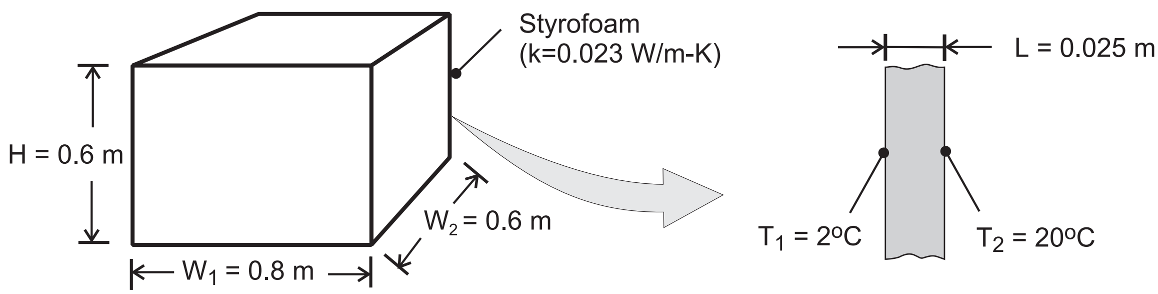
## PROBLEM 1.12

**KNOWN:** Dimensions and thermal conductivity of food/beverage container. Inner and outer surface temperatures.

**FIND:** Heat flux through container wall and total heat load.

**SCHEMATIC:**




**ASSUMPTIONS:** (1) Steady-state conditions, (2) Negligible heat transfer through bottom wall, (3) Uniform surface temperatures and one-dimensional conduction through remaining walls.

**ANALYSIS:** From Fourier's law, Eq. 1.2, the heat flux is

$$q'' = k\frac{T_2 - T_1}{L} = \frac{0.023 \text{ W/m}\cdot\text{K} \left(20-2\right)^\circ \text{C}}{0.025 \text{ m}} = 16.6 \text{ W/m}^2 \qquad <$$

Since the flux is uniform over each of the five walls through which heat is transferred, the heat load is

$$q = q'' \times A_{total} = q''\left[H\left(2W_1 + 2W_2\right) + W_1 \times W_2\right]$$

$$q = 16.6 \text{ W/m}^2\left[0.6\text{m}\left(1.6\text{m} + 1.2\text{m}\right) + \left(0.8\text{m} \times 0.6\text{m}\right)\right] = 35.9 \text{ W} \qquad <$$

**COMMENTS:** The corners and edges of the container create local departures from one-dimensional conduction, which increase the heat load. However, for H, $W_1$, $W_2$ >> L, the effect is negligible.