

## Forced Convection in a Circular Pipe with a Partially Filled Porous Medium

Woo Tae Kim\*, Ki Hyuck Hong, Myung S. Jhon

Department of Chemical Engineering & Data Storage Systems Center, Carnegie Mellon University,  
5000 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890

John G. VanOsdol, Duane H. Smith

National Energy Technology Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy,  
3610 Collins Ferry Rd., Morgantown, WV 26509-0880

A study of forced convection in a circular pipe with a partially filled porous medium was numerically investigated. The Brinkman-Forchheimer extension of the Darcy model was used to analyze the and temperature distribution in the porous medium. Our study includes two types of porous layer configurations : (1) a layer attached at the tube wall extending inward towards the centerline and (2) a layer at the centerline extending outward. The effect of several parameters, such as Darcy number, effective viscosity, effective thermal conductivity, and inertia parameter, as well as the effect of geometric parameters, were investigated.

**Key Words :** Forced Convection, Porous Medium, Brinkman-Forchheimer Equation, Darcy Model

### Nomenclature

#### Roman Symbols

$C_F$  : Forchheimer coefficient  
 $C_P$  : Specific heat at constant pressure  
 $Da$  : Darcy number  
 $F$  : Forchheimer number  
 $I_0$  : Modified Bessel function of the first kind of order zero  
 $I_1$  : Modified Bessel function of the first kind of order one  
 $k$  : Thermal conductivity  
 $k_{eff}$  : Effective thermal conductivity of the porous layer  
 $K$  : Permeability of the porous medium  
 $K_0$  : Modified Bessel function of the second kind of order zero  
 $K_1$  : Modified Bessel function of the second kind of order one

$Nu$  : Nusselt number  
 $p$  : Pressure  
 $q$  : Heat flux  
 $r, \hat{r}$  : Non-dimensional radial coordinate  
 $R$  : Radius of the circular pipe  
 $R_0$  : Location of the interface between the fluid and the porous medium  
 $R_k$  : Ratio of the effective thermal conductivity of the porous layer to the thermal conductivity of the fluid  
 $R_\mu$  : Ratio of the effective viscosity of the porous layer to the viscosity of the fluid  
 $T^*$  : Temperature  
 $T_m$  : Average temperature  
 $T_w$  : Wall temperature  
 $u, \hat{u}$  : Non-dimensional axial velocity component of the fluid  
 $u_m$  : Average velocity  
 $x$  : Non-dimensional axial coordinate

#### Greek Symbols

$\mu$  : Fluid viscosity  
 $\mu_{eff}$  : Effective viscosity of the porous layer  
 $\rho$  : Fluid density

\* Corresponding Author,  
 E-mail : mj3a@andrew.cmu.edu  
 TEL : +1-412-268-2233; FAX : +1-412-268-7139  
 Department of Chemical Engineering & Data Storage  
 Systems Center, Carnegie Mellon University, 5000 Forbes  
 Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890. (Manuscript Received  
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$\theta$  : Non-dimensional temperature

### Subscripts

*eff* : Effective values

*m* : Average values

*w* : Values at the wall

### Superscript

\*

 : Dimensional variables

## 1. Introduction

The study of the characteristics of heat and momentum convection in porous media has increased significantly due to its relevance in a variety of technology, including the design of ceramic barrier filter systems exposed to high temperatures (Ahmadi and Smith, 2002a, 2002b, 1998; Back et al., 1997), superadiabatic combustion (Jeong et al., 1998), fuel cell applications (Nguyen and He, 2002; He et al., 2000), and membrane science and technology (Mckenzie et al., 1994; Webber et al., 1990).

Forced-convection heat transfer in a channel or a tube partially filled or saturated with porous media is of mathematical and practical interest. Kaviany (1985) analyzed heat transfer in a channel filled with porous media using an equation based on the Brinkman-extended Darcy flow model. Vafai and Kim (1989) reported an exact solution of that equation, including inertia (Brinkman-Forchheimer extended Darcy equation) for convective heat transfer in a channel with uniform wall heat flux under the boundary layer assumption. Analytic solutions of the Brinkman-Forchheimer equation and associated heat transfer equation for a plane channel were reported by Nield et al. (1996), where they investigated the effect of several parameters, including effective viscosity, Darcy number, and Forchheimer number.

Poulikakos and Kazmierczak (1987) investigated the forced convection in a channel and a circular pipe partially filled with porous medium. Specifically, they studied the effects of the porous layer thickness, Darcy number, and effective thermal conductivity of the porous media on heat transfer through exact solutions of the Brink-

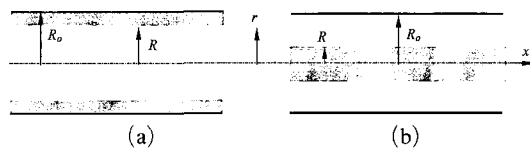
man-extended Darcy and energy equations. Their analysis, however, was limited to the case where the effective viscosity of the porous medium was equal to the fluid viscosity. Poulikakos and Renken (1987) also investigated the forced convection in a channel, including the effects of flow inertia, variable porosity, and friction. A similar solution was obtained by Ethier and Kamm (1989) for flow in a circular pipe partially filled with porous medium.

In this paper, we examined the effect of several parameters on forced convection in a tube partially filled with a porous medium. Since there is no analytic solution for the Brinkman-Forchheimer extension of Darcy momentum equation in a circular pipe, we performed a numerical calculation.

In particular, we have investigated the effects of porous layer configuration; a layer attached to the tube wall extending inward toward the center line (Case I), and a layer extending outward from the center line (Case II). The effects of other parameters, such as Darcy number, the porous layer thickness, effective viscosity, effective thermal conductivity of the porous media, and Forchheimer number were also investigated. A finite difference method was adopted with the boundary conditions of both constant wall temperature (Dirichlet type) and constant wall heat flux (Neumann type).

## 2. Formulation

Schematics of the physical model and coordinate system are shown in Fig. 1(a) for the Case I and in Fig. 1(b) for the Case II. The location of the interface between the fluid and the porous medium is  $R$  and the pipe radius is  $R_0$ . The



**Fig. 1** Schematics of the physical model and coordinate system : (a) outer porous layer (Case I) and (b) inner porous layer (Case II)

porous layer has an effective viscosity  $\mu_{eff}$  and an effective thermal conductivity  $k_{eff}$ , while the fluid has viscosity  $\mu$  and thermal conductivity  $k$ . For the flow system shown in Fig. 1, a steady, incompressible, hydrodynamic and thermal laminar flow is assumed.

