

# ECUACIÓN DE CONSERVACIÓN DE LA ENERGÍA TÉRMICA

SIMPLIFICADA PARA UN FLUIDO NEWTONIANO DE PROPIEDADES CONSTANTES  
EN FLUJO INCOMPRESIBLE O A PRESIÓN CONSTANTE  
(para un fluido o sólido en reposo,  $\mathbf{v} = 0$ )

$$\rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \rho c_p \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla T - k \nabla^2 T - \mu \Phi_v - \dot{G} = 0$$

acumulación                      advección                      conducción                      disipación viscosa                      generación

## Coordenadas Rectangulares

$$\rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \rho c_p \left[ v_x \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right] - k \left[ \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right] - \mu \Phi_v - \dot{G} = 0$$

## Coordenadas Cilíndricas

$$\rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \rho c_p \left[ v_r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right] - k \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right] - \mu \Phi_v - \dot{G} = 0$$

## Coordenadas Esféricas

$$\rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \rho c_p \left[ v_r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi} \right] - k \left[ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin \theta \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \phi^2} \right] - \mu \Phi_v - \dot{G} = 0$$

### NOTACIÓN:

$c_p$  = capacidad calorífica a presión constante (J/kg·K).

$\dot{G}$  = rapidez de generación de calor por unidad de volumen (W/m<sup>3</sup>).

$k$  = conductividad térmica (W/m·K).

$T$  = temperatura (K).

$t$  = tiempo (s).

$\mathbf{v}$  = vector de velocidad del fluido (m/s).

$\Phi_v$  = disipación viscosa (s<sup>-2</sup>).

$\mu$  = viscosidad (Pa·s).

$\rho$  = densidad (kg/m<sup>3</sup>).

# DISIPACIÓN VISCOSA

PARA UN FLUIDO NEWTONIANO DE VISCOSIDAD  
Y DENSIDAD CONSTANTES

$$\Phi_v = \dot{\gamma} : \nabla \mathbf{v}$$

## Coordenadas Rectangulares

$$\Phi_v = 2 \left[ \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \right]^2 + 2 \left[ \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} \right]^2 + 2 \left[ \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} \right]^2$$

## Coordenadas Cilíndricas

$$\Phi_v = 2 \left[ \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} \right]^2 + 2 \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_r}{r} \right]^2 + 2 \left[ \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right]^2 + \left[ r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{v_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial z} \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \right]^2$$

## Coordenadas Esféricas

$$\Phi_v = 2 \left[ \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} \right]^2 + 2 \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_r}{r} \right]^2 + 2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{v_r}{r} + \frac{v_\theta \cot \theta}{r} \right) \right]^2 + \left[ r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{v_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{v_\phi}{\sin \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} + r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{v_\phi}{r} \right) \right]^2$$

### NOTACIÓN:

$\mathbf{v}$  = vector de velocidad del fluido (m/s).

$\Phi_v$  = disipación viscosa ( $s^{-2}$ ).

$\dot{\gamma} = (\nabla \mathbf{v}) + (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T$  = tensor simétrico de rapidez de deformación ( $s^{-1}$ ).

$(\nabla \mathbf{v})$  = tensor gradiente de velocidad ( $s^{-1}$ ).

$(\nabla \mathbf{v})^T$  = transpuesta del tensor gradiente de velocidad ( $s^{-1}$ ).