

Fluid Flow and Heat Transfer Analysis of Hemorheological Viscometer Using Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) Simulation

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Abstract

Blood is one of the vital fluids of the human body. Measurement of its viscosity and other properties is very important in detecting and understanding different cardiovascular diseases. In this study, the blood flow in a concentric cylinder viscometer was simulated numerically. The blood flow patterns were analyzed by applying different rotational speed of inner cylinder. Creation of a Couette flow, end effects and suitable rotational speed limit were analyzed. The amount of the torque applied to the inner cylinder which prevents the generation of the Taylor vortices was also predicted. From the obtained results, one can conclude that these vortices were not as important as the end effects were. In order to keep the blood sample temperature within a constant and acceptable range a thermal bath was used. Heat removal rate with different inflow rates of coolant was also predicted numerically.

Keywords: Blood viscosity; Viscometer; Non-Newtonian fluid; Couette flow; Temperature control; Taylor vortices

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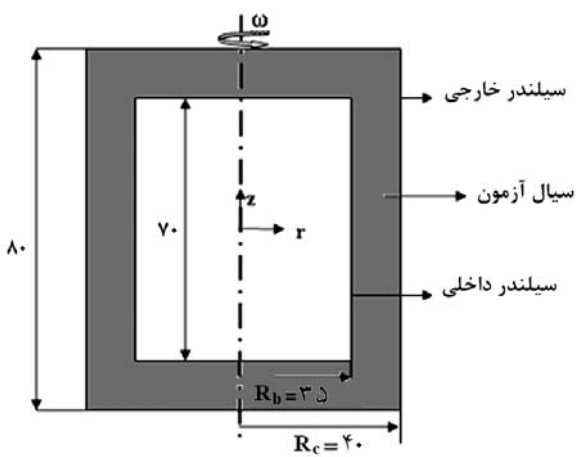
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$$\Omega = \frac{M}{4\pi\mu h} \left[\frac{1}{R_b^2} - \frac{1}{R_c^2} \right] \quad ()$$



$$\Omega = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\tau_b}^{\tau_c} f(\tau) \frac{d\tau}{\tau} \quad ()$$

Ω

$f(\tau)$

() $f(\tau)$

ω

/ W/mK

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$$\Omega = \frac{n}{2K^{1/n}} \left[\left(\frac{M}{2\pi h R_b^2} \right)^{1/n} - \left(\frac{M}{2\pi h R_c^2} \right)^{1/n} \right] \quad ()$$

$$= \frac{n}{2K^{1/n}} \left(\frac{M}{2\pi h R_b^2} \right)^{1/n} \left[1 - \left(\frac{R_b}{R_c} \right)^{2/n} \right]$$

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r x

M

μ

Ω

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{v}{r} = 0 \quad ()$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (r\rho u) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r\rho v) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \quad ()$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[r\mu \left(2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3}(\nabla \cdot \vec{v}) \right) \right] + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[r\mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (r\rho uv) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r\rho vv) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r}$$

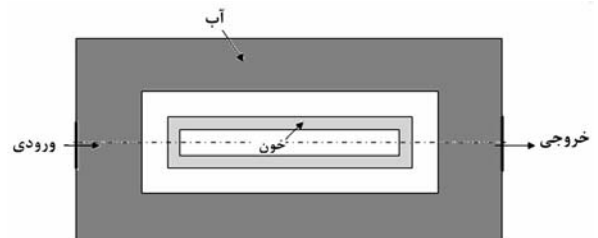
$$+ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[r\mu \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[r\mu \left(2\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} - \frac{2}{3}(\nabla \cdot \vec{v}) \right) \right] \quad ()$$

$$- 2\mu \frac{v}{r^2} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{\mu}{r} (\nabla \cdot \vec{v}) + \rho \frac{\omega^2}{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (r\rho uw) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r\rho vw) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[r\mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right] \quad ()$$

$$+ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[r^3 \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{w}{r} \right) \right] - \rho \frac{vw}{r}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{v}{r}$$



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$$\phi \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} = 0$$

