

- Cover Page, Section 3.2 (Do & Check): Please comments here on the students' opinion in the CUCAS about the exam.

Ans

✓ solution

- Doc 1 (Syllabus): The PO specification (table in p. 5) should be corrected in the next semester.

Ans

11/12/2019, 10/11/2020

Doc 3 (Post Course Meeting): There were no meeting. It was suggested that the comments should be recorded immediate after the semester so that the items would still be fresh.

Ans

11/12/2019, 10/11/2020

- Doc 4 (Course Evaluation): The mapping of exam item to the objective and PO (Table 4.1) should be further split, i.e. the midterm exam into the midterm questions, etc. **This is an important item for the next portfolio.**

Ans

✓

- Doc 5 (Outcome Evaluation): There were no details. . **This is an important item for the next portfolio.**

Ans

Exam solution

- Comments from Student Engagement Program as a class

Problems	Suggested Solution	Notes
Course Material พิมพ์ผิดเยอะ <u>ผิด L</u>	แก้ไขให้ถูกต้องและอัปเดต	
มีการออกข้อสอบคล้ายใน Text ที่อ้างอิง		ทั้งนี้ทำให้เสียเวลากับการจด Manual Solution เข้าห้องสอบมากเกินไป
ในห้องเรียนมีตัวอย่างน้อยเกินกว่าที่นิสิตจะใช้ศึกษาเพื่อให้เข้าใจเนื้อหาได้	ควรเพิ่มโจทย์ปัญหาและวิธีการแก้เข้าไปในคาบเรียน	
Special Suggestion	อยากให้นำปัญหาที่เป็นเชิงวิศวกรรมจริงๆ มาใช้ประกอบการบรรยาย	

Ans

Program Committee Representative

Signature



Date 3/8/17

Course Leader

Signature

Date

Course Portfolio 2559/1

รายวิชา	2103463 Heat Ttransfer (1 ตอนเรียน)
ผู้สอน	ผศ.ดร.สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ (หัวหน้ารายวิชา), รศ.ดร.พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญากรณ์
Program Outcome	1.5 Alignment: ☒ Obj ☒ Assessment, All passed: ☒ ME, ☐ AE, ☒ NA 2.1 Alignment: ☒ Obj ☒ Assessment, All passed: ☒ ME, ☐ AE, ☒ NA 2.3 Alignment: ☒ Obj ☒ Assessment, All passed: ☒ ME, ☐ AE, ☒ NA 2.4 Alignment: ☒ Obj ☒ Assessment, All passed: ☒ ME, ☐ AE, ☒ NA 2.5 Alignment: ☒ Obj ☒ Assessment, All passed: ☒ ME, ☐ AE, ☒ NA
การพัฒนาต่อเนื่อง	☒ Plan ☒ Do ☒ Check ☒ Act
การเชื่อมโยงระหว่างวิชา	☒ Upstream feedback ☐ No upstream course ☒ Downstream feedback ☐ No downstream course

1. สรุปการดำเนินงาน

1.1 การสอน

รายวิชาบรรยาย เรียนร่วมกันในตอนเรียนเดียวโดยผู้สอนแบ่งเนื้อหาคนละครั้ง ทำให้การจัดการเรียนการสอนมีความสม่ำเสมอสูง

1.2 ระบบออนไลน์

Courseville LMS, Dropbox

2. ผลการศึกษา

2.1 เกรด

Table 1 ผลการศึกษารวมตามหลักสูตร (ME เครื่องกล, AE ยานยนต์, NA เรือ)

Item	All	Program		
		ME	AE	NA
No. of Students	86	79	-	7
Class GPA	2.52	2.62	-	1.36
No. of Students: Grade A-C	73	69	-	4
No. of Students: Grade D+, D	8	8	-	0
No. of Students: Grade F	5	2	-	3
No. of Students: Withdraw	n/a	n/a	-	n/a

2.2 Program Outcome 1. องค์ความรู้ทางคณิตศาสตร์ วิทยาศาสตร์ และวิศวกรรมศาสตร์

1.5 องค์ความรู้เฉพาะทางวิศวกรรมศาสตร์

2. การประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้ทางคณิตศาสตร์ วิทยาศาสตร์ และวิศวกรรมศาสตร์

2.1 ประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้ทางคณิตศาสตร์

2.3 ประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้พื้นฐานทางวิศวกรรมศาสตร์

2.4 ประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้เฉพาะทางวิศวกรรมศาสตร์

2.5 ประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้ในการสร้างแบบจำลองทางวิศวกรรมศาสตร์

Table 2 ผลการประเมิน Program Outcome สำหรับบัณฑิตที่ผ่าน (เกรด A-D, S)

เอกสารแนบ 5. การประเมินตาม Program Outcome

1. Program Outcome (PO) และหัวข้อประเมิน

1. องค์ความรู้ทางคณิตศาสตร์ วิทยาศาสตร์ และวิศวกรรมศาสตร์
 - 1.5 องค์ความรู้เฉพาะทางวิศวกรรมศาสตร์
 - Conservation of Energy
2. การประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้ทางคณิตศาสตร์ วิทยาศาสตร์ และวิศวกรรมศาสตร์
 - 2.1 ประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้ทางคณิตศาสตร์
 - Applied Calculus
 - 2.3 ประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้พื้นฐานทางวิศวกรรมศาสตร์
 - Fluid Statics, Differential Volumes
 - 2.4 ประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้เฉพาะทางวิศวกรรมศาสตร์
 - Fluid Dynamics, Thermodynamics
 - Calculation of heat rate and temperature distribution
 - Identification of heat transfer modes
 - 2.5 ประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้ในการสร้างแบบจำลองทางวิศวกรรมศาสตร์
 - Modelling three modes of heat transfer

การประเมินผลครอบคลุมทุกหัวข้อ โดยการให้คะแนนแบ่งออกเป็นความชัดเจน คำอธิบาย diagram สมการที่ใช้ในการคำนวณ คำตอบความเที่ยงตรง เมื่อพิจารณาจากคะแนนสอบพบว่า มีการกระจายตัวที่เหมาะสม และเมื่อดูจากผลสอบรายบุคคลก็ไม่พบสิ่งผิดปกติ สำหรับวิชานี้ซึ่งเป็นวิชาพื้นฐานกึ่งประยุกต์ การประเมินแบบองค์รวมมีความเหมาะสมกว่าการแยกประเมินออกเป็น ส่วนๆ ดังเช่นวิชาพื้นฐานบางวิชา

Program Outcome	Main Concept	Pass Students (%)			
		All	Program		
			ME	AE	NA
2.1	Applied calculus	94.1	97.5	-	57.1
2.3	Conservation of energy	94.1	97.5	-	57.1
1.5,2.4,2.5	Modelling	94.1	97.5	-	57.1

3. การพัฒนา

3.1 แนวทางการพัฒนาจากรอบที่แล้ว (Plan)

- เพิ่มเนื้อหาในส่วนของตัวเองของอุปกรณ์และการประยุกต์ใช้ในอุตสาหกรรม เพื่อให้เห็นภาพการนำความรู้ที่ได้ไปใช้

3.2 การพัฒนาและปัญหาหลัก (Do & Check)

- การตรวจสอบการพัฒนาไม่สามารถทำได้ในช่วงเวลาที่สอน แต่ผลสะท้อนจะออกมาในรายวิชาที่เป็น downstream อย่างไรก็ตาม พบว่าผู้เรียนให้ความสนใจซักถาม เมื่อยกตัวอย่างจริงในอุตสาหกรรมขึ้นมาบรรยาย

3.3 แนวทางปรับปรุงหลักในรอบหน้า (Act)

- เนื่องจากรายวิชามีเนื้อหาที่มากพอควร การดำเนินการภายใต้ขอบเขตของกรอบเวลาที่ได้ก็คือ ยกการประยุกต์ใช้จริงมาให้เห็นภาพเป็นครั้งคราว เพื่อให้เห็นความสำคัญของสิ่งที่กำลังเรียน

3.4 ความเห็นสำหรับวิชาอื่น

วิชา Upstream

- 2103241 Thermodynamics I: เช่นเดียวกับวิชา Heat Transfer การยกตัวอย่างที่มักจะพบจริงในอุตสาหกรรม สามารถดึงดูดความสนใจของผู้เรียนได้เป็นอย่างดี
- 2103351 Fluid Mechanics I: พบว่านิสิตมีพื้นฐานของวิชานี้ไม่ค่อยดีนัก ทำให้ต้องใช้เวลาในการตอบคำถามและเริ่มตั้งแต่พื้นฐานใหม่ ทั้งนี้อาจเป็นไปได้ว่าวิชาดังกล่าวเป็นวิชาพื้นฐานที่ผู้เรียนยังมองไม่เห็นภาพของการนำไปใช้งาน

วิชา Downstream

- 2103361 En Therm Design I: โปรดตรวจสอบความคงทนของความรู้และทักษะเรื่องการโมเดลปัญหาจริง และรายงานกลับเพื่อให้เกิดการปรับปรุงรายวิชา

วิชาอื่นๆ (ถ้ามี)

- วิชาปฏิบัติการอื่นๆ ควรมีความต่อเนื่องกับสิ่งที่ได้เรียนในวิชาบรรยาย

3.5 ความเห็นอื่นๆ (ถ้ามี)

4. เอกสารแนบ

- ☒ 1. ประมวลรายวิชา
- ☒ 2. การประชุมรายวิชา (ผู้สอนหลายคน)/บันทึกรายวิชา (ผู้สอนคนเดียว) ก่อนเปิดภาคการศึกษา
- ☐ 3. การประชุมรายวิชา (ผู้สอนหลายคน)/บันทึกรายวิชา (ผู้สอนคนเดียว) สิ้นภาคการศึกษา (ใช้การประชุมก่อนเปิดภาคการศึกษา เป็นทั้งการสรุปปัญหาที่ผ่านมาและแนวทางแก้ไข)
- ☒ 4. การวัดผล คะแนนและการตัดเกรด

- ☒ 5. การประเมินตาม Program Outcome
- ☒ 6. เอกสารการสอน
- ☒ 7. งานเพื่อการพัฒนา ประกอบด้วย ตัวอย่างผลงานนิสิตอย่างละ 1 ชุด คือ
homework จำนวน 8 ข้อ.....
- ☒ 8. งานเพื่อการประเมินผล ประกอบด้วย ใบงาน แนวทางการตรวจ และตัวอย่างงานของนิสิต
อย่างละ 6 ชุด คือ ข้อสอบ จำนวน 10 ข้อ..
- ☒ 9. รายงานรายวิชาจาก CU-CAS
- ☐ 10. รายงานการประเมินของนิสิตจาก Courseville (ถ้ามี)
- ☐ 11. อื่นๆ (ระบุ).....

ประมวลรายวิชา (Course Syllabus)

- 1) รหัสวิชา 2103463
- 2) จำนวนหน่วยกิต 3 (3-0-9)
- 3) ชื่อรายวิชา การถ่ายเทความร้อน (Heat Transfer)
- 4) คณะ วิศวกรรมศาสตร์ ภาควิชา วิศวกรรมเครื่องกล
- 5) ภาคการศึกษา ☒ ต้น / ☐ ปลาย / ☐ ฤดูร้อน
- 6) ปีการศึกษา 2559
- 7) ชื่อผู้สอน 7.1) ผศ.ดร.สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ SPT Off: 406 Hans (หัวหน้าวิชา)
7.2) รศ.ดร.พงษ์ธร จริญญากรณ์ PCK Off: 309 Hans
- 8) เงื่อนไขรายวิชา
 - 8.1) วิชาที่ต้องเรียนมาก่อน 2103351
 - 8.2) วิชาบังคับร่วม ไม่มี
 - 8.3) วิชาควบ ไม่มี
- 9) สถานภาพของรายวิชา

☒ วิชาบังคับ / ☐ วิชาเลือก ของหลักสูตร วิศวกรรมศาสตรบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาวิศวกรรมเครื่องกล

☐ วิชาบังคับ / ☒ วิชาเลือก ของหลักสูตร วิศวกรรมศาสตรบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาวิศวกรรมยานยนต์

☐ วิชาบังคับ / ☒ วิชาเลือก ของหลักสูตร วิศวกรรมศาสตรบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาวิศวกรรมเรือ
- 10) ชื่อหลักสูตร วิศวกรรมศาสตรบัณฑิต
- 11) วิชาระดับ ปริญญาบัณฑิต
- 12) จำนวนชั่วโมงที่สอน/สัปดาห์ 3 ชั่วโมง
- 13) เนื้อหารายวิชา

Modes of heat transfer; heat conduction equation; steady, one-dimensional heat conduction; steady, two-dimensional heat conduction; unsteady, one-dimensional heat conduction; Introduction to convection heat transfer; velocity and thermal boundary layer; forced convection along external surfaces; forced convection inside tubes; free convection; introduction to thermal radiation; blackbody radiation; real surface emission; surface absorption, reflection and transmission; view factor; radiation exchanger between blackbody; radiation exchanger between real surface.

รูปแบบของการถ่ายเทความร้อน; สมการการนำความร้อน การนำความร้อนคงตัวในหนึ่งมิติ การนำความร้อนคงตัวในสองมิติ การนำความร้อนไม่คงตัวในหนึ่งมิติ การพาความร้อนเบื้องต้น ชั้นขอบเขตของความเร็วและชั้นขอบเขตของอุณหภูมิ การพาความร้อนแบบบังคับสำหรับการไหลบนพื้นผิวภายนอก การพาความร้อนแบบบังคับสำหรับการไหลในท่อ การพาความร้อนแบบอิสระการแผ่รังสีความร้อนเบื้องต้น การแผ่รังสีความร้อนของวัตถุดำ การเปล่งรังสีของพื้นผิวจริง การดูดกลืน การสะท้อน และการส่งผ่านรังสีของพื้นผิว ตัวประกอบการมองเห็น การแลกเปลี่ยนรังสีความร้อนระหว่างวัตถุดำ การแลกเปลี่ยนรังสีความร้อนระหว่างพื้นผิวจริง

14) ประมวลการเรียนรายวิชา

14.1) วัตถุประสงค์ของรายวิชา

วัตถุประสงค์เชิงพฤติกรรม

1. เพื่อให้สามารถอธิบายลักษณะและวิธีการถ่ายเทความร้อนได้
2. เพื่อให้สามารถวิเคราะห์ปัญหาและคำนวณหาการถ่ายเทความร้อนได้
3. เพื่อให้สามารถคำนวณหาอุณหภูมิในวัตถุได้
4. เพื่อให้สามารถคำนวณออกแบบอุปกรณ์ถ่ายเทความร้อนอย่างง่ายได้

วัตถุประสงค์ทั่วไปวิชานี้มุ่งที่จะเสริมสร้างบัณฑิตให้มีคุณลักษณะดังต่อไปนี้

1. มีความสามารถในการประยุกต์ใช้ความรู้ด้านคณิตศาสตร์ วิทยาศาสตร์ และวิศวกรรมศาสตร์
2. มีความสามารถในการระบุ กำหนดรูปแบบ และแก้ (Identify, formulate, and solve) ปัญหาทางวิศวกรรม
3. มีความเข้าใจในความรับผิดชอบทางวิชาชีพและจริยธรรม
4. มีความสามารถในการสื่อสารอย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ
5. ตระหนักถึงความจำเป็นและมีความสามารถในการเรียนรู้ตลอดชีวิต
6. มีความรู้เกี่ยวกับประเด็นร่วมสมัย
7. มีความสามารถในการประยุกต์ใช้คณิตศาสตร์ขั้นสูง ที่ครอบคลุมแคลคูลัสหลายตัวแปร และสมการเชิงอนุพันธ์

เนื้อหาวิชาต่อชั่วโมง

Week	Period	Contents	Assignments
1	1,2	Introduction to heat transfer mechanism (conduction, convection, radiation)	
	3	Conservation of energy	
2	4	Fundamental concepts of Conduction, Conduction rate equation, Thermal properties of substance	Homework
	5	Heat diffusion equation, Boundary and initial conditions	
3	6,7	Steady-State 1D Conduction (plane wall), Temperature distribution, Thermal resistance	Homework
	8	Steady-State 1D Conduction (cylinder, sphere)	
	9	Conduction with thermal energy generation	
4	10-11	Enhanced heat transfer by extended surfaces (fins)	
	12	Steady-State 2D Conduction, Analytical method (separation of variables)	
	13	Graphical method (flux plot, shape factor)	
5	14	Numerical method (finite difference), Discretization	
	15	Finite difference solution (matrix inversion, iteration)	Homework
	16	Transient conduction, Lump capacitance method	
6	17	Transient 1D conduction (plane wall, cylinder, sphere), Exact solution	
	18	Time-dependent 1D conduction, Numerical solution	
	19-21	Introduction to Convection	Homework that requires some degree of self-study

7		Midterm Examination	Covers periods 1-21
8	22-23 24 25 26-27	External Flow ♥ Solution for flow over flat plate ♥ Solution for flow past a cylinder ♥ Solution for flow past a sphere ♥ Solution for flow across tube bank	Homework
9,10	28 29 30 31-32	Internal Flow ♥ Velocity profile and pressure drop for laminar flow in pipes ♥ Heat transfer for laminar flow in pipes: Uniform surface heat flux ♥ Heat transfer for laminar flow in pipes: Uniform surface temperature ♥ Heat transfer for turbulent flow in pipes	Homework
11,12	33-35	Introduction to Free Convection	
13	36,37 38 39 40 41	Radiation: Process & Properties ♥ Characteristics of radiation ♥ Blackbody radiation ♥ Real surface radiation ♥ Kirchhoff's law and gray body ♥ Environmental radiation	Short report
14,15	42 43 44 45	Radiation: Exchange Between Surfaces ♥ View factor ♥ Radiation balance on a surface ♥ Radiation exchange between surfaces in an enclosure ♥ Radiation shield ♥ Correction for radiation effects in temperature measurement	Homework in general and applications to field work
16		Final Examination	Covers periods 22-45

14.2) วิธีจัดการเรียนการสอน

- ✓ การบรรยาย 39 ชั่วโมง
 - ✓ การบรรยายเชิงอภิปราย 4 ชั่วโมง
 - ✓ การระดมสมอง และการอภิปรายกรณีศึกษา 2 ชั่วโมง
- เพื่อให้รู้จักการวิเคราะห์ และการแก้ปัญหา การสรุปประเด็นสำคัญ
หรือการนำเสนอผลของการสืบค้นหรือผลของงานที่ได้รับมอบหมาย

14.3) สื่อการสอน

- ✓ กระดานดำและชอล์ก
- ✓ แผ่นใสและแผ่นทึบ
- ✓ สื่ออิเล็กทรอนิกส์ / เว็บไซต์:เอกสารประกอบการสอนใน Dropbox (dropbox.com)

14.4) การมอบหมายงาน

- 14.5.1) ข้อกำหนดวิธีการมอบหมายงาน และส่งงาน

มอบหมายงานและส่งงานในห้องเรียนและหน้าห้องอาจารย์ และผ่านสื่ออิเล็กทรอนิกส์

- 14.5.2) ระบบจัดการการเรียนรู้ที่ใช้ courseville และ <https://www.dropbox.com> สำหรับเอกสารประกอบการสอนและการมอบหมายงานขอให้จัดส่งอีเมลถึง perfectpitch.ya@gmail.com เพื่อจะได้เพิ่มชื่อเป็นผู้ใช้ dropbox

14.5) การวัดผลการเรียน

- 14.6.1) การประเมินความรู้ทางวิชาการ (การสอบต่างๆ) ร้อยละ 40/50__
14.6.2) การประเมินผลงานที่ได้มอบหมาย (เช่น การบ้าน รายงาน) ร้อยละ 10__

15) รายชื่อหนังสืออ่านประกอบ

15.1) หนังสือบังคับ

Introduction to Heat Transfer, Incropera and DeWitt (3rd ed or later edition)

15.2) หนังสืออ่านเพิ่มเติม

เอกสารประกอบการสอน และตำราทั่วไปทางด้าน Heat Transfer

15.3) บทความวิจัย/บทความวิชาการ -

15.4) สื่ออิเล็กทรอนิกส์ หรือ เว็บไซต์ที่เกี่ยวข้อง

MIT Course ware หรือ web sites อื่นๆ ที่อาจารย์ผู้สอนจะแนะนำในห้องเรียน

16) การประเมินผลการสอน

16.1 รูปแบบการประเมินการสอน การสอนแบบบรรยาย

16.2 การปรับปรุงจากผลการประเมินการสอนครั้งที่ผ่านมา
ไม่มี

16.3 การอภิปรายหรือการวิเคราะห์ที่เสริมสร้างคุณลักษณะที่พึงประสงค์ของบัณฑิต ตามประกาศของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ได้แก่ สถิติปัญหาและวิชาการ ทักษะและวิชาชีพ คุณธรรม และสังคม)

วิชาจัดการเรียนการสอนที่เสริมสร้างคุณลักษณะที่พึงประสงค์ของบัณฑิตตามที่ระบุไว้ในข้อกำหนดของหลักสูตร โดยการเปิดโอกาสให้มีการอภิปรายในห้องเรียน เพื่อเสริมสร้างความสามารถในการคิดค้นหาคำตอบ การสร้างจิตสำนึกและความรับผิดชอบในวิชาชีพ มีการฝึกให้นักศึกษาตอบคำถามในเชิงวิเคราะห์และค้นคว้า เพื่อเสริมสร้างความรู้และการค้นคว้าเพื่อหาคำตอบ

ผศ.ดร.สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์

หัวหน้าวิชา

Learning Outcomes Mapping

[illegible]



จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
ประมวลรายวิชา (Course Syllabus)

- 1.รหัสวิชา 2103463
2.ชื่อย่อภาษาอังกฤษ HEAT TRANSFER
3.ชื่อวิชา
ชื่อภาษาไทย : การถ่ายเทความร้อน
ชื่อภาษาอังกฤษ : HEAT TRANSFER
4.หน่วยกิต 3 (3 - 0 - 9)
5.ส่วนงาน
5.1.คณะ/หน่วยงานเทียบเท่า คณะวิศวกรรมศาสตร์
5.2.ภาควิชา ภาควิชาวิศวกรรมเครื่องกล
5.3.สาขาวิชา
6.วิธีการวัดผล Letter Grade (A B+ B C+ C D+ D F)
7.ประเภทรายวิชา Semester Course
8.ภาคการศึกษาที่เปิดสอน ทวิภาค ภาคต้น
9.ปีการศึกษาที่เปิดสอน 2559
10. การจัดการสอน

ตอนเรียน	ผู้สอน	ช่วงเวลาประเมิน
	00020115 รศ. ดร. พงษ์ธร จริญญาการณ	10-11-2559 ถึง 23-12-2559
	10017724 ผศ. ดร. สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์	10-11-2559 ถึง 23-12-2559

11.เงื่อนไขรายวิชา

12.หลักสูตรที่ใช้รายวิชานี้

- 25490011105697 : วิศวกรรมเรือ (rev.2000)
25490011105653 : วิศวกรรมเครื่องกล (rev.2000)
25490011105653 : วิศวกรรมเครื่องกล (rev.0)
25490011105697 : วิศวกรรมเรือ (rev.0)

13.ระดับการศึกษา

ปริญญาบัณฑิต

14.สถานที่เรียน

พยายามกระตุ้นให้นักศึกษามีส่วนร่วมในห้องเรียน

15.เนื้อหาวิชา

รูปแบบของการถ่ายเทความร้อน; สมการการนำความร้อน การนำความร้อนคงตัวในหนึ่งมิติ การนำความร้อนคงตัวในสองมิติ การนำความร้อนไม่คงตัวในหนึ่งมิติ การพาความร้อนเบื้องต้น ชั้นขอบเขตของความเร็วและชั้นขอบเขตของอุณหภูมิ การพาความร้อนแบบบังคับสำหรับการไหลบนพื้นผิวภายนอก การพาความร้อนแบบบังคับสำหรับการไหลในท่อ การพาความร้อนแบบอิสระ การแผ่รังสีความร้อนเบื้องต้น การแผ่รังสีความร้อนของวัตถุดำ การแปลงรังสีของพื้นผิวจริง การดูดกลืน การสะท้อน และ การส่งผ่านรังสีของพื้นผิว ตัวประกอบ การมองเห็น การแลกเปลี่ยนรังสีความร้อนระหว่างวัตถุดำ การแลกเปลี่ยนรังสีความร้อนระหว่างพื้นผิวจริง

Modes of heat transfer; thermal conductivity; surface heat transfer coefficient; thermal boundary layer; heat conduction equation; steady one-dimensional heat conduction; steady two-dimensional heat conduction, unsteady one-dimensional heat conduction; emission and absorption characteristics; black bodies; shape factor; black surface separated nonabsorbing medium; gray enclosures; introduction to convection external flow, internal flow, free convection; heat exchangers.

16.ประมวลการเรียนรู้รายวิชา

16.1.วัตถุประสงค์เชิงพฤติกรรม

#	วัตถุประสงค์เชิงพฤติกรรม
1	1. เพื่อให้สามารถอธิบายลักษณะและวิธีการถ่ายเทความร้อนได้ ผลการเรียนรู้ : • 1.มีความรู้ วิธีการสอน/พัฒนา : • การบรรยาย วิธีการประเมิน : • การสอบข้อเขียน
2	2. เพื่อให้สามารถวิเคราะห์ปัญหาและคำนวณหาการถ่ายเทความร้อนได้ ผลการเรียนรู้ : • 3.3.มีทักษะในการคิดแก้ปัญหา วิธีการสอน/พัฒนา : • การบรรยาย • การอภิปราย วิธีการประเมิน : • การสอบข้อเขียน • การสังเกตพฤติกรรม
3	3. เพื่อให้สามารถคำนวณหาอุณหภูมิในวัตถุได้ ผลการเรียนรู้ : • 1.มีความรู้ วิธีการสอน/พัฒนา : • การบรรยาย วิธีการประเมิน : • การสอบข้อเขียน
4	4. เพื่อให้สามารถคำนวณออกแบบอุปกรณ์ถ่ายเทความร้อนอย่างง่ายได้ ผลการเรียนรู้ : • 1.มีความรู้ วิธีการสอน/พัฒนา : • การบรรยาย วิธีการประเมิน : • การสอบข้อเขียน

16.2.แผนการสอนรายสัปดาห์

สัปดาห์ที่	เนื้อหาที่สอน	การมอบหมายงาน
1	Introduction to Heat transfer ผู้สอน : • สมพงษ์	
2	Heat diffusion equation ผู้สอน : • พงษ์ธร	Homework
3	Steady state 1-D conduction ผู้สอน : • พงษ์ธร	
4-5	Steady state 2-D conduction ผู้สอน : • พงษ์ธร	Homework
6	Unsteady state conduction ผู้สอน : • พงษ์ธร	Quiz
7	Introduction to Convection ผู้สอน : • สมพงษ์	
8-9	Heat convection in external flow ผู้สอน : • สมพงษ์	การบ้าน
10-11	Heat convection for flow in pipes ผู้สอน : • สมพงษ์	การบ้าน
12	Introduction to free convection ผู้สอน : • สมพงษ์	
13-14	Radiation heat transfer ผู้สอน : • สมพงษ์	การบ้าน

16.3. สื่อการสอน (Media)

✓ เขียนกระดาน

✓ สื่อนำเสนอในรูปแบบ Powerpoint media

16.4.การติดต่อสื่อสารกับนิสิตผ่านระบบเครือข่าย

16.4.1.รูปแบบและวิธีการใช้งาน: ✓ อีเมล/Email

16.4.2.ระบบจัดการการเรียนรู้ (LMS) ที่ใช้ ✓ CourseVille

16.5.จำนวนชั่วโมงที่ให้คำปรึกษาแก่นิสิต 2.0 ชั่วโมงต่อสัปดาห์

เรียน อ.สมพงษ์

ผมส่งเอกสารมาให้อาจารย์สองชุด คือ

๑) **ประมวลการสอน** อาจารย์มีข้อคิดเห็นอยากให้แก้ไขอะไร แจ้งผมได้ก่อนเปิดเทอมครับ เอกสารนี้ผมจะไม่พิมพ์แจก แต่จะให้ไปดูได้ในเว็บ

๒) **คำแนะนำในการเรียน** ซึ่งผมสรุปจากที่เราเคยร่วมกับปฐมนิเทศกันเมื่อสองปีที่แล้ว เพื่อใช้เป็นแนวทางในการแนะนำการเรียนแก่นิสิตในวันแรก ผมรบกวนอาจารย์ช่วยแนะนำนิสิตด้วย ผมคงจะไม่ได้เข้าไปในวันนั้น

อ.พงษ์ธร

คำแนะนำในการเรียนวิชา Heat Transfer

(สรุปจากการแนะนำวิชานี้ เมื่อวันจันทร์ที่ ๑ มิย ๕๓ โดยอ.พงษ์ธรและอ.สมพงษ์)

- ♥ ขอให้เข้าเรียนตรงเวลาเนื่องจากเนื้อหาเยอะมาก แต่เวลาจำกัด
- ♥ อ่านล่วงหน้าเพื่อให้ติดตามเนื้อหาในชั้นเรียนดีขึ้นซึ่งจะช่วยประหยัดเวลาในการทบทวนก่อนสอบ
- ♥ ความรู้ด้าน Heat Transfer มีความสำคัญและเป็นประโยชน์อย่างยิ่งในยุคที่มนุษย์ตื่นตัวเรื่องพลังงานและสิ่งแวดล้อม เพราะการใช้พลังงานทุกรูปแบบจะปล่อยทิ้งพลังงาน ซึ่งอยู่ในรูปของความร้อนเสมอ (ดูแผนภาพข้างล่าง)
- ♥ หนังสือประกอบวิชาเรียน Intro to Heat Transfer นอกจากตำราหลักแล้ว อาจจะใช้ภาษาไทยประกอบบ้างก็ได้
- ♥ เวลาทำการบ้าน หรือ ข้อสอบ เน้นการใช้ภาษาอังกฤษ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งโจทย์การบ้าน สอบย่อย และ สอบได้ จะเป็นภาษาอังกฤษทั้งหมด เพื่อประโยชน์ตอนจบไปทำงาน
- ♥ การบ้านและข้อสอบ ส่วนใหญ่มาจากหนังสือประกอบวิชานี้ซึ่งเป็นปัญหาที่สะท้อนการทำงานจริงค่อนข้างดี
- ♥ ขอให้ไปทบทวนวิชาต่างๆ ที่เป็นพื้นฐานของวิชา Heat transfer เช่น เทอร์โมไดนามิกส์ Fluid Mechanics เป็นต้น เนื่องจากเป็นวิชาที่ต่อเนื่องกัน เชื่อมโยงกัน การทำความเข้าใจแบบบูรณาการจะทำให้เข้าใจง่ายขึ้น จับประเด็นได้ดีขึ้นและ เป็นความรู้ที่ยั่งยืนถาวร
- ♥ ขอให้นิสิตสร้างสมความรู้ให้สมกับความคาดหวังของตลาด คือ พื้นฐานทางคณิตศาสตร์และวิศวกรรมแน่นลึก
- ♥ การถ่ายเทความร้อนแบ่งเป็น ๓ ส่วนคือ การนำความร้อน การพาความร้อน และ การแผ่รังสีความร้อน. สมพงษ์ สอนภavnนำความร้อน อ.พงษ์ธร สอนภavnพาความร้อนและแผ่รังสีความร้อน

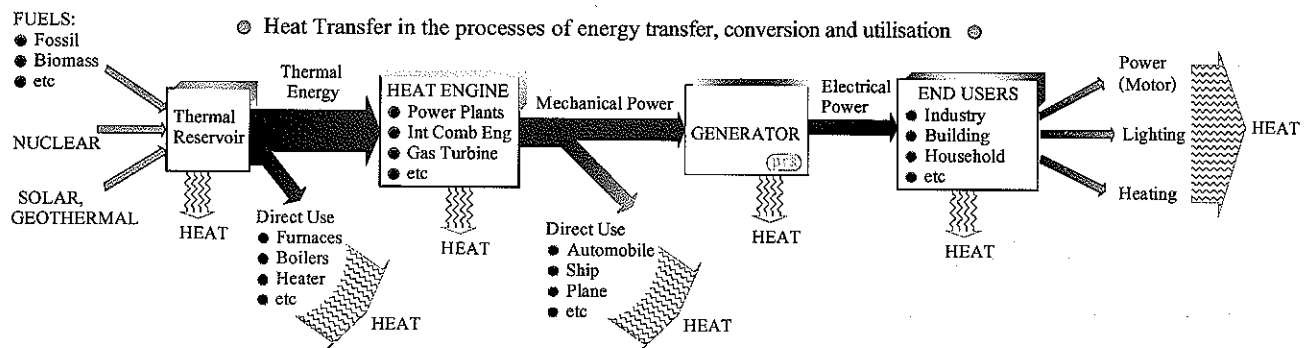
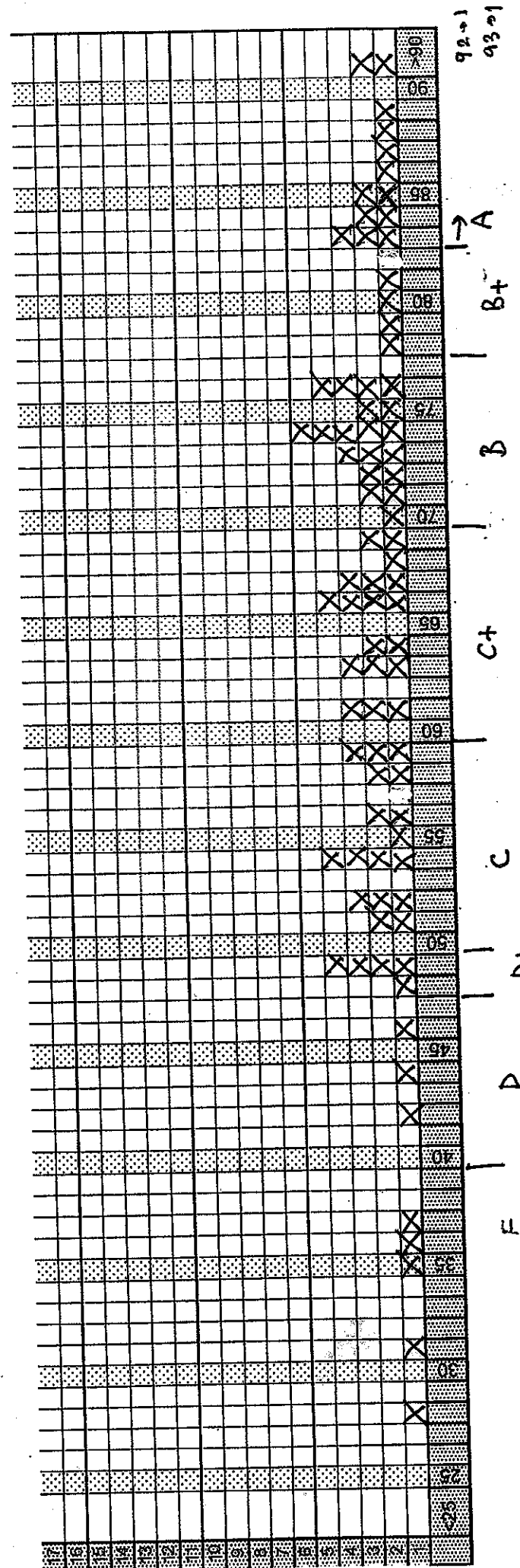


FIGURE 4.1

เกรด	ช่วงคะแนน	ความถี่
A	83 -	15
B+	78 - 82	4
B	70 - 77	19
C+	60 - 69	18
C	50 - 59	19
D+	43 - 49	5
D	40 - 46	3
F	- 38	5

การแจกแจงคะแนนวิชา...2103463 Heat Transfer.....
 ประจําภาค.....ปลาย.....ปีการศึกษา...25 59
 จำนวนนิสิตที่ได้เกรด.....86.....คน
 จำนวนนิสิตที่ได้สัญลักษณ์อื่นๆ.....คน
 แต้มเฉลี่ยของวิชา.....2.52.....



เอกสารแนบ 4. การวัดผล คะแนนและการตัดเกรด

1 การวัดผล

- 1.1 แบ่งการประเมินผลเป็น งานเพื่อการพัฒนา (10%) และงานเพื่อการประเมินผล (90%) โดยมีการให้งานเพื่อการประเมินผลตามตารางที่ 1
- 1.2 การเก็บตัวอย่างงานเพื่อการประเมินผล 6 ชุด แบ่งเป็น
 - ผลงานนิสิตที่อยู่ในกลุ่มดีของงานนั้น (Percentile มากกว่า 85) 2 ชุด
 - ผลงานนิสิตที่อยู่ในกลุ่มปานกลางของงานนั้น (Percentile ระหว่าง 40-60) 2 ชุด
 - ผลงานนิสิตที่อยู่ในกลุ่มแย่งงานนั้น (Percentile < น้อยกว่า 15) 2 ชุด
- 1.3 ความเชื่อมโยงระหว่างการวัดผลและผลลัพธ์ที่ต้องการ
 - 1.3.1 วัดดูประสงครายวิชา
 1. สามารถอธิบายลักษณะและวิธีการถ่ายเทความร้อนได้
 2. สามารถวิเคราะห์ปัญหาและคำนวณหาการถ่ายเทความร้อนได้
 3. สามารถคำนวณหาอุณหภูมิในวัตถุได้
 4. สามารถคำนวณออกแบบอุปกรณ์ถ่ายเทความร้อนอย่างง่ายได้
 - 1.3.2 Program Outcome (PO)
 1. องค์ความรู้ทางคณิตศาสตร์ วิทยาศาสตร์ และวิศวกรรมศาสตร์
 - 1.5 องค์ความรู้เฉพาะทางวิศวกรรมศาสตร์
 2. การประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้ทางคณิตศาสตร์ วิทยาศาสตร์ และวิศวกรรมศาสตร์
 - 2.1 ประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้ทางคณิตศาสตร์
 - 2.3 ประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้พื้นฐานทางวิศวกรรมศาสตร์
 - 2.4 ประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้เฉพาะทางวิศวกรรมศาสตร์
 - 2.5 ประยุกต์ใช้องค์ความรู้ในการสร้างแบบจำลองทางวิศวกรรมศาสตร์

Heat Transfer: Physical Origins and Rate Equations

Chapter One
Sections 1.1 and 1.2

Heat Transfer and Thermal Energy

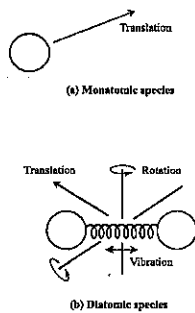
• What is heat transfer?

Heat transfer is thermal energy in transit due to a temperature difference.

• What is thermal energy?

Thermal energy is associated with the translation, rotation, vibration and electronic states of the atoms and molecules that comprise matter. It represents the cumulative effect of microscopic activities and is directly linked to the temperature of matter.

Internal Energy of Species



THERMODYNAMICS AND HEAT TRANSFER

- Heat: The form of energy that can be transferred from one system to another as a result of temperature difference.
- Thermodynamics is concerned with the *amount* of heat transfer as a system undergoes a process from one equilibrium state to another.
- Heat Transfer deals with the determination of the *rates* of such energy transfers as well as variation of temperature.
- The transfer of energy as heat is always from the higher-temperature medium to the lower-temperature one.
- Heat transfer stops when the two mediums reach the same temperature.
- Heat can be transferred in three different modes:
conduction, convection, radiation.

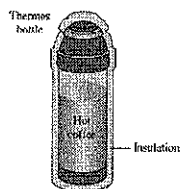


FIGURE 1-1
We are normally interested in how long it takes for the hot coffee in a thermos bottle to cool to a certain temperature, which cannot be determined from a thermodynamic analysis alone.

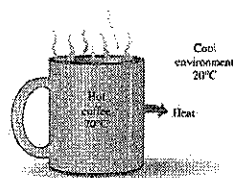


FIGURE 1-2
Heat flows in the direction of decreasing temperature.

5

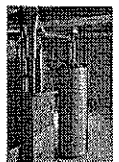
Application Areas of Heat Transfer



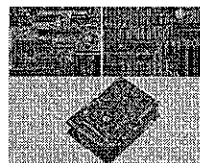
The human body
(© Vol. 121/Photo Disc)



Air conditioning systems
(© The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc./Jill Bratton, photographer)



Heating systems
(© Comstock RF)



Electronic equipment



Power plants

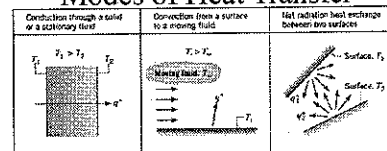


Refrigeration systems

DO NOT confuse or interchange the meanings of Thermal Energy, Temperature and Heat Transfer

Quantity	Meaning	Symbol	Units
Thermal Energy*	Energy associated with microscopic behavior of matter		
Temperature	A means of indirectly assessing the amount of thermal energy stored in matter		
Heat Transfer	Thermal energy transport due to temperature gradients		
Heat	Amount of thermal energy transferred over a time interval $\Delta t > 0$		
Heat Rate	Thermal energy transfer per unit time		
Heat Flux	Thermal energy transfer per unit time and surface area		

Modes of Heat Transfer



Conduction: Heat transfer in a solid or a stationary fluid (gas or liquid) due to the random motion of its constituent atoms, molecules and/or electrons.

Convection: Heat transfer due to the combined influence of bulk and random motion for fluid flow over a surface.

Radiation: Energy that is emitted by matter due to changes in the electron configurations of its atoms or molecules and is transported as electromagnetic waves (or photons).

- Conduction and convection require the presence of temperature variations in a material medium.
- Although radiation originates from matter, its transport does not require a material medium and occurs most efficiently in a vacuum.

Modes of Heat Transfer

- **Conduction:** Heat transfer occurs across the medium
- **Convection:** Heat transfer occurs between a surface and a moving fluid (different T)
- **Radiation:** Surfaces emit energy in the form of electromagnetic waves (does not need a medium)

Conduction

Conduction: The transfer of energy from the more energetic particles of a substance to the adjacent less energetic ones as a result of interactions between the particles.

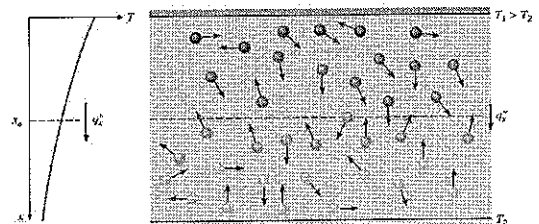


FIGURE 1.2 Association of conduction heat transfer with diffusion of energy due to molecular activity.

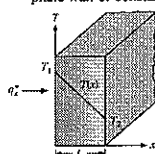
Heat Transfer Rates

Conduction

General (vector) form of Fourier's Law:



Application to one-dimensional, steady conduction across a plane wall of constant thermal conductivity:



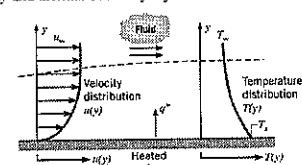
Heat rate (W):

(1.2)

Heat Transfer Rates

Convection

Relation of convection to flow over a surface and development of velocity and thermal boundary layers:



Newton's law of cooling:

Convection heat transfer coefficient

(1.3a)

Convection

■ Forced Convection

Flow is caused by external means

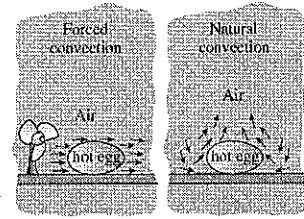
■ Natural or Free Convection

Flow is induced by buoyancy forces

Regardless of the particular nature of the convection, heat transfer from a surface is calculated from Newton's law of cooling

$$h = h(T, P, v, \text{geometry, fluid properties, ...})$$

Convection



The cooling of a boiled egg by forced and natural convection.

Convection

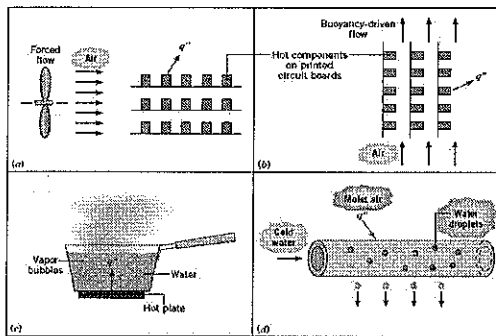


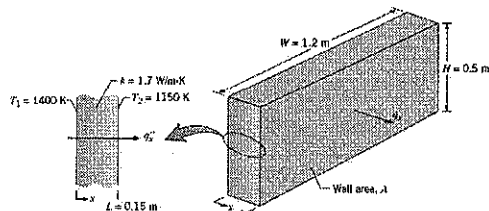
FIGURE 1.5 Convection heat transfer processes. (a) Forced convection. (b) Natural convection. (c) Boiling. (d) Condensation.

Heat Transfer Coefficient

TABLE 1.1 Typical values of the convection heat transfer coefficient

Process	h ($\text{W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$)
Free convection	
Gases	2–25
Liquids	50–1000
Forced convection	
Gases	25–250
Liquids	100–20,000
Convection with phase change	
Boiling or condensation	2500–100,000

Example 1.1



Find Rate of heat loss through a wall

Assumptions

1. Steady-state conditions
2. 1D conduction
3. Constant k

Example 1.1

From Fourier's Law

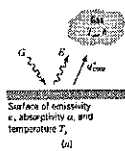
$$q''_x = k \left(\frac{T_1 - T_2}{L} \right) = 1.7 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{K}} \times \frac{(1400 - 1150) \text{K}}{0.15 \text{m}}$$

$$\therefore q''_x = 2833 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_x &= q''_x \cdot A = q''_x \cdot (H \times W) \\ &= 2833 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2} \cdot (0.5 \times 1.2) \text{m}^2 \\ &= 1700 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

ANS

Radiation



Heat Transfer Rates

Heat transfer at a gas/surface interface involves radiation emission from the surface and may also involve the absorption of radiation incident from the surroundings (irradiation, G), as well as convection

Energy outflow due to emission:

Emissive power
emissivity

blackbody

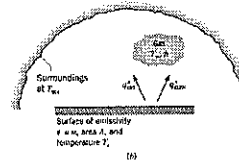
(1.5)

Energy absorption due to irradiation:

Absorbed radiation
absorptivity
Irradiation

Heat Transfer Rates

Irradiation: Special case of surface exposed to large surroundings of uniform temperature,



net radiation heat flux

(1.7)

Heat Transfer Rates

Alternatively,

Radiation heat transfer coefficient

(1.8)

(1.9)

For combined convection and radiation,

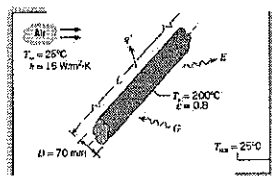
(1.10)

Emissivity

Emissivities of some materials
at 300 K

Material	Emissivity
Aluminum foil	0.07
Anodized aluminum	0.82
Polished copper	0.03
Polished gold	0.03
Polished silver	0.02
Polished stainless steel	0.17
Black paint	0.98
White paint	0.90
White paper	0.92-0.97
Asphalt pavement	0.85-0.93
Red brick	0.93-0.96
Human skin	0.95
Wood	0.82-0.92
Soil	0.93-0.96
Water	0.96
Vegetation	0.92-0.96

Example 1.2



Find Pipe heat loss per unit length

Assumptions

1. Steady-state conditions

$$q = q_{conv} + q_{rad} = h(\pi DL)(T_s - T_\infty) + \epsilon\sigma(\pi DL)(T_s^4 - T_\infty^4)$$

$$q' = \frac{q}{L} = 15 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}} (\pi \times 0.07 \text{ m}) (200 - 25)^\circ \text{C} + 0.8 \times 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4} (\pi \times 0.07 \text{ m}) (473^4 - 298^4) \text{K}^4$$

$$q' = 577 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}} + 421 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}} = 998 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}} \quad \Delta NS$$

Summary

TABLE 1.3 Summary of heat transfer processes

Mode	Mechanism(s)	Rate Equation	Equation Number	Transport Property or Coefficient
Conduction	Diffusion of energy due to random molecular motion	$q'' (\text{W/m}^2) = -k \frac{dT}{dx}$	(1.1)	$k (\text{W/m} \cdot \text{K})$
Convection	Diffusion of energy due to random molecular motion plus energy transfer due to bulk motion (advection)	$q'' (\text{W/m}^2) = h(T_s - T_\infty)$	(1.3a)	$h (\text{W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$
Radiation	Energy transfer by electromagnetic waves	$q'' (\text{W/m}^2) = \epsilon\sigma(T_s^4 - T_\infty^4)$ or $q'' (\text{W/m}^2) = h_r(T_s - T_\infty)$	(1.7) (1.8)	ϵ $h_r (\text{W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$

Conservation of Energy

Chapter One Section 1.3

Alternative Formulations

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY (FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS)

- An important tool in heat transfer analysis, often providing the basis for determining the temperature of a system.

Alternative Formulations

Time Basis:

- At an instant
- or
- Over a time interval

Type of System:

- Control volume
- Control surface

CV at an instant and over a Time Interval

APPLICATION TO A CONTROL VOLUME

- At an Instant of Time:



Note representation of system by a control surface (dashed line) at the boundaries.

Surface Phenomena

surface

Volumetric Phenomena

thermal energy generation

energy transfer across the control

energy storage in the system.

Conservation of Energy

(1.11a)

Each term has units of J/s or W.

- Over a Time Interval

(1.11b)

Each term has units of J.

Surface Energy Balance

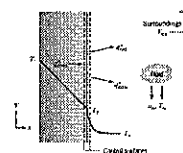
THE SURFACE ENERGY BALANCE

A special case for which no volume or mass is encompassed by the control surface.
Conservation Energy (Instant in Time):

(1.12)

- Applies for steady-state and transient conditions.
- With no mass and volume, energy storage and generation are not pertinent to the energy balance, even if they occur in the medium bounded by the surface.

Consider surface of wall with heat transfer by conduction, convection and radiation.

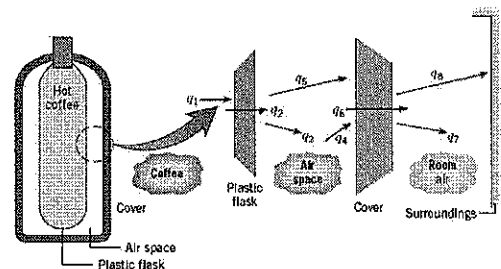


Methodology

METHODOLOGY OF FIRST LAW ANALYSIS

- On a schematic of the system, represent the control surface by dashed line(s).
- Choose the appropriate time basis.
- Identify relevant energy transport, generation and/or storage terms by labeled arrows on the schematic.
- Write the governing form of the Conservation of Energy requirement.
- Substitute appropriate expressions for terms of the energy equation.
- Solve for the unknown quantity.

Example 1.8



Application of Heat Transfer

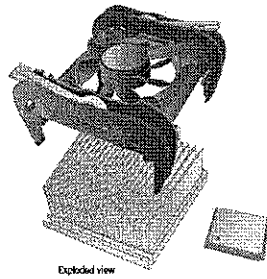


FIGURE 1.11
A finned heat sink and fan assembly
(left) and microprocessor (right).

Application of Heat Transfer

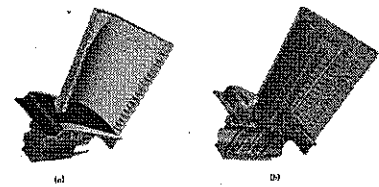


FIGURE 1.10 Gas turbine blade. (a) External view showing holes for injection of cooling gases. (b) X-ray view showing internal cooling passages. (Images courtesy of Foxfield Technology, Ltd., Christchurch, New Zealand.)

Introduction to Convection: Flow and Thermal Considerations

Chapter Six, Appendices D and E
Sections 6.1 through 6.8,
D.1 through D.3 and E

Local and Average Coefficients

Distinction between Local and Average Heat Transfer Coefficients

Consider a surface exposed to a flowing fluid

Local heat flux

$$q'' = h(T_s - T_\infty)$$

h - local heat transfer coefficient

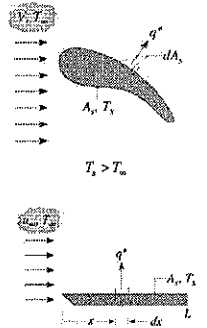
Since flow conditions vary from point to point,
and h may vary from point to point.

Total heat transfer

$$\begin{aligned} q &= \int_{A_s} q'' dA_s \\ &= \int_{A_s} h(T_s - T_\infty) dA_s \\ &= (T_s - T_\infty) \int_{A_s} h dA_s = \bar{h} A_s (T_s - T_\infty) \end{aligned}$$

where $\bar{h} = \frac{1}{A_s} \int_{A_s} h dA_s$ - average heat transfer coefficient

For the case of a flat plate - $\bar{h} = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L h dx$

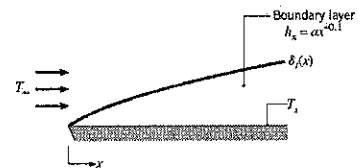


Determination of q'' , q , h , $\bar{h}$ is called the convection problem.

