

Fluid flow for modified power law fluids in concentric annuli with axially moving cores

by

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Fully developed laminar flow of modified power law fluids in a concentric annulus with an axially moving core is studied numerically. Applying the shear stress described by the modified power law model, the effects of the radius ratio, relative velocity of the core, the flow index and dimensionless shear rate parameter on the velocity distribution and friction factor are discussed.

1. Introduction

Problems involving fluid flow and heat transfer with an axially moving core of solid body or fluid in an annular geometry can be found in many manufacturing processes, such as extrusion, drawing and hot rolling, etc. In such processes, a hot plate or cylindrical rod continuously exchanges heat with the surrounding environment. For such cases, the fluid involved may be Newtonian or non-Newtonian and the flow situations encountered can be either laminar or turbulent.

In the previous study⁽¹⁾, the exact solutions of the momentum and energy equations were obtained for fully developed laminar flow of Newtonian fluids flowing in an annular geometry. There the effect of viscous dissipation on heat transfer have not been examined.

In the previous report⁽²⁾, fully developed laminar heat transfer of a Newtonian fluid in a concentric annulus with an axially moving core was analyzed taking into account the viscous dissipation of the flowing fluid.

In this study, numerical solutions of the momentum equation are obtained for fully developed laminar flow of non-Newtonian fluids flowing in a concentric annulus with an axially moving core. The shear stress for non-Newtonian fluids is described by the modified power law model proposed by Capobianchi and Irvine⁽³⁾. The effects of the radius ratio, relative velocity

of the core, the flow index and dimensionless shear rate parameter on the velocity distribution and friction factor are discussed.

Nomenclature

A	area normal to the flow direction
D_h	hydraulic diameter $\equiv 2(R_o - R_i)$
f	friction factor
m	consistency index
n	flow index
P	pressure
r	radial coordinate
r^*	dimensionless radial coordinate $\equiv r/D_h$
R	radius
Re_M	modified Reynolds number
u	axial velocity of the fluid
u_m	average velocity of the fluid
u^*	dimensionless velocity $\equiv u/u_m$
U	core velocity
U^*	relative core velocity $\equiv U/u_m$
z	axial coordinate

Greek Symbols

α	radius ratio $\equiv R_i/R_o$
β	dimensionless shear rate parameter
γ_a	apparent viscosity
γ_a^*	dimensionless apparent viscosity $\equiv \gamma_a/\gamma^*$
γ_0	viscosity at zero shear rate

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η^*	reference viscosity
ρ	density
τ	shear stress
ξ	transformed dimensionless radial coordinate $\equiv [2(1-\alpha)r^* - \alpha]/(1-\alpha)$

Subscripts

i	inner tube
o	outer tube

2. Analysis

The physical model for the analysis is shown in Fig.

1. The inner core tube is axially moving at a constant velocity, U . The assumptions used in the analysis are:

1. The flow is incompressible, steady-laminar, and hydrodynamically fully developed.
2. The fluid is non-Newtonian and the shear stress may be described by the modified power-law model⁽³⁾, and physical properties are constant except viscosity.
3. The body forces are neglected.

Fluid Flow

With the assumptions described above, the governing momentum equation is

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (r\tau) = \frac{dP}{dz}. \quad (1)$$

The boundary conditions are:

$$\begin{cases} u = U & \text{at } r = R_i \\ u = 0 & \text{at } r = R_o. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

The shear stress, τ , is given by the modified power law model.

$$\tau = \eta_a \frac{du}{dr} \quad (3)$$

where η_a is the apparent viscosity defined by

$$\eta_a = \frac{\eta_0}{1 + \frac{\eta_0}{m} \left| \frac{du}{dr} \right|^{1-n}} \quad \text{for } n < 1, \quad (4)$$

$$\eta_a = \eta_0 \left(1 + \frac{m}{\eta_0} \left| \frac{du}{dr} \right|^{n-1} \right) \quad \text{for } n > 1. \quad (5)$$

The average velocity, u_m , is defined as:

$$u_m \equiv \frac{1}{A} \int_A u \cdot dA = \frac{1}{\pi (R_o^2 - R_i^2)} \int_{R_i}^{R_o} u \cdot 2\pi r dr. \quad (6)$$

