

To find the temperature within the condition gradient, we use the discretized forward Euler method.

$$U_{i,j+1} = rU_{i-1,j} + (1-2r)U_{i,j} + rU_{i+1,j}$$

where

$$r = \frac{C \Delta t}{\rho x^2} = \frac{1 \times 0.02}{(0.2)^2} = 0.5$$

Evaluating  $U$  at  $t = 0.02$  s,  $j = 0$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$

$$U_{0,1} = 0 \text{ (BC)}$$

$$U_{5,1} = 1 \text{ K}$$

at  $i = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} U_{1,1} &= rU_{0,0} + (1-2r)U_{1,0} + rU_{2,0} \\ &= 0.5(0) + (1-2(0.5))0.0016 + 0.5(0.0032) \\ &= 0 + 0 + 0.128 \\ &= 0.0128 \end{aligned}$$

at  $i = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} U_{3,1} &= rU_{2,0} + (1-2r)U_{3,0} + rU_{4,0} \\ &= 0.5(0.0256) + (1-2(0.5))(0.1296) + \\ &= 0.5(0.0256) + 0 \\ &= 0.1296 \end{aligned}$$

at  $i = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} U_{2,1} &= rU_{1,0} + (1-2r)U_{2,0} + rU_{3,0} \\ &= 0.5(0.0016) + (0)(0.0156) + 0.5(0.06) \\ &= 0.0656 \end{aligned}$$

at  $i = 4$

$$\begin{aligned} U_{4,1} &= rU_{3,0} + (1-2r)U_{4,0} + rU_{5,0} \\ &= 0.5(0.1296) + (1-2(0.5))(0.4096) + \\ &= 0.5(0.1296) + 0 \\ &= 0.5648 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore U_{1,1}, U_{2,1}, U_{3,1}, U_{4,1} = 0.0128, 0.0656, 0.1296, 0.5648$$

Evaluating  $U$  at  $t = 0.04$  s,  $j = 1$

at  $i = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} U_{1,2} &= rU_{0,1} + (1-2r)U_{1,1} + rU_{2,1} \\ &= 0.5(0) + (0)(0.0128) + \\ &= 0.5(0.0656) \\ &= 0.0328 \end{aligned}$$

at  $i = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} U_{2,2} &= rU_{1,1} + (1-2r)U_{2,1} + rU_{3,1} \\ &= 0.5(0.0128) + (0)(0.0656) + \\ &= 0.5(0.1296) \\ &= 0.1152 \end{aligned}$$

at  $i=3$

$$U_{3,2} = rU_{2,1} + (1-2r)U_{3,1} + rU_{4,1}$$

$$= 0.5(0.0656) + 0(0.2176) + 0.5(0.5648)$$

$$= 0.3152$$

at  $i=4$

$$U_{4,2} = rU_{3,1} + (1-2r)U_{4,1} + rU_{5,1}$$

$$= 0.5(0.2176) + 0(0.5648) + 0.5(1)$$

$$= 0.6088$$

N/B  $U_{0,2} = 0$  &  $U_{5,2} = 1$  (due to boundary condition)