This is not simple since these quantities depend on several fluid properties, surface geometry and flow conditions.

Convection heat transfer requires analysis of boundary layers that develop on the surface.

Example 6.1



Find: 1. Ratio $\bar{h}_x/h_x$
2. Variation of $\bar{h}_x$ and h_x
as a function of x

$$\bar{h}_x = \bar{h}_x(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x h_x(x) dx$$

$$h_x(x) = \alpha x^{-0.1}$$

Integrating

$$\bar{h}_x = \frac{1}{x} \left[\int_0^x \alpha x^{-0.1} dx = \frac{2}{x} \left(\frac{x^{0.9}}{0.9} \right) \right] = 1.11 \alpha x^{-0.1}$$

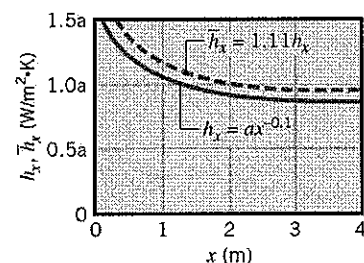
$$\bar{h}_x = 1.11 h_x$$

Or

$$\bar{h}_x/h_x = 1.11$$

Ans

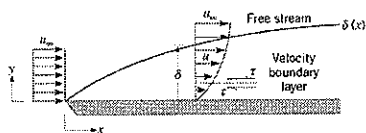
Variation of $\bar{h}_x$ and h_x as a function of x



Ans

Convection Boundary Layers

Velocity Boundary Layer



is the boundary layer thickness

$$u(\delta) = 0.99u_\infty$$

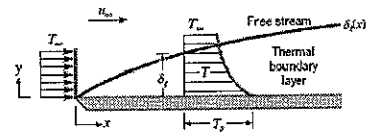
For external flows $C_f = \frac{\tau_s}{\rho u_\infty^2 / 2}$ C_f - Local friction coefficient

$$\tau_s = \mu \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} \text{ for a Newtonian fluid}$$

→ depends on the velocity profile in the boundary layer

Convection Boundary Layers

Thermal Boundary Layer



is the thermal boundary layer thickness

$$\frac{T_s - T}{T_s - T_\infty} = 0.99 \quad \text{at } \delta = \delta_t$$

With increasing distance the effect of heat transfer will penetrate further into the fluid.

At the surface, there is no fluid motion, thus, the local heat flux on the plate is given by

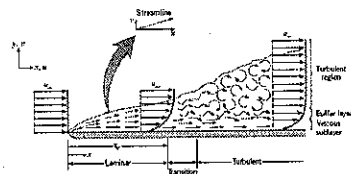
$$q_s'' = -k_f \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} = h(T_s - T_\infty)$$

$$h = \frac{-k_f \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0}}{T_s - T_\infty}$$

$$\delta_t \uparrow \text{ as } x \uparrow, \text{ and } \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} \downarrow.$$

$$\text{Thus } q_s'' \downarrow \text{ and } h \downarrow \text{ as } x \uparrow.$$

Laminar and Turbulent Flow

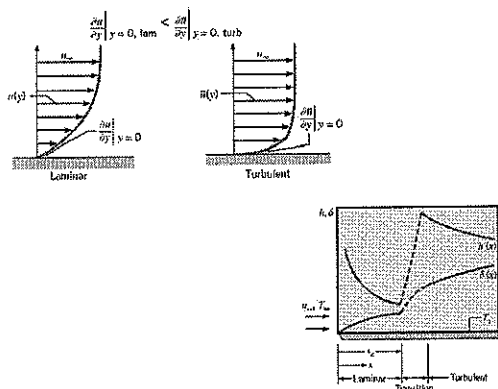


$$Re_x = \frac{\rho u_\infty x}{\mu}$$

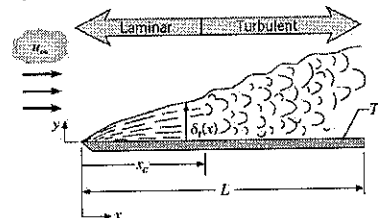
x_c → location at which transition to turbulence begins

depending on surface roughness, the critical Reynolds number varies from 10^5 to 3×10^6 for air.

$$\text{A representative value } Re_{x,c} = \frac{\rho u_\infty x_c}{\mu} = 5 \times 10^5$$



Example 6.2



Find: $\bar{h}$

Assumptions:

1. Steady state conditions
2. $Re_{x,c} = 5 \times 10^5$

	300 K	350 K	
C_{film}	395	477	$\text{W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$
C_{bulk}	2330	3600	$\text{W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$

$$h_{\text{film}}(x) = C_{\text{film}} x^{-0.5}, \quad h_{\text{bulk}}(x) = C_{\text{bulk}} x^{-0.2}$$

$$u_{\infty} = 1 \text{ m/s}, \quad L = 0.6 \text{ m}$$

Finding where the transition occurs

At 300 K,

$$\frac{\text{Re}_{\text{crit}} \mu}{\rho u_{\infty}} = \frac{5 \times 10^5 \times 855 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2}{997 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 1 \text{ m/s}} = 0.43 \text{ m}$$

At 350 K,

$$\frac{\text{Re}_{\text{crit}} \mu}{\rho u_{\infty}} = \frac{5 \times 10^5 \times 365 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2}{974 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 1 \text{ m/s}} = 0.19 \text{ m}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L h dx = \frac{1}{L} \left[\int_0^L h_{\text{film}} dx + \int_L^L h_{\text{bulk}} dx \right]$$

$$h = \frac{1}{L} \left[\frac{C_{\text{film}} x^{0.5}}{0.5} \right]_0^L + \frac{C_{\text{bulk}} L^{0.8}}{0.8}$$

At 300 K,

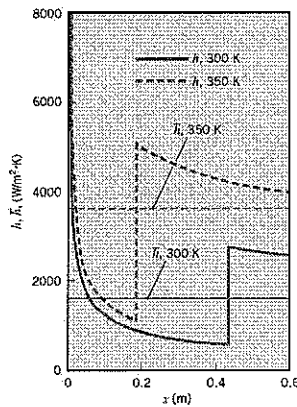
$$h = \frac{1}{0.6 \text{ m}} \left[\frac{395 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}}{0.5} \times (0.43)^{0.5} \right] + \frac{2330 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}}{0.8} \times (0.6^{0.8} - 0.43^{0.8}) = 1620 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

Ans

At 350 K,

$$h = \frac{1}{0.6 \text{ m}} \left[\frac{477 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}}{0.5} \times (0.19)^{0.5} \right] + \frac{3600 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}}{0.8} \times (0.6^{0.8} - 0.19^{0.8}) = 3710 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

Ans



Governing equations for convection flows

Conservation of mass or Continuity equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho dx dy W) = \rho u|_x dy W - \rho u|_{x+dx} dy W + \rho v|_y dx W - \rho v|_{y+dy} dx W$$

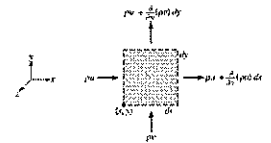
$$\rho u|_{x+dx} = \rho u|_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho u) dx$$

$$\rho v|_{y+dy} = \rho v|_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho v) dy$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho v) = 0$$

Incompressible flow - $\rho = \text{const.}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

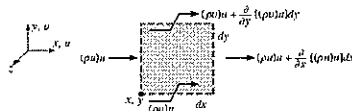


Governing equations for convection flows

Conservation of Momentum

Application of Newton's 2nd Law

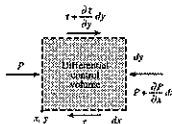
$$\frac{D(\rho \vec{V})}{Dt} = \vec{F}_{\text{ext}}$$



x - momentum

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho u dx dy W) &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho u u) dx dy W - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho u v) dx dy W \\ &\quad - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx dy W + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} dx dy W \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} dx dy W + X \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho u u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho u v) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + X$$



Governing equations for convection flows

y - momentum

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho v) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho v u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho v v) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + Y$$

σ_{xx}, σ_{yy} - Normal stresses

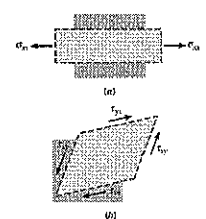
τ_{xy}, τ_{yx} - Shear stresses

Constitutive Laws

$$\sigma_{xx} = 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3}\mu(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V})$$

$$\sigma_{yy} = 2\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{2}{3}\mu(\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V})$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)$$



Governing equations for convection flows

Incompressible flow:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} = 0$$

$$\sigma_{xx} = 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \quad \sigma_{yy} = 2\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} &= 2\mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \right) \\ &= \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) + \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) \quad \text{since } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Governing equations for convection flows

Thus the momentum equations can be written as

x-momentum

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho u u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho v u) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) + X$$

y-momentum

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho v) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho u v) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho v v) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) + Y$$

Governing equations for convection flows

Conservation of Energy

$$\dot{E}_{st} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \rho \left(e + \frac{|\mathbf{V}|^2}{2} \right) \right\} dx dy$$

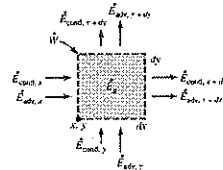
$$\dot{E}_{conv}|_x = \rho u \left(e + \frac{|\mathbf{V}|^2}{2} \right) dy$$

$$\dot{E}_{conv}|_y = \rho v \left(e + \frac{|\mathbf{V}|^2}{2} \right) dx$$

$$\dot{E}_{cond}|_x = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} dy$$

$$\dot{E}_{cond}|_y = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{W} &= (Xu) dx dy + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sigma_{xx} - p) u dx dy + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\tau_{yx} u) dx dy \\ &+ (Yv) dx dy + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\sigma_{yy} - p) v dx dy + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\tau_{xy} v) dx dy \end{aligned}$$



Governing equations for convection flows

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\rho \left(e + \frac{|\mathbf{V}|^2}{2} \right) \right] &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\rho u \left(e + \frac{|\mathbf{V}|^2}{2} \right) \right] \\ &- \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\rho v \left(e + \frac{|\mathbf{V}|^2}{2} \right) \right] \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) \\ &+ (Xu + Yv) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho u) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\rho v) \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sigma_{xx} u + \tau_{xy} v) \\ &+ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\sigma_{xy} v + \tau_{yx} u) + \dot{q} \end{aligned}$$

Governing equations for convection flows

After much manipulation

$$\underbrace{\rho \frac{\partial e}{\partial t}}_{\text{rate of change of stored internal energy}} + \underbrace{\rho u \frac{\partial e}{\partial x} + \rho v \frac{\partial e}{\partial y}}_{\text{convection}} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right)}_{\text{diffusion}} - \underbrace{p \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)}_{\text{reversible pressure work}} + \underbrace{\frac{\mu \Phi}{\text{viscous dissipation}}} + \underbrace{\dot{q}}_{\text{heat generation}}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mu \Phi &= \mu \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right\} \end{aligned} \quad , \quad de = C_v dT$$

Governing equations for convection flows

Incompressible flow

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_v = C_p$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho C_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \rho C_p u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + \rho C_p v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \\ = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) + \mu \Phi + \dot{q} \end{aligned}$$

where

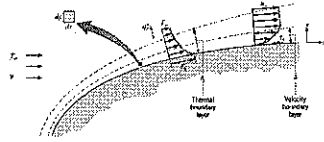
$$\mu \Phi = \mu \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \right\}$$

For most practical cases, $\mu \Phi \approx 0$ and can be neglected.

Conservation of energy is a balance of rate of stored energy, heat transfer by convection and conduction & heat generation.

Boundary Layer Approximations

- Steady flow (time-independent)
- Const fluid properties (k, μ, ρ)
- Incompressible fluid
- Neglect body forces ($X = Y = 0$)
- No heat generation



Furthermore, B.L. thickness is small compared to characteristic length scale of the flow.

Velocity Boundary Layer:

$$u \gg v$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \gg \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \gg \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \ll \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{dp_e}{dx}$$

Thermal Boundary Layer:

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \gg \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \ll \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}$$

Continuity

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

x - momentum

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

y - momentum

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0$$

Energy

$$u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\nu}{c_p} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2$$

This term is only important in high speed flows.

Note that the velocity fields $u(x,y), v(x,y)$ is uncoupled from the thermal fluid $T(x,y)$. So the velocity B.L. may be solved independent of the thermal B.L.

Boundary Layer Similarity

B.L. Similarity Parameters

$$x^* = \frac{x}{L}, \quad y^* = \frac{y}{L}$$

$$u^* = \frac{u}{u_\infty}, \quad v^* = \frac{v}{u_\infty}$$

$$T^* = \frac{T - T_\infty}{T_\infty - T_s}$$

$$p^* = \frac{p}{\rho u_\infty^2}$$

Boundary Layer Similarity

Transform equations to non-dimensional form (*)

$$\frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x^*} + \frac{\partial v^*}{\partial y^*} = 0$$

$$u^* \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x^*} + v^* \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^*} = -\frac{\partial p^*}{\partial x^*} + \frac{1}{Re_L} \frac{\partial^2 u^*}{\partial y^{*2}}$$

$$u^* \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial x^*} + v^* \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial y^*} = \frac{1}{Re_L Pr} \frac{\partial^2 T^*}{\partial y^{*2}}$$

where

$$Re_L = \frac{\rho u_\infty L}{\mu} \quad \text{is the Reynolds number}$$

$$Pr = \frac{\nu}{\alpha} \quad \text{is the Prandtl number}$$

$$Re_L Pr = \frac{u_\infty L}{\alpha} \quad \text{is sometimes called the Peclet number } (Pe_L)$$

Boundary Layer Similarity

B.C's

$$u^*(x^*, 0) = 0, \quad u^*(x^*, \infty) = 1$$

$$v^*(x^*, 0) = 0, \quad v^*(x^*, \infty) = 0$$

$$T^*(x^*, 0) = 0, \quad T^*(x^*, \infty) = 1$$

In function form

$$u^* = f_1 \left(x^*, y^*, Re_L, \frac{dp^*}{dx^*} \right)$$

Note that $p^*(x^*)$ may be obtained from the solution of the far-field problem (potential flow) which is only dependent on geometry.

Boundary Layer Similarity

$$\tau_s = \mu \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} = \frac{\mu u_\infty}{L} \left. \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^*} \right|_{y^*=0}$$

$$C_f = \frac{\tau_s}{\frac{1}{2} \rho u_\infty^2} = \frac{2}{Re_L} \left. \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^*} \right|_{y^*=0}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^*} \right|_{y^*=0} = f_2 \left(x^*, Re_L, \frac{dp^*}{dx^*} \right) = f_2(x^*, Re_L)$$

for a given geometry

Then

$$C_f = \frac{2}{Re_L} f_2(x^*, Re_L)$$

Boundary Layer Similarity

Thermal B.L.

$$T^* = f_1 \left(x^*, y^*, Re_L, Pr, \frac{dp^*}{dx^*} \right)$$

$$h = \frac{k_f (T_\infty - T_i) \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial y^*} \Big|_{y^*=0}}{L (T_i - T_\infty)} = \frac{k_f}{L} \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial y^*} \Big|_{y^*=0}$$

Thus $h = f_2(x^*, Re_L, Pr)$ for a given geometry

The Nusselt number is defined by $Nu = \frac{hL}{k_f} = \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial y^*} \Big|_{y^*=0}$

Then $Nu = f_3(x^*, Re_L, Pr)$

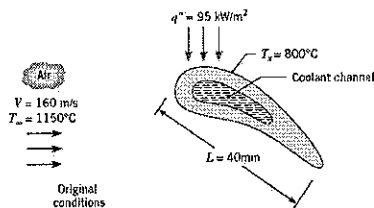
Average Nusselt number over the surface

$$\overline{Nu} = \frac{\overline{h}L}{k_f} = f_3(Re_L, Pr)$$

TABLE 6.1 The boundary layer equations and their y-direction boundary conditions in nondimensional form

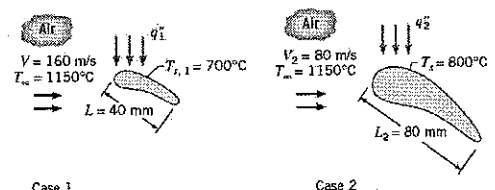
Boundary Layer	Conservation Equations	Boundary Conditions		Similarity Parameters
		Wall	Free Stream	
Velocity	$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho v) = 0$ $\rho u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \rho v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y})$ $\rho u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \rho v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y})$	$u = v = 0$	$u = V_\infty$ $v = 0$	$Re_L = \frac{\rho V_\infty L}{\mu}$ $Pr = \frac{c_p \mu}{k_f}$
Thermal	$\rho u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + \rho v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y})$	$T = T_s$	$T = T_\infty$	$Re_L = \frac{\rho V_\infty L}{\mu}$ $Pr = \frac{c_p \mu}{k_f}$

Example 6.3



Find: 1. Heat flux to the blade when V is reduced.
2. Heat flux to a larger blade of the same shape with reduced V .

Assumptions:
1. Steady state conditions
2. Constant properties



Case 1

Case 2

$$\text{Case 1: } q'' = h(T_\infty - T_s) \Rightarrow h = \frac{q''}{(T_\infty - T_s)}$$

For the prescribed geometry,

$$Nu = \frac{hL}{k} = f(x^*, Re_L, Pr)$$

Since there is no change in $x^*, Re_L, Pr \Rightarrow Nu$ is unchanged
 $\Rightarrow h$ remains the same

$$h = \frac{q''_1}{(T_\infty - T_{s,1})} = \frac{q''}{(T_\infty - T_s)}$$

$$q''_1 = \frac{q''}{(T_\infty - T_s)} (T_\infty - T_{s,1}) = \frac{95,000 \text{ W/m}^2}{(1150 - 800)^\circ\text{C}} (1150 - 700)^\circ\text{C} = 122,000 \text{ W/m}^2$$

Ans

Case 2: $L_2 = 2L, V_2 = 0.5V \Rightarrow Re$ has not changed

$$Re_{L,2} = \frac{V_2 L_2}{\nu} = \frac{VL}{\nu} = Re_L$$

x^* and Pr are unchanged

$$Nu_2 = Nu$$

$$\frac{h_2 L_2}{k} = \frac{hL}{k} \quad \text{or} \quad h_2 = \frac{hL}{L_2} = \frac{q''}{(T_\infty - T_s)} \frac{L}{L_2}$$

$$\therefore q''_2 = h_2 (T_\infty - T_s) = q'' \frac{(T_\infty - T_s)}{(T_\infty - T_s)} \frac{L}{L_2}$$

$$q''_2 = 95,000 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \frac{0.04 \text{ m}}{0.08 \text{ m}} = 47,500 \text{ W/m}^2$$

Ans

Significance of Dimensionless Parameters

$$\text{Re}_L = \frac{\rho u_\infty L}{\mu} = \frac{\rho u_z^2 / L}{\mu u_\infty / L^2} = \frac{\text{Inertia}}{\text{Viscous}}$$

Low Re – Viscous effects dominate

High Re – Inertia effects dominate

$$\text{Pr} = \frac{\nu}{\alpha} \quad \text{— relative effectiveness of momentum transport to thermal transport}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta_s} \approx \text{Pr}^n \Rightarrow \text{Relative thickness of the thermal versus velocity B.L. scaled to some power of Pr}$$

Quantities of interest in B.L. analysis

$C_f \leftarrow$ wall shear stress, $Nu \leftarrow$ convective heat transfer rates

TABLE 6.2 Selected dimensional groups of heat transfer

Group	Definition	Interpretive
Boltzmann constant (k_B)	$\frac{R}{N_A}$	Ratio of the universal thermal constant of a solid to the boundary layer thermal resistance.
Biot number (Bi)	$\frac{hL_c}{k_s}$	Ratio of convective and surface conduction flows.
Coefficient of friction (μ)	$\frac{\tau}{\sigma}$	Dimensionless friction shear stress.
Enthalpy number (En)	$\frac{hL_c}{k_s} \frac{V}{T_\infty}$	Enthalpy energy of the flow relative to the boundary layer enthalpy difference.
Fourier number (Fr)	$\frac{\sigma t}{k_s}$	Ratio of the heat conduction rate to the rate of thermal energy storage in a solid. Dimensionless time.
Prandtl number (Pr)	$\frac{c_p \mu}{k_s}$	Dimensionless property ratio for internal flow.
Prandtl length (L_p)	$\frac{k_s}{\mu}$	Measure of the ratio of momentum flows to viscous flows.
Grashof number (Gr)	$\frac{g\beta(T_s - T_\infty)L_c^3}{\mu^2}$	Dimensionless local transfer coefficient.
Local number (Lo)	$\frac{h}{k_s} L_c$	Ratio of internal to lateral energy absorbed during a fluid-surface physical change.
Nusselt number (Nu)	$\frac{hL_c}{k_s}$	Ratio of convection to pure conduction heat transfer.
Péclet number (Pe)	$\frac{U_\infty L_c}{\alpha_s}$	Ratio of advection to convection time in a fluid flow.
Rayleigh number (Ra)	$\frac{g\beta(T_s - T_\infty)L_c^3}{\alpha_s \mu}$	Ratio of the momentum and thermal diffusivities.
Reynolds number (Re)	$\frac{U_\infty L_c}{\nu_s}$	Ratio of the inertia and viscous forces.
Stanton number (St)	$\frac{h}{\rho U_\infty c_p}$	Modified Nusselt number.
Water number (Wn)	$\frac{h}{\rho U_\infty c_p}$	Ratio of inertia to viscous reaction forces.

The Reynolds Analogy

Note that if,

$$\frac{dp^*}{dx^*} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Pr} = 1,$$

then the equations governing velocity and thermal B.L. equations are identical. Then T and u must have the same functional form. Then

$$\text{Nu} = C_f \frac{\text{Re}_L}{2}$$

Replacing Nu by the Stanton number, St

$$\text{St} \equiv \frac{h}{\rho V c_p} = \frac{\text{Nu}}{\text{RePr}}$$

The analogy takes the form

$$\frac{C_f}{2} = St$$

The Reynolds Analogy

If a Prandtl number correction is added, the analogy may be applied over a wide range of Pr

$$\frac{C_f}{2} = \text{St Pr}^{1/3} \equiv j_H, \quad 0.6 < \text{Pr} < 60$$

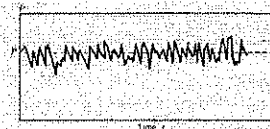
where j_H is the Colburn j factor for heat transfer.

TABLE 6.3 Functional relations pertinent to the Reynolds analogy

Fluid Flow	Heat Transfer
$u^* = f\left(x^*, y^*, Re_L, \frac{dp^*}{dx^*}\right)$ (6.27)	$T^* = f\left(x^*, y^*, Re_L, Pr, \frac{dp^*}{dx^*}\right)$ (6.30)
$C_f = \frac{2}{Re_L} \left. \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^*} \right _{y^*=0}$ (6.28)	$Nu = \frac{hL}{k} = -\left. \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial y^*} \right _{y^*=0}$ (6.31)
$C_D = \frac{2}{Re_L} f(x^*, Re_L)$ (6.29)	$Nu = f(Re_L, Pr)$ (6.32)
	$\overline{Nu} = f(\overline{Re}_L, Pr)$ (6.33)

The Effects of Turbulence

Characterized by random fluctuations of fluid properties (pressure, velocity, temperature etc.) at a point.

 $\bar{P}$ – Mean

P' – Fluctuation about mean

Thus

$$P = \bar{P} + P'$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \bar{u} + u' \\ \Rightarrow v &= \bar{v} + v' \\ T &= \bar{T} + T' \end{aligned}$$

The Effects of Turbulence

Governing equations must account for these fluctuations.

$$\rho \left[\bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} \right] = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\mu \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} - \underbrace{\rho \overline{u'v'}}_{\text{Reynolds stress}} \right]$$

$$\rho c_p \left[\bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial x} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial y} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[k \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial y} - \rho c_p \overline{v'T''} \right]$$

Total shear stress:

$$\tau_{\text{tot}} = \mu \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} - \rho \overline{u'v'}$$

Total heat flux:

$$q''_{\text{tot}} = - \left(k \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial y} - \rho c_p \overline{v'T''} \right)$$

The Effects of Turbulence

Eddy diffusivity for momentum transfer (ϵ_M)

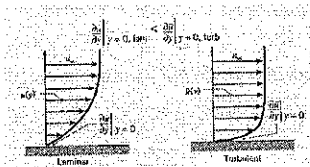
$$\rho \epsilon_M \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} = -\rho \overline{u'v'}$$

$$\therefore \tau_{\text{tot}} = \rho (\nu + \epsilon_M) \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y}$$

Eddy diffusivity for heat transfer

$$\epsilon_H \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial y} = -\overline{v'T''} \Rightarrow q''_{\text{tot}} = -\rho c_p (\alpha + \epsilon_H) \frac{\partial \bar{T}}{\partial y}$$

The Effects of Turbulence



$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0, \text{lam}} < \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0, \text{turb}}$$

Turbulence enhances heat transfer.

External Flow: The Flat Plate in Parallel Flow

Chapter 7
Section 7.1 through 7.3

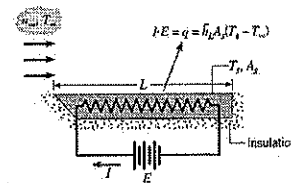
Empirical Correlation

Due to complexity of the equations, experimental data is usually relied upon to provide solutions to the convective B.L. problem.

$$Nu_x = f_1(x^*, Re_x, Pr)$$

$$\overline{Nu}_L = f_2(Re_L, Pr)$$

Consider the following experiment:

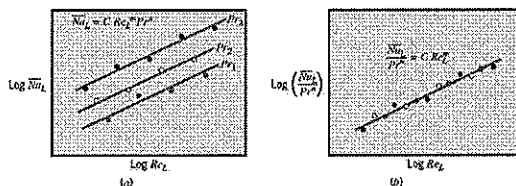


$$q = I^2 R$$

$$\bar{h}_L = \frac{q}{A_s (T_s - T_\infty)}$$

$$\overline{Nu}_L = \frac{\bar{h}_L L}{k}$$

Empirical Correlation



$$\overline{Nu}_L = C Re_L^m Pr^n$$

$$\frac{\overline{Nu}_L}{Pr^n} = C Re_L^m$$

Change Pr by changing the fluid

This is termed as an empirical correlation. C, m, n are independent of the nature of fluid but depend on the surface geometry, type of flow.
Fluid properties are evaluated at the film temperature.

$$T_f = \frac{T_s + T_\infty}{2}$$

Laminar flow: Blasius solution

Steady, incompressible, const. properties.

Continuity: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$

Momentum: $u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$

Energy: $u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}$

Introduce stream function ψ

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}, \quad v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \quad \text{-- satisfies continuity implicitly}$$

Define $\eta = y \sqrt{\frac{u_\infty}{\nu x}}$ -- similarity parameter

$$f(\eta) = \frac{\psi}{u_\infty \sqrt{\nu x / u_\infty}}$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = u_\infty \frac{df}{d\eta}$$

$$v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\nu u_\infty}{x}} \left(\eta \frac{df}{d\eta} - f \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{u_\infty}{2x} \eta \frac{d^2 f}{d\eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u_\infty \sqrt{\frac{u_\infty}{\nu x}} \frac{d^2 f}{d\eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{u_\infty^2}{\nu x} \frac{d^3 f}{d\eta^3}$$

Momentum equation:

$$u_\infty \frac{df}{d\eta} \left(-\frac{u_\infty}{2x} \eta \frac{d^2 f}{d\eta^2} \right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\nu u_\infty}{x}} \left(\eta \frac{df}{d\eta} - f \right) \right) u_\infty \sqrt{\frac{u_\infty}{\nu x}} \frac{d^2 f}{d\eta^2} = \frac{u_\infty^2}{\nu x} \frac{d^3 f}{d\eta^3}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{u_\infty^2}{x} \eta \frac{d^2 f}{d\eta^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u_\infty^2}{x} \frac{d^3 f}{d\eta^3} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{u_\infty^2}{x} \frac{d^3 f}{d\eta^3}$$

$$\text{or} \quad 2 \frac{d^3 f}{d\eta^3} + f \frac{d^2 f}{d\eta^2} = 0$$

$$u(x, 0) = v(x, 0) = 0 \text{ and } u(x, \infty) = u_\infty$$

$$\text{or} \quad \frac{df}{d\eta} \Big|_{\eta=0} = f(0) = 0 \text{ and } \frac{df}{d\eta} \Big|_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} = 1$$

Solution by numerical integration or series expansion.

Solution $f(\eta)$

$$\frac{u}{u_\infty} = \frac{df}{d\eta} \quad \text{a function of } \eta \text{ alone}$$

$$\eta = 5.0, \quad \frac{df}{d\eta} = 0.99 \quad \text{-- thickness of B.L.}$$

$$\therefore 5.0 = \delta \sqrt{\frac{u_\infty}{\nu x}} \quad \text{or} \quad \delta = \frac{5x}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$$

TABLE 7.1 Flat plate laminar boundary layer functions [3]

$\eta = y \sqrt{\frac{u_\infty}{\nu x}}$	f	$\frac{df}{d\eta} = \frac{u}{u_\infty}$	$\frac{d^2f}{d\eta^2}$
0	0	0	0.332
0.4	0.027	0.133	0.331
0.8	0.106	0.265	0.327
1.2	0.238	0.394	0.317
1.6	0.420	0.517	0.297
2.0	0.650	0.630	0.267
2.4	0.922	0.729	0.228
2.8	1.231	0.812	0.184
3.2	1.569	0.876	0.139
3.6	1.930	0.923	0.098
4.0	2.306	0.956	0.064
4.4	2.692	0.976	0.039
4.8	3.085	0.986	0.022
5.2	3.482	0.994	0.011
5.6	3.880	0.997	0.005
6.0	4.280	0.999	0.002
6.4	4.679	1.000	0.001
6.8	5.079	1.001	0.000

Similarity Solution (cont.)

$$\tau_s = \mu \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} = \mu u_\infty \sqrt{\frac{u_\infty}{\nu x}} \left. \frac{d^2f}{d\eta^2} \right|_{\eta=0} = 0.332 \mu u_\infty \sqrt{\frac{u_\infty}{\nu x}}$$

$$C_f = \frac{\tau_s}{\rho u_\infty^2 / 2} = 0.664 \frac{\nu}{u_\infty} \sqrt{\frac{u_\infty}{\nu x}} = 0.664 \text{Re}_x^{-1/2}$$

local friction coefficient

Temperature solution:

$$T^* = \frac{T - T_\infty}{T_s - T_\infty} = T^*(\eta)$$

$$\frac{d^3T^*}{d\eta^3} + \frac{\text{Pr}}{2} f \frac{dT^*}{d\eta} = 0$$

with B.C. $T^* = 0$ at $\eta = 0$
 $T^* = 1$ at $\eta \rightarrow \infty$

Similarity Solution (cont.)

$$\text{Nu}_x = \frac{hx}{k} = \frac{-x \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0}}{x(T_s - T_\infty)} = \frac{\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = (T_s - T_\infty) \frac{dT^*}{d\eta} \sqrt{\frac{u_\infty}{\nu x}}}{x(T_s - T_\infty)}$$

$$\therefore \text{Nu}_x = \sqrt{\frac{u_\infty}{\nu x}} \left. \frac{dT^*}{d\eta} \right|_{\eta=0} = 0.332 \text{Pr}^{1/3} \text{Re}_x^{1/2}$$

$\frac{\delta}{\delta_t} = \text{Pr}^{1/3}$ — ratio of velocity to thermal B.L. thickness is a function of the Prandtl number

Similarity Solution (cont.)

Average properties:

$$\bar{C}_{f,x} = \frac{\bar{\tau}_{f,x}}{\rho u_\infty^2 / 2} \Rightarrow \bar{\tau}_{f,x} = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \tau_s dx$$

$$\bar{C}_{f,x} = 1.328 \text{Re}_x^{-1/2}$$

$$\bar{h}_x = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x h_x dx = 0.332 \left(\frac{k}{x} \right) \text{Pr}^{1/3} \left(\frac{u_\infty}{\nu} \right)^{1/2} \int_0^x \frac{dx}{x^{3/2}}$$

$$= 2h_x$$

$$\bar{\text{Nu}}_x = \frac{\bar{h}_x x}{k} = 0.664 \text{Re}_x^{1/2} \text{Pr}^{1/3}, \quad (\text{Pr} \geq 0.6)$$

Small Prandtl number $\Rightarrow \delta_t \gg \delta$. Reasonable to assume $u = u_\infty$ throughout the thermal B.L. e.g. liquid metals.

Similarity Solution (cont.)

Can be solved with numerical integration for various Pr. (note that f is known as a function of η).

$$\text{for } \text{Pr} \geq 0.6, \quad \left. \frac{dT^*}{d\eta} \right|_{\eta=0} = 0.332 \text{Pr}^{1/3}$$

$$\text{Nu}_x \approx 0.565 \text{Pe}_x^{1/3} \quad (\text{Pr} \leq 0.05)$$

where $\text{Pe}_x = \text{Re}_x \text{Pr}$

Turbulent flow:

From experiments —

$$C_{f,x} = 0.0592 \text{Re}_x^{-1/2} \quad (5 \times 10^5 < \text{Re}_x < 10^7)$$

$$\delta = 0.37x \text{Re}_x^{-1/2} \quad \pm 15\% \text{ accuracy}$$

δ varies as $x^{1/2}$ for turbulent flow $\delta \approx \delta_t$
in contrast with $x^{1/3}$ for laminar flow

Heat Transfer $\Rightarrow \text{Nu}_x = 0.0296 \text{Re}_x^{4/3} \text{Pr}^{1/3} \quad (0.6 \leq \text{Pr} \leq 60)$

Similarity Solution (cont.)

Mixed Boundary Layer conditions:

If $0.95 \leq \frac{x_c}{L} \leq 1$ flow is laminar through the entire region

If $\frac{x_c}{L} < 0.95$ conditions may be calculated by both laminar and turbulent

$$\bar{h}_L = \frac{1}{L} \left(\int_0^{x_c} h_{\text{lam}} dx + \int_{x_c}^L h_{\text{turb}} dx \right)$$

$$\text{Re}_{x_c} = 5 \times 10^5, \quad \bar{\text{Nu}}_L = (0.037 \text{Re}_L^{1/4} - 871) \text{Pr}^{1/3}$$

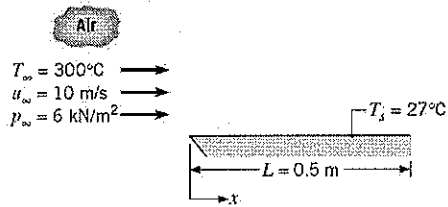
$$\bar{C}_{f,L} = \frac{0.074}{\text{Re}_L^{1/4}} - \frac{1742}{\text{Re}_L}$$

For $L \gg x_c$ ($\text{Re}_L \gg \text{Re}_{x_c}$),

$$\bar{\text{Nu}}_L = 0.037 \text{Re}_L^{1/4} \text{Pr}^{1/3}$$

$$\bar{C}_{f,L} = 0.074 \text{Re}_L^{-1/4}$$

Example 7.1



Find: Cooling rate per unit width of the plate, q' (W/m)

- Assumptions:
1. Steady state conditions
 2. Negligible radiation effects

Properties:

$$T_f = \frac{T_s + T_{\infty}}{2} = \frac{300 + 27}{2} = 163.5^{\circ}\text{C} \approx 437 \text{ K}$$

Table A.4, air ($T_f = 437 \text{ K}$, $p = 1 \text{ atm}$):

$$\nu = 30.84 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}, \quad k = 36.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}, \quad \text{Pr} = 0.687$$

from ideal gas law, $\rho = \frac{P}{RT}$

$$\Rightarrow \nu_1 P_1 = \nu_2 P_2 \quad \text{or} \quad \nu_2 = \nu_1 P_1 / P_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu = 30.84 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \times \frac{1.0133 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}}{6 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}} = 5.21 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

Analysis:

$$q' = \bar{h} (T_{\infty} - T_s)$$

$$\text{Re}_L = \frac{u_{\infty} L}{\nu} = \frac{10 \text{ m/s} \times 0.5 \text{ m}}{5.21 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} = 9597$$

Hence, the flow is laminar over the entire plate,

$$\overline{\text{Nu}}_L = 0.664 \text{Re}_L^{1/2} \text{Pr}^{1/3} = 0.664 (9597)^{1/2} (0.687)^{1/3} = 57.4$$

$$\bar{h} = \frac{\overline{\text{Nu}}_L k}{L} = \frac{57.4 \times 0.0364 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}}{0.5} = 4.18 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

$$q' = \bar{h} L (T_{\infty} - T_s) = 4.18 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \times 0.5 \text{ m} (300 - 27)^{\circ}\text{C} = 570 \text{ W/m}$$

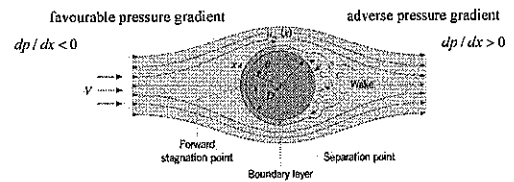
Ans

External Flow: Flow over Bluff Objects (Cylinders, Spheres and Tube Bank)

Chapter 7 Sections 7.4 through 7.6

Cylinder in Cross Flow

Circular Cylinder in Cross Flow

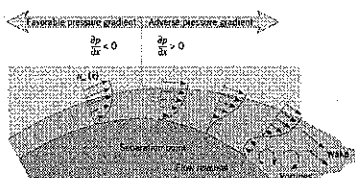


$$\frac{1}{2}u_{\infty}^2 + \frac{p}{\rho} = \text{const.} \quad \text{in the free stream}$$

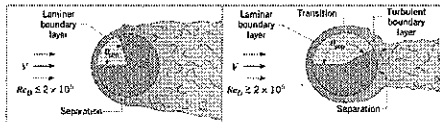
$$\frac{dp}{dx} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{du_{\infty}}{dx} > 0 \quad \text{and vice versa}$$

$$\text{Reynolds number} \quad Re_D = \frac{\rho V D}{\mu} = \frac{V D}{\nu}$$

Cylinder in Cross Flow (cont.)



Flow near the boundary lacks sufficient momentum to overcome the adverse pressure gradient. Hence flow reverses.



if $Re_D \leq 2 \times 10^5$, $\theta_{sep} \approx 80^\circ$ if $Re_D > 2 \times 10^5$, $\theta_{sep} \approx 140^\circ$

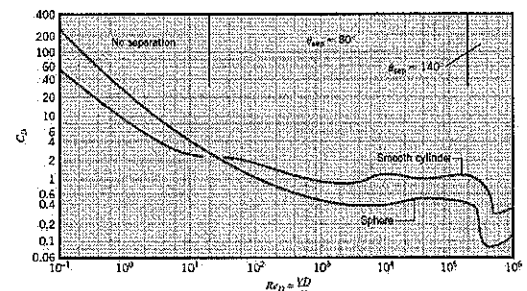
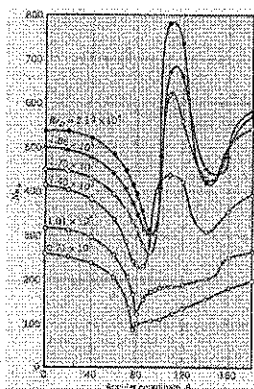


FIGURE 7.3 Drag coefficients for a smooth circular cylinder in cross flow and for a sphere [2]. Boundary layer separation angles for a cylinder. Adapted with permission.

$$\text{Cylinder: } C_D = \frac{F_D}{A_f (\rho V^2 / 2)}$$



$Re_D = 1 \times 10^5$
 $Nu_D \downarrow$ for $\theta < 80^\circ$ along the laminar B.L.
 $Nu_D \uparrow$ for $\theta > 80^\circ$ due to effect of mixing in the wake
 $Re_D = 1.4 \times 10^5$
 $Re_D = 2.19 \times 10^5$
 $Nu_D \downarrow$ for $\theta < 80^\circ$ in the laminar B.L.
 $Nu_D \uparrow$ sharply during the transition region between $80^\circ - 100^\circ$
 $Nu_D \downarrow$ again in the turbulent B.L. $100^\circ - 140^\circ$
 $Nu_D \uparrow$ for $\theta > 140^\circ$ mixing in the wake region

Cylinder in Cross Flow (cont.)

Circular Cylinder in Cross Flow

Hilpert's correlations:

$$\overline{Nu}_D = \frac{\bar{h} D}{k} = C Re_D^m Pr^{1/4}$$

Extension to non-circular geometries (Table 7.3)

C and m as a function of Re_D (Table 7.2)

TABLE 7.3 Constants of Equation 7.44 for non-circular cylinders in cross flow of a gas [13]

Geometry	Re_D	C	m
Square	$5 \times 10^3 - 10^5$	0.246	0.588
Triangle	$5 \times 10^3 - 10^5$	0.192	0.675
Hexagon	$5 \times 10^3 - 10^5$	0.160	0.636
Circle	$10^3 - 10^5$	0.192	0.675
Circle	$5 \times 10^3 - 10^5$	0.192	0.636
Circle	$4 \times 10^3 - 1.5 \times 10^4$	0.228	0.731

TABLE 7.2 Constants of Equation 7.44 for the circular cylinder in cross flow [11, 12]

Re_D	C	m
$0.4 - 4$	0.989	0.330
$4 - 40$	0.911	0.385
$40 - 4000$	0.683	0.466
$4000 - 40,000$	0.193	0.618
$40,000 - 400,000$	0.027	0.805

All Properties evaluated at T_f

Circular Cylinder in Cross Flow

Zhukauskas suggested $\Rightarrow$

$$\overline{Nu}_D = C Re_D^n Pr^m (Pr/Pr_s)^{1/4}$$

$$0.7 < Pr < 500$$

$$1 < Re_D < 10^6$$

For C, m - Table 7.24If $Pr \leq 10, n = 0.37$ $Pr > 10, n = 0.36$ All at T_s
except Pr_s at T_s

TABLE 7.4 Constants of Equation 7.15 for the circular cylinder in cross flow [16]

Re_D	C	m
1-40	0.75	0.4
40-1000	0.51	0.5
$10^3-2 \times 10^5$	0.26	0.6
$2 \times 10^5-10^6$	0.076	0.7

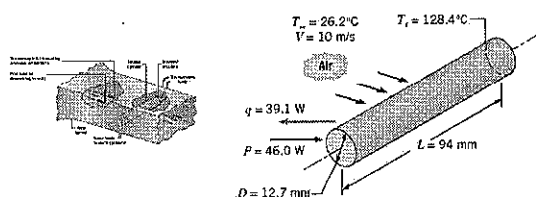
Circular Cylinder in Cross Flow

Churchill and Bernstein:

$$\overline{Nu}_D = 0.3 + \frac{0.62 Re_D^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}}{[1 + (0.4/Pr)^{1/4}]^{1/4}} \left[1 + \left(\frac{Re_D}{282,000} \right)^{5/8} \right]^{4/5}$$

Properties evaluated @ $T_f = \frac{T_s + T_\infty}{2}$ - covers the entire range of Re_D and wide range of Pr .Recommended for all $Re_D Pr > 0.2$

Example 7.2

Find: 1. $\bar{h}$

2. comparing the result with $\bar{h}$ calculated from an appropriate correlation

Assumptions:

1. Steady state conditions
2. Uniform surface temperature

Properties: Table A.4, air ($T_\infty = 26.2^\circ\text{C} \approx 300\text{ K}$):
 $\nu = 15.89 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, $k = 26.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$, $Pr = 0.707$ Table A.4, air ($T_f = 350\text{ K}$):
 $\nu = 20.92 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, $k = 30 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$, $Pr = 0.7$ Table A.4, air ($T_s = 128.4^\circ\text{C} \approx 401\text{ K}$):
 $Pr = 0.69$

Analysis:

$$\bar{h} = \frac{q}{A(T_s - T_\infty)} \quad q = 0.85P, \quad A = \pi DL$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{h} = \frac{0.85 \times 46 \text{ W}}{\pi \times 0.0127 \text{ m} \times 0.094 \text{ m} (128.4 - 26.2)^\circ\text{C}} = 102 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \quad \text{Ans}$$

Zhukauskas correlation

$$\overline{Nu}_D = C Re_D^n Pr^m (Pr/Pr_s)^{1/4}$$

All properties evaluated at T_∞
except Pr_s at T_s

$$Re_D = \frac{VL}{\nu} = \frac{10 \text{ m/s} \times 0.0127 \text{ m}}{15.89 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} = 7992$$

From Table 7.4, $C = 0.26$ and $m = 0.6$, $Pr < 10 \rightarrow n = 0.37$

$$\overline{Nu}_D = 0.26 (7992)^{0.6} (0.707)^{0.37} \left(\frac{0.707}{0.69} \right)^{1/4} = 50.5$$

$$\bar{h} = \overline{Nu}_D \frac{k}{D} = 50.5 \frac{0.0263 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}}{0.0127 \text{ m}} = 105 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \quad \#$$

Churchill correlation All properties evaluated at T_f

$$\overline{Nu}_D = 0.3 + \frac{0.62 Re_D^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}}{[1 + (0.4/Pr)^{1/4}]^{1/4}} \left[1 + \left(\frac{Re_D}{282,000} \right)^{5/8} \right]^{4/5}$$

$$Re_D = \frac{VL}{\nu} = \frac{10 \text{ m/s} \times 0.0127 \text{ m}}{20.92 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} = 6071$$

$$\text{Hence, } \overline{Nu}_D = 0.3 + \frac{0.62 (6071)^{1/2} (0.7)^{1/3}}{[1 + (0.4/0.7)^{1/4}]^{1/4}} \left[1 + \left(\frac{6071}{282,000} \right)^{5/8} \right]^{4/5} = 40.6$$

$$\bar{h} = \overline{Nu}_D \frac{k}{D} = 40.6 \frac{0.030 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}}{0.0127 \text{ m}} = 96 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \quad \#$$

Hiilpert correlation All properties evaluated at T_f

$$Re_D = 6071, \quad Pr = 0.7$$

$$\overline{Nu}_D = \frac{\bar{h}D}{k} = C Re_D^m Pr^n$$

From Table 7.2, $C = 0.193$ and $m = 0.618$

$$\text{Hence, } \overline{Nu}_D = 0.193 (6071)^{0.618} (0.7)^{1/3} = 37.3$$

$$\bar{h} = \overline{Nu}_D \frac{k}{D} = 37.3 \frac{0.030 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}}{0.0127 \text{ m}} = 88 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \quad \#$$

Sphere

Similar to a cylinder where transition and separation play an important role.

Whitaker,

$$\overline{Nu}_D = 2 + \left(0.4 Re_D^{1/2} + 0.06 Re_D^{2/3} \right) Pr^{0.4} \left(\mu / \mu_s \right)^{1/4}$$

$$0.71 < Pr < 380$$

$$3.5 < Re_D < 7.6 \times 10^4$$

$$1.0 < \frac{\mu}{\mu_s} < 3.2$$

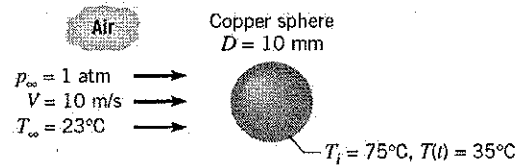
All props evaluated at T_∞ except μ_s

Heat transport from a free falling liquid drop (Ranz and Marshall):

$$\overline{Nu}_D = 2 + 0.6 Re_D^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}$$

$$C_D = \frac{24}{Re_D}, \quad Re_D < 5$$

Example 7.3



Find: Time t required to cool from $T_i = 75^\circ\text{C}$ to $T(t) = 35^\circ\text{C}$

Assumptions:

1. Negligible thermal resistance and capacitance for the plastic film
2. Spatially isothermal sphere
3. Negligible radiation effects

Properties: Table A.1, copper ($T \approx 328\text{ K}$):

$$\rho = 8933\text{ kg/m}^3, \quad k = 399\text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}, \quad c_p = 387\text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

Table A.4, air ($T_\infty = 296\text{ K}$):

$$\mu = 181.6 \times 10^{-7}\text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2, \quad \nu = 15.36 \times 10^{-6}\text{ m}^2/\text{s}, \quad k = 0.0258\text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}, \quad Pr = 0.709$$

Table A.4, air ($T_s \approx 328\text{ K}$):

$$\mu = 197.8 \times 10^{-7}\text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2$$

Analysis:

$$t = \frac{\rho V c_p}{h A_s} \ln \left(\frac{T_i - T_\infty}{T - T_\infty} \right)$$

$$V = \pi D^3/6, \quad A = \pi D^2$$

$$t = \frac{\rho c_p D}{6h} \ln \left(\frac{T_i - T_\infty}{T - T_\infty} \right)$$

Whitaker correlation:

$$\overline{Nu}_D = 2 + \left(0.4 Re_D^{1/2} + 0.06 Re_D^{2/3} \right) Pr^{0.4} \left(\mu / \mu_s \right)^{1/4}$$

$$Re_D = \frac{VL}{\nu} = \frac{10\text{ m/s} \times 0.01\text{ m}}{15.36 \times 10^{-6}\text{ m}^2/\text{s}} = 6510$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{Nu}_D = 2 + \left(0.4(6510)^{1/2} + 0.06(6510)^{2/3} \right) (0.709)^{0.4} \times \left(\frac{181.6 \times 10^{-7}\text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2}{197.8 \times 10^{-7}\text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2} \right)^{1/4}$$

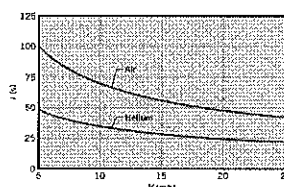
$$\bar{h} = \overline{Nu}_D \frac{k}{D} = 47.4 \frac{0.0258\text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}}{0.01\text{ m}} = 122\text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{8933\text{ kg/m}^3 \times 387\text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K} \times 0.01\text{ m}}{6 \times 122\text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}} \ln \left(\frac{75 - 23}{35 - 23} \right) = 69.2\text{ s} \quad \text{Ans}$$

Verify the validity of LC method:

$$Bi = \frac{\bar{h} L_c}{k} = \frac{\bar{h} (r_o/3)}{k} = \frac{122\text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K} \times 0.005\text{ m/3}}{399\text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}}$$

$$\therefore Bi = 5.1 \times 10^{-4} < 0.1 \quad \text{criterion satisfied}$$

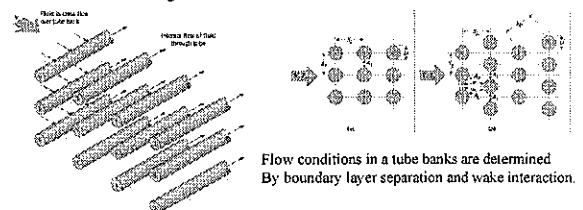


Production rate could be increased by substituting helium for air.

Flow Across Tube Banks

A common geometry for two-fluid heat exchangers.

Aligned and Staggered Arrays:



Flow conditions in a tube banks are determined by boundary layer separation and wake interaction.

Generally we wish to know the average heat transfer coefficient of the entire tube bundle.

For air flow $N_L \geq 10$: (Grison correlation)

$$\overline{Nu}_D = C_1 Re_{D,\max}^{m_1} \left[\begin{array}{l} N_L \geq 10 \\ 2000 < Re_{D,\max} < 40,000 \\ Pr \geq 0.7 \end{array} \right]$$

C_1 and m_1 - Table 7.5

for aligned and staggered configuration.

