EFFECTS OF POWER PULSATIONS ON NATURAL CONVECTION FROM DISCRETE HEAT SOURCES

by

Stephen Larsen

DECEMBER 1991

Thesis Advisor: Yogendra Joshi

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STEPHEN LARSEN

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The natural convection heat transfer response of an array of heaters flush mounted on a vertical test surface in water to periodic input power has been investigated. Two types of periodic input power variations were examined: a triangular wave and an approximate square wave. The resulting heater temperatures over several cycles were measured for mean values of 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, and 3.0 watts and varying amplitudes. The frequency of the input power pattern was also varied, from 0.025 to 0.1 Hz. The measured heater temperatures were compared with the responses for steady input power equal to the mean of the periodic input.

The views expressed are those of the author and do not reflect the official policy or position of the Department of Defense or the U.S. Government.
Effects of Power Pulsations on Natural Convection From Discrete Heat Sources

by

Stephen Larsen
Lieutenant, United States Navy
B.S., University of Nebraska, Lincoln, 1984

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Author:  Stephen Larsen

Approved by:  Yogendra Joshi, Thesis Advisor

A.J. Healey, Chairman
Department of Mechanical Engineering
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NOMENCLATURE

A  Surface area of each element
β  Expansion coefficient
g  gravity
k  Thermal conductivity
L  Area divided by the perimeter
Q  Rate of energy output from each element
Q_{conv}  Net rate of energy input from each element to the fluid
R_{L}  Lead resistance
R_{p}  Precision resistor resistance
T_{amb}  Ambient temperature
T  temperature of the element
V_{L}  Voltage measured over the leads and heater [Volts]
V_{T}  Voltage over the precision resistor, leads and heater [Volts]
v  Kinematic viscosity
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I. INTRODUCTION

As electronic components become increasingly smaller, the volumetric power generation rates escalate and the problem of their thermal management becomes even more challenging. The greatest constraint to further advances in decreasing the feature size and increasing functional capability of electronic components could be the unavailability of appropriate heat removal techniques. The performance and reliability of microelectronic components is a function of junction temperature. The average failure rates of microelectronic components increase exponentially with junction temperature increase; Bar-Cohen and Kraus [Ref. 1].

Direct liquid cooling has emerged as one of the most promising thermal management techniques for overcoming this barrier; Bar-Cohen [Ref. 2]. The advantages of liquid cooling have been demonstrated for over 40 years in macroelectronic components, yet its use for cooling microelectronic components is relatively new.

There are three types of liquid cooling techniques that can be employed; boiling, forced convection, and natural convention. Initiation of boiling with dielectric fluids is complicated by the highly wetting nature of these liquids. Forced convection can produce higher heat dissipation rates, however, it may present its own set of problems with reliability and higher costs. Even though
natural convection cooling typically allows lower heat dissipation rates than
the first two methods, it has the advantages of simplicity of design, low
operation cost due to no outside power requirements and minimum
maintenance, absence of noise and high reliability. Also, in the event of a
mechanical failure, natural convection may be the only method of cooling
available [Refs. 3, 4, 5].

Natural convection originates when a body force acts on a fluid in which
there are density gradients. The net effect is a buoyancy force, which induces
free convection currents. In the most common case, the density gradient is due
to a temperature gradient, and the body force is due to the gravitational field.

A. SUMMARY OF LITERATURE

Baker [Ref. 6] studied the heat transfer characteristics of flush mounted
heat sources on vertical surface in several liquids. Park and Bergles [Ref. 7]
investigated both flush and protruding arrangements in water and R-113. Bar-
Cohen and Schweitzer [Ref. 8] presented correlations for natural convection in
a vertical channel dissipating uniform heat flux from the sides. Kelleher et. al.
[Ref. 9] conducted flow visualization and heat transfer measurements for
natural convection from a long heated protrusion on a vertical insulated wall
of a rectangular chamber filled with water. Lee et. al. [Ref 10] supported
Kelleher's findings with a computational investigation.
Joshi et. al. [Ref. 11] presented flow visualizations and component surface temperature measurements for natural convection cooling of a three by three array of discrete heated protrusions on the vertical wall of a rectangular enclosure filled with a dielectric liquid. Joshi et. al. presented experimental studies of the heat transfer and flow characteristics of a column of protruding heat sources, [Ref. 12] on a vertical surface and within a vertical channel, [Ref. 13]. Sathe and Joshi [Ref. 4] reported results of a numerical investigation of natural convection flow and heat transfer arising from a protruding heat source on a vertical plate within an enclosure. Joshi and Paje [Ref. 14] reported experimental results of natural convection heat transfer from a commercially available semiconductor device package.

Joshi and Knight [Ref. 15] studied the natural convection from a single column of eight in-line, rectangular heat sources flush mounted on one wall of a vertical channel immersed in water. Gaiser [Ref. 16] examined natural convection adjacent to a three column array of 15 per column uniformly heated components flush mounted on a vertical flat plate in water. Haukenes [Ref. 5] reported results of a numerical investigation of two dimensional natural convection flow and heat transfer from a substrate-mounted flush heat source immersed in a liquid filled square enclosure. Akdeniz [Ref. 17] investigated the natural convection heat transfer from an array of heaters flush mounted on a vertical test surface in response to both step and periodic input power.
B. PRESENT STUDY

The investigation reported here is a continuation of the studies of Gaiser [Ref. 16], Haukenes [Ref. 5], and Akdeniz [Ref. 17]. As stated above, Akdeniz [Ref. 17] presented the changes in the natural convection flow and heat transfer characteristics of a three column array of 45 flush mounted heaters on a vertical test surface. In his study, power to the bottom heater of the center column oscillated with time while power to all the other heaters was kept constant. The present experimental study was conducted with the same test surface as in [Ref. 16, 5, and 17], however, the entire center column was powered in a time periodic fashion while the side columns of heaters remained unpowered.

Specifically, the natural convection heat transfer response of a column of heaters flush mounted on a vertical test surface in water to periodic input power has been investigated. Two types of periodic input power variations were examined: a triangular wave and an approximate square wave. The resulting heater temperatures over several cycles were measured for mean values of 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, and 3.0 watts and varying amplitudes. The frequency of the input power patterns was also varied, from 0.025 to 0.1 Hz. The measured heater temperatures were compared with the responses for steady input power equal to the mean of the periodic input.
C. OBJECTIVES

The particular objectives of this investigation were:

- To examine the effects of power pulsation on the heat transfer characteristics for the selected conditions.

- To determine if any enhancement of heat transfer occurs due to the input power variations.
II. EXPERIMENT

A. EXPERIMENTAL APPARATUS

The experimental apparatus is described in detail by Gaiser [Ref. 16]. Additions and modifications to the apparatus were discussed by Haukenes [Ref. 5] and Akdeniz [Ref. 17]. The following is a brief summary of the above with emphasis on the additional changes to reflect the current status of the apparatus.

The apparatus itself is sub-divided into four separate assemblies: test surface assembly, power supply assembly, data acquisition/reduction unit, and the deaerating assembly, as seen in Figure 1. The first three of these systems are interrelated through three distinct variables; the input power to the heater strips, the heater strip surface temperatures, and the ambient temperature of the bath. The last of these systems, the deaerating system is used separately to reduce the amount of entrained air and compressible gasses.

1. Test Surface Assembly

This consisted of a vertical test surface with 45 flush mounted heater strips placed on three columns of 15 each. The test surface is immersed in a one cubic meter plate glass tank filled with deionized water. The water is deionized by a series of filters attached externally to the tank. The test surface was constructed using a 31.75 cm x 31.75 cm x 1.11 cm plexiglass plate with
Figure 1. Experimental Apparatus.
3.58 cm x 0.79 cm slots milled out to a depth of 0.19 cm at each location where a heater strip was to be embedded. Figure 2 shows the front view of the test surface showing the location of each heater strip in the central column, powered in this investigation. Within each slot, a 0.79 cm diameter hole was drilled through the board in order to allow the heater strip power leads and thermocouple wires to pass through. Side and top views of a slot are shown in Figure 3. [Ref. 16]

Before mounting the heater strips to the board, two power leads and a 0.0076 cm copper-constantan thermocouple were attached to the back of each strip. The power leads were simply soldered onto the heater strip. A layer of Omega bond 101 high thermal conductivity adhesive was coated over the back of the heater strip to electrically isolate each thermocouple from the heater strip, while allowing for accurate temperature measurements. Once the strip was coated, an additional small drop of the adhesive was used to attach the thermocouple onto the center of the heater strip. [Ref.16]

2. Power Supply Assembly

The power supply assembly provided power to the individual heater strips. For this investigation only the central column was used as seen in Figure 2. An HP-85 computer was used in conjunction with an HP-59501 power supply programmer and a 0-40 Volt, 0-1.5 Amp HP-6298A D.C. power supply to control the power output of the center column of heaters. The HP-6298A power supply was connected to two of the six distribution panels. These
Figure 2. Front View of Test Surfaces with Active Heaters. All Units in cm.
Figure 3.  Front and Side View of the Test Surface Heater Slots. All Units in cm.
two distribution panels are the ones to which the center column of heaters are connected. Each distribution panel acts as an individual power supply for a specified number of heaters. Each panel supplies power to either seven or eight heaters. If only seven heaters were connected to a particular panel, a ten ohm resistor was used to equilibrate the total power requirement of the panel as compared with an eight heater panel.

Figure 4 shows the power distribution panel. Each heater on a panel was connected in series with a 2.01 ohm 1% precision resistor. The heater and resistor pair was then connected in parallel to two copper wire bus bars, previously referred to as distribution panels. Additional 1% and 5% precision resistors were connected in parallel with the original 1% precision resistors in order to approximate a constant input power for all heaters.