Evaluating  $U$  at  $t=0.06$  i.e.  $j=2$

at  $i=1$

$$U_{1,3} = rU_{0,2} + (1-2r)U_{1,2} + rU_{2,2}$$

$$= 0.5(0) + 0(0.0328) + 0.5(0.1152)$$

$$= 0.0576$$

at  $i=3$

$$U_{3,3} = rU_{2,2} + (1-2r)U_{3,2} + rU_{4,2}$$

$$= 0.5(0.1152) + 0(0.3152) + 0.5(0.6088)$$

$$= 0.3620$$

at  $i=2$

$$U_{2,3} = rU_{1,2} + (1-2r)U_{2,2} + rU_{3,2}$$

$$= 0.5(0.0328) + 0(0.1152) + 0.5(0.3152)$$

$$= 0.1740$$

at  $i=4$

$$U_{4,3} = rU_{3,2} + (1-2r)U_{4,2} + rU_{5,2}$$

$$= 0.5(0.3152) + 0(0.6088) + 0.5(1)$$

$$= 0.6576$$

N/B  $U_{0,3} = 0$  &  $U_{5,3} = 1$

Evaluating  $U$  at  $t=0.08$  i.e.  $j=3$

Noted before  $U_{0,4} = 0$  &  $U_{5,4} = 1$

at  $i=1$

$$U_{1,4} = rU_{0,3} + (1-2r)U_{1,3} + rU_{2,3}$$

$$= 0.5(0) + 0(0.0576) + 0.5(0.1740)$$

$$= 0.0870$$

at  $i=2$

$$U_{2,4} = rU_{1,3} + (1-2r)U_{2,3} + rU_{3,3}$$

$$= 0.5(0.0576) + 0(0.1740) + 0.5(0.3620)$$

$$= 0.2098$$

at  $i=3$   $n=i-1$

$$U_{3,4} = rU_{2,3} + (1-2r)U_{3,3} + rU_{4,3}$$

$$= 0.5(0.194) + 0(0.362) + 0.5(0.6576)$$

$$= 0.4158$$

at  $i=4$   $n=i-1$

$$U_{4,4} = rU_{3,3} + (1-2r)U_{4,3} + rU_{5,3}$$

$$= 0.5(0.362) + 0(0.6576) + 0.5(1)$$

$$= 0.681$$

Evaluating  $U$  at  $t=1, i=4$

at  $i=1$

$$U_{1,5} = rU_{0,4} + (1-2r)U_{1,4} + rU_{2,4}$$

$$= 0.5(0) + 0(0.087) + 0.5(0.2098)$$

$$= 0.1049$$

at  $i=3$   $n=i-1$

$$U_{3,5} = rU_{2,4} + (1-2r)U_{3,4} + rU_{4,4}$$

$$= 0.5(0.4158) + 0(0.681) + 0.5(1)$$

$$= 0.4454$$

at  $i=2$   $n=i-1$

$$U_{2,5} = rU_{1,4} + (1-2r)U_{2,4} + rU_{3,4}$$

$$= 0.5(0.087) + 0(0.2098) + 0.5(0.4158)$$

$$= 0.0435 + 0 + 0.2079$$

$$= 0.2514$$

at  $i=4$

$$U_{4,5} = rU_{3,4} + (1-2r)U_{4,4} + rU_{5,4}$$

$$= 0.5(0.4158) + 0(0.681) + 0.5(1)$$

$$= 0.7079$$

N/B:  $U_{0,5} = 0$  &  $U_{5,5} = 1$

$t \backslash x$	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1
0	0	0.0016	0.0256	0.1296	0.4104	1
0.02	0	0.0128	0.0656	0.2176	0.5648	1
0.04	0	0.0328	0.1152	0.3152	0.6088	1
0.06	0	0.0576	0.194	0.362	0.6576	1
0.08	0	0.087	0.2098	0.4158	0.681	1
0.1	0	0.1049	0.2514	0.4454	0.7079	1

TABULAR FORM.

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CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Maths Assignment

Using explicit forward difference method

$$U_t = C U_{xx} \text{ for } 0 \leq x \leq L, 0 \leq t \leq 0.1 \text{ day}$$

$$\Delta x = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore U_t = C U_{xx}$$

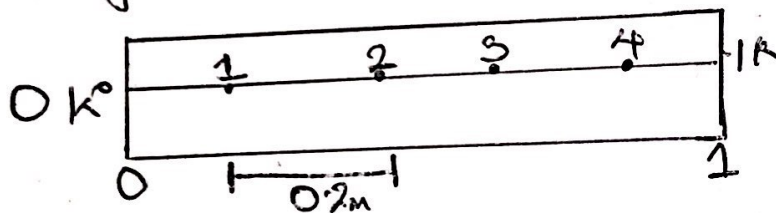
Initial Condition

$$U(x, 0) = x^4 \quad k = f(x)$$

Boundary Condition

$$U(0, t) = 0 \text{ K} \rightarrow U(1, t) = 1 \text{ K}$$

Graphically



Since it is at Boundary Condition, we use the function of  $x$

At  $t=0$

$$U_{a,0} = 0^0$$

When  $x = 0.2 \text{ m}$

$$U_{1,0} = (0.2)^4 \\ = 0.0016$$

When  $x = 0.4 \text{ m}$

$$U_{2,0} = (0.4)^4 \\ = 0.0256$$

When  $x = 0.6 \text{ m}$

$$U_{3,0} = (0.6)^4 \\ = 0.1296$$

When  $x = 0.8 \text{ m}$

$$U_{4,0} = (0.8)^4 \\ = 0.4096$$

When  $x = 1$

$$U_{5,0} = (1)^4 \\ = 1$$

	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1
0	0	0.0016	0.0256	0.1296	0.4096	1
0.02	0	0.0128	0.0656	0.2176	0.5648	1
0.04	0	0.0528	0.1152	0.3152	0.6088	1
0.06	0	0.0576	0.174	0.362	0.6576	1
0.08	0	0.087	0.2098	0.4158	0.681	1
0.1	0	0.1049	0.2514	0.4454	0.7079	1

