

Development and experimental validation of numerical heat transfer models for impingement jets

IGF Project No. 22751 N

1st Project Advisory Committee Meeting

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31st May, 2023

AIF IGF

IOB Institut für
Industriefenbau
und Wärmetechnik

RWTHAACHEN
UNIVERSITY

Project Framework

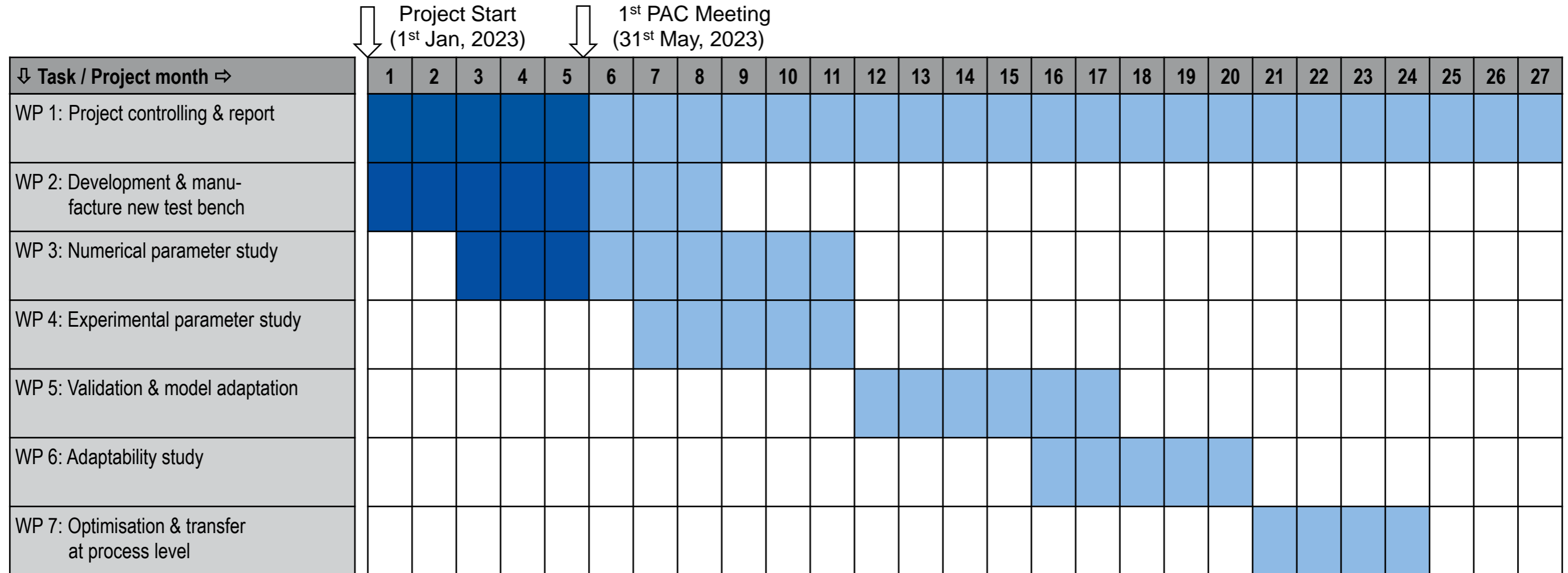
Project advisory committee (PAC)



