

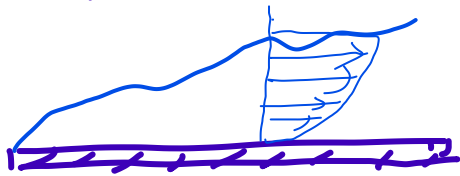
# Chap. 8 강제/내부 대류

임팩트강화

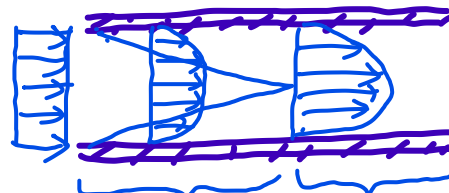
- 8-1. 서론    8-2. 유량과  $Re$  수    8-3. 속도 및 경계층    8-4. 하/전열과  
8-5. 열에너지/평형    8-6. 층류의 열전달 계수 ( $Nu$ )    8-7. 난류  $Nu$

## 8-1. 서론

- 내부 대류: pipe, duct 내부의 유체 온도나 흐름을 온도차에 의한 열전달  
→ 경계층 형성에 제한: 입구 (entrance) & 발전 (fully develop) 영역  
c.f. 외부 대류: 경계층 형성에 제한이 없음.



(외부 대류)



입구 영역    발전 영역

- 하/전열 pipe or duct → 수력 지름 ( $D_h$ )를 유전형식에 따라  
→  $D_h = \frac{4A_c}{p}$ , where  $A_c$ : 단면적,  $p$ : 습윤 길이
- 유량 (질량  $(\dot{m})$  & 체적  $(\dot{V})$  유량)과 Reynold 수에

## 8-2. 유량과 Reynolds 수

① 유량: 질량유량( $\dot{m}$ )  $\Rightarrow \dot{m} = \rho U_m A$ , 체적유량( $\dot{V}$ )  $\Rightarrow \dot{V} = U_m A$

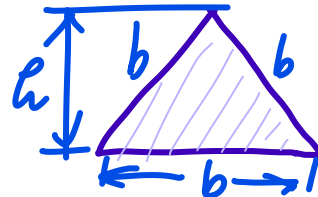
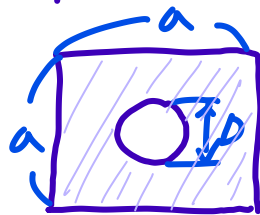
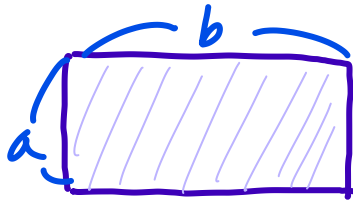
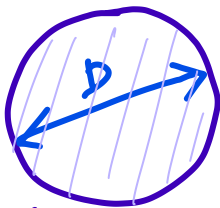
② Reynold 수 ( $Re$ )  $\Rightarrow$  내부유동에서는 유속( $U_m$ )은 유량기반으로 구함

• 원형인 pipe( $D$ ):  $\dot{m} = \rho U_m A$  이므로  $A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$  이므로  $U_m = \frac{4\dot{m}}{\rho \pi D^2}$  일.

$$\therefore Re = \frac{U_m \cdot D}{(\mu/\rho)} = \frac{4\dot{m} \cdot D}{\pi D^2 \cdot (\mu/\rho)} = \frac{4\dot{m}}{\pi D \mu} \text{ or } \frac{4\dot{V}}{\pi D \nu} \dots (8-5, 6)$$

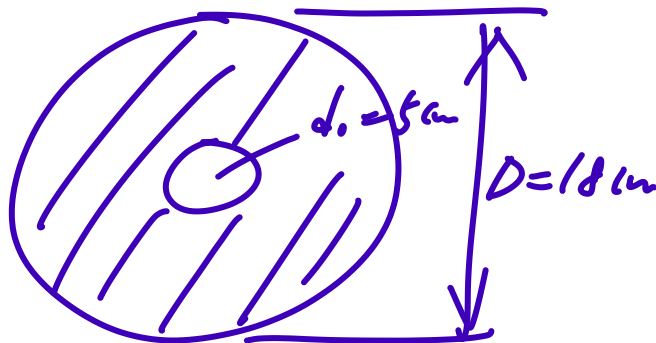
③ 비원형인 경우: 수직반경( $D_h$ )  $\rightarrow Re, Nu, f$  (마찰인자) 계산에 사용

