

GATE 2024

प्रवास Batch

HMT

MODES OF HEAT TRANSFER

TIME- 4:30PM

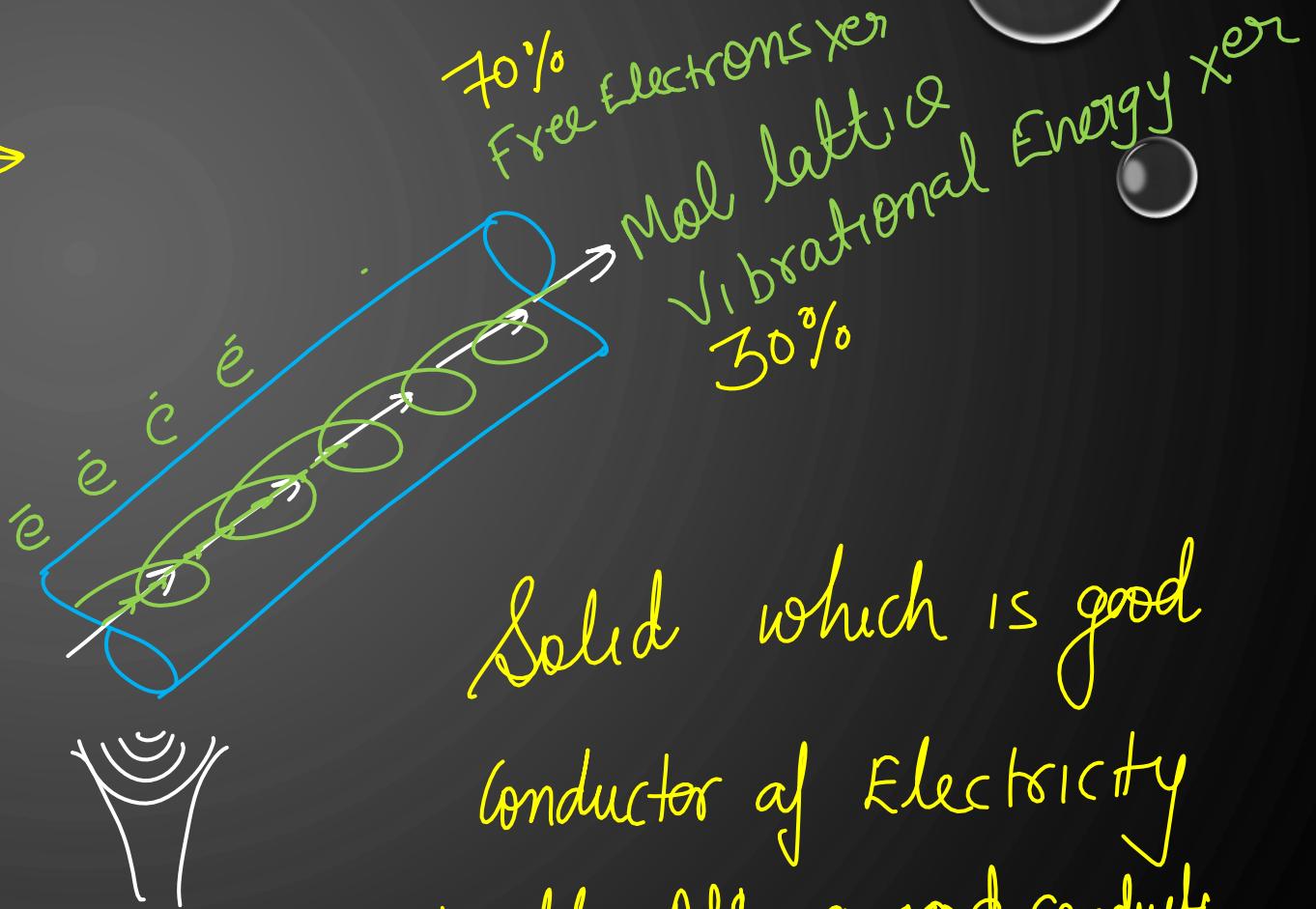
YOGESH SIR



Modes of Heat Transfer

- ① Conduction
- ② Convection
- ③ Radiation

Conduction →



$$k_{\text{Diamond}} = 2300 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}\cdot\text{k}}$$

