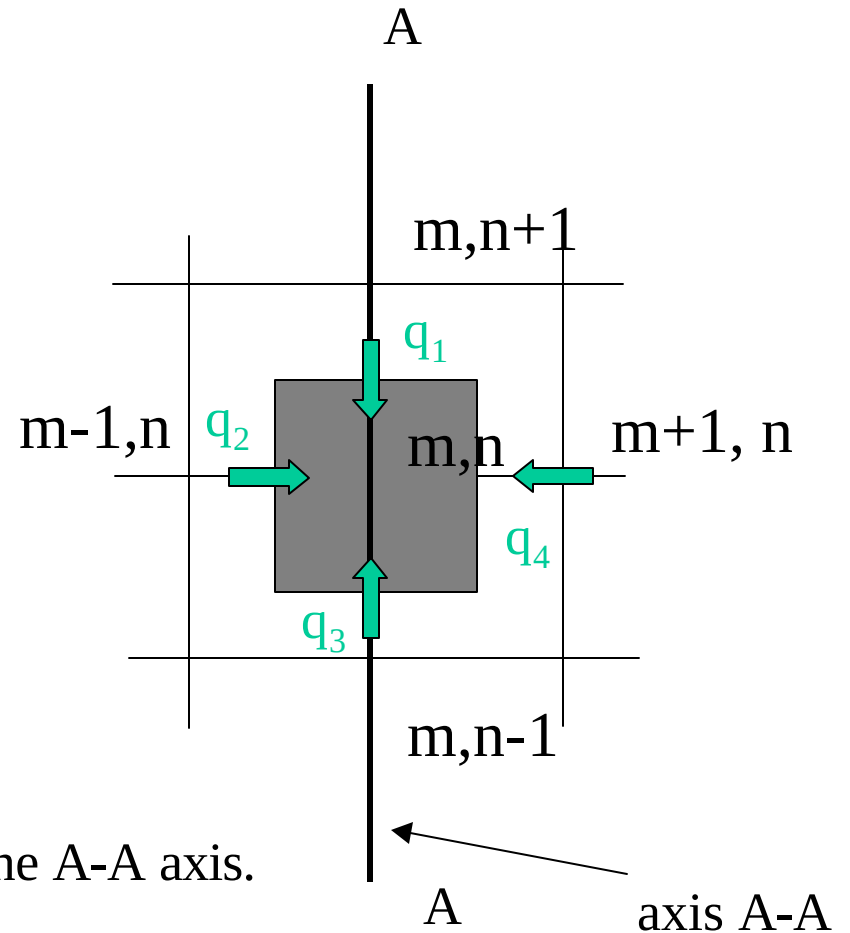


Numerical Method (Special Cases)

For all the special cases discussed in the following, the derivation will be based on the standard nodal point configuration as shown to the right.



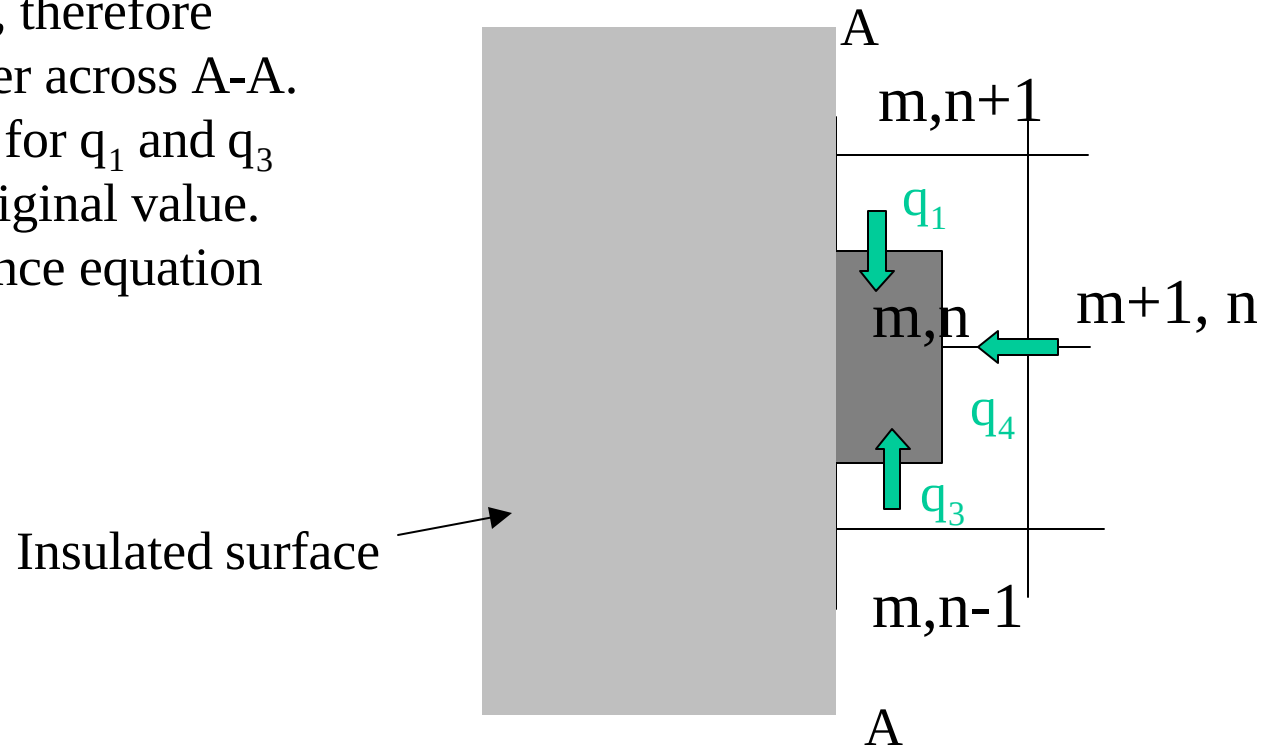
o Symmetric case: symmetrical relative to the A-A axis.
In this case, $T_{m-1,n} = T_{m+1,n}$
Therefore the standard nodal equation can be written as

