Energy & Heat Transfer

Lecture 2

By: Mohammad Mehrali

Lectorial

- Lectorial : Friday, 10 September 2021,13:45 - 15:30

Group	Friday 10-09-2021		Thursday 16-09-2021		Thursday 23-09-21		Thursday 30-09-21		Thursday 07-10-21		Thursday 14-01-21	
	13:45-15:30	13:45-15:30	13:45-15:30	13:45-15:30	10:45-12:30	10:45-12:30	08:45-10:30	08:45-10:30	13:45-15:30	13:45-15:30	13:45-15:30	13:45-15:30
1	CR2K		CR2K		RA2334		OH113		CR2K		CR2K	
2		CR3C		CR3C		RA3334		OH115		CR3C		CR3C
3	CR2K		CR2K		RA2334		OH113		CR2K		CR2K	
4		CR3C		CR3C		RA3334		OH115		CR3C		CR3C
5	CR2K		CR2K		RA2334		OH113		CR2K		CR2K	
6		CR3C		CR3C		RA3334		OH115		CR3C		CR3C
7	CR2K		CR2K		RA2334		OH113		CR2K		CR2K	
8		CR3C		CR3C		RA3334		OH115		CR3C		CR3C
9	CR2K		CR2K		RA2334		OH113		CR2K		CR2K	
10		CR3C		CR3C		RA3334		OH115		CR3C		CR3C
11	CR2K		CR2K		RA2334		OH113		CR2K		CR2K	
12		CR3C		CR3C		RA3334		OH115		CR3C		CR3C
13	CR2K		CR2K		RA2334		OH113		CR2K		CR2K	
14		CR3C		CR3C		RA3334		OH115		CR3C		CR3C
15	CR2K		CR2K		RA2334		OH113		CR2K		CR2K	
16		CR3C		CR3C		RA3334		OH115		CR3C		CR3C
17	CR2K		CR2K		RA2334		OH113		CR2K		CR2K	
18		CR3C		CR3C		RA3334		OH115		CR3C		CR3C
19	CR2K		CR2K		RA2334		OH113		CR2K		CR2K	
20		CR3C		CR3C		RA3334		OH115		CR3C		CR3C
21	CR2K		CR2K		RA2334		OH113		CR2K		CR2K	
22		CR3C		CR3C		RA3334		OH115		CR3C		CR3C
23	CR2K		CR2K		RA2334		OH113		CR2K		CR2K	
24		CR3C		CR3C		RA3334		OH115		CR3C		CR3C
25	CR2K		CR2K		RA2334		OH113		CR2K		CR2K	
32		CR3C		CR3C		RA3334		OH115		CR3C		CR3C
EHT		CR3C		CR3C		RA3334		OH115		CR3C		CR3C

Recap of lecture 1

- Work (W), energy (E), power (P)
- Work (*W*), Energy (*E*) in $\mathrm{J} = \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{m} = \frac{\mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}}{\mathrm{s}^2} \cdot \mathrm{m}$
- Power : $P = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t}$ in Watt (W) = J / s
- Units kWh, kcal, hp, ...

Recap of lecture 1

- Potential energy : $E = F \cdot h$
- Thermal energy : $Q = m \cdot c \cdot \Delta T$
  - c is specific heat capacity in J / (kg · K)
- Electrical power: $P = U \cdot I$
  - Electrical energy: $E = P \cdot t = U \cdot I \cdot t$
  - Ohm's law: $U = I \cdot R$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} P = U \cdot I \\ E = P \cdot t = U \cdot I \cdot t \\ U = I \cdot R \end{array}\right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} P = I^2 \cdot R \\ E = I^2 \cdot R \cdot t \end{array}$$

Learning objectives lecture 2

- **Energy in general**
  - Using an energy balance
  - Determine efficiency
  - Calculate losses for electric resistors

- **Conductive heat transfer**
  - *Explaining* conduction principles
  - *Calculate* conductive heat transfer
  - Using *thermal resistances* and insulation values

LEARNING OBJECTIVES LECTURE 2

Energy in general

- **Using an energy balance**
- Determine efficiency
- Calculate losses for electric resistors

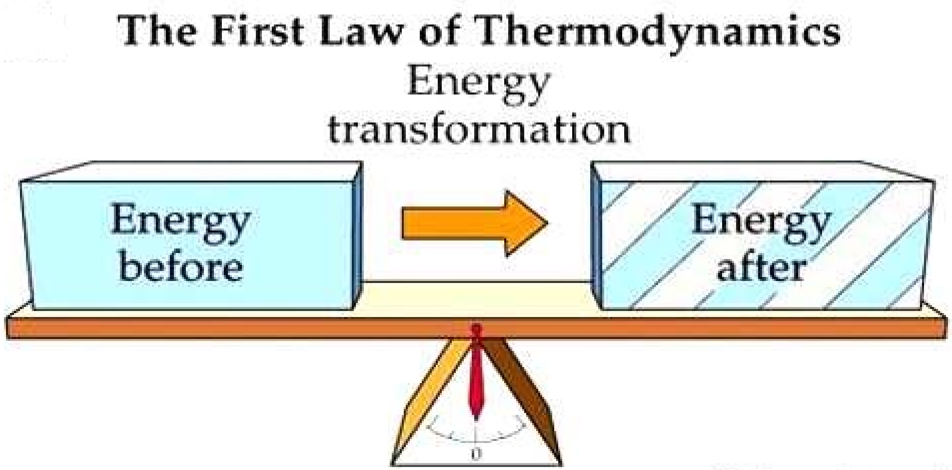
Conductive heat transfer

- *Explaining* conduction principles
- *Calculate* conductive heat transfer
- Using *thermal resistances* and insulation values

Energy balance

- Energy is **always conserved**!

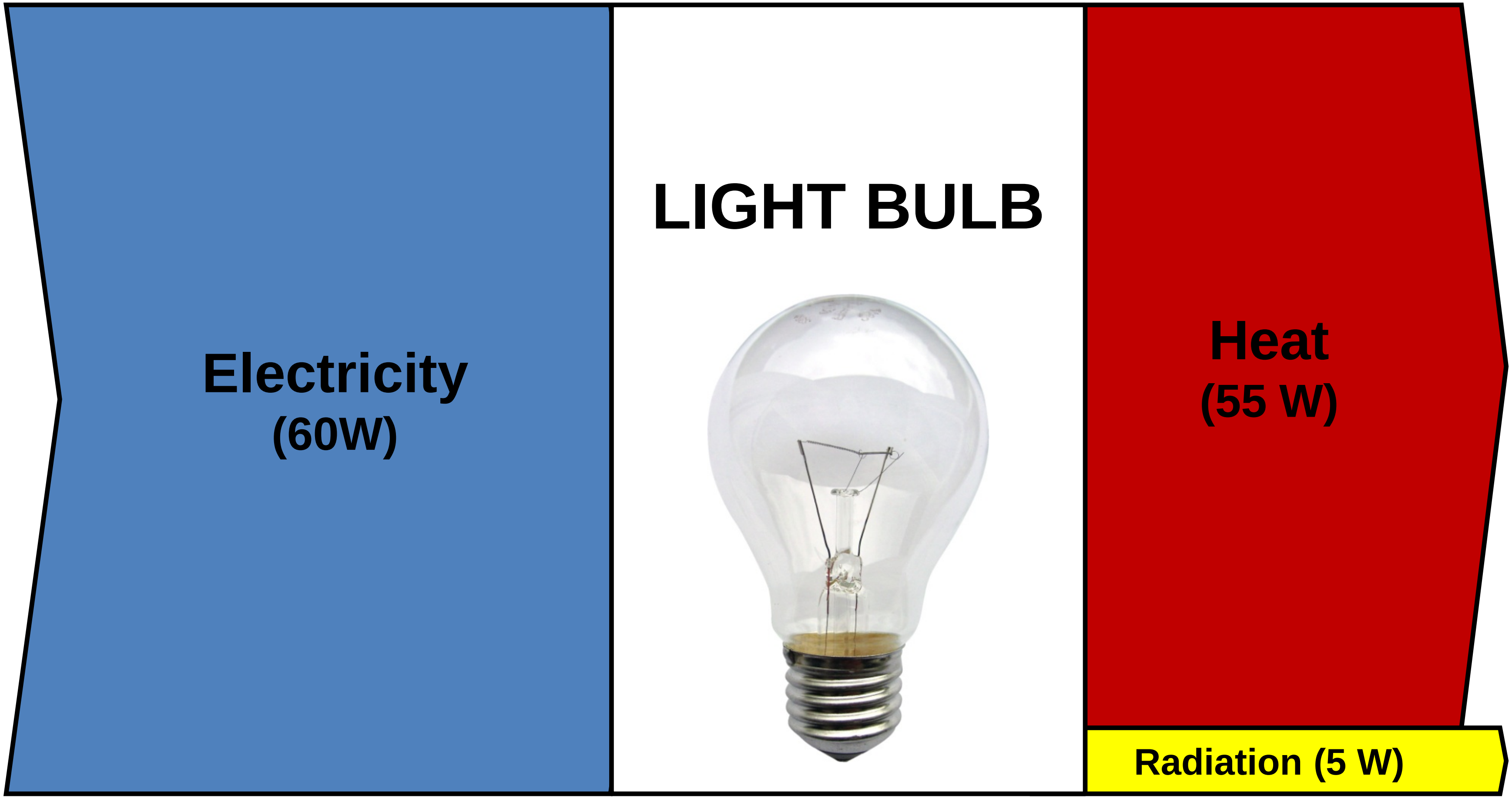
- First law of Thermodynamics:



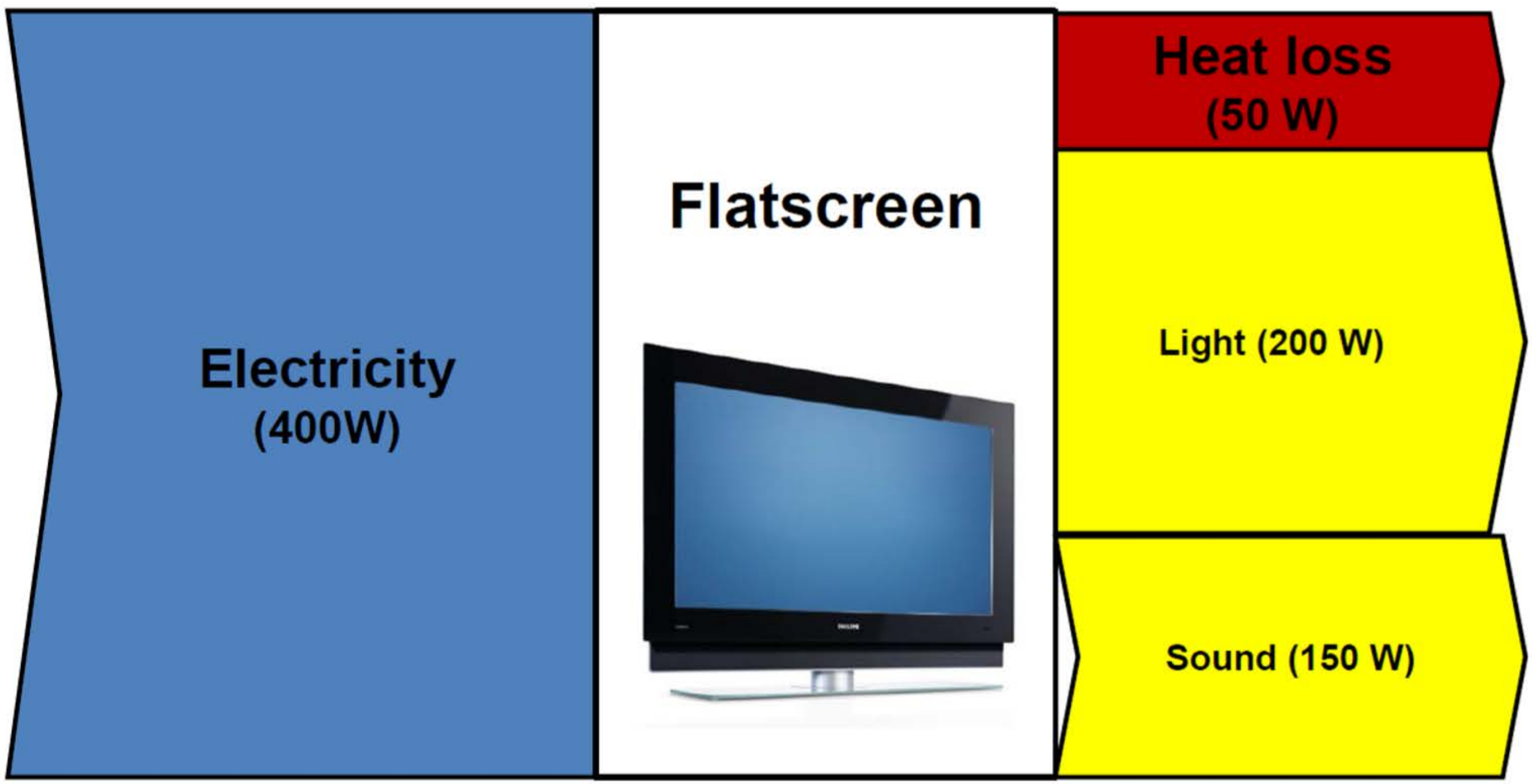
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d4K6ATZSJwk

Energy balance

- Sankey diagram light bulb



ENERGY BALANCE



Energy balance

Energy balance

Learning objectives lecture 2

- **Energy in general**
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EFFICIENCY

- Efficiency = fraction of "useful" work/power used
  - What is defined as useful?
  - What is the reference?

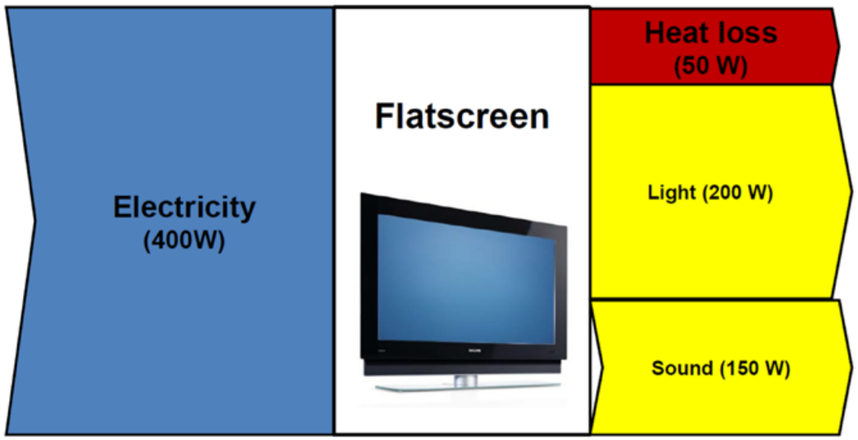
- Efficiency $$\eta = \frac{\text{useful work}}{\text{input energy}} = \frac{\text{useful power}}{\text{input power}}$$ (-)

- Use a Sankey diagram!

EFFICIENCY

Efficiency definition not clear:

- What is useful? What is the input? Give the reasons for the choices made



Flatscreen: useful spent power?

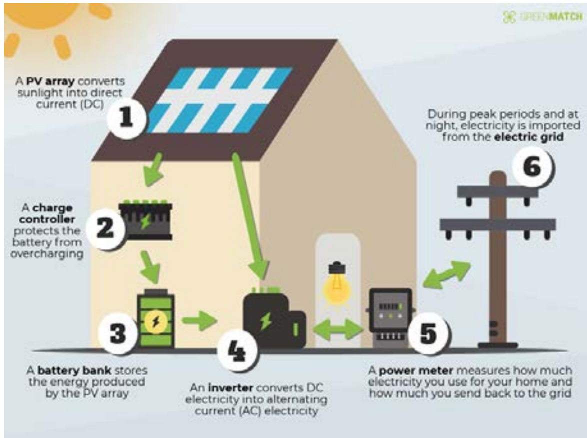
So always explain how you have defined efficiency!

