
# Numerical investigation of mixed convection flow over a heated horizontal plate

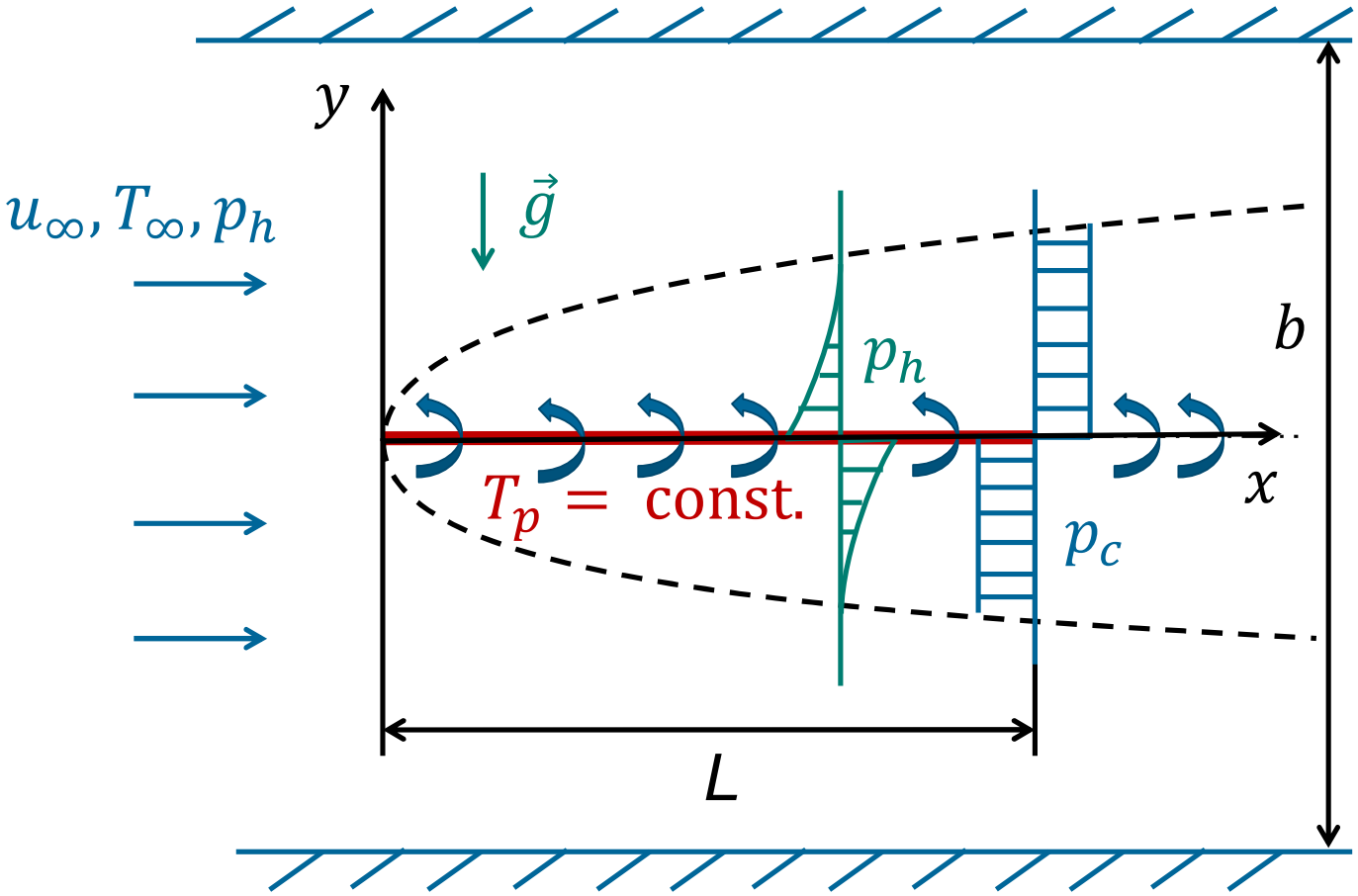
AIC project

Lukas Bábor

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT WIEN

# PROBLEM DESCRIPTION

- Kutta condition
- Wake
- Semi-infinite channel




M. Müllner and W. Schneider (2010),
*Heat Mass Transf.* **43**: 1097-1110

