# 传热等 Heat transfer

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# 等二章各人的人。

稳态导热:  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial \tau} = 0$ 

#### ■ 直角坐标系:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}) + q_v = 0$$

#### ■ 圆柱坐标系:

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(\lambda r\frac{\partial T}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2}\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial \varphi}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}) + q_v = 0$$

#### 谨记以下两个方程

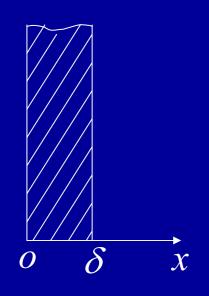
■ 直角坐标系:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\lambda \frac{dT}{dx}) + q_v = 0$$

■圆柱坐标系:

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{d}{dr}(\lambda r\frac{dT}{dr}) + q_v = 0$$

# 2-4 通过平壁的导热



假设: 长度和宽度远大于厚度  $\delta$ 

— 简化为一维导热问题

a) 导热微分方程:

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\lambda \frac{dT}{dx}) + q_v = 0$$

b) 几何条件: 单层或多层;  $\delta$ 

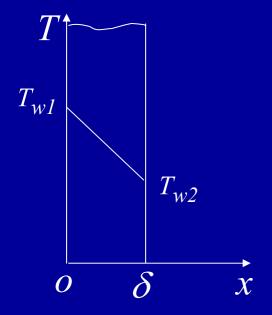
c) 物理条件:  $\rho$ 、c、 $\lambda$ 已知; 有或无内热源

e) 边界条件:第一类:已知  $T_{\rm w}$ 

第三类: 已知 $h, T_{\rm f}$ 

# 一、第一类边界条件下通过平壁的一维稳态导热

#### 1、单层平壁



#### (1) λ 为常数、无内热源

$$\frac{d^2T}{dx^2} = 0 \begin{cases} x = 0, \ T = T_{w1} \\ x = \delta, \ T = T_{w2} \end{cases}$$

直接积分,得:

$$\frac{dT}{dx} = c_1 \implies T = c_1 x + c_2$$

根据边界条件,得:

$$c_2 = T_{w1}; c_1 = (T_{w2} - T_{w1})/\delta$$

■平壁内温度分布:

■导过平壁的热流量:

$$Q = -\lambda A \frac{dT}{dx} = \lambda A \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\delta} = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\delta / \lambda A} = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{R_{\lambda}} [W]$$

 $R_{\lambda} = \delta/(\lambda A)$  - 导热面积为 A时导热热阻  ${}^{\circ}C/W$ 

■热流密度:

$$q = \frac{Q}{A} = \lambda \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\delta} = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\delta/\lambda} = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{r_{\lambda}} [W/m^2]$$

 $r_{\lambda} = \delta/\lambda$  -单位面积上导热热阻  $m^2 \circ C/W$ 

# 特别注意:

 $R_{\lambda} = \delta/(\lambda A)$  - 导热面积为 A 时导热热阻  $[{}^{\circ}C/W]$ 

$$r_{\lambda} = \delta/\lambda -$$
单位面积上导热热阻  $\left[ \mathbf{m}^{2} \, \mathbf{C}/\mathbf{W} \right]$ 

当导热系数 $\lambda \neq const$ 或 $q_V \neq 0$ 时,

平壁内的温度分布将不再呈现出线性分布的特点, 热阻形式也将发生变化。

切不可盲目引用一些既成的结论而忽视该结论 成立的条件! ★★

# (2) λ 随温度变化、无内热源

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \lambda \frac{dT}{dx} \right) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} x = 0, \ T = T_{w1} \\ x = \delta, \ T = T_{w2} \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_0 (1 + bT)$$
  $\lambda_0$ 、 b为常数

导热系数随温度呈线性变化

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\lambda_0(1+bT)\frac{dT}{dx}\right) = 0$$

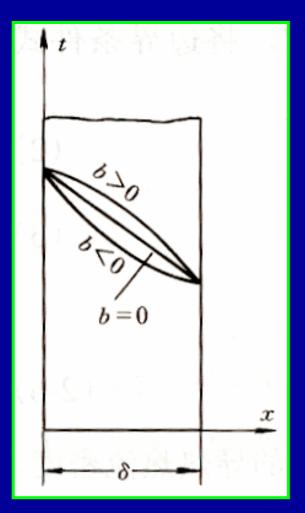
#### 直接积分,得:

$$\lambda_0 (1 + bT) \frac{dT}{dx} = c_1$$

$$\lambda_0 (T + \frac{b}{2}T^2) = c_1 x + c_2$$

#### 根据边界条件,得:

$$\lambda_0(T_{w1} + \frac{b}{2}T_{w1}^2) = c_2; \quad \lambda_0(T_{w2} + \frac{b}{2}T_{w2}^2) = c_1\delta + c_2$$



$$c_{2} = \lambda_{0} (T_{w1} + \frac{b}{2} T_{w1}^{2})$$

$$c_{1} = \frac{\lambda_{0} (T_{w2} + \frac{b}{2} T_{w2}^{2}) - \lambda_{0} (T_{w1} + \frac{b}{2} T_{w1}^{2})}{\delta}$$