Efficiency – practical values

Product	Efficiency	Remark
Solar panel	12%	Part of sun’s radiation converted to electricity
Vacuum cleaner	20%	Part of electrical power converted to suction power
Petrol engine	35%	Part of chemical energy converted to kinetic energy
Electric kettle	84%	Part of electrical energy converted to useful heat in the water

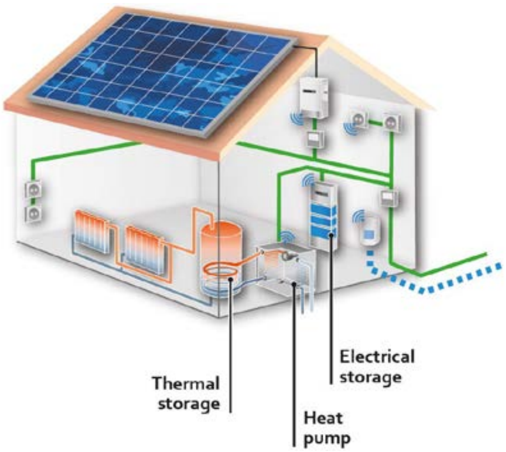
Always state the used definition when talking about efficiency

Solar panel efficiency



PV System

Solar-Thermal System



PV-T System

Part of sun's radiation converted to ....

Solar Collector	Efficiency	Remark
PV	≈ 12%	Part of sun's radiation converted to electricity
Solar-Thermal	≈ 30 – 45 %.	Part of sun's radiation converted to heat
PV-T	≈ 30%	Part of sun's radiation converted to heat and electricity

Learning objectives lecture 2

Energy in general

- Using an energy balance
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- **Calculate losses for electric resistors**

Conductive heat transfer

- *Explaining* conduction principles
- *Calculate* conductive heat transfer
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Resistors

Electric resistors: barrier in electric circuit

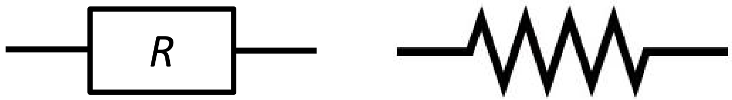
→ heat generation

Heat: purpose

Heat: "byproduct"

Resistors

Schematical symbols:



Resistance *R* determined by:

- Length of the wire (*L*)
- Through-flow area (*A*)
- Material (resistivity ρ)

Compare: flow through straw

Pouillet's law: $R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$

Not **density:**
$\Omega \cdot m \neq kg/m^3$

Resistor as heat source

Resistor converts electic energy into thermal energy:

$$E = I^2 R \Delta t = Q \qquad [\mathrm{J}]$$

So electric power becomes thermal power:

Notation: $\dot{Q}$ ("Heat-flow" or heat transfer rate)

$$P = I^2 R = \dot{Q} \qquad [\mathrm{J/s}] = [\mathrm{W}]$$

SIDESTEP

Dot sign means: per unit time (time derivative)

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\text{Energy change}}{\text{Time}}$$

$$P = \frac{dE}{dt} \approx \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{dQ}{dt} \approx \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$$

$$(\text{Velocity } v = \frac{dx}{dt} = \dot{x} \approx \frac{\text{displacement } \Delta x}{\Delta t})$$

$$(\text{Acceleration } a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \dot{v} = \ddot{x} \approx \frac{\text{velocity change } \Delta v}{\Delta t})$$

Resistivity

$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$$

Material	ρ ($\Omega \cdot m$) at 20 °C
Copper	$1{,}67 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Tungsten	$5{,}5 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Aluminum	$2{,}65 \cdot 10^{-8}$
Glass	$1 \cdot 10^{12}$
PVC	$1 \cdot 10^{14}$
Rubber	$1 \cdot 10^{15}$

Conductors

Insulators

CONDUCTORS / INSULATORS

Also thermal!

Insulators?

Conductors?

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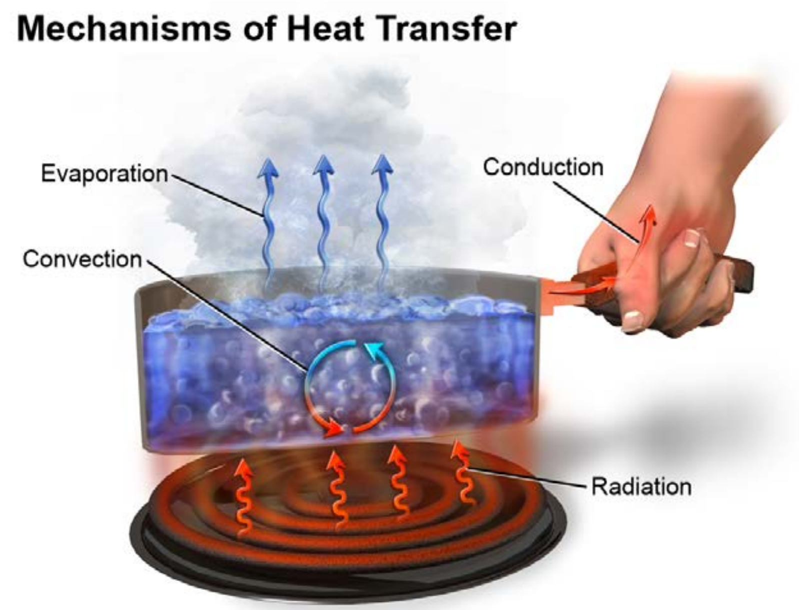
Heat transfer mechanisms

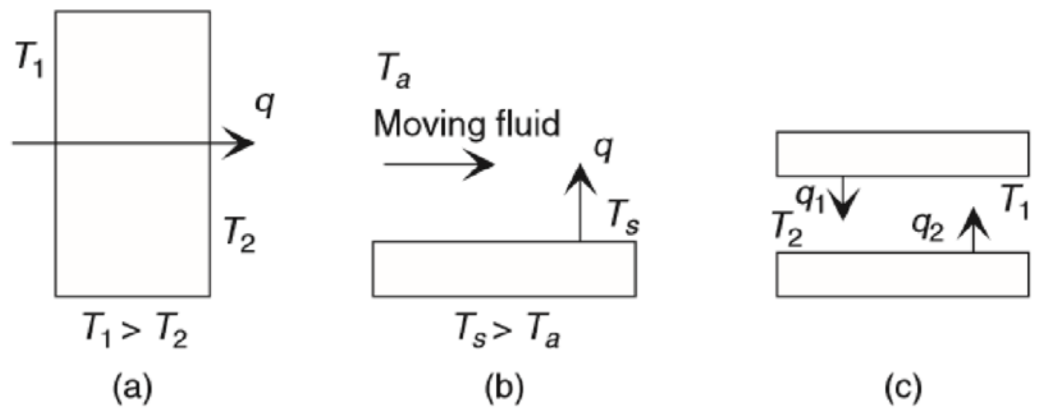
Representations of heat transfer modes:

(a) conduction through a solid, liquid or gas,

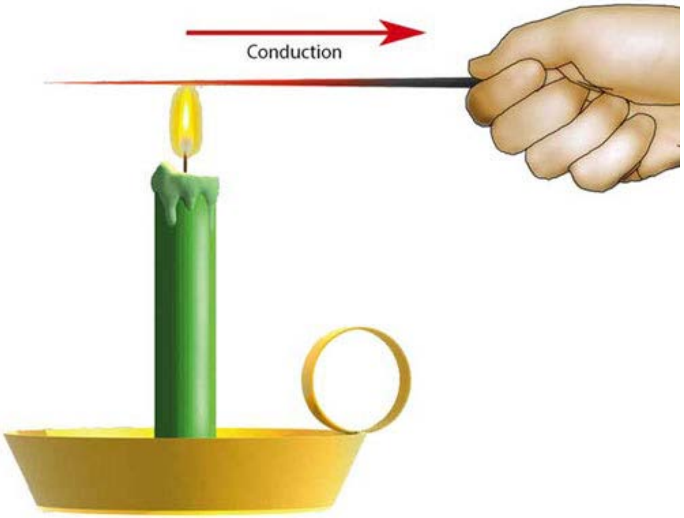
(b) convection from a surface to a moving fluid,

(c) radiation between two surfaces





Heat transfer mechanisms



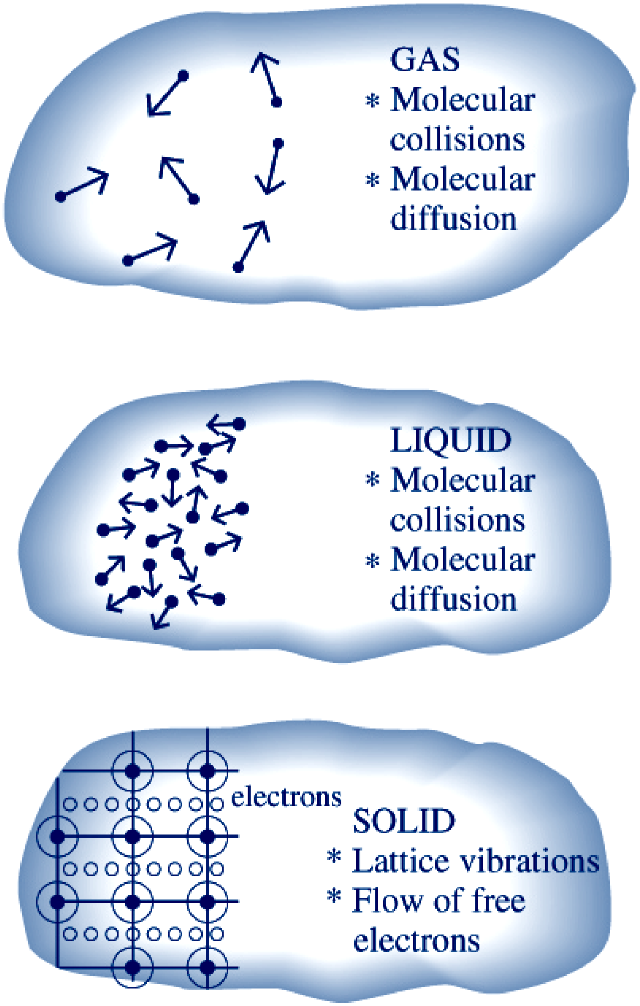
- Conduction
- Convection
- Radiation

Conduction

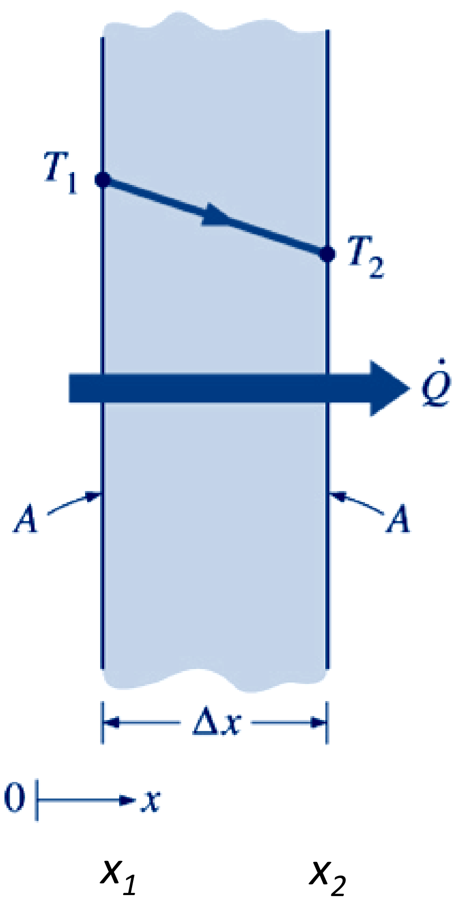
Conduction:

Transfer of thermal energy between (non flowing) molecules

- Always from more energetic (warm) to less energetic (cold) particles!



CONDUCTION(FOURIER'S LAW)



Cross section of part of a wall (almost flat)

Heat transfer rate : $\dot{Q}$

- **Steady state condition-1D**
- Proportional to area *A*
- Proportional to temp. Difference : $T_2 - T_1$
- Inversely proportional to thickness: $\Delta x = x_2 - x_1$
- Dependent on material → thermal conductivity: *k*

$$\dot{Q} = -k\,A\frac{T_2 - T_1}{x_2 - x_1} = -k\,A\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x} \quad (\mathrm{W})$$

Negative sign since heat flow is positive at a negative temperature gradient.

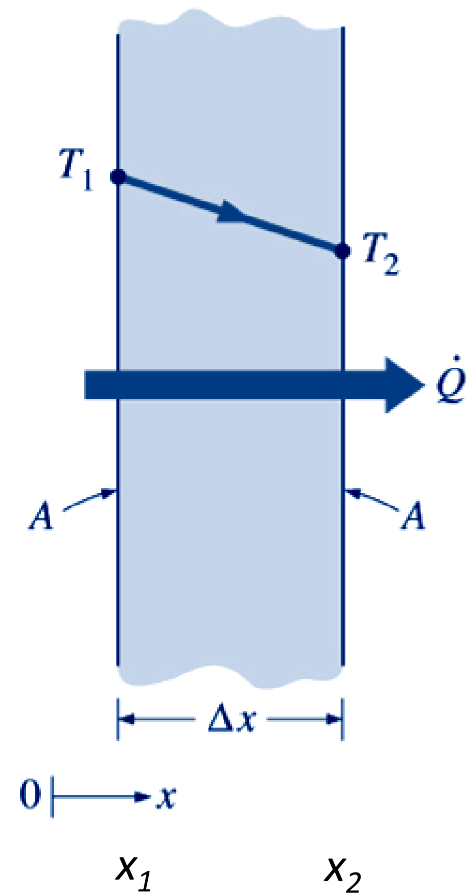
CONDUCTION(FOURIER'S LAW)

$$\dot{Q} = -kA\frac{T_2 - T_1}{x_2 - x_1} = -kA\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}(\mathrm{W})$$

- Fourier's law simplified for **plane surface**

- Per m^2: **Heat flux**

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\dot{Q}}{A} = -k\frac{T_2 - T_1}{x_2 - x_1} = -k\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}\,(\mathrm{W/m^2})$$



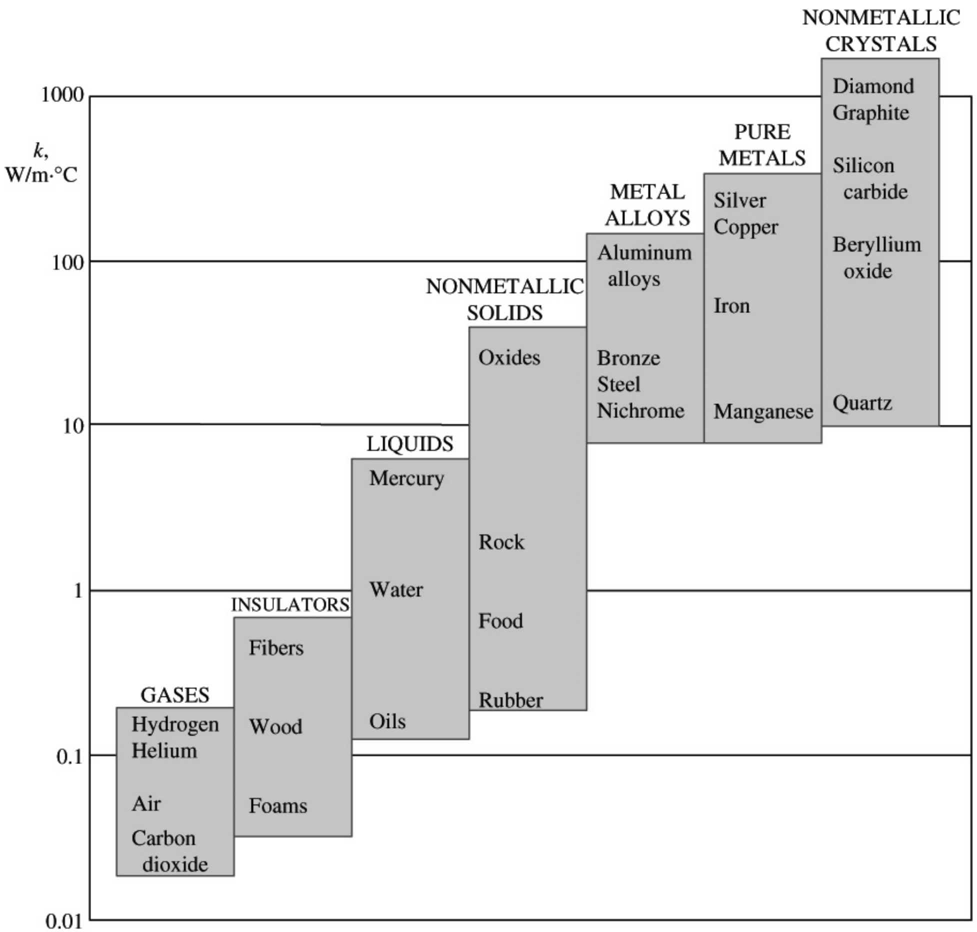
Thermal conductivity (k)

Unit: $\dfrac{\mathrm{W}}{\mathrm{m \cdot K}}$

$\Rightarrow$ The amount of power conducted through 1 m of material at a 1 K temperature difference

High k: Conductor

Low k: Insulator



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lvAKQt0Qa4E&ab_channel=MrShaverIsAwesome

Give reason : Birds puff up their feathers in winter

A. So that they can trap more air
B. So that can develop charge
C. So that they can reduce the frictions
D. So that they can dry them faster

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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6CaNvHeWLVw&t=53s&ab_channel=LesleytheBirdNerd

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ASSIGNMENT: ELECTRIC KETTLE

*What is the **efficiency** of an electric kettle when the water is almost boiling (T=100 °C)?*

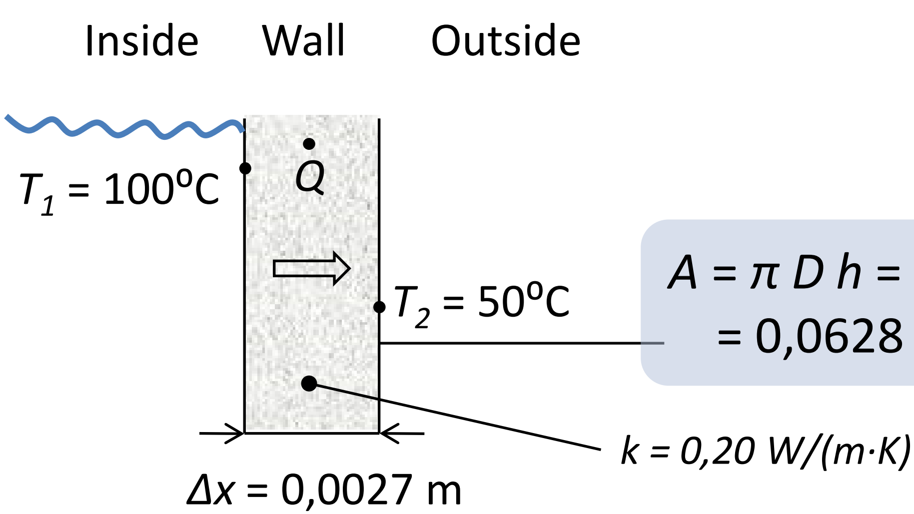
Data/assumptions/simplifications:

- Wall temperature outside 50°C
- Diameter 10 cm
- Height 20 cm
- Plastic wall:
  - Thickness 2,7 mm
  - k = 0,20 W / (m · K)
- Neglect losses through top and bottom
- Electric power P_{el} = 930 W

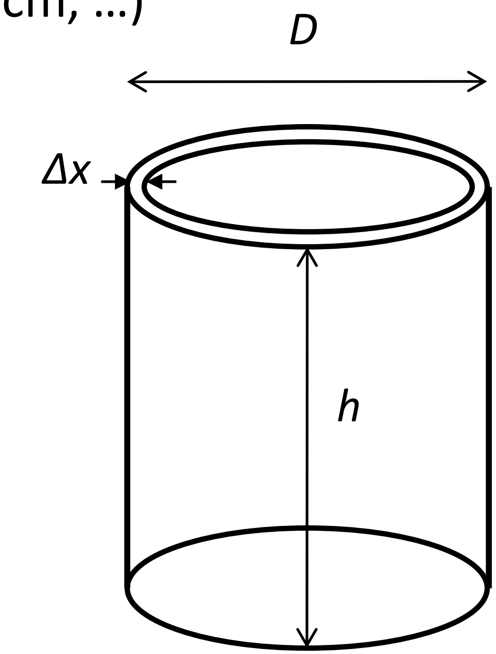
$$\dot{Q} = -k\,A\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}$$

SOLUTION (1/2)

- Start with sketch (+data)
- Include units at (in between) answers
- Convert all units to the correct ones (m instead of mm, cm, …)



$A = \pi\, D\, h = \pi \cdot 0{,}1 \cdot 0{,}2$
$= 0{,}0628\ \text{m}^2$



$$\dot{Q} = -kA\frac{T_2 - T_1}{\Delta x} = -0{,}20\left(\mathrm{W}/_{\mathrm{m.k}}\right) \times 0{,}0628(\mathrm{m}^2) \times \frac{323(\mathrm{k}) - 373(\mathrm{k})}{0{,}0027(\mathrm{m})} \cong 233\ (\mathrm{W})$$

Solution (2/2)

Total power:	930 W
Heat loss:	-233 W
Useful remainder:	697 W

Efficiency: $$\eta = \frac{697\ \text{W}}{930\ \text{W}} = 0,75 = 75\%$$

CONDUCTION FLAT WALL- SUMMARIZED

- Fourier's law for plane surface:
  - Temperature difference $\Delta T = T_2 - T_1$ (K)
  - Thickness $\Delta x = x_2 - x_1$ (m)
  - Surface area A (m^2)
  - Thermal conductivity k (W / (m · K))

Heat transfer rate: $\dot{Q} = -k\,A\dfrac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}$ (W)

Heat flux: $\dot{q} = -k\dfrac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}$ (W / m^2)

Next: model heat flow as thermal resistance network

(Make it easier for calculations)

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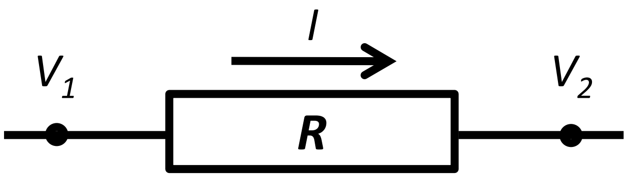
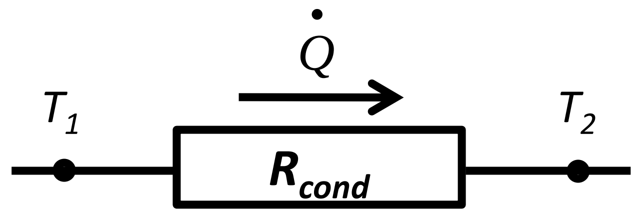
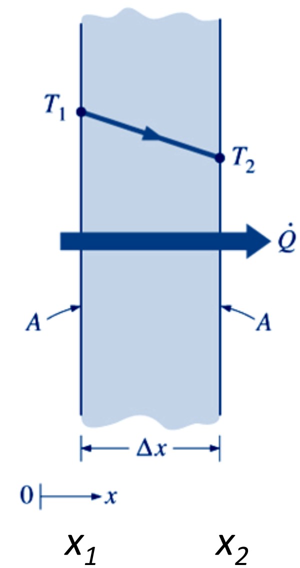
Analogy electricity - heat

Electric resistor ↔ Flat wall as thermal resistor







Voltage difference	$V_1 - V_2$	↔	Temperature difference	$T_1 - T_2$
Current flow	I	↔	Heat flow	$\dot{Q}$
Electrical resistance	R	↔	Thermal resistance	R_{cond}

unit: Ω

unit: K/W

Analogy electricity - heat

Heat conduction through plane wall

Fourier's law:

$$\dot{Q} = -k\,A\frac{T_2 - T_1}{\Delta x}$$

$$= +k\,A\frac{T_1 - T_2}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{T_1 - T_2}{\dfrac{\Delta x}{k\,A}}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{R_{cond}} \text{ with } R_{cond} = \frac{\Delta x}{kA} \quad \text{(K/W)}$$

Heat transfer in "Ohmic way"!

Electrical resistance

Ohm's law:

$$I = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{R}$$

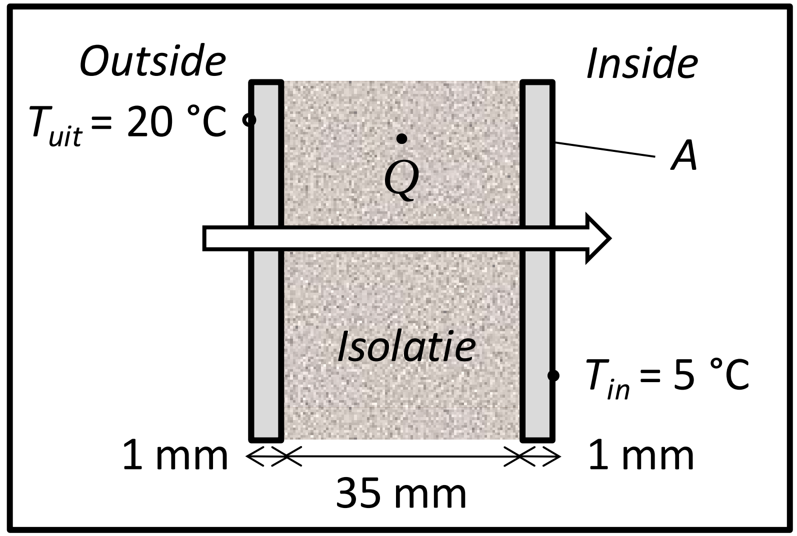
$V_1 - V_2$	$\leftrightarrow$	$T_1 - T_2$
I	$\leftrightarrow$	$\dot{Q}$
R	$\leftrightarrow$	R_{cond}

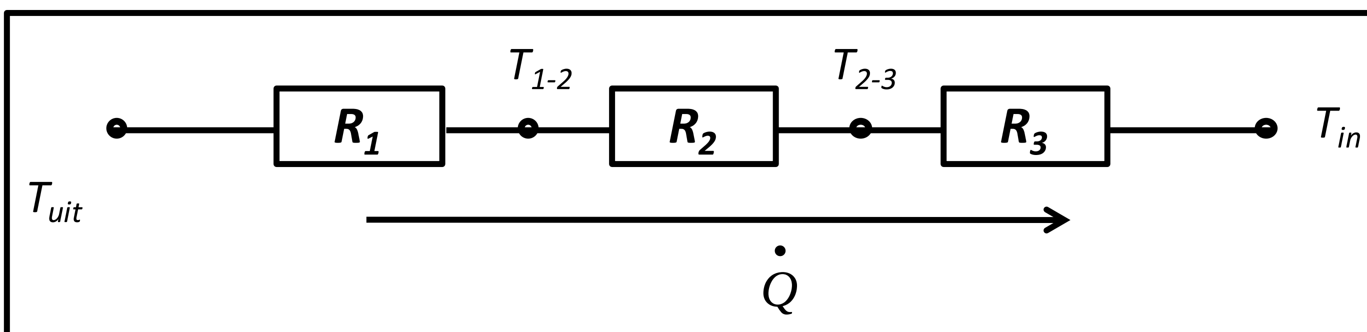
$$\Rightarrow \dot{Q} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{R_{cond}}$$

THERMAL RESISTANCE NETWORKS

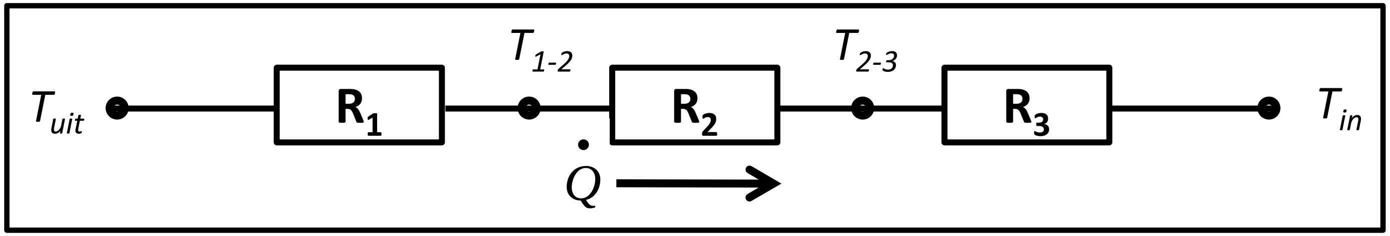
Fridge wall: heat flow $\dot{Q}$ through three resistors

- Outer wall (R_1)
- Insulation (R_2)
- Inner wall (R_3)

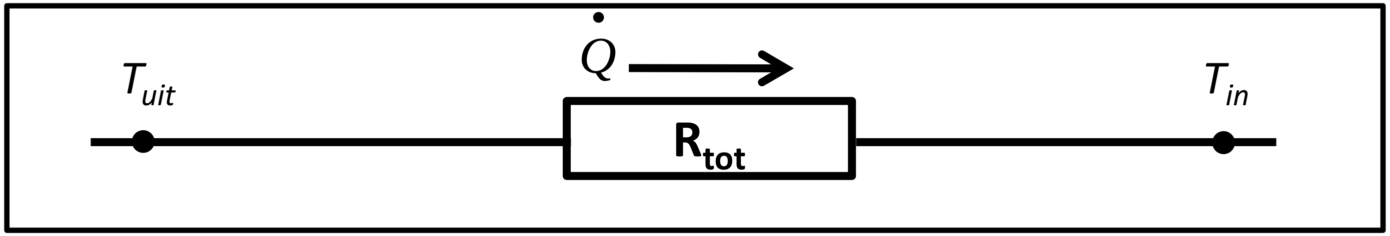




Thermal resistance networks



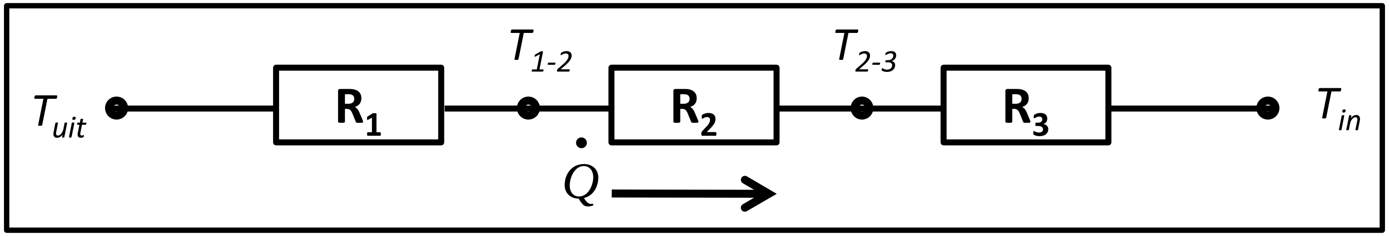
Total resistance $R_{tot} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$ (series)



$\Rightarrow$ heat flow $$\dot{Q} = \frac{T_{uit} - T_{in}}{R_{tot}}$$

Resistors in series: total resistance equals the sum of the individual resistances

Thermal resistance networks



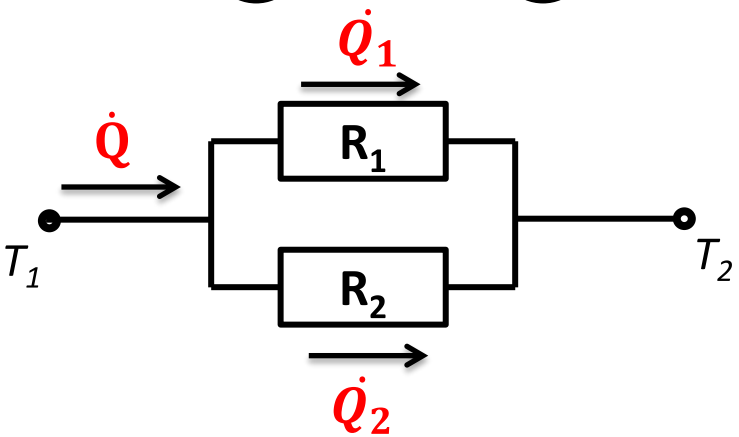
$T_{1\text{-}2}$, $T_{2\text{-}3}$? Use: $\dot{Q}$ = constant throughout the resistors

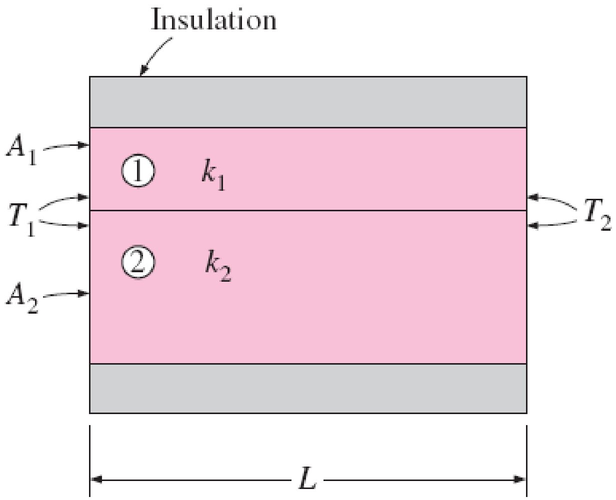
$$\dot{Q} = \frac{T_{uit} - T_{in}}{R_{tot}}$$
$$= \frac{T_{uit} - T_{1-2}}{R_1} = \frac{T_{1-2} - T_{2-3}}{R_2} = \frac{T_{2-3} - T_{in}}{R_3} = \frac{T_{uit} - T_{2-3}}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{T_{1-2} - T_{in}}{R_2 + R_3}$$

⇒ Solve all unknown temperatures by comparing total and partial resistors in series, similar to voltage in an electrical circuit

⇒ **Next: parallel thermal resistors**

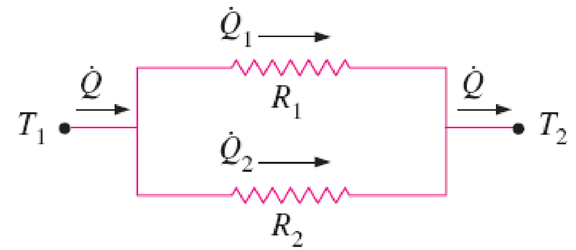
THERMAL RESISTANCE NETWORKS





$$\dot{Q} = \dot{Q}_1 + \dot{Q}_2 = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{R_{\text{total}}}$$

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{Q}_1 + \dot{Q}_2 = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{R_1} + \frac{T_1 - T_2}{R_2} = (T_1 - T_2)\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)$$

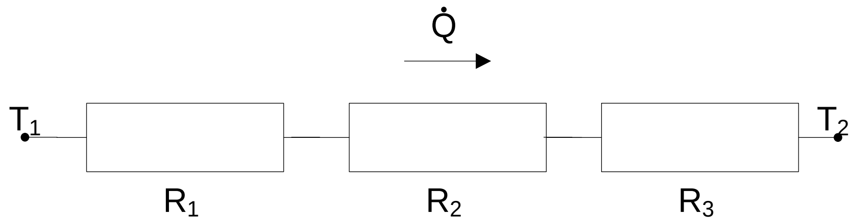


$$\dot{Q} = \dot{Q}_1 + \dot{Q}_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{R_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \longrightarrow R_{\text{total}} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Thermal resistance networks

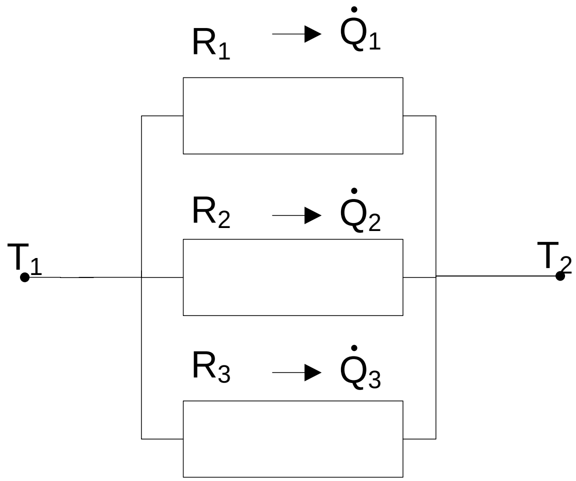
Series Resistors



$$R_{tot} = \sum_i R_i$$

(Add Resistors)

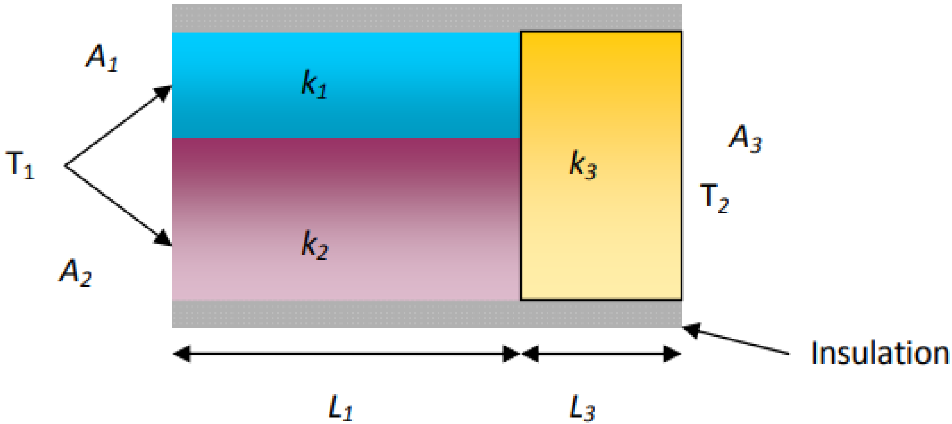
Parallel Resistors

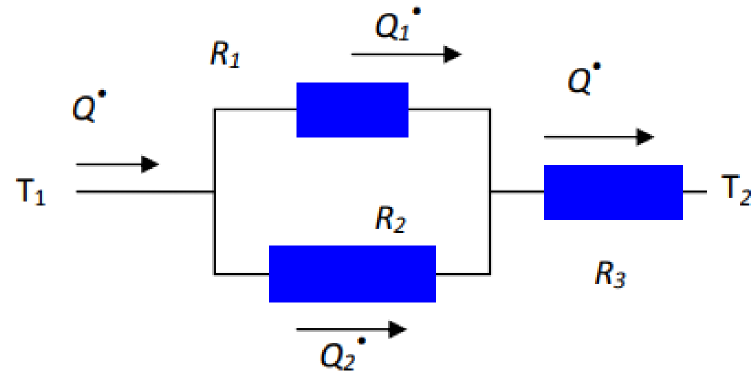


$$\frac{1}{R_{tot}} = \sum_i \frac{1}{R_i}$$

(Add Heat Flows)

Thermal resistance networks





$$\dot{Q} = \frac{T_1 - T_\infty}{R_{total}}$$

$$R_{total} = R_{12} + R_3 = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} + R_3$$

Resistance and insulation

Thermal resistance plane surface:

$$R = \frac{\Delta x}{kA} \qquad (\frac{\mathrm{K}}{\mathrm{W}})$$

Alternative concept: insulation value (building materials):

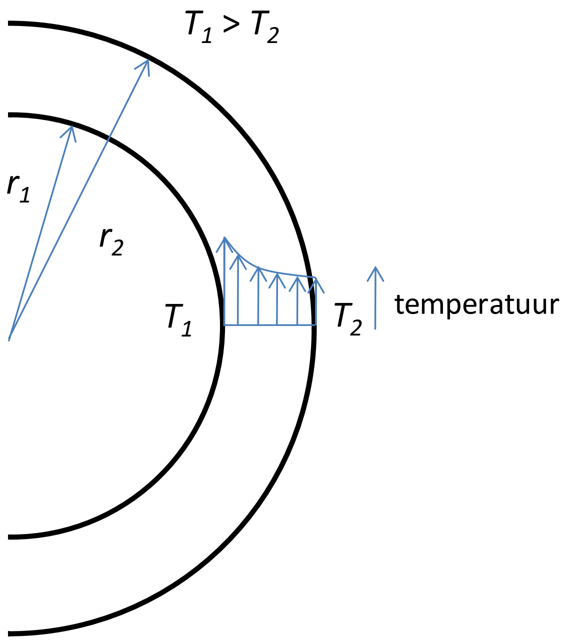
$$R-value = \frac{\Delta x}{k} = R \cdot A \qquad (\frac{\mathrm{m}^2 \cdot \mathrm{K}}{\mathrm{W}})$$

$\Rightarrow$ Insulation value is the heat resistance of 1 m^2 of material

Material	***R*-value (m^2 · K / W)**
Bricks (wall)	0,26
Rockwool 5 cm thick	1,45
Glasswool 11 cm thick	2,50

NB: Often the symbol *R* is used for both concepts. Look at the units!

Conduction in non-planar surface



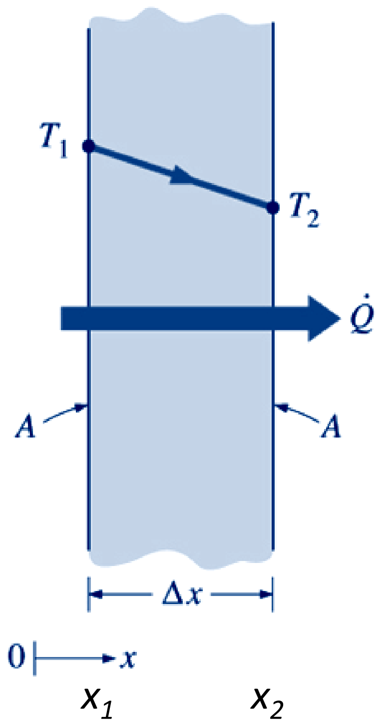
Small radius: small flow-through surface→ high resistance→ large temperature *gradient*

(In areas with a high resistance the temperature decreases more in the direction of the heat flow)

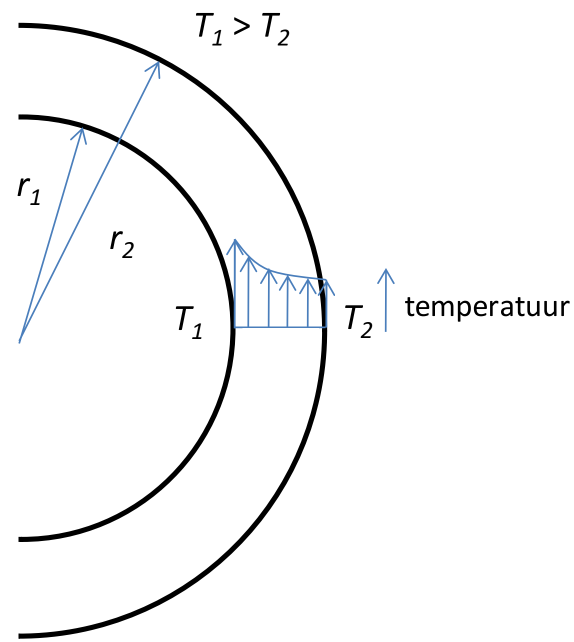
$$\dot{Q} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{R}$$

Conduction in non-planar surface

Plane wall



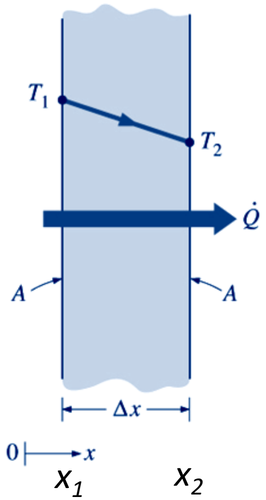
Curved wall



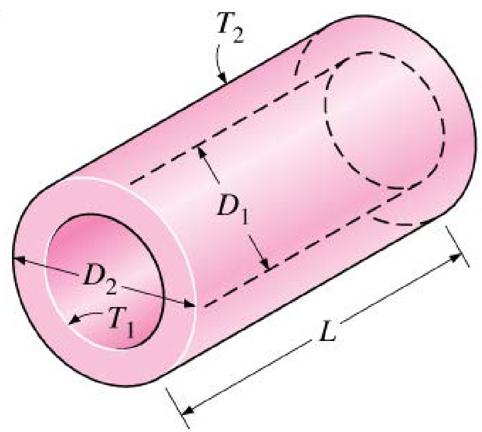
- Surface area constant over *x*
- Temperature profile linearly decreasing (Fourier's law)
- Temperature gradient (= 'slope') constant

- Surface area increases with *r*
- Temperature profile decreasing concave up
- Temperature gradient smaller with increasing radius *r*

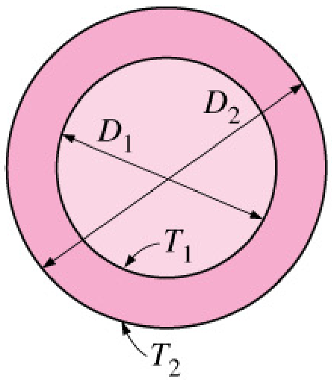
VARIOUS CONDUCTION RESISTANCES



Plane wall



Cilindrical pipe



Spherical shell

$$R = \frac{\Delta x}{kA}$$

$$R = \frac{\ln(\frac{D_2}{D_1})}{2\pi L k}$$

$$R = \frac{D_2 - D_1}{2\pi k D_1 D_2}$$

$$\boxed{\dot{Q} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{R}}$$

Learning objectives lecture 2

- **Energy in general**
  - Using an energy balance
  - Determine efficiency
  - Calculate losses electric resistors
- **Conductive heat transfer**
  - *Explaining* conduction principles
  - *Calculate* conductive heat transfer
  - Using *thermal resistances* and insulation values

SUMMARY LECTURE 2 (1/2)

- Efficiency $$\eta = \frac{\text{useful work}}{\text{inputted energy}} = \frac{\text{useful power}}{\text{inputted power}}$$

  Justify the applied definition!

- Heat transfer rate $\dot{Q}$ (W); Heat flux: $\dot{q} = \dot{Q}/A$ $(\mathrm{W/m^2})$

  ↑ "Q-flux"

- Heat dissipation electric resistor

$$\dot{Q} = I^2 R \quad (\mathrm{W}) \qquad \text{with} \qquad R = \rho \frac{L}{A} \qquad (\Omega)$$

Summary Lecture 2 (2/2)

- Conduction: heat transfer between molecules
- Different appearances of Fourier's law
  - Plane surface: $\dot{Q} = -k\,A\dfrac{T_2 - T_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \dfrac{T_1 - T_2}{R}$ with $R = \dfrac{\Delta x}{kA}$ $\left(\dfrac{\mathrm{K}}{\mathrm{W}}\right)$
  - Cylindrical tube: $\dot{Q} = \dfrac{T_1 - T_2}{R}$ with $R = \dfrac{\ln(\frac{D_2}{D_1})}{2\pi\,L\,k}$
  - Spherical shell: $\dot{Q} = \dfrac{T_1 - T_2}{R}$ with $R = \dfrac{D_2 - D_1}{2\pi\,k D_1 D_2}$
- Thermal resistors: for ease of calculation
- Insulation value: *R*-value = $R \cdot A$ $\left(\dfrac{\mathrm{m}^2 \cdot \mathrm{K}}{\mathrm{W}}\right)$

LECTORIAL 1

- Lectorial : Friday, 10 September 2021,13:45 - 15:30

⇒ Assignments: bundle on Canvas

⇒ Deadlines: schedule on Canvas

Ready, set,

GO!...