

The following is the analytical solution for the diffusion in composite cylindrical geometry: (For more details refer to "Lithium Intercalation in Core-Shell Materials–Theoretical Analysis" )

```
> restart:with(plots):Digits:=15:with(RootFinding):with(IntegrationTools):
```

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>
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```
> #User defined parameters:
```

Description of parameters:  $\beta^2=D2/D1$ ,  $\alpha=R1/R2$ ,  $\kappa=c1/c2$ ,  $\delta$ =current density

```
> constants:=[beta=2,alpha=0.5,gamma=1000,kappa=2,delta=-.25];
```

$$constants := [\beta = 2, \alpha = 0.5, \gamma = 1000, \kappa = 2, \delta = -0.25]$$

Number of eigenvalues to be used (Higher the better!!!)

```
> NN:=20:
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> #solution:
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```
> param1:=[theta[n]=alpha*lambda[n]*beta,phi[n]=lambda[n]*(alpha-1)];
```

$$param1 := [\theta_n = \alpha \lambda_n \beta, \phi_n = \lambda_n (\alpha - 1)]$$

Eigenvalue Equation

```
> eigeneqn:=(-BesselJ(1,lambda*alpha)*Bessely(1,lambda)*beta^3*lambda+
Bessely(1,lambda*alpha)*BesselJ(1,lambda)*beta^3*lambda)*BesselJ(
0,beta*lambda*alpha)+(-beta^2*kappa*lambda*BesselJ(1,lambda)*Bess
ely(0,lambda*alpha)+beta^2*kappa*lambda*Bessely(1,lambda)*BesselJ(
0,lambda*alpha)+(-BesselJ(1,lambda*alpha)*Bessely(1,lambda)*beta^2
*lambda^2+Bessely(1,lambda*alpha)*BesselJ(1,lambda)*beta^2*lambda^
2)/gamma)*BesselJ(1,beta*lambda*alpha);
```

*eigeneqn* :=

$$\begin{aligned} & (-\text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda \alpha) \text{Bessely}(1, \lambda) \beta^3 \lambda + \text{Bessely}(1, \lambda \alpha) \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda) \beta^3 \lambda) \text{BesselJ}(0, \beta \lambda \alpha) \\ & + \left( -\beta^2 \kappa \lambda \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda) \text{Bessely}(0, \lambda \alpha) + \beta^2 \kappa \lambda \text{Bessely}(1, \lambda) \text{BesselJ}(0, \lambda \alpha) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{-\text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda \alpha) \text{Bessely}(1, \lambda) \beta^2 \lambda^2 + \text{Bessely}(1, \lambda \alpha) \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda) \beta^2 \lambda^2}{\gamma} \right) \\ & \text{BesselJ}(1, \beta \lambda \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

Function to return Eigenequation (necessary for using Nextzero function of Maple)

