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Task 1: Summary about radiative heat transfer, including emissivity, absorptivity and reflectivity, the view factor, the heat exchange between two black surfaces, the heat exchange between the two gray surface and the definition of radiative resistances.

- Emissivity is the proportion of thermic radiation emitted by a surface or an object thanks to its temperature. It is also a measure of how closely a surface approximates a blackbody.

$$\epsilon = \frac{E_{\text{theRealOne}}}{E_{\text{blackBody@thatTemperature}}} = \frac{E_{\text{theRealOne}}}{\sigma T^4} \rightarrow E_{\text{theRealOne}} = \epsilon \times \sigma T^4$$

- Absorptivity is when the radiation goes through a semitransparent material and it stays in the material. The equation to get it is $\alpha = \frac{\text{absorbed radiation}}{\text{Incident radiation}} = \frac{G_{\text{abs}}}{G}$ $0 < \alpha < 1$

- Reflectivity is when the radiation goes in direction to a semitransparent material and it bounces over it.

$$\rho = \frac{\text{reflected radiation}}{\text{Incident radiation}} = \frac{G_{\text{ref}}}{G} \quad 0 < \rho < 1$$

The view factor F (also called shape factor) is a quantity in a geometrical shape corresponding to the fraction of the radiation leaving surface i that is intercepted by the surface j

$$f_{12} = \frac{\dot{Q}_{\text{emitted by surface1 and received in surface2}}}{\dot{Q}_{\text{emitted by surface1}}}$$

- Radiation Heat transfer: Black Surfaces

The radiation heat transfer from one black surface to another is defined by the multiplication of the area, is σT^4

- Radiation Heat transfer: Diffuse gray Surfaces

Gray bodies aren't as black bodies, they don't absorb all the radiation. In these surfaces radiation is reflected and emitted by the body.

- Radiative resistance is defined by this equation:

$$R_i = \frac{1 - \epsilon_i}{A_i \epsilon_i}$$

Task 2: Radiative heat exchange between two parallel plates

$$Q_{12} = \frac{A\sigma(T_1^4 - T_2^4)}{\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} - 1} = \frac{Q_{12}}{A} = \frac{5.67 \times 10^{-8} (800^4 - 500^4)}{\frac{1}{0.2} + \frac{1}{0.7} - 1} = 3625.36 \frac{W}{m^2}$$

$$Q_{12} = \frac{A\sigma(T_1^4 - T_2^4)}{\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} - 1} = \frac{Q_{12}}{A} = \frac{5.67 \times 10^{-8} (800^4 - 500^4)}{\frac{1}{0.1} + \frac{1}{0.1} - 1} = 1035.81 \frac{W}{m^2}$$

The heat exchange is lower in the second case.