

❖ **Fluide & Surface Solide**

∃ Vitesse relative U

∃ Différence de température $T_f - T_p$

Coefficient d'échange convectif h

❖ **Convection Forcée**

U impose ΔT et donc l'échange thermique

$$h = h(U, \text{propriétés du fluide})$$

❖ **Convection Naturelle**


 $\Delta T \Rightarrow \partial \rho \Rightarrow U$: Phénomènes couplés

$$h = h(\Delta T, \text{propriétés du fluide})$$



TRANSPORT D'ENERGIE

CONVECTION

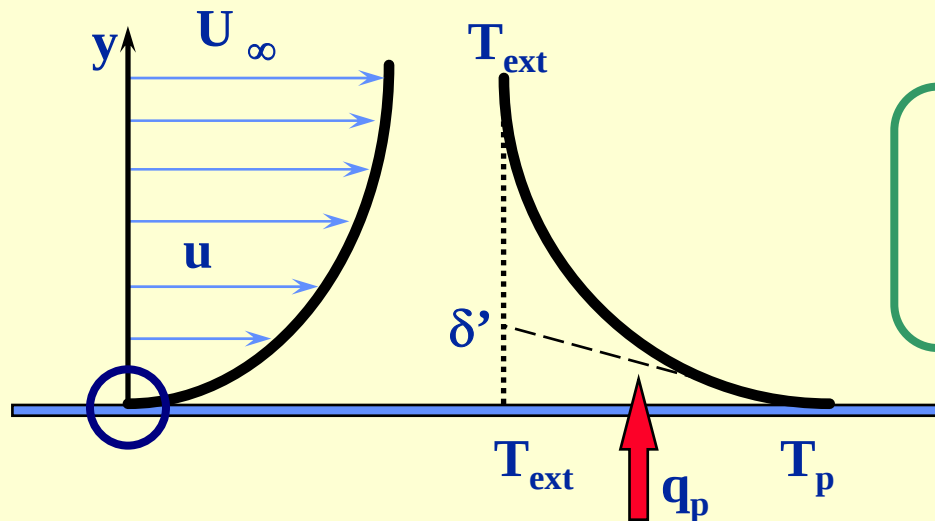
Coefficient de transfert de chaleur

❖ Définition de Newton

$$q_p = h \cdot (T_p - T_{ext})$$

❖ Interprétation Physique

$$q_p = -k_f \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \Big|_p = k_f \cdot \frac{(T_p - T_{ext})}{\delta'}$$



$$h = \frac{k_f}{\delta'}$$

❖ CONVECTION

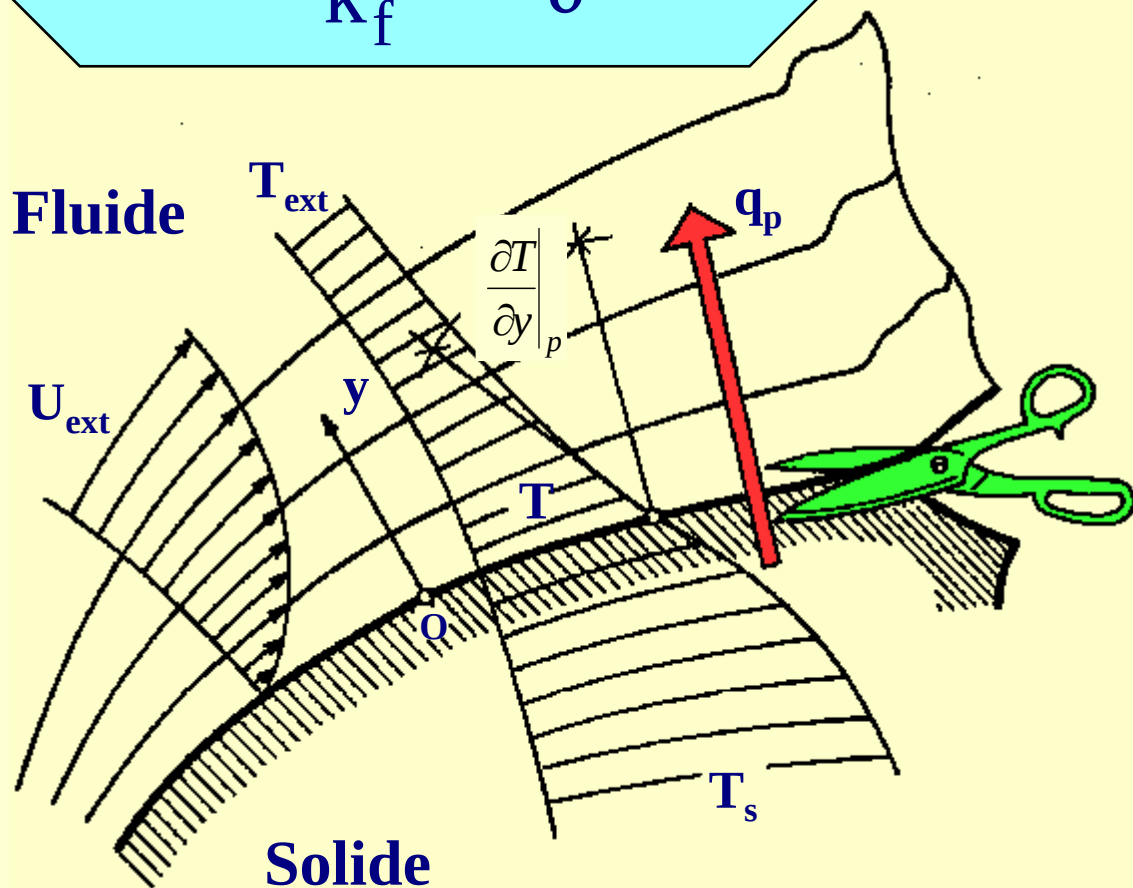
- CONDUCTION k_f
- ADVECTION $\delta'(U)$