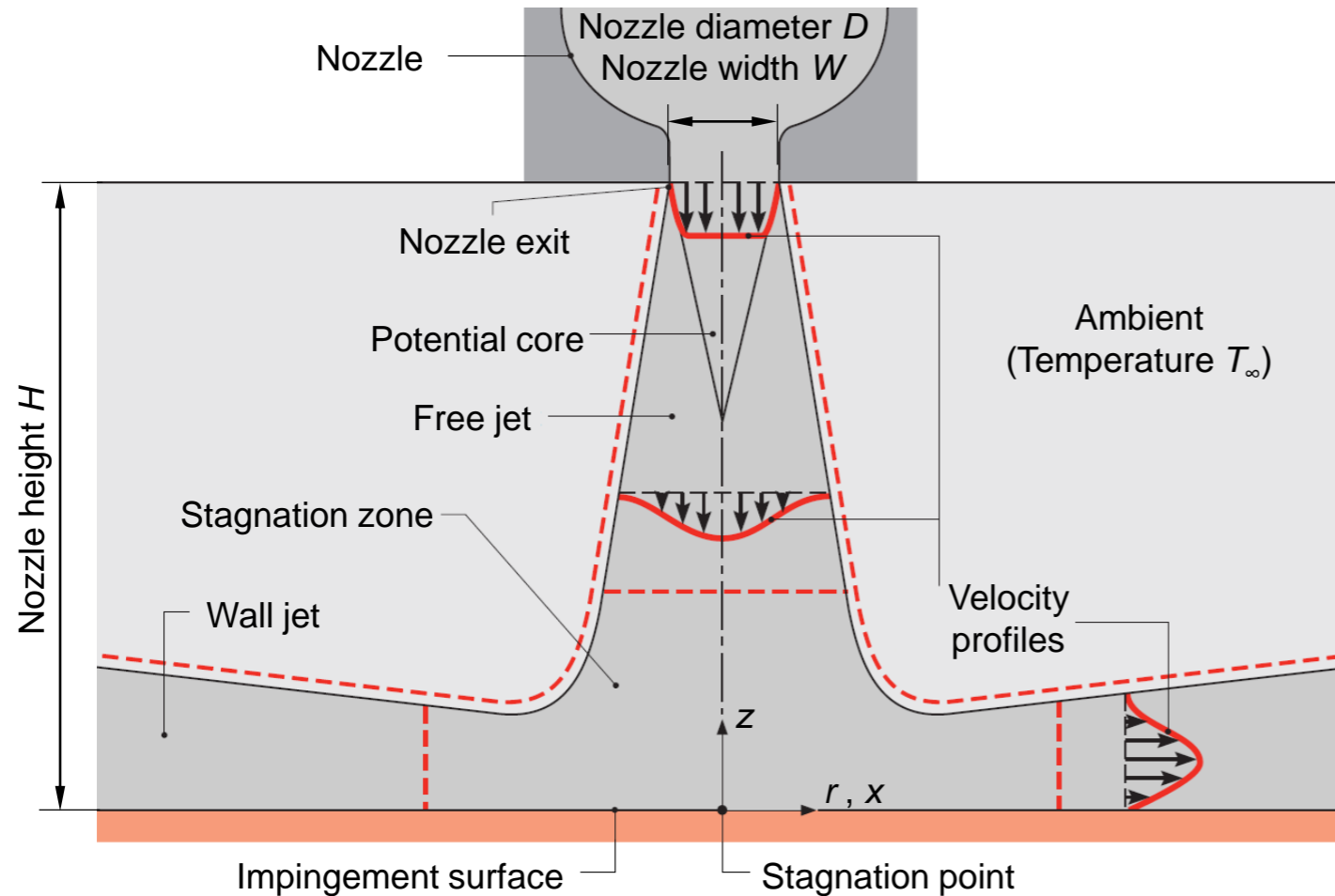
PAC chairperson: tba

Project Framework

Gantt chart



Impingement jet

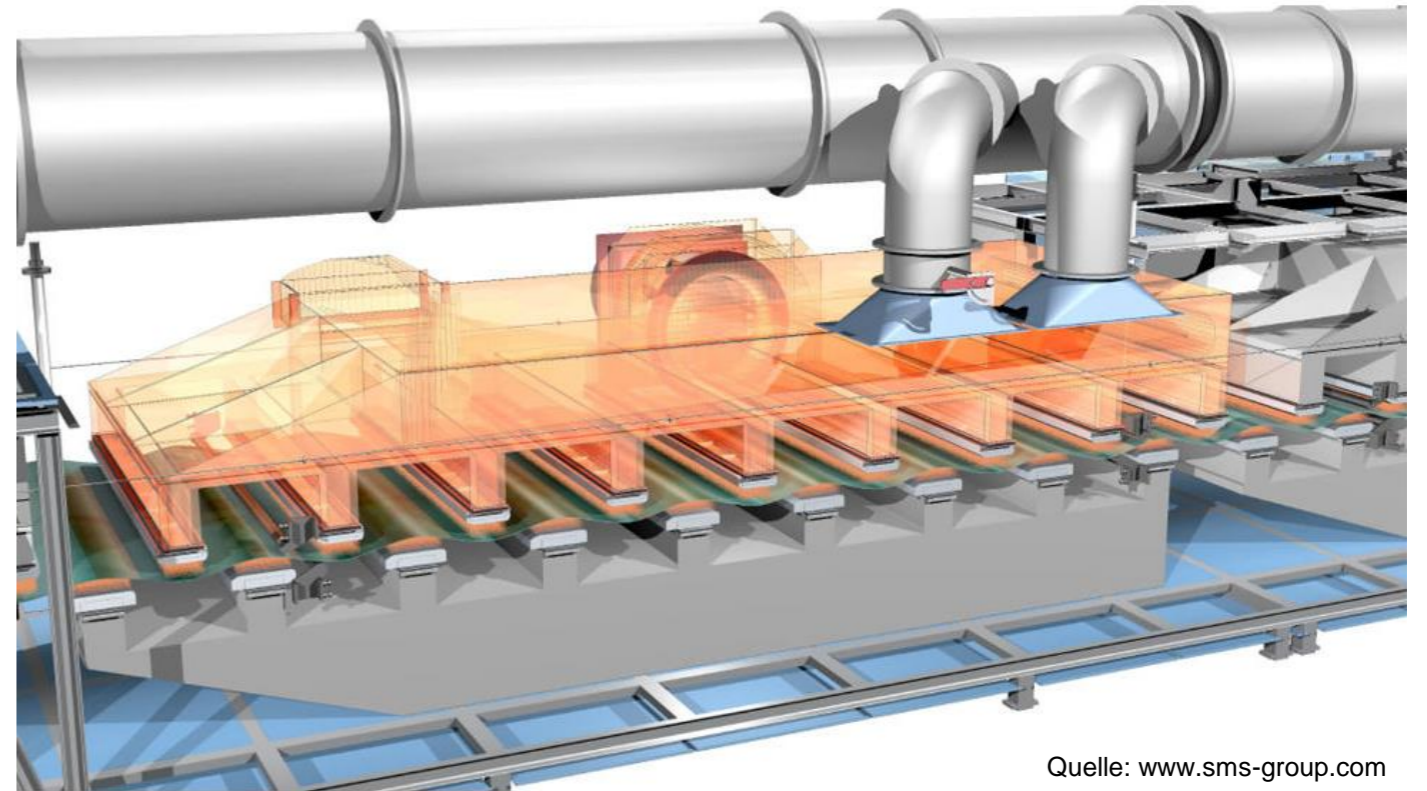


- Jet impacts vertically / possibly at an angle on impact surface
- Formation of a complex flow
- Convective heat transfer between impact jet and surface

Quelle: Bergman, T. L.; Lavine, A. S.: Fundamentals of Heat and Mass Transfer, 8th ed. Hoboken (NJ, USA): Wiley, 2017

Impingement jet application

- Cooling sections in continuous strip furnaces
- Advantages:
 - Fast, uniform cooling
 - Use of pressure pads in strip floatation furnaces
- Differentiation:
 - Slot nozzles
 - Round nozzles
 - Combined nozzle systems