The governing equations for the velocity and temperature fields in the fluid layer can be written in dimensional form as

$$\frac{dp}{dx^*} = \frac{1}{r^*} \frac{d}{dr^*} \left( \mu r^* \frac{du^*}{dr^*} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\rho c_p u^* \frac{dT^*}{dx^*} = \frac{1}{r^*} \frac{d}{dr^*} \left( k r^* \frac{dT^*}{dr^*} \right) \quad (2)$$

The Brinkman-Forchheimer extended Darcy and energy equations are used to the flow in the porous region and are given by

$$\frac{dp}{dx^*} = \mu_{eff} \frac{1}{r^*} \frac{d}{dr^*} \left( r^* \frac{du^*}{dr^*} \right) - \frac{\mu}{K} u^* - \frac{c_F \rho}{\sqrt{K}} u^{*2} \quad (3)$$

$$\rho c_p u^* \frac{dT^*}{dx^*} = k_{eff} \frac{1}{r^*} \frac{d}{dr^*} \left( r^* \frac{dT^*}{dr^*} \right) \quad (4)$$

In deriving Eq. (4), a homogeneous isotropic porous medium is assumed. At any point in the porous medium, the solid matrix is assumed to be in thermal equilibrium with the fluid filling the pores (Bejan, 1995). Heat conduction in the axial direction is neglected under a low Peclet number assumption. Note that the effect of thermal dispersion is not considered in the energy equation, since we take into account the effect of thermal dispersion by modifying the thermal conductivity (Vafai and Kim, 1989; Nield et al., 1996).

The appropriate boundary conditions for the momentum and energy equations (Eqs. (1)~(4)) are given :

At  $r^*=0$ ,

$$\frac{du^*}{dr^*} = 0 \text{ and } \frac{dT^*}{dr^*} = 0 \text{ for Cases I and II} \quad (5)$$

At  $r^*=R_0$ ,

$$u^*=0, T^*=T_w \text{ or } \frac{dT^*}{dr^*} = \frac{q_w}{k_{eff}} \text{ for Case I} \quad (6)$$

$$u^*=0, T^*=T_w \text{ or } \frac{dT^*}{dr} = \frac{q_w}{k} \text{ for Case II}$$

In addition to the conditions of continuity of velocity and temperature at the interface, the following matching conditions at the fluid/porous interface ( $r^*=R$ ) are imposed :

$$\mu \frac{du^*}{dr^*} = \mu_{eff} \frac{du^*}{dr^*}$$

$$k \frac{dT^*}{dr^*} = k_{eff} \frac{dT^*}{dr^*} \quad (7)$$

These boundary conditions represent the continuity of shear stress and heat flux at the interface. By introducing the non-dimensional variables defined by :

$$\hat{r} = \frac{r^*}{\sqrt{K}}, \hat{R} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{K}}, \hat{R}_0 = \frac{R_0}{\sqrt{K}}$$

$$u = \frac{u^*}{-\frac{1}{\mu} \left( \frac{dp}{dx^*} \right) R_0^2} \quad (8)$$

where  $K$  is the permeability of the porous medium. The non-dimensional parameters for the ratio of the effective viscosity of the porous layer to the viscosity of the fluid ( $R_\mu$ ), Darcy number ( $Da$ ) and Forchheimer number ( $F$ ) defined by :

$$R_\mu = \frac{\mu_{eff}}{\mu}, Da = \frac{K}{R_0^2}$$

$$F = \frac{c_F \rho \left( -\frac{dp}{dx^*} \right) R_0^4}{\sqrt{K} \mu^2} \quad (9)$$

the momentum equations for the fluid (Eq. (1)) and porous (Eq. (3)) regions become

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\hat{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\hat{r}} \frac{du}{d\hat{r}} = -Da \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{d^2u}{d\hat{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\hat{r}} \frac{du}{d\hat{r}} - \frac{1}{R_\mu} u = -\frac{1}{R_\mu} Da (Fu^2 - 1) \quad (11)$$

For the case of a vanishing permeability,  $K=0$  (or  $Da=0$ ), the velocity in the porous region is equal to zero from Eq. (3). At the limit of  $Da \rightarrow \infty$ , Eq. (3) has the same form as the momentum equation in the fluid region except the effective viscosity.

If  $R_\mu=1$  and  $F=0$ , we can obtain an analytic solution. The solution for Case I becomes (Ethier and Kamm, 1989)

$$u=Da[A_1-\hat{r}^2/4] \quad \text{fluid region} \quad (12)$$

$$u=Da[1+B_1I_0(\hat{r})+B_2K_0(\hat{r})] \quad \text{porous region} \quad (13)$$

Here,  $I_0$  and  $K_0$  are modified Bessel functions of the first and second kind of order zero. The constants  $A_1$ ,  $B_1$ , and  $B_2$  are given as :

$$A_1=1+\hat{R}^2/4+B_1I_0(\hat{R})+B_2K_0(\hat{R}) \quad (14)$$

$$B_1=-\frac{K_1(\hat{R})+(\hat{R}/2)K_0(\hat{R}_0)}{I_0(\hat{R}_0)K_1(\hat{R})+K_0(\hat{R}_0)I_1(\hat{R})} \quad (15)$$

$$B_2=-\frac{I_1(\hat{R})-(\hat{R}/2)I_0(\hat{R}_0)}{I_0(\hat{R}_0)K_1(\hat{R})+K_0(\hat{R}_0)I_1(\hat{R})} \quad (16)$$

where  $I_1$  and  $K_1$  are modified Bessel functions of the first and second kind of order one.

For the Case II, we can obtain the velocity profile solution for  $R_\mu=1$  and  $F=0$ ,

$$u=Da[\hat{R}_0^2-\hat{r}^2]/4+C_1\ln(\hat{r}/\hat{R}_0) \quad \text{fluid region} \quad (17)$$

$$u=Da[1+D_1I_0(\hat{r})] \quad \text{porous region} \quad (18)$$

where

$$C_1=Da\hat{R}[B_1I_1(\hat{R})+\hat{R}/2] \quad (19)$$

$$D_1=\frac{(\hat{R}_0^2-\hat{R}^2)/4-1+\hat{R}^2\ln(\hat{R}/\hat{R}_0)/2}{I_0(\hat{R})-\hat{R}I_1(\hat{R})\ln(\hat{R}/\hat{R}_0)} \quad (20)$$

If  $R_\mu \neq 1$  or  $F \neq 0$ , we are unable to obtain an analytic solution, and therefore perform a numerical approach. Equations (12) ~ (20) are also used to verify the accuracy of the finite difference scheme.