TABLE 7.5 Constants of Equations 7.50 and 7.52 for airflow over a tube bank of 10 or more rows [19]

S_L/D	S_T/D							
	1.25		1.5		2.0		3.0	
	C_1	m	C_1	m	C_1	m	C_1	m
Aligned								
1.25	0.348	0.592	0.275	0.608	0.100	0.704	0.0633	0.752
1.50	0.367	0.586	0.250	0.620	0.101	0.702	0.0678	0.744
2.00	0.418	0.570	0.299	0.602	0.229	0.632	0.198	0.648
3.00	0.290	0.601	0.357	0.584	0.374	0.581	0.286	0.608
Staggered								
0.600	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.213	0.636
0.900	—	—	—	—	0.446	0.571	0.401	0.581
1.000	—	—	0.497	0.558	—	—	—	—
1.125	—	—	—	—	0.478	0.585	0.518	0.560
1.250	0.518	0.556	0.505	0.554	0.519	0.556	0.522	0.562
1.500	0.451	0.568	0.490	0.562	0.452	0.568	0.488	0.568
2.000	0.404	0.572	0.416	0.568	0.482	0.556	0.449	0.570
3.000	0.319	0.592	0.356	0.580	0.440	0.562	0.428	0.574

Flow Across Tube Banks

$$Re_{D,\max} = \frac{\rho V_{\max} D}{\mu} \quad \text{Aligned: } V_{\max} = \frac{S_T}{S_T - D} V \quad (V_{\max} \text{ occurs at } A_1)$$

$$\text{Staggered: } V_{\max} = \frac{S_T}{S_T - D} V \text{ if } 2(S_D - D) \geq (S_T - D) \quad (V_{\max} \text{ occurs at } A_1)$$

$$\text{or, } V_{\max} = \frac{S_T}{2(S_D - D)} V \text{ if } 2(S_D - D) \leq (S_T - D) \quad (V_{\max} \text{ occurs at } A_2)$$

Extend to other fluids:

$$\overline{Nu}_D = 1.13 C_1 Re_D^m Pr^{1/4} \quad [Pr \geq 0.7]$$

All properties evaluated at film temperature.

$$S_D = \left[S_L^2 + \left(\frac{S_T}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

TABLE 7.6 Correction factor C_2 of Equation 7.53 for $N_L < 10$ [20]

N_L	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aligned	0.64	0.80	0.87	0.90	0.92	0.94	0.96	0.98	0.99
Staggered	0.68	0.75	0.83	0.89	0.92	0.95	0.97	0.98	0.99

If $N_L < 10$, a correction factor is applied.

$$\overline{Nu}_D|_{N_L < 10} = C_2 \overline{Nu}_D|_{N_L \geq 10}$$

$C_2 \rightarrow$ Table 7.6

Zhukauskas correlation

$$\overline{Nu}_D = C Re_D^m Pr^{1/4} (Pr/Pr_s)^{1/4} \quad \text{All properties are evaluated at } (T_f + T_s)/2 \text{ except for } Pr_s.$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} N_L \geq 20 \\ 1000 < Re_{D,\max} < 2 \times 10^6 \\ 0.7 < Pr < 500 \end{array} \right] \quad C, m \rightarrow \text{Table 7.7}$$

TABLE 7.7 Constants of Equation 7.56 for the tube bank in cross flow [15]

Configuration	$Re_{D,\max}$	C	m
Aligned	10^3 – 10^5	0.80	0.40
Staggered	10^3 – 10^5	0.56	0.40
Aligned	10^3 – 10^5	Approximate as a single isolated cylinder	
Staggered	10^3 – 10^5		
Aligned	10^3 – 2×10^5	0.27	0.63
$(S_T/D_2) \geq 0.7$			
Staggered	10^3 – 2×10^5	$0.33(S_T/D_2)^{1/4}$	0.50
$(S_T/D_2) < 2$			
Staggered	10^3 – 2×10^5	0.40	0.60
$(S_T/D_2) \geq 2$			
Aligned	2×10^5 – 2×10^6	0.021	0.64
Staggered	2×10^5 – 2×10^6	0.022	0.58

*For $S_T/D_2 < 0.7$, heat transfer is inefficient and aligned tubes should not be used.

TABLE 7.8 Correction factor C_2 of Equation 7.57 for $N_L < 20$ ($Re_{D,\max} \geq 10^3$) [15]

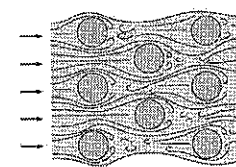
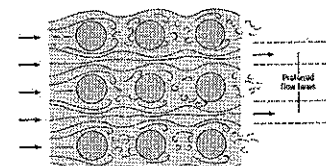
N_L	1	2	3	4	5	7	10	13	16
Aligned	0.70	0.80	0.86	0.90	0.92	0.95	0.97	0.98	0.99
Staggered	0.64	0.76	0.84	0.89	0.92	0.95	0.97	0.98	0.99

If $N_L < 20$, a correction factor is applied.

$$\overline{Nu}_D|_{N_L < 20} = C_2 \overline{Nu}_D|_{N_L \geq 20}$$

$C_2 \rightarrow$ Table 7.8

Flow Across Tube Banks



Flow Across Tube Banks

- h for the first row of tubes is smaller than that for the inner rows.
The first row acts as a turbulence grid.

Computing heat transfer using $\Delta T = T_i - T_o$ may significantly over-predict the heat transfer since the fluid will lose heat.

The appropriate ΔT is the log mean temperature difference ΔT_{lm} (details are described in topic of Heat Exchangers)

$$\Delta T_{lm} = \frac{(T_i - T_o) - (T_s - T_s)}{\ln \left(\frac{T_i - T_o}{T_s - T_s} \right)}$$

- Fluid Outlet Temperature (T_o):

$$\frac{T_i - T_o}{T_i - T_s} = \exp \left(- \frac{\pi D N \bar{h}}{\rho V N_T S_T c_p} \right)$$

$$N = N_T \times N_L$$

- Total Heat Rate:

$$q = \bar{h} A_s \Delta T_{lm}$$

$$A_s = N (\pi D L)$$

$$q' = N (\bar{h} \pi D \Delta T_{lm})$$

- Pressure Drop:

$$\Delta p = N_L \chi \left(\frac{\rho V_{max}^2}{2} \right) f$$

$\chi, f \rightarrow$ Figures 7.13 and 7.14

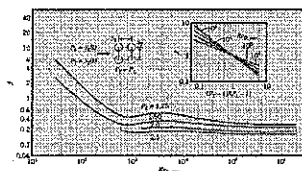


FIGURE 7.13 Friction factor f and correction factor Y for Equation 7.13. The tube bank is composed of 10 tubes in parallel.

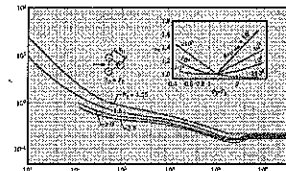
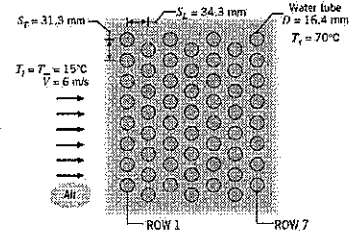


FIGURE 7.14 Friction factor f and correction factor Y for Equation 7.14. The tube bank is composed of 10 tubes in parallel.

Example 7.4



- Find: 1. Air-side convection coefficient and heat rate
2. Pressure drop

Assumptions:

1. Steady-state conditions
2. Negligible radiation effects
3. Negligible effect of change in air temperature across tube bank on air properties

Properties: Table A.4, air ($T_s = 15^\circ\text{C}$):
 $\rho = 1.217 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $k = 0.0253 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$, $c_p = 1007 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}$,
 $\nu = 14.82 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, $\text{Pr} = 0.710$
 Table A.4, air ($T_s = 70^\circ\text{C}$):
 $\text{Pr} = 0.701$
 Table A.4, air ($T_f = 43^\circ\text{C}$):
 $\nu = 17.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, $k = 0.0274 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$, $\text{Pr} = 0.705$

Analysis:

Zhukauskas correlation

$$\text{Nu}_D = C \text{Re}_D^m \text{Pr}^{0.36} (\text{Pr}/\text{Pr}_s)^{1/4}$$

$$S_D = \left[S_T^2 + (S_L/2)^2 \right]^{1/2} = 37.7 \text{ mm} > (S_T + D)/2 = 25.35 \text{ mm}$$

$\Rightarrow V_{max}$ occurs at A_1

$$V_{max} = \frac{S_T}{S_T - D} V = \frac{31.3 \text{ mm}}{(31.3 - 16.4) \text{ mm}} 6 \text{ m/s} = 12.6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Re}_{D,max} = \frac{V_{max} D}{\nu} = \frac{12.6 \text{ m/s} \times 0.0164 \text{ m}}{14.82 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} = 13943$$

$$\text{and } \frac{S_T}{S_L} = \frac{31.3 \text{ mm}}{34.3 \text{ mm}} = 0.91 < 2$$

From Table 7.7 and 7.8

$$C = 0.35 \left(\frac{S_T}{S_L} \right)^{1/5} = 0.34, \quad m = 0.6, \quad \text{and } C_2 = 0.95$$

$$\text{Nu}_D = 0.95 \times 0.34 (13943)^{0.60} (0.71)^{0.36} \left(\frac{0.710}{0.701} \right)^{1/4} = 87.9$$

$$\bar{h} = \text{Nu}_D \frac{k}{D} = 87.9 \times \frac{0.0253 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}}{0.0164 \text{ m}} = 135.6 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$$

Ans

$$\frac{T_s - T_o}{T_i - T_o} = \exp \left(- \frac{\pi D N \bar{h}}{\rho V N_T S_T c_p} \right)$$

$$T_i - T_o = (55^\circ\text{C}) \exp \left(- \frac{\pi (0.0164 \text{ m}) 56 (135.6 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K})}{1.217 \text{ kg/m}^3 (6 \text{ m/s}) 8 (0.0313 \text{ m}) 1007 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}} \right)$$

$$= 44.5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\Delta T_{lm} = \frac{(T_s - T_i) - (T_s - T_o)}{\ln \left(\frac{T_s - T_i}{T_s - T_o} \right)} = \frac{(55 - 44.5)^\circ\text{C}}{\ln \left(\frac{55}{45} \right)} = 49.6^\circ\text{C}$$

$$q' = N(\bar{h} \pi D \Delta T_{lm}) = 56\pi \times 135.6 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K} \times 0.0164 \text{ m} \times 49.6^\circ\text{C}$$

$$q' = 19.4 \text{ kW/m} \quad \text{Ans}$$

$$\Delta p = N_L \chi \left(\frac{\rho V_{max}^2}{2} \right) f$$

$$\text{Re}_{D,max} = 13943, \quad P_r = (S_r/D) = 1.91, \quad (P_r/P_L) = 0.91, \quad N_L =$$

From Figure 7.14 $\chi \approx 1.04, \quad f \approx 0.35$

$$\Delta p = 7 \times 1.04 \left[\frac{1.217 \text{ kg/m}^3 (12.6 \text{ m/s})^2}{2} \right] 0.35$$

$$\Delta p = 246 \text{ N/m}^2 = 2.46 \times 10^{-3} \text{ bar} \quad \text{Ans}$$

Grimson correlation:

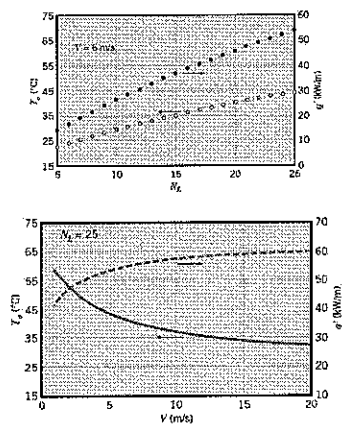
With properties evaluated at T_f

$$\text{Re}_{D,max} = 11876, \quad S_r/D \approx 2, \quad S_L/D \approx 2$$

From Table 7.5 and 7.6

$$C_1 = 0.482, \quad m = 0.556, \quad \text{and} \quad C_2 = 0.97$$

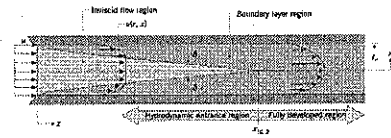
$$\Rightarrow \overline{\text{Nu}}_D = 86.7 \text{ and } \bar{h} = 144.8 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$



Internal Flow: General Considerations

Chapter 8 Sections 8.1 through 8.3

Hydrodynamic Considerations



$$Re_D = \frac{\rho u_m D}{\mu}$$

$Re_{D,c} \approx 2300$ - critical Re for onset of turbulence

For laminar flow: $(x_{fd}/D) \approx 0.05 Re_D$

For turbulent flow: $10 < (x_{fd}/D) < 60$

Assume fully developed turbulent flow $x_{fd}/D \geq 10$

The mean velocity: $\dot{m} = \rho u_m A_c$

or,

$$\dot{m} = \int_{A_c} \rho u(r, x) dA_c$$

Hydrodynamic Considerations

For a circular tube,

$$Re_D = \frac{\rho u_m D}{\mu} = \frac{4 \dot{m}}{\pi D \mu}$$

$$u_m = \frac{\int_{A_c} \rho u(r, x) dA_c}{\rho A_c}$$

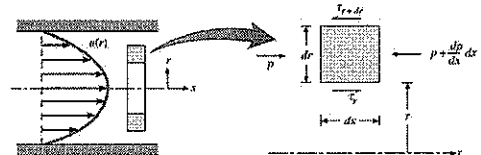
For incompressible flow in a circular tube of radius r_o ,

$$u_m = \frac{2}{r_o^2} \int_0^{r_o} u(r, x) r dr$$

The fully developed flow:

$$u(r) = -\frac{1}{4\mu} \left(\frac{dp}{dx} \right) r_o^2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{r_o} \right)^2 \right]$$

Hydrodynamic Considerations



$$\tau_r (2\pi r dx) - \left\{ \tau_r (2\pi r dx) + \frac{d}{dr} [\tau_r (2\pi r dx)] dr \right\} + p(2\pi r dx) - \left\{ p(2\pi r dx) + \frac{d}{dx} [p(2\pi r dx)] dx \right\} = 0$$

$$\text{or } \frac{d}{dr} (\tau_r) = r \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\text{with } y = r_o - r, \quad \tau_r = -\mu \frac{du}{dr}$$

Hydrodynamic Considerations

$$\frac{\mu}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{du}{dr} \right) = \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$u(r) = \frac{1}{4\mu} \left(\frac{dp}{dx} \right) r^2 + C_1 \ln r + C_2$$

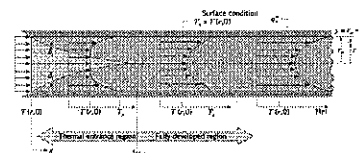
$$\text{B.C. } u(r_o) = 0, \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right|_{r=0} = 0$$

$$C_1 = 0, \quad u(r) = -\frac{1}{4\mu} \left(\frac{dp}{dx} \right) r_o^2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{r_o} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$u_m = -\frac{r_o^2}{8\mu} \frac{dp}{dx} \quad \text{- mean velocity}$$

$$\frac{u(r)}{u_m} = 2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{r_o} \right)^2 \right]$$

Thermal considerations



The thermal entry length: $(x_{fd}/D) \approx 0.05 Re_D Pr$

If $Pr > 1$, the hydrodynamic B.L. develops faster. $(x_{fd,h} < x_{fd,t})$

If $Pr < 1$, the inverse is true.

For turbulent flow $(x_{fd,t}/D) \approx 10$ (independent of Pr)

For internal flow $q_s'' = h(T_s - T_m)$

T_m is the mean temperature.

Thermal Considerations

The mean temperature of the fluid at a given cross section can be defined in terms of the thermal energy transported with the bulk motion of the fluid.

$$\dot{E}_t = \int_A \rho u c_p T dA = \dot{m} c_p T_m$$

For incompressible flow in a circular tube:

$$T_m = \frac{2}{u_{m,o}} \int_0^R u(x,r) T(x,r) r dr, \quad T_m = T_m(x)$$

Pressure Gradient and Friction Factor

f - friction factor

$$f = -\frac{(dp/dx)D}{\rho u_m^2/2} \quad \text{- measure of pressure drop in the tube}$$

Laminar flow: $f = \frac{64}{Re_D}$

$$C_f = \frac{f}{4}$$

For turbulent flow:

$$f = 0.316 Re_D^{-0.25}, \quad Re_D \leq 2 \times 10^4$$

$$f = 0.184 Re_D^{-0.2}, \quad Re_D \geq 2 \times 10^4$$

or alternatively,

$$f = (0.790 \ln Re_D - 1.64)^{-2}, \quad 3000 \leq Re_D \leq 5 \times 10^6$$

$\frac{dp}{dx}$ is a constant in the fully developed region.

$$P = (\Delta p) \dot{V}, \quad \dot{V} = \dot{m} / \rho$$

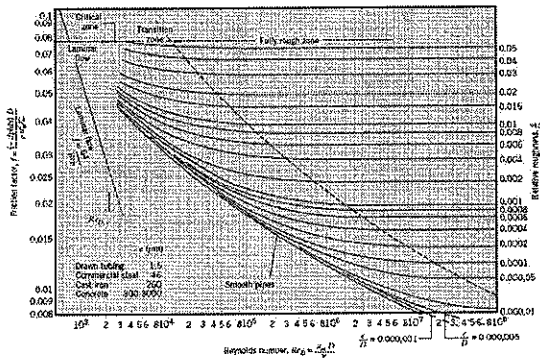
$$\Delta p = p_1 - p_2 = f \frac{\rho u_m^2}{2D} (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$C_f = \frac{\tau_w}{\rho u_m^2/2} = -\frac{\mu}{\rho u_m^2/2} \left. \frac{du}{dr} \right|_{r=R}$$

$$= \frac{8u_m \mu}{\rho u_m^2 r_o} = \frac{16\mu}{\rho u_m D}$$

$$= \frac{16}{Re_D}$$

Moody Diagram



Fully Developed Conditions

For fluids problem: $\frac{du}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow$ fully developed.

For thermal problem: $\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \neq 0$ and $\frac{dT_m}{dx} \neq 0$

Non-dimensionalize - $\frac{T_s - T(r)}{T_s - T_m}$

when this quantity is not a function of x , fully developed conditions are achieved.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{T_s(x) - T(r, x)}{T_s(x) - T_m(x)} \right]_{r=R} = 0$$

Either for constant temperature or constant heat flux at the surface:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{T_s - T}{T_s - T_m} \right)_{r=R} = -\frac{\partial T / \partial r}{T_s - T_m} \Big|_{r=R} \neq f(x)$$

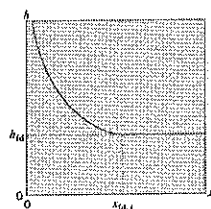
Fully Developed Conditions

$$q_s'' = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} = k \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=r_o}$$

and $q_s'' = h(T_s - T_m)$

or $\frac{h}{k} \neq f(x)$

$\therefore h$ is a constant in the fully developed region.



Fully Developed Conditions

$q_s'' = \text{const}$

$$\frac{dT_s}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_1} = \frac{dT_m}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_1}, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x_1} = \frac{dT_m}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_1} - \frac{(T_s - T)}{(T_s - T_m)} \frac{dT_s}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_1} + \frac{(T_s - T)}{(T_s - T_m)} \frac{dT_m}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_1}$$

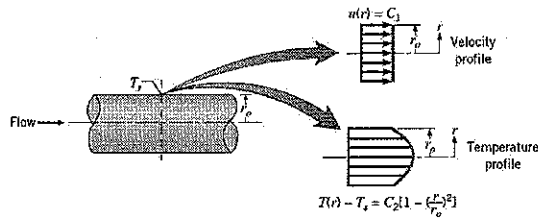
Independent of the radial location

$T_s = \text{const}$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=x_1} = \frac{T_s - T}{T_s - T_m} \frac{dT_m}{dx} \Big|_{x=x_1}$$

Depends on the radial coordinate

Example 8.1



Find: Nusselt number at the prescribed location

- Assumptions:
1. Incompressible flow
 2. Constant properties

$$h = \frac{q_s''}{(T_s - T_m)}$$

$$T_m = \frac{2}{u_m r_o^2} \int_0^{r_o} u(x, r) T(x, r) r dr = \frac{2C_1}{u_m r_o^2} \int_0^{r_o} \left\{ T_s + C_2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{r_o} \right)^2 \right] \right\} r dr$$

$$u_m = C_1$$

$$T_m = \frac{2}{r_o^2} \int_0^{r_o} \left\{ T_s + C_2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{r_o} \right)^2 \right] \right\} r dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{r_o^2} \left[T_s \frac{r^2}{2} + C_2 \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{C_2 r^4}{4 r_o^2} \right]_0^{r_o}$$

$$T_m = \frac{2}{r_o^2} \left(T_s \frac{r_o^2}{2} + \frac{C_2 r_o^2}{2} - \frac{C_2 r_o^4}{4 r_o^2} \right) = T_s + \frac{C_2}{2}$$

$$q_s'' = k \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \bigg|_{r=r_o} = -k C_2 2 \frac{r}{r_o^2} \bigg|_{r=r_o} = -2 C_2 \frac{k}{r_o}$$

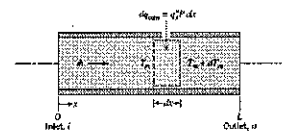
Hence,

$$h = \frac{q_s''}{(T_s - T_m)} = \frac{-2 C_2 (k/r_o)}{-C_2/2} = \frac{4k}{r_o}$$

$$\therefore Nu_D = \frac{hD}{k} = \frac{(4k/r_o) \times 2r_o}{k} = 8$$

Ans

Energy Balance



$$dq_{conv} + \dot{m} \left(c_p T_m + \frac{p}{\rho} \right) - \left[\dot{m} \left(c_p T_m + \frac{p}{\rho} \right) + \dot{m} \frac{d}{dx} \left(c_p T_m + \frac{p}{\rho} \right) dx \right] = 0$$

$$dq_{conv} = \dot{m} d \left(c_p T_m + \frac{p}{\rho} \right)$$

For an ideal gas: $c_p T_m + \frac{p}{\rho} = T_m \left(c_p + \frac{p}{\rho T_m} \right)$

$$= T_m (c_p + R)$$

$$= c_p T_m$$

Energy Balance

For an incompressible liquid, $c_p \approx c_v$ and the pressure work is usually negligible.

Then $dq_{conv} = \dot{m} c_p \frac{dT_m}{dx} dx$

$$q_s'' P = \dot{m} c_p \frac{dT_m}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dT_m}{dx} = \frac{q_s'' P}{\dot{m} c_p} = \frac{P}{\dot{m} c_p} h (T_s - T_m)$$

If $T_s > T_m$, heat is transferred from the wall to the fluid.

$$T_m \uparrow \text{ as } x \uparrow$$

$$q_{conv} = \dot{m} c_p (T_{m,o} - T_{m,i})$$

Independent of surface thermal or tube flow conditions

$$P = \pi D \text{ for circular tube}$$

Energy Balance

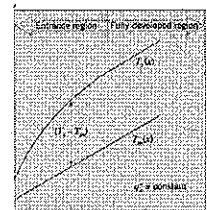
Two special cases:

Constant heat flux

$$q_{conv} = q_s'' (P \cdot L)$$

$$\frac{dT_m}{dx} = \frac{q_s'' P}{\dot{m} c_p} = \text{const}$$

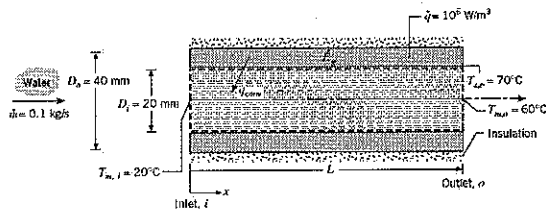
$$T_m = T_{m,i} + \frac{q_s'' P}{\dot{m} c_p} x$$



If the heat flux is not constant but is a known function of x , the total heat transfer rate can still be obtained via

$$q_{conv} = \int_0^L q_s''(x) P dx$$

Example 8.2



Find: 1. L needed to achieved the desired $T_{m,o}$
2. h_o

Assumptions:

1. Steady-state conditions
2. Uniform heat flux
3. Constant properties
4. Adiabatic outer tube surface
5. Negligible potential energy, kinetic energy, and the flow work changes

Properties: Table A.6, water ($\bar{T}_m \approx 313 \text{ K}$): $c_p = 4.179 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$

Analysis:

Adiabatic outer surface

$$\Rightarrow \dot{E}_s = q_{\text{conv}}$$

$$\dot{E}_s = q \frac{\pi}{4} (D_o^2 - D_i^2) L$$

$$q \frac{\pi}{4} (D_o^2 - D_i^2) L = \dot{m} c_p (T_{m,o} - T_{m,i})$$

or

$$L = \frac{4 \dot{m} c_p}{\pi (D_o^2 - D_i^2) q} (T_{m,o} - T_{m,i})$$

$$L = \frac{4 \times 0.1 \text{ kg/s} \times 4179 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{K}}{\pi (0.04^2 - 0.02^2) \text{ m}^2 \times 10^6 \text{ W/m}^2} (60 - 20)^\circ \text{C} = 17.7 \text{ m}$$

Ans

$$h_o = \frac{q_s^*}{(T_{\infty} - T_{m,o})}$$

$$q_s^* = \frac{\dot{E}_s}{\pi D_o L} = \frac{q (D_o^2 - D_i^2)}{4 D_o}$$

$$q_s^* = \frac{10^6 \text{ W/m}^2}{4} \frac{(0.04^2 - 0.02^2) \text{ m}^2}{0.02 \text{ m}} = 1.5 \times 10^4 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h_o = \frac{1.5 \times 10^4 \text{ W/m}^2}{(70 - 60)^\circ \text{C}} = 1500 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$$

Ans

Energy Balance

Constant temperature

$$\text{let } \Delta T = T_s - T_m$$

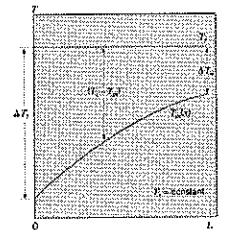
$$\frac{dT_m}{dx} = \frac{d(\Delta T)}{dx} = \frac{P}{\dot{m} c_p} h \Delta T$$

$$\int_{\Delta T_i}^{\Delta T_o} \frac{d(\Delta T)}{\Delta T} = - \frac{PL}{\dot{m} c_p} \left(\frac{1}{L} \right) \int_0^L h dx$$

$$\ln \frac{\Delta T_o}{\Delta T_i} = - \frac{PL}{\dot{m} c_p} \bar{h}_L$$

$$\frac{\Delta T_o}{\Delta T_i} = \frac{T_s - T_{m,o}}{T_s - T_{m,i}} = \exp \left(- \frac{PL}{\dot{m} c_p} \bar{h}_L \right)$$

$$\frac{T_s - T_m(x)}{T_s - T_{m,i}} = \exp \left(- \frac{Px}{\dot{m} c_p} \bar{h} \right)$$



Energy Balance

The total heat transfer rate:

$$q_{\text{conv}} = \dot{m} c_p [(T_s - T_{m,i}) - (T_s - T_{m,o})]$$

$$= \dot{m} c_p [\Delta T_i - \Delta T_o]$$

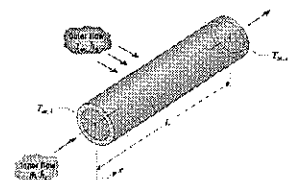
$$= \frac{PL \bar{h}}{\ln(\Delta T_o / \Delta T_i)} [\Delta T_i - \Delta T_o]$$

$$q_{\text{conv}} = \bar{h} A_s \Delta T_{\text{lm}} \quad \text{form of Newton's law of cooling} \quad (A_s = PL)$$

where

$$\Delta T_{\text{lm}} = \frac{[\Delta T_o - \Delta T_i]}{\ln(\Delta T_o / \Delta T_i)} \quad \text{Log mean temperature difference}$$

Special Case: Uniform External Fluid Temperature



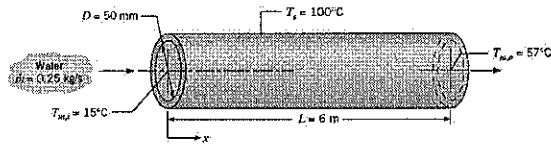
$$\frac{\Delta T_o}{\Delta T_i} = \frac{T_{\infty} - T_{m,o}}{T_{\infty} - T_{m,i}} = \exp \left(- \frac{\bar{U} A_s}{\dot{m} c_p} \right) = \exp \left(- \frac{1}{\dot{m} c_p R_{\text{tot}}} \right)$$

$$q = \bar{U} A_s \Delta T_{\text{lm}} = \frac{\Delta T_{\text{lm}}}{R_{\text{tot}}}$$

$$\Delta T_{\text{lm}} \rightarrow \text{Eq. (3) with } T_s \text{ replaced by } T_{\infty}$$

Note: Replacement of T_s by T_{∞} if outer surface temperature is uniform.

Example 8.3



Find: Average convection heat transfer coefficient $\bar{h}$

Assumptions:

1. Negligible outer surface convection resistance and tube wall conduction resistance
2. Negligible potential energy, kinetic energy, and the flow work changes
3. Constant properties

Properties: Table A.6, water ($T_m = 36^\circ\text{C} \approx 309\text{ K}$): $c_p = 4178\text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}$

Analysis:

$$\bar{h} = \frac{mc_p(T_{m,o} - T_{m,i})}{\pi DL \Delta T_{lm}}$$

$$\text{from } \Delta T_{lm} = \frac{(T_s - T_{m,o}) - (T_s - T_{m,i})}{\ln(T_s - T_{m,o}) / (T_s - T_{m,i})}$$

$$\Delta T_{lm} = \frac{(100 - 57) - (100 - 15)}{\ln(100 - 57) / (100 - 15)} = 61.6^\circ\text{C}$$

Hence

$$\bar{h} = \frac{0.25\text{ kg/s} \times 4178\text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K} (57 - 15)^\circ\text{C}}{\pi \times 0.05\text{ m} \times 6\text{ m} \times 61.6^\circ\text{C}}$$

$$\bar{h} = 756\text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$$

Ans

Laminar Flow in Circular Tubes

Fully developed region:

Assume both velocity & thermal B.L. are fully developed.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} v &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{fully developed velocity}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{T_s - T}{T_s - T_m} \right) = 0 \quad \text{fully developed thermal}$$

conservation of energy:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\rho c_p u T)_x 2\pi r dr - (\rho c_p u T)_x 2\pi r dr - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho c_p u T)_x 2\pi r dr dx \\ & = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \Big|_r 2\pi r dr - \left(-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \Big|_r 2\pi r dr \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \Big|_r 2\pi r dr \right) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{or } \rho c_p u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(k r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right)$$

Laminar Flow in Circular Tubes

$$\text{Laminar flow: } u = 2u_m \left(1 - \left(\frac{r}{r_o} \right)^2 \right)$$

Const heat flux: q_s^*

$$h = \frac{q_s^*}{T_s - T_m} = \text{const.} \quad (\text{in fully developed region})$$

$$\therefore T_s - T_m = \text{const.} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{dT_s}{dx} = \frac{dT_m}{dx}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{T_s - T}{T_s - T_m} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_s - T}{T_s - T_m} = f(r)$$

$$(T_s - T) = (T_s - T_m) f(r)$$

Laminar Flow in Circular Tubes

$$(T_s - T) = (T_s - T_m) f(r)$$

$$\frac{dT_s}{dx} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{dT_s}{dx} - \frac{dT_m}{dx} \right) f(r) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \frac{dT_s}{dx} = \frac{dT_m}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \Big|_{\mu,1} = \frac{dT_m}{dx} \Big|_{\mu,1} \quad \text{for constant flux}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(k r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{2u_m}{\alpha} \left(1 - \left(\frac{r}{r_o} \right)^2 \right) \frac{dT_m}{dx}$$

Integrate wrt r :

$$T(r, x) = \frac{2u_m}{\alpha} \frac{dT_m}{dx} \left(\frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r_o^2}{16} \right) + C_1 \ln r + C_2$$

$$r = r_o, \quad T = T_s \quad C_1 = 0$$

$$\text{B.C.: } r = 0, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = T_s(x) - \frac{2u_m}{\alpha} \left(\frac{dT_m}{dx} \right) \frac{3r_o^2}{16}$$

Laminar Flow in Circular Tubes

$$T(r, x) = T_s - \frac{2u_m}{\alpha} \left(\frac{dT_m}{dx} \right) \left[\frac{3}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{r}{r_o} \right)^4 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{r}{r_o} \right)^2 \right]$$

But

$$T_m(x) = \frac{\int \rho u c_p T dA_c}{\dot{m} \rho c_p}$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho u_m \left(\pi r_o^2 \right), \quad A_c = \pi r^2, \quad dA_c = 2\pi r dr$$

$$\Rightarrow T_m = \frac{2}{u_m \pi r_o^2} \int_0^{r_o} u T r dr \quad \text{and} \quad u = 2u_m \left(1 - \left(\frac{r}{r_o} \right)^2 \right)$$

After integration,

$$T_m = T_s - \frac{11}{48} \left(\frac{u_m r_o^2}{\alpha} \right) \frac{dT_m}{dx}$$

Laminar Flow in Circular Tubes

Also, $\frac{dT_m}{dx} = \frac{q_s'' P}{\dot{m} c_p} = \frac{q_s'' 2\pi r_o}{\rho u_o \pi r_o^2 c_p} = \frac{2q_s''}{\rho c_p u_o}$

$\therefore T_s - T_m = \frac{11 q_s'' D}{48 k}$

$\therefore h = \frac{48 k}{11 D}$

$Nu = \frac{48}{11} = 4.36 \quad \text{for } q_s'' = \text{const.}$

Laminar Flow in Circular Tubes

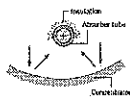
Const. Temp:

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = f(r) \frac{dT_m}{dx}$$

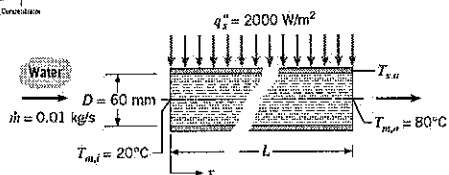
$$\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right|_{r=r_o} = \frac{T_s - T_m}{T_s - T_m} \frac{dT_m}{dx} \bigg|_{r=r_o}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{2u_m}{\alpha} \frac{dT_m}{dx} \left(1 - \left(\frac{r}{r_o} \right)^2 \right) \frac{T_s - T_m}{T_s - T_m}$$

Solve for T - numerically following procedure as above, $Nu = 3.66$.



Example 8.4



Find: 1. L to achieve required heating
2. $T_s(L)$

Assumptions:

1. Steady-state conditions
2. Incompressible flow
3. Constant properties
4. Negligible potential and kinetic energy, and flow work changes
5. Fully developed conditions at tube outlet

Properties: Table A.6, water ($\bar{T}_m = 50^\circ\text{C} \approx 323\text{K}$): $c_p = 4181\text{J/kg}\cdot\text{K}$

Table A.6, water ($T_{m,o} = 80^\circ\text{C} \approx 353\text{K}$):

$$\mu = 352 \times 10^{-6} \text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2, \quad k = 0.670 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}, \quad \text{Pr} = 2.2$$

Analysis:

For constant heat flux

$$A_s = \pi DL = \frac{\dot{m} c_p (T_{m,o} - T_{m,i})}{q_s''}$$

$$L = \frac{\dot{m} c_p (T_{m,o} - T_{m,i})}{\pi D q_s''}$$

Hence

$$L = \frac{0.01 \text{ kg/s} \times 4181 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}}{\pi \times 0.060 \text{ m} \times 2000 \text{ W/m}^2} (80 - 20)^\circ\text{C} = 6.65 \text{ m}$$

Ans

$$T_{s,o} = \frac{q_s''}{h} + T_{m,o}$$

$$\text{Re}_D = \frac{4\dot{m}}{\pi D \mu} = \frac{4 \times 0.01 \text{ kg/s}}{\pi \times 0.060 \text{ m} \times 352 \times 10^{-6} \text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2} = 603$$

Hence, the flow is laminar

$$\text{Nu}_D = \frac{hD}{k} = 4.36$$

$$\Rightarrow h = 4.36 \frac{k}{D} = 4.36 \frac{0.670 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}}{0.06 \text{ m}} = 48.7 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$$

$$T_{s,o} = \frac{2000 \text{ W/m}^2}{48.7 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}} + 80^\circ\text{C} = 121^\circ\text{C}$$

Ans

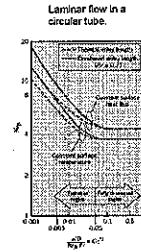
Internal Flow: Heat Transfer Correlations

Chapter 8 Sections 8.4 through 8.7

Entry Region

Effect of the Entry Region

- The manner in which the Nusselt decays from inlet to fully developed conditions for laminar flow depends on the nature of thermal and velocity boundary layer development in the entry region, as well as the surface thermal condition.



Thermal Entry Length:

Velocity profile is fully developed at the inlet, and boundary layer development in the entry region is restricted to thermal effects. Such a condition may also be assumed to be a good approximation for a uniform inlet velocity profile if $Pr \gg 1$.

Combined Entry Length:

Thermal and velocity boundary layers develop concurrently from uniform profiles at the inlet.

Heat Transfer Correlations

Laminar Flows:

Thermal entry length - const. surface temp.

(Thermal conditions develop in entrance in the presence of a fully-developed velocity profile)

$$\overline{Nu}_D = 3.66 + \frac{0.0668(D/L)Re_D Pr}{1 + 0.04[(D/L)Re_D Pr]^{0.33}}$$

where

$$\overline{Nu}_D = \frac{hD}{k}$$

Heat Transfer Correlations

Combined entry length: More correct

Whitaker:

$$\overline{Nu}_D = 1.86 \left(\frac{Re_D Pr}{L/D} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_s} \right)^{0.14}$$

$T_s = \text{constant}$

$0.48 < Pr < 16,700$

$0.0044 < \frac{\mu}{\mu_s} < 9.75$

$$\left[\left(\frac{Re_D Pr}{L/D} \right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_s} \right)^{0.14} \right] \geq 2 \quad \text{Otherwise, use fully developed solution.}$$

For both entry lengths, all properties, except μ_s , are evaluated at $\bar{T}_m = (T_{m,i} + T_{m,o})/2$

Similar correlations exist for constant heat flux.

Heat Transfer Correlations

Turbulent Flows:

Fully-developed turbulent flows - both for $T_s = \text{const.}$ & $q''_s = \text{const.}$

Dittus-Boelter Relation:

$$Nu_D = 0.023 Re_D^{0.8} Pr^n$$

$n = 0.4$ for $T_s > T_m$ heating

$= 0.3$ for $T_s < T_m$ cooling

$0.7 \leq Pr \leq 160$

$Re_D \geq 10,000$

$\frac{L}{D} \geq 10$

Valid for small-moderate $(T_s - T_m)$

all properties evaluated at T_m

Heat Transfer Correlations

Turbulent Flows:

Sieder and Tate: - Flows with large property variations

$$Nu_D = 0.027 Re_D^{0.8} Pr^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_s} \right)^{0.14}$$

$0.7 \leq Pr \leq 16700$

$Re_D \geq 10,000$

$\frac{L}{D} \geq 10$

all properties, except μ_s , are evaluated at T_m

Errors as large as 25%

Errors may be reduced to < 10% by using other correlations - see book for details.

Heat Transfer Correlations

Turbulent flows – entry lengths are typically very short.

- Effects of entry and surface thermal conditions are less pronounced for turbulent flow and can be neglected.
- For long tubes ($L/D > 60$):

$$\overline{Nu}_D \approx Nu_{D,\text{full}}$$

- For short tubes ($L/D < 60$), $\overline{Nu}_D$ will exceed $Nu_{D,\text{full}}$ from correlations.

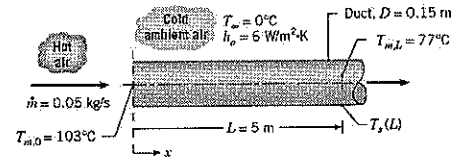
$$\frac{\overline{Nu}_D}{Nu_{D,\text{full}}} \approx 1 + \frac{C}{(L/D)^m}$$

where C and m are constants, which depend on the nature of the inlet, entry region as well as Pr and Re .

All properties evaluated at $T_m = (T_{m,i} + T_{m,o})/2$

Correlations do not apply to liquid metals – see book for details.

Example 8.5



Find: 1. heat loss from the duct over the length L , q (W)
2. heat flux and surface temperature at $x = L$

Assumptions:

- Steady-state conditions
- Constant properties
- Ideal gas behavior
- Negligible potential and kinetic energy changes
- Negligible duct wall thermal resistance
- Uniform h at outer surface of duct

Properties: Table A.4, air ($T_m = 90^\circ\text{C} \approx 363\text{ K}$): $c_p = 1010\text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}$

Table A.6, air ($T_{m,L} = 77^\circ\text{C} \approx 350\text{ K}$):

$$\mu = 208 \times 10^{-7}\text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2, \quad k = 0.030\text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}, \quad Pr = 0.70$$

Analysis:

From the energy balance

$$q = \dot{m}c_p(T_{m,i} - T_{m,o})$$

$$q = 0.05\text{ kg/s} \times 1010\text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K} (103 - 77)^\circ\text{C} = -1313\text{ W}$$

Ans

From the resistance circuit

$$q_s(L) = \frac{T_{m,i} - T_{\infty}}{[1/h_s(L) + 1/h_o]}$$

$$Re_D = \frac{4\dot{m}}{\pi D \mu} = \frac{4 \times 0.05\text{ kg/s}}{\pi \times 0.15\text{ m} \times 208 \times 10^{-7}\text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2} = 20,404$$

Hence, the flow is turbulent

$$Nu_D = \frac{h_s(L)D}{k} = 0.023 Re_D^{4/5} Pr^{1/3} = 0.023 (20,404)^{4/5} (0.70)^{1/3} = 57.9$$

$$h_s(L) = Nu_D \frac{k}{D} = 57.9 \frac{0.030\text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}}{0.15\text{ m}} = 11.6\text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$$

Hence

$$q_s(L) = \frac{(77 - 0)^\circ\text{C}}{[(1/11.6) + (1/6.0)]\text{ m}^2\cdot\text{K/W}} = 304.5\text{ W/m}^2$$

Referring back to the resistance circuit

$$q_s(L) = \frac{T_{m,i} - T_{s,L}}{1/h_s(L)}$$

$$T_{s,L} = T_{m,i} - \frac{q_s(L)}{h_s(L)} = 77^\circ\text{C} - \frac{304.5\text{ W/m}^2}{11.6\text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}} = 50.7^\circ\text{C}$$

Ans

Non-circular Tubes

Effective diameter D_h is used instead of D in the circular tube correlations for turbulent flow.

$$D_h = \frac{4A_c}{P} \quad \text{— hydraulic diameter}$$

For laminar flow, this is less accurate particularly with geometries involving sharp corners. See Table 8.1.

Non-circular Tubes

Table 8.1

Table 8.1 Nusselt numbers and friction factors for fully developed laminar flow in tubes of differing cross section

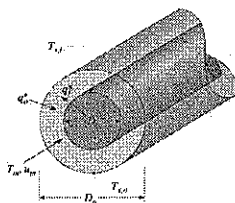
Cross Section	$\frac{h}{a}$	$Nu_D \propto \frac{hD_h}{k}$		$f \frac{8\mu}{\rho V_m}$
		Uniform q_s	Uniform T_s	
Circle	—	4.36	3.66	64
Square	1.0	2.98	2.88	57
Equilateral triangle	1.43	2.73	2.60	59
Rectangle	2.0	4.12	3.30	62
Hexagon	3.0	2.79	2.58	64
Octagon	4.0	3.33	2.44	73
Circle with square hole	8.0	6.49	5.00	82
Circle with square hole (smaller)	—	8.23	7.54	96
Circle with square hole (larger)	—	5.93	4.60	96
Triangle	—	3.11	2.40	53

Used with permission from W. M. Kays and M. E. Crawford, *Convective Heat and Mass Transfer*, 3rd ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, 1980.

The Concentric Tube Annulus

- Fluid flow through region formed by concentric tubes.

- Convection heat transfer may be from or to inner surface of outer tube and outer surface of inner tube.



- Surface thermal conditions may be characterized by uniform temperature $(T_{1,i}, T_{2,s})$ or uniform heat flux (q''_i, q''_s) .

- Convection coefficients are associated with each surface, where

$$q_i^* = h_i(T_{x,i} - T_w)$$

$$q_o^* = h_o (T_{s,o} - T_m)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \text{Nu}_i = \frac{h_i D_h}{k} \quad \text{Nu}_o = \frac{h_o D_h}{k}$$

$$D_h = \frac{4A_c}{P} = \frac{4(\pi/4)(D_o^2 - D_i^2)}{\pi D_o + \pi D_i} = D_o - D_i$$

Annulus (sq ft)

One surface insulated, the other @ const. temp., see Table 8.2

Nu_i and Nu_o as functions of D_i/D_o

TABLE 8.2 Nusselt number for fully developed laminar flow in a circular tube annulus with one surface insulated and the other at constant temperature

D_1/D_0	N_{H_1}	N_{H_2}	Comments
0	—	3.66	See Equation 8.55
0.05	17.46	4.06	
0.10	11.56	4.11	
0.25	7.37	4.23	
0.50	5.74	4.43	
≈ 1.00	4.86	4.86	See Table 8.1, $\delta\alpha \rightarrow \infty$

Used with permission from W. M. Kays and H. C. Perkins, in W. M. Rohsenow and J. P. Hartnett, Eds., *Handbook of Heat Transfer*, Chap. 7, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1972.

Annulus (cont)

If uniform heat flux on both surfaces, see Table 8.3

$$\text{Nu}_t = \frac{\text{Nu}_b}{1 - (q''_a/q''_t)\theta''_t}$$

$$Nu_o = \frac{Nu_\infty}{1 - (q_o^*/q_i^*)\theta_o'}$$

TABLE 8.3 Influence coefficients for fully developed laminar flow in a circular tube annulus with uniform heat flux maintained at both surfaces

D_i/R_*	N_{H_2}	$N_{H_{iso}}$	θ_1^*	θ_2^*
0	—	4.364	∞	0
0.05	17.81	4.792	2.18	0.0294
0.10	11.91	4.834	1.383	0.0662
0.20	8.499	4.833	0.905	0.1041
0.40	6.583	4.976	0.603	0.1823
0.60	5.912	5.099	0.473	0.2455
0.80	5.38	5.24	0.401	0.299
1.00	5.385	5.383	0.346	0.346

Used with permission from W. M. Kays and H. C. Perkins, in W. M. Rohsenow and J. P. Hartnett, Eds., *Handbook of Heat Transfer*, Chap. 7, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1972.

Summary

Table 6.4. Summary of regression correlations for the 12 circular tide*

[illegible][illegible]

Radiation: Processes and Properties

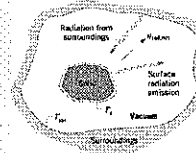
-Basic Principles and Definitions-

Chapter 12
Sections 12.1 through 12.3

General Considerations

Fundamental Concepts

- Thermal radiation does not require any medium i.e. presence of any form of matter.



The solid will cool (if $T_s > T_{sur}$), until it reaches T_{sur} . Even though $T_s > T_{sur}$, the solid will absorb radiation from the surrounding, but net heat transfer will be to the surrounding.

- Radiation may be considered as a surface phenomenon. Absorption of radiation within the bulk is neglected.
- Nature of transport:
 - Propagation of a collection of particles termed as photons.
 - Propagation of electromagnetic waves.

General Considerations

Fundamental Concepts

- Standard wave properties:

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu}$$

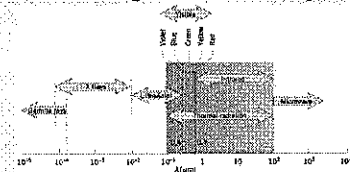
λ - wavelength
 c - speed of light
 ν - frequency

$$10^{-1} < \lambda < 10^2 \mu m$$

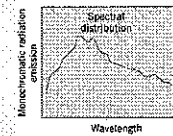
some ultraviolet, all visible light, all infrared.

The EM Spectrum

Electromagnetic Radiation Spectrum



Radiation emitted is composed of several wavelengths.



composed of continuous, nonuniform distribution of monochromatic (single-wavelength) components.



All are functions of temperature and nature of the emitting surface.

Directional Considerations (cont)

Radiation Intensity

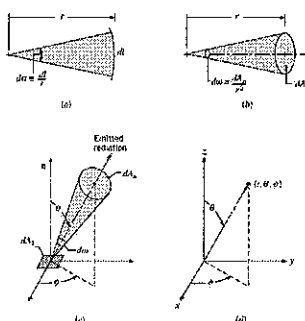


FIG. 12.5 Mathematical definition: (a) Planck angle, (b) Solid angle, (c) Emission of radiation from a differential area dA_s into a solid angle $d\omega$ subtended by dA_r at a point on dA_s , (d) The spherical coordinate system.

Directional Considerations (cont)

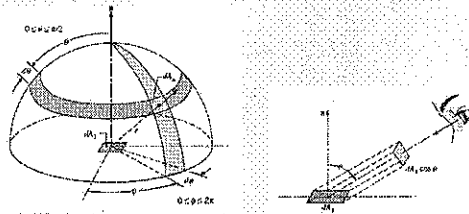
Radiation Intensity



$$dA_n = r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi, \quad d\omega = \frac{dA_n}{r^2} = \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

dA_n = area normal to the (θ, ϕ) direction
(zenith, azimuth)

- Spectral Intensity:** A quantity used to specify the radiant heat flux (W/m^2) within a unit solid angle about a prescribed direction ($W/m^2 \cdot sr$) and within a unit wavelength interval about a prescribed wavelength ($W/m^2 \cdot sr \cdot \mu m$).



Consider the rate at which emission from dA_e passes through dA_r .

$I_{\lambda,e}$ is the energy emitted at a wavelength λ in the (θ, ϕ) direction, per unit area of the emitting surface, normal to this direction, per unit solid angle about this direction, and per unit wavelength $d\lambda$ about λ .

$$I_{\lambda,e}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) = \frac{dq}{dA_e \cos \theta d\omega d\lambda}$$

$dA_e \cos \theta$ - Projected area perpendicular to the direction of radiation.

$$\frac{dq}{d\lambda} = I_{\lambda,e}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) dA_e \cos \theta d\omega$$

Radiation heat flux:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dq}{d\lambda} &= I_{\lambda,e}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) \cos \theta d\omega \\ &= I_{\lambda,e}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \end{aligned}$$

$$q'' = \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} \int_{\phi=0}^{2\pi} I_{\lambda,e}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi d\lambda$$

Emission: The spectral, hemispherical emissive power, E_λ is defined as the rate at which emission is emitted in all directions.

$$E_\lambda(\lambda) = q''_\lambda = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} I_{\lambda,e}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

E_λ - spectral emissive power

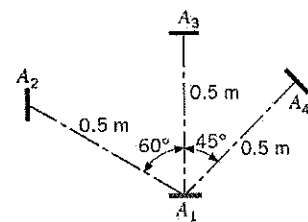
E - total emissive power

Special case: $I_{\lambda,e}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) = I_{\lambda,e}(\lambda)$

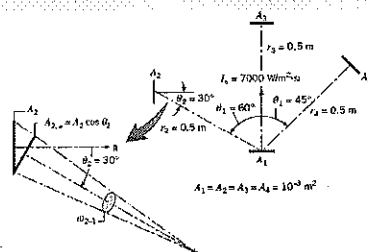
$$\begin{aligned} E_\lambda(\lambda) &= I_{\lambda,e} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \\ &= \pi I_{\lambda,e} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2\theta d\theta \\ &= \pi I_{\lambda,e} \end{aligned}$$

and $E = \pi I_e$

Example 12.1



- Find:
1. Intensity of emission in each of the three directions.
 2. Solid angles subtended by the three surfaces
 3. Rate at which radiation is intercepted by the three surfaces.



Diffuse emitter

$$I = 7000 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{sr}$$

Ans

$$d\omega = \frac{dA_r}{r^2}$$

$$\omega_{3-1} = \omega_{4-1} = \frac{A_r}{r^2} = \frac{10^{-3} \text{ m}^2}{(0.5 \text{ m})^2} = 4.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ sr}$$

Ans

$$\omega_{2-1} = \frac{A_2 \cos \theta_2}{r^2} = \frac{10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 \times \cos 30^\circ}{(0.5 \text{ m})^2} = 3.46 \times 10^{-3} \text{ sr}$$

$$q_{1-2} = I \times A_2 \cos \theta_2 \times \omega_{2-1}$$

$$q_{1-2} = 7000 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{sr} (10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 \times \cos 60^\circ) 3.46 \times 10^{-3} \text{ sr} = 12.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W}$$

$$q_{1-3} = 7000 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{sr} (10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 \times \cos 0^\circ) 4.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ sr} = 28.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W}$$

Ans

$$q_{1-4} = 7000 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{sr} (10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 \times \cos 45^\circ) 4.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ sr} = 19.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W}$$

Irradiation

Radiation incident on the surface originates from emission on reflection from other surfaces.

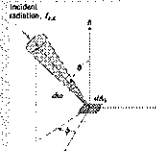
The incident radiation may be characterized in terms of a spectral intensity $I_{\lambda,i}$

The spectral irradiation: $G_{\lambda}(\lambda) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} I_{\lambda,i}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$

Total irradiation: $G = \int_0^{\infty} G_{\lambda}(\lambda) d\lambda$

For diffuse incident radiation $G_{\lambda}(\lambda) = \pi I_{\lambda,i}(\lambda)$

$$G = \pi I_i$$



Radiosity

Accounts for all radiant energy leaving the surface:-
direct emission + reflected portion of irradiation

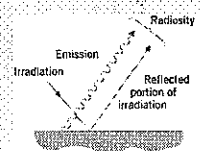
Spectral radiosity: $J_{\lambda}(\lambda) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} I_{\lambda,emr}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$

$I_{\lambda,emr}$ - Intensity of radiation with emission & reflection.