• 수직반경( $D_h$ ) 정의:  $D_h = \frac{4A_c}{P}$



$$D_h = \frac{4 \times (\pi b^2/4)}{\pi D} = D, \quad \frac{4 \times (ab)}{2(a+b)} = \frac{2ab}{(a+b)}, \quad A = a^2 - \pi b^2/4, \quad P = 4a + \pi D, \quad (A = bh/2, \quad P = 3b)$$

(EX) 8-2



$$Re_b = ? \quad A_c = \frac{\pi}{4}(D^2 - d_o^2) = 0.0235 \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$$

$$P = \pi(D + d_o) = 0.7266 \text{ (m)}$$

$$\therefore D_h = \frac{4 \times A_c}{P} = \frac{4 \times 0.0235}{0.7266} = 0.130 \text{ (m)}$$

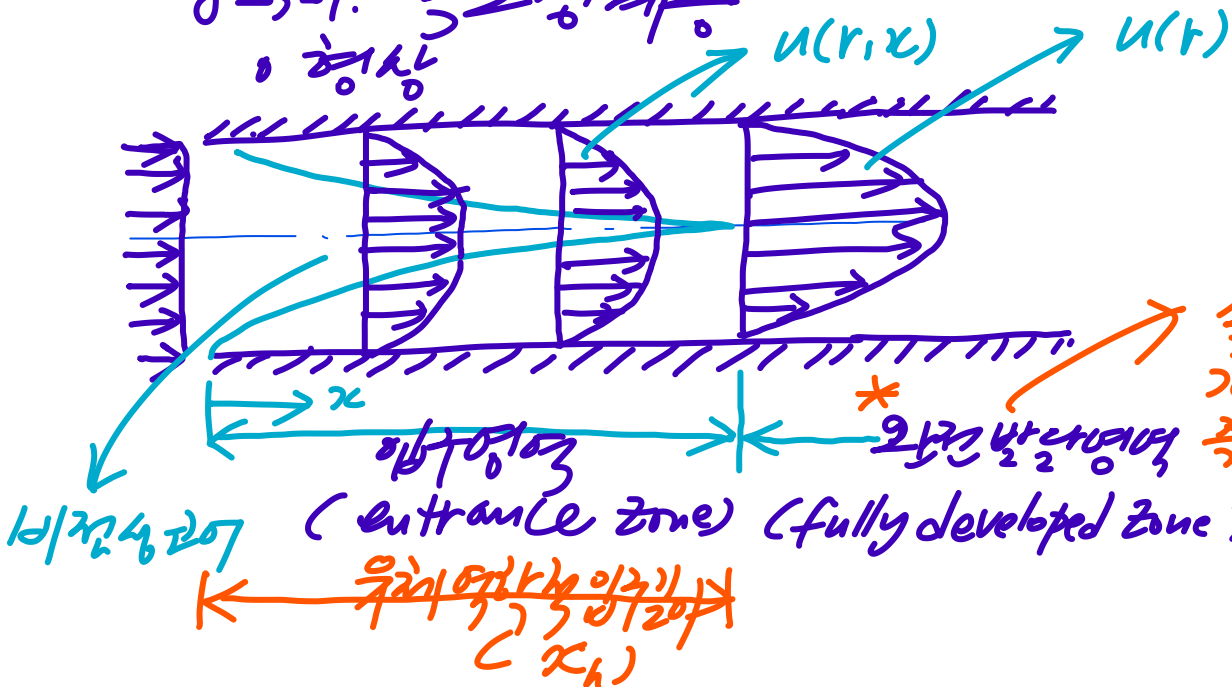
$$\therefore Re_b = \frac{U_m \cdot D_h}{\nu} = \frac{6 \times 0.130}{16.19 \times 10^{-6}} = 4.82 \times 10^4 \quad (\text{Ans})$$

중심속도,  $U_m = 6 \text{ m/s}$ ,  $\nu = 16.19 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$

# 8-3. 속도 및 열전달 계수

## 8-3-1. 속도 분포

• 형상



for 내부 유동

층류  $Re_D \leq 2300$

천이  $2300 < Re_D < 1 \times 10^4$

난류  $Re_D > 1 \times 10^4$

속도 분포가 더 이상  
크기 변화가 없을 때

즉,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$  ∴ 이 영역의 속도는  $r$ 에  
따라 변하지 않는다  
즉,  $u(r)$

- 층류 :  $(x_h/D)_{lam} \approx 0.05 Re_D$ , 난류 :  $10 < \left(\frac{x_h}{D}\right)_{turb} < 60$

• 속도 분포 for 정상 발달 영역

$\sum F_2 = 0 = (p + dp)\pi r^2 - \pi r^2 p - \tau(2\pi r dx)$

$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dr}$  이므로  $\tau$ 의 미분값을 구할 수 있다.

