

Material having thermal conductivity k

 $T_2 > T_1$

传热学 稳态导热IV

授课老师: 苗雨

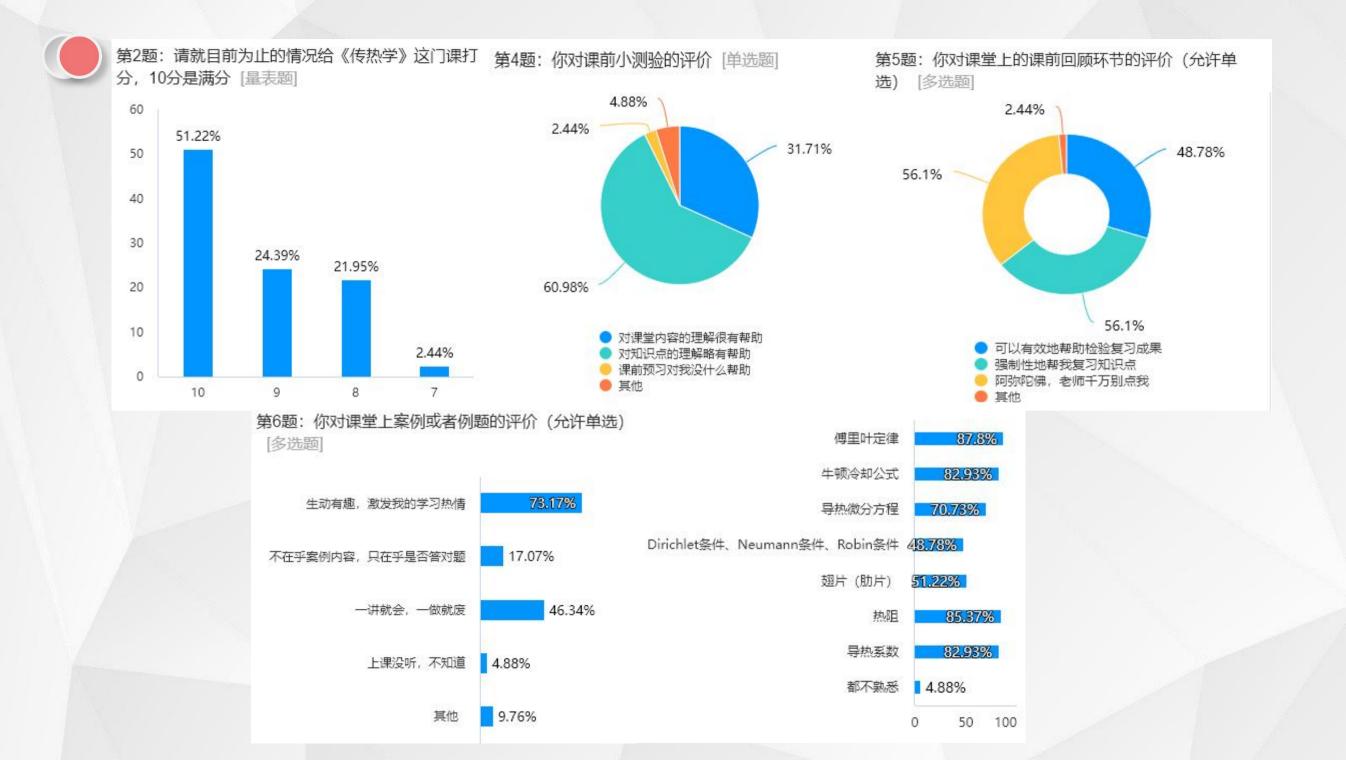


具有内热源 的一维稳态 导热问题

多维稳态 导热问题 的求解

01

课前回顾及导引



调查中的意见和建议

- 1 上课例题没有答案
- 2 不回复学习通的提问
- 3 课前发PPT
- 4 作业答案没有讲解
- 5 预习小测验时间太长
- 6 课程重难点不是很清晰

1 假设肋片无限长,通过等截面直肋的导热计算公式? $\Phi_{x=0} = \sqrt{hP\lambda A_c}\theta_0$

2 假设肋片末端绝热,通过等截面直肋的导热计算公式? $\Phi_{x=0}=\sqrt{hP\lambda A_c}\theta_0\cdot \tanh mH$

