

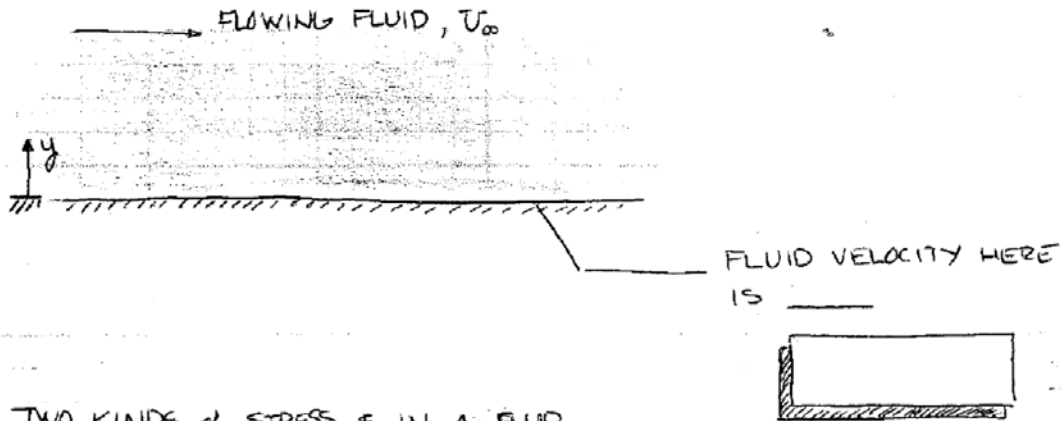
**NOTES: Intro to convection**

**CONVECTION**

CONVECTION INVOLVES  $\dot{Q}$  BETWEEN A SOLID SURFACE AND

A \_\_\_\_\_

IT  $\therefore$  BEHOVES US TO REVIEW FLUIDS (A LITTLE)



TWO KINDS OF STRESS  $\tau$  IN A FLUID

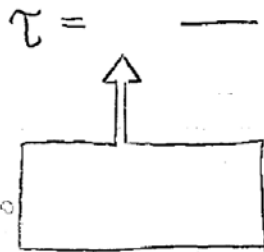
$$\frac{F}{A_{\text{NORMAL}}} \Rightarrow$$

(USUALLY THIS IS \_\_\_\_\_)

$$\frac{F}{A_{\text{TANGENT}}} \Rightarrow$$

$$= \tau$$

IN A Newtonian Fluid



LOOK FAMILIAR? IT SHOULD!!  
WHAT DOES THIS REMIND YOU OF?

ANYWAY, THE FLOWING FLUID EXERTS A DRAG FORCE ON THE SURFACE. WE'D LIKE TO KNOW WHAT THAT IS

**NOTES: Intro to convection**

IN TERMS of  $\tau$ ,

$$F_D =$$

JUST LIKE

IN HEAT TRANSFER

IN DIMENSIONLESS FORM,

$$C_f \equiv \frac{\tau}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U_{\infty}^2}$$

**SKIN** FRICTION COEFF.



IF WE KNOW  $C_f$ :

→ WE KNOW  $\tau$

→ WE KNOW  $F_D = \tau A$

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NOW LET'S FOCUS ON THE HEAT TRANSFER.

FIRST LET'S IMAGINE OUR FLUID IS STATIONARY

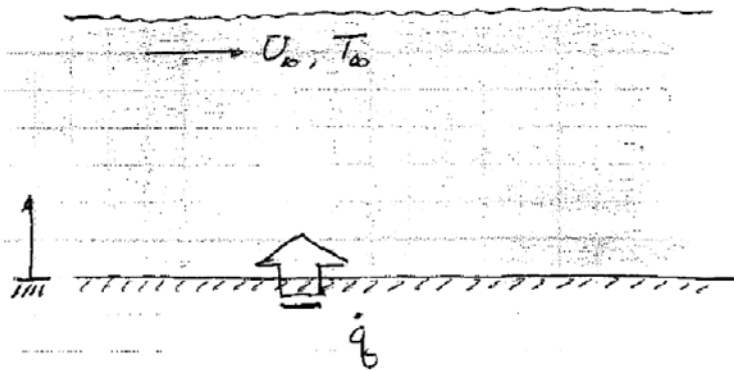


• WHAT IS MODE of  $\dot{q}$ ?

