

# **PERPINDAHAN PANAS**

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**KONVEKSI**

# DEFINISI

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□ Panas yang ditransfer dari suatu permukaan / dinding ke aliran fluida atau sebaliknya

atau :

□ Panas ditransfer dari suatu titik ke titik lain dalam aliran fluida

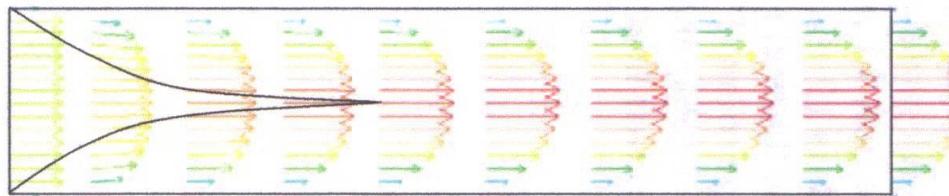
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# ALIRAN FLUIDA

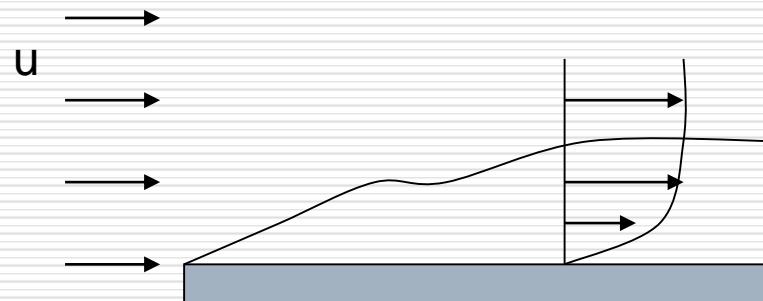
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□ Terbagi atas :

aliran internal (mis. dalam pipa)

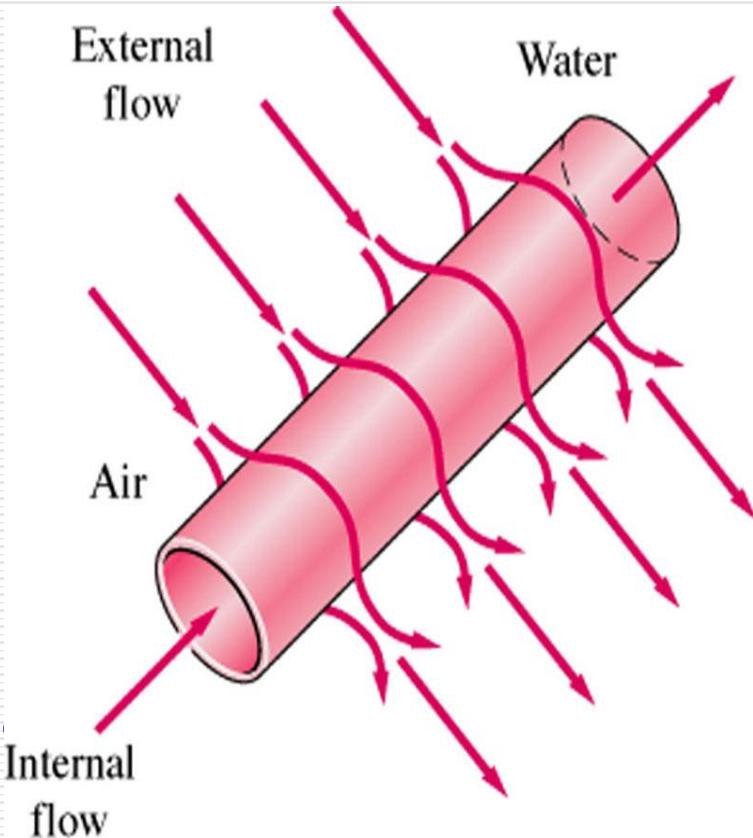


aliran eksternal (mis. dekat dinding)



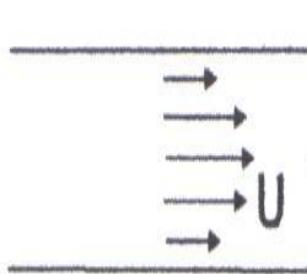
# CLASSIFICATION OF FLUID FLOWS

- Viscous / inviscid**
- Internal / External flow**
- Open-closed channel**
- Compressible / Incompressible**
- Laminar /Turbulent**
- Natural /Forced**
- Steady / Unsteady**
- One-,two-,three-dimension**

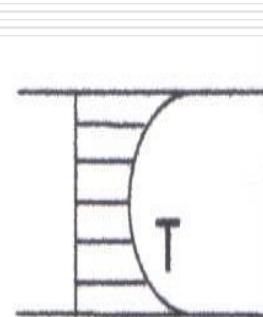


Atau :

aliran laminer  
aliran turbulen



profil kecepatan

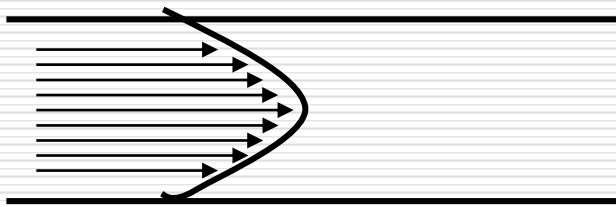


profil suhu

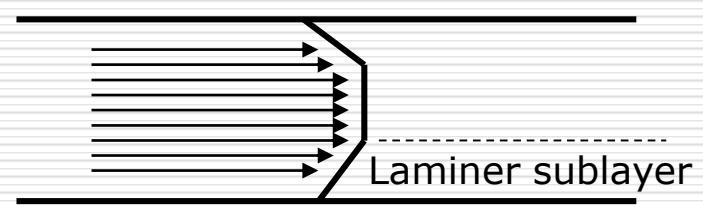
# Profil aliran

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Laminer



turbulen



Ditentukan oleh bil.  
Reynolds (Re)

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$$Re = \frac{\rho VL}{\mu} = \frac{VL}{v}$$

$$Re = \frac{F_{inertia}}{F_{viscous}} = \frac{\frac{kg}{m^3} \times \frac{m}{s} \times m}{Pa \times s} = \frac{F}{F}$$