Quelle: www.sms-group.com

Design of nozzle systems

- Pre-design with Nußelt-relation

$$Nu = \frac{\alpha \cdot D_H}{\lambda} = f(Re, Pr, Geometry)$$

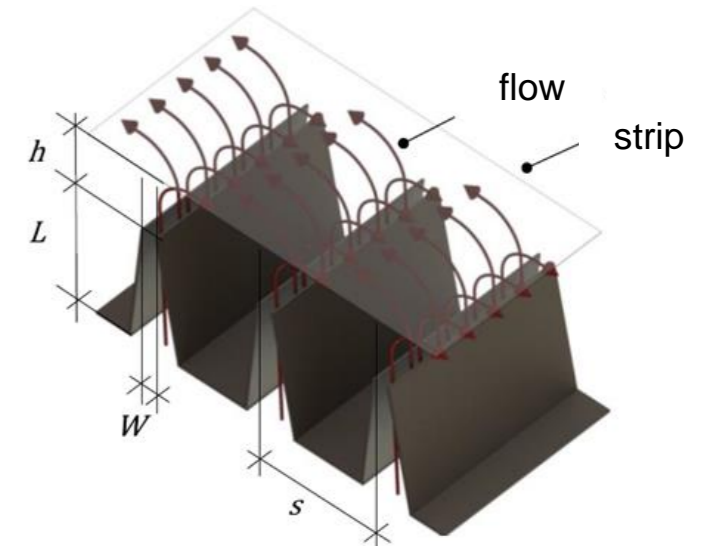
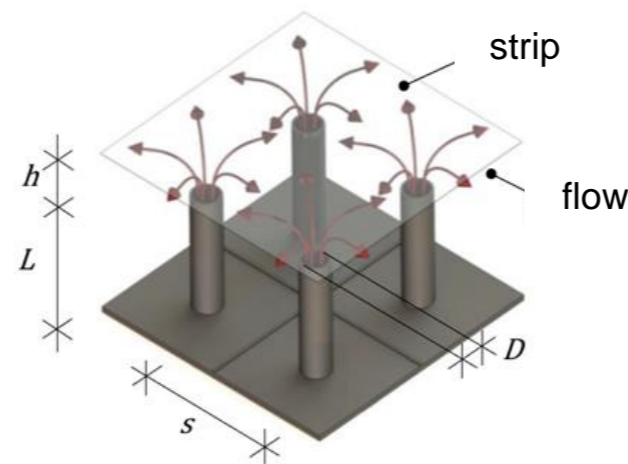
- Limited availability in literature
- Limited validity (geometry, Reynolds number)

- Detailed design

- Measurements
- Simulations

- Design targets

- High heat transfer
- Strip stability
- Optimum fluid performance

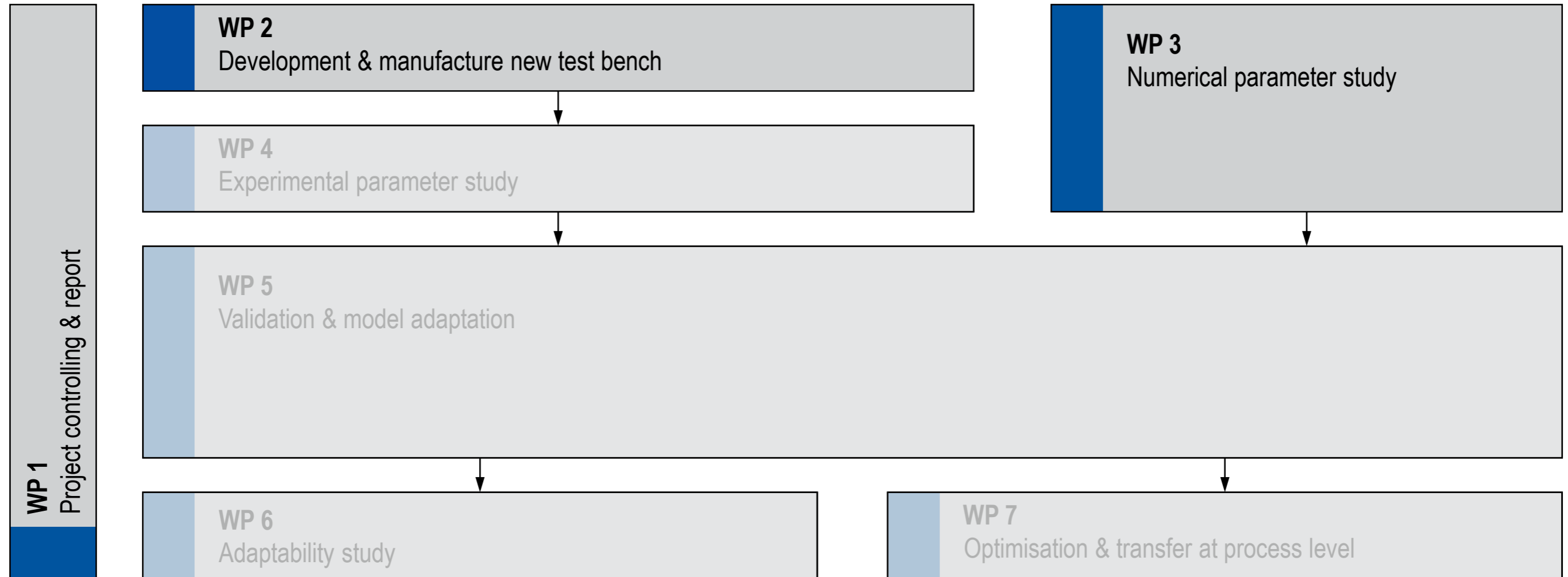


Quelle: von der Heide, C.: Untersuchungen von Düsensystemen für die kontinuierliche Wärmebehandlung von Metallbändern. Diss. RWTH Aachen University, 2018










