



Experimental Investigation of Multi-Jet Air Impingement in Various Conditions and Analysis using Desirability based Response Surface Methodology

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ABSTRACT

This experimental analysis encapsulates the influence of Reynolds number (Re), diameter of nozzle, height to diameter (H/D) ratio and position of nozzle such as in-line and staggered over the responses heat transfer coefficient, temperature and Nusselt number of a hot flat plate exposed to cooling by multi-jet air impingement. For this analysis, a 15 x 10 cm flat plate is being heated using a heating coil having a heat flux of 7666.67 W/m² which is maintained as constant through entire experiment. An H/D ratio of 2D, 4D and 6D is considered along with pipe diameters of 4, 6 and 8 mm and Reynolds number are changed between 18000 to 22000. Experimental design was performed with response surface methodology based central composite design. For all output responses, a quadratic model is chosen for analysis and a second order mathematical model is evolved for predicting with a higher R² value. Desirability analysis is performed for multi-objective optimization and the optimum input parameters obtained are Reynolds no. of 20347, pipe diameter of 8 mm, H/D ratio of 2 and in-line nozzle position with the maximum heat transfer coefficient of 189.411 W/m² K, Nusselt number of 28.8712 and minimum temperature of 56.983°C. Optimum condition-based confirmation experiments result in enhanced Nusselt number and heat transfer coefficient.

Keywords: Jet impingement cooling; Heat transfer; Response surface methodology; Nusselt number; Staggered and inline position; Reynolds number.

NOMENCLATURE

h	convective heat transfer coefficient	k _{air}	thermal conductivity of air
H/D	ratio of jet-to-target distance to diameter of the nozzle	Nu	Nusselt number, dimensionless
HTC	Heat Transfer Coefficient	Re	Reynolds number

1. INTRODUCTION

Impinging jets are extensively utilized in higher heat transfer applications for cooling purposes in various engineering fields such as tempering of glass and metals, heat reduction in microelectronic devices, drying of textiles and papers, gas turbine blades, aircraft deicing etc (Xu and Gadala 2006; Singh *et al.* 2013). Investigations are performed both numerically and experimentally for heat transfer improvement in internal flows in smooth and dimpled surfaces. Apart from single jet air impingement, multiple-air impingements are applied (Fenot *et al.* 2005; Hosain *et al.* 2014) over

smooth flat plates and roughed dimpled surfaces to improve rate of heat transfer. In aeronautics, cooling problems arises due to overheating gases from high temperature generated during combustion and in critical conditions, by using array of cold jets containing air are impinged on the walls to be cooled (Fechter *et al.* 2013; Caggese *et al.* 2013). In this case, the quantity of air required and the position of nozzles are optimized in such a way that effective cooling is achieved.

In most of the experiments, cooling jets are placed in arrays having stable rectangular inline patterns with span-wise or stream-wise spacing design. In

few cases, experiments are performed with upstream of impinging array of jets (Martin 1977) having an initial cross-flow incorporating more impinging jets, its results are scatter and produce the velocity dispersions of rowing jets and cross flow jets are concluded (Huang *et al.* 1998). Convoluted examinations of multi-jets were analyzed by using a smaller number of nozzles (Zhu *et al.* 2014). Wang *et al.* (2012) conducted experiments under transient conditions, using multiple circular jets on an eccentric table to examine the heat transfer phenomena of stationary hot steel plate and developed a finite difference program, depending on inverse heat conduction model to manipulate convective heat transfer in local surface and their correlated temperatures. Sharif (2013) proposed a twin oblique impinging jets dispartate for obtaining higher distribution of heat transfer on the sides of heated surface to overcome the variance in heat transfer rate around the impingement spot and residual parts of surface below the region of jet.

Husain *et al.* (2013) examined a heat sink impinged by a silicon-based micro-jet by investigating thermal characteristics and pressure-drop for incompressible stable and laminar flow considering staggered and parallel micro-jet arrangement of 16 impinging jets with 13 arrays of staggered showed the foremost performance amid the multifarious configurations examined. Negi and Pattamatta (2015) performed optimization of dimple shapes by incorporating Bezier polynomial formulation. Higher local Nusselt number values were exhibited by optimized dimple shape. Kim and Kim (2016) evaluated inline and staggered convex and concave configurations in an array of jet cooling and found that, impinging jet–dimple array with staggered convex configuration exhibited the highest Nusselt number and the staggered concave arrangement exhibited the lesser pressure drop, while the inline concave configuration exhibited the elevated drop in pressure. The value of 0.8 H/D, produced both the best pressure drop and the best heat transfer performance. Meslem *et al.* (2013) studied the mass transfer of a circular nozzle for Re is 1360 and the distance between surface and jet is varied from 1 to 5 and notified that the mass transfer is elevated by 18%. Brizzi *et al.* (2000) performed thermal and aerodynamic analysis of jets using visualization approaches and found the lines appears in boundary regions in between the different cells. Yang *et al.* (2013) considered numerical and experimental studies of cooling on impingement film cooling of reversed convection with and without fins and found that efficiency of multiple cooling elevated with escalate in ratio of blowing. Many researchers had performed work related to in-line and staggered arrangement of multi-jet air impingement cooling on heated flat plate (Tripathi and Singh, 2015; Zhang *et al.* (1997); Bahrampoury *et al.* (2009)). Apart from experimental investigations, numerical simulation (Chougule *et al.* 2011) of multiple air jet impingement on hot plate is carried out by most of the researchers to improve the heat transfer coefficient (Senthilkumar *et al.* 2012). Optimization is the process of identifying the best combination of

selected input parameters for the considered objective of maximization and minimization (Senthilkumar *et al.* 2014a).

In this work, experimental investigation is performed with multi-jet cooling air impingement on flat plates, with nozzles placed in-line and staggered positions with pipe diameter change, Reynolds no. and H/D ratio (Sagot *et al.* 2008) for increase in Nusselt number and heat transfer coefficient and reduction in prevailing temperature using RSM. A second order prediction model is developed for measured output using multiple regression models (Senthilkumar and Tamizharasan 2015) and simultaneous optimization of all the outputs are carried out with the help of desirability analysis. Finally, an authorization test is also performed to test accuracy of adopted method.

2. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE AND METHODOLOGY

The procedure of the experiments and analysis to be performed in this work is shown in flow chart provided in Fig. 1.

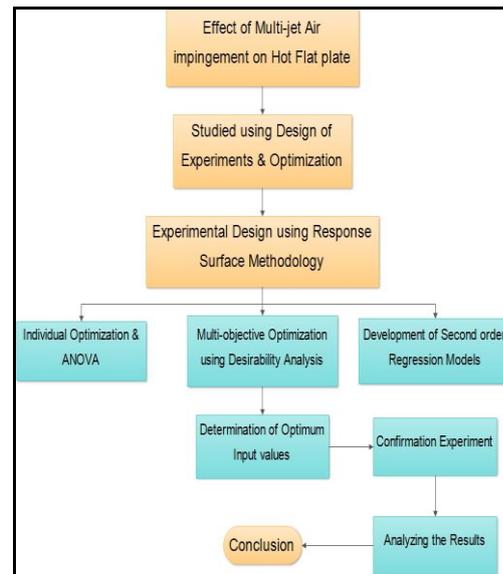


Fig. 1. Flowchart of the present work.