# DIMENSIONLESS PARAMETERS

$$\mathrm{Pe}_L = \frac{u_\infty L}{\kappa} \gg 1$$

$$\mathrm{Pr} = \frac{\nu}{\kappa}$$

$$\mathrm{Ri} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{g\,\beta(T_p - T_\infty)\sqrt{\kappa L}}{\sqrt{u_\infty^5}}$$

# SCALING

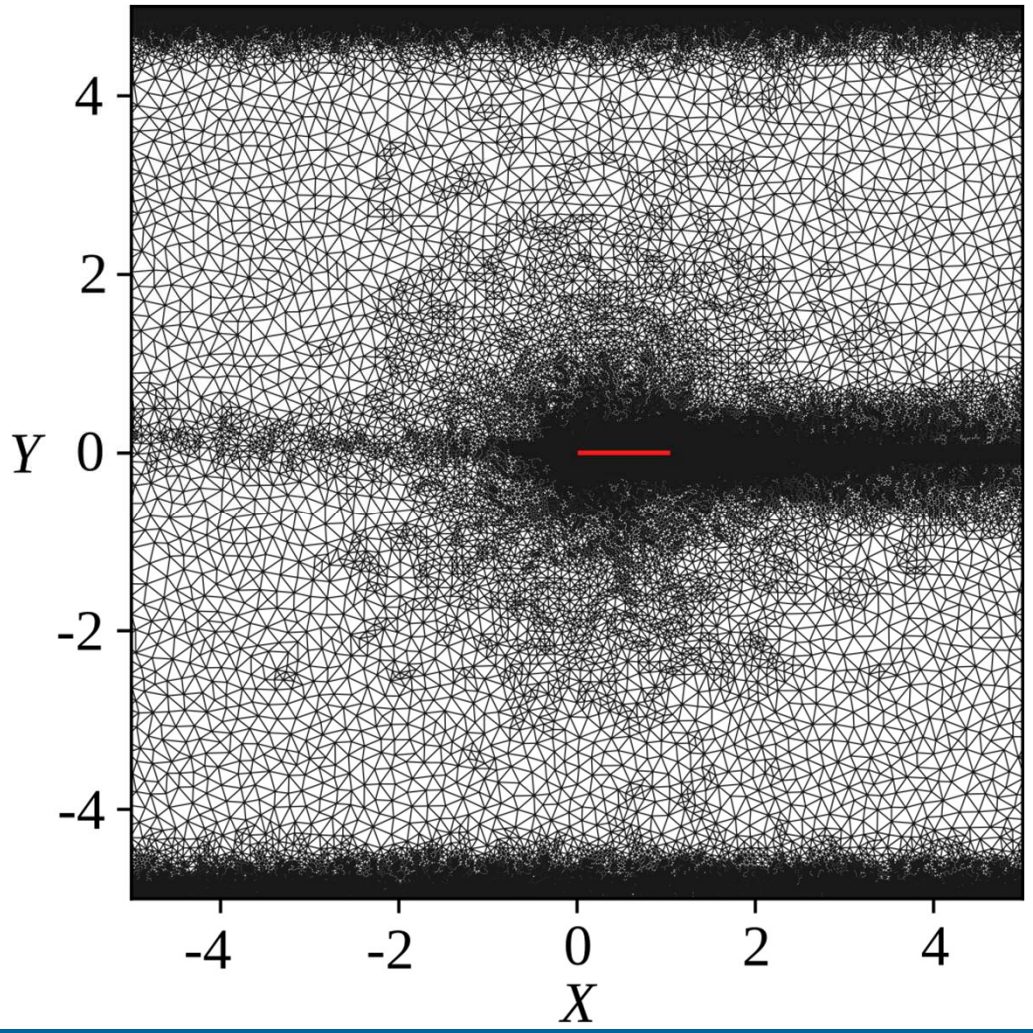
$$(X, Y) = \frac{(x, y)}{L} \qquad P = \frac{p - p_\infty}{\rho u_\infty^2}$$

