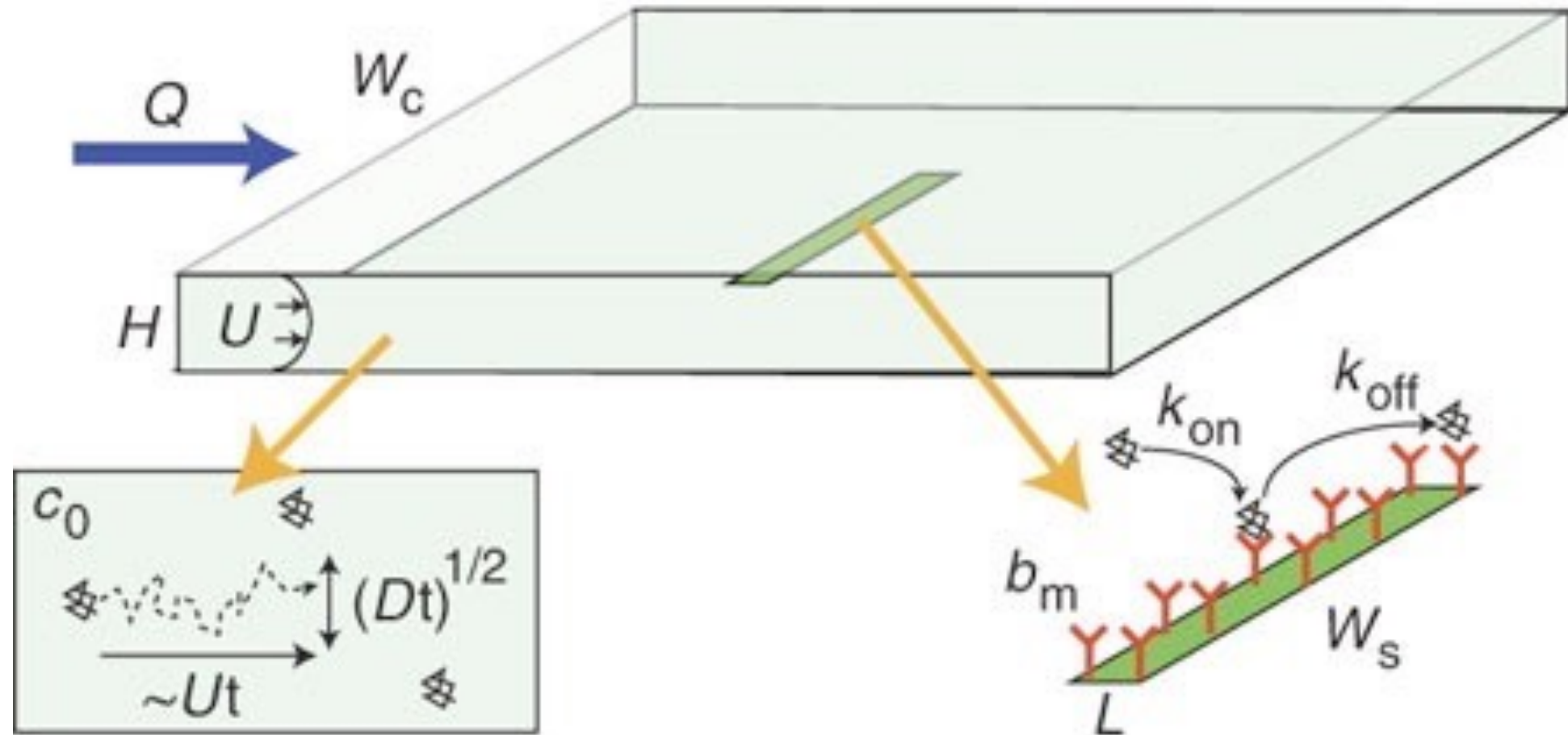


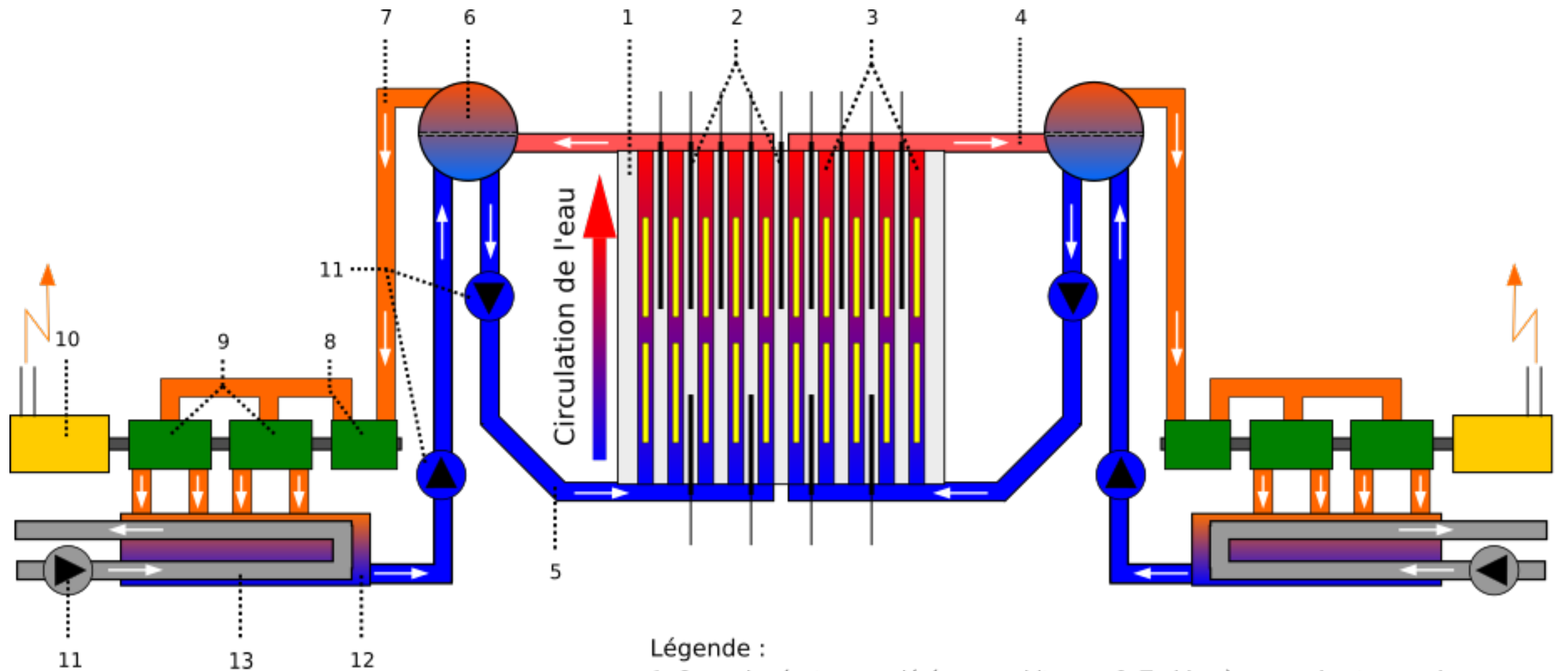
# Transport phenomena

# Engineering at small scale : the microchip problem



How do you design precisely a biochemical sensor on a microchip ?