Total radiosity: $J = \int_0^{\infty} J_{\lambda}(\lambda) d\lambda$

Diffuse reflector & emitter: $J_{\lambda}(\lambda) = \pi I_{\lambda,emr}(\lambda)$

$$J = \pi I_{emr}$$

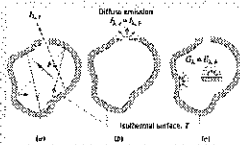


Blackbody Radiation

Ideal surface having the following properties:

1. Absorbs all incident radiation regardless of λ .
2. For a fixed T and λ , no surface can emit more energy than a blackbody.
3. A blackbody is a diffuse emitter but radiation may be a function of T and λ .

Eg:- cavity with a small aperture



All incident radiation will be absorbed.

Diffuse emission $I_{\lambda,e} = I_{\lambda,b}$

The Spectral (Planck) Distribution

Spectral distribution of blackbody emission

$$I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) = \frac{2hc_o^2}{\lambda^5 [\exp(hc_o / \lambda kT) - 1]}$$

$h = 6.6256 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$, $k = 1.3805 \times 10^{-23} \frac{\text{J}}{\text{K}}$ (Universal Planck and Boltzmann constants)

$c_o = 2.998 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ (speed of light in vacuum)

Since the blackbody is a diffuse emitter

$$E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) = \pi I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T)$$

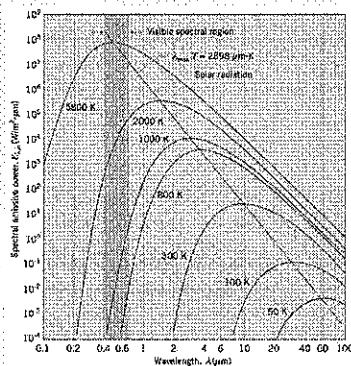
The spectral distribution of the blackbody emissive power (determined theoretically and confirmed experimentally) is

$$E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) = \pi I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) = \frac{C_1}{\lambda^5 [\exp(C_2 / \lambda T) - 1]}$$

First radiation constant: $C_1 = 2\pi hc_o^2 = 3.742 \times 10^8 \text{ W}\cdot\mu\text{m}^4 / \text{m}^2$

Second radiation constant: $C_2 = hc_o/k = 1.439 \times 10^4 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{K}$

Spectral (Planck) Blackbody Emissive Power



Wien's Displacement Law

By setting

$$\frac{dE_{\lambda,b}}{d\lambda} = \frac{d}{d\lambda} \left(\frac{C_1}{\lambda^5 [\exp(C_2 / \lambda T) - 1]} \right) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\lambda_{max} T = C_3$$

Third radiation constant: $C_3 = 2898 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{K}$

Stefan-Boltzmann Law

$$E_b = \int_0^\infty \frac{C_1}{\lambda^5 [\exp(C_2 / \lambda T) - 1]} d\lambda$$

C_1 - First radiation const.

C_2 - Second radiation const.

From Planck's Distribution

Performing the integration

$$E_b = \sigma T^4$$

$\sigma = 5.670 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4 \rightarrow$ the Stefan-Boltzmann constant

Since blackbody is diffuse:

$$I_b = \frac{E_b}{\pi}$$

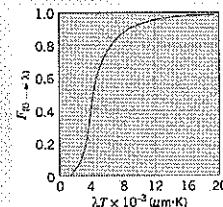
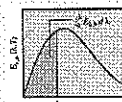
Band Emission

Fraction of total emission from a blackbody that is in a certain band.

$$F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda)} = \frac{\int_0^\lambda E_{\lambda,b} d\lambda}{\int_0^\infty E_{\lambda,b} d\lambda} = \frac{\int_0^\lambda E_{\lambda,b} d\lambda}{\sigma T^4}$$

$$F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda)} = \frac{\int_0^\lambda E_{\lambda,b} d\lambda}{\sigma T^4} = \int_0^\lambda \frac{E_{\lambda,b}}{\sigma T^4} d(\lambda T)$$

$$= f(\lambda T)$$



Numerical results are given in Table 12.1

Blackbody radiation function

Table 12.1 Blackbody radiation function

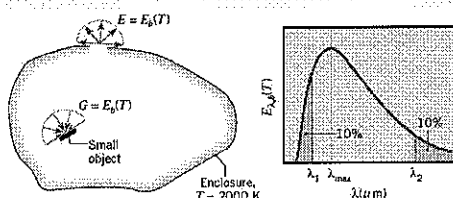
λT	
$F(0 \rightarrow \lambda)$	Fraction of blackbody emission power between 0 and λ .
$\frac{I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda T)}{\sigma T^5}$	Blackbody spectral radiation intensity normalized by σT^5
$\frac{I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda T)}{I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda_{max} T)}$	Ratio of blackbody spectral radiation intensity at (λ, T) and max spectral radiation intensity at that temp.

Table 12.1

TABLE 12.1 Blackbody Radiation Functions

λT ($\mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K}$)	$F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda)}$	$I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) / (\mu\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^5 \cdot \text{sr})^{-1}$	$I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) / I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda_{max}, T)$
200	0.000000	0.375034×10^{-11}	0.000000
400	0.000000	0.495233×10^{-10}	0.000000
600	0.000000	0.103046×10^{-9}	0.000014
800	0.000016	0.091126×10^{-9}	0.001372
1,000	0.000321	0.118506×10^{-9}	0.016406
1,200	0.002134	0.523927×10^{-9}	0.072534
1,400	0.007736	0.134411×10^{-8}	0.186692
1,600	0.019718	0.249120	0.343605
1,800	0.039341	0.375563	0.579649
2,000	0.066728	0.493432	0.631323
2,200	0.100838	0.589649×10^{-2}	0.816329
2,400	0.140226	0.635866	0.912155
2,600	0.183120	0.704292	0.970891
2,800	0.227807	0.729239	0.997128
3,000	0.274308	0.724156	0.999900
3,200	0.273423	6.720254×10^{-3}	0.997143
3,400	0.318102	0.705974	0.997373
3,600	0.361735	0.681544	0.943551
3,800	0.403607	0.650396	0.900429
4,000	0.443382	0.615225×10^{-2}	0.851737
4,200	0.480877	0.578084	0.800091

Example 12.3



- Find:
1. Emissive power of a small aperture on the enclosure.
 2. Wavelengths below which and above which 10% of the radiation is concentrated.
 3. Spectral emissive power and wavelength associated with maximum emission.
 4. Irradiation on a small object inside the enclosure.

Assumptions:

Areas of aperture and object are very small relative to enclosure surface.

$$E = E_b(T) = \sigma T^4 = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4 (2000 \text{ K})^4$$

$$E = 9.07 \times 10^5 \text{ W/m}^2$$

Ans

From Table 12.1

$$F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_1)} = 0.1 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 T = 2195 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K}$$

Hence,

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{2195 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K}}{2000 \text{ K}} = 1.1 \mu\text{m}$$

Ans

$$F_{(\lambda_2 \rightarrow \infty)} = 1 - F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_2)} = 0.1$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_2)} = 0.9 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 T = 9382 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_2 = 4.69 \mu\text{m}$$

Ans

From Wien's Law, $\lambda_{max} T = 2898 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K}$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{max} = 1.45 \mu\text{m}$$

From Table 12.1

$$I_{\lambda,b}(1.45 \mu\text{m}, T) = 0.722 \times 10^{-8} \sigma T^5$$

Hence,

$$I_{\lambda,b}(1.45 \mu\text{m}, 2000 \text{ K}) = 0.722 \times 10^{-8} (1/\mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K} \cdot \text{sr}) 5.670 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4 (2000 \text{ K})^5$$

$$I_{\lambda,b}(1.45 \mu\text{m}, 2000 \text{ K}) = 1.31 \times 10^5 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{sr} \cdot \mu\text{m} \quad \text{Ans}$$

$$E_{\lambda,b} = \pi I_{\lambda,b} = 4.12 \times 10^5 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m} \quad \text{Ans}$$

$$G = E_b(T) = 9.07 \times 10^5 \text{ W/m}^2 \quad \text{Ans}$$

Radiation: Processes and Properties

Surface Radiative Properties

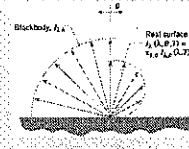
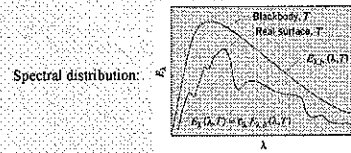
Chapter 12
Sections 12.4 through 12.7

Emissivity

Surface Emissivity

Surface emissions: Behavior of real surfaces

Emissivity: ratio of radiation emitted by the surface to the radiation emitted by a blackbody at the same temperature.



$$I_{\lambda, s}(\lambda, \theta, T) = \epsilon_{\lambda, s} I_{\lambda, b}(\lambda, T)$$

Emissivity

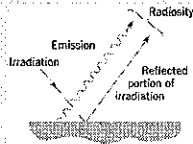
Surface Emissivity

Define a spectral, directional emissivity

$$\epsilon_{\lambda, \theta}(\lambda, \theta, \phi, T) = \frac{I_{\lambda, s}(\lambda, \theta, \phi, T)}{I_{\lambda, b}(\lambda, T)}$$

Total directional emissivity

$$\epsilon_{\theta}(\theta, \phi, T) = \frac{I_{\theta}(\theta, \phi, T)}{I_{\theta}(T)}$$



Emissivity

Surface Emissivity

Emissivity:

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{\lambda}(T) &= \frac{E_{\lambda}(T)}{E_{\lambda, b}(T)} \\ &= \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} I_{\lambda, s}(\lambda, \theta, \phi, T) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi}{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} I_{\lambda, b}(\lambda, T) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \epsilon_{\lambda, \theta}(\lambda, \theta, \phi, T) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi \end{aligned}$$

Assume $\epsilon_{\lambda, \theta}$ is independent of ϕ (true for most surfaces)

$$\epsilon_{\lambda}(T) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \epsilon_{\lambda, \theta}(\lambda, \theta, T) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta$$

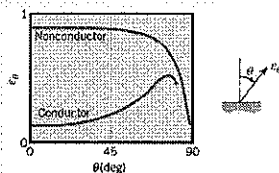
Total hemispherical emissivity:

$$\epsilon(T) = \frac{E(T)}{E_b(T)} = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} E_{\lambda}(T) d\lambda}{E_b(T)} = \frac{\int_0^{\infty} \epsilon_{\lambda}(T) E_{\lambda, b}(T) d\lambda}{E_b(T)}$$

Emissivity

Surface Emissivity

Emissivity:



The directional emissivity of a diffuse matter is a constant.

Conductors: $\epsilon_{\theta} \approx \text{const.}$ $\theta < 40^\circ$ $1 < \frac{\epsilon_{\theta}}{\epsilon_n} < 1.3$

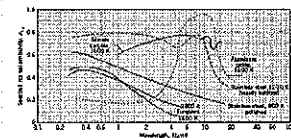
Nonconductors: $\epsilon_{\theta} \approx \text{const.}$ $\theta < 70^\circ$ $0.95 < \frac{\epsilon_{\theta}}{\epsilon_n} < 1.0$

In general, emissivity rarely falls outside the normal emissivity ϵ_n .

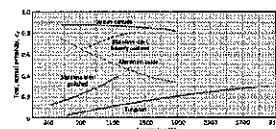
$\epsilon \approx \epsilon_n$ is a good approximation.

Emissivity (cont.)

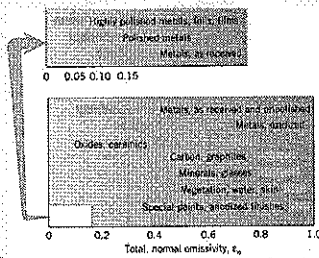
• Representative spectral variations:



• Representative temperature variations:



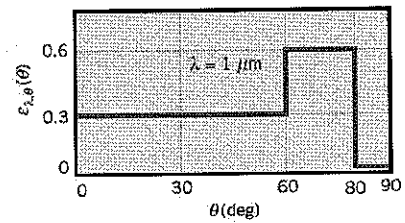
Representative values of the total, normal emissivity



Note:

- Low emissivity of polished metals and increasing emissivity for unpolished and oxidized surfaces.
- Comparatively large emissivities of nonconductors.

Example 12.6



- Find: 1. $\epsilon_{\lambda,n}$, ϵ_{λ}
2. $I_{\lambda,n}$, E_{λ}

$$\epsilon_{\lambda,n} = \epsilon_{\lambda,\theta}(1 \mu\text{m}, 0^\circ) = 0.3$$

Ans

$$\epsilon_{\lambda}(1 \mu\text{m}) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \epsilon_{\lambda,\theta} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta$$

or

$$\epsilon_{\lambda}(1 \mu\text{m}) = 2 \left[0.3 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta + 0.6 \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi/3} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \right]$$

$$\epsilon_{\lambda}(1 \mu\text{m}) = 2 \left[0.3 \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + 0.6 \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{2} \Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi/3} \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{0.3}{2} (0.75) + \frac{0.6}{2} (0.97 - 0.75) \right]$$

$$\epsilon_{\lambda}(1 \mu\text{m}) = 0.36$$

Ans

$$I_{\lambda,n}(1 \mu\text{m}, 0^\circ, 2000 \text{ K}) = \epsilon_{\lambda,\theta}(1 \mu\text{m}, 0^\circ) I_{\lambda,b}(1 \mu\text{m}, 2000 \text{ K})$$

From Table 12.1

$$\text{For } \lambda T = 2000 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K}, \quad (I_{\lambda,b}/\sigma T^4) = 0.493 \times 10^{-4} (\mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K} \cdot \text{sr})^{-1}$$

$$I_{\lambda,b} = 0.493 \times 10^{-4} (\mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K} \cdot \text{sr})^{-1} \times 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4 (2000 \text{ K})^4$$

$$I_{\lambda,b} = 8.95 \times 10^4 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{sr}$$

Hence,

$$I_{\lambda,n}(1 \mu\text{m}, 0^\circ, 2000 \text{ K}) = 0.3 \times 8.95 \times 10^4 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{sr}$$

$$I_{\lambda,n}(1 \mu\text{m}, 0^\circ, 2000 \text{ K}) = 2.69 \times 10^4 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{sr}$$

Ans

$$\epsilon_{\lambda}(T) = \frac{E_{\lambda}(\lambda, T)}{E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T)}$$

$$E_{\lambda}(1 \mu\text{m}, 2000 \text{ K}) = \epsilon_{\lambda}(1 \mu\text{m}) E_{\lambda,b}(1 \mu\text{m}, 2000 \text{ K})$$

where

$$E_{\lambda,b}(1 \mu\text{m}, 2000 \text{ K}) = \pi I_{\lambda,b}(1 \mu\text{m}, 2000 \text{ K})$$

$$E_{\lambda,b}(1 \mu\text{m}, 2000 \text{ K}) = \pi \text{ sr} \times 8.95 \times 10^4 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{sr}$$

$$= 2.81 \times 10^5 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m}$$

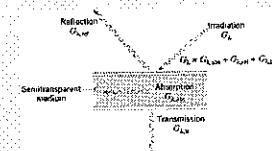
Hence,

$$E_{\lambda}(1 \mu\text{m}, 2000 \text{ K}) = 0.36 \times 2.81 \times 10^5 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m}$$

$$E_{\lambda}(1 \mu\text{m}, 2000 \text{ K}) = 1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m}$$

Ans

Absorption, Reflection and Transmission



$$G_{\lambda} = G_{\lambda,ref} + G_{\lambda,ab} + G_{\lambda,tr}$$

If the medium is **opaque**, $G_{\lambda,tr} = 0 \Rightarrow$ the remaining components can be treated as a surface phenomena.

Absorptivity: Fraction of irradiation that is absorbed by the surface.

Spectral-directional absorptivity: $\alpha_{\lambda,\theta}(\lambda, \theta, \phi)$

$$\alpha_{\lambda,\theta}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) = \frac{I_{\lambda,abs}(\lambda, \theta, \phi)}{I_{\lambda,i}(\lambda, \theta, \phi)}$$

Temperature dependence is small for spectral radiative properties.

Absorption, Reflection and Transmission

Engineering calculation:

Spectral hemispherical absorptivity:

$$\alpha_\lambda(\lambda) = \frac{G_{\lambda, \text{abs}}(\lambda)}{G_\lambda(\lambda)} = \frac{\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \alpha_{\lambda, \text{a}}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) I_{\lambda, \text{i}}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi}{\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} I_{\lambda, \text{i}}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi}$$

If incident radiation is diffuse

$$I_{\lambda, \text{i}}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) = I_{\lambda, \text{i}}(\lambda)$$

and $\alpha_{\lambda, \text{a}}$ is independent of ϕ then

$$\alpha_\lambda(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \alpha_{\lambda, \text{a}} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta$$

Total hemispherical absorptivity:

$$\alpha = \frac{G_{\text{abs}}}{G} = \frac{\int_0^\infty \alpha_\lambda(\lambda) G_\lambda(\lambda) d\lambda}{\int_0^\infty G_\lambda(\lambda) d\lambda}$$

Absorption, Reflection and Transmission

Reflectivity: Fraction of incident radiation reflected by the surface.

Spectral directional reflectivity:

$$\rho_{\lambda, \text{d}}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) = \frac{I_{\lambda, \text{r}}(\lambda, \theta, \phi)}{I_{\lambda, \text{i}}(\lambda, \theta, \phi)}$$

Spectral hemispherical reflectivity:

$$\rho_\lambda(\lambda) = \frac{G_{\lambda, \text{r}}(\lambda)}{G_\lambda(\lambda)} = \frac{\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \rho_{\lambda, \text{d}}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) I_{\lambda, \text{i}}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi}{\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} I_{\lambda, \text{i}}(\lambda, \theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi}$$

Total hemispherical reflectivity:

$$\rho = \frac{G_{\text{r}}}{G} = \frac{\int_0^\infty \rho_\lambda(\lambda) G_\lambda(\lambda) d\lambda}{\int_0^\infty G_\lambda(\lambda) d\lambda}$$

Reflection can be diffuse or specular.

Diffuse regardless of direction of incident radiation

Specular



Absorption, Reflection and Transmission

Transmissivity:

$$\tau_\lambda = \frac{G_{\lambda, \text{t}}}{G_\lambda(\lambda)}$$

$$\tau = \frac{G_{\text{t}}}{G} = \frac{\int_0^\infty G_{\lambda, \text{t}}(\lambda) d\lambda}{\int_0^\infty G_\lambda(\lambda) d\lambda} = \frac{\int_0^\infty \tau_\lambda G_\lambda(\lambda) d\lambda}{\int_0^\infty G_\lambda(\lambda) d\lambda}$$

Relations:

$$\rho_\lambda + \alpha_\lambda + \tau_\lambda = 1$$

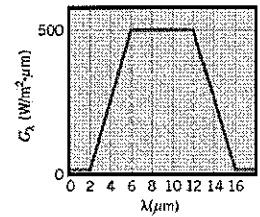
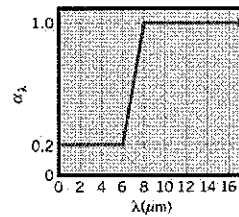
$$\rho + \alpha + \tau = 1$$

For opaque surface:

$$\rho_\lambda + \alpha_\lambda = 1$$

$$\rho + \alpha = 1$$

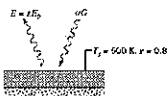
Example 12.7



- Find: 1. Spectral distribution of reflectivity
2. Total, hemispherical absorptivity
3. Nature of surface temperature change

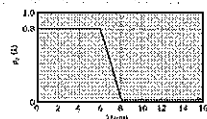
Assumptions:

1. Opaque surface
2. Negligible surface convection effects
3. Back surface is insulated.



$$\rho_\lambda = 1 - \alpha_\lambda$$

$\Rightarrow$



Ans

$$\alpha = \frac{G_{\text{abs}}}{G} = \frac{\int_0^\infty \alpha_\lambda G_\lambda d\lambda}{\int_0^\infty G_\lambda d\lambda}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{0.2 \int_0^6 G_\lambda d\lambda + 500 \int_6^8 \alpha_\lambda d\lambda + 1.0 \int_8^{16} G_\lambda d\lambda}{\int_0^6 G_\lambda d\lambda + \int_6^8 G_\lambda d\lambda + \int_8^{16} G_\lambda d\lambda}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \left\{ 0.2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) 500 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m} (6-2) \mu\text{m} \right. \\ &\quad + 500 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m} \left[0.2 (8-6) \mu\text{m} + \left(1-0.2 \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) (8-6) \mu\text{m} \right] \\ &\quad + \left[1 \times 500 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m} (12-8) \mu\text{m} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) 500 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m} (16-12) \mu\text{m} \right] \left. \right\} \\ &\quad + \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) 500 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m} (16-12) \mu\text{m} + 500 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m} (12-6) \mu\text{m} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) 500 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \mu\text{m} (16-12) \mu\text{m} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{G_{\text{abs}}}{G} = \frac{(200 + 600 + 3000) \text{ W/m}^2}{(1000 + 3000 + 1000) \text{ W/m}^2} = \frac{3800 \text{ W/m}^2}{5000 \text{ W/m}^2} = 0.76$$

Ans

$$q_{\text{net}}^* = \alpha G - E = \alpha G - \epsilon \sigma T^4$$

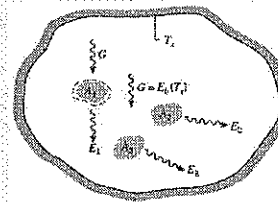
$$q_{\text{net}}^* = 0.76 (5000 \text{ W/m}^2) - 0.8 \times 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4 (500 \text{ K})^4$$

$$q_{\text{net}}^* = 3800 - 2835 = 965 \text{ W/m}^2$$

Since $q_{\text{net}}^* > 0$, the surface temperature will *increase* with time. Ans

Kirchhoff's Law

Kirchhoff's Law



Large isothermal enclosure containing several small bodies

The enclosure surface can be treated as a blackbody irrespective of its surface properties.

$$G = E_b(T_s)$$

Under steady state: $T_1 = T_2 = \dots = T_s$

Kirchhoff's Law

Kirchhoff's Law

Consider energy balance of body 1 in the figure:

$$\alpha_1 G_1 A_1 = E_1 A_1$$

or

$$\alpha_1 E_b(T_s) = E_1 \quad \text{since } \alpha_1 < 1 \Rightarrow E_1 < E_b$$

or

$$\frac{E_1}{\alpha_1} = \frac{E_2}{\alpha_2} = \frac{E_3}{\alpha_3} = \dots = E_b(T_s) \quad \text{-- Kirchhoff's Law}$$

But

$$\frac{E_1}{E_b} = \epsilon_1 \quad \text{-- emissivity}$$

Thus

$$\epsilon = \alpha \quad \text{under restrictive conditions}$$

Irradiation of the surface corresponds to emission from a blackbody at the same temperature as the surface.

Under spectral conditions:

$$\epsilon_\lambda = \alpha_\lambda \quad \text{surface is diffuse}$$

$$\epsilon_{\lambda,\theta} = \alpha_{\lambda,\theta} \quad \text{less restrictive}$$

Diffuse/Gray Surfaces

Diffuse/Gray Surfaces

$\epsilon = \alpha$ -- Gray surface approximations

If $\epsilon_\lambda = \alpha_\lambda$

$$\epsilon_\lambda = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \epsilon_{\lambda,\theta} \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \alpha_{\lambda,\theta} \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta d\phi}{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \epsilon_{\lambda,\theta} \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta d\phi} = \alpha_\lambda$$

If $\alpha_{\lambda,\theta} = \epsilon_{\lambda,\theta}$ Then the above is true if:

1) $f_{\lambda,\theta} \neq f(\theta, \phi)$ -- irradiation diffuse

(reasonable engineering approx.)

OR 2) $\epsilon_{\lambda,\theta}$ and $\alpha_{\lambda,\theta} \neq f(\theta, \phi)$ -- surface is diffuse (non-conducting materials)

Diffuse/Gray Surfaces

Diffuse/Gray Surfaces

$$\epsilon = \frac{\int_0^\infty \epsilon_\lambda E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda) d\lambda}{E_b(T)} = \frac{\int_0^\infty \alpha_\lambda G_\lambda(\lambda) d\lambda}{\int_0^\infty G_\lambda(\lambda) d\lambda} = \alpha$$

Since $\epsilon_\lambda = \alpha_\lambda$, the above is satisfied if

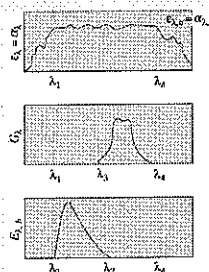
1) $G_\lambda(\lambda) = E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T)$ and $G = E_b(T)$

OR

2) The surface is gray ϵ_λ and α_λ is independent of λ .

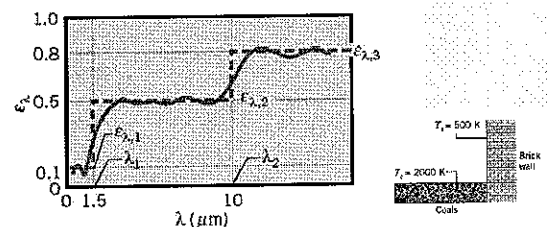
Gray surface approx.

ϵ_λ and α_λ does not have to be valid for the entire spectrum.



Satisfied conditions for a gray surface.

Example 12.9



- Find: 1. Total, hemispherical emissivity of the fire brick wall.
2. Total emissive power of the brick wall.
3. Absorptivity of the wall to irradiation from the coals.

Assumptions:

- Brick wall is opaque and diffuse.
- Spectral distribution of irradiation at the brick wall approximates that due to emission from a blackbody at 2000 K.

$$\varepsilon(T_f) = \frac{\int_0^\infty \varepsilon_\lambda(\lambda) E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T_f) d\lambda}{E_b(T_f)}$$

$$\varepsilon(T_f) = \varepsilon_{\lambda,1} \frac{\int_0^{\lambda_1} E_{\lambda,b} d\lambda}{E_b} + \varepsilon_{\lambda,2} \frac{\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} E_{\lambda,b} d\lambda}{E_b} + \varepsilon_{\lambda,3} \frac{\int_{\lambda_2}^\infty E_{\lambda,b} d\lambda}{E_b}$$

Introducing the blackbody functions

$$\varepsilon(T_f) = \varepsilon_{\lambda,1} F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_1)} + \varepsilon_{\lambda,2} [F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_2)} - F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_1)}] + \varepsilon_{\lambda,3} [1 - F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_2)}]$$

From Table 12.1

$$\lambda_1 T_f = 1.5 \mu\text{m} \times 500 \text{ K} = 750 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K} \quad F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_1)} = 0.000$$

$$\lambda_2 T_f = 10 \mu\text{m} \times 500 \text{ K} = 5000 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K} \quad F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_2)} = 0.634$$

Hence

$$\varepsilon(T_f) = 0.1 \times 0 + 0.5 \times 0.634 + 0.8(1 - 0.634) = 0.610$$

Ans

$$E(T_f) = \varepsilon(T_f) E_b(T_f) = \varepsilon(T_f) \sigma T_f^4$$

$$E(T_f) = 0.61 \times 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4 (500 \text{ K})^4 = 2162 \text{ W/m}^2$$

Ans

$$\alpha = \frac{\int_0^\infty \alpha_\lambda(\lambda) G_\lambda(\lambda) d\lambda}{\int_0^\infty G_\lambda(\lambda) d\lambda}$$

Since the surface is diffuse, $\varepsilon_\lambda(\lambda) = \alpha_\lambda(\lambda)$

$$G_\lambda(\lambda) \propto E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T_c)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\int_0^\infty \varepsilon_\lambda(\lambda) E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T_c) d\lambda}{\int_0^\infty E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T_c) d\lambda}$$

$$\alpha = \varepsilon_{\lambda,1} F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_1)} + \varepsilon_{\lambda,2} [F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_2)} - F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_1)}] + \varepsilon_{\lambda,3} [1 - F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_2)}]$$

From Table 12.1

$$\lambda_1 T_c = 1.5 \mu\text{m} \times 2000 \text{ K} = 3000 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K} \quad F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_1)} = 0.273$$

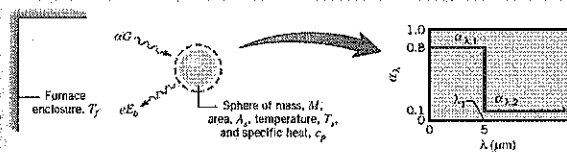
$$\lambda_2 T_c = 10 \mu\text{m} \times 2000 \text{ K} = 20000 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K} \quad F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_2)} = 0.986$$

Hence

$$\alpha = 0.1 \times 0.273 + 0.5(0.986 - 0.273) + 0.8(1 - 0.986) = 0.395$$

Ans

Example 12.10



Find: 1. Total, hemispherical absorptivity and emissivity of sphere coating for the initial condition.

2. Values of α and ε after sphere has been in furnace for a long time.

Assumptions:

- Coating is opaque and diffuse.
- Since furnace surface is much larger than that of sphere, irradiation approximates emission from a blackbody at T_f .

$$\alpha = \frac{\int_0^\infty \alpha_\lambda(\lambda) G_\lambda(\lambda) d\lambda}{\int_0^\infty G_\lambda(\lambda) d\lambda}$$

With $G_\lambda = E_{\lambda,b}(T_f) = E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, 1200 \text{ K})$

$$\alpha = \frac{\int_0^\infty \alpha_\lambda(\lambda) E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, 1200 \text{ K}) d\lambda}{E_b(1200 \text{ K})}$$

Hence

$$\alpha = \alpha_{\lambda,1} \frac{\int_0^{\lambda_1} E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, 1200 \text{ K}) d\lambda}{E_b(1200 \text{ K})} + \alpha_{\lambda,2} \frac{\int_{\lambda_1}^\infty E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, 1200 \text{ K}) d\lambda}{E_b(1200 \text{ K})}$$

or

$$\alpha = \alpha_{\lambda,1} F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_1)} + \alpha_{\lambda,2} [1 - F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_1)}]$$

From Table 12.1

$$\lambda_1 T_f = 5 \mu\text{m} \times 1200 \text{ K} = 6000 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K} \quad F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_1)} = 0.738$$

Hence

$$\alpha = 0.8 \times 0.738 + 0.1(1 - 0.738) = 0.62$$

$$\varepsilon(T_s) = \frac{\int_0^\infty \varepsilon_\lambda(\lambda) E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T_s) d\lambda}{E_b(T_s)}$$

Since the surface is diffuse, $\varepsilon_\lambda = \alpha_\lambda$

$$\varepsilon = \alpha_{\lambda,1} \frac{\int_0^{\lambda_1} E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, 300 \text{ K}) d\lambda}{E_b(300 \text{ K})} + \alpha_{\lambda,2} \frac{\int_{\lambda_1}^\infty E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, 300 \text{ K}) d\lambda}{E_b(300 \text{ K})}$$

or

$$\varepsilon = \alpha_{\lambda,1} F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_1)} + \alpha_{\lambda,2} [1 - F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_1)}]$$

From Table 12.1

$$\lambda_1 T_s = 5 \mu\text{m} \times 300 \text{ K} = 1500 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K} \quad F_{(0 \rightarrow \lambda_1)} = 0.014$$

Hence

$$\varepsilon = 0.8 \times 0.014 + 0.1(1 - 0.014) = 0.11$$

Ans

Because the spectral characteristics of the coating and T_f remain fixed, α is not changed with increasing time.

However, as T_s increases with time, ε will change.

Thus, after a sufficiently long time

$$T_s = T_f \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon = \alpha (\varepsilon = 0.62)$$

Ans

Radiation Exchange Between Surfaces: Enclosures with Nonparticipating Media

Chapter 13 Sections 13.1 through 13.3

View Factor Integral

The View Factor (also Configuration or Shape Factor)

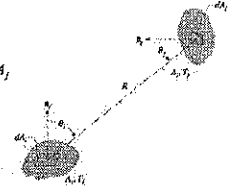
- The view factor, F_{ij} , is a geometrical quantity corresponding to the fraction of the radiation leaving surface i that is intercepted by surface j .

$$F_{ij} = \frac{q_{i \rightarrow j}}{A_i J_i}$$

- The view factor integral provides a general expression for F_{ij} . Consider exchange between differential areas dA_i and dA_j :

$$dq_{i \rightarrow j} = J_i \cos \theta_i dA_i \cos \theta_j dA_j = J_i \frac{\cos \theta_i \cos \theta_j}{\pi R^2} dA_i dA_j$$

$$F_{ij} = \frac{1}{A_i} \int_{A_i} \int_{A_j} \frac{\cos \theta_i \cos \theta_j}{\pi R^2} dA_i dA_j$$



View Factor Relations

View Factor Relations

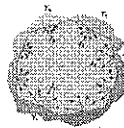
- Reciprocity Relation. With

$$F_{ji} = \frac{1}{A_j} \int_{A_j} \int_{A_i} \frac{\cos \theta_j \cos \theta_i}{\pi R^2} dA_j dA_i$$

$$A_i F_{ij} = A_j F_{ji}$$

- Summation Rule for Enclosures.

$$\sum_{j=1}^N F_{ij} = 1$$

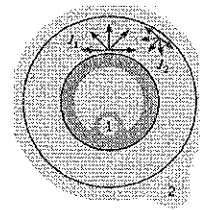


View Factor Relations

View Factor Relations

$$\begin{bmatrix} F_{11} & F_{12} & \dots & F_{1N} \\ F_{21} & F_{22} & \dots & F_{2N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ F_{N1} & F_{N2} & \dots & F_{NN} \end{bmatrix}$$

Only $\frac{N^2 - N - N(N-1)/2}{2} = N(N-1)/2$ view factors need be determined directly.



$$F_{12} = 1 \quad F_{11} = 0$$

$$F_{21} = \frac{A_1}{A_2} \quad F_{22} = 1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}$$

$$N = 2, \quad N(N-1)/2 = 1$$

$$F_{12} = 1$$

$$F_{21} = \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right) F_{12} = \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)$$

$$F_{11} + F_{12} = 1 \Rightarrow F_{11} = 0$$

$$F_{21} + F_{22} = 1 \Rightarrow F_{22} = 1 - \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)$$

View Factor Relations

View Factor Relations

- Two-Dimensional Geometries (Table 13.1) For example,

An Infinite Plane and a Row of Cylinders

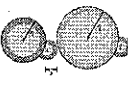
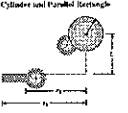


$$F_{\theta} = 1 - \left[1 - \left(\frac{D}{s}\right)^2\right]^{1/2} + \left(\frac{D}{s}\right) \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{s^2 - D^2}{D^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

TABLE 13.1 View Factors for Two-Dimensional Geometries [4]

Geometry	Relation
Parallel Plates with Edges Connected by a Filament	$F_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{W_1^2 + W_2^2 + L^2}{W_1 W_2} - \frac{W_1^2 + W_2^2 + L^2}{W_1^2 + W_2^2 + L^2} \right]$ $W_1 = \sqrt{L^2 + W_1^2}, W_2 = \sqrt{L^2 + W_2^2}$
Perpendicular Plates with Edges Connected by a Filament	$F_{12} = 1 - \cos \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \right)$
Perpendicular Plates with a Common Edge	$F_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \frac{W_1^2 + W_2^2 + L^2}{W_1 W_2} - \frac{W_1^2 + W_2^2 + L^2}{W_1^2 + W_2^2 + L^2} \right]$
Three-Sided Enclosure	$F_{12} = \frac{W_1^2 + W_2^2 + L^2}{2 W_1 W_2}$

TABLE 13.1 Continued

Geometry	Relation
Parallel Cylinders of Different Radii 	$F_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ S + \sqrt{S^2 - (R_1 + R_2)^2} \right. \\ \left. - \sqrt{S^2 - (R_1 - R_2)^2} \right\} \\ + (R_1 - R_2) \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{(R_1 + R_2)}{S} \right] \\ - (R_1 + R_2) \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{(R_1 - R_2)}{S} \right] \\ S = \sqrt{L^2 + 4R_1^2 + 4R_2^2} \\ L^2 = 4L_1^2 + 4L_2^2 $
Cylinder and Parallel Rectangle 	$F_{12} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{W}{L} \tan^{-1} \frac{L}{W} - \tan^{-1} \frac{L}{W} \right]$
Inside Plane and Base of Cylinders 	$F_{12} = 1 - \left[1 - \left(\frac{W}{L} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \\ + \left(\frac{W}{L} \right) \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{(L^2 - W^2)^{1/2}}{W} \right]$

View Factor Relations (cont)

- Three-Dimensional Geometries (Table 13.2). For example,

Coaxial Parallel Disks

$$F_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ S - \left[S^2 - 4(r_1/r_2)^2 \right]^{1/2} \right\}$$

$$S = 1 + \frac{1 + R_2^2}{R_1^2}$$

$$R_1 = r_1/L \quad R_2 = r_2/L$$

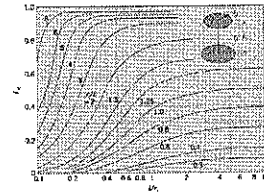


TABLE 13.2 View Factors for Three-Dimensional Geometries [4]

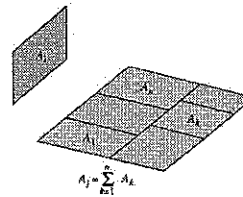
Geometry	Relation
Aligned Parallel Rectangles (Figure 13.4)	$F_{12} = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left\{ \pi \left[\frac{(1 + X^2)(1 + Y^2)}{1 + X^2 + Y^2} \right]^{1/2} \right. \\ \left. + X(1 + Y^2)^{1/2} \tan^{-1} \frac{Y}{(1 + X^2)^{1/2}} \right. \\ \left. + Y(1 + X^2)^{1/2} \tan^{-1} \frac{X}{(1 + Y^2)^{1/2}} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{XY}{(1 + X^2 + Y^2)^{1/2}} \right\}$
Coaxial Parallel Disks (Figure 13.5)	$R_1 = r_1/L, R_2 = r_2/L$ $S = 1 + \frac{1 + R_2^2}{R_1^2}$ $F_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ S - \left[S^2 - 4(R_1/R_2)^2 \right]^{1/2} \right\}$
Perpendicular Rectangles with a Common Edge (Figure 13.6)	$H = ZN, W = YN$ $F_{12} = \frac{1}{\pi H} \left\{ W \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{W} + H \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{H} \right. \\ \left. - (H^2 + W^2)^{1/2} \tan^{-1} \frac{H}{(H^2 + W^2)^{1/2}} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left[\frac{(1 + W^2)(1 + H^2)}{(1 + W^2 + H^2)} \right] \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left[\frac{(1 + W^2 + H^2)}{(1 + W^2)(1 + H^2)} \right] \right\}$

View Factor Relations

View Factor Relations

Additive nature of the view factor for a subdivided surface,

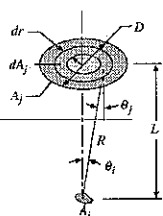
$$F_{(1)j} = \sum_{k=1}^n F_{ik}$$



$$A_j F_{(1)j} = \sum_{k=1}^n A_k F_{jk}$$

$$F_{(1)j} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n A_k F_{jk}}{\sum_{k=1}^n A_k}$$

Example 13.1



Find: View factor of small surface relative to large circular disk

Assumptions:

- Diffuse surfaces
- $A_1 \ll A_2$
- Uniform radiosity on surface A_2

$$F_{12} = \frac{1}{A_1} \int_{A_1} \int_{A_2} \frac{\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2}{\pi R^2} dA_1 dA_2$$

θ_1 , θ_2 and R are independent of

$$F_{12} = \int_{A_1} \frac{\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2}{\pi R^2} dA_1$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta$$

Hence,

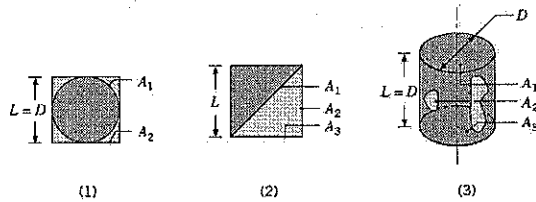
$$F_{12} = \int_{A_1} \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\pi R^2} dA_1$$

$$R^2 = L^2 + r^2, \quad \cos \theta = (L/R), \quad dA_1 = 2\pi r dr$$

$$F_{12} = 2L^2 \int_0^R \frac{r}{(r^2 + L^2)^2} dr = \frac{D^2}{(D^2 + 4L^2)}$$

Ans

Example 13.2



Find: View factors F_{12} and F_{21}

Assumptions: Diffuse surfaces with uniform radiosity on surface

1. Sphere within a cube:

By inspection, $F_{12} = 1$

Ans

$$A_1 F_{12} = A_2 F_{21}$$

$$F_{21} = \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} \right) F_{12} = \frac{\pi D^2}{6L^2} \times 1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

Ans

2. Partition with a square duct:

$$\sum_{j=1}^N F_{ij} = 1$$

$$F_{11} + F_{12} + F_{13} = 1$$

$$F_{11} = 0$$

By symmetry, $F_{12} = F_{13}$

$$\Rightarrow F_{12} = 0.5$$

Ans

$$F_{21} = \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} \right) F_{12} = \frac{\sqrt{2}L}{L} \times 0.5 = 0.71$$

Ans

3. Circular tube:

From Table 13.2 or Figure 13.5 with $(r_2/L) = 0.5$ and $(L/r_1) = 2$, $F_{13} = 0.172$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N F_{ij} = 1$$

$$F_{11} + F_{12} + F_{13} = 1$$

$$F_{11} = 0$$

$$F_{12} = 1 - F_{13} = 0.828$$

Ans

$$F_{21} = \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} \right) F_{12} = \frac{\pi D^2/4}{\pi D L} \times 0.828 = 0.207$$

Ans

Blackbody Enclosure

Blackbody Radiation Exchange

• For a blackbody,

• Net radiative exchange between two surfaces that can be approximated as blackbodies $\rightarrow$ net rate at which radiation leaves surface i due to its interaction with j

or net rate at which surface j gains radiation due to its interaction with i

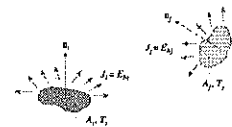
$$q_{ij} = q_{i \rightarrow j} - q_{j \rightarrow i}$$

$$q_{ij} = A_i F_{ij} E_{bi} - A_j F_{ji} E_{bj}$$

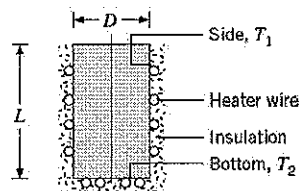
$$q_{ij} = A_i F_{ij} \sigma (T_i^4 - T_j^4)$$

• Net radiation transfer from surface i due to exchange with all (N) surfaces of an enclosure:

$$q_i = \sum_{j=1}^N A_i F_{ij} \sigma (T_i^4 - T_j^4)$$



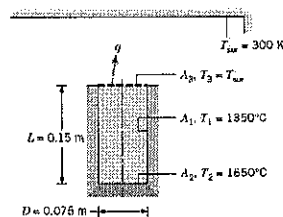
Example 13.4



Find: Power required to maintain prescribed temperatures

Assumptions:

1. Interior surfaces behave as blackbodies.
2. Heat transfer by convection is negligible.
3. Outer surface of furnace is adiabatic.
4. Treat opening as a hypothetical black surface at



Power needed, q , must balance the heat loss to maintain the prescribed temp.

$$q = q_{13} + q_{23}$$

or

$$q = A_1 F_{13} \sigma (T_1^4 - T_3^4) + A_2 F_{23} \sigma (T_2^4 - T_3^4)$$

From Table 13.2 (or Figure 13.5) with $(r_1/L) = (r_2/L) = (0.0375\text{ m}/0.15\text{ m}) = 0.25$, $S = 18 \Rightarrow F_{12} = 0.056$

$$F_{21} = 1 - F_{12} = 1 - 0.056 = 0.944$$

From reciprocity,

$$F_{12} = \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right) F_{21} = \frac{\pi(0.075\text{ m})^2/4}{\pi(0.075\text{ m})(0.15\text{ m})} \times 0.944 = 0.118$$

From symmetry,

$$F_{13} = F_{12}$$

Hence,

$$q = (\pi \times 0.075\text{ m} \times 0.15\text{ m}) 0.118 \times 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4 \times \left[(1623\text{ K})^4 - (300\text{ K})^4 \right] + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) (0.075\text{ m})^2 \times 0.056 \times 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4 \times \left[(1923\text{ K})^4 - (300\text{ K})^4 \right]$$

$$q = 1639\text{ W} + 191\text{ W} = 1830\text{ W}$$

Ans

General Enclosure Analysis

General Radiation Analysis for Exchange between the N Opaque, Diffuse, Gray Surfaces of an Enclosure ($\epsilon_i = \alpha_i = 1 - \rho_i$)

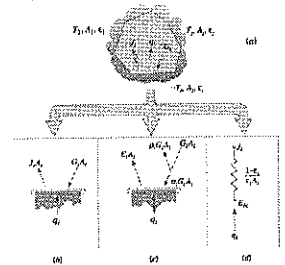
- Alternative expressions for net radiative transfer from surface i :

$$q_i = A_i (J_i - G_i) \rightarrow \text{Fig. (b)} \quad (1)$$

$$q_i = A_i (E_i - \alpha_i G_i) \rightarrow \text{Fig. (c)} \quad (2)$$

$$q_i = \frac{E_{bi} - J_i}{(1 - \epsilon_i)/\epsilon_i A_i} \rightarrow \text{Fig. (d)} \quad (3)$$

Suggests a surface radiative resistance of the form:



General Enclosure Analysis (cont)

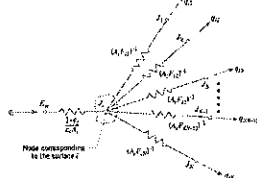
$$q_i = \sum_{j=1}^N A_j F_{ji} (J_j - J_i) = \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{J_j - J_i}{(A_i F_{ji})^{-1}} \quad (4)$$

Suggests a space or geometrical resistance of the form:

- Equating Eqs. (3) and (4) corresponds to a radiation balance on surface i :

$$\frac{E_{bi} - J_i}{(1 - \epsilon_i)/\epsilon_i A_i} = \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{J_j - J_i}{(A_i F_{ji})^{-1}} \quad (5)$$

which may be represented by a radiation network of the form



General Enclosure Analysis (cont)

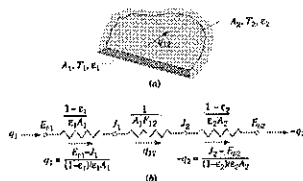
- Methodology of an Enclosure Analysis

- Apply Eq. (4) to each surface for which the net radiation heat rate q_i is known.
- Apply Eq. (5) to each of the remaining surfaces for which the temperature T_i , and hence E_{bi} , is known.
- Evaluate all of the view factors appearing in the resulting equations.
- Solve the system of N equations for the unknown radiosities, $J_1, J_2, \dots, J_N$.
- Use Eq. (3) to determine q_i for each surface of known T_i and T_i for each surface of known q_i .
- Treatment of the virtual surface corresponding to an opening (aperture) of area A_o through which the interior surfaces of an enclosure exchange radiation with large surroundings at T_{sur} :
 - Approximate the opening as blackbody of area, A_o , temperature, $T_o = T_{sur}$, and properties,

Two-Surface Enclosures

Two-Surface Enclosures

- Simplest enclosure for which radiation exchange is exclusively between two surfaces and a single expression for the rate of radiation transfer may be inferred from a network representation of the exchange.



$$q_1 = -q_2 = q_{12} = \frac{\sigma(T_1^4 - T_2^4)}{\frac{1 - \epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1 A_1} + \frac{1}{A_1 F_{12}} + \frac{1 - \epsilon_2}{\epsilon_2 A_2}}$$

Two-Surface Enclosures (cont)

- Special cases are presented in Table 13.3. For example,

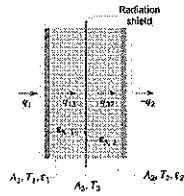
- Large (Infinite) Parallel Plates

$$A_1, T_1, \epsilon_1 \quad A_2, T_2, \epsilon_2 \quad A_1 = A_2 = A \quad F_{12} = 1 \quad q_{12} = \frac{A \sigma (T_1^4 - T_2^4)}{\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} - 1}$$

- Note result for Small Convex Object in a Large Cavity:

Radiation Shields

- High reflectivity (low $\alpha = \epsilon$) surface(s) inserted between two surfaces for which a reduction in radiation exchange is desired.
- Consider use of a single shield in a two-surface enclosure, such as that associated with large parallel plates:



Note that, although rarely the case, emissivities may differ for opposite surfaces of the shield.

- Radiation Network:

$$q_1 = \frac{E_{b1}}{\frac{1-\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1 A_1} + \frac{1}{A_1 F_{13}} + \frac{1-\epsilon_{3,1}}{\epsilon_{3,1} A_3} + \frac{1-\epsilon_{3,2}}{\epsilon_{3,2} A_3} + \frac{1}{A_3 F_{32}} + \frac{1-\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_2 A_2}} \quad \begin{matrix} E_{b1} & J_1 & J_{3,1} & E_{b3} & J_{3,2} & J_2 & E_{b2} \\ \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} & \text{---} \end{matrix}$$

$$q_{12} = q_1 = -q_2 = \frac{\sigma(T_1^4 - T_2^4)}{\frac{1-\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1 A_1} + \frac{1}{A_1 F_{13}} + \frac{1-\epsilon_{3,1}}{\epsilon_{3,1} A_3} + \frac{1-\epsilon_{3,2}}{\epsilon_{3,2} A_3} + \frac{1}{A_3 F_{32}} + \frac{1-\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_2 A_2}}$$

- The foregoing result may be readily extended to account for multiple shields and may be applied to long, concentric cylinders and concentric spheres, as well as large parallel plates.

HOMEWORK 7.49

KNOWN: D, T_s , The heat is dissipated to the flowing fluid by convection (q').

FIND: (a) Expression for velocity (V) in terms of the difference between the temperature of the wire and the free stream temperature of the fluid

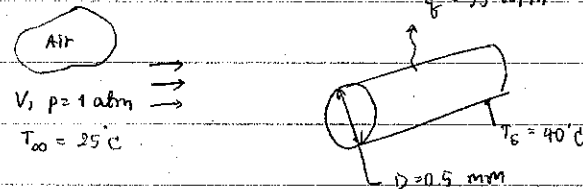
(b) V of an airstream at 1 atm, 25°C if given $D = 0.5 \text{ mm}$, $T_s = 40^\circ\text{C}$, $q' = 35 \text{ W/m}$

- ASSUMPTIONS:
- 1) Steady-state conditions.
 - 2) Uniform wire temperature.
 - 3) Negligible radiation.

GOVERNING EQUATIONS:

- 1) Zhukauskas relation; $\overline{Nu}_D = \frac{\bar{h}D}{k} = C Re_D^m Pr^n \left(\frac{Pr}{Pr_s}\right)^{1/4}$
- 2) Convection heat transfer; $q' = \bar{h}A(T_s - T_\infty)$

SCHEMATIC:



ANALYSIS: (a) From Zhukauskas relation & convection heat transfer Equation

$$\bar{h} = \frac{k}{D} C Re_D^m Pr^n \left(\frac{Pr}{Pr_s}\right)^{1/4} = \frac{q'}{\pi D (T_s - T_\infty)} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

properties from Table A-4: Air ($T_\infty = 298 \text{ K}$, 1 atm): $\nu = 15.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, $k = 0.0262 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$, $Pr = 0.71$, $Pr_s = 0.705$ ($T_s = 313 \text{ K}$, 1 atm).

From Eq. (1) & Reynolds number, assume $Pr_s \approx Pr$

$$\frac{q'}{\pi D (T_s - T_\infty)} = \frac{k}{D} C \left(\frac{VD}{\nu}\right)^m Pr^n$$

$$\left(\frac{VD}{\nu}\right)^m = \frac{q' D}{\pi (T_s - T_\infty) k C Pr^n} \Rightarrow V = \left(\frac{q' D}{\pi (T_s - T_\infty) k C Pr^n} \right)^{1/m} \frac{\nu}{D}$$

(b) Assume ($10^3 < Re_D < 2 \times 10^5$), $C = 0.26$, $m = 0.6$) from Table 7.3

$$V = \left(\frac{35 \text{ W/m}}{\pi (40 - 25)^\circ\text{C} \times 0.0262 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K} \times 0.26 (0.71)} \right)^{1/0.6} \times \frac{15.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}}{5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}}$$

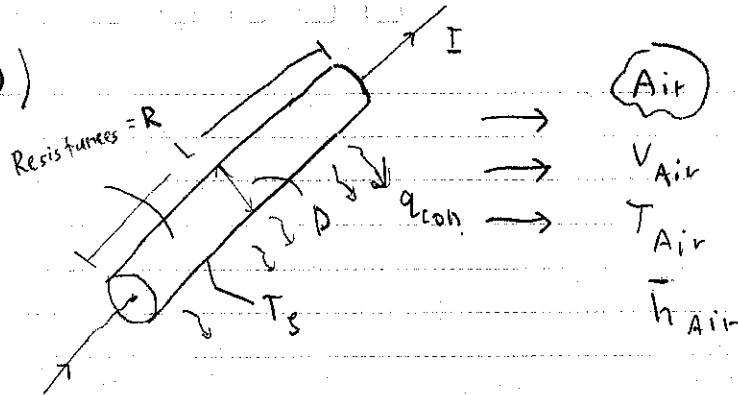
$$V = 97 \text{ m/s}$$

check Re_D range: $Re_D = \frac{VD}{\nu} = \frac{97 \text{ m/s} (5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m})}{15.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} = 3074$

$$10^3 < 3074 < 2 \times 10^5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$V = 97 \text{ m/s}$$

7.49)

Assumption

- 1) Steady state
- 2) No Heat Gen. On Air Free Stream
- 3) Uniform Surface Temp.

