

180 °

*. †. **

Measurements of Turbulent Flows in the 180° Curved Duct by Hot-wire Anemometer

WonKap, Kim, SeongHo, Han and YoungDon, Choi

Key Words: Hotwire anemometer(), yaw angle(), pitch angle(), Curved Duct(), Reynolds number(), Hydraulic diameter()

Abstract

This paper reports the characteristics of the three dimensional turbulent flow in the rectangular-sectioned 180 degree bends by Hot-wire anemometer. Grande and Kool proposed a cooling law for the measurements of the flow through the narrow passage. The authors noticed that the calibration coefficients of original method are not constant and fairly sensitive to the flow approaching angle. Measured voltages are converted to three velocity and six Reynolds stress components using the modified method in which the coefficients are treated as a function of approaching angle.

θ :

1.

A, B, h :

D_H : (Hydraulic diameter)

E :

Q :

U_e : 가 (effective cooling velocity)

U, V, W :

W_B :

x, y, z :

α_p, α_R : ,

유로에 곡률이 있는 경우 곡률에 의해 발생하는 원심력에 의한 2 . 원심력 온

2

이러한 효과 때문에 복잡한 형상의 유로를 설계하기 위해서는 이에 대한 정확한 이해가 필요하다. 현재까지의 정사각 곡덕트에 대한 연구가 많이 수행되었으나 여전히 유동특성의 정확한 이해가 부족한 실정이다.

†

E-mail : wkim@sejong.ac.kr

TEL : (02)3408-3896 FAX : (02)3408-3895

*

**

가

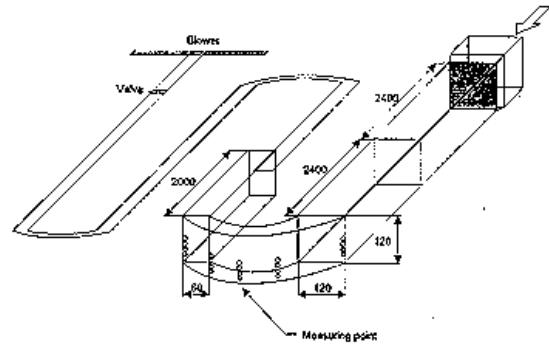


Fig. 1 Experimental setup.

King Jorgensen⁽¹⁾
Jorgensen

Jorgensen

가

grande Kool⁽²⁾
Jorgensen

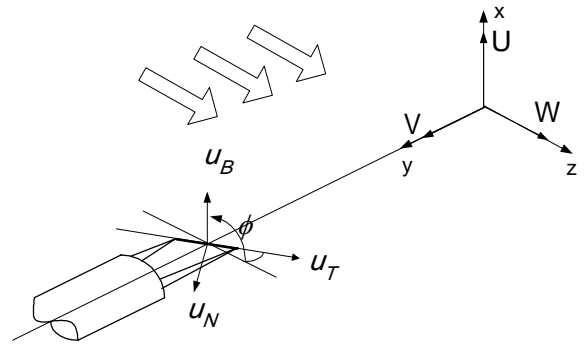


Fig 2 Coordinate of wire

Jorgensen Grande

Grande

가

가

Fig.1
가

가

2.

$$\sin \psi = \cos \alpha_0 \cos \alpha_P \cos \alpha_R + \sin \alpha_0 \sin \alpha_R \quad (2)$$

2.1

Grande

가

King

cosine

$$\sin \psi = A_2' \cos \alpha_p \cos \left(\frac{\alpha_R}{A_1'} \right) + A_2' \tan \alpha_0 \sin \alpha_R$$

$$E = A + B \cdot U_c^2 = h \cdot U_c \quad (1)$$

(3)

h

ϕ, ψ

Grande

가

가

가

가

$$U_c = Q \cos \phi \quad (4)$$

Q
 U, V, W

$$Q^2 = U^2 + V^2 + W^2 \tag{5}$$

(4)

$$U_e^2 = A_1 U^2 + A_2 V^2 + A_3 W^2 + A_4 UV + A_5 VW + A_6 UW \tag{6}$$

$$A_1 = 1 - A_2^2 \cos^2\left(\frac{\theta}{A_1}\right) \tag{6a}$$

$$A_2 = 1 - A_2^2 \tan^2 \alpha_0 \tag{6b}$$

$$A_3 = 1 - A_2^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\theta}{A_1}\right) \tag{6c}$$