$du = \frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{dp}{dx} r dr$  이므로 이를 적분하면,

$u(r) = \frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{dp}{dx} \int r dr = \frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{dp}{dx} \frac{r^2}{2} + C \dots (8-13)$

[이 조건을 이용하여 (B.C),  $r=R \rightarrow u(r)=0$

$\therefore u(r) = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{dp}{dx} R^2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2\right] \dots (8-14)$

$\circ$   $T_2$  경계조건 ( $U_m$ ) for 단관발달형여  
 from (8-14),  $U_m = \frac{\int \rho u(r) dA}{\rho A} = \frac{2\pi\rho}{\pi R^2} \int_0^R u(r) r \cdot dr = \frac{2}{R^2} \int_0^R u(r) r \cdot dr$  (8-15)

(8-14)  $\rightarrow$  (8-15)에 대입하여 정리하면,

$\therefore U_m = - \frac{R^2}{8\mu} \frac{dp}{dx}$  ... (8-16)  $\Rightarrow$  질량유량 (m)을 통해  $U_m$ 을 구함  
 이식을 통해  $\frac{dp}{dx}$ 를 구함!!

$\therefore$  (8-14) & (8-16)을 통해 차분 증류배율의  
 속도분포를,

$\frac{u(r)}{U_m} = 2 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{r}{R} \right)^2 \right]$  ... (8-17)

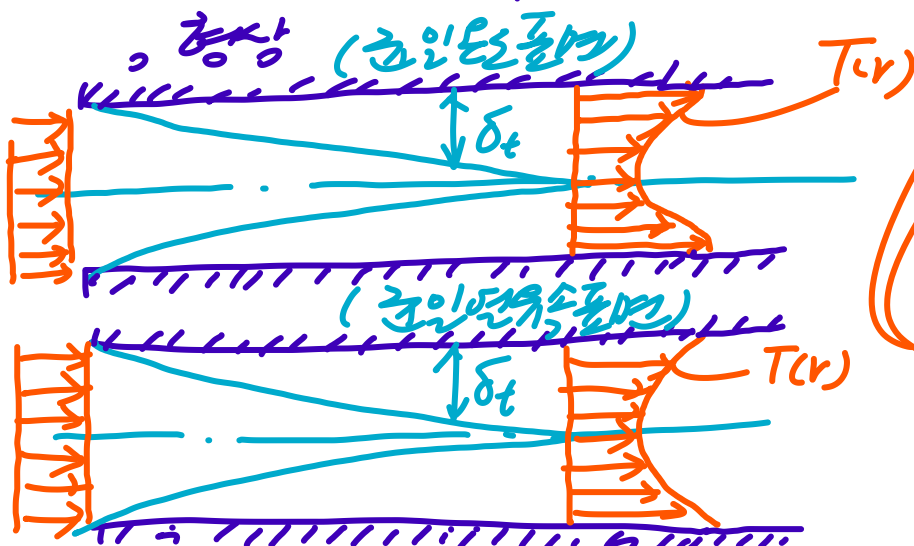
$\rightarrow U_{max} = 2 U_m \left( \frac{2}{8} \right)$

$\circ$  난류유동의 경우

- 유체역학적 입자 길이  $(\chi_h)_{turb}$  :  $10 < \left( \frac{\chi}{D} \right)_{turb} < 60$

- 난류 내부 유동식 : 관벽면을 따라가며, 실험적으로 구함.

8-3-2. 열경계층



$\circ$  열경계층 길이  $(\chi_t, \text{thermal entrance})$  length

$\frac{\chi}{D}$  :  $\left( \frac{\chi_t}{D} \right)_{lam.} \approx 0.05 Re_D Pr$   
 $\frac{\chi}{D}$  :  $\left( \frac{\chi_t}{D} \right)_{turb} > 10$



## 8-4. 마찰인자 (f) 나 압력강하 ( $\Delta p$ )

0 압력강하- $(\Delta p)$  (8-21)  
 $\Rightarrow$   $\boxed{\text{Power} = \Delta p \cdot \dot{V}}$ , where  $\Delta p$ : 압력강하 [ $N/m^2$ ],  $\dot{V}$ : 체적유량 [ $m^3/s$ ]  
 Power: 배관유동에 필요한 소요동력 (Watt)

0 압력강하 vs 마찰인자 (f) 상관계수  $\leftarrow$  By Darcy eqn

$\Rightarrow f = \frac{\Delta p}{(l/D) \rho U_m^2 / 2} \dots (8-22)$  where,  $l$ : pipe 길이,  $D$  or  $D_h$ : 직경  
 $U_m$ : 평균속도

$\Rightarrow \therefore$  마찰인자 (f) 값을 알면 위식으로부터  $\Delta p$ 를 알 수 있음!

