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(staggered)

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شبیه سازی عددی پدیده انجماد آب در لولهها

A Numerical Simulation of Two-Phase Solidification Problem in a pipe

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ABSTRACT

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In this research, a fixed-grid finite volume numerical approach is developed and used to simulate physical details of convection-dominated solidification problems for the pipe flow. This approach is based on the enthalpy-porosity method which is used to track the motion of the liquid-solid front and to obtain the freezing length and time of the solidification. The Navier-Stokes equations are solved on a staggered mesh by pressure-based implicit procedure. Results of the solidification are then validated against experimental data. Findings show a remarkable quality of the simulation of solidification problems.

Keywords: Heat transfer, Solidification, Enthalpy-Porosity, Time of Solidification

(Hwang) [] (Keary)

()

(Akyurt)

(Conda)

[] . (Mushy Zone) [] .[]

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(Variable grid) (Fixed grid) (Apparent capacity)
Source) (Effective capacity)
Stream function) (based (Primitive variable) (vorticity .[] (Enthalpy)

> . [] (Eyres)

[](Oleinik)

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[](Atthey)

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[] (Voller)

(Cao)

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$$f = \begin{cases} I & T > T_{l} \\ (T - T_{s}) / \Delta T & T_{s} \le T \le T_{l} \\ 0 & T < T_{s} \end{cases}$$
()
$$T_{s} T_{l} \Delta T = T_{l} - T_{s} \end{cases}$$



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$$: \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}^{T} + \nabla \cdot (\rho U) = 0$$
 ()

$$\frac{\partial(\rho U)}{\partial t} + \nabla .(\rho U U) = -\nabla p + \nabla .(\mu \nabla U) + \rho g \quad ()$$
$$\frac{\partial(\rho h)}{\partial t} + \nabla .(\rho U h) = \nabla .(k \nabla T) + \rho g U \quad ()$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho n)}{\partial t} + \nabla . (\rho U h) = \nabla . (k \nabla T) + \rho g U \qquad ()$$

$$T_{ref}$$
 h_{ref}

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$$h = h_{ref} + \int_{T_{ref}}^{T} c \, dT \tag{)}$$

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[][] f , .

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(Mushy Zone)

 $\rho_{l} = 999.840281 + 0.067326T -$ () 0.008944T² + 0.000087T³ - 0.00000066T⁴

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$$c_{l} = 8.95866 - 0.040534 T + 0.0001123 T^{2} - 0.0000001013 T^{3} [kJ / kg \cdot K]$$

()
 $k_{l} = 0.812 \times \exp(-0.0005 T) - 0.247 \times \exp(-0.0106 T) [W / m.K]$
()
 $\mu = 0.00179 \times \exp\left[6.18 \times 10^{7} \left(\frac{1}{T^{3}} - \frac{1}{(273.15)^{3}}\right)\right]$
[N.s / m²]
()

(SIMPLE)

(Second Order Upwind)

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(Three Diagonal Matrix) TDM

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 $\rho_s = 949.948 \times \exp(-0.000125 T)$ () -1.86 × 10⁻¹³ × exp(0.109 T)

$$c_s = 7.07 \times T^{1.016} - 0.122 \left[kJ / kg.^0 K \right] ($$
)

 $k_s = 6.99949 .948 \times \exp(-0.00408 \times T)$ () [$W / m.^0 K$]

(Mushy Zone)

$$\lambda = \lambda_s + f(\lambda_l - \lambda_s)$$
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 λ

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()

 T_{W} () T_{0} .

$$t^{*} = \frac{4(T_{s} - T_{w})k_{s}}{\rho LD^{2}}t = f(Z^{*}, W_{l}, Re, W_{s})$$
()
$$W_{l} \qquad Z^{*} = \frac{Z}{D}$$
()
$$(\Gamma)$$

$$(\gamma)$$

()

$$W_{l} = \frac{\Gamma}{L} = \frac{L + \gamma c_{l} (T_{0} - T_{f})}{L}$$
 ()
 W_{s}

$$W_s = L/c_S(T_f - T_W)$$
 ()

()
$$\operatorname{Re} = \frac{\rho V D}{\mu}$$
 ()

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$$t^* = C Z^{*a} W_l^b \operatorname{Re}^n W_s^m$$
 ()

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$$t^* = 0.094595 Z^{*1.371606} W_l^{-3.254362}$$

 $\operatorname{Re}^{0.354471} W_s^{-0.783680}$ ()

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Re = 2000

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(b) .

. () (f) .

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		$\rho(kg/m^3)$
		$C_p(j/kg.K^o)$
1	1	
		$k(W / m.K^{o})$
		L(kj / kg)
		$T_m({}^oK)$
		$\mu(kg/m.s)$











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