

# Conjugate heat transfer in turbulent flows inside rough ducts

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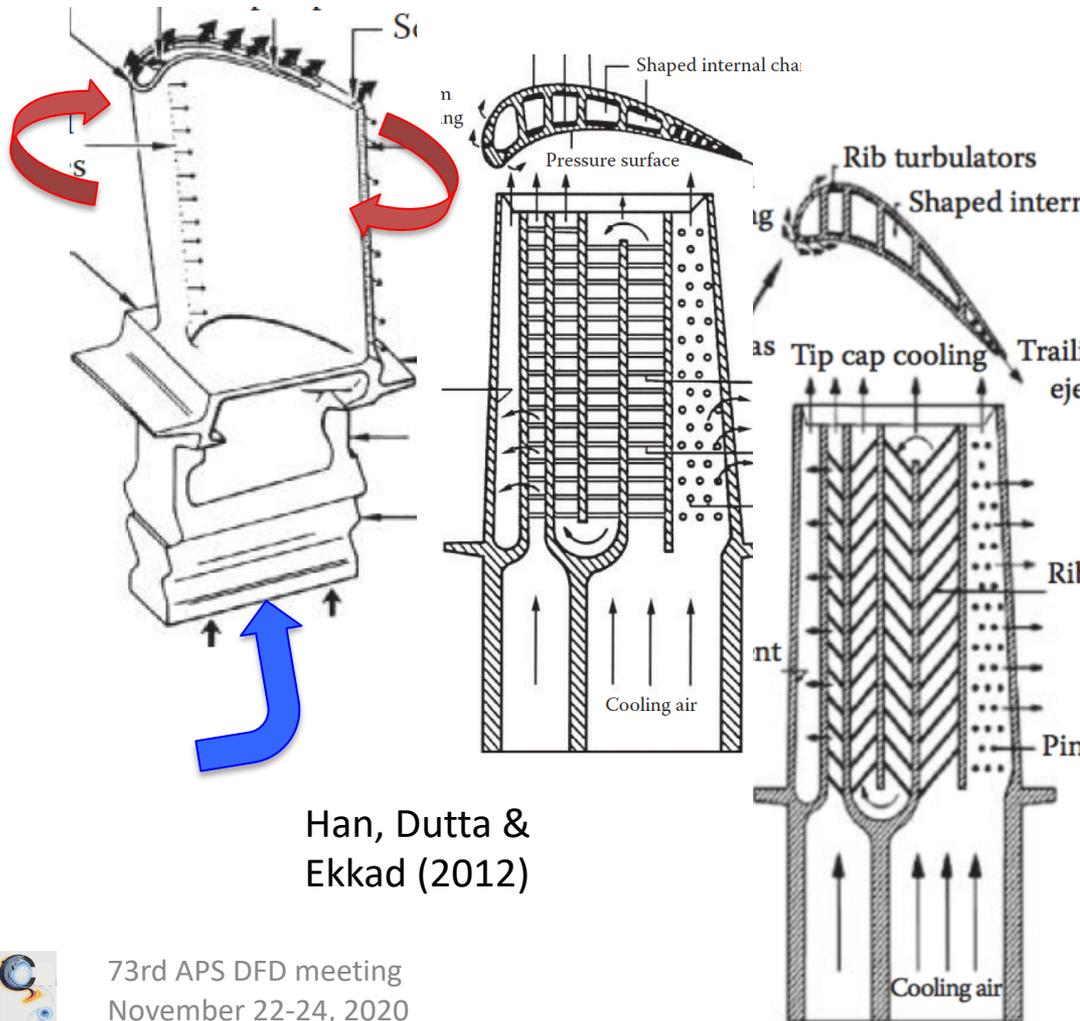
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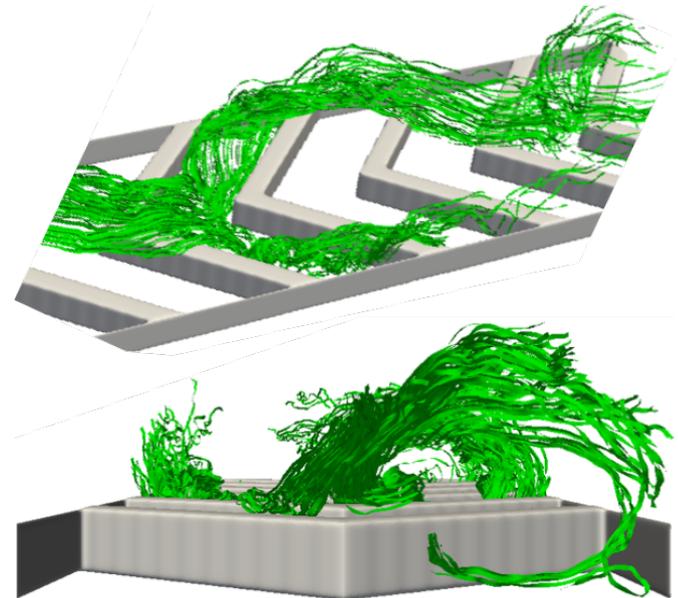