2.1 Experimental Set-up

The photographical view of experimentation considering hot plate with air impingement is illustrated in Fig. 2. A heating foil rectangular in shape (150 x 100 mm) with 600 Watts is placed amid to plates of steel of similar size with 18 mm thickness and for varying the supply of heat, dimmerstat is used. For measuring temperature at surface, K-type thermocouples is placed (Chandramohan *et al.* 2017). A personnel computer with appropriate software and Agilent 34972A can simultaneously record airflow rate, the target plate temperature and air temperature. To avoid heat loss ceramic fiber of sufficient thickness is being used to cover all the face of plate except the top surface. Heating coil incorporated hot plates are placed on a stand. A lead screw arrangement is used to varying

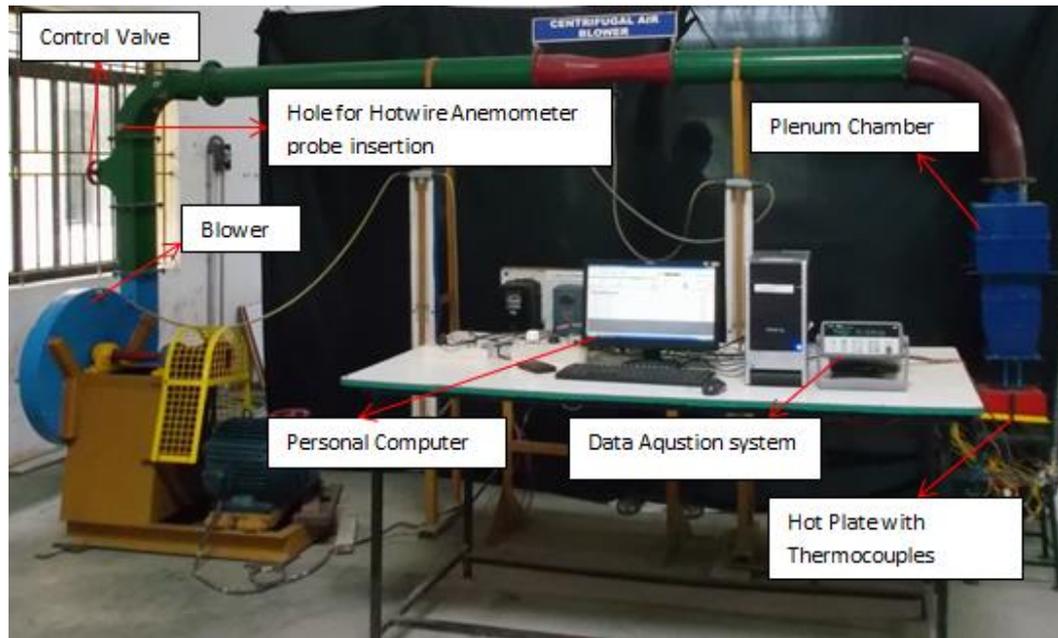


Fig. 2. Experimental setup.

the distance between the target surface and jet diameter. A centrifugal blower is used for supplying the required air to the air jet through plenum chamber.

In order to avoid fluctuation and make the flow stable and uniform, a plenum chamber is introduced before the air enters the nozzle.

For measuring air velocity, hot wire anemometer is placed in the air duct that carries blower air to nozzle through the plenum.

Usage of 3 configurations air jets such as 8, 10- and 12-mm diameter of nozzles for cooling the plates hot surface.

During fabrication, 15 number of thermocouples (K-type) are brazed through grooves on the bottom side of the top plate for computing the temperature at top surface of plate which is open to the air jets as shown in the Fig.3 and Fig.3 (a). A personal computer with data acquisition system is used to perceived the temperatures of thermocouples periodically and thus concluded the heat in the hot plate is uniformly distributed (Chandramohan *et al.* 2019).

The blower is switched on after attaching nozzle to plenum chamber and through a dimmer set (regulator) power supply is given to heating coil to supply a constant heat flux (7666.67 W/m²) to the heating foil. Until the required Reynolds number is attained, air flow is regulated using control valve. A personal computer with data acquisition system is used to measure the temperatures at 15 points were observed periodically and after steady state is attained the final readings are notified for further manipulation. By changing *Re* from 18000 to 22000 and varying *H/D* from 2, 4 and 6, pipe diameter is varied between 4 to 8 mm and the position of nozzles is kept in-line and staggered to study its

influence. The position of the nozzles in various places to study its impact in this present work for inline and staggered condition is presented in Fig. 4(a) and Fig. 4(b).

2.2 Response Surface Methodology

The main aim of Response Surface Methodology (RSM) is optimizing and analysis the problems by using a combined mathematic and statistical approach. Mostly in RSM, relationship type among independent variables and the response is unknown (Montgomery 2013; Senthilkumar *et al.* 2014 and Indira Priya *et al.* 2018). In RSM, foremost procedure is to determine an appropriate calculation of practical association among output response 'y' and independent variables 'x'.

In the first-order model, the approximating function is evolved for a linear function of independent variables.

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_k x_k + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

The terms β_j , $j = 0, 1, k$, are coefficients of regression, with curvature presence in system, second order polynomial model is considered.

$$y = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_{ii} x_i^2 + \sum_{i < j} \beta_{ij} x_i x_j + \varepsilon \quad (2)$$

Least square method is used for estimating the polynomial parameters and the fitted surface is obtained by using response surface analysis.

Analyzing the surface fitted be roughly alike to actual system analysis when the surface is acceptable estimate of true function of response. Identifying region of space factor, where operating conditions for the system requirements are fulfilled is the objective of RSM. In RSM various responses

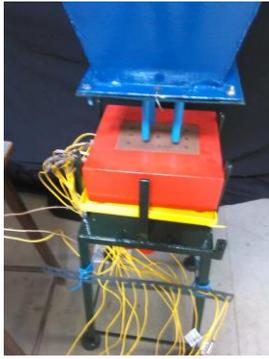


Fig. 3(a). Hot Plate with Thermocouples.

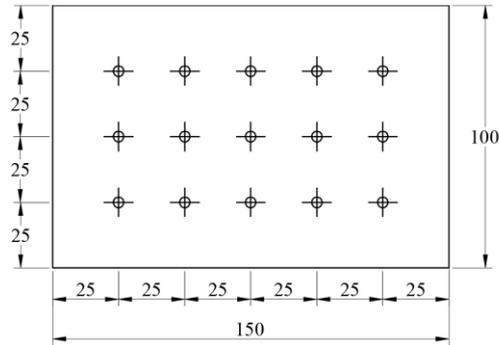


Fig. 3(b). Position of Thermocouples in the hot plate.