# Engineering at large scale : a nuclear reactor

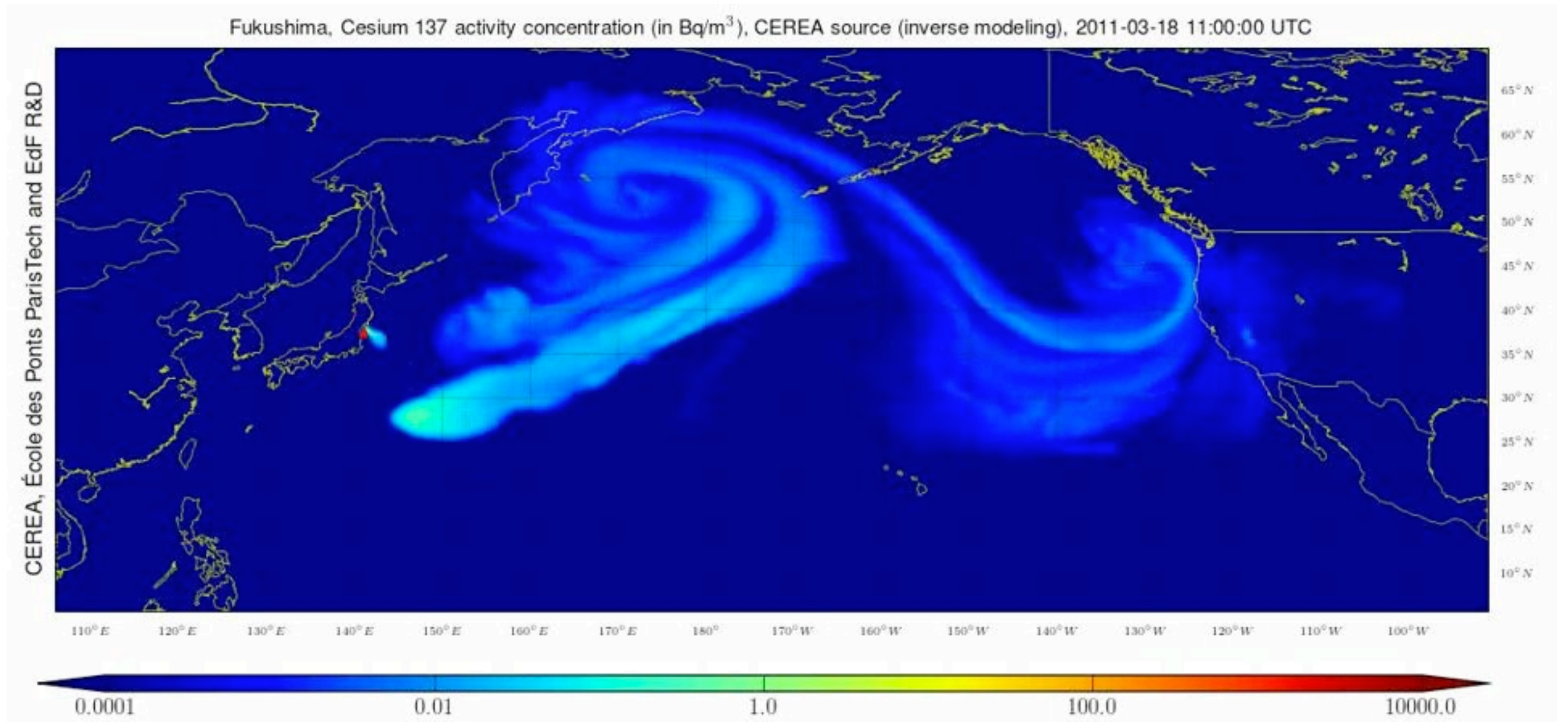


## Légende :

1. Cœur du réacteur modéré au graphite
2. Barres de contrôle
3. Tubes de force contenant le combustible
4. Mélange eau/vapeur
5. Eau (légère)
6. Séparateur de vapeur
7. Vapeur entrante

8. Turbine à vapeur haute pression
9. Turbine à vapeur basse pression
10. Génératrice électrique
11. Pompes
12. Condensateurs
13. Eau de refroidissement (fleuve, mer, ...)