By introducing the non-dimensional radius ( $r$ ), velocity ( $\hat{u}$ ), temperature ( $\theta$ ) and Nusselt number ( $Nu$ ) given by

$$r=\frac{r^*}{R_0}, \hat{u}=\frac{u^*}{u_m}, \theta=\frac{T^*-T_w}{T_m-T_w}, \quad (21)$$

$$Nu=\frac{2R_0}{k} \frac{q_w}{T_w-T_m}$$

where average velocity  $u_m$  and average temperature  $T_m$  are defined by

$$u_m=\frac{2}{R_0^2} \int_0^{R_0} u^* r^* dr^* \quad (22)$$

$$T_m=\frac{2}{R_0^2 u_m} \int_0^{R_0} u^* T^* r^* dr^*$$

the energy equations become

$$\frac{1}{Nu} \left[ \frac{d^2\theta}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\theta}{dr} \right] = -\hat{u} \quad \text{fluid region} \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{1}{Nu} \left[ \frac{d^2\theta}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\theta}{dr} \right] = -\hat{u} \frac{1}{R_k} \quad \text{porous region} \quad (24)$$

in the constant wall heat flux case. Here,  $R_k = k_{eff}/k$  represents the ratio of effective thermal conductivity of the porous layer to the thermal conductivity of the fluid. For constant wall temperature cases, the non-dimensional temperature is multiplied into the right hand sides of Eqs. (23) and (24).

$$\frac{1}{Nu} \left[ \frac{d^2\theta}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\theta}{dr} \right] = -\hat{u}\theta \quad \text{fluid region} \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{1}{Nu} \left[ \frac{d^2\theta}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d\theta}{dr} \right] = -\hat{u}\theta \frac{1}{R_k} \quad \text{porous region} \quad (26)$$

Equations (23) ~ (26) must be solved via the following boundary conditions

$$\theta|_{r=1}=0 \text{ and } \left. \frac{d\theta}{dr} \right|_{r=0} = 0 \quad (27)$$

The solution procedure adopted in our study begins with a trial value for  $Nu$ , then locates the value satisfying the heat flux matching condition (7), the boundary conditions (27), and the compatibility condition

$$\int_0^1 \hat{u}\theta r dr = \frac{1}{2} \quad (28)$$

Notice that for the constant wall temperature case, the boundary condition (Eq. (27)) leads to the trivial solution  $\theta=0$ . This can be avoided by writing an expression for the temperature at the first interior node near the wall surface as a function of  $Nu$  via the following discretized compatibility condition (Nield et al., 1996):

$$Nu = -2 \left. \frac{d\theta}{dr} \right|_{r=1} \quad (29)$$

### 3. Numerical Method and Procedure

The governing Eqs. (10), (11), and (23) ~ (26) are solved via a second-order finite difference scheme, discretized in the  $r$ -direction. Simpson's integration method is applied to solve the integrals appearing in the compatibility condition (Eq. (28)) and in the definition of average velocity and temperature (Eq. (22)).

We tested the accuracy of our second-order finite difference scheme through a comparison with the exact solution for  $R_\mu=1$  and  $F=0$ , as

shown in Fig. 2. Figure 2(a) shows the velocity profile for Case I for  $R/R_0=0.8$ . Figure 2(b) shows the velocity profile for Case II for  $R/R_0=0.5$ . These figures confirm that our numerical scheme predicts the velocity profile accurately. To test our numerical scheme for the energy equation, we calculated the limiting case of the tube with pure fluid, i.e.,  $R_\mu=1$ ,  $F=0$ , and  $Da \rightarrow \infty$ . We obtained  $Nu$  of 4.36 and 3.66 for the constant wall heat flux and constant wall temperature cases, respectively. We also calculated the limiting case of a tube filled with porous media, i.e.,  $R_\mu=1$ ,  $F=0$ , and  $Da \rightarrow 0$ . Our values for  $Nu$  converge to 8.00 and 5.78 for the constant wall heat flux and for the constant wall temperature cases, respectively, demonstrating the accuracy of our scheme.

### 4. Results and Discussion

The effects of physical parameters, including  $Da$ ,  $F$ ,  $R_\mu$ ,  $R_h$ , as well as geometric parameters, such as the porous layer thickness and the arrangement of the layer, which were of special interest, were investigated.

Figure 2 demonstrates that the presence of the porous layer causes the fluid velocity to decrease. This effect becomes more remarkable as the  $Da$  becomes smaller, as smaller  $Da$  corresponds to smaller permeability and hence less flow for a given pressure gradient. Although both configurations, Case I (Fig. 2(a)) and Case II (Fig. 2(b)), show qualitatively similar behavior at larger  $Da$ , the effects of the arrangement of the porous layer on the velocity profile are more significant as  $Da$  decreases. The temperature profiles for Cases I and II are shown in Fig. 3. The temperature gradient at the pipe wall is greater for Case II (Fig. 3(b)) as compared to Case I (Fig. 3(a)) for given  $Da$ . The temperature gradient becomes increasingly steep as the  $Da$  decreases, making the  $Nu$  for the Case II greater than that for Case I, as shown in Fig. 4. This demonstrates the dependence of  $Nu$  on the porous layer configuration.

The most noticeable fact in Case II (Fig. 4(b)) is the existence of maximum  $Nu$ . This is contrary