- 층류유동:  $f = \frac{64}{Re_D} \dots (8-23)$

- 난류유동: Moody 선도 or 마찰인자 관계식 사용

$f = 0.316 Re^{-0.25}$

for  $Re < 2 \times 10^4 \dots (8-24)$  단순  
유동

$f = 0.184 Re^{-0.2}$

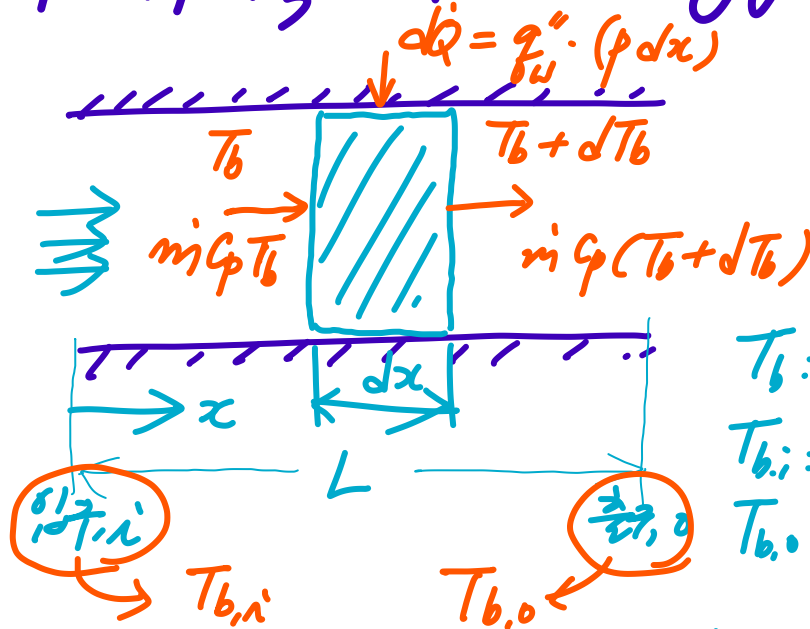
for  $2 \times 10^4 < Re < 3 \times 10^5 \dots (8-25)$  난류  
영역

$\boxed{f = \frac{0.25}{\left[ \log \left( \frac{1}{3.7(D/\lambda)} + \frac{5.74}{Re^{0.9}} \right) \right]^2}} \dots (8-26)$

for 전이 및 전체 난류영역

8-5. 열에너지 전달형 → 유체의 혼합출구온도 ( $T_{b.o}$ ),  $\Delta T_{lm}$  찾기

0 미소열다체로 나누는 Energy 균형식 유도



$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m} C_p (T_{b.o} - T_{b.i}) = \begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \text{ for } h_w = \text{const.} \\ \cdot h_w \cdot A = h_w \cdot (\pi D) L \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ for } T_w = \text{const.} \\ \cdot h_m \cdot A \cdot \Delta T_{lm} \quad (\text{or } L) \end{cases}$$

$T_b$ : bulk temp.  
 $T_{b.i}$ : 입구 "  
 $T_{b.o}$ : 출구 "

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m} C_p (T_{b.o} - T_{b.i}) = h_w \cdot (\pi D L) \Rightarrow d\dot{Q} = \dot{m} C_p dT_b = h_w \cdot \pi D \cdot dx$$

$$\therefore \dot{m} C_p dT_b = h_w \cdot p \cdot dx \text{ 이라. } \therefore \frac{dT_b}{dx} = \frac{h_w \cdot p}{\dot{m} C_p} \text{ 이고 } h_w = h(T_w - T_b) \text{ 이다}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dT_b}{dx} = \frac{p \cdot h}{\dot{m} C_p} (T_w - T_b) \text{ 이라. } \dots (A-30) \text{ 이라. let } (T_w - T_b) = \Delta T \text{ 이라.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \therefore \frac{dT_b}{dx} = -\frac{d(\Delta T)}{dx} = \frac{p h}{\dot{m} C_p} \Delta T \text{ 이라. 변하지 않더라, } \therefore T_b = T_w - \Delta T \text{ 이다. } \therefore T_w = \text{const.}$$