•  $\therefore \dot{q} =$

**NOTES: Intro to convection**

NOW LET'S MOVE OUR FLUID.



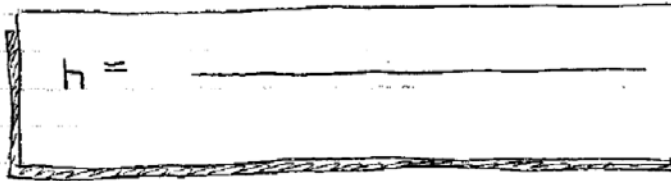
$\dot{q} = \dots$

WHY?

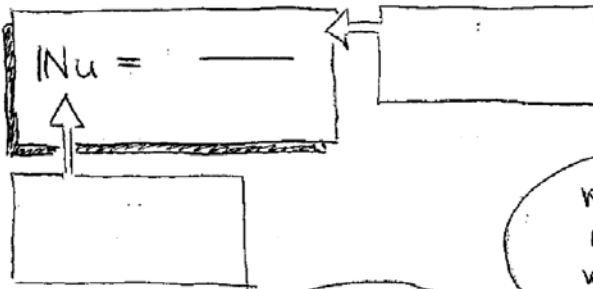
• WHAT IS MADE OF  $\dot{q}$ ?

GIVES US A WAY TO FIND  $h$  ANALYTICALLY.

SET



IN DIMENSIONLESS FORM:



SO WHY IS CONVECTION MORE EFFECTIVE THAN CONDUCTION?

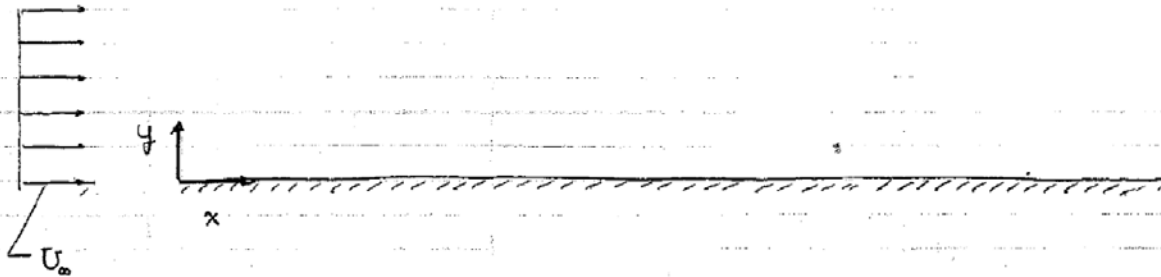
WHAT DOES IT MEAN WHEN  $Nu=1$ ?

WHAT DOES  $Nu$  REPRESENT, THEN?

**NOTES: Intro to convection**

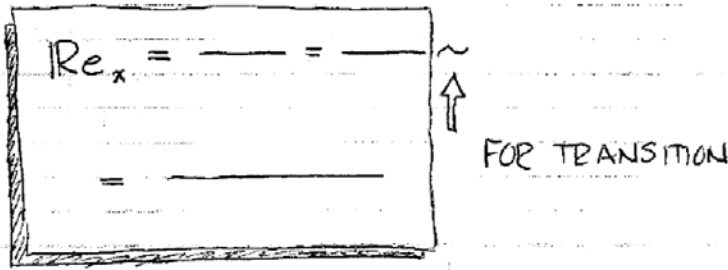
**BOUNDARY LAYERS**

VELOCITY (MOMENTUM) B.L. →



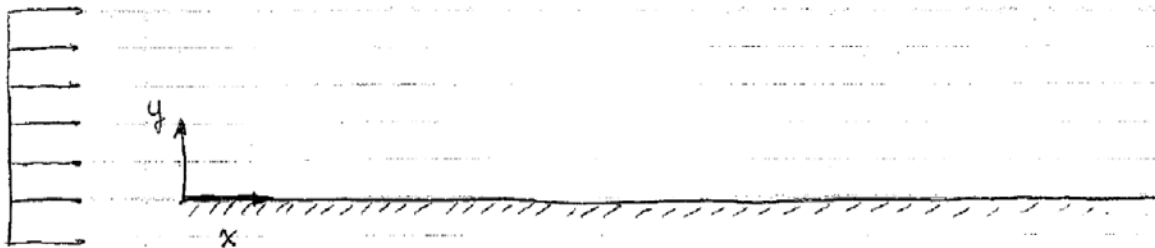
- INSIDE THE B.L. \_\_\_\_\_
- OUTSIDE THE B.L. \_\_\_\_\_

WHERE DOES TRANSITION TAKE PLACE?

