

Transporte de Energía

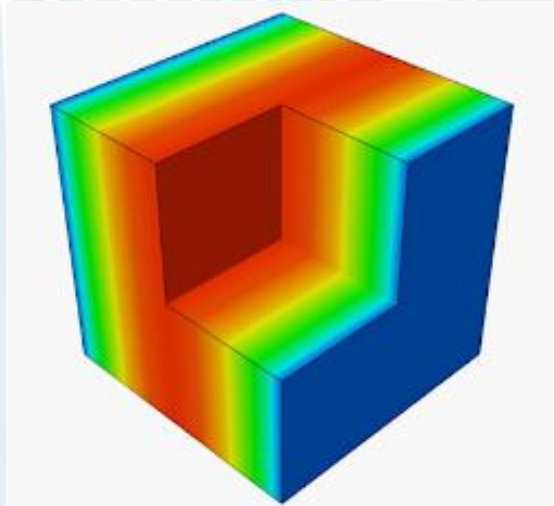
Gráficas de Heisler

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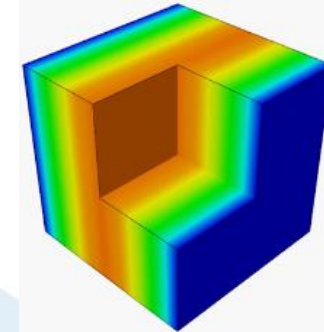
Semestre 2017-1



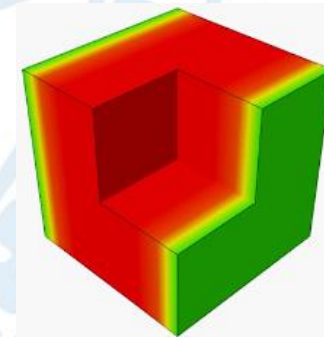


$$Bi > 0.1$$

Medio finito

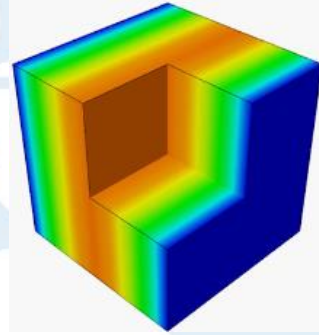


Medio semi-infinito



Medio finito

- Sin generación
- Props. ctes.

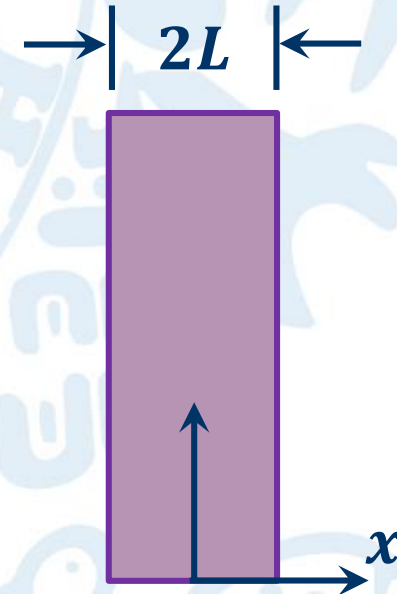


La ecuación de Fourier para el caso de flujo 1D, geometría rectangular es:

$$\nabla^2 T(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T(\vec{x}, t)}{\partial t}$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 T(x, t)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T(x, t)}{\partial t}$$



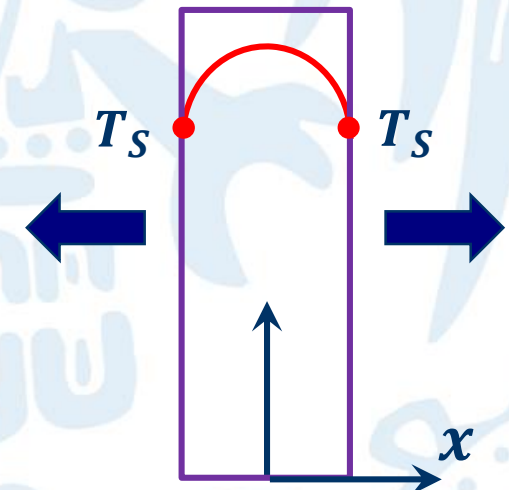
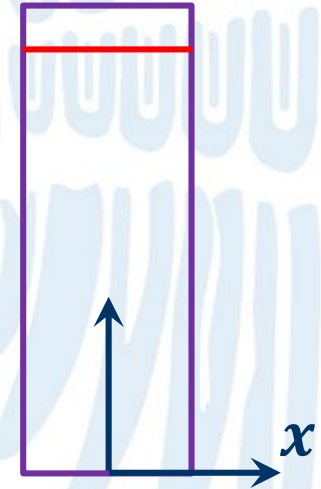
Si la condición inicial es de distribución uniforme:

Cuando $t = 0$, $0 \leq x \leq L$: $T(x, t) = T_i$

Condiciones a la frontera:

En $x = 0$, $t > 0$ $\frac{\partial T(x, t)}{\partial x} = 0$

En $x = L$, $t > 0$ $T(x, t) = T_s = 0$



Método de solución: Variables separables (ver AMYD)

$T(x, t) = X(x)\Gamma(t)$


$$\frac{\partial^2 T(x, t)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T(x, t)}{\partial t}$$
$$\frac{1}{X(x)} \frac{d^2 X(x)}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha \Gamma(t)} \frac{d\Gamma(t)}{dt} = -\lambda^2$$

C.F.1' C.F.2' C.I.'

$T(x, t)$

Método de solución: Separación de variables (ver AMYD)

$$T(x, t) = \frac{4T_i}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)} \exp \left[-\frac{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2}{4} \frac{\alpha t}{L^2} \right] \cos \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2} \frac{x}{L} \right]$$

$$\frac{T(x, t)}{T_i} = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)} \exp \left[-\frac{(2n+1)^2 \pi^2}{4} \frac{\alpha t}{L^2} \right] \cos \left[\frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2} \frac{x}{L} \right]$$

¿ Cómo se evalúan ?

Forma adimensional de la ecuación gobernante:

$$\Theta(x, t) = \frac{T(x, t) - T_f}{T_i - T_f} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix} \quad \frac{\partial^2 T(x, t)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T(x, t)}{\partial t}$$
$$X = \frac{x}{L} \quad \tau = \text{Fo} = \frac{\alpha t}{L^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Theta(X, \tau)}{\partial X^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial \Theta(X, \tau)}{\partial \tau}$$

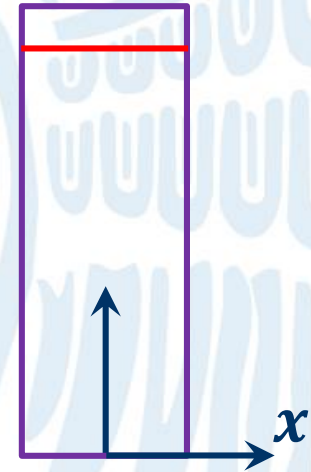
Dominios:

$$0 \leq x \leq L \quad \rightarrow \quad 0 \leq X \leq 1$$

$$t = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \tau = 0$$

Si la condición inicial es de distribución uniforme:

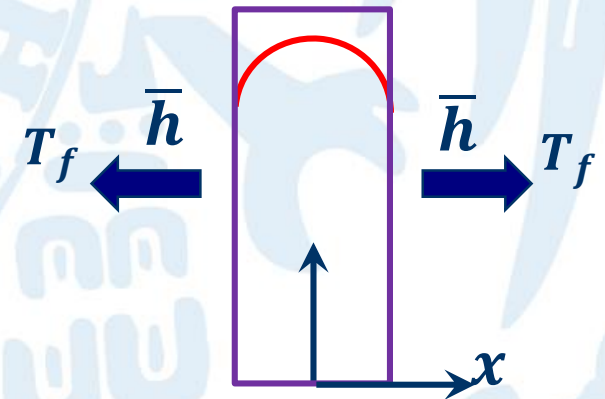
$$\text{Cuando } \tau = 0, \quad 0 \leq X \leq 1: \quad \Theta(X, \tau) = 1$$



Condiciones a la frontera:

$$\text{En } X = 0, \quad \tau > 0 \quad \frac{\partial \Theta(X, \tau)}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\text{En } X = 1, \quad \tau > 0 \quad \frac{\partial \Theta(X, \tau)}{\partial X} = -Bi \Theta(x, \tau)$$



¡ Comprueba las ecuaciones !