$$\frac{d(\Delta T)}{\Delta T} = -\frac{p h}{\dot{m} C_p} dx \text{ 이라. 이를 적분하더라. } \therefore \frac{dT_b}{dx} = -\frac{d(\Delta T)}{dx} = \frac{p h}{\dot{m} C_p} \Delta T$$

$$\int_{\Delta T_i}^{\Delta T_o} \frac{d\Delta T}{\Delta T} = -\frac{p}{\dot{m} C_p} \int_0^L h dx, \quad \ln(\Delta T_o / \Delta T_i) = -\frac{p L}{\dot{m} C_p} \int_0^L \frac{1}{L} h dx = -\frac{p L}{\dot{m} C_p} h_m$$

### 8-3-1. 등온유동 ( $T_w = \text{const.}$ )

식 8-30에서  $T_w - T_b = \Delta T$ 를 놓고 다시 정리하면, 식 8-31과 같다.

$$\ln(\Delta T_o / \Delta T_i) = \boxed{-\frac{pL}{\dot{m}C_p} h_m} \text{ or } \boxed{-\frac{p\pi}{\dot{m}C_p} h_m} \dots (8-32)$$

$\nearrow$  관 전체
 $\nearrow$  관 일부

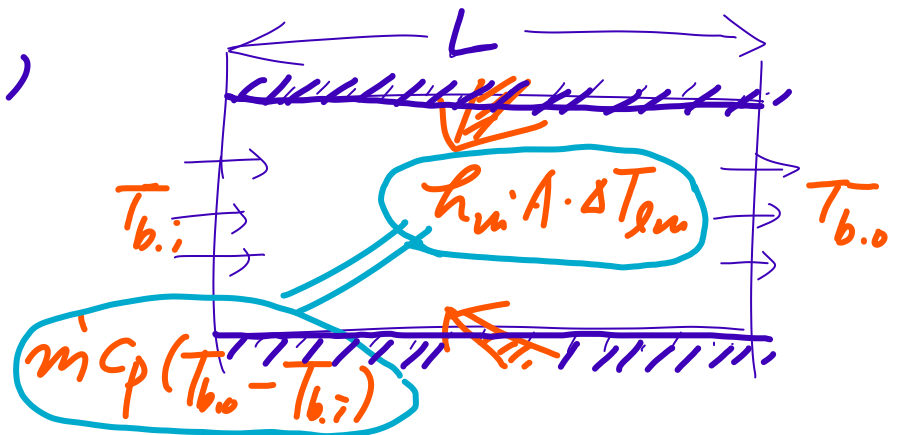
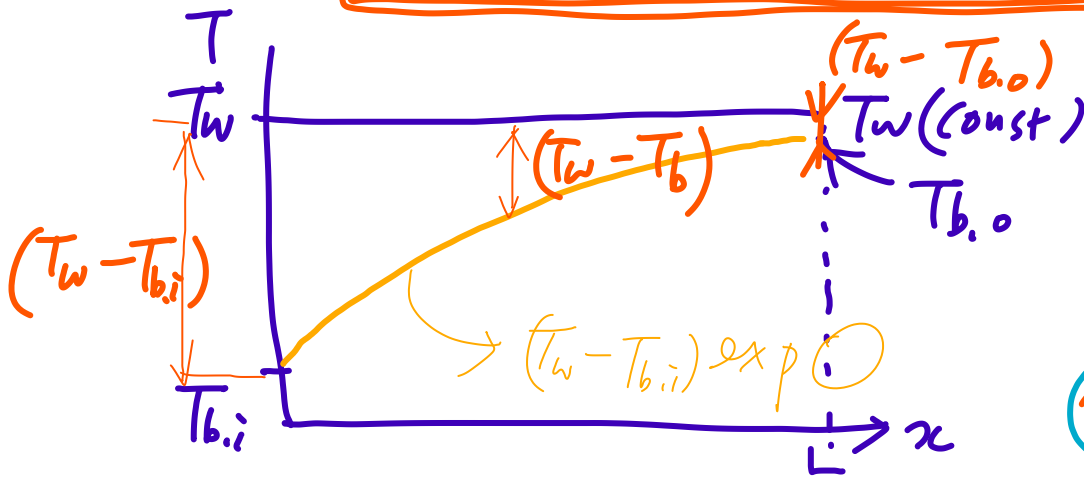
where,  $\Delta T_o = (T_w - T_{b,o})$ ,  $\Delta T_i = (T_w - T_{b,i})$ ,  $p = \pi D$

