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View Factor Between Differing-Diameter, Coaxial Disks Blocked by a Coaxial Cylinder

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Introduction

IEW-factor algebra can be used to derive the view factors for complicated geometries from available view factors for simpler geometries. ¹⁻³ This approach is particularly useful for the numerical analysis of heat-transfer problems involving diffuse-gray radiative interchange among the surfaces of the system, where finite-element and finite-difference methods require calculation of the view factors between the many surfaces which correspond to the numerical grid.

Radiative heat transfer is extremely important in Czochralski crystal growth of semiconductor materials.⁴ Here a cylindrical crystal is grown from its melt by withdrawing the crystal and adjusting the heat transfer needed for solidification. When the radiative transfer is diffuse and gray and the crystal is a perfect cylinder, the necessary view factors can be derived using view-factor algebra in conjunction with view factors for three simple geometries available in the literature.⁵ The computational effort is reduced if these view factors are available as algebraic expressions and are not evaluated numerically.

One particular view factor needed for the Czochralski configuration is that between parallel, coaxial disks of different diameters that are separated by a solid, coaxial cylinder (see Fig. 1). Minning⁶ and Holchendler and Laverty⁷ both attempted to derive this view factor. (Holchendler and Laverty's analysis is for a frustrum, which is a cylinder in the limit when the diameters at its two ends are equal, separating the two opposing disks.) They both succeeded in deriving the view factor from a differential surface to an opposing finite disk. However, neither was able to integrate this expression to obtain a closed-form result for the view factor from a finite disk to an opposing finite disk because of the complexity of the resulting integrand. In this Note, a closed-form expression for this view factor is presented that is valid when the disks both have finite radius.

Analysis

The expression presented by both Minning⁶ and Holchend- ler and Laverty⁷ for the view factor from a differential surface to an opposing finite disk is derived using the contour integral method⁸:

$$F_{dA_{\rho}-A_{a}} = \frac{\cos^{-1}\frac{c}{a}}{2\pi} - \frac{c^{2} - \rho^{2} - h^{2}}{\pi\sqrt{(c^{2} + \rho^{2} + h^{2})^{2} - 4\rho^{2}c^{2}}} \tan^{-1}\left[\sqrt{\frac{(c^{2} + \rho^{2} + h^{2} + 2\rho c)(\rho - c)}{(c^{2} + \rho^{2} + h^{2} - 2\rho c)(\rho + c)}}\right] + \frac{a^{2} - \rho^{2} - h^{2}}{\pi\sqrt{(a^{2} + \rho^{2} + h^{2})^{2} - 4\rho^{2}a^{2}}}$$

$$\times \tan^{-1}\left[\sqrt{\frac{(a^{2} + \rho^{2} + h^{2} + 2a\rho)(\rho a - c^{2} + \sqrt{\rho^{2} - c^{2}}\sqrt{a^{2} - c^{2}})}{(a^{2} + \rho^{2} + h^{2} - 2a\rho)(\rho a + c^{2} - \sqrt{\rho^{2} - c^{2}}\sqrt{a^{2} - c^{2}})}}\right]$$
(1)

Here a is the radius of the finite disk, c is the radius of the solid cylinder, h is the height of the cylinder, which is also the axial distance between the finite disk and the plane defined by the differential surface, and ρ is the distance between the differential surface and the vertical axis. The view factor $F_{dA_{\rho}-A_{\alpha}}$ is from the differential surface with area dA_{ρ} to the finite disk with outer radius a, inner radius c, and area A_{α} . Equation (1) is equivalent to Eq. (6) in Minning's paper and to Eq. (13) in Holchendler and Laverty's paper. There are some sign mistakes in Eq. (6) in Minning's paper.

The view factor from a finite disk with outer radius b and inner radius c to a disk with outer radius a and inner radius c is obtained by integrating Eq. (1) as

$$A_b F_{A_b - A_a} = 2\pi \int_c^b F_{dA_\rho - A_a} \rho d\rho \tag{2}$$

where $F_{A_b-A_a}$ is the view factor from a disk with outer radius b, inner radius c, and area A_b to a coaxial, parallel disk with outer radius a, inner radius c, and area A_a . The disks are separated by a solid, coaxial cylinder of radius c and height b. Substituting

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Eq. (1) into Eq. (2) and integrating by parts gives

$$A_{b}F_{A_{b}-A_{a}} = \int_{c}^{b} \rho \cos^{-1}\frac{c}{a}d\rho + \sqrt{(c^{2} + \rho^{2} + h^{2})^{2} - 4\rho^{2}c^{2}} \times \tan^{-1}\left[\sqrt{\frac{(c^{2} + \rho^{2} + h^{2} + 2\rho c)(\rho - c)}{(c^{2} + \rho^{2} + h^{2} - 2\rho c)(\rho + c)}}\right]\Big|_{c}^{b}$$

$$-\int_{c}^{b} \frac{c\{\left[(c^{2} + \rho^{2} + h^{2})^{2} - 4\rho^{2}c^{2}\right] + 2(\rho^{2} - c^{2})(c^{2} - \rho^{2} + h^{2})\}}{2\rho\sqrt{\rho^{2} - c^{2}}(\rho^{2} - c^{2} + h^{2})} d\rho - \sqrt{(a^{2} + \rho^{2} + h^{2})^{2} - 4\rho^{2}a^{2}}$$

$$\times \tan^{-1}\left[\sqrt{\frac{(a^{2} + \rho^{2} + h^{2} + 2\rho a)(\rho a - c^{2} + \sqrt{\rho^{2} - c^{2}}\sqrt{a^{2} - c^{2}})}{(a^{2} + \rho^{2} + h^{2} - 2\rho a)(\rho a + c^{2} - \sqrt{\rho^{2} - c^{2}}\sqrt{a^{2} - c^{2}})}}\right]\Big|_{c}^{b}$$