The momentum equation and its boundary conditions are reduced to

$$\frac{1}{r^*} \frac{d}{dr^*} \left(r^* \eta_a^* \frac{du^*}{dr^*} \right) = -2f \cdot Re_M \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{cases} u^* = U^* & \text{at } r^* = \frac{\alpha}{2(1-\alpha)} \\ u^* = 0 & \text{at } r^* = \frac{1}{2(1-\alpha)}. \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

Friction factor, f , and modified Reynolds number, Re_M are defined as

$$f \equiv \frac{D_h}{2\rho u_m^2} \left(-\frac{dP}{dz} \right) \quad (9)$$

$$Re_M \equiv \frac{\rho u_m D_h}{\eta^*}. \quad (10)$$

Dimensionless apparent viscosity η_a^* is defined as

$$\eta_a^* \equiv \frac{\eta_a}{\eta^*} = \frac{1 + \beta}{1 + \beta \left| \frac{du^*}{dr^*} \right|^{1-n}} \quad \text{for } n < 1, \quad (11)$$

$$\eta_a^* \equiv \frac{\eta_a}{\eta^*} = \frac{\beta + \left| \frac{du^*}{dr^*} \right|^{n-1}}{\beta + 1} \quad \text{for } n > 1, \quad (12)$$

where

$$\eta^* = \frac{\eta_0}{1 + \beta} \quad \text{for } n < 1, \quad (13)$$

$$\eta^* = \eta_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) \quad \text{for } n > 1, \quad (14)$$

$$\beta = \frac{\eta_0}{m} \left(\frac{u_m}{D_h} \right)^{1-n}. \quad (15)$$

The dimensionless form of the Eq.(6) is written as:

$$1 = \frac{8(1-\alpha)}{(1+\alpha)} \int_{\frac{\alpha}{2(1-\alpha)}}^{\frac{1}{2(1-\alpha)}} u^* r^* dr^*. \quad (16)$$

3. Results and discussion

The governing momentum equation together with the integrated continuity equation, Eq.(16) is solved numerically.

Parameter β defined by Eq.(15) represents the dimensionless average shear rate under the specified