$\therefore \frac{(T_w - T_{b,o})}{(T_w - T_{b,i})} = \exp\left(-\frac{p\pi h_m}{\dot{m}C_p}\right)$  이므로,  $\Delta T_{lm} = \frac{(T_w - T_{b,o}) - (T_w - T_{b,i})}{\ln[(T_w - T_{b,o}) / (T_w - T_{b,i})]}$

등온유동에서 열전달률( $\dot{Q}$ )은

$\Rightarrow \boxed{\dot{Q} = h_m \cdot A \cdot \Delta T_{lm}}$  (8-34) where ( $\Delta T_{lm}$ : 로그평균온도차  
 $A: \pi D L$ )

or  $\boxed{\dot{Q} = \dot{m}C_p(T_{b,o} - T_{b,i})}$  (8-28)



## 8-3-2. 전열매속도문제 ( $q_w'' = \text{const.}$ )

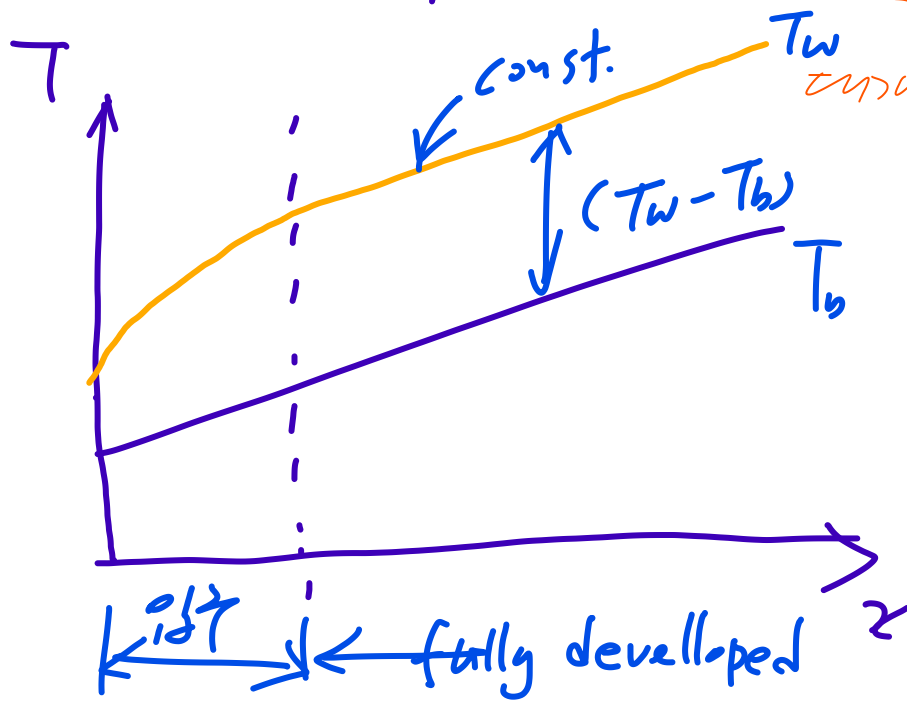
○ 전열매속도문제에서의 온도의 위치가서의 위치온도 ( $T_b(x)$ )