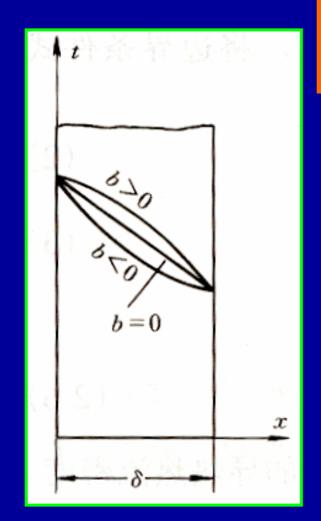
$$= -\frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\delta} \lambda_{0} \left[ 1 + \frac{b}{2} (T_{w1} + T_{w2}) \right]$$

#### ■温度分布:

#### 二次曲线方程

$$T + \frac{b}{2}T^2 = (T_{w1} + \frac{b}{2}T_{w1}^2) - \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\delta} \left[ 1 + \frac{b}{2}(T_{w1} + T_{w2}) \right] x$$

# 曲线的凹凸性



$$\frac{d^2T}{dx^2} = -\frac{b}{1+bT} \left(\frac{dT}{dx}\right)^2 = -\frac{b}{\lambda/\lambda_0} \left(\frac{dT}{dx}\right)^2$$

当
$$b > 0$$
时: 
$$\frac{d^2T}{dx^2} < 0 \quad (下凹)$$

当
$$b=0$$
时: 
$$\frac{d^2T}{dx^2}=0$$
 (直线)

当
$$b < 0$$
时:  $\frac{d^2T}{dx^2} > 0$  (上凸)

思考: 从稳态导热过程分析

#### ■ 热流密度:

$$q = -\lambda \frac{dT}{dx} = -\lambda_0 [1 + bT] \frac{dT}{dx}$$

$$= -c_1 = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\delta} \lambda_0 \left[ 1 + \frac{b}{2} (T_{w1} + T_{w2}) \right]$$

#### 记平均导热系数:

$$\overline{\lambda} = \lambda_0 \left[ 1 + b\overline{T} \right] = \lambda_0 \left[ 1 + \frac{b}{2} (T_{w1} + T_{w2}) \right]$$

$$q = -\lambda \frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}x} = \overline{\lambda} \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\underline{\delta}}$$

#### 导热系数线性变化

# 思考:

导热系数与温度呈线性变化,热阻的形式?

$$\overline{\lambda} = \lambda_0 \left[ 1 + b\overline{T} \right] = \lambda_0 \left[ 1 + \frac{b}{2} (T_{w1} + T_{w2}) \right]$$

$$q = -\lambda \frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}x} = \overline{\lambda} \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\delta}$$

若导热系数与温度呈复杂的变化规律,热阻的形式?

#### (3) 入为常数、有内热源

$$\frac{d^{2}T}{dx^{2}} + \frac{q_{v}}{\lambda} = 0 \qquad \begin{cases} x = 0, \ T = T_{w1} \\ x = \delta, \ T = T_{w2} \end{cases}$$

#### 直接积分,得:

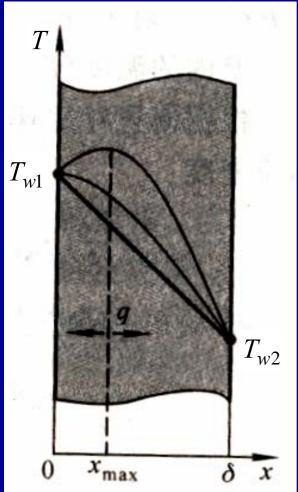
$$\frac{dT}{dx} = -\frac{q_v}{\lambda}x + c_1$$

$$T = -\frac{q_v}{2\lambda}x^2 + c_1x + c_2$$

根据边界条件,得:

$$T_{w1} = c_2; \quad T_{w2} = -\frac{q_v}{2\lambda}\delta^2 + c_1\delta + c_2$$

$$c_2 = T_{w1}; \quad c_1 = -\frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\delta} + \frac{q_v}{2\lambda}\delta$$



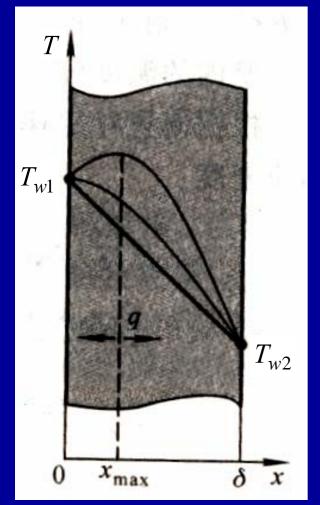
#### ■温度分布:

$$T = -\frac{q_{v}}{2\lambda}x^{2} + (-\frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\delta} + \frac{q_{v}}{2\lambda}\delta)x + T_{w1}$$
$$= \frac{(\delta x - x^{2})}{2\lambda}q_{v} - \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\delta}x + T_{w1}$$

#### ■ 热流密度:

$$q = -\lambda \frac{dT}{dx} = -\lambda \left[ \frac{(\delta - 2x)}{2\lambda} q_v - \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\delta} \right]$$

当没有内热源时: 
$$q_v = 0$$
;  $T = T_{w1} - \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\delta}x$ 



# ■温度极值点:

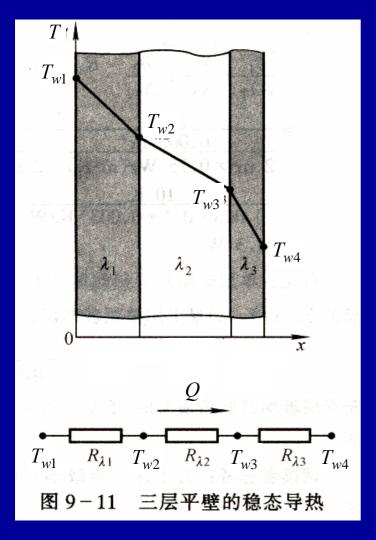
当
$$T_{w1} = T_{w2}$$
时:  $T = \frac{(\delta x - x^2)}{2\lambda} q_v + T_{w1}$ 

问题:温度的极值 能否落在0与δ之外?