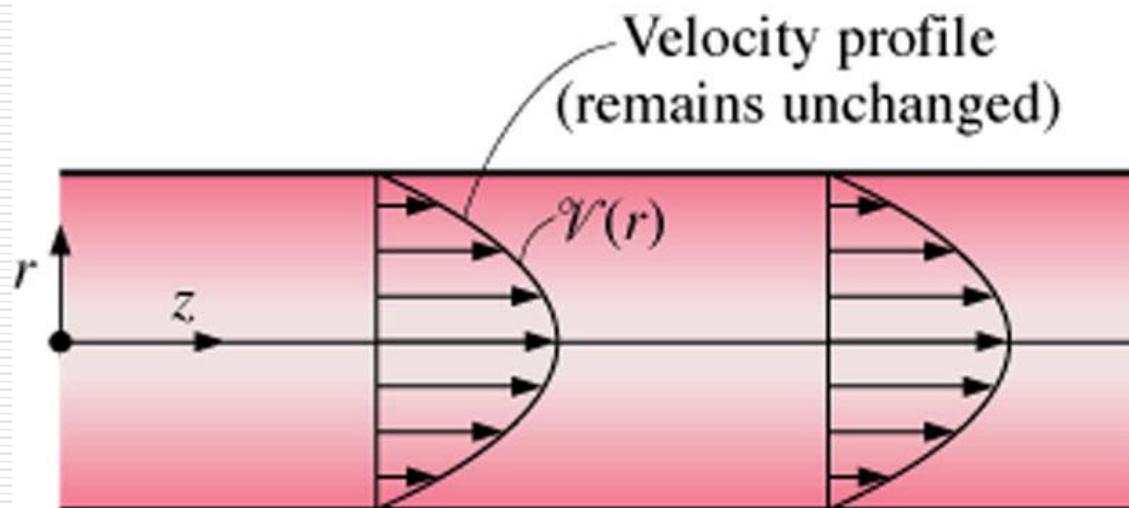
Laminer < 2300 < transisi < 4000 < turbulent

# VELOCITY

Distribusi kecepatan aliran fluida dapat berubah dalam 3 dimensi.

$\vec{v}(x, y, z)$  Koordinat rectangular

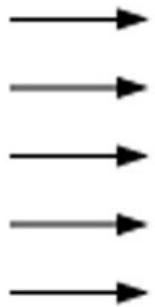
$\vec{v}(r, \theta, z)$  Koordinat silindris



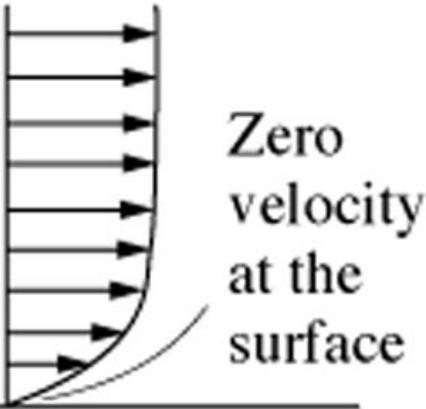
One  
dimensional  
flow in a  
circular pipe

Ke arah mana terjadi perubahan distribusi kecepatan ?