```
> KKK:=lambda->(-BesselJ(1,lambda*alpha)*Bessely(1,lambda)*beta^3*lambda+
Bessely(1,lambda*alpha)*BesselJ(1,lambda)*beta^3*lambda)*BesselJ(
0,beta*lambda*alpha)+(-beta^2*kappa*lambda*BesselJ(1,lambda)*Bess
ely(0,lambda*alpha)+beta^2*kappa*lambda*Bessely(1,lambda)*Besse
lJ(0,lambda*alpha)+(-BesselJ(1,lambda*alpha)*Bessely(1,lambda)*bet
```

$a^2 \lambda^2 + \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda \alpha) \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda) \beta^2 \lambda \alpha^2 / \gamma + \text{BesselJ}(1, \beta \lambda \alpha) ;$

$KKK := \lambda \rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} & (-\text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda \alpha) \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda) \beta^3 \lambda + \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda \alpha) \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda) \beta^3 \lambda) \text{BesselJ}(0, \beta \lambda \alpha) \\ & + \left( -\beta^2 \kappa \lambda \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda) \text{BesselY}(0, \lambda \alpha) + \beta^2 \kappa \lambda \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda) \text{BesselJ}(0, \lambda \alpha) \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{-\text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda \alpha) \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda) \beta^2 \lambda^2 + \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda \alpha) \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda) \beta^2 \lambda^2}{\gamma} \right) \\ & \text{BesselJ}(1, \beta \lambda \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

> # ;

>  $\text{Aneqn} := A[n] = 2 \text{BesselJ}(1, \beta \lambda[n] \alpha) \delta \kappa / \lambda[n]^2 \pi / (1/2 * (-\text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda[n] \alpha) \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda[n]) \beta \lambda[n] + \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda[n] \alpha) \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda[n]) \beta \lambda[n])^2 \alpha^2 + (\text{BesselJ}(0, \beta \lambda[n] \alpha)^2 + \text{BesselJ}(1, \beta \lambda[n] \alpha)^2) + \text{BesselJ}(1, \beta \lambda[n] \alpha)^2 \lambda[n]^2 \kappa (1/2 \text{BesselJ}(0, \lambda[n])^2 - 1/2 \alpha^2 \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda[n] \alpha)^2 - 1/2 \alpha^2 \text{BesselJ}(0, \lambda[n] \alpha)^2) \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda[n])^2 + (\text{BesselY}(0, \lambda[n] \alpha) \text{BesselJ}(0, \lambda[n] \alpha) \alpha^2 + \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda[n] \alpha) \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda[n] \alpha) \alpha^2 - \text{BesselY}(0, \lambda[n] \alpha) \text{BesselJ}(0, \lambda[n] \alpha)) \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda[n]) \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda[n]) + (-1/2 \alpha^2 \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda[n] \alpha)^2 + 1/2 \text{BesselY}(0, \lambda[n] \alpha)^2 - 1/2 \alpha^2 \text{BesselY}(0, \lambda[n] \alpha)^2) \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda[n])^2) ;$

$\text{Aneqn} := A_n = 2 \text{BesselJ}(1, \alpha \lambda_n \beta) \delta \kappa / \left( \lambda_n^2 \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} \right. \right.$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. (-\text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda_n \alpha) \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda_n) \beta \lambda_n + \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda_n \alpha) \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda_n) \beta \lambda_n)^2 \alpha^2 \right. \\ & \left. (\text{BesselJ}(0, \alpha \lambda_n \beta)^2 + \text{BesselJ}(1, \alpha \lambda_n \beta)^2) + \text{BesselJ}(1, \alpha \lambda_n \beta)^2 \lambda_n^2 \kappa \left( \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left( \frac{1}{2} \text{BesselJ}(0, \lambda_n)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda_n \alpha)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \text{BesselJ}(0, \lambda_n \alpha)^2 \right) \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda_n)^2 + ( \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \text{BesselY}(0, \lambda_n \alpha) \text{BesselJ}(0, \lambda_n \alpha) \alpha^2 + \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda_n \alpha) \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda_n \alpha) \alpha^2 \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. - \text{BesselY}(0, \lambda_n) \text{BesselJ}(0, \lambda_n) \right) \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda_n) \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda_n) \right. \\ & \left. \left. + \left( -\frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \text{BesselY}(1, \lambda_n \alpha)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \text{BesselY}(0, \lambda_n)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \alpha^2 \text{BesselY}(0, \lambda_n \alpha)^2 \right) \text{BesselJ}(1, \lambda_n)^2 \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

>  $\text{OtherParam} := [$

$\text{k}[1] = -2 \kappa \delta / (\alpha^2 \kappa - \alpha^2 + 1) ,$   
 $\text{k}[2] = -2 \delta / (\alpha^2 \kappa - \alpha^2 + 1) ,$