The data acquisition system measures the total voltage drop across the bus, $V_T$, and the voltage drop for each heater including the leads, $V_L$. Using these two measured quantities the power output for each heater was determined using the following formula:

$$\text{Power} = \left(\frac{V_L(R_p - R_L) - V_T R_L}{R_p^2}\right)(V_T - V_L)$$

Where $R_p$ is the precision resistor resistance and $R_L$ is the heater resistance plus lead resistance. [Ref. 5]
Figure 4. Power Distribution Panel.
3. Acquisition/Reduction Unit

The data acquisition/reduction unit was made up of an HP 3852A Data Acquisition unit, an HP 9153 Computer system, and an IBM clone personal computer. This system initiates, records and processes all data from the test surface and power assembly. When tasked by the HP 9153 Computer system, the HP 3852A Data Acquisition unit reads the thermocouple voltages, and the appropriate voltages for the determination of heater powers.

This data was then transmitted into the HP 9153 Computer system which processed it into temperatures and power measurements. The temperature readings were further manipulated by taking the difference between the ambient temperature and the temperature of the heater. The power readings were processed as per the discussion above.

This data, once processed, was transferred to an IBM clone personal computer. This was accomplished by printing the data directly to the RS-232 port of the HP 9153 Computer system, which was connected to the RS-232 IBM computer via a cable. The statement used for the HP 9153 computer to transmit through the RS-232 port was "printer is 9". The HP 9153 computer automatically converted the data file into ASCII file format prior to printing it to the RS-232 port. The data was received into the IBM computer by using a communication program. Once received by the IBM computer, the data was imported into a spread sheet program which was used for graphics. The data files were imported as a comma & "" delimited file. The data file had to be
4. Deaerating Assembly

The deaerating assembly was composed of a vacuum pump, discharge pump, a heating element, and the deaerating tank, see Figure 5. The deaerating tank can be used in conjunction with the filtration system. The filtration system, consisting of four cartridges, is used to ensure the purity by maintaining the resistivity of the tank water at 0.7 megaohm-cm or above. This is achieved through periodic recirculation of the tank water.

The bath water from the tank was vacuum dragged into the deaerating tank through a nozzle. The vacuum was manually regulated to be between 68 and 85 KPa. A heating element within the deaerating tank heats the water to 10 - 15 K above the bulk temperature in the test tank. The temperature within the deaerating tank is maintained by regulating the flow rate through the tank by the discharge pump. Flow rates between 900 milliliters per minute to 1500 milliliters per minute were the norm.

Float switches were used to maintain the water level within a range around the nominal level. The capacity of the deaerating tank was 60.6 liters and the tank was nominally maintained to be half full. This was done to provide complete coverage of the panel heating element. The tank itself was elevated 1.83 meters above the floor to provide sufficient head for the discharge pump.
Figure 5. Deaerating System.
B. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

In preparing for a series of experiments, the mechanical stirrer would be run for five to ten minutes to dissipate prior stratification within the test tank. Crushed ice was placed into the thermocouple reference bath. Typically the data acquisition unit and the HP computers were left on. Only the IBM computer and the power supply were secured. Quiescence was achieved within the test tank prior to powering any of the heaters. This would take approximately 30 minutes.

Once the bath was ready, the power supply was energized and the program to generate appropriate periodic power input patterns through the heaters was loaded and run (see Appendix D). Another 10 to 12 minutes were needed to ensure that steady state conditions were reached prior to taking any temperature measurements. Once steady conditions were achieved, the data acquisition program was started and periodic temperature measurements over five minutes were taken.

The effects of two different type of periodic input power patterns were examined: a triangular pattern and an approximate square wave pattern. Measurements at three locations along the test surface were obtained for each run. These measurements were obtained for four mean input power levels, each for three amplitudes and three frequencies of pulsation. The
corresponding steady state measurements for the selected mean power levels were also made.
III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A. DESCRIPTION OF DATA

As previously mentioned, the test surface consisted of three columns of 15 heaters, numbered as in Figure 6. Only the center column of heaters was used for this study, heaters 16 through 30. Three different configurations of the center column of heaters were used, see Figure 7. In configuration A, all 15 heaters were powered uniformly. In configuration B, only the top 13 heaters were powered uniformly, thus leaving heater 29 and 30 de-energized. Configuration C is a further modification of heater configuration B, de-energizing the top heater, heater 16. This left 12 heaters heated. The reason for the modifications was to the failure of some heaters due to prolonged periodic input power through them.

Contained within Appendix A is a complete listing of all runs performed for this study. All graphical data is presented within Appendix B. The captions for each figure contained within Appendix B refer to a heater configuration, using a three digit alphanumeric format. The first digit is a letter, either A, B, or C, which references the number of active heaters as stated above, see Figure 7. The second and third digits are numbers which denote the heater number, as seen in Figure 6. For example, heater configuration B21 means that the top
Figure 6. View of Test Surface.
Figure 7. Heater Configurations A, B, and C.
13 heaters where heated and the heater of interest is heater number 21, or the middle heater.

For this investigation, measurements at three heater locations were made for each run near the top, middle and bottom of the column, in order to determine the downstream effects on the heat characteristics. Table I, shows which heaters were used near the top, middle, and bottom locations for each of the heater configurations.

**TABLE I. DESIGNATION OF TOP, MIDDLE AND BOTTOM HEATERS FOR DIFFERENT HEATER CONFIGURATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEATER</th>
<th>HEATER CONFIGURATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOTTOM</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each of the figures found in Appendix B are numbered with a two letter code. The first letter denotes a specific mean power input and amplitude. The second letter designates a specific heater, top, middle, or bottom, and frequency at which the input power pattern was applied. This can be seen in Table II and Table III. It takes a grouping of three figures to represent a single run. A run represents a grouping of figures where only the heater of interest changes for a given set of power input parameters. The second letter designation for the figures, A, B, and C, constitutes one run. E, D, and F constitutes the next run,
and G, H, and I constitutes the last run. These groupings are divided up by the frequency at which the power pattern is applied.

**TABLE II. FIRST LETTER DESIGNATION OF FIGURE CODE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Letter Designation</th>
<th>Mean Value of Power Input</th>
<th>Amplitude</th>
<th>Power Pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Triangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Triangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Triangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Triangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Triangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Triangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Triangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Triangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Triangular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Square</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To obtain all the data for a single run, each experiment had to be repeated a total of six different times. This allowed gathering the necessary
TABLE III. SECOND LETTER DESIGNATION FOR FIGURE CODE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second Letter Designation</th>
<th>Heater</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Top</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Bottom</td>
<td>0.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Top</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Bottom</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Top</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Bottom</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

input power and temperature data on three different heaters with pulsating and steady input powers. The pulsating and steady programs for the HP 85 computer are contained within Appendix D. The data are presented one heater per graph. This was done to enhance readability.

For all discussion of the data two definitions are needed. The first being heat transfer enhancement; where the mean cyclic temperature response is less than the steady temperature response. The second being significant heat transfer enhancement; where the maximum cyclic temperature response is less than the steady temperature response.
B. DISCUSSION OF TRIANGULAR WAVE DATA

The baseline run for the triangular wave data was arbitrarily taken to be; mean value power input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts, and a frequency of 0.050 Hz, see Figures BD-BF.

The amplitude of the cyclic temperature response as a percentage of the steady temperature response ranges from 6.7% at the top heater to 16.8% at the bottom heater, where the amplitude of input power is 50% of the mean power input. There are some damping effects evident from the temperature response. The damping effects are more pronounced at the top heater than the bottom or middle heaters. There seems to be little change in the damping effects between the middle heater and the bottom heater. Minimizing the amplitude of the temperature response is desirable for application purposes. The frequency of the cyclic temperature response matches that of the power input, however, as expected there was a phase lag. Also, for the top heater the cyclic temperature response, is slightly lower than the steady temperature response implying some heat transfer enhancement. The pulsation of the power input seems to have a more dramatic effect on the top heater than the bottom heater, where there seems to be little to no heat transfer enhancement. This trend will become more dramatic later on.

1. Effects of the Amplitude of Power Pulsation

Figures CD-CF present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 2.0 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These figures are an
increase in the amplitude of 1.0 watts compared to the baseline conditions. For these conditions the heat transfer enhancement is more pronounced than the baseline case. For the top heater the mean cyclic temperature response, is 6 K lower than the steady temperature response. The top heater sees the greatest enhancement and the bottom heater the least. For the top and middle heaters, the maximum cyclic temperature response is clearly lower than the steady temperature response. Note, the maximum cyclic temperature response for the top and middle heaters are very close. For the bottom heater, the mean of the cyclic temperature response is significantly lower than the steady temperature response. Still, the maximum cyclic temperature response is higher than the steady temperature response.

Figures AD-AF present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. These figures are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts compared to the baseline case. The heat transfer enhancement effects due to this pulsation are negligible. The amplitude of the temperature response is less than in the baseline case.

It can be readily seen that as the amplitude to mean power ratio approaches one, significant heat transfer enhancement takes place. The importance of this ratio will be demonstrated again later on with different input powers.
2. Effects of the Frequency of Pulsation

Figures BA-BC present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These figures are an increase in the frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. The first effect noticed is the damping of the temperature response. The amplitude response of the top heater drops from 6.7% in the base line case to 3.7%, and bottom heater drops from 16.8% to 6.4%. Some increase in enhancement is noted by increasing the frequency. Figure BA shows a slightly lower mean cyclic temperature response than the steady temperature response.

Figures BG-BI present a decrease in the frequency of the pulsation of the input power from 0.050 to 0.025 Hz. The effects of damping were diminished. The temperature amplitude at the top heater jumped from 6.7% to 10% and for the bottom heater from 16.8% to 20.5%. With the decreased frequency the thermal inertia of the surface and thermocouple becomes less important. No significant heat transfer enhancement was noted at the bottom heater location. A slight enhancement at the top heater was noted, but less than in the base line case.