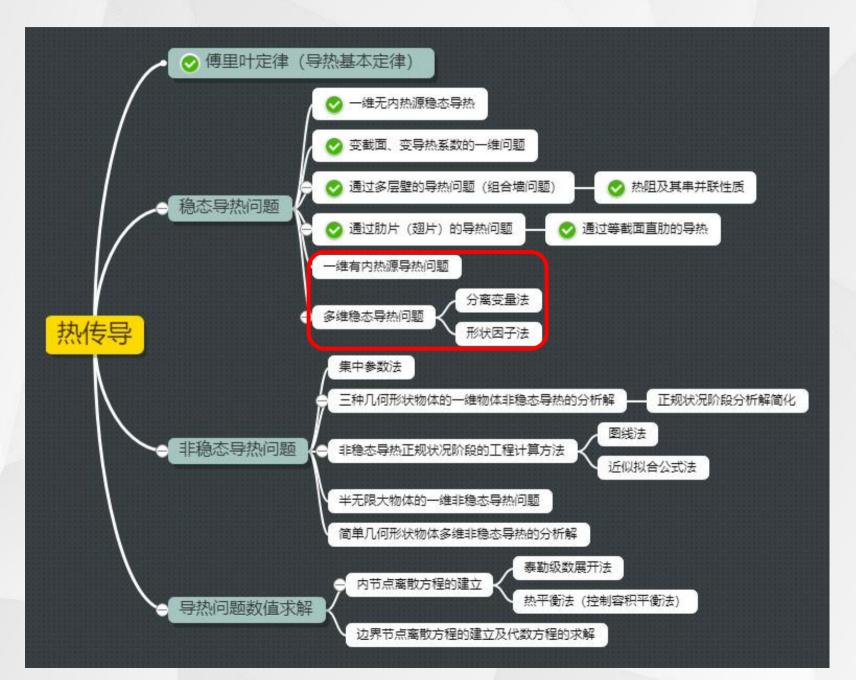
朋效率的计算公式? $\eta_f = \frac{\tanh mH}{mH}$

4 肋面总效率的计算公式? $\eta_0 = \frac{A_r + A_f \eta_f}{A_0}$

练习题:一根肋片管长度为1.04m,管外径是60mm,管外镶有200片正方形直肋 (10cm×10cm),如下图所示。翅片厚度为1.0mm,在管子两端各有一截20mm长的安装段。已知肋效率是0.85,试计算肋面总效率。







02

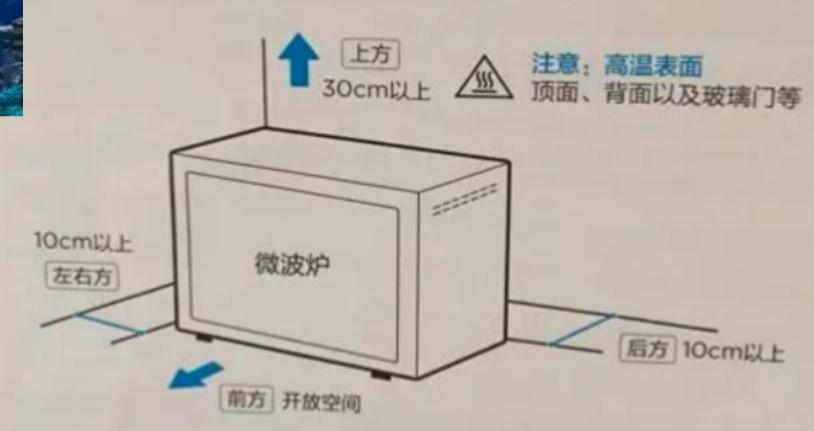
具有内热源的一维稳态导热问题

- 具有内热源的平板导热
- 具有内热源的圆柱导热



具有内热源的一维稳态导热问题: 电器散热







稳态导热

一维导热

$$\rho c \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial z} \right) + \dot{\Phi}$$
$$\frac{d^2 t}{dx^2} + \frac{\dot{\Phi}}{\lambda} = 0$$

b界条件:
$$x =$$

$$x = 0, \ \frac{dt}{dx} = 0$$
 (Neuman条件

边界条件:
$$x=0, \frac{dt}{dx}=0$$
 (Neuman条件) $x=\delta, -\lambda \frac{dt}{dx}=h(t-t_f)$ (Robin条件)

$$t = \frac{\dot{\Phi}}{2\lambda}(\delta^2 - x^2) + \frac{\dot{\Phi}\delta}{h} + t_f$$

