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Numerical Simulation of the Natural Convection in Horizontal Enclosure of Different Aspect Ratio with an Array of Square Cylinder

Jae Ryong Lee and Man Yeong Ha

Key Words: natural convection(), (heat transfer), aspect ratio()

Abstract

The physical model considered here is a horizontal layer of fluid heated below and cooled above with a periodic array of evenly spaced square cylinders placed at the center of the layer, whose aspect ratio here varies from unity to twelve. Periodic boundary condition is employed along the horizontal direction to allow for lateral freedom for the convection cells. Two-dimensional solution for unsteady natural convection is obtained using an accurate and efficient Chebyshev spectral multi-domain methodology for a given Rayleigh numbers of 10^6 .

g : gravity
 L : length of the enclosure
 n : normal direction
 Nu : local Nusselt number
 \overline{Nu} : surface-averaged Nusselt number
 x_i : dimensionless i -directional coordinate
 x_i^* : dimensional i -directional coordinate
 p : dimensionless pressure
 Pr : Prandtl number
 Ra : Rayleigh number
 t : dimensionless time
 t^* : dimensional time
 t_p : period of time integration
 T : temperature

u_i : dimensionless velocity in the i -direction
 u_i^* : dimensional velocity in the i -direction
 α : thermal diffusivity
 β : thermal expansion coefficient
 ν : kinematic viscosity
 θ : dimensionless temperature

1.

가

Rayleigh-Benard 100

가 ,

가

Rayleigh 가 1708

cell .⁽¹⁾ Rayleigh 가 가

$Ra=10^7$

.^{(2) ~ (5)}

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E-mail : multidomain@pusan.ac.kr
 TEL : (051)510-3090 FAX : (051)512-9835

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가 House et al⁽⁶⁾ , Ra , Pr Ra 가 , Ha et al⁽⁷⁾가 Ha et al⁽⁸⁾ 가 가 Ra

$$Pr = \frac{\nu}{\alpha} , Ra = \frac{g\beta L^3(T_h - T_c)}{\nu\alpha} \quad (3)$$

가 , ν , g , β , Pr , 0.71 , Ra 106 , 1 , 12 , Ra 10⁶ ,

Periodic

2.

(Navier-Stokes equation)

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 \quad (1a)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + Pr \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + Ra Pr \theta \mathbf{k}_2 \quad (1b)$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \theta = \nabla^2 \theta \quad (1c)$$

$$t = \frac{t^* \alpha}{L^2} , x_i = \frac{x_i^*}{L} , u_i = \frac{u_i^* L}{\alpha} , P = \frac{P^* L^2}{\rho \alpha^2} , \theta = \frac{T - T_c}{T_h - T_c} \quad (2)$$

, ρ , T , α , u_i , P , t , θ , *

3. , 가 1 , 가 6 , 12 , 1 , 가 L , 가 , $W = L/3$, T_h , T_c , z , 가 2 , 가 , Boussinesq 가 , spectral multi-domain

Chebyshev

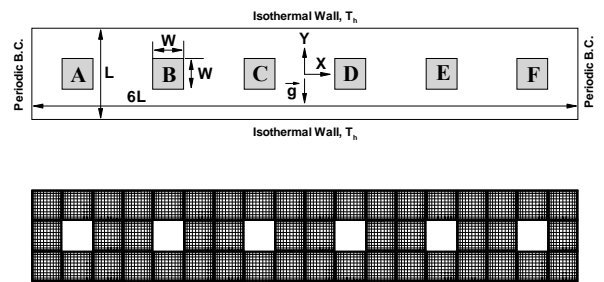


Figure 1. Schematics of computational geometry and corresponding grid distribution

expansion
 Gauss-Lobatto
 15x15
 two-step
 (time-splitting method)
 3 Adams-Bashforth scheme
 Crank-Nicolson scheme

$$Nu = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial n} \Big|_{wall} \quad \overline{Nu} = \frac{1}{W} \int_0^W Nu \, dS$$

$$\langle Nu \rangle = \frac{1}{t_p} \int_0^{t_p} Nu \, dt \quad \langle \overline{Nu} \rangle = \frac{1}{t_p} \int_0^{t_p} \overline{Nu} \, dt \quad (4)$$

, n
 가
 , tp
 4.
 2
 2
 wave
 가
 cell wave
 Drazin(1)
 cell , 1 1/2
 Ra cell wave
 cell
 2(a)
 symmetry

Symmetry about $y=L/2$ $\{u', v', \theta', \frac{L}{2}-x', y'\} \leftarrow \{u, v, \theta, \frac{L}{2}+x, y\}$ (5a)