Uniform approach velocity,  $V$



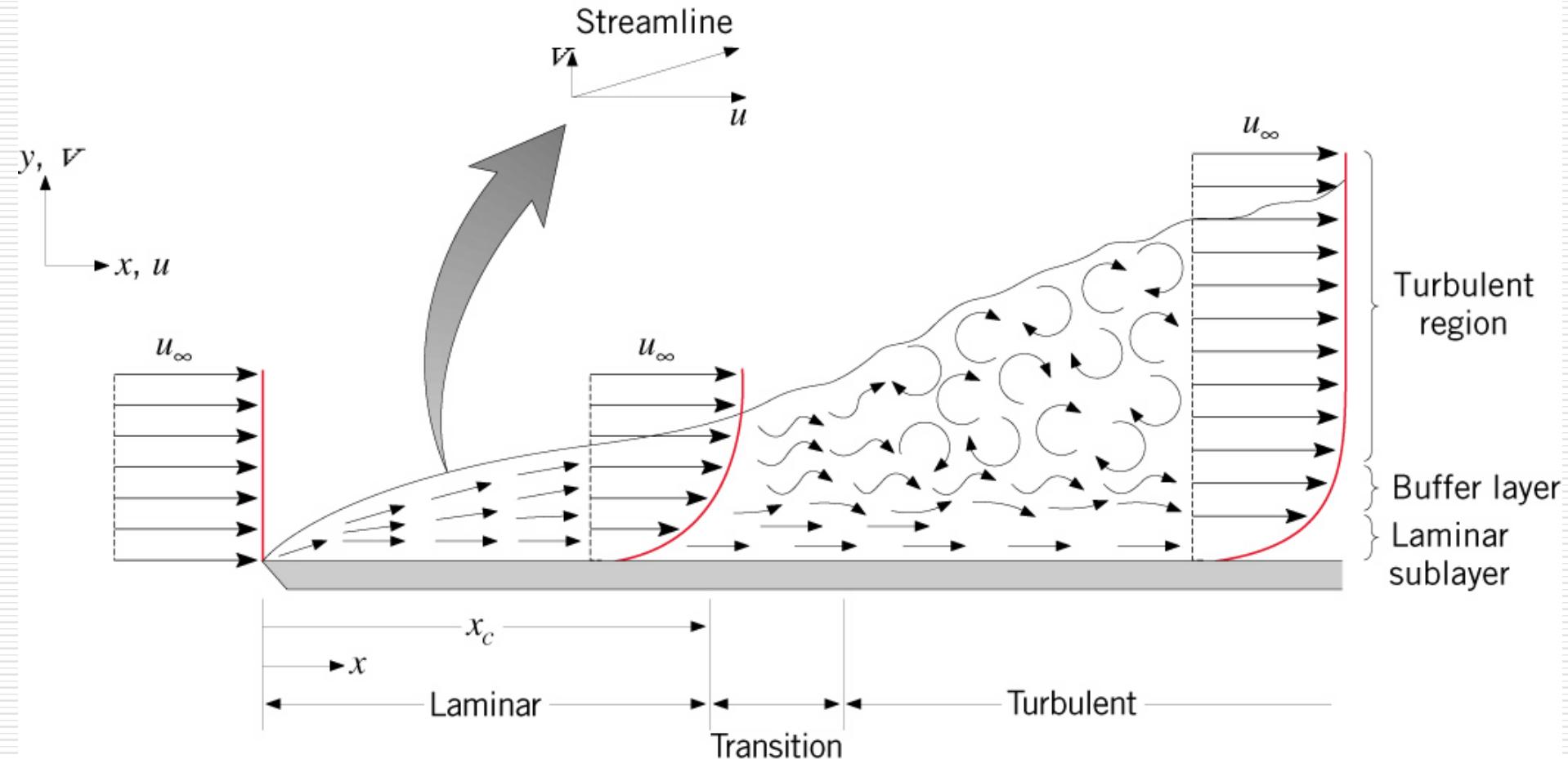
Relative velocities of fluid layers



Velocity

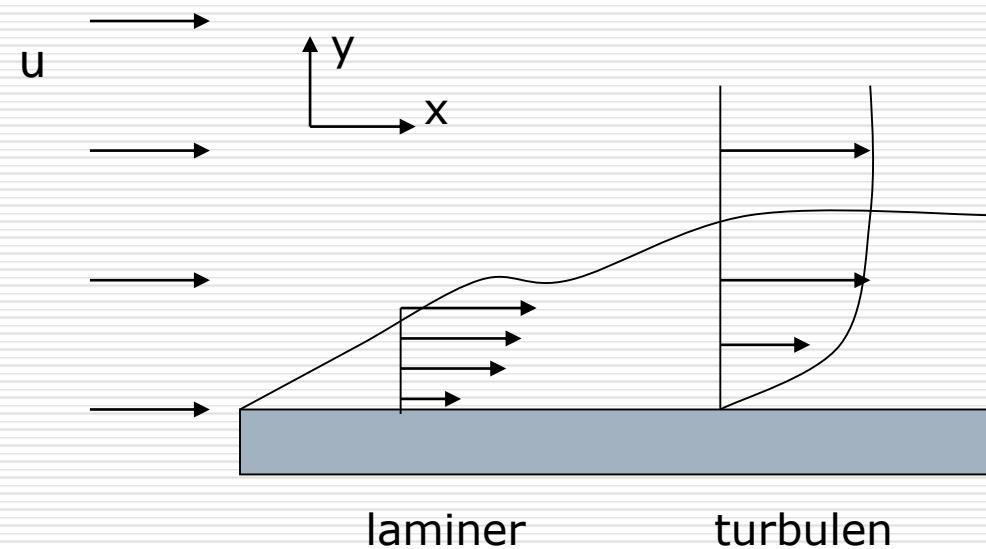
**No-slip condition**

Solid block



# BOUNDARY LAYER THEORY

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hydrodynamic -  
boundary layer

- Bila suatu fluida mengalir di atas plat datar, maka pada tepi depan plat akan terbentuk aliran laminer, yang karena adanya gaya viskos mengakibatkan tegangan geser antar lapisan fluida makin besar dan gradien kecepatan meningkat.

# persamaan

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$$\square T = \mu dV/dy$$

T : tegangan geser (shear stress)

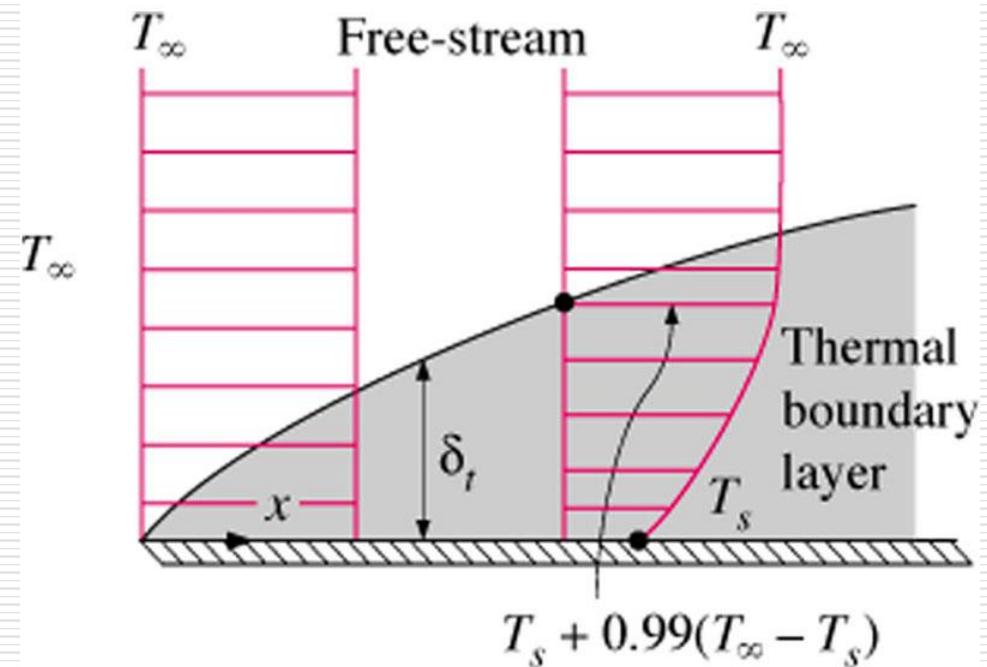
$\mu$  : viskositas dinamik (N.s /m<sup>2</sup>)

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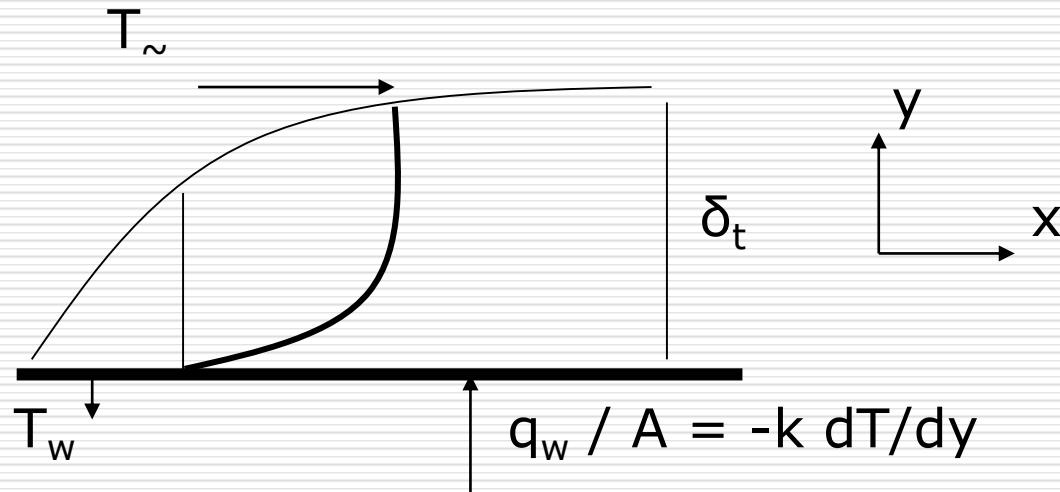
# THERMAL BOUNDARY LAYER

Flow region over the surface in which the temperature variation in the direction normal to the surface

Velocity profile influences temperature profile



- Analog dengan hydrodynamic boundary layer dan terdefinisi karena adanya **gradien suhu** dalam aliran



$\delta_t$  : tebal lapisan batas termal

# Statements

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- Kecepatan perpindahan panas pada dinding = 0
- Panas berpindah dari dinding ke fluida secara konduksi
- Fluks panas lokal / satuan luas :  
$$q_w / A = q' = -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \Big|_{wall}$$

Hukum Newton tentang pendinginan :

$$q' = h (T_w - T_{\sim})$$

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## Cont'd

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□ Sehingga :

$$h = \{-k \partial T / \partial y_{\text{wall}}\} / (T_w - T_{\infty})$$

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# Koefisien transfer panas konveksi (h)

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- Nilainya berbeda pada setiap kondisi yang berbeda
  - Sangat tergantung pada berbagai parameter
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# Parameters