```
a[1]=
-1/4*((-alpha^4*beta^2-2*alpha^4+4*ln(alpha)*alpha^2+2*alpha^2)*ka
ppa+alpha^4-4*ln(alpha)*alpha^2+2*alpha^4*beta^2-1-2*alpha^2*beta^
2)*delta*kappa/(alpha^2*kappa-alpha^2+1)^2-1/4*(-4*alpha^3+4*alpha
)*delta*kappa/(alpha^2*kappa-alpha^2+1)^2/gamma,
```

```
a[2]=
1/4*1/(alpha^4*kappa^2+(-2*alpha^4+2*alpha^2)*kappa+alpha^4-2*alph
a^2+1)*(4*ln(alpha)*alpha^4*kappa^2+((-beta^2-8*ln(alpha)+4)*alpha
^4-2*alpha^2)*kappa+(4*ln(alpha)-3)*alpha^4+1+2*alpha^2)*delta+1/(
alpha^4*kappa^2+(-2*alpha^4+2*alpha^2)*kappa+alpha^4-2*alpha^2+1)*
alpha^3*kappa*delta/gamma];
```

$$OtherParam := \left[ k_1 = -\frac{2 \kappa \delta}{\alpha^2 \kappa - \alpha^2 + 1}, k_2 = -\frac{2 \delta}{\alpha^2 \kappa - \alpha^2 + 1}, a_1 = \right. \\ \left. -\frac{1}{4} \frac{((- \alpha^4 \beta^2 - 2 \alpha^4 + 4 \ln(\alpha) \alpha^2 + 2 \alpha^2) \kappa + \alpha^4 - 4 \ln(\alpha) \alpha^2 + 2 \alpha^4 \beta^2 - 1 - 2 \alpha^2 \beta^2) \delta \kappa}{(\alpha^2 \kappa - \alpha^2 + 1)^2}, a_2 = \right. \\ \left. -\frac{(-4 \alpha^3 + 4 \alpha) \delta \kappa}{4 (\alpha^2 \kappa - \alpha^2 + 1)^2}, a_2 = \right. \\ \left. \frac{1}{4} \frac{(4 \ln(\alpha) \alpha^4 \kappa^2 + ((-\beta^2 - 8 \ln(\alpha) + 4) \alpha^4 - 2 \alpha^2) \kappa + (4 \ln(\alpha) - 3) \alpha^4 + 1 + 2 \alpha^2) \delta}{\alpha^4 \kappa^2 + (-2 \alpha^4 + 2 \alpha^2) \kappa + \alpha^4 - 2 \alpha^2 + 1} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\alpha^3 \kappa \delta}{(\alpha^4 \kappa^2 + (-2 \alpha^4 + 2 \alpha^2) \kappa + \alpha^4 - 2 \alpha^2 + 1) \gamma} \right]$$

```
[ > #####]
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```
[ Final Solution
```

```
[ x2 #part1=without infinite sum, part2 term in the infinite sum
```

```
[ >
```

```
[ > x1part1 := 1/4*k[1]*beta^2*x^2+a[1]+k[1]*t;
```

$$x1part1 := \frac{1}{4} k_1 \beta^2 x^2 + a_1 + k_1 t$$

```
[ > x1part2 := (-BesselJ(1, lambda[n]*alpha)*BesselY(1, lambda[n])*beta*la
mbda[n]*A[n]+BesselY(1, lambda[n]*alpha)*BesselJ(1, lambda[n])*beta*
lambda[n]*A[n])*BesselJ(0, beta*lambda[n]*x)*exp(-lambda[n]^2*t);
```

```
x1part2 := (-BesselJ(1, λn α) BesselY(1, λn) β λn An + BesselY(1, λn α) BesselJ(1, λn) β λn An)
```

$$BesselJ(0, \beta \lambda_n x) e^{\left( -\lambda_n^2 t \right)}$$