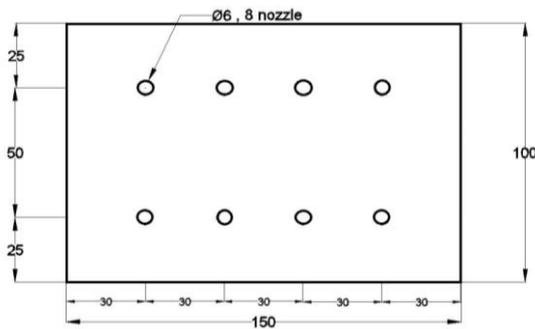


Fig. 4(a). Schematic Illustration of In-line position.

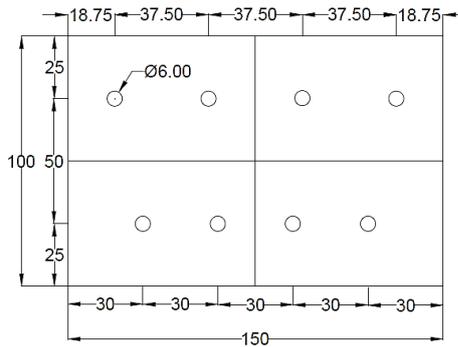


Fig. 4(b). Schematic Illustration of nozzle staggered nozzle position.

Table 1 Input parameters for Multi-jet Impingement cooling

Parameter	Symbol	Units	-1 Level	+1 Level
Reynolds No.	A	-	18000	22000
Pipe Diameter	B	mm	4	8
H/D Ratio	C	-	2D	6D
Nozzle Position	D	-	Inline	Staggered

are analyzed. For each response consist of pertinent response surface model with multiple responses and then selecting a group of working conditions with desired ranges of all optimized responses. In this investigation, input parameters such as Re, pipe diameter, H/D ratio and nozzle position are considered. The various parametric values considered are shown in the Table 1.

In RSM, central composite design (CCD) approach, the authenticity of the Multi-jet Impingement cooling process is deliberate, which composes of a 2^k factorial with n_F runs, n_C center runs and $2k$ axial runs. In face centered CCD design the alpha value is considered as 1. Table 2 exposes the experimental design formulated for this study.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In any experimental procedure a model can be developed relating the observed outputs to the chosen input parameters by the usage of multiple regression models, which might be used for prediction, process control or optimization. So to evaluate the outcome of multi-jet air impingement having inline and staggered setup, response surfaces were developed for outputs heat transfer coefficient, Nusselt number and temperature and ANOVA is performed for all the outputs to identify the most significant parameters. Finally, desirability analysis is carried out to optimize these all outputs simultaneously.

Table 2 Face-centered CCD experimental matrix

Run Order	Reynolds No.	Pipe Diameter (mm)	H/D Ratio	Nozzle Position
1	18000	6	4D	In-Line
2	20000	6	4D	In-Line
3	22000	8	2D	In-Line
4	22000	8	2D	Staggered
5	20000	4	4D	In-Line
6	20000	6	6D	Staggered
7	20000	6	4D	In-Line
8	22000	6	4D	In-Line
9	20000	6	4D	Staggered
10	20000	6	4D	Staggered
11	20000	6	4D	In-Line
12	18000	8	6D	Staggered
13	18000	8	6D	In-Line
14	20000	6	6D	In-Line
15	20000	6	4D	In-Line
16	20000	8	4D	In-Line
17	22000	4	6D	Staggered
18	18000	4	2D	In-Line
19	20000	6	4D	Staggered
20	22000	4	6D	In-Line
21	18000	6	4D	Staggered
22	20000	6	4D	In-Line
23	20000	4	4D	Staggered
24	20000	6	4D	Staggered
25	22000	6	4D	Staggered
26	20000	6	2D	Staggered
27	18000	4	2D	Staggered
28	20000	6	4D	Staggered
29	20000	8	4D	Staggered
30	20000	6	2D	In-Line

From the outcomes of the experimental investigation, as presented in Table 3, coefficient of heat transfer goes up with elevation in pipe diameter and increases in Reynolds no. up to 21000, after which it gets settled out, but with increase in ratio of H/D, coefficient of heat transfer reduces. Temperature reduces with rise in pipe diameter and with increase in Reynolds no., temperature shoots up. With increase in H/D ratio, temperature further increases. With increase in pipe diameter a drastic increase in Nusselt no. is found and increasing Reynolds no, Nusselt no. increases. With decreasing H/D ratio, a considerable increase in Nusselt no. is observed. As predictable, peak pressure is maximum for higher Re. The non-dimensional value of peak pressure at region of stagnation for any Reynolds number and drops down radially as investigated by [Srivalli et al. \(2012\)](#). For inline position of nozzles, normalized heat transfer coefficient gets reduced. Drastic improvement in temperature is observed when the nozzle position is changed from inline to staggered. Normalized Nusselt no. is higher for inline position of nozzle with respect to staggered nozzle position.

During analysis of heat transfer coefficient, temperature and Nusselt number, quadratic model was suggested and chosen for analysis and also to develop the regression model. It is found from the

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) tables that quadratic models are significant statistically and obviously the developed second order regression models represent true surface of chosen responses.

Performing ANOVA is a most important technique in order to analyze the out-turn of discrete inputs on an output. ANOVA, amongst the different factors disintegrate the variability in the response variable ([Gamst et al., 2008](#)). Depending on the sort of analysis, it might be significant to find out factors having influence on outputs and quantity of variation in outputs allocable to every factor ([Senthilkumar et al. 2014b](#)). For determining the influence of each parameter, ANOVA is performed.

Table 4 shows ANOVA for heat transfer coefficient which displays that the model is convincing. The most influencing parameter that contributes towards the response is position of nozzle i.e. whether in-line or staggered. With 95% confidence interval and with the value of R^2 is 0.951523 in good acceptances with the forecast R^2 value is 0.835878, this model developed is better for prediction and analysis. Values of P lower than 0.05 express that factors that are influential, pipe diameter, H/D ratio, and nozzle position, combined effect of Reynolds no. and H/D ratio and square term of Reynolds no. and pipe diameter. With 78.27% of

contribution from nozzle position, it is the most influential parameter.

Table 3 Determined responses for analysis

Run Order	Heat Transfer Coefficient	Temperature	Nusselt Number
1	156.378	63.03	22.3397
2	162.091	71.76	22.9953
3	169.546	70.03	28.7637
4	136.793	69.37	27.2562
5	167.451	79.69	22.4929
6	125.875	77.15	21.4106
7	161.144	72.17	22.7348
8	159.426	93.73	23.6315
9	141.142	77.84	21.5744
10	140.067	75.95	21.2953
11	161.827	72.62	22.4213
12	127.226	69.76	27.4599
13	155.141	62.28	28.1859
14	156.227	78.07	21.3182
15	161.351	71.97	22.5248
16	185.096	71.29	28.6282
17	132.165	88.75	20.0236
18	158.295	58.01	26.4707
19	141.742	76.52	21.6774
20	165.563	91.61	18.2225
21	123.135	70.11	21.0192
22	160.942	72.45	23.2981
23	129.785	74.59	22.5406
24	141.342	77.06	21.9833
25	120.067	86.08	23.2953
26	136.802	64.28	22.6859
27	125.803	64.87	21.1147
28	142.042	76.29	22.1426
29	145.359	67.93	25.3375
30	176.604	64.94	27.3721

The residual plot of heat transfer coefficient, predicted vs. actual values and surface plots are shown in Fig. 5. It is inferred from the plot that remnant is spread close to the fitted unswerving line showing a fair correlation between the experimental and forecast values of the HTC and follows the normal distribution. The surface plot drawn between the Reynolds no. and pipe diameter shows that heat transfer coefficient varies exponentially with increase in Reynolds no. and increases linearly with increase in pipe diameter. Surface plot drawn in between Reynolds no. and H/D ratio shows a relationship between H/D ratio and HTC.

