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## Problem statement

A plan fin of uniform cross-section, as shown in figure 1, is made with a uniform, isotropic material with a thermal conductivity  $k = 50$  [W/(m K)]; it has a thickness  $t$  and a length  $L$  and its width  $w$  is large in comparison with its thickness.

The fin is cooled only by convection, with a convective heat transfer coefficient  $h = 200$  [W/(m<sup>2</sup> K)], and the surrounding fluid temperature is  $T_\infty = 25$  [°C]. The base of the fin is maintained at a temperature  $T_b = 200$  [°C], while the tip of the fin is assumed perfectly insulated.

The fin is also subject to internal heat generation, equal to  $\dot{q}_g = 1 \times 10^7$  [W/m<sup>3</sup>].

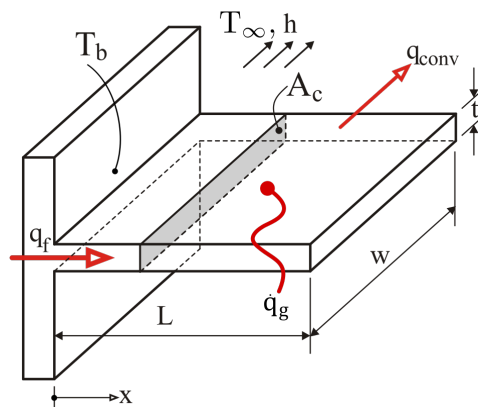


Figure 1: Straight fin with uniform cross-section and internal heat generation.

## Assigned tasks

- Assuming a *1D* temperature distribution, i.e.  $T \approx T(x)$ , compute, with the Finite Volume method (FV), the heat flux from the fin  $q'_{num}$  [W/m], using a number  $N$  of FVs equal to  $N = 10, 20, 40,$  and  $80$ .

Consider the two following cases:

- $L = 20$  mm and  $t = 1$  mm.
  - $L = 20$  mm and  $t = 5$  mm.
- Plot in a *log-log* graph the behavior of the error vs  $N$ , verifying its quadratic trend. The error is defined as the difference between the numerical value of the computed heat flux per unit width  $q'_{num}$  and its analytical solution  $q'_{teor}$ , reported in [2, 3] and given below.
  - In addition, compare, for  $N = 20$ , the computed temperature profile  $T_{num}(x)$  with the theoretical one, also given below.

– Heat flux at the fin base [W/m]:

$$q'_{teor} = 2 \frac{(T_b - T_\infty) h y_0}{\sqrt{h y_0 / k}} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{\dot{q}_g y_0}{h (T_b - T_\infty)} \right) \tanh \left( \sqrt{\frac{h y_0}{k}} \frac{L}{y_0} \right) \right] \quad (1)$$

– Temperature profile  $T(x)$  [°C]:

$$T_{teor}(x) = T_\infty + \frac{q'_{teor}}{\sqrt{2 h k t}} \left( \frac{\cosh(m x)}{\tanh(m L)} - \sinh(m x) \right) + \frac{\dot{q}_g t}{2 h} \quad (2)$$

with

$$y_0 = t/2$$

$$m = \sqrt{\frac{2 h}{k t}}$$

## References

- [1] F. P. Incropera, D. P. Dewitt, T. L. Bergman, A. S. Lavine, *Fundamentals of Heat and Mass Transfer*, 6th Ed., Wiley, (2007).
- [2] A. D. Kraus, A. Aziz, J. Welty, *EXTENDED SURFACE HEAT TRANSFER*, J. Wiley & Sons, (2001).
- [3] W.S. Minkler, W.T. Rouleau, The Effects of Internal Heat generation on Heat Transfer in Thin Fins, *Nuclear Science Eng.*, **7**, pp. 400-406, (1960).