

Birzeit University
Mechanical & Mechatronics Engineering Department
Heat Transfer ME 431

Homework # 2 introduction to conduction

Instructor: Dr. Afif Hasan

2.13 A cylinder of radius r_0 , length L , and thermal conductivity k is immersed in a fluid of convection coefficient h and unknown temperature T_∞ . At a certain instant the temperature distribution in the cylinder is $T(r) = a + br^2$, where \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are constants. Obtain expressions for the heat transfer rate at r_0 and the fluid temperature.

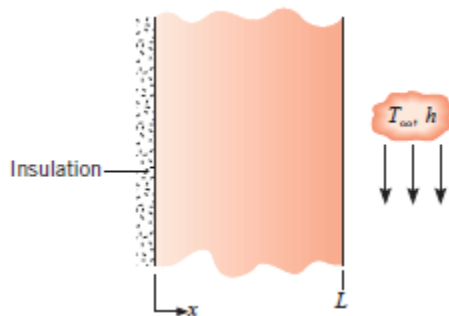
2.46 A steam pipe is wrapped with insulation of inner and outer radii r_i and r_o , respectively. At a particular instant the temperature distribution in the insulation is known to be of the form.

$$T(r) = C_1 \ln\left(\frac{r}{r_o}\right) + C_2$$

Are conditions steady-state or transient? How do the heat flux and heat rate vary with radius?

2.40 The steady-state temperature distribution in a one-dimensional wall of thermal conductivity k and thickness L is of the form $T = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$. Derive expressions for the heat generation rate per unit volume in the wall and the heat fluxes at the two wall faces ($x = 0, L$).

2.57 The plane wall with constant properties and no internal heat generation shown in the figure is initially at a uniform temperature T_i . Suddenly the surface at $x = L$ is heated by a fluid at T_∞ having a convection heat transfer coefficient h . The boundary at $x = 0$ is perfectly insulated.



- Write the differential equation, and identify the boundary and initial conditions that could be used to determine the temperature as a function of position and time in the wall.
- On $T - x$ coordinates, sketch the temperature distributions for the following conditions: initial condition ($t = 0$), steady-state condition ($t \rightarrow \infty$), and two intermediate times.
- On $q - x - t$ coordinates, sketch the heat flux at the locations $x = 0, x = L$. That is, show qualitatively how $(0, t)$ and (L, t) vary with time.
- Write an expression for the total energy transferred to the wall per unit volume of the wall (J/m^3).