```
[ >
```

```
[ x2 #part1=without infinite sum, part2 term in the infinite sum
```

```

[ > x2part1 := 1/4*k[2]*x^2 + (-delta-1/2*k[2])*ln(x) + a[2] + k[2]*t;
      
$$x2part1 := \frac{1}{4} k_2 x^2 + \left( -\delta - \frac{1}{2} k_2 \right) \ln(x) + a_2 + k_2 t$$

[ > x2part2 := (BesselJ(1, lambda[n])*Bessely(0, lambda[n]*x) - Bessely(1, lambda[n])*BesselJ(0, lambda[n]*x)) * A[n] * BesselJ(1, beta*lambda[n]*alpha) * lambda[n] * exp(-lambda[n]^2*t);
x2part2 := (BesselJ(1, lambda_n) Bessely(0, lambda_n x) - Bessely(1, lambda_n) BesselJ(0, lambda_n x)) A_n
      
$$BesselJ(1, \alpha \lambda_n \beta) \lambda_n e^{\left( -\lambda_n^2 t \right)}$$

[ > #####
[ > #Calculation of x1 and x2 expressions using numerical eigenvalues
[ First Eigenvalue
[ > Lam[1] := NextZero(subs(constants, lambda[n]=lambda, eval(KKK)), 0.0);
      
$$Lam_1 := 2.49821996052966$$

[ All eigenvalues till NN
[ > for i from 2 to NN do
      Lam[i] := NextZero(subs(constants, eval(KKK)), Lam[i-1]); od:
[ List of all the eigenvalues
[ > ListLambda := [seq(lambda[i]=Lam[i], i=1..NN)]:
[ Check if the k1 k2 and a1 and a2 are calculated numerically
[ > evalf(subs(constants, OtherParam)):
[ Computation of Expressions for x1 and x2
[ > expr11:=0: expr22:=0:
      for i from 1 to NN do

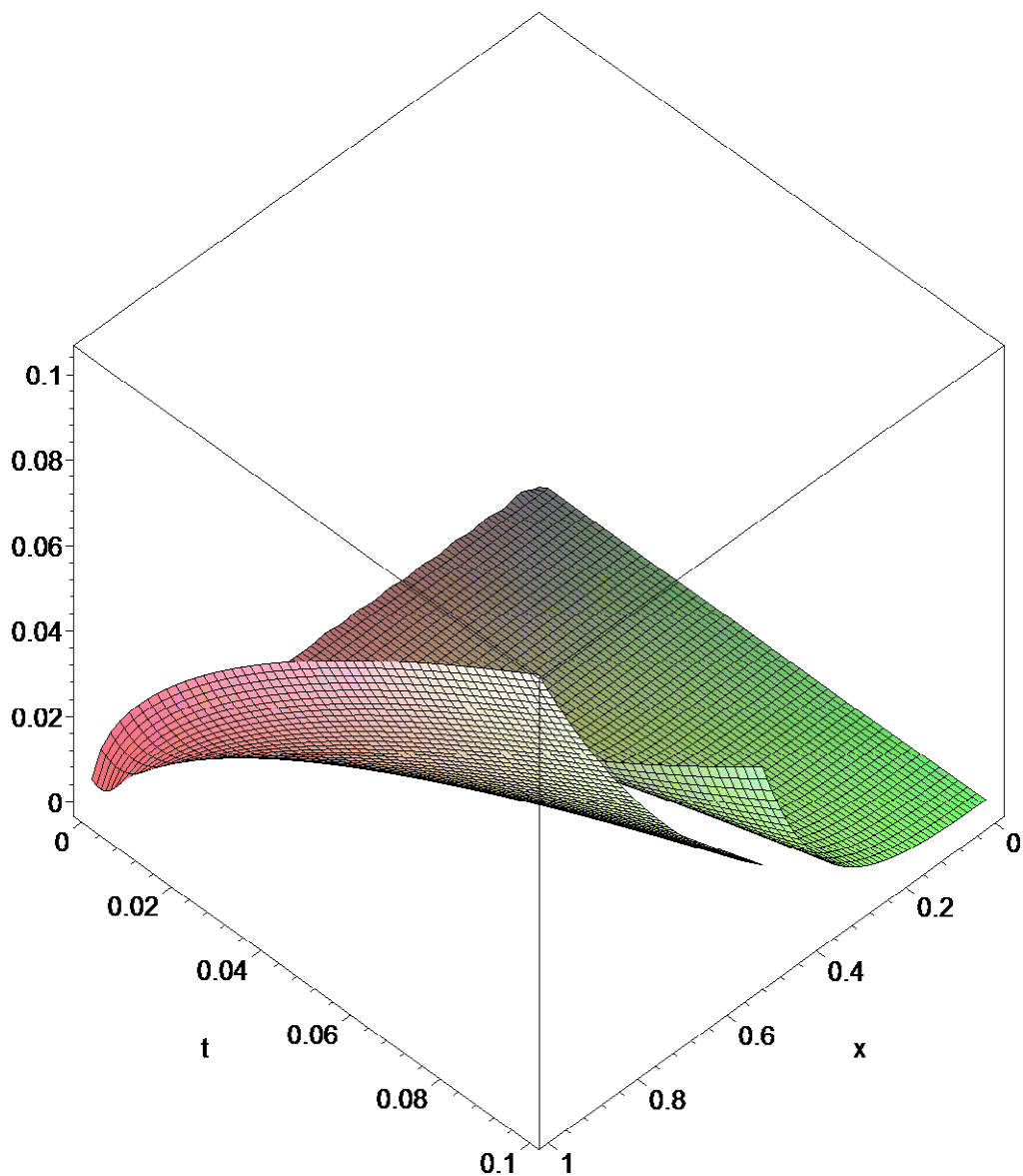
      NumChiparam := [1=1];
      NumAn := evalf(subs(param1, n=i, ListLambda, constants, NumChiparam, Aneq n));