In summary, as the frequency of the power pulsation is increased the amplitude of the temperature response decreases and there is a slight heat transfer enhancement. As stated previously, smaller amplitudes of the temperature response are desirable for applications purposes.
3. Effects of the Mean Input Power

Figures HD-HF present results for a mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. These figures are an increase in the mean input power of 1.0 watts from the baseline case. It is readily seen that the amplitude of the temperature response remains unchanged from the baseline case for the top and bottom heater locations. For the middle heater location the amplitude of the temperature response is slightly larger. This may be due to the fact that heater configuration B for this run was used instead of heater configuration A for the baseline run resulting in minor differences in the response times of the embedded surface thermocouple. The frequency response still matches that of the input power for all three heaters. The drop in temperature is more pronounced for the top heater than in the baseline case.

Figures FD-FF present results for a mean input of 1.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. Heat transfer enhancement is seen for all three heaters. The greatest enhancement occurred for the top heater location. Note heater configuration B was used for this run. The frequency response matches that of the input power, and temperature amplitudes are approximately the same as that of the baseline case. The middle heater location has a slightly larger temperature amplitude than in the baseline case, probably due to the different heater configuration. For the top heater location there is approximately a 4 K difference between the mean of
the cyclic temperature response and the steady temperature response, see Figure FD.

The effects of the mean power are two fold. First as a ratio of the amplitude to mean power level. Also, the mean power level is important as an independent variable. The larger the mean power input the more vigorous the base flow is which is more prone to amplification of disturbances. These influences can be seen in Figures FD-FF and Figures HD-HF. In Figures FD-FF the amplitude to mean power ratio is equal to one. Significant heat transfer enhancement is occurring. In Figures HD-HF, the amplitude to mean power input ratio is equal to 0.33, still greater heat transfer enhancement can be seen than in the baseline case where the amplitude to mean power ratio is equal to 0.50. This is accounted for by the higher mean input power than the baseline case.

4. Combined of Effects

It is also important to examine more than one variation to the input power pulsation, (e.g. increase the frequency and the amplitude of the input power keeping the mean input the same).

a. Varying Amplitude and Frequency

Figures CA-CC present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 2.0 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These figures are an increase in the amplitude of 1.0 watts and an increase of the input frequency
by a factor of two from the baseline case. There was significant heat transfer enhancement for all three heater locations. Significant heat transfer enhancement was previously defined as the maximum cyclic temperature response being less than the steady temperature response. The amplitude of the temperature response is greater than the baseline case, however, less than if the amplitude of the input power alone was increased, see Figures CD-CF.

Figures CG-CI present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 2.0 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These figures are an increase in the amplitude of 1.0 watts and a decrease of the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. Heat transfer enhancement was observed for all three heater locations. For the middle and bottom heater locations the mean cyclic temperature response was well below the steady temperature response. As expected, the amplitude of the cyclic temperature response was significantly larger than the baseline case and greater than if the frequency of the pulsation alone was decreased, see Figures BG-BI.

Figures AA-AC present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These figures are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts and an increase of the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. Heat transfer enhancement was found for the top and bottom heater locations. The maximum cyclic temperature response for the top heater location coincided with the steady temperature response. For the middle heater the mean cyclic temperature response...
response was equal to the steady temperature response indicating no heat transfer enhancement. For the bottom heater location the mean cyclic temperature response was slightly lower than the steady temperature response. The amplitude of the temperature response was significantly smaller than the baseline case for all three heater locations tested.

Figures AG-AI present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These figures are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts and a decrease of the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. No heat transfer enhancement was found for any of the three heater locations. The amplitude of the temperature response was slightly less than the baseline case.

The variation of amplitude and frequency act independently of each other. In fact, the benefits of higher amplitudes and higher frequencies to the heat transfer appear to be additive.

b. Varying Amplitude and Mean Input Power

Figures ID-IF present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 2.0 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. These figures are an increase in the amplitude of 1.0 watts and an increase of the mean power of 1.0 watts from the baseline case. Heat transfer enhancement is seen for all three heater locations and significant heat transfer enhancement occurs for the top heater location. As expected, the amplitude of the temperature response is greater than the baseline case.
Figures GD-GF present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. These figures are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts and an increase of the mean power of 1.0 watts from the baseline case. The top and middle heater locations demonstrate some heat transfer enhancement, more so for the top heater. The bottom heater shows no heat transfer enhancement and even a slight decrease in the heat transfer. The amplitude of the temperature response is less than in the baseline case. The amplitude of the temperature is greatest for the middle heater, of the three heater locations. Note heater configuration B was used in this case and typically smaller amplitudes of the temperature response for the bottom heater location were found than for heater configuration A.

Figures ED-EF present results for mean input of 1.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. These figures are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts and a decrease of the mean power of 1.0 watts from the baseline case. The heat transfer enhancement at the top heater location is greater than for the baseline case. Here the maximum cyclic temperature response is equal to the steady temperature response. While in the baseline case it was greater than the steady temperature response. The temperature response for the middle and bottom heater locations is approximately the same as that of the baseline case. As expected, the amplitude of the temperature response was less than for the baseline case.
Figures DD-DF present results for mean input of 0.5 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. These figures are a decrease in the amplitude of 1.5 watts and a decrease of the mean power of 0.5 watts from the baseline case. For all three heater locations heat transfer enhancement was seen. Significant heat transfer enhancement was seen for the top heater location. Once again, this emphasizes the importance of the increase in the amplitude to mean power ratio for heat transfer enhancement. The amplitude of the temperature, as expected, is less than in the baseline case.

c. Varying Frequency and Mean Input Power

Figures HA-HC present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These conditions are an increase in the mean power input of 1.0 watts and an increase of the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. There was heat transfer enhancement for all three heater locations with significant enhancement for the top heater location. The amplitude of the temperature response was less than that of the baseline case.

Figures HG-HI present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These conditions are an increase in the mean power input of 1.0 watts and a decrease of the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. Only the top and middle heater locations presented a slight heat transfer enhancement. As expected,
the amplitude of the temperature response was greater than that of the baseline case.

Figures FA-FC present results for mean input of 1.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These figures are a decrease in the mean power input of 1.0 watts and an increase of the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. Significant heat transfer enhancement was observed for all three heater locations. The amplitude of the temperature response is less than that of the baseline case. This run represents dramatic improvements to the heat transfer characteristics using lower mean power input and variations to the amplitude. Being able to use lower amplitudes and mean power inputs to achieve significant heat transfer enhancement, results in lower mean cyclic temperature responses. This type of enhancement to the heat transfer characteristics with lower input power's would be desirable for applications purposes, when such enhancement could be achieved by using auxiliary heaters with pulsed input power.

Figures FG-FI present results for mean input of 1.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These figures display the effect of a decrease in the mean power input of 1.0 watts and a decrease of the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. Heat transfer enhancement at all three heater locations is evident with significant enhancement for the top heater location. Amplitude of the temperature response was greater than the baseline case.
The frequency of the pulsating power has less of an effect on the heat transfer enhancement than the amplitude and mean power input does. Its greatest influence is on the amplitude of the temperature response.

**d. Other Variations of Parameters**

Figures DA-DC present results for mean input of 0.5 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These parameters are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts, a decrease of the mean power of 1.5 watts, and an increase in the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. There is significant heat transfer enhancement for all three heater locations. This again demonstrates the importance of the amplitude to mean power input ratio. As expected, the amplitude of the temperature response is less than in the baseline case. In addition, for the top heater location the mean cyclic temperature response is 20 K below the mean cyclic temperature response for the baseline case. The corresponding decrease 18.5 K and 14 K for the middle and bottom heater locations respectively. This is a significantly lower mean temperature response with greater heat transfer enhancement than the baseline case. Also, the mean cyclic temperature response for the middle and bottom heater locations are the same.

Figures EA-EC present results for mean input of 1.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These values are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts, a decrease of the mean power of 1.0 watts, and an increase in the input frequency by a factor of two from the
baseline case. There is heat transfer enhancement for all three heater locations. Significant heat transfer enhancement occurs for the top heater location only. The amplitude of the temperature response is less than the baseline case.

Figures IA-IC present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 2.0 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These figures are an increase in the amplitude of 1.0 watts, an increase of the mean power of 1.0 watts, and an increase in the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. There is heat transfer enhancement for all three heater locations with significant heat transfer enhancement for the top heater only. The amplitude of the temperature response is approximately the same as the baseline case. The reduced amplitude of the temperature response is a function of the higher frequency of the input power.

Figures GA-GC present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These figures are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts, an increase of the mean power of 1.0 watts, and an increase in the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. There is heat transfer enhancement for all three heater locations. The mean cyclic temperature response is higher than the case just discussed, see Figures IA-IC, however, the maximum cyclic temperature responses are approximately the same. The amplitude of the temperature response is less than for the baseline case.
Figures DG-DI present results for mean input of 0.5 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These result from a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts, a decrease of the mean power of 1.5 watts, and a decrease in the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. There is heat transfer enhancement for all three heater locations with significant heat transfer enhancement for the top heater location only. The amplitude of the temperature response is similar to that of the baseline case.

Figures EG-EI present results for a mean input of 1.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These parameters are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts, a decrease of the mean power of 1.0 watts, and a decrease in the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. There is heat transfer enhancement for all three heater locations. The amplitude of the temperature response is similar to that of the baseline case.

Figures GG-GI present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These parameters are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts, an increase of the mean power of 1.0 watts, and a decrease in the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. There is heat transfer enhancement for all three heater locations. The amplitude of the temperature response is similar to that of the baseline case.
Figures IG-II presents results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 2.0 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These values are an increase in the amplitude of 1.0 watts, an increase of the mean power of 1.0 watts, and a decrease in the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. There is heat transfer enhancement for all three heater locations. The amplitude of the temperature response is much greater than that of the baseline case.