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\delta}{2\lambda} q_v - \frac{x}{\lambda} q_v + \frac{T_{w2} - T_{w1}}{\delta}$$

#### 2、多层平壁(无内热源,导热系数为常数)

多层平壁: 由几层不同材料组成 热阻分析法



假设各层之间接触良好,可以 近似地认为接合面上各处的温 度相等

$$Q = \frac{T_{w1} - T_w}{\delta_1/\lambda_1 A} Q = 溫差除以热阻之和$$

$$Q = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w4}}{\frac{\delta_1}{\lambda_1 A} + \frac{\delta_2}{\lambda_2 A} + \frac{\delta_3}{\lambda_3 A}}$$

$$q = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w4}}{\frac{\delta_1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{\delta_2}{\lambda_2} + \frac{\delta_3}{\lambda_3}}$$

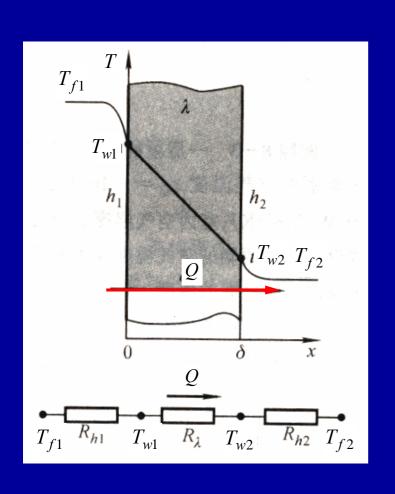
### 对于多层(n层) 平壁:

$$Q = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{wn+1}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} R_{\lambda i}}$$

$$R_{\lambda i} = \frac{\delta_i}{\lambda_i A}$$

#### 二、第三类边界条件下通过平壁的一维稳态导热

#### 1、单层平壁(λ为常数、无内热源)



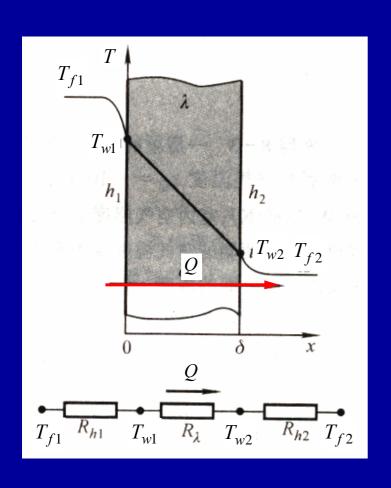
$$\frac{d^{2}T}{dx^{2}} = 0$$

$$x = 0, -\lambda \frac{dT}{dx} = h_{1}(T_{f1} - T_{w1})$$

$$x = \delta, -\lambda \frac{dT}{dx} = h_{2}(T_{w2} - T_{f2})$$

■ 该问题就是在前面绪论中提到的传热过程

#### 在稳态传热过程传热过程中:



$$q_{x=0} = h_1 (T_{f1} - T_{w1})$$

$$q = \lambda (T_{w1} - T_{w2}) / \delta$$

$$q_{x=\delta} = h_2 (T_{w2} - T_{f2})$$

$$q_{x=0} = q_{x=\delta} = q$$

$$T_{f1}$$
 $T_{w1}$ 
 $h_1$ 
 $h_2$ 
 $1T_{w2}$   $T_{f2}$ 
 $Q$ 
 $T_{f1}$ 
 $R_{h1}$   $T_{w1}$   $R_{\lambda}$   $T_{w2}$   $R_{h2}$   $T_{f2}$ 

$$q = \frac{T_{f1} - T_{f2}}{\frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{\delta}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{h_2}} = k(T_{f1} - T_{f2})$$

$$k = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{h_2} + \frac{\delta}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{h_2}}$$

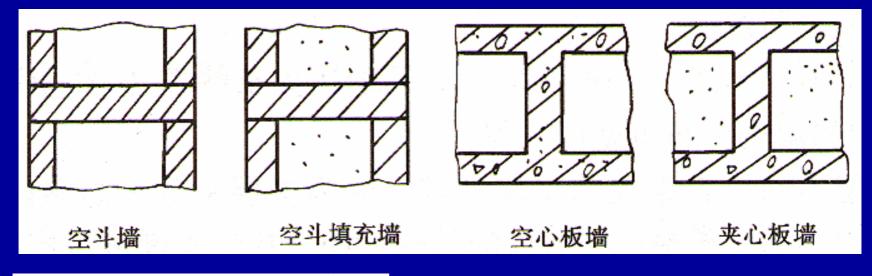
k — 传热系数 [W/(m<sup>2</sup>K)]

#### 2、多层平壁(λ为常数、无内热源)

$$q = \frac{T_{f1} - T_{f2}}{\frac{1}{h_1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\delta_i}{\lambda_i} + \frac{1}{h_2}} \qquad \left[\frac{W}{m^2}\right]$$