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- The Bulk motion velocity,  $u$ , (m/s)
  - The dimension of the body,  $L$ , ( m)
  - The surface temperature,  $T_s$ , °C or K
  - The bulk fluid temperature,  $T_\infty$  , °C or K
  - The density of the fluid,  $\rho$  , kg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - The thermal conductivity of the fluid,  $k$ , (W/m.K)
  - The dynamic viscosity of the fluid,  $\mu$  , (kg/m.s)
  - The specific heat of the fluid,  $C_p$  , (J/kg.K)
  - The change in specific weight,  $\Delta \rho g$ , (kg/(m<sup>2</sup>s<sup>2</sup>) or (N/m<sup>3</sup>)
  - The shape and orientation of the body,  $S$
-

# Bilangan tak berdimensi

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$$h = f(u, L, T_s, T_\infty, \rho, k, \mu, C_p, \Delta \rho g, S)$$

dengan analisis dimensi diperoleh :

$$\frac{hL}{k} = F\left(\frac{\rho u L}{\mu}, \frac{\mu C_p}{k}, \frac{\rho g \Delta \rho L^3}{\mu^2}, \frac{T_s}{T_\infty}, \frac{u^2}{C_p T_\infty}, S\right)$$

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## Cont'd

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Nusselt  $\frac{hL}{k}$

Prandtl  $\frac{\mu c_p}{k}$

Reynold  $\frac{\rho u L}{\mu}$

Eckert  $\frac{u^2}{c_p T_\infty}$

Grashoff  $\frac{\rho g \Delta \rho L^3}{\mu^2}$

Temperature ratio  $\frac{T_s}{T_\infty}$

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# KLASIFIKASI PP KONVEKSI

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## KONVEKSI PAKSA (FORCED CONVECTION)

- Aliran fluidanya disebabkan oleh adanya daya dorong dari luar (mis.pompa, blower, dll)

## KONVEKSI BEBAS / ALAMIAH (FREE / NATURAL CONVECTION)

- Aliran fluidanya terjadi karena adanya perbedaan suhu yang menyebabkan beda densitas pada kedua posisi.
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# BTB dalam pp konveksi

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Konveksi paksa     Konveksi alamiah

Reynold (Re)  
 Prandtl (Pr)  
 Nusselt (Nu)

Reynold (Re)  
 Grashoff (Gr)  
 Nusselt (Nu)

# KONVEKSI PAKSA

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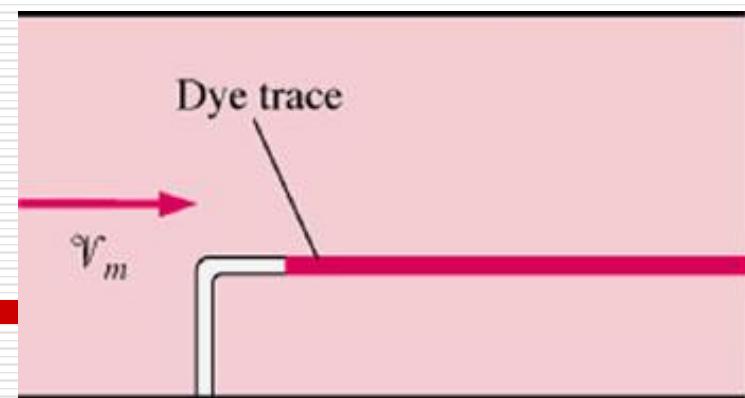
FORCED CONVECTION

## □ LAMINAR FLOW

Smooth streamlines

Highly- ordered motion

(highly viscous fluids in small pipes)

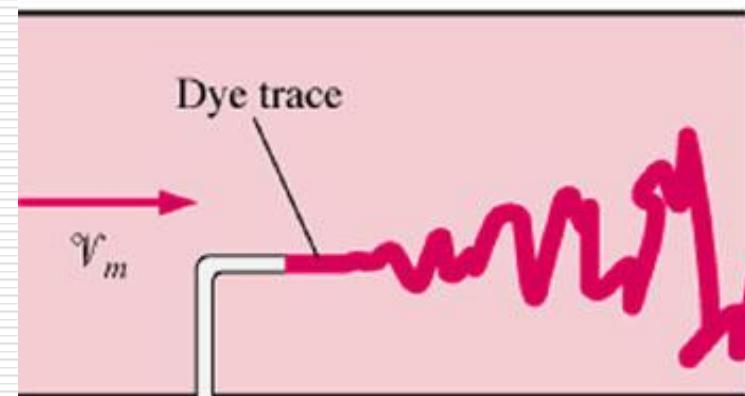
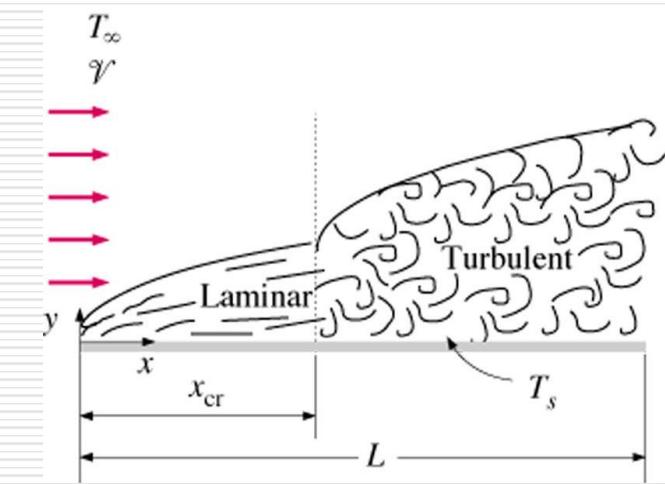


## □ TURBULENT FLOW

Velocity fluctuations

Highly-disordered motion

## □ TRANSITIONAL FLOW



(b) Turbulent flow

# REYNOLDS NUMBER

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Flow Regime:

- Geometry
- Surface roughness
- Flow velocity
- Surface temperature
- type of fluid