Periodicity along x : $\{u', v', \theta', x', y'\} \leftarrow \{u, v, \theta, x+nL, y\}$ (5b)

, 가 1

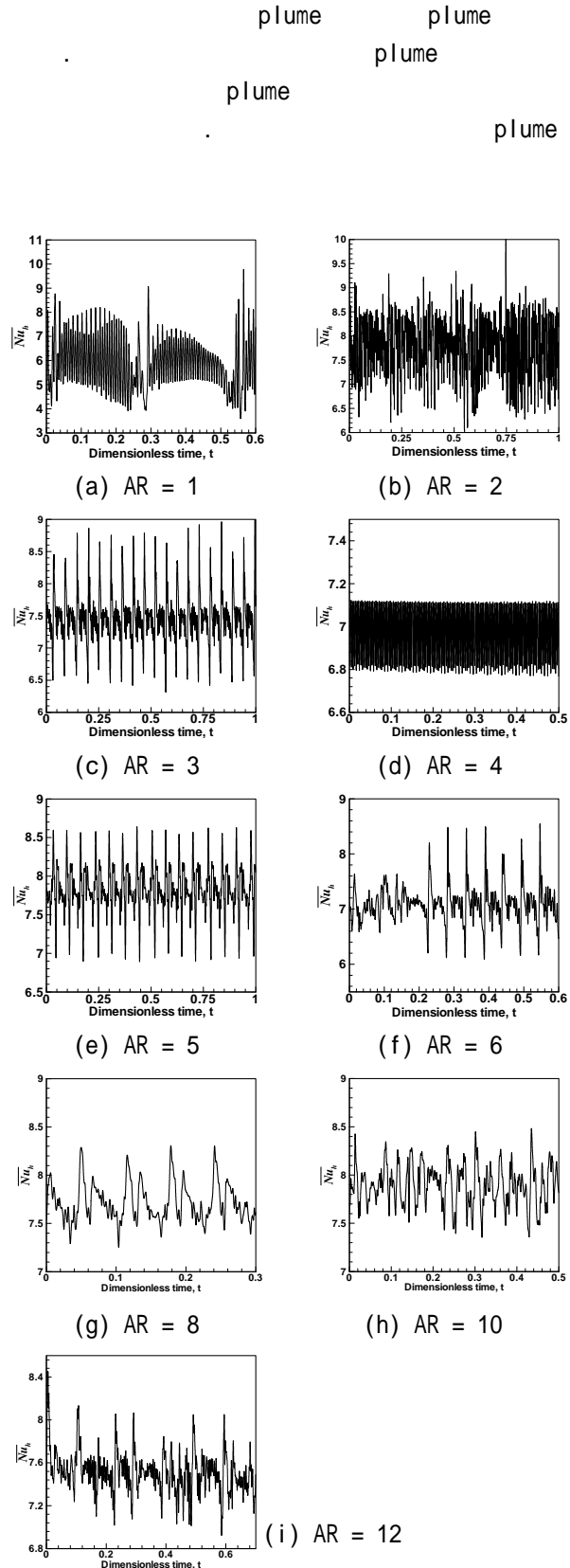


Figure 2. Surface-averaged Nusselt number at hot wall for the cases of different aspect ratio