$$A_4 = -2A_2^2 \tan \alpha_0 \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{A_1}\right) \tag{6d}$$

$$A_5 = -2A_2^2 \tan \alpha_0 \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{A_1}\right) \tag{6e}$$

$$A_6 = -2A_2^2 \sin\left(\frac{2\theta}{A_1}\right) \tag{6f}$$

A_1 A_2

Grande A_1 A_2

A_1 A_2 α_R

2.2.1

King(1978) Ganjua Dvorak Syred(1972),

$$\overline{u_m u_m} = \sum_{i=1}^6 \left(\frac{\partial \overline{u_m u_m}}{\partial E_i} \right) \overline{u_m^2} + \sum_{i=1}^6 \sum_{j=1}^6 \frac{\partial \overline{U_i}}{\partial E_i} \frac{\partial \overline{U_m}}{\partial E_j} K_{E_i E_j} - \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{\partial^2 \overline{U_i}}{\partial E_i^2} \overline{u_m^2} + \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^6 \sum_{j=1}^6 \frac{\partial^2 \overline{U_i}}{\partial E_i \partial E_j} K_{E_i E_j} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^6 \frac{\partial^2 \overline{U_m}}{\partial E_i^2} \overline{u_m^2} + \sum_{i=1, i \neq j}^6 \sum_{j=1}^6 \frac{\partial^2 \overline{U_m}}{\partial E_i \partial E_j} K_{E_i E_j} \right] \tag{7}$$

$$\overline{\sigma_{E_i}^2} \quad \theta \tag{3-21}$$

$K_{E_i E_j}$ i covariance

$$K_{E_i E_j} = \gamma_{E_i E_j} \left[\overline{\sigma_{E_i}^2} \cdot \overline{\sigma_{E_j}^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \tag{8}$$

$$\gamma_{E_i E_j} = \frac{E_i E_j}{\theta}$$

$$\gamma_{E_i E_j} = \eta (\cos 30^\circ)^n \cos \alpha \tag{9}$$

(4)

η King

0.8

, Grande ()

$$\overline{e^2} = \left(\frac{dE}{dV} \right)^2 (f^2 \overline{u^2} + f^2 A_{\alpha R}^2 \overline{v^2} + f^2 A_{\alpha P}^2 \overline{w^2}) + 2ff' A_{\alpha R} \overline{uv} + 2f^2 A_{\alpha R} A_{\alpha P} \overline{vw} + 2ff' A_{\alpha P} \overline{uw} \tag{10}$$

$$f = \cos \psi$$

2.1

Fig. 111
KONOMAX

0 ~ 10m/s

5m/s

5m/s

15°

-30° ~

30°

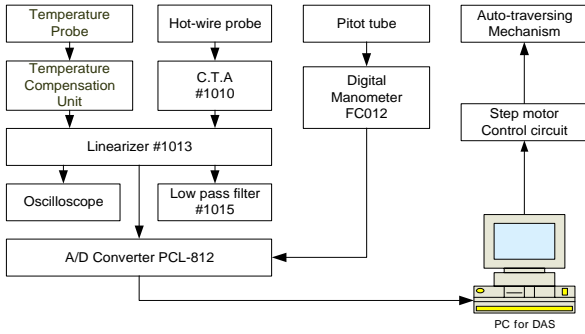


Fig.3 Automatic data acquisition system

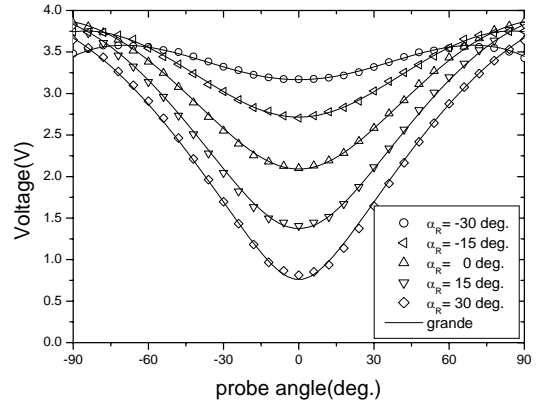


Fig. 4 Calibration curves of anemometer output as a function of α_P for different values of α_R .