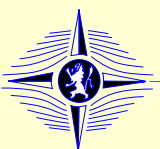
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Distinction entre Nu et Bi

$$Nu = \frac{hL_f}{k_f} = \frac{L_f}{\delta'}$$



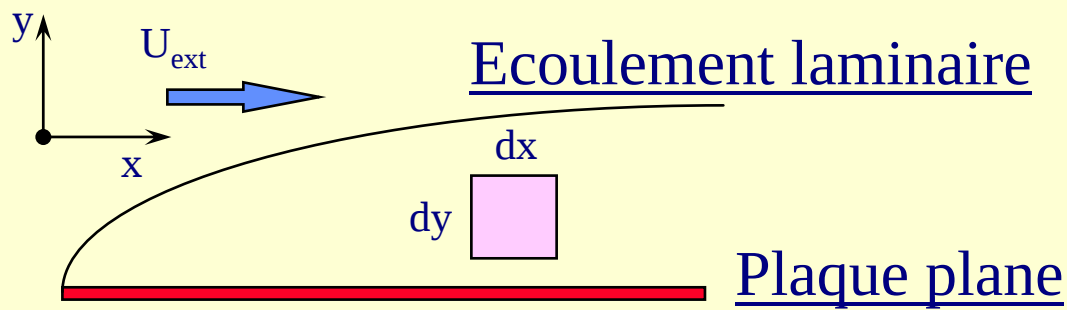
$$Bi = \frac{hL_s}{k_s} = \frac{\mathcal{R}_{cond}}{\mathcal{R}_{conv}}$$



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Equation de l'Énergie (1)



$$-k_f dx \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) dy \right]$$

Travail
visqueux

$$\mu dx \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 dy$$

$$\rho_f Cp_f u T dy$$

$$\rho_f Cp_f \left(v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy \right) \left(T + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} dy \right) dx$$

Advection

$$\rho_f Cp_f \left(u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx \right) \left(T + \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} dx \right) dy$$

$$\rho_f Cp_f v T dx$$

$$-k_f dx \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

Conduction



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Equation de l'Énergie (2)

❖ Régime laminaire

◆ Conduction axiale négligeable

$$u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\mu}{\rho_f C_{pf}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2$$

◆ Forme normée: $\delta \approx \delta_{th}$

$$\Theta = \frac{T - T_p}{T_{ext} - T_p}$$

$$\left[\tilde{u} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \tilde{y}} \right] \left\{ \frac{\delta}{L} \right\}^2 = \frac{1}{Pe} \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \tilde{y}^2} + \frac{Br}{Pe} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{y}} \right)^2$$

☞ Nombre de Peclet $Pe = \frac{U_{ext} L}{\alpha} = Re \cdot Pr$

☞ Nombre de Prandtl $Pr = \frac{\mu C_p}{k} = \frac{\nu}{\alpha}$

☞ Nombre de Brinkman $Br = \frac{\mu U_{ext}^2}{k_f |T_{ext} - T_p|}$



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Équation de l'Énergie (3)

❖ Équation de la couche limite laminaire

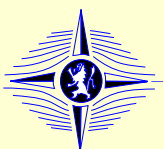
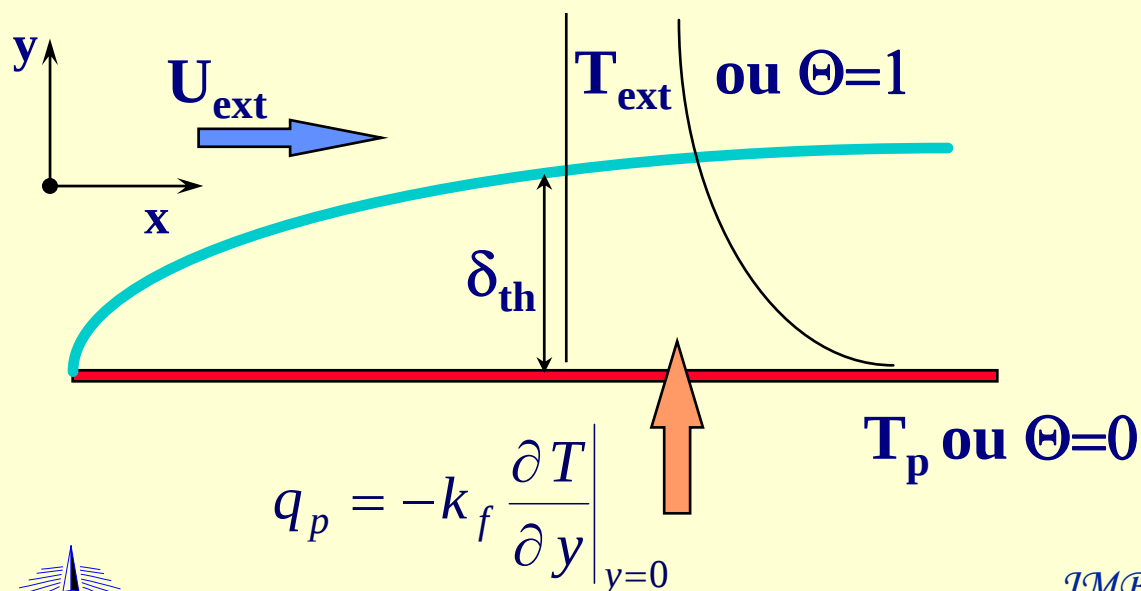
◆ Dissipation visqueuse négligeable

$$u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}$$

◆ Forme normée

$$\left[\tilde{u} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \tilde{y}} \right] \left\{ \frac{\delta}{L} \right\}^2 = \frac{1}{\mathbf{Pe}} \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \tilde{y}^2}$$