For numerical optimization of heat transfer coefficient, higher the better concept is selected i.e. maximizing the response value for better heat removal. The optimum condition achieved is Reynolds No. of 21652, pipe diameter of 8 mm; H/D ratio is 2 and in-line nozzle position. The predicted value of heat transfer coefficient is 175.15 W/m² K with a desirability value of 0.879, as shown in Fig. 6.

3.1 Analysis of Temperature

A significant model is developed as shown in Table 5 for ANOVA of temperature. The most influential parameters identified with p values less than 0.05 is Reynolds no., pipe diameter, H/D ratio, combined effect of Reynolds no. and nozzle position, pipe diameter and H/D ratio, square terms of Reynolds no. and H/D ratio. 26.39% contribution comes from Reynolds no. and H/D ratio contributes by 8.19%. For minimizing temperature, the nozzle position contributes by less than 1%. With 95% confidence interval and with the value of R² is 0.9619 in good agreements with the forecast R² value is 0.8155, this model developed is better for prediction and analysis.

Fig. 7 shows the residual plot of temperature, predicted vs. actual values and surface plots. A good correlation is perceived between the prophesy values of temperature and experimental values from the plot between them and from residual plots, the residuals spread very nearer to the fitted straight line, following a normal distribution. The surface plot drawn between the Reynolds no. and pipe diameter shows that temperature varies linearly with elevation in Reynolds no. and also increases linearly with elevation in pipe diameter. Surface plot drawn in between Reynolds no. and H/D ratio shows a curvilinear, a non-linear relationship between H/D ratio and temperature.

Lower the better (Minimize) option is selected during numerical optimization of temperature for better reduction in temperature. With that, the optimum condition achieved is Reynolds No. of 19617, pipe diameter of 7.9 mm, H/D ratio of 2.26 and in-line nozzle position. The predicted value of temperature is 53.97°C with a higher desirability value of 1, as presented in Fig. 8.

3.2 Analysis of Nusselt Number

From ANOVA shown in Table 6, a significant model is developed for Nusselt no. The significant parameters for Nusselt number are; all the input parameters considered and combined effect of Reynolds no. and H/D ratio, Reynolds no. and nozzle position, pipe diameter and H/D ratio and H/D ratio and nozzle position and square term of pipe diameter. Higher contribution is provided by the pipe diameter (9.21%), H/D ratio (6.20%) and nozzle position (6.52%), pipe diameter and H/D ratio (4.99%) and square term of pipe diameter (9.91%). It is clear that a considerable increase in Nusselt no. is obtained with change in nozzle position. With the chosen confidence interval of 95% and with the value of R² is 0.966 in good accordance with the forecast R² value is 0.7647, this model developed is better for prediction and analysis.

Table 4 ANOVA for Heat Transfer Coefficient

Source	SS	Dof	MSS	F Value	Prob > F	% Contribution
Model	8123.598	13	624.8922	24.1579	< 0.0001	95.15%
A-Reynolds No.	0.0001	1	0.0001	3.87E-06	0.9985	0.00%
B-Pipe Diameter	275.8755	1	275.8755	10.66516	0.0049	3.23%
C-H/D ratio	244.9851	1	244.9851	9.470954	0.0072	2.87%
D-Nozzle Position	6682.281	1	6682.281	258.3323	< 0.0001	78.27%
AB	113.8223	1	113.8223	4.400291	0.0522	1.33%
AC	147.7981	1	147.7981	5.713774	0.0295	1.73%
AD	11.72163	1	11.72163	0.45315	0.5104	0.14%
BC	59.03834	1	59.03834	2.282381	0.1503	0.69%
BD	0.8274	1	0.8274	0.031987	0.8603	0.01%
CD	14.92316	1	14.92316	0.576919	0.4586	0.17%
A ²	563.7011	1	563.7011	21.79229	0.0003	6.60%
B ²	241.1735	1	241.1735	9.3236	0.0076	2.82%
C ²	8.245931	1	8.245931	0.318782	0.5802	0.10%
Residual	413.8719	16	25.86699	-	-	4.85%
Lack of Fit	410.6721	8	51.33401	128.3428	< 0.0001	4.81%
Pure Error	3.199806	8	0.399976	-	-	0.04%
Cor Total	8537.47	29	-	-	-	100.00%
Std. Dev.	5.08596		R ²	0.951523	-	-
Mean	148.8809		Adjusted R ²	0.912135	-	-
C.V. %	3.416127		Predicted R ²	0.835878	-	-
PRESS	1401.188		Adeq Precision	16.1341	-	-

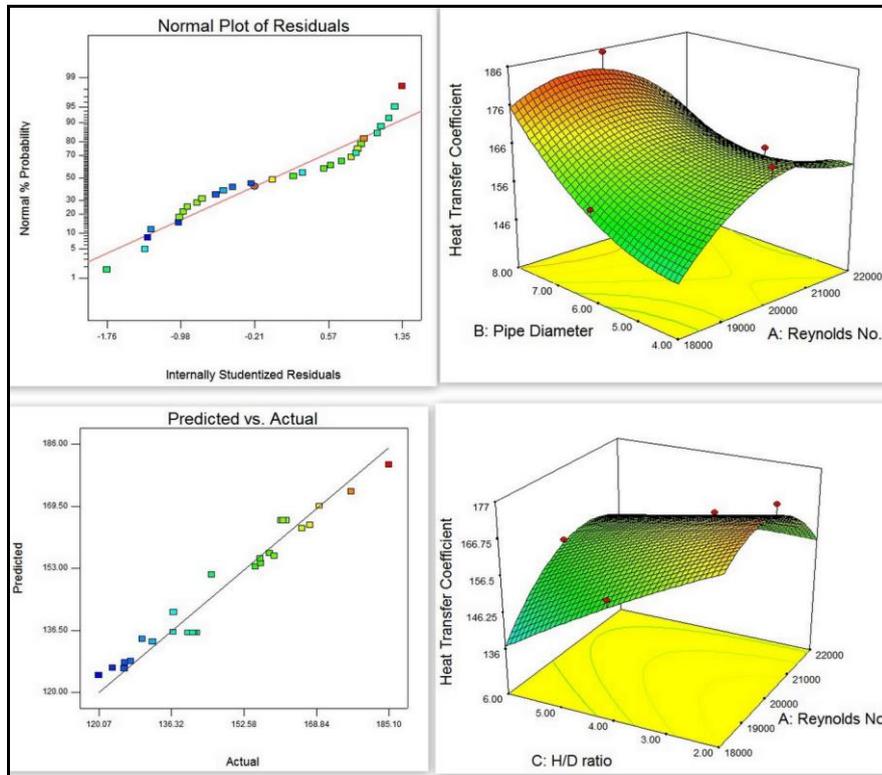


Fig. 5. Diagnostic and surface plots for Heat transfer coefficient.

