

# **Numerical Methods Mini Project**

*NUMERICALLY SOLVING TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION INSIDE FLOW THROUGH PIPE*

*WITH CONSTANT WALL TEMPERATURE*

*BY FINITE DIFFERENCE METHOD*

BY

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## IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS

- Flow is incompressible
- In a fully developed flow field inside a pipe Velocity profile is azimuthally do not change and also constant along Z\_coordinate.
- Temperature field is azimuthally symmetric and varies with respect to radius and along z\_coordinate.
- Velocity profile is function of r\_coordinate and Temperature profile is function of both Z and Radial coordinate.
- Also Velocity Profile is initially known.
- Therefore The convection-diffusion equation is a Two dimensional parabolic partial differential equation
- Energy equation is solved assuming all variables(Tmperature,velocity) are axisymmetric

### Type of partial differential equation:

Energy equation is solved with radial coordinate system.

The axial diffusion term is neglected( $\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2}$ )

The Energy equation after reduction of terms:

$$V_z = 2V_{avg}(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2})$$

$$V_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2}$$

The above Energy equation is parabolic in nature

To solve the above equation we have chosen finite difference scheme consisting of combination of implicit and explicit methods.[**Crank Nicolson Method**]

Crank Nicolson method is widely used to solve Heat equations and its an second accurate method.

In our project,this method is implicit in z\_cordinate

∴

$j \rightarrow radial(r)$

$i \rightarrow along\ pipe's\ length\ (z)$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial z}_{i+0.5} = \frac{T[i+1,j]-T[i,j]}{\Delta z}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial r}_{i+0.5} = \frac{T[i+1,j+1]-T[i+1,j-1]}{2*\Delta r} + \frac{T[i,j+1]-T[i,j-1]}{2*\Delta r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2}_{i+0.5} = \frac{T[i+1,j+1]-2T[i+1,j]+T[i+1,j-1]}{\Delta r^2} + \frac{T[i,j+1]-2T[i,j]+T[i,j-1]}{\Delta r^2}$$

### Boundary Conditions:

**BC1** At  $r=0$ :

$j=0$  , for all  $i$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial r}_{r=0} = 0 ; \quad T[i,j+1]=T[i,j-1]$$

**BC2** At  $r=R$

$$j_{max} = \frac{R}{\Delta r} , \text{ for all } i$$

$$T[i, j_{max}] = T_w = \text{wall temperature}$$

**BC3** At  $z=0$

$i=0$  , for all  $j$

$$T[0,j] = T_{in} = \text{inlet temperature of fluid}$$

### Finite Difference Equations:

At  $r=0$ ;  $j=0$ ;

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2}_{r=0}$$

The energy equation reduces to:

$$\left( V_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right)_{r=0} = 2 * \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2}_{r=0}$$

**$\therefore$  The finite difference equation is (at  $j=0$ , for all  $i$ )**

$$T[i+1,j+1]*(-2*K) + T[i+1,j]*(1+2*K) = T[i,j]*(1-2*K) + T[i,j+1]*(2*K)$$

$$K = \alpha \Delta z / 2 V_{avg} \Delta r^2$$

For  $r>0, j>0$ ; for all  $i$

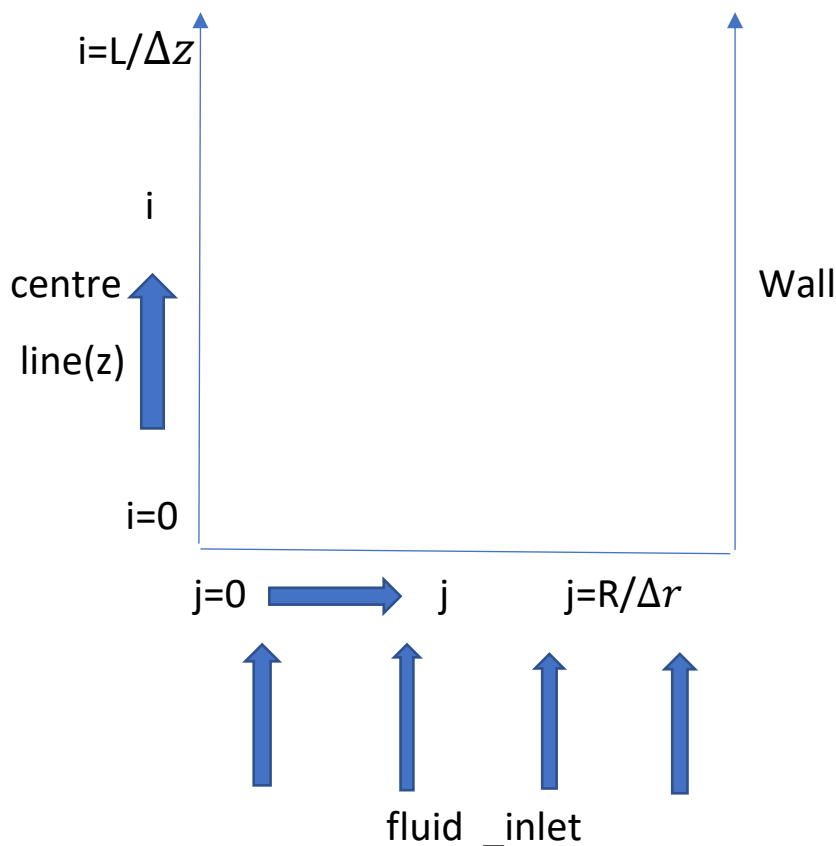
**The Finite difference equation becomes:**

