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## A Computational Study of a Variable Sonic Ejector Flow

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**Key Words :** Compressible Flow( ), Sonic Ejector( ), Shock Wave( ), Entrainment Ratio( ), Throat Area Ratio( )

### Abstract

A cone cylinder is used to obtain variable operation conditions of a sonic ejector-diffuser system. The cone cylinder is movable to change the ejector area ratio, thus obtaining variable mass flow rates. The present study investigates the effects of ejector throat area ratio and operating pressure ratio on the entrainment of secondary stream. The numerical simulations are based on a fully implicit finite volume scheme of the compressible, Reynolds-Averaged, Navier-Stokes equations. The ejector throat area is varied between 3.94 and 8.05, and the operating pressure ratio is changed from 3.0 to 9.0. The results show that the entrainment ratio and mass flux ratio become more dependent on the ejector throat area ratio, when the pressure operating ratio is low. The total pressure losses produced in the present ejector system increase with the operating pressure ratio and the ejector area ratio, but for a given operating pressure ratio, the losses are not significantly dependent on the ejector area ratio when it is larger than about 5.0.

1.

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2

1

(1)

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V/STOL

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(2,3)

(4)

(5)

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(6)

(7)

(8-11)

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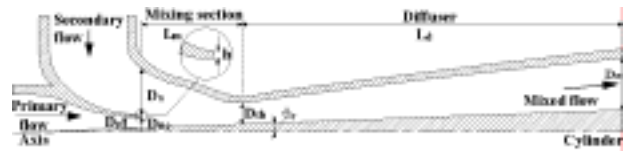


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of variable sonic ejector system

Table 1 Ejector geometric parameters

$\psi$	$D_p$ (mm)	$D_{th}$ (mm)	$D_c$ (mm)
3.94	4	7	14.8
4.58	2	5	14.8
5.12	1.6	4.6	14.8
6.07	1.2	4.2	14.8
8.05	0.8	3.8	14.8



Fig. 2 Computational grid system

가 Navier-Stokes

가 (cone-type)

$p_{0p}/p_a=3.0\sim 9.0$ ,

$\psi=3.94\sim 8.05$

가 2

2.

2.1 가

Fig. 1 가

$D_{nc}(=8\text{mm})$ ,

$L_m(=25\text{mm})$ ,

$D_c(=14.8\text{mm})$

$h(=0.3\text{mm})$ ,

$L_d(=105\text{mm})$

$\theta_c(=2.3^\circ)$

$\psi=3.94\sim 8.05$

$D_p$

$D_{th}$

Table 1

$p_{0p}$

$p_a$

$p_{0p}/p_a$

$A_{th}$

$A_{nc}$

$\psi=A_{th}/A_{nc}$

2.2

가

Navier-Stokes

(12)

Fig. 2

40,000

1

가

$p_{0p}$  pressure inlet

pressure outlet

$\sim 9.0$

$p_{0p}/p_a=3.0$

no-slip

$10^{-5}$

imbalance 가  $\pm 0.5\%$

3.