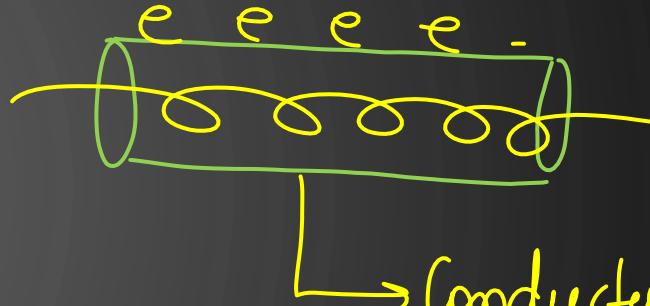
Solid which is good conductor of Electricity
will also a good conductor of heat

Exception → Diamond

Conduction

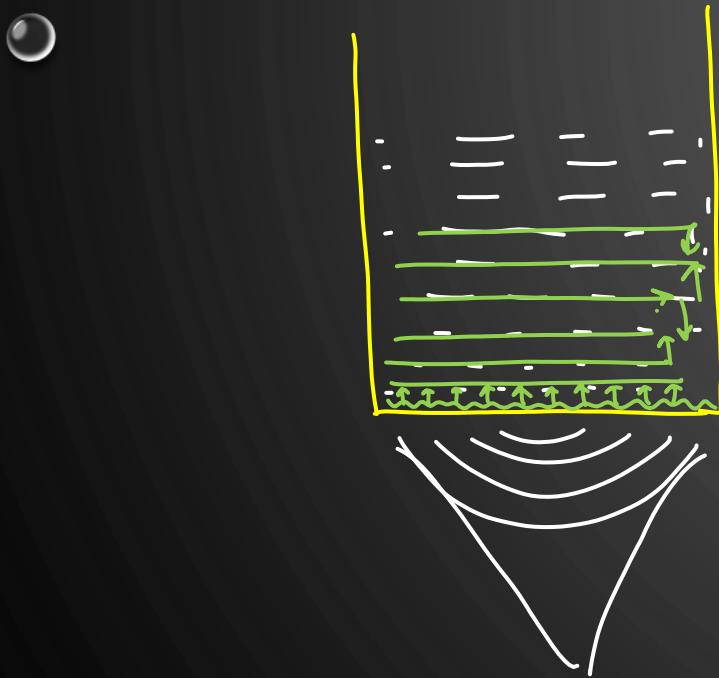
30%
Mol lattice Vibrational
Energy $\times e^-$
 \downarrow
Phononic Conduction