# Mass transport in the environment



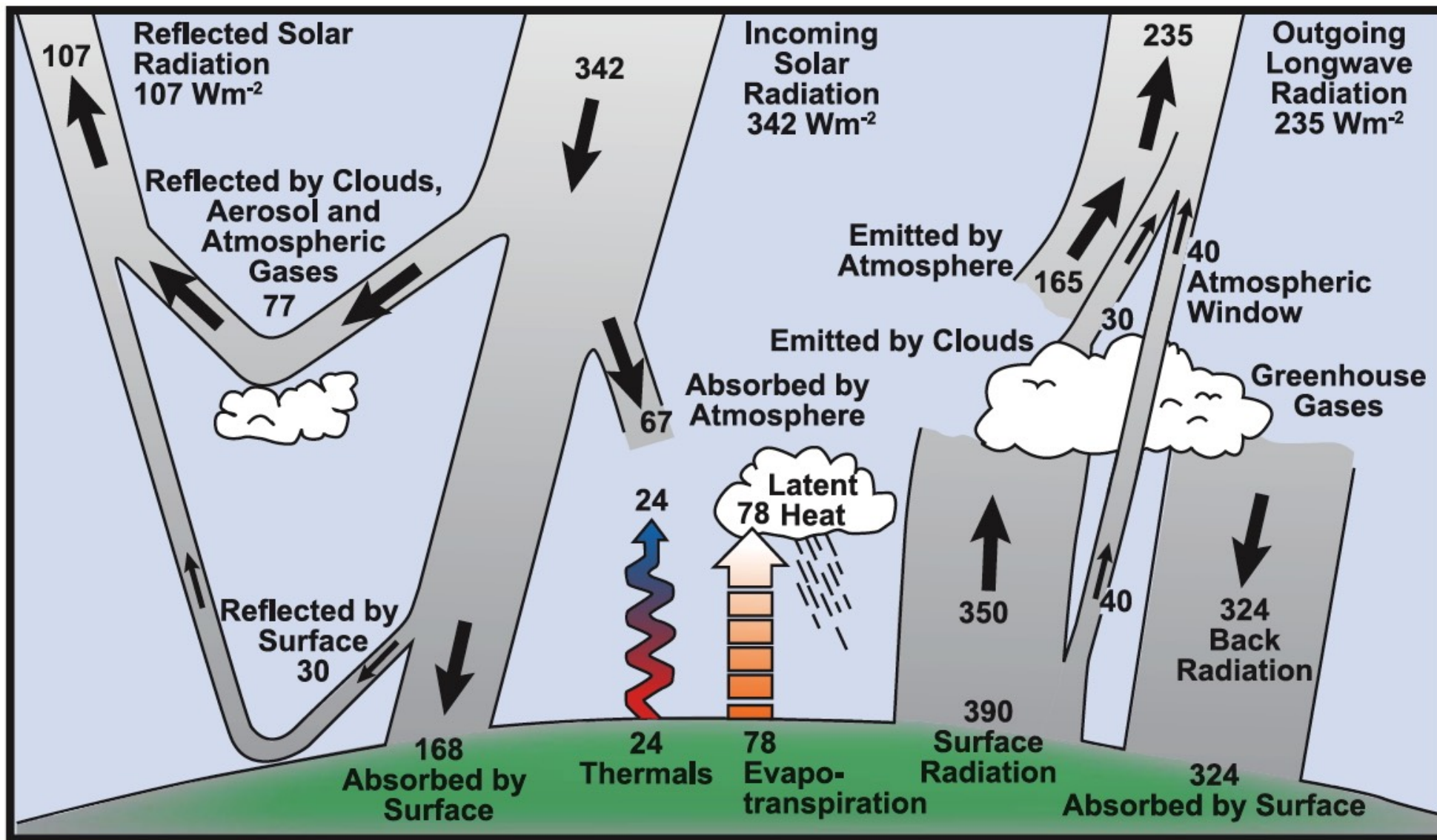
Simulation of Cs<sup>137</sup> transport in the Pacific Ocean

[cerea.enpc.fr/fukushima](http://cerea.enpc.fr/fukushima)

How does turbulence affects heat and mass transport ?

