



Laminar Convection in a Uniformly Heated Vertical Porous Channel Revisited

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Abstract: This work revisited the mixed convection flow formation in a uniformly heated vertical porous channel filled with porous material as discussed by Chandrasekhara and Nayrayanan [11]. Using perturbation method as well as numerical solution, Chandrasekhara and Nayrayanan [11] discussed the behavior of the fluid as well as rate of heat transfer. This methods are known not to be exact solution. In this work, we derived an exact solution using D'Alembert's method and corrected some results obtained in [11]. To justify the accuracy of the present method, we used the implicit finite difference method (IFDM). Result shows that D'Alembert's method is more efficient, effective and thus a promising tool for finding exact solution for coupled equations.

Keywords: Laminar, Uniform Heating, Vertical Porous Channel, D'Alembert Approach

1. Introduction

The analysis of heat and mass transfer in porous media has become an interesting area of research due to its varied applications both in industrial and scientific applications such as extrusion of polymers, cooling of metallic plates, aerodynamics plastic extrusion, geothermal reservoirs, glass blowing and fiber spinning, drying of porous solids, thermal insulation, petroleum resources and many others. Physically, fluid flow nested with porous medium is a common phenomenon in nature such as transport of water in living plants, trees and fertilizers or wastes in soil. This problem is motivated by its engineering applications as: convection in the Earth crust, flows in soils, aquifers, storage of agriculture products and so on.

Free convection between heated vertical parallel plates is the most frequently used configuration in convection air cooling of electronic equipment. The passive character of cooling by natural convection makes it very attractive for applications in electronic devices. A review of the literature shows that laminar free convection in vertical channel has been studied by several authors: Elenbaas [1] led the first experimental study which was used in the follow as reference solution. Bodoř and Österle [2] obtained the first numerical solution of the natural convection in vertical channel. Their results agree with Elenbaas. In order to increase the cooling requirements, researches for methods to improve the heat transfer parameters or to analyze standard

configurations to carry out optimal geometrical parameters for a better heat transfer rate are crucial [3–9].

For the sake of completeness, few studies had concerned the mixed convection regime: Mishra et al. [10] investigated fully developed natural and forced convection flow of an incompressible viscous fluid between two vertical walls filled with a porous material and saturated with the same fluid. The Brinkman Darcy model was used to analyze the flow in the porous domain. Flow formation changes from forced convection dominated to free convection dominated as Rayleigh number increases. Chandrasekhara and Radha [11] studied two situations of laminar convection in a uniformly heated vertical porous channel, namely steady heating of ascending cold fluid and steady cooling of ascending hot fluid. They concluded that increase in porosity parameter decreases both the velocity, temperature and mass flow rate but increase the rate of heat transfer.

The purpose of this paper is to present an exact solution to laminar convection in a uniformly heated vertical porous channel proposed by Chandrasekhara [11] by the use of D'Alembert's approach. Closed form expressions are obtained for fluid temperature, velocity and rate of heat transfer.

2. Mathematical Analysis

Consider a steady laminar fully developed mixed convection flow of an incompressible, viscous fluid in a

vertical channel filled with porous material. Following the model and assumptions of Chandrasekhara [11], the momentum and energy equations and their respectively boundary conditions in dimensionless form are as follows:

$$\frac{d^2 U}{dY^2} - \sigma^2 U = -N + R_a \Theta \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \Theta}{dY^2} - U = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dU}{dY} = \frac{d\Theta}{dY} = 0 \text{ at } Y = 0$$

$$U = \Theta = 0 \text{ at } Y = 1 \quad (3)$$

where σ, N and R_a are respectively porosity parameter, dimensionless pressure gradient and Rayleigh number.

Using D'Alembert's method as used by [12, 13], we have;

$$\frac{d^2 [AU + \Theta]}{dY^2} - [U(1 - A\sigma^2) - R_a A\Theta] = -NA \quad (4)$$

Also the boundary conditions (eq. 3) become

$$\begin{aligned} AU(-1/2) + \Theta(-1/2) &= -\Theta_0 \\ AU(1/2) + \Theta(1/2) &= 1 - \Theta_0 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where

$$A = \frac{(A\sigma^2 - 1)}{R_a A} \quad (6)$$

$$\delta^2 = R_a A \quad (7)$$

Solving Eq. (4) and applying the boundary conditions Eq.(5), we have;

$$AU + \Theta = \frac{NA}{\delta^2} \left[1 - \frac{\cosh \delta Y}{\cosh \delta} \right] \quad (8)$$