$$K1(j) = \frac{2 \cdot v_{avg} \cdot (1 - \frac{(j \cdot \Delta r)^2}{R^2})}{\Delta z}$$

$$K2(j) = \frac{\alpha}{2 \cdot j \cdot \Delta r^2}$$

$$K3(j) = \frac{\alpha}{2 \cdot \Delta r^2}$$

$$T[i+1, j+1] \cdot (-K2(j) - K3(j)) + T[i+1, j] \cdot (K1(j) + 2 \cdot K3(j)) + T[i+1, j-1] \cdot (K2(j) - K3(j)) = T[i, j+1] \cdot (K2(j) + K3(j)) + T[i, j] \cdot (K1(j) - 2 \cdot K3(j)) + T[i, j-1] \cdot (K3(j) - K2(j))$$



## INITIALIZATION:

Thermal Diffusivity of water is assumed to constant since temperature change is moderate, incompressible flow.

Thermal Diffusivity( $\alpha$ )= $0.168 \times 10^{-6}$

Radius of Pipe(R)=0.5m

Length of pipe(Z)=500.2m

Average\_velocity of fluid( $V_{avg}$ )=0.001 m/s

$\Delta r = 0.01$  (radial stepsize)

$\Delta z = 0.2\text{m}$  (axial stepsize)

$T_W = 50^\circ\text{C}$  (Wall Temperature)

$T_{in} = 20^\circ\text{C}$  (Fluid inlet Temperature)

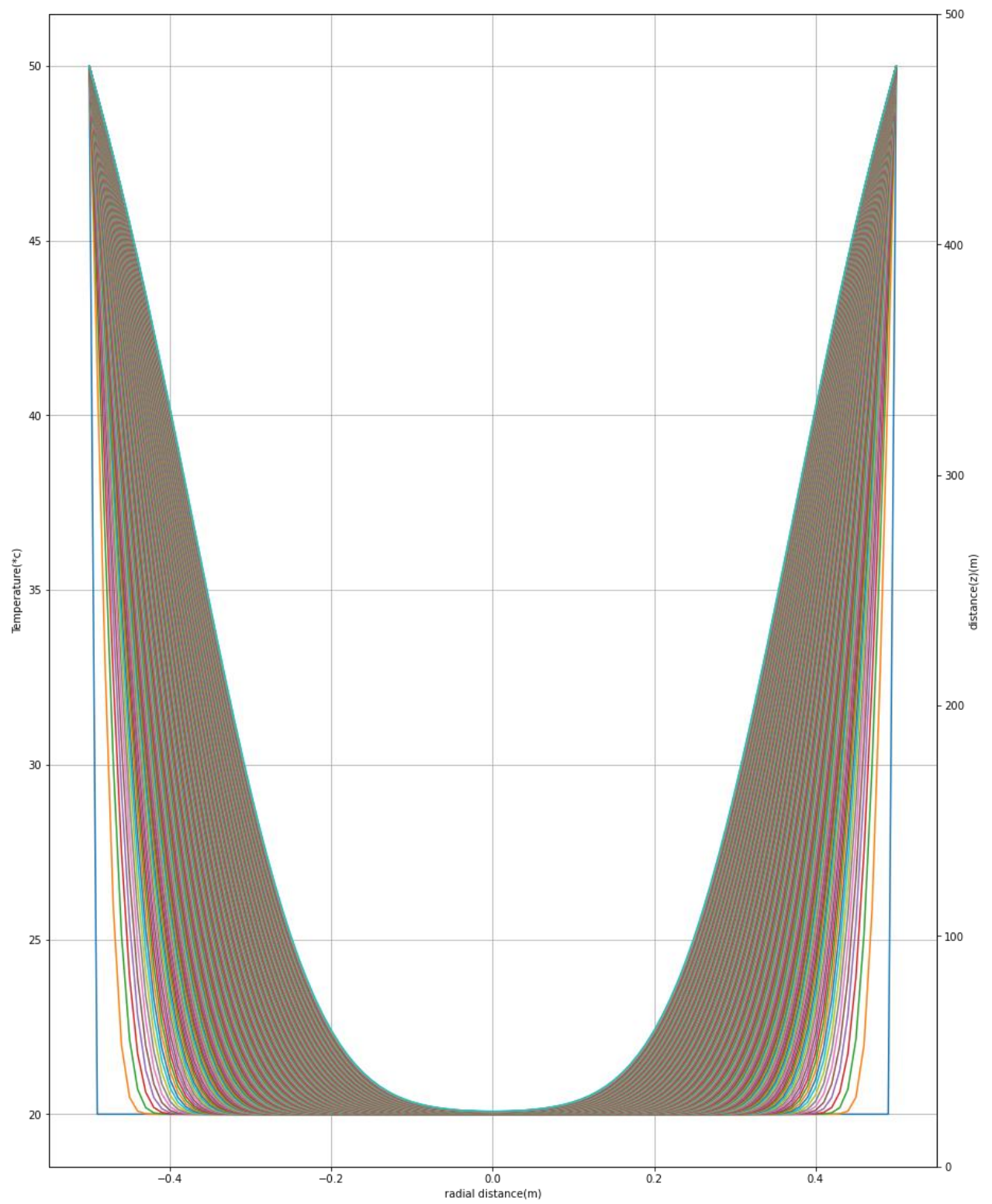
## RESULTS:

From the below **Temperature contours** assume that the fluid is coming at the top of figure and Leaving at bottom of it

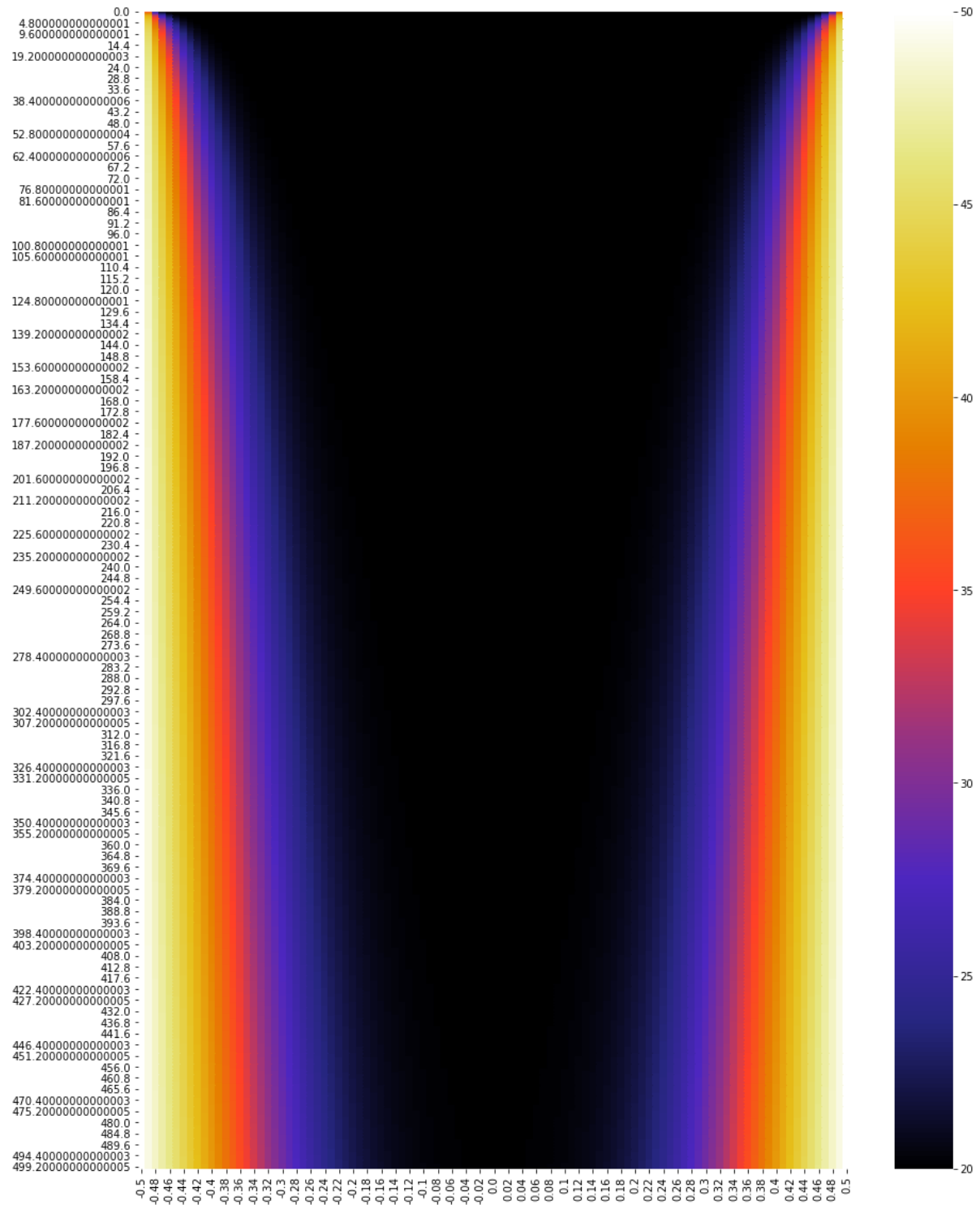
For the **Temperature profile figures** assume that fluid is coming at the bottom of figure and Leaving at Top of it

The results are obtained for various values of average velocity of fluid.