Project objectives

1. Construction of a test bench for the optical flow measurement of impact jets
2. Development of a numerical model for the simulation of local Nußelt numbers of nozzle fields on impact surfaces
3. Development of a simplified numerical model for the simulation of mean Nußelt numbers of nozzle fields on impact surfaces
4. Validation and evaluation of the models

Project structure



Target-performance comparison

Work Package	Progress	Status
WP 1: Project controlling & report	Act:  20 % Tar:  20 %	
WP 2: Development & manufacture of the test bench	Act:  40 % Tar:  65 %	
WP 3: Numerical parameter study	Act:  5 % Tar:  30 %	
WP 4: Experimental parameter study	Act: 0 % Tar: 0 %	
WP 5: Validation & model adaptation	Act: 0 % Tar: 0 %	
WP 6: Adaptability study	Act: 0 % Tar: 0 %	
WP 7: Optimisation & transfer at process level	Act: 0 % Tar: 0 %	

Project Status

Milestone schedule

Milestone	Target	Actual
M1: Project started	01 st Jan, 2023	01 st Jan, 2023 ✓
M2: New test bench functional	31 st Aug, 2023	<i>exp. Q 1 / 2024</i>
M3: Experimental parameter study completed	30 th Nov, 2023	
M4: Numerical model created	31 st May, 2024	
M5: Investigations completed	31 st Dec, 2024	
M6: Project completed	31 st Mar, 2025	

WP 1 - Project controlling & report

Work stages

- Project started ✓
- Documents university available ✓
- Interim report ⋮
- Final report ☐

WP 2 - Development & manufacture new test bench



Current test bench

Dimensions

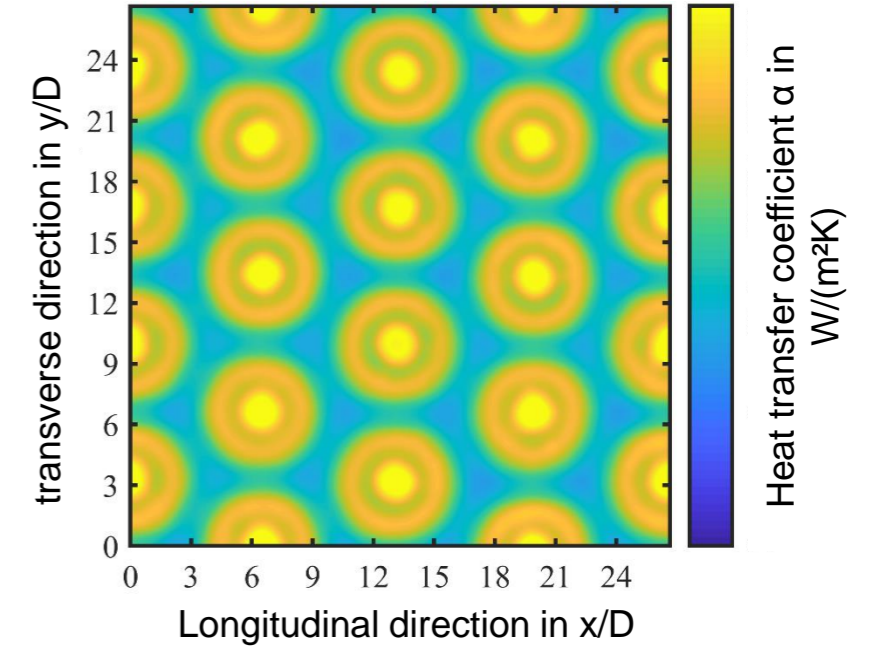
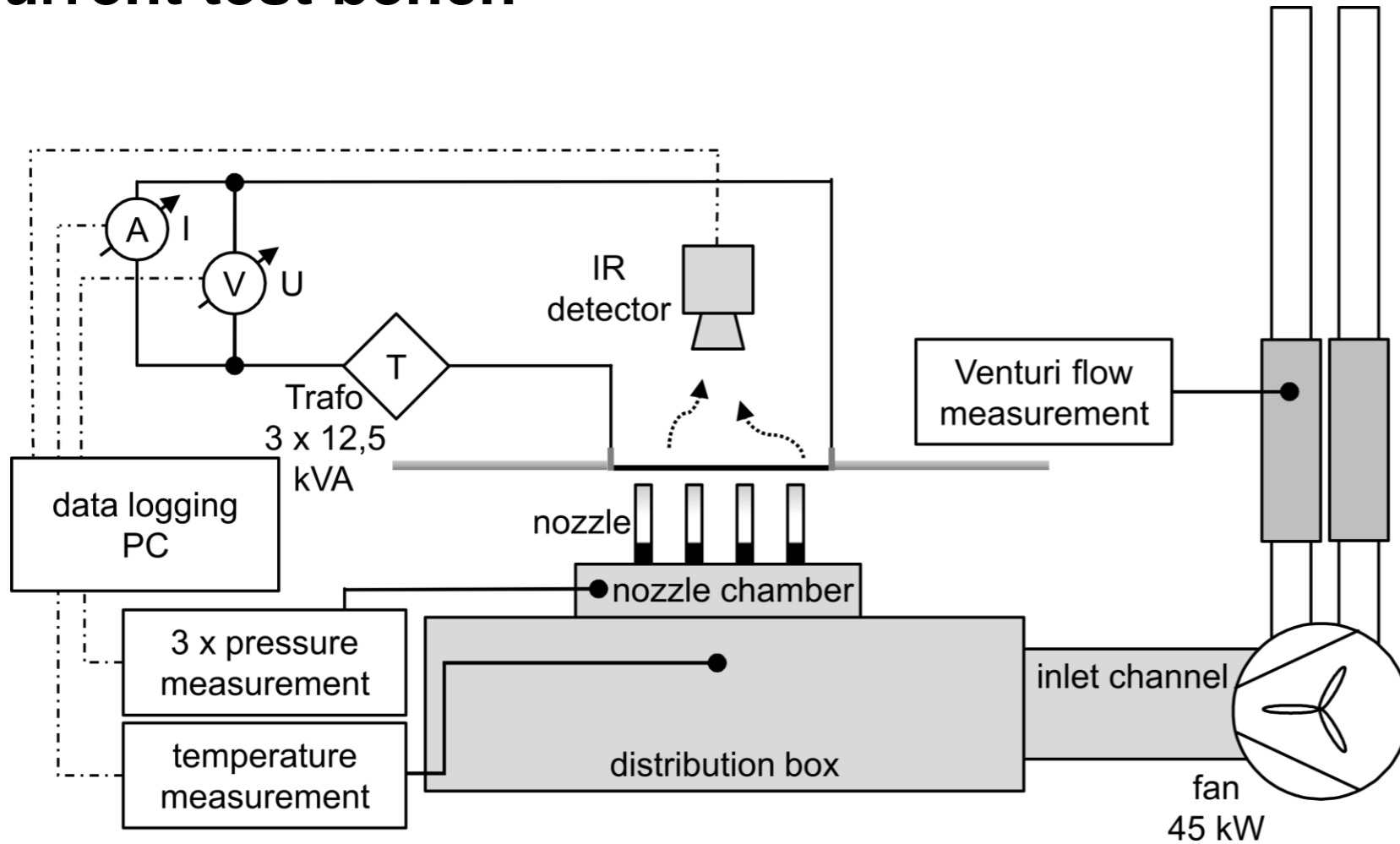
- Height: 5 m
- Width: 3.1 m
- Length: 6.6 m