      expr11 := expr11
      +subs(param1, n=i, NumChiparam, ListLambda, NumAn, OtherParam, constants, x1part2):

      expr22 := expr22
      +subs(param1, n=i, NumChiparam, ListLambda, NumAn, OtherParam, constants, x2part2):
      od:
[ > expr1 := expr11 + subs(OtherParam, constants, x1part1):
[ > expr2 := expr22 + subs(OtherParam, constants, x2part1):
[ >
[ >
[

```

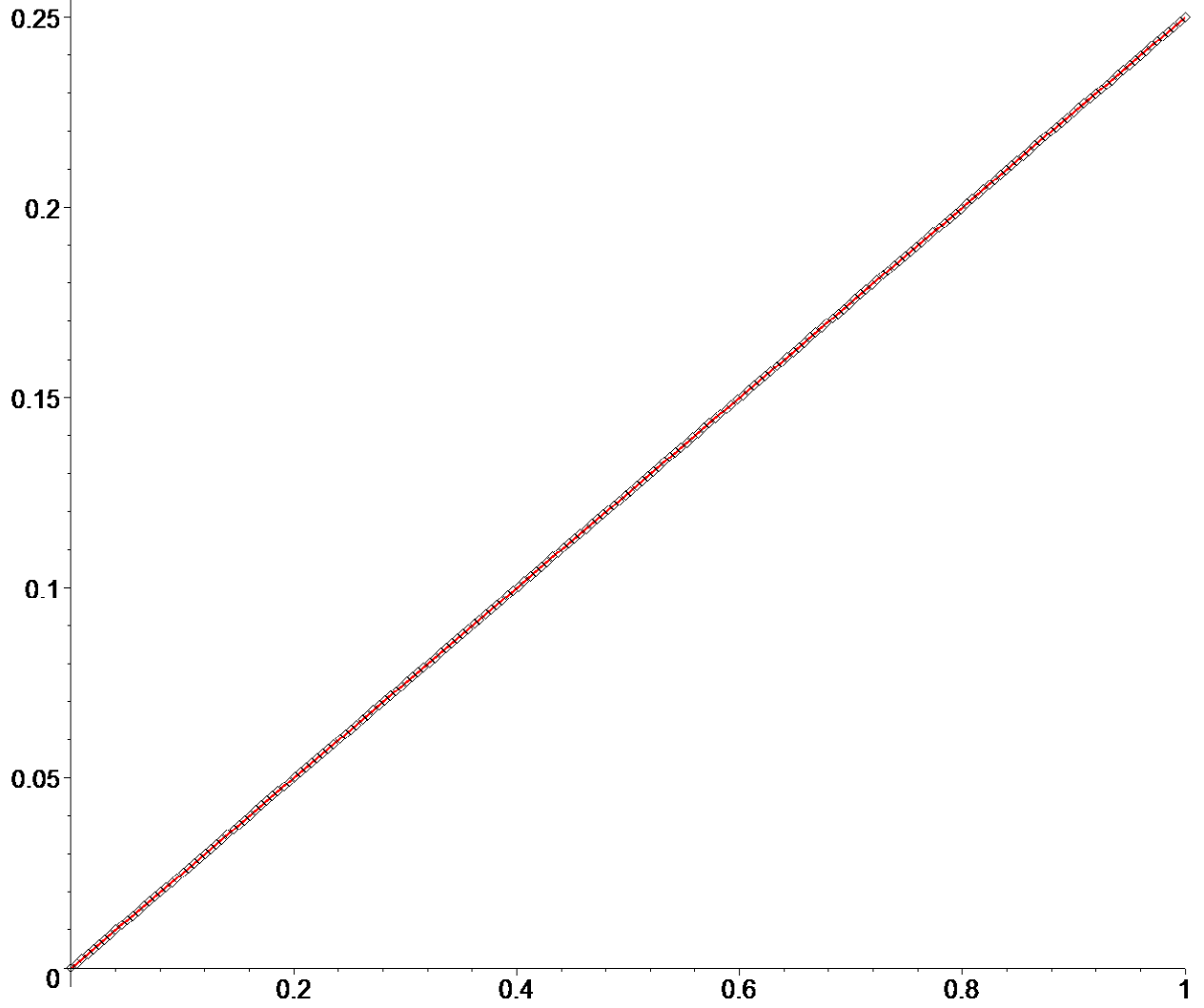
```
[ > #plots of curves:  
[ > p3:=plot(evalf(subs(t=0,expr1)),x=0..eval(alpha,constants)):p4:=pl  
ot(evalf(subs(t=0,expr2)),x=eval(alpha,constants)..1):display(p3,p  
4);  
[ >  
[ > q1:=plot3d(expr1,x=0..subs(constants,alpha),t=1/4000..0.1,axes=box  
ed):  
[ > q2:=plot3d(expr2,x=subs(constants,alpha)..1,t=1/4000..0.1,axes=box  
ed):  
[ > with(plots):  
[ > display(q1,q2);
```



```
[ >
[ > #back check (mass conservation)
[ Integral of concentration over x int( x*c1(x),x=0..alpha)+int(x c2(x),x=alpha..1)
[ > IntC:=int(x*expr1,x=0..eval(alpha,constants))+int(x*expr2,x=eval(a
[ lpha,constants)..1):
[ Integration of Flux up to that point
[ > IntF:=-subs(constants,delta*t);
[                               IntF := 0.25 t
[ > pp1:=plot(IntC,t=0..1,style=point,color=black,symbolsize=20):
[ > pp2:=plot(IntF,t=0..1,thickness=3,color=red):
[
```

Plot of both integration (Both plots should be identical, if not increase the number of eigenvalues to be used)

```
> display(pp1, pp2);
```



```
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[ >  
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```