Fig. 3

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$\psi=3.96$

(cone type) cylinder

1

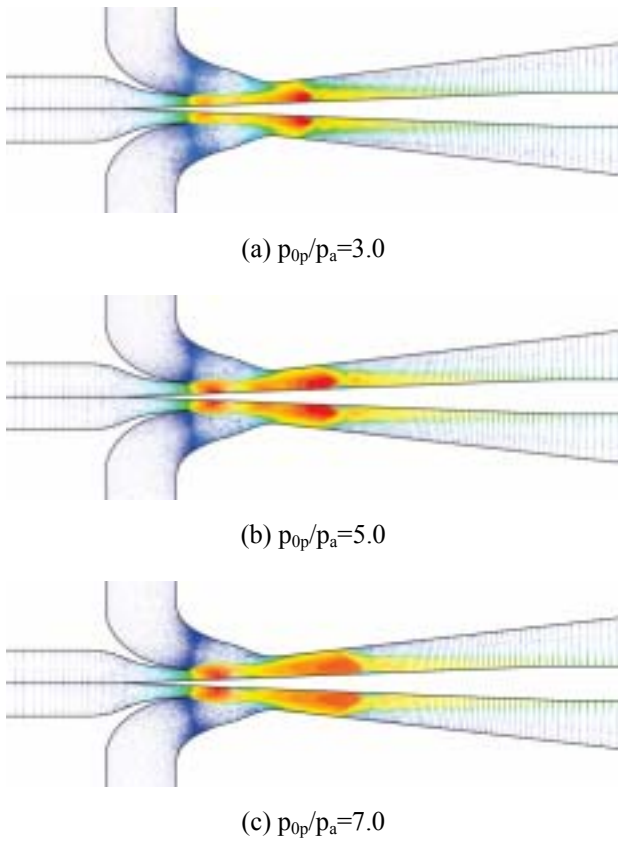
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$p_{0p}/p_a=3.0$

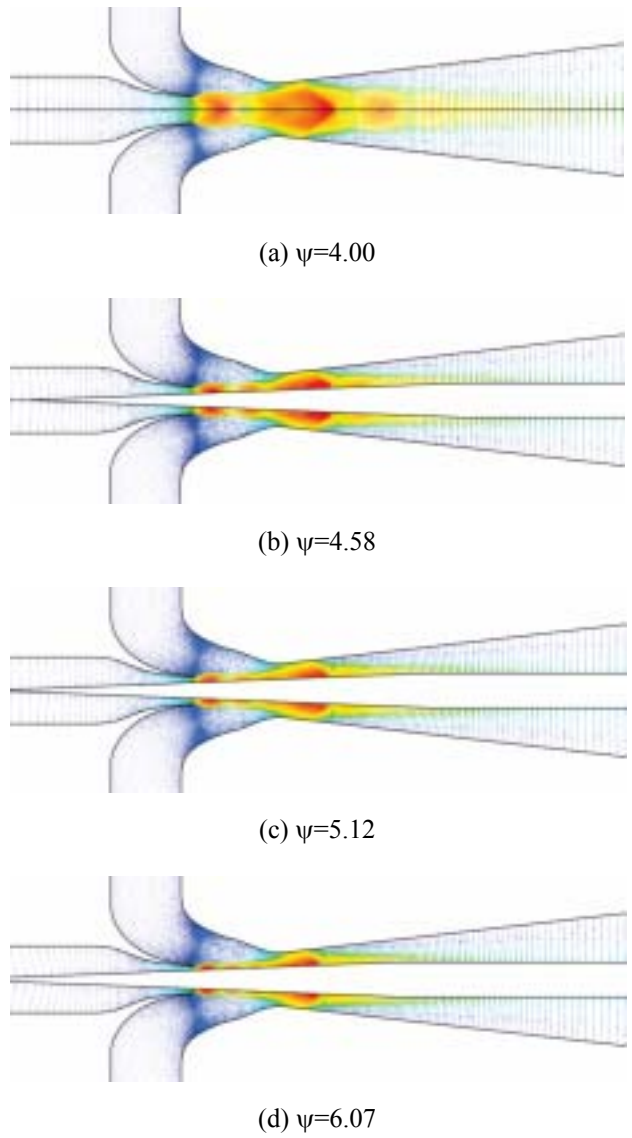