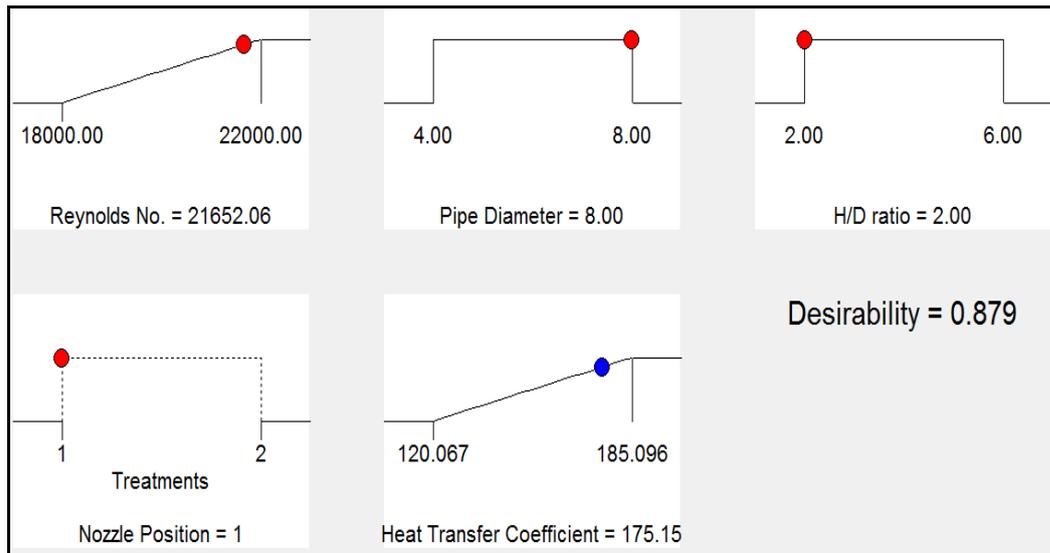


Fig. 6. Numerical optimization of Heat transfer coefficient.

Table 5 ANOVA for Temperature

Source	SS	Dof	MSS	F Value	Prob > F	% Contribution
Model	1984.381	13	152.6447	31.0735	< 0.0001	96.19%
A-Reynolds No.	544.5222	1	544.5222	110.847	< 0.0001	26.39%
B-Pipe Diameter	56.7009	1	56.7009	11.54246	0.0037	2.75%
C-H/D ratio	169	1	169	34.4029	< 0.0001	8.19%
D-Nozzle Position	17.48033	1	17.48033	3.558427	0.0775	0.85%
AB	0.147267	1	0.147267	0.029979	0.8647	0.01%
AC	0.1176	1	0.1176	0.02394	0.8790	0.01%
AD	88.50901	1	88.50901	18.01756	0.0006	4.29%
BC	33.84375	1	33.84375	6.889487	0.0184	1.64%
BD	1.7328	1	1.7328	0.352742	0.5609	0.08%
CD	0.282133	1	0.282133	0.057433	0.8136	0.01%
A ²	49.69227	1	49.69227	10.11573	0.0058	2.41%
B ²	16.57865	1	16.57865	3.374873	0.0848	0.80%
C ²	85.59842	1	85.59842	17.42505	0.0007	4.15%
Residual	78.59802	16	4.912376	-	-	3.81%
Lack of Fit	75.92482	8	9.490602	28.40222	< 0.0001	3.68%
Pure Error	2.6732	8	0.33415	-	-	0.13%
Cor Total	2062.979	29	-	-	-	100.00%
Std. Dev.	2.216388		R ²	0.961901	-	-
Mean	73.67333		Adjusted R ²	0.930945	-	-
C.V. %	3.008399		Predicted R ²	0.815517	-	-
PRESS	380.5848		Adeq Precision	22.77178	-	-

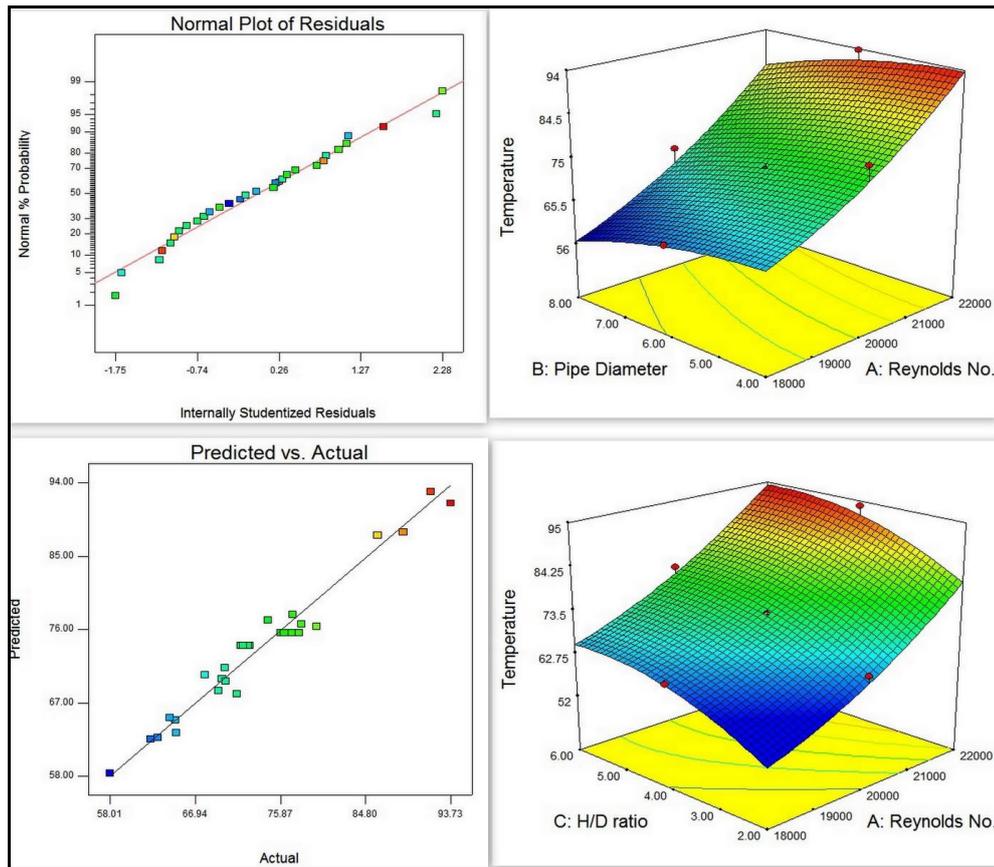


Fig. 7. Analysis of Temperature.

