THE SOLUTION OF COMBINED CONVECTION AND RADIATION HEAT TRANSFER FROM LONGITUDINAL FINS OF ARBITRARY CROSS-SECTION

Percy B. Carter, Jr.
ARO, Inc.

April 1969

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FOREWORD

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Publication of this report does not constitute Air Force approval of the report's findings or conclusions. It is published only for the exchange and stimulation of ideas.

Roy R. Croy, Jr.
Colonel, USAF
Director of Test
ABSTRACT

The effects of combined radiative and convective heat transfer from arrays of longitudinal fins of arbitrary profile are analyzed subject to non-uniform surface emissivity and non-uniform surface film coefficients. Consideration is given to radiative interactions between adjacent fins and between fins and the base surface. Solution of the defining differential equation for fin temperature distribution is obtained through an iterative application of the B. G. Galerkin variational technique. Application of the method of solution is made to fins of parabolic, triangular, and inverse parabolic profile subject solely to the radiative mode of heat transfer. Effects in variations of the dimensionless radiation number, $N_R$, fin spacing, $S$, and fin surface emissivity, $\epsilon$, are investigated. Findings of the study reveal that for the pure radiative mode, fins can enhance the heat transfer between the base and the surroundings only for the case of low fin and base surface emissivity.
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>FORMULATION OF THE GENERAL PROBLEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geometrical Considerations and Assumptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Derivation of the Basic Differential Equation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calculation of the Surface Radiation Terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Dimensionalization of the Basic Differential Equation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transformation of the Non-Dimensional System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>SOLUTION OF THE DEFINING EQUATIONS BY THE B. G. GALERKIN METHOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction of the Galerkin Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formulation of the Algebraic System of Linear Equations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solution of the Algebraic System of Linear Equations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>APPLICATION OF THE SOLUTION TECHNIQUE TO FIN SHAPES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description of Selected Fin Shapes and Conditions of Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description of Selected Mathematical Parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Chapter Page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Distribution</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fin Efficiency</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apparent Emittance</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. CONCLUSIONS</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPENDIXES</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. NON-DIMENSIONALIZATION OF THE BASIC DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. BOUNDARY CONDITION CHECK OF ASSUMED GALERKIN FUNCTIONS</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VITA</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## LIST OF FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIGURE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Geometrical Conception of Arbitrary Fin Cluster</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Radiosity Concept</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cavity Radiation</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Effects of ( n ) on the Solution for Temperature Distribution</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Convergence of Successive Iterations</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Dimensionless Temperature Distribution in a Parabolic Fin</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Dimensionless Temperature Distribution in a Triangular Fin</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Dimensionless Temperature Distribution in an Inverse Parabolic Fin</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Parabolic Fin Efficiency</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Triangular Fin Efficiency</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Inverse Parabolic Fin Efficiency</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. The Apparent Emittance of a Parabolic Fin Cluster</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. The Apparent Emittance of a Triangular Fin Cluster</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. The Apparent Emittance of an Inverse Parabolic Fin Cluster</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Apparent Emittance of Clusters of Fins of Selected Shapes</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOMENCLATURE

A

Area

a

Galerkin coefficients defined by Equation 21

B

Radiosity

F

Shape factor

f(X)

Mathematical function defined by Equation 16

G(i)

Mathematical function defined by Equations 26 and 30.

g(X)

Mathematical function defined by Equation 16

H

Incident radiation

h

Surface convective film coefficient (dimensional)

\( \bar{h} \)

Surface convective film coefficient (dimensionless)

I(k,i)

Mathematical function defined by Equations 26 and 30

J(i)

Mathematical function defined by Equations 26 and 30

K

Thermal conductivity (dimensional)

\( \bar{K} \)

Thermal conductivity (dimensionless)

L

Fin length

N_{R}

Radiation number, \( \sigma T_o^4 L/K_c (T_o - T_{\infty}) \)

N_c

Biot's number, \( h_c L/K_c \)

n

The number of terms appearing in the Galerkin solution

Q

Dimensionless heat flux
Dimensional heat flux
Dimensionless fin spacing
Dimensional fin spacing
Temperature
Non-dimensional distance measured along the fin
Dimensional distance measured along the fin
Fin surface height
Matrix element defined by Equations 28 and 32
Column matrix element defined by Equations 28 and 32
Absorptivity
Boundary condition parameter, $h_c R^*(1)/K_c K(1)$
Matrix element defined by Equation 9
Kronecker delta
Emissivity
Apparent emittance
Fin efficiency
Matrix element defined by Equation 8
Matrix element defined by Equation 12
Galerkin function defined by Equation 21
Transformed non-dimensional temperature
Reflectivity
Stefan-Boltzmann constant = $1.71 \times 10^{-9}$ Btu/Hr-Ft$^2$-°R
Non-dimensional temperature defined by Equation 13
Subscripts

- C: Indicates convection heat transfer related expression
- c: Characteristic reference value
- R: Indicates radiation heat transfer related expression
- g: Property of ambient fluid
- g_\infty: Characteristic reference value of fluid in which the fin cluster is immersed
- o: Value at fin base
- l: Value on upper fin surface (Y > 0)
- 2: Value on lower fin surface (Y < 0)
- k,i: Index of finite set of Galerkin functions
- i,j: Index of surface elements in enclosure radiation analysis

Superscripts

- *: Indicates value at fin tip
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Heat transfer phenomena associated with convection from arrays of longitudinal fins has been the subject of many theoretical and experimental investigations since early in this century. Most early investigators (1, 2, 3) limited their interest to single fins of simplified geometry and employed certain classical assumptions such as uniform convective film coefficients and negligible influence of the fin surface slope. In all cases the influence of radiation to the environment and to surrounding surfaces was neglected.

In 1951, Ghai (4) experimentally demonstrated that for certain fin configurations the convective film coefficients were larger near the tip than near the fin base. Ghai concluded that the classical assumption of uniform film coefficients was not, in general, valid.

Eraslan and Frost (5) have solved the problem of the longitudinal convection fin subject to non-uniform film coefficients. Their study indicates that fins previously considered as being optimum when analyzed assuming uniform film coefficients, did not necessarily remain so when the

---

1Numbers in parentheses refer to similarly numbered references in the bibliography.
effects of non-uniform film coefficients were considered. Eraslan and Frost applied a variational method due to B. G. Galerkin in their solution.

With the advent of the space age, the pure radiation fin became of significance. Several authors (6, 7) considered a single fin radiating to an isothermal environment where interactions were neglected. Eckert, Irvine, and Sparrow (8, 9), in 1960, published a series of papers which formulated the basic equations defining radiative interaction in arrays of longitudinal fins. Their problem considered radiative interactions of the fins with adjacent fins and with base surfaces. These authors, however, limited the application of their analysis to fairly simplified shapes in which radiative interaction from base surfaces could be ignored. Herring (10) extended the same problem to include specular reflecting surfaces.

In a later paper (11) Sparrow and Eckert applied the generalized equations to a configuration consisting of a longitudinal fin connecting two, isothermal cylindrical surfaces. They treated the surfaces as black and included all radiative interaction effects. An iterative Runge-Kutta technique was used to solve the governing integral differential equations. Sarabia (12), by application of an iterative finite difference technique, extended the work of Sparrow and Eckert to include grey surfaces.

Recently Frost and Eraslan (13) published a study of
radiation from arrays of longitudinal, rectangular profile fins in which the effects of mutual irradiation were considered. They solved the defining non-linear integro-differential equation through an iterative technique using the variational method of Galerkin. Their study indicated that interaction effects did indeed have an important influence on the equilibrium temperature distribution along the fin. Frost and Eraslan also concluded that the Galerkin method of solving the differential equations had a distinct computational advantage over the heretofore employed numerical methods.

The study of the combined effects of convection and radiation from single fins has also been the subject of recent investigations (14, 15). Frost and Eraslan (16) have extended the theory to arrays of longitudinal rectangular fins in which the effects of radiative interactions under the combined modes of radiation and convection heat transfer are considered. Their study indicated that the efficiency of fins under the combined modes of heat transfer was less than for the pure convection case.

The present analysis extends the work of Frost and Eraslan to cover longitudinal fins of arbitrary cross-section subject to the combined modes of heat transfer. The method of solution is formulated to include the effects of non-uniform surface film coefficients and surface emissivities and the effects of mutual irradiation. However,
because of the vast amount of data generated by an exhaustive study of this type of fin heat transfer phenomena, the results generated by the method of solution are reported only for a selected group of fin configurations subject solely to radiative heat transfer.
CHAPTER II

FORMULATION OF THE GENERAL PROBLEM

I. GEOMETRICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

A typical array of longitudinal fins of arbitrary cross-section projecting from a plane base surface is shown in Figure 1. The x-axis is chosen to run parallel to the axis of the fin and perpendicular to the base surface.

The analysis is predicated on the following assumptions:

1. Heat conduction along the fin is one-dimensional and occurs in the x-direction.
2. Each fin, while of arbitrary cross-section, possesses a geometry that is similar to all other fins in the array.
3. The fins are immersed in a non-participating radiation medium and have grey surfaces.
4. Fin surface geometry is defined as a function of the x-coordinate.
5. The gas medium temperatures are known functions of the x-coordinate.
6. Surface film coefficients, thermal conductivity, and surface emissivity of the fin are prescribed functions of the x-coordinate.
Figure 1. Geometrical conception of arbitrary fin cluster.
7. The heat transfer process occurs at a steady rate.

8. The base surface exists at a constant temperature, $T_0$.

9. The problem is formulated for a fin of unit depth.

II. DERIVATION OF THE BASIC DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

The differential equation of the phenomenon is formed in the classical manner by making an energy balance on a typical differential volume element as shown in Figure 1. The various modes of energy transport considered are internal conduction and radiative and convective transfer from the fin surface. Performing the energy balance produces the following form of the general equation:

$$\begin{align*}
-K(x)A(x) \frac{dT(x)}{dx} + \left\{K(x)A(x) \frac{dT(x)}{dx} + \frac{d}{dx} \left[ K(x)A(x) \frac{dT(x)}{dx} \right] \right\} \\
= h_1(x)A_1(x) [T(x) - T_{g1}(x)] + h_2(x)A_2(x) [T(x) - T_{g2}(x)] \\
+ q_{R1}(x)A_1(x) + q_{R2}(x)A_2(x)
\end{align*}$$

(1)

where $K(x)$, $h_1(x)$, and $h_2(x)$ represent the fin thermal conductivity and surface film coefficients of the corresponding
surfaces respectively. Expressing the area terms as functions of the fin geometry, simplifying, and collecting terms, leads to Equation 2. It should be noted that fin surface slopes, $\sqrt{1 + (dY/dx)^2}$, are included in Equation 2.

$$K(x)[Y_1(x) - Y_2(x)]\frac{d^2T(x)}{dx^2} + \left\{K(x)\left[\frac{dY_1(x)}{dx} - \frac{dY_2(x)}{dx}\right] + [Y_1(x) - Y_2(x)]\frac{dK(x)}{dx}\right\}\frac{dT(x)}{dx}$$

$$- h_1(x)\sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{dY_1(x)}{dx}\right]^2} + h_2(x)\sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{dY_2(x)}{dx}\right]^2}T(x)$$

$$= -h_1(x)\sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{dY_1(x)}{dx}\right]^2}Tg_1(x) + h_2(x)\sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{dY_2(x)}{dx}\right]^2}Tg_2(x) + qR_1(x)\sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{dY_1(x)}{dx}\right]^2} + qR_2(x)\sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{dY_2(x)}{dx}\right]^2}$$

(2)

Associated with Equation 2 are boundary conditions as follows:

1. At $x = 0; \ T(0) = T_0$.
2. At $x = L; \ -K(L)\frac{dT(L)}{dx} = qR + h^*[T(L) - Tg(L)]$. (3)

III. CALCULATION OF THE SURFACE RADIATION TERMS

A closer look will now be taken at the surface
radiation terms $q_{R1}(x)$ and $q_{R2}(x)$ which appear in Equations 1 and 2. The radiative energy flux emanating from the fin surfaces can be computed by treating the volume between the fins as a cavity and applying a method described by Sparrow and Cess (17) for analyzing radiation within enclosures.