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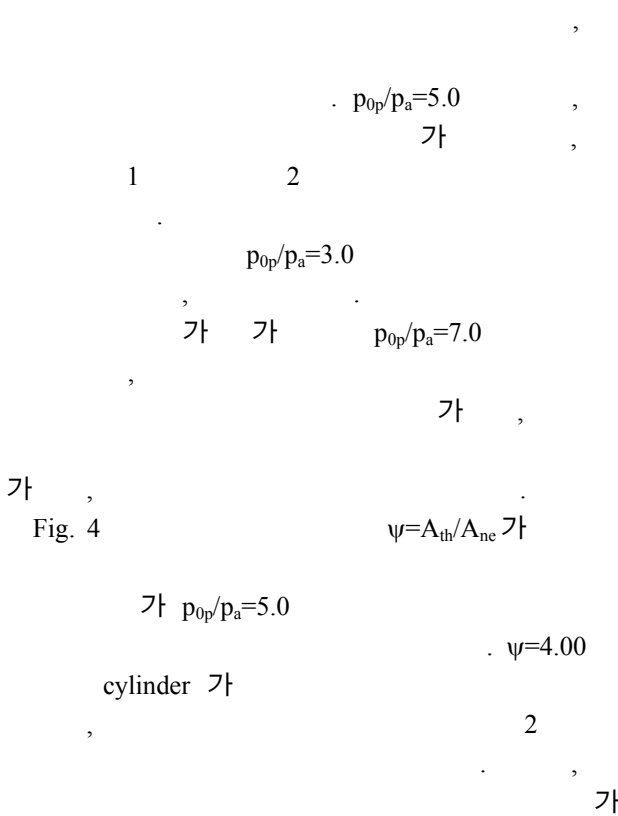
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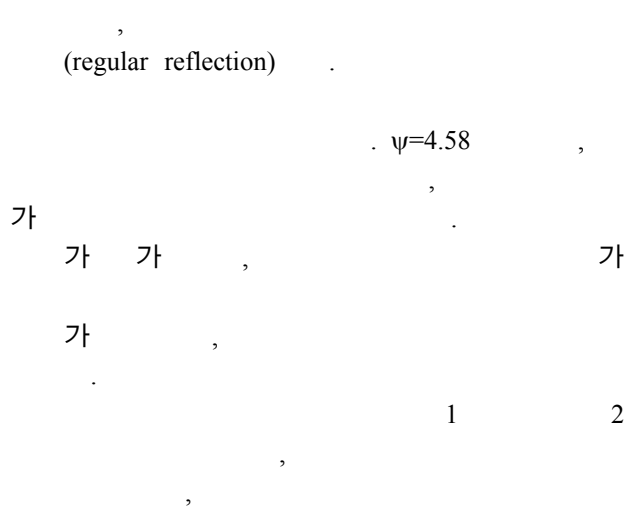
**Fig. 3** Velocity vectors for various pressure ratios ( $\psi=3.96$ )



