Chap 11

11-1 가 0

 $\lambda = 0.1 \mu m \qquad \qquad \lambda = 100 \mu m$

11-2

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(Planck)

$$E_{b\lambda} = \frac{c_1}{\lambda^5 \{ \exp[c_2/(\lambda T)] - 1 \}}$$

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11-2 .

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1.			가 가	가	•
2.			peak		
3.	가	가	peak		

Wien

11-2 peak

 $(\lambda T)_{max} = 2897.6 \mu m \cdot K$

Stefan-Boltzmann

$$E_{b}(T) = \int_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} E_{b\lambda}(T) d\lambda = \sigma T^{4}$$
$$\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} W / (m^{2} \cdot K^{4})$$

$$T$$

$$f_{0-\lambda}(T) = \frac{\int_{0}^{\lambda} E_{b\lambda}(T) d\lambda}{\int_{0}^{\infty} E_{b\lambda}(T) d\lambda} = \frac{\int_{0}^{\lambda} E_{b\lambda}(T) d\lambda}{\sigma T^{4}}$$

$$\lambda_{1} \qquad \lambda_{2}$$

$$f_{\lambda_{1}-\lambda_{w}}(T) = f_{0-\lambda_{2}}(T) - f_{0-\lambda_{1}}(T)$$

$$7^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{q(T)}{\sigma T^{4}}$$

$$\varepsilon_{\lambda} = \frac{q_{\lambda}(T)}{E_{b\lambda}(T)}$$

$$\cdot$$

$$0 - \lambda_{1} \qquad \varepsilon_{\lambda} = \varepsilon_{1}$$

$$\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{2} \qquad \varepsilon_{\lambda} = \varepsilon_{2}$$

$$\lambda_{2} - \infty \qquad \varepsilon_{\lambda} = \varepsilon_{3}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\int_{0}^{\infty} \varepsilon_{\lambda} E_{b\lambda}(T) d\lambda}{\sigma T^{4}} = \frac{\varepsilon_{1}^{\lambda_{1}} E_{b\lambda}(T) d\lambda}{\sigma T^{4}} + \frac{\varepsilon_{2}^{\lambda_{2}} E_{b\lambda}(T) d\lambda}{\sigma T^{4}} + \frac{\varepsilon_{3}^{\infty} E_{b\lambda}(T) d\lambda}{\sigma T^{4}}$$

$$= \varepsilon_1 f_{0-\lambda_1}(T) + \varepsilon_2 \left[f_{0-\lambda_2}(T) - f_{0-\lambda_1}(T) \right] + \varepsilon_3 \left[f_{0-\lambda_3}(T) - f_{0-\lambda_2}(T) \right]$$

(absorptivity): α

(reflectivity): p

(transmissivity): τ

 $\tau\!=\!0$.

 $\alpha + \rho + \tau = 1$

(gray body)

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Kirchhoff	_	
Т		가

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 $\epsilon_{\lambda}(T)\!=\!\alpha_{\lambda}(T)$

11-4

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11-8

가 dA_2

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 $dF_{dA1-dA2}$

$$dF_{dA1-dA2} = \frac{\cos\theta_1 \cos\theta_2 dA_2}{\pi r^2}$$

$$dA_2$$
 dA_1

$$dF_{dA_2-dA_1} = \frac{\cos\theta_1\cos\theta_2 dA_1}{\pi r^2}$$

가 .

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 $dA_1 dF_{dA1-dA2} = dA_2 dF_{dA2-dA1}$

$$F_{A1-A2} = \frac{1}{A_1} \iint_{A1A2} \frac{\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2}{\pi r^2} dA_2 dA_1$$
$$F_{A2-A1} = \frac{1}{A_2} \iint_{A2A1} \frac{\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2}{\pi r^2} dA_1 dA_2$$

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$$A_1 F_{A1-A2} = A_2 F_{A2-A1}$$

i .

i
$$\label{eq:Faible} \begin{array}{c} & i \\ \\ \sum_{k=1}^N F_{Ai \rightarrow Ak} = 1 \end{array}$$

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 F_{Ai-Ai} 0 0

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, i

11-6
11-7
11-7 1 3
$$F_{1-1}, F_{3-3} = 0$$

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$$F_{1-1} + F_{1-2} + F_{1-3} = 1$$

 $F_{1-1} = 0$, $F_{1-2} = 1 - F_{1-3}$

$$A_1 F_{1-2} = A_2 F_{2-1}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{2-1} = \frac{\mathbf{A}_1}{\mathbf{A}_2} \mathbf{F}_{1-2}$$

11-5

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11-13

11-10, 11-11, 11-12

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11-8, 11-9, 11-10

11-6

(radiosity)

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radiosity J_i i • $J_i = ($) + (A_i A_i) $= \epsilon_i E_{bi}$ A_i $\varepsilon_i = i$ $E_{bi} = \sigma T_i^4 = T_1$ $= \rho_i G_i$ A_i $\sigma_i = i$ $G_i = i$

$\alpha_{i} + \rho_{i} = 1$	Kirchhoff	가

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$$\alpha_i = \varepsilon_i$$

$$\rho_i G_i = (1 - \varepsilon_i)G_i$$

radiosity

$$J_{i} = \varepsilon_{i} E_{bi} + (1 - \varepsilon_{i})G_{i}$$

$$G_{i}$$

$$G_{i} = \frac{J_{i} - \varepsilon_{i} E_{bi}}{1 - \varepsilon_{i}}$$

가 .