👉 Conditions aux limites



Corrélation de transfert de chaleur

Gaz et liquides sur plaque plane

- ❖ Forme locale en régime laminaire

$$Nu_x = \frac{h_x x}{k_f} = 0,332 Pr^{1/3} \sqrt{Re_x}$$

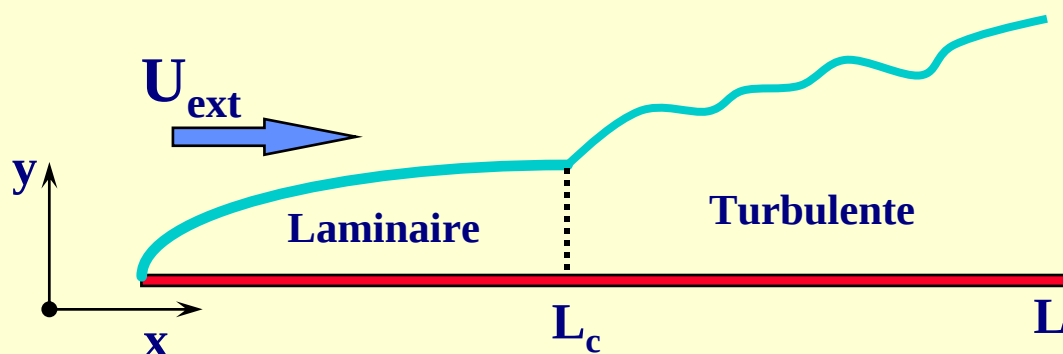
- ❖ Forme locale en régime turbulent: **$Re_c \approx 3.10^5$**

$$Nu_x = \frac{h_x x}{k_f} = 0,029 Pr^{0,43} Re_x^{0,8}$$

- ❖ Coefficient moyen

$$\bar{h} = \frac{1}{L} \left(\int_0^{L_c} h_{lam} dx + \int_{L_c}^L h_{tur} dx \right)$$

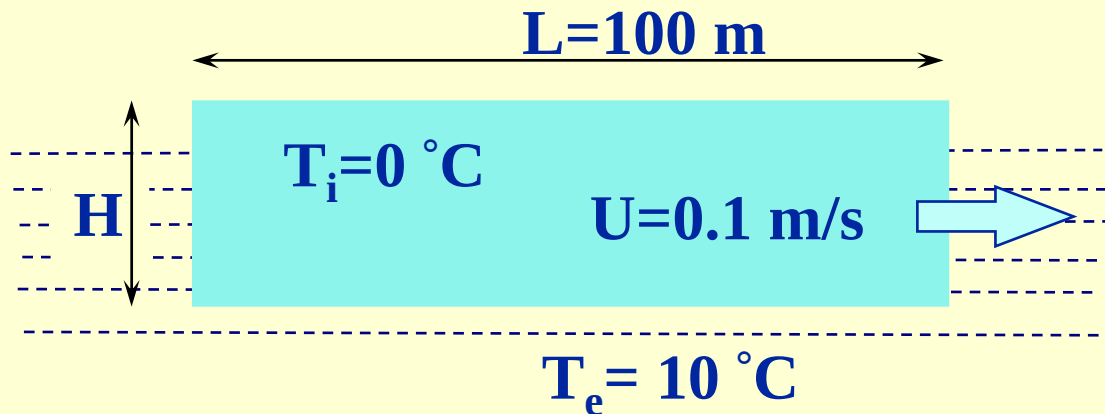
$$\overline{Nu} = 0,664 Pr^{\frac{1}{3}} Re_c^{0,5} + 0,036 Pr^{0,43} (Re_L^{0,8} - Re_c^{0,8})$$



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Fonte des icebergs (1)



- ❖ Nombre de Reynolds: $\nu_e = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$

$$Re = \frac{UL}{\nu_e} \approx 6,7 \times 10^6$$

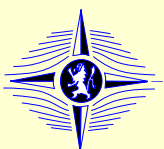
- ❖ Nombre de Nusselt moyen: $Re_c = 3 \cdot 10^5$, $Pr_e = 11$

$$\overline{Nu}_L = 0,036 Pr_e^{0,43} \left(Re^{\frac{4}{5}} - Re_c^{\frac{4}{5}} \right) \approx 26625$$

- ❖ Densité de flux de chaleur reçue:

$$k_e = 0,57 \text{ W/m.K}$$

$$q_s = \frac{\overline{Nu}_L k_e}{L} (T_e - T_i) \approx 1518 \text{ W/m}^2$$



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Fonte des icebergs (2)

❖ Taux de Fonte

$$\mathcal{L}_{sl} \frac{dm}{dt} = -q_s \cdot L \cdot \ell \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{sl} \rho_e \frac{dH}{dt} = -q_s$$

◆ $\mathcal{L}_{sl} = 333 \text{ kJ/kg}$ et $\rho_e = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = -\frac{q_s}{\mathcal{L}_{sl} \rho_e} \approx -4,6 \mu\text{m}$$

❖ Épaisseur perdue sur un jour

$$\Delta H = \left[\frac{dH}{dt} \right] \Delta t \approx 0,4 \text{ m}$$

❖ Qu'advierait-il si

$$U = 10 \text{ m/s} \text{ et } H_o = 15 \text{ m} ?$$



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Analogie avec le frottement

Plaque plane

- ❖ Frottement : couche limite laminaire

$$C_f(x) = \frac{C_{te}}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$$

- ❖ Nombre de Stanton

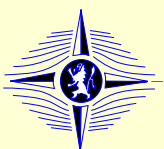
$$St_x = \frac{h_x}{\rho_f C_{p_f} U_{ext}} = \frac{\text{convection}}{\Delta(\text{enthalpie})}$$

$$St_x = \frac{Nu_x}{Re_x \cdot Pr} = \frac{0,332 Pr^{-2/3}}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$$