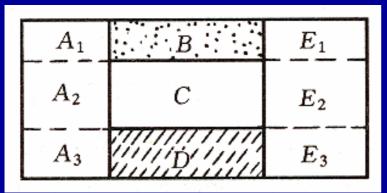
#### 通过复合平壁的导热

工程上会遇到这样一类平壁:无论沿宽度还是厚度方向,都是由不同材料组合而成——复合平壁如:空斗墙、空斗填充墙、空心板墙、夹心板墙



7	$A_1$	$B \cdots$	$E_1$
	$A_2$	C	$E_2$
	$A_3$		$\overline{E_3}$

在复合平壁中,由于不同 材料的导热系数不同,严 格地说复合平壁的温度场 是二维或三维的。



简化处理: 当组成复合平壁的各种不同材料的导热系数相差不大时,可近似当作一维导热问题处理

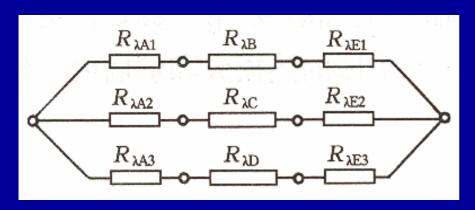
复合平壁的导热量: Ф=

 $D = \frac{\Delta t}{t}$ 

两侧表面总温差

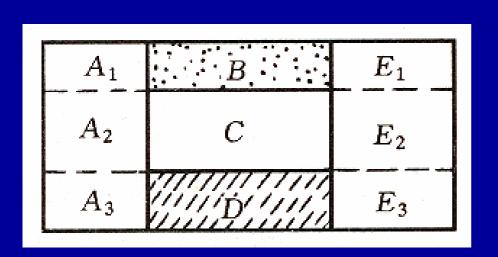
 $\sum R_{\lambda}$ 

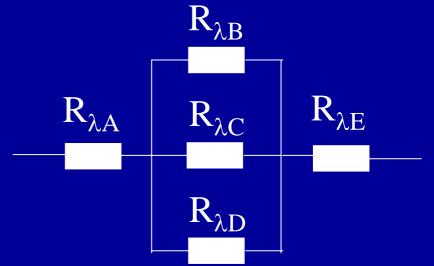
总导热热阻



B、C、D材料的导热系数相差不大时,假设与 x 方向平行的表面是绝热的

$$\sum R_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_{\lambda A1} + R_{\lambda B} + R_{\lambda E1}} + \frac{1}{R_{\lambda A2} + R_{\lambda C} + R_{\lambda E2}} + \frac{1}{R_{\lambda A3} + R_{\lambda D} + R_{\lambda E3}}$$





 $\overline{B}$ 、 $\overline{C}$ 、D材料的导热系数相差不大时,假设垂直于 x 方向的表面是等温的

$$\sum R_{\lambda} = R_{\lambda A} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_{\lambda B}} + \frac{1}{R_{\lambda C}} + \frac{1}{R_{\lambda D}}} + R_{\lambda E}$$

这两种方法得到的结果的差异随B、C、D材料导热系数的差异的增大而增加

$A_1$	$B \cdots$	$E_1$
$A_2$	C	$E_2$
$A_3$		$\overline{E}_3$

若B、C、D材料的导热 系数相差较大时,应按 二维或三维温度场计算。 准确的方法是数值求解。

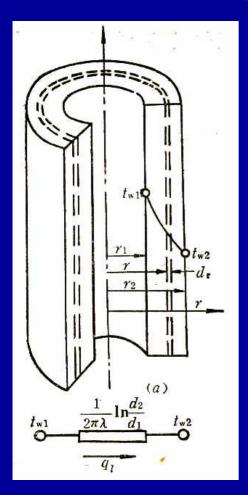
作为近似的简便计算,可按上述第一种方法、根据串、并联热阻方法计算总热阻后,再加以修正

		二维热流影响	的修止系数	表 2-1	
(÷)	$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}$	$\varphi$	$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}$	φ	
	0.09~0.19	0.86	0.4~0.69	0.96	
	0.2~0.39	0.93	0.7~0.99	0.98	

# 2-5 通过圆筒壁的导热

#### 一、第一类边界条件下通过圆筒壁的导热

1、单层圆筒壁(无内热源,导热系数为常数)

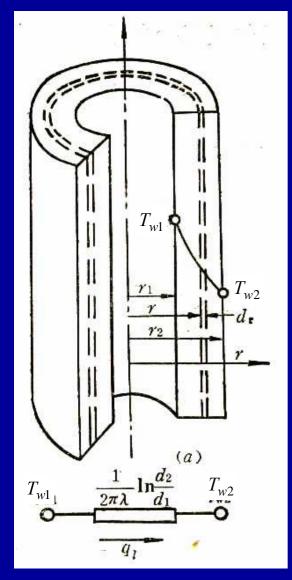


工程上许多导热体是圆筒形的,如:热力管道、换热器中的管道等

圆筒壁的外半径小于长度的1/10时,可以看作无限长;内、外壁温保持均匀时,不必考虑轴向和周向导热



假设:单圆筒的长度为L,热导率 为定值、无内热源



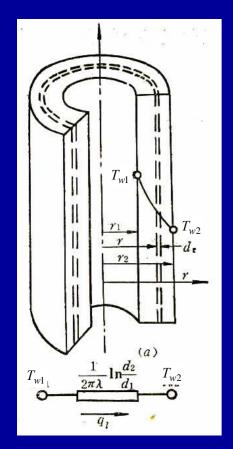
a) 导热微分方程:

$$\frac{d}{dr}(r\frac{dT}{dr}) = 0$$

- b) 几何条件: 单层圆筒壁;  $r_1, r_2$
- c) 物理条件: λ已知; 无内热源
- e) 边界条件:  $r=r_1$ ,  $T=T_{w1}$ ;  $r=r_2$ ,  $T=T_{w2}$

$$r\frac{dT}{dr} = c_1 \implies T = c_1 \ln r + c_2$$

$$T_{w1} = c_1 \ln r_1 + c_2$$
;  $T_{w2} = c_1 \ln r_2 + c_2$ 



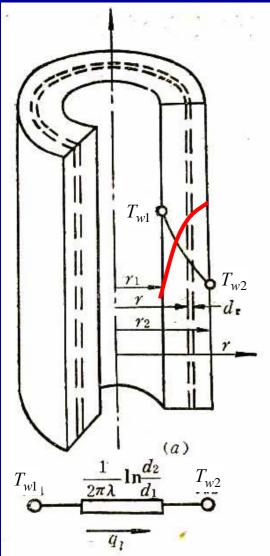
#### ■圆筒壁内温度分布:

$$c_1 = \frac{T_{w2} - T_{w1}}{\ln(r_2/r_1)};$$

$$c_2 = T_{w1} - (T_{w2} - T_{w1}) \frac{\ln r_1}{\ln(r_2/r_1)}$$

$$T = \frac{T_{w2} - T_{w1}}{\ln(r_2/r_1)} \ln r + T_{w1} - (T_{w2} - T_{w1}) \frac{\ln r_1}{\ln(r_2/r_1)}$$

$$= T_{w1} - (T_{w1} - T_{w2}) \frac{\ln(r/r_1)}{\ln(r_2/r_1)}$$



#### ■圆筒壁内温度分布:

$$T = T_{w1} - (T_{w1} - T_{w2}) \frac{\ln(r/r_1)}{\ln(r_2/r_1)}$$

圆筒壁内温度分布曲线的形状?

$$\frac{dT}{dr} = -\frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\ln(r_2/r_1)} \frac{1}{r}; \quad \frac{d^2T}{dr^2} = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\ln(r_2/r_1)} \frac{1}{r^2}$$

若 
$$T_{w1} > T_{w2}$$
:  $\frac{d^2T}{dr^2} > 0$  向上凸

若
$$T_{w1} < T_{w2}$$
:  $\frac{d^2T}{dr^2} < 0$  向下凹

$$Q = -\lambda A \frac{dT}{dr} = -\lambda 2\pi r L \left( -\frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\ln(r_2/r_1)} \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\frac{1}{2\pi^2 L} \ln\frac{r_2}{r}} = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{R_{\lambda}} \quad [W]$$

■圆筒壁内导热热流量:

$$Q = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\frac{1}{2\pi\lambda L} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}} = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{R_{\lambda}} \quad [W]$$

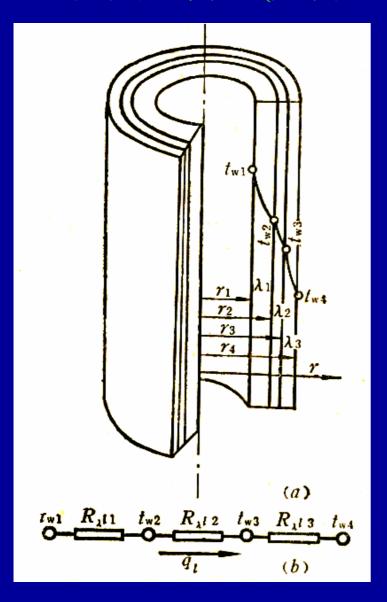
$$R_{\lambda} = \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda L} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1} - \begin{cases} \text{长度为L的圆筒壁的} \\ \text{导热热阻} \end{cases} \begin{bmatrix} ^{\circ}\text{C/W} \end{bmatrix}$$

■ 单位长度圆筒壁的热流量:

$$q_{l} = \frac{Q}{L} = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\frac{1}{2\pi\lambda} \ln \frac{r_{2}}{r_{1}}} = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{R_{\lambda l}}$$
 [W/m]

$$R_{\lambda l} = \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$
 一单位长度圆筒壁的导热热阻  $\left[ \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{\hat{C}} / \mathbf{W} \right]$ 

#### 2、多层圆筒壁(无内热源,导热系数为常数)



由不同材料构成的多层圆筒壁,其导热热流量可按总温差和总热阻计算

$$Q = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w4}}{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda_{i}L} \ln \frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i}}}$$
 [W]

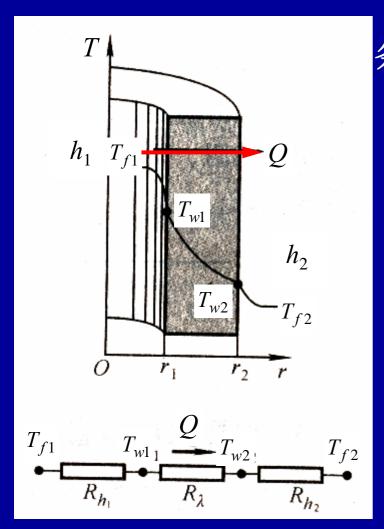
$$q_{l} = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w4}}{\sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda_{i}} \ln \frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i}}}$$
 [W/m]

