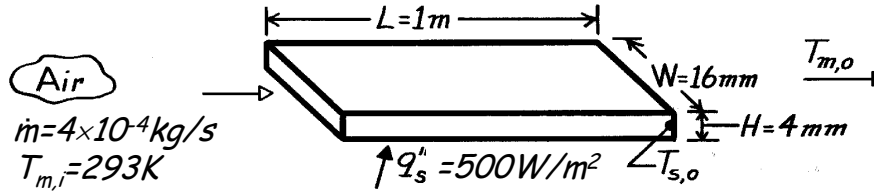


## PROBLEM 8.61

**KNOWN:** Flow rate and inlet temperature of air passing through a rectangular duct of prescribed dimensions and surface heat flux.

**FIND:** Air and duct surface temperatures at outlet.

**SCHEMATIC:**



**ASSUMPTIONS:** (1) Steady-state conditions, (2) Uniform surface heat flux, (3) Constant properties, (4) Atmospheric pressure, (5) Fully developed conditions at duct exit, (6) Ideal gas with negligible viscous dissipation and pressure variation.

**PROPERTIES:** Table A-4, Air ( $\bar{T}_m \approx 300\text{K}$ , 1 atm):  $c_p = 1007\text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}$ ,  $\mu = 184.6 \times 10^{-7}\text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2$ ,  $k = 0.0263\text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}$ ,  $\text{Pr} = 0.707$ .

**ANALYSIS:** For this uniform heat flux condition, the heat rate is

$$q = q_s'' A_s = q_s'' [2(L \times W) + 2(L \times H)]$$

$$q = 500\text{ W/m}^2 [2(1\text{m} \times 0.016\text{m}) + 2(1\text{m} \times 0.004\text{m})] = 20\text{ W}.$$

From an overall energy balance

$$T_{m,o} = T_{m,i} + \frac{q}{\dot{m} c_p} = 293\text{K} + \frac{20\text{ W}}{4 \times 10^{-4}\text{ kg/s} \times 1007\text{ J/kg}\cdot\text{K}} = 343\text{ K} \quad <$$

The surface temperature at the outlet may be determined from Newton's law of cooling, where

$$T_{s,o} = T_{m,o} + q''/h.$$

From Eqs. 8.66 and 8.1

$$D_h = \frac{4 A_c}{P} = \frac{4(0.016\text{m} \times 0.004\text{m})}{2(0.016\text{m} + 0.004\text{m})} = 0.0064\text{ m}$$

$$\text{Re}_D = \frac{\rho u_m D_h}{\mu} = \frac{\dot{m} D_h}{A_c \mu} = \frac{4 \times 10^{-4}\text{ kg/s}(0.0064\text{m})}{64 \times 10^{-6}\text{ m}^2 (184.6 \times 10^{-7}\text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2)} = 2170.$$

Hence the flow is laminar, and from Table 8.1

$$h = \frac{k}{D_h} 5.33 = \frac{0.0263\text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K}}{0.0064\text{ m}} 5.33 = 22\text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$$

$$T_{s,o} = 343\text{ K} + \frac{500\text{ W/m}^2}{22\text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}} = 365\text{ K} \quad <$$

**COMMENTS:** The calculations should be repeated with properties evaluated at  $\bar{T}_m = 318\text{ K}$ . The change in  $T_{m,o}$  would be negligible, and  $T_{s,o}$  would decrease slightly.