(yaw angle)

6m/s
 angle)
 60° 120° 15°
 stepping motor
 A/D sampling rate
 Figure 3
 5kHz
 160mm
 160mm 1/2
 80mm 180°
 344mm
 254mm
 $\theta = 0^\circ$ 45°, 90°
 135°, 180° 15mm
 가
 10°
 19 1mm

Fig. 2

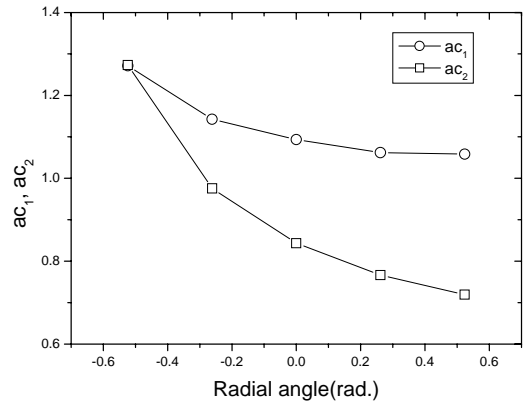


Fig. 5 Variation of the calibration coefficients A'_1 and A'_2 as a function of α_R .

3.

Grande Kool

A'_1 A'_2

30%

가

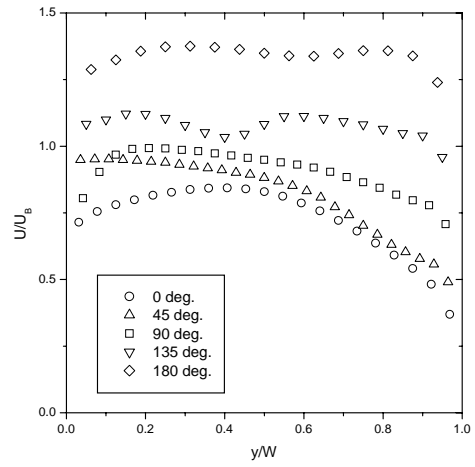
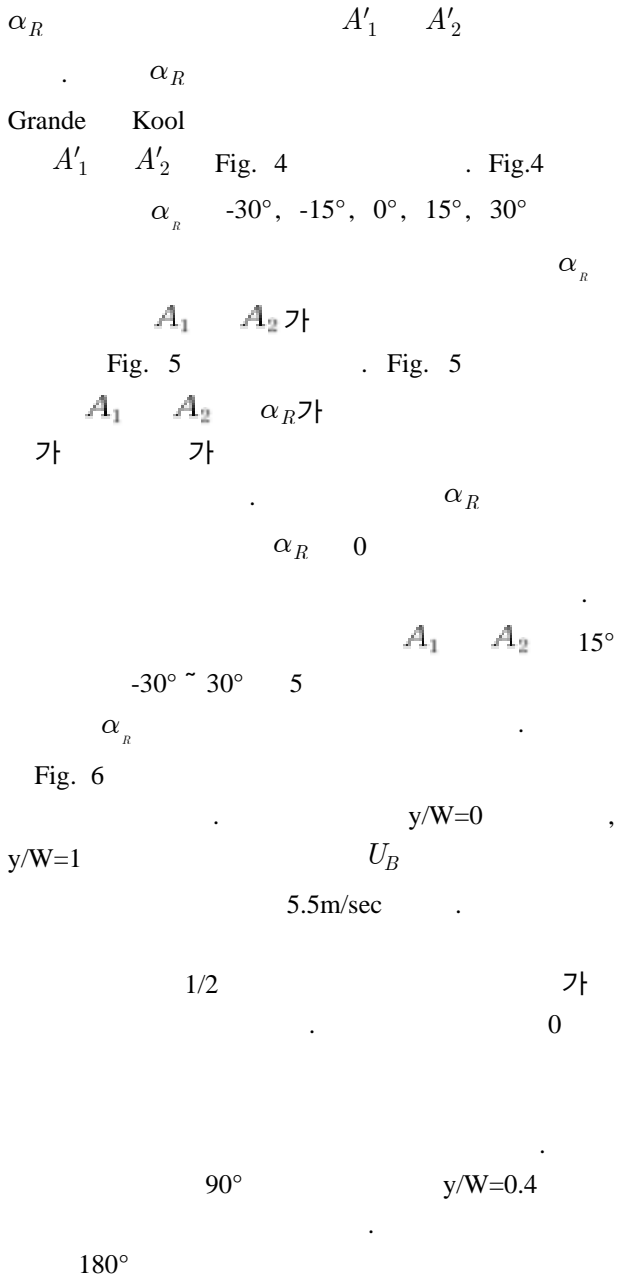


Fig. 6 Development of mainstream velocity in the plane of symmetry.