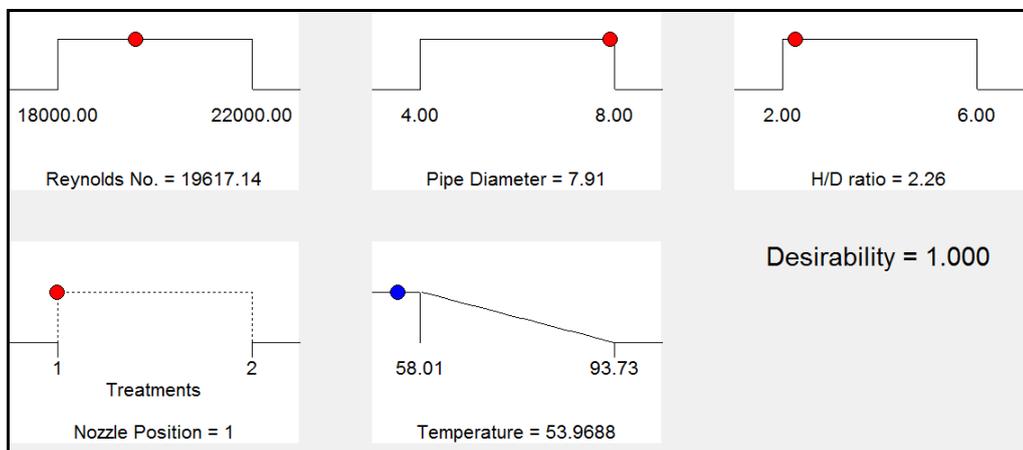


Fig. 8. Numerical Optimization of Temperature.

The residual plot of Nusselt no., predicted vs. actual values and surface plots are shown in Fig. 9. It is inferred from the plot that the remnant are spread sparingly along the fitted unswerving line between the forecast and experimental Nusselt no., following a normal distribution. The surface plot drawn between the Reynolds no. and pipe diameter shows that Nusselt no. varies linearly with elevation in Reynolds no., which also increases exponentially with elevation in pipe diameter. Surface plot drawn in between Re and H/D ratio shows a relationship between H/D ratio and heat transfer coefficient.

Maximum Nusselt no. is desirable for optimization purpose and hence higher the better option is chosen during numerical procedure of optimization. With

that, the optimum condition achieved is Reynolds No. of 20671, pipe diameter of 8 mm, H/D ratio of 2.25 and in-line nozzle position. The predicted value of Nusselt no. is 28.86 with a higher desirability value of 1, as presented in Fig. 10.

The developed mathematical models using Design Expert Software with a coded unit as given in Eq.

Table 6 ANOVA for Nusselt Number

Source	SS	DoF	MSS	F Value	Prob > F	% Contribution
Model	209.2879	13	16.09907	35.09673	< 0.0001	96.61%
A-Reynolds No.	3.182414	1	3.182414	6.937814	0.0180	1.47%
B-Pipe Diameter	19.94567	1	19.94567	43.4825	< 0.0001	9.21%
C-H/D ratio	13.42897	1	13.42897	29.27578	< 0.0001	6.20%
D-Nozzle Position	14.12219	1	14.12219	30.78705	< 0.0001	6.52%
AB	1.018807	1	1.018807	2.221048	0.1556	0.47%
AC	2.646678	1	2.646678	5.769884	0.0288	1.22%
AD	4.51398	1	4.51398	9.84069	0.0064	2.08%
BC	10.80165	1	10.80165	23.54811	0.0002	4.99%
BD	0.339031	1	0.339031	0.739105	0.4026	0.16%
CD	13.47748	1	13.47748	29.38153	< 0.0001	6.22%
A ²	0.121815	1	0.121815	0.265562	0.6134	0.06%
B ²	21.46602	1	21.46602	46.79693	< 0.0001	9.91%
C ²	1.168711	1	1.168711	2.547845	0.1300	0.54%
Residual	7.33929	16	0.458706	-	-	3.39%
Lack of Fit	6.379551	8	0.797444	6.647175	0.0074	2.94%
Pure Error	0.959739	8	0.119967	-	-	0.44%
Cor Total	216.6271	29	-	-	-	100.00%
Std. Dev.	0.677278	-	R ²	0.96612	-	-
Mean	23.40722	-	Adjusted R ²	0.938593	-	-
C.V. %	2.893459	-	Predicted R ²	0.764786	-	-
PRESS	50.95372	-	Adeq Precision	24.51561	-	-

$$\begin{aligned}
 HTC = & -907.684 + 0.106657 \times Re + 21.02201 \times D - 32.1253 \times H / D \\
 & - 0.00163 \times Re \times D + 0.001861 \times Re \times H / D - 1.17631 \times D \times H / D \\
 & - 2.6E^{-6} \times Re^2 + 1.697548 \times D^2 - 0.31389 \times H / D^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Tempt = & 237.9441 - 0.02419 \times Re - 1.46912 \times D + 5.0235 \times H / D \\
 & + 5.88E^{-5} \times Re \times D + 5.25E^{-5} \times Re \times H / D + 0.890625 \times D \times H / D \\
 & + 7.71E^{-7} \times Re^2 - 0.44507 \times D^2 - 1.01132 \times H / D^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nusselt\ No. = & -2.58069 + 0.003589 \times Re - 3.79889 \times D - 0.42909 \times H / D \\
 & - 0.00015 \times Re \times D - 0.00025 \times Re \times H / D + 0.503154 \times D \times H / D \\
 & - 3.8E^{-8} \times Re^2 + 0.506446 \times D^2 + 0.118171 \times H / D^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 HTC = & -923.802 + 0.105669 \times Re + 21.28459 \times D - 31.0102 \times H / D \\
 & - 0.00163 \times Re \times D + 0.001861 \times Re \times H / D - 1.17631 \times D \times H / D \\
 & - 2.6E^{-6} \times Re^2 + 1.697548 \times D^2 - 0.31389 \times H / D^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Tempt = & 292.1208 - 0.02691 \times Re - 1.08912 \times D + 4.870172 \times H / D \\
 & + 5.88E^{-5} \times Re \times D + 5.25E^{-5} \times Re \times H / D + 0.890625 \times D \times H / D \\
 & + 7.71E^{-7} \times Re^2 - 0.44507 \times D^2 - 1.01132 \times H / D^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nusselt\ No. = & -19.4499 + 0.004202 \times Re - 3.96697 \times D - 0.630684 \times H / D \\
 & - 0.00015 \times Re \times D - 0.00025 \times Re \times H / D + 0.503154 \times D \times H / D \\
 & - 3.8E^{-8} \times Re^2 + 0.506446 \times D^2 + 0.118171 \times H / D^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

