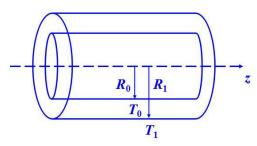
## 传递过程

鲍 博 华东理工大学 化工学院

#### 3.3.2管道保温

## 柱坐标系下的对流传 热微分方程



$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u_r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} + u_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = a \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right] + \frac{\dot{q}}{\rho C_P}$$

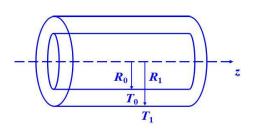
定常: 
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 0$$
 
$$\{ u_r = 0 \\ u_{\theta} = 0 \\ u_z = 0 \}$$
 
$$\{ u_r = 0 \\ u_{\theta} = 0 \\ u_z = 0 \}$$
 
$$\{ \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \neq 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} = 0$$
 
$$\{ \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} = 0 \}$$

#### 3.3.2.1单层保温管道

#### 简化对流传热微分方程

得:

$$\frac{d}{dr}\left(r\frac{dT}{dr}\right) = 0$$



边界条件: 
$$\begin{cases} r = R_0, & T = T_0 \\ r = R_1, & T = T_1 \end{cases}$$

积分得:  $T = C_1 lnr + C_2$ 

保温层内温度分布: 
$$\frac{T-T_0}{T_1-T_0} = \frac{\ln \frac{r}{R_0}}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_0}}$$

### 3.3.2.2多层保温管道

热导

$$T_0 - T_1 = \frac{Q}{\frac{2\pi k_1 L}{\ln \frac{R_1}{R_0}}}$$

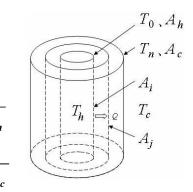
$$T_1 - T_2 = \frac{Q}{\frac{2\pi k_2 L}{\ln \frac{R_2}{R}}}$$

$$T_{n-1} - T_n = \frac{Q}{\frac{2\pi k_n L}{\ln \frac{R_n}{R_{n-1}}}}$$

对流

$$T_h - T_0 = \frac{Q}{h_h A_h}$$

$$T_n - T_c = \frac{Q}{h_c A}$$



$$Q = \frac{T_h - T_c}{\frac{1}{h_h A_h} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\delta_i}{k_i A_n} + \frac{1}{h_c A_c}}$$

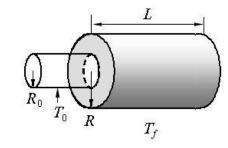
其中 
$$A_n = \frac{A_j - A_i}{\ln \frac{A_j}{A_i}}$$

Ai、Ai分别为某层圆筒的内外面积

#### 3.3.2.3临界散热半径

### 管道保温

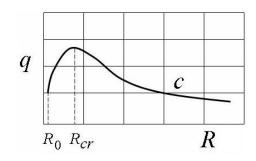
$$Q = \frac{T_0 - T_f}{\frac{\ln(R/R_0)}{2\pi Lk} + \frac{1}{2\pi RLh}}$$



$$\frac{dQ}{dR} = \frac{2\pi L \left(T_0 - T_f\right) \left(\frac{1}{kR} - \frac{1}{hR^2}\right)}{-\left[\frac{\ln\left(R/R_0\right)}{k} + \frac{1}{hR}\right]^2} = 0 \qquad \text{ $\mathbb{Z}$ is $d$}$$

$$R=\frac{k}{h}$$

# 最大临界散热半径: $R_{cr} = \frac{k}{h}$



对 $R_0$ 管道,保温层加厚,起散热作用。当大于C点时,才保温。

#### 例3-5 管道保温

实验装置上有根温度为 $100^{\circ}$ C、半径为8mm的圆管,采用包石棉保温,石棉层厚度为2mm。已知空气的对流换热系数  $h=25W/m^2\cdot K$ ,石棉的热导率  $k=0.19W/m\cdot K$ ,石棉层起到的效果是()。

- A. 保温作用
- B. 无作用
- C. 散热作用
- D. 不确定

#### 例3-5 管道保温

实验装置上有根温度为 $100^{\circ}$ C、半径为8mm的圆管,采用包石棉保温,石棉层厚度为2mm。已知空气的对流换热系数  $h=25W/m^2\cdot K$ ,石棉的热导率  $k=0.19W/m\cdot K$ ,石棉层起到的效果是(A)。

- A. 保温作用
- B. 无作用
- C. 散热作用
- D. 不确定

$$R_{cr} = \frac{k}{h} = 7.6 \text{mm} < 8 \text{mm}$$

当临界散热半径小于管道半径时,无论增加多厚的保温层,保温效果都会增加。

#### 问题探讨

你能画出不同 $R_0$ 的 $q\sim R$ 曲线吗?