Ratio of the inertial forces to viscous forces in the fluid

$$Re = \frac{v_m D}{\nu} = \frac{\rho v_m D}{\mu}$$

$v_m$  Mean flow velocity

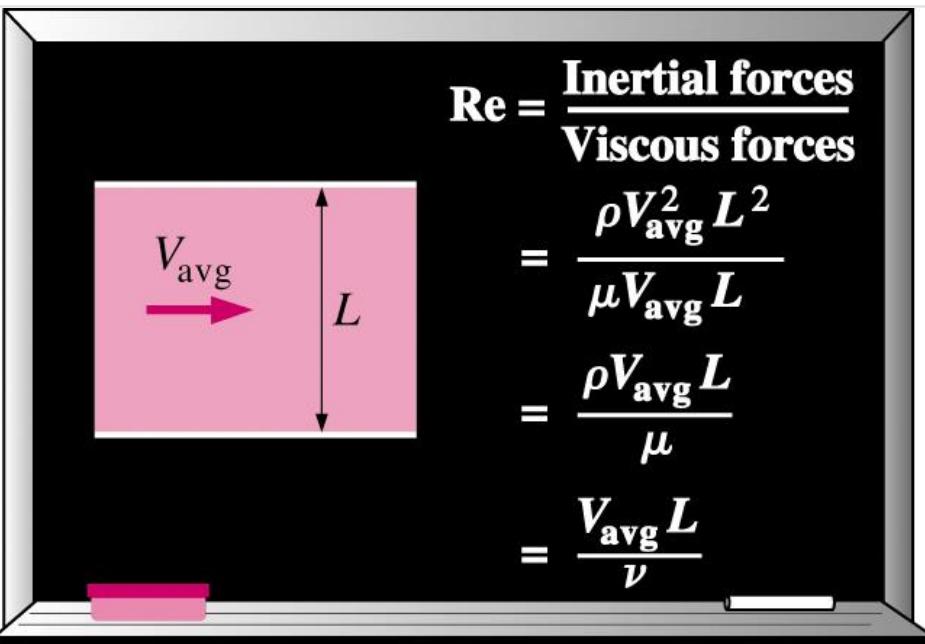
$D$  Characteristic length of the geometry

$\nu = \mu / \rho$  Kinematic viscosity

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- Critical Reynolds number ( $Re_{cr}$ ) for flow in a round pipe

## Definition of Reynolds number

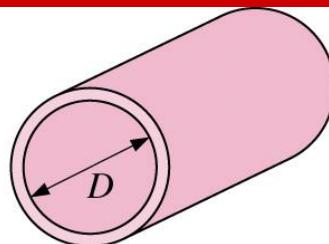


$Re < 2300 \Rightarrow$  laminar  
 $2300 \leq Re \leq 4000 \Rightarrow$  transitional  
 $Re > 4000 \Rightarrow$  turbulent

- Note that these values are approximate.
- For a given application,  $Re_{cr}$  depends upon
  - Pipe roughness
  - Vibrations
  - Upstream fluctuations, disturbances (valves, elbows, etc. that may disturb the flow)

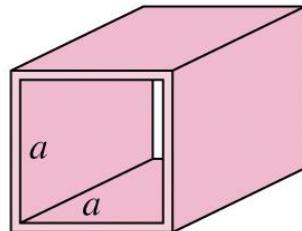
# HYDRAULIC DIAMETER

*Circular tube:*



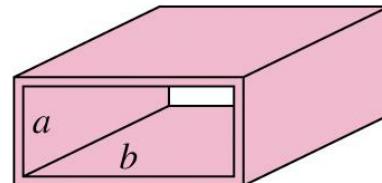
$$D_h = \frac{4(\pi D^2/4)}{\pi D} = D$$

*Square duct:*



$$D_h = \frac{4a^2}{4a} = a$$

*Rectangular duct:*



$$D_h = \frac{4ab}{2(a+b)} = \frac{2ab}{a+b}$$

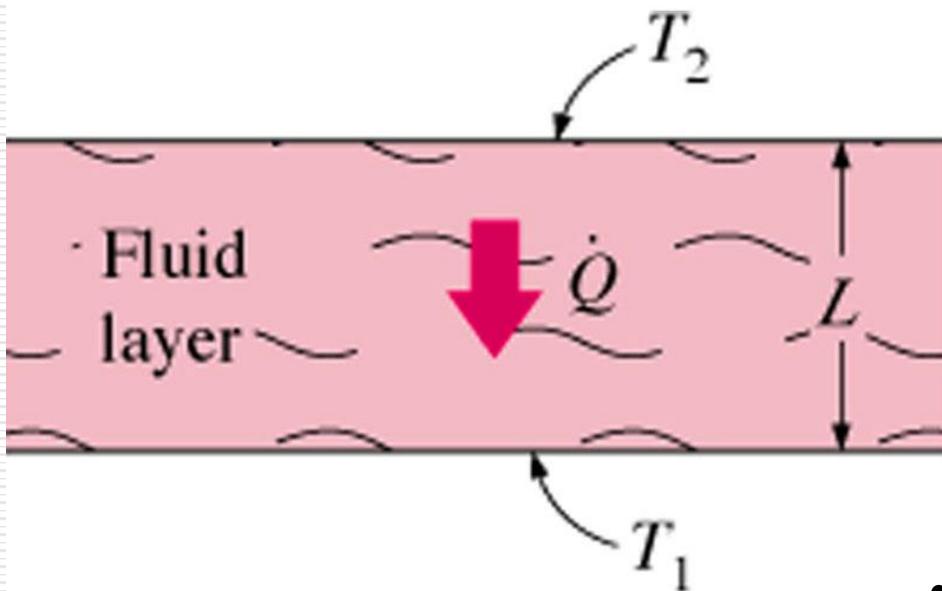
□ For non-round pipes,  
the hydraulic diameter  
 $D_h = 4A_c/P$

$A_c$  = cross-section area

$P$  = wetted perimeter

# NUSSELT NUMBER

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$$\Delta T = T_2 - T_1$$

$$Nu = \frac{hL_c}{k}$$

- $\dot{q}_{cond} = k \frac{\Delta T}{L}$
- $\dot{q}_{conv} = h\Delta T$
- $$\frac{\dot{q}_{conv}}{\dot{q}_{cond}} = \frac{h\Delta T}{k\Delta T / L} = \frac{hL}{k} = Nu$$

# PRANDTL NUMBER

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□ Boundary layer theory

$$\text{Pr} = \frac{\mu C_p}{k}$$

*molecular diffusivity of momentum*

$$\text{Pr} = \frac{\nu}{\alpha} = \frac{\mu C_p}{k}$$

*molecular diffusivity of heat*

$\text{Pr} \ll 1$  heat diffuses very quickly in **liquid metals**,  $tb$ /thicker

$\text{Pr} \gg 1$  heat diffuses very slowly in **oils** relative to momentum,  $tb$ /thinner than  $v b$

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# PARALLEL FLOW OVER FLAT PLATES

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$$\text{Re}_{cr} = \frac{\rho v x_{cr}}{\mu} = 5 \times 10^5$$

$$Nu = \frac{hL}{k} = 0.664 \quad \text{Re}_L^{0.5} \quad \text{Pr}^{1/3} \quad \text{Re}_L < 5 \times 10^5 \quad \text{laminar}$$

$$Nu = \frac{hL}{k} = 0.037 \quad \text{Re}_L^{0.8} \quad \text{Pr}^{1/3} \quad 0.6 \leq \text{Pr} \leq 60 \quad \text{turbulent}$$
$$5 \times 10^5 \leq \text{Re}_L \leq 10^7$$

