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A Control of Two-Dimensional Subsonic Diffuser Flow Using the Turbulent Wake Caused by a Cylinder

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Key Words : Subsonic Diffuser(), Turbulent Wake(), Pressure Recovery(), Total Pressure Loss(), Internal Flow()

Abstract

The present study addresses a computational work to investigate the influence of a turbulent wake flow on the pressure recovery of a subsonic diffuser. The turbulent wake is generated by a cylinder with a small diameter, which is installed at the inlet of a 2-dimensional diffuser. Computation are applied to three-dimensional steady Navier-Stokes equations. The fully implicit finite volume scheme is used to discretize the governing equations. The computational results are qualitatively well compared to the experimental results. The results show that the pressure recovery of the subsonic diffuser is dependent on the diameter and location of cylinder. It is found that a certain diameter and location of the cylinder to generate the turbulent wake give a better pressure recovery, compared with no cylinder flow.

1.

(diffuser)

(separation)

100%가

vane)

(vortex generator)

(1)

가

100%

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**

(2-4)

(5)

2

(turbulent wake)가 2

3

Navier-Stokes

가

2D

, 3

가

2.

2.1

Navier-Stokes
(FLUENT)

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\rho u_i) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho u_i) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\rho u_i u_j) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \mu \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\frac{2}{3} \mu \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} \right) - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (-\rho \overline{u_i' u_j'})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho E) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\rho u_i H) =$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[\left(x + \frac{\mu_t}{Pr_t} \right) \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_i} + u_j (\tau_{ij})_{eff} \right] \quad (3)$$

upwind scheme,

4 Runge-Kutta

2

Realizable

κ -
wall function)

(non-equilibrium

2.2

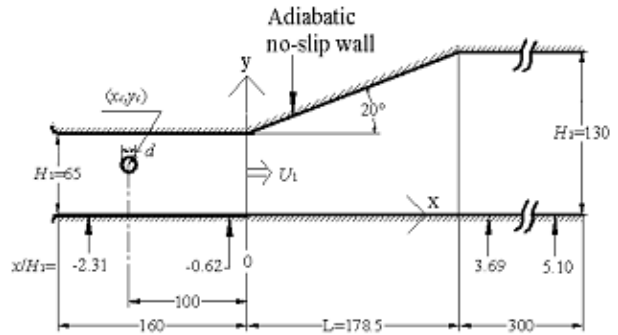


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of 2-D diffuser

Fig.1

2

(x=0) 가

x=-160mm

(H1=65mm)

1/7

$\theta=20^\circ$

L=178.5mm

300mm

H2=130mm)

(6)

(span width)

260mm

1%

x=-100mm

가

(xc, yc) d

Table 1

d (xc, yc) (x=0)
U1

(d)	d=3mm	d=6mm	d=12mm
(y/H1)	0.31	0.45	0.31
	0.85	0.77	0.54
	0.89	0.85	0.85
(U1)	10.6 m/s	10.6 m/s	10.6 m/s

Table 1 Flow conditions for computations

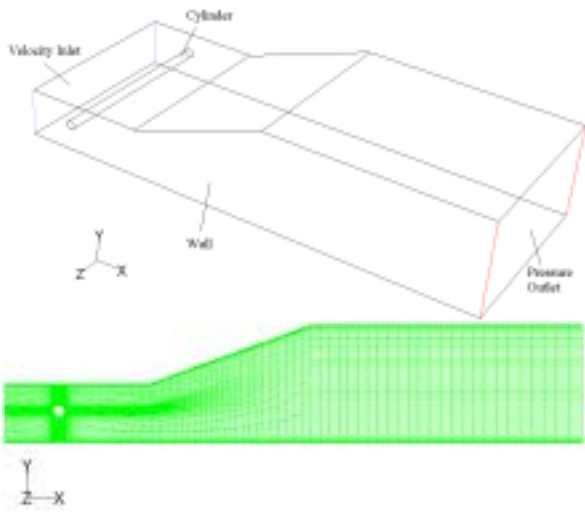


Fig. 2 Computational domain and grid system at mid-span

Fig.2
mid-span

가 20 ,
가
velocity inlet ,
pressure outlet 가
no-slip ,
residuals 가 0.1%
imbalance 가 1% 가

3.