- ❖ Analogie de Colburn

$$St_x Pr^{2/3} = \frac{C_f}{2}$$

☞ Valable aussi en turbulent

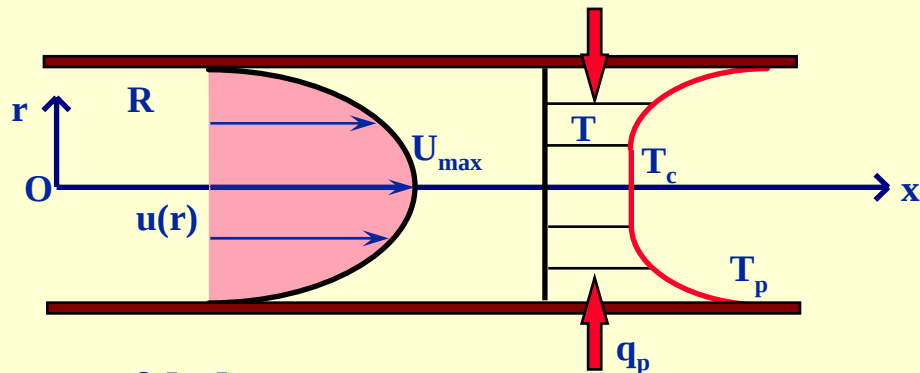


TRANSPORT D'ENERGIE

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Écoulements Internes

❖ Écoulement de Poiseuille (1)



◆ Profil de vitesse

$$\frac{u}{U_{\max}} = 1 - \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2$$

◆ Équation de l'énergie

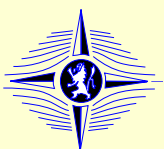
$$u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \frac{\alpha}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) = u(r) C_o$$

◆ Cas: $q_p = \text{constant}$ et T développé

$$T(r) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = C_o$$

◆ Conditions aux limites

$$\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right|_{r=0} = 0 \quad \text{et} \quad \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right|_{r=R} = -\frac{q_p}{k_f}$$



❖ Écoulement de Poiseuille (2)

◆ Profil de T

$$T - T_c = \frac{T^*}{4} \left[\left(\frac{r}{R} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{r}{R} \right)^4 \right] \quad T^* = \frac{C_o U_{max} R^2}{\alpha}$$

◆ T_p de paroi et $\langle T \rangle$ moyenne

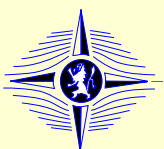
$$T_p = T_c + \frac{3}{16} T^*$$

$$\langle T \rangle = \frac{1}{\pi R^2 \langle u \rangle} \int_0^R (uT) 2\pi r dr = T_o + \frac{7}{97} T^*$$

◆ Coefficient convectif

$$h = \frac{k_f \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right|_p}{T_p - \langle T \rangle} = \frac{48}{11} \cdot \frac{k_f}{D} \Rightarrow \text{Nu}_D = 4,36$$

$$\text{◆ Paroi à } T_p = \text{constant} \Rightarrow \text{Nu}_D = 3,66$$



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❖ Écoulement de Poiseuille (3)

➡ Nombre de Stanton $St = \frac{Nu}{Re.Pr} = \frac{C^{te}}{Re.Pr}$

➡ Frottement $C_f = \frac{16}{Re}$

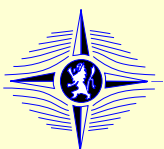
◆ Analogie

$$\frac{St.Pr}{C_f} = C^{te}$$

❖ Écoulement turbulent en conduite: $Re > 2300$

➡ Régime hydrauliquement lisse

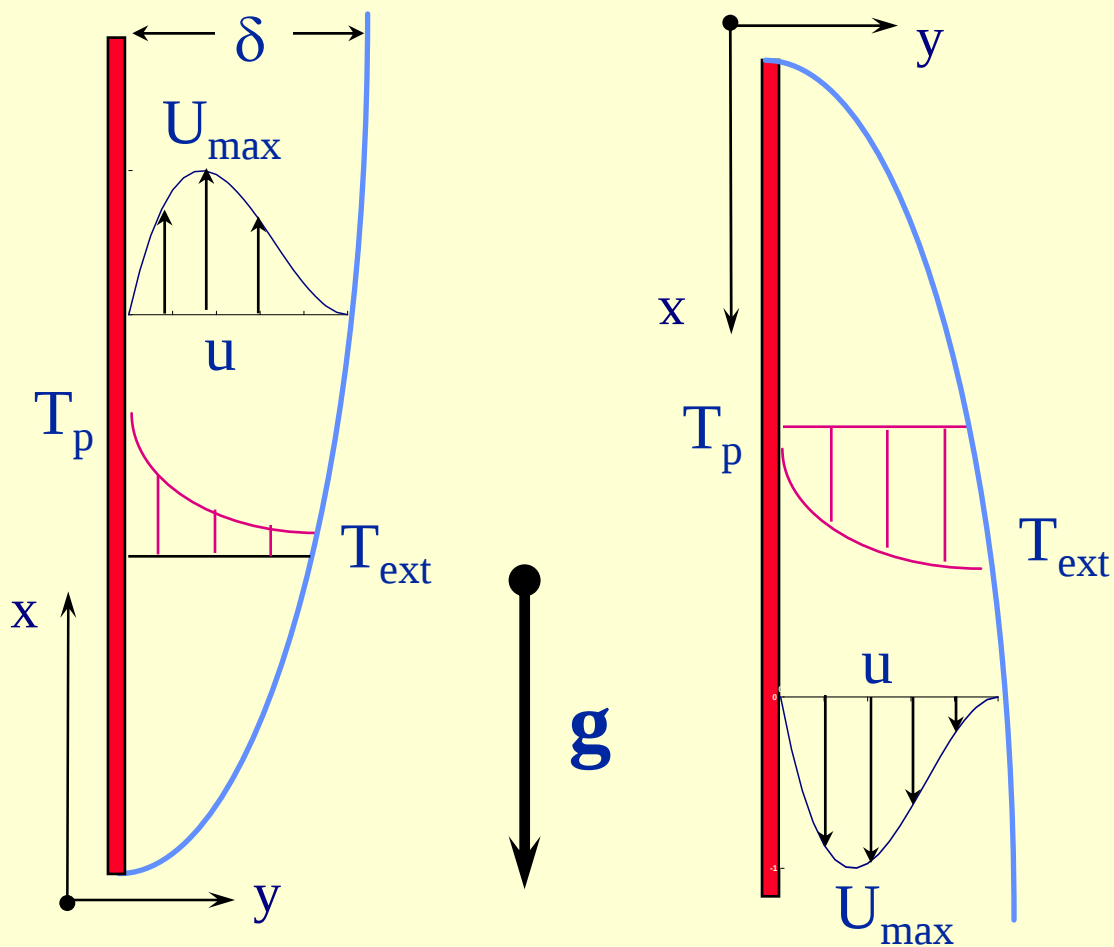
$$Nu = \frac{hD}{k_f} = 0,023 Pr^{0,4} Re^{0,8}$$