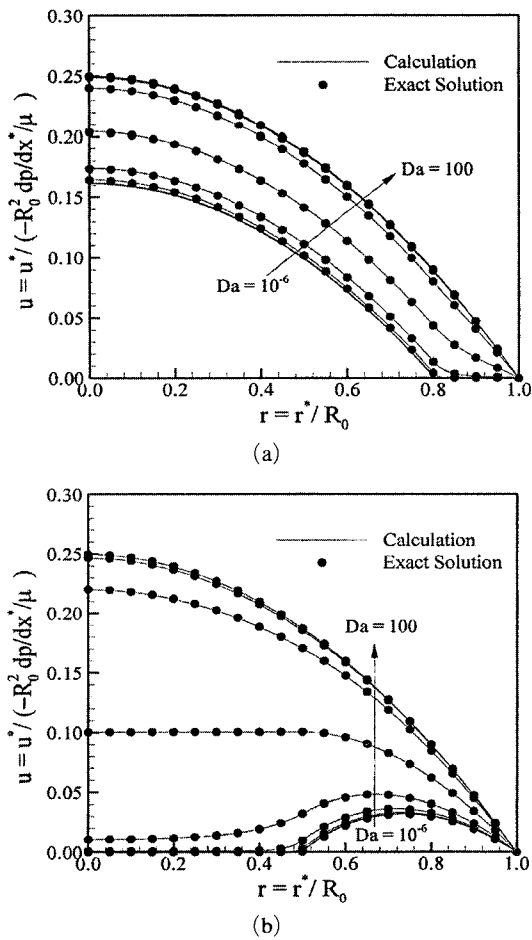
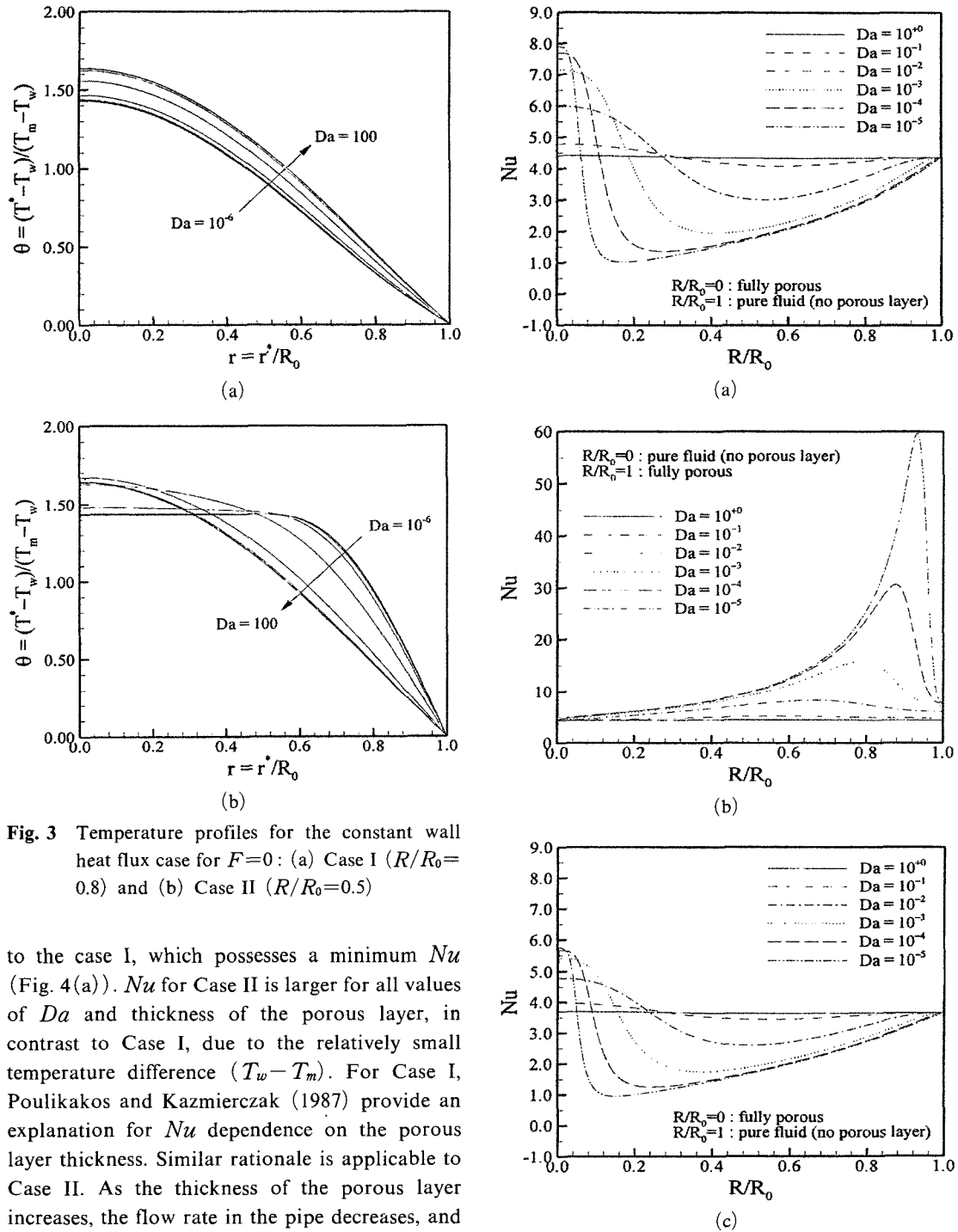


Fig. 2 Velocity profiles for the constant wall heat flux case for  $F=0$  and  $R_\mu=1$ : (a) Case I ( $R/R_0=0.8$ ) and (b) Case II ( $R/R_0=0.5$ )



**Fig. 3** Temperature profiles for the constant wall heat flux case for  $F=0$ : (a) Case I ( $R/R_0=0.8$ ) and (b) Case II ( $R/R_0=0.5$ )

to the case I, which possesses a minimum  $Nu$  (Fig. 4(a)).  $Nu$  for Case II is larger for all values of  $Da$  and thickness of the porous layer, in contrast to Case I, due to the relatively small temperature difference ( $T_w - T_m$ ). For Case I, Poulidakos and Kazmierczak (1987) provide an explanation for  $Nu$  dependence on the porous layer thickness. Similar rationale is applicable to Case II. As the thickness of the porous layer increases, the flow rate in the pipe decreases, and hence both  $T_w$  and  $T_m$  increase since the wall heat flux remains constant. The increasing rates of  $T_w$  and  $T_m$ , however, depend on the thickness of the porous region. When the thickness of the porous layer is small, the average temperature is

**Fig. 4** Effect of porous layer thickness on Nusselt number for  $F=0$ : (a) Case I with constant wall heat flux, (b) Case II with constant wall heat flux, and (c) Case I with constant wall temperature

affected significantly by the existence of the layer, and, therefore,  $T_m$  increases more rapidly than  $T_w$  as the porous layer thickness increases. As a result, the temperature difference  $(T_w - T_m)$  decreases, which results in the increase of the  $Nu$  as compared to the porous layer free case. The average temperature rise becomes more remarkable up to a critical thickness of the layer. Upon further increasing of the layer thickness, however,  $T_m$  has weaker dependence on the thickness, hence the temperature difference  $(T_w - T_m)$  increases after the critical thickness of the layer has been reached and, as a result,  $Nu$  begins to decrease. Notice that when the pipe is fully filled with a porous medium ( $R/R_o=1$ ),  $Nu$  is 8.00 (Nield and Bejan, 1992) as  $Da \rightarrow 0$ . Note also  $Nu$  becomes the well-known value of 4.36 (Bejan, 1995) as  $Da \rightarrow \infty$  for fully developed pipe flow. As expected, the effect of the porous layer diminishes as  $Da$  increases, i.e., permeability increases. The maximum value of  $Nu$  shifts to the left as  $Da$  increases. This result implies that the critical thickness of the porous layer, where  $T_m$  begins to increase slower than  $T_w$ , becomes smaller for higher permeability porous media.

Figure 4(c) illustrates  $Nu$  for Case I with constant wall temperature boundary condition.  $Nu$  is generally smaller than for the constant-flux boundary case. As shown in Fig. 4(c), the dependence of  $Nu$  on the porous layer thickness and  $Da$  for the constant wall temperature case is qualitatively similar to that of the constant wall heat flux case. As a result, this trend is expected to continue for the other parameters used. We investigated the effects of various parameters for the constant wall heat flux case.