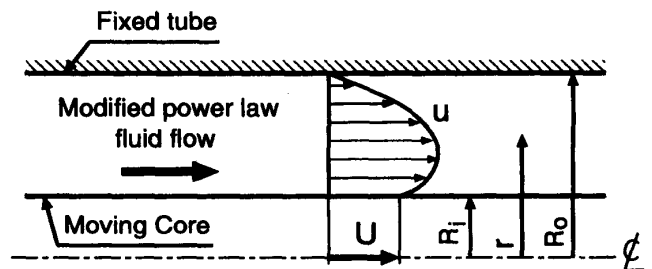


Fig.1 Schematic of a concentric annulus with an axially moving core

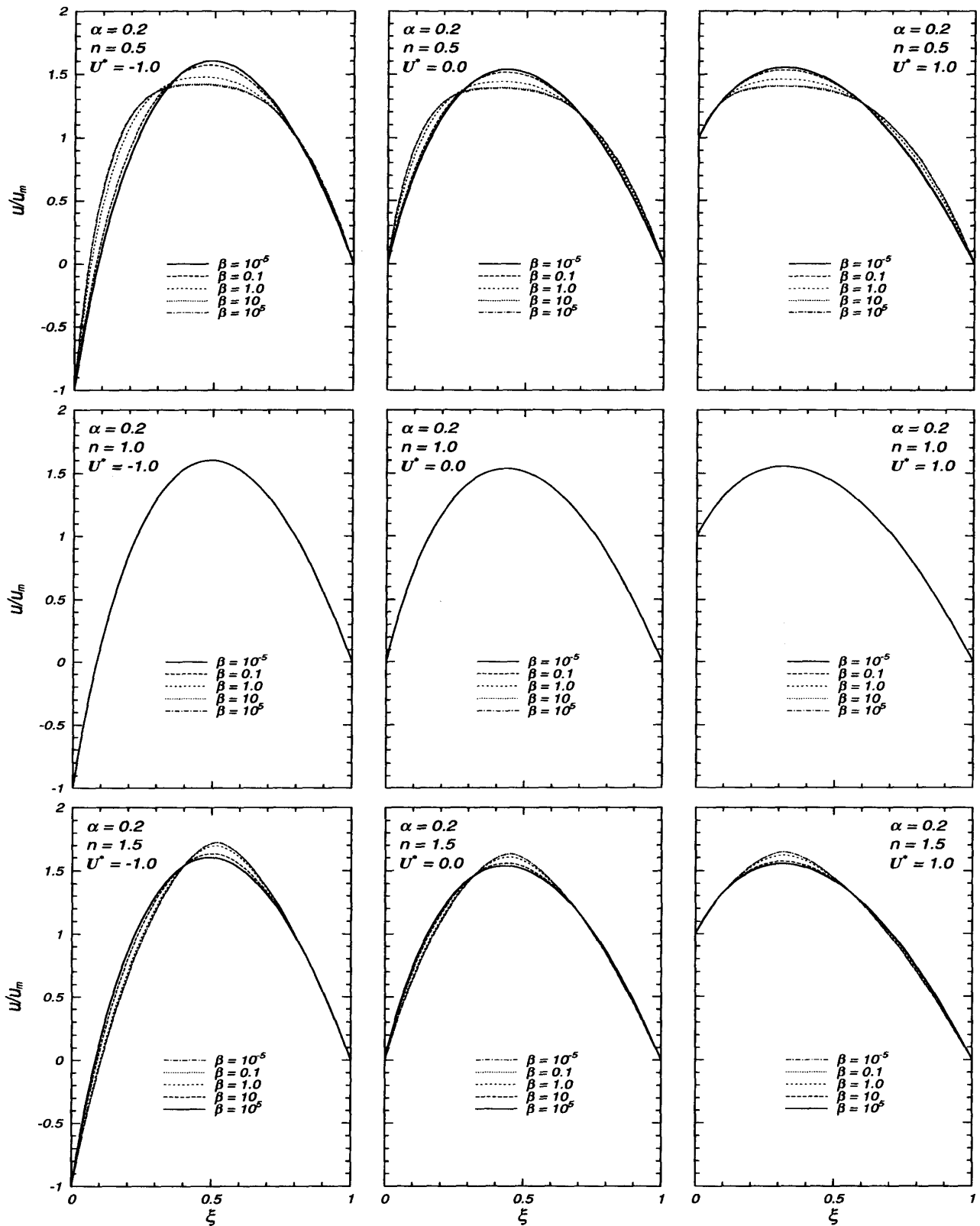


Fig.2 Velocity profile ($\alpha = 0.2$)

fluid flow condition. For pseudoplastic fluids ($n < 1$) the extreme at $\beta \rightarrow 0$ corresponds to a Newtonian fluid and at $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ to a power law fluid. For dilatant fluids ($n > 1$) the extreme at $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ corresponds to a Newtonian fluid and at $\beta \rightarrow 0$ to a power law fluid. Figures

2, 3 and 4 show the effect of parameter β on the velocity profile across the annuli for the nine combinations of $n = 0.5, 1.0, 1.5$ and $U^* = -1.0, 0.0, 1.0$ for three different radius ratio $\alpha = 0.2, 0.5, 0.8$, respectively.