In examining these cases the amplitude to mean input power ratio was the dominant factor in producing heat transfer enhancement. Increase in the frequency of the input power provided some heat transfer enhancement, but more importantly it greatly influenced the amplitude of the temperature response. Higher mean power inputs provide some heat transfer enhancement. However they were a less dominant factor than the amplitude to mean power input ratio.

C. DISCUSSION OF SQUARE WAVE DATA

As was the case for the triangular wave data, the base line profile had a mean value power input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts, and a frequency of 0.050 Hz, see Figures KD-KF.

Note the spikes in the power pulsation. These spikes were prevalent throughout the square wave data. The exact cause is inconclusive, however, it is believed that the spikes are due to the power supply hunting for the proper
voltage to match the control signal supplied by the programmer. The control signal produced by the programmer is the same as the desired output voltage. In examining the raw data, these spikes are caused at isolated points, in some cases two points out of a total of nine hundred data points for each run. These spikes did not seem to have an impact on the temperature responses.

The amplitude of the cyclic temperature response for the baseline case is 14.8% of the mean for the top heater location, 17.3% for the middle heater location and 18.4% for the bottom heater location. This is for a power amplitude 50% of the mean input. The amplitude of the temperature response for the baseline case of the triangular wave power pattern range from 6.7% at the top heater location to 16.8% for the bottom heater location. The frequency of the cyclic temperature response matches that of the input power pulsation. There is a phase lag in the cyclic temperature response, but not as large as in the triangular power pattern. The mean cyclic temperature response coincides with the steady temperature response indicating no heat transfer enhancement due to power pulsation.

1. Effects of Amplitude of Power Pulsation

Figures LD-LF present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 2.0 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. This is an increase of 1.0 watt to the baseline case. There is only a slight improvement in the heat transfer characteristics. The amplitude of the cyclic temperature response is increased to 32.6% for the top heater, 42.6% for the middle heater and 55.7%
for the bottom heater. The maximum value of the cyclic temperature response for the middle heater is actually higher than that of the top heater.

Figures JD-JF present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. This is a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts compared to the baseline case. There is no heat transfer enhancement for this case. The mean cyclic temperature response coincides with the steady temperature response for all three heater locations. The amplitude of the cyclic temperature response is decreased significantly to 8.35% for the top heater location, 10.7% for the middle heater location, and 10.2% for the bottom heater location. Once again, the maximum cyclic temperature response for the middle heater is higher than that of the top heater.

2. Effects of Time Period of Pulsation

Figures KA-KC present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. This is an increase in the frequency of pulsation from the baseline case by a factor of two. There is no heat transfer enhancement for this case. The amplitude of the temperature response for the top heater location drops to 7.8% of the mean, 12.4% for the middle heater location, and 10.5% for the bottom heater location. The frequency of the cyclic temperature response matches that of the pulsating power input. The maximum cyclic temperature response for the middle heater location is slightly larger than that of the top heater.
Figures KG-KI present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. This is a decrease in the frequency of pulsation from the baseline case by a factor of two. There is only a slight heat transfer enhancement for the top and middle heater locations and no enhancement for the bottom heater location. The amplitude of the temperature response of the top heater location jumps to 24.5%, the middle heater location to 27.5%, and the bottom heater location to 26.3%. The middle heater still has a slightly larger maximum cycle temperature than that of the top heater. Also noted was a drop in temperature at the end of each cycle. This effect is most prominent for the middle heater, Figure KH.

3. Effects of the Mean Input Power

Figures QD-QF present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. This is an increase of 1.0 watt to the baseline case. The temperature amplitude for the middle and bottom heaters are approximately the same, while the top heater amplitude has decreased. The frequency of the cyclic temperature response matches that of the power input. The mean cyclic temperature response coincides with the steady temperature responses.

Figures OD-OF present results for mean input of 1.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. This is a decrease of 1.0 watt to the baseline case. By decreasing the mean power input to 1.0 watts, the amplitudes of the temperature response for all three heater locations are
approximately the same as in the base line case. The frequency response was unchanged. The mean of the cyclic temperature response is only slightly lower than the temperature response to the steady input for the top and middle heaters locations.

4. Combing of Effects

a. Varying Amplitude and Frequency

Figures LA-LC present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 2.0 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These figures are an increase in the amplitude of 1.0 watts and an increase of the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. There is a slight heat transfer enhancement for all three heater locations. The amplitude of the temperature response is larger than the baseline case.

Figures LG-LI present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 2.0 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These figures are an increase in the amplitude of 1.0 watts and a decrease of the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. For all three heater locations there is a slight heat transfer enhancement. Also, there is a large increase in the amplitude of the temperature response as compared to the baseline case.

Figures JA-JC present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These parameters are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts and an increase of the input frequency
by a factor of two from the baseline case. Only the top heater location demonstrates a slight enhancement to the heat transfer. As expected, the amplitude of the temperature response is less than the baseline case.

Figures JG-JI present results for mean input of 2.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These values are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts and a decrease of the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. No heat transfer enhancement for any of the three heater locations is noted. However, there is a dramatic drop in temperature at the end of each cycle, as was discussed early.

No significant enhancement to the heat transfer, as defined early, was found for any of the runs performed. The drop in temperature at the end of each cycle was apparent for amplitudes of 0.5 watts and an input frequency of 0.025 Hz. As for the triangular wave power pattern data, frequency of the input power had a influence over the amplitude of the temperature response. However, the amplitude to mean power input ratio did not bring about the dramatic effects seen with the triangular wave power pattern data.

b. Varying Amplitude and Mean Input Power

Figures RD-RF present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 2.0 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. These values are an increase in the amplitude of 1.0 watts and an increase of the mean power of 1.0 watts from the baseline case. Only slight heat transfer enhancement can
be seen at all three heater locations. The amplitude of the temperature response is greater than the baseline case.

Figures PD-PF present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. These values are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts and an increase of the mean power of 1.0 watts from the baseline case. No heat transfer enhancement was present for any of the three heater locations. For the top heater location there is a degrade in the heat transfer effects. The amplitude of the temperature response is less than the baseline case.

Figures ND-NF presents results for mean input of 1.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. These parameters are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts and a decrease of the mean power of 1.0 watts from the baseline case. All three heater locations demonstrated a slight enhancement to the heat transfer. The amplitude of the temperature response is less than the baseline.

Figures MD-MF present results for mean input of 0.5 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.050 Hz. These parameters are a decrease in the amplitude of 1.5 watts and a decrease of the mean power of 0.5 watts from the baseline case. No heat transfer enhancement for any of the three locations is seen. The amplitude of the temperature response is less than the baseline.
The effect of the amplitude of the power input was to increase the amplitude of the temperature response. The dramatic effects seen with triangular wave data were not seen here.

c. Varying Frequency and Mean Input Power

Figures QA-QC present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These values are an increase in the mean power input of 1.0 watts and an increase of the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. None of the three of the heater locations demonstrated any heat transfer enhancement. The amplitude of the temperature response is less than the baseline case.

Figures QG-QI present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These parameters are an increase in the mean power input of 1.0 watts and a decrease of the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. Only a slight heat transfer enhancement is seen for all three heater locations. There was a drop in temperature at the end of each cycle. The amplitude of the temperature response was greater than the baseline case.

Figures OA-OC present results for mean input of 1.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These values are a decrease in the mean power input of 1.0 watts and an increase of the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. A slight heat transfer
enhancement was observed for all three heater locations. The amplitude of the temperature response is less than the baseline case.

Figures OG-OI present results for mean input of 1.0 watts, amplitude of 1.0 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These parameters are a decrease in the mean power input of 1.0 watts and a decrease of the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. A slight heat transfer enhancement is observed at all three heater locations. The amplitude of the temperature response is greater than the baseline case.

The last two cases discussed both had a mean power input of 1.0 watts and amplitude of 1.0 watts. Both of these cases displayed some heat transfer enhancement, implying that the amplitude to mean power input ratio of one does have some impact upon the heat transfer characteristics. However, this enhancement is small in comparison to the triangular wave data and only applies for mean power inputs equal to or greater than 1.0 watts. The large temperature drop at the end of the cycle found in Figures OG-OI, aided in the heat transfer enhancement. However, the maximum cyclic temperature response was not lessened.

d. Other Variations of Parameters

Figures MA-MC present results for mean input of 0.5 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These values are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts, a decrease of the mean power of 1.5 watts, and an increase in the input frequency by a factor of two from the
baseline case. No heat transfer enhancement is seen for this case. The amplitude of the temperature response is less than the baseline case. Also, the mean cyclic temperature response is higher than the triangular wave data for identical parameters.

Figures NA-NC present results for mean input of 1.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These values are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts, a decrease of the mean power of 1.0 watts, and an increase in the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. There was a slight enhancement for all three heater locations. The amplitude of the temperature response is less than the baseline case.

Figures RA-RC present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 2.0 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These values are an increase in the amplitude of 1.0 watts, an increase of the mean power of 1.0 watts, and an increase in the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. A slight heat transfer enhancement, approximately the same as in the previous case, is seen for all three heater locations. The amplitude of the temperature response is less than the baseline case for the top heater location, greater for the middle heater location, and approximately the same for the bottom heater. Heater configuration C was used for the baseline case while heater configuration B is used for this case with different locations of the heaters examined. This could explain the difference.
Figures PA-PC present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.100 Hz. These parameters are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts, an increase of the mean power of 1.0 watts, and an increase in the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. No heat transfer enhancement for any of the three heater locations is noted. The amplitude of the temperature response is much less than the baseline case.

Figures MG-MI present results for mean input of 0.5 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These values are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts, a decrease of the mean power of 1.5 watts, and a decrease in the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. No heat transfer enhancement is found for these conditions. The amplitude of the temperature response is approximately the same as the baseline case.