## Temperature Profile for $V_{avg}=0.08\text{m/s}$

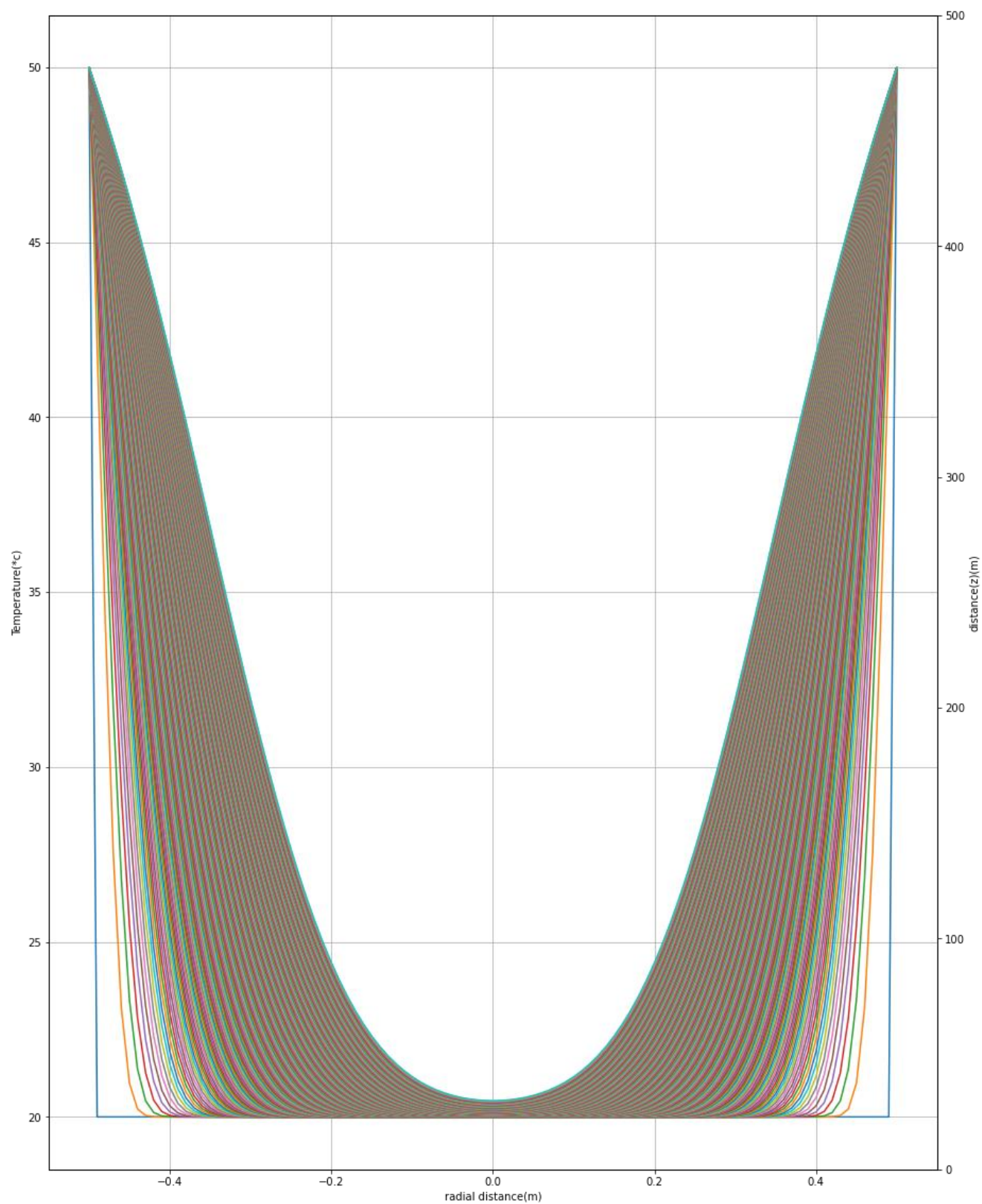


## Temperature contour for $V_{avg}=0.08\text{m/s}$