#### 3.3.3通电导线内的温度分布

柱坐标系下的对流传热微分方程
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u_r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} + u_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = a \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right] + \frac{q}{\rho C_p}$$
定常:  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 0$  
$$\left[ \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \neq 0 \right]$$

定常: 
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 0$$
   
导线内: 
$$\begin{cases} u_r = 0 \\ u_\theta = 0 \\ u_z = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \neq 0 \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \theta^2} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$
平 字  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = 0$    
再积分,代入边界条件得:  $T = T_W + \frac{\dot{q}}{4k} (R^2 - r^2)$ 

#### 简化对流传热微分方程

得: 
$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r\frac{dT}{dr}\right) = -\frac{\dot{q}}{k}$$
   
边界条件: 
$$\begin{cases} r = 0, & \frac{dT}{dr} = 0 \\ r = R, & T = T_W \end{cases}$$
积分得:  $r\frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{\dot{q}}{2k}r^2 + C_1$ 

积分得: 
$$r\frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{\dot{q}}{2k}r^2 + C_1$$

$$\therefore r = 0, \frac{dT}{dr} = 0; \quad \therefore C_1 = 0$$

通电导线内的温度分布

# 过余温度分布: $T-T_W = \frac{\dot{q}}{4k} \left(R^2 - r^2\right)$

无量纲温度分布: 
$$\frac{T-T_W}{T_0-T_W}=1-\frac{r^2}{R^2}$$

截面平均温度: 
$$T_{av} = \frac{\int_0^R T2\pi r dr}{\pi R^2} = T_W + \frac{\dot{q}}{8k} R^2$$

平均温度与最大温升的关系: 
$$\frac{T_{av} - T_W}{T_0 - T_W} = \frac{1}{2}$$

课后思考 其与管内层流规律类似?

#### 课后思考

1.电热棒、管式固定床反应器、核燃料棒的温度分布规律?

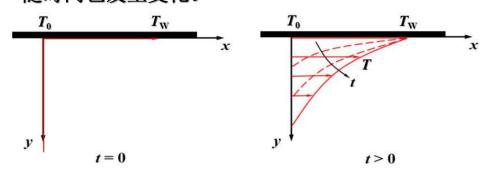






#### 3.3.4半无限大平壁非定常导热

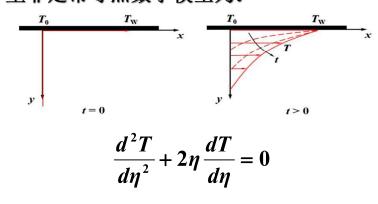
一半无限大平壁,初始温度为 $T_0$ ,突然壁面温度变为 $T_W$ ,并维持不变。平壁内的温度分布T随时间也发生变化。



导热微分方程: 
$$\rho C_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = k \left( \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right) + \dot{q}$$

## 相似性

1.类似静止流体中的平板启动,推导半无限大 平壁非定常导热数学模型为:

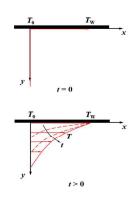


边界条件: 
$$\begin{cases} \eta = 0, T = T_W \\ \eta \to \infty, T = T_0 \end{cases}$$

非定常: 
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \neq 0$$

一维导热:
$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = 0 & \begin{cases}
\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = 0 & \frac{T_0}{\sqrt{2}} \\
\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \neq 0 & \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z} = 0 & \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} = 0$$



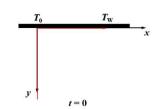
## 无内热源: $\dot{q}=0$

$$\rho C_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = k \left( \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right) + \dot{q}$$

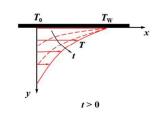
## 简化导热微分方程,可得:

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}$$

初始条件:  $t=0, T=T_0$ 



边界条件: t > 0,  $\begin{cases} y = 0, T = T_W \\ y \to \infty, T = T_0 \end{cases}$ 

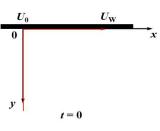


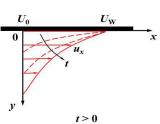
#### 回顾: 静止流体中的平板启动

$$\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial t} = v \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial y^2}$$

初始条件:  $t=0, u_x=0$ 

边界条件: t > 0,  $\begin{cases} y = 0, u_x = U_W \\ y \to \infty, u_x = U_0 = 0 \end{cases}$ 





方程为一维非定常偏微分方程  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial v^2}$ 

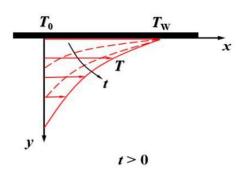
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4at}} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4at}} \frac{\partial \frac{\partial T}{\partial \eta}}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4at} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \eta^2}$$

代入原方程可得:  $\frac{d^2T}{d\eta^2} + 2\eta \frac{dT}{d\eta} = 0$ 

$$\frac{d^2T}{d\eta^2} + 2\eta \frac{dT}{d\eta} = 0$$

边界条件: 
$$\begin{cases} \eta = 0, T = T_W \\ \eta \to \infty, T = T_0 \end{cases}$$



#### 解方程得温度分布:

$$\frac{T-T_W}{T_0-T_W}=\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\int_0^{\eta}e^{-\eta^2}d\eta=erf\left(\eta\right)$$

$$\frac{T - T_W}{T_0 - T_W} = erf(\eta)$$
 高斯误差函数  $\eta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{4at}}$ 

问题探讨其规律与半无限大流体非定常流动类似吗?

#### 回顾: 静止流体中的平板启动

$$u_{x}-U_{W}=C_{1}\int_{0}^{\eta}e^{-\eta^{2}}d\eta$$

边界条件:  $\eta \rightarrow \infty, u_x = U_0 = 0$ 

$$C_{1} = \frac{U_{0} - U_{w}}{\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\eta^{2}} d\eta} \qquad 其中: \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\eta^{2}} d\eta = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

解方程得速度分布:

$$\frac{u_{x}-U_{W}}{U_{0}-U_{W}}=\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\int_{0}^{\eta}e^{-\eta^{2}}d\eta$$

高斯误差函数

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{\eta} e^{-\eta^2} d\eta = erf(\eta) = \frac{u_x - U_W}{U_0 - U_W} \not \exists \psi; \quad \eta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{4vt}}$$

t 时刻壁面处的导热通量:

$$q_{t,y=0} = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\bigg|_{y=0} = -k \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y}\right)\bigg|_{y=0} = \frac{k(T_W - T_0)}{\sqrt{\pi at}}$$

0~ t 时间内通过单位面积壁面的导热量:

$$Q = \int_0^t q_{t,y=0} dt = \int_0^t \frac{k(T_W - T_0)}{\sqrt{\pi at}} dt = 2k(T_W - T_0) \sqrt{\frac{t}{\pi a}}$$

#### 例3-6 大地升温

若温度5℃的大地,表面突然升至37℃。

- (1). 1小时后地表面下0.05m处的温度?
- (2). [t, 2t]与[0, t]内单位面积传热量之比。

已知: 大地  $a = 4.65 \times 10^{-7} \,\mathrm{m}^2/\mathrm{s}$ 。

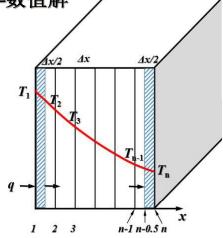
(1). 
$$\eta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{4at}} = 0.61$$
 查表  $erf(\eta) \approx 0.612 = \frac{T - T_W}{T_0 - T_W}$ 

(2). 
$$\frac{Q_{2}}{Q_{1}} = \frac{2k(T_{W} - T_{0})\frac{\sqrt{2t} - \sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{\pi a}}}{2k(T_{W} - T_{0})\sqrt{\frac{t}{\pi a}}}$$
$$= \sqrt{2} - 1 = 0.414 = 41.4\%$$

