

# Important Steady State Heat Conduction with Heat Generation Formulas PDF



**Formulas**  
**Examples**  
**with Units**

## List of 14 Important Steady State Heat Conduction with Heat Generation Formulas

### 1) Location of Maximum Temperature in Plane Wall with Symmetrical Boundary Conditions Formula

Formula

$$X = \frac{b}{2}$$

Example with Units

$$6.301 \text{ m} = \frac{12.601905 \text{ m}}{2}$$

Evaluate Formula

### 2) Maximum Temperature in Plane Wall Surrounded by Fluid with Symmetrical Boundary Conditions Formula

Formula

$$t_{\max} = \frac{q_G \cdot b^2}{8 \cdot k} + \frac{q_G \cdot b}{2 \cdot h_c} + T_{\infty}$$

Example with Units

$$549.4162 \text{ K} = \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3 \cdot 12.601905 \text{ m}^2}{8 \cdot 10.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}} + \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3 \cdot 12.601905 \text{ m}}{2 \cdot 1.834786 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}} + 11 \text{ K}$$

Evaluate Formula

### 3) Maximum Temperature in Plane Wall with Symmetrical Boundary Conditions Formula

Formula

$$T_{\max} = T_1 + \frac{q_G \cdot b^2}{8 \cdot k}$$

Example with Units

$$500 \text{ K} = 305 \text{ K} + \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3 \cdot 12.601905 \text{ m}^2}{8 \cdot 10.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}}$$

Evaluate Formula

### 4) Maximum Temperature in Solid Cylinder Formula

Formula

$$T_{\max} = T_w + \frac{q_G \cdot R_{cy}^2}{4 \cdot k}$$

Example with Units

$$500 \text{ K} = 273 \text{ K} + \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3 \cdot 9.61428 \text{ m}^2}{4 \cdot 10.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}}$$

Evaluate Formula

### 5) Maximum Temperature in Solid Sphere Formula

Formula

$$T_{\max} = T_w + \frac{q_G \cdot R_s^2}{6 \cdot k}$$

Example with Units

$$500 \text{ K} = 273 \text{ K} + \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3 \cdot 11.775042 \text{ m}^2}{6 \cdot 10.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}}$$

Evaluate Formula

### 6) Maximum Temperature Inside Solid Cylinder Immersed in Fluid Formula

Formula

$$T_{\max} = T_{\infty} + \frac{q_G \cdot R_{cy} \cdot \left(2 + \frac{h_c \cdot R_{cy}}{k}\right)}{4 \cdot h_c}$$

Example with Units

$$500 \text{ K} = 11 \text{ K} + \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3 \cdot 9.61428 \text{ m} \cdot \left(2 + \frac{1.834786 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K} \cdot 9.61428 \text{ m}}{10.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}}\right)}{4 \cdot 1.834786 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}}$$

Evaluate Formula

### 7) Surface Temperature of Solid Cylinder Immersed in Fluid Formula

Formula

$$T_w = T_{\infty} + \frac{q_G \cdot R_{cy}}{2 \cdot h_c}$$

Example with Units

$$273 \text{ K} = 11 \text{ K} + \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3 \cdot 9.61428 \text{ m}}{2 \cdot 1.834786 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}}$$

Evaluate Formula



**8) Temperature at given Thickness x Inside Plane Wall Surrounded by Fluid Formula**[Evaluate Formula](#)

Formula

$$T = \frac{q_G}{8 \cdot k} \cdot (b^2 - 4 \cdot x^2) + \frac{q_G \cdot b}{2 \cdot h_c} + T_\infty$$

Example with Units

$$460 \text{ K} = \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3}{8 \cdot 10.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}} \cdot (12.601905 \text{ m}^2 - 4 \cdot 4.266748 \text{ m}^2) + \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3 \cdot 12.601905 \text{ m}}{2 \cdot 1.834786 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}} + 11 \text{ K}$$

**9) Temperature Inside Hollow Cylinder at given Radius between Inner and Outer Radius Formula**[Evaluate Formula](#)

Formula

$$T = \frac{q_G}{4 \cdot k} \cdot (r_o^2 - r^2) + T_o + \frac{\ln\left(\frac{r}{r_o}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{r_o}{r_i}\right)} \cdot \left( \frac{q_G}{4 \cdot k} \cdot (r_o^2 - r_i^2) + (T_o - T_i) \right)$$

Example with Units

$$460 \text{ K} = \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3}{4 \cdot 10.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}} \cdot (30.18263 \text{ m}^2 - 4 \text{ m}^2) + 300 \text{ K} + \frac{\ln\left(\frac{4 \text{ m}}{30.18263 \text{ m}}\right)}{\ln\left(\frac{30.18263 \text{ m}}{2.5 \text{ m}}\right)} \cdot \left( \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3}{4 \cdot 10.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}} \cdot (30.18263 \text{ m}^2 - 2.5 \text{ m}^2) + (300 \text{ K} - 10 \text{ K}) \right)$$

**10) Temperature Inside Hollow Sphere at given Radius between Inner and Outer Radius Formula**[Evaluate Formula](#)

Formula

$$T = T_w + \frac{q_G}{6 \cdot k} \cdot (r_2^2 - r^2) + \frac{q_G \cdot r_1^3}{3 \cdot k} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{1}{r} \right)$$