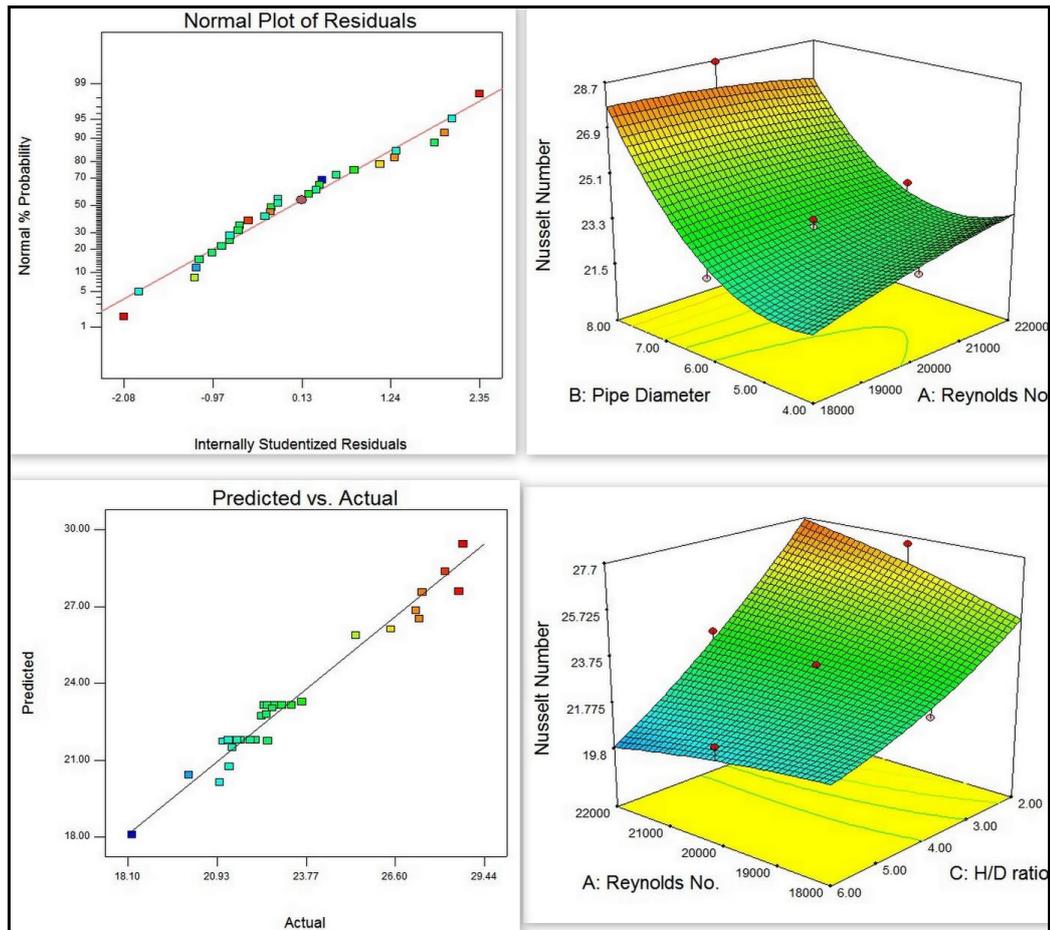


Fig. 9. Analysis of Nusselt number.

(5) to (10) are used to predict the Nusselt Number, coefficient of heat transfer and temperature for in-line as well as staggered positions of nozzle. The second order Regression models for In-Line Nozzle positions are presented in Eq. (3), Eq. (4) and in Eq. (5). Similarly, the second order Regression models for Staggered Nozzle positions are presented in Eq. (6), Eq. (7) and in Eq. (8).

3.3 Desirability Analysis

Analysis of some responses is involved in many response surface problems. In this work, three responses were measured. Concomitant contemplation of multifarious responses involves culmination of a suitable response surface model for every response initially after which it observes all conditions that additionally optimizes multiple responses within desired ranges (Gajalakshmi *et al.* 2019). The simultaneous optimization technique by desirability functions is a useful approach for optimization of multifarious responses. Individual desirability function is converted from each response that varies over the range is the general approach

$$0 \leq d_i \leq 1 \quad (9)$$

Where $d_i = 1$, then the response y is considered to

be at its goal or target and if $d_i = 0$, the output is considered to be exterior to region of an acceptance. Then in order to maximize the gross desirability the design variables are chosen, here heat transfer coefficient is set to maximum, temperature as minimum and Nusselt no. to maximum to optimize the chosen input parameters. The desired desirability value of 1 is achieved during the multi-response optimization (Deepanraj *et al.* 2020). The optimum condition evolved is Reynolds No. of 20279, pipe diameter of 7.93 mm, H/D ratio of 2.1 and in-line nozzle position. The predicted value of HTC is 189.627 W/m²K, temperature of 57.15°C and Nusselt no. of 28.78. Figure 11 shows the ramp plot of the multi-objective desirability analysis with the optimum values and predicted responses.

Bar graph and cube plot of all the responses during the multi-objective optimization is given in Fig. 12. It is observed that a gross desirability value of 1 is attained along the individual desirability value of 1, which is highly acceptable.

Cube plot of the chosen inputs and the desirability value shown in figure implies the combination of input variables and the corresponding desirability values for all the three inputs. Figure 13 shows the contour and surface plots of desirability over the combination of input variables. In the analysis of

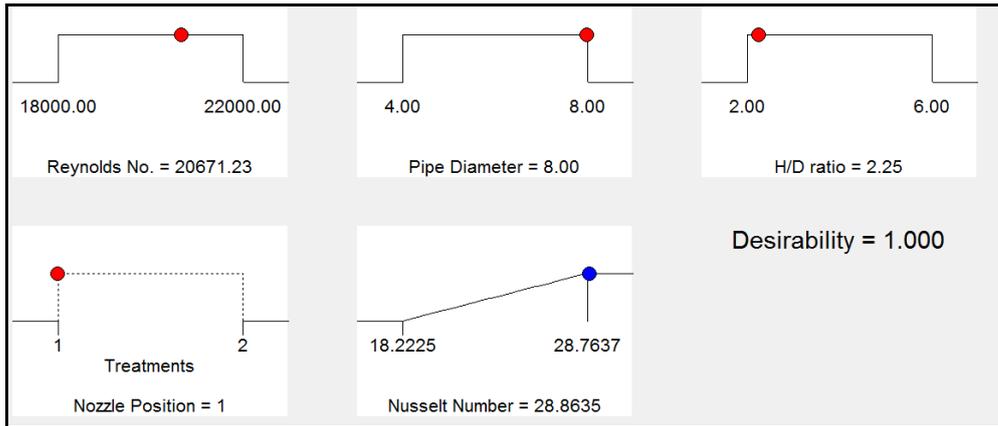


Fig. 10. Numerical optimization of Nusselt number.