$$(U, V) = \frac{(u, v)}{u_\infty} \qquad \theta = \frac{T - T_\infty}{T_p - T_\infty}$$

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT WIEN

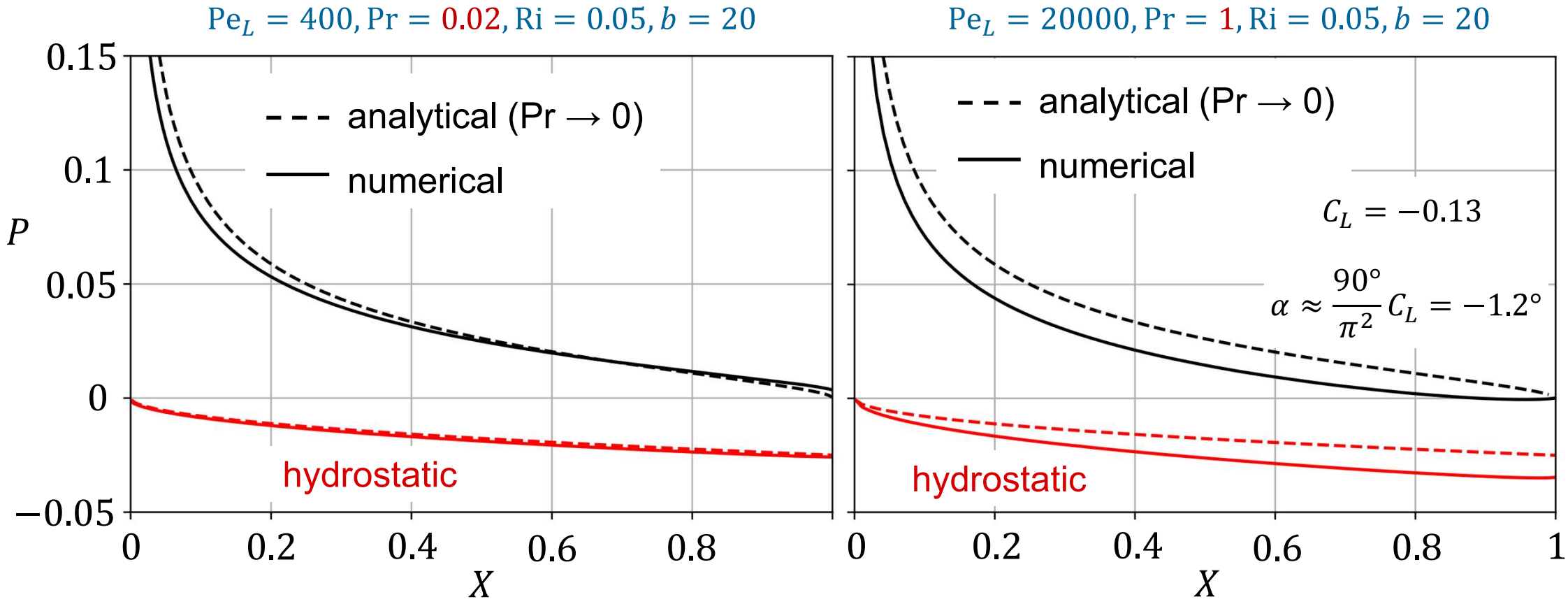
# NUMERICAL SOLUTION

- 2D steady Navier-Stokes
- FEM-solver FEniCS
- 3rd order Taylor-Hood
- Plate thickness $10^{-3}L$, rounded edges
- Finite domain: $(-30, 30) \times (-b/2, b/2)$
- Outflow B.C.:
  - Start from standard
  - Adjust iteratively
- Adaptive mesh refinement