The method of Sparrow and Cess assumes that the walls of the enclosure can be broken up into (k) isothermal grey, opaque, diffuse surfaces. The radiosity (B), defined as the rate of energy per unit surface area streaming away from a given surface, is composed of two components; the emitted energy ($\varepsilon \sigma T^4$), and the reflected portion of the incident energy. The energy incident on unit area of surface (i) is denoted as $H_i$. Figure 2 illustrates the radiosity concept.

Working with total radiation properties, it can be shown that the reflectivity of any grey surface can be represented as $\rho = (1 - \varepsilon)$, where $\rho$ is the reflectivity and $\varepsilon$ is the emissivity. Hence, for a surface denoted with the subscript (i) the expression for radiosity becomes as indicated by Equation 4.

$$B_i = \varepsilon_i \sigma T_i^4 + (1 - \varepsilon_i) H_i$$ (4)

Figure 3 illustrates a typical surface configuration in the enclosure formed by adjacent longitudinal fins. The $i$'th surface element is shown receiving radiation from other surface elements, from the base region, and from the gas
Figure 2. The radiosity concept.
Figure 3. Cavity radiation.
outside the cavity. The term $H_i$ in Equation 4 is seen to be the sum of all radiant energy arriving at the $i$'th surface element. Denoting any other surface element as $(j)$ and noting that the radiant energy which leaves $(j)$ is in fact the radiosity of surface $(j)$ leads to the conclusion that the radiosity of any surface element is dependent upon the radiosity of all other surface elements.

The radiation energy which leaves surface element $(j)$ and which impinges on element $(i)$ is given by Equation 5.

\[
(Q_R)_{j\rightarrow i} = B_j F_{ji}
\]  

(5)

$F_{ji}$ is the shape factor which relates the per cent of energy leaving surface $(j)$ that strikes surface $(i)$. Summing the radiative contribution of all surface elements to the irradiation of surface $(i)$ leads to Equation 6.

\[
H_i = \frac{1}{A_i} \sum_{j=1}^{k} B_j F_{ji} A_j = \sum_{j=1}^{k} B_j F_{ij}
\]

(6)

Substitution of Equation 6 into Equation 4 and solving for the temperature term produces Equation 7.

\[
\sigma T_i^4 = \frac{B_i}{\varepsilon_i} - \frac{(1 - \varepsilon_i)}{\varepsilon_i} \sum_{j=1}^{k} B_j F_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left[ \frac{\delta_{ij} - (1 - \varepsilon_i) F_{ij}}{\varepsilon_i} \right] B_j
\]

(7)

The term $\delta_{ij}$ is the Kronecker delta which takes on the value
of one when \( j = i \) and which becomes zero when \( j \neq i \).

Equation 7 now describes a system of \((k)\) linear algebraic equations relating the element temperatures and element radiosities. Expressed in matrix notation, the system of equations is represented by Equation 8.

\[
[\sigma T_i^4] = [\Omega_{ij}] [B_j]
\] (8)

The coefficient matrix elements \( \Omega_{ij} \) are given by

\[
\Omega_{ij} = [\delta_{ij} - (1 - \epsilon_i)F_{ij}] / \epsilon_i
\]

Inversion of the coefficient matrix gives \( [\Omega_{ij}]^{-1} = [X_{ij}] \). By employing the inverse matrix a new set of linear algebraic equations can be formed as represented by Equation 9.

\[
[B_i] = [X_{ij}] [\sigma T_j^4]
\] (9)

Equation 9 now determines the radiosity of each surface element as a function of the temperatures of all the surface elements. It should be noted that the open end of the fin enclosure is considered a hypothetical surface of unit absorptivity which exists at the effective temperature of the gas.

The radiation energy flux leaving surface element \((i)\) is given by Equation 10.

\[
(q_R)_i = \epsilon_i \sigma T_i^4 - \alpha_i H_i
\] (10)
Substitution into Equation 10 for the value of the incident radiation as implied by Equation 4 gives Equation 11.

\[(q_R)_i = \varepsilon_i \sigma T_i^4 - \alpha_i \left[ \frac{B_i - \varepsilon_i \sigma T_i^4}{1 - \varepsilon_i} \right] \]  

(11)

Replacing the \(B_i\) term in Equation 11 with Equation 9 and recalling that for grey surfaces \(\alpha = \varepsilon\) gives Equation 12, the final form of the heat flux relationship.

\[(q_R)_i = k \sum_{j=1}^{k} \left[ \frac{\varepsilon_i}{1 - \varepsilon_i} \right] (\delta_{ij} - \chi_{ij} \sigma T_j^4) = \sum_{j=1}^{k} \Lambda_{ij} \sigma T_j^4 \]  

(12)

The term \(\Lambda_{ij}\) in Equation 12 is seen to be a function only of the particular geometry of the enclosure and the surface properties of the walls. The significant aspect of Equation 12 is that the heat flux from a surface element can be expressed in terms of the discrete distribution of temperature among the elements which make up the fin and base surfaces.

IV. NON-DIMENSIONALIZATION OF THE BASIC DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

It now becomes convenient to non-dimensionalize the basic differential equation (Equation 2) and its associated boundary conditions (Equation 3). Letting the parameters \(K_c\) and \(h_c\) represent characteristic values of thermal
conductivity and heat transfer coefficient respectively, and taking \( L \) as the fin length, the system is non-dimensionalized with the following dimensionless variables:

\[
X = \frac{x}{L} \quad \quad Y_1(x) = \frac{y_1(x)}{L} \quad \quad Y_2(x) = \frac{y_2(x)}{L}
\]

\[
\bar{k}(x) = \frac{k(x)}{k_c} \quad \quad \bar{h}_1(x) = \frac{h_1(x)}{h_c} \quad \quad \bar{h}_2(x) = \frac{h_2(x)}{h_c}
\]

\[
\theta(x) = \frac{T(x) - T_0}{T_{g\infty} - T_0} \quad \quad \theta_{g_1}(x) = \frac{T_{g_1}(x) - T_0}{T_{g\infty} - T_0}
\]

\[
\theta_{g_2}(x) = \frac{T_{g_2}(x) - T_0}{T_{g\infty} - T_0} \quad \quad \bar{h}^*(1) = \frac{h^*(L)}{h_c}
\]

\[
Q_{R_1}(x) = \frac{q_{R_1}(x)L}{k_c(T_0 - T_{g\infty})} \quad \quad Q_{R_2}(x) = \frac{q_{R_2}(x)L}{k_c(T_0 - T_{g\infty})}
\]

\[
S = \frac{s}{L}
\]

Substitution of Equation 13 into Equations 2 and 3 gives the following form of the basic differential equation:

\[
f_2(x) \frac{d^2\theta}{dx^2} + f_1(x) \frac{d\theta}{dx} - f_0(x)\theta(x) = -[g_c(x) + g_R(x)]
\]

The associated boundary conditions upon non-dimensionalization become as shown in Equations 15.
Boundary conditions:

1. $\theta(0) = 0$.

2. \[
\frac{d\theta(l)}{dx} + \beta*\theta(l) = \beta*\bar{\theta}(l) - \frac{Q_R^*(l)}{K(l)}.
\] (15)

The functions $f_2(x)$, $f_1(x)$, $f_0(x)$, $g_c(x)$, and $g_R(x)$ are defined by the following equations:

\[
f_2(x) = \bar{K}(x) [y_1(x) - y_2(x)]
\]

\[
f_1(x) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\bar{K}(x) \left[ \frac{dy_1(x)}{dx} - \frac{dy_2(x)}{dx} \right] + [y_1(x) - y_2(x)] \frac{d\bar{K}(x)}{dx}
\end{array} \right\}
\]

\[
f_0(x) = N_c \left[ \bar{h}_1(x) \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{dy_1(x)}{dx} \right)^2} + \bar{h}_2(x) \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{dy_2(x)}{dx} \right)^2} \right]
\]

\[g_c(x) = N_c \left[ \bar{h}_1(x) \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{dy_1(x)}{dx} \right)^2} \theta_g_1(x) + \bar{h}_2(x) \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{dy_2(x)}{dx} \right)^2} \theta_g_2(x) \right]
\]

\[g_R(x) = Q_{R1}(x) \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{dy_1(x)}{dx} \right)^2} + Q_{R2}(x) \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{dy_2(x)}{dx} \right)^2}
\]

(16)

The parameters $N_c$ and $\beta^*$ are defined as follows:
The details of transforming Equations 2 and 3 into dimensionless form are given in Appendix A.

Two dimensionless parameters, the radiation number \(N_R\), and the temperature ratio \(T_{g\infty}/T_0\) are now introduced by consideration of Equation 12. Putting Equation 12 into dimensionless form gives:

\[
(Q_R)_i = N_R \sum_{j=1}^{k} \Lambda_{ij} \left[ \left( \frac{T_{g\infty}}{T_0} - 1 \right) \theta(X) + 1 \right]^4
\]  

(17)

The radiation number is defined by \(N_R = \sigma T_0^4 L / K_C(T_0 - T_{g\infty})\).

V. TRANSFORMATION OF THE NON-DIMENSIONAL SYSTEM

Inspection of the second dimensionless boundary condition (Equation 15) indicates that this boundary condition has a non-zero right-hand side and hence is inhomogeneous. Application of the B. G. Galerkin technique requires that this boundary condition be homogeneous. Hence, it becomes necessary to transform the dimensionless system. Let the transformation variable \(\psi(X)\) be defined by Equation 18.

\[
\psi(X) = \theta(X) - \left[ \beta^* g(1) - \frac{Q_R^*}{K(1)} \right] (x^2 - x)
\]  

(18)

Substitution of Equation 18 into Equations 14 and 15
yields the following transformed system:

\[
f_2(x) \frac{d^2 \psi(x)}{dx^2} + f_1(x) \frac{d \psi(x)}{dx} - f_0(x) \psi(x)
= \left[ \beta^* g(1) - \frac{Q^*_R}{K(1)} \right] \left\{ (x^2 - x)f_0(x) - (2x - 1)f_1(x) - 2f_2(x) \right\}
- [g_c(x) + g_R(x)]
\]  

Equation 19

The associated transformed boundary conditions are given by Equation 20.