70%
Free Electrons
 $\times e^-$
 \downarrow
Electronic Conduction



Conduction
is a Microscopic
phenomenon

Conduction in Liquids →



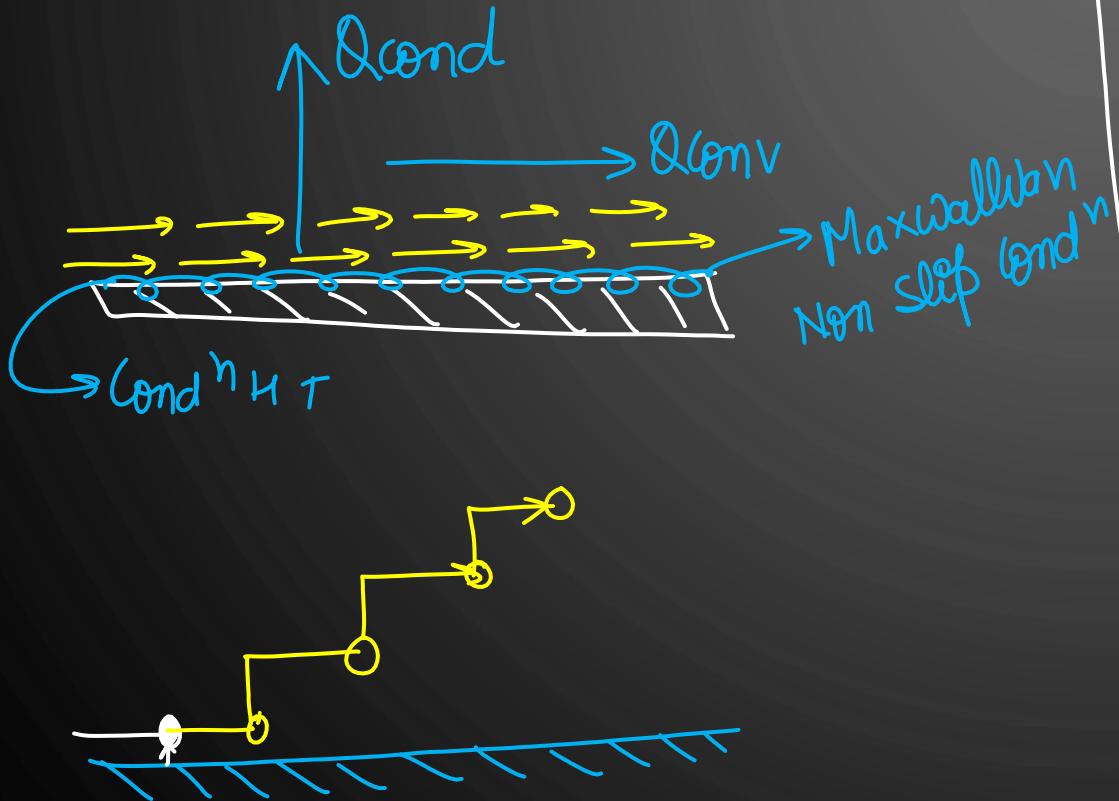
Condⁿ Also occurs in liquids
When high Velocity high temp
Molecule Comes in contact with
low Vel, Low temp Mol

They exchanges their heat & thus
Phenomenon is known as Condⁿ in
Liquids.



High Vel & High Temp Mol Collide
With Low Vel Low temp Mol
→ Conduction in Gases.

Convection

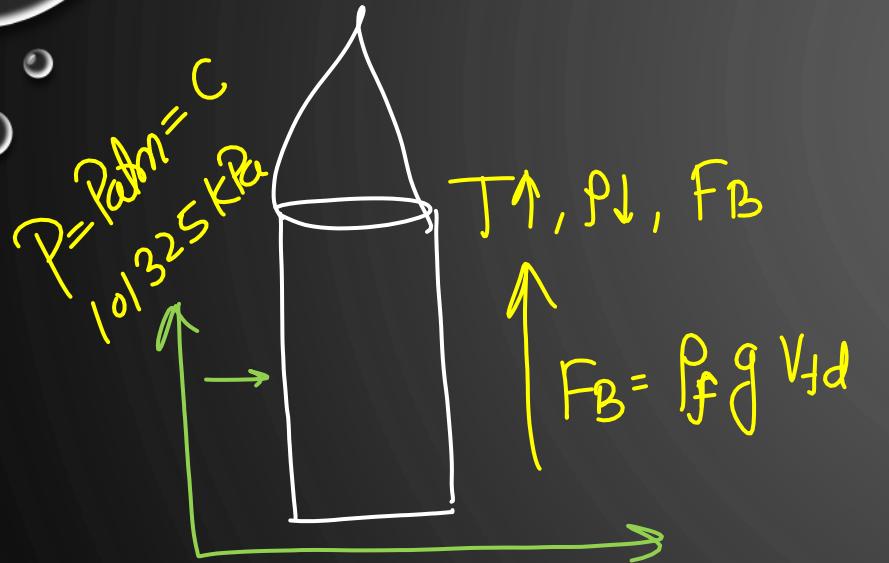


In Convection HT, HT by $Cond^n$ is Transported by fluid (flowing)

