

I.
(1). $q = h(T_w - T_\infty)$ h 為對流熱傳係數 T_w 平板溫度 T_∞ 為室溫

(2) 熱量由高溫傳導至低溫

(3) 在固、液界面存在 $T_s = T_l = T_m$ $q_s = q_l + \rho V L \Rightarrow -k_s \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial x}|_s = -k_l \frac{\partial T_l}{\partial x}|_l + \rho V L$

其中 T_m 為熔點, V 為 s 移動速度 L 為潛熱

(4) 在 steady state, 無熱源, 1-D, k 常數, 的情況下, 熱的傳導類似於電方程式

可改寫成: $q = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{th}}$ 其中 R_{th} 即為熱阻

(5) 不考

(6) Biot Number $Bi = \frac{hL}{k}$, 無因次量, 指熱傳遞中, 熱傳阻力與對流阻力之比

h : 熱對流係數 L : 特徵長度 k : 熱導率 ($\frac{W}{m}$)

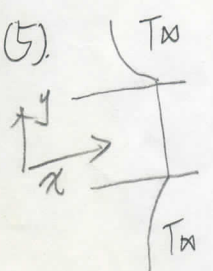
II. 熱傳重視熱傳遞速率, 溫度為時間函數

(1) 熱傳學則探討平衡狀態下的平衡溫度與所需能量

(2) ①一維 ② steady state ③ k 常數 ④ 無熱源

(3). 冰箱中結霜會造成熱阻, $q = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{th}}$ $R_{th} \uparrow \Rightarrow q \downarrow$ 不利熱循環排出

(4). free convection 無需外界提供能量即可達到熱傳之目的, 較省能源

(5)  f_{in} 原為 2D system, 不可視為熱阻, 但 if $Bi = \frac{hL}{k} \ll 1$ 則 y 方向幾乎無熱傳, 對流 \gg 熱傳, 此時可視為 1D. \Rightarrow 可將 f_{in} 視為熱阻

(6) 固體的熱傳導主要靠 ① 晶格能 ② 自由電子, 金屬有自由電子, 是良導體, 良導熱體

(7) 同(6), 晶體材料具晶格能 \Rightarrow 導熱熱係數較大

(8) 不考, 爽 XD

(9) 不可, 因為臨界半徑存在的條件為 $Bi < 1$, 平板無 $Bi \Rightarrow$ Critical radius of Insulation 不適用

(10) 熱傳公式 $q = -k \frac{dT}{dx}$; 有溫度差就會產生傳導, \Rightarrow 不可能 100% 隔絕熱傳遞

(11) 一維, 無熱源, 卡氏座標

(12) 不考, 超爽 der $\sim P$.

IV, V, VI 本次考試不考

IV 其熱阻可表示如下

$$\frac{\ln\left(\frac{r_o}{r_i}\right)}{2\pi k L} + \frac{1}{2h\pi r_o L}$$

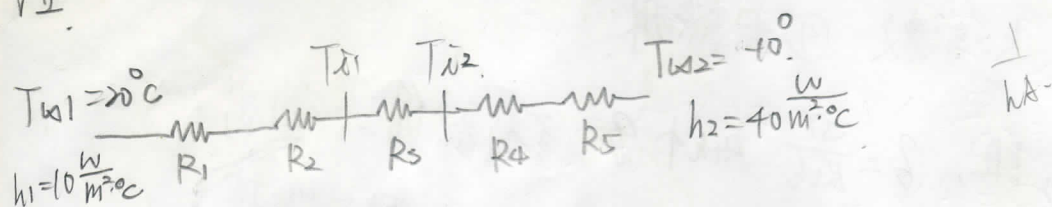
$$q = \frac{T_i - T_\infty}{\frac{\ln\frac{r_o}{r_i}}{2\pi k L} + \frac{1}{2h\pi r_o L}} \quad \frac{dq}{dr_o} = \frac{-(T_i - T_\infty)}{\left(\frac{\ln\frac{r_o}{r_i}}{2\pi k L} + \frac{1}{2h\pi r_o L}\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2\pi k L r_o} - \frac{1}{2h\pi L r_o^2}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2\pi L (T_i - T_\infty) \left(\frac{1}{kr_o} - \frac{1}{hr_o^2}\right)}{\left(\frac{\ln\frac{r_o}{r_i}}{k} + \frac{1}{hr_o}\right)^2} = 0$$

$$\because T_i - T_\infty \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{kr_o} - \frac{1}{hr_o^2} = 0 \Rightarrow h = \frac{k}{r_o} \Rightarrow r_o = \frac{k}{h}$$