Turbulent heat transfer plays a key role in cooling applications (e.g. gas turbine blades)



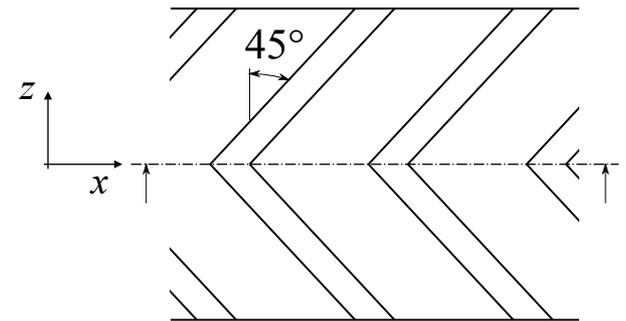
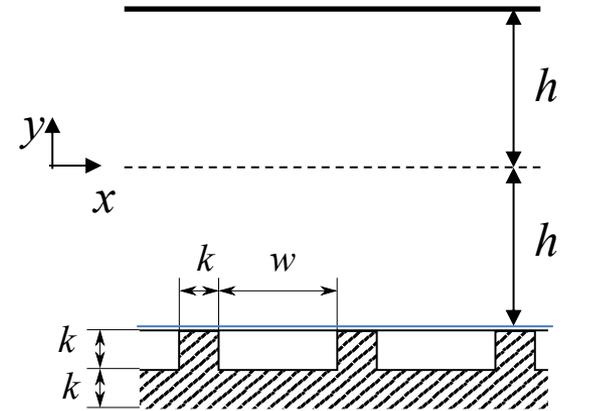
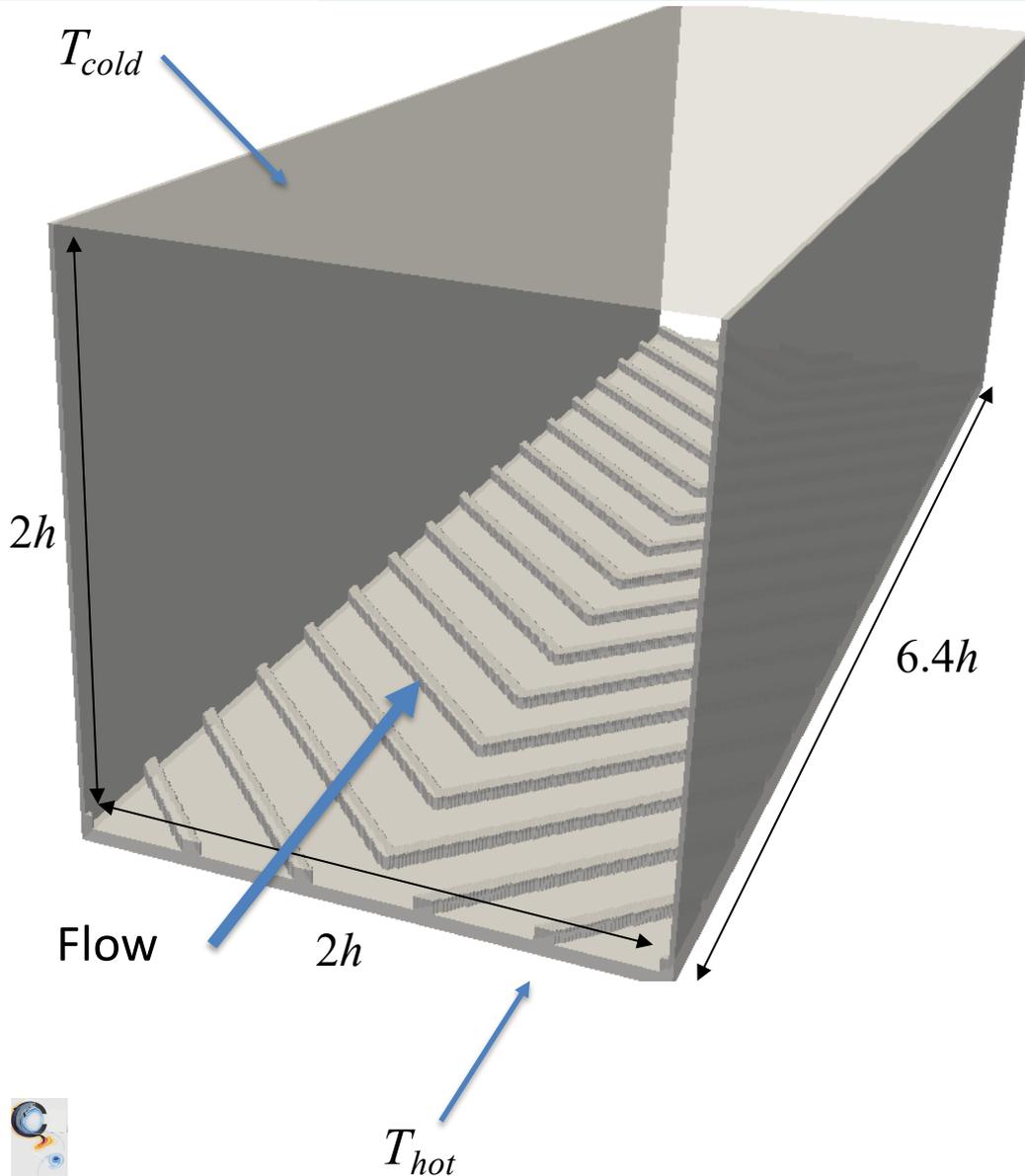
Han, Dutta & Ekkad (2012)

