

# 사각채널 내 고 Pr 수의 혼합대류 볼텍스 유동에 관한 3차원 수치적 연구

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## Three-Dimensional Numerical Study on Mixed Convective Vortex Flow in Rectangular Channels at High Prandtl Number

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**Abstract :** A three-dimensional numerical calculation has been performed to investigate mixed convective vortex flow in rectangular channels (width/height=4) with the upper part cooled and the lower part heated uniformly. In this study, the Prandtl number was 909, the Reynolds number was varied from 0 to  $9.6 \times 10^{-2}$  and the Rayleigh number from  $10^3$  to  $5 \times 10^4$ . The governing equations were discretized using the finite volume method. From a parametric study, velocity and temperature distributions were obtained and discussed. It is found that vortex flow of mixed convection in rectangular channels can be classified into three flow patterns which depend on Reynolds and Rayleigh numbers, and the regular vortex structure disappears around Rayleigh number  $5 \times 10^4$ .

**Key words :** Mixed convective vortex flow (혼합대류 볼텍스 유동), Three-dimensional numerical simulation (3차원 수치해석), High Prandtl number (고 Pr 수)

1.

가 가

(Chemical vapor deposition),

Chen [1] 가  
AR=2, Pr=0.7 Re(1 Re 20) Ra( $2 \times 10^3$   
Ra  $4 \times 10^3$ )

가 Nicolas [2]  
Pr=6.4 Re(Re 3) Ra(Ra  $6 \times 10^3$ )  
Poiseuille-Bénard flow  
(laser-

Doppler anemometry) Yu [3] 가  
AR=12, Pr=0.7  
Re(20 Re 50) Ra(Ra  $3.1 \times 10^4$ )

Chang [4] 가  
AR=12, Pr=0.7  
Re(20 Re 50) Ra( $6 \times 10^3$  Ra  $3 \times 10^4$ )

Cheng [5]  
AR=16, Pr=0.7 Re(Re=1,2) Ra( $1.2 \times 10^3$   
Ra  $4 \times 10^3$ ) U

Reynolds 가  
Pr 가 0.7 Pr 가 6  
가  
가 가

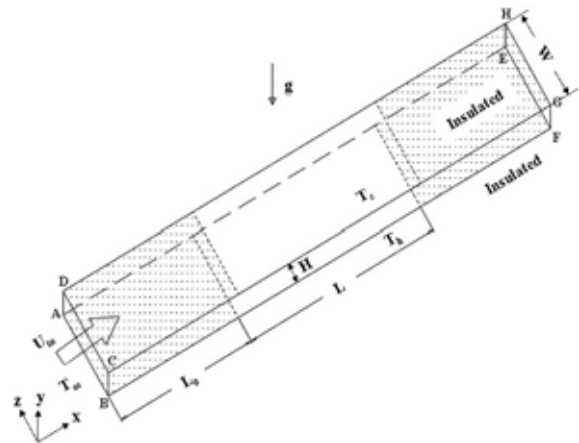


Fig. 1 Computational geometry

AR=4 Re(0 Re  $9.6 \times 10^{-2}$ )  
Ra( $10^3$  Ra  $5 \times 10^4$ ) 가 (Pr=909)

2.

3  
AR=4 Pr 가 909  
U\_in T\_m  
t<0 t=0 x  
T\_c 가  
3  
가  
Boussinesq  
STAR-CD  
PISO

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### 3.

#### 3.1 Reynolds

Fig. 2 AR=4, Pr=909, Ra=10<sup>4</sup>, y=0.5, Re(0 Re 9.6 × 10<sup>-2</sup>) 가 Re=0 ,

2(a)]. Re=10<sup>-3</sup> , [Fig. Re=0

[Fig. 2(b)]. 가 Re=2 × 10<sup>-3</sup> , Re=10<sup>-3</sup> 가

[Fig. 2(c)]. Pr 가 0.7 [5] , Re

Re=4 × 10<sup>-3</sup> , 8 × 10<sup>-3</sup> , 1.6 × 10<sup>-2</sup> , 가

[Fig. 2(d-f)]. Re 가

가 3.2 × 10<sup>-2</sup> , 가 ,

[Fig. 2(g)]. Re

가 9.6 × 10<sup>-2</sup>

2(h)]. AR=4, Pr=909 Re 가 ,

#### 3.2 Rayleigh

Fig. 3 AR=4, Pr=909, Re=10<sup>-3</sup>, Ra(10<sup>3</sup> Ra 5 × 10<sup>4</sup>) 가 y=0.5 , Ra=10<sup>3</sup> 1.5 × 10<sup>3</sup> ,