$$+ \int_{c}^{b} \frac{c\left\{ \left[(a^{2} + \rho^{2} + h^{2})^{2} - 4\rho^{2}a^{2} \right] (\sqrt{a^{2} - c^{2}} + \sqrt{\rho^{2} - c^{2}}) + 2\sqrt{\rho^{2} - c^{2}} (\sqrt{a^{2} - c^{2}} + \sqrt{\rho^{2} - c^{2}})^{2} (a^{2} - \rho^{2} + h^{2}) \right\}}{2\rho\sqrt{\rho^{2} - c^{2}} (\sqrt{a^{2} - c^{2}} + \sqrt{\rho^{2} - c^{2}}) \left[(\sqrt{a^{2} - c^{2}} + \sqrt{\rho^{2} - c^{2}})^{2} + h^{2} \right]} d\rho$$
(3)

The latter two integrals in Eq. (3) are simplified to

$$-\int_{c}^{b} \frac{c[(h^{2}+c^{2}-\rho^{2})(h^{2}-c^{2}+\rho^{2})+4\rho^{2}h^{2}]}{2\rho\sqrt{\rho^{2}-c^{2}}(\rho^{2}-c^{2}+h^{2})} d\rho$$

$$+\int_{c}^{b} \frac{c[4\rho^{2}h^{2}+(a^{2}-\rho^{2}+h^{2})(\rho^{2}+a^{2}+h^{2}-2c^{2}+2\sqrt{a^{2}-c^{2}}\sqrt{\rho^{2}-c^{2}})]}{2\rho\sqrt{\rho^{2}-c^{2}}[(\sqrt{a^{2}-c^{2}}+\sqrt{\rho^{2}-c^{2}})^{2}+h^{2}]} d\rho$$

When common factors are canceled, these integrals are evaluated to yield

$$\left. \frac{a^2 - c^2}{2} \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{c}{\rho} \right) \right|_{c}^{b} + 2ch \left[\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\rho^2 - c^2} + \sqrt{a^2 - c^2}}{h} \right) - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\rho^2 - c^2}}{h} \right) \right] \right|_{c}^{b}$$

Substituting these terms into Eq. (3) and evaluating its limits gives

$$A_{b}F_{A_{b}-A_{a}} = \frac{a^{2}-c^{2}}{2}\cos^{-1}\frac{c}{b} + \frac{b^{2}-c^{2}}{2}\cos^{-1}\frac{c}{a}$$

$$-\sqrt{(a^{2}+b^{2}+h^{2})^{2}-4a^{2}b^{2}}\tan^{-1}\left[\sqrt{\frac{(a^{2}+b^{2}+h^{2}+2ab)(ba-c^{2}+\sqrt{b^{2}-c^{2}}\sqrt{a^{2}-c^{2}})}{(a^{2}+b^{2}+h^{2}-2ab)(ba+c^{2}-\sqrt{b^{2}-c^{2}}\sqrt{a^{2}-c^{2}})}}\right]$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(a^{2}+c^{2}+h^{2})^{2}-4a^{2}c^{2}}\cos^{-1}\left[\frac{c(h^{2}-a^{2}+c^{2})}{a(h^{2}+a^{2}-c^{2})}\right] + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(b^{2}+c^{2}+h^{2})^{2}-4b^{2}c^{2}}\cos^{-1}\left[\frac{c(h^{2}-b^{2}+c^{2})}{b(h^{2}+b^{2}-c^{2})}\right]$$

$$+2ch\left[\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{b^{2}-c^{2}}+\sqrt{a^{2}-c^{2}}}{h}\right)-\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{b^{2}-c^{2}}}{h}\right)-\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^{2}-c^{2}}}{h}\right)\right]$$

$$(4)$$

where

$$A_b = \pi(b^2 - c^2)$$

The trigonometric identity

$$2\tan^{-1}\sqrt{u} = \cos^{-1}\frac{1-u}{1+u}$$

is applied to simplify the fourth term on the right-hand side of Eq. (4).

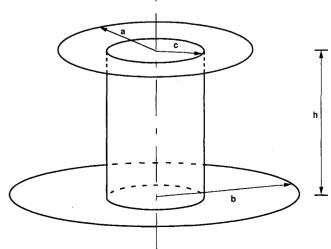


Fig. 1 Schematic of geometry for view factor from disk to coaxial, parallel disk with coaxial blocking cylinder.

The correctness of Eq. (4) was checked by numerical integration of Eqs. (1) and (2), which agrees with the closed-form result. Moreover, Eq. (4) simplifies to various limiting cases for which analytical solutions are available. When the radius of the blocking cylinder c approaches zero, Eq. (4) yields the expression for the view factor from one disk to another coaxial, parallel disk.² Leuenberger and Person⁹ derived an expression for the view factor between parallel, coaxial disks with equal outer radii b and inner radii c separated by a solid coaxial cylinder with radius c and height h, and Eq. (4) is simplified to this result when the disk radius a is set equal to the disk radius b. Finally, when the radius a in Eq. (4) is allowed to increase without bound, the view factor from the disk with radius b to the opposing disk becomes

$$F_{A_b - A_{a-\infty}} = 1 - F_{A_b - A_{\text{cyl}}}$$

where $F_{A_b-A_{cyl}}$ is the view factor from the disk with outer radius b, inner radius c, and area A_b to the coaxial cylinder with radius c, height h, and area A_{cyl} . As the area of the opposing disk becomes unbounded, all radiation leaving the disk with radius b must either strike the coaxial cylinder or the opposing disk.

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