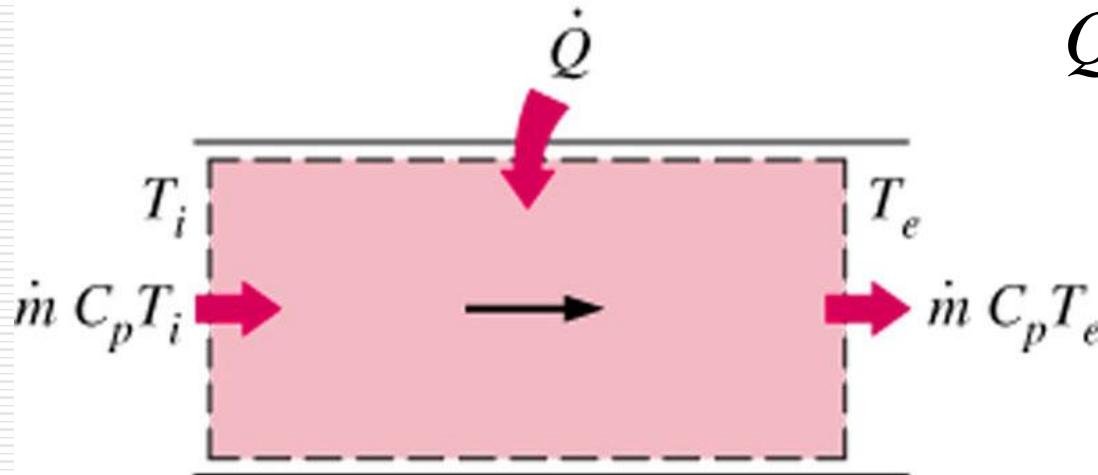
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# RUMUS – RUMUS EMPIRIS

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- Penyelesaian praktis utk kasus aliran laminer sebelum mencapai kondisi “fully developed” dan sistem aliran di mana sifat fluida sangat dipengaruhi suhu, serta aliran turbulen.
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# ANALISIS TERMAL PERUBAHAN SUHU DALAM PIPA



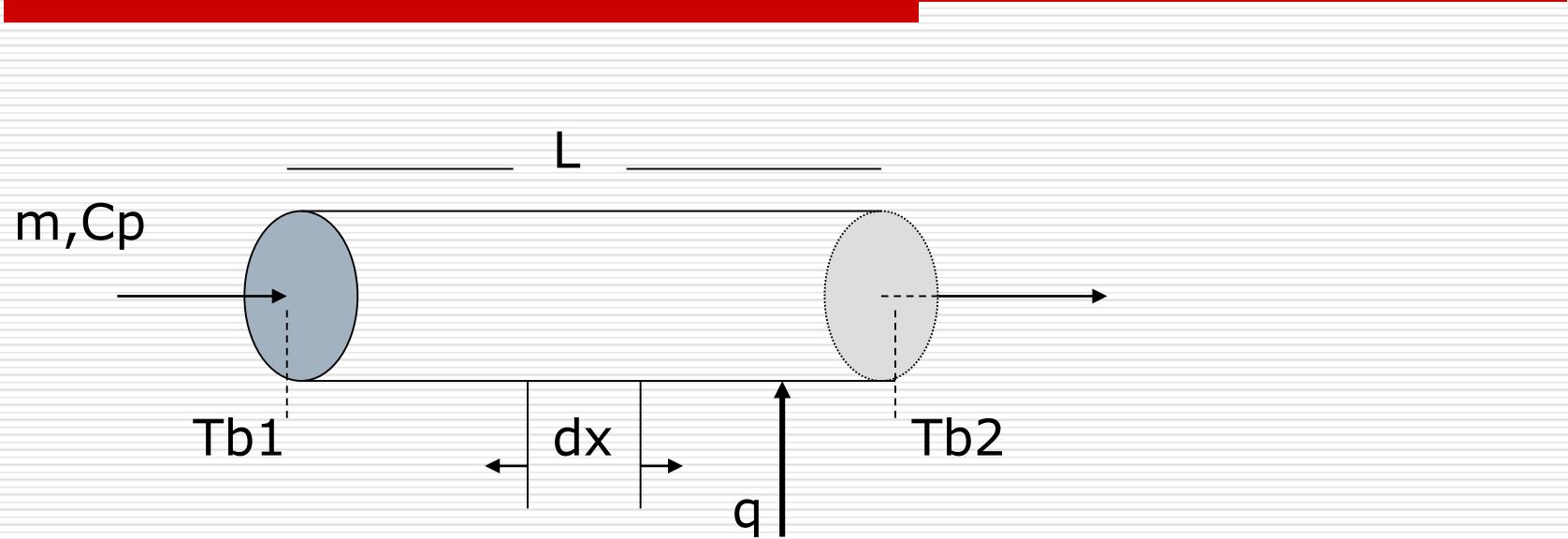
Energy balance:

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m} C_p (T_e - T_i)$$

$$\dot{Q}_{conv} = hA_S (T_s - T_\infty)$$

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{m} C_p (T_e - T_i)$$

# Bulk Temperature



$$q = m C_p (T_{b1} - T_{b2})$$

Kalor  $dq$  yang ditambahkan sepanjang  $dx$  :

$$dq = m C_p dT_b = h (2\pi r) dx (T_w - T_b)$$

# Aliran turbulen dalam tabung licin

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## □ Persamaan Dietus – Boelter

$$Nu = 0,023 Re^{0,8} Pr^n$$

-sifat fluida ditentukan oleh bulk temperatur

- $n = 0,4 \rightarrow$  pemanasan
  - $n = 0,3 \rightarrow$  pendinginan
-

**Table 6-8** | Summary of forced-convection relations. (See text for property evaluation.)

Subscripts:  $b$  = bulk temperature,  $f$  = film temperature,  $\infty$  = free stream temperature,  
 $w$  = wall temperature

Geometry	Equation	Restrictions	Equation number
Tube flow	$Nu_d = 0.023 Re_d^{0.8} Pr^n$	Fully developed turbulent flow, $n = 0.4$ for heating, $n = 0.3$ for cooling, $0.6 < Pr < 100$ , $2500 < Re_d < 1.25 \times 10^5$	(6-4a)
Tube flow	$Nu_d = 0.0214(Re_d^{0.8} - 100)Pr^{0.4}$	$0.5 < Pr < 1.5$ , $10^4 < Re_d < 5 \times 10^6$	(6-4b)
	$Nu_d = 0.012(Re_d^{0.87} - 280)Pr^{0.4}$	$1.5 < Pr < 500$ , $3000 < Re_d < 10^6$	(6-4c)
Tube flow	$Nu_d = 0.027 Re_d^{0.8} Pr^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0.14}$	Fully developed turbulent flow	(6-5)
Tube flow, entrance region	$Nu_d = 0.036 Re_d^{0.8} Pr^{1/3} \left(\frac{d}{L}\right)^{0.055}$  See also Figures 6-5 and 6-6	Turbulent flow  $10 < \frac{L}{d} < 400$	(6-6)
Tube flow	Petukov relation	Fully developed turbulent flow, $0.5 < Pr < 2000$ , $10^4 < Re_d < 5 \times 10^6$ , $0 < \frac{\mu_b}{\mu_w} < 40$	(6-7)