Roughness elements increase turbulence intensity & promote convective mixing



Cruz-Perez et al. (2012)  
*Proc. ASME Heat Transf.*

# Flow configuration



$$w/k = 1, 3, 7, 15$$

$$k/h = 0.05$$



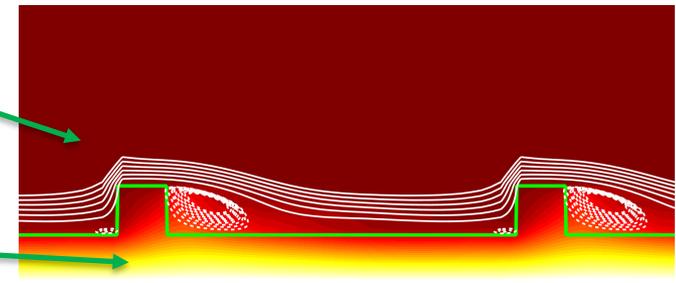
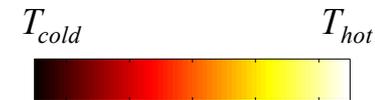
$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (U_i U_j) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} + \Pi \delta_{i1} + \frac{1}{Re} \frac{\partial^2 U_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (T U_j) = \frac{1}{Re Pr} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \tilde{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_j} \right)$$

$$Re = U_b h / \nu = 6,900$$

$$Pr = 1$$



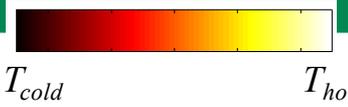
$$\tilde{\alpha} = 1$$

$$\tilde{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha_{solid}}{\alpha_{fluid}}$$

Second order central finite difference on staggered Cartesian grid.  
Third-order low storage Runge-Kutta.