**Fig. 4** Velocity vectors for various ejector throat area ratios ( $p_{0p}/p_a=5.0$ )



**Fig. 4**



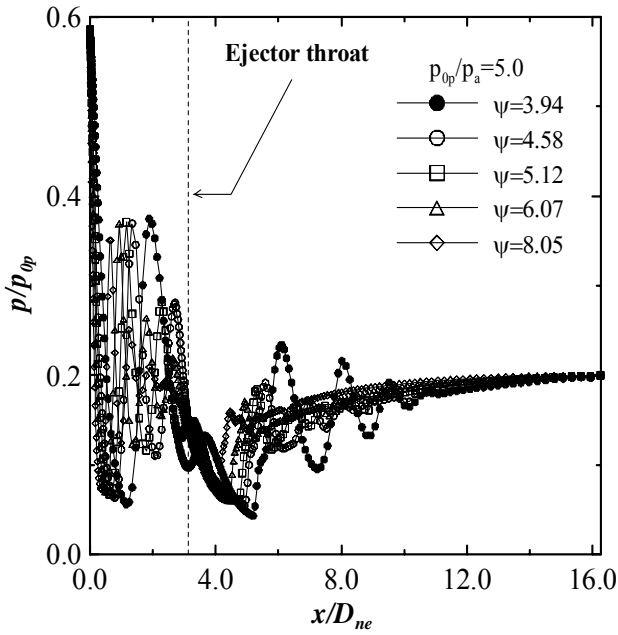


Fig. 5 Static pressure distributions along the cylinder