**Daftar 6-8 Rangkuman Persamaan Konveksi Paksa (Lihat teks mengenai evaluasi sifat-sifat)**

Geometri	Persamaan	Batasan	Persamaan nomor
Aliran tabung	$Nu_d = 0,023 Re_d^{0,8} Pr^n$	Aliran turbulen berkembang penuh $n = 0,4$ pemanasan $n = 0,3$ pendinginan $0,6 < Pr < 100$	(6-4)
Aliran tabung	$Nu_d = 0,027 Re_d^{0,8} Pr^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14}$	Aliran turbulen berkembang penuh	(6-5)
Aliran tabung, daerah pintu masuk	$Nu_d = 0,036 Re_d^{0,8} Pr^{1/3} \left(\frac{d}{L}\right)^{0,055}$	Aliran turbulen $10 < \frac{L}{d} < 400$	(6-6)
Aliran tabung	Persamaan Petukov	Aliran turbulen berkembang penuh, $0,5 < Pr < 2000$ , $10^4 < Re_d < 5 \times 10^6$ , $0 < \frac{\mu_b}{\mu_w} < 40$	(6-7)
Aliran tabung	$Nu_d = 3,66 + \frac{0,0668(d/L) Re_d Pr}{1 + 0,04[(d/L) Re_d Pr]^{2/3}}$	Laminar	(6-9)
Aliran tabung	$Nu_d = 1,86 (Re_d Pr)^{1/3} \left(\frac{d}{L}\right)^{1/3} \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_w}\right)^{0,14}$	Aliran laminar berkembang penuh $Re_d Pr \frac{d}{L} > 10$	(6-10)
Tabung kasar	$St_b Pr_f^{2/3} = \frac{f}{8}$ atau Persamaan (6-7)	Aliran turbulen berkembang penuh	(6-12)

Talang tak bundar	Angka Reynolds dievaluasi atas dasar diameter hidraulik	Sama dengan persamaan untuk aliran dalam tabung	(6-14)
	$D_H = \frac{4A}{P}$		
Aliran melintas silinder	$Nu_f = C Re_{df}^n Pr^{1/3}$ C dan n dari Daftar 6-2	$0,4 < Re_{df} < 400.000$	(6-17)
Aliran melintas silinder	$Nu_{df} = 0,3 + \frac{0,62 Re_f^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}}{\left[ 1 + \left( \frac{0,4}{Pr} \right)^{2/3} \right]^{3/4}} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{Re_f}{282.000} \right)^{5/8} \right]^{4/5}$	$10^2 < Re_f < 10^7,$ $Pe > 0,2$	(6-21)
Aliran melintas silinder		Lihat teks	(6-18) sampai (6-20) (6-22) sampai (6-24)
Aliran melintas silinder takbundar	Lihat Daftar 6-3		
Aliran melintas bola		Lihat teks	(6-25) sampai (6-30)
Aliran melintas rangkunan tabung	$Nu_f = C Re_{f,maks}^n Pr_f^{1/3}$ C dan n dari Daftar 6-4	Lihat teks	(6-17)
Aliran melintas rangkunan tabung	$Nu = C Re_{d,maks}^n Pr^{0,36} \left( \frac{Pr}{Pr_w} \right)^{1/4}$	$0,7 < Pr < 500$ $10 < Re_{d,maks} < 10^6$	(6-34)
Logam cair		Lihat teks	(6-37) sampai (6-48)

# Ex. 6-1 Holman

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## *Contoh 6-1 Aliran turbulen dalam tabung*

Udara pada 2 atm dan  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$  dipanaskan pada waktu mengalir di dalam tabung yang diameternya 1 in (2,54 cm) dengan kecepatan 10 m/s. Hitunglah perpindahan-kalor per satuan panjang tabung jika terdapat kondisi fluks-kalor-tetap pada dinding, dan suhu dinding dipelihara  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  di atas suhu udara, di sepanjang tabung itu. Berapa tambahan suhu-limbak udara dalam 3 m panjang tabung?

*Penyelesaian*

Mula-mula kita hitung angka Reynolds untuk menentukan apakah aliran itu laminar atau turbulen, dan kemudian kita pilih rumus empiris yang tepat untuk menghitung perpindahan-kalor. Sifat-sifat udara pada suhu fluida limbah pada  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$  adalah

$$\rho = \frac{p}{RT} = \frac{(2)(1,0132 \times 10^5)}{(287)(473)} = 1,493 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad [0,0932 \text{ lb}_m/\text{ft}^3]$$

$$\text{Pr} = 0,681$$

$$\mu = 2,57 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg/m} \cdot \text{s} \quad [0,0622 \text{ lb}_m/\text{h} \cdot \text{ft}]$$

$$k = 0,0386 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C} \quad [0,0223 \text{ Btu/h} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{F}]$$

$$c_p = 1,025 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Re}_d = \frac{\rho u_m d}{\mu} = \frac{(1,493)(10)(0,0254)}{2,57 \times 10^{-5}} = 14.756$$

sehingga aliran itu turbulen. Oleh karena itu kita gunakan Persamaan (6-4) untuk menghitung koefisien perpindahan-kalor.

$$\text{Nu}_d = \frac{hd}{k} = 0,023 \text{ Re}_d^{0,8} \text{ Pr}^{0,4} = (0,023)(14.756)^{0,8}(0,681)^{0,4} = 42,67$$

$$h = \frac{k}{d} \text{ Nu}_d = \frac{(0,0386)(42,67)}{0,0254} = 64,85 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C} \quad [11,42 \text{ Btu/h} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{F}]$$

Perpindahan kalor per satuan panjang ialah

$$\frac{q}{L} = h \pi d (T_w - T_b) = (64,85)\pi(0,0254)(20) = 103,5 \text{ W/m} \quad [107,7 \text{ Btu/ft}]$$

Sekarang dapatlah kita buat neraca energi untuk menghitung tambahan suhu-limbak dalam panjang 3,0 m tabung :

$$q = \dot{m}c_p \Delta T_b = L \left( \frac{q}{L} \right) \xrightarrow{\pi^{3,0}} 603,5$$