(a) For a fluid of arbitrary Prandtl number, develop an expression for its velocity in terms of the difference between the temperature of the wire and the free stream temp. of the fluid

∴ จากสมการที่ 7.49 และ 7.48: $\dot{E}_{gen} = q_{con}$ และ $I^2 R = \bar{h}_{Air} (T_s - T_{Air}) \pi D L$

$$\therefore \dot{E}_{gen} = q_{con}$$

$$\therefore I^2 R = \bar{h}_{Air} (T_s - T_{Air}) \pi D L$$

$$\therefore \bar{h}_{Air} = \frac{I^2 R}{(T_s - T_{Air}) \pi D L}$$

∴ จากสมการของ Churchill and Bernstein

$$N_{u,D} = \frac{\bar{h}_D D}{k} = 0.3 + \frac{0.62 Re_D^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}}{[1 + (0.4/Pr)^{1/4}]^{1/4}} \left[1 + \left(\frac{Re_D}{282,000} \right)^{4/5} \right]^{1/4}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\bar{h}_{Air} D}{k_{Air}} = 0.3 + \frac{0.62 \left(\frac{\rho_{Air} V_{Air} D}{\mu_{Air}} \right)^{1/2} Pr_{Air}^{1/3}}{[1 + (0.4/Pr_{Air})^{1/4}]^{1/4}} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\rho_{Air} V_{Air} D}{282,000 \mu_{Air}} \right)^{4/5} \right]^{1/4}$$

Note...

$$k_{Air} = 26.14 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$\mu_{Air} = 182.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N.s/m}^2$$

$$\rho_{Air} = 1.1709 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$T_{Air} = 25^\circ\text{C} = 298 \text{ K}, T_s = 373 \text{ K}$$

$$Pr_{Air} = 0.708$$

$\therefore$ Air properties Air in air $\therefore$ TABLE A.4 Heat transfer

$$T_s = 40^\circ\text{C}, I^2_R = 35 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}}$$

$$(b) \text{ Air } V_{Air}, P_{Air} = 1 \text{ atm}, T_{Air} = 25^\circ\text{C}, D = 0.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$(1-a)$$

$$A_{hs}$$

$$\left[1 + \left(\frac{\rho_{Air} V_{Air} D}{282,000 \mu_{Air}} \right)^{1/4} \right]^{4/3}$$

$$[1 + (0.4 / Pr_{Air})^{1/3}]^{1/4}$$

$$0.62 \left(\frac{\rho_{Air} V_{Air} D}{\mu_{Air}} \right)^{1/2} Pr_{Air}^{1/3}$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi (T_s - T_{Air})} k_{Air} \left(\frac{L}{I^2_R} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi D (T_s - T_{Air})} \left(\frac{L}{I^2_R} \right)$$

$$h_{Air} = \frac{\pi D (T_s - T_{Air})}{L}$$

WATERMOUNT



DATE / /

known: $\frac{I^2 R}{L}$, T_s , T_{Air} , k_{Air} , ρ_{Air} , μ_{Air} , Pr_{Air} , D

bw (1-a) $\approx 10^4$

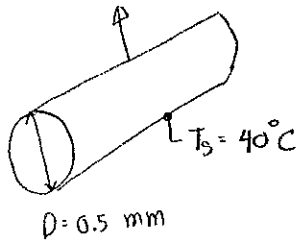
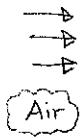
$$\frac{(3s)}{\pi(1s)(26.14 \times 10^{-3})} = 0.3 + \frac{(0.62) \left(\frac{(1.1707)(V_{Air})(0.5 \times 10^{-3})}{(183.6 \times 10^{-7})} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} (0.708)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\left[1 + (0.4 / 0.708)^{\frac{2}{3}} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}}} \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{(1.1707)(V_{Air})(0.5 \times 10^{-3})}{(282,000)(183.6 \times 10^{-7})} \right)^{\frac{5}{8}} \right]^{\frac{4}{5}}$$

$$\therefore 28.4133 = 0.3 + \left[V_{Air}^{\frac{1}{2}} (2.7392) \right] \cdot \left[1 + V_{Air}^{\frac{5}{8}} (4.3219 \times 10^{-3}) \right]$$

$$\therefore V_{Air} = 94 \text{ m/s} \text{ Ans}$$

verify Re

Pb. 7.49

 $V, P = 1 \text{ atm}$ $T_\infty = 25^\circ\text{C}$ Given: $T_s, T_\infty, q', V, P, T_\infty, D$

Find: a) expression for flow velocity over wire

b) velocity of airstream for prescribed conditions

Properties: Table A-4, Air ($T_\infty = 298^\circ\text{K}, 1 \text{ atm}$): $\nu = 15.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}, k = 0.0262 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K},$ $Pr = 0.71$; ($T_s = 313 \text{ K}, 1 \text{ atm}$): $Pr = 0.705$

Assumption: 1) steady-state

2) uniform wire temperature

3) neglect the radiation

Solution: a) from $q' = (\dot{q}/L) = h(\pi D)(T_s - T_\infty)$ — (1)and from Zhukauskas relation when $Pr \approx Pr_s$,

$$h = \frac{k}{D} C Re_D^m Pr^n = \frac{k}{D} C \left(\frac{VD}{\nu} \right)^m Pr^n \quad (2)$$

$$\text{from (2) into (1)} \quad q' = \frac{k}{D} C \left(\frac{VD}{\nu} \right)^m (\pi D)(T_s - T_\infty)$$

$$\therefore V = \left[\frac{q'}{(k/D) C Pr^n (\pi D)(T_s - T_\infty)} \right]^{1/m} \left(\frac{\nu}{D} \right) \quad \text{✓}$$

b) assume ($10^3 < Re_D < 2 \times 10^5$): from Table 7.3 $\rightarrow C = 0.26, m = 0.6$

$$V = \left[\frac{35 \text{ W/m}}{0.0262 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K} \times 0.26 (0.71)^{0.37} \pi (40-25)^\circ\text{C}} \right]^{1/0.6} \left(\frac{15.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}}{5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}} \right)$$

$$V = 97 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{✓}$$

verify Re ?

A fine wire of diameter D is positioned across a passage to determine flow velocity from heat transfer characteristics. Current is passed through the wire to heat it, and the heat is dissipated to the flowing fluid by convection. The resistance of the wire is determined from electrical measurements, and the temperature is known from the resistance.

(a) For a fluid of arbitrary Prandtl number, develop an expression for its velocity in terms of the difference between the temperature of the wire and the free stream temperature of the fluid.

(b) What is the velocity of an airstream at 1 atm and 25°C , if a wire of 0.5-mm diameter achieves a temperature of 40°C while dissipating 35 W/m ?

Given $T_s = 40^\circ\text{C}$, $q' = 35\text{ W/m}$, $D = 0.5\text{ mm}$, $P = 1\text{ atm}$, $T_\infty = 25^\circ\text{C}$

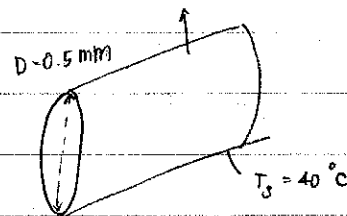
Find (a) Expression for flow velocity (V) over wire

(b) V_{air} for prescribed conditions

Assumption 1. steady state

2. Uniform temperature for wire

3. Neglect radiation



Solution from table A-4 Air at $T_\infty = 298\text{ K}$, $P = 1\text{ atm}$ $\rightarrow V = 1$

$$V = 15.8 \times 10^{-6}\text{ m}^2/\text{s}, \quad k = 0.0262\text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}, \quad Pr = 0.71$$

$$\text{at } T_s = 313\text{ K}, \quad 1\text{ atm} : Pr = 0.705$$

$$\text{from } q' = q/L = h(\pi D)(T_s - T_\infty)$$

$$\text{Zhukauskas relation: } Pr \approx Pr_s, \quad h = \frac{k}{D} C Re_D^m Pr^n = \frac{k}{D} C \left(\frac{VD}{\nu}\right)^m Pr^n$$

$$V = \left[\frac{q'}{(k/D) C Pr^n (\pi D)(T_s - T_\infty)} \right]^{1/m} \left(\frac{\nu}{D} \right) \quad \#$$

Assume $10^3 < Re_D < 2 \times 10^5$, from table 7.30: $C = 0.26$, $m = 0.6$

$$V = \left[\frac{35\text{ W/m}}{0.0262\text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K} \times 0.26 (0.71)^{0.37} \pi (40 - 25)^\circ\text{C}} \right]^{1/0.6} \left(\frac{15.8 \times 10^{-6}\text{ m}^2/\text{s}}{5 \times 10^{-4}\text{ m}} \right)$$

$$= 97.13\text{ m/s} \quad \#$$

$$\text{So } Re_D = \frac{VD}{\nu} = \frac{97\text{ m/s} (5 \times 10^{-4}\text{ m})}{15.8 \times 10^{-6}\text{ m}^2/\text{s}} = 3069.62 \quad \#$$

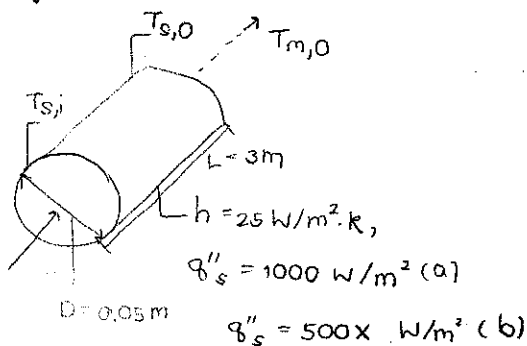
then?

Homework chapter 8

Boonsiri Pichetverachai 5730310521

8.16

Air
 $\dot{m} = 0.005 \text{ kg/s}$
 $T_{m,i} = 20^\circ\text{C}$
 $p = 1 \text{ atm}$



Assumption ① Fully develop condition ② heat transfer coefficient is the same for both heating and cooling
 properties from table A.4 (assume $T_{m,o} = 100^\circ\text{C}$) $\therefore \bar{T}_m = 60^\circ\text{C} = 333 \text{ K} \rightarrow c_p = 1.008 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$

(a) $q = q''_s (PL)$

$$q = q''_s (\pi D L) = 1000 (\pi \times 0.05 \times 3) = 471 \text{ W} \quad \#$$

$$T_{m,o} = T_{m,i} + \frac{q}{\dot{m} c_p} = 20^\circ\text{C} + \frac{471 \text{ W}}{0.005 \text{ kg/s} \times 1008 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}} = 113.5^\circ\text{C} \quad \#$$

$$T_{s,i} = T_{m,i} + \frac{q''_s}{h} = 20^\circ\text{C} + \frac{1000 \text{ W/m}^2}{25 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}} = 60^\circ\text{C} \quad \#$$

$$T_{s,o} = T_{m,o} + \frac{q''_s}{h} = 113.5^\circ\text{C} + \frac{1000 \text{ W/m}^2}{25 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}} = 153.5^\circ\text{C} \quad \#$$

(b) $\frac{dT_m}{dx} = \frac{q''_s P}{\dot{m} c_p}$

$$\frac{dT_m}{dx} = \frac{500 \times (\pi D)}{\dot{m} c_p} = \frac{500 \times \text{W/m}^2 (\pi \times 0.05 \text{ m})}{(0.005 \text{ kg/s}) \times 1008 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}} = 15.6 \times \text{K/m}$$

$$\int_{T_{m,i}}^{T_{m,o}} dT_m = \int_0^3 15.6 \times dx$$

$$T_{m,o} - T_{m,i} = \left. \frac{15.6 \times x^2}{2} \right|_0^3$$

$$T_{m,o} - T_{m,i} = \frac{15.6 (3)^2}{2} = 70.2^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{m,o} = 20^\circ\text{C} + 70.2^\circ\text{C} = 90.2^\circ\text{C} \quad \#$$

The heat rate is

$$q = \int q''_s dA = 500 (\pi \times 0.05 \text{ m}) \int_0^3 x dx = \left. \frac{78.5 x^2}{2} \right|_0^3 = 353 \text{ W} \quad \#$$

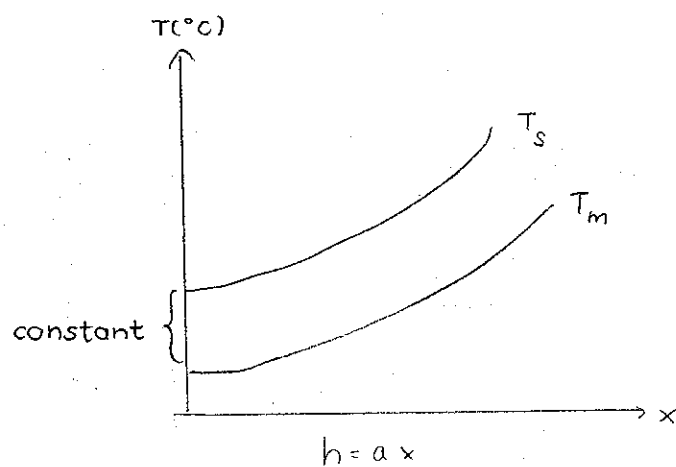
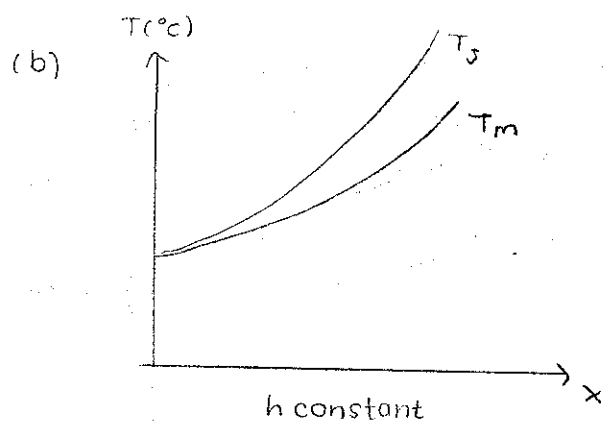
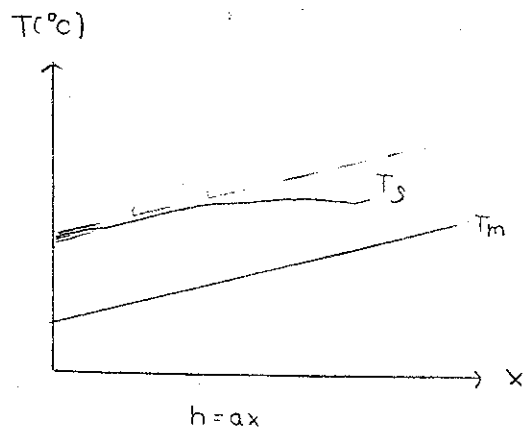
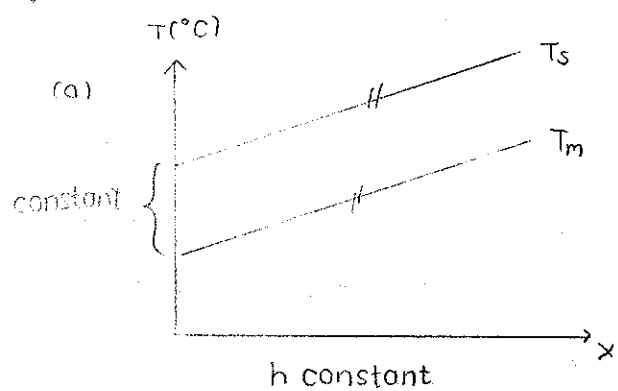
$$T_s = (T_m) + \frac{q''_s}{h} = T_{m,i} + \frac{15.6 x^2}{2} + \frac{500 x}{25} = 20^\circ\text{C} + 7.8 x^2 + 20 x$$

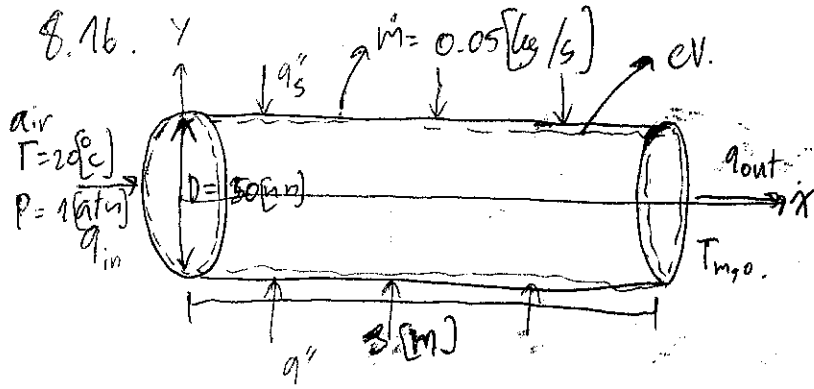
Inlet $x = 0$

$$T_{s,i} = T_{m,i} = 20^\circ\text{C} \quad \#$$

outlet $x = L (3 \text{ m})$

$$T_{s,o} = 150.2^\circ\text{C} \quad \#$$





- Assume. 1. Steady state. 2. 1D flow. 3. fully develop conditions. 4. constant properties anywhere in CV.

a. ; $q_s'' = 1000 \text{ [W/m}^2\text{]}$ and q_{out} , $T_{m,o}$, $T_{s,i}$, $T_{s,o}$ and $T_{s,i} - T_{m,i} = T_{s,o} - T_{m,o}$ conservation of energy in CV

$$E_{in, CV} - E_{out, CV} = \frac{dE_{cv}}{dt} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{คือ } q_s'' (2\pi r) L + q_{in} - q_{out} = 0.$$

$$\therefore q_{out} = q_s'' (2\pi r L) + q_{in}$$

$$= q_s'' (2\pi r L) + \dot{m} c_p (T) ; \text{ and } q_s'' = 1000 \text{ W/m}^2, c_p = 1007 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}, T = 20^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 1000 (\pi \times 50 \times 10^{-3})^2 \times 3 + 0.05 \times 1007 \times (293 + 20)$$

$$= 1.00$$

$$q_{out} = 15223.7889 \text{ W}$$

$$= \dot{m} c_p (T_{m,o})$$

$$\therefore T_{m,o} = 302.35426 \text{ [K]}$$

$$\text{และ } q_s'' = h (T_{s,i} - T_{m,i})$$

$$\therefore \text{คือ } q_s'' = h (T_{s,i} - T_{m,i}) = h (T_{s,o} - T_{m,o})$$

$$V_{m,i} = V_{m,o}$$

$$V_{m,i} = V_{m,o}$$

$$\text{คือ } T_{s,i} = 333 \text{ [K]}, T_{s,o} = 336.11975 \text{ [K]}$$

$$\text{และ } q_s'' = h (T_{s,i} - T_{m,i})$$

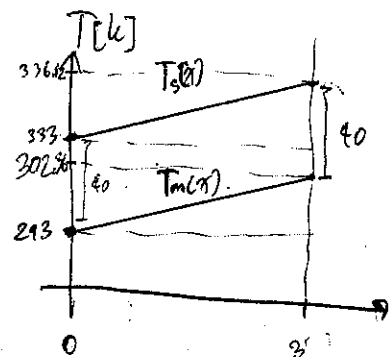
$$\dot{m} c_p dT_m = q_s'' \cdot P \cdot dx \rightarrow \frac{dT_m}{dx} = \frac{q_s'' \cdot P}{\dot{m} c_p}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dT_m}{dx} = \frac{dT_s}{dx} = \frac{q_s'' \cdot P}{\dot{m} c_p}$$

$$\therefore T_m(x) = \left(\frac{q_s'' \cdot P}{\dot{m} c_p} \right) x + T_{m,i}$$

$$T_m(x) = 3.11975 \cdot x + 293 \text{ [K]}$$

$$\therefore T_s(x) = 3.11975 \cdot x + 333 \text{ [K]}$$



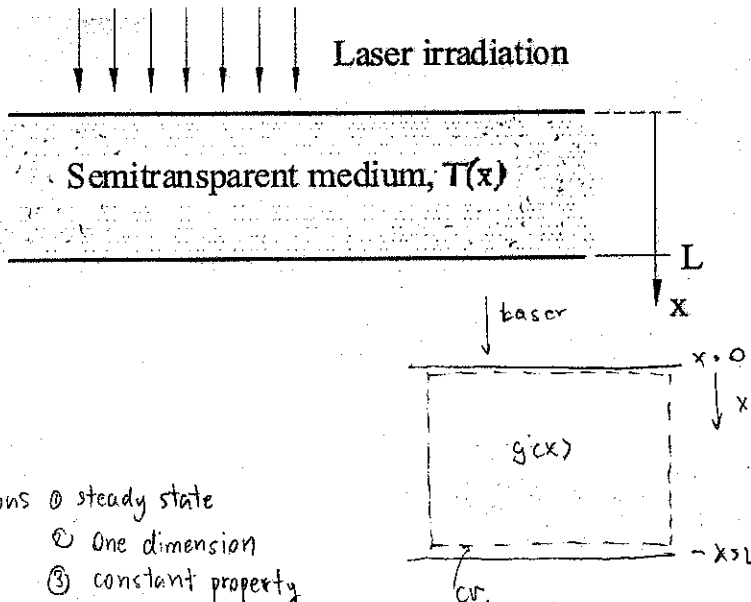
1. The steady-state temperature distribution in a semi-transparent material of thermal conductivity k and thickness L exposed to laser irradiation is of the form

$$T(x) = -\frac{A}{ka^2} e^{-ax} + Bx + C$$

where A , a , B , and C are known constants. For this situation, radiation absorption in the material is manifested by a distributed heat generation term, $\dot{q}(x)$. Obtain expressions for the conduction heat fluxes at the front and rear surfaces.

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	3	
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	2	
Total score	10	10

(885)



- Assumptions
- ① steady state
 - ② One dimension
 - ③ constant property

from fourier's law

$$q''(x) = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(T(x) \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{A}{ka^2} e^{-ax} + Bx + C \right) \\ &= \frac{Ae^{-ax}}{ka} + B \end{aligned}$$

substitute $\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$ in fourier law

$$q''(x) = -k \left(\frac{Ae^{-ax}}{ka} + B \right)$$

at front surface $x=0$; $q''(x=0) = -k \left(\frac{A}{ka} + B \right)$

at rear surface $x=L$; $q''(x=L) = -k \left(\frac{Ae^{-aL}}{ka} + B \right)$

∴ front surface $q''(x=0) = -k \left(\frac{A}{ka} + B \right)$

rear surface $q''(x=L) = -k \left(\frac{Ae^{-aL}}{ka} + B \right)$

Ans

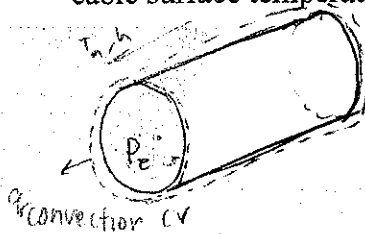
103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: 5370342621 Panus

เลขที่นั่ง: 23

2. An electrical current of 700 A flows through a stainless steel cable having a diameter of 5 mm and an electrical resistance of $6 \times 10^{-4} \Omega/\text{m}$ (i.e., per meter of cable length). The cable is in an environment having a temperature of 30°C and the total coefficient associated with convection and radiation between the cable surface and the environment is approximately $25 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$. If the cable is bare, what is the cable surface temperature?

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	
Sketch, diagrams,...	3	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	2	
Total score	10	(10)



Assumptions

① steady state

② 1 dimension

③ heat generation is from electrical power

④ constant property

⑤ Assume as very long cylinder

given; $I = 700 \text{ A}$
 $R = 6 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\Omega}{\text{m}}$
 $D = 5 \text{ mm}$
 $T_\infty = 30^\circ\text{C}$
 $h = 25 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$

from electrical power ; $P_e = I^2 R$

$$= (700 \text{ A})^2 (6 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\Omega}{\text{m}}) = 294 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}}$$

from first law's Power flux that effected by T_∞, h

is equal to

$$P_e'' = \frac{P_e}{A_s} = \frac{294 \text{ W/m}}{\pi (0.005 \text{ m})} = 18716.62 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

apply first law's to control volume

$$E_{\text{in}} - E_{\text{out}} + E_{\text{gen}} = E_{\text{st}}$$

$$-q_{\text{convection}} + P_e = 0 \rightarrow P_e = q_{\text{convection}} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

from $q_{\text{convection}} = h A_s (T_s - T_\infty)$ substitute in eq ①

$$P_e = h A_s (T_s - T_\infty) ; P = P'' A_s ; \text{don't heat } q \text{ convect chu w. n. chu } h \text{ transmission } (A_s)$$

$$P_e'' A_s = h A_s (T_s - T_\infty)$$

$$T_s = \frac{P_e''}{h} + T_\infty = \frac{18716.62 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}}{25 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\cdot\text{K}}} + 30^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 778.66^\circ\text{C}$$

$\therefore$ Surface temperature = ~~778.66~~ $^\circ\text{C}$ Ans

2103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: 5730342621 Panus

เลขที่นั่ง: 23

3. Two long copper rods of diameter $D = 10 \text{ mm}$ ($k = 360 \text{ W/m-K}$) are soldered together end to end, with solder having a melting point of 600°C . The rods are in air at 25°C with a convection coefficient of $10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$. What is the minimum power input needed to effect the soldering?

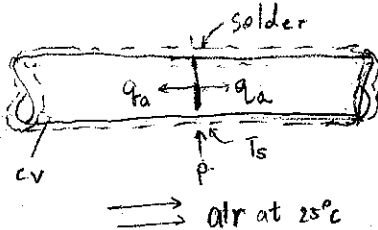
For instructor only:

Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	3	
Total score	10	10

(7902M)

⑥ neglect contact resistant & radiation

soln



Assumptions

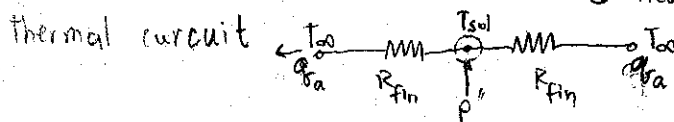
① steady state

② one-dimension

③ constant property

④ These rods are assumed as infinite fins.

⑤ heat are separated as equal together.

Given; $T_{sol} 600^\circ\text{C}$, $T_\infty = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $h = 10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$.

from the thermal circuit; applied first's law

$$E_{in} - E_{out} + E_{gen} = E_{st}$$

$$E_{in} = E_{out}$$

$$P : q_a + q_b = 2 q_a$$

$$P = 2 \left(\frac{T_{sol} - T_\infty}{R_{fin}} \right) \quad \text{--- ①}$$

find R_{fin} ; As we assume fin as infinite fin thenfrom $q_f = \frac{\theta_b}{R_{fin}}$ we get $R_{fin} = \frac{\theta_b}{q_f}$ and from Table 3.4 [case D] we get $q_f = M$

$$\text{then } R_{fin} = \frac{\theta_b}{\sqrt{h p k A_c} \theta_b} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{h p k A_c}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{h k \pi D^3 / 4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{h k \pi^2 D^3}{4}}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{h k \pi^2 D^3}{4} \right]^{-1/2}$$

$$= \left[\frac{(10 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\text{-K}})(360 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m-K}})(\pi^2)(0.01 \text{ m})^3}{4} \right]^{-1/2}$$

$$= 10.610 \text{ K/W}$$

substitute R_{fin} in ①;

$$\text{and } T_{sol} = 600^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_\infty = 25^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P = 2 (600^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C})$$

$$10.61 \frac{\text{K}}{\text{W}}$$

$$= 108.39 \text{ W}$$

Minimum power required is 108.39 Watt Ans

2103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

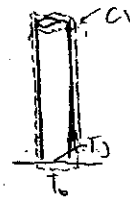
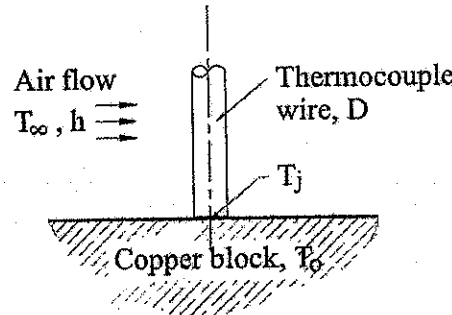
ID & First Name: ... 5730342621 ... Panus ...

เลขที่นั่ง: 23

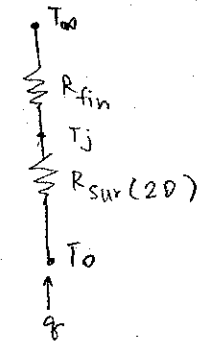
4. A long constantan wire of 1-mm diameter is butt welded to ($k = 23 \text{ W/m-K}$) the surface of a large copper block ($k = 393 \text{ W/m-K}$), forming a thermocouple junction. The wire behaves as a fin, permitting heat to flow from the surface, thereby depressing the sensing junction temperature T_j below that of the block T_o .

If the wire is in air at 25°C with a convective coefficient of $10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$,

estimate the block temperature, T_o when the measured value is 125°C .



we get their mal circuit.



- Assumptions
- ① steady state
 - ② two-dimensions
 - ③ constant property
 - ④ Assume wire as long fin (infinite fin)
 - ⑤ neglect contact resistance and radiation.

from relation at circuit; $q = \frac{T_o - T_\infty}{R_{fin} + R_{sur(2D)}} = \frac{T_o - T_j}{R_{sur(2D)}} \quad \text{--- ①}$

find R_{fin} ; from $R_{fin} = \frac{\theta_b}{q_f}$ as we assume fin as infinite fin from Table 3.4 case D

We get $q_f = M = \sqrt{hPkAc} \theta_b$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } R_{fin} &= \frac{\theta_b}{\sqrt{hPkAc} \theta_b} = (hPkAc)^{-1/2} = (h\pi D k \pi D^2)^{-1/2} \\ &= \left(\frac{h k \pi^2 D^3}{4} \right)^{-1/2} \\ &= \left(\frac{(10 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\text{K}})(\frac{1}{4})(23 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{mK}})\pi^2 (0.001\text{m})^3}{4} \right)^{-1/2} = 1327.44 \frac{\text{K}}{\text{W}} \end{aligned}$$

find $R_{surface(2D)}$; from Relation $R_{surface(2D)} = \frac{1}{ks}$ when s is shape factor

find s from table 4.1 case 10; $s = 2D$ then $R_{surface(2D)} = \frac{1}{k(2D)} = \frac{1}{(393 \text{ W/mK})(2)(0.001\text{m})} = 1.2723 \frac{\text{K}}{\text{W}}$

substitute $R_{fin} = 1327.44 \frac{\text{K}}{\text{W}}$ and $R_{sur(2D)} = 1.2723 \frac{\text{K}}{\text{W}}$ in ① and $T_\infty = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $T_j = 125^\circ\text{C}$

$$q = \frac{T_o - 25^\circ\text{C}}{1327.44 \frac{\text{K}}{\text{W}} + 1.2723 \frac{\text{K}}{\text{W}}} = \frac{T_o - 125^\circ\text{C}}{1.2723 \frac{\text{K}}{\text{W}}}$$

$$T_o = 125.096^\circ\text{C}$$

$\therefore T_o$ at block is 125.096°C Ans

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	
Sketch, diagrams,...	3	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	2	
Total score	10	(10) (68%)

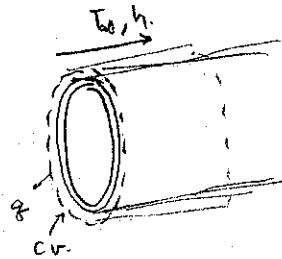
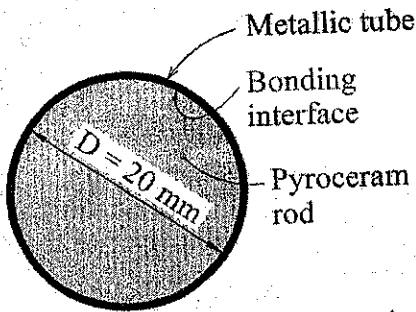
2103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: 5730342621 Panus

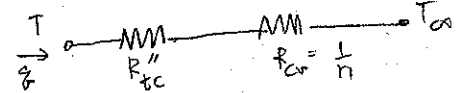
เลขที่นั่ง: 23

5. A long pyroceram rod ($\rho = 2600 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $C = 1100 \text{ J/kg-K}$, $k = 3.13 \text{ W/m-K}$) of diameter 20 mm is clad with a very thin metallic tube (with negligible thermal resistance) for mechanical protection. The bonding between the rod and the tube has a thermal contact resistance of $0.0075 \text{ m}^2\text{-K/W}$.

If the rod is initially at a uniform temperature of 900 K and is suddenly cooled by a fluid at $T_\infty = 300 \text{ K}$ and $h = 100 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$, at what time will the rod centerline reach 600 K?



thermal circuit



- Assumptions:
- ① unsteady state
 - ② 1 dimension
 - ③ constant property
 - ④ lumped capacitance

from overall transfer coefficient $U = (R_{tot})^{-1}$

$$R_{tot} = \frac{1}{h} + R_{tc} \quad \text{substitute in } U \rightarrow U = \left(\frac{1}{h} + R_{tc} \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{100 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\text{-K}}} + 0.0075 \frac{\text{m}^2\text{-K}}{\text{W}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$= 57.143 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\text{-K}}$$

from Biot number $= \frac{UL_c}{k}$; $L_c \text{ for cylinder} = \frac{r}{2} = \frac{D}{4}$

$$= \frac{UL_c}{k} = \frac{(57.143 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\text{-K}})(0.02 \text{ m})}{(4)(3.13 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m-K}})} = 0.0913$$

We find that Biot number < 0.1 then assumption ④ is valid //

from lump capacitance relation; $\frac{\theta}{\theta_i} = e^{-Bi t^*}$ When $\theta = T - T_\infty$, $\theta_i = T_i - T_\infty$, $t^* = \frac{k t}{\rho C L_c}$

substitution; $\frac{T - T_\infty}{T_i - T_\infty} = e^{-Bi t^*} \rightarrow T = 600 \text{ K}, T_i = 900 \text{ K}, T_\infty = 300 \text{ K}, Bi = 0.0913$

$$\frac{(600 - 300) \text{ K}}{(900 - 300) \text{ K}} = e^{-0.0913 t^*} \rightarrow t^* = 7.592$$

$$t^* = \frac{k t}{\rho C L_c} = \frac{k t}{\rho C (\frac{D}{4})^2} = \frac{16 k t}{\rho C D^2} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\rho C D^2}{16 k} t^*$$

$$= \frac{(2600 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3})(1100 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg-K}})(0.02 \text{ m})^2}{(16)(3.13 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m-K}})} (7.592)$$

$$= 173.43 \text{ s}$$

time required that rod need to use until centerline reach 600

is 173.43 s Ans

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	3	
Total score	10	(10) (550)

2103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

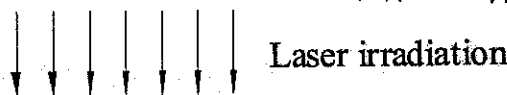
ID & First Name: ...Pitcha... S. 5730993621

เลขที่นั่ง: 28

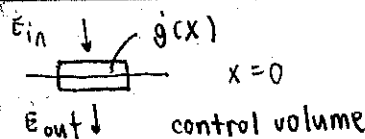
1. The steady-state temperature distribution in a semi-transparent material of thermal conductivity k and thickness L exposed to laser irradiation is of the form

$$T(x) = -\frac{A}{ka^2} e^{-ax} + Bx + C$$

where A , a , B , and C are known constants. For this situation, radiation absorption in the material is manifested by a distributed heat generation term, $\dot{q}(x)$. Obtain expressions for the conduction heat fluxes at the front and rear surfaces.



for front surface



for front surface

$$\frac{q_c}{\Delta t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (kA \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (kA \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (kA \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}) + \dot{q} \Delta V$$

$$\therefore \frac{\dot{q}(x)}{k} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{A}{ka^2} (e^{-ax}) (-a) + B \right)$$

$$\therefore \dot{q}(x) = A e^{-ax}$$

เมื่อ $x=0$ $\therefore \dot{q}(0) = A$

Fourier's Law

$$q = -kA_0 \frac{dT}{dx} = -kA_0 \left(\frac{A}{ka} e^{-ax} + B \right)$$

$$\therefore q'' = -k \left(\frac{A}{ka} e^{-ax} + B \right)$$

@ $x=0$ $q''_{x=0} = -k \left(\frac{A}{ka} + B \right)$

At front surface $q''_{x=0} = -k \left(\frac{A}{ka} + B \right) = -\frac{A}{a} - kB$

At rear surface $q''_{x=L} = -k \left(\frac{A}{ka} e^{-aL} + B \right) = -\frac{A}{a} e^{-aL} - kB$

For instructor only:

Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	3	
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	2	
Total score	10	(10)

(885)

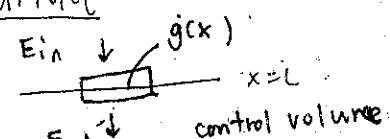
assumption : 1) steady-state

2) A, a, B, C are constants

3) 1 direction conduction

4) with heat generation $\dot{q}(x)$

for rear surface



for rear surface

$$\frac{q_c}{\Delta t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (kA \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (kA \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (kA \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}) + \dot{q} \Delta V$$

$$\therefore \dot{q}(x) = A e^{-ax}$$

เมื่อ $x=L$ $\therefore \dot{q}(L) = A e^{-aL}$

Fourier's Law

$$q = -kA_0 \frac{dT}{dx}$$

$$\therefore q'' = -k \left(\frac{A}{ka} e^{-ax} + B \right)$$

@ $x=L$ $q''_{x=L} = -k \left(\frac{A}{ka} e^{-aL} + B \right)$

103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

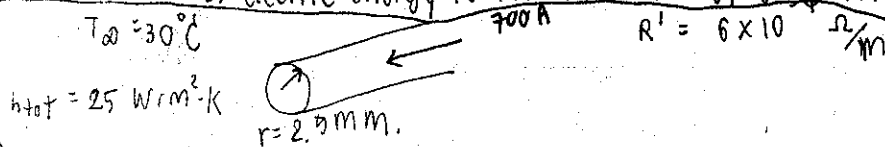
ID & First Name: Pitha S. 5730393621

เลขที่นั่ง: 28

2. An electrical current of 700 A flows through a stainless steel cable having a diameter of 5 mm and an electrical resistance of $6 \times 10^{-4} \Omega/\text{m}$ (i.e., per meter of cable length). The cable is in an environment having a temperature of 30°C and the total coefficient associated with convection and radiation between the cable surface and the environment is approximately $25 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$. If the cable is bare, what is the cable surface temperature?

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	
Sketch, diagrams,...	3	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	2	
Total score	10	10

assumption 1) steady state 2) 1 direction conduction (radial)
3) electric energy is constant energy generation.



$$\text{W/m} \quad P' = I^2 R' = (700^2) (6 \times 10^{-4}) = 294 \text{ W/m}$$

$\therefore P'$ is heat generation (W/m) $\rightarrow$ which is also constant!

and Heat generation in Solid Cylinder (no, steady state)

Table C.37 $q''(r) = \frac{q' r}{2}$

$$\text{at } q''(r_0) = \frac{q' r_0}{2} = \frac{P'}{\pi r_0^2}$$

$$q''(r_0) = \frac{(294)}{\pi (2.5 \times 10^{-3})^2}$$

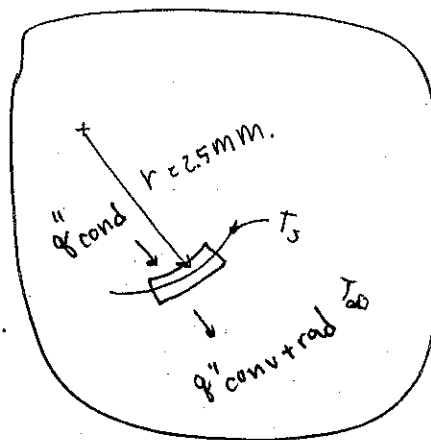
$$= 18716.6 \text{ W/m}^2$$

$$q''_{\text{cond}} = q''_{\text{conv+rad}}$$

$$18716.6 = h_{\text{conv+rad}} (T_s - T_\infty)$$

$$18716.6 = 25 (T_s - 30)$$

$$T_s = 778.664^\circ\text{C}$$



$\therefore$ The cable surface temperature is 778.664°C

ANS.

2103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: Pitcha S. 5730393621

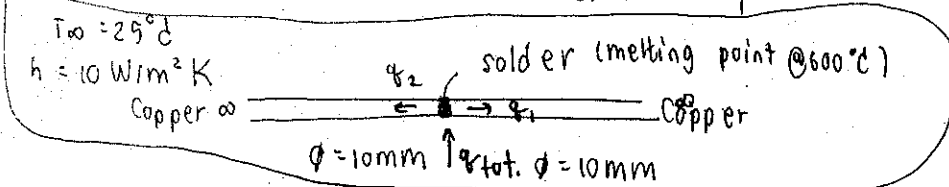
เลขที่นั่ง: 28

3. Two long copper rods of diameter $D = 10 \text{ mm}$ ($k = 360 \text{ W/m-K}$) are soldered together end to end, with solder having a melting point of 600°C . The rods are in air at 25°C with a convection coefficient of $10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$. What is the minimum power input needed to effect the soldering?

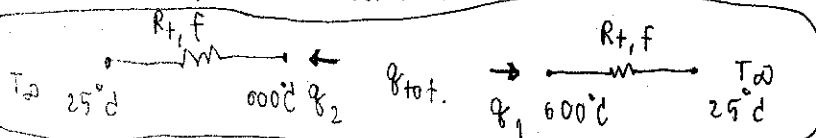
- assumption:
- 1) infinite long 2 rods
 - 2) steady state
 - 3) constant properties
 - 4) neglect radiation
 - 5) no contact resistance

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	3	
Total score	10	(10)

(7902M)



จากโจทย์ให้ infinite fin 2 อัน ซ้อนกันโดย
 เราต้องหาค่า $T_b = 600^\circ\text{C}$ ถึงจะ effect the soldering
 เราใช้ Thermal Circuit ได้ดังนี้



ถ้า $q_1 = q_2$ แล้ว $q_{tot} = 2q_1$ และ $R_{t,f}$ ของ

ด้านหน้าคือ $q_1 = q_f = (h P K A_c)^{1/2} \theta_b$ จากตาราง 3.4

$$q_f = ((h)(k) 2\pi r^3)^{1/2} (T_b - T_\infty)$$

$$= (10 \times 360 \times 2 \times \pi \times (5 \times 10^{-3})^3)^{1/2} (600 - 25)$$

$$= 54.192 \text{ W}$$

$\therefore$ The minimum power input is $q_{tot} = 2q_f = 2 \times 54.192 = 108.384 \text{ W}$.

ANS.

2103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

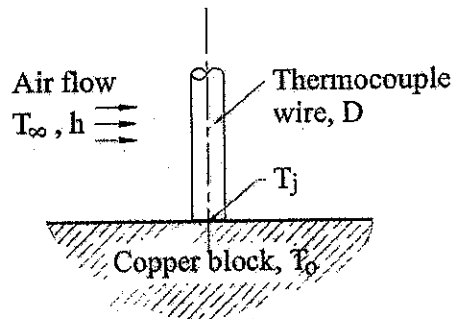
ID & First Name: Pitcha S. 5730393621

เลขที่นั่ง: 28

4. A long constantan wire of 1-mm diameter is butt welded to ($k = 23 \text{ W/m-K}$) the surface of a large copper block ($k = 393 \text{ W/m-K}$), forming a thermocouple junction. The wire behaves as a fin, permitting heat to flow from the surface, thereby depressing the sensing junction temperature T_j below that of the block T_o .

If the wire is in air at 25°C with a convective coefficient of $10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$,

estimate the block temperature, T_o , when the measured value is 125°C .



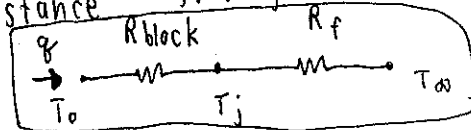
For instructor only:

Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	
Sketch, diagrams,...	3	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	2	
Total score	10	(10)

(681)

assumption: 1) steady state 2) neglect radiation 3) constant properties
4) neglect contact resistance 5) long constantan wire is infinite fin

จากสมการ: Thermal Circuit



สมการ conduction: $q = \frac{T_o - T_\infty}{R_{block} + R_f} = \frac{T_o - T_j}{R_{block}}$ (1)

$$q = \frac{T_o - T_\infty}{R_{block} + R_f} = \frac{T_o - T_j}{R_{block}} \quad (1)$$

in $R_{f, \infty} = \frac{\theta_b}{q_f} = \frac{\theta_b}{\sqrt{h P K A_c} \cdot \theta_b} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{h P K A_c}}$

in Table 3.4

in R_block in shape factor case 10 (constantan wire 17/8) $\therefore S = 2D = 2(10^{-3}) \text{ m}$

$$\therefore R_{block} = \frac{1}{SK} = \frac{1}{(2 \times 10^{-3}) 393} = 1.272 \text{ K/W}$$

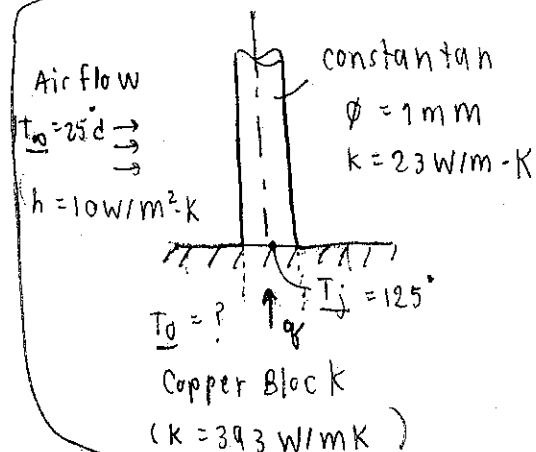
สมการ T_o , R_{block} , R_f ใน (1)

$$\frac{T_o - 25}{1.272 + 1327} = \frac{T_o - 125}{1.272}$$

$$1.272 T_o - 31.8 = 1328.272 T_o - 166034$$

$$\therefore T_o = 125.0958553^\circ\text{C}$$

$\therefore$ The block temperature T_o is 125.096°C *ANS.



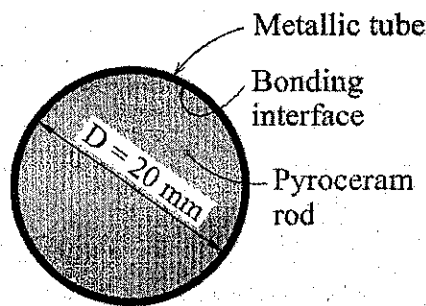
2103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: Pratcha S. 5730393621

เลขที่นั่ง: 28

5. A long pyroceram rod ($\rho = 2600 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $C = 1100 \text{ J/kg-K}$, $k = 3.13 \text{ W/m-K}$) of diameter 20 mm is clad with a very thin metallic tube (with negligible thermal resistance) for mechanical protection. The bonding between the rod and the tube has a thermal contact resistance of $0.0075 \text{ m}^2\text{-K/W}$.

If the rod is initially at a uniform temperature of 900 K and is suddenly cooled by a fluid at $T_\infty = 300 \text{ K}$ and $h = 100 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$, at what time will the rod centerline reach 600 K?



assumption:

- 1) initially at a uniform temperature of 900 K
- 2) constant properties
- 3) unsteady-state
- 4) neglect radiation

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	3	
Total score	10	10

$$U = \frac{1}{AR}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h} + R_{\text{contact}}}$$

$$\therefore U = 57.143 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$$

$$Bi = \frac{UL_c}{k} = \frac{(57.143) \left(\frac{10 \times 10^{-3}}{2} \right)}{3.13} = 0.0913 \text{ หรือ น้อยกว่า } 0.1$$

∴ สามารถใช้สมมติฐาน lumped capacitance method (T is uniform)

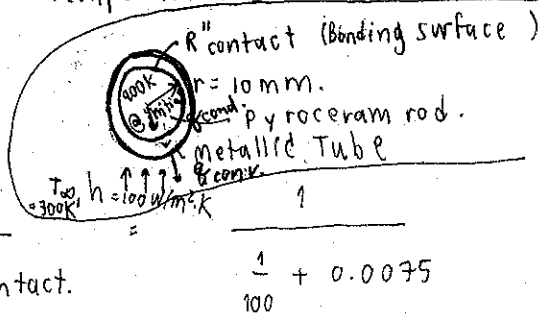
$$\frac{T - T_\infty}{T_i - T_\infty} = e^{-\left(\frac{UA_s}{\rho V c} \right) t}$$

$$\frac{600 - 300}{900 - 300} = e^{-\left(\frac{57.143 \times 2}{(10 \times 10^{-3})(2600)(1100)} \right) t}$$

$$\ln 0.5 = - (3.996 \times 10^3) t$$

$$\therefore t = 173.46 \text{ second.}$$

∴ The time is 173.46 s. **ANS.**



ME 363 Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: 5730186021.....

เลขที่นั่ง: 23

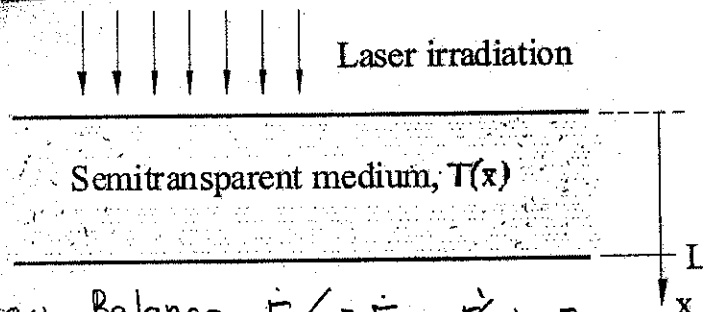
1. The steady-state temperature distribution in a semi-transparent material of thermal conductivity k and thickness L exposed to laser irradiation is of the form

$$T(x) = -\frac{A}{ka^2} e^{-ax} + Bx + C$$

where A , a , B , and C are known constants. For this situation, radiation absorption in the material is manifested by a distributed heat generation term, $\dot{g}(x)$. Obtain expressions for the conduction heat fluxes at the front and rear surfaces.

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	3	
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	2	
Total score	10	(2)

(885)



Assumption

1. steady-state condition
2. 1 dimensional heat transfer
3. constant properties

Energy Balance $\dot{E}_{cv} = \dot{E}_{in} - \dot{E}_{out} + \dot{E}_g$

Diffusion Equation

$$T(x) = -\frac{A}{ka^2} e^{-ax} + Bx + C$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\dot{g}}{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \frac{Ae^{-ax}}{ka} + B$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{Ae^{-ax}}{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\dot{g}(x)}{k} = 0$$

$$-\frac{Ae^{-ax}}{k} + \frac{\dot{g}(x)}{k} = 0$$

$$\dot{g}(x) = Ae^{-ax}$$

Energy balance

conduction heat fluxes = distributed heat generation

$$q''_{\text{cond}} = \dot{g}(x)$$

$$q''_{\text{cond}} = Ae^{-ax}$$

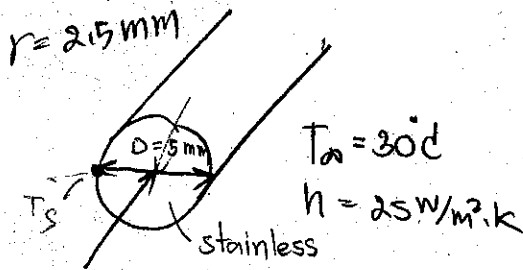
ME 3163 Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: 570181621 ...

เลขที่นั่ง: 23

2. An electrical current of 700 A flows through a stainless steel cable having a diameter of 5 mm and an electrical resistance of $6 \times 10^{-4} \Omega/\text{m}$ (i.e., per meter of cable length). The cable is in an environment having a temperature of 30°C and the total coefficient associated with convection and radiation between the cable surface and the environment is approximately $25 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$. If the cable is bare, what is the cable surface temperature?