Método de solución: Separación de variables

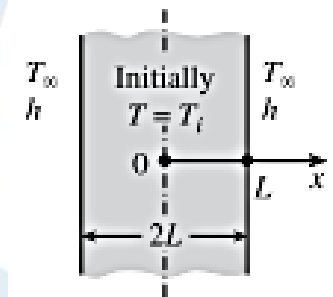
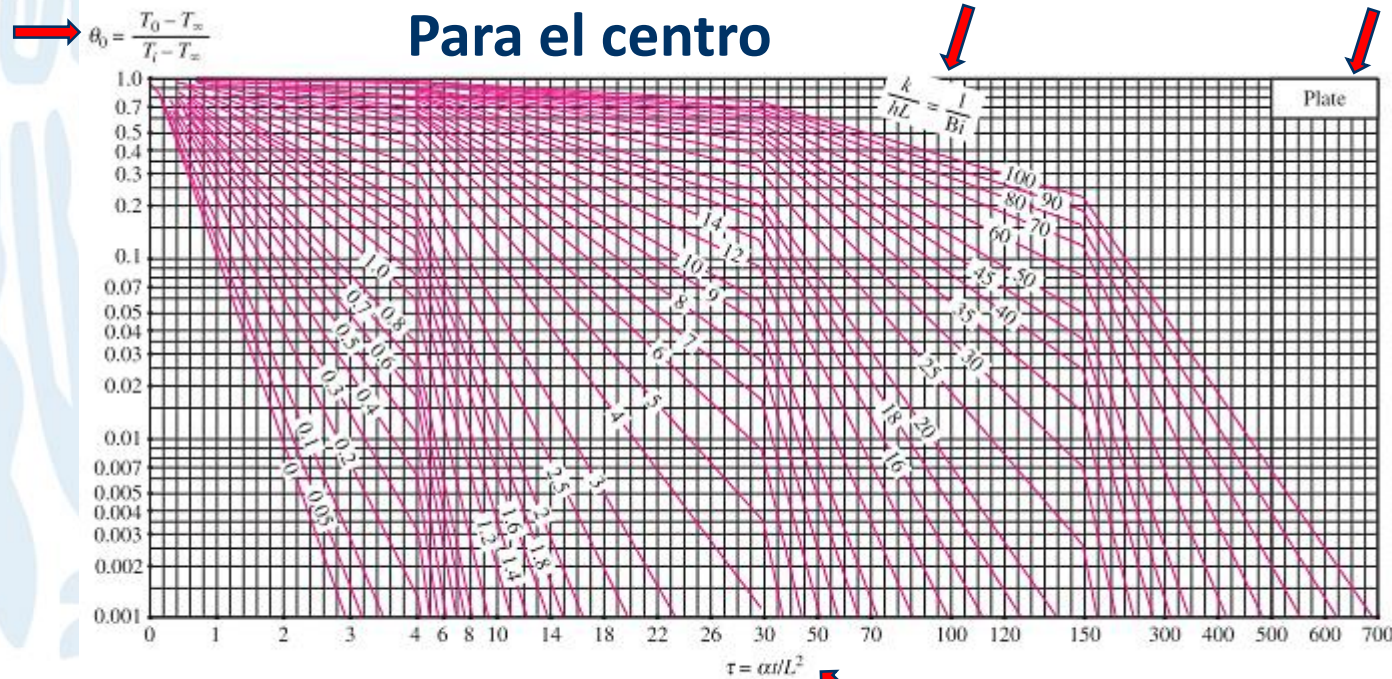
$$\frac{\partial^2 \Theta(X, \tau)}{\partial X^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial \Theta(x, \tau)}{\partial \tau}$$