Example with Units

$$460 \text{ K} = 273 \text{ K} + \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3}{6 \cdot 10.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}} \cdot (2 \text{ m}^2 - 4 \text{ m}^2) + \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3 \cdot 6.320027 \text{ m}^3}{3 \cdot 10.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2 \text{ m}} - \frac{1}{4 \text{ m}} \right)$$

**11) Temperature Inside Plane Wall at given Thickness x with Symmetrical Boundary Conditions Formula**[Evaluate Formula](#)

Formula

$$t_1 = -\frac{q_G \cdot b^2}{2 \cdot k} \cdot \left( \frac{x}{b} - \left( \frac{x}{b} \right)^2 \right) + T_1$$

Example with Units

$$130.3241 \text{ K} = -\frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3 \cdot 12.601905 \text{ m}^2}{2 \cdot 10.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}} \cdot \left( \frac{4.266748 \text{ m}}{12.601905 \text{ m}} - \left( \frac{4.266748 \text{ m}}{12.601905 \text{ m}} \right)^2 \right) + 305 \text{ K}$$

**12) Temperature Inside Solid Cylinder at given Radius Formula**[Evaluate Formula](#)

Formula

$$t = \frac{q_G}{4 \cdot k} \cdot (R_{cy}^2 - r^2) + T_w$$

Example with Units

$$460.7072 \text{ K} = \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3}{4 \cdot 10.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}} \cdot (9.61428 \text{ m}^2 - 4 \text{ m}^2) + 273 \text{ K}$$



### 13) Temperature Inside Solid Cylinder at given Radius Immersed in Fluid Formula

Evaluate Formula 

Formula

$$t = \frac{q_G}{4 \cdot k} \cdot (R_{cy}^2 - r^2) + T_\infty + \frac{q_G \cdot R_{cy}}{2 \cdot h_c}$$

Example with Units

$$460.7073 \text{ K} = \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3}{4 \cdot 10.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}} \cdot (9.61428 \text{ m}^2 - 4 \text{ m}^2) + 11 \text{ K} + \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3 \cdot 9.61428 \text{ m}}{2 \cdot 1.834786 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}}$$

### 14) Temperature Inside Solid Sphere at given Radius Formula

Formula

$$t_2 = T_w + \frac{q_G}{6 \cdot k} \cdot (R_s^2 - r^2)$$

Example with Units

$$473.8049 \text{ K} = 273 \text{ K} + \frac{100 \text{ W/m}^3}{6 \cdot 10.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}} \cdot (11.775042 \text{ m}^2 - 4 \text{ m}^2)$$






Evaluate Formula 



## Variables used in list of Steady State Heat Conduction with Heat Generation Formulas above

- **b** Wall Thickness (Meter)
- **$h_c$**  Convection Heat Transfer Coefficient (Watt per Square Meter per Kelvin)
- **k** Thermal Conductivity (Watt per Meter per K)
- **$q_G$**  Internal Heat Generation (Watt Per Cubic Meter)
- **r** Radius (Meter)
- **$r_1$**  Inner Radius of Sphere (Meter)
- **$r_2$**  Outer Radius of Sphere (Meter)
- **$R_{cy}$**  Radius of Cylinder (Meter)
- **$r_i$**  Inner Radius of Cylinder (Meter)
- **$r_o$**  Outer Radius of Cylinder (Meter)
- **$R_s$**  Radius of Sphere (Meter)
- **t** Temperature Solid Cylinder (Kelvin)
- **T** Temperature (Kelvin)
- **$t_1$**  Temperature 1 (Kelvin)
- **$T_1$**  Surface Temperature (Kelvin)
- **$t_2$**  Temperature 2 (Kelvin)
- **$T_\infty$**  Fluid Temperature (Kelvin)
- **$T_i$**  Inner Surface Temperature (Kelvin)
- **$t_{max}$**  Maximum Temperature of Plain Wall (Kelvin)
- **$T_{max}$**  Maximum Temperature (Kelvin)
- **$T_o$**  Outer Surface Temperature (Kelvin)
- **$T_w$**  Surface Temperature of Wall (Kelvin)
- **x** Thickness (Meter)
- **X** Location of Maximum Temperature (Meter)

## Constants, Functions, Measurements used in list of Steady State Heat Conduction with Heat Generation Formulas above


- **Functions:** **ln**, **ln(Number)**  
*The natural logarithm, also known as the logarithm to the base e, is the inverse function of the natural exponential function.*
- **Measurement:** **Length** in Meter (m)  
*Length Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Temperature** in Kelvin (K)  
*Temperature Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Thermal Conductivity** in Watt per Meter per K ( $W/(m \cdot K)$ )  
*Thermal Conductivity Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Heat Transfer Coefficient** in Watt per Square Meter per Kelvin ( $W/m^2 \cdot K$ )  
*Heat Transfer Coefficient Unit Conversion* 
- **Measurement:** **Power Density** in Watt Per Cubic Meter ( $W/m^3$ )  
*Power Density Unit Conversion* 



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