diffusion

· Derivation of Equation >

*2D convection diffusion equation:

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} (n_{\perp}) + \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} (n_{\perp}) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial x} \right) \right)$$

$$2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{9x}{9} \left(nt \right) qx d\lambda + 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{9\lambda}{9} \left(n1 \right) qx d\lambda = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{9x}{9} \left(2x \frac{9x}{91} \right) qx d\lambda + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{9\lambda}{9} \left(2x \frac{9x}{91} \right) qx d\lambda + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{9\lambda}{9} \left(2x \frac{9x}{91} \right) qx d\lambda$$

$$= \int_{s}^{r} (ur)^{e}_{w} dy + \int_{w}^{e} J(vr)^{r}_{s} dx$$

Convection

using central difference scheme,

(2) =
$$\left[\Delta x \ U_n \left(\frac{T_N + T_P}{2} \right) - \Delta x \ U_s \left(\frac{T_P + T_S}{2} \right) \right] P$$

· Diffusion:

$$= \int_{x} \int_{s}^{n} \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta y} \right)_{w}^{e} dy + \int_{y} \int_{w}^{e} \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta x} \right)_{s}^{n} dx$$

$$= L^{x} \left[\left(\frac{9A}{9L} \right)^{6} - \left(\frac{9A}{9L} \right)^{m} \right] qA + \left[A \right] \left[\left(\frac{2x}{7L} \right)^{n} - \left(\frac{9x}{7L} \right)^{2} \right] qx$$

Equating (1,0,3)

conductions.

So, we have:

$$D_{\epsilon} = \underline{\Gamma_{\epsilon}} \qquad D_{w^{2}} = \underline{\Gamma_{w}} \qquad D_{n} = \underline{\Gamma_{n}} \qquad D_{s} = \underline{\Gamma_{s}} = \underline{\Gamma_{s$$

Now,

defining:

*20 Convection Diffusion Equation for posous mediathe have

On solving like above

· The Matlab Codes and their plots are attached in the following pages:

Result -

We conclude that an adding paraw media in the whole chanel, there is a change in thermal field and more heat is teams fixed by consection-dibbusian. The heat transfer is comparably less through the channel when paraws media is absent the paraws media changes the blow field conditions and causes the frontal dayer to thicken.