1. \( \psi(0) = 0 \).

2. \( \frac{d \psi(1)}{dx} + \beta \psi(1) = 0 \).

Equations 19 and 20 now define the mathematical system which will be solved through an iterative application of the B. G. Galerkin method.
CHAPTER III

SOLUTION OF THE DEFINING EQUATION BY

THE B. G. GALERKIN METHOD

I. INTRODUCTION OF THE GALERKIN METHOD

The solution of the mathematical system is initiated by assuming that Equation 19 has a solution of the form indicated by Equation 21.

\[ \psi(X) = a_1 \phi_1(X) + \sum_{i=2}^{n} a_i \phi_i(X) \]  

(21)

where \( \phi_1 \) and \( \phi_i \) are assumed functions of \( X \).

Equation 21 must satisfy the boundary conditions of the problem (Equation 19). Hence, Equations 22 must be satisfied.

\[ \psi(0) = a_1 \phi(0) + \sum_{i=2}^{n} a_i \phi_i(0) = 0 \]

\[ \frac{d[\psi(1)]}{dX} + \beta \psi(1) = \frac{d}{dX}[a_1 \phi(1) + \sum_{i=2}^{n} a_i \phi_i(1)] 
+ \beta[a_1 \phi_1(X) + \sum_{i=2}^{n} a_i \phi_i(1)] = 0 \]  

(22)
A form for the functions \( \phi_1(X) \) and \( \phi_i(X) \) is chosen as indicated by Equation 23:

\[
\phi_1(X) = (X - \gamma^*) X^2
\]

\[
\phi_i(X) = (1 - X)^2 x^{i-1}
\]  

(23)

where \( \gamma^* = (3 + \beta^*) / (2 + \beta^*) \).

Appendix B demonstrates that the assumed functions \( \phi_1 \) and \( \phi_i \) do indeed satisfy the boundary conditions of the problem. The problem remains of evaluating the unknown coefficients \( a_1 \) and \( a_i (i = 2, n) \) appearing in the solution.

Substitution of the assumed solution into Equation 19 yields Equation 24.

\[
a_1 \left\{ f_2(X)(6X - 2\gamma^*) + f_1(X)(3X^2 - 2\gamma^*X) \right. \\
- f_0(X)(X^3 - \gamma^*X^2) \Bigg\} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} a_1 \left\{ [i(i + 1)X^{i-1} \\
- 2i(i - 1)X^{i-2} + (i - 1)(i - 2)X^{i-3}]f_2(X) \\
+ [(i + 1)X^i - 2iX^{i-1} + (i - 1)X^{i-2}]f_1(X) \\
\right. \\
\left. - [X^{i+1} - 2X^i + X^{i-1}]f_0(X) \right\} \\
= \left( \beta^* \bar{g}(1) - \frac{Q_R^*}{K(1)} \right) [(X^2 - X)f_0(X) - (2X - 1)f_1(X) \\
- 2f_2(X)] - [q_c(X) + q_R(X)]
\]  

(24)
Equation 24 is now a functional relationship in terms of the unknown constants \( a_1 \) and \( a_i \). Following the method detailed in Kantorovich and Krylov (18), the \( a \)'s can be solved for as the dependent variables of a linearly independent system of algebraic equations. The linear system is formed by multiplying Equation 24 through, in turn, by each function in the set \( \phi_i (i = 1,n) \) and integrating the resulting equations between the limits of zero to one.

II. FORMULATION OF THE ALGEBRAIC SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS

Multiplying Equation 24 through by \( \phi_1 (X) \) and integrating between the limits of zero to one gives Equation 25.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\ a_1 [I_2(1,1) + I_1(1,1) - I_0(1,1)] \\
&+ \sum_{i=2}^{n} a_i [I_2(1,i) + I_1(1,i) - I_0(1,i)] \\
&= \left[ \beta* \bar{G}(1) - \frac{Q_R}{K(1)} \right] (J_0(1) - J_2(1) - J_1(1)) - G(1) \quad (25)
\end{align*}
\]

The terms of the integrals \( I, J, \) and \( G \) are defined as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
I_0(1,1) &= \int_{0}^{1} f_0(X) (X^3 - \gamma X^2)^2 \, dx \\
I_1(1,1) &= \int_{0}^{1} f_1(X) (3X^2 - 2\gamma X) (X^3 - \gamma X^2) \, dx
\end{align*}
\]
\[ I_2(1,1) = \int_0^1 f_2(x)(6x - 2\gamma^*) (x^3 - \gamma^*x^2) \, dx \]

\[ I_0(1,i) = \int_0^1 f_0(x)(x^{i+1} - 2x^i + x^{i-1})(x^3 - \gamma^*x^2) \, dx \]

\[ I_1(1,i) = \int_0^1 f_1(x)[(i + 1)x^i - 2ix^{i-1} + (i - 1)x^{i-2}] \cdot (x^3 - \gamma^*x^2) \, dx \]

\[ I_2(1,i) = \int_0^1 f_2(x)[i(i + 1)x^{i-1} - 2i(i - 1)x^{i-2} + (i - 1)(i - 2)x^{i-3}](x^3 - \gamma^*x^2) \, dx \]

\[ J_0(1) = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x) f_0(x)(x^3 - \gamma^*x^2) \, dx \]

\[ J_1(1) = \int_0^1 (2x - 1) f_1(x)(x^3 - \gamma^*x^2) \, dx \]

\[ J_2(1) = \int_0^1 2f_2(x)(x^3 - \gamma^*x^2) \, dx \]

\[ G(1) = \int_0^1 g_R(x)(x^3 - \gamma^*x^2) \, dx + \int_0^1 g_C(x)(x^3 - \gamma^*x^2) \, dx \]

Expressing Equation 25 in a shorthand notation leads to Equation 27:

\[ a_1[Z(1,1)] + \sum_{i=2}^{n} a_i[Z(1,i)] = ZH(1) \]
The elements of Equation 27 are defined as follows:

\[ Z(1,1) = [I_2(1,1) + I_1(1,1) - I_o(1,1)] \]

\[ Z(l,i) = [I_2(l,i) + I_1(l,i) - I_o(l,i)] \]

\[ ZH(l) = \left\{ \beta \bar{\theta} g(l) - \frac{Q_R^*}{K(l)} \right\} [J_o(l) - J_2(l) - J_1(l)] - G(l) \]  

(28)

In a similar manner multiplying Equation 24 through, in turn, by each of the functions \( \phi_i (i = 2,n) \) and integrating between the limits of zero to one produces a system of algebraic equations represented by Equation 29.

\[ a_k [I_2(k,1) + I_1(k,1) - I_o(k,1)] \]

\[ + \sum_{i=2}^{n} a_i [I_2(k,i) + I_1(k,i) - I_o(k,i)] \]

\[ = \left\{ \beta \bar{\theta} g(l) - \frac{Q_R^*}{K(l)} \right\} [J_o(k) - J_2(k) - J_1(k)] - G(k) \]  

(29)

The elements of Equation 29 are defined as follows:

\[ I_o(k,1) = \int_0^1 f_o(x) (x^3 - \gamma^* x^2) (x^{k+1} - 2x^k + x^{k-1}) \, dx \]

\[ I_1(k,1) = \int_0^1 f_1(x) (3x^2 - 2\gamma^* x) (x^{k+1} - 2x^k + x^{k-1}) \, dx \]

\[ I_2(k,1) = \int_0^1 f_2(x) (6x - 2\gamma^*) (x^{k+1} - 2x^k + x^{k-1}) \, dx \]
\[ I_0(k,i) = \int_0^1 f_0(x) [x^{i+1} - 2x^i + x^{i-1}] \cdot (x^{k+1} - 2x^k + x^{k-1}) \, dx \]

\[ I_1(k,i) = \int_0^1 f_1(x) [(i + 1)x^i - 2ix^{i-1} + (-1)x^{i-2}] \cdot (x^{k+1} - 2x^k + x^{k-1}) \, dx \]

\[ I_2(k,i) = \int_0^1 f_2(x) [i(i + 1)x^{i-1} - 2i(i - 1)x^{i-2} + (i - 1)(i - 2)x^{i-3}] (x^{k+1} - 2x^k + x^{k-1}) \, dx \]

\[ J_0(k) = \int_0^1 (x^2 - x)f_0(x) (x^{k+1} - 2x^k + x^{k-1}) \, dx \]

\[ J_1(k) = \int_0^1 f_1(x) (2x - 1) (x^{k+1} - 2x^k + x^{k-1}) \, dx \]

\[ J_2(k) = \int_0^1 2f_2(x) (x^{k+1} - 2x^k + x^{k-1}) \, dx \]

\[ G(k) = \int_0^1 g_R(x) (x^{k+1} - 2x^k + x^{k-1}) \, dx \]

\[ + \int_0^1 g_C(x) (x^{k+1} - 2x^k + x^{k-1}) \, dx \]  

(30)

Expressing Equation 29 in a shorthand notation leads
to Equation 31:

\[ a_1 [Z(k,l)] + \sum_{i=2}^{n} a_i [Z(k,i)] = [ZH(k)] \quad (31) \]

The elements of Equation 31 are defined as follows:

\[ Z(k,l) = [I_2(k,l) + I_1(k,l) - I_o(k,l)] \]

\[ Z(k,i) = [I_2(k,i) + I_1(k,i) - I_o(k,i)] \]

\[ ZH(k) = \left[ B* \bar{g}(l) - \frac{Q_R}{K(l)} \right] [J_o(k) - J_2(k) - J_1(k)] - G(k) \quad (32) \]

Equations 27 and 31 now represent a system of \( n \) linear algebraic equations containing the \( n \) unknown \( a_i \)'s. Expressed in matrix notation the system is represented by Equation 33.

\[ \sum_{m=1}^{n} Z_{\ell,m} a_m = ZH_{\ell} \quad \text{with} \quad \ell = 1, n \quad (33) \]

which upon solving for the \( a \)'s becomes

\[ a_{\ell} = \sum_{m=1}^{n} Z_{\ell,m}^{-1} ZH_m \quad (34) \]
III. SOLUTION OF THE ALGEBRAIC SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS

The $Z_{\ell,m}$ matrix elements of Equation 33 are functions of fin geometry and the assumed form of the $\phi_{i}(X)$ functions. Hence, once the fin geometry is fixed, the $Z_{\ell,m}$ elements can be evaluated and the inverse computed.

Equations 16, 26, 28, and 32 indicate that the $[ZH]_{m}$ elements depend upon the radiative heat transfer from the fin which is in turn dictated by the temperature distribution along the fin. Hence, the solution of the linear system of equations for the $a$'s requires an iterative process.