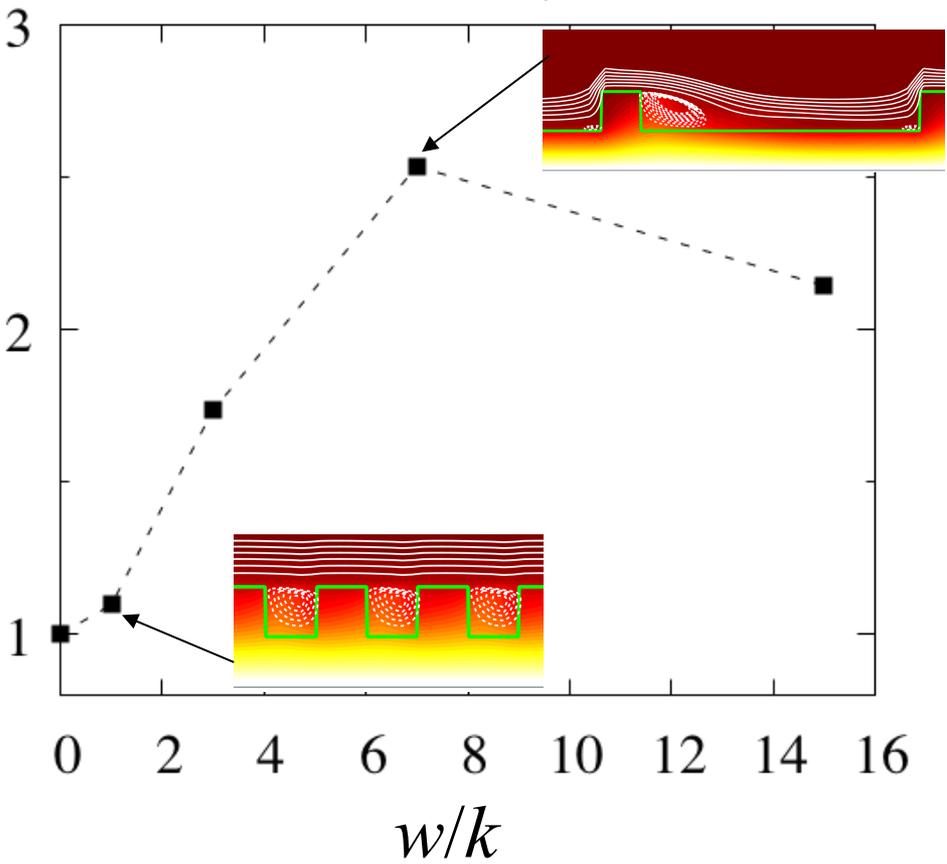
Immersed Boundary method for substrate textures.