# RESULTS

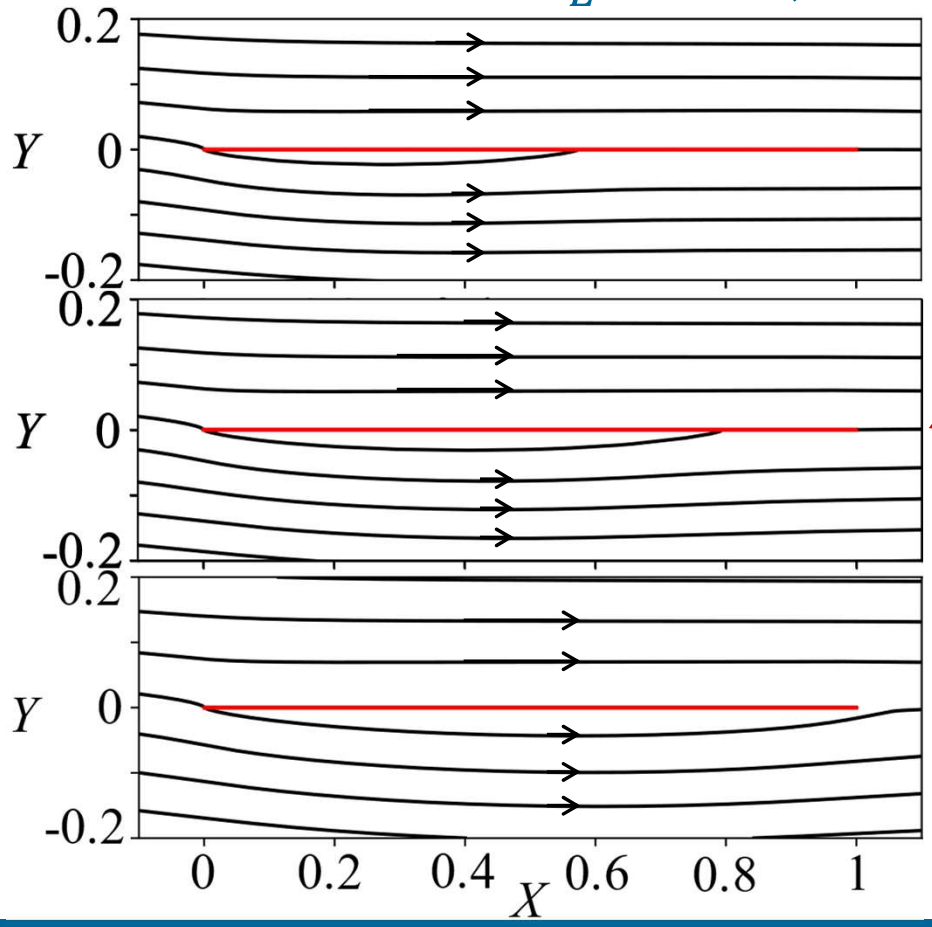
## Pressure at the upper surface

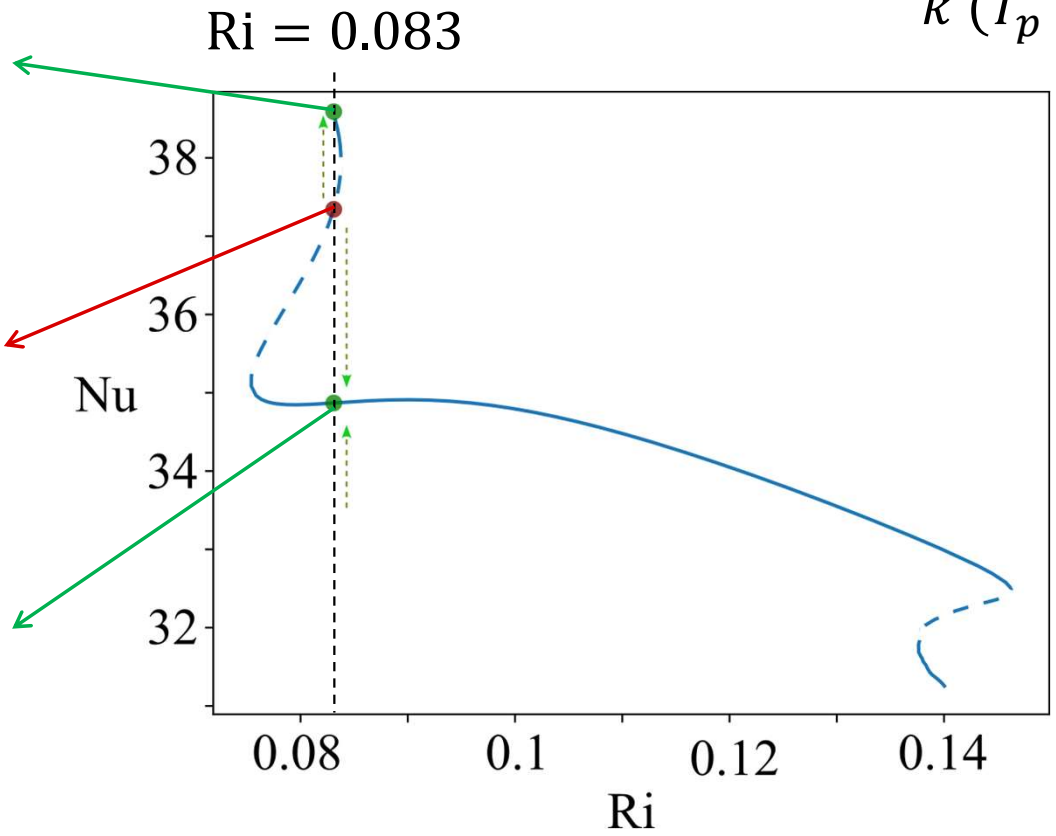


# NON-UNIQUENESS

$\mathrm{Pe}_L = 400, \mathrm{Pr} = 0.02, b = 10$

$$\mathrm{Nu} = \frac{\dot{Q}}{k\,(T_p - T_\infty)}$$

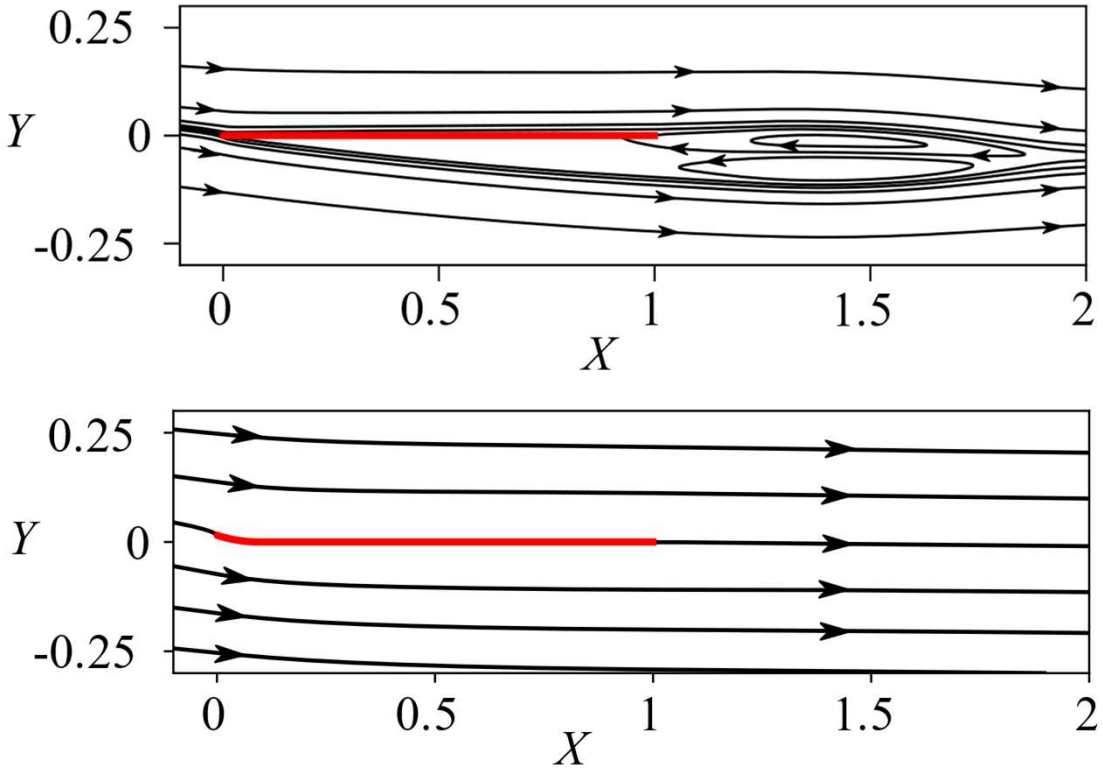


# SEPARATION CONTROL

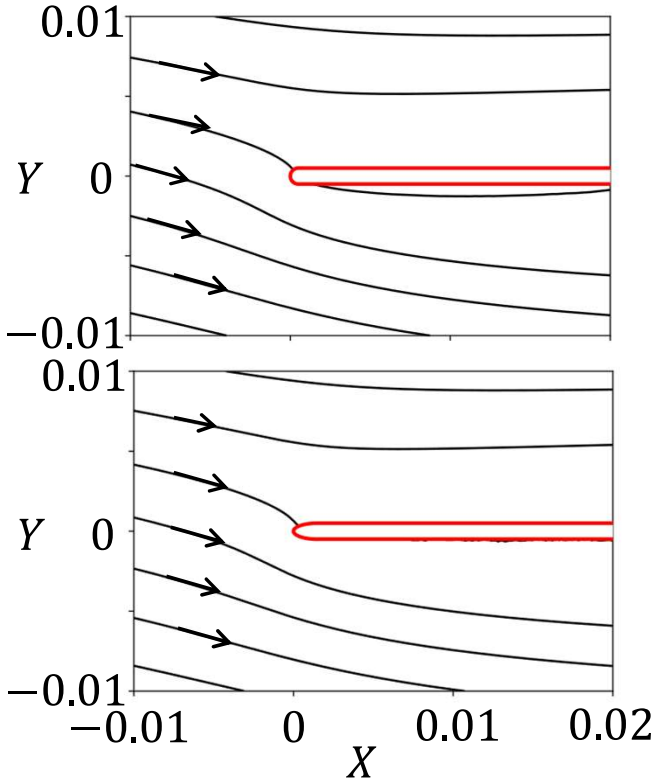
## Bent leading edge

$\mathrm{Pe}_L = 400, \mathrm{Pr} = 0.02, \mathrm{Ri} = 0.143, b = 10$




## Elliptical leading edge

$\mathrm{Pe}_L = 20000, \mathrm{Pr} = 1, \mathrm{Ri} = 0.05, b = 10$



TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT WIEN

# CONCLUSIONS

- Lift force in the opposite direction than buoyancy
- Excellent agreement between numerical and analytical results for small Ri = 0.05 and Pr = 0.02
- Weak effect of Pr for fixed Ri
- Flow separation for higher Ri
- Non-unique solution in some ranges of Ri
- Stability to be investigated

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT WIEN

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

PAMM Proceedings in Applied Mathematics and Mechanics

RESEARCH ARTICLE | Open Access

**Numerical investigation of mixed convection flow over a heated horizontal plate of finite length**

Lukas Babor

First published: 06 September 2023
https://doi.org/10.1002/pamm.202300030

## CONTACT

Lukas Bábor

Institute of Fluid Mechanics and Heat Transfer
TU Wien, Vienna, Austria

lukas.babor@tuwien.ac.at

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank Prof. Wilhelm Schneider for the supervision of this project.