A simplified outline of the computation steps necessary to achieve a solution based upon a selected set of fin parameters are enumerated as follows:

1. Evaluate the $Z_{\ell,m}$ matrix elements and compute the inverse matrix $Z^{-1}_{\ell,m}$ for the selected fin geometry.

2. Assume the radiative heat transfer from the fin is zero and calculate an initial temperature distribution in the fin based on convective interactions only.

3. Using the temperature distribution computed in step 2, evaluate the radiative heat transfer from Equations 8 through 12 and Equation 17.

4. Using the calculated radiation heat transfer, evaluate the $ZH$ elements and calculate a new temperature distribution in the fin.
5. Recalculate radiative heat transfer using the temperature distribution from step 4.

6. Repeat steps 4 and 5 until the solution converges.

The method of solution presented in Chapters II and III has been programmed in G level Fortran on the IBM 360/50 computer. Appendix C is a Fortran listing of the computer program.
CHAPTER IV

APPLICATION OF THE SOLUTION TECHNIQUE
TO FINS OF SELECTED SHAPE

I. DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED FIN SHAPES
AND CONDITIONS OF ANALYSIS

The foregoing method of solution was applied to fins of parabolic, triangular, and inverse parabolic profile. The dimensionless area of each profile was held constant at 0.2 which assures the same volume per unit depth of fin. Thus a comparison of the reported fin performance can be made on an equivalent weight per fin basis.

The selected fins were analyzed for the case of constant thermal conductivity, negligible convective heat transfer, and a ratio of gas temperature to base temperature, $\frac{T_g}{T_o}$, equal to zero. These latter conditions correspond closely to those encountered in space. Other geometrical, environmental, and surface property parameters varied, as are enumerated below:

1. Non-dimensional fin spacing, $S$, was assigned values of 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, and 6.0.

2. The radiation number, $N_R$, was assigned values of 0.1, 0.5, 1.0, and 5.0.

3. Fin surface emissivity and base emissivity were set equal and were assigned the values of 0.2, 0.5, and 0.8.
The total number of cases analyzed was 180.

II. DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED MATHEMATICAL PARAMETERS

For the radiative heat transfer calculations the fin surfaces were divided into forty elements and the base area between fins into five elements. The number, n, of approximating functions, \( \phi \), used in the Galerkin solution was ten. Values of n larger than ten were found to give no improvement to the first four significant digits in the solution for the temperature distribution. Figure 4 illustrates the effect of variations in n on the solution for temperature at specific locations along the fin.

To facilitate convergence of the iterative method, \( \theta \) was bounded between +2.0 and -1.0. The physical bounds on \( \theta \), +1.0 and zero, were exceeded in the solution in order to stabilize the convergence; since as the solution progressed, values assigned to \( \theta \) were the accumulated average of all preceding iterations.

The convergence criterion employed required that the value of heat flux for each fin element should change by no more than 0.1 per cent during successive iterations. The computer was programmed to run for thirty iterations or until the solution converged. Each iteration required approximately three seconds, and the average number of iterations required per solution was twenty.
Figure 4. Effects of n on the solution for temperature distribution.
Cases involving high values of surface emissivity, high $N_R$, and fin spacing greater than 4.0 did not always converge in thirty iterations. These cases were rerun with fifty iterations and in all cases converged to an acceptable solution. Figure 5 shows the convergence of the temperature distribution for a typical fin configuration. Bounding of the temperature distribution at the upper bound is indicated for the second iteration in Figure 5.
Figure 5. Convergence of successive iterations.

Fin Configuration: Inverse Parabolic
Fin Spacing, S: 1.0
Surface Emissivity, $\epsilon$: 0.2
Radiation Number, $N_R$: 5.0

$\frac{T_{g_w}}{T_o} = 0.0$
CHAPTER V

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

I. TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION

The non-dimensional temperature distribution, \( T/T_0 \), for each combination of \( S, N_R \), and \( \varepsilon \) are shown in Figures 6, 7, and 8 for the parabolic, triangular, and inverse parabolic fins, respectively.

The effect of fin spacing on temperature distribution is seen to depend upon surface emissivity. For low surface emissivity, \( \varepsilon = 0.2 \), heating of the fin by radiation from the base is appreciably reduced because of the high reflectivity of the surface. As surface emissivity increases, fin spacing is seen to have a greater influence on temperature distribution. Physically, this effect is attributable to increased absorption of base radiation by the fin. As spacing increases, the fin can see larger areas of the base, and hence, absorbs more of the radiation from the base. The overall temperature drop along the fin becomes less as spacing increases; since as radiation energy input increases, the conduction of energy along the fin must decrease.

Because of the much larger shape factor between the base and the inverse parabolic fin, a greater influence of fin spacing is observed. It is interesting to note that for
Figure 6. Dimensionless temperature distribution in a parabolic fin.
Figure 6 (continued)
Figure 6 (continued)
Figure 7. Dimensionless temperature distribution in a triangular fin.
Figure 7 (continued)
Figure 7 (continued)
Figure 8. Dimensionless temperature distribution in an inverse parabolic fin.
Figure 8 (continued)
Figure 8 (continued)
high values of $S$, $N_R$, and $\varepsilon$ the temperature gradient actually reverses near the two-thirds point on the fin. This indicates that the tip region is heated by radiation from the base at a rate faster than it is cooled by reemission to the gas, and thus heat is conducted in the negative direction along the fin to a region where the cooling rate is higher.

Two types of heat transfer phenomena, conduction and radiation, occur in the radiation fin. The radiation number, $N_R$, being a ratio of radiation to conduction effects, is a measure of the dominating mode of heat transfer. For $N_R$ approaching zero, the heat transfer process becomes radiation limited since the fin can conduct more heat internally along the fin than can be radiated away. Conversely for $N_R$ greater than one, the process becomes conduction limited. These limits are clearly demonstrated by Figures 6, 7, and 8 where temperature distributions for low $N_R$ are not appreciably affected by either surface emissivity or fin spacing; while for large $N_R$, a strong influence on temperature distribution is exerted by both surface emissivity and fin spacing.

II. FIN EFFICIENCY

So that the performance of arrays of different fin configurations might be studied and compared, it becomes necessary to define certain fin performance parameters.
One such parameter is the fin efficiency, $\eta$, defined as the ratio of the combined convective and radiative heat transfer from a single fin to the hypothetical combined convective and radiative heat transfer from a fin of similar geometry with black surfaces and with infinite thermal conductivity. Expressed in terms of the dimensionless variables, the fin efficiency becomes

$$
\eta = \left[ \int_{0}^{1} \left( Q_{R1}(X) + N_{C}[1 - \theta_{1}(X)] \right) \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{dy_{1}(X)}{dx} \right)^2} \, dx \right. \\
+ \int_{0}^{1} \left( Q_{R2}(X) + N_{C}[1 - \theta_{2}(X)] \right) \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{dy_{2}(X)}{dx} \right)^2} \, dx \\
+ [Y_{1}(X) - Y_{2}(X)] \left( Q_{R}^* + N_{C}[1 - \theta(1)] \right) \\
\cdot \left[ \left[ \int_{0}^{1} \left( N_{R}[1 - (T_0/T_{g\infty})^4 + N_{C}] \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{dy_{1}(X)}{dx} \right)^2} \\
+ \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{dy_{2}(X)}{dx} \right)^2} \right) dx \right]^{-1} \right] 
$$

(35)

Fin efficiencies are calculated for each fin configuration and presented in Figures 9, 10, and 11 for selected values of $S, N_{R},$ and $\varepsilon$. The fin efficiency is seen to vary
Figure 9. Parabolic fin efficiency.
Figure 10. Triangular fin efficiency.
Figure 11. Inverse parabolic fin efficiency.
directly with surface emissivity, inversely with $N_R$, and to increase with $S$, asymptotically approaching some maximum and limiting value. The limiting value corresponds to the efficiency of a single fin situated on a base of infinite dimensions, and free of interactions with adjacent fins.

Limiting values of fin efficiency occur at a spacing of about 2.0 for a $N_R$ of 5.0, and at a spacing of about 4.0 for a $N_R$ of 0.1. An explanation for the maximum and limiting values of fin efficiency is found by considering that as spacing increases, the fins interact less with adjacent fins and more with the warmer base region. Increased interactions with the base cause the overall fin temperature to rise because of higher rates of radiation energy input from the base. Further spacing cannot influence the fin temperature once the point is reached where adjacent fins no longer interact, since the fin is now fully interacting with the base. At this point, the fin has a maximum temperature and is emitting energy at the highest possible rate and, hence, has the highest possible efficiency.

Fin efficiency can lead to serious misinterpretation of fin performance since it assumes that all energy leaving the fin also leaves the enclosure formed by the adjacent fins and the base. When interactions are present, this assumption is false and can lead to contradicting conclusions regarding optimum fin configurations.

A more valid parameter for measuring the performance
of arrays of longitudinal fins is the apparent emittance.

III. APPARENT EMITTANCE

A measure of the performance of a fin cluster is the apparent emittance, $\varepsilon_A$. Apparent emittance is defined as the ratio of the actual rate of radiation energy efflux from the mouth of the cavity between two adjacent fins, to the rate of radiation energy efflux from a black surface at the uniform temperature condition of the wall, $T_o$, and having an area equal to that of the mouth of the cavity. Expressed in terms of the dimensionless variables, the apparent emittance becomes:

$$
\varepsilon_A = \int_0^1 \left[ Q_{R1}(X) \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{dy_1(X)}{dx} \right)^2} + Q_{R2}(X) \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{dy_2(X)}{dx} \right)^2} \right] dx + \int_{\text{Base}} Q_{R-\text{Base}} dA_{\text{Base}}
$$

$$
\cdot \left[ N_R \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{T_w}{T_o} \right)^4 \right] \left( S - [y_1(0) - y_2(0)] \right) \right]^{-1}
$$

(36)

Apparent emittances were calculated for each fin configuration and presented in Figures 12, 13, and 14 for selected values of $S$, $N_R$, and $\varepsilon$.

As would be expected, the apparent emittance, $\varepsilon_A$, is
Figure 12. The apparent emittance of a parabolic fin cluster.
Figure 13. The apparent emittance of a triangular fin cluster.
Figure 14. The apparent emittance of an inverse parabolic fin cluster.
strongly influenced by surface emissivity. Higher values of surface emissivity are seen to generally yield the highest value of apparent emittance for any particular value of $S$ and $N_R$. However, a reversal of the cavity effect, i.e., $\varepsilon_A > \varepsilon$, for high emissivities, also noted by Reference (13) for rectangular fins, exists for the fin configurations investigated in this study. For $\varepsilon = 0.2$, $\varepsilon_A$ is generally greater than 0.2. However, as $\varepsilon$ increases to 0.5 and 0.8, $\varepsilon_A$, in most cases, becomes less than $\varepsilon$. The explanation for this trend lies in the fact that for low values of $\varepsilon$, the base radiation is reflected from the fins and augments the radiation to the external environment, while for high values of $\varepsilon$, the base radiation is absorbed by the fin surfaces and is reemitted at a lower temperature resulting from the conduction loss along the fin, thus, limiting the base contribution to the overall heat transfer rate.