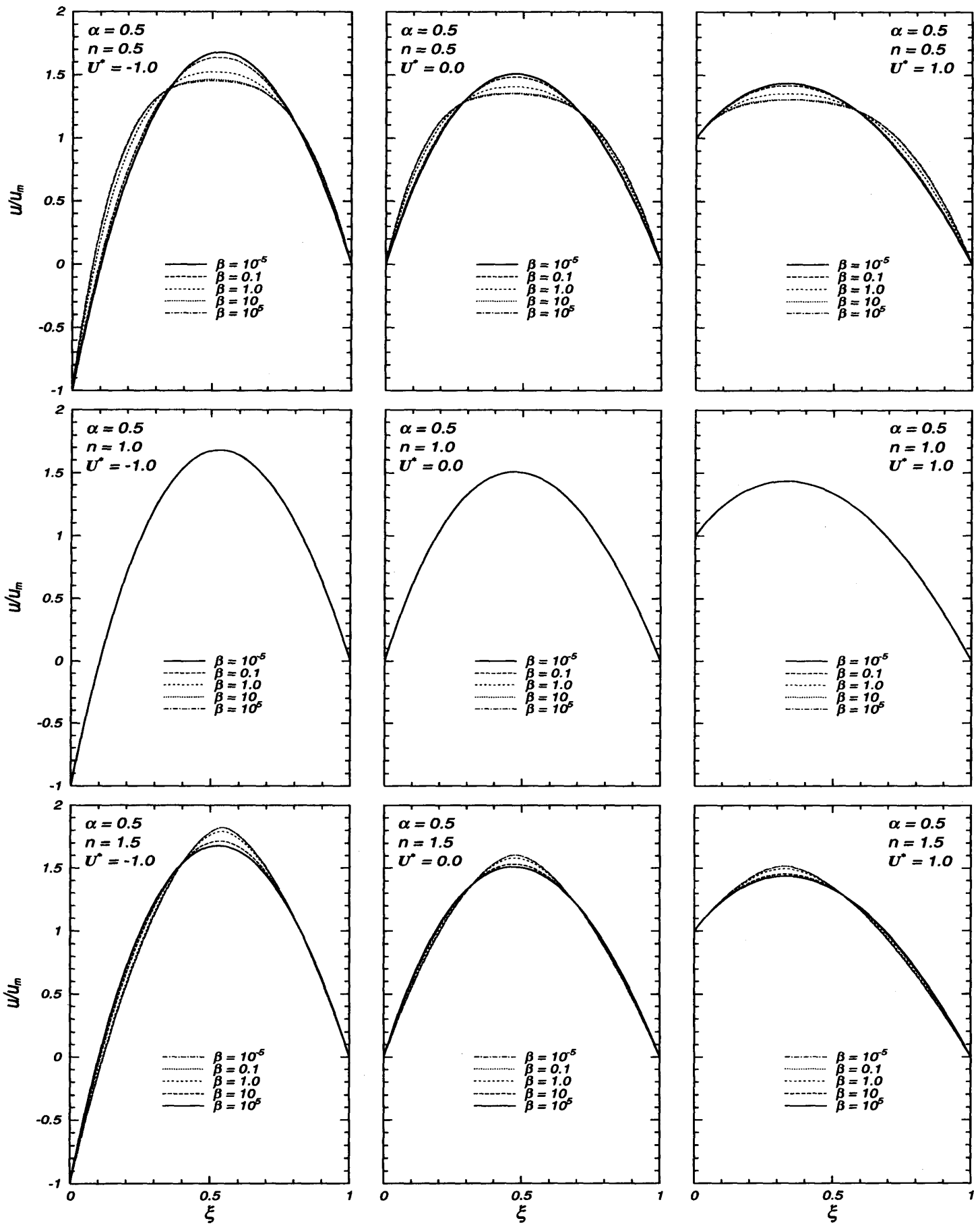


Fig.3 Velocity profile ($\alpha = 0.5$)