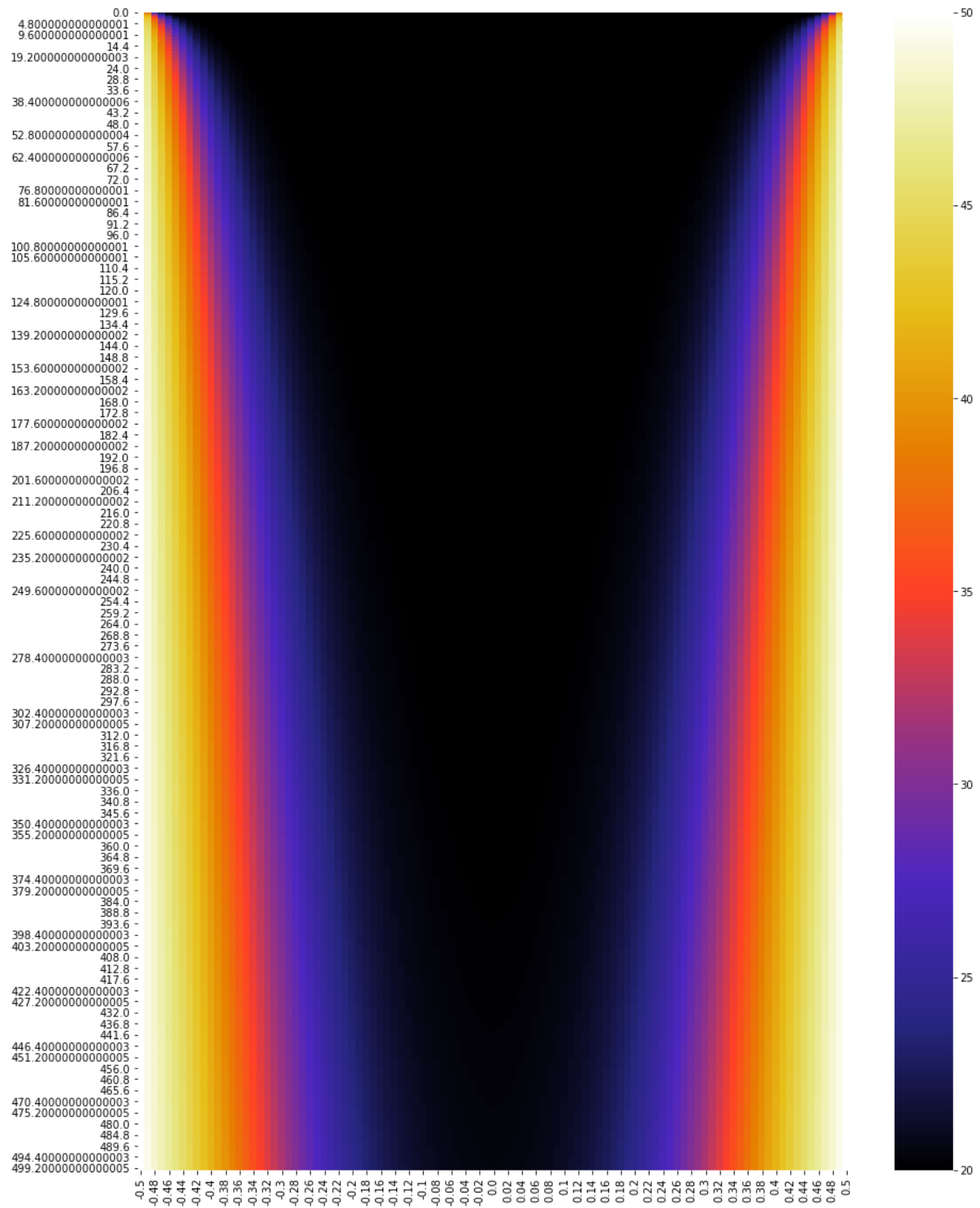




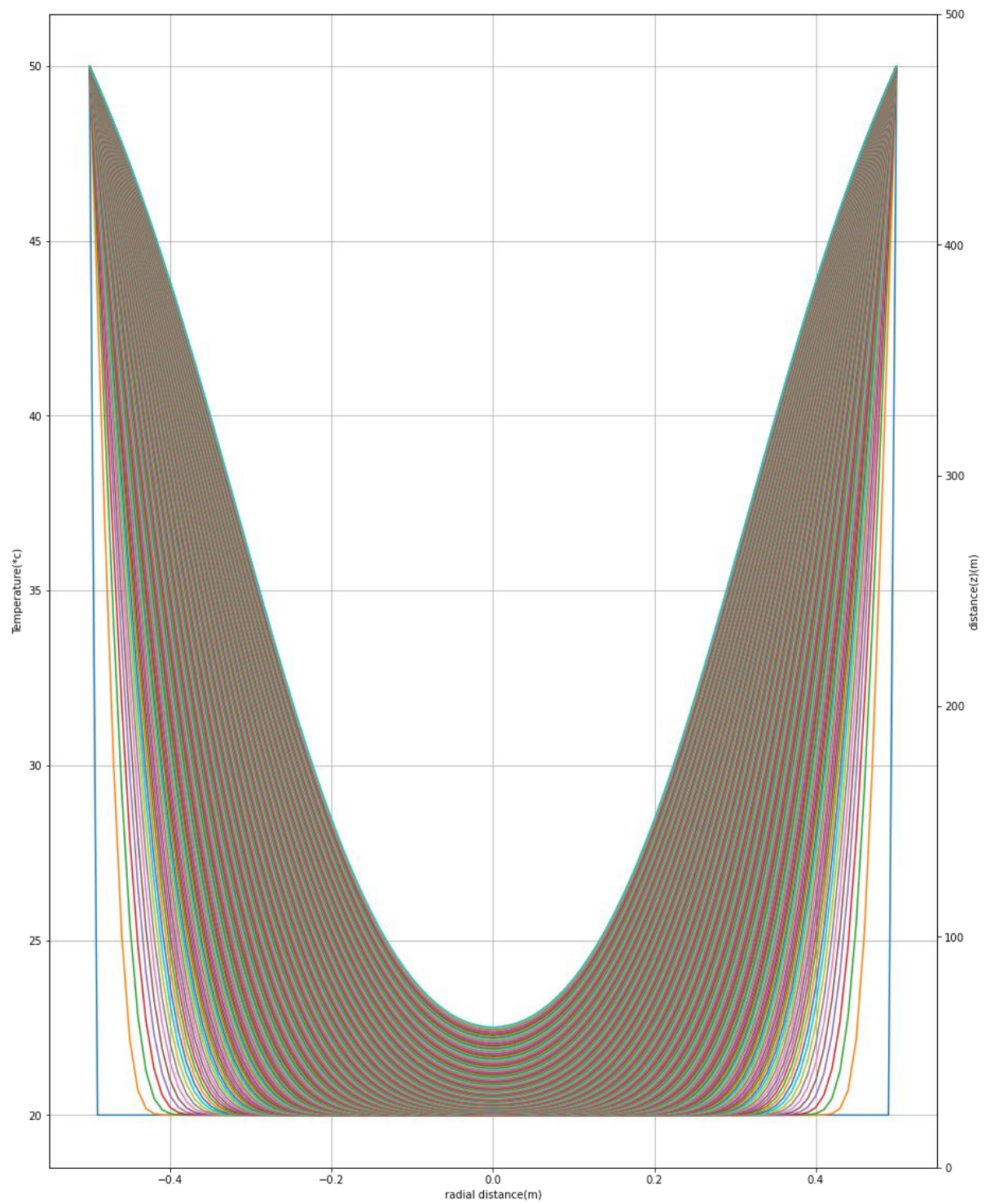
## Temperature Profile for $V_{avg}=0.06\text{m/s}$