The effect of  $F$  for various  $Da$  with  $R_\mu=1$  is shown in Fig. 5. In accord with the asymptotic result, as shown in Fig. 5(a),  $Nu$  shows a tendency toward the slug flow value of 8.00 for the fully porous layer case. Here,  $Nu$  increases with  $F$ . However, the  $Nu$  dependence on  $Da$  becomes smaller as  $F$  increases. The values of  $Nu$  in Case II ( $R/R_o=0.5$ ) are larger than those of the fully-porous case for all values of  $Da$  and  $F$ , and the difference in  $Nu$  becomes significant

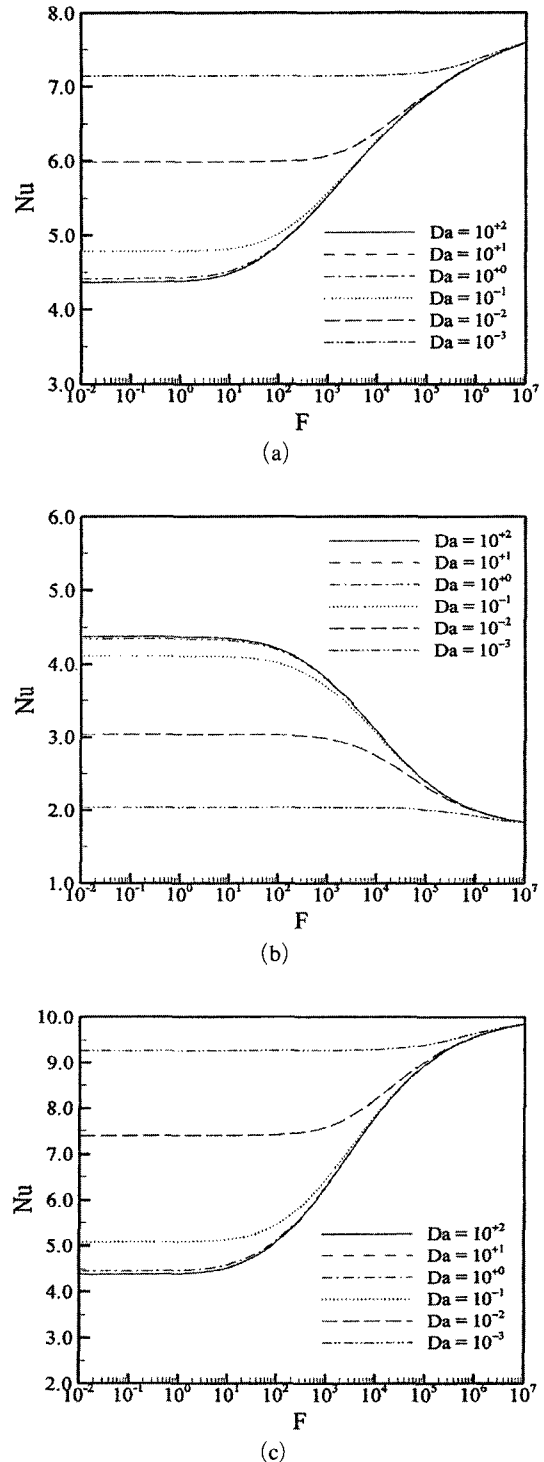


Fig. 5 Effect of  $F$  on the Nusselt number for constant wall heat flux with  $R_\mu=1$ : (a) fully porous case, (b) Case I ( $R/R_o=0.5$ ), and (c) Case II ( $R/R_o=0.5$ )

as  $Da$  decreases. However, this is just a coincidence since  $Nu$  depends not only on  $Da$  but also on the thickness of the porous layer, as shown in Fig. 4. It is worth noting that  $Nu$  decreases with permeability for Case I with  $R/R_0=0.5$  (Fig. 5 (b)), which is the reverse of the trend shown in the fully porous case (Fig. 5 (a)) and Case II with  $R/R_0=0.5$  (Fig. 5(c)).

The effect of  $F$  in Fig. 6 is qualitatively equivalent to decreasing the permeability of the porous layer (i.e. shown in Fig. 2). As  $F$  increases, the velocity profiles are flattened, as shown in Fig. 6. However, the shape of the temperature distribution does not always sharpen as  $F$  increases. Rather, it depends on the geometry and porous layer thickness as shown in Fig. 7. For Case I with  $R/R_0=0.5$  (Fig. 7(b)), the increase of  $F$  causes a flattening, not a sharpening, of the temperature distribution shape, contrary to the other cases (Figs. 7(a) and (c)). However, for the fully porous layer case, an increase in  $F$  always results in sharpening of the temperature profiles for the parameter range we studied, which is the result obtained by Nield et al. (1996).

Figure 8 shows the effect of  $F$  on  $Nu$  for  $R_\mu=0.1, 1$  and  $10$ , respectively. For all values of  $R_\mu$ ,  $Nu$  increases with  $F$  for the fully porous case and Case II ( $R/R_0=0.5$ ) as shown in Figs. 8(a) and (c). This is because an increase in  $F$  causes the flow to be more slug-type; hence the temperature difference decreases resulting in an increase in  $Nu$ . In the Case I ( $R/R_0=0.5$ ), however,  $Nu$  decreases as the drag increases. The explanation for this result is given by examining the effect of porous layer on  $T_w$ . When the porous layer is attached at the wall, it is expected that the wall temperature will be affected more significantly than  $T_m$  by the existence of a porous layer. As a result, the temperature difference increases, and thus  $Nu$  decreases.

Predicting the effect of the  $R_\mu$  on  $Nu$  is not straightforward. As  $R_\mu$  varies from 1 to 10,  $Nu$  increases for all values of  $F$  for the fully porous case (Fig. 8(a)), while there is no such trend in Case I ( $R/R_0=0.5$ ) and Case II ( $R/R_0=0.5$ ), as shown in Figs. 8(b) and (c). Generally, the velocity profile varies considerably with  $R_\mu$  as