The influence of $N_R$ upon $\varepsilon_A$ for a fixed value of fin spacing is also apparent in Figures 12, 13, and 14. The apparent emittance is seen to decrease as $N_R$ increases because either the amount of base radiation absorbed by the fins becomes increasingly larger or internal conduction along the fin is decreased.

A comparison of $\varepsilon_A$ for the various fin configurations is presented in Figure 15. Curves of $\varepsilon_A$ are presented for $N_R$ values of 0.1 and 5.0, and for $\varepsilon$ values of 0.2, 0.5, and 0.8. Data from Reference (13), for a rectangular fin of
Figure 15. Apparent emittance of clusters of fins of selected shapes.
equal non-dimensional volume per unit length and fin depth, are presented for comparison purposes. Surprisingly little difference is observed between the parabolic, triangular, and inverse parabolic profiles. The rectangular fin is seen to have the highest value of $\varepsilon_A$ for any selected set of $S$, $N_R$, and $\varepsilon$. The data from Reference (13) for the rectangular fin have not been verified using the computer program developed for this study.
CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS

The application, by Reference (13), of an iterative technique to the B. G. Galerkin method of treating the defining integro-differential equation constitutes a highly successful approach to the solution of this class of problems. The current extension of the method to include fins of arbitrary profile was equally successful.

Application of the method of solution shows that radiative interactions can strongly influence the temperature distribution and heat transfer characteristics of clusters of longitudinal fins.

Analysis of results indicates that only under certain circumstances can fins enhance the radiation heat transfer from the base region. For $\varepsilon \geq 0.8$ no advantage can be gained by using fins. Similarly, for $\varepsilon = 0.5$ and $N_R \geq 0.5$ no advantages accrue from using fins, however, for $N_R = 0.1$ an improvement in heat transfer characteristics occur when fins are used. In the case of surfaces with $\varepsilon \leq 0.2$, fins will improve the heat transfer from the base region for all values of $N_R \leq 1.0$.

When conditions indicate that fins will improve the heat transfer from the base region, investigation reveals that for maximum benefit the fin spacing should be as close
as possible. This conclusion contradicts the conclusion one might draw from inspection of the fin efficiency curves, thus, illustrating why fin efficiency is not a valid parameter for fin comparisons when radiative interactions are present.

The rectangular fin profile examined by Reference (13) appears to be superior to either the parabolic, triangular of the inverse parabolic profile when compared on the basis of equal volume per unit non-dimensional depth of fin.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


APPENDIXES
Frequently it becomes advantageous to express the solution of a differential equation in dimensionless form. There are at least two reasons for non-dimensionalizing an analysis as enumerated:

1. A study conducted under a particular set of parametric conditions can be generalized to apply to many sets of parameters by non-dimensionalizing the solution.

2. The effects on the solution of particular parametric groups can be isolated and more easily studied if the system is non-dimensionalized.

Equations 2 and 3, representing the dimensional differential equation and its associated boundary conditions respectively, are rewritten from the text and presented as Equations A-1 and A-2.

\[
K(x)[Y_1(x) - Y_2(x)] \frac{d^2T(x)}{dx^2} + \left\{K(x)\left[\frac{dY_1(x)}{dx} - \frac{dY_2(x)}{dx}\right] + [Y_1(x) - Y_2(x)] \frac{dK(x)}{dx}\right\} \frac{dT(x)}{dx} - \left[h_1(x) \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dY_1(x)}{dx}\right)^2}\right]
\]
\[ T(x) = T_0 \]

\[ \theta(X) = \frac{T(x) - T_0}{T_g^\infty - T_0} \]

\[ \theta_{g1}(X) = \frac{T_g1(x) - T_0}{T_g^\infty - T_0} \]

\[ \theta_{g2}(X) = \frac{T_g2(x) - T_0}{T_g^\infty - T_0} \]

\[ \bar{h} = \frac{h}{h_c} \]

\[ \bar{h} = \frac{h_2(x)}{h_c} \]

\[ \bar{h} = \frac{h_1(x)}{h_c} \]

\[ Q_{R1} = \frac{q_{R1} L}{K_c(T_0 - T_g^\infty)} \]

\[ Q_{R2} = \frac{q_{R2} L}{K_c(T_0 - T_g^\infty)} \]
Performing some initial manipulation of variables in the differential terms gives the following results:

\[ T(x) = (T_g - T_o) \theta(x) + T_o \]

\[ \frac{dT(x)}{dx} = \frac{d[(T_g - T_o) \theta(x) + T_o]}{dx} \]

but

\[ \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{1}{L} \]

hence

\[ \frac{dT(x)}{dx} = \frac{(T_g - T_o)}{L} \frac{d\theta(x)}{dx} \]

\[ \frac{d^2T(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{d\left[(T_g - T_o) \frac{d\theta(x)}{dx}\right]}{dx} \]

\[ \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{(T_g - T_o)}{L^2} \frac{d^2\theta(x)}{dx^2} \]

Substitution of the non-dimensionalized differential terms together with the terms of Equation A-3 into Equation A-1 yields:

\[ \bar{K}(x) K_c [Y_1(x) - Y_2(x)] L \frac{(T_g - T_o)}{L^2} \frac{d^2\theta(X)}{dx^2} \]
Factoring out the constant terms that were introduced in the non-dimensionalization process gives the following equation:

\[
\frac{K_c(T_{g\infty} - T_o)}{L} \left[ K(X) \left( Y_1(X) - Y_2(X) \right) \frac{d^2\theta(X)}{dx^2} \right] + \left( \frac{dY_1(X)}{dx} - \frac{dY_2(X)}{dx} \right) + \left( Y_1(X) - Y_2(X) \right) \frac{dK(X)}{dx} \frac{d\theta(X)}{dx}
\]
Next by dividing Equation A-5 through by the factored constant group \( K_c(T_{g\infty} - T_o)/L \), the following transformed equation is derived:

\[
\tilde{K}(x) [Y_1(x) - Y_2(x)] \frac{d^2 \theta(x)}{dx^2} + \left\{ \tilde{K}(x) \left[ \frac{dy_1(x)}{dx} - \frac{dy_2(x)}{dx} \right] \right. \\
\left. + \left[ Y_1(x) - Y_2(x) \right] \frac{dK(x)}{dx} \right\} \frac{d\theta(x)}{dx}
\]
Equation A-6 is the non-dimensional form of the general differential equation and is written in the text as Equation 15.

The first boundary condition is non-dimensionalized by a simple substitution of the dimensionless variables into Equation A-2. Equation A-7 is the non-dimensional expression for the first boundary condition.

At \( X = 0 \), \( \Theta(0) = \frac{T(0) - T_o}{T_{\infty} - T_o} = \frac{T_o - T_o}{T_{\infty} - T_o} = 0 \) \( \text{(A-7)} \)

Upon substitution of the dimensionless variables into the second boundary condition, the following relationship is produced:

\[- \bar{K}(1) K_c \frac{d[(T_{\infty} - T_o) \Theta(1) + T_o]}{dx} \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{K_c(T_{\infty} - T_o)}{L} Q_R^* \]
\[ + h_c \tilde{h}^*(1) \left\{ (T_{g\infty} - T_o) \theta(1) + T_o \right\} \]

\[ - \left\{ (T_{g\infty} - T_o) \tilde{\theta}_g(1) + T_o \right\} \]

\[ - \frac{K(1)K_c}{L} (T_{g\infty} - T_0) \frac{d\theta(1)}{dx} = \frac{K_c (T_{g\infty} - T_o)}{L} Q_R^* \]

\[ + h_c \tilde{h}^*(1) \left( (T_{g\infty} - T_o) (\theta(1) - \tilde{\theta}_g(1)) \right) \]

Now by letting \( \beta^* = \frac{h_c \tilde{h}^*(1)L}{K(1)K_c} \), the second boundary condition takes on its final dimensionless form:

\[ \frac{d\theta(1)}{dx} + \beta^* \theta(1) = \frac{h_c \tilde{h}^*(1)L}{K(1)K_c} \theta_g(1) - \frac{Q_R^*}{K(1)} \]

(A-8)

Equations A-7 and A-8 are represented as Equation 15 in the text.
APPENDIX B

BOUNDARY CONDITION CHECK OF ASSUMED
GALERKIN FUNCTIONS

It is demonstrated, in the text, how the assumed form of the B. G. Galerkin functions are applied in obtaining a solution of the differential equation. It remains to show that the assumed form of the solution does satisfy the boundary conditions.

The assumed solution and the boundary conditions are rewritten from the text and stated here as Equations B-1 and B-2 respectively.

Assumed Solution:

\[ \psi(X) = a_1 \phi_1(X) + \sum_{i=2}^{n} a_i \phi_i(X) \] (B-1)

Boundary Conditions:

1. \( \psi(0) = 0 \) at \( X = 0 \)

2. \( \frac{d\psi(1)}{dX} + \beta \psi(1) = 0 \) at \( X = 1 \) (B-2)

The assumed form of the Galerkin functions is repeated here in Equation B-3.
\[ \phi_1(x) = (x - \gamma^*) x^2 \]

\[ \gamma^* = \frac{3 + \beta^*}{2 + \beta^*} \]

\[ \phi_i(x) = (1 - x)^2 x^{i-1} \] \hspace{1cm} (B-3)

Substitution of the assumed solution into the first boundary condition gives:

\[ \psi(0) = a_1(0 - \gamma^*) (0)^2 + \sum_{i=2}^{n} a_i (1 - 0)^2 (0)^{i-1} = 0 \] \hspace{1cm} (B-4)

Next, substitution of the assumed solution into the second boundary condition gives:

\[ \frac{d\psi(1)}{dx} + \beta^* \psi(1) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ a_1 \phi_1(1) + \sum_{i=2}^{n} a_i \phi_i(1) \right] \]

\[ = a_1 [3(1)^2 - 2(1)\gamma^*] \]

\[ + \sum_{i=2}^{n} a_i [(i + 1)(1)^i - 2i(1)^{i-1} + (i - 1)(1)^{i-2}] \]

\[ + \beta^* [a_1 [(1)^3 - (1)^2 \gamma^*] + \sum_{i=2}^{n} a_i [(1)^{i+1} - 2(1)^i + (1)^{i-1}] \]

\[ = a_1 [3 - 2\gamma^*] + \beta^* [a_1 (1 - \gamma^*)] \]
\[ a_1 3 - 2 \left( \frac{3 + \beta^*}{2 + \beta^*} \right) + \beta^* a_1 1 - \left( \frac{3 + \beta^*}{2 + \beta^*} \right) \]

\[ = \frac{a_1}{(2 + \beta^*)} \left[ 6 + 3\beta^* - 6 - 2\beta^* + \beta^*(2 + \beta^* - 3 - \beta^*) \right] = 0 \]

(B-5)

Thus it is shown how the assumed form of the Galerkin functions satisfy the boundary conditions.
APPENDIX C

COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING

C

* GENERAL SOLUTION FOR RADIATION CONVECTION FIN
* IMPLICIT REAL* (A-H-O-Z)
* DIMENSION Z(30,30),ZH(30),ZM(30),COLUMN(30),SA(30),CHI(60,60),
  ICAPLAM(60),EQUEDOT(50),QLAST(50),CAPPSI(30),
  20IFF(50),EX(30),THETA(30),A(30),ZH(30),SHAPE(60,60),TRAT(30),
  3TEMPAV(50)
* DIMENSION F2X(51),FX(51),FX(51),GX(51)
* SORT(Q)=DSORT(Q)
* ARS(0)=DARS(0)
* Y1X(X)=3*(1-X)**2
* Y2X(X)=3*(1-X)**2
* DY1DX(X)=-6*(1-X)
* DY2DX(X)=6*(1-X)
* H1X(X)=1.+X-X
* H2X(X)=1.+X-X
* SY1DX1=1.+(DX1*DX1)
* SY2DX2=1.+(DX2*DX2)
* F2X1(Y1,Y2)=AKX*(Y1-Y2)*AR
* F1X1(Y1,Y2,DX1,DX2)=(DKDX*(Y1-Y2)+AKX*(DX1-DX2))*AR
* FX1(H1,H2,SL1,SH2)=(H1*(SL1**0.5)+(H2*(SH2**0.5)))*AR
* GX1(H1,H2,SL1,SH2)=(H1*(TG1X*(SL1**0.5)+(H2*(TG2X*(SH2**0.5)))))*AR
* EPS1X)=EFIN+X-X
* EPS2X)=EFIN+X-X
* R=0.0
* WRITE(6,1110)
1110 FORMAT(' INVERSE PARABOLIC FIN WITH SLOPE INCLUDED.')
* WRITE(6,1120)
1120 FORMAT(' UNIFORM FILM COEFFICIENT, H1X=H2X=1.0')
C
* DEFINE FIN FUNCTIONS
* AR=0.04/3.
* AKX=1.
* AKO=AKX
* AKC=AKO
* DKDX=0.
* TG1X=1.
* TG2X=1.
C
* EVALUATION OF FIN FUNCTIONS AT X=0.
* X=.00000001
* DAO=Y1X(X)-Y2X(X)
* F2X(1)=F2X1(Y1X(X),Y2X(X))**0.5
END X=0.
C EVALUATION OF FIN FUNCTIONS AT X=1.
C EVALUATION OF TIP PARAMETERS
X=0.9999999

F1X(1) = F1X1(Y1X(X), Y2X(X), DYDX(X), DY2DX(X)) * 0.5
FOX(1) = FOX1(H1X(X), H2X(X), SY1(DYDX(X)), SY2(DY2DX(X))) * 0.5
GX(1) = GX1(H1X(X), H2X(X), SY1(DYDX(X)), SY2(DY2DX(X))) * 0.5
C END X=0.
C EVALUATION OF FIN FUNCTIONS AT X=1.
C EVALUATION OF TIP PARAMETERS
X=0.9999999

DAS = Y1X(X) - Y2X(X)
HS = 0.5 * (H1X(X) + H2X(X))
BS = (HS / AKX) * 8
TGS = 0.5 * (TG1X + TG2X)
GMS = (3 * BS) / (2 * BS)
F2X(51) = F2X1(Y1X(X), Y2X(X)) * 0.5
F1X(51) = F1X1(Y1X(X), Y2X(X), DYDX(X), DY2DX(X)) * 0.5
FOX(51) = FOX1(H1X(X), H2X(X), SY1(DYDX(X)), SY2(DY2DX(X))) * 0.5
GX(51) = GX1(H1X(X), H2X(X), SY1(DYDX(X)), SY2(DY2DX(X))) * 0.5
C END X=1.
C END DEFINITION OF TIP PARAMETERS
SXL = -1.
DO 1030 IX = 2, 50
SXL = SX
AX = 1. + 0.5 * (1. + SX)
X = IX - 1
X = 0.02 * XI
F2X(IX) = F2X1(Y1X(X), Y2X(X)) * AX
F1X(IX) = F1X1(Y1X(X), Y2X(X), DYDX(X), DY2DX(X)) * AX
FOX(IX) = FOX1(H1X(X), H2X(X), SY1(DYDX(X)), SY2(DY2DX(X))) * AX
GX(IX) = GX1(H1X(X), H2X(X), SY1(DYDX(X)), SY2(DY2DX(X))) * AX
1030 CONTINUE
C END FUNCTION STORAGE
C MAXIMUM MATRIX DIMENSIONS, NC=20, ND=21
C START LOOP FOR EVALUATION OF MATRIX ELEMENTS
NR=1
NC=20
ND=NR+NC
S1211 = 0.
S1111 = 0.
S1011 = 0.
S1011 = 0.
S1011 = 0.
S1011 = 0.
S1011 = 0.
S1011 = 0.
C START NUMERICAL INTEGRATION FOR (1,1) ANI (1,NO)

X=(0.0,51)
X=1
X=0.02*X1

P111=XX*XX*GMS*XX

TI211=(F2X(X))*6.0*GMS*P11X

TI111=(F1X(X))*3.0*GMS*X*P11X

T1011=(F0X(X))*GMS*X*P11X

TJ01=(F01(X))*(X-X)*P11X

TJ11=(F11(X))*(X-X)*P11X

TJ21=(F21(X))*(X-X)*P11X

TJS1=(G1X(X))*P11X

TSHF=G1X(X)

S1211=S1211+TI211
S1111=S1111+TI111
S1011=S1011+T1011
SJ01=SY10+TJ01
SJ11=SY11+TJ11
SJ21=SY21+TJ21
SJS1=SY1S1+TJS1
SSHF=SSHF+TSHF

C END INTEGRATION FOR (1,1) ANI (1,NO)

Z(1,1)=S1211+S1111+T1011

ZM1=BS*TGS*(SJ01-SJ11-2.*SJ21)-SJS1

ZM1=(5*J01-SJ11-2.*SJ21)

SHF=SSHF

D05000 1=2,NC

ZI=1

S1211=0.

S1111=0.

S1011=0.

C START NUMERICAL INTEGRATION FOR (1,1)

X=(0.0,51)
X=1
X=0.02*X1

P111=XX*XX*GMS

TI211=(F2X(X))*((Z1-1.)*(Z1-2.)*(X**(I-1)))-((2.*Z1)*(Z1-1.)*(X

1**I))*((Z1+1.)*(Z1)*(X**(I+1)))*P11X

TI111=(F1X(X))*((Z1-1.)*(X**(I)))-(2.*Z1)*(X**(I+1))+(Z1+1.)*((X

1**I+2.))*P11X

T1011=(F0X(X))*((X**(I+1)))-(2.*(X**(I+2)))+(X**(I+3))*P11X

S1211=S1211+TI211

74
S111=SI111+T111
S101=SI011+T101
1032 CONTINUE
C END INTEGRATION FOR (1,1)
Z111=SI111+SI111-S1011
5000 CONTINUE
DO10 I=2,NC
7K=K,
S121=0.
S11K1=0.
S10K1=0.
SJO=0.
S1J=0.
S12=0.
SJSK=0.
C START NUMERICAL INTEGRATION FOR (K,1) AND (K,ND)
\n1033 IX=1,51
YI=IX-1
X=0,02*XI
PK1=(X**K1)-((2.*(X**K1))+X**K1)
TI2K=(F2X(IX))*((6.*(X-2.*GMS)+PK1)
T11K=(F1X(IX))*(3.*(X-2.*GMS)+PK1
T10K=(F0X(IX))*((X-3.*GMS+X)+PK1
T12K=(F2X(IX))*((2.*X-1.)*PK1
TJ2K=(F2X(IX))*PK1
TJS=(6X(IX))*PK1
S12K1=S12K1+T12K
S11K1=S11K1+T11K
S10K1=S10K1+T10K
SJO=SJO+TJO
S1J=S1J+T1J
S12=S12+T12
SJSK=SJSK+TJSK
1033 CONTINUE
C END INTEGRATION FOR (K,1) AND (K,ND)
Z(K,1)=S12K1+S11K1-S10K1
Z(K)=8*X+ZS*(SJO=S1J-2.*S12K)-SJSK
Z(K)=SJO=S1J-2.*S12K
1050 CONTINUE
DO10 I=2,NC
ZK=K
5010 CONTINUE
DO50 K=2,NC
ZK=K
DO50 K=2,NC
C START NUMERICAL INTEGRATION FOR (K,I)
DO1034 IX=2,51

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0
PKIX=((1.0-X)*(1.0-X)+X**((I+K-4)))

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

ZI=1

S12KI=0.
SIIKI=0.
SIOKI=0.

C START NUMERICAL INTEGRATION FOR (K,I)
DO1034 IX=2,51

X=IX-1

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0
PKIX=((1.0-X)*(1.0-X)+X**((I+K-4)))

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

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C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

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C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

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C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

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SIOKI=0.

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C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

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S12KI=0.
SIIKI=0.
SIOKI=0.

C START NUMERICAL INTEGRATION FOR (K,I)
DO1034 IX=2,51

X=IX-1

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0
PKIX=((1.0-X)*(1.0-X)+X**((I+K-4)))

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

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S12KI=0.
SIIKI=0.
SIOKI=0.

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DO1034 IX=2,51

X=IX-1

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PKIX=((1.0-X)*(1.0-X)+X**((I+K-4)))

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

ZI=1

S12KI=0.
SIIKI=0.
SIOKI=0.

C START NUMERICAL INTEGRATION FOR (K,I)
DO1034 IX=2,51

X=IX-1

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PKIX=((1.0-X)*(1.0-X)+X**((I+K-4)))

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

ZI=1

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SIOKI=0.

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C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

ZI=1

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SIOKI=0.

C START NUMERICAL INTEGRATION FOR (K,I)
DO1034 IX=2,51

X=IX-1

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C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

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SIOKI=0.

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DO1034 IX=2,51

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C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

ZI=1

S12KI=0.
SIIKI=0.
SIOKI=0.

C START NUMERICAL INTEGRATION FOR (K,I)
DO1034 IX=2,51

X=IX-1

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0
PKIX=((1.0-X)*(1.0-X)+X**((I+K-4)))

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

ZI=1

S12KI=0.
SIIKI=0.
SIOKI=0.

C START NUMERICAL INTEGRATION FOR (K,I)
DO1034 IX=2,51

X=IX-1

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0
PKIX=((1.0-X)*(1.0-X)+X**((I+K-4)))

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

ZI=1

S12KI=0.
SIIKI=0.
SIOKI=0.

C START NUMERICAL INTEGRATION FOR (K,I)
DO1034 IX=2,51

X=IX-1

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0
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C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

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S12KI=0.
SIIKI=0.
SIOKI=0.

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DO1034 IX=2,51

X=IX-1

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C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

ZI=1

S12KI=0.
SIIKI=0.
SIOKI=0.

C START NUMERICAL INTEGRATION FOR (K,I)
DO1034 IX=2,51

X=IX-1

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0
PKIX=((1.0-X)*(1.0-X)+X**((I+K-4)))

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

ZI=1

S12KI=0.
SIIKI=0.
SIOKI=0.