Replacing A with A_1 and A_2 one after the other in Eqs. (6) - (8), we obtain

Where A_1 and A_2 are the roots of Eq. (6) and are defined as

$$A_1 = \frac{\sigma^2 + \sqrt{\sigma^4 - 4R_a}}{2R_a}, A_2 = \frac{\sigma^2 - \sqrt{\sigma^4 - 4R_a}}{2R_a}, \delta_1 = \sqrt{R_a A_1}$$

and

$$\delta_2 = \sqrt{R_a A_2} \quad (11)$$

Solving Eqs. (9) and (10), we obtain the velocity field and the temperature distribution respectively as:

Case I: $A_1 \neq A_2$

$$U(Y) = \frac{N}{R_a [A_1 - A_2]} \left[\frac{\cosh \delta_2 Y}{\cosh \delta_2} - \frac{\cosh \delta_1 Y}{\cosh \delta_1} \right] \quad (12)$$

$$\Theta(Y) = \frac{N}{R_a [A_2 - A_1]} \left[(A_2 - A_1) + A_1 \frac{\cosh \delta_2 Y}{\cosh \delta_2} - A_2 \frac{\cosh \delta_1 Y}{\cosh \delta_1} \right] \quad (13)$$

Next, the dimensionless rate of heat transfer represented by Nusselt number following Chandrasekhara and Nayrayanan [11] is defined as

$$Nu = \frac{\frac{d\Theta}{dY}|_{Y=1}}{\int_0^1 \Theta(Y) dY} \quad (14)$$

$$Nu = \frac{\delta_1 \delta_2 [A_1 \delta_2 \tanh(\delta_2) - A_2 \delta_1 \tanh(\delta_1)]}{\delta_1 \delta_2 (A_2 - A_1) + A_1 \delta_1 \tanh(\delta_2) - A_2 \delta_2 \tanh(\delta_1)} \quad (15)$$

Case II: $A_1 = A_2$

By taking the limiting case $A_2 \rightarrow A_1$, we obtained respectively the following expressions for velocity, temperature and rate of heat transfer.

$$U(Y) = \frac{N \operatorname{sech}(\delta_1)}{2\sqrt{AR_a}} [\tanh(\delta_1) \cosh(\delta_1 Y) - Y \sinh(\delta_1 Y)] \quad (16)$$

$$\Theta(Y) = \frac{N}{R_a} \left[1 - \frac{\cosh \delta_1 Y}{\cosh \delta_1} + \frac{\sqrt{AR_a} \operatorname{sech}(\delta_1)}{2} (Y \sinh(\delta_1 Y) - \tanh(\delta_1) \cosh(\delta_1 Y)) \right] \quad (17)$$

$$Nu = \frac{\delta_1^2 [\sqrt{AR_a} \operatorname{sech}(\delta_1) (\delta_1 \cosh(\delta_1) + \sinh(\delta_1) [1 + \delta_1 \tanh(\delta_1)] - 2\delta_1)]}{2\delta_1^2 - 2\delta_1 \tanh(\delta_1) + \sqrt{AR_a} \operatorname{sech}(\delta_1) [\delta_1 \cosh(\delta_1) - \sinh(\delta_1) (1 - \delta_1 \tanh(\delta_1))]} \quad (18)$$

3. Results and Discussion

From equations (11-17), the velocity, temperature and rate of heat transfer are seen to be govern by porosity parameter (σ), dimensionless pressure gradient (N) and Rayleigh number (R_a).

Table 1. Values of U and Θ for various values of σ obtained through different methods for $R_a = 5, N = 10$.

	Regular Perturbation method ref [11]		Single Perturbation method ref [11]		Semi numerical method Ref [11]		Present work (Exact solution)		IFDM	
σ	$U(0)$	$\Theta(0)$	$U(0)$	$\Theta(0)$	$U(0)$	$\Theta(0)$	$U(0)$	$\Theta(0)$	$U(0)$	$\Theta(0)$
5	0.35943	0.1603	—	—	0.3614	0.1640	0.3614	0.1640	0.36316	0.171316
10	0.0975	0.04605	—	—	0.0977	0.04607	0.0971	0.04607	0.09764	0.048023
25	0.01592	0.00763	0.0160	0.00763	0.01593	0.007629	0.01593	0.007629	0.01594	0.007948
50	0.0040	0.0020	0.00396	0.00197	—	—	0.00399	0.00191	0.00340	0.001997
70	0.00204	0.00098	0.00204	0.00097	—	—	0.002039	0.000978	0.002040	0.001020

