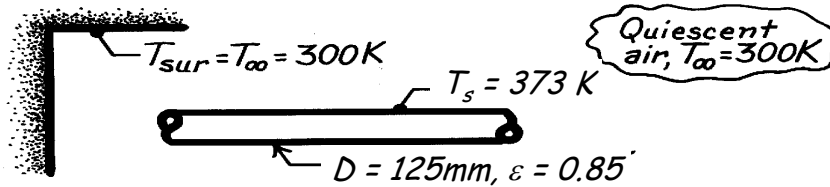


PROBLEM 9.39

KNOWN: Horizontal, uninsulated steam pipe passing through a room.

FIND: Rate of heat loss per unit length from the pipe.

SCHEMATIC:



ASSUMPTIONS: (1) Pipe surface is at uniform temperature, (2) Air is quiescent medium, (3) Surroundings are large compared to pipe.

PROPERTIES: Table A-4, Air ($T_f = (T_s + T_\infty)/2 = 337\text{K}$, 1 atm): $\nu = 19.61 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, $k = 0.029 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$, $\alpha = 28.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, $\text{Pr} = 0.702$, $\beta = 1/T_f = 2.967 \times 10^{-3} \text{ K}^{-1}$.

ANALYSIS: Recognizing that the heat loss from the pipe will be by free convection to the air and by radiation exchange with the surroundings, we can write

$$q' = q'_{\text{conv}} + q'_{\text{rad}} = \pi D \left[\bar{h}_D (T_s - T_\infty) + \varepsilon \sigma (T_s^4 - T_{\text{sur}}^4) \right]. \quad (1)$$

To estimate \bar{h}_D , first find Ra_L , Eq. 9.25, and then use the correlation for a horizontal cylinder, Eq. 9.34,

$$\text{Ra}_L = \frac{g \beta (T_s - T_\infty) D^3}{\nu \alpha} = \frac{9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 (1/337\text{K}) (373 - 300) \text{ K} (0.125 \text{ m})^3}{19.61 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \times 28.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}} = 7.56 \times 10^6$$

$$\overline{\text{Nu}}_D = \left\{ 0.60 + \frac{0.387 \text{Ra}_L^{1/6}}{\left[1 + (0.559/\text{Pr})^{9/16} \right]^{8/27}} \right\}^2$$

$$\overline{\text{Nu}}_D = \left\{ 0.60 + \frac{0.387 (7.56 \times 10^6)^{1/6}}{\left[1 + (0.559/0.702)^{9/16} \right]^{8/27}} \right\}^2 = 25.73$$

$$\bar{h}_D = \overline{\text{Nu}}_D \cdot k / D = 25.73 \times 0.029 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K} / 0.125 \text{ m} = 5.98 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}. \quad (2)$$

Substituting for \bar{h}_D from Eq. (2) into Eq. (1), find

$$q' = \pi (0.125 \text{ m}) \left[5.98 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K} (373 - 300) \text{ K} + 0.85 \times 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4 (373^4 - 300^4) \text{ K}^4 \right]$$

$$q' = 171 \text{ W/m} + 213 \text{ W/m} = 384 \text{ W/m}. \quad <$$

COMMENTS: (1) Note that for this situation, heat transfer by radiation and free convection are of equal importance.

(2) Using Eq. 9.33 with constants C, n from Table 9.2, the estimate for \bar{h}_D is

$$\overline{\text{Nu}}_D = C \text{Ra}_L^n = 0.48 (7.56 \times 10^6)^{0.250} = 25.17$$

$$\bar{h}_D = \overline{\text{Nu}}_D k / D = 25.17 \times 0.029 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K} / 0.125 \text{ m} = 5.85 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}.$$

The agreement is within 3% of the Eq. 9.34 result.