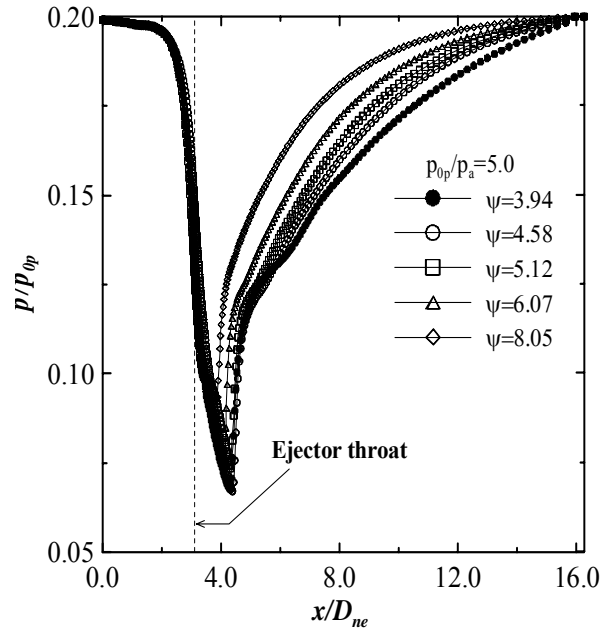
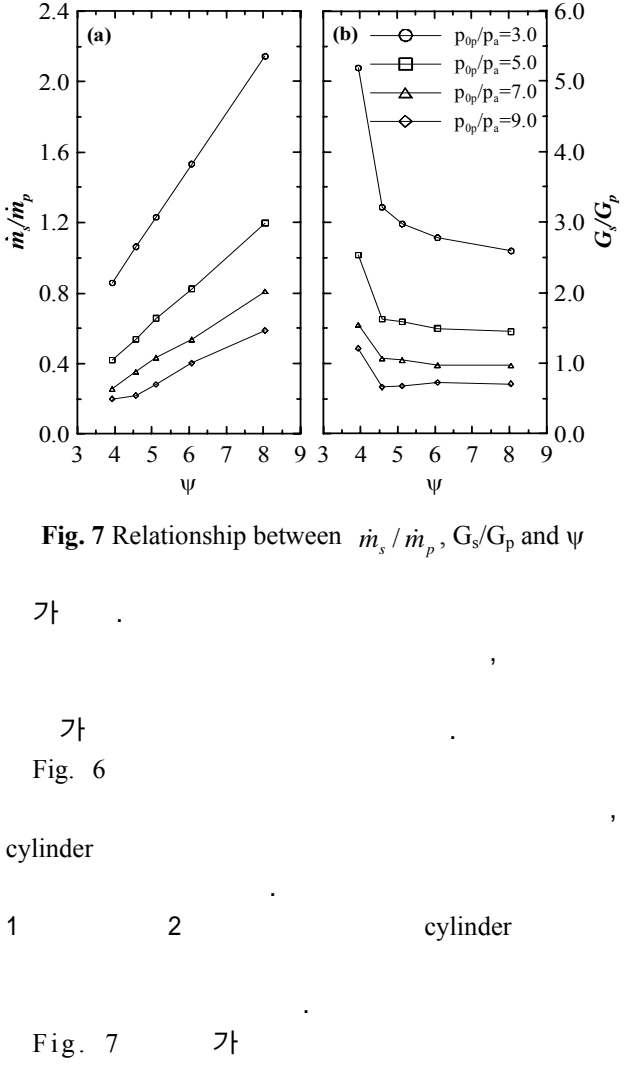
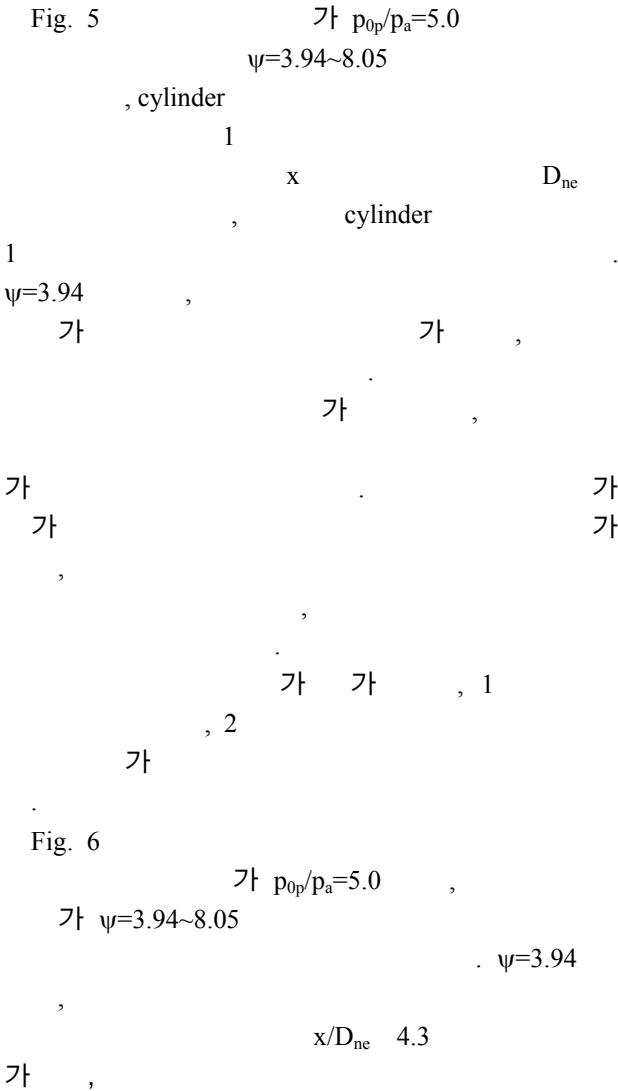
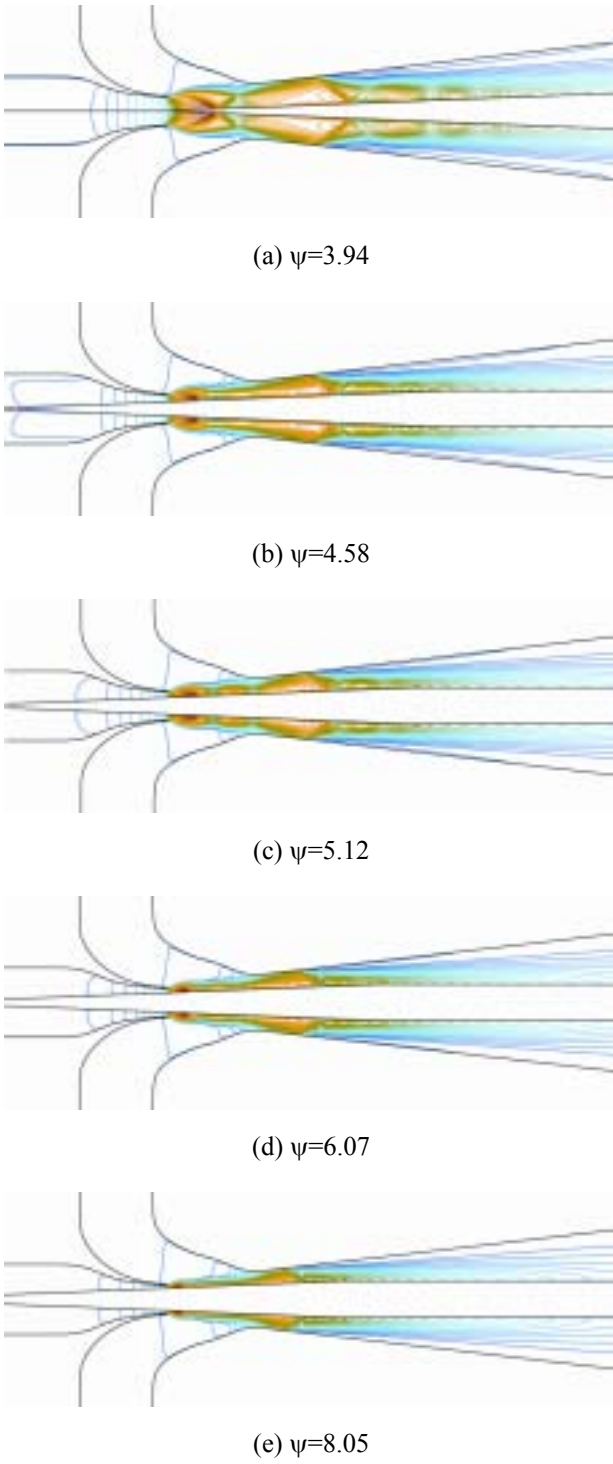