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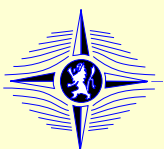
paroi chaude

paroi froide



❖ Dilatabilité du Fluide

$$\frac{\partial \rho_f}{\partial T} = -\beta \rho_f < 0$$



TRANSPORT D'ENERGIE

CONVECTION NATURELLE

❖ Plaque verticale

◆ Couche limite laminaire (1)

👉 Équations de base

Masse

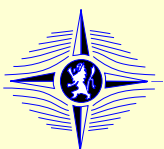
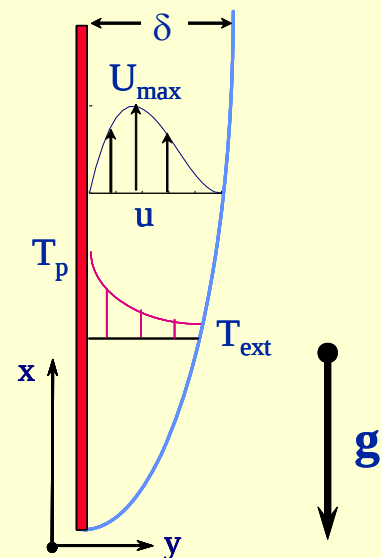
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

Mouvement - Ox

$$\rho_f \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = - \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \rho_f g$$

Énergie

$$\rho_f C_{pf} \left(u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) = k \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}$$



TRANSPORT D'ENERGIE CONVECTION NATURELLE

❖ Plaque verticale

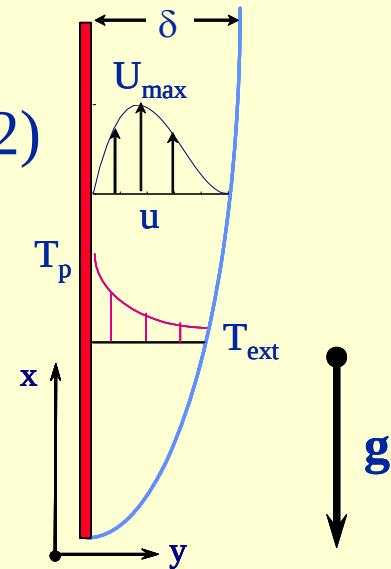
◆ Couche limite laminaire (2)

A $y = \delta$; $u \rightarrow 0$ et $\rho_f \rightarrow \rho_{ext}$

Soit

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = -\rho_{ext} g$$

$$-\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} - \rho_f g = (\rho_{ext} - \rho_f) g$$

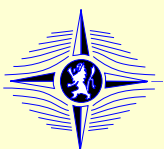


☞ Coefficient d'expansion thermique

$$\rho_{ext} - \rho_f = -\beta \rho_f (T_{ext} - T_f)$$

☞ Terme moteur Force d'Archimède

$$-\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} - \rho_f g = -\beta \rho_f g (T_{ext} - T)$$



TRANSPORT D'ENERGIE

CONVECTION MIXTE

❖ Plaque verticale

◆ Couche limite laminaire (3)

☞ Équations adimensionnelles

Masse

$$\frac{U_o}{L} \left[\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right] + \frac{V_{ref}}{\delta} \left[\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{y}} \right] = 0$$

Mouvement - Ox

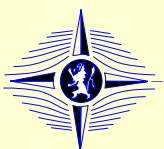
$$\left[\tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right] + \left[\tilde{v} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{y}} \right] = \frac{(L / \delta)^2}{Re} \left[\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{y}^2} \right] + \frac{Gr}{Re^2} \Theta$$