C START NUMERICAL INTEGRATION FOR (K,I)
DO1034 IX=2,51

X=IX-1

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0
PKIX=((1.0-X)*(1.0-X)+X**((I+K-4)))

C IX STARTS AT 2 SINCE FOR IX=1 X=0 AND THUS PKIX=0

ZI=1

S12KI=0.
SIIKI=0.
SIOKI=0.
TRATC=0.0
EPSGAS=-9999
************
************
************
C THE FOLLOWING IS A SEARCH FOR THE SMALLEST ELEMENT OF THE Z MATRIX
AMIN=1.0
DO 350 IY=1,N
DO 350 KY=1,N
AA=ABS(Z(IY,KY))-ABS(AMIN)
IF (AA) 351,351,350
351 AMIN=ABS(Z(IY,KY))
350 CONTINUE
************
************
************
C THE FOLLOWING IS A NORMALIZATION OF THE Z MATRIX BY DIVISION BY THE MIN ELEMENT
C THE MINIMUM ELEMENT IS CALLED AMIN
DO 180 NI=1,N
DO 180 N2=1,N
Z(NI,N2)=Z(NI,N2)/AMIN
180 CONTINUE
C CALLING THE REVISED DOUBLE PRECISION INVERSION ROUTINE "VERTDR"
CALL VERTDR (N,30,Z,ICHECK)
************
************
************
C IF (ICHECK+1) 133,134,133
134 WRITE (6,610)
610 FORMAT (1X,Z(K,I)) MATRIX IS SINGULAR - SORRY ABOUT THAT CHIEF!
133 CONTINUE
C ************
************
************
EFIN=.2
C INSERT DO HERE FOR PERMUTATION ON FIN EMISSIVITY
BASE=1.
C INSERT DO HERE FOR PERMUTATION ON FIN SPACING
C BASE IS THE NONDIMENSIONAL FIN PITCH
C ALONG IS THE RATIO OF NON-DIM. FIN LENGTH SUBROUTINE FACTOR TO THE NON-
C DIMENSIONAL FIN LENGTH IN THE MAIw PROGRAM.
ALONG=1./(HASP-6)
C BASE1 IS THE BASE WIDTH OF THE UPPER FIN SURFACE.
BASE1= ALONG
C BASE2 IS THE BASE WIDTH OF THE LOWER FIN SURFACE.
BASE2= ALONG
C*******************************************************************************
C*******************************************************************************
C THE FOLLOWING SECTION TAKES THE SHAPE FACTOR MATRIX 'SHAPE' FROM
C SUBROUTINE FACTOR AND COMPUTES THE 'CHI' MATRIX
C CALL FACTOR (SHAPE, I, J, BASE1, BASE2, ALONG)
C CALCULATION OF THE 'CHI' MATRIX ELEMENTS FOLLOWS
DO 171 JL=1,6
  DO 160 IL=1,1
    CIL=IL
    EPSI= EPSI1((2.*(CIL-1.)*(1./(2.*CI)))
    IF (IL-JL) 161,162,161
  161 CHI(IL,JL)= (-EPSI/EPSI)*SHAPE(IL,JL)
    GO TO 160
  162 CHI(IL,JL) = (-EPSI/EPSI)*SHAPE(IL,JL))
  160 CONTINUE
DO 166 IL=12,13
  EPSI2= EPSI2((2.*(CIL-CI)-1.)*(1./(2.*C1)))
  IF (IL-JL) 164,165,164
  164 CHI(IL,JL)= (-EPSI2/EPSI2)*SHAPE(IL,JL)
    GO TO 163
  165 CHI(IL,JL) = (1.-EPSI2)*SHAPE(IL,JL))/EPSI2
  163 CONTINUE
DO 166 IL=14,15
  EPSI3= EPSI3
  IF (IL-JL) 167,168,167
  167 CHI(IL,JL) = (1.-EPSI3)*SHAPE(IL,JL)
    GO TO 166
  168 CHI(IL,JL) = (1.-EPSI3)*SHAPE(IL,JL))/EPSI3
  166 CONTINUE
IF (IL-JL) 169,170,169
  169 CHI(16,JL) = (1.-EPSGAS/EPSGAS)*SHAPE(16,JL)
    GO TO 171
  170 CHI(16,JL) = (1.-EPSGAS)*SHAPE(16,JL))/EPSGAS
  171 CONTINUE
C CALLING SUBROUTINE VERTO
CALL VERTO (IA, AO, CHI, JCHECK)
IF (JCHECK=1) 172, 1/3, 172
173 WRITE (630, 4030)
630 FORMAT (' THE CHI MATRIX IS SINGULAR, THE PROGRAM WILL CONTINUE')
172 CONTINUE
C***************************************************************************
C***************************************************************************
C EVALUATION OF THE CAP LAMBDA FUNCTIONS USING THE CHI MATRIX
DO 100 M=1, JSTOP
C THE SUBSCRIPT M IS EQUIVALENT TO THE SUBSCRIPT I IN THE ANALYSIS
CM=M
101 IF (M-I) 103, 101
102 IF (I-I) 105, 105, 106
103 EPS = EPS11 (CM-.5)/CI)
104 EPS = EPS11 (CM-.5)/CI)
105 EPS = EPS22 (CM-.5)/CI)
106 EPS = EPS GAS
107 EPS CON = EPS*(1.-EPS)
DO 100 MM=1, JSTOP
C THE SUBSCRIPT MM IS EQUIVALENT TO THE SUBSCRIPT K IN THE ANALYSIS
CN=MM
108 CAPLAM(M,MM)= EPS CON * (-CHI(M,MM))
109 CAPLAM(M,MM)= EPS CON * (1.-CHI(M,MM))
100 CONTINUE
C***************************************************************************
C***************************************************************************
C INSERT NO HERE FOR PERMUTATION ON RADIATION NUMBER (RN).
RN=5.
ICOUNT = 0
C***************************************************************************
DO 10A M=1, JSTOP
QUEDNT(M)=0.0
TEMPAV(M)=0.0
10A CONTINUE
C***************************************************************************
GO TO 190
C PROGRAM LOGIC FOR CHECKING ON CONVERGENCE OF ITERATIVE METHOD FOLLOWS

ILOOK = 0
IF (ILook - 13) = 152,152,1540
IF (OABS (DIFF (ILook)) - OABS (QUEDOT (ILook) * 0.01)) = 151,151,153
CONTINUE
QSTAD = RN * (EPS1(Io) + EPS2(Io)) / 2.* ((THETA(K) * (TRAC-1.0) + 1.0) ** 4) - (TRAC)**4)
CONTINUE
C NUMERICAL INTEGRATION TO EVALUATE ZH2(1)
CONST = (1./C1)*3.
YIN = ((QUEDOT(1)+QUEDOT(1)-1)-QUEDOT(1))/2.*((1.+DY1DX(1.))**2)**1.5+((QUEDOT(1)+QUEDOT(1)-QUEDOT(1)-1))/2.*(1.+2*Y2DX(1.))**2**1.5)**1.5+((QUEDOT(1)+QUEDOT(1)+QUEDOT(1)+1))/2.*((1.+2*DY2DX(1.))**2)**1.5)**1.5+((1.+2*DY1DX(CKK/C1)**2))**1.5)
EVEN = EVEN + (((QUEDOT(KK)+QUEDOT(KK+1))/2.)*(1.+DY1DX(CKK/C1)**2)**1.5+((QUEDOT(KK+1)+QUEDOT(KK+1))/2.)*(1.+2*DY2DX(CKK/C1)**2)**1.5)**1.5+((1.+2*DY1DX(CKK/C1)**2)**1.5))
CKK = CKK+1.
ODD = ODD + (((QUEDOT(KK+1)+QUEDOT(KK+2))/2.)*(1.+DY1DX(CKK+1/C1)**2)**1.5+((QUEDOT(KK+1)+QUEDOT(KK+1))/2.)*(1.+2*DY2DX(CKK+1/C1)**2)**1.5)**1.5+((1.+2*DY1DX(CKK+1/C1)**2)**1.5))
```plaintext
1) *= 2)**.5)*((OUEDOT(KK+1)+OUEDOT(KK+2))/2.)*(1.+DY2DX(CKK)/C
2) *= 2)**.5)*((CKK/CI)**3)-GMS*(CKK/CI)**2))
120 CONTINUE
  Y1=(((OUEDOT(1)+OUEDOT(2))/2.)*(1.+DY1DX(1./CI)**2)**.5)+((
  1(OUEDOT(1)+OUEDOT(2))/2.)*(1.+DY2DX(1./CI)**2)**.5))
  ZH2(1) = CONST *((Y1+ODD)+2.*EVEN + Y1)
C APPLICAITION OF SIMPSONS RULE GIVES FOR ZH2(K) THE FOLLOWING
C NUMERICAL INTEGRATION TO EVALUATE ZH2(K)  K = 2, N
DO 121 KEXP=2,N
C Y(K(ZERN)) = ZERN
Do = 0.0
EVEN = 0.0
DO 122 KK= 2,ISTUP,*
  CKK=KK
  D=CKK/CI
  CKKO=CKK+1.
  DN=CKK/CI
  AKEXP = KEXP
  EVEN = EVEN +((OUEDOT(KK)+OUEDOT(KK+1))/2.)*(1.+DY1DX(0)
  1)**.5)*((OUEDOT(KK+1)+OUEDOT(KK+2))/2.)*(1.+DY2DX(0)
  2)**.5))**((DN*(AKEXP+1.2-2.)*(D**(AKEXP)+D**(AKEXP-1.)))
  ODD = ODD +((OUEDOT(KK)+OUEDOT(KK+2))/2.)*(1.+DY1DX(OD)**2)
  1)**.5)*((OUEDOT(KK+1)+OUEDOT(KK+2))/2.)*(1.+DY2DX(OD)**2
  2)**.5)*(OD**(AKEXP+1.2-2.)*(D**(AKEXP)+D**(AKEXP-1.)))
122 CONTINUE
  YK=((OUEDOT(1)+OUEDOT(2))/2.)*(1.+DY1DX(1./CI)**2)**.5)+
  1(OUEDOT(1)+OUEDOT(1+2))/2.)*(1.+DY2DX(1./CI)**2)**.5)
  ZH2(KEXP)= CONST*((YK+ODD)+2.*EVEN)
C APPLICATION OF SIMPSONS RULE GIVES FOR ZH2(K) THE FOLLOWING
C EVALUATION OF THE COLUMN MATRIX ELEMENTS FOLLOWS
  ONL 123 KK=1,N
  COLUMN(KK)= ZH(KK) - (OSTAR*ZH1(KK))/AKX + ZH2(KK)
123 CONTINUE
C EVALUATION OF THE A(H)'S FOLLOWS
  KGO = K + IGN = 1
  ONL 127 KGO = 1,N
  A(KGO)=0.0
  ON 127 IGN = 1,N
```

A(KGO) = A(KGO) + COLUMN(IGO) * Z(KGO, IGO)

