

I. (1) $\rho C \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$: 微小體積內能改變量, $k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} =$ 進出微小體積的熱能 \dot{q} : 熱源產生

(2) C : 材料比熱 $\frac{J}{kg \cdot ^\circ C}$ k : 導熱性 $\frac{W}{m \cdot ^\circ C}$

(3) Gauss' theorem?

II

1. 熱的傳遞會由高溫 \rightarrow 低溫

2. $\delta Q = \delta W + \frac{du}{dt}$ 又在熱傳中 $\delta W = 0$ (不探討) $\Rightarrow \delta Q = \frac{du}{dt}$

3. $\dot{q} = -kA \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$ \dot{q} : 熱傳速率 k : 導熱性 $\frac{W}{m \cdot ^\circ C}$ A : 面積 $\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$: 溫度梯度

4. $\rho C \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (k \nabla T) + \dot{q}$

5. $\alpha = \frac{k}{\rho C}$

III

1. 1D, 無熱源, $k =$ 常數, steady state

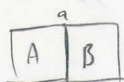
2. $\alpha = \frac{k}{\rho C}$ 熱擴散率 $D =$ diffusivity 擴散係數 ν : 黏度 (係數)

3. 不考

4. Copper 具有自由電子, 傳遞速率較快

5. 若 $Bi = \frac{hL}{k} < 1$, 則其具有一臨界熱傳半徑 若 fin 半徑 $<$ 臨界熱傳半徑 則添加 fin 有利散熱, 穿衣服則是 $>$ 臨界值 $r_0 = \frac{k}{h}$

6. $\dot{q}_{A/a} = \dot{q}_{B/a}$ if perfect contact, $T_{A/a} = T_{B/a}$



7. 第0定律, 熱傳遞由高溫 \rightarrow 低溫

8. 小孩子体积小 \rightarrow 热容小 \rightarrow 热扩散系数大 \rightarrow 热量易散失

9. truncation error rounding error

10. 在固体中的热传递主要藉由 ① 晶格能 (晶格震动) ② 自由电子

11. 霜是一种热阻 当霜太多时 $q = \frac{\Delta T}{R_{th}}$ $R_{th} \uparrow q \downarrow$ 不利热扩散, \Rightarrow 不易将热排出

12. $q = k_y (T_{m,n} - T_{m-1, n}) / \Delta x$ (不考)

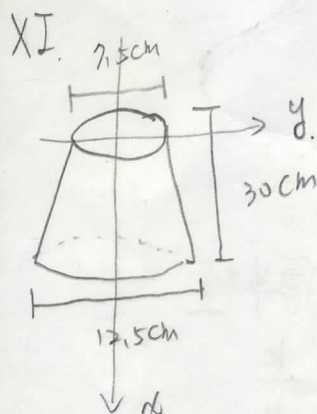
VII.

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

$$\Rightarrow r \cdot k \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{q} r^2 + C \Rightarrow k \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{q} r + \frac{C}{r}$$

$$\because q = -k \frac{dT}{dr} \text{ 在 } r \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时存在 } \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow k \frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{q} r$$

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



XI. 设 $r = ax + b$ $b = 0.0375$

$r = ax + 0.0375$ 当 x 代 0.3 得 0.0625 $\Rightarrow a = 0.0833$

$r = 0.0833x + 0.0375$

aluminum $k = 204 \frac{W}{m \cdot ^\circ C}$

$\Rightarrow \Delta T = (540 - 93)$

$$\frac{-204 \times (540 - 93)}{q} = \int_0^{0.3} \frac{dx}{(0.0833x + 0.0375)^2 \pi}$$

$$q = -kA \frac{dT}{dx} = -204 \times \int_0^{0.3} (0.0833x + 0.0375)^2 \pi \frac{dT}{dx}$$

$$\frac{-204 (540 - 93)}{q} = \int_0^{0.3} \frac{dx}{(0.0833x + 0.0375)^2 \pi} = \frac{-91635}{q} = -\frac{(0.0833x + 0.0375)}{0.0833 \pi} \Big|_0^{0.3}$$

$q = 2237 W$