#### n层圆筒壁

$$q_{l} = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{wn+1}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} R_{\lambda li}} = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{wn+1}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda_{i}} \ln \frac{r_{i+1}}{r_{i}}}$$

#### 二、第三类边界条件下通过圆筒壁的导热

#### 1、单层圆筒壁(无内热源,导热系数为常数)

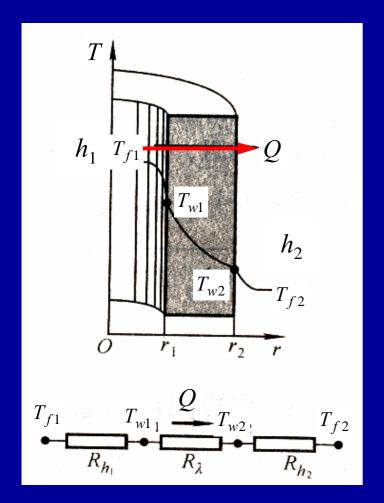


条件: 热导率为定值、无内热源

$$\frac{d}{dr}(r\frac{dT}{dr}) = 0$$

$$r = r_1, -\lambda \frac{dT}{dr}\Big|_{r_1} = h_1(T_{f_1} - T_{w_1})$$

$$r = r_2, -\lambda \frac{dT}{dr}\Big|_{r_2} = h_2(T_{w_2} - T_{f_2})$$



#### 稳态导热:

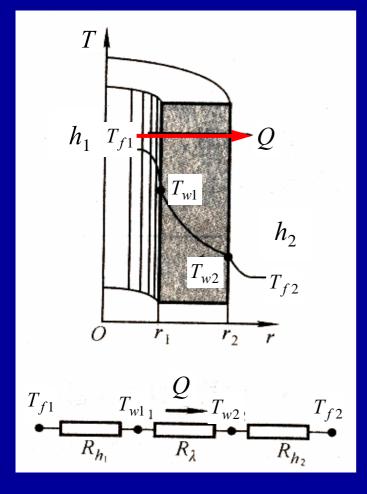
$$|q_l|_{r_1} = 2\pi r_1 h_1 (T_{f1} - T_{w1})$$

$$q_l = \frac{T_{w1} - T_{w2}}{\frac{1}{2\pi\lambda} \ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}}$$

$$q_l \Big|_{r2} = 2\pi r_2 h_2 (T_{w2} - T_{f2})$$

$$R_{l} = \frac{1}{h_{1} 2\pi r_{1}} + \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda} \ln \frac{r_{2}}{r_{1}} + \frac{1}{h_{2} 2\pi r_{2}} = \frac{1}{h_{1}\pi d_{1}} + \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda} \ln \frac{d_{2}}{d_{1}} + \frac{1}{h_{2}\pi d_{2}}$$

通过单位长度圆筒壁传热过程的热阻 [mK/W]



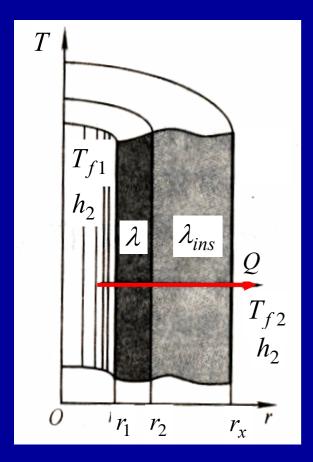
#### 思考: 温度分布应如何求出?

#### 2、多层圆筒壁

$$q_{l} = \frac{T_{f1} - T_{f2}}{\frac{1}{h_{1}\pi d_{1}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda_{i}} \ln \frac{d_{i+1}}{d_{i}} + \frac{1}{h_{2}\pi d_{n+1}}}$$

# 2-6 临界热绝缘直径

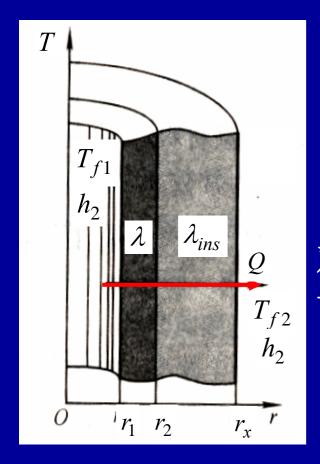
# 一、问题的引出



工程上,为减少管道的散热损失,常在管道外侧覆盖热绝缘 层或称隔热保温层

问题:覆盖热绝缘层是否在任何情况下都能减少热损失?保温层是否越厚越好?为什么?