Table 1 presents the numerical comparison of the present method (exact solution) with approximate methods (perturbation as well as numerical solution) used in literature [11]. As expected, it is observed that both velocity and temperature decreases with increase in porosity parameter σ . We justify the accuracy of this present method by using implicit finite difference method (IFDM) and this gives a good justification. Table 2 gives comparison of regular perturbation method, exact solution and implicit finite difference method (IFDM). It is seen that both velocity and temperature increases with increase in the dimensionless pressure gradient N .

Table 2. Values of U and θ for various values of N obtained through different methods for $R_a = 100, \sigma = 10$.

N	Regular Perturbation Method ref [11]		Present work (Exact solution)		IFDM	
	$U(0)$	$\theta(0)$	$U(0)$	$\theta(0)$	$U(0)$	$\theta(0)$
1	0.00221	0.0011	0.00221	0.00112	0.00221	0.00112
	96	26	97	69	97	81
10	0.02219	0.0112	0.02219	0.01126	0.02219	0.01126
	6	69	66	90	68	82
10	0.22196	0.1126	0.22196	0.11269	0.22196	0.11268
0		9	63	00	81	2

Table 3. Values of U and θ for various values of R_a obtained through different methods for $N = 10, \sigma = 5, Y = 0.2$.

R_a	Regular Perturbation Method ref [11]		Present work (Exact solution)		IFDM	
	$U(0.2)$	$\theta(0.2)$	$U(0.2)$	$\theta(0.2)$	$U(0.2)$	$\theta(0.2)$
-5	-	0.42654	0.4265	0.1906	0.4265	0.1905
					28	40
-20	-	0.58702	0.5752	0.2511	0.5751	0.2510
					77	44
-50	-	1.6244	1.6244	0.6789	1.5683	0.6463
					58	98
-100	-	-0.37884	-0.9818	-	223.11	64.287
					42	92

Effects of Rayleigh number R_a on velocity and temperature of the fluid is presented in table 3 and it is observed that increasing R_a increases the velocity and temperature for $R_a \gg -100$. Table 4 gives the rate of heat transfer (Nu) at different values of R_a for steady cooling of ascending hot fluid. It is seen that the rate of heat transfer decreases with increase in $-R_a$ for $R_a \gg -1000$.

Table 4. Values of Nusselt number of upflow cooled for selected values of R_a obtained through different methods for $N = 10, \sigma = 5$.

R_a	Regular Perturbation Method ref [11]	Present work (Exact solution)
	Nu Upflow cooled	Nu Upflow cooled
-5	2.6471	2.6418
-50	2.524	2.5188
-100	2.3744	2.3697

¹ Tables 3 and 4 on p. 376 of Chandrasekhara and Nayrayanan [11], R_a should be $-R_a$
Values for $\theta(0.2)$ in table 3 of [11] should be for $U(0.2)$ for $R_a = -5, -20, -50$

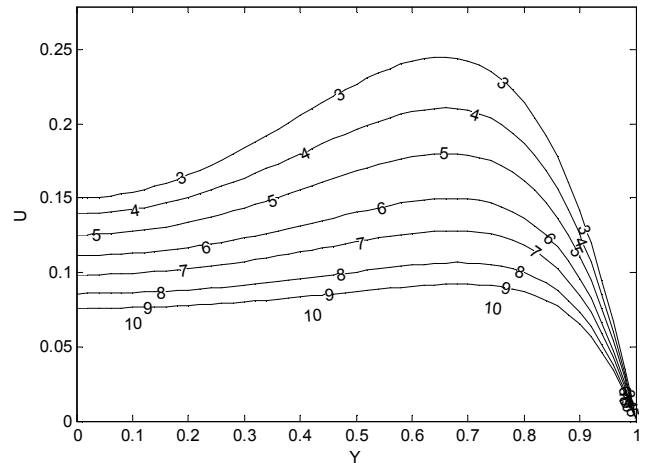


Figure 1. Velocity profile for different values of σ at $R_a = 100, N = 10$.