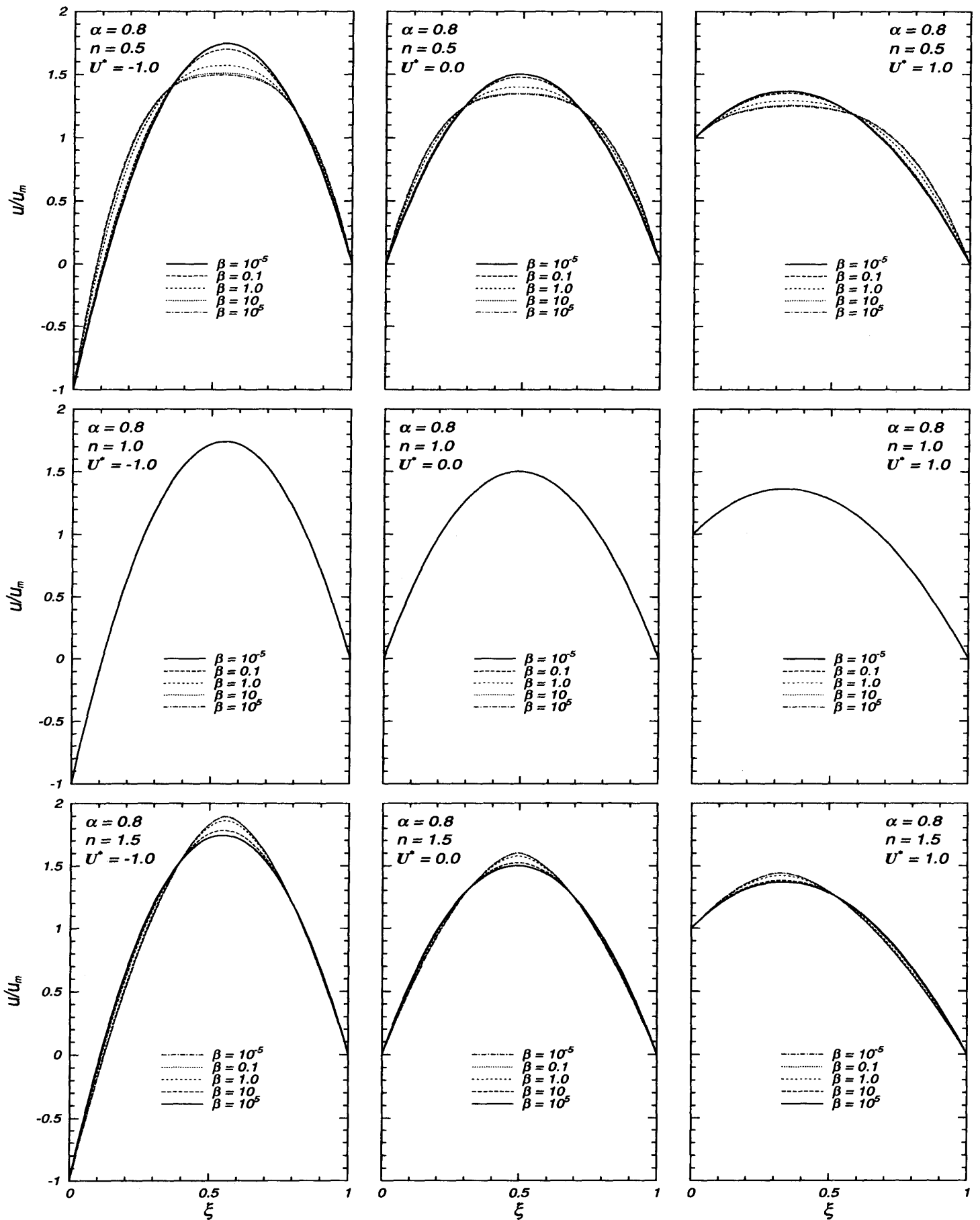


Fig.4 Velocity profile ($\alpha = 0.8$)

The results of the analysis for $\alpha = 0.2, 0.5$ and 0.8 are presented in Figs 5, 6 and 7 that show the effect of parameter β on friction factor in terms of $f Re_M$. The values of $f Re_M$ at the extremes of $\beta \rightarrow 0$ and $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ approach, respectively, to the values of Newtonian fluid and power law fluid. It is seen that the values of $f Re_M$ become greater with a decrease in U^* . $f Re_M$ increases with an increase in radius ratio, α , for $U^* = -2.0, -1.0$, and 0.0 , and $f Re_M$ decreases with an increase in α for $U^* = 1.0$ and 2.0 (see table 1). The power law asymptotic values of $f Re_M$ are tabulated in Table 1. The values corresponding to $\alpha = 1.0$, are obtained by the previous study⁽⁴⁾ for the case of the parallel plate geometry. It is seen from the table $f Re_M = 0$ at $U^* = 2.0$. Because velocity profiles are linear. For $U^* > 2.0$ velocity profiles become concave while for $U^* < 2.0$ they are convex.

4. Conclusions

Fully developed laminar flow in concentric annuli is analyzed by using the modified power-law model proposed by Capobianchi and Irvine⁽³⁾. Velocity distributions and friction factors are obtained by the numerical method.

In the analysis of fluid flow of non-Newtonian fluids, the results calculated by adopting the simple power-law fluid model do not predict correctly the values of viscosity and friction factor in the region of lower shear rate. In order to calculate the whole region of shear rate from zero to infinity, the modified power-law model as adopted in this study should be used.

In this report the fluid flow study results are discussed. The heat transfer part will be shown in the following report.