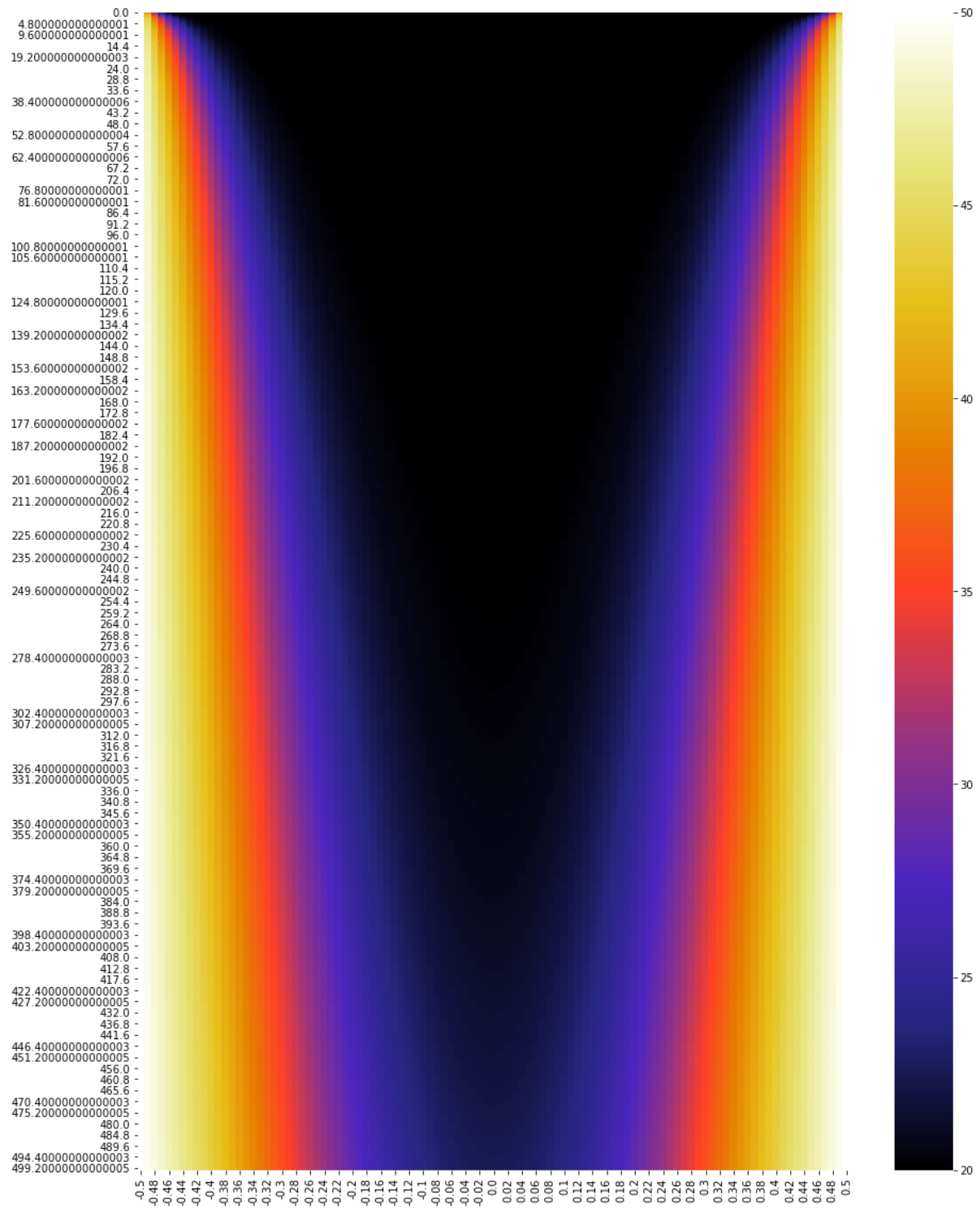
# Temperature contour for $V_{avg}=0.06m/s$