127 CONTINUE

C*****************************************************************************
C*****************************************************************************
C EVALUATION OF CAPPSI(MO)  MO=1,K
CONST2 = 4.5 * TGS - OSTAR/AKK
DO 129 MO = 1, K
CKK = K
AMO = MO
EX(MO) = (2.0 * AMO - 1.0) / (2.0 * CKK)
CAPPSI1 = A(1) * (EX(MO) - GMS) * (EX(MO)**2.0)
CAPPSI(MO) = CAPPSI1
DO 128 MO = 2, N
AMOO = MO
CAPPSI(MO) = CAPPSI(MO) + A(MOO) * (EX(MO)**2.0 * (AMOO + 1.0) - 2.0 * (EX(MO)**2.0)
1) + EX(MO)**2.0 * (AMOO - 1.0))
128 CONTINUE

C*****************************************************************************
C*****************************************************************************
C EVALUATION OF THETA (I)
THETA(MO) = CAPPSI(MO) + CONST2 * (EX(MO)**2.0 - EX(MO))
TRAT(MO) = THETA(MO) * (TRATC - 1.0) + 1.0
129 CONTINUE

C*****************************************************************************
C*****************************************************************************
C CHECKING FOR DIVERGENCE OF SOLUTION
DO 1282 MA = 1, K
IF (THETA(MA) + 1.0) 1280, 1280, 1281
1281 IF (THETA(MA) = -2.0) 1282, 1282, 1283
1280 THETA(MA) = -1.0
GO TO 1282
1283 THETA(MA) = 2.0
1282 CONTINUE

C*****************************************************************************
C*****************************************************************************
C AVERAGING THETA FOR THE NEXT ITERATION
FCOUNT = FCOUNT + 1
DO 1285 NUR = 1, I
THETA(NUR) = TEMPAV(NUR) * (FCOUNT - 1.0) + THETA(NUR) / FCOUNT
TFNPAV(NUR) = THETA(NUR)
1285 CONTINUE

C*****************************************************************************
C*****************************************************************************
C THE NEXT COMPUTATION SAVES THE N-TH OEDOT ITERATION BEFORE GOING ON
**DO 140 10 =1,13**
OLAST(10) = QUEDOT(10)
140 CONTINUE

```plaintext
C******************************************************************************
C ICOUNT IS THE COUNTER FOR KEEPING TRACK OF THE NUMBER OF ITERATIONS PERFORMED
ICOUNT = ICOUNT + 1
IF (ICOUNT .LE. 2000, 2000, 156)
C******************************************************************************
1540 WRITE(6,603) ICOUNT
603 FORMAT ("*THE ITERATION CONVERGED ON THE ("12")TH ITERATION. RESULT 
ITS FOLLOW.*)
C******************************************************************************
C CALCULATION OF THE FIN PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS FOLLOWS.
C QRSUM REPRESENTS THE ACTUAL FIN HEAT TRANSFER BY RADIATION.
154 QRSUM = 0.0
DO 190 LA =1,1
FLA = LA
ORSUM = QRSUM + (QUEDOT(LA)/CI)*((1.0 + (DY10X(FLA-.5)/CI))**2)**.5
ORSUM = QRSUM + (QUEDOT(LA+1)/CI)*((1.0 + (DY20X(FLA-.5)/CI))**2)**.5
190 CONTINUE
ORSUM = QRSUM + (Y1X(1.0) - Y2X(1.0))
C QCSUM REPRESENTS THE ACTUAL FIN HEAT TRANSFER BY CONVECTION.
QCSUM = 0.0
DO 191 LB =1,1
FLB = LB
OCSUM = QCSUM + (8./CI)* (THETA(LB) - 1.0)* (H1X((FLB-.5)/CI)*((1.0 + (DY10X
1(FLB-.5)/CI))**2)**.5) + H2X((FLB-.5)/CI)*((1.0 + (DY20X((FLB-.5)/CI))**2)**.5)
191 CONTINUE
OCSUM = OCSUM + B** (THETA(1.0) - 1.0)*((H1X(1.0) + H2X(1.0))/2.0)* (Y1X(1.0) -
Y2X(1.0))
C ORBASE REPRESENTS THE ACTUAL BASE HEAT TRANSFER BY RADIATION
ORBASE = 0.0
AREAR = BASE - (Y1X(0.0) - Y2X(0.0))
DO 192 LC =1,15
FIR = 1A
ORBASE = ORBASE + QUEDOT(LC)** (AREAR/FIR)
192 CONTINUE
C QCBASE REPRESENTS THE ACTUAL BASE HEAT TRANSFER BY CONVECTION.
QCBASE = R** ((H1X(0.0) + H2X(0.0))/2.0)*AREAR
C ORBID IS THE IDEAL BASE RADIATION HEAT TRANSFER.
ORBID = R** ((1.0 - TRAC)**4)*AREAR
```
C OGRID is the ideal base convection heat transfer
OGRID = OGBASE
C ORFID is the ideal fin radiation heat transfer.
ORFID = 0.0
ORFID = ORFID+RN*{(1.0-TRATC)**4}*(1.0+DYDX((FLE-.5)/CI)**2)**.5)/CI+
       1*(1.0+DYDX((FLE-.5)/CI)**2)**.5)/CI)
193 CONTINUE
ORFID = ORFID+RN*{(1.0-TRATC)**4}*(Y1X(1.0)-Y2X(1.0))
C QCFID is the ideal fin convective heat transfer.
QCFID = 0.0
DO 194 L = 1, I
  FL = L
  QCFID = QCFID+R*{(H1X(FLE-.5)/CI)**(1.0+DYDX((FLE-.5)/CI)**2)**.5)+
            1*H2X((FLE-.5)/CI)**(1.0+DYDX((FLE-.5)/CI)**2)**.5)*Y1X(1.0)
194 CONTINUE
QCFID = QCFID+R*{(H1X(1.0)+H2X(1.0))/2.0}*(Y1X(1.0)-Y2X(1.0))
ETA = (ORSUM+OCSUM)/(ORFID+QCFID)
APERM = (ORSUM+ORBASE+OSTAR*Y1X(1.0)-Y2X(1.0))/((RN*Y1X(1.0)+
         1TRATC)**4)*BASE)
FFLUX = (ORSUM+ORBASE+OCSUM+OGBASE)/(ORFID+QCFID)*BASE/AREA)
WRITE(6, 645) ORSUM, OCSUM, ORBASE, OGBASE, ORFID, QCFID, QGRID, OGRID
641 FORMAT(' // Actual fin radiative heat flux = *E13.5,10x,' Actual fin
  11n convective heat flux = *E13.5,10x,' Actual base radiative heat flux
  2ux = *E13.5,9x,' Actual base convective heat flux = *E14.5,10x,' Ideal
  3L fin radiative heat flux = *E13.5,10x,' Ideal fin convective heat
  4 flux = *E13.5,10x,' Ideal base radiative heat flux = *E13.5,10x,
  5 Ideal base convective heat flux = *E13.5)
WRITE(6, 646) ETA, APERM, FFLUX
640 FORMAT(' FIN EFFICIENCY = *E13.5,10x,' APPARENT EMITTANCE = *E13.5
  11x,' EFFECTIVE HEAT FLUX = *E13.5)
155 DO 139 IT = 1, I
  NT = IT + 1
  WRITE(6, 604) IT, QEDOT(IT), IT, DIFF(IT), NT, QEDOT(NT), NT, DIFF(NT)
604 FORMAT(*QEDOT(*I2') = *E14.7,4x,*DIFF(*I2') = *E14.7**** QUE
  1DOT(*I2') = *E14.7,4x,*DIFF(*I2') = *E14.7)
138 CONTINUE
WRITE(6, 645) QEDOT(NU), NU = I+I6
48 FORMAT(6E20.5)
DO 139 IN = 1, N
  WRITE(6, 605) IA, A(IA)
605 FORMAT(* A(*I2') = *E14.7)
CONTINUE
IHALF = I/2
I= I + IHALF
WRITE(6,625)THETA(IT),THETA(IS),THETA(IS),THETA(IS),TRAT(IS)
625 FORMAT('THETA('1',I2') = ',E14.7,4X,'TRAT('1',I2') = ',E14.7,1X,THETA(I)
1'1',I2') = ',E14.7,4X,'THETA('I',I2') = ',E14.7)
141 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,774)9
774 FORMAT('THE CONVECTION NUMBER = ',F6.2)
WRITE(6,777)RN
777 FORMAT('THE RADIATION NUMBER = ',F6.2)
WRITE(6,779)BASE
779 FORMAT('THE FIN PITCH TO LENGTH RATIO IS ',F6.2)
WRITE(6,780)EFIN
780 FORMAT('FIN SURFACE EMISSIVITY = ',F6.4)
49 CONTINUE
50 CONTINUE
51 CONTINUE
GO TO 135
135 STOP

*******************************************************************************

COMMENTS ON SUBROUTINES

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SUBROUTINE VERTOR IS AN AFUC IBM 360/50 LIBRARY SUBROUTINE MODIFIED TO RELAX
CERTAIN INTERNAL ACCURACY RESTRAINTS. VERTOR IS A DOUBLE PRECISION MATRIX
INVERSION SUBROUTINE.

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SUBROUTINE FACTOR IS A DOUBLE PRECISION SUBROUTINE FOR CALCULATING THE SHAPE FACTORS OF THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS USED IN THE RADIATION ANALYSIS. FACTOR IS AN APPLICATION OF THE STRING POLYGON METHOD OF CALCULATING SHAPE FACTORS. FACTOR WAS DEVELOPED BY DR. WALTHER FROST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE SPACE INSTITUTE AND WILL SOON BE PUBLISHED AS AN AFRC TOR.

SUBROUTINE VERTO IS AN AFDC IBM 360/50 LIBRARY SUBROUTINE FOR DOUBLE PRECISION MATRIX INVERSION.
THE SOLUTION OF COMBINED CONVECTION AND RADIATION HEAT TRANSFER FROM LONGITUDINAL FINS OF ARBITRARY CROSS-SECTION

May through November, 1966 - Final Report

Percy B. Carter, Jr., ARO, Inc.

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Arnold Engineering Development Center, Air Force Systems Command, Arnold Air Force Station, Tennessee

The effects of combined radiative and convective heat transfer from arrays of longitudinal fins of arbitrary profile are analyzed subject to non-uniform surface emissivity and non-uniform surface film coefficients. Consideration is given to radiative interactions between adjacent fins and between fins and the base surface. Solution of the defining differential equation for fin temperature distribution is obtained through an iterative application of the B. G. Galerkin variational technique. Application of the method of solution is made to fins of parabolic, triangular, and inverse parabolic profile subject solely to the radiative mode of heat transfer. Effects in variations of the dimensionless radiation number, \( N_R \), fin spacing, \( S \), and fin surface emissivity, \( \varepsilon \), are investigated. Findings of the study reveal that for the pure radiative mode, fins can enhance the heat transfer between the base and the surroundings only for the case of low fin and base surface emissivity.
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<th>KEY WORDS</th>
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