Measurement equipment:

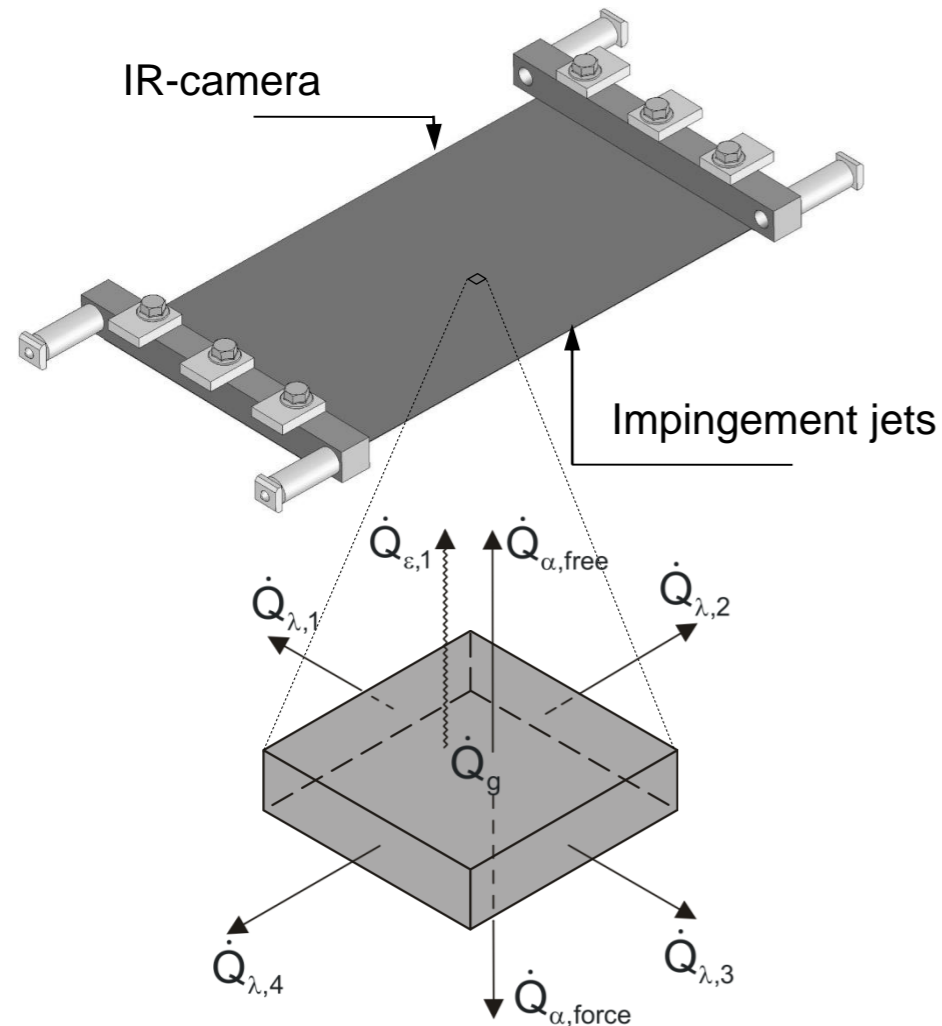
> 100 000 €

WP 2 - Development & manufacture new test bench

Current test bench



Measurement principle heat transfer coefficient



\dot{Q}_g rate of energy generation: $\dot{Q}_g = \frac{U \cdot I}{n_P}$

$\dot{Q}_{\alpha,free}$ heat transfer rate by free convection $\dot{Q}_{\alpha,free} = \alpha_{free}(T_i - T_{\infty})A_P$