## Temperature Profile for $V_{avg}=0.04\text{m/s}$

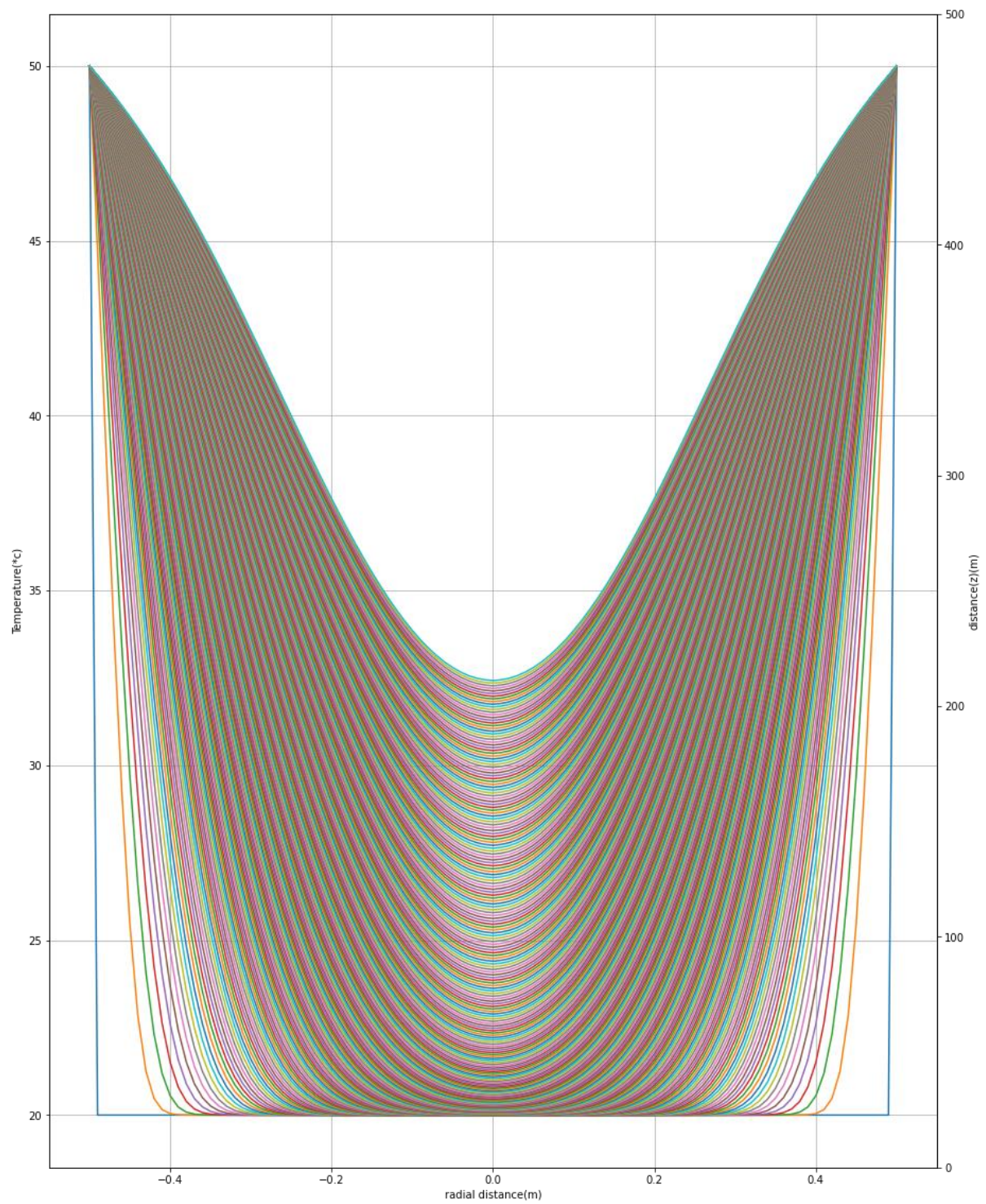


## Temperature contour for $V_{avg}=0.04\text{m/s}$

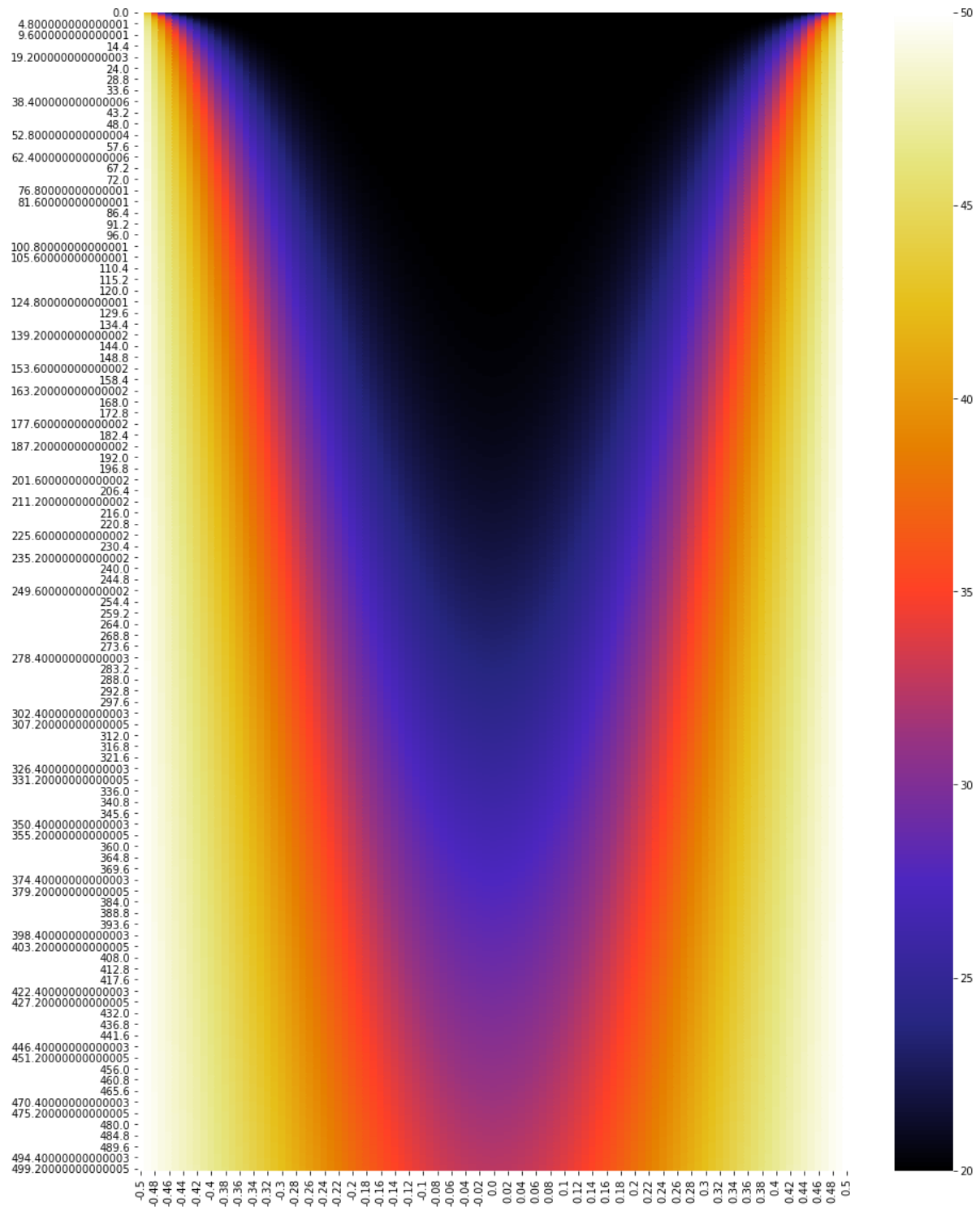




