

Аналитический метод расчета нестационарного температурного поля при переменном коэффициенте теплопроводности

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Analytical method for calculating a non-stationary temperature field with a variable thermal conductivity coefficient

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The article presents an analytical solution of the problem dedicated to the determination of a non-stationary temperature field in a substantially inhomogeneous structure. In practice, such interconnected systems, as a rule, are multi-layered. The use of rigorous mathematical methods for their integration in most cases turns out to be very difficult. This is due, firstly, to the fact that the final calculated dependencies turn out to be too cumbersome, and secondly, the serious problems that arise with finding eigenvalues based on multiline transcendental characteristic equations. Therefore, the authors proposed a mathematical method based on the replacement of a real system with a conditional body, the coefficient of thermal conductivity of the material of which changes exponentially in its thickness. Thanks to this approach, it is possible to obtain a rigorous analytical solution based on the well-known tabulated Bessel functions. Finite dependencies are quite acceptable for engineering and technical computing operations. One of the most important features of the recommended method is that, based on it, it is possible to significantly reduce the number of layers during the transition to an equivalent replacement body.

Keywords: multilayer structure; temperature field; thermo-physical properties; thermal conductivity; analytical solution; eigenfunction; eigenvalue; Bessel function.

$$\vartheta(X, Fo) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n K_n(X) \exp(-\mu_n^2 Fo), \quad (7)$$

$$K_n(X) = \frac{K_n(X)}{\mu_n}, \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{d}{dX} [(X)y'] + \mu^2 y = 0, \quad (9)$$

$$y' = 0 \quad X = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$y' = -Bi \cdot y \quad X = 1. \quad (11)$$

$$y'' - y' + \mu^2 e^X y = 0. \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vartheta}{\partial Fo} = \frac{\partial}{\partial X} \left[(X) \frac{\partial \vartheta}{\partial X} \right], \quad (1)$$

$$0 \leq Fo < \infty; \quad 0 \leq X \leq 1, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vartheta}{\partial X} = 0 \quad X = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \vartheta}{\partial X} = -Bi \vartheta \quad X = 1, \quad (4)$$

$$\vartheta(X, 0) = 1 \quad Fo = 0. \quad (5)$$

[5]. (1)

$$\lambda(X) = 1, \quad (1) - (5)$$

$$\lambda(X) \quad (1) - (5)$$

$$\lambda(X) = \exp(aX), \quad a > 0 \quad a < 0. \quad a = 0$$

[5; 11].

$$a = -1, \dots$$

$$\lambda_{\max} = \lambda(0) \quad \lambda_{\min} = \lambda(1).$$

$$\lambda(X) = e^{-X}. \quad (6)$$

$$(6) \quad (1) - (5)$$

$$Z = e^{\frac{X}{2}}. \quad (12)$$

$$y'' - \frac{1}{Z} y' + 4\mu^2 y = 0. \quad (13)$$

$$y = Z \cdot U, \quad (14)$$

$$U'' + \frac{U'}{Z} + \left(4\mu^2 - \frac{1}{Z^2} \right) U = 0. \quad (15)$$

$$U = C_1 J_1(2\mu Z) + C_2 Y_1(2\mu Z), \quad (16)$$

$$J_1(2\mu Z) \quad Y_1(2\mu Z)$$

$$(11) \quad (12) \quad (14) \quad [6-8; 12].$$

$$y = e^{\frac{X}{2}} \left[C_1 J_1 \left(2\mu e^{\frac{X}{2}} \right) + C_2 Y_1 \left(2\mu e^{\frac{X}{2}} \right) \right], \quad (17)$$

$$C_1 \quad C_2$$

C₁

$$C_2 \quad (9) \quad \frac{J_0(\beta)}{Y_0(\beta)} = \frac{J_1(K\beta)}{Y_1(K\beta)}. \quad (22)$$

$$\vartheta(0,0)=1. \quad \text{Bi} = 0, \dots \quad (21)$$

$$1 = \frac{Y_0(2\mu)}{J_1(2\mu)Y_0(2\mu) - J_0(2\mu)Y_1(2\mu)}, \quad (18) \quad \frac{J_0(\beta)}{Y_0(\beta)} = \frac{J_0(K\beta)}{Y_0(K\beta)}. \quad (23)$$

$$2 = -\frac{J_0(2\mu)}{J_1(2\mu)Y_0(2\mu) - J_0(2\mu)Y_1(2\mu)}, \quad (19) \quad [7],$$

$$1- \quad 2- \quad (8) - (9) \quad \beta_n^2 - \frac{(n-0.5)\pi}{0.6487} \beta_n + 0.54332 = 0, \quad (24)$$

$$y = e^{\frac{x}{2}} \left[\frac{Y_0(2\mu)J_1\left(2\mu e^{\frac{x}{2}}\right) - J_0(2\mu)Y_1\left(2\mu e^{\frac{x}{2}}\right)}{J_1(2\mu)Y_0(2\mu) - J_0(2\mu)Y_1(2\mu)} \right]. \quad (20) \quad \beta_n^2 - \frac{(n-1)\pi}{0.6487} \beta_n + 0.07584 = 0, \quad (25)$$

(X = 1) (10),

$\mu_n :$

$$\frac{Y_0(\beta)J_1(K\beta) - J_0(\beta)Y_1(K\beta)}{Y_0(\beta)J_0(K\beta) - J_0(\beta)Y_0(K\beta)} = -\frac{K\beta}{2\text{Bi}}, \quad (21)$$

$$\beta = 2\mu; \quad K = e^{0.5} = 1.6487.$$

$$\text{Bi} \rightarrow \infty, \dots \quad (4) \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{Y_0(\beta)J_1(K\beta) - J_0(\beta)Y_1(K\beta)}{Y_0(\beta)J_0(K\beta) - J_0(\beta)Y_0(K\beta)} = -\frac{K\beta}{2\text{Bi}}$$

$$K = 1.6487$$

Bi	β_1	β_2	β_3	β_4	β_5	β_6
0	0	4.8277	9.6778	14.5231	19.3671	24.2107
0.5	0.8053	5.0128	9.7732	14.5878	19.4153	24.2492
1.0	1.0750	5.1792	9.8659	14.6503	19.4630	24.2875
5.0	1.7332	6.0109	10.4765	15.1076	19.8230	24.5825
10.0	1.9255	6.4452	10.9455	15.5342	20.1951	24.9059
25.0	2.0709	6.8472	11.5064	16.1677	20.8454	25.5426
50.0	2.1257	7.0110	11.7671	16.5093	21.2499	25.9930
100.0	2.1543	7.0984	11.9110	16.7068	21.4975	26.2864
500.0	2.1779	7.1706	12.0313	16.8746	21.7123	26.5473
1000.0	2.1790	7.1738	12.0367	16.8822	21.7219	26.5591
∞	2.1839	7.1890	12.0619	16.9176	21.7675	26.6184

$$A_n \quad (7)$$

$$(Fo = 0), \dots \quad (20).$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n K_n(X) = 1. \quad (26)$$

[9; 10].

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