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	
Sketch, diagrams,...	3	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	2	
Total score	10	(9)



$I = 700 \text{ A}$
 $R = 6 \times 10^{-4} \Omega/\text{m}$ find T_s

Assumption

1. steady state conditions
2. one-dimensional heat transfer
3. constant properties
4. no heat generation

11.7 $V = IR$, $P = IV$

$$P = I^2 R = (700 \text{ A})^2 (6 \times 10^{-4} \Omega/\text{m})$$

$$P = 294 \text{ W/m}$$

$$\pi D q'_{in} = 294 \text{ W/m}$$

11.7 Energy balance

$$\dot{E}_{cv} = \dot{E}_{in} - \dot{E}_{out} + \dot{E}_g$$

$$\dot{E}_{in} = \dot{E}_{out}$$

$$\pi D q'_{in} = q'_{out} \quad (q'_{out} = \frac{\pi D h}{L} (T_s - T_\infty))$$

$$q'_{in} = 294 \text{ W/m}$$

$$294 \text{ W/m} = \pi D h (T_s - T_\infty)$$

$$294 \text{ W/m} = \pi (0.005 \text{ m}) (25 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}) (T_s - 30^\circ\text{C})$$

$$T_s = (748.66 + 30^\circ)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_s = 778.66^\circ\text{C} //$$

Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: 570186021 นพรัตน์

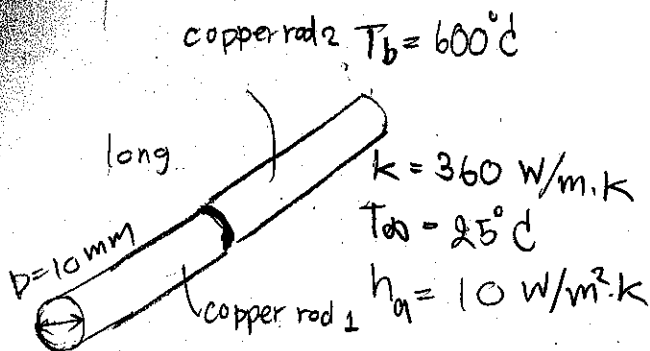
เลขที่นั่ง: 23

1. Two long copper rods of diameter $D = 10 \text{ mm}$ ($k = 360 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$) are soldered together end to end, with solder having a melting point of 600°C . The rods are in air at 25°C with a convection coefficient of $10 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$. What is the minimum power input needed to effect the soldering?

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	0.5
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	1.5
Relevant equations	3	3
Results (accuracy,...)	3	2
Total score	10	7

(7902M)

100

Assumption

1. steady-state condition
2. 1-dimensional heat transfer
3. constant properties
4. Infinite fin
5. no heat generation

$$q_f = M = \sqrt{h P k A_c} (\theta_b)$$

$$q_f = \sqrt{h (\pi D) k \frac{\pi D^2}{4}} (\theta_b) = \sqrt{\frac{10 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K} (\pi^2) (360 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}) (0.01 \text{ m})^3}{4}} (\theta_b)$$

$$q_f = 0.094248 \theta_b = 0.094248 (T_b - T_\infty)$$

$$q_f = 0.094248 (600^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C})$$

$$q_f = 54.19 \text{ watt}$$

minimum power input = 54.19 watt //

คือความร้อน

1103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

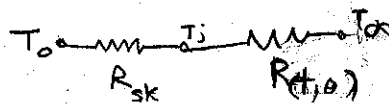
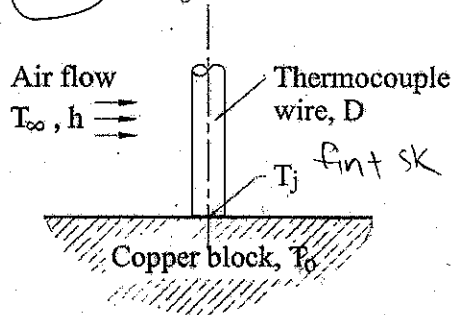
ID & First Name: 5730180021

เลขที่นั่ง: 23

4. A long constantan wire of 1-mm diameter is butt welded to ($k = 23 \text{ W/m-K}$) the surface of a large copper block ($k = 393 \text{ W/m-K}$), forming a thermocouple junction. The wire behaves as a fin permitting heat to flow from the surface, thereby depressing the sensing junction temperature T_j below that of the block T_o .

If the wire is in air at 25°C with a convective coefficient of $10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$,

estimate the block temperature, T_o when the measured value is 125°C .



$$\begin{aligned} k_b &= 23 \text{ W/m.k} \\ k_c &= 393 \text{ W/m.k} \\ T_\infty &= 25^\circ\text{C} \\ h_{\text{air}} &= 10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{.k} \\ T_j &= 125^\circ\text{C} \\ D &= 1 \text{ mm} = 0.001 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	
Sketch, diagrams,...	3	-1
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	2	
Total score	10	9 (68%)

Assumption

1. steady-state conditions
2. 2-Dimensional conduction
3. constant properties
4. neglect contact resistance
5. neglect radiation
6. no heat generation

Energy balance

$$\dot{E}_{cv} = \dot{E}_{in} - \dot{E}_{out} + \dot{E}_g$$

$$q_f = SK(T_o - T_j)$$

$$S = 2D$$

$$q_f = 2DK(T_o - T_j)$$

$$0.075333 = 2(0.001 \text{ m})(393 \text{ W/m.k})(T_o - 125)^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_o - 125 = 0.09584$$

$$T_o = 125.09584^\circ\text{C}$$

the block temperature, T_o

$$\text{when the measured value is } 125^\circ\text{C} = 125.096^\circ\text{C}$$

A long butt = infinite fin

$$q_f = M = \sqrt{hPKA_c} \theta_b$$

$$q_f = \sqrt{h\pi Dk\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} (\theta_b)$$

$$q_f = \sqrt{h\pi^2 D^3 k} (T_j - T_\infty)$$

$$q_f = \sqrt{\frac{10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{.k} \pi^2 (0.001 \text{ m})^3 (23 \text{ W/m.k})}{4}} (125^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C})$$

$$q_f = 0.075333 \text{ watt}$$

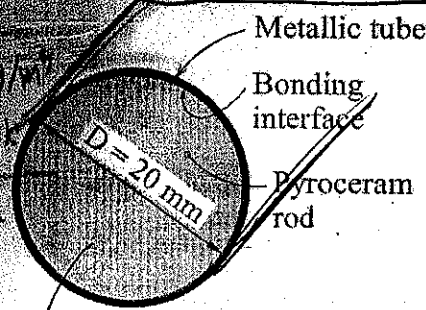
Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: 5730186021 น.โพธิ์...

เลขที่นั่ง: 23

3. A long pyroceram rod ($\rho = 2600 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $C = 1100 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}$, $k = 3.13 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$) of diameter 20 mm is clad with a very thin metallic tube (with negligible thermal resistance) for mechanical protection. The bonding between the rod and the tube has a thermal contact resistance of $0.0075 \text{ m}^2\cdot\text{K/W}$.

If the rod is initially at a uniform temperature of 900 K and is suddenly cooled by a fluid at $T_\infty = 300 \text{ K}$ and $h = 100 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$, at what time will the rod centerline reach 600 K?



Assumption

1. constant properties
2. neglect Radiation
3. neglect tube thermal resistance

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	1
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	1
Relevant equations	3	2
Results (accuracy,...)	3	1
Total score	10	(5)

(550)

$$\dot{E}_{cv} = \dot{E}_{in} - \dot{E}_{out} + \dot{E}_g$$

$$\rho V C \frac{dT}{dt} = -(LR'' + A_s h (T_i - T_\infty))$$

$$\rho V C \frac{dT}{dt} = -R'' - \pi D h (T_i - T_\infty)$$

$$\frac{\theta}{\theta_i} = e^{-\frac{(R'' + \pi D h) t}{\rho (\pi D^2/4) C}}$$

$$Bi = \frac{U r_o}{k} \quad \text{Cylinder}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{R''}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{0.0075 \text{ m}^2\cdot\text{K/W}} + 100 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$$

$$U = 233.33 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$$

$$Bi = \frac{233.33 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K} (0.01 \text{ m})}{3.13 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}}$$

$$Bi = 0.74273$$

lumped

$$\theta = -\frac{1}{\lambda^{*2}} \ln \frac{\theta}{\theta_i} = -\frac{1}{\lambda^{*2}} \ln \left[\frac{1}{C} \times \left(\frac{T_o(t) - T_\infty}{T_i - T_\infty} \right) \right] \quad (1)$$

$$Bi_{new} = \frac{U r_o}{k} = 0.74546$$

interpolate $\lambda^* = 1.0873 + 0.04546 \left(\frac{1.149 - 1.0873}{0.4} \right) = 1.1153$

from table 5.1

$$\lambda^* = 2.1529 + 0.04546 (1.1725 - 1.1539) = 2.1691$$

unknown λ^* , $e^{-\lambda^{*2}}$ from table 5.1

$$t^* = -\frac{1}{\lambda^{*2}} \ln \left[\frac{1}{1.1153^2} \times \left(\frac{600 - 300}{900 - 300} \right) \right] = 0.1678$$

$$t^* = \frac{t}{r_o^2} \quad \text{so } t = \frac{k}{\rho C} t^*$$

$$t = \frac{t^* r_o^2}{\alpha} = \frac{t^* r_o^2 (\rho C)}{k} = 0.1678 (0.01)^2 (2600 \text{ kg/m}^3) (1100 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}) / 3.13 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$t = 61.95 \text{ s}$$

$$t = 61.95 \text{ s}$$

จาก 61.95 วินาที

2103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

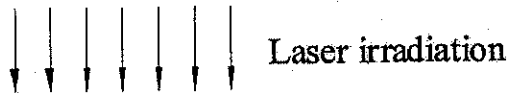
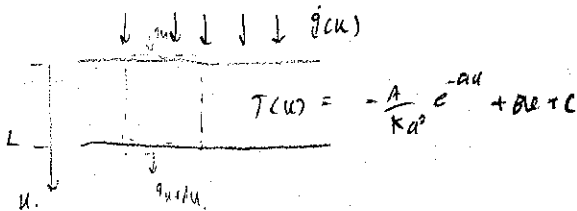
ID & First Name: PUSIT 5770475421

เลขที่นั่ง: 36

1. The steady-state temperature distribution in a semi-transparent material of thermal conductivity k and thickness L exposed to laser irradiation is of the form

$$T(x) = -\frac{A}{ka^2} e^{-ax} + Bx + C$$

where A , a , B , and C are known constants. For this situation, radiation absorption in the material is manifested by a distributed heat generation term, $\dot{g}(x)$. Obtain expressions for the conduction heat fluxes at the front and rear surfaces.

Semitransparent medium, $T(x)$ L
x

assumption: 1. steady state 2. constant thermal conductivity
3. one-dimensional

$$\dot{E}_{in} - \dot{E}_{out} + \dot{E}_g = \dot{E}_{st}^{(1)}$$

$$q_u - q_{u+du} + \dot{E}_g = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) + \dot{g}(x) = 0$$

$$\dot{g}(x) = -k \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

$$= -k \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{A}{ka^2} e^{-ax} + B \right)$$

$$= -k \left(-\frac{A}{k} e^{-ax} \right) = A e^{-ax}$$

For instructor only:

Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	3	1
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	1
Relevant equations	3	2
Results (accuracy,...)	2	2
Total score	10	(6)

(885)

$$k \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \dot{g}(x) = 0$$

$$-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \int \dot{g}(x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{A}{a} e^{-ax} - Bk$$

$$\downarrow a$$

$$= q''_x$$

at $x=0$

$$q''_0 = -\frac{A}{a} - Bk$$

at $x=L$

$$q''_L = -\frac{A}{a} e^{-aL} - Bk$$

103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

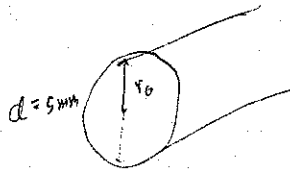
ID & First Name: ...PV377 5770495421

เลขที่นั่ง: 36

2. An electrical current of 700 A flows through a stainless steel cable having a diameter of 5 mm and an electrical resistance of $6 \times 10^{-4} \Omega/\text{m}$ (i.e., per meter of cable length). The cable is in an environment having a temperature of 30°C and the total coefficient associated with convection and radiation between the cable surface and the environment is approximately $25 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$. If the cable is bare, what is the cable surface temperature?

$$h = 25 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$$

$$T_\infty = 30^\circ\text{C}$$



assume 1. steady-state 2. one-dimensional

3. constant property

solid cylindrical

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\dot{q}}{k} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) = -\frac{\dot{q}}{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) = -\frac{\dot{q}r}{k}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = -\frac{\dot{q}r}{2k} + C_1$$

$$T(r) = -\frac{\dot{q}r^2}{4k} + C_1 r + C_2$$

$$\left. \frac{dT}{dr} \right|_{r=0} = 0 \rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

the surface of cylindrical (r_0)

$$\dot{q}_{\text{cond}} = \dot{q}_{\text{conv}}$$

$$-k \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right|_{r_0} = h(T_s - T_\infty)$$

For instructor only:

Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	1
Sketch, diagrams,...	3	2
Relevant equations	3	3
Results (accuracy,...)	2	2
Total score	10	(8)

(166)

$$-k \left(-\frac{\dot{q}r_0}{2k} \right) = h(T_s - T_\infty)$$

$$\frac{\dot{q}r_0}{2} = h(T_s - T_\infty)$$

$$T_s = \frac{\dot{q}r_0}{2h} + T_\infty$$

$$\dot{q} = \frac{I^2 R_e}{\pi B^2 \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{(700)^2 (6 \times 10^{-4})}{\pi (0.005)^2} = 1.497 \times 10^7$$

$$T_s = \frac{(1.497 \times 10^7) (0.0025)}{2 (25)} + 30^\circ\text{C} = 774.66^\circ\text{C}$$

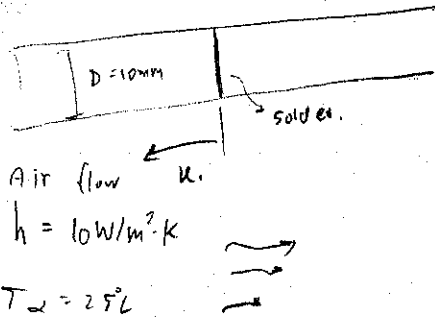
Ans

2103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: ... 5770475424 ...

เลขที่นั่ง: ๔

3. Two long copper rods of diameter $D = 10 \text{ mm}$ ($k = 360 \text{ W/m-K}$) are soldered together end to end, with solder having a melting point of 600°C . The rods are in air at 25°C with a convection coefficient of $10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$. What is the minimum power input needed to effect the soldering?



For instructor only:

Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	1
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	1
Relevant equations	3	2.5
Results (accuracy,...)	3	1.5
Total score	10	(6)

(7902M)

assume 1. the long copper rods is infinite fin.

$$(L \rightarrow \infty) \quad \theta(L) = 0$$

1. steady-state, 2. one dimensional

or Table 2.4 case D

$$q_f = M = (h p k A_c)^{\frac{1}{2}} \theta_b$$

for minimum power input

$$\text{at } T_b = T_{\text{melting}} = 600^\circ\text{C}$$

DIA 0.010 A.1 pure copper at 100°C

interpolate $k = 360.49 \text{ W/m-K}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_f &= (h p k A_c)^{\frac{1}{2}} \theta_b \\
 &= (h (\pi D) k (\frac{\pi D^2}{4}))^{\frac{1}{2}} (T_s - T_\infty) \\
 &= (\frac{h k \pi D^3}{4})^{\frac{1}{2}} (T_s - T_\infty) \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{(10)(360.49)}{4} \pi^2 (0.01)^3} (600 - 25)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$q_f = 54.259 \text{ W}$$

$\therefore$ minimum power input needed to effect the soldering

$$= 54.259 \text{ W}$$

2103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

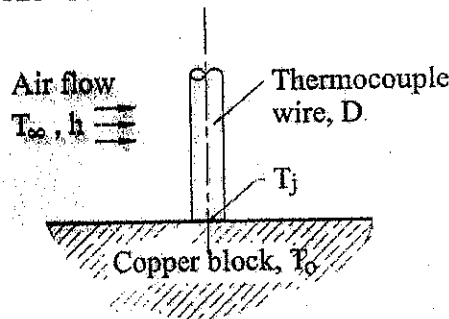
ID & First Name: ...pusit 5970475421

เลขที่นั่ง: 36

4. A long constantan wire of 1-mm diameter is butt welded to ($k = 23 \text{ W/m-K}$) the surface of a large copper block ($k = 393 \text{ W/m-K}$), forming a thermocouple junction. The wire behaves as a fin, permitting heat to flow from the surface, thereby depressing the sensing junction temperature T_j below that of the block T_o .

If the wire is in air at 25°C with a convective coefficient of $10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$,

estimate the block temperature, T_o , when the measured value is 125°C .

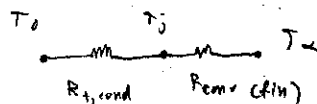
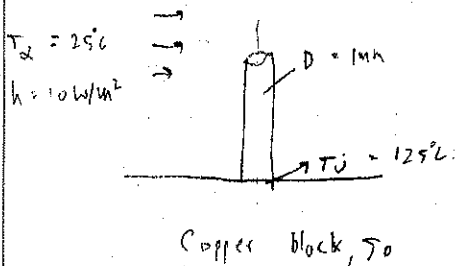


For instructor only:

Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	1
Sketch, diagrams,...	3	2
Relevant equations	3	3
Results (accuracy,...)	2	2
Total score	10	8

(681)

Air flow



$$\Delta T_{1-2} = \frac{1}{2DK} \left(\frac{\pi D}{2} \sqrt{h k D} (T_j - T_\infty) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(0.001)(793)} \left(\frac{\pi(0.001)}{2} \sqrt{(10)(23)(0.001)} (125 - 25) \right)$$

$$= 9.544 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\therefore T_o = T_j + \Delta T$$

$$= 125.09544^\circ\text{C}$$

A. 125

on case 9 740121011 7/4

shape factor = 2D

at the base.

$$q_{\text{cond}(20)} = q_{\text{conv}}$$

$$SK \Delta T_{1-2} = q_f$$

on case 9 740121011 7/4 CASE D. (Infinite fin)

$$q_f = M = \sqrt{h P k A_c} \theta_b$$

$$SK \Delta T_{1-2} = \sqrt{h P k A_c} \theta_b$$

$$2DK \Delta T_{1-2} = \sqrt{h(\pi D)k(\pi D^2/4)} (T_j - T_\infty)$$

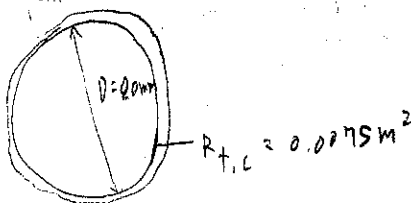
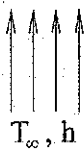
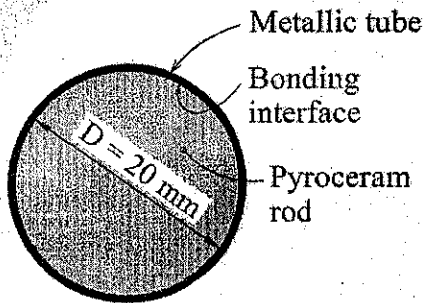
2103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: ... 949it 577647542 | ...

เลขที่นั่ง: 26

5. A long pyroceram rod ($\rho = 2600 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $C = 1100 \text{ J/kg-K}$, $k = 3.13 \text{ W/m-K}$) of diameter 20 mm is clad with a very thin metallic tube (with negligible thermal resistance) for mechanical protection. The bonding between the rod and the tube has a thermal contact resistance of $0.0075 \text{ m}^2\text{-K/W}$.

If the rod is initially at a uniform temperature of 900 K and is suddenly cooled by a fluid at $T_\infty = 300 \text{ K}$ and $h = 100 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$, at what time will the rod centerline reach 600 K?



$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$
 $T_\infty = 300 \text{ K}$
 $h = 100 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$

$$Bi = \frac{hL_c}{k} = \frac{h(v_0/2)}{k} = \frac{(100)(0.01/2)}{3.13} = 0.1597$$

(L_c = C_v index = $r_0/2$)

$\therefore Bi = 0.1597 > 0.1$ ใช้วิธี Lumped capacitance method

$$\theta(r^*, t^*) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n e^{-\lambda_n^2 t^*} J_0(\lambda_n r^*)$$

$$\theta(r^*, t^*) = c_1 e^{-\lambda_1^2 t^*} J_0(\lambda_1 r^*)$$

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	1
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	1
Relevant equations	3	1.5
Results (accuracy,...)	3	0.5
Total score	10	(4)

(550)

$$\text{at } r^* = 0 \rightarrow J_0 = 1$$

$$\therefore \theta_c = c_1 e^{-\lambda_1^2 t^*}$$

$$\text{or } \theta_c = 5.9 \text{ and } \theta_c = 0.1597$$

$$\lambda_1 = 0.553$$

$$c_1 = 1.0344$$

$$\text{at } T = 900 \text{ K}$$

$$(900 - 300) = (1.0344) e^{-0.553^2 t^*}$$

$$t_i^* = -20.79$$

$$\text{at } T = 600 \text{ K}$$

$$(600 - 300) = (1.0344) e^{-0.553^2 t^*}$$

$$t^* = -14.529$$

$$\Delta t^* = t^* - t_i^* = 2.2667$$

$$\therefore \Delta t = \frac{L^2 \Delta t^*}{\alpha} = \frac{L^2 \Delta t^*}{\left(\frac{k}{\rho C_p}\right)}$$

$$= 51.98 \text{ Ans}$$

Heat Transfer (2559)

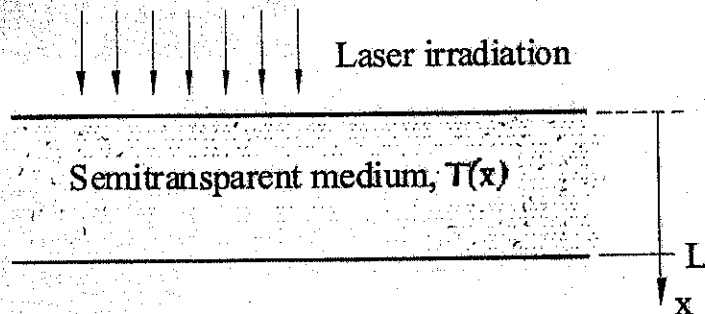
ID & First Name: 5530491991 Wanyun

เลขที่นั่ง: 3

1. The steady-state temperature distribution in a semi-transparent material of thermal conductivity k and thickness L exposed to laser irradiation is of the form

$$T(x) = -\frac{A}{ka^2} e^{-ax} + Bx + C$$

where A , a , B , and C are known constants. For this situation, radiation absorption in the material is manifested by a distributed heat generation term, $\dot{g}(x)$. Obtain expressions for the conduction heat fluxes at the front and rear surfaces.



For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	3	
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	2	
Total score	10	==

(885)

Given: $T(x)$, k , L

Find: the conduction heat flux at the front and rear surface

Assumption: 1. Steady state
2. constant k
3. 1D

Heat Conduction Eq.

$$\rho c_p \frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + \dot{g}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\dot{g}}{k} = 0$$

Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: 553049991 Wanyu

เลขที่นั่ง: 3

An electrical current of 700 A flows through a stainless steel cable having a diameter of 5 mm and an electrical resistance of $6 \times 10^{-4} \Omega/\text{m}$ (i.e., per meter of cable length). The cable is in an environment having a temperature of 10°C and the total coefficient associated with convection and radiation between the cable surface and the environment is approximately $25 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$. If the cable is bare, what is the cable surface temperature?

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	
Sketch, diagrams,...	3	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	2	
Total score	10	=/=

(766)

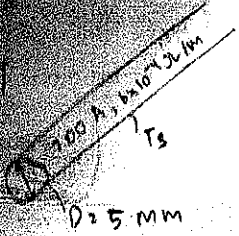
Find: The bare cable surface temperature, T_s

Assumption 1. steady state

2. 1D

3. Uniform & constant properties

4. No g



Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: 5530492951 Wanyu

เลขที่นั่ง: 3

Two long copper rods of diameter $D = 10 \text{ mm}$ ($k = 360 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$) are soldered together end to end, with solder having a melting point of 600°C . The rods are in air at 25°C with a convection coefficient of $10 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$. What is the minimum power input needed to effect the soldering?

Given: $D = 10 \text{ mm}$, $k = 360 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$ $T_i = 600^\circ\text{C}$, $T_o = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Find: Power input

Assumption 1.1D

2. steady state

3. Uniform and constant properties

4. with g

D = 10 mm

Heat conduction Eq.

$$\rho C_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(k r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(k r^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + \dot{q}$$

$$\frac{k}{r} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = C_1 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$T = C_1 \ln r + C_2 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Boundary condition

$$r = r_i, T = T_i$$

$$r = r_o, T = T_o$$

$$\text{for } r = r_i \text{ at } T_i \quad T_i = C_1 \ln r_i + C_2 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$\text{for } r = r_o \text{ at } T_o \quad T_o = C_1 \ln r_o + C_2 \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$(4) - (5) \quad T_i - T_o = C_1 (\ln r_i - \ln r_o)$$

$$C_1 = \frac{T_i - T_o}{\ln r_i - \ln r_o}$$

wanna (5)

$$T_o = \frac{(T_i - T_o)}{\ln(r_i/r_o)} \ln r_o + C_2$$

$$C_2 = T_o - \frac{(T_i - T_o) \ln r_o}{\ln(r_i/r_o)} \quad \text{for } T = \frac{T_i - T_o}{\ln(r_i/r_o)} \ln r + T_o - \frac{(T_i - T_o) \ln r_o}{\ln(r_i/r_o)}$$

$$\text{for } T = \frac{T_i - T_o}{\ln(r_i/r_o)} \ln \left(\frac{r}{r_o} \right) + T_o$$

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	3	
Total score	10	=1=

(1902M)

210.463 Heat Transfer (2559)

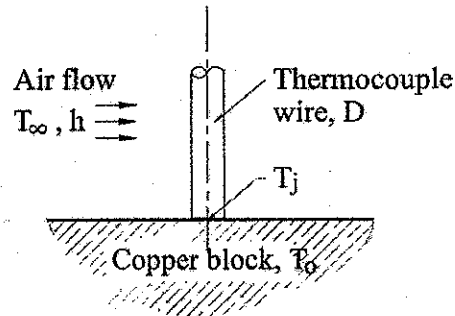
ID & First Name: 55304921 Wanyu

เลขที่นั่ง: 3

4. A long constantan wire of 1-mm diameter is butt welded to ($k = 23 \text{ W/m-K}$) the surface of a large copper block ($k = 393 \text{ W/m-K}$), forming a thermocouple junction. The wire behaves as a fin, permitting heat to flow from the surface, thereby depressing the sensing junction temperature T_j below that of the block T_o .

If the wire is in air at 25°C with a convective coefficient of $10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$,

estimate the block temperature, T_o , when the measured value is 125°C .



For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	
Sketch, diagrams,...	3	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	2	
Total score	10	(681)

Given: $T_\infty = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $h = 10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{-K}$, $D = 1 \text{ mm}$, $k_{\text{wire}} = 23 \text{ W/m-K}$
 $k_{\text{block}} = 393 \text{ W/m-K}$

Find: The block temperature, T_o , when the measured value is 125°C

1. Steady state

2. Uniform & constant properties

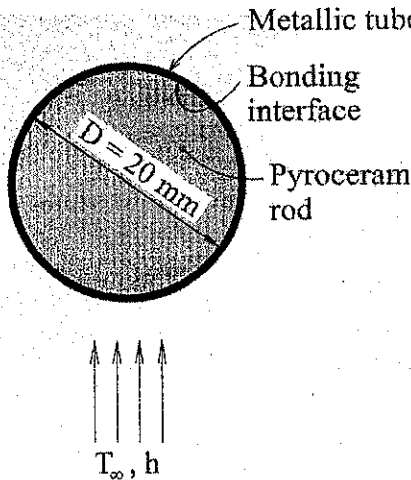
210.16.3 Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: 5570491991 Wanyu

เลขที่นั่ง: 3

3. A long pyroceram rod ($\rho = 2600 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $C = 1100 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}$, $k = 3.13 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$) of diameter 20 mm is clad with a very thin metallic tube (with negligible thermal resistance) for mechanical protection. The bonding between the rod and the tube has a thermal contact resistance of $0.0075 \text{ m}^2\cdot\text{K/W}$.

If the rod is initially at a uniform temperature of 900 K and is suddenly cooled by a fluid at $T_\infty = 300 \text{ K}$ and $h = 100 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$, at what time will the rod centerline reach 600 K?



Given: Long pyroceram rod $D = 20 \text{ mm}$

$T_i = 900 \text{ K}$, $T_\infty = 300 \text{ K}$, $h = 100 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$

Find: Time required to cooldown the center temperature to 600 K

Assumption 1. 1D

2. transient

3. constant properties

4. One-term approximation

Properties: pyroceram rod: $\rho = 2600 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $C = 1100 \text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}$, $k = 3.13 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$, $\alpha = 0.0075 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$

One-term approximation: Infinite cylinder

$$\theta^* = \theta_0^* \frac{J_0(\beta_1 r^*)}{\beta_1 r^*} \quad \theta_0^* = C_1 e^{-(\beta_1^2 Fo)}$$

$$\theta_0^* = C_1 e^{-(\beta_1^2 Fo)}$$

$$Bi = \frac{hr}{k} = \frac{(100 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K})(10 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m})}{3.13 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}} = 0.3195$$

From table 3.1 Infinite cylinder, $\beta_1 = 0.3195$; $C_1 = 0.7465$

$$\lambda = \frac{1.0939 - 1.0712}{0.4 - 0.3} (0.3195 - 0.3) + 1.0712 = 1.0749 \text{ rad}$$

$$\theta^* = \frac{T - T_\infty}{T_i - T_\infty} = \frac{600 - 300}{900 - 300} = 0.5$$

$$\lim_{\beta_1 r^* \rightarrow 0} \frac{J_0(\beta_1 r^*)}{\beta_1 r^*} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = \lim_{\beta_1 r^* \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(\beta_1 r^*)}{1} = 1$$

$$\theta_0^* = \theta^* = \left(\frac{1}{1}\right)$$

$$(1.0939) e^{-(\beta_1^2 Fo)} = 0.5$$

$$-\beta_1^2 Fo = \ln 0.4574$$

$$Fo = 1.4036$$

$$Fo = \left(\frac{\alpha}{r^2}\right) t$$

$$t = 1.4036 \left(\frac{0.0075}{(10 \times 10^{-3})^2}\right)$$

$$t = 105.28 \text{ s}$$

$Fo > 0.2$ One-term approximation is valid

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	3	
Total score	10	(2)

(550)

2103463 Heat Transfer (2559)

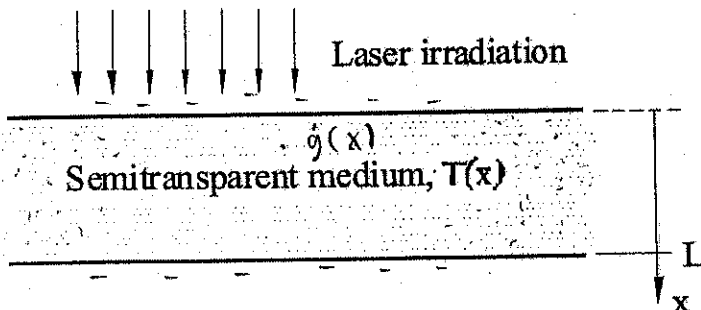
ID & First Name: 5730268921...Thititunt.....

เลขที่นั่ง: 9

1. The steady-state temperature distribution in a semi-transparent material of thermal conductivity k and thickness L exposed to laser irradiation is of the form

$$T(x) = -\frac{A}{ka^2} e^{-ax} + Bx + C$$

where A , a , B , and C are known constants. For this situation, radiation absorption in the material is manifested by a distributed heat generation term, $\dot{g}(x)$. Obtain expressions for the conduction heat fluxes at the front and rear surfaces.



Given: Temperature distribution
Thermal conductivity

Find: Expressions for the conduction heat fluxes at front and rear surfaces.

Assumptions: - Steady state
- Constant properties
- 1D heat conduction
- With heat generation

First Law of Thermodynamics:

$$\dot{E}_{in} - \dot{E}_{out} + \dot{E}_g = \dot{E}_{sys}$$

$$-\left(\frac{\partial \dot{q}_x}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \dot{q}_y}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \dot{q}_z}{\partial z} dz\right) + \dot{g} dx dy dz = \rho C \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} dx dy dz$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\dot{g}}{k} = 0 \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \frac{A}{ka} e^{-ax} + B$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = \frac{A}{k} e^{-ax}$$

$$\frac{\dot{g}}{k} = -\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\dot{g}(x) = -k \frac{A}{k} e^{-ax} = -A e^{-ax}$$

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	3	
Sketch, diagrams,...	2	
Relevant equations	3	
Results (accuracy,...)	2	
Total score	10	5/5

(885)

1103-463 Heat Transfer (2559)

ID & First Name: 5730268921 Thitawat

เลขที่นั่ง: 9

2. An electrical current of 700 A flows through a stainless steel cable having a diameter of 5 mm and an electrical resistance of $6 \times 10^{-4} \Omega/\text{m}$ (i.e., per meter of cable length). The cable is in an environment having a temperature of 30°C and the total coefficient associated with convection and radiation between the cable surface and the environment is approximately $25 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$. If the cable is bare, what is the cable surface temperature?

Given: $I = 700 \text{ A}$
 $R' = 6 \times 10^{-4} \Omega/\text{m}$
 $D_{\text{st}} = 5 \text{ mm}$
 $T_\infty = 30^\circ$
 $h_{\text{tot}} = 25 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$

Find: T_s

- Assumptions:
- Steady state
 - Constant properties
 - 1D heat conduction
 - With heat generation

$$P = I^2 R = (700^2 \text{ A}) (6 \times 10^{-4} \Omega/\text{m})$$

$$P = 294 \text{ W/m} = \dot{q}$$

From energy balance; $\dot{E}_{\text{in}} - \dot{E}_{\text{out}} + \dot{E}_g = \dot{E}_{\text{sys}}$

Heat diffusion eqn. ; $\rho C_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(k r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \left(k r \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + \dot{q}$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(k r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \dot{q} = 0$$

$$r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = -\frac{\dot{q} r^2}{2k} + C_1 \rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = -\frac{\dot{q} r}{2k} + \frac{C_1}{r}$$

$$T(r) = -\frac{\dot{q} r^2}{4k} + C_1 \ln r + C_2$$

For instructor only:		
Items	Weight	Score
Clarity (explanation,...)	2	1
Sketch, diagrams,...	3	1
Relevant equations	3	1
Results (accuracy,...)	2	-
Total score	10	(3)

(766)

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY
2103-463 HEAT TRANSFER

Year 3, First Semester, Final Examination, December 2, 2016, Time 8.30-11.30

ชื่อ-นามสกุล นาย ณัฏฐ พริ้ง เลขประจำตัว 5730177421 เลขที่ใน CR 58 20

หมายเหตุ

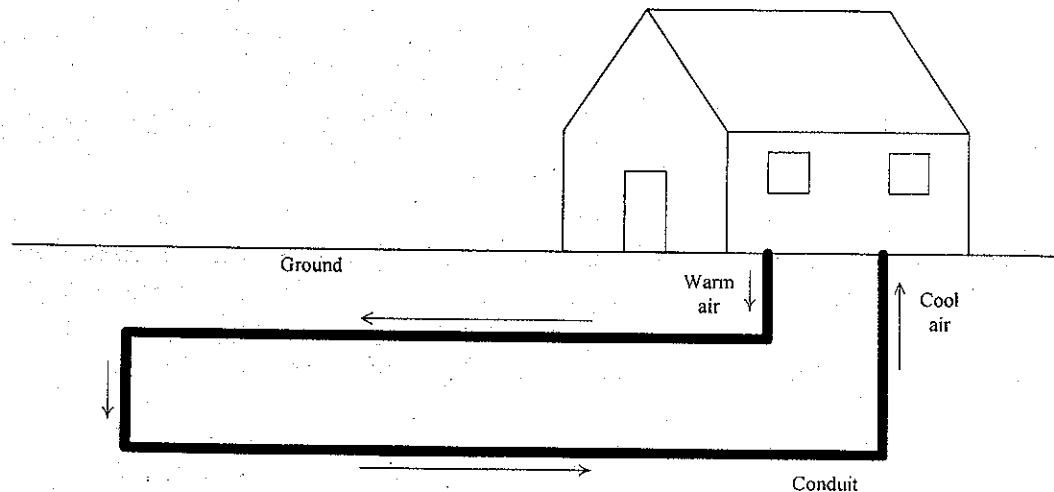
- 1) ข้อสอบมีทั้งหมด 5 ข้อ รวม 14 หน้า (รวมปก)
- 2) อนุญาตให้นิสิตนำโน้ตบุ๊กบนกระดาน A4 เข้าห้องสอบได้ 1 แผ่น
- 3) นอกเหนือจากโน้ตในข้อ 2) ไม่อนุญาตให้นำตำราหรือเอกสารใดๆ เข้าห้องสอบ
- 4) อนุญาตให้ใช้เฉพาะเครื่องคำนวณแบบโปรแกรมไม่ได้เท่านั้น
- 5) ห้ามการหยิบยืมใดๆ ทั้งสิ้นจากผู้สอบอื่นๆ เว้นแต่เจ้าหน้าที่ควบคุมการสอบจะหยิบยืมให้
- 6) ผู้ที่ประสงค์จะออกจากห้องสอบก่อนหมดเวลาสอบ ให้นั่งอยู่กับที่นั่งสอบและยกมือให้ผู้คุมสอบเก็บข้อสอบและอนุญาต จึงจะสามารถออกจากห้องสอบได้ และต้องทำโดยสงบ
- 7) ห้ามนำข้อสอบออกจากห้องสอบโดยเด็ดขาด
- 8) ให้เขียนตอบในกระดาษคำถามนี้เท่านั้น และให้เขียนด้วยลายมือที่ชัดเจน คำตอบที่อ่านไม่ได้โดยง่าย จะไม่ได้รับการตรวจให้คะแนน
- 9) ผู้ที่ไม่ปฏิบัติตามข้อ 2-7 จะถือว่าเข้าข่ายทุจริตในการสอบ ตามประกาศคณะวิศวกรรมศาสตร์

ข้อที่	คะแนน
1	9.5/10
2	10 /10
3	9.5/10
4	9.5/10
5	10 /10
รวม	48.5/50

Name.....นาย..... นวรัตน์..... ID 5730177421 CR5820

9.5

1. An innovative method for air-conditioning a residence building takes advantage of the earth as a heat sink. Deep ground temperatures in most regions are considerably lower than summertime ambient air temperatures. Warm air from the building flows through a long metal conduit buried in the ground transferring thermal energy to the ground. The diameter of the conduit pipe is 40 cm and the pipe is buried at a depth where the soil maintains the pipe surface temperature at a constant value of 15 °C. The volumetric air flow through the pipe is $\dot{V} = 0.03456 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. The indoor air is maintained at 23 °C and the cooling air is desired at 18 °C. $\rightarrow 1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$



- a) Calculate the heat transfer in the air conditioning system?
b) Estimate the length of the conduit pipe needed for air conditioning system.

Assumption 1) Steady State

4) $Re_c = 2300$ for internal flow (10 points)

2) Constant Property

3) Pipe surface temperature is constant

Property in Table A.4 at $T_i = 23^\circ\text{C} = 296 \text{ K}$ $\rho_i = 1.180064 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$$\bar{T}_m = \frac{T_{m,i} + T_{m,o}}{2} = \frac{23 + 18}{2} = 20.5^\circ\text{C} = 293.5 \text{ K}$$

$$\rho = 1.191729 \text{ kg/m}^3, c_p = 1.00687 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}, \nu = 15.311 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}, Pr = 0.70869$$

$$k = 25.78 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}, \mu = 181.35 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2$$

inlet: $\dot{m} = \rho_i \dot{V} = (1.180064 \text{ kg/m}^3)(1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}) = 1.180064 \text{ kg/s}$

control volume

$$\dot{q}_{\text{conv}} = \dot{m} c_p (T_{m,o} - T_{m,i})$$

$$\dot{q}_{\text{conv}} = (1.180064 \text{ kg/s})(1.00687 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K})(18^\circ\text{C} - 23^\circ\text{C})$$

$$\dot{q}_{\text{conv}} = -5.94 \text{ kW}$$

5.94 kW is the heat transfer rate from the air to the ground.

1. (continued)

$$Re_D = \frac{4\dot{m}}{\pi D \mu} = \frac{4(1.180064 \text{ kg/s})}{\pi (0.4 \text{ m}) (181.35 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N.s/m}^2)} = 2.07 \times 10^5$$

$Re_D > 2300$ သို့မဟုတ် Re_D မြင့်မားသောကြောင့် turbulent

Assume $L/D > 10$; fully turbulent

အားဖြင့် Nu_D ကို Dittus-Boelter ခုတ် $T_s < T_m$; $n = 0.3$

$$Nu_D = 0.023 Re_D^{4/5} Pr^n = 0.023 Re_D^{4/5} Pr^{0.3}$$

$$Nu_D = 0.023 (2.07 \times 10^5)^{4/5} (0.70869)^{0.3} = 371.41$$

Assume $L/D > 60$ /

$$\bar{Nu}_D \approx Nu_D = 371.41 \quad \bar{Nu}_D = \frac{hD}{k}$$

$$h = \bar{Nu}_D \left(\frac{k}{D} \right) = 371.41 \left(\frac{0.4 \text{ m}}{(25.78 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W/m.K})} \right) = 23.937 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$$

3

အားဖြင့် T_s ကို $15^\circ\text{C} = 288 \text{ K}$

အားဖြင့် $T_{m,i}$

$$\frac{T_s - T_{m,o}}{T_s - T_{m,i}} = \exp\left(-\frac{PL}{\dot{m}c_p}\right) \quad \eta$$

$$L = \frac{\dot{m}c_p}{Ph} \ln\left(\frac{T_s - T_{m,i}}{T_s - T_{m,o}}\right)$$

$$L = \frac{(1.180064 \text{ kg/s}) (1.00687 \text{ kJ/kg.K})}{\pi (0.4 \text{ m}) (23.937 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K})} \ln\left(\frac{-8}{-3}\right)$$

$$L = 38.742 \text{ m}$$

အားဖြင့် $L/D = 96.856 > 60$; Assumption correct

$$\therefore L = 38.7 \text{ m} // 3$$

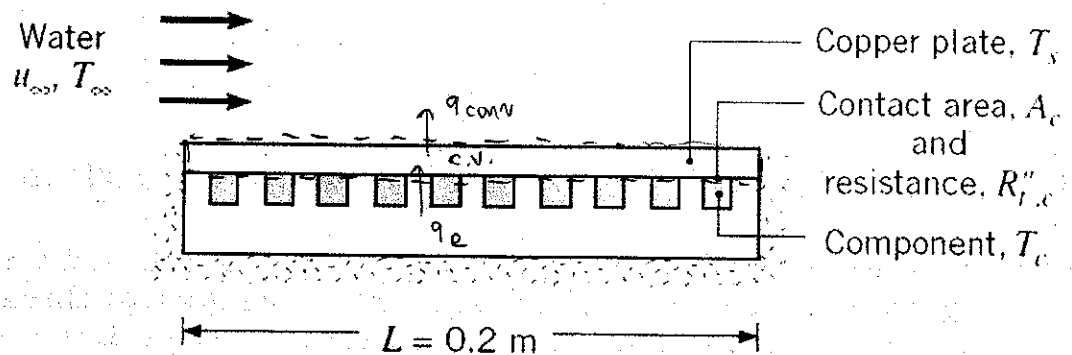
check oh! ✓

Name..... ID.....CR58....

1. (continued)

10

2. One hundred electrical components, each dissipating 25 W, are attached to one surface of a square (0.2 m x 0.2 m) copper plate, and all the dissipated energy is transferred to water in parallel flow over the opposite surface (see Figure). The copper plate is assumed to be isothermal. The water velocity and temperature are $u_\infty = 2$ m/s and $T_\infty = 17^\circ\text{C}$, and the water's thermophysical properties may be approximated as $\nu = 0.96 \times 10^{-6}$ m²/s, $k = 0.620$ W/m.K, and $Pr = 5.2$. What is the temperature of the copper plate?



(10 points)

Assumption 1) Steady state

2) Constant property

3) copper plate is isothermal

4) ด้านหลัง ๆ ขอบด้านอื่นของ plate เป็น insulated

5) $Re_{x,c} = 5 \times 10^5$

Property water $u_\infty = 2$ m/s, $T_\infty = 17^\circ\text{C}$, $\nu = 0.96 \times 10^{-6}$ m²/s
 $k = 0.620$ W/m.K, $Pr = 5.2$

$$Re_L = \frac{\rho u_\infty L}{\mu} = \frac{u_\infty L}{\nu} = \frac{(2 \text{ m/s})(0.2 \text{ m})}{(0.96 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s})} = 4.1667 \times 10^5$$

ดังนั้น $Re_L < Re_{x,c}$

3

ดังนั้น เราสามารถใช้สมการ laminar flow เพื่อหาหาค่า

$$Nu_x = 0.664 Re_x^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}$$

$$Nu_L = 0.664 Re_L^{1/2} Pr^{1/3} = 0.664 (4.1667 \times 10^5)^{1/2} (5.2)^{1/3} = 742.56$$

$$Nu_L = \frac{h_L L}{k}; h = Nu_L \times \frac{k}{L} = 742.56 \left(\frac{0.620 \text{ W/m.K}}{0.2 \text{ m}} \right) = 2301.9 \text{ W/m}^2.\text{K}$$

ดังนั้น Copper Plate เป็น Control volume

$$\dot{E}_m - \dot{E}_{out} = 0 \rightarrow q_e = q_{conv}$$

$$100 \times (25 \text{ W}) = h A_s (T_s - T_\infty)$$

4

3. a) Experimental results for heat transfer over a flat plate with an extremely rough surface were found to be correlated by an expression of the form

$$Nu_x = 0.04 Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}$$

where Nu_x is the local value of the Nusselt number at a position x measured from the leading edge of the plate. Obtain an expression for the ratio of the average heat transfer coefficient $\bar{h}_x$ to the local coefficient h .

(5 points)

- b) An enclosure has an inside area of 100 m^2 , and its inside surface is black and is maintained at a constant temperature. A small opening in the enclosure has an area of 0.02 m^2 . The radiant power emitted from this opening is 70 W . What is the temperature of the interior enclosure wall? If the interior surface is maintained at this temperature, but is now polished, what will be the value of the radiant power emitted from the opening?

(5 points)

a)

$$Nu_x = 0.04 Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}$$

$$Nu_x = \frac{h_x x}{k} \quad ; \quad h_x = 0.04 Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3} \frac{k}{x}$$

$$\bar{h}_x(x) = \int_0^x 0.04 k \left(\frac{\rho u_\infty x}{\mu} \right)^{0.9} Pr^{1/3} dx$$

$$\bar{h}_x(x) = \int_0^x 0.04 Pr^{1/3} k \left(\frac{\rho u_\infty}{\mu} \right)^{0.9} x^{-0.1} dx = 0.04 Pr^{1/3} k \left(\frac{\rho u_\infty}{\mu} \right)^{0.9} \frac{x^{0.9}}{0.9} \Big|_0^x$$

$$\bar{h}_x = \frac{k}{x} \frac{0.04}{0.9} Pr^{1/3} \left(\frac{\rho u_\infty x}{\mu} \right)^{0.9} = \frac{k}{x} \frac{0.04}{0.9} Pr^{1/3} (Re_x)^{0.9}$$

$$\frac{\bar{h}_x}{h_x} = \frac{0.04 k Pr^{1/3} (Re_x)^{0.9} \cancel{x}}{0.9 (0.04 Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3} k) \cancel{x}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\bar{h}_x}{h_x} = \frac{1}{0.9} = 1.1$$

Assumption?
5 - 5 = 4.5

Name...นาย. ศุภวัฒน์... นศ. ID 5730177421 CR58.20

9.5

4. A circular pipe flow is said to be "thermally fully developed" when the following condition is stated:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{T_s(x) - T(r, x)}{T_s(x) - T_m(x)} \right]_{fd,t} = 0$$

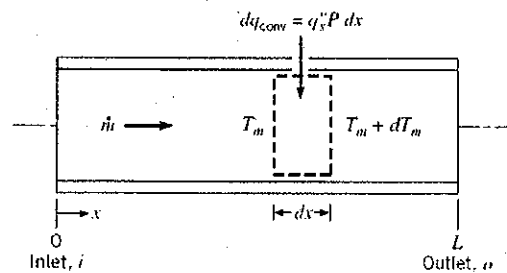
where T_s is the tube surface temperature, T is the local fluid temperature, and T_m is the mean temperature of the fluid over the cross section of the tube. If the surface heat flux of the tube, q_s'' , is constant,

- a) Employing the above equation, show that

$$\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right|_{fd,t} = \left. \frac{dT_m}{dx} \right|_{fd,t}$$

(3 points)

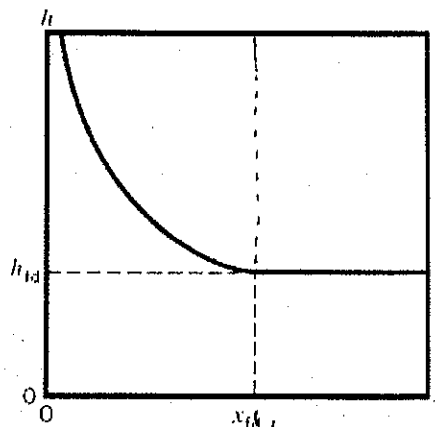
- b) Using energy balance for the control volume shown in the figure (P is the surface perimeter), obtain the expression of T_m as a function of x for the pipe flow with the mass flow rate, $\dot{m}$, and specific heat, c_p .



(3 points)

- c) Sketch the variation of the mean temperature, T_m , and the surface temperature, T_s , along the length of the pipe (in the same plot). Indicate the entrance and fully developed regions clearly in your plot, and briefly discuss the variation. The distribution of the local heat transfer coefficient, h , is as shown in the following figure.