## Temperature Profile for $V_{avg}=0.02\text{m/s}$

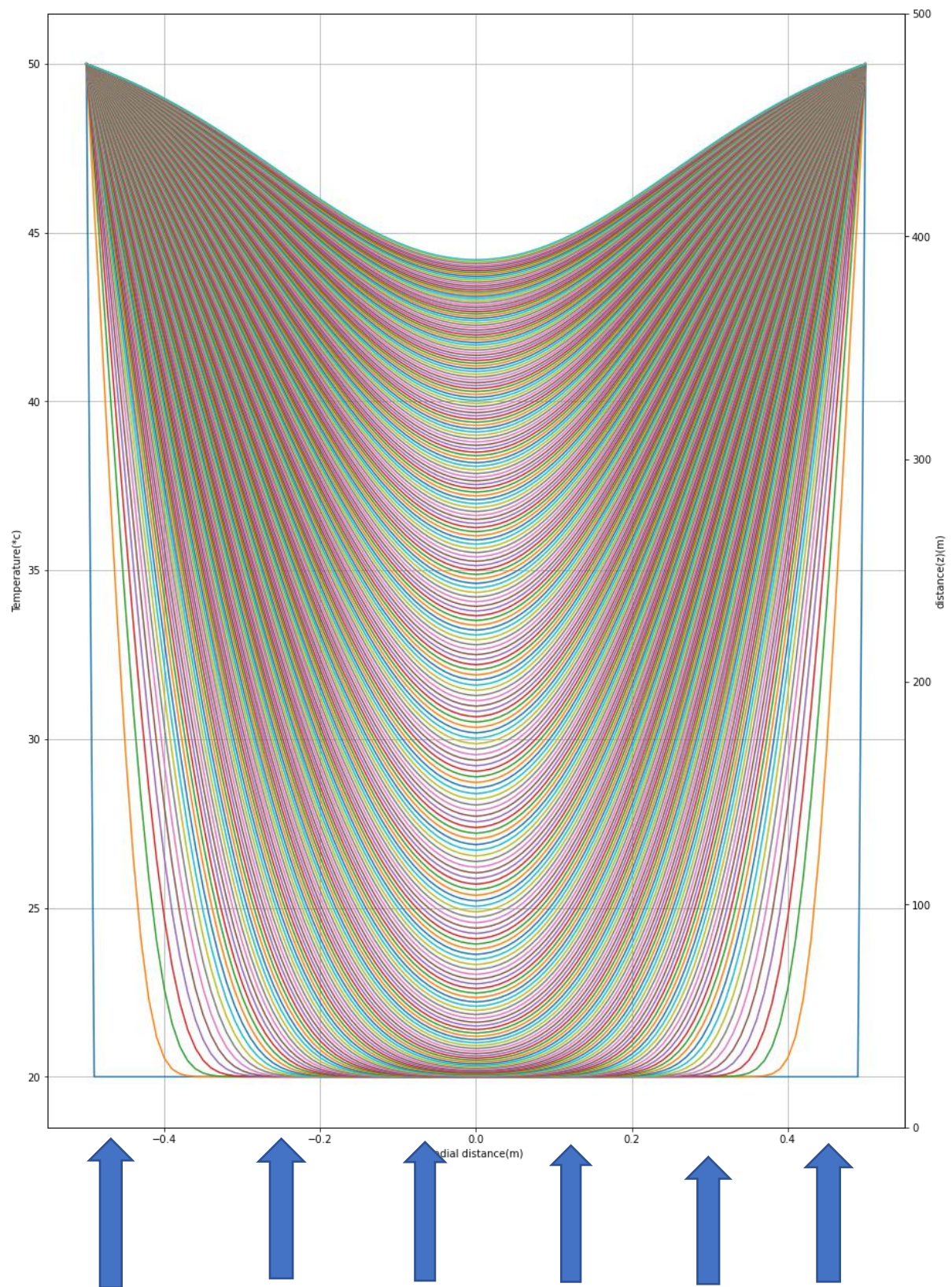


## Temperature contour for $V_{avg}=0.02\text{m/s}$





Temperature Profile for  $V_{avg}=0.01\text{m/s}$



# Temperature contour for $V_{avg}=0.01\text{m/s}$