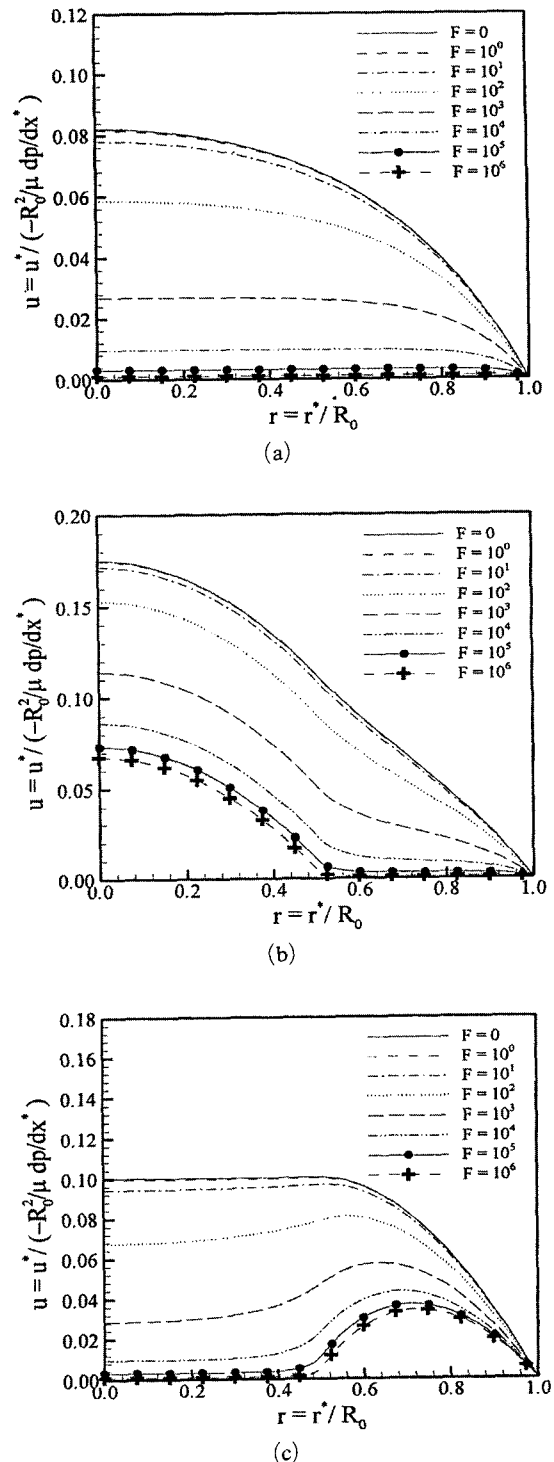
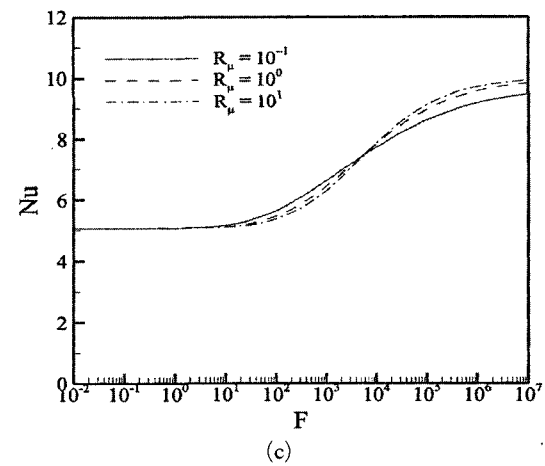
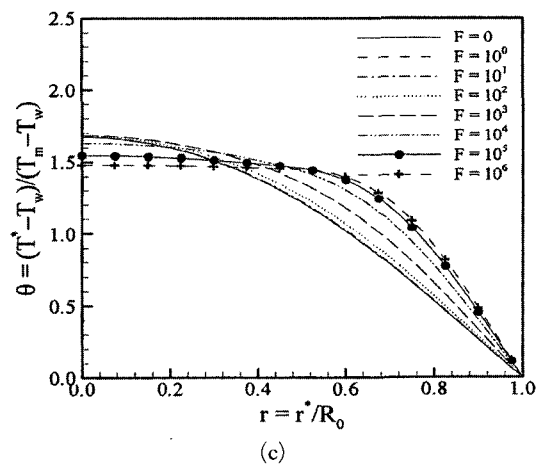
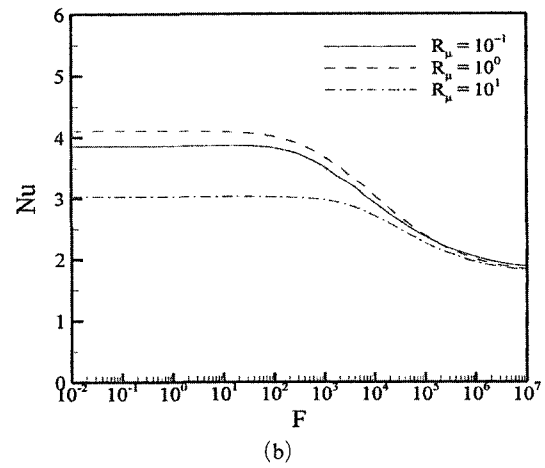
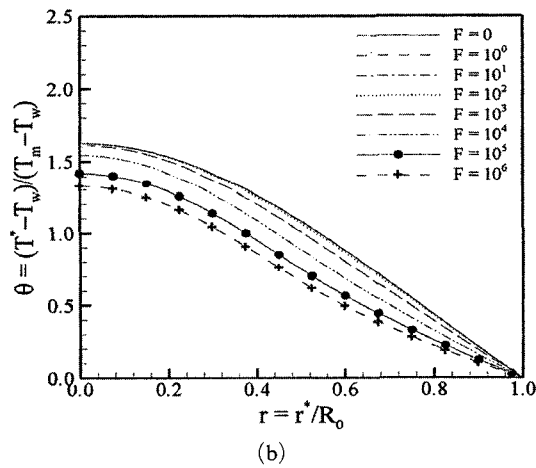
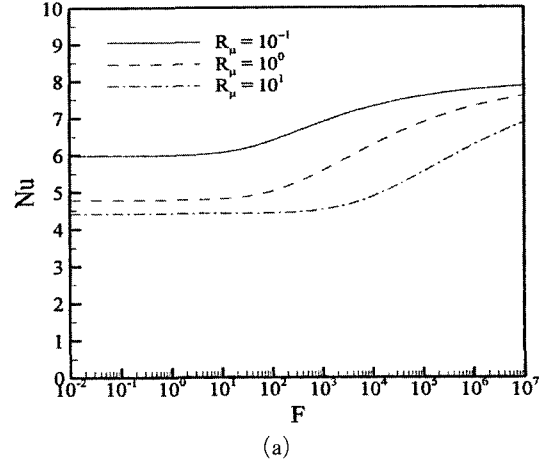
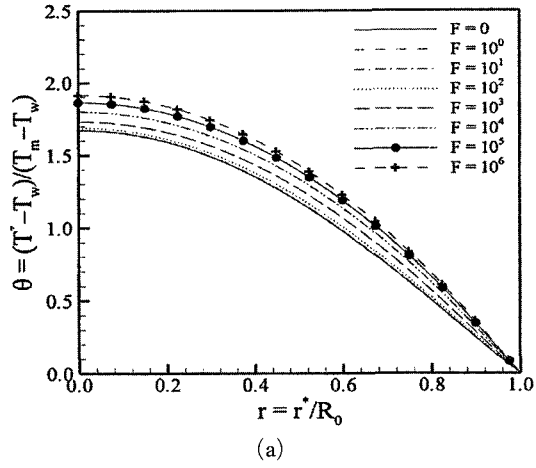