$\dot{Q}_{\epsilon,n}$ heat transfer rate by radiation $\dot{Q}_{\epsilon,n} = \epsilon_n \sigma (T_i^4 - T_{\infty}^4) A_P$

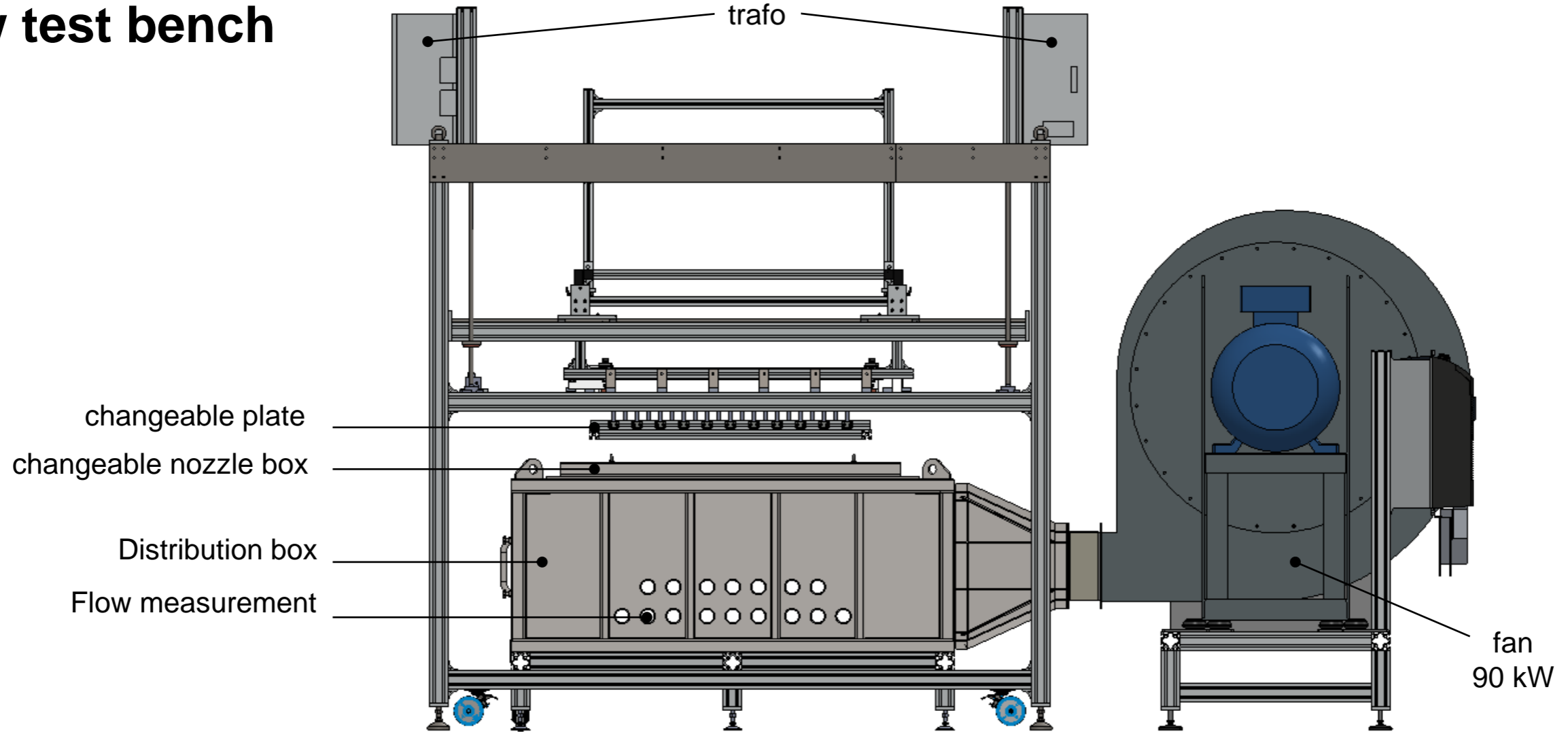
$\dot{Q}_{\lambda,k}$ heat transfer rate by conduction $\dot{Q}_{\lambda,k} = \frac{\lambda}{s} (T_i - T_k) A_c$

$\dot{Q}_{\alpha,force}$ heat transfer rate by forced convection $\dot{Q}_{\alpha,force} = \alpha_{force}(T_i - T_{\infty})A_P$