Énergie

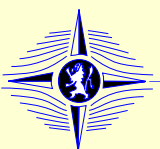
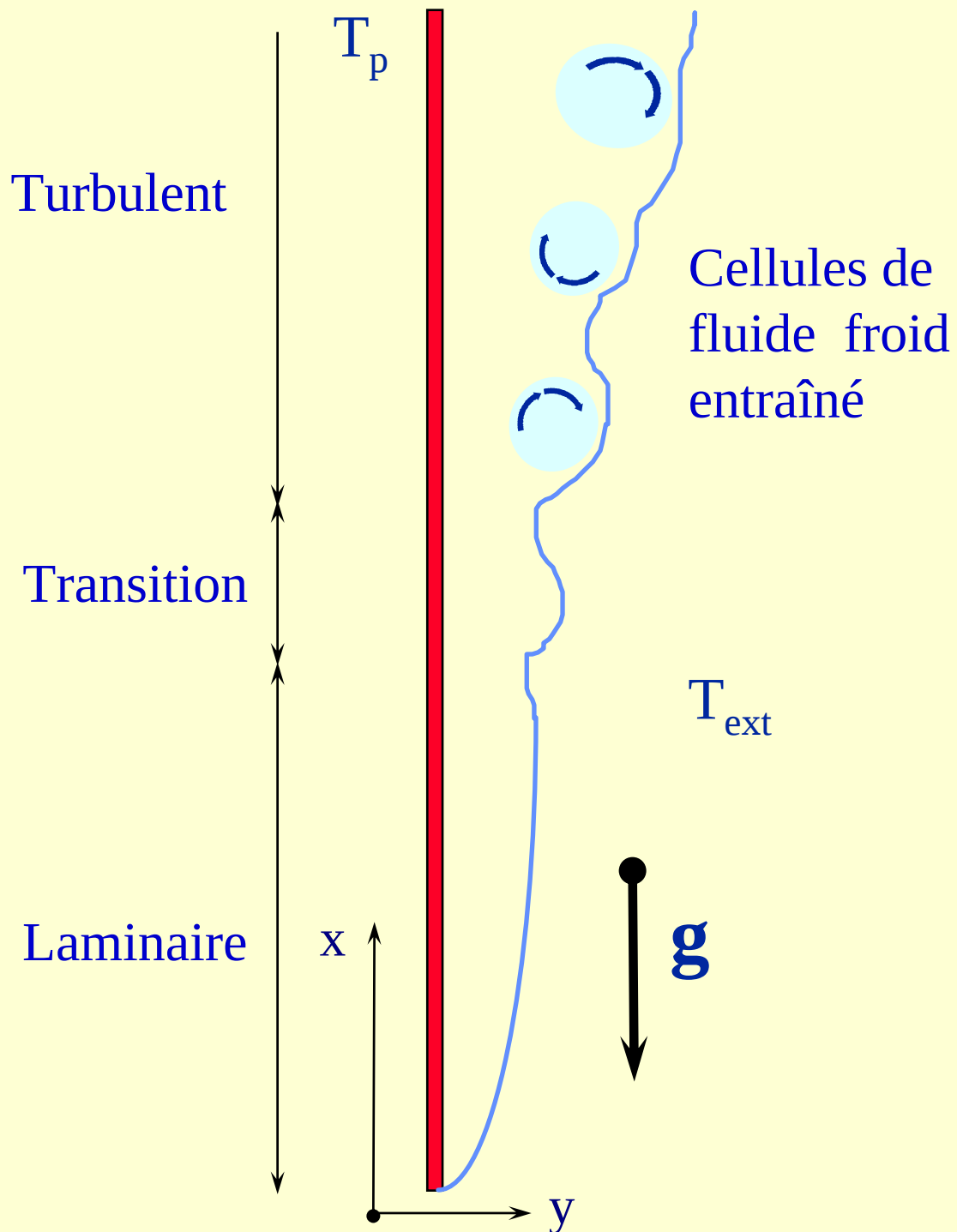
$$\left[\tilde{u} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \tilde{x}} \right] + \left[\tilde{v} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \tilde{y}} \right] = \frac{(L / \delta)^2}{Re \cdot Pr} \left[\frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \tilde{y}^2} \right]$$

☞ Nombre de Grashof

$$Gr = \frac{g\beta(T_p - T_{ext})L^3}{\nu^2} = \frac{\text{Flottaison}}{\text{Viscosité}}$$



TRANSPORT D'ENERGIE
CONVECTION NATURELLE



TRANSPORT D'ENERGIE *CONVECTION NATURELLE*

Plaque verticale isotherme (1)

❖ Nombre de Rayleigh

$$Ra_L = Gr_L \cdot Pr = \frac{\beta g (T_p - T_{ext}) L^3}{\nu \alpha}$$

❖ Corrélation Expérimentale

$$\overline{Nu}_L = C \cdot Ra_L^n$$

Régime	Ra	C	n
Laminaire	$10^4 - 10^9 \cdot Pr$	0,59	1/4
Turbulent	$10^9 \cdot Pr - 10^{13}$	0,10	1/3

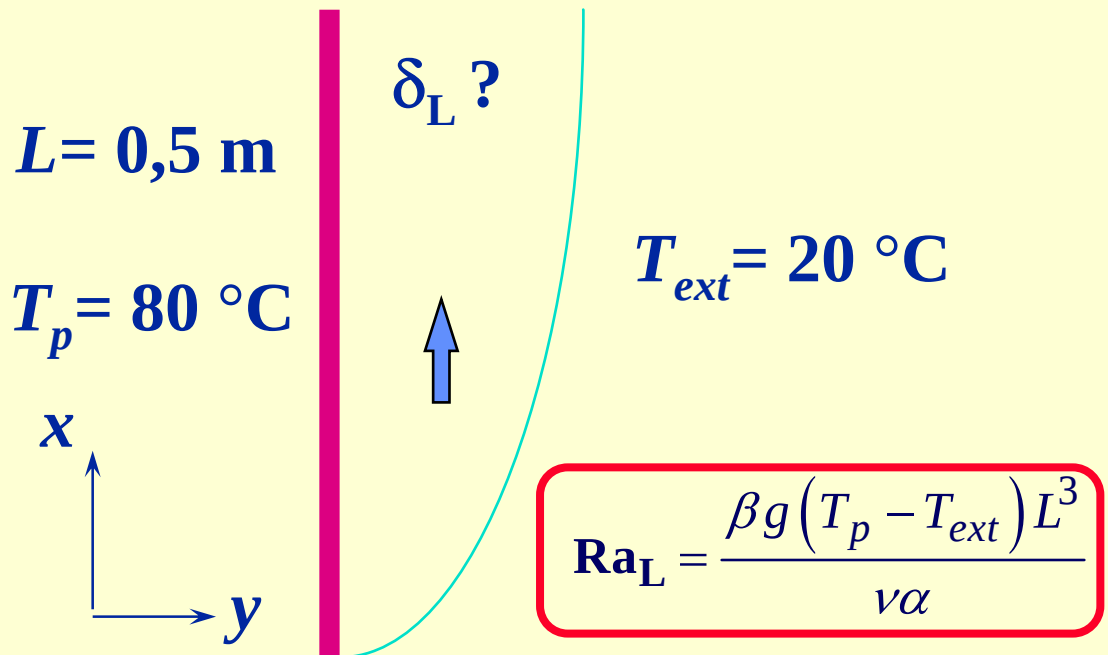
Turbulent

$$h = \frac{\overline{Nu}_L \cdot k_f}{L} \propto \frac{Ra_L^{\frac{1}{3}}}{L} \propto (T_p - T_{ext})^{\frac{1}{3}}$$