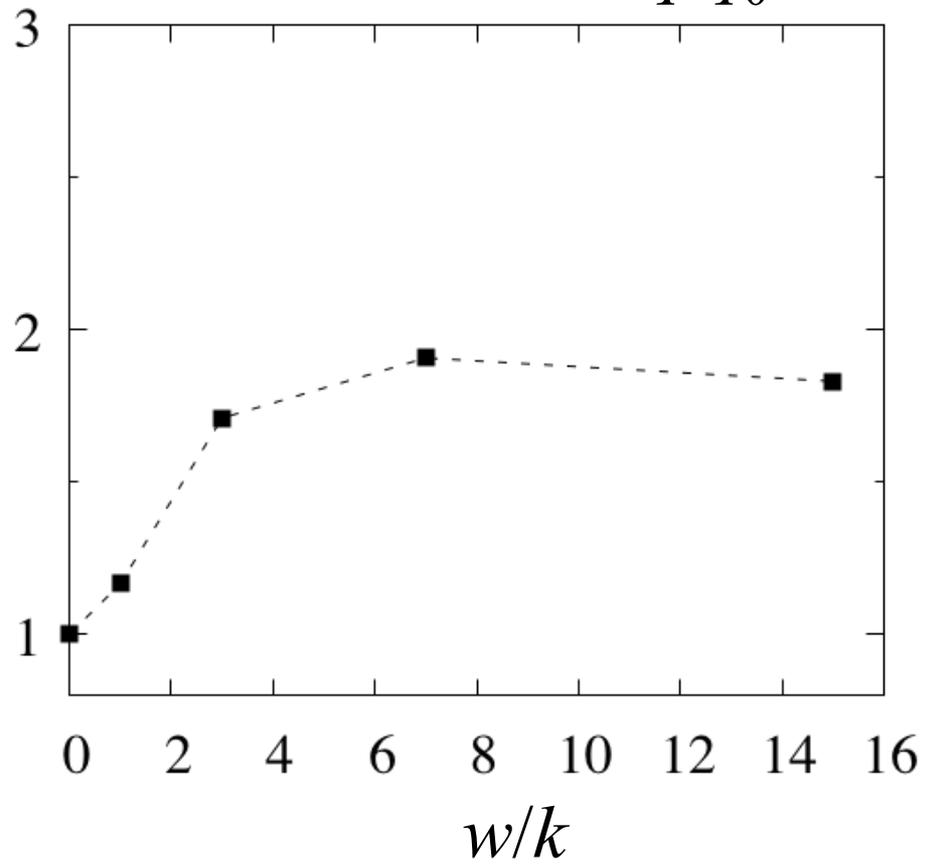


Performance relative to smooth duct

Pressure drop  $\Delta p / \Delta p_0$



Surface heat flux  $q/q_0$

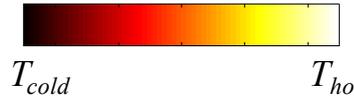


- Results consistent with previous studies on rough walls
- Drag increases more than heat transfer