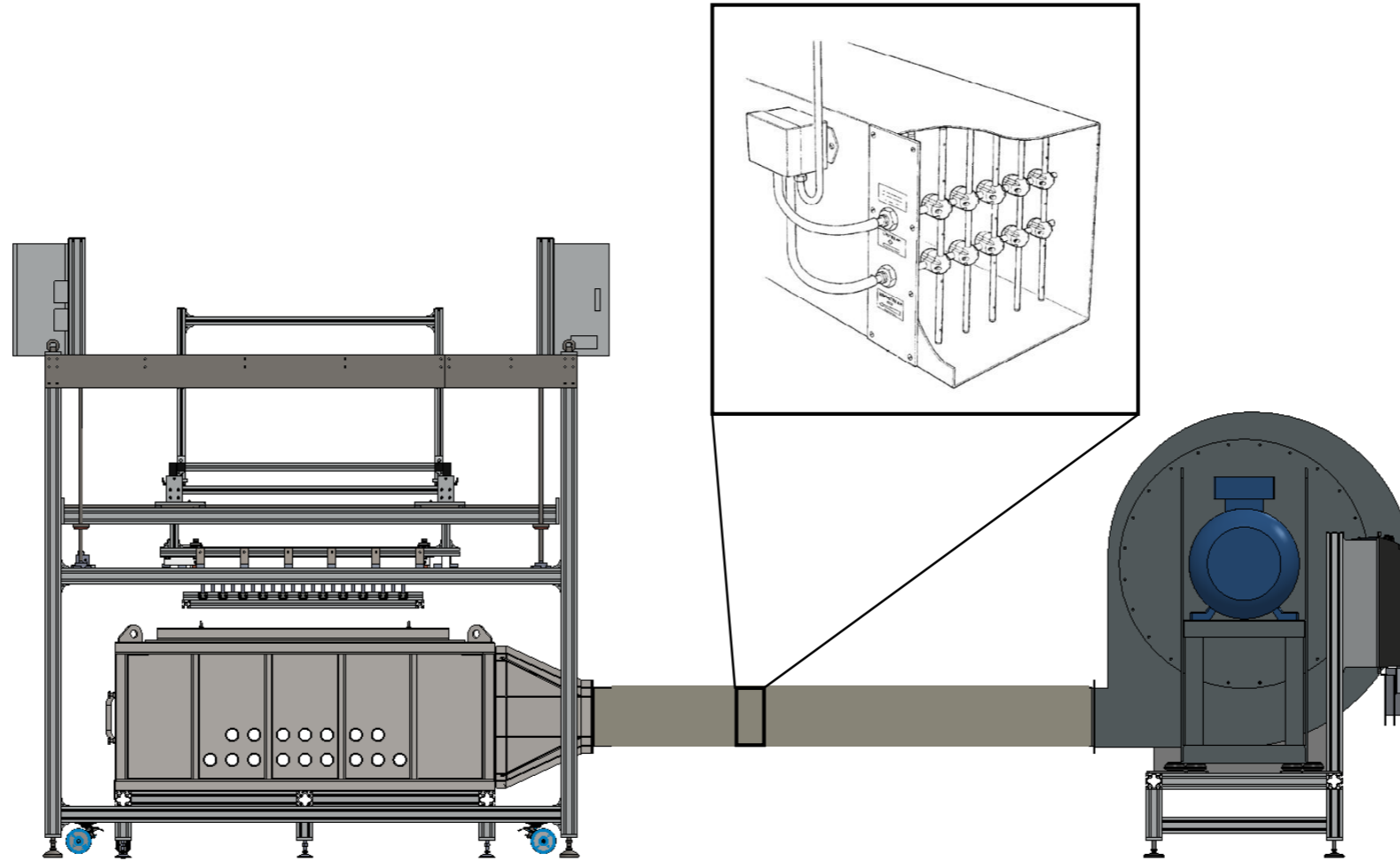
$$\dot{Q}_g = \dot{Q}_{\alpha,force} + \dot{Q}_{\alpha,free} + \sum_n \dot{Q}_{\epsilon,n} + \sum_k \dot{Q}_{\lambda,k}$$

WP 2 - Development & manufacture new test bench

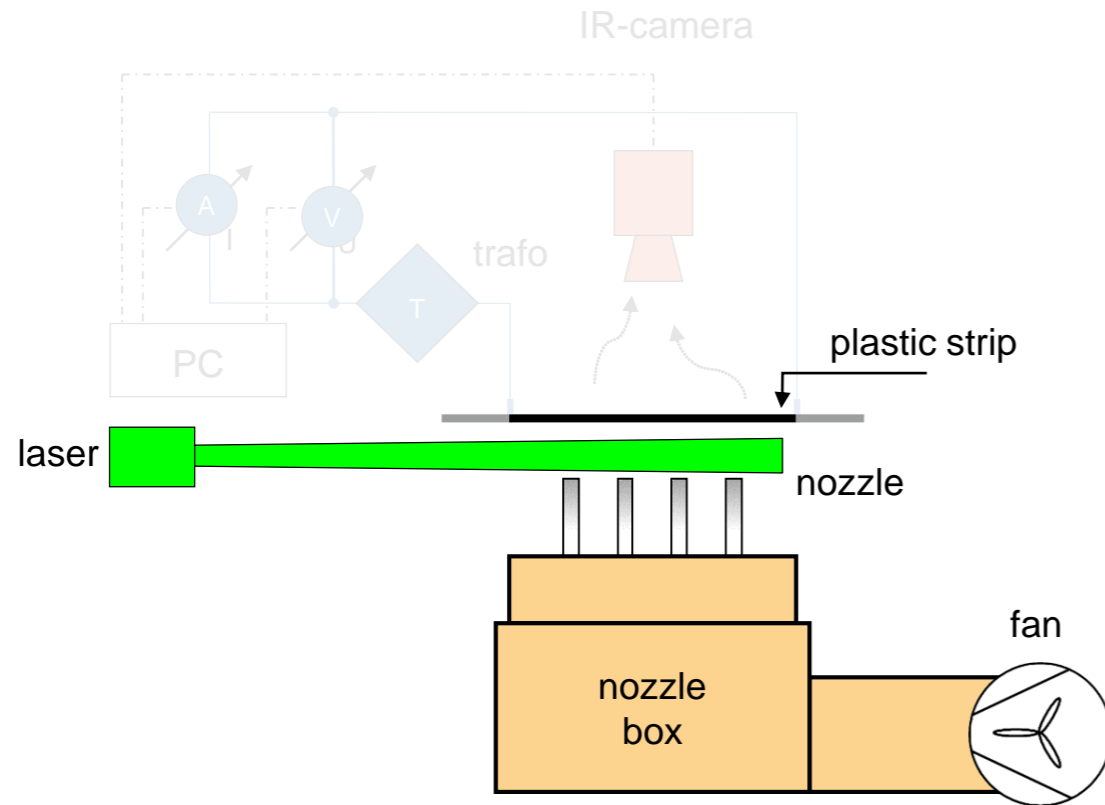
New test bench



New test bench – volume flow measurement



New test bench – Laser measurement



- Implementation of laser protection
 - organisational
 - technical
- Installation seeding device
 - Inlet/ Outlet section
 - Particle size
 - Particle quantity