#### 二、热阻分析



■单位长度管道上的总热阻:

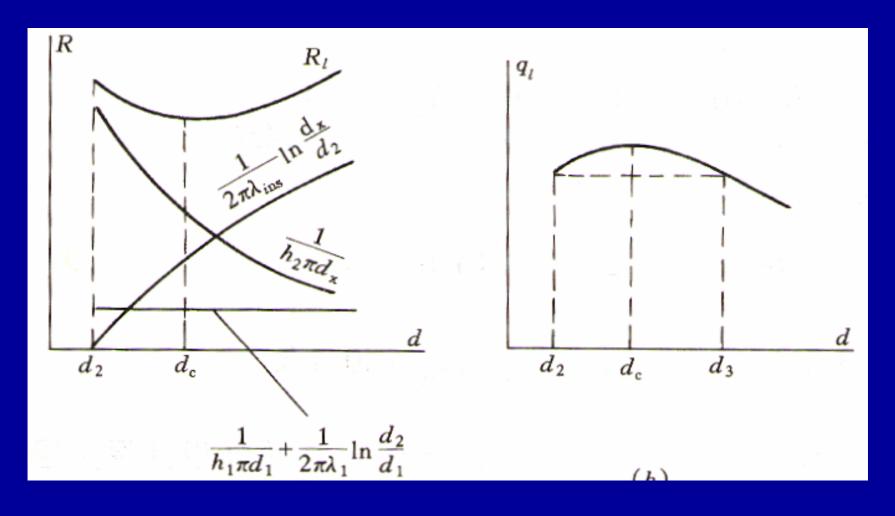
$$R_{l} = \frac{1}{h_{1}\pi d_{1}} + \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda} \ln \frac{d_{2}}{d_{1}} + \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda_{lns}} \ln \frac{d_{x}}{d_{2}} + \frac{1}{h_{2}\pi d_{x}}$$

对给定管道:  $h_1$ 、 $h_2$ 、 $d_1$ 、 $d_2$ 、 $\lambda$ 给定前两项为定值,后两项随 $d_x$ 变化而变化

$$d_x \uparrow \Rightarrow \ln \frac{d_x}{d_2} \uparrow, \quad \frac{1}{h_2 \pi d_x} \downarrow$$

结论:  $R_l \sim d_x$  非单调变化 — 先减小、后增大; 有极小值

总热阻: 
$$R_l = \frac{1}{h_1\pi d_1} + \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda} \ln\frac{d_2}{d_1} + \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda_{lns}} \ln\frac{d_x}{d_2} + \frac{1}{h_2\pi d_x}$$



临界热绝缘直径: 总热阻达到极小值时的热绝缘层外径

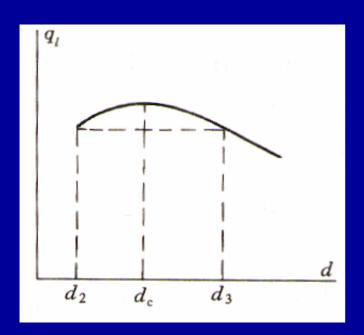
#### 三、临界绝热直径

总热阻: 
$$R_l = \frac{1}{h_1\pi d_1} + \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda} \ln\frac{d_2}{d_1} + \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda_{lns}} \ln\frac{d_x}{d_2} + \frac{1}{h_2\pi d_x}$$

# 求极值:

$$\frac{dR_{l}}{dd_{x}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda_{ins}} \frac{1}{d_{x}} - \frac{1}{h_{2}\pi d_{x}^{2}} = 0 \longrightarrow d_{x} = d_{c} = \frac{2\lambda_{ins}}{h_{2}}$$

#### 总热阻达到极小值?

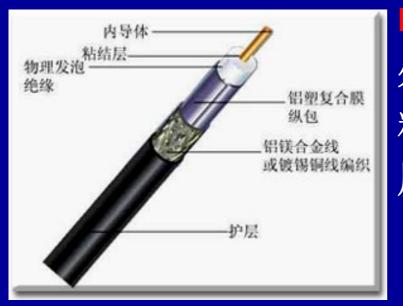


■ 临界绝热直径只取决于管道 外部的对流换热系数和保温材 料的导热系数,该值是工程应 用中的一个判据。

■注意: 岩 $d_2$ < $d_c$ , 当 $d_x$ 在 $d_2$ 与 $d_3$ 范围内时,管道向外的散热量比无绝缘层时更大,只有

$$d_x > d_3 \Rightarrow q_l \downarrow$$

只有当 $d_2 \ge d_c$ 时,覆盖绝热层肯定减少热损失!

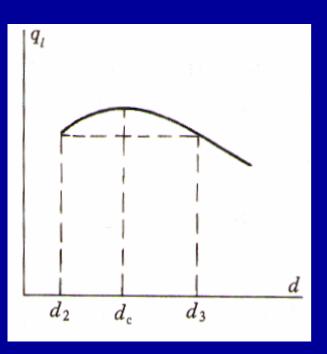


■ 临界绝热直径只取决于管道 外部的对流换热系数和保温材料的导热系数,该值是工程应 用中的一个判据。

例: 电线,包黑胶布: $\lambda_{\text{ins}}=0.04\text{W/(mK)}$ , $h_{\text{air}}=10\text{W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ 

$$d_c = 2\lambda_{\rm phi}/h_{\rm air} = 8 {
m mm}$$

一般  $d_2 \sim 2 \text{mm} < d_c$  有利于散热!