Kita juga mempunyai

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} &= \rho u_m \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = (1,493)(10)\pi \frac{(0,0254)^2}{4} \\ &= 7,565 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/s} \quad [0,0167 \text{ lb}_m/\text{s}]\end{aligned}$$

sehingga angka-angka itu dapat dimasukkan ke dalam neraca energi :

$$(7,565 \times 10^{-3})(1025) \Delta T_b = (3,0)(103,5)$$

dan

$$\Delta T_b = 40,04^\circ\text{C} \quad [104,07^\circ\text{F}]$$

# Soal

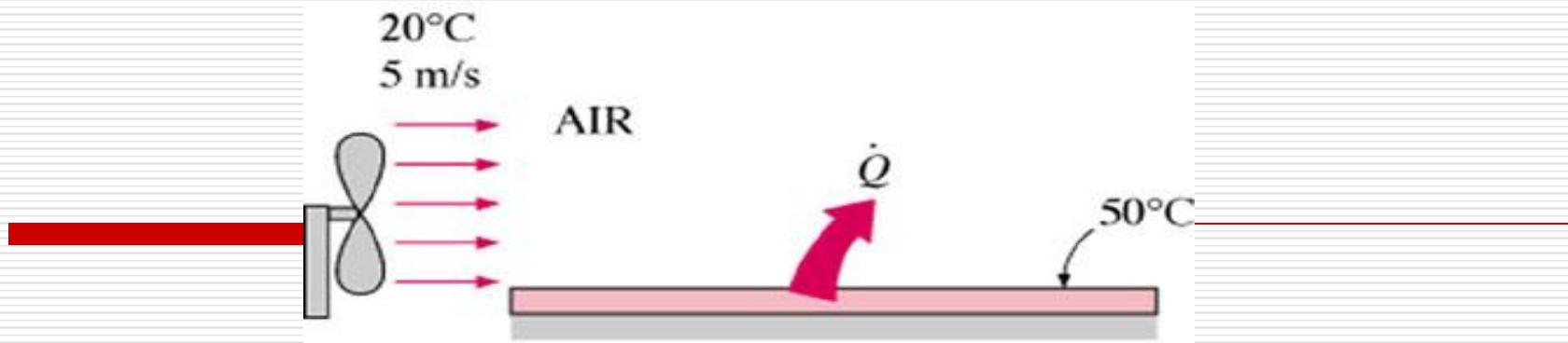
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- Air dengan suhu bulk rata-rata  $80^{\circ}\text{F}$  mengalir dalam tabung licin horisontal dengan suhu dinding  $180^{\circ}\text{F}$ . Panjang tabung 6 ft dan diameternya 0,125 in. Kecepatan alir air 0,125 ft/s. Hitunglah laju perpindahan kalor !

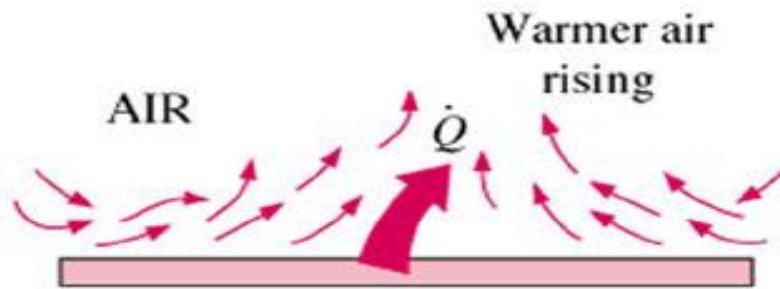
# KONVEKSI BEBAS / ALAMIAH

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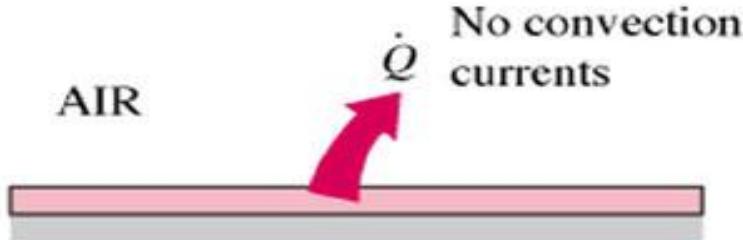
NATURAL / FREE CONVECTION



(a) Forced convection



(b) Free convection



(c) Conduction

# CONVECTIVE HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT

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Coefficient of volume expansion

Grashof number

Rayleigh number

Prandtl number

Nusselt number

$$Gr_L = \frac{g\beta(T_s - T_\infty)L_C^3}{\nu^2}$$

viscosity

$$Ra_L = Gr_L \text{Pr}$$

$$Nu = \frac{hL_C}{k} = CRa_L^n$$

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# Persamaan empiris konveksi alamiah

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Lihat di buku Holman chap 7



# Langkah penyelesaian soal

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- Cermati kondisi dan geometri sistem yang terjadi
  - Tentukan suhu yang dirujuk ( $T_b$ ,  $T_f$ )
    - $T_b$  umumnya utk suhu fluida dlm tabung
    - $T_f$  umumnya utk konveksi permukaan
  - Tentukan sifat fisis fluida pada  $T$  tsb.
  - Hitung BTB yang diperlukan ( $Re$ ,  $Pr$ , dst)
-

- 
- Tentukan persamaan empiris yg digunakan
  - Hitung  $h$  (koef.pp konveksi)
  - Hitung  $q$  ( $= h A \Delta T$ )
-

# Ex 7-3 Holman

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Contoh 7-3

PR

Sebuah pemanas horizontal dengan diameter 2,0 cm yang permukaannya dijaga pada suhu  $38^{\circ}\text{C}$  dibenamkan di dalam air yang suhunya  $27^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Hitunglah rugi kalor konveksi bebas per satuan panjang pemanas.

Diketahui

## Penyelesaian

Suhu film adalah

$$T_f = \frac{38 + 27}{2} = 32,5^\circ\text{C}$$

Dari Lampiran A, sifat-sifat air adalah

$$k = 0,630 \text{ W/m} \cdot {}^\circ\text{C},$$

dan gugus berikut ini sangat berguna untuk mendapatkan hasil-kali Gr Pr bila dikalikan dengan  $d^3 \Delta T$ :

$$\frac{g\beta\rho^2c_p}{\mu k} = 2,48 \times 10^{10} \quad [\text{1/m}^3 \cdot {}^\circ\text{C}]$$

$$\text{Gr Pr} = (2,48 \times 10^{10})(38 - 27(0,02)^3) = 2,18 \times 10^6$$

Dengan menggunakan Daftar 7-1, kita dapatkan  $C = 0,53$  dan  $m = \frac{1}{4}$ , sehingga

$$\text{Nu} = (0,53)(2,18 \times 10^6)^{1/4} = 38,425$$

$$h = \frac{(38,425)(0,63)}{0,02} = 1210 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot {}^\circ\text{C}$$

Jadi, perpindahan kalor adalah

$$\frac{q}{L} = h\pi d(T_w - T_\infty)$$

$$= (1210)\pi(0,02)(38 - 27) = 836,3 \text{ W/m}$$

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- Pelajari contoh-contoh soal bab 6-7  
Holman
  - Kerjakan beberapa soal bab 6-7.
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