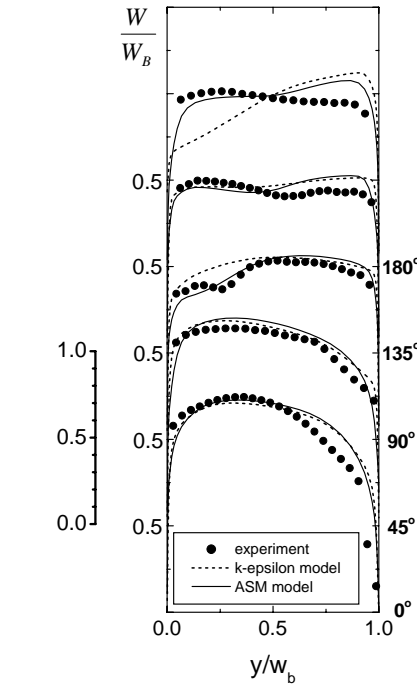
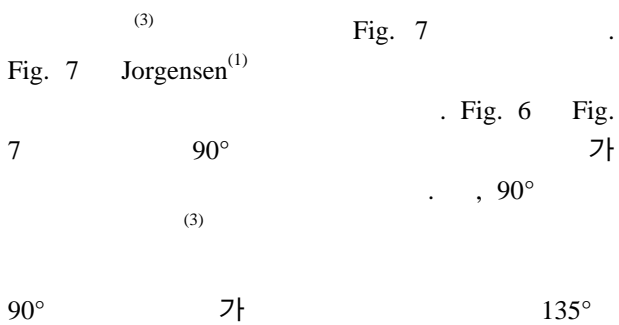


Fig. 7 The results of the mainstream velocity from Kim⁽³⁾

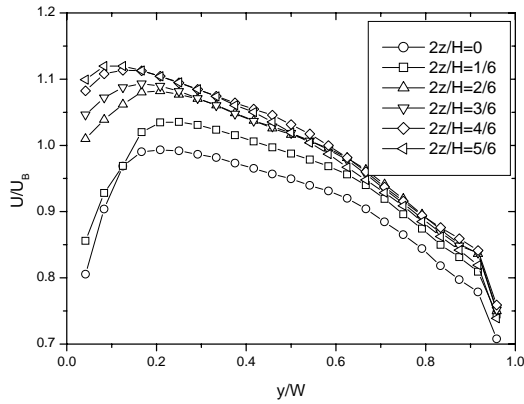


Fig. 8 Mainstream velocity component at $\theta=90$ deg.

Fig. 8 90°

가

4.

가

α_r Grande Kool⁽²⁾
 A'_1 A'_2 α_r

가
 Jorgensen⁽¹⁾

90°

가

(1) Jorgensen, F. E., 1971, "Directional Sensitivity of Wire and Fiber-film Probes", *DISA Information*, No.11, pp.31-37.

(2) Grande, D. G. and Kool, P., 1981, "An Improved Method to Determine the Complete Reynolds Stress Tensor with a Single Rotating Slant Hot Wire.", *J. Phys., E: Sci. Instrum.*, vol.14, pp.196-201.

(3) , 1997, 가 180°

(4) Azzola, J., Humphrey, J.A.C., Iacovides, H. and Launder, B.E., 1986, "Developing Turbulent Flow in a U-Bend of Circular Cross-Section: Measurement and Computation", *J. Fluids Engr.*, vol.108, June, pp.214-221.

(5) So, R.M.C. and Mellor, G.L., 1973, "Experiment on convex curvature effects in turbulent boundary layers", *J. Fluid Mech.*, vol.60, part 1, pp/43-62.

(6) Smits, A.J., Young, S.T.B. and Bradshaw, P., 1979, The Effect of Short Regions of High Surface Curvature on Turbulent Boundary Layers", *J. Fluid Mech.*, vol.94, part 2, pp.209-242.

(7) Humphrey, J.A.C , Whitelaw, J.H. & Yee, G., 1981, "Turbulent flow in a square duct with strong curvature", *J. of Fluid Mech.*, vol.103, pp443-463