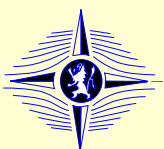
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Plaque Plane Verticale Isotherme (2)



- ❖ Température moyenne: $T_f = 273 + 0,5(T_p + T_{ext})$
- ❖ Propriétés thermophysiques du film

Propriétés	Valeur	Unités
$\beta = 1/T_f$	0,0031	K^{-1}
ν_f	$18,3 \cdot 10^{-6}$	m^2/s
k_f	0,028	$\text{W}/\text{m.K}$
Pr	0,7	-



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CONVECTION NATURELLE

Plaque Plane Verticale Isotherme (3)

❖ Nombre de Rayleigh

$$Ra_L = \frac{g\beta(T_p - T_{ext})L^3}{\nu\alpha} = 4,8 \times 10^8 < 10^9$$

☞ Régime Laminaire

❖ Nombre de Nusselt

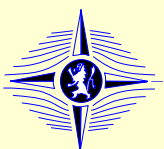
$$\overline{Nu}_L = 0,59 * Ra_L^{0,25} \approx 87$$

❖ Coefficient de Transfert de Chaleur

$$h_L = \frac{\overline{Nu}_L \cdot k_f}{L} \approx 4,9 \text{ Wm}^{-2}\text{K}^{-1} = \frac{k_f}{\delta_L/2}$$

❖ Épaisseur de Couche Limite

$$\delta_L = \frac{2k_f}{h_L} = \frac{2L}{\overline{Nu}_L} \approx 0,012 \text{ m}$$



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Plaque verticale à flux constant (1)

❖ Nombre de Rayleigh

$$Ra_L = \frac{\beta g}{\nu \alpha} \cdot \frac{q_p L^4}{k_f}$$

❖ Corrélation Expérimentale

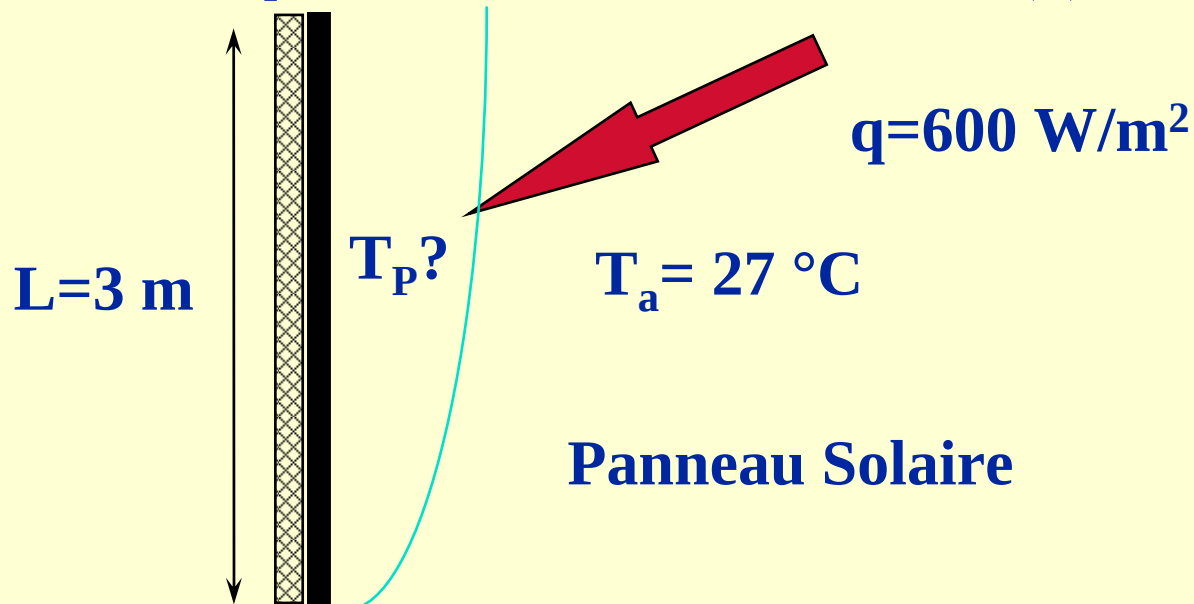
$$\overline{Nu}_L = C \cdot Ra_L^n$$

Régime	Ra	C	n
Laminaire	$10^5 - 10^{11}$	0,75	0,20
Turbulent	$2 \times 10^{13} - 10^{16}$	0,645	0,22



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CONVECTION NATURELLE

Plaque verticale à flux constant (2)



h inconnu $\Rightarrow$ Procédure itérative

❖ **Itération 1:** se donner $h^{(1)} = 6 \text{ W/m}^2.\text{K}$

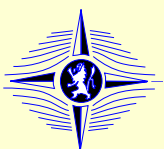
■ $T_p^{(1)} = q/h^{(1)} + T_a = 127 \text{ °C} \rightarrow T_f^{(1)} = 77 \text{ °C}$

■ $Ra_L^{(1)} = 7,3 \cdot 10^{13} \rightarrow Nu_L^{(1)} = 0,645 Ra^{0,22} = 724$