Figures NG-NI present results for a mean input of 1.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These values are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts, a decrease of the mean power of 1.0 watts, and a decrease in the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. Only slight heat transfer enhancement is seen here. The amplitude of the temperature response is approximately the same as in the baseline case. The middle heater location is starting to experience a temperature drop at the end of the cycle.
Figures PG-PI present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 0.5 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These values are a decrease in the amplitude of 0.5 watts, an increase of the mean power of 1.0 watts, and a decrease in the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. All three heater locations demonstrate a temperature drop at the end of each cycle. The middle heater shows the most dramatic drop of the three heater locations. There is only a slight heat transfer enhancement seen for these three heater locations. The greatest enhancement is seen for the middle heater. The amplitude of the temperature response is slightly less than the baseline case.

Figures RG-RI present results for mean input of 3.0 watts, amplitude of 2.0 watts and a frequency of 0.025 Hz. These values are an increase in the amplitude of 1.0 watts, an increase of the mean power of 1.0 watts, and a decrease in the input frequency by a factor of two from the baseline case. Only a slight heat transfer enhancement are seen for these three heater locations. The middle heater shows a small temperature drop at the end of the cycle. The amplitude of the temperature response is much greater than in the baseline case.

These experiments reveal a much less pronounced trend for heat transfer enhancement then observed for the triangular wave. Large ratios of amplitude to mean power level have a minor but positive impact on the heat transfer characteristics. Frequency of the power pulsation has an effect on the
amplitude of the temperature response, but once again much less than for the triangular wave data. Higher mean power inputs influence the large temperature drops at the end of each cycle. However, this enhancement does not lead to significant heat transfer enhancement over the entire cycle.

D. NON DIMENSIONAL HEAT TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 8 presents a comparison of the steady data for the bottom heater location with previous investigations. The non dimensional data are calculated by defining the Nusselt number, $Nu$, and Grashof number, $Gr$ as:

$$Nu = \frac{Q_{conv} L}{kA(T-T_{amb})}$$

where $Q_{conv}$ was determined by the following equation

$$Q_{conv} = Q - Q_{cond}$$

$Q_{cond}$ was estimated from [Ref. 16]

$$Gr = \frac{g\beta Q L^4}{kA\nu^2}$$

Along with the present measurements also contained within Figure 8 is the applicable steady data from Haukenes [Ref. 5] and Akdeniz [Ref. 17], present measurements were obtained with the same test surface as used by there investigations. Also seen in Figure 8 is an empirical correlation from [Ref. 15]:

$$Nu^* = 1.11(Gr)^{0.12}$$
Figure 8. Comparison of Steady Data

The present data are in good agreement with those of Haukenes and Akdeniz for the same heater spacing. They are about 20% below the empirical equation. The lower Nu* values are expected due to the reduced heater spacing in the present measurements compared to [Ref. 15] which results in larger interaction between heaters by substrate conduction.

Figures 9 and 10 are variations of the average Nusselt number with average Grashof number with amplitude of pulsation as a parameter. From the cyclic responses of heater temperature and power inputs, mean values were
determined. The average Nusselt number and average Grashof number were then determined as previously discussed based on these cycle averaged values. Figure 9 is for triangular wave power pattern and Figure 10 is for square wave power pattern. All points are for the top heater location and frequency of pulsation of 0.050 Hz, and varying mean input power levels. The upper three points for Figure 9 are for an amplitude to mean power input ratio of one. This dramatically illustrates the effect to the heat transfer characteristics as the...
amplitude to mean power input approaches one. There is the expected trend of increasing Nusselt number for higher Grashof number which indicates that more vigorous flows lead to higher heat transfer rates.

Unlike the triangular wave power pattern, Figure 9, there is no dramatic heat transfer enhancement seen for the square wave power pattern.

Uncertainty analysis is contained within Appendix E for the above calculations. No attempt was made to include the response time of the
thermocouple. Also, the uncertainty of the measurements of the physical
dimensions of the heater, surface area and perimeter, were considered
negligible compared to the uncertainty of the temperature and power
measurements.
IV. CONCLUSIONS

In comparing the base line profiles of the two data sets, the square wave power pulsation produces less thermal damping effects than the triangular wave power pulsation. In addition, the degree of thermal damping effects are approximately the same for all the three heaters for the square wave power pulsation. Also the phase lag in the cyclic temperature response is more pronounced for the triangular wave power pattern.

With the triangular wave power pattern, significant enhancement to the heat transfer was achieved. This was most pronounced when the ratio of amplitude to mean power input was the greatest, for the upper heater, for increased frequency and for higher mean power inputs.

The square wave power input was only marginally effective in lowering the mean cyclic temperature response below the temperature response for the steady mean power level. However, dramatic temperature drops over part of the temperature response cycle were found for a frequency of 0.025 Hz, smaller amplitudes and higher mean power input values. This drop occurred at the end of each cycle. The maximum cyclic temperature response was never below the steady temperature response as in the triangular wave pattern.
With the ultimate objective of improving heat transfer characteristics for electronic components, triangular wave power pattern holds much promise. Square wave power patterns only produced marginal results. Specifically, the triangular wave pattern power pulsation provided improvements to the heat transfer characteristics;

- when the amplitude to mean power input approached one
- at higher mean power inputs (3.0 watts)
- at higher frequencies (0.100 Hz)
V. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made for further study:

1. Vary the pattern of the power input, starting with a sine wave pattern.

2. Investigate larger frequencies and higher mean power input levels for the triangular wave power pattern.

3. For square wave power pattern, further investigation is needed to determine the reason behind the large drop in temperature at the end of the cycle for higher mean input power levels, lower frequencies and lower amplitudes.
APPENDIX A: LIST OF RUNS
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Figure AA. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for triangular wave input, top heater, heater configuration A16, ambient temperature 20.0°C.
Figure A8. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for triangular wave input, middle heater, heater configuration A23, ambient temperature 20.0°C.
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Figure JF. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, bottom heater, heater configuration C28, ambient temperature 17.3°C.
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Figure JH. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, middle heater, heater configuration C21, ambient temperature 17.3°C.
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Figure KH. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, middle heater, heater configuration C21, ambient temperature 17.4°C.
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Figure LF. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, bottom heater, heater configuration C28, ambient temperature 19.6°C.
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Figure NG. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, top heater, heater configuration C17, ambient temperature 17.4°C.
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Figure PB. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, middle heater, heater configuration B21, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
Figure PC. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, bottom heater, heater configuration B28, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
Figure PD. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, top heater, heater configuration B16, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
Figure PE. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, middle heater, heater configuration B21, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
Figure PF. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, bottom heater, heater configuration B28, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
Figure PG. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, top heater, heater configuration B16, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
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Figure PI. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, bottom heater, heater configuration B28, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, top heater, heater configuration B16, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
Figure QB. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, middle heater, heater configuration B21, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
Figure QC. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, bottom heater, heater configuration B28, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
Figure QD. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, top heater, heater configuration Bl6, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
Figure QE. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, middle heater, heater configuration B21, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
Figure QF. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, bottom heater, heater configuration B28, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
Figure QG. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, top heater, heater configuration B16, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
Figure QI. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, bottom heater, heater configuration B28, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
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Figure RB. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, middle heater, heater configuration B21, ambient temperature 17.5°C.
Figure RC. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, bottom heater, heater configuration B28, ambient temperature 17.6°C.
Figure RD. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, top heater, heater configuration B16, ambient temperature 17.6°C.
Figure RE. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, middle heater, heater configuration B21, ambient temperature 17.6°C.
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Figure RG. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, top heater, heater configuration C17, ambient temperature 17.6°C.
Figure RH. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, middle heater, heater configuration C21, ambient temperature 17.7°C.
Figure RI. Time dependent transient power and delta temperature for square wave input, bottom heater, heater configuration C28, ambient temperature 17.7°C.
APPENDIX C:
TEMPERATURE AND POWER ACQUISITION PROGRAM

10 !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
20 !!! TEMPERATURE AND POWER TRANSIENT RESPONSE PROGRAM !!!
30 !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

OPTION BASE 1

REAL Temp(3), Vamb(3)

FOR K = 1 TO 2000
100 T(K) = 0.
110 Volts(K) = 0.
120 Pow(K) = 0.
130 V(K) = 0.
140 Tyme(K) = 0.
150 Tsec(K) = 0.
160 Vminus(K) = 0.
170 Vplus(K) = 0.
180 Tminus(K) = 0.
190 Tplus(K) = 0.
200 V46(K) = 0.
210 V47(K) = 0.
220 V48(K) = 0.
230 V49(K) = 0.
240 V50(K) = 0.
250 V51(K) = 0.
260 NEXT K

PRINT "PRESS Continue TO RESUME"

IF N = 1 THEN
330 PRINT "THIS THERMOCOUPLE IS BAD, HOWEVER I CAN GIVE YOU THE"
340 PRINT "TEMPERATURE FOR HEATER NUMBER 31 WHICH IS GEOMETRICALLY"
350 PRINT "SYMETERICAL TO HEATER 1"
360 PRINT ""
370 PRINT "PRESS Continue TO RESUME"
380 pause
390 END IF