得證

VII



$$R_1 = \frac{1}{10 \times 0.8 \times 1.5} = 0.08333$$

$$q = \frac{20 - (-10)}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4 + R_5} = 9.042 \text{ W}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{0.004}{0.78 \times 0.8 \times 1.5} = 0.00429$$

$$q_{17} = 9.042 \times 60 \times 60 \times 24 = 781233.5171 \text{ W}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{0.01}{0.10026 \times 0.8 \times 1.5} = 3.20513$$

$$\times 9.042 = \frac{20 - T_{11}}{0.0R_1 + R_2} = \frac{20 - T_{12}}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$R_4 = \frac{0.004}{0.78 \times 0.8 \times 1.5} = 0.00429$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{11} = 19.208^\circ\text{C}$$

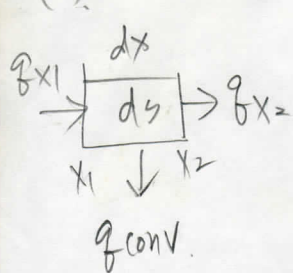
$$R_5 = \frac{1}{40 \times 0.8 \times 1.5} = 0.02083$$

$$T_{12} = -9.173^\circ\text{C}$$

III

(1) $Bi = \frac{hL}{k}$ if $Bi \ll 1$ 可視為 1D

(2)



$q_{x1} = q_{x2} + q_{conv}$

$-kA \frac{dT}{dx} \Big|_{x_1} = -kA \frac{dT}{dx} \Big|_{x_2} + \int_{x_1}^{x_2} h(T - T_\infty) ds$

$\Rightarrow -kA \frac{dT}{dx} \Big|_{x_1} + kA \frac{dT}{dx} \Big|_{x_2} = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} h(T - T_\infty) \frac{ds}{dx} dx$

$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{d}{dx} \left(kA \frac{dT}{dx} \right) dx = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} h(T - T_\infty) \frac{ds}{dx} dx$

$\Rightarrow \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(kA \frac{dT}{dx} \right) - h(T - T_\infty) \frac{ds}{dx} \right] dx = 0$

$\because x_1, x_2$ 為任意取

$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(kA \frac{dT}{dx} \right) - h(T - T_\infty) \frac{ds}{dx} = 0$

\Rightarrow 又 $k = \text{常數}$ $A = \text{常數}$ $ds = P dx$ 代入

$\Rightarrow kA \frac{d^2 T}{dx^2} - hP(T - T_\infty) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 T}{dx^2} - \frac{hP}{kA} (T - T_\infty) = 0$ 得證

(3) let $\theta = T - T_\infty$ $m^2 = \frac{hP}{kA} \Rightarrow m = \sqrt{\frac{hP}{kA}}$

則改寫上式 $\frac{d^2 \theta}{dx^2} - m^2 \theta = 0$

又 $\theta(0) = T_b - T_\infty$ $\theta(\infty) = T_\infty - T_\infty = 0$

設 $\theta = C_1 e^{mx} + C_2 e^{-mx}$

則 $\theta(0) = C_1 + C_2 = \theta_b \Rightarrow C_2 = \theta_b - C_1$

$\Rightarrow \theta = C_1 e^{mx} + (\theta_b - C_1) e^{-mx}$

$\Rightarrow \theta(\infty) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = \theta_b$
 $\Rightarrow \theta = \theta_b e^{-mx} = (T_b - T_\infty) e^{-\sqrt{\frac{hP}{kA}} x}$

$\Rightarrow T = \theta + T_\infty = (T_b - T_\infty) e^{-\sqrt{\frac{hP}{kA}} x} + T_\infty$

$$(4) \quad \frac{dT}{dx} = (T_b - T_\infty)(-m)e^{-mx} \Big|_{x=0} = -m(T_b - T_\infty)$$

$$q = -kA \frac{dT}{dx} \Big|_{x=0} = +kAm(T_b - T_\infty) = \sqrt{hPkA}(T_h - T_\infty)$$

IX

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{圓柱座標系 } \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (rk \frac{dT}{dr}) + \dot{q} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dr} (rk \frac{dT}{dr}) = -\dot{q}r$$

$$\Rightarrow rk \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{\dot{q}}{2} r^2 + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow k \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{\dot{q}}{2} r + \frac{C_1}{r}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow k \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{\dot{q}}{2} r$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{q} = -k \frac{dT}{dr} = \frac{\dot{q}}{2} r$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{q} \Big|_{r=R} = \frac{\dot{q}}{2} R$$