当表面传热系数h趋于无穷大 $t_f = t_w$ $t = \frac{\dot{\Phi}}{2\lambda}(\delta^2 - x^2) + t_w$

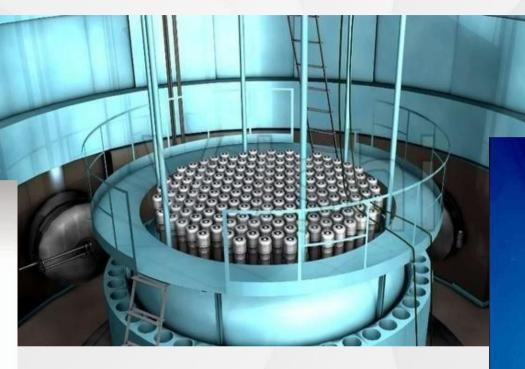
$$q = -\lambda \frac{dt}{dx} = -\lambda \left(-\frac{\dot{\Phi}}{2\lambda} \cdot 2x \right) = \dot{\Phi}x$$

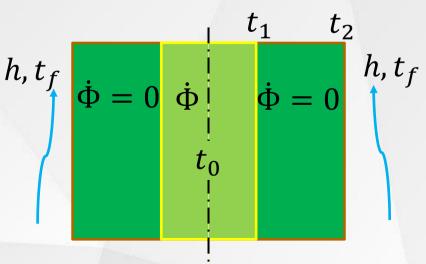


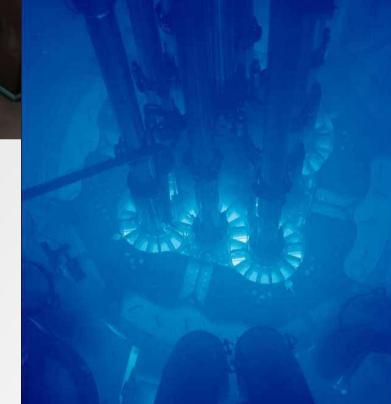
具有内热源的一维稳态导热问题:福岛核泄漏事故

2011年3月11日福岛核泄漏事故



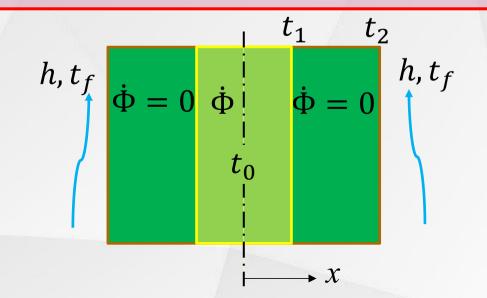




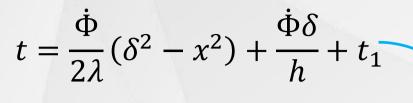


具有内热源的平板导热

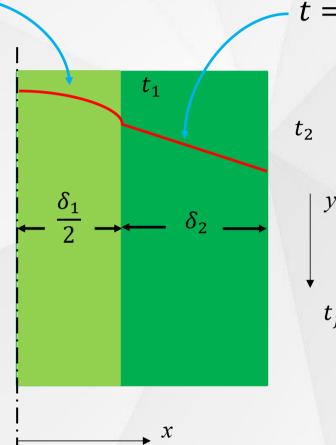
例题1:下图给出了核反应堆中燃料元件散热的简化模型。该模型是一个三层平板组成的大平壁,中间为 δ_1 =14mm的燃料层,两侧均为 δ_2 =6mm的锆锡合金板,层间接触良好。燃料层有 $\dot{\Phi}$ =1.5×10 7 W/m 3 的内热源, λ_1 =35W/(m·K);锆锡合金板中无内热源, λ_2 =20W/(m·K),其表面受到温度 t_f =150 $^\circ$ C的高压水冷却,表面传热系数h=3500W/(m 2 ·K)。试确定稳态工况下燃料层的最高温度 t_0 、燃料层与锆锡合金板的界面温度 t_1 及锆锡合金板的表面温度 t_2 ,并定性画出简化模型中的温度分布。



