### **MEEN 644**

# **Final Take Home**

**Spring 2019** 

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Name

Due Date: 3:00 pm, May 3, 2019 Maximum points: 100

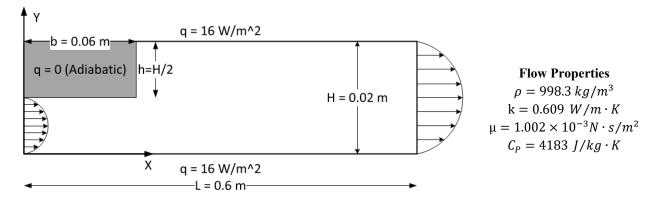


Figure 1 Backward facing step flow

Consider an incompressible steady laminar flow over a backward facing step shown above. The properties of the fluid and geometric conditions are also given above. The bottom and top walls are maintained at constant heat flux boundary condition.

### **Boundary Condition:**

Inlet velocity is defined as:

$$u(y) = u_{max} \cdot \left(\frac{4y}{H}\right) \cdot \left(2 - \frac{4y}{H}\right), \quad where \ 0.01 > y > 0$$

Inlet temperature profile is defined as:

$$\frac{T(y) - T_w}{T_{max} - T_w} = \left(\frac{4y}{H}\right) \cdot \left(2 - \frac{4y}{H}\right), \text{ where } 0.01 > y > 0$$

Here,  $T_w = 0$ ,  $T_{max} = 1.5$ , and Reynolds number is based on step height i.e.  $Re = \rho u_{max} h/\mu$ .

Write a finite volume code to predict flow and temperature fields. Represent the solution to 1-D Convection-Diffusion equation by the **Power Law**. Link velocity and pressure field using the **SIMPLE algorithm**. Declare convergence when  $R_U$ ,  $R_V$ ,  $R_P \le 10^{-6}$  and  $R_T \le 10^{-6}$  (Residual definitions are same as before).

In this exam, you will perform the following tasks.

- 1. Make calculations for Re = 200 using 160x30, 160x50, 160x70 and 160x90 CVs, respectively. Calculate reattachment length  $(X_r/h)$  for each grid size and print in a tabular form. (30 points)
- For 160x90 CVs Case, plot the following figures (30 points):

- a) Plot the temperature profile at (X-b)/H = 6, 12 and 24.
- b) Plot both upper and lower wall temperature along the channel length.
- c) Plot Nusselt number (Nu) for both upper and lower wall along the channel length
- 2. Calculate reattachment length  $(X_r/h)$  for Re = 100, 300 and 400. Use 160x70 CVs. Compare your results with experimental data in reference. Print your comparison results in tabular form. For each Reynolds number, plot u and v velocity profile at (X-b)/H = 6, 12, and 24. **(40 points)**

## **Important Notes:**

- 1. Reattachment length  $X_r$  is defined as the distance between reattachment point and the step. See Reference for more information.
- 2. Please include all results in one pdf file. Also, please explain how you treated the block in your code. If you used high viscosity method, explain your implementation for solid-fluid interface viscosity. If you used domain decomposition method, explain how you modified your line-by-line TDMA method.

#### **References:**

R. J. Goldstein, "Laminar Separation, Reattachment, and Transition of the Flow Over a Downstream-Facing Step," Transaction of ASME, pp 732-741 December 1970