## FUNDING

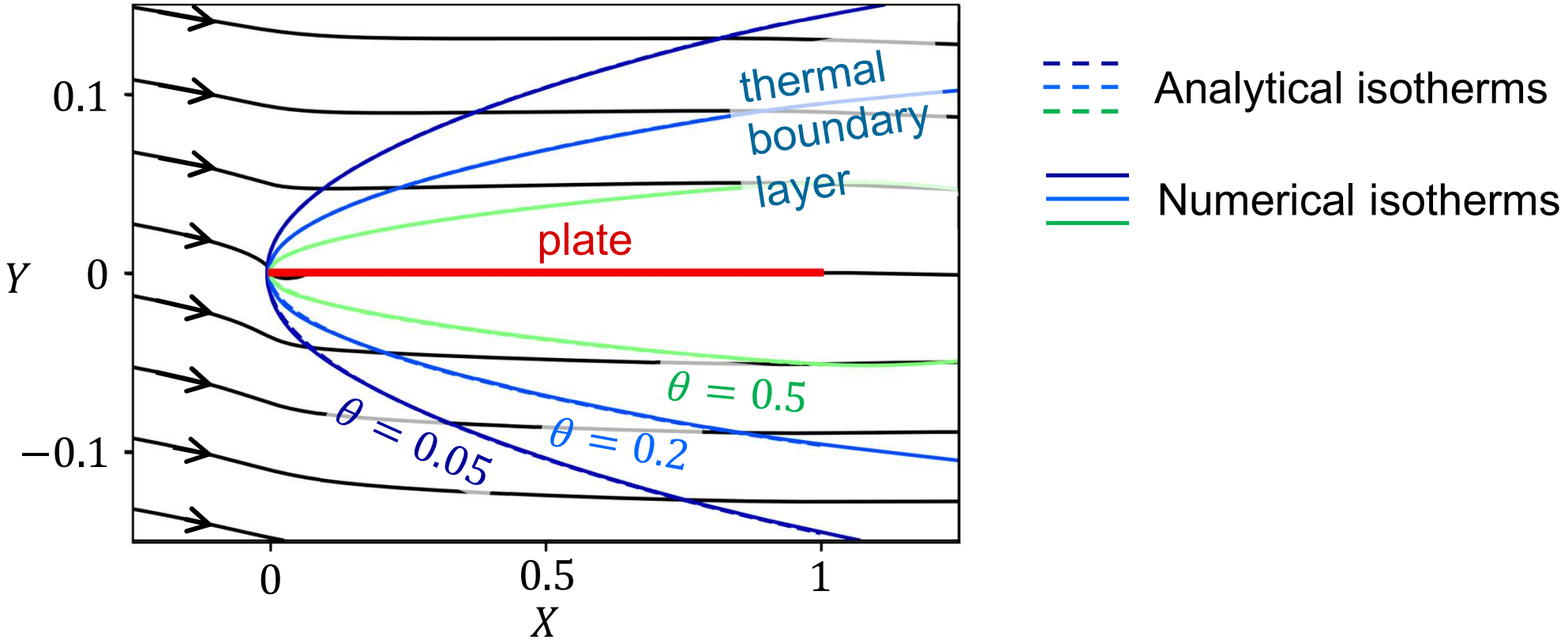
AIC Androsch International Management Consulting GmbH