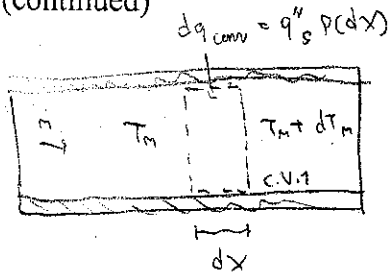
(4 points)



entrance region $\leftarrow$ $\rightarrow$ Fully developed Region

4. (continued)

b)



พิจารณา C.V.1 ใต้

$$\dot{E}_{in} - \dot{E}_{out} = \dot{E}_{st}$$

Steady state; $\dot{E}_{st} = 0$

$$q''_s P dx + \dot{m} c_p T_m - \dot{m} c_p (T_m + dT_m) = 0$$

$$q''_s P dx = \dot{m} c_p dT_m$$

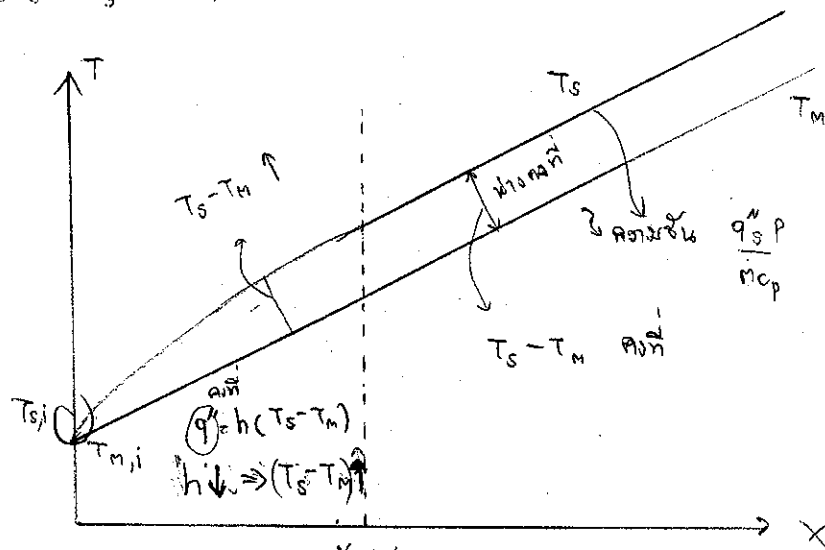
$$\frac{q''_s P}{\dot{m} c_p} = \frac{dT_m}{dx}$$

$$\int_{x=0}^x dT_m = \int_0^x \frac{q''_s P}{\dot{m} c_p} dx$$

$$q''_s \text{ คงที่} \Rightarrow q''_s = f(x); \quad T_m(x) - T_{m,i} = \frac{q''_s P}{\dot{m} c_p} x$$

$$\therefore T_m(x) = T_{m,i} + \frac{q''_s P}{\dot{m} c_p} x$$

c)

Assume $T_s > T_m$ 

2+1.5=3.5

2

oh

entrance
region← $x_{fd,t}$ → fully developed

ในช่วง fully developed ค่าคงที่ constant heat flux ทำให้ $\frac{dT_m}{dx} = \frac{dT_s}{dx}$

ดังนั้น ความชันของกราฟ T & x ของ T_s, T_m ในช่วงนี้จึงเท่ากันตลอด

ในช่วง entrance region ผลจากการพัฒนาของ Thermal Boundary layer ที่ทำให้ h มีค่าลดลง จึงทำให้ T_s สูงขึ้น เกิดขึ้น Boundary layer ใต้ผลกระทบ

โดย $T_{s,i}$ มีค่าเท่ากับ $T_{m,i}$ จนเมื่อถึง ปลายท่อค่อย ๆ เพิ่มขึ้น เป็นคือ $T_{s,i} - T_{m,i} \uparrow$

1:1

1:1

(UL 11) ... fully developed

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY
2103-463 HEAT TRANSFER

Year 3, First Semester, Final Examination, December 2, 2016, Time 8.30-11.30

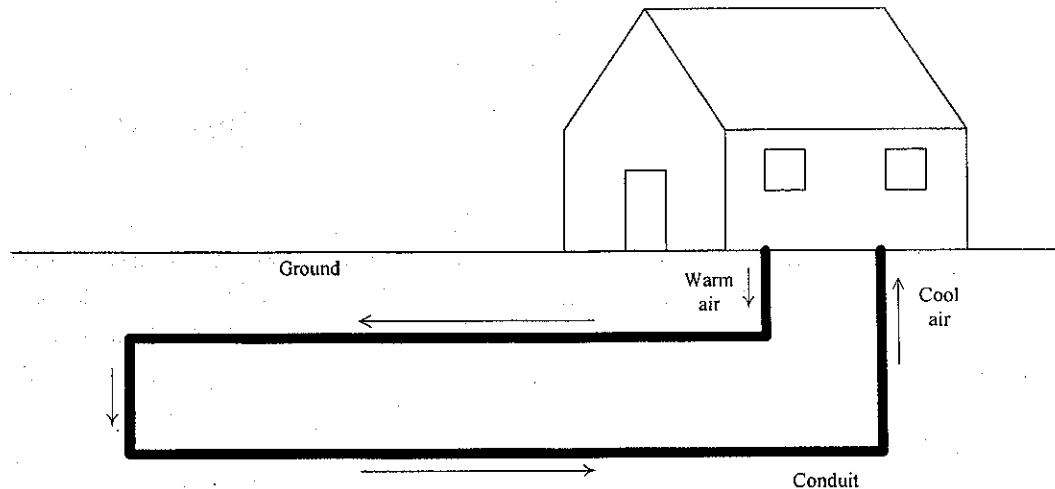
ชื่อ-นามสกุล พงศ์ชัยรัตน์ ศรีสมุทร เลขประจำตัว 5703624 เลขที่ใน CR 58 3

หมายเหตุ

- 1) ข้อสอบมีทั้งหมด 5 ข้อ รวม 14 หน้า (รวมปก)
- 2) อนุญาตให้นิสิตนำโน้ตบุ๊กบนกระดาน A4 เข้าห้องสอบได้ 1 แผ่น
- 3) นอกเหนือจากโน้ตในข้อ 2) ไม่อนุญาตให้นำตำราหรือเอกสารใดๆ เข้าห้องสอบ
- 4) อนุญาตให้ใช้เฉพาะเครื่องคำนวณแบบโปรแกรมไม่ได้เท่านั้น
- 5) ห้ามการหยิบยืมใดๆ ทั้งสิ้นจากผู้สอบอื่นๆ เว้นแต่เจ้าหน้าที่ควบคุมการสอบจะหยิบยืมให้
- 6) ผู้ที่ประสงค์จะออกจากห้องสอบก่อนหมดเวลาสอบ ให้นั่งอยู่กับที่นั่งสอบและยกมือให้ผู้คุมสอบเก็บข้อสอบและอนุญาต จึงจะสามารถออกจากห้องสอบได้ และต้องทำโดยสงบ
- 7) ห้ามนำข้อสอบออกจากห้องสอบโดยเด็ดขาด
- 8) ให้เขียนตอบในกระดาษคำถามนี้เท่านั้น และให้เขียนด้วยลายมือที่ชัดเจน คำตอบที่อ่านไม่ได้โดยง่าย จะไม่ได้รับการตรวจให้คะแนน
- 9) ผู้ที่ไม่ปฏิบัติตามข้อ 2-7 จะถือว่าเข้าข่ายทุจริตในการสอบ ตามประกาศคณะวิศวกรรมศาสตร์

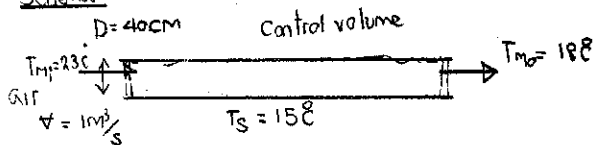
ข้อที่	คะแนน
1	10/10
2	9.5/10
3	9 /10
4	10 /10
5	7.5/10
รวม	46/50

1. An innovative method for air-conditioning a residence building takes advantage of the earth as a heat sink. Deep ground temperatures in most regions are considerably lower than summertime ambient air temperatures. Warm air from the building flows through a long metal conduit buried in the ground transferring thermal energy to the ground. The diameter of the conduit pipe is 40 cm and the pipe is buried at a depth where the soil maintains the pipe surface temperature at a constant value of 15 °C. The volumetric air flow through the pipe is $\dot{V} = 0.03456 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. The indoor air is maintained at 23 °C and the cooling air is desired at 18 °C. $1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$



- a) Calculate the heat transfer in the air conditioning system?
b) Estimate the length of the conduit pipe needed for air conditioning system.

Schematic



(10 points)

Assumption

1. Steady state 2. constant properties 3. Surface constant 4. assume $L/D > 60$ 5. Neglect KE & PE

properties air

$T_{mp} = 23^\circ\text{C} = 295\text{K}$ $P = 1.180064 \text{ kg/m}^3$
 $\bar{T}_M = \frac{T_{mp} + T_{mo}}{2} = \frac{295 + 293.5}{2} = 294.25\text{K}$ $\mu = 181.35 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2$ $Pr = 0.70869$ $k = 25.78 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$ $C_p = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$

at inlet

$\dot{V} = 1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ $\dot{m} = \rho \dot{V} = (1.180064 \text{ kg/m}^3)(1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}) = 1.180064 \text{ kg/s}$

$Re_D = \frac{\rho \dot{V}}{\mu} = \frac{4(1.180064 \text{ kg/s})}{\pi(0.4\text{m})(181.35 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2)} = 2.0717 \times 10^5 (> 2300) \dots \text{turbulence flow}$

assume?

at $L/D > 60$ $Nu_D = \bar{Nu}_D$

From Dittus - Boelter eqn

$Nu_D = 0.023 Re_D^{4/5} Pr^{0.3} = \bar{Nu}_D$

$\bar{Nu}_D = (0.023)(2.0717 \times 10^5)^{4/5} (0.70869)^{0.3}$
 $= 371.410433$

$h = \frac{k \bar{Nu}_D}{D} = \frac{25.78 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}(371.410433)}{0.4 \text{ m}} = 23.9374 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$

check condition
 ok

Name..... Wattana Sri Aris ID..... 573036221 CR583..

1. (continued)

a) $Q = \dot{m} C_p (T_{m0} - T_{mf}) = (1.180064 \text{ kg/s}) (1.00687 \text{ kJ/kgK}) (18^\circ\text{C} - 23^\circ\text{C}) = -5.940855 \text{ kW (mhp)}$

b) $dQ_{conv} = q_s'' A dx = \dot{m} C_p dT_m dx$ (นิยาม $\Delta T = T_s - T_m$)

$\downarrow$
 $- d(\pi \Delta T P dx) = \dot{m} C_p dT_m dx$

$\int_{\Delta T_i}^{\Delta T_o} -\frac{1}{\Delta T} \frac{d\Delta T}{dx} = \int \frac{\pi P}{\dot{m} C_p}$

$\ln \frac{\Delta T_o}{\Delta T_i} = -\frac{\pi P L}{\dot{m} C_p}$

$L = \frac{-\ln \frac{\Delta T_o}{\Delta T_i} \dot{m} C_p}{\pi P L} = -\frac{\ln \left(\frac{15^\circ\text{C} - 18^\circ\text{C}}{15^\circ\text{C} - 23^\circ\text{C}} \right) (1.180064 \text{ kg/s}) (1.00687 \text{ kJ/kgK})}{\pi (0.4) (73.9374 \text{ W/mK})}$
 $= 38.7423 \text{ m}$

check Assumption $L/D = \frac{38.7423 \text{ m}}{0.4 \text{ m}} \approx 96.855$ (สมมติฐานเป็นจริง)

Name..... นายเกียรติ อธิ์วิท ID. 51303022 CR58.....

1. (continued)

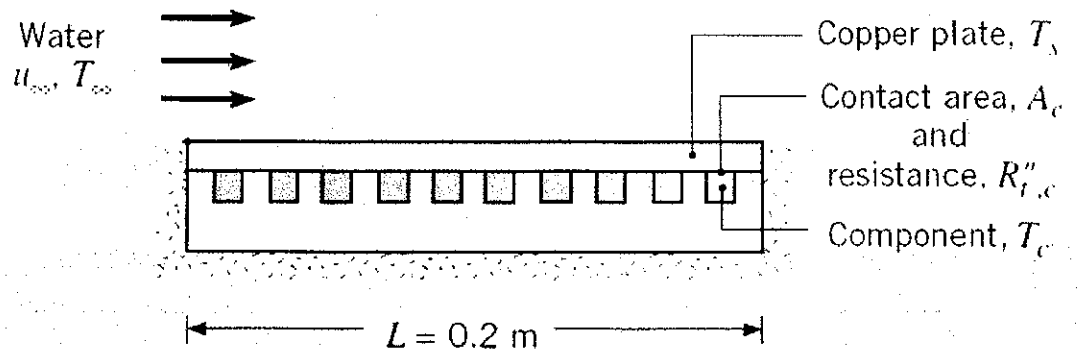
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ID..... 573036224..... CR58.....

3⁵

9.5

2. One hundred electrical components, each dissipating 25 W, are attached to one surface of a square (0.2 m x 0.2 m) copper plate, and all the dissipated energy is transferred to water in parallel flow over the opposite surface (see Figure). The copper plate is assumed to be isothermal. The water velocity and temperature are $u_{\infty} = 2$ m/s and $T_{\infty} = 17^{\circ}\text{C}$, and the water's thermophysical properties may be approximated as $\nu = 0.96 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, $k = 0.620 \text{ W/m.K}$, and $\text{Pr} = 5.2$. What is the temperature of the copper plate?



Assumption 1. Steady state 2. constant property 3. $\text{Re}_{x_c} = 5 \times 10^5$ 4. incompressible (10 points)

properties

Water $T_{\infty} = 17^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $u_{\infty} = 2 \text{ m/s}$
 $\nu = 0.96 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
 $k = 0.620 \text{ W/m.K}$
 $\text{Pr} = 5.2$

Copper plate T_s
 Component T_c

Contact resistance $R_{t,c}$

$Q_{\text{dissipate total}} = (25 \text{ W/component}) \times 100 \text{ component} = \frac{T_c - T_s}{R_{t,c}} = \frac{T_s - T_{\infty}}{\frac{1}{hA}}$

$Q_{\text{dissipate total}} = Q_{\text{convection}}$

$\text{Re}_L = \frac{u_{\infty} L}{\nu} = \frac{(2 \text{ m/s})(0.2 \text{ m})}{0.96 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} = 4.1666 \times 10^5$ (Laminar) 2.5

$\text{Nu}_L = 0.664 \text{ Re}_L^{1/2} \text{ Pr}^{1/3}$ ($\text{Pr} > 0.5$) ✓

$= 0.664 \times (4.1666 \times 10^5)^{1/2} (5.2)^{1/3}$

$= 742.5518$

$h = \frac{k \text{Nu}_L}{L} = \frac{(0.62 \text{ W/m.K})}{(0.2 \text{ m})} \times 742.5518 = 2301.91058 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ 4

$Q = hA(T_s - T_{\infty})$

$(25 \text{ W/component}) \times (100 \text{ component}) = (2301.91058 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K})(0.2 \text{ m} \times 0.2 \text{ m})(T_s - 17^{\circ}\text{C})$

$T_s = 44.1513^{\circ}\text{C}$ 3

3. a) Experimental results for heat transfer over a flat plate with an extremely rough surface were found to be correlated by an expression of the form

$$Nu_x = 0.04 Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}$$

where Nu_x is the local value of the Nusselt number at a position x measured from the leading edge of the plate. Obtain an expression for the ratio of the average heat transfer coefficient $\bar{h}_x$ to the local coefficient h .

(5 points)

- b) An enclosure has an inside area of 100 m^2 , and its inside surface is black and is maintained at a constant temperature. A small opening in the enclosure has an area of 0.02 m^2 . The radiant power emitted from this opening is 70 W . What is the temperature of the interior enclosure wall? If the interior surface is maintained at this temperature, but is now polished, what will be the value of the radiant power emitted from the opening?

(5 points)

00

$$Nu_x = 0.04 Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3} = \frac{h_x x}{k}$$

$$h_x = 0.04 \left[\frac{q_{d,x}}{x} \right]^{0.9} Pr^{1/3} = \frac{h_x x}{k}$$

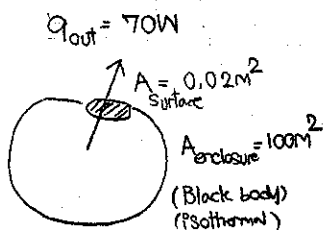
$$h_x = 0.04 \left[\frac{q_{d,x}}{x} \right]^{0.9} Pr^{1/3} \frac{k}{x} = \left(\frac{0.04 k^{1/3} Pr^{1/3}}{x^{0.9}} \right) x^{-1} = C x^{-1.9}$$

$$\bar{h}_x = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x h_x dx = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x C x^{-1.9} dx = \frac{C}{x} \left(\frac{x^{-0.9}}{-0.9} \right) \Big|_0^x = \frac{C}{0.9 x} (x^{-0.9} - 0) = \frac{C}{0.9} x^{-0.9}$$

$$\frac{\bar{h}_x}{h_x} = \frac{\frac{C}{0.9 x} x^{-0.9}}{C x^{-1.9}} = 1.111 \times$$

Assumption - 5 $\Rightarrow 5 - 0.5 = 4.5$

b)



$$E = \frac{q}{A} = \frac{70 \text{ W}}{0.02 \text{ m}^2} = 3500 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$E = \sigma T_s^4 \Rightarrow T_s = \left(\frac{E}{\sigma} \right)^{1/4} = \left(\frac{3500 \text{ W/m}^2}{5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}^4} \right)^{1/4} = 498.4495 \text{ K}$$

ถ้าห้องมีวัตถุที่ทั้ง black body หรือถ้าเป็น physical surface วัตถุที่ในห้อง ถ้าเป็น black body pol
ค่า radiant power จะมากขึ้นหรือไม่? $\sim ?$

ใช้สมการ Stefan-Boltzmann

7.5

9.5

Name..... นพรัตน์ อธิพานิช ID..... 5303211 3⁸ CR58.....

3. (continued)

4. A circular pipe flow is said to be "thermally fully developed" when the following condition is stated:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{T_s(x) - T(r, x)}{T_s(x) - T_m(x)} \right]_{fd,t} = 0$$

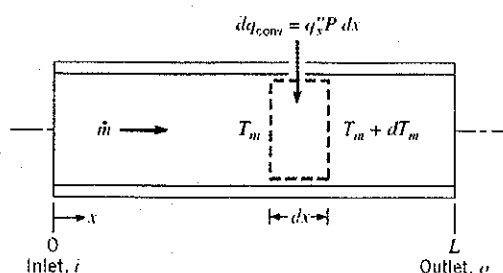
where T_s is the tube surface temperature, T is the local fluid temperature, and T_m is the mean temperature of the fluid over the cross section of the tube. If the surface heat flux of the tube, q_s'' , is constant,

- a) Employing the above equation, show that

$$\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right|_{fd,t} = \left. \frac{dT_m}{dx} \right|_{fd,t}$$

(3 points)

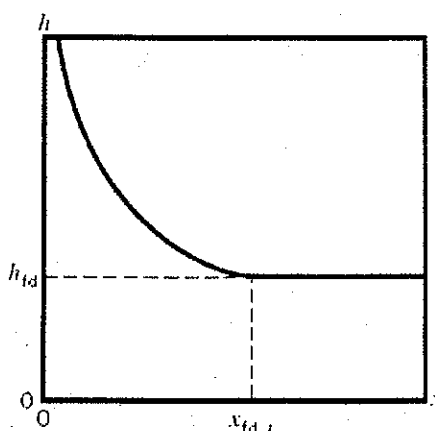
- b) Using energy balance for the control volume shown in the figure (P is the surface perimeter), obtain the expression of T_m as a function of x for the pipe flow with the mass flow rate, $\dot{m}$, and specific heat, c_p .



(3 points)

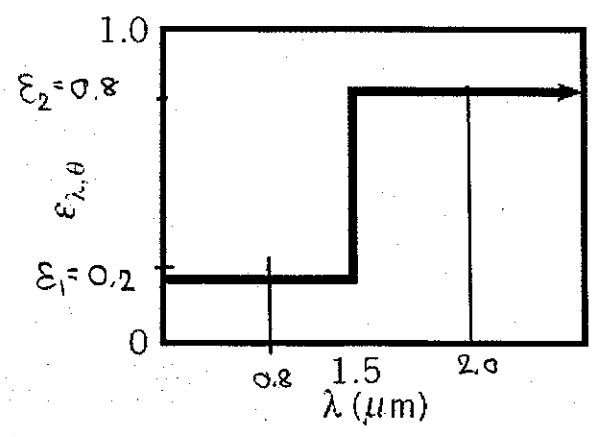
- c) Sketch the variation of the mean temperature, T_m , and the surface temperature, T_s , along the length of the pipe (in the same plot). Indicate the entrance and fully developed regions clearly in your plot, and briefly discuss the variation. The distribution of the local heat transfer coefficient, h , is as shown in the following figure.

(4 points)



Name..... นพศัณฐ์ ชัยรัตน์ ID 5730362421 CR583...

5. The spectral, directional emissivity of a diffuse material at 2000 K has the following distribution:



Determine the total, hemispherical emissivity at 2000 K. Determine the emissive power over the spectral range 0.8 to 2.0 μm and for the directions 0 ≤ θ ≤ 30°.

Assumption 1. Diffuse material

(10 points)

Governing eq

$$E = \int_0^\lambda \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} I(\lambda, \theta, \phi, T) \cos\theta \sin\theta d\phi d\theta d\lambda$$
$$\epsilon = \frac{\int_0^\lambda \epsilon_\lambda(\lambda, T) E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) d\lambda}{\int_0^\lambda E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) d\lambda}$$
$$F(0 \rightarrow \lambda) = \frac{\int_0^\lambda E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) d\lambda}{\int_0^\infty E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) d\lambda}$$

properties

(a)

$$\epsilon = \frac{\int_0^{1.5\mu m} \epsilon_1 E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) d\lambda + \int_{1.5\mu m}^\infty \epsilon_2 E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) d\lambda}{\int_0^\infty E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) d\lambda}$$
$$= \epsilon_1 (F(0 \rightarrow 1.5\mu m)) + \epsilon_2 (1 - F(0 \rightarrow 1.5\mu m))$$
$$= \epsilon_1 (F(0 \rightarrow 1.5\mu m)) + \epsilon_2 (1 - F(0 \rightarrow 1.5\mu m))$$

$\lambda = 1.5\mu m$ $T = 2000 K$ $\lambda T = 3000 \mu m K$
from table 12.1 $\lambda T = 3000 \mu m K$ $F(0 \rightarrow \lambda) = 0.873937$

$$\epsilon = (0.2)(0.873937) + 0.8(1 - 0.873937)$$
$$= 0.6360608$$

(b)

$$E = \int_0^{2.0\mu m} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} I(\lambda, \theta, \phi, T) \cos\theta \sin\theta d\phi d\theta d\lambda$$

diffuse emitter surface

$$\epsilon_{\lambda, \theta} = \epsilon_\lambda$$
$$= \int_0^{2.0\mu m} \epsilon_\lambda I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos\theta \sin\theta d\phi d\theta d\lambda$$
$$= \int_0^{2.0\mu m} \epsilon_\lambda I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) \left[2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta \right] d\lambda$$
$$= \int_0^{2.0\mu m} \epsilon_\lambda I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) \pi \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{2.0\mu m} \epsilon_\lambda (E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T)) d\lambda$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{4} [\epsilon_1 (F(0 \rightarrow 1.5\mu m) - F(0 \rightarrow 0.8\mu m)) + \epsilon_2 (F(0 \rightarrow 2.0\mu m) - F(0 \rightarrow 1.5\mu m))] E_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T)$$

from table 12.1

$\lambda = 1.5\mu m$ $T = 2000 K$ $\lambda T = 3000 \mu m K$ $F(0 \rightarrow 1.5\mu m) = 0.873937$

$\lambda = 0.8\mu m$ $T = 2000 K$ $\lambda T = 1600 \mu m K$ $F(0 \rightarrow 0.8\mu m) = 0$

$\lambda = 2.0\mu m$ $T = 2000 K$ $\lambda T = 4000 \mu m K$ $F(0 \rightarrow 2.0\mu m) = 0.49174$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} [0.2(0.873937 - 0) + 0.8(0.49174 - 0.873937)] (5.67 \times 10^{-8} \frac{W}{m^2 K^4}) (2000 K)^4$$
$$= 49174.50384 \frac{W}{m^2}$$

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
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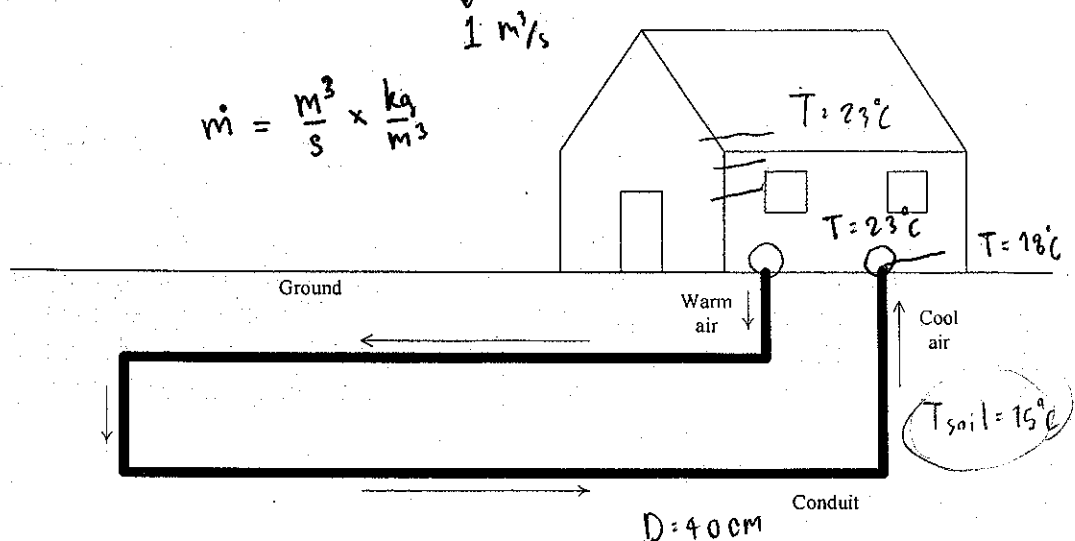
Year 3, First Semester, Final Examination, December 2, 2016, Time 8.30-11.30

ชื่อ-นามสกุล นายฉัตร ธีรพร เลขประจำตัว 5430704121 เลขที่ใน CR 58 43

- หมายเหตุ**
- 1) ข้อสอบมีทั้งหมด 5 ข้อ รวม 14 หน้า (รวมปก)
 - 2) อนุญาตให้นิสิตนำโน้ตบุ๊กบนกระดาน A4 เข้าห้องสอบได้ 1 แผ่น
 - 3) นอกเหนือจากโน้ตในข้อ 2) ไม่อนุญาตให้นำตำราหรือเอกสารใดๆ เข้าห้องสอบ
 - 4) อนุญาตให้ใช้เฉพาะเครื่องคำนวณแบบโปรแกรมไม่ได้เท่านั้น
 - 5) ห้ามการหยิบยืมใดๆ ทั้งสิ้นจากผู้สอบอื่นๆ เว้นแต่เจ้าหน้าที่ควบคุมการสอบจะหยิบยืมให้
 - 6) ผู้ที่ประสงค์จะออกจากห้องสอบก่อนหมดเวลาสอบ ให้นั่งอยู่กับที่นั่งสอบและยกมือให้ผู้คุมสอบเก็บข้อสอบและอนุญาต จึงจะสามารถออกจากห้องสอบได้ และต้องทำโดยสงบ
 - 7) ห้ามนำข้อสอบออกจากห้องสอบโดยเด็ดขาด
 - 8) ให้เขียนตอบในกระดาษคำถามนี้เท่านั้น และให้เขียนด้วยลายมือที่ชัดเจน คำตอบที่อ่านไม่ได้โดยง่าย จะไม่ได้รับการตรวจให้คะแนน
 - 9) ผู้ที่ไม่ปฏิบัติตามข้อ 2-7 จะถือว่าเข้าข่ายทุจริตในการสอบ ตามประกาศคณะวิศวกรรมศาสตร์

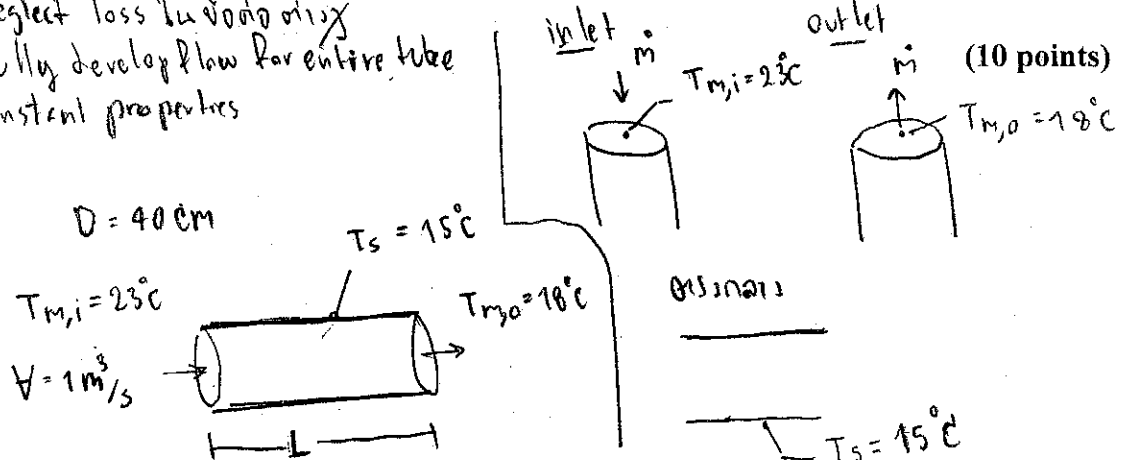
ข้อที่	คะแนน
1	5 /10
2	3 ⁵ /10
3	10 /10
4	3 /10
5	7 ⁵ /10
รวม	29 ²⁸ /50

1. An innovative method for air-conditioning a residence building takes advantage of the earth as a heat sink. Deep ground temperatures in most regions are considerably lower than summertime ambient air temperatures. Warm air from the building flows through a long metal conduit buried in the ground transferring thermal energy to the ground. The diameter of the conduit pipe is 40 cm and the pipe is buried at a depth where the soil maintains the pipe surface temperature at a constant value of 15 °C. The volumetric air flow through the pipe is $\dot{V} = 1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. The indoor air is maintained at 23 °C and the cooling air is desired at 18 °C.



- a) Calculate the heat transfer in the air conditioning system? $q = ?$
 b) Estimate the length of the conduit pipe needed for air conditioning system. $L = ?$

Assumption:
 1. neglect loss in conduit
 2. fully develop flow for entire tube
 3. constant properties



∴ internal flow with constant surface temperature

$$q = \dot{h} A_s \Delta T_{lm} \quad / \quad q'' = A_s \Delta T_{lm}$$

$$\Delta T_{lm} = \frac{(T_s - T_{m,o}) - (T_s - T_{m,i})}{\ln \left(\frac{T_s - T_{m,o}}{T_s - T_{m,i}} \right)} = \frac{(15^\circ\text{C} - 18^\circ\text{C}) - (15^\circ\text{C} - 23^\circ\text{C})}{\ln \left(\frac{15 - 18}{15 - 23} \right)} = -5.0977 \text{ K}$$

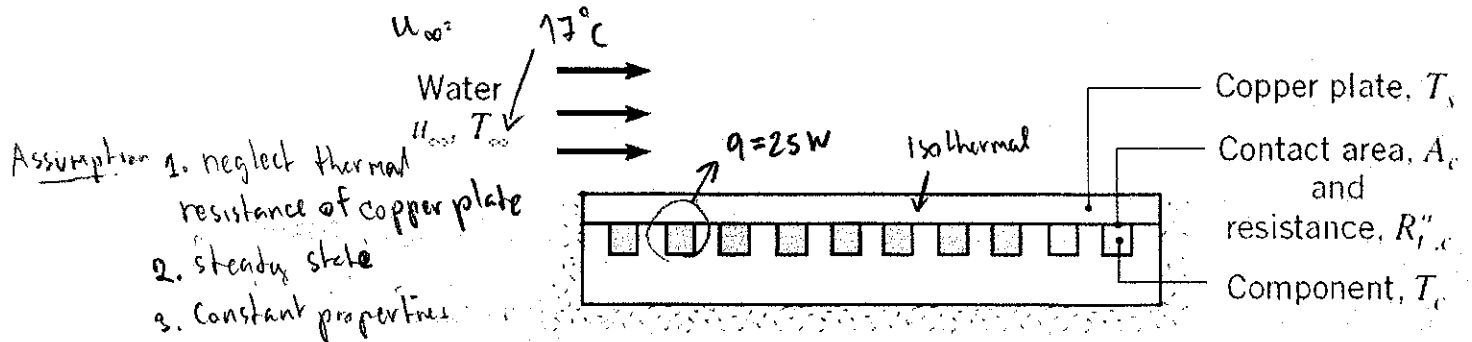
$$A_s = \pi D L = \pi (40 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}) L$$

$$q = -6.40596 \dot{h} L \quad (1)$$

Name..... อภัยสิทธิ์ สอนมณี ID..... 5730704129 CR58..... 43 ⁴

1. (continued)

2. One hundred electrical components, each dissipating 25 W, are attached to one surface of a square (0.2 m x 0.2 m) copper plate, and all the dissipated energy is transferred to water in parallel flow over the opposite surface (see Figure). The copper plate is assumed to be isothermal. The water velocity and temperature are $u_\infty = 2 \text{ m/s}$ and $T_\infty = 17^\circ\text{C}$, and the water's thermophysical properties may be approximated as $\nu = 0.96 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, $k = 0.620 \text{ W/m.K}$, and $Pr = 5.2$. What is the temperature of the copper plate?



$$u_\infty = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Re_L = \frac{VL}{\nu} = \frac{2(0.2)}{0.96 \times 10^{-6}} = 416,666.67$$

$$Nu = \frac{hL}{k_f} = (0.037 Re_L^{4/5} - 871) Pr^{1/3} ; \text{ turbulent at the end } \lambda \text{ laminar why?}$$

$$h = \frac{k_f}{L} (0.037 Re_L^{4/5} - 871) Pr^{1/3}$$

$$= \frac{0.620}{0.2} (0.037 (416,666.7)^{4/5} - 871) (5.2)^{1/3}$$

$$= 1546 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$$

Thermal circuit diagram

$$q = \frac{T_s - T_\infty}{\frac{1}{hA}}$$

$$\frac{q}{hA} + T_\infty = T_s$$

$$\therefore T_s = T_{\text{copper plate}} = 17^\circ\text{C} + \frac{(25 \text{ W})}{1546 (0.2 \times 0.2)} = 17.4^\circ\text{C}$$

(10 points)

3. a) Experimental results for heat transfer over a flat plate with an extremely rough surface were found to be correlated by an expression of the form

$$Nu_x = 0.04 Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3} \quad \text{local}$$

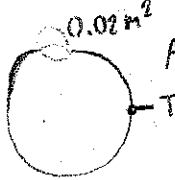
where Nu_x is the local value of the Nusselt number at a position x measured from the leading edge of the plate. Obtain an expression for the ratio of the average heat transfer coefficient $\bar{h}_x$ to the local coefficient h .

(5 points)

- b) An enclosure has an inside area of 100 m^2 , and its inside surface is black and is maintained at a constant temperature. A small opening in the enclosure has an area of 0.02 m^2 . The radiant power emitted from this opening is 70 W . What is the temperature of the interior enclosure wall? If the interior surface is maintained at this temperature, but is now polished, what will be the value of the radiant power emitted from the opening?

Assume 1. การแผ่รังสีเป็นค่าคงที่ (5 points)
ที่ขึ้นกับ x

a) $Nu_x = \frac{h_x x}{k} = 0.04 Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}$
 $h_x = \frac{0.04 k Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}}{x}$ (local h)
 with $\bar{h}_x = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x h(x) dx = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{0.04 k}{x} (Vx)^{0.9} Pr^{1/3} dx$
 $= \frac{0.04 k V^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}}{x^{0.9}} \times \int_0^x x^{-0.1} dx = \frac{0.04 k V^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}}{x^{0.9}} \times \frac{x^{0.9}}{0.9} = \frac{0.04 k Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}}{x^{0.9}}$
 $\therefore \frac{\bar{h}_x}{h_x} = \frac{\frac{0.04 k Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}}{x^{0.9}}}{\frac{0.04 k Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}}{x}} = \frac{1}{0.9} = 1.11 \quad \text{Ans}$

b)  $A = 100 \text{ m}^2$ $q_{\text{rad}} = 70 \text{ W}$
 $T_s = ?$
 Assumption 1. enclosure ในรูปร่างเมื่อเทียบกับรูจิ้งจอก
 ว่าเป็น Black Body
 $A_{\text{enclosed}} \gg A_{\text{cavity}}$

$$q'' = E_b(T_s) = \frac{70 \text{ W}}{0.02 \text{ m}^2} = 3500 \text{ W/m}^2$$

จาก Stefan-Boltzmann law $E_b = \sigma T^4$

$$3500 = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4} T^4$$

$$T = 498.45 \text{ K} //$$

หลังจาก polished แล้ว ยังถือว่าวัตถุเป็น black body อยู่เพราะ ถือว่าเป็น enclosed
 ที่ในรูปร่าง รังสีที่หลุดเข้าไป จึง ถูกกักอยู่ในนั้น และปล่อย power ออกมาเท่าเดิม = 70

4. A circular pipe flow is said to be "thermally fully developed" when the following condition is stated:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{T_s(x) - T(r, x)}{T_s(x) - T_m(x)} \right]_{fd, i} = 0$$

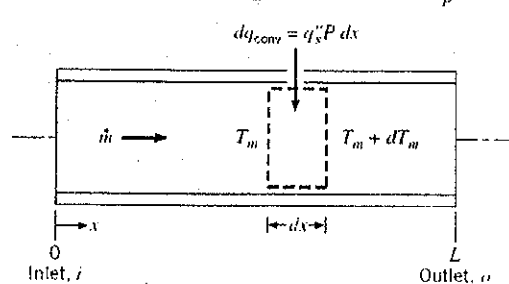
where T_s is the tube surface temperature, T is the local fluid temperature, and T_m is the mean temperature of the fluid over the cross section of the tube. If the surface heat flux of the tube, q''_s , is constant,

- a) Employing the above equation, show that

$$\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right|_{fd, i} = \left. \frac{dT_m}{dx} \right|_{fd, i}$$

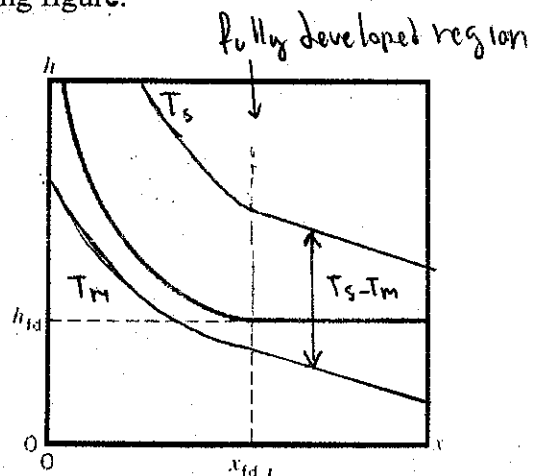
(3 points)

- b) Using energy balance for the control volume shown in the figure (P is the surface perimeter), obtain the expression of T_m as a function of x for the pipe flow with the mass flow rate, $\dot{m}$, and specific heat, c_p .



(3 points)

- c) Sketch the variation of the mean temperature, T_m , and the surface temperature, T_s , along the length of the pipe (in the same plot). Indicate the entrance and fully developed regions clearly in your plot, and briefly discuss the variation. The distribution of the local heat transfer coefficient, h , is as shown in the following figure.



(4 points)

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY
2103-463 HEAT TRANSFER

Year 3, First Semester, Final Examination, December 2, 2016, Time 8.30-11.30

ชื่อ-นามสกุล ทินกร อนุเชอ เลขประจำตัว ๕๖๖๒๑๒๒ เลขที่นั่ง CR 58 ๒๗

- หมายเหตุ**
- 1) ข้อสอบมีทั้งหมด 5 ข้อ รวม 14 หน้า (รวมปก)
 - 2) อนุญาตให้นิสิตนำโน้ตบุ๊กบนกระดาน A4 เข้าห้องสอบได้ 1 แผ่น
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 - 4) อนุญาตให้ใช้เฉพาะเครื่องคำนวณแบบโปรแกรมไม่ได้เท่านั้น
 - 5) ห้ามการหยิบยืมใดๆ ทั้งสิ้นจากผู้สอบอื่นๆ เว้นแต่เจ้าหน้าที่ควบคุมการสอบจะหยิบยืมให้
 - 6) ผู้ที่ประสงค์จะออกจากห้องสอบก่อนหมดเวลาสอบ ให้นั่งอยู่กับที่นั่งสอบและยกมือให้ผู้คุมสอบเก็บข้อสอบและอนุญาต จึงจะสามารถออกจากห้องสอบได้ และต้องทำโดยสงบ
 - 7) ห้ามนำข้อสอบออกจากห้องสอบโดยเด็ดขาด
 - 8) ให้เขียนตอบในกระดาษคำถามนี้เท่านั้น และให้เขียนด้วยลายมือที่ชัดเจน คำตอบที่อ่านไม่ได้โดยง่าย จะไม่ได้รับการตรวจให้คะแนน
 - 9) ผู้ที่ไม่ปฏิบัติตามข้อ 2-7 จะถือว่าเข้าข่ายทุจริตในการสอบ ตามประกาศคณะวิศวกรรมศาสตร์

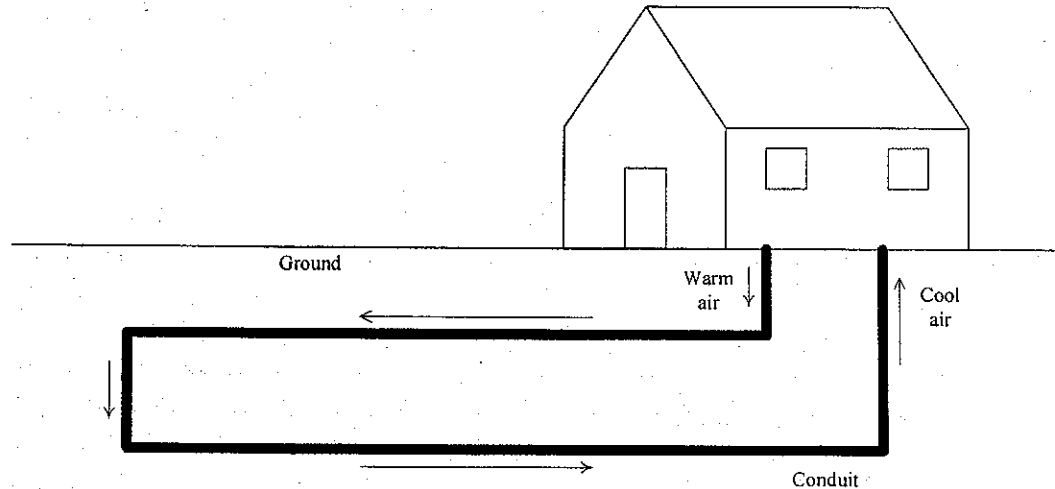
ข้อที่	คะแนน
1	7 /10
2	9 /10
3	3.5 /10
4	2.5 /10
5	6.5 /10
รวม	28.5 /50

Name: TANTAI CHUNHEED

ID: 5730211021 CR5822

7

1. An innovative method for air-conditioning a residence building takes advantage of the earth as a heat sink. Deep ground temperatures in most regions are considerably lower than summertime ambient air temperatures. Warm air from the building flows through a long metal conduit buried in the ground transferring thermal energy to the ground. The diameter of the conduit pipe is 40 cm and the pipe is buried at a depth where the soil maintains the pipe surface temperature at a constant value of 15°C . The volumetric air flow through the pipe is $\dot{V} = 0.03456 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. The indoor air is maintained at 23°C and the cooling air is desired at 18°C .



Assume

- ① constant property
- ② Steady State
- ③ negligible Radiation

- a) Calculate the heat transfer in the air conditioning system?
- b) Estimate the length of the conduit pipe needed for air conditioning system.

$$D = 40 \text{ cm} \quad \dot{V} = 1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$T_s = 15^\circ\text{C} \quad T_{m,i} = 23^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{m,o} = 18^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_m = \frac{23 + 18}{2} = 20.5$$

$$T_m = 293.5 \text{ K}$$

from table Air

A 4 Interpolation

$$\rho = 1.191529 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$C_p = 1.00687 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$$

Assume FD conduction! (10 points)

$$\mu = 150.03 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2$$

$$P_f = 0.70869$$

$$k = 0.02579 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$$

$$a) \quad \dot{Q} = \dot{m} C_p (T_{m,o} - T_{m,i}) ; \dot{m} = \rho \dot{V} = 1.191529 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 1 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$= 1.191529 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$= 1.192 \text{ kg/s} (1.00687 \text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}) (18 - 23) \text{ K}$$

$$= -6.001 \text{ kW} \quad \#$$

$$b) \quad \dot{Q} = h A (\Delta T_m)$$

$$Re_D = \frac{4\dot{m}}{\pi D \mu} = \frac{4(1.191529)}{\pi (40 \times 10^{-2}) (150.03 \times 10^{-7})} = 406355.89 \rightarrow \text{turbulent}$$

$$Nu_D = 0.023 Re_D^{4/5} Pr^{0.3}$$

$$h = \frac{k}{D} (0.023) Re_D^{4/5} Pr^{0.3} = \frac{0.02579}{40 \times 10^{-2}} (0.023) (406355.89)^{4/5} (0.70869)^{0.3} = 41.040 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$$

26 W

Name... TANTAI... CHUNHEED... ID... 5790211021... CR58.27

1. (continued)

$$q = h A_s (\Delta T_m) \quad , \quad A_s = \pi D L$$

$$\Delta T_m = \frac{(T_s - T_{m0}) - (T_s - T_{m1})}{\ln \left(\frac{T_s - T_{m0}}{T_s - T_{m1}} \right)} = -5.09992 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$-6.001 \times 10^3 \text{ W} = 41.040 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K} (\pi \times 40 \times 10^{-3} \times L) \text{ m}^2 (-5.09999) \text{ K}$$

$$L = 22.826 \text{ m} \quad \# \quad 2$$

$$L \approx 39 \text{ m}$$

check FD condition!

Name..... ID.....CR58....

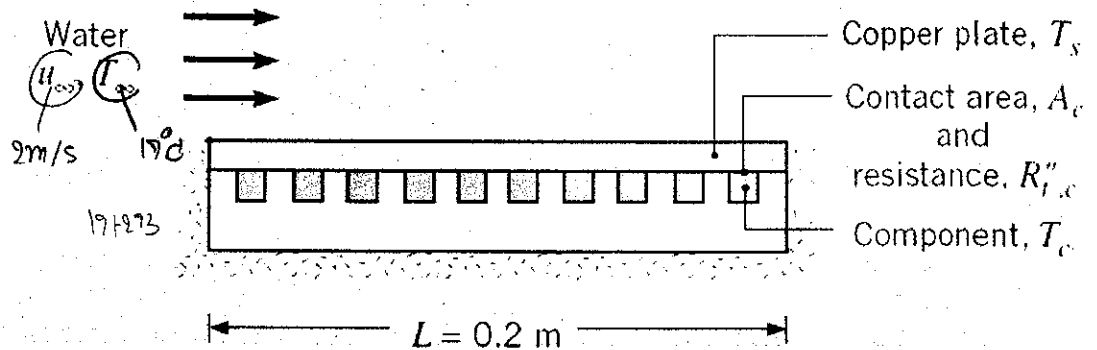
1. (continued)

Name... TANTAI CHUNREED ID 573021(02) CR5827.

9

2. One hundred electrical components, each dissipating 25 W, are attached to one surface of a square (0.2 m x 0.2 m) copper plate, and all the dissipated energy is transferred to water in parallel flow over the opposite surface (see Figure). The copper plate is assumed to be isothermal. The water velocity and temperature are $u_\infty = 2 \text{ m/s}$ and $T_\infty = 17^\circ\text{C}$, and the water's thermophysical properties may be approximated as $\nu = 0.96 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, $k = 0.620 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$, and $\text{Pr} = 5.2$. What is the temperature of the copper plate?

Assume
constant property
Steady state
Neglectable Radiation



(10 points)

$$N = 100$$

$$q = 25 \text{ W}$$

$$A = 0.2 \text{ m} \times 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$q_{\text{tot}} = 25 \times 100 = 2500 \text{ W}$$

$$q = \bar{h} A (T_s - T_\infty)$$

$$Re_D = \frac{VL}{\nu} = \frac{2 \text{ m/s} (0.2 \text{ m})}{0.96 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} = 416667 \quad \text{criterion?}$$

$$\bar{h} = \frac{k}{L} \bar{Nu}_L = \frac{k}{L} (0.664 Re_L^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}) = \frac{0.620 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}}{0.2 \text{ m}} \left[0.664 (416667)^{1/2} (5.2)^{1/3} \right]$$

$$\bar{h}_L = 2301.93 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K} \quad / \quad 4$$

$$\therefore q = \bar{h} A (T_s - T_\infty)$$

$$2500 \text{ W} = 2301.93 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K} (0.2 \times 0.2) \text{ m}^2 (T_s - 290) \text{ K}$$

$$T_s = 319.15 \text{ K} \quad / \quad 3$$

Name..... ID.....CR58....

2. (continued)

3. a) Experimental results for heat transfer over a flat plate with an extremely rough surface were found to be correlated by an expression of the form

3.5

$$Nu_x = 0.04 Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}$$

where Nu_x is the local value of the Nusselt number at a position x measured from the leading edge of the plate. Obtain an expression for the ratio of the average heat transfer coefficient $\bar{h}_x$ to the local coefficient h .

(5 points)

- b) An enclosure has an inside area of 100 m^2 , and its inside surface is black and is maintained at a constant temperature. A small opening in the enclosure has an area of 0.02 m^2 . The radiant power emitted from this opening is 70 W . What is the temperature of the interior enclosure wall? If the interior surface is maintained at this temperature, but is now polished, what will be the value of the radiant power emitted from the opening?

(5 points)

$$h_x = \frac{Nu_x}{x} = \frac{0.04 Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}}{x}$$

$$\bar{h}_x = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x 0.04 \left(\frac{Vx}{\nu} \right)^{0.9} Pr^{1/3} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \left(0.04 \left(\frac{V}{\nu} \right)^{0.9} Pr^{1/3} \right) \int_0^x x^{0.9} dx$$

$$\bar{h}_x = \frac{1}{x} \left(0.04 \left(\frac{V}{\nu} \right)^{0.9} Pr^{1/3} \right) \left(\frac{x^{1.9}}{1.9} \right)$$

$$\bar{h}_x = \underbrace{0.04 \left(\frac{V}{\nu} \right)^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}}_{h_x} \left(\frac{1}{1.9} \right)$$

Assumption?

$$\frac{\bar{h}_x}{h_x} = 0.52631 \quad \#$$

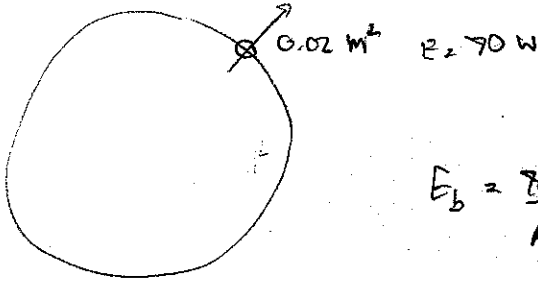
$$1.9 - 0.5 = 1.4 \quad \# 0.5$$

Name... TANTAN... CUNNIFED

ID... 573024021... CR58.27

3. (continued)

Assume large enclosure
emit as blackbody
steady state
constant properties



$$E_b = \frac{70 \text{ W}}{A_{\text{tot}}} = \sigma T_{\text{enclose}}^4$$

$$\frac{70 \text{ W}}{0.02 \text{ m}^2} = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4} (T^4)$$

$$T_{\text{enclose}} = 498.45 \text{ K} \quad \# \quad / 3$$

polish $\rightarrow$
$$e = \frac{\sigma T_{\text{enclose}}^4}{A_{\text{interior}}} = \frac{5.67 \times 10^{-8} \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4} (498.45)^4 \text{ K}^4}{100 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$e = 35.0001 \text{ W/m}^2 \quad \#$$

20

Name..... TANTAZ UNWUED ID. 573021021 CR58.22

2.5

4. A circular pipe flow is said to be "thermally fully developed" when the following condition is stated:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{T_s(x) - T(r, x)}{T_s(x) - T_m(x)} \right]_{fd,t} = 0$$

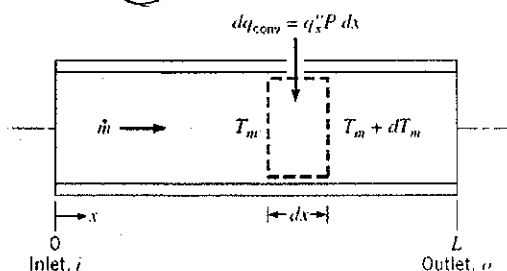
where T_s is the tube surface temperature, T is the local fluid temperature, and T_m is the mean temperature of the fluid over the cross section of the tube. If the surface heat flux of the tube, q_s'' , is constant,

- a) Employing the above equation, show that

$$\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right|_{fd,t} = \left. \frac{dT_m}{dx} \right|_{fd,t}$$

(3 points)

- b) Using energy balance for the control volume shown in the figure (P is the surface perimeter), obtain the expression of T_m as a function of x for the pipe flow with the mass flow rate, $\dot{m}$, and specific heat, c_p .



(3 points)

- c) Sketch the variation of the mean temperature, T_m , and the surface temperature, T_s , along the length of the pipe (in the same plot). Indicate the entrance and fully developed regions clearly in your plot, and briefly discuss the variation. The distribution of the local heat transfer coefficient, h , is as shown in the following figure.

c)

(4 points)

$$q_s'' = h(T_s - T_m)$$

constant

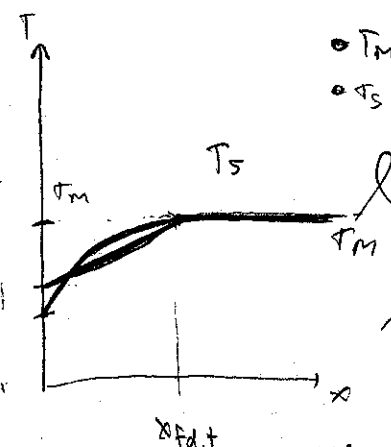
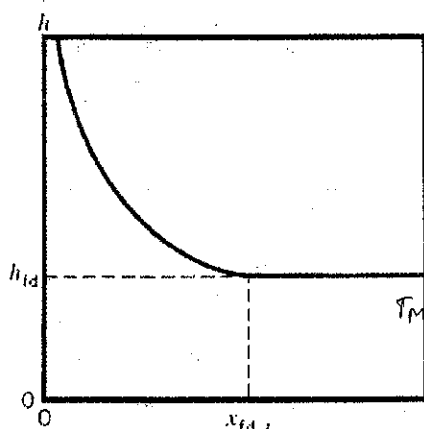
$$\frac{q_s''}{h} + T_m = T_s$$

$$\therefore h \propto \frac{1}{T_s}$$

fully develop $h \propto \frac{1}{T_s}$

$$\therefore \frac{q_s''}{h} + T_m = T_s$$

$$\therefore T_s \propto \frac{1}{h}$$



$$\frac{dT_m}{dx} = \frac{q_s'' P}{\dot{m} c_p} = \text{constant}$$

$$\rightarrow T_m = T_{m,i} + \left(\frac{q_s'' P}{\dot{m} c_p} \right) x \rightarrow \text{6.24055}$$

Name..... ID.....CR58....