IF N = 3 THEN
410 PRINT "THIS THERMOCOUPLE IS BAD HOWEVER I CAN GIVE YOU THE"
430 PRINT "AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF THE THERMOCOUPLES ABOVE AND"
440 PRINT "BELOW"
450 PRINT "" 
460 PRINT "PRESS Continue TO RESUME"
470 PAUSE
480 END IF
490 !
500 IF N=6 THEN
510 PRINT "THIS THERMOCOUPLE IS BAD HOWEVER I CAN GIVE YOU THE"
520 PRINT "AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF THE THERMOCOUPLES ABOVE AND"
530 PRINT "BELOW"
540 PRINT "" 
550 PRINT "PRESS Continue TO RESUME"
560 PAUSE
570 END IF
580 !
590 IF N=22 THEN
600 PRINT "THIS THERMOCOUPLE IS BAD HOWEVER I CAN GIVE YOU THE"
610 PRINT "AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF THE THERMOCOUPLES ABOVE AND"
620 PRINT "BELOW"
630 PRINT "" 
640 PRINT "PRESS Continue TO RESUME"
650 PAUSE
660 END IF
670 !
680 IF N=29 THEN
690 PRINT "THIS THERMOCOUPLE IS BAD HOWEVER I CAN GIVE YOU THE"
700 PRINT "AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF THE THERMOCOUPLES ABOVE AND"
710 PRINT "BELOW"
720 PRINT "" 
730 PRINT "PRESS Continue TO RESUME"
740 PAUSE
750 END IF
760 !
770 IF N=37 THEN
780 PRINT "THIS THERMOCOUPLE IS BAD HOWEVER I CAN GIVE YOU THE"
790 PRINT "AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF THE THERMOCOUPLES ABOVE AND"
800 PRINT "BELOW"
810 PRINT "" 
820 PRINT "PRESS Continue TO RESUME"
830 PAUSE
840 END IF
850 !
860 INPUT "PLEASE INPUPT THE CYCLE TIME IN SECONDS",Np
870 INPUT "PLEASE INPUPT THE MAX AND MIN VOLTAGE",Maxv,Minv
880 INPUT "PLEASE INPUPT THE OUTPUT OF THE SIDE COLUMNS IN WATTS",Scp
890 IF Np<10 THEN GOTO 860
900 Wx=(Np/50)-1.0
910 IF Wx<=0 THEN Wx=0.
920 M=INT((60/Np)*250)+500
IF M>900 THEN M=900

! Ti=TIMEDATE

FOR I=1 TO M

! OUTPUT 709;"RST"

IF N=1 THEN

OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,210,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,315,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Volts(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,316,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V46(I)
GOTO 5590
END IF

IF N=2 THEN

OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,101,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,314,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Volts(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,316,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V46(I)
GOTO 5590
END IF

IF N=3 THEN

OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,101,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Vminus(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,103,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Vplus(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,313,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Volts(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,316,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V46(I)
GOTO 5590
END IF

IF N=4 THEN

OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,103,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,312,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Volts(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,316,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V46(I)
GOTO 5590
END IF

END IF

IF N=5 THEN
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,104,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,311,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Volts(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,316,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V46(I)
GOTO 5590
END IF

IF N=6 THEN
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,104,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Vminus(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,106,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Vplus(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,310,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Volts(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,316,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V46(I)
GOTO 5590
END IF

IF N=7 THEN
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,106,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,309,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Volts(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,316,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V46(I)
GOTO 5590
END IF

IF N=8 THEN
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,100,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,308,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Volts(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,316,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V46(I)
GOTO 5590
END IF

IF N=9 THEN
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,100,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,403,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Volts(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,400,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V47(I)
GOTO 5590
END IF
1930 !
1940 IF N=10 THEN
1950 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,109,USE 0"
1960 ENTER 709;V(I)
1970 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,404,USE 0"
1980 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
1990 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,400,USE 0"
2000 ENTER 709;V47(I)
2010 GOTO 5590
2020 END IF
2030 !
2040 IF N=11 THEN
2050 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,110,USE 0"
2060 ENTER 709;V(I)
2070 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,405,USE 0"
2080 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
2090 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,400,USE 0"
2100 ENTER 709;V47(I)
2110 GOTO 5590
2120 END IF
2130 !
2140 IF N=12 THEN
2150 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,111,USE 0"
2160 ENTER 709;V(I)
2170 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,406,USE 0"
2180 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
2190 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,400,USE 0"
2200 ENTER 709;V47(I)
2210 GOTO 5590
2220 END IF
2230 !
2240 IF N=13 THEN
2250 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,112,USE 0"
2260 ENTER 709;V(I)
2270 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,407,USE 0"
2280 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
2290 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,400,USE 0"
2300 ENTER 709;V47(I)
2310 GOTO 5590
2320 END IF
2330 !
2340 IF N=14 THEN
2350 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,113,USE 0"
2360 ENTER 709;V(I)
2370 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,408,USE 0"
2380 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
2390 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,400,USE 0"
2400 ENTER 709;V47(I)
2410 GOTO 5590
2420 END IF

231
! IF N=15 THEN
2450 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,114,USE 0"
2460 ENTER 709;V(I)
2470 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,409,USE 0"
2480 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
2490 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,400,USE 0"
2500 ENTER 709;V47(I)
2510 GOTO 5590
2520 END IF
2530 ! IF N=16 THEN
2550 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,115,USE 0"
2560 ENTER 709;V(I)
2570 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,410,USE 0"
2580 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
2590 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,401,USE 0"
2600 ENTER 709;V48(I)
2610 GOTO 5590
2620 END IF
2630 ! IF N=17 THEN
2650 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,116,USE 0"
2660 ENTER 709;V(I)
2670 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,411,USE 0"
2680 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
2690 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,401,USE 0"
2700 ENTER 709;V48(I)
2710 GOTO 5590
2720 END IF
2730 ! IF N=18 THEN
2750 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,117,USE 0"
2760 ENTER 709;V(I)
2770 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,412,USE 0"
2780 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
2790 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,401,USE 0"
2800 ENTER 709;V48(I)
2810 GOTO 5590
2820 END IF
2830 ! IF N=19 THEN
2850 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,118,USE 0"
2860 ENTER 709;V(I)
2870 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,413,USE 0"
2880 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
2890 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,401,USE 0"
2900 ENTER 709;V48(I)
2910 GOTO 5590
2920 END IF
IF N=20 THEN
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,119,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,414,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Volts(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,401,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V48(I)
GOTO 5590
END IF

IF N=21 THEN
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,200,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,415,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Volts(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,401,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V48(I)
GOTO 5590
END IF

IF N=22 THEN
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,200,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Vminus(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,202,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Vplus(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,416,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Volts(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,401,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V48(I)
GOTO 5590
END IF

IF N=23 THEN
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,202,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,417,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Volts(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,401,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V48(I)
GOTO 5590
END IF

