

$$\frac{\partial (uT)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (vT)}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{\partial (uT)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (vT)}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}} \right\} \text{Energy balance in T.B.L.} \quad (1A)$$

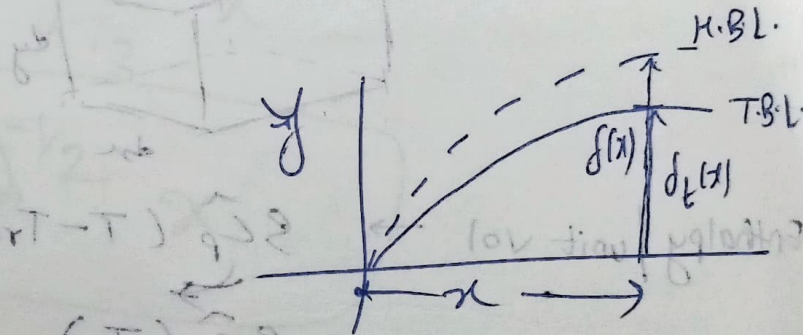
$$\int_0^{\delta_t(x)} \left( \frac{\partial (Tu)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (Tv)}{\partial y} \right) dy$$

$$= \alpha \int_0^{\delta_t(x)} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} dy$$

$$\int_0^{\delta_t(x)} \frac{\partial (Tu)}{\partial x} dy + (Tv) \Big|_0^{\delta_t(x)} = -\alpha \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0}$$

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

$$\int_0^{\delta_t(x)} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + \int_0^{\delta_t(x)} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = 0$$

$$v|_{\delta_t(x)} = - \int_0^{\delta_t(x)} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \Big|_{\delta_t(x)} = - \int_0^{\delta_t(x)} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy$$

Substituting in (1)

$$\therefore \int_0^{\delta_t(x)} \rho \left( T u \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + \int_0^{\delta_t(x)} T_\infty \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy = - \alpha \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\delta_t(x)} u (T - T_\infty) dy = - \alpha \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\delta_t(x)} u (T - T_\infty) dy = - \alpha \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0}$$

$$\hat{T} = \frac{T - T_\infty}{T_w - T_\infty} ; \quad \hat{y}_t = \frac{y}{\delta_t(x)} ; \quad \hat{u} = \frac{u}{u_\infty}$$

$$\hat{T} (T_w - T_\infty) + T_\infty = T ; \quad y = \delta_t(x) \hat{y}_t ; \quad u = u_\infty \hat{u}$$

$$T = \hat{T} (T_w - T_\infty) + T_\infty ; \quad \hat{y}_t = \frac{y}{\delta_t(x)} ; \quad \hat{u} = \frac{u}{u_\infty}$$

$$\delta T = \delta \hat{T} (T_w - T_\infty) ; \quad \delta \hat{y}_t = \frac{\delta y}{\delta_t(x)} ; \quad \delta \hat{u} = \frac{\delta u}{u_\infty}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^1 \hat{u} u_\infty (\hat{T}) (T_w - T_\infty) \delta_t(x) d\hat{y}_t = - \alpha \frac{\partial \hat{T}}{\partial \hat{y}_t} \Big|_{\hat{y}_t=0} \left( \frac{T_w - T_\infty}{\delta_t(x)} \right)$$

$$\left[ \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \delta_t(x) \int_0^1 \hat{u} \hat{T} d\hat{y}_t \right] = - \frac{\alpha}{u_\infty \delta_t(x)} \frac{\partial \hat{T}}{\partial \hat{y}_t} \Big|_{\hat{y}_t=0} \right]$$



$$\hat{u} = \frac{3}{2}\hat{y} - \frac{\hat{y}^3}{2}$$

$$\hat{T} = a + b\hat{y}_t + c\hat{y}_t^2 + d\hat{y}_t^3$$

conditions:

a)  $\hat{y}_t = 0 ; \hat{T} = 1$

b)  $\hat{y}_t = 1 ; \hat{T} = 0$

c)  $\hat{y}_t = 1 ; \frac{\partial \hat{T}}{\partial \hat{y}} = 0$

d)  $\hat{y}_t = 0 ; \frac{\partial^2 \hat{T}}{\partial \hat{y}^2} = 0$  [from eq. n 1A]

$$\hat{T} = 1 - \frac{3}{2}\hat{y}_t + \frac{1}{2}\hat{y}_t^3$$

$$\frac{\hat{y}_t}{\hat{y}_t} = \psi\left(\frac{v}{\alpha}, \alpha\right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \delta_t(x) \left( \frac{3}{20}\psi - \frac{3}{280}\psi^3 \right) \right] = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha}{u_0} \delta_t(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\delta_t(x) \epsilon_1) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha}{u_0} \delta_t(x)$$

$$\epsilon_1 \frac{\delta_t(x)^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\alpha x}{u_0}$$

$$(\delta_t(x))^2 = \frac{3}{\epsilon_1} \frac{\alpha x}{u_0}$$

$$\boxed{\delta_t(x) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{\epsilon_1} \frac{\alpha x}{u_0}}}$$

$$\frac{\hat{y}_t}{\hat{y}_t} = \psi\left(\frac{v}{\alpha}, \alpha\right) \quad \frac{\hat{y}_t}{\hat{y}_t} = \frac{\delta_t(x)}{\delta_t(x)}$$

$$\delta(x) = \frac{4.04}{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{v x}{u_0}}$$

$$\therefore \Psi(r, \lambda) = \frac{f(r)}{g(r)} = \frac{\sqrt{3\lambda}}{\sqrt{4.64} \times 4.64 \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Psi(r, \lambda) = \frac{1}{4.64 \sqrt{4.64}} \sqrt{\frac{3\lambda}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4.64} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2.4}}$$

$$\Psi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4.64 \sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{20}\Psi - \frac{3}{280}\Psi^3\right)}}$$

as  $\Psi < 1$  (assuming ~~thickness~~ ~~at HDBL~~ ~~→ TBE~~)  
we can neglect  $\Psi^3$  term.

$$\Psi = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4.64 \sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3\Psi}{20}}}$$

$$\Psi^{3/2} = \frac{1}{4.64} \times \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{2}} \times \sqrt{20}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times \sqrt{20}}{4.64 \sqrt{Pr}}$$

$$\Psi^{3/2} = \frac{\sqrt{20}}{4.64 \sqrt{Pr}}$$

$$\Psi^3 = \frac{20}{(4.64)^2 (Pr)}$$

$$\Psi = \left( \frac{20}{(4.64)^2 (Pr)} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$\Psi = \frac{0.976}{(Pr)^{1/3}}$$

$$\Psi = (0.976) \times (Pr)^{-1/3}$$

$$\boxed{\Psi \approx (Pr)^{-1/3}}$$



$$\gamma(\nu, \alpha) = \frac{\delta_t(x)}{\delta(x)}$$

$$\therefore \delta_t(x) = 4.64 (Re_x)^{-1/2} \cdot x \times \psi(\nu, \alpha)$$

$$\delta_t(x) = 4.64 (Re_x)^{-1/2} x (Pr)^{-1/3}$$

$$\therefore \delta_t(x) = (4.64) (Re(x))^{-1/2} (Pr)^{-1/3} x$$

$$\delta_t(x) = \frac{4.64 x}{\sqrt[3]{Pr} \sqrt{Re}}$$