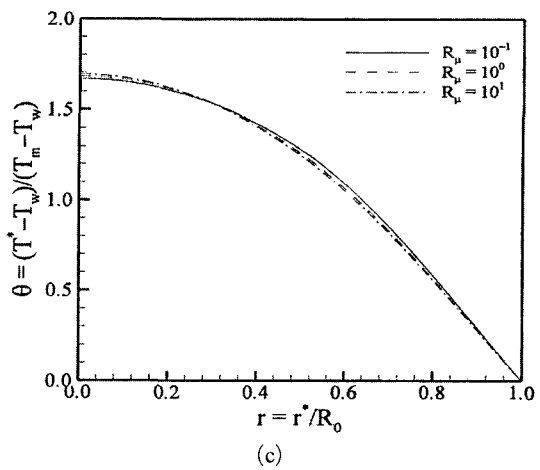
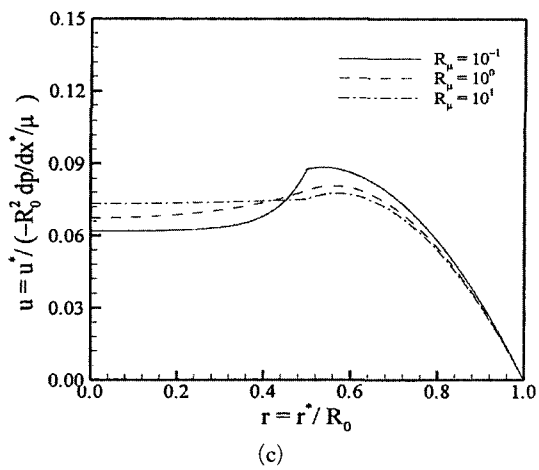
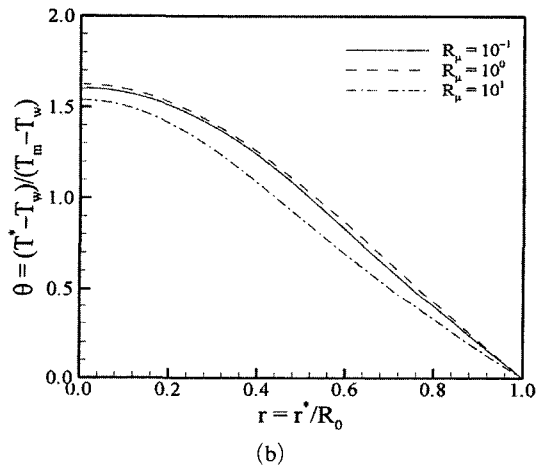
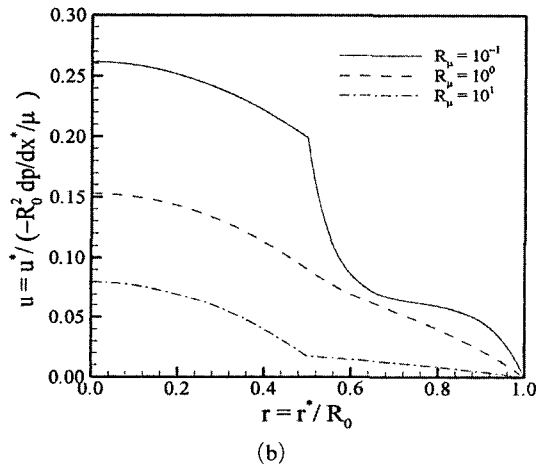
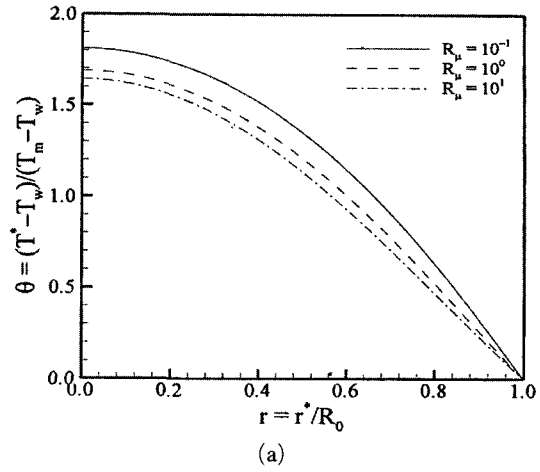
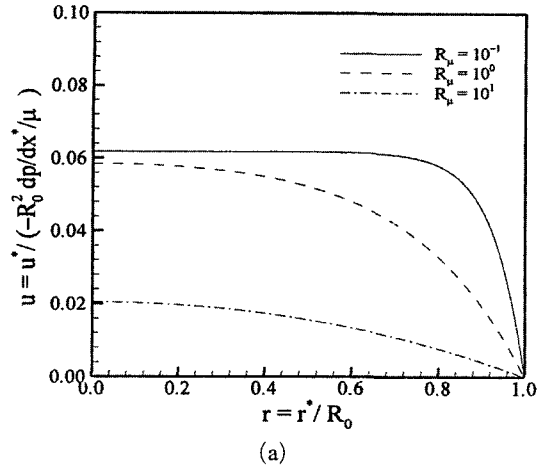
Fig. 6 Effect of  $F$  on the velocity for constant wall heat flux with  $R_\mu=1$  and  $Da=0.1$ : (a) fully porous case, (b) Case I ( $R/R_0=0.5$ ), and (c) Case II ( $R/R_0=0.5$ )





**Fig. 7** Effect of  $F$  on the temperature profile for constant wall heat flux with  $R_\mu=1$  and  $Da=0.1$ : (a) fully porous case, (b) Case I ( $R/R_0=0.5$ ), and (c) Case II ( $R/R_0=0.5$ )

**Fig. 8** Effect of  $R_\mu$  and  $F$  on the  $Nu$  for constant wall heat flux with  $Da=0.1$ : (a) fully porous case, (b) Case I ( $R/R_0=0.5$ ), and (c) Case II ( $R/R_0=0.5$ )



**Fig. 9** Effect of  $R_\mu$  on the velocity profile for constant wall heat flux with  $Da=1$  and  $F=10^2$ : (a) fully porous case, (b) Case I ( $R/R_0=0.5$ ), and (c) Case II ( $R/R_0=0.5$ )

**Fig. 10** Effect of  $R_\mu$  on the temperature profile for constant wall heat flux with  $Da=1$  and  $F=10^2$ : (a) fully porous case, (b) Case I ( $R/R_0=0.5$ ), and (c) Case II ( $R/R_0=0.5$ )

plotted in Fig. 9, but the temperature profiles are not significantly affected by  $R_\mu$ , as is shown in Fig. 10. For  $R_\mu \neq 1$ , the velocity profiles show steep changes at  $R/R_0=0.5$  due to the shear stress matching condition (Eq. (7)). The shear rate is not continuous, although the shear stress is continuous at  $R/R_0=0.5$ . The dependence of  $Nu$  on  $R_\mu$  and the thickness of the porous layer, as well as on  $Da$ , are shown in Fig. 11, which demonstrates that  $Nu$  does not depend on  $R_\mu$  directly for either Case I or Case II.