Fig. 6 Static pressure distributions along the ejector wall





**Fig. 8** Mach contours for various ejector throat area ratios ( $p_{0p}/p_a=7.0$ )

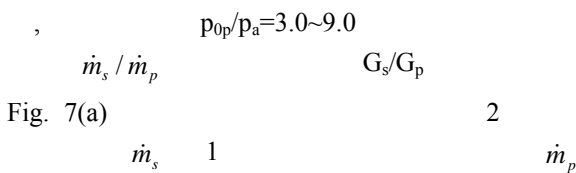
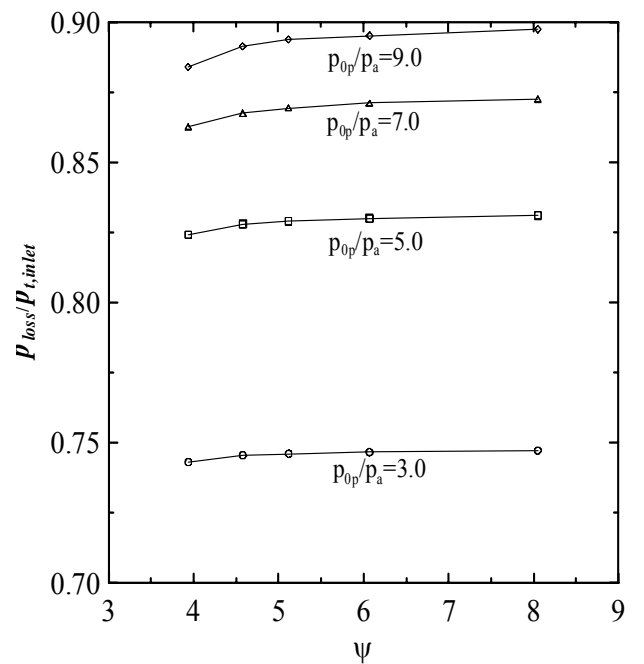


Fig. 7(b) 2  
 $G_s$  1  
 $G_p$  가  
 가 , 가 가  
 가 , 가 가  
 $p_{0p}/p_a$  가 가  $\dot{m}_s / \dot{m}_p$  ,  
 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 , 1 2  
 Fig. 7(b) 가 가  
 가 , 가 가  
 가 가  
 Fig. 8  
 $\psi=3.94\sim 4.58$  ,  $p_{0p}/p_a=7.0$  가  
 ,  $\psi=4.58\sim 8.05$   
 가  
 Fig. 9  $p_{0p}/p_a$   
 $\psi$  가



**Fig. 9** Relationship between  $p_{loss}/p_{t,inlet}$  and  $\psi$

$$P_{t,outlet} = P_{t,inlet} - P_{loss}$$

$$P_{t,inlet} = P_{01,inlet} + P_{02,inlet}$$

$P_{t,outlet}$

$$\frac{P_{loss}}{P_{t,inlet}}$$

$$\frac{P_{0p}}{P_a}$$

$$\psi$$

Fig. 8

4.

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Stokes

(1) 가 가

(2)

(3) 가

(4) 가 가 가

Navier-

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