from (8-30),  $\frac{dT_b}{dx} = \frac{q_w'' \cdot P}{\dot{m} C_p}$  or

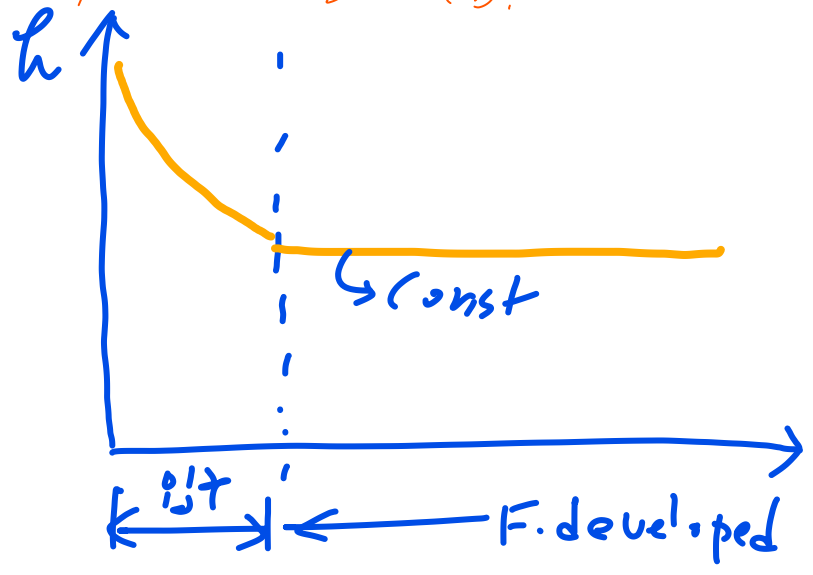
$dT_b = \frac{q_w'' \cdot P}{\dot{m} C_p} dx$  or, integrating

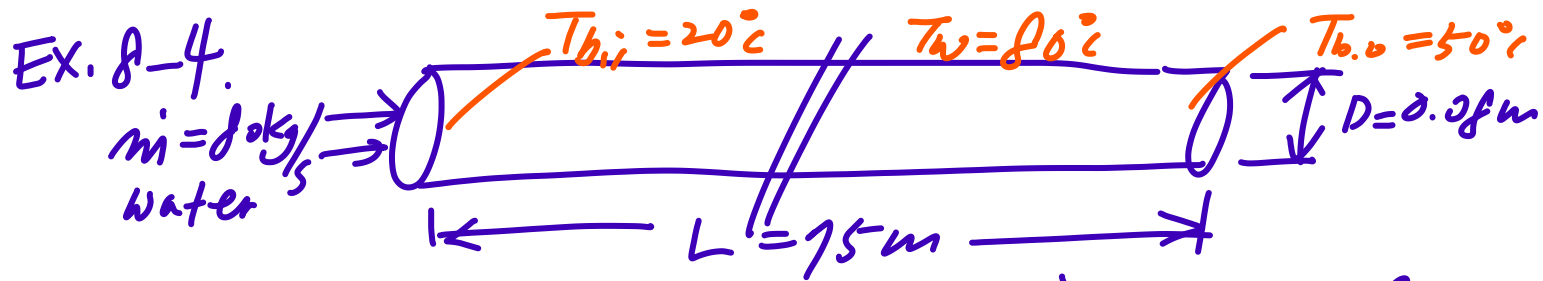
$\int_0^x dT_b = \frac{q_w'' \cdot P}{\dot{m} C_p} \int_0^x dx \Rightarrow$

$$T_b(x) = T_{b,i} + \frac{q_w'' \cdot P}{\dot{m} C_p} \cdot x \quad (8-38)$$



온도 구배가 작아지는 방향으로 갈수록





Find (a)  $\dot{W}_{\text{pump}}$  (b)  $\dot{Q} = ?$  (c)  $h_m = ?$

(a) pump power  $\rightarrow P = \Delta p \cdot \dot{V}$  or By Darcy eqn.  $\Delta p = f \cdot \frac{L}{D} \cdot \frac{\rho u_m^2}{2}$   
 $\dot{V} = \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho}$  or  $\rho$  at  $T_m$   $T_{m,b} = \frac{T_{b,i} + T_{b,o}}{2} = \frac{20 + 50}{2} = 35^\circ\text{C}$   
 $\rightarrow$  for  $35^\circ\text{C}$  Water,  $\rho = 994\text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  $C_p = 4183\text{ kJ/kg}\cdot\text{K}$ ,  $\mu = 119.6 \times 10^{-6}\text{ kg/m}\cdot\text{s}$

$$\therefore Re_D = \frac{4\dot{m}}{\pi D \mu} = \frac{4 \times 8}{\pi \times 0.08 \times 119.6 \times 10^{-6}} = 1.77 \times 10^6 \quad \therefore \text{Use eqn. 8-26!}$$

$$- f (\text{eqn. 8-26}): \text{By eqn. (8-26)}, f = \left[ \frac{0.25}{\left[ \log \left( \frac{1}{3.7(D/\lambda)} + \frac{5.74}{Re_D^{0.75}} \right) \right]^2} \right] = 0.0195$$

where,  $\lambda$  (viscosity)  $\rightarrow$  Table A-1 or Moody diagram etc...