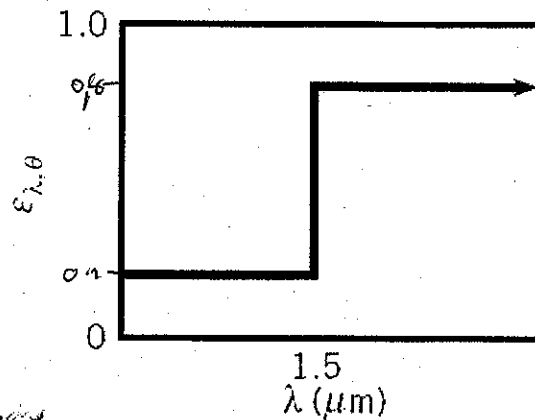
4. (continued)

Name... TANTAF CHUNHEED

ID... 5730211021 CR58.27

6.5

5. The spectral, directional emissivity of a diffuse material at 2000 K has the following distribution:



$$7 - 5 = 6.5$$

Determine the total, hemispherical emissivity at 2000 K. Determine the emissive power over the spectral range 0.8 to 2.0 μm and for the directions $0 \leq \theta \leq 30^\circ$.

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\int_0^{1.5} \varepsilon_\lambda E_{b,\lambda} d\lambda}{E_b} + \frac{\int_{1.5}^{\infty} \varepsilon_\lambda E_{b,\lambda} d\lambda}{E_b} = \varepsilon_1 (F_{0 \rightarrow 1.5}) + \varepsilon_2 (F_{1.5 \rightarrow \infty})$$

(10 points)

$$= \varepsilon_1 (F_{0 \rightarrow 1.5}) + \varepsilon_2 (1 - F_{0 \rightarrow 1.5})$$

$$\lambda_1 T = 1.5 \mu\text{m} \times 2000 \text{ K} = 3000 \quad F_{0 \rightarrow 1.5} = 0.273232$$

$$\varepsilon = 0.2(0.273232) + 0.8(1 - 0.273232) = 0.6360 \quad \# 4$$

$$\varepsilon_\lambda = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/6} \varepsilon_\lambda \theta I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi}{E_b(\pi)} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/6} \varepsilon_\lambda \theta I_{\lambda,b}(\lambda, T) \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta d\phi d\lambda$$

$$\Delta E = \varepsilon_\lambda E_b(\pi) = \left\{ \frac{2\pi \times \sin^2 \pi/6}{\pi} \right\} \left[\frac{\sigma T^4}{\pi} \right] \left[\varepsilon_1 (F_{0 \rightarrow 1.5} - F_{0 \rightarrow 0.8}) + \varepsilon_2 (F_{0.8 \rightarrow 2} - F_{0 \rightarrow 1.5}) \right]$$

$$\lambda_1 T = 0.8 \mu\text{m} \times 2000 \text{ K} = 1600 \quad F_{0 \rightarrow 0.8} = 0.019718$$

$$\lambda_2 T = 2 \mu\text{m} \times 2000 \text{ K} = 4000 \quad F_{0 \rightarrow 2} = 0.480877$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{2\pi \times \sin^2 \pi/6}{\pi} \right\} \frac{5.67 \times 10^{-8} (2000)^4}{\pi} \left[0.2(0.273232 - 0.019718) + 0.8(0.480877 - 0.6360) \right]$$

$$\Delta E = -33292.4256 \text{ W} \quad \#$$

X

3

Name..... ID.....CR58....

5. (continued)

Name..... ID.....CR58....

5. (continued)

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY
2103-463 HEAT TRANSFER

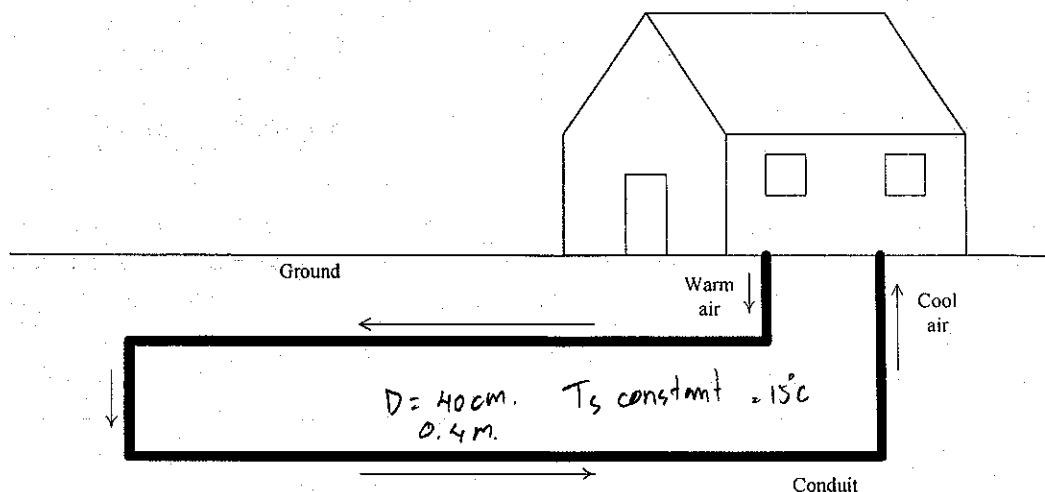
Year 3, First Semester, Final Examination, December 2, 2016, Time 8.30-11.30

ชื่อ-นามสกุล พิชิตวิธ ฐิตพนากร เลขประจำตัว 5730304621 เลขที่นั่ง CR 58 43

- หมายเหตุ
- 1) ข้อสอบมีทั้งหมด 5 ข้อ รวม 14 หน้า (รวมปก)
 - 2) อนุญาต ให้ขีดเส้นใต้บนที่กบนกระดาษ A4 เข้าห้องสอบได้ 1 แผ่น
 - 3) นอกเหนือจากข้อ 2) ไม่อนุญาต ให้นำตำราหรือเอกสารใดๆ เข้าห้องสอบ
 - 4) อนุญาต ให้ใช้เฉพาะเครื่องคำนวณแบบโปรแกรมไม่ได้เท่านั้น
 - 5) ห้ามการหยิบยืมใดๆ ทั้งสิ้นจากผู้สอบอื่นๆ เว้นแต่เจ้าหน้าที่ควบคุมการสอบจะหยิบยืมให้
 - 6) ผู้ที่ประสงค์จะออกจากห้องสอบก่อนหมดเวลาสอบ ให้นั่งอยู่กับที่นั่งสอบและยกมือให้ผู้คุมสอบเก็บข้อสอบและอนุญาต จึงจะสามารถออกจากห้องสอบได้ และต้องทำโดยสงบ
 - 7) ห้ามนำข้อสอบออกจากห้องสอบโดยเด็ดขาด
 - 8) ให้เขียนตอบในกระดาษคำถามนี้เท่านั้น และให้เขียนด้วยลายมือที่ชัดเจน คำตอบที่อ่านไม่ได้โดยง่าย จะไม่ได้รับการตรวจให้คะแนน
 - 9) ผู้ที่ไม่ปฏิบัติตามข้อ 2-7 จะถือว่าเข้าข่ายทุจริตในการสอบ ตามประกาศคณะวิศวกรรมศาสตร์

ข้อที่	คะแนน
1	4 /10
2	6 /10
3	0.5 /10
4	4.5 /10
5	2 /10
รวม	17 /50

1. An innovative method for air-conditioning a residence building takes advantage of the earth as a heat sink. Deep ground temperatures in most regions are considerably lower than summertime ambient air temperatures. Warm air from the building flows through a long metal conduit buried in the ground transferring thermal energy to the ground. The diameter of the conduit pipe is 40 cm and the pipe is buried at a depth where the soil maintains the pipe surface temperature at a constant value of 15 °C. The volumetric air flow through the pipe is $\dot{V} = 0.03457 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. The indoor air is maintained at 23 °C and the cooling air is desired at 18 °C.



- a) Calculate the heat transfer in the air conditioning system?
b) Estimate the length of the conduit pipe needed for air conditioning system.

assumption: steady-state, T_s constant, all prop. are uniform. (10 points)
incomp. fluid, neglect effect of shape of pipe.

given: $T_s = 15^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{m,i} = 23^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{m,o} = 18^\circ\text{C}$ ($\bar{T}_m = 293.5 \text{ K} \approx 300 \text{ K}$)
 $\rho = 1.1614 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$ $c_p = 1.007 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}}$ $\mu = 184.6 \times 10^{-7} \frac{\text{N}\cdot\text{s}}{\text{m}^2}$ $\nu = 15.89 \times 10^{-6} \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}$ $\text{Pr} = 0.707$
 $\dot{m} = \rho \dot{V} = 1.1614 \text{ kg/s}$
 $\text{Re}_D = \frac{4\dot{m}}{\pi D \mu} = 2 \times 10^5 \rightarrow \text{Turbulent ok}$



$\dot{q}_{\text{tot}} = \dot{m} c_p \Delta T_{\text{lm}}$

assume $L \gg D$, $\text{Nu}_D = 0.027 \text{Re}_D^{1/2} \text{Pr}^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_s}\right)^{0.14}$: $\mu_s @ T_s \approx 178.35 \times 10^{-7} \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}/\text{m}^2$
 $= 420.812$ *likha sa 116085!!*

also $\text{Nu}_D = \frac{hD}{k} = 420.812$ *ok*

1. (continued)

$$T_s = 15^\circ\text{C} \quad T_{m,o} = 18^\circ\text{C} \quad T_{m,i} = 23^\circ\text{C}$$

a) $\rightarrow T_s$ constant

$$\frac{T_s - T_{m,o}}{T_s - T_{m,i}} = \exp\left(-\frac{P \times \bar{h}}{\dot{m} C_p}\right)$$

$$\ln(0.375) = -\frac{P \bar{h}}{\dot{m} C_p} \quad : P = \pi D L$$

$$\bar{h} L = 0.91284 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta T_{lm} = \frac{[\Delta T_o - \Delta T_i]}{\ln\left(\frac{T_s - T_{m,o}}{T_s - T_{m,i}}\right)} = \frac{T_{m,i} - T_{m,o}}{\ln\left(\frac{T_s - T_{m,o}}{T_s - T_{m,i}}\right)}$$

$$= -5.097727 \text{ K} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow q_{tot} &= \bar{h} A \Delta T_{lm} = \bar{h} L P \Delta T_{lm} \\ &= -5.84765 \text{ [W]} = 5.84765 \text{ W [cool]} \\ &\quad \uparrow \quad \quad \quad \text{--- } q_i = -6 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$

b) จงหา $\bar{N}_{u,D} = \frac{\bar{h} D}{K}$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{h} &= \frac{420.812 \text{ K}}{D} \\ &= 27.668 \quad \text{--- } \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{K}} \end{aligned}$$

จงหา ① : $L = 0.033 \text{ m}$ และ $L = 39 \text{ m}$

1
ผมคิดว่ามันไม่พอจะ make sense ทำได้แค่ประมาณ 1 เมตร
ถ้าคิดต่อว่า 4 จงหา 0.03456 เป็น 1 m/s เป็นค่าเฉลี่ย + ในกรณีที่มี
หากไม่คิดต่อพอจะ ทำได้ $\bar{N}_{u,D}$ มีค่ามากไปพอๆ กับ $\bar{h}$ มากเกินไป

ทำให้ง่ายขึ้น

Name.....นาย ธีรเดช ใจมาวงษ์..... ID.....5730304821.....CR58.....6
43

2. (continued)

0.5

3. a) Experimental results for heat transfer over a flat plate with an extremely rough surface were found to be correlated by an expression of the form

$$Nu_x = 0.04 Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}$$

where Nu_x is the local value of the Nusselt number at a position x measured from the leading edge of the plate. Obtain an expression for the ratio of the average heat transfer coefficient $\bar{h}_x$ to the local coefficient h .

(5 points)

- b) An enclosure has an inside area of 100 m^2 , and its inside surface is black and is maintained at a constant temperature. A small opening in the enclosure has an area of 0.02 m^2 . The radiant power emitted from this opening is 70 W . What is the temperature of the interior enclosure wall? If the interior surface is maintained at this temperature, but is now polished, what will be the value of the radiant power emitted from the opening?

$$Re_x = u$$

(5 points)

a) $Nu_x = 0.04 Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}$

$$Nu_x = \frac{hx}{k} \rightarrow h = \frac{Nu_x k}{x}$$

$$\bar{h}_x = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x h dx$$

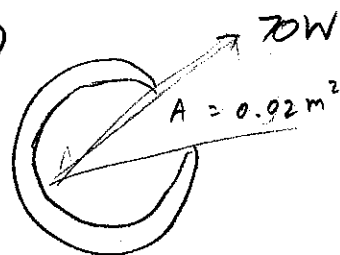
$$= \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{Nu_x k}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{Nu_x k}{x} \int_0^x \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{Nu_x k}{x} \ln x$$

⊙ $\bar{h}_x = h \ln x$ ⓐ

b)



$$q = I A \cos \theta \omega$$

$$q \propto A$$

$$\frac{E_b}{E} = \frac{A_b}{A}$$

$$E_b = \frac{A_b}{A} E = \frac{100}{0.02} \times 70 = 35 \times 10^4$$

$$E_b = \sigma T^4$$

$$T^4 = \frac{35 \times 10^4}{5.67 \times 10^{-8}} \approx 6.17 \times 10^{12} \text{ K}^4$$

0.5

⊙ $T \approx 1576.24 \text{ K}$ ⓑ

⊙ ถ้าเป็นผิวแบบ polished ที่ไม่ absorb ใด๋ now
มันจะ radiat power ใหม่อ
ออกไม่เท่าไหร่ ⓐ

4. A circular pipe flow is said to be "thermally fully developed" when the following condition is stated:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{T_s(x) - T(r, x)}{T_s(x) - T_m(x)} \right]_{fd,t} = 0$$

where T_s is the tube surface temperature, T is the local fluid temperature, and T_m is the mean temperature of the fluid over the cross section of the tube. If the surface heat flux of the tube, q_s'' , is constant,

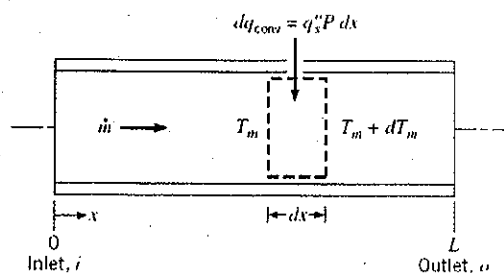
$$\frac{dT_m}{dx} \neq 0$$

- a) Employing the above equation, show that

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \Big|_{fd,t} = \cancel{\frac{dT_s}{dx}} \frac{dT_m}{dx}$$

(3 points)

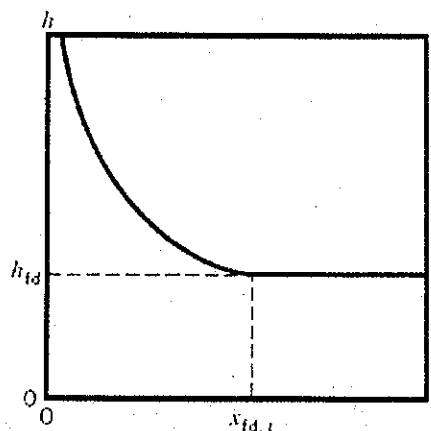
- b) Using energy balance for the control volume shown in the figure (P is the surface perimeter), obtain the expression of T_m as a function of x for the pipe flow with the mass flow rate, $\dot{m}$, and specific heat, c_p .



(3 points)

- c) Sketch the variation of the mean temperature, T_m , and the surface temperature, T_s , along the length of the pipe (in the same plot). Indicate the entrance and fully developed regions clearly in your plot, and briefly discuss the variation. The distribution of the local heat transfer coefficient, h , is as shown in the following figure.

(4 points)



4. (continued)

a) $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{T_s(x) - T_{cr}(x)}{T_s(x) - T_m(x)} \right] \Big|_{fd,t} = 0$

$\frac{T_s(x) - T_{cr}(x)}{T_s(x) - T_m(x)} = C$

$T_s(x) - T_{cr}(x) = C \rightarrow \frac{dT_s(x)}{dx} - \frac{dT_{cr}(x)}{dx} = 0 \quad \text{why? since } T_s - T_m \text{ is const}$

and q_s'' constant $\rightarrow q_s'' = h(T_s^{(w)} - T_m^{(w)})$

$T_s(x) = T_m(x) + \frac{q_s''}{h}$

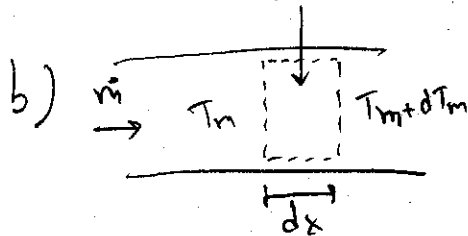
$\frac{d}{dx} : \frac{dT_s(x)}{dx} = \frac{dT_m(x)}{dx}$

and ①, ②

$\frac{\partial T_{cr}(x)}{\partial x} \Big|_{fd,t} = \frac{dT_s(x)}{dx} \Big|_{fd,t}$

$= \frac{dT_m(x)}{dx} \Big|_{fd,t}$

$dq_{conv} = q_s'' P dx$



$\dot{E}_{in} - \dot{E}_{out} + \dot{E}_{gen} = 0$

$\dot{m} c_p T_m - \dot{m} c_p (T_m + dT_m) + q_s'' P dx = 0$

$q_s'' P dx = \dot{m} c_p dT_m$

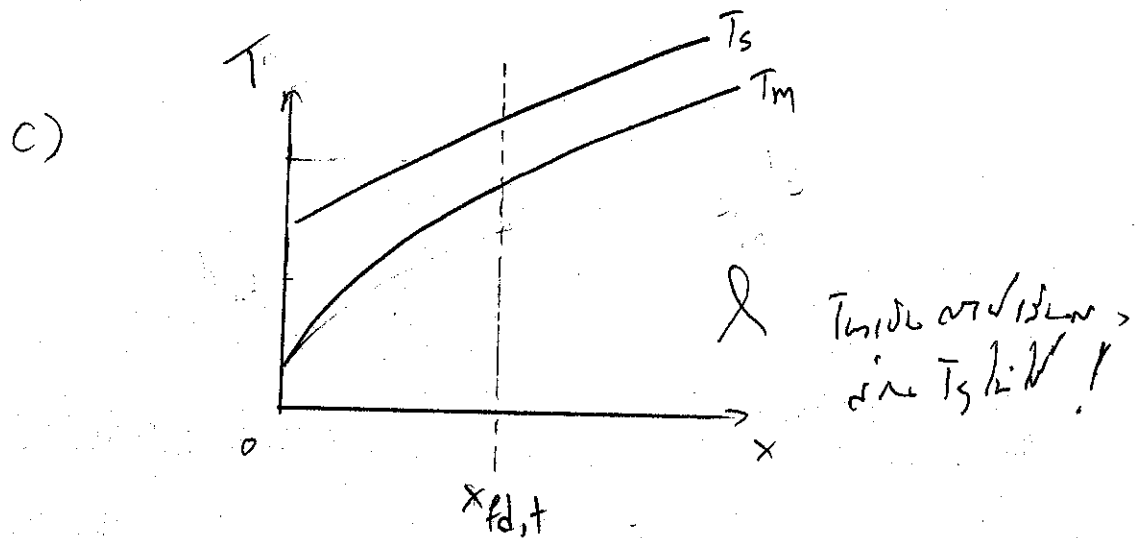
$q_s'' P x = \dot{m} c_p (T_{m,o} - T_{m,i})$

$T_m(x) = T_{m,i} + \frac{q_s'' P x}{\dot{m} c_p}$

assumption - q_s'' constant
- incomp fluid

2.5

4. (continued)



Thermal B.L. เริ่ม ที่ $x_{fd,t}$ แล้ว $\frac{\partial T_m}{\partial x} \neq 0$

fluid จะมีค่า h เพิ่มขึ้นเมื่อเข้าใกล้จุด fd และ h จะคงที่เมื่อเข้าใกล้ fully developed นั่นคือ q_{in} จะคงที่ fully developed

เพราะ T_s จะเท่ากับ T_m จาก
$$T_s = T_m + \frac{q_s''}{h}$$

0.5

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY
2103-463 HEAT TRANSFER

Year 3, First Semester, Final Examination, December 2, 2016, Time 8.30-11.30

ชื่อ-นามสกุล น.ศ. ภัทรา กษัตริย์วรณ เลขประจำตัว 54 3064 84 21 เลขที่ใน CR 58 1

หมายเหตุ

- 1) ข้อสอบมีทั้งหมด 5 ข้อ รวม 14 หน้า (รวมปก)
- 2) อนุญาตให้นิสิตนำโน้ตบุ๊กบนกระดาน A4 เข้าห้องสอบได้ 1 แผ่น
- 3) นอกเหนือจากโน้ตในข้อ 2) ไม่อนุญาตให้นำตำราหรือเอกสารใดๆ เข้าห้องสอบ
- 4) อนุญาตให้ใช้เฉพาะเครื่องคำนวณแบบโปรแกรมไม่ได้เท่านั้น
- 5) ห้ามการหยิบยืมใดๆ ทั้งสิ้นจากผู้สอบอื่นๆ เว้นแต่เจ้าหน้าที่ควบคุมการสอบจะหยิบยืมให้
- 6) ผู้ที่ประสงค์จะออกจากห้องสอบก่อนหมดเวลาสอบ ให้นั่งอยู่กับที่นั่งสอบและยกมือให้ผู้คุมสอบเก็บข้อสอบและอนุญาต จึงจะสามารถออกจากห้องสอบได้ และต้องทำโดยสงบ
- 7) ห้ามนำข้อสอบออกจากห้องสอบโดยเด็ดขาด
- 8) ให้เขียนตอบในกระดาษคำถามนี้เท่านั้น และให้เขียนด้วยลายมือที่ชัดเจน คำตอบที่อ่านไม่ได้โดยง่าย จะไม่ได้รับการตรวจให้คะแนน
- 9) ผู้ที่ไม่ปฏิบัติตามข้อ 2-7 จะถือว่าเข้าข่ายทุจริตในการสอบ ตามประกาศคณะวิศวกรรมศาสตร์

ข้อที่	คะแนน
1	0.5/10
2	0/10
3	2.5/10
4	0/10
5	0/10
รวม	3/50

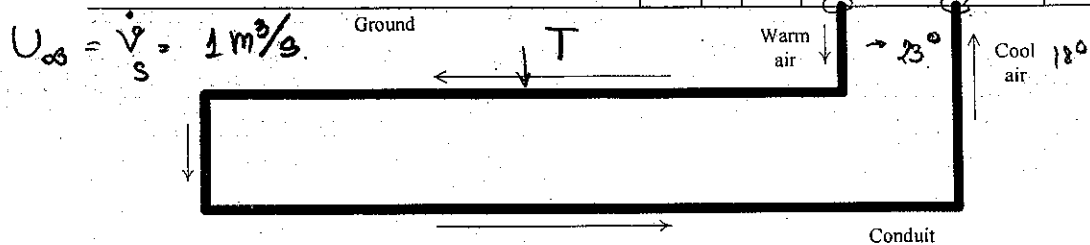
1. An innovative method for air-conditioning a residence building takes advantage of the earth as a heat sink. Deep ground temperatures in most regions are considerably lower than summertime ambient air temperatures. Warm air from the building flows through a long metal conduit buried in the ground transferring thermal energy to the ground. The diameter of the conduit pipe is 40 cm and the pipe is buried at a depth where the soil maintains the pipe surface temperature at a constant value of 15 °C. The volumetric air flow through the pipe is $\dot{V} = 0.03456 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. The indoor air is maintained at 23 °C and the cooling air is desired at 18 °C.

$$D = 0.4 \text{ m}$$

$$T_s = 15^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{\infty,i} = 18^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_{\infty,o} = 23^\circ\text{C}$$



- a) Calculate the heat transfer in the air conditioning system?
b) Estimate the length of the conduit pipe needed for air conditioning system.

assume ①. Steady flow.

(10 points)

②. ~~Constant fluid property (k, μ, ρ)~~

③. ~~Incompressible fluid~~

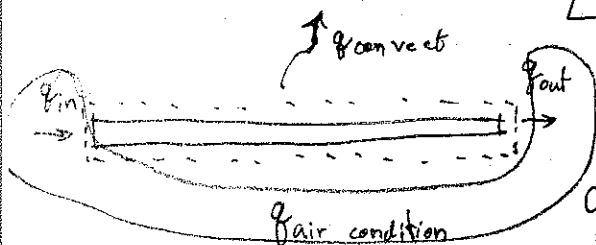
④. No heat gen. $\dot{q} = 0$

⑤. Neglect body force, viscous dissipation, $X, Y, \mu \Phi = 0$

Conservative of Energy.

$$E_{in} = E_{out}$$

$$E_{in} - E_{out} = 0$$



$$q_{house} = \dot{m} c_p (\Delta T) = q_{conv}$$

$$q_{convect} = q_{conduct} \quad P = r_i \quad = -k \int_0^L \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \bigg|_{r=r_i} dz d\theta$$

$$q = -k \int_0^L \int_0^{2\pi} T_s - T_o \quad dz d\theta$$

291 → 0.007

296 →

3

Name..... ID. 543064842 CR58.1.

1. (continued)

$$q = -k \int_0^L \int_0^{2\pi} T_s(z) - T_\infty dz d\theta$$

$$Nu = \frac{hL}{k}$$

$$Pr = \frac{\nu}{\alpha} = \frac{\mu C_p}{k_f}$$

$$Re = \frac{U_\infty L}{\nu}$$

Internal flow $0.7 < Pr < 16,700$

Dittus-Boelter

$$Nu_D = 0.023 Re_D^{4/5} Pr^n ; n = 0.3 (T_s < T_m) \text{ ok}$$

$$Nu_D = 0.023 Re_D^{4/5} Pr^{0.3}$$

check Re?

$$\frac{hL}{k_f} = 0.023 \left(\frac{U_\infty L}{\nu} \right)^{4/5} \left(\frac{\mu C_p}{k_f} \right)^{0.3} ; h = \frac{-k_f \frac{dT}{dx}}{T_s - T_\infty}$$

$$\frac{(-k_f \frac{18-15}{23-15}) L}{k_f} = 0.023 \left(\frac{\dot{m} \times A_{area} L}{\nu} \right)^{4/5} \left(\frac{\mu C_p}{k_f} \right)^{0.3}$$

Properties Air

$$T = 250 \text{ K} ; \nu = 11.44 \times 10^{-6} ; \mu = 159.6 \times 10^{-7} ; k_f = 22.3 \times 10^{-3} ; C_p = 1.00$$

$$T = 300 \text{ K} ; \nu = 15.89 \times 10^{-6} ; \mu = 184.6 \times 10^{-7} ; k_f = 26.3 \times 10^{-3} ; C_p = 1.00$$

$$\text{Interpolate } T = 291 ; \nu = 15.089 \times 10^{-6} ; \mu = 180.1 \times 10^{-7} ; k_f = 25.58 \times 10^{-3} ; C_p = 1.00682$$

$$-0.375 L =$$

0.5

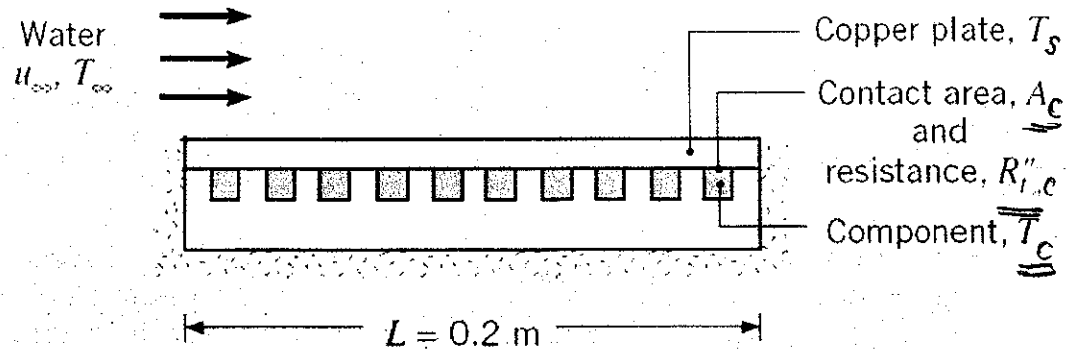
Name.....~~1581~~ *Logan* *DL* *5430645921* ID.....~~CR58~~.....

1. (continued)

Name.....16.11.19.001.....5430480..... ID.....CR58.1.....

2. One hundred electrical components, each dissipating 25 W, are attached to one surface of a square (0.2 m x 0.2 m) copper plate, and all the dissipated energy is transferred to water in parallel flow over the opposite surface (see Figure). The copper plate is assumed to be isothermal. The water velocity and temperature are $u_\infty = 2 \text{ m/s}$ and $T_\infty = 17^\circ\text{C}$, and the water's thermophysical properties may be approximated as $\nu = 0.96 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, $k = 0.620 \text{ W/m.K}$, and $\text{Pr} = 5.2$. What is the temperature of the copper plate?

$$Re = \frac{U_\infty x}{\nu} = 4.16 \times 10^5$$



(10 points)

3. a) Experimental results for heat transfer over a flat plate with an extremely rough surface were found to be correlated by an expression of the form

$$Nu_x = 0.04 Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3} \quad Re = \frac{U_\infty x}{\nu} \quad Pr = \frac{\nu}{\alpha}$$

where Nu_x is the local value of the Nusselt number at a position x measured from the leading edge of the plate. Obtain an expression for the ratio of the average heat transfer coefficient $\bar{h}_x$ to the local coefficient h_x .

(5 points)

- b) An enclosure has an inside area of 100 m^2 , and its inside surface is black and is maintained at a constant temperature. A small opening in the enclosure has an area of 0.02 m^2 . The radiant power emitted from this opening is 70 W . What is the temperature of the interior enclosure wall? If the interior surface is maintained at this temperature, but is now polished, what will be the value of the radiant power emitted from the opening?

(5 points)

a.) $Nu_x = 0.04 Re_x^{0.9} Pr^{1/3} \quad \text{--- ①}$

โดย $Nu_x = \frac{hx}{K_f}$, $Re_x = \frac{U_\infty x}{\nu}$, $Pr = \frac{\nu}{\alpha}$ สมมติว่า ①

$$\frac{hx}{K_f} = 0.04 \left(\frac{U_\infty x}{\nu} \right)^{0.9} Pr^{1/3}$$

$$h = 0.04 K_f \left(\frac{U_\infty}{\nu} \right)^{0.9} x^{0.9-1} Pr^{1/3}$$

$$\therefore h = 0.04 K_f \left(\frac{U_\infty}{\nu} \right)^{0.9} x^{-0.1} Pr^{1/3}$$

โดย $\bar{h} = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x h dx = \frac{1}{L} \left[\int_0^{x_c} h_{lam} dx + \int_{x_c}^L h_{turb} dx \right]$

Assume h ที่ได้นี้เป็นของ Laminar flow on extremely rough surface is extremely rough!
และ จดไว้ที่ leading edge of the plate.

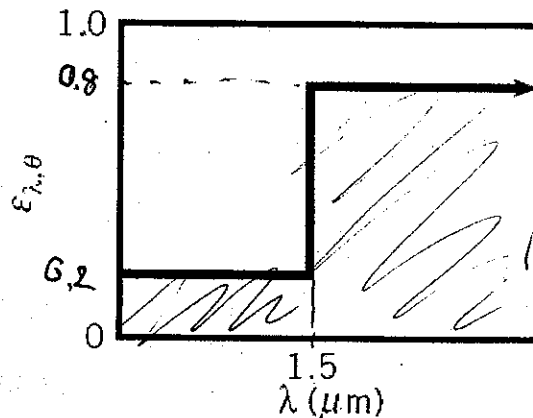
$$\therefore \bar{h} = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x 0.04 K_f \left(\frac{U_\infty}{\nu} \right)^{0.9} x^{-0.1} Pr^{1/3} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \left[0.04 K_f \left(\frac{U_\infty}{\nu} \right)^{0.9} Pr^{1/3} \int_0^x x^{-0.1} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \left[0.04 K_f U_\infty^{0.9} \nu^{1/3-0.9} x^{1/3-0.9} \left(\frac{x^{0.9}}{0.9} \right) \right]_{x=0}^{x=x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \left[\frac{0.04}{0.9} K_f U_\infty^{0.9} \left(\frac{\nu}{30} \right)^{1/3} x^{1/3} \left(x^{0.9} - 1 \right) \right]$$

5. The spectral, directional emissivity of a diffuse material at 2000 K has the following distribution:



Determine the total, hemispherical emissivity at 2000 K. Determine the emissive power over the spectral range 0.8 to 2.0 μm and for the directions $0 \leq \theta \leq 30^\circ$.

(10 points)

Spectral, hemispherical

$2\pi \pi/2$

assumption

$$E_\lambda = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (E_{\lambda,\theta}) \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\int_0^{1.5} E_{\lambda,\theta} d\lambda + \int_{1.5}^{\infty} E_{\lambda,\theta} d\lambda \right] \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[0.2 \times 1.5 + 0.8(\infty - 1.5) \right] \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta d\phi$$

X

?

รายงานรายวิชา : 2103463 HEAT TRANSFER

ภาคการศึกษา ทวิภาค ภาคต้น, ปีการศึกษา 2016

ผู้สอนประเมิน 2/2 คน , นิสิตประเมิน 35/87 คน

ระบบผลการศึกษา : CU

คุณภาพการสอน: 4.12
 สิ่งสนับสนุนการสอน : 4.71
 ค่าเฉลี่ยของเกรตนักเรียน :
 0.000
 ดัชนีความพึงพอใจ : 4.41

รายละเอียด	1		2		3			4				5			6	7	8	9
	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2				
2103463	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ตอนเรียนที่1. ผู้สอนประเมิน 2/2 คน , นิสิตประเมิน 35/87 คน																		
ผู้สอน	4.00	4.00						4.00										
นิสิต	4.07 (0.88)	4.07 (0.88)					4.16 (0.80)											
ส่วนต่าง	0.07	0.07					0.16											

outcome

1. มีความรู้

- 1.1. รวบรวม
- 1.2. รู้ลึก

2. มีคุณธรรม

- 2.1. มีคุณธรรมและจริยธรรม
- 2.2. มีจรรยาบรรณ

3. คิดเป็น

- 3.1. สามารถคิดอย่างมีวิจารณญาณ
- 3.2. สามารถคิดริเริ่มสร้างสรรค์

คะแนน

- 5 - ดีมาก/ครบถ้วน
- 4 - ดี/ส่วนใหญ่
- 3 - ปานกลาง/ครึ่งหนึ่ง
- 2 - น้อย/ค่อนข้างน้อย
- 1 - นานิดหวัง/ไม่ได้เรียนรู้

3.3. มีทักษะในการคิดแก้ปัญหา

4. ทำเป็น

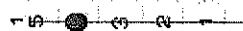
- 4.1. มีทักษะทางวิชาชีพ
- 4.2. มีทักษะทางการสื่อสาร
- 4.3. มีทักษะทางเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ
- 4.4. มีทักษะทางคณิตศาสตร์และสถิติ
- 4.5. มีทักษะทางการบริหารจัดการ

5. ใฝ่รู้และรู้จักวิธีการเรียนรู้

- 5.1. ใฝ่รู้
- 5.2. รู้จักวิธีการเรียนรู้

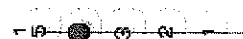
- 6. มีภาวะผู้นำ
- 7. มีสุขภาพ
- 8. มีจิตอาสาและสำนึกสาธารณะ
- 9. ดำรงความเป็นไทยในกระแสโลกาภิวัตน์

ผลการเรียนรู้ : 1.1. รู้อุป



ผู้สอน
บันทึก

ผลการเรียนรู้ : 1.2. รู้ลึก



ผู้สอน
บันทึก

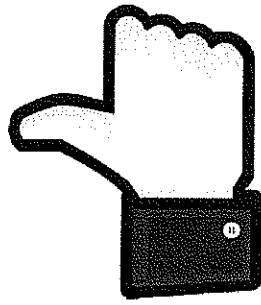
ผลการเรียนรู้ : 3.3. มีทักษะในการคิดแก้ปัญหา



ผู้สอน
บันทึก

Overviews

- Like



20.00 %

ความเห็นโดยรวม

- อยากให้มีการแนะนำโจทย์หรือแบบฝึกหัดที่เหมาะสมมากกว่านี้เพื่อจะได้ฝึกฝนให้ตรงกับบททดสอบ หรือวัตถุประสงค์ที่คาดหวัง
- สอนส่วนที่ไม่จำเป็นต้องรู้
- อยากให้แจกสูตรไปเลยไม่ต้องจดไทย เพราะคนที่ยอดไทยส่วนใหญ่คือจดไทยแล้วถ้าบังเอิญจดตรงก็กลายเป็นว่าลอกข้อสอบไปทั้งข้อ
- มีปริมาณเนื้อหาเยอะเกินที่จะสอนในหนึ่งเทอม ควรตัดออกบ้าง การให้จดสูตรเข้าห้องสอบยังไม่ค่อยดีนัก นิสิตต้องใช้เวลาสองสามวันในการรวบรวมสูตรนับร้อยไม่ได้ทบทวนและจดเข้าไปให้ครบ ซึ่งเป็นสิ่งที่ค่อนข้างเสียเวลามาก ควรให้สูตรที่ต้องใช้ในเฉพาะกลางภาคยังไม่เป็นที่เข้าใจนัก ทั้งวิธีที่มีคำตอบหรือส่วนหนึ่งของบทที่จะออกหรือไม่ต้องออกสอบนั้นจะไม่คุ้มค่าตอบสุดท้ายเหมือนเพื่อน และได้คะแนนน้อยผิดปกติ ข้อสอบบางข้อสามารถมองได้สองมุมมองและใช้วิธีคำนวณได้สองบท ไม่มีความชัดเจน ภาษาที่ใช้อธิบายสั้น ไม่ละเอียด เมื่อตีความต่างจากเฉลยแล้วถูกต้องแต่คะแนนไม่มากจนแทบไม่เหลือ
- เป็นรายวิชาที่ดีมาก

Section 1

ผู้สอนประเมินตนเอง

1. จำนวนชั่วโมงเรียนที่ท่านสอนจริงเทียบกับแผนการสอน (Actual teaching hours compared with the plan)

- พงษ์ธร จริญญากรณ์ : ตามแผน (According to plan)
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : ตามแผน (According to plan)

หากน้อยกว่า 75% ระบุเหตุผล (If less than 75%, please explain)

- พงษ์ธร จริญญากรณ์ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : N/A

2. หัวข้อการสอน (Topics covered)

- พงษ์ธร จริญญากรณ์ : ครบตามแผน (According to plan)
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : ครบตามแผน (According to plan)

หัวข้อที่ไม่ได้สอนตามแผน(The topics not covered)

- พงษ์ธร จริญญากรณ์ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : N/A

หัวข้อที่ได้สอนเพิ่มจากแผน (The topics taught that are not in the original plan)

- พงษ์ธร จริญญากรณ์ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : N/A

4. ท่านได้ใช้ e-Learning มาเสริมการเรียนการสอนมากน้อยเพียงใด (เลือกได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ) How much e-learning did you use in this course? (can select more than one choice)

- พงษ์ธร จริญญากรณ์ :
 - ใช้เพื่อการศึกษาด้วยตนเอง (Used for students' self-study)

- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ :

- ใช้เสริมการสอน (Used to supplement teaching)

5. ในรายวิชานี้ท่านกำหนดให้กิจกรรมอะไรบ้างหรือไม่ (Did you add students' activities in this course?)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณ : ไม่ได้ทำ (None)
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : ไม่ได้ทำ (None)

กรณีทำกิจกรรมอื่นๆ โปรดระบุ (Other activities, please specify)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : N/A

ถ้าผลการเรียนรู้ไม่เป็น **Normal curve** ให้ระบุปัจจัยที่เป็นสาเหตุด้วย (If the grade distribution is not in normal curve, please give the factors that are the causes.)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : N/A

7. ท่านพอใจผลของการสอนรายวิชาในภาพรวมเพียงใด (In general how satisfied are you in teaching this course?)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณ : พอใจมาก (Very satisfied)
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : พอใจปานกลาง (Quite satisfied)

8.1. ถ้าท่านไม่พอใจประเด็นด้านทรัพยากรประกอบการเรียนและสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก (You are not satisfied with the following teaching facilities (only if applicable))

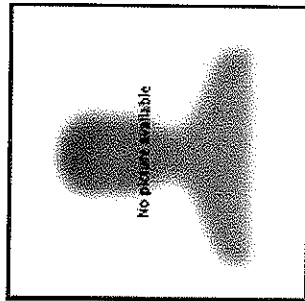
- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณ :
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ :

- อุปกรณ์ในห้องเรียนไม่พร้อม (Equipments in the classroom are not in good condition)

ประเด็นด้านทรัพยากรอื่นๆ (Others)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : N/A

สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ (section: 0)



ความสามารถในการถ่ายทอดความรู้

Average :
4.09

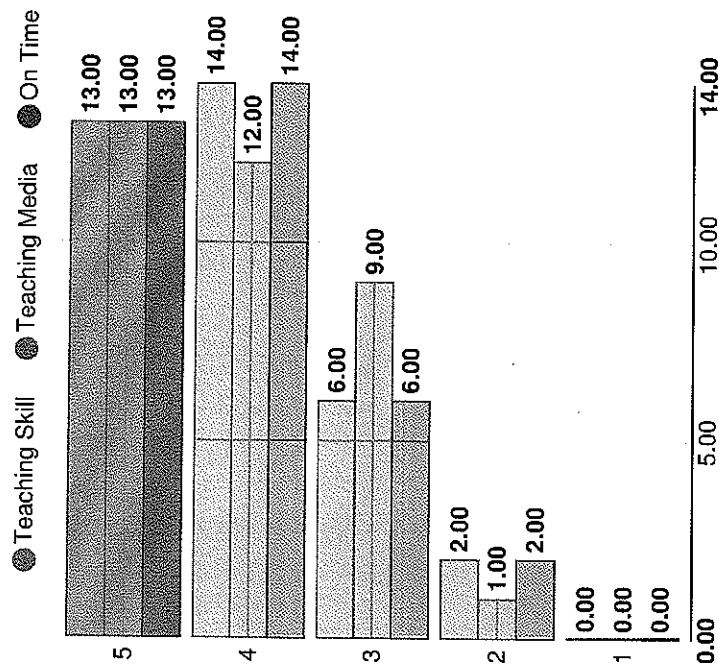
เอกสารประกอบการเรียนการสอน

Average :
4.06

ผู้สอน : สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์
ตอนเรียน: 0

ความตรงต่อเวลาในการเรียนการสอน

Average :
4.09



ข้อเสนอแนะเพิ่มเติม

- อยากให้สไลด์มีคำอธิบายมากกว่านี้
- อยากให้อาจารย์สอนเร็วกว่านี้
- เป็นอาจารย์ที่ดี ตั้งใจสอนมีความพยายาม ช่วยตอบปัญหาเวลาได้สงสัยให้อย่างชัดเจน ออกข้อสอบสมเหตุสมผล โดยรวมอาจารย์ทำให้ผมชอบวิชานี้

รายงานรายวิชา : 2103463 HEAT TRANSFER

ภาคการศึกษา ทวิภาค ภาคต้น, ปีการศึกษา 2016

ผู้สอนประเมิน 2/2 คน , นิสิตประเมิน 41/87 คน

ระบบผลการศึกษา :

คุณภาพการสอน: 4.03
 สิ่งสนับสนุนการสอน : 4.67

ค่าเฉลี่ยของเกรดนักเรียน :
 2.489

ดัชนีความพึงพอใจ : 4.35

รายละเอียด	1		2		3		4		5		6	7	8	9
	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2
2103463	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ตอนเรียนที่ 1. ผู้สอนประเมิน 2/2 คน , นิสิตประเมิน 41/87 คน														
ผู้สอน	4.00	4.00					4.00							
นิสิต	3.99	3.99					4.06							
	(0.88)	(0.88)					(0.82)							
ส่วนต่าง	0.01	0.01					0.06							

outcome

1. มีความรู้

- 1.1. รวบรวม
- 1.2. รู้ลึก

2. มีคุณธรรม

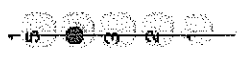
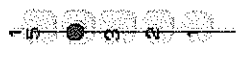
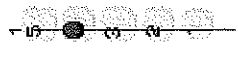
- 2.1. มีคุณธรรมและจริยธรรม
- 2.2. มีจรรยาบรรณ

3. คิดเป็น

- 3.1. สามารถคิดอย่างมีวิจารณญาณ
- 3.2. สามารถคิดริเริ่มสร้างสรรค์

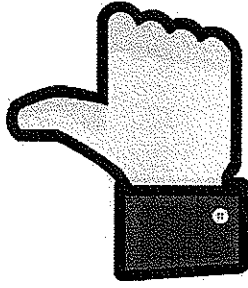
คะแนน

- 5 - ดีมาก/ครบถ้วน
- 4 - ดี/ส่วนใหญ่
- 3 - ปานกลาง/ครึ่งหนึ่ง
- 2 - น้อย/ค่อนข้างน้อย
- 1 - ไม่ดี/ยังไม่ได้เรียนรู้

3.3. มีทักษะในการคิดแก้ปัญหา 4. ทำเป็น 4.1. มีทักษะทางวิชาชีพ 4.2. มีทักษะทางการสื่อสาร 4.3. มีทักษะทางเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศ 4.4. มีทักษะทางคณิตศาสตร์และสถิติ 4.5. มีทักษะทางการบริหารจัดการ 5. ใฝ่รู้และรู้จักวิธีการเรียนรู้ 5.1. ใฝ่รู้ 5.2. รู้จักวิธีการเรียนรู้ 6. มีภาวะผู้นำ 7. มีสุขภาพ 8. มีจิตอาสาและสำนึกสาธารณะ 9. ดำรงความเป็นไทยในกระแสโลกาภิวัตน์	ผลการเรียนรู้ : 1.1. รวบรวม	ผลการเรียนรู้ : 1.2. รวบรวม	ผลการเรียนรู้ : 3.3. มีทักษะในการคิดแก้ปัญหา
			
			

Overviews

Like



17.07 %

ความเห็นโดยรวม

- (sec 1) อยากให้มีการแนะนำโจทย์หรือแบบฝึกหัดที่เหมาะสมมากกว่านี้เพื่อจะได้ฝึกฝนให้ตรงกับกาทดสอบ หรือวัตถุประสงค์ที่คาดหวัง
- (sec 1) สอนส่วนที่ไม่ได้ใช้จริง
- (sec 1) อยากให้แจกสูตรไปเลยไม่ต้องจดจำ เพราะคนที่จดจำส่วนใหญ่คือจดจำแล้วถ้าป้ญจุดตรงนี้ก็กลายเป็นว่าลอกข้อสอบไปทั้งข้อ
- (sec 1) มีปริมาณเนื้อหาเยอะเกินที่จะสอนในหนึ่งเทอม ควรคัดออกบ้าง การให้จดสูตรเข้าห้องสอบยังไม่ค่อยดีนัก นิสิตต้องใช้เวลาสอสรณับร้อยไม่ทันก่อนเข้าสอบ ซึ่งเป็นสิ่งที่ค่อนข้างเสียเวลามาก ควรให้สูตรที่ต้องใช้ในแต่ละข้อไปเลย หรือควรรกำหนดส่วนเนื้อหาหรือส่วนของที่จะออกหรือไม่ออกข้อสอบให้ชัดเจนมากกว่านี้ จะได้ไม่เสียเวลาในการจดสิ่งไม่จำเป็นมาหาศาลเจ้าห้องสอบ การตรวจและให้คะแนนข้อสอบโดยเฉพาะกลางภาคยังไม่เป็นที่เข้าใจนัก ทั้งที่วิธีทำมีความละเอียดพอสมควร แต่ได้คะแนนน้อยผิดปกติ ข้อสอบบางข้อสามารถมองได้สองมุมมองและใช้วิธีคำนวณได้สองบท ไม่มีความชัดเจน ภาษาที่ใช้อธิบายสั้น ไม่ละเอียด เมื่อตีความต่างจากเฉลยแล้วถูกตัดคะแนนไปมากจนแทบไม่เหลือ
- (sec 1) เป็นรายวิชาที่ดีมาก

Section 1

ผู้สอนประเมินตนเอง

1. จำนวนชั่วโมงเรียนที่ผ่านสอนจริงเทียบกับแผนการสอน (Actual teaching hours compared with the plan)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ภากรณ์ : ตามแผน (According to plan)
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : ตามแผน (According to plan)

หากน้อยกว่า 75% ระบุเหตุผล (If less than 75%, please explain)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ภากรณ์ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : N/A

2. หัวข้อการสอน (Topics covered)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ภากรณ์ : ครบตามแผน (According to plan)
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : ครบตามแผน (According to plan)

หัวข้อที่ไม่ได้สอนตามแผน(The topics not covered)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ภากรณ์ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : N/A

หัวข้อที่ได้สอนเพิ่มจากแผน (The topics taught that are not in the original plan)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ภากรณ์ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : N/A

4. ผ่านได้ใช้ e-Learning มาเสริมการเรียนการสอนมากน้อยเพียงใด (เลือกได้มากกว่า 1 ข้อ) How much e-learning did you use in this course? (can select more than one choice)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ภากรณ์ :
 - ใช้เพื่อการศึกษาด้วยตนเอง (Used for students' self-study)

- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ :

- ใช้เสริมการสอน (Used to supplement teaching)

5. ในรายวิชานี้ท่านกำหนดให้เพิ่มกิจกรรมอะไรบ้างหรือไม่ (Did you add students' activities in this course?)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณ : ไม่ได้ทำ (None)
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : ไม่ได้ทำ (None)

กรณีทำกิจกรรมอื่นๆ โปรดระบุ (Other activities, please specify)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : N/A

ถ้าผลการเรียนไม่เป็น Normal curve ให้ระบุปัจจัยที่เป็นสาเหตุด้วย (If the grade distribution is not in normal curve, please give the factors that are the causes.)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : N/A

7. ท่านพอใจผลของการสอนรายวิชานี้ในภาพรวมเพียงใด (In general how satisfied are you in teaching this course?)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณ : พอใจมาก (Very satisfied)
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : พอใจปานกลาง (Quite satisfied)

8.1. ถ้าท่านไม่พอใจประเด็นด้านทรัพยากรประกอบการเรียนรู้และสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวก (You are not satisfied with the following teaching facilities (only if applicable))

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณ :
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ :
- อุปกรณ์ในห้องเรียนไม่พร้อม (Equipments in the classroom are not in good condition)

ประเด็นด้านทรัพยากรอื่นๆ (Others)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : N/A

8.2. ประเด็นด้านการบริหารและองค์กร (Administration)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณกรณ์ :
- จำนวนนิสิตมากเกินไป (Too many students)
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ :

ประเด็นด้านการบริหารจัดการอื่นๆ(Others)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณกรณ์ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : N/A

8.3. ประเด็นอื่นๆ (Others)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณกรณ์ :
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ :

ประเด็นอื่นๆ (ระบุ) (Others (please specify))

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณกรณ์ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : N/A

9. แนวทางการพัฒนาการสอนรายวิชานี้ในภาพรวม (Overall guidelines for the development of the teaching of this course.)

- พงษ์ธร จรรย์ญาณกรณ์ : N/A
- สมพงษ์ พุทธิวิสุทธิศักดิ์ : ถ้าสามารถจัดเวลาสอนในรูปแบบ tutorial เพิ่มเติม โดยให้บัณฑิตทำแบบฝึกหัดมาก่อน แล้วมาซักถามผู้ช่วยสอน (TA) ในห้อง ก็จะทำให้การเรียนมีประสิทธิภาพมากขึ้นกว่าการเรียนแบบ lecture อย่างเดียว

นิสิตประเมินการสอน

Overview

1. สามารถเข้าถึงงบประมาณรายวิชา (Course Syllabus) ได้ด้วยวิธีใด

- 26.83% - เอกสารแจก