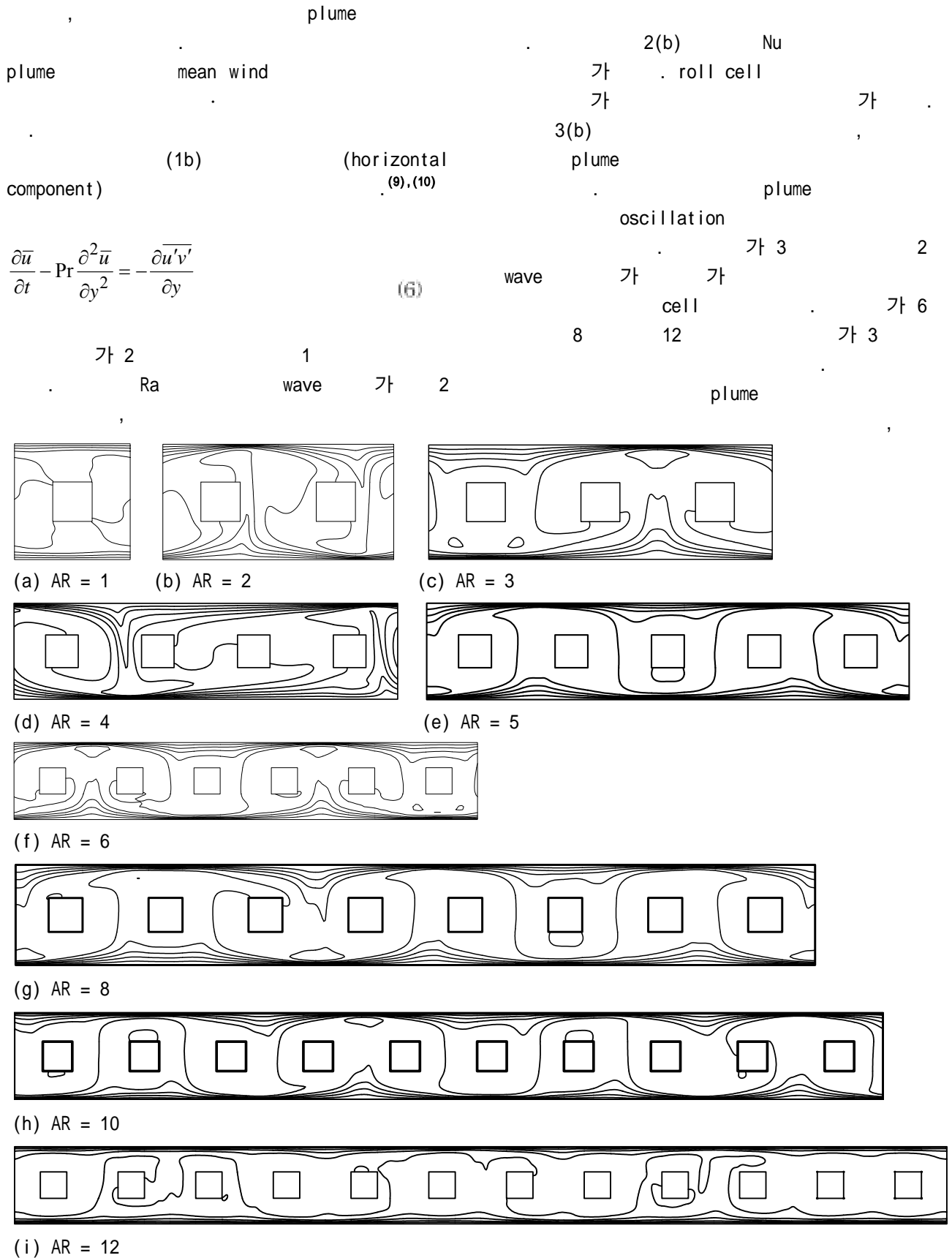


Figure 3. Time-averaged isotherms for the case of different aspect ratio at $Ra = 10^6$

가
 3 (c), (f), (g), (i)
 plume , 가
 plume
 plume
 plume
 plume
 cell wave {1, 2} {2,
 1} 가 가 6 8
 10
 2
 cell 가
 가 4
 가
 plume 2(d) 가
 plume oscillation
 cell wave {1, 1, 1, 1},
 {2, 2}, {1, 3} {3, 1} 가 가
 (1)
 {1, 3} 가
 가 5 가 6
 Nu
 가 5
 plume

plume
 가
 가
 가 6
 plume
 가 5
 plume
 Nu
 , peak 가
 power spectrum 6
 shift 가
 5 6 , plume
 , plume
 가
 가 12 4 가
 {1, 1}, {1, 2} {1, 3} 가
 (1)

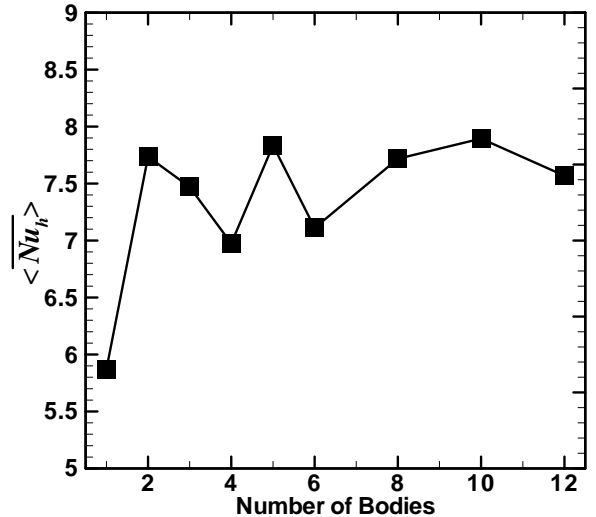


Figure 4. Time- and surface-averaged Nusselt number as a function of aspect ratio

4
 Nu
 가 가
 가
 (6)

가

5.

multi-domain

spectral method

가 1 12

roll cell

가 1 2 Ra

roll cell

가 1 L/2

wave {1, 2} {2,1} wave 가

roll cell

가 4 12 {1, 1}, {1, 2}

{1, 3} 가

(1)

Nu 가

Nu

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