具有内热源的平板导热



$$q = -\lambda \frac{dt}{dx} = \dot{\Phi}x$$



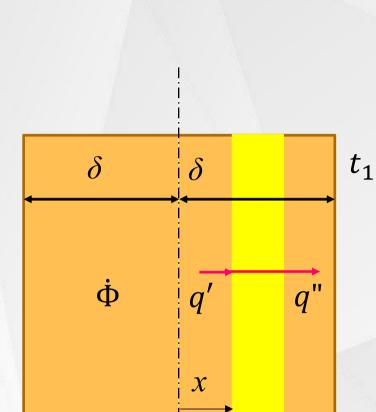
$$t = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{\delta} x + t_1$$

热阻分析从界面温度t₁ 开始的。浅绿色区域 有内热源,不同x处截 面的热流量不相等, 不能应用热阻的概念 来定量分析。

与无内热源的平壁解相比,有内热源的情况热流密度q不再是常数,温度分布也不再是直线,而是抛物线,这些都是由于内热源引起的变化。



与内热源的平板导热



 $\rightarrow dx$

稳态导热

一维导热

$$\rho c \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial z} \right) + \dot{\Phi}$$
$$\frac{d^2 t}{dx^2} + \frac{\dot{\Phi}}{\lambda} = 0$$

边界条件:
$$x = 0$$
, $\frac{dt}{dx} = 0$ (Neuman条件) $x = \delta$, $t = t_1$ (Dirichlet条件)

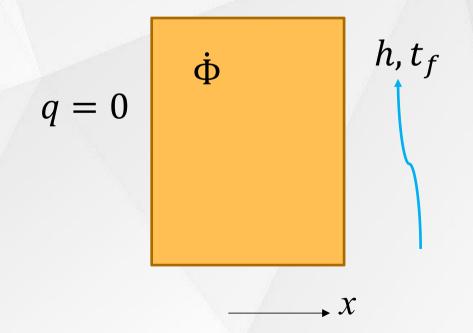
$$t = \frac{\dot{\Phi}}{2\lambda}(\delta^2 - x^2) + t_1$$

该结果与当表面传热系数h趋于无穷大时很像,为什么?

$$q = -\lambda \frac{dt}{dx} = -\lambda \left(-\frac{\dot{\Phi}}{2\lambda} \cdot 2x \right) = \dot{\Phi}x$$

具有内热源的平板导热

例题2:一厚7cm的平壁,一侧绝热,另一侧暴露于温度为30℃的流体中,内热源 ф=3×10⁵W/m³。对流传热表面传热系数为h=450W/(m²·K),平壁的导热系数为 18W/(m·K)。试确定平壁中的最高温度及其位置。



具有内热源的圆柱导热

稳态导热

一维导热

$$\rho e^{\frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau}} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\lambda r \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial \varphi} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial z} \right) + \dot{\Phi}$$

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r\frac{dt}{dr}\right) + \frac{\dot{\Phi}}{\lambda} = 0$$

边界条件:
$$r = 0$$
, $\frac{dt}{dr} = 0$ $r = r_1$, $t = t_1$

$$t = \frac{\dot{\Phi}}{4\lambda} (r_1^2 - r^2) + t_1$$

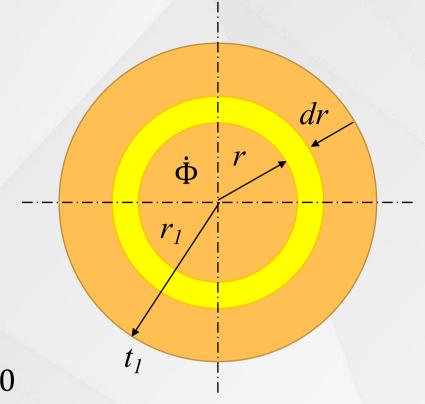
$$r = 0$$
 时, $t_{max} = \frac{\dot{\Phi}r_1^2}{4\lambda} + t_1$

边界条件:
$$r=0$$
, $\frac{dt}{dr}=0$

$$r = r_1$$
, $-\lambda \frac{dt}{dr} = h(t - t_f)$

$$t = \frac{\dot{\Phi}}{4\lambda}(r_1^2 - r^2) + \frac{\dot{\Phi}r_1}{2h} + t_1$$