IF N=24 THEN
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,203,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,503,USE 0"
ENTER 709;Volts(I)
OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,500,USE 0"
ENTER 709;V49(I)
3430  GOTO 5590
3440  END IF
3450  !
3460  IF N=25 THEN
3470  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,204,USE 0"
3480  ENTER 709;V(I)
3490  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,504,USE 0"
3500  ENTER 709;Volts(I)
3510  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,500,USE 0"
3520  ENTER 709;V49(I)
3530  GOTO 5590
3540  END IF
3550  !
3560  IF N=26 THEN
3570  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,205,USE 0"
3580  ENTER 709;V(I)
3590  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,505,USE 0"
3600  ENTER 709;Volts(I)
3610  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,500,USE 0"
3620  ENTER 709;V49(I)
3630  GOTO 5590
3640  END IF
3650  !
3660  IF N=27 THEN
3670  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,206,USE 0"
3680  ENTER 709;V(I)
3690  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,506,USE 0"
3700  ENTER 709;Volts(I)
3710  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,500,USE 0"
3720  ENTER 709;V49(I)
3730  GOTO 5590
3740  END IF
3750  !
3760  IF N=28 THEN
3770  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,207,USE 0"
3780  ENTER 709;V(I)
3790  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,507,USE 0"
3800  ENTER 709;Volts(I)
3810  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,500,USE 0"
3820  ENTER 709;V49(I)
3830  GOTO 5590
3840  END IF
3850  !
3860  IF N=29 THEN
3870  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,207,USE 0"
3880  ENTER 709;Vminus(I)
3890  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,209,USE 0"
3900  ENTER 709;Vplus(I)
3910  OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,508,USE 0"
3920  ENTER 709;Volts(I)
3930 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,500,USE 0"
3940 ENTER 709;V49(I)
3950 GOTO 5590
3960 END
3970 !
3980 IF N=30 THEN
3990 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,209,USE 0"
4000 ENTER 709;V(I)
4010 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,509,USE 0"
4020 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
4030 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,500,USE 0"
4040 ENTER 709;V49(I)
4050 GOTO 5590
4060 END IF
4070 !
4080 IF N=31 THEN
4090 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,210,USE 0"
4100 ENTER 709;V(I)
4110 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,510,USE 0"
4120 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
4130 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,501,USE 0"
4140 ENTER 709;V50(I)
4150 GOTO 5590
4160 END IF
4170 !
4180 IF N=32 THEN
4190 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,211,USE 0"
4200 ENTER 709;V(I)
4210 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,511,USE 0"
4220 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
4230 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,501,USE 0"
4240 ENTER 709;V50(I)
4250 GOTO 5590
4260 END IF
4270 !
4280 IF N=33 THEN
4290 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,212,USE 0"
4300 ENTER 709;V(I)
4310 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,512,USE 0"
4320 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
4330 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,501,USE 0"
4340 ENTER 709;V50(I)
4350 GOTO 5590
4360 END IF
4370 !
4380 IF N=34 THEN
4390 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,213,USE 0"
4400 ENTER 709;V(I)
4410 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,513,USE 0"
4420 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
4430 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,501,USE 0"
4440 ENTER 709;V50(I)
4450 GOTO 5590
4460 END IF
4470 !
4480 IF N=35 THEN
4490 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,214,USE 0"
4500 ENTER 709;V(I)
4510 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,514,USE 0"
4520 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
4530 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,501,USE 0"
4540 ENTER 709;V50(I)
4550 GOTO 5590
4560 END IF
4570 !
4580 IF N=36 THEN
4590 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,215,USE 0"
4600 ENTER 709;V(I)
4610 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,515,USE 0"
4620 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
4630 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,501,USE 0"
4640 ENTER 709;V50(I)
4650 GOTO 5590
4660 END IF
4670 !
4680 IF N=37 THEN
4690 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,215,USE 0"
4700 ENTER 709;Vminus(I)
4710 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,217,USE 0"
4720 ENTER 709;Vplus(I)
4730 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,516,USE 0"
4740 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
4750 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,501,USE 0"
4760 ENTER 709;V50(I)
4770 GOTO 5590
4780 END IF
4790 !
4800 IF N=38 THEN
4810 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,217,USE 0"
4820 ENTER 709;V(I)
4830 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,517,USE 0"
4840 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
4850 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,501,USE 0"
4860 ENTER 709;V50(I)
4870 GOTO 5590
4880 END IF
4890 !
4900 IF N=39 THEN
4910 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,218,USE 0"
4920 ENTER 709;V(I)
4930 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,602,USE 0"
4940 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
4950 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,600,USE 0"
4960 ENTER 709;V51(I)
4970 GOTO 5590
4980 END IF
4990 !
5000 IF N=40 THEN
5010 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,219,USE 0"
5020 ENTER 709;V(I)
5030 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,603,USE 0"
5040 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
5050 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,600,USE 0"
5060 ENTER 709;V51(I)
5070 GOTO 5590
5080 END IF
5090 !
5100 IF N=41 THEN
5110 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,300,USE 0"
5120 ENTER 709;V(I)
5130 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,604,USE 0"
5140 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
5150 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,600,USE 0"
5160 ENTER 709;V51(I)
5170 GOTO 5590
5180 END IF
5190 !
5200 IF N=42 THEN
5210 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,301,USE 0"
5220 ENTER 709;V(I)
5230 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,605,USE 0"
5240 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
5250 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,600,USE 0"
5260 ENTER 709;V51(I)
5270 GOTO 5590
5280 END IF
5290 !
5300 IF N=43 THEN
5310 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,302,USE 0"
5320 ENTER 709;V(I)
5330 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,606,USE 0"
5340 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
5350 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,600,USE 0"
5360 ENTER 709;V51(I)
5370 GOTO 5590
5380 END IF
5390 !
5400 IF N=44 THEN
5410 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,303,USE 0"
5420 ENTER 709;V(I)
5430 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,607,USE 0"
5440 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
5450 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,600,USE 0"
5460 ENTER 709;V51(I)
5470 GOTO 5590
5480 END IF
5490 !
5500 IF N=45 THEN
5510 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,304,USE 0"
5520 ENTER 709;V(I)
5530 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,608,USE 0"
5540 ENTER 709;Volts(I)
5550 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,600,USE 0"
5560 ENTER 709;V51(I)
5570 END IF
5580 !
5590 WAIT Wx
5600 !
5610 NEXT I
5620 !
5630 Tf=TIMEDATE
5640 !
5650 CLEAR SCREEN
5660 !
5670 BEEP 81.38,.5
5680 BEEP 2115.88,.5
5690 BEEP 3499.34,.5
5700 BEEP 5208.32,.5
5710 BEEP 3499.34,.5
5720 BEEP 2115.88,.5
5730 BEEP 81.38,.5
5740 !
5750 OUTPUT 709;"RST"
5760 !
5770 A=.0006797
5780 B=25825.1328
5790 C=607789.2467
5800 D=21952034.3364
5810 E=8370810996.1874
5820 !
5830 OUTPUT 709;"CONFMEAS DCV,317-319,USE 0"
5840 FOR I=1 TO 3
5850 ENTER 709;Vamb(I)
5860 Temp(I)=A+(B*Vamb(I))-(C*(Vamb(I)^2))-(D*(Vamb(I)^3))+(E*(Vamb(I)^4))
5870 NEXT I
5880 !
5890 Tamb=(Temp(1)+Temp(2)+Temp(3))/3
5900 !
5910 OUTPUT 709;"RST"
5920 FOR I=1 TO M
5930 !
5940 IF N=3 THEN GOTO 6040
5950 IF N=6 THEN GOTO 6040
5960 IF N=22 THEN GOTO 6040
5970 IF N=29 THEN GOTO 6040
5980 IF N=37 THEN GOTO 6040
5990 !
6000 T(I)=A+(B*V(I))-(C*(V(I)^2))-(D*(V(I)^3))+(E*(V(I)^4))
6010 !
6020 GOTO 6100
6030 !
6040 Tminus(I)=A+(B*Vminus(I))-(C*(Vminus(I)^2))-(D*(Vminus(I)^3))+(E*(Vminus(I)^4))
6050 !
6060 Tplus(I)=A+(B*Vplus(I))-(C*(Vplus(I)^2))-(D*(Vplus(I)^3))+(E*(Vplus(I)^4))
6070 T(I)=(Tminus(I)+Tplus(I))/2
6080 !
6090 !
6100 Resist=2.0
6110 R2=Resist*Resist
6120 IF N=2 THEN Pow(I)=(V46(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.4)-V46(I)*.4)/R2
6130 IF N=5 THEN Pow(I)=(V46(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.2)-V46(I)*.2)/R2
6140 IF N=9 THEN Pow(I)=(V47(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.3)-V47(I)*.3)/R2
6150 IF N=10 THEN Pow(I)=(V47(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.45)-V47(I)*.45)/R2
6160 IF N=18 THEN Pow(I)=(V48(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.55)-V48(I)*.55)/R2
6170 IF N=23 THEN Pow(I)=(V48(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.55)-V48(I)*.55)/R2
6180 IF N=24 THEN Pow(I)=(V49(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.10)-V49(I)*.10)/R2
6190 IF N=25 THEN Pow(I)=(V49(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.30)-V49(I)*.30)/R2
6200 IF N=32 THEN Pow(I)=(V50(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.60)-V50(I)*.60)/R2
6210 IF N=34 THEN Pow(I)=(V50(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.30)-V50(I)*.30)/R2
6220 IF N=35 THEN Pow(I)=(V50(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.60)-V50(I)*.60)/R2
6230 IF N=36 THEN Pow(I)=(V50(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.60)-V50(I)*.60)/R2
6240 IF N=37 THEN Pow(I)=(V50(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.60)-V50(I)*.60)/R2
6250 IF N=39 THEN Pow(I)=(V51(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.30)-V51(I)*.30)/R2
6260 IF N=40 THEN Pow(I)=(V51(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.30)-V51(I)*.30)/R2
6270 IF N=42 THEN Pow(I)=(V51(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.55)-V51(I)*.55)/R2
6280 IF N=43 THEN Pow(I)=(V51(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.45)-V51(I)*.45)/R2
6290 IF N=44 THEN Pow(I)=(V51(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.55)-V51(I)*.55)/R2
6300 IF N=25 THEN Pow(I)=(V49(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.3)-V49(I)*.3)/R2
6310 IF N=29 THEN Pow(I)=(V49(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.3)-V49(I)*.3)/R2
6320 IF N=30 THEN Pow(I)=(V49(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.3)-V49(I)*.3)/R2
6330 !
6340 Resist=1.972
6350 R2=Resist*Resist
6360 !
6370 IF N=15 THEN Pow(I)=(V47(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.2)-V47(I)*.2)/R2
6380 !
6390 Resist=1.9184
6400 R2=Resist*Resist
6410 !
6420 IF N=14 THEN Pow(I)=(V47(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.1)-V47(I)*.1)/R2

239
Resist=1.886  
R2=Resist*Resist  

IF N=4 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V46(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.1)-V46(I)*.1)/R2  

IF N=6 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V46(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.1)-V46(I)*.1)/R2  

Resist=1.862  
R2=Resist*Resist  

IF N=27 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V49(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.5)-V49(I)*.5)/R2  

IF N=28 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V49(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.0)-V49(I)*.0)/R2  

IF N=31 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V50(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.65)-V50(I)*.65)/R2  

IF N=38 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V50(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.3)-V50(I)*.3)/R2  

Resist=1.852  
R2=Resist*Resist  

IF N=24 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V49(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.1)-V49(I)*.1)/R2  

IF N=33 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V50(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.7)-V50(I)*.7)/R2  

Resist=1.833  
R2=Resist*Resist  

IF N=11 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V47(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.5)-V47(I)*.5)/R2  

IF N=12 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V47(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.1)-V47(I)*.1)/R2  

IF N=13 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V47(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.2)-V47(I)*.2)/R2  

IF N=41 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V51(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.1)-V51(I)*.1)/R2  

IF N=45 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V51(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.6)-V51(I)*.6)/R2  

Resist=1.818  
R2=Resist*Resist  

IF N=21 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V48(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.7)-V48(I)*.7)/R2  

Resist=1.8  
R2=Resist*Resist  

IF N=8 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V46(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.2)-V46(I)*.2)/R2  

IF N=19 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V48(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.2)-V48(I)*.2)/R2  

IF N=20 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V48(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.7)-V48(I)*.7)/R2  

IF N=22 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V48(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.7)-V48(I)*.7)/R2  

Resist=1.666  
R2=Resist*Resist  

IF N=1 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V46(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.3)-V46(I)*.3)/R2  

IF N=3 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V46(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.7)-V46(I)*.7)/R2  

IF N=7 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V46(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.2)-V46(I)*.2)/R2  

IF N=16 THEN  
Pow(I)=(V48(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.4)-V48(I)*.4)/R2
IF N=17 THEN Pow(I)=(V48(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.4)-V48(I)*.4)/R2
IF N=26 THEN Pow(I)=(V49(I)-Volts(I))*(Volts(I)*(Resist+.2)-V49(I)*.2)/R2
NEXT I