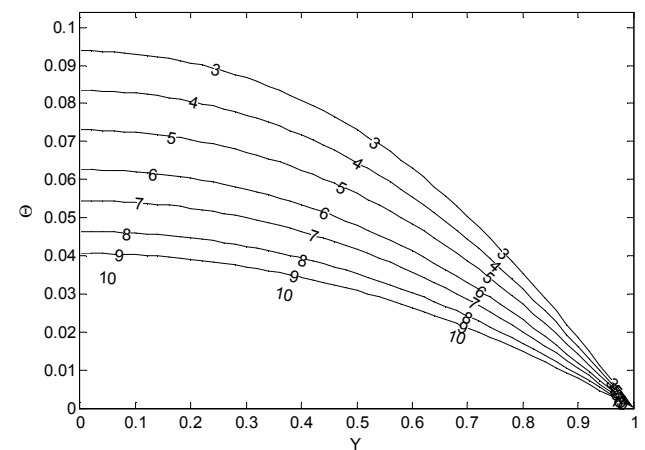


Figure 2. Temperature distribution for different values of σ at $R_a = 100, N = 10$.

Figures 1-3 depict the effects of porosity parameter σ on the velocity profiles, temperature distributions and rate of heat transfer (Nu) respectively at fixed value of Rayleigh number (R_a) and pressure gradient parameter (N) in the channel.

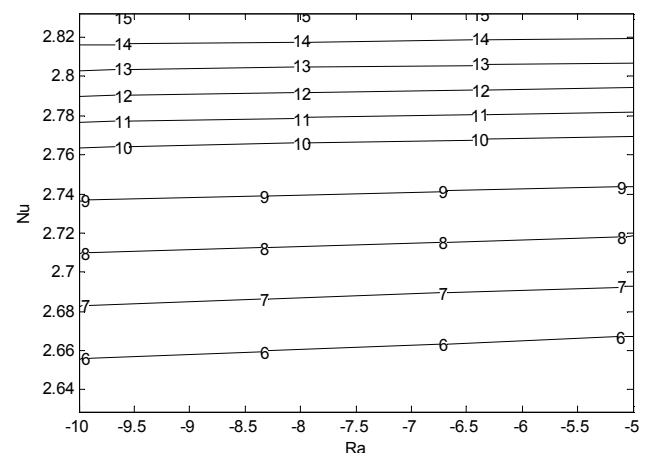


Figure 3. Variation of Nusselt number for different values of σ and R_a , at $N = 10$.

From these figures, velocity as well as temperature of the fluid is seen to decrease with increase in porosity parameter. This is physical true since increase in the size of the particles hinders the flow and temperature field. On the hand, the rate of heat transfer is found to increase with increase in porosity parameter.

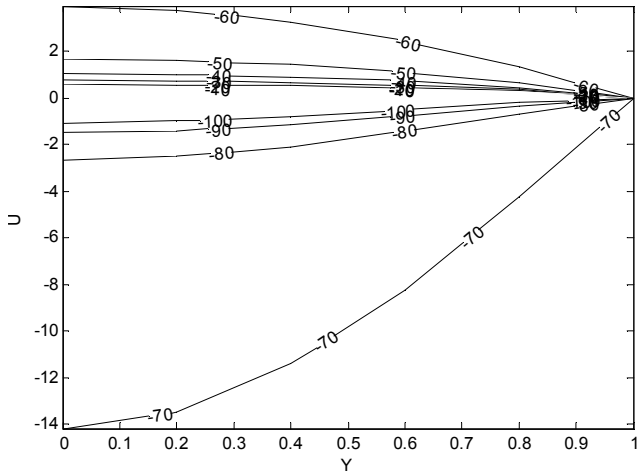


Figure 4. Velocity profile for different values of R_a at $\sigma = 5, N = 10$.

The effects of Rayleigh number (R_a) on the velocity and temperature of steady cooling of ascending hot fluid at constant value of porosity parameter σ and pressure gradient parameter (N) is depicted in Figs. 4 and 5 respectively. For $R_a \geq -60$, it is observed that the velocity and temperature increases with increase in R_a whereas there is a flow reversal and adverse temperature gradient whenever $R_a < -60$. This can also be seen in Table 3 which corresponds with the findings of Chandrasekhara [11]

Figures 6 and 7 plot the effects of pressure gradient parameter (N) on the velocity and temperature of fluid respectively at fixed value of porosity parameter σ and positive Rayleigh number. It is observed that both the velocity and temperature of the fluid increases with increase in (N). This is because the pressure gradient is applied in the direction of the fluid and therefore aid flow formation.

