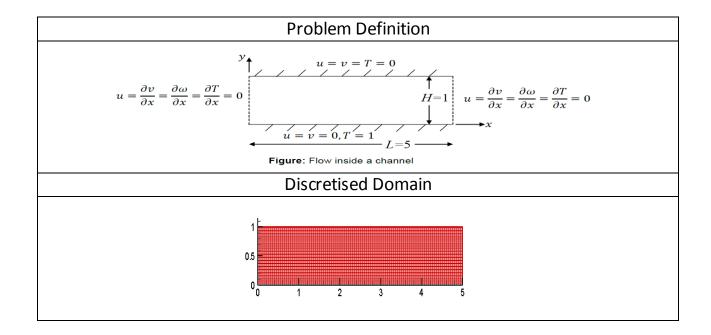
# Computer Assignment 3B Submitted by

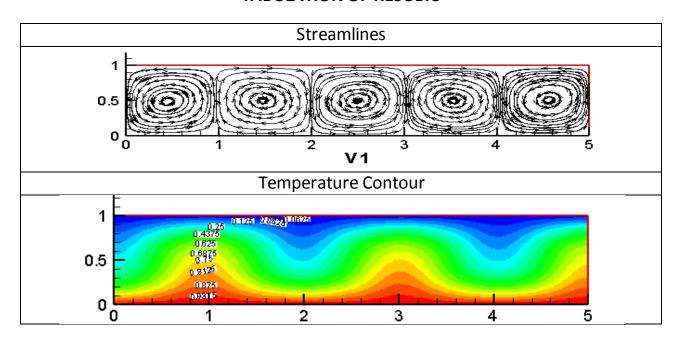
Name: Rajiv Lochan Baruah

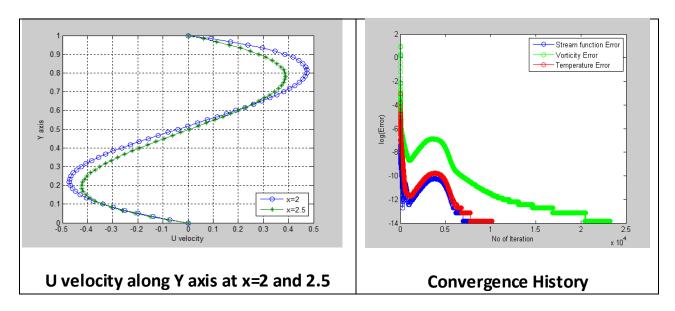
Roll No: 154103093

Tabulation of discretised algebraic equation	
Discretised Equation for	$\Psi_{i,j+1} + \Psi_{i,j-1} + \beta^2 \Psi_{i+1,j} + \beta^2 \Psi_{i-1,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 $
Solving Stream Function	$\beta^2$ ) $\Psi_{i,j}$
Discretised Equation for U-V	$U = (\Psi i_{+1,j} - \Psi_{i-1,j}) / (2\Delta y)$
Update	$V = - (\Psi i, j_{-1} - \Psi_{i,j+1}) / (2\Delta x)$
Discretised Equation for	$\omega_{i,0} = \omega_{i,1}$
Vorticity BCs update	$\omega_{i,M-1} = \omega_{i,M-2}$
	$\omega_{N-1,j} = -(2/\Delta y^2) (\Psi_{N-2,j} - \Psi_{N-1,j})$
	$\omega_{0,j} = -(2/\Delta y^2) (\Psi_{1,j} - \Psi_{0,j})$
Discretised Equation for	$2(1+\beta^2) \omega_{i,j} = (1-\frac{Re^*\Delta x^*U_{i,j}}{2})\omega_{i,j+1} + (1+\frac{Re^*\Delta x^*U_{i,j}}{2})\omega_{i,j-1} +$
Solving for Vorticity	$\beta^{2} (1 - \frac{\text{Re}^{*} \Delta y^{*} V_{i,j}}{2}) \omega_{i+1,j} + \beta^{2} (1 + \frac{\text{Re}^{*} \Delta y^{*} V_{i,j}}{2}) \omega_{i-1,j}$
	$+(\frac{(Ra/Pe)^*\Delta x}{2})(T_{i,j+1}-T_{i,j-1})$
Discretised Equation for	$2(1+\beta^2) T_{i,j} = (1-\frac{Pe^*\Delta x^*U_{i,j}}{2})T_{i,j+1} + (1+\frac{Pe^*\Delta x^*U_{i,j}}{2})T_{i,j-1} +$
Solving for Temperature	$\beta^{2}(1-\frac{Pe^{*\Delta y^{*}V_{i,j}}}{2})T_{i+1,j}+\beta^{2}(1+\frac{Pe^{*\Delta y^{*}V_{i,j}}}{2})T_{i-1,j}$



#### **TABULATION OF RESULTS**

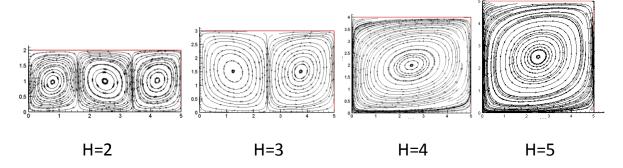




### **Discussion:**

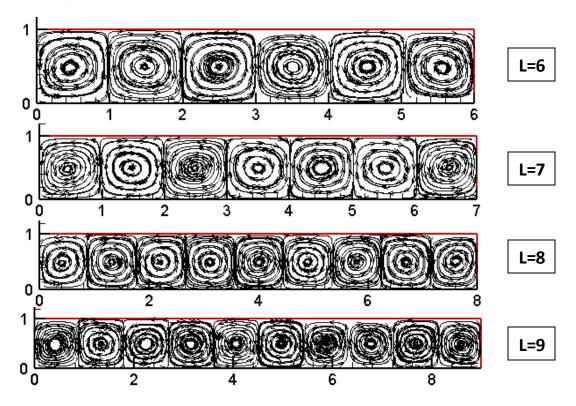
The code developed for this problem was tested for various Aspect Ratio (L: H) and it was found that number of convection cells formed is strong function of the aspect ratio.

## Keeping L (=5 units) constant



As we can see, the number of convection cells deceases as the aspect ratio approaches unity.

## Keeping **H** (=1 units) constant



As we can see the number of convection cells increases as the L increases. Also the increase is proportional until L=8, after which the length scale of the convection cells changes and we get 10 convection cell for L=9.