

ME313 Heat Transfer Formula Sheet D. Abata

Chap 1

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m} c_p \Delta T$$

$$\dot{Q}_{\text{cond}} = -kA \frac{dT}{dx}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{\text{convection}} = hA_s (T_s - T_\infty)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{\text{rad}} = \epsilon \sigma A_s (T_s^4 - T_{\text{sur}}^4)$$

$$\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4$$

5.5. conduction

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\dot{e}_{\text{gen}}}{k} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\dot{e}_{\text{gen}}}{k} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\dot{e}_{\text{gen}}}{k} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

Electrical Analogy

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{T_{\infty 1} - T_{\infty 2}}{R_{\text{total}}}$$

Conduction resistance (plane wall): $R_{\text{wall}} = \frac{L}{kA}$

Conduction resistance (cylinder): $R_{\text{cyl}} = \frac{\ln(r_2/r_1)}{2\pi Lk}$

Conduction resistance (sphere): $R_{\text{sph}} = \frac{r_2 - r_1}{4\pi r_1 r_2 k}$

Convection resistance: $R_{\text{conv}} = \frac{1}{hA}$

Lumped Analysis

$$\frac{T(t) - T_\infty}{T_i - T_\infty} = e^{-bt} \quad b = \frac{hA_s}{\rho c_p V} = \frac{h}{\rho c_p L_c} \quad \text{Bi} = \frac{hL_c}{k} < 0.1$$

General

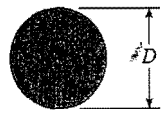
$$\text{Re} = \frac{\rho V_{\text{avg}} D}{\mu} = \frac{V_{\text{avg}} D}{\nu} \quad \text{Gr}_L = \frac{g\beta(T_s - T_\infty)L_c^3}{\nu^2} \quad \text{Ra}_L = \text{Gr}_L \text{Pr} = \frac{g\beta(T_s - T_\infty)L_c^3}{\nu^2} \text{Pr} \quad \text{Nu} = \frac{hL}{k}$$

Air Table

Properties of air at 1 atm pressure

Temp. $T_i, ^\circ\text{C}$	Density $\rho, \text{kg/m}^3$	Specific Heat $c_p, \text{J/kg} \cdot \text{K}$	Thermal Conductivity $k, \text{W/m} \cdot \text{K}$	Thermal Diffusivity $\alpha, \text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$	Dynamic Viscosity $\mu, \text{kg/m} \cdot \text{s}$	Kinematic Viscosity $\nu, \text{m}^2/\text{s}$	Prandtl Number Pr
-10	1.341	1006	0.02288	1.696×10^{-5}	1.680×10^{-5}	1.252×10^{-5}	0.7387
0	1.292	1006	0.02364	1.818×10^{-5}	1.729×10^{-5}	1.338×10^{-5}	0.7362
5	1.269	1006	0.02401	1.880×10^{-5}	1.754×10^{-5}	1.382×10^{-5}	0.7350
10	1.246	1006	0.02439	1.944×10^{-5}	1.778×10^{-5}	1.426×10^{-5}	0.7336
15	1.225	1007	0.02476	2.009×10^{-5}	1.802×10^{-5}	1.470×10^{-5}	0.7323
20	1.204	1007	0.02514	2.074×10^{-5}	1.825×10^{-5}	1.516×10^{-5}	0.7309
25	1.184	1007	0.02551	2.141×10^{-5}	1.849×10^{-5}	1.562×10^{-5}	0.7296
30	1.164	1007	0.02588	2.208×10^{-5}	1.872×10^{-5}	1.608×10^{-5}	0.7282
	1.145	1007	0.02625	2.277×10^{-5}	1.895×10^{-5}	1.655×10^{-5}	0.7268
				2.346×10^{-5}	1.918×10^{-5}	1.702×10^{-5}	0.725

Empirical correlations for the average Nusselt number for forced convection over circular and noncircular cylinders in cross flow (from Zukauskas, 1972 and Jakob, 1949) **Forced Convection**

Cross-section of the cylinder	Fluid	Range of Re	Nusselt number
	Gas or liquid	0.4-4	$\text{Nu} = 0.989\text{Re}^{0.330} \text{Pr}^{1/3}$
		4-40	$\text{Nu} = 0.911\text{Re}^{0.385} \text{Pr}^{1/3}$
		40-4000	$\text{Nu} = 0.683\text{Re}^{0.466} \text{Pr}^{1/3}$
		4000-40,000	$\text{Nu} = 0.193\text{Re}^{0.618} \text{Pr}^{1/3}$
		40,000-400,000	$\text{Nu} = 0.027\text{Re}^{0.805} \text{Pr}^{1/3}$

The average Nusselt number relations for flow over a flat plate are:

Laminar: $\text{Nu} = \frac{hL}{k} = 0.664 \text{Re}_L^{0.5} \text{Pr}^{1/3}$, $\text{Pr} > 0.6$
 $\text{Re}_L < 5 \times 10^5$

Turbulent:
 $\text{Nu} = \frac{hL}{k} = 0.037 \text{Re}_L^{0.8} \text{Pr}^{1/3}$, $0.6 \leq \text{Pr} \leq 60$
 $5 \times 10^5 \leq \text{Re}_L \leq 10^7$

Internal flow/convection

$$\Delta T_{\text{lm}} = \frac{(T_s - T_e) - (T_s - T_i)}{\ln[(T_s - T_e)/(T_s - T_i)]} = \frac{\Delta T_e - \Delta T_i}{\ln(\Delta T_e/\Delta T_i)}$$

$$T_e = T_s - (T_s - T_i) \exp\left(-\frac{A_s h}{\dot{m} c_p}\right)$$

Internal flow/convection

For fully developed turbulent flow with smooth surfaces.

$$f = (0.790 \ln \text{Re} - 1.64)^{-2} \quad 10^4 < \text{Re} < 10^6$$

$$\text{Nu} = 0.125f \text{Re} \text{Pr}^{1/3}$$

$$\text{Nu} = 0.023 \text{Re}^{0.8} \text{Pr}^{1/3} \quad (0.7 \leq \text{Pr} \leq 160)$$

$\text{Nu} = 0.023 \text{Re}^{0.8} \text{Pr}^n$ with $n = 0.4$ for heating and 0.3 for cooling of fluid

Radiation

$$(\Delta T)_{\text{max power}} = 2897.8 \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$\dot{Q}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = A_1 F_{1 \rightarrow 2} \sigma (T_1^4 - T_2^4)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{12} = \frac{\sigma(T_1^4 - T_2^4)}{\frac{1 - \epsilon_1}{A_1 \epsilon_1} + \frac{1}{A_1 F_{12}} + \frac{1 - \epsilon_2}{A_2 \epsilon_2}}$$

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

$$A_i F_{i \rightarrow j} = A_j F_{j \rightarrow i}$$