The effect of  $R_k$  on  $Nu$  is plotted in Figs. 12 (a) and (b), which show that  $Nu$  increases with  $R_k$ , and  $Nu$  linearly depends on  $R_k$  for the fully-porous case. As the thickness of the porous layer

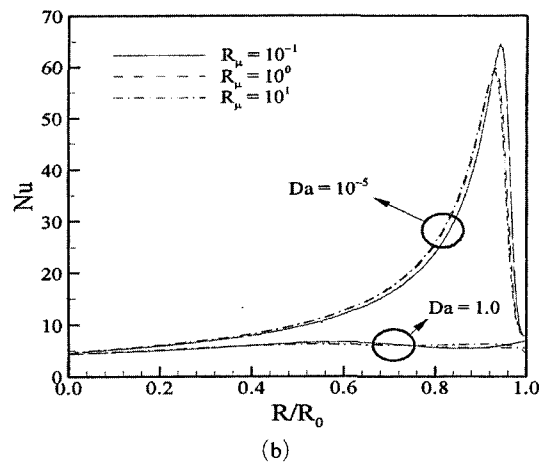
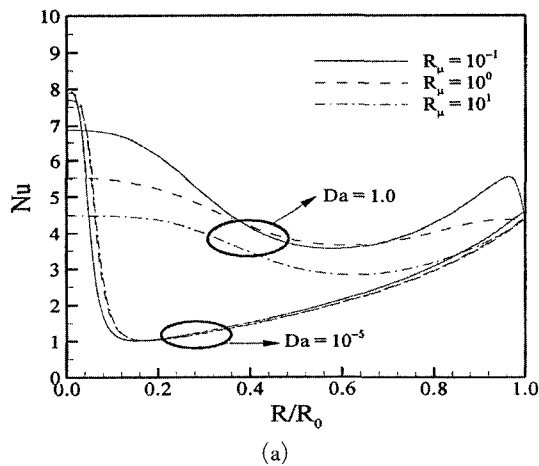


Fig. 11 Effect of  $Da$  and  $R_\mu$  on  $Nu$  for constant wall heat flux for  $F=10^3$ : (a) Case I and (b) Case II

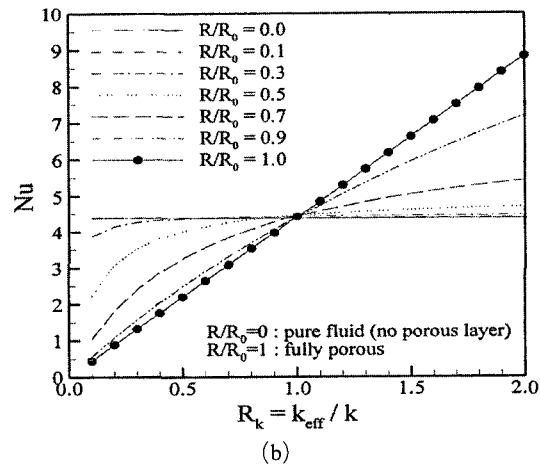
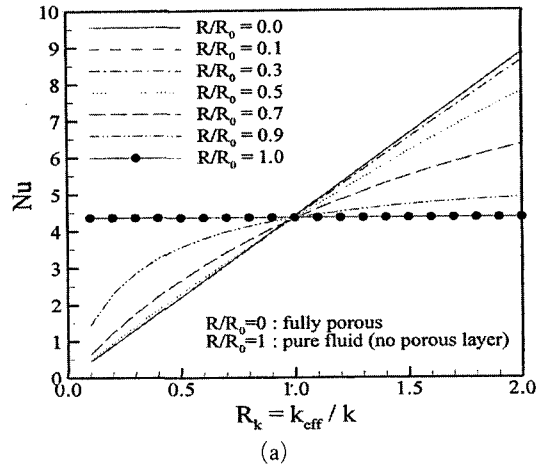


Fig. 12 Effect of  $R_k$  on  $Nu$  for constant wall heat flux for  $F=0$ ,  $Da=0.1$ , and  $R_\mu=1$ : (a) Case I and (b) Case II

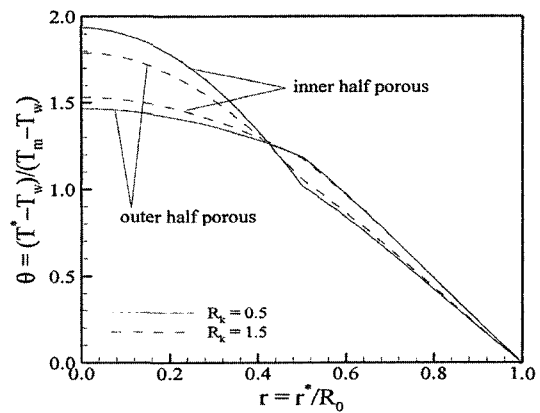


Fig. 13 Effect of  $R_k$  on the temperature profiles for constant wall heat flux for  $F=0$ ,  $Da=0.1$ , and  $R_\mu=1$

decreases, the dependence of  $Nu$  on  $R_k$  becomes nonlinear. It is worth noting that for the half porous layer ( $R/R_0=0.5$ ),  $Nu$  of Case II is larger than of the Case I for  $R_k < 1$ . However, for  $R_k > 1$ ,  $Nu$  of Case I is greater than that of Case II. For  $R_k < 1$ , the average temperature of Case II is larger, as shown in Fig. 13, and thus the  $(T_w - T_m)$  becomes smaller. Therefore,  $Nu$  for Case II is larger than the  $Nu$  for Case I. The reverse trend appears for  $R_k > 1$ .

## 5. Conclusions

The forced convection in a circular pipe with a partially filled porous medium was numerically investigated. Two types of configurations (inner and outer porous layer denoted as Cases I and II) were investigated for various parameters, including the Darcy number, the thickness of porous layer, and the ratio of the viscosity & thermal conductivity of the porous medium to those of the fluid. The results are summarized as follows:

(1)  $Nu$  dependence on the thickness of the porous medium is not uniform. There exists a critical porous layer thickness where the  $Nu$  reaches a maximum for Case II and reaches a minimum for Case I for any Darcy number.

(2)  $Nu$  increases with Forchheimer number for the fully porous case and Case II ( $R/R_0=0.5$ ). For the Case I ( $R/R_0=0.5$ ),  $Nu$  decreases as Forchheimer number increases.

(3)  $Nu$  increases with the viscosity ratio. The effect of the viscosity ratio on the  $Nu$  is not simple, since  $Nu$  depends also on Darcy number, the porous layer thickness, the configuration of the layer, as well as on the viscosity ratio.

(4) For a given porous layer thickness, the value of  $Nu$  depends on the type of porous layer configuration.

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