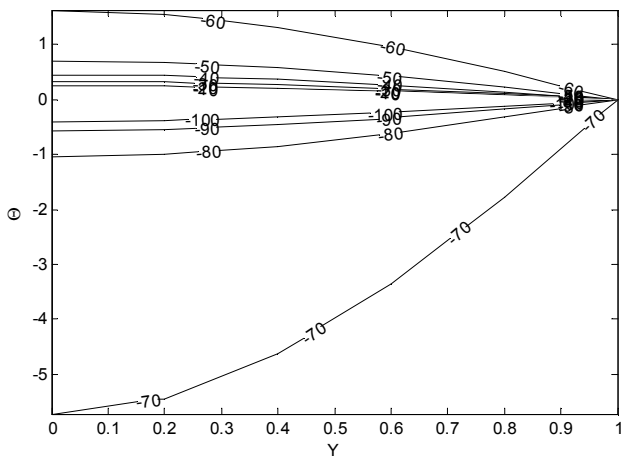


Figure 5. Temperature distribution for different values of R_a at $\sigma = 5, N = 10$.

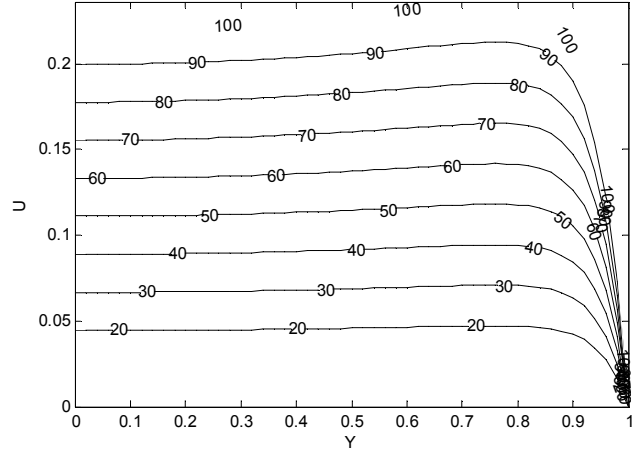


Figure 6. Velocity profile for different values of N at $\sigma = 20, R_a = 100$.

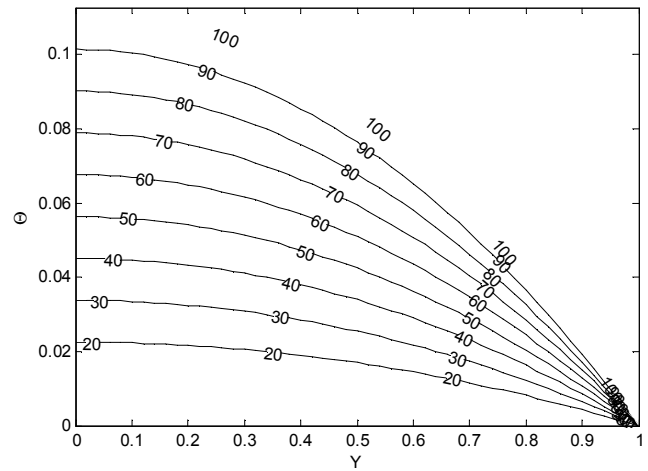


Figure 7. Temperature distribution for different values of N at $\sigma = 20, R_a = 100$.

4. Conclusions

An exact solution of laminar convection in a uniformly heated vertical porous channel is obtained in this paper using D'Alembert's method. Based on the numerical values obtained from the exact solution, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. D'Alembert method is an effective, analytical and easy method of solution. This is based on the numerical values obtained in Tables (1 – 4). In addition, unlike ref. [11] where they used four cases which were solved differently through rigorous calculations and approximations; D'Alembert's method generalizes the solution for all cases and presents a closed form expression for fluid temperature, velocity and Nusselt number.

2. Velocity as well as temperature decreases with increase in porosity parameter while the rate of heat transfer increases. This finding corresponds with Chandrasekhara [11]

3. Pressure gradient parameter increases both the velocity and temperature of the fluid for positive Rayleigh number in the channel.

List of Symbols

N	dimensionless pressure gradient
Nu	Nusselt number
R_a	Rayleigh number
U	dimensionless velocity
Y	dimensionless coordinate

Greek Symbols

σ	porosity parameter
Θ	dimensionless temperature

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