Reference

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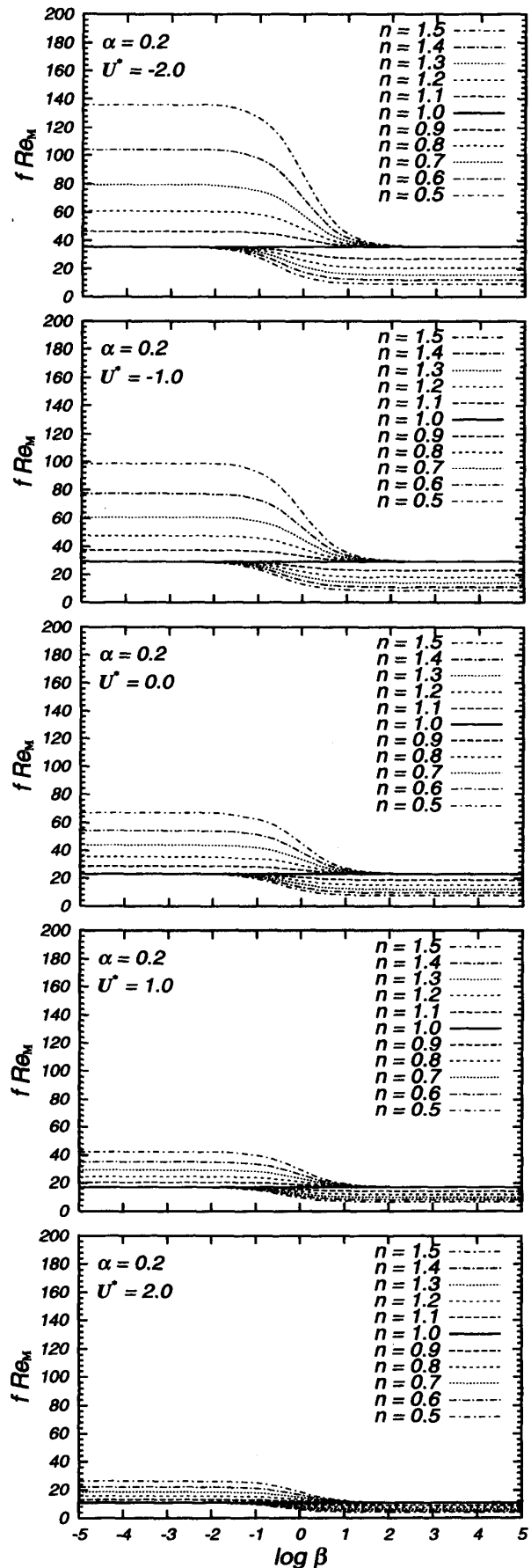


Fig.5 Friction factor ($\alpha = 0.2$)

