

Conduction:  $q_x = -kA \frac{dT}{dx}$

Heat Exchangers:  $\Delta T_{LM} = \{(T_{Ho} - T_{Co}) - (T_{Hi} - T_{Ci})\} / \{\ln[(T_{Ho} - T_{Co}) / (T_{Hi} - T_{Ci})]\}$  Parallel flow

Convection:  $q = hA(T_s - T_\infty)$

$q = UA \Delta T_{LM}$   $\Delta T_{LM} = \{(T_{Ho} - T_{Co}) - (T_{Hi} - T_{Ci})\} / \{\ln[(T_{Ho} - T_{Co}) / (T_{Hi} - T_{Ci})]\}$  Counter flow

Radiation:  $q_r = \epsilon A \sigma T^4$

NTU = UA/C<sub>min</sub> C<sub>r</sub> = C<sub>min</sub>/C<sub>max</sub>  $\epsilon = q/q_{max}$   $q_{max} = C_{min} (T_{Hi} - T_{Ci})$

Diffusion equations:

$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\dot{q}}{k} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$  uniform properties,  $\alpha = \frac{k}{\rho C_p}$

$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} (\frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi}) + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\dot{q}}{k} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$  Cylindrical coordinates

Ohms Law Analogy,  $q = \frac{\Delta T}{R_t}$

Generation: Plane wall,  $T_s = T_\infty + \dot{q} L/h$   $T_o = T_s + \dot{q} L^2/(2k)$   $\frac{T - T_o}{T_s - T_o} = (x/L)^2$

Plane wall:  $R_{t,cond} = \frac{L}{kA}$ ,  $R_{t,conv} = \frac{1}{hA}$

Cylinder,  $T(r) = \frac{\dot{q} r_o^2}{4k} (1 - \frac{r^2}{r_o^2}) + T_s$   $T_s = T_\infty + \frac{\dot{q} r_o}{2h}$

Cylinder:  $R_{t,cond} = \frac{\ln(r_2/r_1)}{2\pi Lk}$ ,  $R_{t,conv} = \frac{1}{2\pi r Lh}$

$\frac{T - T_s}{T_o - T_s} = 1 - (\frac{r}{r_o})^2$

Fins of uniform cross section:  $\theta = T - T_\infty$   $m^2 = hP/kA_c$   $M = (hPkA_c)^{1/2} \theta_b$

Infinite fin:  $\theta = \theta_b e^{-mx}$   $q_f = M$

Adiabatic tip:  $\theta = \theta_b \frac{\cosh[m(L-x)]}{\cosh(mL)}$   $q_f = M \tanh(mL)$

Prescribed tip:  $\theta = \theta_b \frac{(\theta_L/\theta_b) \sinh(mx) + \sinh[m(L-x)]}{\sinh(mL)}$   $q_f = M \frac{\cosh(mL) - (\theta_L/\theta_b)}{\sinh(mL)}$

Active tip:  $\theta = \theta_b \frac{(h/mk) \sinh[m(L-x)] + \cosh[m(L-x)]}{(h/mk) \sinh(mL) + \cosh(mL)}$   $q_f = M \frac{\sinh(mL) + (h/mk) \cosh(mL)}{\cosh(mL) + (h/mk) \sinh(mL)}$

All fins: Effectiveness,  $\epsilon_f = \frac{q_f}{hA_b \theta_b}$  Efficiency,  $\eta_f = \frac{q_f}{hA_f \theta_b}$

Lumped Capacitance:  $Bi = hL_c/k < 0.1$   $Fo = \alpha t / (L_c)^2$   $\frac{T - T_\infty}{T_i - T_\infty} = e^{-t/\tau_t}$   $\tau_t = \frac{\rho V C_p}{hA_s}$   $Q = \rho V C_p \theta_i (1 - e^{-t/\tau_t})$

Semi-infinite solid:

imposed temperature:  $\frac{T - T_s}{T_i - T_s} = \text{erf}(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{\alpha t}})$

Finite difference methods:

Explicit, 1-D unsteady:  $T_m^{p+1} = Fo(T_{m+1}^p + T_{m-1}^p) + (1 - 2Fo) T_m^p$   $Fo = \alpha \Delta t / (\Delta x)^2 \leq 1/2$  for stability

Convection, Steady flow over a flat plate:  $Pr = C_p \mu / k = \mu / (\rho \alpha)$   $Re_x = \rho u_\infty x / \mu$   $Nu_x = hx/k_f$

Laminar:  $\delta = 5x Re_x^{-1/2}$   $C_{f,x} = 0.664 Re_x^{-1/2}$   $\overline{C_{f,L}} = 1.328 Re_L^{-1/2}$   $Nu_x = 0.332 Re_x^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}$   $\overline{Nu_L} = 0.664 Re_L^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}$

Mixed laminar and turbulent for  $Re_{x,c} < Re_x < 10^8$ :  $\delta = 0.37x Re_x^{-1/5}$   $C_{f,x} = 0.0592 Re_x^{-1/5}$   $Nu_x = 0.0296 Re_x^{4/5} Pr^{1/3}$

Mixed laminar and turbulent with  $Re_{x,c} = 5 \times 10^5$ :  $\overline{C_{f,L}} = 0.074 Re_L^{-1/5} - 1742 / Re_L$   $\overline{Nu} = (0.037 Re_L^{4/5} - 871) Pr^{1/3}$

Note: If the laminar region is small, the constants 1742 and 871 in the above equations become zero.

