

[ 2 ]

$q = 10^6 \text{ kW/m}^3$ . The faces A and B are at temperatures of  $100^\circ\text{C}$  and  $200^\circ\text{C}$  respectively. 12

3. (a) Derive the computational scheme of finite volume method for solving two-dimensional steady state diffusion equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( k \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + S_\phi = 0, \text{ where } S_\phi \text{ denotes}$$

the source term.

- (b) What are the advantages of Upwind differencing scheme in deriving the finite volume methods? 9+3

Ex/SC/MATH/PG/DSE/TH/04/A18/2023

**MASTER OF SCIENCE EXAMINATION, 2023**

(2nd Year, 1st Semester)

**MATHEMATICS**

**UNIT - DSE 04 A18**

**[ COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS - I (THEORY) ]**

Time : 1.30 Hours

Full Marks : 24

Symbols/Notations have their usual meaning.

Answer any *two* questions.

1. Write the Navier-Stokes equations system in primitive variables for two-dimensional incompressible viscous in non-dimensional form. Sketch the control volume for x-momentum equation and discretize only x-momentum equation using staggered grid concept for SIMPLE formulation. 3+2+7
2. Compute the steady state temperature distribution from the governing equation

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \kappa \frac{dT}{dx} \right) + q = 0$$

in a large plate of thickness  $L=2 \text{ cm}$  with constant thermal conductivity  $\kappa = 0.5 \text{ W/m.K}$  and uniform heat generation

[ Turn over