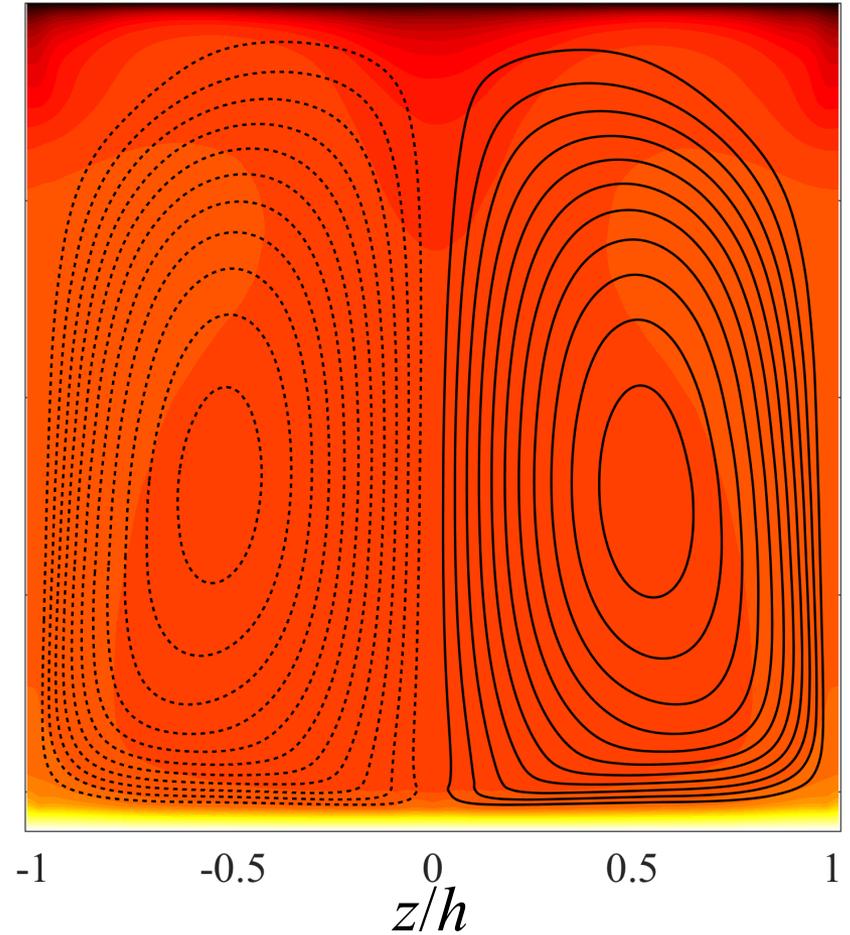
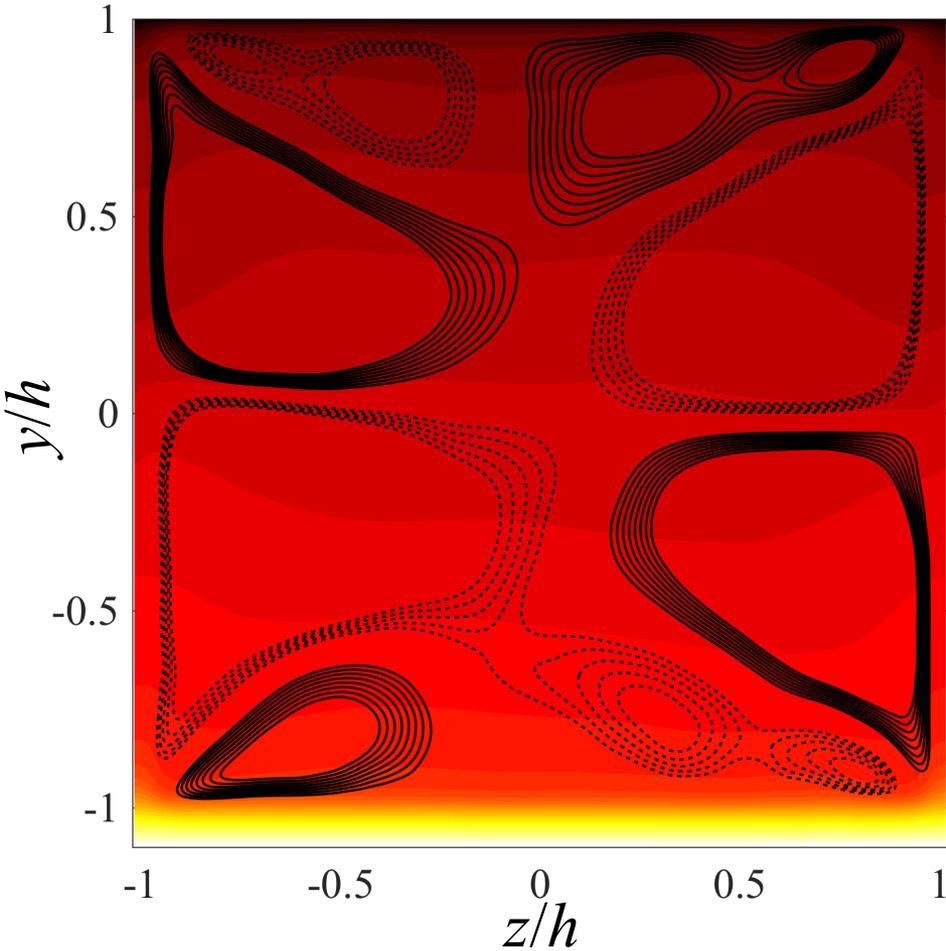
# Secondary motion

Streamlines super-imposed to temperature contours



Smooth duct

$$w/k = 7$$



- Corner vortices disrupted into duct-wide rollers
- Secondary motions intensifies and improve mixing

- Direct numerical simulations of conjugate heat transfer in turbulent duct with roughness elements on the wall
- Roughness elements enhance significantly the heat transfer, although pressure drop increases more
- Classic secondary motion in the duct cross-section is disrupted into duct wide streamwise vortices → more effective mixing → larger heat transfer

***Thank you!***

