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Exer 282 (5)

1) Defining of a mathematical modelling

This is a mathematical representation of a system in order to study its behaviour

2) methods of obtaining model.

a) Differential equation

b) Use of balance law

c) From Newton law of cooling

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = h_c(T - T_m)$$

$$\frac{dT}{T - T_m} = h_c(T - T_m) dt$$

$$\frac{dT}{T - T_m} = h_c dt$$

$$T - T_m$$

Integrating both side

$$\ln(T - T_m) = h_c t + C$$

$$T - T_m = e^{h_c t + C}$$

$$T - T_m = e^{h_c t} \cdot e^C$$

$$\text{Let } e^C = C$$

$$T - T_m = e^{h_c t} \cdot C$$

$$T - T_m = C e^{h_c t}$$

$$T = C e^{h_c t} + T_m$$

$$\text{at } t = 0, T = 10^\circ\text{C} \quad T_m = 25^\circ$$

$$10 = C e^{h_c \cdot 0} + 25$$

$$10 = C + 25$$

$$C = 10 - 25$$

$$C = -15$$

$$T = -15 e^{h_c t} + 25$$

$$\text{at } t = 5, T = 20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$20 = -15e^{k(5)} + 25$$

$$20 - 25 = -15e^{k(5)}$$

$$\frac{-5}{-15} = \frac{-15e^{k(5)}}{15}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = e^{5k}$$

$$5k = \ln(0.3333)$$

$$\frac{5k}{5} = \frac{\ln(0.3333)}{5}$$

$$k = -0.22$$

$$\therefore T_{60} = 25 - 15e^{-0.22t}$$

a) Using Microsoft Excel

- type in 't' for column 1

- type in 'T' for column 2

in the column 1, type '0' under t

on the home, select Fill order editing

Select series, change columns, uncheck "Stop lines of radar

stop ~~radar~~ of 60 in center

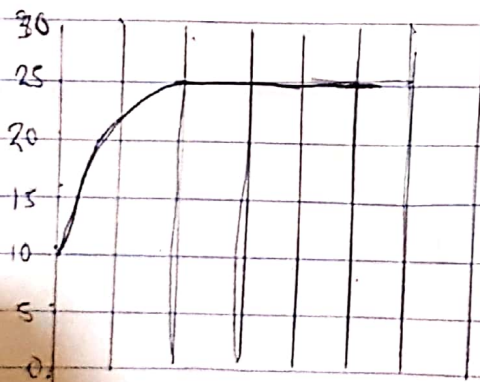
then in column 2, under T, type  $= 25 - 15 \exp(-0.22 * t/2)$  then

enter

Double click the dot at the bottom right

Highlight columns 1 and 2

Go to insert and pick a graph type



Using Matlab

Command Window

clear

clc

close all

t = (0 : 1 : 60)

T = 25 - 15 \* exp(-0.22 \* t)

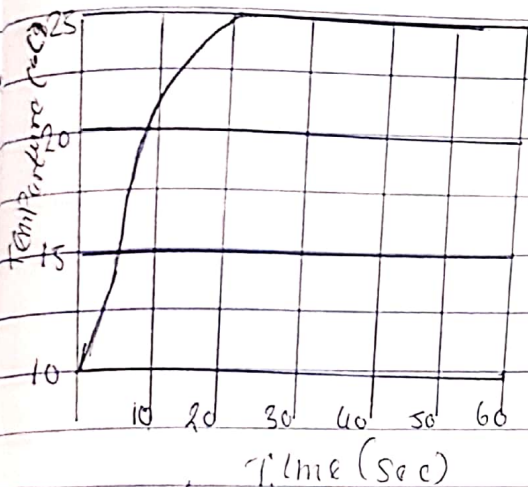
plot (t, T

grid on

grid minor

label (Time (sec)

Graph Y label ( : Temperature (°C) )



Using the dynamic response, the steady state temperature is 25°C at 20 minutes

Using the developed model equation to temperature at the thermocouple  $t \rightarrow \infty = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .