

비정상 냉각 Non-Steady State Cooling

이동현상이론 (MSA0013)

창원대학교 신소재공학부

정영웅



yjeong@changwon.ac.kr
<https://youngung.github.io>
<https://github.com/youngung>

일반적 열전도 방정식

$$-k \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right) + \dot{q} = \rho C_{p(m)} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

Steady-state

$$-k \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right) + \dot{q} = 0$$

One dimensional (x) non Steady-state
without internal heat generation

$$-k \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \right) = \rho C_{p(m)} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

T 는 공간 (x) 와 시간 (t)의 함수. ODE?



Solution of Heat equation

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

T 는 공간 (x) 와 시간 (t)의 함수. ODE? (변수가 하나인 미분 방정식)

주로, Fundamental solution을 얻는다.
주어진 경계 조건에 적절한 Green function을 찾는다.

$$T(x, t) = \int \Phi(x - y, t) g(y) dy$$

우리가 사용하는 해결 방식은 무차원 (dimensionless) 단일 변수를 찾는 것에서부터.

$$\eta = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -\frac{x}{4\sqrt{\alpha t^3}}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -\frac{x}{4\sqrt{\alpha t^3}} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \eta} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right]}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}} \right]}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}} \frac{\partial \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial \eta} \right]}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}} \frac{\partial \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial \eta} \right]}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \eta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{4\alpha t} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$-\frac{x}{4\sqrt{\alpha t^3}} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \eta} \right) = \frac{\alpha}{4\alpha t} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$-\frac{x}{\sqrt{\alpha t}} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \eta} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$-2\eta \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \eta} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{dT}{d\eta} \right) = -\frac{1}{2\eta} \frac{d^2 T}{d\eta^2}$$

Put $y = \frac{dT}{d\eta}$ gives
 $y = -\frac{1}{2\eta} \frac{dy}{d\eta}$



Solution of Heat equation

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

Put $y = \frac{dT}{d\eta}$ gives
 $y = -\frac{1}{2\eta} \frac{dy}{d\eta}$

$$-2\eta d\eta = \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$-\eta^2 = \ln y + C$$

$$-\eta^2 = \ln y + \ln A$$

$$-\eta^2 = \ln \left(\frac{y}{A} \right)$$

Put C as $\ln A$ gives

Remember $y = \frac{dT}{d\eta}$

$$\frac{y}{A} = \exp(-\eta^2)$$

$$y = A \cdot \exp(-\eta^2)$$

$$\frac{dT}{d\eta} = A \cdot \exp(-\eta^2)$$

$$dT = A \cdot \exp(-\eta^2) d\eta$$

적분하면?

$$\int_{T_0}^{T_1} dT = A \int_{\eta_0}^{\eta_1} \exp(-\eta^2) d\eta$$

$\eta = \infty$ (즉, $\eta = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}} = \infty$) 인 조건은
 모든 x 에서 (즉 어느 공간점에서)
 $t = 0$ 인 조건과 동일하다.

$\eta = \infty$ 조건 $\rightarrow t = 0$ 이며 모든
 공간에서 동일한 온도

$$\int_{T_0}^{T_i} dT = A \int_0^\infty \exp(-\eta^2) d\eta$$

$$T_i - T_0 = A \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$\eta = 0$ (즉, $\eta = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}} = 0$) 인 조건은
 모든 t 에서 (즉 어느 시점이든) $x = 0$
 인 조건과 동일하다.

$\eta = 0$ 조건 $\rightarrow x = 0$ 이며 어느
 시점에서든 동일한 온도

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} (T_i - T_0) = A$$

$$\int_{\textcolor{red}{T}}^{T_i} dT = A \int_{\textcolor{blue}{\eta}}^\infty \exp(-\eta^2) d\eta$$

$$T_i - \textcolor{red}{T} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} (T_i - T_0) \int_{\textcolor{blue}{\eta}}^\infty \exp(-\eta^2) d\eta$$

$$\frac{T_i - \textcolor{red}{T}}{(T_i - T_0)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\textcolor{blue}{\eta}}^\infty \exp(-\eta^2) d\eta$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\textcolor{blue}{\eta}}^\infty \exp(-\eta^2) d\eta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty \exp(-\eta^2) d\eta - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\eta \exp(-\eta^2) d\eta$$

$$\frac{T_i - \textcolor{red}{T}}{(T_i - T_0)} = 1 - \text{erf}(\eta)$$

$$\frac{\textcolor{red}{T} - T_i}{(T_0 - T_i)} = 1 - \text{erf}(\eta)$$

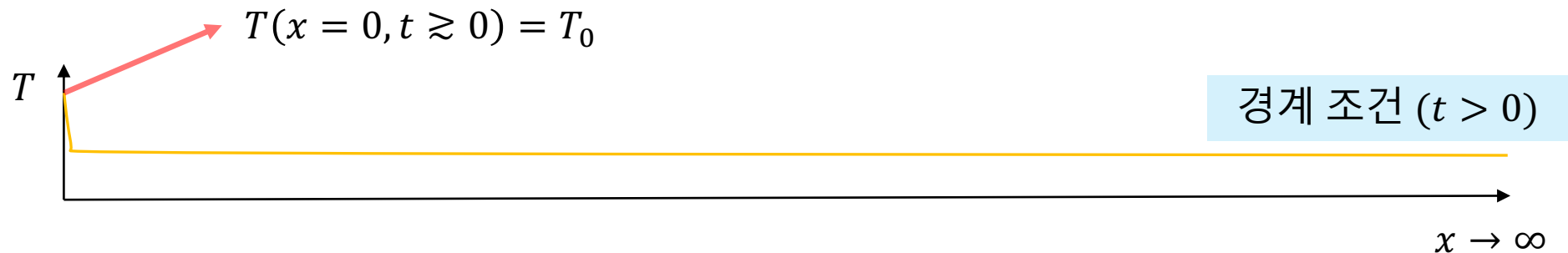
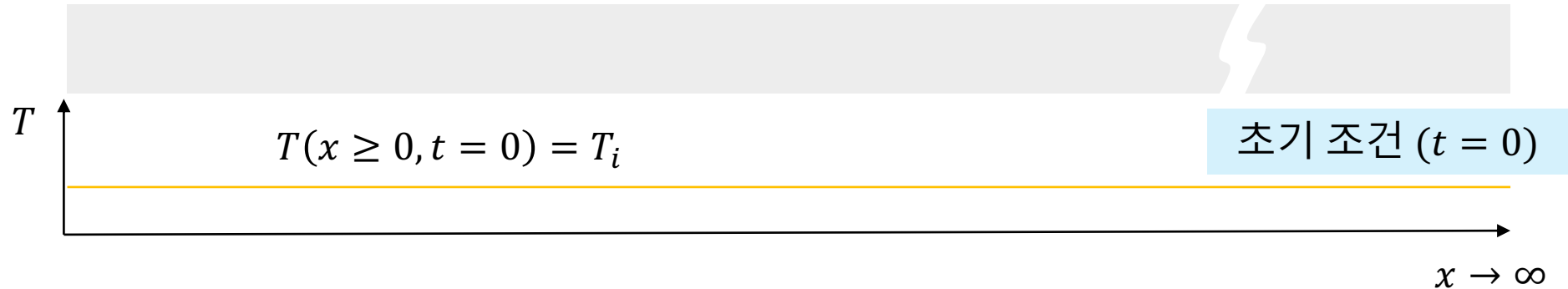
$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\textcolor{blue}{\eta}}^\infty \exp(-\eta^2) d\eta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - \text{erf}(\eta) = 1 - \text{erf}(\eta)$$



반무한 고체의 전도

$$\frac{T - T_i}{(T_0 - T_i)} = 1 - \text{erf}(\eta)$$

$$\frac{T - T_i}{(T_0 - T_i)} = 1 - \text{erf}\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}}\right)$$



$T(x,t)$ in general?

$$\frac{T - T_i}{(T_0 - T_i)} = 1 - \text{erf}\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}}\right)$$



반무한 고체의 전도 예제 8.4

$T_i = 25^\circ\text{C}$,
 $T_0 = 100^\circ\text{C}$
 $\alpha = 1.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{m}^2/\text{s}$
반무한 steel rod에서
1차원 열전도식 응용.

Q_1 5분후 봉의 한쪽면에서부터 0.1m 떨어진 지점의 온도는 얼마인가?

Q_2 0.01m 떨어진 지점의 온도가 75°C 로 상승하는데 걸리는 시간은 얼마인가?