2D

, 3D

3.1

Fig. 3, 4, 5

3.0mm, 6.0mm

12.0mm 가

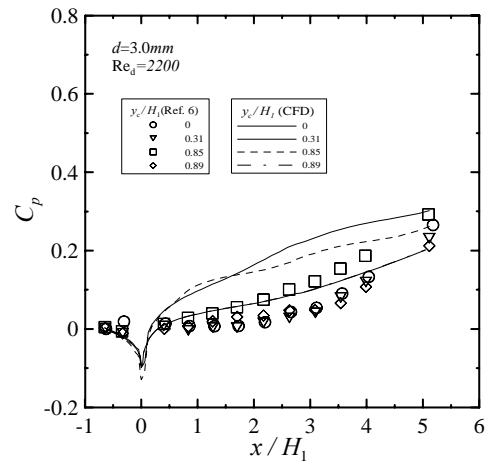


Fig. 3 Static pressure distributions ($d=3.0mm$ and $Re_d=2200$)

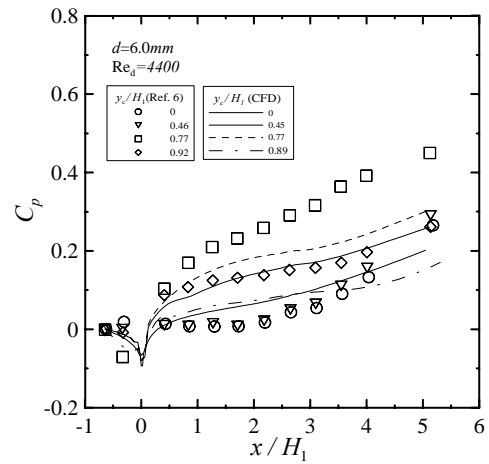


Fig. 4 Static pressure distributions ($d=6.0mm$ and $Re_d=4400$)

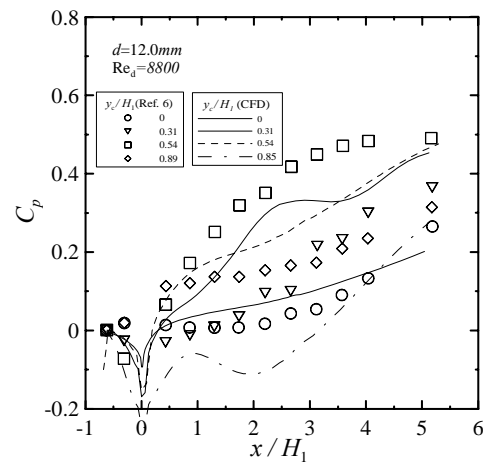


Fig. 5 Static pressure distributions ($d=12.0mm$ and $Re_d=8800$)

C_p $C_p=(p-$
 $p_0)/p_{dm}$, p_0 $x/H_1=-0.62$
 $(1/2 U_m^2), U_m$ x/H_1 , p_{dm} $d=0(\text{Ref. 6})$
 (H_1) (x)
 $2200, 4400$
 8800
Fig.3 $d=3mm$,
 $(x/H_1=0)$ C_p ,
 가 $(x/H_1) > 0.5$
 y_c/H_1 C_p
 가 , **Fig.4** **Fig.5** $d =6mm,$
 $12mm$ 가 $y_c/H_1=0.54$
 $d=12mm$, 가 C_p

Fig.7

$d=12mm$
 (y_c/H_1) 가
 x/H_1 -2.31 0
 x/H_1 0 3.69

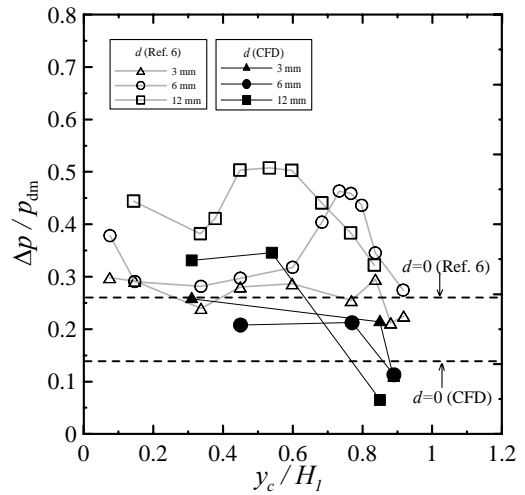


Fig. 6 Effect of cylinder location on pressure recovery

가
Fig.6 y_c/H_1 가
 p (p_{dm})
 p
 $(x/H_1=-0.62)$ $(x/H_1=3.69)$

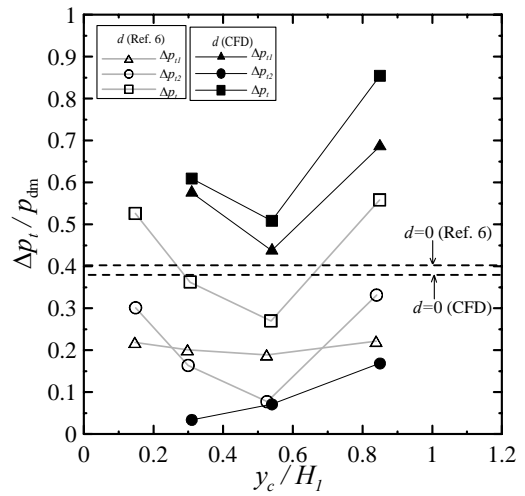


Fig. 7 Effect of cylinder location on total pressure loss $p_i(d=12mm)$

4.

가

1)

가

2)

3)

가

가

4)

가

5)

3

2003

21

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