PRINTER IS 9
A$="TIME (MIN)"
B$="TEMPERATURE C"
C$="POWER WATT"
D$="TIME (SEC)"
E$="NUMBER"
IF N=1 THEN
PRINT "THIS THERMOCOUPLE IS BAD"
END IF
IF N=3 THEN
PRINT "THIS THERMOCOUPLE IS BAD"
END IF
IF N=6 THEN
PRINT "THIS THERMOCOUPLE IS BAD"
END IF
IF N=22 THEN
PRINT "THIS THERMOCOUPLE IS BAD"
END IF
IF N=29 THEN
PRINT "THIS THERMOCOUPLE IS BAD"
END IF
IF N=37 THEN
PRINT "THIS THERMOCOUPLE IS BAD"
END IF
PRINT "TIME ",TIME$(TIMEDATE)
PRINT "DATE ",DATE$(TIMEDATE)
PRINT "HEATER NUMBER ",N
PRINT "CENTER COLUMN PARAMETERS"
PRINT "CYCLE TIME ",Np
PRINT "MAXIMUM VOLTAGE",Maxv
7430 PRINT "MINIMUM VOLTAGE", Minv
7440 PRINT ""
7450 PRINT "SIDE COLUMN PARAMETERS"
7460 PRINT "OUTPUT", Scp, "WATTS"
7470 PRINT ""
7480 PRINT "Tamb =", Tamb
7490 PRINT ""
7500 PRINT USING "$A,2X,10A,4X,10A,4X,14A,2X,10A$", E$, D$, A$, B$, C$
7510 Runtime = Tf - Ti
7520 !
7530 FOR I = 1 TO M
7540 Tsec(I) = (I/M) * Runtime
7550 Tyme(I) = (I * Runtime / M) / 60
7560 PRINT USING "$X,4Z,2X,7D.D,5X,4D.DD,11X,DD.DD,10X,DD.DD$", I, Tsec(I), Tyme(I), T(I) - Tamb, Pow(I)
7570 WAIT 0.
7580 NEXT I
7590 BEEP 3011.06, 1.
7600 BEEP 406.90, 3
7610 BEEP 3011.06, 3
7620 BEEP 406.90, 3
7630 END
APPENDIX D: PROGRAMS FOR THE HP 85 COMPUTER

10 !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
   !!
20 ! SQUIRE WAVE
30 ! TRANSIENT POWER PROGRAM
   !!
40 !
50 !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
   !!
60 !
75 DIM V1(1399)
80 DISP "INPUT MAX VOLTAGE"
90 DISP "AND MIN VOLTAGE"
100 INPUT R1, R2
110 DISP "INPUT CYCLE TIME"
120 INPUT P
130 D=.05
135 P=P*1.13
140 Z=P/D
150 N=INT(Z)
160 K=INT(N/2)
220 FOR I=1 TO K
250 V1(I)=INT(R1*100)+2000
252 NEXT I
254 FOR I=K TO N
260 V1(I)=INT(R2*100)+2000
262 NEXT I
290 BEEP
300 FOR I=1 TO N
310 OUTPUT 706 USING "#,4D" ; V1(I)
330 NEXT I
340 GOTO 290
350 END

243
TRIANGULAR WAVE  
TRANSIENT POWER PROGRAM

DIM (E(1399))
DIM V1(1399)

DISP "INPUT MAX VOLTAGE"
DISP "AND MIN VOLTAGE"
INPUT R1, R2
DISP "INPUT CYCLE TIME"
INPUT P
D=.05
P=P*1.13
Z=P/D
N=INT(Z)
K=INT(N/2)

VI(K)=INT(R1*10)*10+2000
V1(0)=INT(R2*10)*10+2000
E(K)=R1
E(0)=R2
L=K-1
FOR I=1 TO K
E(I)=(R1-R2)/K+E(I-1)
E(N-1)=E(I)
V1(I)=INT(E(I)*100)+2000
V1(N-I)=V1(I)
NEXT I
M=N-1
BEEP
FOR I=0 TO M
OUTPUT 706 USING ",4D" ; V1(I)
NEXT I
GOTO 290
END
10 ! CONSTANT
20 ! POWER SUPPLY PROGRAM
30 !
40 !
50 CLEAR
60 DISP "ENTER THE POWER SUPPLY 'S"
70 DISP 'FULL SCALE OUTPUT VOLTAGE
80 INPUT F
90 IF F<0 THEN BEEP ISP "NEGATIVE VOLTAGE" @ GOTO 60
100 !
110 DISP "ENTER THE DESIRED OUTPUT VOLTAGE"
120 INPUT W
130 IF V<0 THEN BEEP ISP "NEGATIVE VOLTAGE NOT ALLOWED" @ GOTO 110
140 !
150 ! CALCULATE PERCENT OF
160 ! POWER SUPPLY FULL SCALE
170 P=V/F*100
180 IF P>99.9 THEN BEEP ISP "VOLTAGE TOO LARGE" @ GOTO 110
190 !
200 ! SELECT RANGE
210 IF P>9.99 THEN GOTO 280
220 !
230 ! LOW RANGE CALCULATIONS
240 M=INT(P*100+.5)
250 D=M+1000
260 GOTO 320
270 !
280 ! HIGH RANGE CALCULATIONS
290 M=INT(P*10+.5)
300 D=M+2000
310 !
320 OUTPUT 706 USING "#,4D" ; D
330 DISP "THE PROGRAMMED DATA WORD IS" ; D
340 GOTO 110
350 END
340 GOTO 290
350 END
APPENDIX E: SAMPLE UNCERTAINTY CALCULATIONS

Sample calculations are for the top heater location triangular wave power pattern baseline case; that is mean power input of 2.0 watts, amplitude 1.0 watts, and a frequency of pulsation of 0.050 Hz. The uncertainty is calculated by considering timewise jitter and bias components for each appropriate variable.

\[
\bar{N}_u = \frac{Q_{\text{conv}} L}{k A (\Delta T)}
\]

\[
Q_{\text{conv}} = Q - Q_{\text{cond}}
\]

\[
\Delta T = T - T_{\text{amb}}
\]

\[
\frac{\delta \bar{N}_u}{N_u} = \left[ \left( \frac{\delta Q_{\text{conv}}}{Q_{\text{conv}}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\delta L}{L} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\delta A}{A} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\delta (\Delta T)}{\Delta T} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}
\]

\[
\delta Q_{\text{conv}} = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial Q_{\text{conv}}}{\partial Q} \delta Q \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial Q_{\text{conv}}}{\partial Q_{\text{cond}}} \delta Q_{\text{cond}} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}
\]

\[
= \left[ (\delta Q)^2 + (\delta Q_{\text{cond}})^2 \right]^{1/2}
\]

\[
\delta (\Delta T)_{T_{\text{W,J}}} = \left[ \left( \frac{\partial (\Delta T)}{\partial T} \delta T \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial (\Delta T)}{\partial T_{\text{amb}}} \delta T_{\text{amb}} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}
\]

\[
= \left[ (\delta T)^2 + (\delta T_{\text{amb}})^2 \right]^{1/2}
\]
where:

\[ \bar{Nu} = 1.888 \]

\[ Q = 2.0 \text{ Watts} \]

\[ Q_{\text{conv}} = 1.93 \text{ Watts} \]

\[ Q_{\text{cond}} = 0.07 \text{ Watts} \]

\[ \delta Q_{\text{BIAS}} = 0.05 \text{ Watts} \]

\[ \delta Q_{\text{TWJ}} = 0.05 \text{ Watts} \]

\[ \delta Q_{\text{cond}} = 0.0035 \text{ Watts} \]

\[ L = 2.940 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \]

\[ \delta L = 0.0 \]

\[ \delta A = 0.0 \]

\[ A = 186.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \]

\[ \Delta T = 20.04 \text{ K} \]

\[ \delta \Delta T_{\text{BIAS}} = 0.1 \text{ K} \]

\[ \delta T_{\text{TWJ}} = 0.025 \text{ K} \]

\[ (\delta T_{\text{amb}})_{\text{TWJ}} = 0.025 \text{ K} \]
\[ \delta Q_{\text{conv}} = \left[ (0.05)^2_{\text{BIAS}} + (0.05)^2_{\text{TWJ}} + (0.0035)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \]
\[ = 0.0708 \text{ watts} \]

\[ \delta(\Delta T)_{\text{TWJ}} = \left[ (0.025)^2 + (0.025)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \]
\[ = 0.0354 \text{ K} \]

\[ \delta(\Delta T)_{\text{BIAS}} = 0.1 \text{ K} \]

\[ \frac{\delta N_u}{N_u} = \left[ \left( \frac{0.0708}{1.93} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + 0.0 + 0.0 + \left( \frac{0.0354}{20.4} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left( \frac{0.1}{20.4} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \]

\[ \frac{\delta N_u}{N_u} = 0.0371 \]

\[ \delta N_u = 0.070 \]

\[ N_u = 1.888 \pm 0.070 \]

\[ G_r = \frac{g \beta Q L^4}{k A v^2} \]

\[ \frac{\delta G_r}{G_r} = \left[ \left( \frac{\delta Q}{Q} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left( \frac{\delta L^4}{L^4} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left( \frac{\delta A}{A} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \]

where:

\[ \bar{G}_r = 6808 \]

\[ Q = 2.0 \text{ watts} \]

\[ \delta Q_{\text{BIAS}} = 0.05 \text{ watts} \]

\[ \delta Q_{\text{TWJ}} = 0.05 \text{ watts} \]

\[ L^4 = 74.71 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^4 \]
\[ \delta L^4 = 0.0 \]

\[ A = 186.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2 \]

\[ \delta A = 0.0 \]

\[
\frac{\delta Gr}{Gr} = \left[ \left( \frac{0.05}{2} \right)^2_{\text{BIAS}} + \left( \frac{0.05}{2} \right)^2_{\text{TWJ}} + 0.0 + 0.0 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}
\]

\[ \frac{\delta Gr}{Gr} = 0.0354 \]

\[ \delta Gr = 240.7 \]

\[ Gr = 6808 \pm 240.7 \]
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   Naval Postgraduate School  
   Monterey, California 93943-5004

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    8706 Arbor St.  
    Omaha, Nebraska 68124