#### 以下3.3.5内容为自学部分

3.3.5无限大平板非定常导热—数值解

一无限大平板,初始温度为 $T_0$ ,突然左侧平面置于温度为 $T_b$ 的对流环境中,右侧平面绝热。平板内的温度分布T随时间发生变化。



简化导热微分方程,可得:

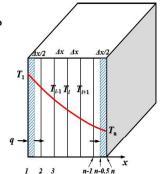
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = a \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

#### 自学部分

将平板分割成厚度为 $\Delta x$ 的n份薄板。

$$T_{i+1} = T_i + \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=i} \Delta x + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}\Big|_{x=i} \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} + \cdots$$

$$T_{i-1} = T_i - \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=i} \Delta x + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}\Big|_{x=i} \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} - \cdots$$



二式相加,整理且忽略高价小量,得:

$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \right|_{x=i} = \frac{T_{i+1} + T_{i-1} - 2T_i}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \right|_{x=i} = \frac{T_i' - T_i}{\Delta t}$$
  $T_i, T_i'$  为*i*处 *t*和*t+*Δ*t* 的瞬时温度。

#### 自学部分

节点温度方程:  $\frac{T_i'-T_i}{\Delta t} = a \frac{T_{i+1}+T_{i-1}-2T_i}{\Delta x^2}$ 

$$T_{i+1} + T_{i-1} - 2T_i = \frac{\Delta x^2}{a\Delta t} (T_i' - T_i)$$

选取  $\Delta x$  和  $\Delta t$  越小,精度越高,相应计算量也越大。 为使计算过程简化,令:  $\frac{\Delta x^2}{\Delta x^2} = 2$ 

计算时,  $\Delta x$  和  $\Delta t$  不能同时独立选取, 可根 据精度要求先选其一,然后由上式确定另一个。

节点温度方程简化为:  $T_i' = \frac{T_{i+1} + T_{i-1}}{2}$ 

上式表明: i 处在  $t+\Delta t$  的瞬时温度等于其相 邻两点在 t 的瞬时温度算术平均值。

<sup>自学部分</sup> 平板两侧的节点温度方程可通过热量衡算求出。

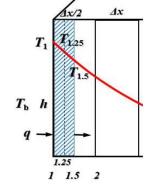
#### 左侧节点温度方程

左侧剖面控制体, $\Delta t$  时间内。

左侧平面与环境对流传热量:

$$Q_1 = hA(T_b - T_1)\Delta t$$

右侧平面导热传出的热量:



$$Q_2 = -kA\Delta t \frac{dT}{dx}\bigg|_{1.5} = -kA\Delta t \frac{T_2 - T_1}{\Delta x} = \frac{kA\Delta t}{\Delta x} (T_1 - T_2)$$

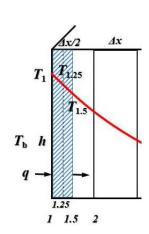
控制体累积的热量:  $Q_3 = \rho C_p \frac{\Delta x}{2} A(T_{1.25}' - T_{1.25}) = \rho C_p \frac{\Delta x}{2} A(T_1' - T_1)$ 

由于 $\Delta t$  时间很短,近似有:  $T_{1.25} \approx T_1$   $T'_{1.25} \approx T'_1$ 

#### 自学部分

热量守恒  $Q_1 - Q_2 = Q_3$ 

$$h(T_b - T_1) - \frac{k}{\Delta x} (T_1 - T_2) = \rho C_p \frac{\Delta x}{2\Delta t} (T_1' - T_1)$$
$$\frac{\Delta x^2}{a\Delta t} = 2 \qquad a = \frac{k}{\rho C_p}$$



#### 左侧节点温度方程:

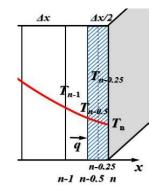
$$T_1' = \frac{\Delta x h}{k} \left( T_b - T_1 \right) + T_2$$

#### 自学部分

#### 右侧节点温度方程

右侧剖面控制体,At时间内。

左侧平面导热传入的热量:



$$Q_1' = -kA\Delta t \frac{dT}{dx}\bigg|_{n=0.5} = -kA\Delta t \frac{T_n - T_{n-1}}{\Delta x} = \frac{kA\Delta t}{\Delta x} (T_{n-1} - T_n)$$