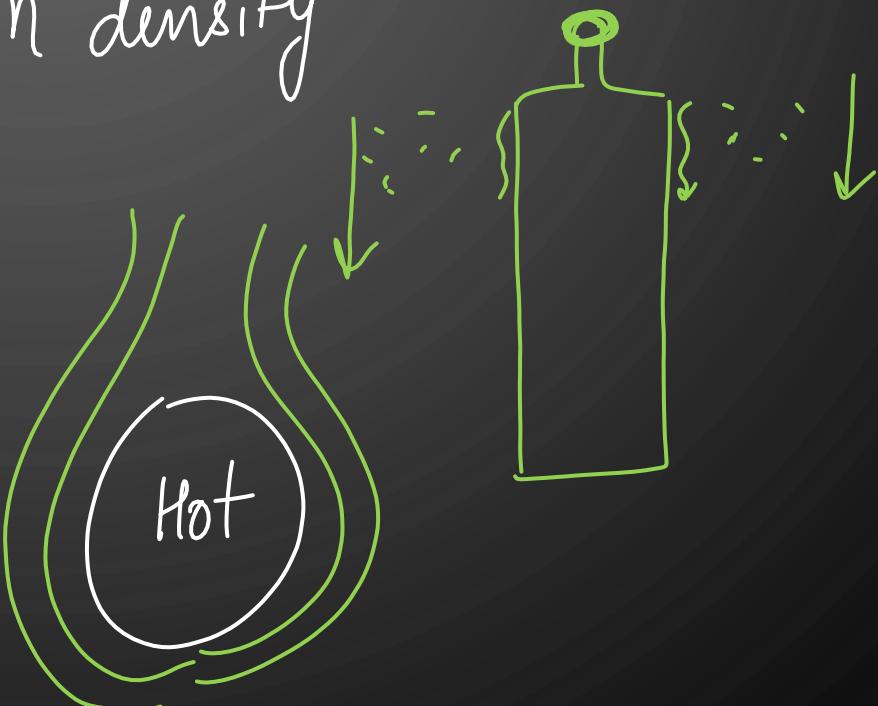
* Convection is a Transport Phenomenon.

Convection





If the flow takes place naturally due to density difference i.e. due to Buoyancy Forces arising by change in density





When Convection $\propto T$
Takes place with the help
of some external Agent
i.e. forcefully then it
is known as forced convn.

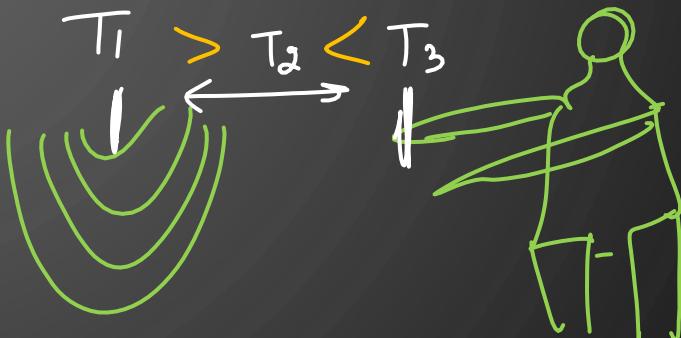


Bulk Displacement of fluids forced
 \rightarrow Macroscopic phenomena

Radiation →

Radiation is the Mode of HT which do not require Any Material, and hence Radiation Heat Transfer take place with the help of EMT, wave Propagation, which Travel with the speed of light.

Radiation HT Dominates over Conduction & Convection When Temp diff is very high



All bodies at All temperatures emit thermal Radiation except the body is a OK

at OK → Mol Become Motionless

Steady State Conduction -1

4 : 30 PM