WP 2 - Development & manufacture new test bench

Work stages

- Design of the new test bench
- Procurement and preparation of individual parts
- Complete assembly of the test bench
- Commissioning of the test bench

Aims of work package 3

Identification of influences of the numerical modelling, selection of max. 3 suitable turbulence models

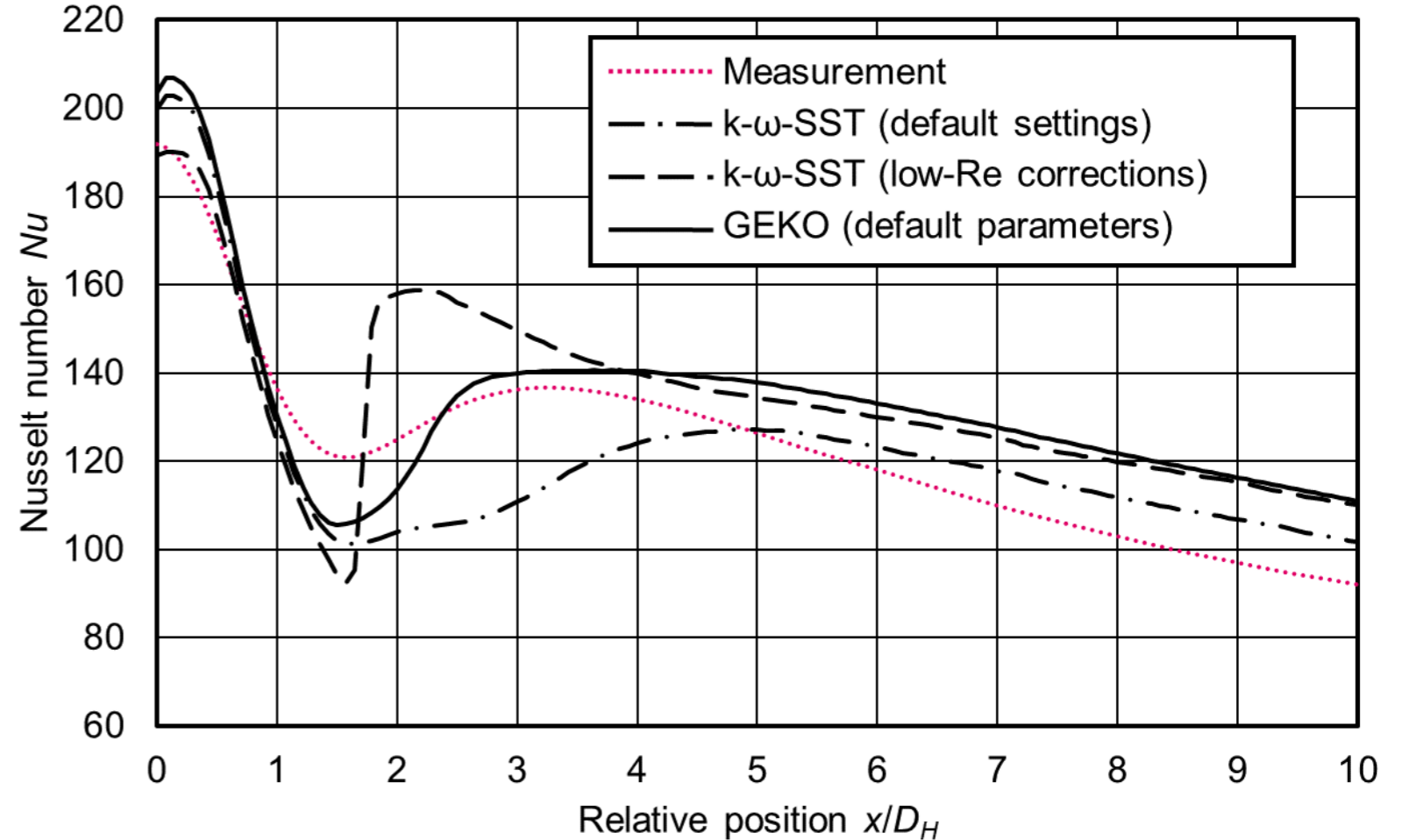
- Definition of 4 standard cases (1 RD, 1 SD, 1 RD field, 1 SD field)
- Pre-selection of potentially suitable turbulence models
- Mesh study, turbulence parameter study, variation of model options & boundary conditions
- Comparison LES ↔ RANS simulations

WP 3 - Numerical parameter study

Previous work Menzler

Applying the ANSYS GEKO Turbulence Model to Simulate Jet Impingement

- Based on $k-\omega$ model formulation
- Can be tuned without affecting model calibration, 6 free parameters
- Slot nozzle width 10 mm



WP 3 - Numerical parameter study

Definition standard cases

Slot nozzle

- Nozzle width: 10 mm
- Nozzle length: 1000 mm
- Nozzle exit area: 100 cm²

Slot nozzle field

- 5 times single slot nozzle
- Spacing changeable



Round nozzle

- No single round nozzle present
- Nozzle diameter: 25 mm
- Nozzle exit area: 20 cm²

Slot nozzle field

- must be manufactured
- Spacing fix

WP 3 - Numerical parameter study

Work stages

- Geometry design for the numerical parameter study
- Meshing for LES
- LES & evaluation
- Meshing for RANS Simulation
- RANS Simulation & evaluation
- Validation on the turbulence models with LES



Gefördert durch:



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Industrielle Gemeinschaftsforschung

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Thinking the Future
Zukunft denken

