

Quiz II

This is a 50 minute closed-book exam; no notes. Please put your name on the top sheet. Answer all three questions. Explain your working and state any assumptions you have made.

1 (3 points) Circle the correct answer.

1. The heat equation

- is the same as the Navier–Stokes equation.
- cannot be solved.
- includes h .
- can be derived from the First Law of Thermodynamics.
- only holds in a vacuum.

2. For one-dimensional steady-state conduction,

- the temperature gradient is constant.
- the temperature is zero.
- the solution is independent of the boundary conditions.
- heat generation is always important.
- the heat flux decays like $1/r$.

3. Fourier's equation

- is a conservation law.
- is a constitutive law that relates heat flux to temperature gradient.
- governs radiative heat transfer.
- is a reformulation of the First Law of Thermodynamics.
- always leads to steady-state problems.

2 (7 points) The material “Quadboard” has a thermal conductivity that is not constant, but that behaves as $k = \alpha(T - T_0)^2$. What are the units of α ? For a steady one-dimensional problem, what is the heat flux? Write down the governing equation for temperature. Solve it for the case where $T = T_0$ at $x = 0$ and $T = 2T_0$ at $x = L$. Evaluate the heat flux q . What constant value of k gives the same value of q ? [Note: the ODE $\theta^2 d\theta/dx = C$ can be solved by separating variables.]

3 (10 points) Hot water at 70°C flows along a 2-cm diameter copper pipe. The outside air temperature is 25°C . If the pipe is wrapped in 2 cm of fiberglass ($k = 0.036 \text{ Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$), what is the heat flow per unit meter of pipe? How much insulation is required to reduce the heat flow by a factor of two? If there is a 1-mm thick layer of scale (essentially calcium carbonate with $k = 2.5 \text{ Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$) on the inside of the pipe, what does the heat flux become? Justify in words why you have ignored the effect of the copper ($k = 400 \text{ Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$) pipe.