### **Cankaya University**

## **Faculty of Engineering**

#### **Mechanical Engineering Department**

# ME 613 Advanced Convection Heat Transfer

## HW# 1

1) The approximate velocity profile for flow over a flat plate is given as

$$\frac{\mathbf{u}}{\mathbf{U}_{\infty}} = \begin{cases} \sin\left(\frac{\pi \mathbf{y}}{2\delta}\right) & \text{for } 0 \le \mathbf{y} \le \delta \\ 1 & \text{for } \mathbf{y} > \delta \end{cases}$$

where  $\delta$  is the velocity boundary layer thickness, determine:

- a) The displacement thickness  $\delta_1$
- b) The momentum thickness  $\delta_2$
- c) The shape factor H
- 2) Air at 10  $^{0}$ C and 1 atm pressure flows normally to a 10 cm diameter sphere at a velocity of 10 m/s .In the vicinity of the forward stagnation point for flow normal to a sphere the velocity along the surface, U<sub> $\infty$ </sub> is given by



$$U_{\infty} = \frac{3 V x}{D}$$

where  $U_{\infty}$  is the velocity just outside the boundary layer. On the other hand, V is the oncoming normal velocity, x is the distance along the surface measured from the stagnation point and D is the cylinder diameter.

- a) Determine the momentum displacement thickness of the boundary layer at the stagnation point using Twaites method.
- b) Determine an expression for the Nusselt number at the stagnation point

3)A liquid film of constant thickness b and temperature  $T_0$  flows in a steady laminar motion down an inclined solid surface under the influence of gravity as illustrated in the figure.



- a) Develop an expression for the velocity distribution starting from differential formulation
- b) At x=0, a step change in surface temperature from  $T_0$  to  $T_w$  occurs Obtain by integral method, an expression for the local heat flux from the surface to the liquid film at those x locations where . Use a third degree polynomial in y for the temperature distribution in the boundary layer. Assume constant thermophysical properties and neglect viscous dissipation. Develop an expression for the local heat transfer coefficient based on the temperature difference  $T_w T_\infty$ .