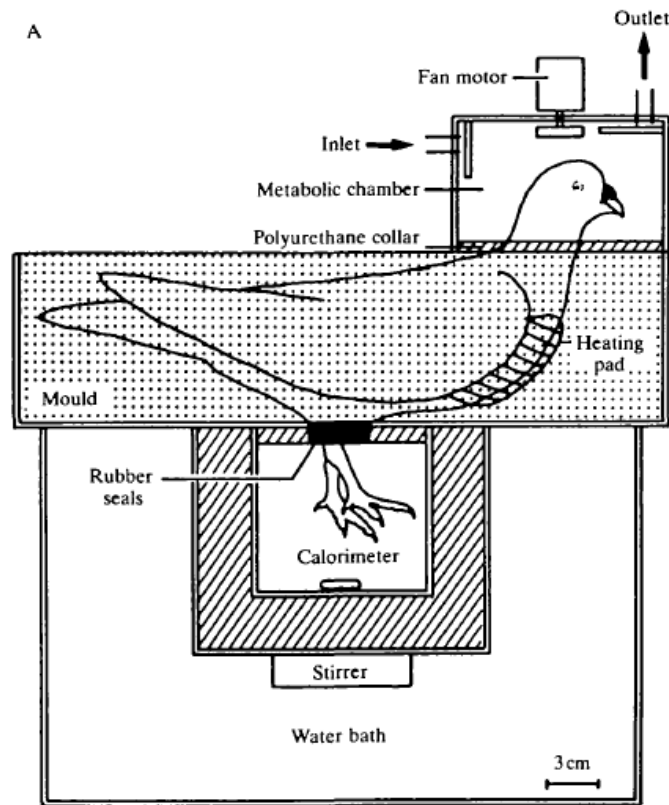


# Heat transport in the environment : radiative equilibrium of the Earth

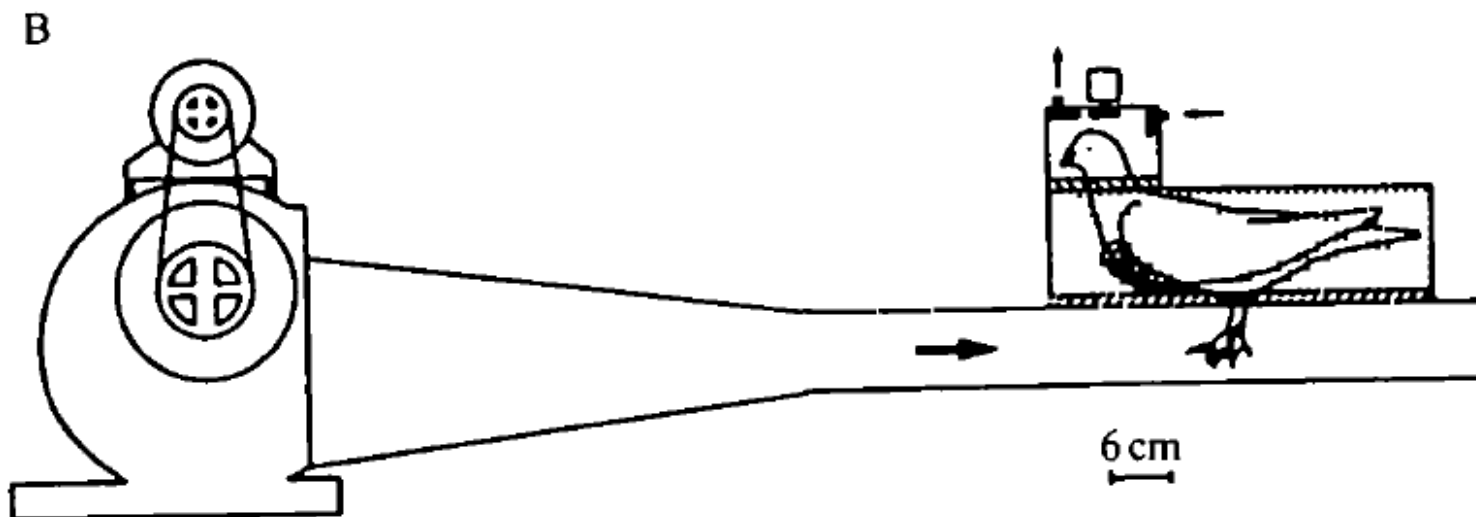


From an IPCC technical report

# Heat transport in animals : thermal regulation of migratory birds



What is the cooling power of pigeon's legs ?



# Heat transport in animals : thermal regulation of flying insects

## The honeybee problem

$T_a$  from 21 to 45°C



What are the different mechanisms involved in heat exchange ?

What is their relative importance ?

What is the temperature of the body as a function of air temperature ?

# Outline

- review of diffusive processes
  - 1D steady state diffusion, with sources
  - geometrical effects in diffusion
- radiative heat transfer
- transfer by convection (advection)
  - combined convection and diffusion
  - transport boundary layer
- thermal convection, coupling  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $T$
- dispersion in random velocity fields (turbulent flows, porous media)



# The « inverted class »

reading material is posted on :