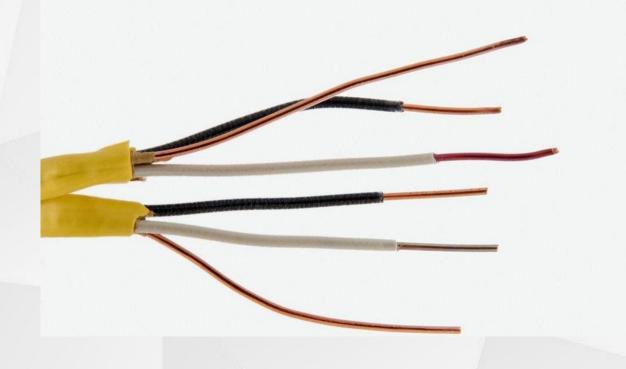
$$r=0$$
 时, $t_{max}=rac{\dot{\Phi}r_{1}^{2}}{4\lambda}+rac{\dot{\Phi}r_{1}}{2h}+t_{1}$





具有内热源的圆柱导热

例题3: 200A的电流通过一段不锈钢电线,这段电线直径3mm,长度为1m,电线的导热系数为19W/(m·°C),不锈钢的电阻系数为70μ Ω ·cm。电线沉浸在110°C的流体中,对流传热系数为h=4kW/(m²·°C)。计算电线的中心温度。



为什么没有两个边界条件都 是Neumann的情况发生? 03

多维稳态导热问题的求解

- 分离变量法
- 形状因子法



多维稳态导热问题的求解

分离变量法 01



求解区域比较简单

边界条件比较简单

物体的热物性为常数



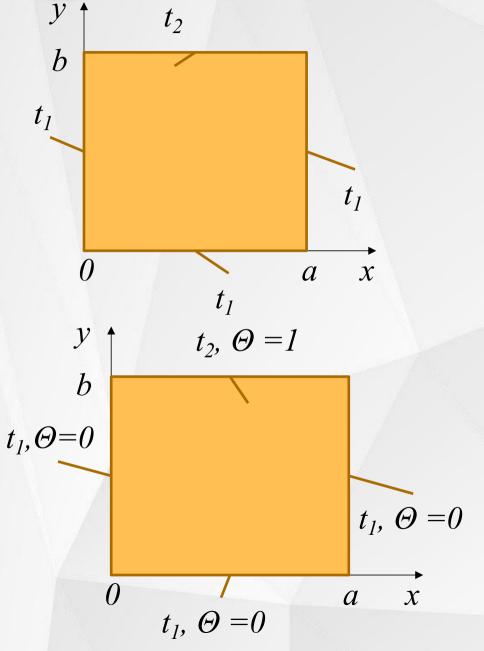
需要计算机得到相应于某个计算条件下物体中一些代表性地点上的温度值

03 形状因子法

求解的目的只在于获得通过物体所传导的热量

仅适用于计算发生在两个等温表面之间 的导热热流量





稳态导热

二维导热 无内热源

$$\rho \rho \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial z} \right) + \dot{\phi}$$

边界条件:
$$t(0,y) = t_1, t(a,y) = t_1$$

$$t(x,0) = t_1, t(x,b) = t_2$$

关于温度t的拉普拉斯方程(齐次方程)

$$\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} = 0(0 < x < a, 0 < y < b)$$

引入无量纲过余温度使边界条件齐次化 $\Theta = \frac{t - t_1}{t_2 - t_1}$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

边界条件:
$$Θ(0, y) = 0, Θ(a, y) = 0$$

$$\Theta(x,0) = 0, \Theta(x,b) = 1$$



$$t_{1}, \Theta = 0$$

$$t_{1}, \Theta = 0$$

$$t_{1}, \Theta = 0$$

$$t_{1}, \Theta = 0$$

分离变量法
$$\Theta(x,y) = X(x) \cdot Y(y)$$

济次拉普拉斯方程
$$\frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
 $\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} Y(y) + \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial y^2} X(x) = 0$ $\frac{X''}{X} = -\frac{Y''}{Y} = -k^2$ $\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} + k^2 X = 0$ $\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial y^2} - k^2 Y = 0$