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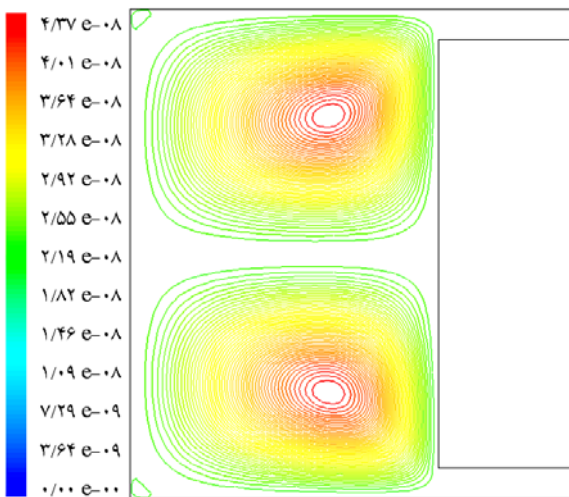
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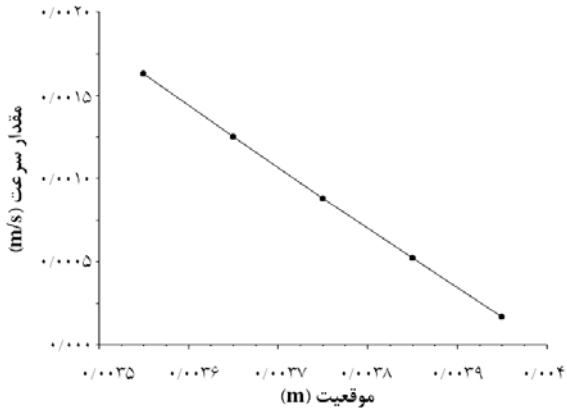
μ
 $\omega = \text{kg/m}^3$ / kg/m
 $\omega = \text{RPM}$
RPM RPM

RPM

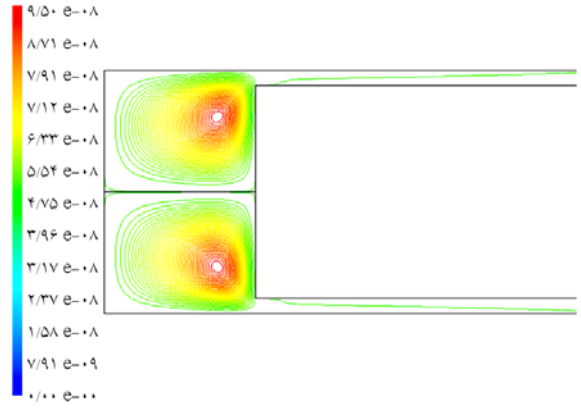


$$\tau = 0.042 \gamma^{0.61}$$

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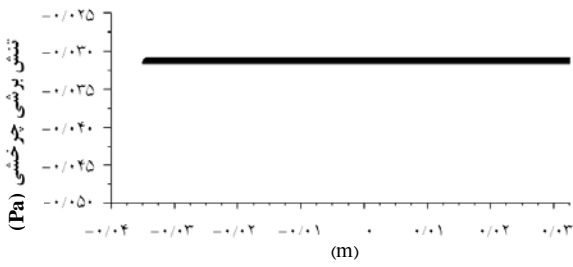