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$$\boldsymbol{q}_i$$

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$$\mathbf{q}_{i} = \mathbf{G}_{i} - \mathbf{J}_{i} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i}}{1 - \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i}} \left(\mathbf{E}_{bi} - \mathbf{J}_{i} \right)$$

$$Q_i$$

$$\mathbf{Q}_{i} = \mathbf{A}_{i}\mathbf{q}_{i} = \mathbf{A}_{i}\frac{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i}}{1-\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{i}}(\mathbf{E}_{bi} - \mathbf{J}_{i})$$

$$Q_{i} = \frac{E_{bi} - J_{i}}{R_{i}}$$
$$R_{i} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_{i}}{A_{i}\varepsilon_{i}}$$

가

i j

 $E_{bi} = J_i$

 $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_i$

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11-18

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i j Q_{i-j} $Q_{i-j} = (i j) - (j i)$

$$Q_{i-j} = \frac{J_i - J_j}{R_{i-j}}$$
$$R_{i-j} = \frac{1}{A_i F_{i-j}}$$

$$R_{i} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_{i}}{A_{i}\varepsilon_{i}}, \quad R_{j} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon_{j}}{A_{j}\varepsilon_{j}}$$
$$Q_{i-j} = \frac{E_{bi} - E_{bj}}{R_{i} + R_{i-j} + R_{j}}$$

$$F_{i-j} = 1$$
$$A_i = A_j = A$$

$$Q_{i-j} = \frac{E_{bi} - E_{bj}}{R_i + R_{i-j} + R_j} = \frac{\sigma(T_i^4 - T_j^4)}{\frac{1 - \varepsilon_i}{A\varepsilon_i} + \frac{1}{A} + \frac{1 - \varepsilon_j}{A\varepsilon_j}} = \frac{\sigma(T_i^4 - T_j^4)}{\frac{1}{A} \left(\frac{1 - \varepsilon_i}{\varepsilon_i} + 1 + \frac{1 - \varepsilon_j}{\varepsilon_j}\right)} = \frac{\sigma(T_i^4 - T_j^4)}{\frac{1}{A} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_i} - 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_j} - 1\right)}$$

$$q_{i-j} = \frac{Q_{i-j}}{A} = \frac{\sigma(T_i^4 - T_j^4)}{\frac{1}{\varepsilon_i} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_j} - 1}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \qquad 3$$

$$\frac{3}{11 - 12}$$

11-13

 $R_1 = R_2 = 0$

11-14

11-15

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$$Q_3 = 0$$
, $J_3 = E_{b3}$.

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11-15
$$R_{1-2} (R_{1-3} + R_{2-3})$$
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$$(R_{1-3} + R_{2-3})$$

11-7

가

1

$$Q_{1} = \frac{\sigma A (T_{1}^{4} - T_{2}^{4})}{1/\epsilon_{1} + 1/\epsilon_{2} + 1/\epsilon_{3,1} + 1/\epsilon_{3,2} - 2}$$

$$Q_{1} = \frac{\sigma A(T_{1}^{4} - T_{2}^{4})}{4/\epsilon - 2} = \frac{\sigma A(T_{1}^{4} - T_{2}^{4})}{2(2/\epsilon - 1)}$$

N

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$$\boldsymbol{Q}_{\mathrm{N}}=\!\frac{\boldsymbol{\sigma}\boldsymbol{A}\!\left(\boldsymbol{T}_{1}^{4}-\boldsymbol{T}_{2}^{4}\right)}{\left(\boldsymbol{N}\!+\!1\right)\!\!\left(2\!/\epsilon\!-\!1\right)}$$

$$Q_0 = \frac{\sigma A \left(T_1^4 - T_2^4\right)}{\left(2/\epsilon - 1\right)}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{Q}_{\mathrm{N}}}{\mathbf{Q}_{\mathrm{0}}} = \frac{1}{(\mathrm{N}+1)}$$



$$\frac{\sigma(T_{t}^{4} - T_{w}^{4})}{1/\epsilon_{t} - 1 + 1} = h(T_{g} - T_{t})$$

 T_t

 T_{g}

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$$T_g = 556R = 97^{\circ}F$$

(2)	thermocouple	가 0.03		
thermocouple	가	가	フ}?	
()			T_{g}	T_t

$$\frac{\sigma \left(T_{t}^{4}-T_{w}^{4}\right)}{1/0.03} = h(556 - T_{t})$$