得到特解
$$X(x) = A \operatorname{sink} x + B \operatorname{cosk} x$$

 $Y(y) = C e^{ky} + D e^{-ky}$

$$\Theta(x, y) = (A \sin kx + B \cos kx)(C e^{ky} + D e^{-ky})$$





$$t_{1}, \Theta = 0$$

$$t_{1}, \Theta = 0$$

$$t_{1}, \Theta = 0$$

$$t_{1}, \Theta = 0$$

$$\Theta(x, y) = (A \sin kx + B \cos kx)(C e^{ky} + D e^{-ky})$$

$$\Theta(0,y)=0, \qquad \Theta(a,y)=0$$

$$\Theta(x,0) = 0, \qquad \Theta(x,b) = 1$$

$$B(Ce^{ky} + De^{-ky}) = 0 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad B = 0, A \neq 0$$

$$A\sin ka(Ce^{ky} + De^{-ky}) = 0 \implies \sin ka = 0$$

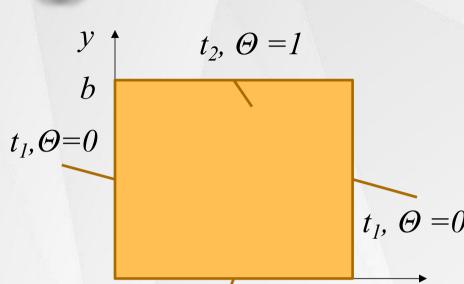
$$\implies k = \frac{n\pi}{a} \ (n = 1, 2...)$$

$$A\sin kx(C+D)=0$$
 \implies $C=-D$

$$\Theta(x,y) = A \operatorname{sink} x (C e^{ky} - C e^{-ky}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A \operatorname{Csin} \frac{n\pi}{a} x \left(e^{\frac{n\pi}{a}y} - e^{-\frac{n\pi}{a}y} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \operatorname{sin} \frac{n\pi x}{a} \operatorname{sinh} \frac{n\pi y}{a}$$

双曲正弦函数
$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

分离变量法



 $t_{l}, \Theta = 0$

$$\Theta(x,y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \sinh \frac{n\pi y}{a}$$

代入边界条件 $\Theta(x,b)=1$

$$\Theta(x,b) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \sinh \frac{n\pi b}{a} = 1$$

 $\Theta(x,b) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \sinh \frac{n\pi b}{a} = 1$ 使用傅里叶级数得到 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \sim \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{n}{(-1)^{n+1} + 1}$

$$C_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} + 1}{n} \frac{1}{\sinh \frac{n\pi b}{a}}$$

$$\frac{t - t_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \Theta(x, y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} + 1}{n} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{a} \frac{\sinh \frac{n\pi y}{a}}{\sinh \frac{n\pi b}{a}}$$

形状因子法

仅适用于计算发生在两个等温表面之间的导热热流量

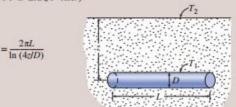
当导热物体主要是由两个等温的边界组成时

同样适用于二维或三维问题



形状因子法 P70 表2-2

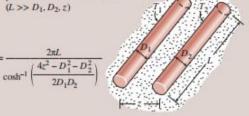
(1) Isothermal cylinder of length L buried in a semi-infinite medium (L >> D and z > 1.5D)



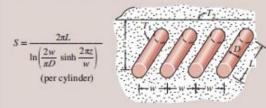
(2) Vertical isothermal cylinder of length L buried in a semi-infinite medium (L>>D)

 $S = \frac{2\pi L}{\ln(4L/D)}$

(3) Two parallel isothermal cylinders placed in an infinite medium

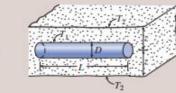


(4) A row of equally spaced parallel isothermal cylinders buried in a semi-infinite medium (L>> D, z, and w > 1.5D)

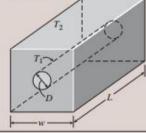


(5) Circular isothermal cylinder of length L in the midplane of an infinite wall (z > 0.5D)

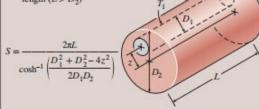
 $S = \frac{2\pi L}{\ln(8z/\pi D)}$



(6) Circular isothermal cylinder of length L at the center of a square solid bar of the same length



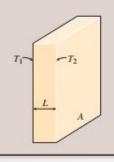
(7) Eccentric circular isothermal cylinder of length L in a cylinder of the same length $(L > D_2)$