RPM



RPM

RPM



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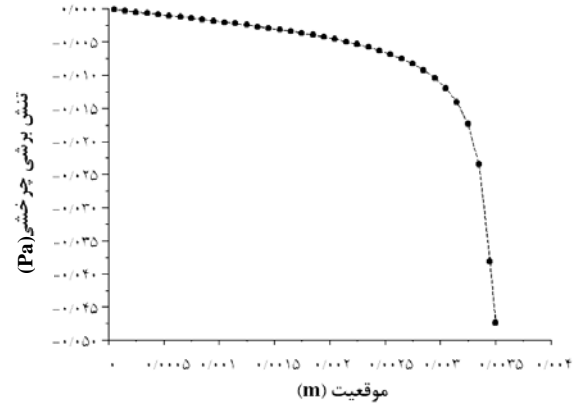
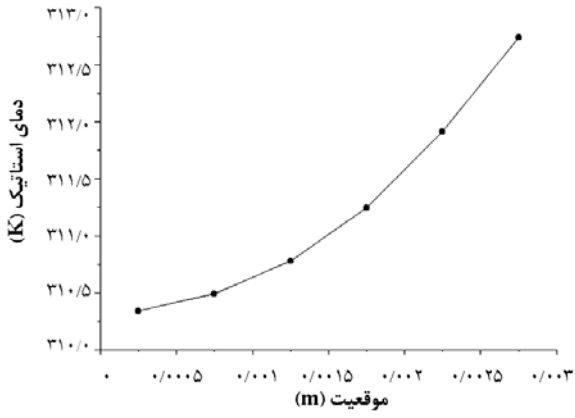
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RPM

/ x N.m

RPM

/ kg/m-s



r

$$\dot{m}_i = l \quad (\text{kg/s})$$

$$l \leq \mu_{\text{blood}} \leq l \quad \text{kg/m-s}$$

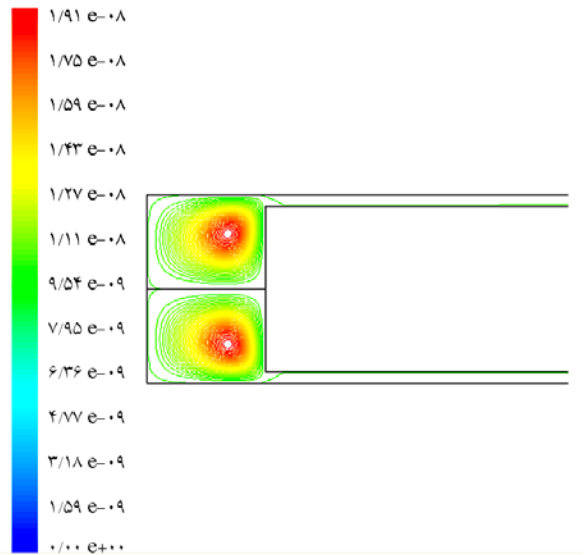
RPM

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RPM



RPM

g/m-

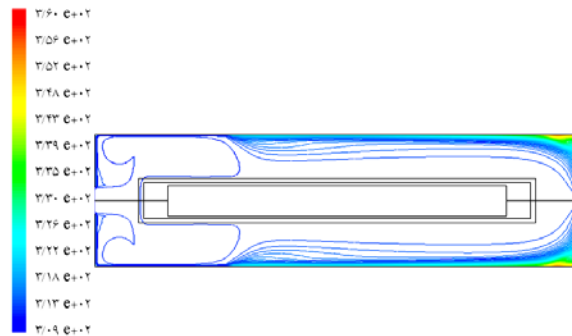
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°C

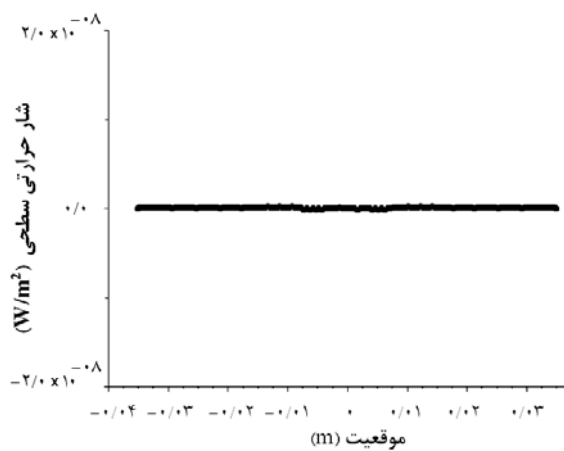
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$$\dot{m}_i = l \quad \text{kg/s}$$



$$\dot{m}_i = l \quad (\text{kg/s})$$

- h
- K
- M
- \dot{m}_i
- n
- R_c
- R_b
- r
- T
- u
- v
- x
- v
- μ
- π
- ρ
- τ_c
- τ_b



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