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT WIEN

# RESULTS

## Streamlines and isotherms

$\mathrm{Pe}_L = 400, \mathrm{Pr} = 0.02, \mathrm{Ri} = 0.05, b = 20$



TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT WIEN

# ITERATIVE OUTFLOW BOUNDARY CONDITION

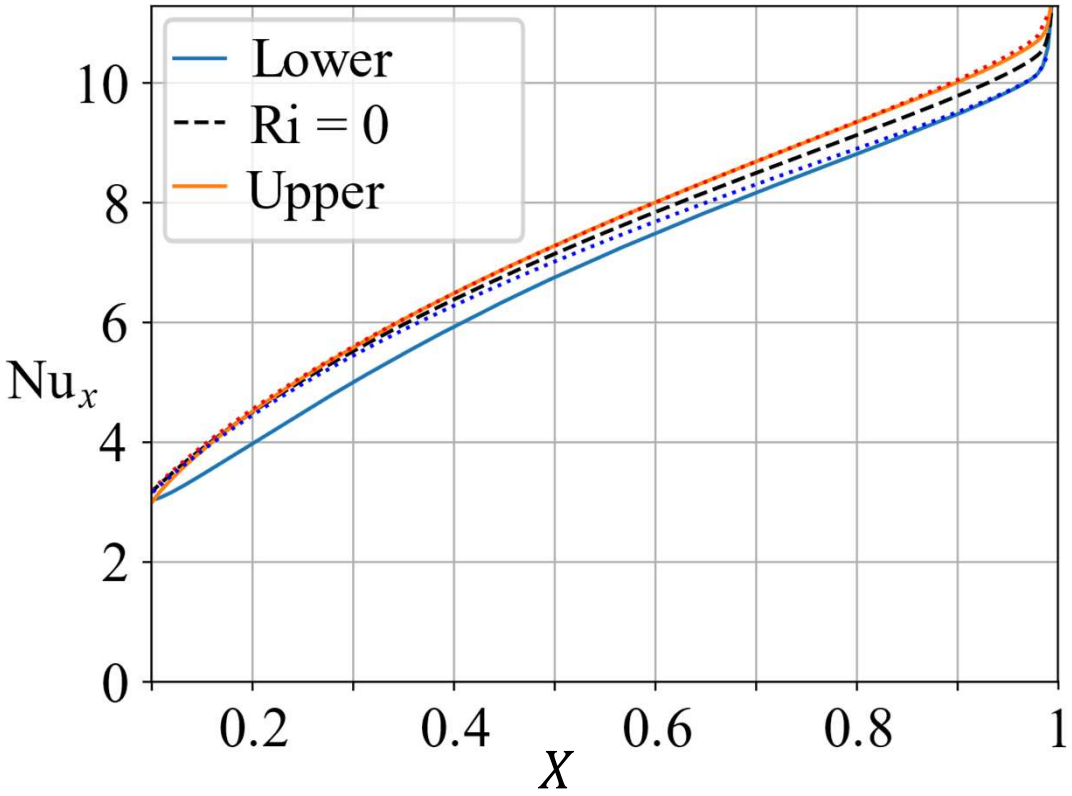
- Goal: approximate a continuation of an infinite channel
- Start from the standard outflow boundary condition:
  - Free-slip
  - Far-field pressure $p_\infty$
  - Homogeneous Neumann for temperature
- Problem:
  - Unphysical upward flow
  - Inconsistent pressure profile
- Iteratively adjust pressure to account for buoyancy:

$$p(y) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}\,\mathrm{Ri}\,\sqrt{\mathrm{Pe}}\int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{y}\theta(\bar{y})\,\mathrm{d}\bar{y}$$

# LOCAL WALL HEAT FLUX

## Bent leading edge

$\mathrm{Pe}_L = 400, \mathrm{Pr} = 0.02, \mathrm{Ri} = 0.143, b = 10, \alpha = 18°, L_b = 0.1$




$$\mathrm{Nu}_x = \frac{\dot{q}\, L\, X}{k\,(T_p - T_\infty)}$$