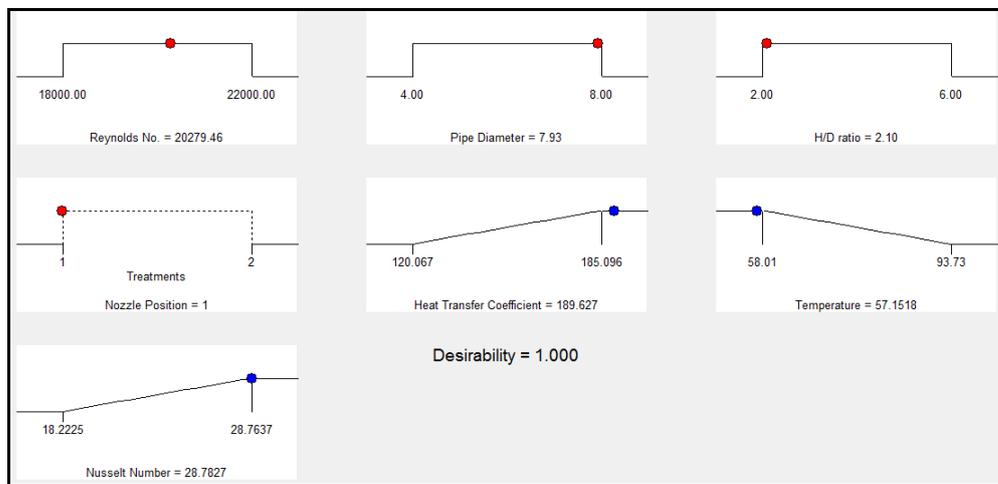


Fig. 11. Multi-objective optimization ramp plot.

the response surface a very important role is being played by contour plot. By creating contour plots for response surface analysis, it is possible to characterize the surface shape and locate the optimum with acceptable precision. In the contour plot between Re and pipe diameter, the contour plot and response surface illustrate a saddle point (or minimax) condition, whereas in between the Reynolds no. and H/D ratio, the response surface and contour plot illustrate a surface with a minimum condition. It is obvious that when the Reynolds no. increases desirability increases exponentially and with increase in pipe diameter, desirability increases linearly but reduction in desirability is visualized with elevation of H/D ratio.

With the identified optimum input values, performance of confirmation experiment is done to verify results and thus the determined experimental values are given in Table 7 and the % error is calculated between the software predicted and the real time experimental results. The maximum error obtained is 3.64, which proves that the results are much closer to the values that are values thereby proving superiority of this desirability analysis for

multi-objective optimization.

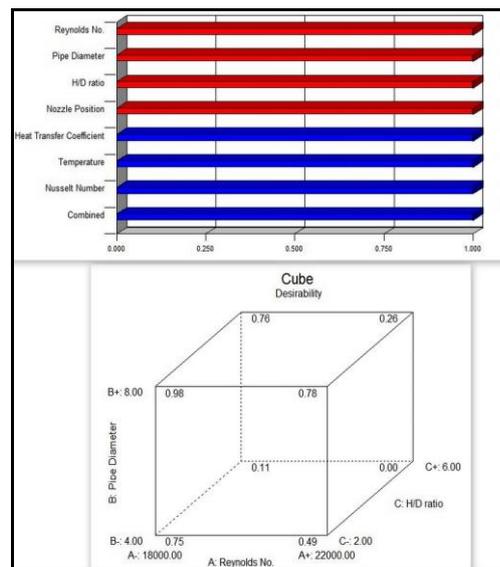


Fig. 12. Bar graph and cube of desirability analysis.

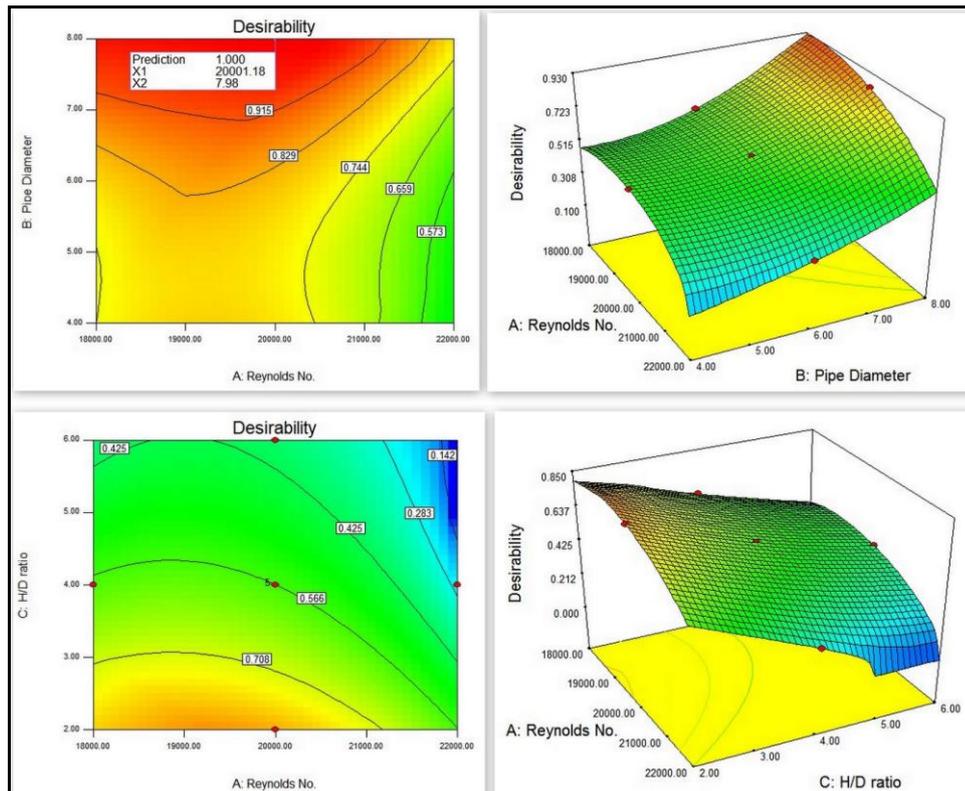


Fig. 13. Contour and Surface plot for desirability.

Table 7 Comparison of predicted and experimental values

Response	Prediction	Experimental	% Error
Heat Transfer Coefficient	189.796	191.27	- 0.78
Temperature	57.0786	59.1573	- 3.64
Nusselt Number	28.8526	28.5184	1.16

4. CONCLUSION

In this analysis, multi-objective optimization of temperature, heat transfer coefficient Nusselt no. is performed using RSM on the basis of desirability analysis and the conclusions arrived are as follows.

1. With change in nozzle position, improved heat transfer coefficient and Nusselt no. can be achieved with lowering the temperature at the flat plate using multiple jet air cooling system.

Desirability technique is applied to optimize the output responses and the optimum condition evolved is Reynolds No. of 20279, pipe diameter of 7.93 mm, H/D ratio of 2.1 and in-line nozzle position. The predicted value of heat transfer coefficient is 189.627 W/m² K, temperature of 57.15°C and Nusselt no. of 28.78.

2. A lower error present amid the predicted and experimental outputs, proving the supremacy

of this technique.

3. With increasing pipe diameter, heat transfer coefficient, Nusselt no. increases with reduction in temperature.
4. With increase in Reynolds no. temperature decreases both for Nusselt no. and normalized heat transfer coefficient, whereas temperature increases initially and then declines with further increase in Re.
5. With elevation in H/D ratio, the temperature increases drastically but Nusselt no. and normalized heat transfer coefficient reduces first and increases for 6D.
6. When the nozzle position is in-line, temperature is lower but Nusselt no. and normalized heat transfer coefficient is no higher.

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