가 Ra(Ra<sub>c</sub>=1708) [Fig. 3(a), (b)]. Ra 가 Ra Ra=2 × 10<sup>3</sup> , 가

[Fig. 3(c)]. Ra=2.5 × 10<sup>3</sup> ,

[Fig. 3(d)]. Ra 가 가

Ra=5 × 10<sup>3</sup>

Ra=2.5 × 10<sup>3</sup>

[Fig. 3(e)].

가 . Ra 가 가 Ra=10<sup>4</sup>

3(f)]. Ra 가 가 Ra=2.5 × 10<sup>4</sup> , Ra=10<sup>4</sup>

[Fig. 3(g)]. Ra 가 5 × 10<sup>4</sup> ,

### 4.

가 가 가

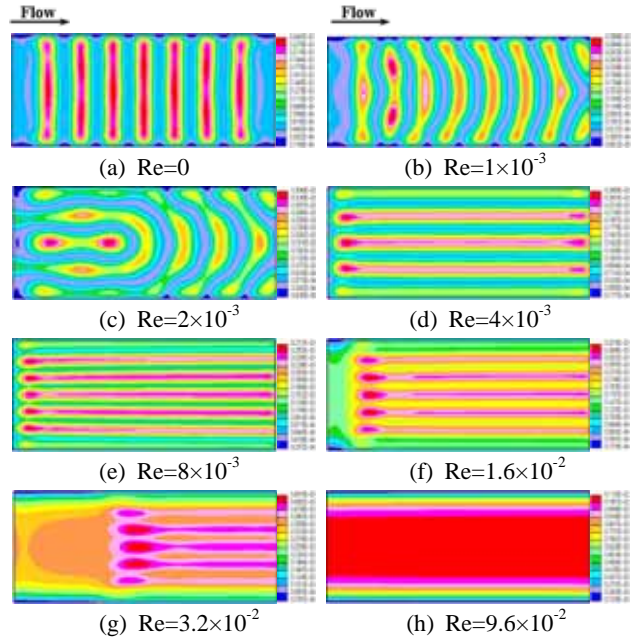


Fig. 2 Velocity magnitude distributions for various Reynolds numbers at AR=4, Pr=909, Ra=10<sup>4</sup>, y=0.5

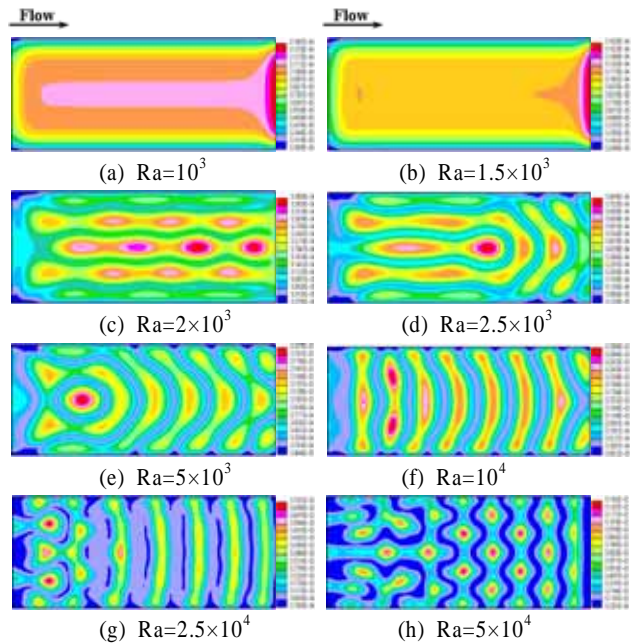


Fig. 3 Velocity magnitude distributions for various Rayleigh numbers at AR=4, Pr=909, Re=10<sup>-3</sup>, y=0.5

Pr=909, AR=4 , Ra (10<sup>3</sup> Ra 5 × 10<sup>4</sup>) Re (0 Re 9.6 × 10<sup>-2</sup>) 가 3 Re Ra

(Pr=0.7) Pr 가

, Ra=5 × 10<sup>4</sup>