$$- \text{Pump Power (P)} = \Delta p \cdot \dot{V} = \left( f \cdot \frac{L}{D} \cdot \frac{\rho u_m^2}{2} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho} \right) = 0.0195 \cdot \frac{75}{0.08} \cdot \frac{994 \cdot 16^2}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{994} = 168\text{ kW} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

where,  $u_m = (\dot{m} / \rho A) = 16.0\text{ m/s}$

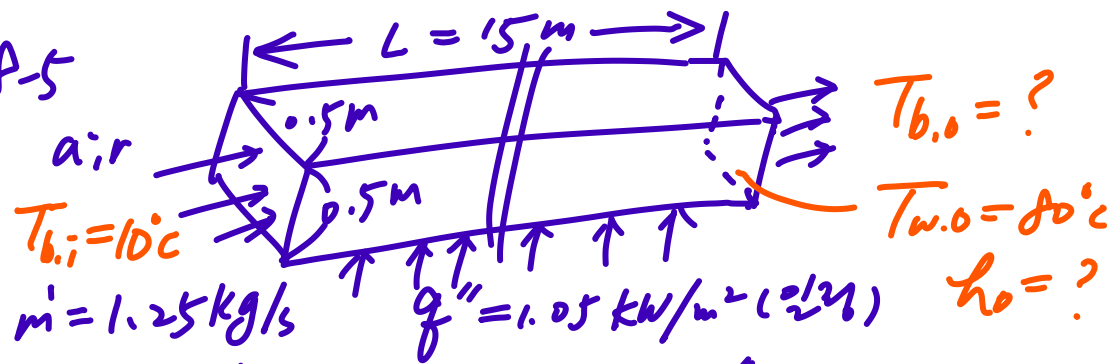
$$(b) \dot{Q} = \dot{m} C_p (T_{b,o} - T_{b,i}) = 8 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}} \times 4183 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}\cdot\text{K}} \times (50 - 20)\text{K} = 1 \times 10^7\text{ W} = 10\text{ MW} \quad (\text{Ans.})$$

(c)  $h_m = ?$  • Eqn. 8-33: By eqn. (8-33),  $(T_w - T_{b,o}) / (T_w - T_{b,i}) = \exp \left( - \frac{P L h_m}{\dot{m} C_p} \right)$  or  $h_m = - \frac{\dot{m} C_p}{P L} \ln \left( (T_w - T_{b,o}) / (T_w - T_{b,i}) \right)$

• Eqn. 8-34:  $\Delta T_{\ln} = \frac{T_w - T_{b,i}}{T_w - T_{b,o}}$ , (b) or  $\dot{Q} = h_m A \Delta T_{\ln}$   $\therefore h_m = \frac{\dot{Q}}{A \Delta T_{\ln}} = \frac{10\text{ MW}}{(\pi \times 0.08 \times 75) \times \Delta T_{\ln}} = 1.23 \times 10^4\text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$

$\therefore h_m = \frac{\dot{Q}}{A \Delta T_{\ln}} = 10\text{ MW} / [(\pi \times 0.08 \times 75) \times \Delta T_{\ln}] = 1.23 \times 10^4\text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$  Same!

(EX) 8-5



공기 (비열은  $1007 \text{ J/kgK}$ )  
 $\rightarrow C_p = 1007 \text{ J/kgK}$

① Given data:  $\dot{m} = 1.25 \text{ kg/s}$ ,  $q'' = 1.05 \text{ kW/m}^2$ ,  $T_{b,i} = 10^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $T_{w,o} = 80^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $L = 15 \text{ m}$   
find  $T_{b,o} = ? \rightarrow \dot{Q}_w = \dot{m} C_p (T_{b,o} - T_{b,i}) = q'' \cdot (\text{Area})_{\text{duct}}$

$$T_{b,o} - T_{b,i} = \frac{q'' (\text{표면적})}{\dot{m} C_p} \therefore T_{b,o} = T_{b,i} + \frac{q'' (4 \times 0.5 \times 15)}{\dot{m} C_p}$$
$$= 10 + \frac{1050 \times (4 \times 0.5 \times 15)}{1.25 \times 1007} = \underline{\underline{35^\circ\text{C}}}$$

②  $h_o = ?$ ,  $q'' = h_o (T_{w,o} - T_{b,o})$  이다

$$\therefore h_o = q'' / (T_{w,o} - T_{b,o}) = \frac{1050}{(80 - 35)} = \underline{\underline{23.3 \text{ (W/m}^2\text{K)}}}$$