❖ **Itération 2:** $h^{(2)} = 7,24 \text{ W/m}^2.\text{K}$

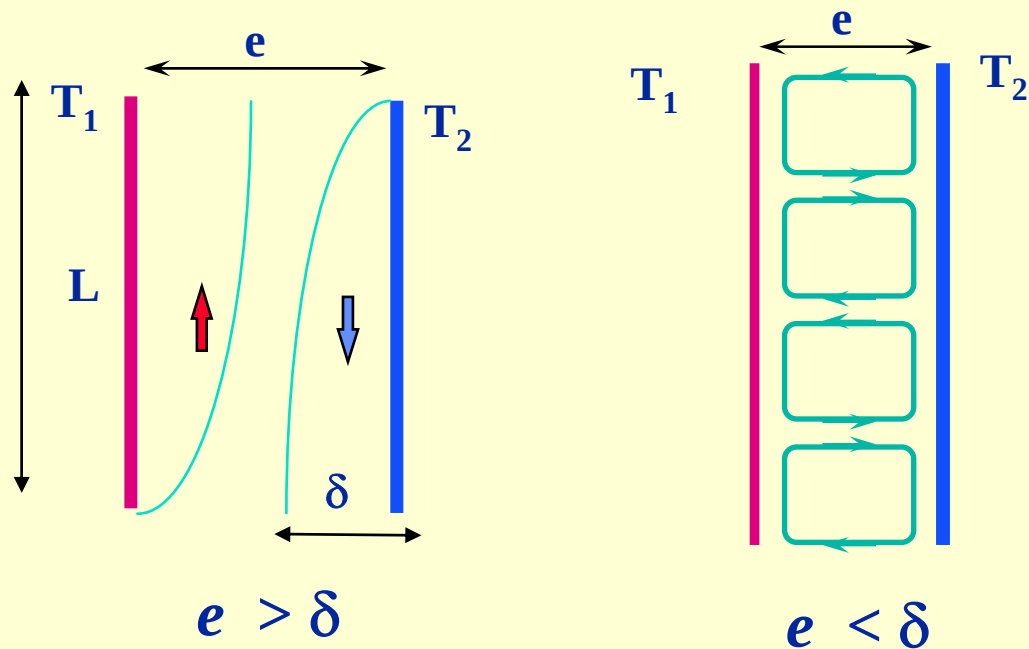
■ $T_p^{(2)} = 110 \text{ °C}$ et $T_f^{(2)} = 68,4 \text{ °C}$

■ *etc*



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Lame verticale en espace confiné



Effet de Ra et L/e

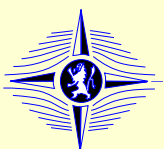
Effet de Ra

❖ Nombre de Rayleigh critique

$$Ra_e^* = 2000$$

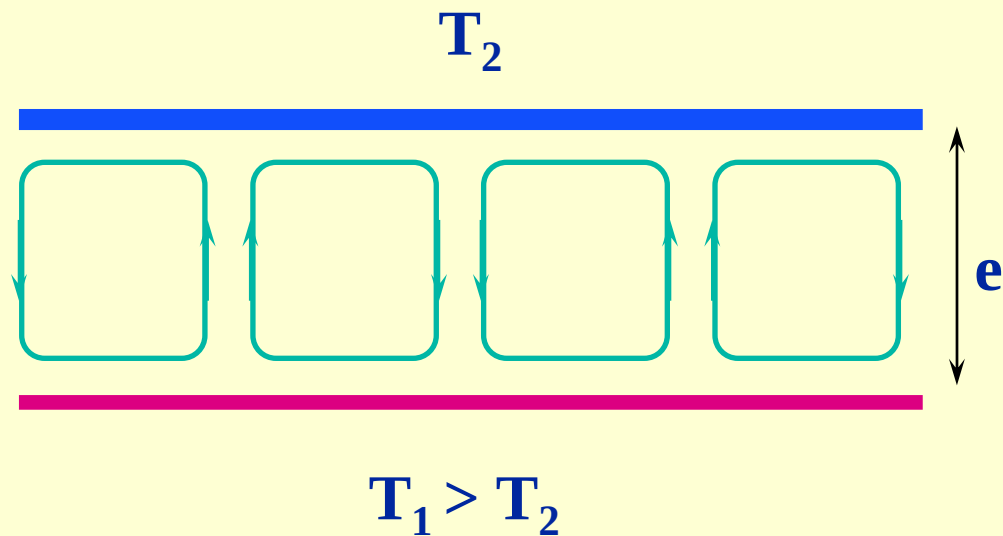
❖ Conductibilité effective

$$Nu_e = \frac{k_e}{k_f} = C \cdot Ra_e^n \cdot \left[\frac{L}{e} \right]^{-m}$$



TRANSPORT D'ENERGIE
CONVECTION NATURELLE

Lame horizontale en espace confiné

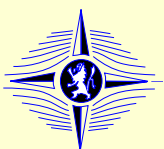


❖ Nombre de Rayleigh critique

$$Ra_e^* = 1700$$

❖ Conductibilité effective

$$Nu_e = \frac{k_e}{k_f} = C \cdot Ra_e^n$$



TRANSPORT D'ENERGIE CONVECTION

Synthèse

$$q_p = h \cdot (T_p - T_f) \Rightarrow \text{Nu} = \frac{h \cdot L_f}{k_f}$$

❖ Convection Forcée $\text{Re} = \frac{U \cdot L_f}{\nu}$

👉 Écoulements externes $\text{Nu} = A \cdot \text{Pr}^n \text{Re}^m$

👉 Écoulements internes

✓ Laminaire $\text{Nu} = C^{\text{te}}$

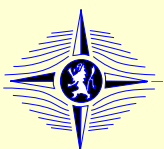
✓ Turbulent $\text{Nu} = A \cdot \text{Pr}^n \text{Re}^m$

❖ Convection Naturelle $\text{Ra} = \frac{\beta g \Delta T L_f^3}{\nu \alpha}$

👉 Écoulements externes $\text{Nu} = C \cdot \text{Ra}^n$

👉 Écoulements internes $> \text{Ra}^*$

$$\text{Nu} = C \cdot \text{Ra}_e^n \cdot \left[\frac{L}{e} \right]^{-m}$$



TRANSPORT D'ENERGIE
CONVECTION MIXTE

❖ Écoulement

◆ Forcé U_0 et Libre: ΔT

◆ Critères

☞ Convection forcée

$$\frac{Gr}{Re^2} \ll 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad Nu = Nu(Re, Pr)$$

☞ Convection mixte

$$\frac{Gr}{Re^2} \cong 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad Nu = Nu(Re, Gr, Pr)$$

☞ Convection naturelle

$$\frac{Gr}{Re^2} \gg 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad Nu = Nu(Gr, Pr)$$