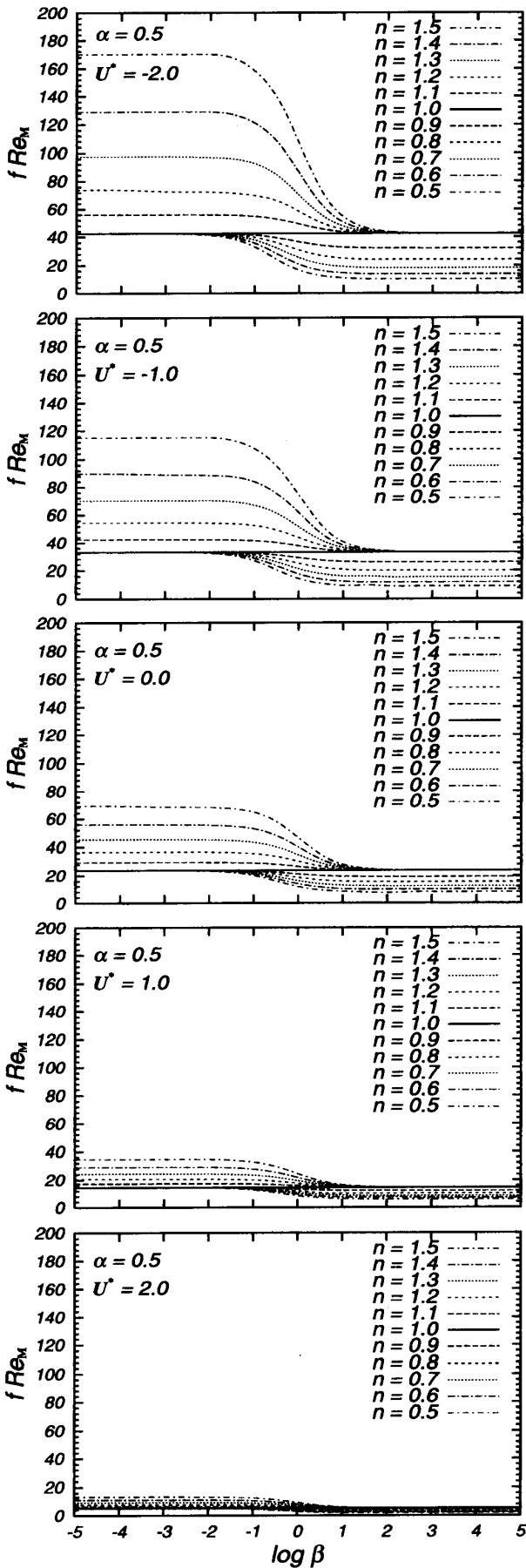


Fig.6 Friction factor ($\alpha = 0.5$)

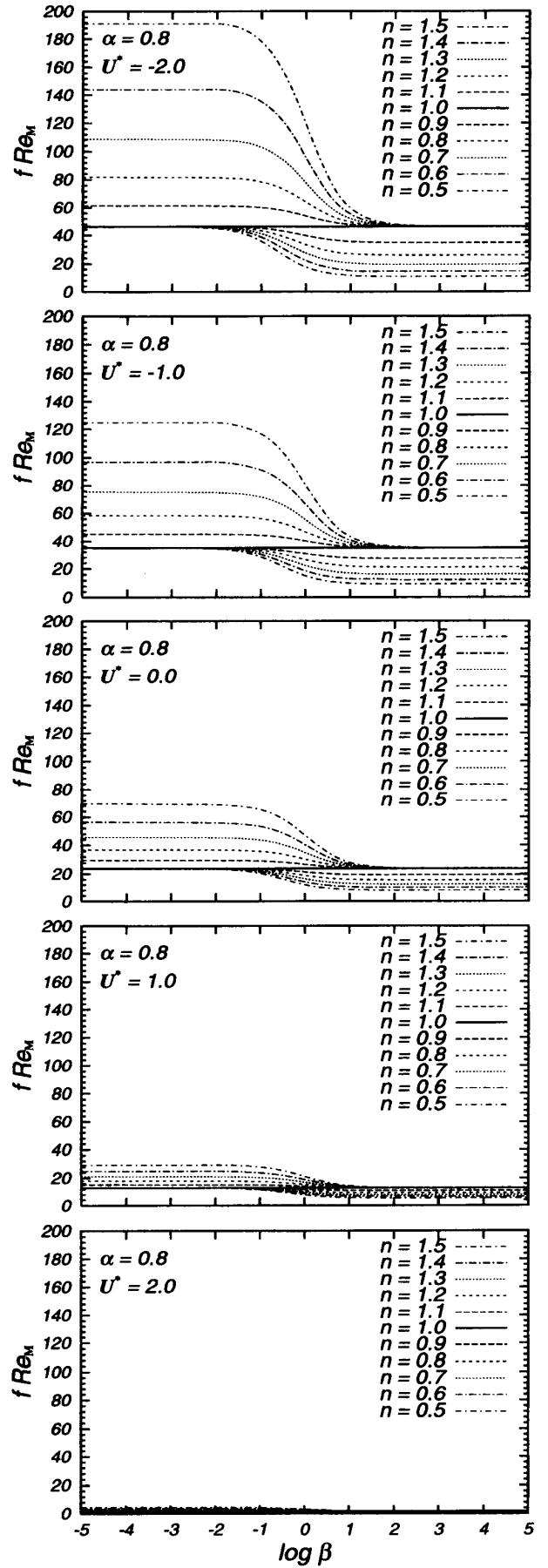


Fig.7 Friction factor ($\alpha = 0.8$)