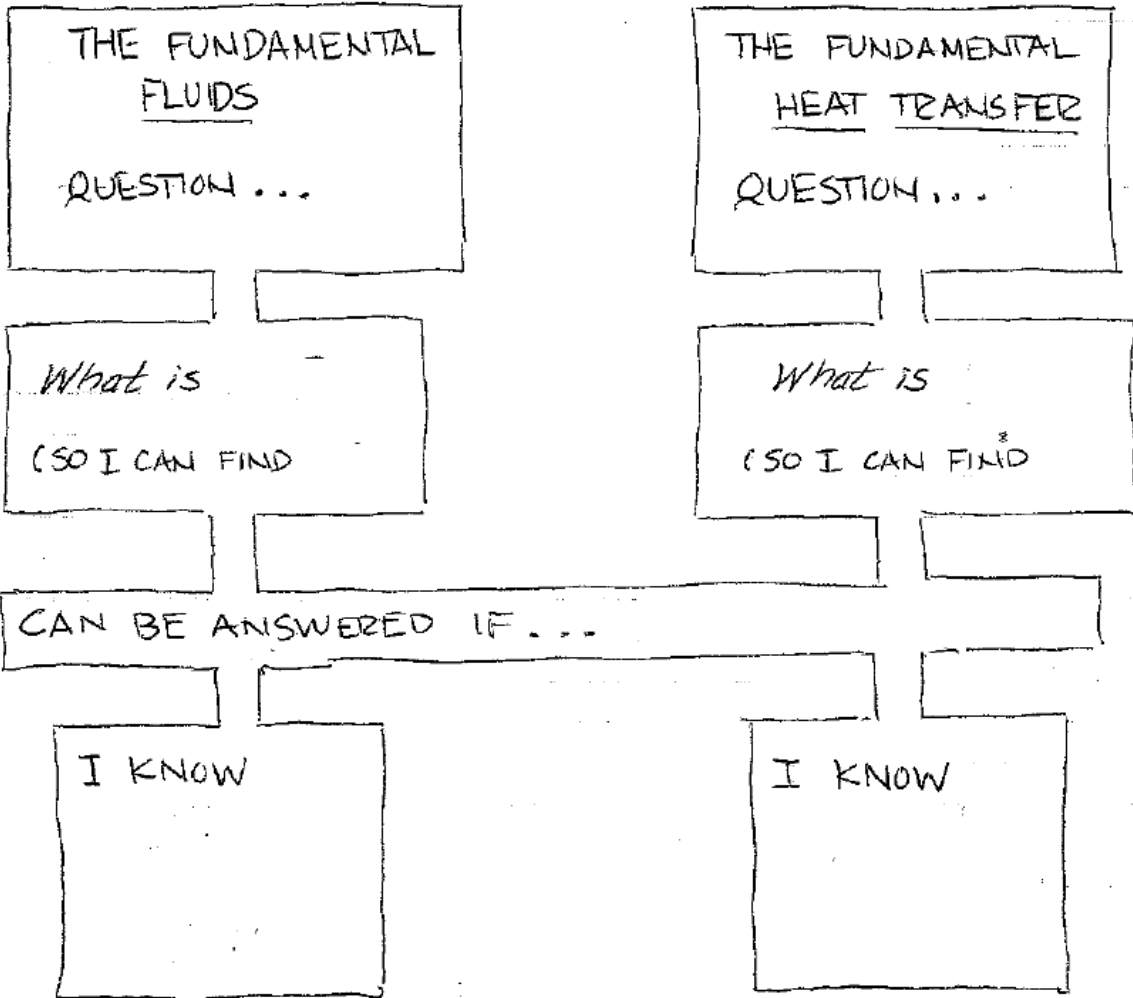


REYNOLDS NUMBER

THERMAL BOUNDARY LAYER →



**NOTES:** Intro to convection



BOUNDARY LAYER ANALYSIS  
LET'S ME DETERMINE  
(OR ESTIMATE)  $\frac{dv}{dy}|_{y=0}$   
 $\neq \frac{dT}{dy}|_{y=0} !!$