$$T_{m+1,n} + T_{m-1,n} + T_{m,n+1} + T_{m,n-1} - 4T_{m,n}$$

$$= 2T_{m+1,n} + T_{m,n+1} + T_{m,n-1} - 4T_{m,n} = 0$$

Special cases (cont.)

- Insulated surface case: If the axis A-A is an insulated wall, therefore there is no heat transfer across A-A. Also, the surface area for q_1 and q_3 is only half of their original value. Write the energy balance equation ($q_2=0$):



$$q_1 + q_3 + q_4 = 0$$

$$k \left(\frac{\Delta x}{2} \right) \frac{T_{m,n+1} - T_{m,n}}{\Delta y} + k \left(\frac{\Delta x}{2} \right) \frac{T_{m,n-1} - T_{m,n}}{\Delta y} + k \Delta y \frac{T_{m+1,n} - T_{m,n}}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$2T_{m+1,n} + T_{m,n+1} + T_{m,n-1} - 4T_{m,n} = 0$$

This equation is identical to the symmetrical case discussed previously.

Special cases (cont.)

o With internal generation $G=gV$ where g is the power generated per unit volume (W/m^3). Based on the energy balance concept:

$$q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4 + G$$

$$q_1 + q_2 + q_3 + q_4 + g(\Delta x)(\Delta y)(1) = 0$$

Use 1 to represent the dimension along the z-direction.

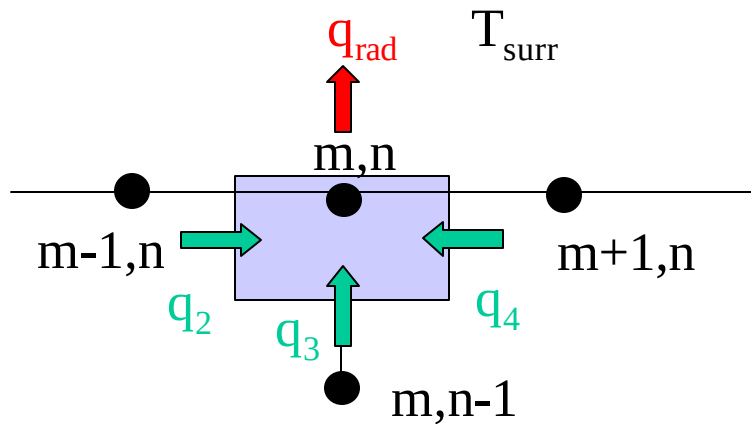
$$k(T_{m+1,n} + T_{m-1,n} + T_{m,n+1} + T_{m,n-1} - 4T_{m,n}) + g(\Delta x)^2 = 0$$

$$T_{m+1,n} + T_{m-1,n} + T_{m,n+1} + T_{m,n-1} - 4T_{m,n} + \frac{g(\Delta x)^2}{k} = 0$$

Special cases (cont.)

o Radiation heat exchange with respect to the surrounding (assume no convection, no generation to simplify the derivation).

Given surface emissivity ε , surrounding temperature T_{surr} .



From energy balance concept:

$$q_2 + q_3 + q_4 = q_{\text{rad}}$$

$$\rightarrow + \uparrow + \leftarrow = \uparrow$$

$$k \left(\frac{\Delta y}{2} \right) \frac{T_{m-1,n} - T_{m,n}}{\Delta x} + k (\Delta x) \frac{T_{m,n-1} - T_{m,n}}{\Delta y} + k \left(\frac{\Delta y}{2} \right) \frac{T_{m+1,n} - T_{m,n}}{\Delta x} = \varepsilon s (\Delta x) (T_{m,n}^4 - T_{\text{surr}}^4)$$

$$k (T_{m-1,n} + T_{m+1,n} + 2T_{m,n-1} - 4T_{m,n}) = 2\varepsilon s (\Delta x) (T_{m,n}^4 - T_{\text{surr}}^4)$$

$$T_{m-1,n} + T_{m+1,n} + 2T_{m,n-1} - 4T_{m,n} + \boxed{\frac{2\varepsilon s (\Delta x)}{k} T_{m,n}^4} = -2 \frac{\varepsilon s (\Delta x)}{k} T_{\text{surr}}^4$$

Non-linear term, can solve using the iteration method