$$\Theta(x, t) = f(X, Bi, \tau)$$

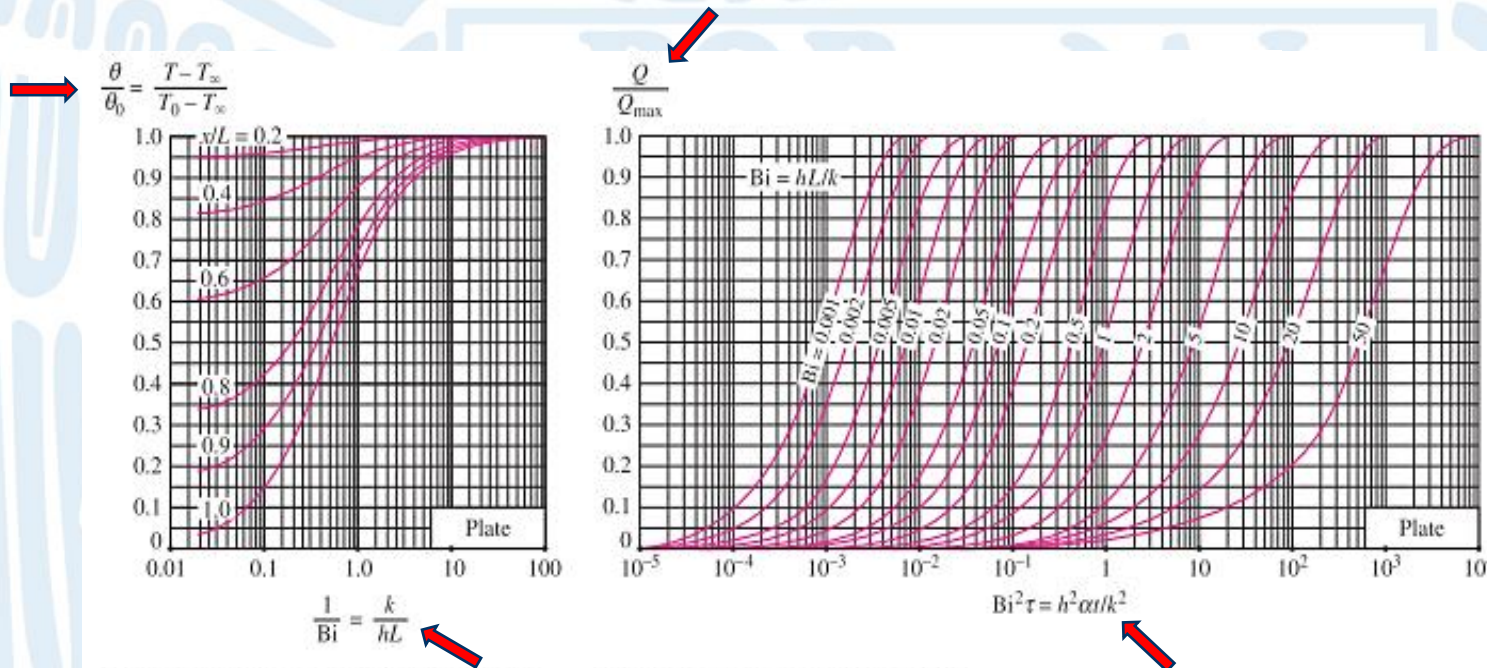
$$\tau = Fo = \frac{\alpha t}{L^2} = \frac{\left[\frac{k}{L} \Delta T \right] L^2}{\left(\frac{\rho C_p L^3 \Delta T}{t} \right)} \equiv \frac{\text{Rapidez de conducción}}{\text{Rapidez de almacenamiento}}$$

M.P. Heisler (1947)



(a) Midplane temperature (from M. P. Heisler, "Temperature Charts for Induction and Constant Temperature Heating," *Trans. ASME* 69, 1947, pp. 227-36. Reprinted by permission of ASME International.)

*** Gráficas para todos los sistemas de coordenadas en AMYD**



(b) Temperature distribution (from M. P. Heisler, "Temperature Charts for Induction and Constant Temperature Heating," *Trans. ASME* 69, 1947, pp. 227-36. Reprinted by permission of ASME International.)

(c) Heat transfer (from H. Gröber et al.) 1961

$$Q_{\max} = m C_p (T_\infty - T_0) = \rho C_p V (T_\infty - T_0)$$

$$Q(t) = \int_V \rho C_p (T(x, t) - T_0) dV$$

Solución analítica (método de Separación de variables)

$$\Theta(x, t) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{sen}(\lambda_n L)}{\lambda_n L + \text{sen}(\lambda_n L) \cos(\lambda_n L)} \exp[-(\lambda_n)^2 \alpha t] \cos(\lambda_n L)$$

Fo > 0.25



$$\Theta(x, t) = 2 \sum_{n=1}^2 \xi_n \exp[-(\lambda_n)^2 \text{Fo}] \cos \left[(\lambda_n L) \left(\frac{x}{L} \right) \right]$$

$$\xi_n = \frac{\text{sen}(\lambda_n L)}{\lambda_n L + \text{sen}(\lambda_n L) \cos(\lambda_n L)}$$

En los libros que se citan a continuación hay un gran número de soluciones analíticas a problemas de conducción de calor:

- H.S. Carslaw y J.C. Jaeger, Conduction of Heat in Solids, 2ª ed., Oxford University Press, 1959.
- M. N. Özışik, Heat Conduction, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1980.