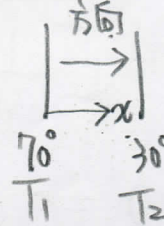
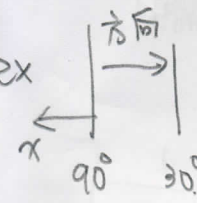


(1) $q = \text{heat flux} = \frac{W}{m^2}$ $k = \text{導熱性} = \frac{W}{m \cdot C}$ $\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \text{沿 x 軸方向的溫度梯度變化} = \frac{^{\circ}C}{m}$

(2) $q = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$ ex:  $q = -k \frac{T_2 - T_1}{\Delta x}$ $\because T_2 - T_1 < 0$. 加一負號是為使方向正確 \rightarrow 加一負號使方向正確

(3) 正確，因為方向可由我們自行訂定 ex:  $q = k \frac{T_2 - T_1}{\Delta x} \Rightarrow \text{負值}$ 則熱傳方向也是負值

II.

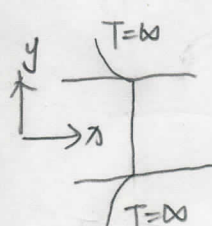
(1) 發熱衣材質會吸收溼氣後放出凝結熱

(2) 1 維 Steady State, 無熱源, $k = \text{常數}$

(3) 霜會產生熱阻 $q = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{th}}$ $R_{th} \uparrow \Rightarrow q \downarrow$ 使冰箱熱傳 \downarrow 散熱慢

(4) 水冷式散熱較氣冷式好，但在戰場上，水冷式散熱一旦壞掉 tank 即無源散故選擇故障性較小的氣冷式

(5) fin 原不可視為熱阻，因為是 2D system，但 $Bi = \frac{hL}{k} \ll 1$ 則此時

 y 方向幾乎無熱傳，對流 \gg 熱傳，可視為 1D system \Rightarrow fin 因此可視為熱阻

(6) 本次不考 哈哈

(7) 石墨導熱快，故現非常多電子產品中，含有石墨做散熱
 便宜

(8) 不考

(9) ① 捨去四捨五入的誤差 ② rounding error (四捨五入造成的誤差)

(10) \because 春天 \rightarrow 夏天時，sun 直射赤道 \sim 北緯 $> 35^{\circ}$ 間，為北半球南迴，故向南花才易為春

(11) 由熱傳公式 $q = -k \frac{dT}{dx}$ 知只要有溫度的差便會有熱傳導效應，因此無法 100% 絕熱。

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{V. } T_1 \text{ --- } T_2 \quad \text{熱阻} = \frac{\ln(\frac{r_0}{r_i})}{2\pi k L} + \frac{1}{2h\pi r_o L} \Rightarrow \delta = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{\frac{\ln(\frac{r_0}{r_i})}{2\pi k L} + \frac{1}{2h\pi r_o L}} \\ & \frac{\alpha \delta}{\alpha r_o} = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{\left(\frac{\ln r_{o1}}{2\pi k L} + \frac{1}{2h\pi r_{oL}}\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\pi k r_{oL}} - \frac{1}{2h\pi r_o^2 L}\right) = 0 \quad -① \end{aligned}$$

將①式整理後：

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\textcircled{1} (2\pi L) (T_2 - T_1) \left(\frac{1}{k r_o} - \frac{1}{h r_o^2}\right) \textcircled{3}}{\left(\frac{\ln r_{o1}}{k} + \frac{1}{h r_o}\right)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \textcircled{3} = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow k r_o = h r_o^2 \Rightarrow r_o = \frac{k}{h} \text{ 得證 } \end{aligned}$$

VIII

(i) $x=0$ 則 $T_1 = T_2 = T$ $k_1 \frac{dT_1}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = k_2 \frac{dT_2}{dx} \Big|_{x=0}$

$x=-a$ $T_1 = T_A$, $x=b$ $T_2 = T_B$

(ii) \because steady-state $\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 T}{dx^2} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} T_1 = A_1 x + B_1 \\ T_2 = A_2 x + B_2 \\ \frac{dT_1}{dx} = A_1, \frac{dT_2}{dx} = A_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} T_1 = A_1 x + B_1 \\ T_2 = A_2 x + B_2 \\ B_1 = B_2 = T \\ k_1 A_1 = k_2 A_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} T_A = A_1(-a) + B_1 \quad -① \\ T_B = A_2(b) + B_2 \quad -② \\ B_1 = B_2 = T \\ A_1 = \frac{k_2}{k_1} A_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2}: T_A - T_B = \frac{k_2}{k_1} A_2(-a) - A_2(b) \Rightarrow A_2 = \frac{T_B - T_A}{\frac{k_2}{k_1} a + b} \quad A_1 = \frac{k_2}{k_1} A_2 = \frac{T_B - T_A}{a + \frac{k_1}{k_2} b}$$

$$\text{將 } A_2 \text{ 代回 } \textcircled{2} \text{ 解 } B_2 = T_B - \frac{T_B - T_A}{\frac{k_2}{k_1} a + 1} \quad B_1 = T_B - \frac{T_B - T_A}{\frac{k_2}{k_1} b + 1}$$

將 A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2 代回原式即可求材料①材料②的 T_1, T_2 方程式

IX
環境溫度 $T = 10^\circ\text{C}$ $h = 12 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2\cdot^\circ\text{C}}$ $k = 1.2 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}\cdot^\circ\text{C}}$ 40cm thick

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{q} = -k \frac{(T_x - 100)}{0.4} = h(T_x - 10)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{q} = -1.2 \times \frac{(T_x - 100)}{0.4} = 12(T_x - 10) \Rightarrow -3T_x + 300 = 12T_x - 120 \Rightarrow 15T_x = 420 \Rightarrow T_x = 28$$

$$\Rightarrow \ddot{q} = -1.2 \times \frac{(28 - 100)}{0.4} = 216 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2} \quad \text{Ans: } 216 \left(\frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2} \right)$$

X

$$\nabla \cdot (k \nabla T) + \dot{q} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(k \cdot r \frac{dT}{dr} \right) + \dot{q} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dr} \left(k \cdot r \frac{dT}{dr} \right) = -\dot{q}r \Rightarrow k \cdot r \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{q}r^2 + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow k \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{q}r + \frac{C_1}{r}, \text{ 又 if } r \rightarrow 0 \quad \dot{q}' = -k \frac{dT}{dr} \text{ 存在} \Rightarrow C_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{q}r = -\dot{q}' \Rightarrow \dot{q}' / r = R \quad \text{Ans: } \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}R$$