# 问题:如何确定 $d_3$ ?

$$R_{l} = \frac{1}{h_{1}\pi d_{1}} + \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda} \ln \frac{d_{2}}{d_{1}} + \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda_{lns}} \ln \frac{d_{x}}{d_{2}} + \frac{1}{h_{2}\pi d_{x}}$$

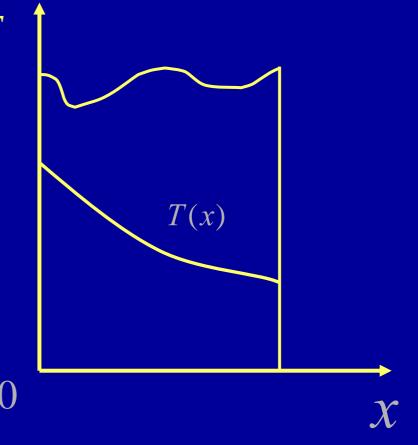
$$\frac{1}{2\pi\lambda_{lns}} \ln\frac{d_2}{d_2} + \frac{1}{h_2\pi d_2} = \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda_{lns}} \ln\frac{d_3}{d_2} + \frac{1}{h_2\pi d_3}$$

$$d_3 = e^{\left[\ln d_2 + \frac{2\lambda_{ins}}{h_2} \left(\frac{1}{d_2} - \frac{1}{d_3}\right)\right]}$$

迭代求解  $d_3$ 

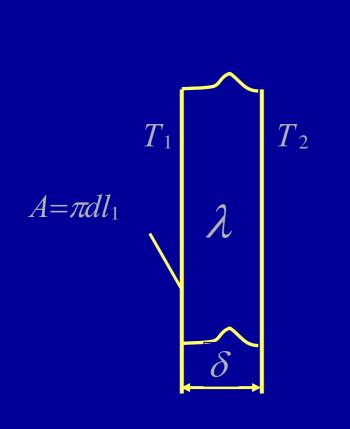
# 例2-1

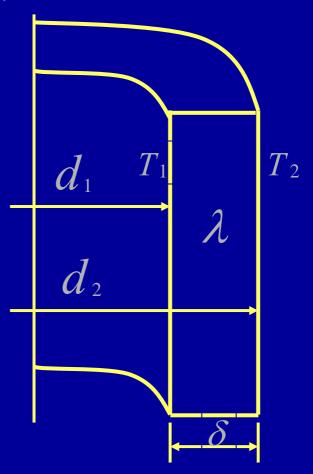
一维无内热源、平壁稳态导热的温度场如图所示。试说明它的导热系数是随温度增加而增加,还是随温度增加而减小?



#### 例2-2

平壁与圆管壁材料相同,厚度相同,在两侧表面温度相同的条件下,圆管内表面积等于平壁表面积,如图所示,试问那种情况下导热量大?





解:由题意,平壁导热量
$$Q_1 = \frac{\Delta T}{\frac{\delta}{\lambda A}} = \frac{\Delta T}{\frac{\delta}{\lambda \pi d_1 l}}$$

圆管壁导热量
$$Q_2 = \frac{\Delta T}{\frac{1}{2\pi\lambda l} \ln \frac{d_2}{d_1}}$$

故换热量之比: 
$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi\lambda l}\ln\frac{d_2}{d_1}}{\frac{\delta}{\pi\lambda d_1 l}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{d_2}{d_1}}{\frac{\delta}{d_1}} = \frac{\ln(1+\frac{2\delta}{d_1})}{\frac{2\delta}{d_1}}$$

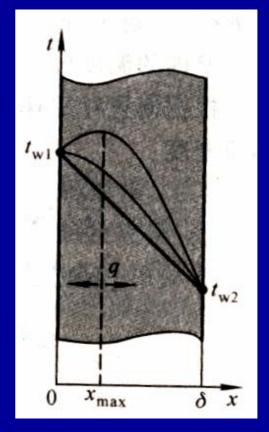
显然, $\frac{Q_1}{Q_2}$ <1,所以圆管壁的导热量大。

## 例2-3

如图所示的墙壁,其导热系数为50  $W/m^2C$ ,厚度为50mm,在稳态情况下的墙壁内一维温度分布为:  $T = 200 - 2000x^2$ ,式中 T 的单位为  $\mathbb{C}$ ,x的单位为m,

## 试求:

- (1) 墙壁两侧表面的 热流密度;
- (2) 壁内单位体积的内热源生成热。



解: (1) 由傅立叶定律:

$$q = -\lambda \frac{dT}{dx} = -\lambda(-4000x) = 4000\lambda x$$

所以墙壁两侧表面的热流密度:

$$q\big|_{x=0} = -\lambda \frac{dT}{dx}\big|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$q|_{x=\delta} = 4000 \lambda x|_{x=\delta} = 4000 \times 50 \times 0.05 = 10 \, kW/m^2$$

(2)由导热微分方程: 
$$\frac{d^2T}{dx^2} + \frac{q_v}{\lambda} = 0$$

得: 
$$q_v = -\lambda \frac{d^2T}{dx^2} = -\lambda(-4000) = 4000\lambda$$

$$=4000\times50=2\times10^5 W/m^3$$

## 思考:能否用其它途径?

讨论:由能量守恒,设沿热量传播方向的面积为A,则

$$|q_V A \delta = q|_{x=\delta} A - q|_{x=0} A$$

即: 
$$q_V \delta = q|_{x=\delta} - q|_{x=0}$$

将上述数值代入 $q_v = 2 \times 10^5 W/m^3$ 。这表明,用两种方法求得的  $q_v$ 值相同。

# 本讲要点

- ■掌握一维稳态导热的微分方程
- 掌握一维稳态导热的分析过程 第一类边界条件、第三类边界条件//复合璧
- 掌握热阻分析的方法 注意热阻的概念和表达式(条件!)
- ■温度分布的定性分析 变导热系数,变截面,内热源,边界条件
- ■临界绝热直径 临界绝热直径的概念,应用