<https://blog.espci.fr/marcfermigier/transport-phenomena-2019/>

you read and (hopefully) understand it

in class we check that ideas and concepts are understood through problem solving

we explain again ideas and concepts that need to be clarified

# Transport processes

## molecular diffusion

mass flux : Fick's law  $\mathbf{J}_D = -D\nabla C$

heat flux : Fourier's law  $\mathbf{J}_D = -\lambda\nabla T$

## Radiative heat transfer

$$\mathbf{J}_R = \sigma T^4$$

## convection

(advection by a macroscopic flow  $\mathbf{u}$ )

mass flux  $\mathbf{J}_C = C\mathbf{u}$

heat flux  $\mathbf{J}_C = \rho C_p T \mathbf{u}$

# Conservation laws

local equations for  
concentration and  
temperature

Sources of heat and mass  
chemical reactions  
phase changes  
nuclear reactions  
dissipative processes

rate of change = divergence (flux) + source term

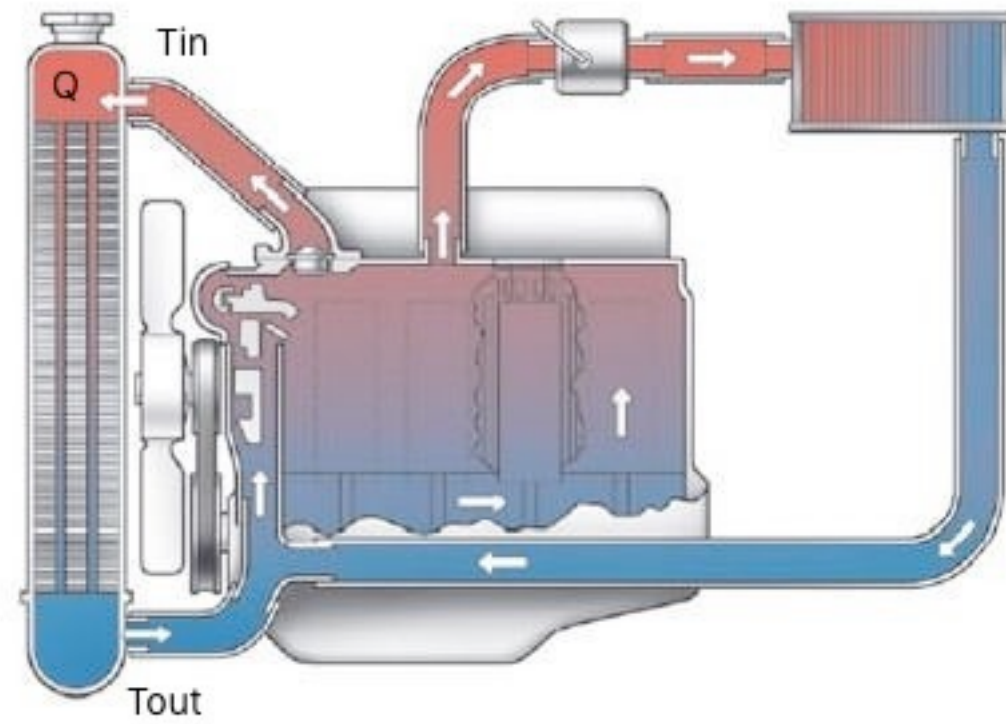
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla T = \kappa \Delta T + \frac{R}{\rho C}$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla C = D \Delta C + R$$

convection-diffusion equations

Peclet number  $Pe = U L/D$

macroscopic balances

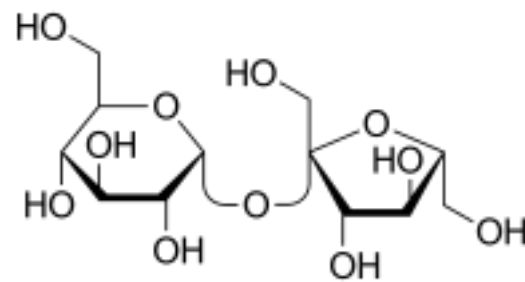


# The coffee cup problem I



If you don't stir the sugar in your coffee, why does it get cold way before it is sweetened ?

Coffee (essentially hot water) + sucrose (hydrodynamic radius 0.5 nm)



How long does it take for the sucrose to diffuse to the top ?

# The coffee cup problem 2



How long does it take to cool down to room temperature ?  
What if diffusion in air is the only mechanism ?

Physical properties of air :

density  $\rho = 1 \text{ kg/m}^3$

specific heat  $C_p = 1000 \text{ J/kg.K}$

thermal conductivity  $\lambda = 0.025 \text{ W/m.K}$

Physical properties of coffee :

density  $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

specific heat  $C_p = 4180 \text{ J/kg.K}$

thermal conductivity  $\lambda = 0.6 \text{ W/m.K}$