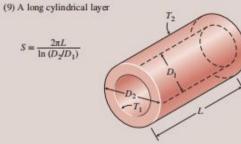


(8) Large plane wall

 $S = \frac{A}{I}$

 $S = \frac{2\pi L}{\ln{(1.08w/D)}}$





(10) A square flow passage

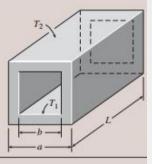
(a) For a/b > 1.4,

$$S = \frac{2\pi L}{0.93 \ln (0.948 a/b)}$$

(b) For a/b < 1.4,

S = 4D

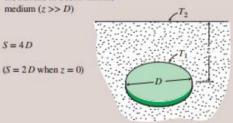
$$S = \frac{2\pi L}{0.785 \ln{(a/b)}}$$



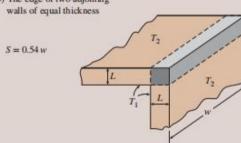
(II) A spherical layer

$$\frac{2\pi D_1 D_2}{D_2 - D_1}$$

(12) Disk buried parallel to the surface in a semi-infinite medium (z >> D)

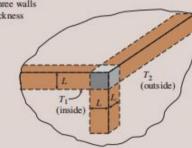


(13) The edge of two adjoining



(14) Corner of three walls of equal thickness

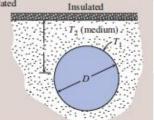
S = 0.15L



(15) Isothermal sphere buried in a semi-infinite medium



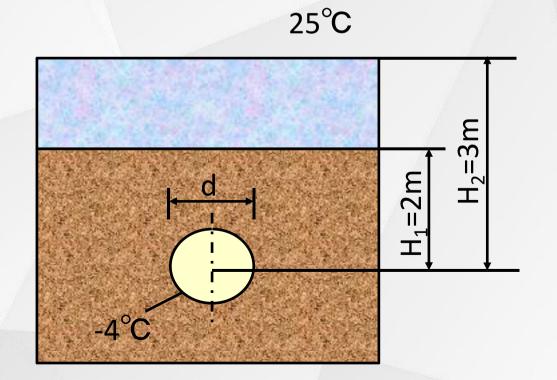
(16) Is othermal sphere buried in a semi-infinite medium at T2 whose surface is insulated



 $S = \frac{2\pi D}{1 + 0.25 D/z}$

形状因子法

例题4:一根输送城市生活用水的管道埋于地下2m深处,如图所示,其外径d=500mm。土壤的导热系数为1W/(m·K),计算在图中所示条件下每米管道的散热量;在一个严寒的冬天,地面结冰层厚达1m深,其他条件不变,计算此时的散热量。



形状因子法

例题5:一冰箱的冷冻室可看成是外形尺寸为0.5m×0.75m×0.75m的立方体,其中顶面尺寸为0.75m×0.75m。冷冻室顶面及四个侧面用同样厚度的发泡塑料保温,其导热系数为0.02W/(m·K);冷冻室的底面可近似地认为是绝热的。冷冻室内壁温度为-10℃,外壁护板温度为30℃。设护板很薄且与发泡塑料接触良好。试估算发泡塑料要多厚才可限制冷量损失在45W以下。

预习小测验答案

- 1.(多选题, 1分)
- 以下例子涉及内热源导热问题的是?
- A. 线圈中电流通过发热
- B. 核能装置中燃料元件的放热反应
- C. 橘子放久了,内部含有的糖分氧化,表皮也会逐渐干燥变硬
- D. 化工反应釜放热
- 2.(多选题, 1分)
- 以下关于内热源导热的描述错误的是
- A. 有内热源的平板导热热流密度是常数
- B. 内热源导热问题不可以应用热阻的概念来做定量分析
- C. 有内热源的平板导热,不同x处截面的热流量相等
- D. 有内热源的平板导热,温度分布是直线
- 3.(多选题, 1分)

关于多维稳态导热问题的描述正确的是?

- A. 多维稳态导热问题的求解方法有分离变量法, 形状因子法, 数值解法
- B. 分离变量法中求解的方程是泊松方程
- C. 形状因子法仅适用于计算发生在两个等温表面之间的导热热流量
- D. 形状因子法与导热物体的形状大小有关

ABCD

ACD

ACD



稳态导热部分小结