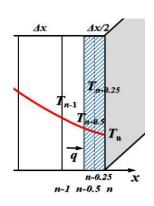
控制体累积的热量:

$$Q_{2}' = \rho C_{p} \frac{\Delta x}{2} A (T_{n-0.25}' - T_{n-0.25}) = \rho C_{p} \frac{\Delta x}{2} A (T_{n}' - T_{n})$$

由于 $\Delta t$  时间很短,近似有:  $T_{n-0.25} \approx T_n$   $T'_{n-0.25} \approx T'_n$ 

#### 自学部分

热量守恒 
$$Q'_1 = Q'_2$$
 
$$\frac{k\Delta t}{\Delta x} (T_{n-1} - T_n) = \rho C_p \frac{\Delta x}{2} (T'_n - T_n)$$
 
$$\frac{\Delta x^2}{a\Delta t} = 2 \qquad a = \frac{k}{\rho C_p}$$



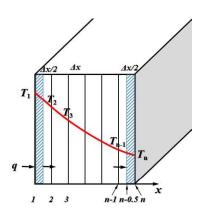
## 右侧节点温度方程: $T'_n = T_{n-1}$

#### 平板的节点温度方程为:

$$T_1' = \frac{\Delta x h}{k} (T_b - T_1) + T_2$$

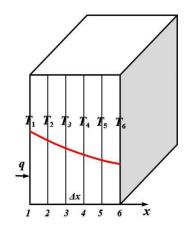
$$T_i' = \frac{T_{i+1} + T_{i-1}}{2}$$

$$T_n' = T_{n-1}$$



## <sup>自学部分</sup> 例3-7 大平板非定常导热

不锈钢板厚度为0.305m,初始温度均匀为20℃,突然左侧平面置于温度为100℃的饱和水蒸汽中,右侧平面绝热。用数值法计算经历0.6小时后平板内的温度分布。已知: *a*=0.0186m²/h。



解: 
$$\Delta x = \frac{0.305}{5} = 0.061m$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta x^2}{a\Delta t} = 2$$
  $\Rightarrow \Delta t = \frac{\Delta x^2}{2a} = \frac{0.061^2}{2 \times 0.0186} = 0.1h$ 

则0.6小时需分割6段At

 $_{t=0}^{\hat{\mathbf{p}}_{t}}$ 接触水蒸汽瞬间  $_{t=0}$  时刻:

$$T_1 = \frac{20 + 100}{2} = 60^{\circ}C$$
  $T_2 = \dots = T_2 = 20^{\circ}C$ 

此后左侧平面温度一直保持恒壁温

$$T_1 = T_1' = T_1'' = \cdots = 100^{\circ}C$$

经过第1个∆t 后:

$$T_{i}' = \frac{T_{i+1} + T_{i-1}}{2}$$

$$T_{2}' = \frac{T_{1} + T_{3}}{2} = 40^{\circ}C$$

$$T_{3}' = T_{4}' = T_{5}' = 20^{\circ}C$$

$$T_{6}' = T_{5} = 20^{\circ}C$$

次数	时间 . h	温度℃							
		$T_1$	$T_2$	$T_3$	$T_4$	$T_5$	$T_6$		
0	0	60	20	20	20	20	20		
1	0.1	100	40	20	20	20	20		
2	0.2	100							
3	0.3	100							
4	0.4	100							
5	0.5	100							
6	0.6	100							

#### 自学部分

同理应用中间和右侧节点温度方程可得:

$$T_i' = \frac{T_{i+1} + T_{i-1}}{2} \qquad T_6' = T_5$$

次数	时间 <i>h</i>	温度℃						
		$T_1$	$T_2$	$T_3$	$T_4$	$T_5$	$T_6$	
0	0	60	20	20	20	20	20	
1	0.1	100	40	20	20	20	20	
2	0.2	100	60	30	20	20	20	
3	0.3	100	65	40	25	20	20	
4	0.4	100	70	45	30	22.5	20	
5	0.5	100	72.5	50	33.75	25	22.5	
6	0.6	100	75	53.13	37.5	28.13	25	