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Effect of a Turbulent Wake on Two-Dimensional Subsonic Jet

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Key Words : Subsonic Jet(), Jet Spread(), Turbulent Wake(), Turbulent Mixing(), Internal Flow()

Abstract

A turbulent wake generated by a cylinder in nozzle contraction affects to the jet flow characteristics. In this study, a computational work to investigate the effect of the turbulent wake on two-dimensional subsonic jet was carried out with three different kinds of nozzle. Computations are applied to the two-dimensional unsteady, Navier-Stokes equations. Several kinds of turbulent models and wall functions are employed to validate the computational predictions. It was known that the wake flow enhanced the spread of the jet flow, compared with no wake flow condition. It was also found that the jet core is shortened by the wake flow developed from a control cylinder.

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가 가 가
(3,4)
(actuator) 가 ,

가 가 가 (5)

, paring , 가 가 가 가
(1,2) , 가 가 가
가 (turbulent wake)가

2

Navier-Stokes

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(5)

(spreading, intensity)

2.

2.1

Navier-Stokes (FLUENT)

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\rho u_j) = 0 \quad (1)$$

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

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

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

4 upwind scheme, Runge-Kutta

standard κ -, RNG κ - , Realizable κ - Reynolds Stress model 4 가

(standard wall function) (non-equilibrium wall function)

2.2

Fig.1

2

(x=0) 가 h=15 mm, U₀=10.1

m/s

b (x/h)

(U_m)

1/10

(turbulent

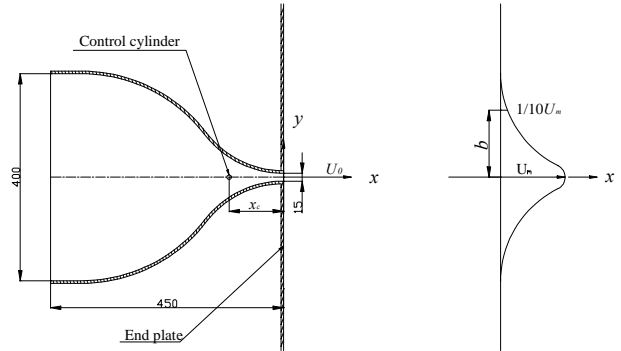


Fig. 1 Schematic view of nozzle and coordinate system

(d)	/
(h)	3, 10.5, 18 mm
(x _c /h)	15 mm
(U ₀)	6, 7
	10.1 m/s

Table 1 Flow conditions for computations

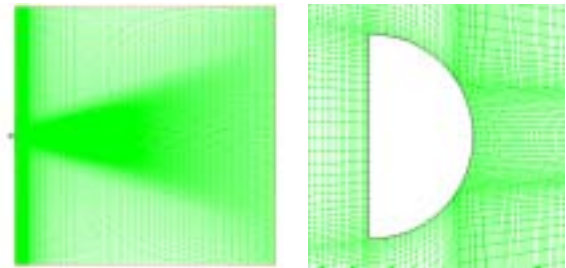


Fig. 2 Computational domain and grid system around a cylinder

x=-105 mm d 가

Table 1

d U₀

Fig.2

10

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velocity inlet pressure outlet 가

no-slip
 residuals 가 0.1%
 imbalance 가 1%
 가
 3.

3.1

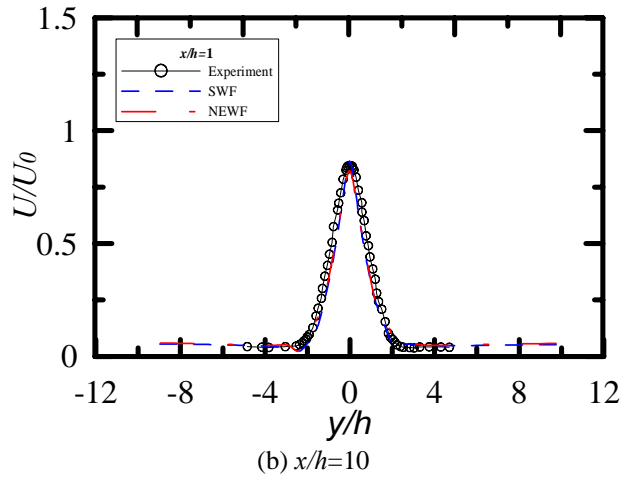
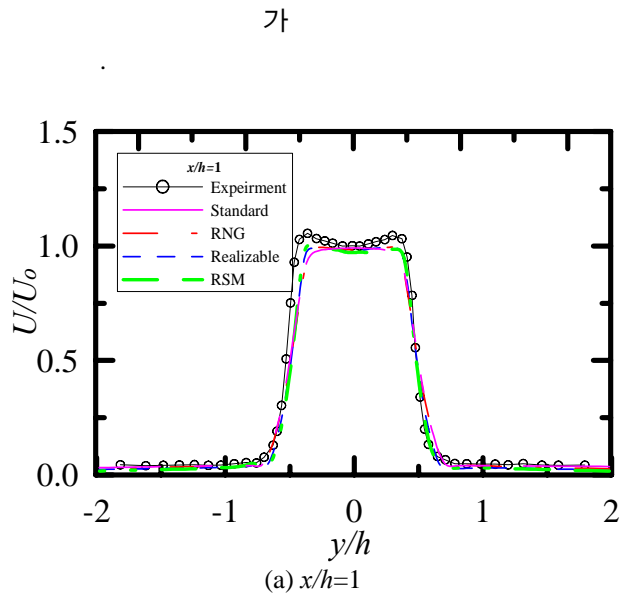
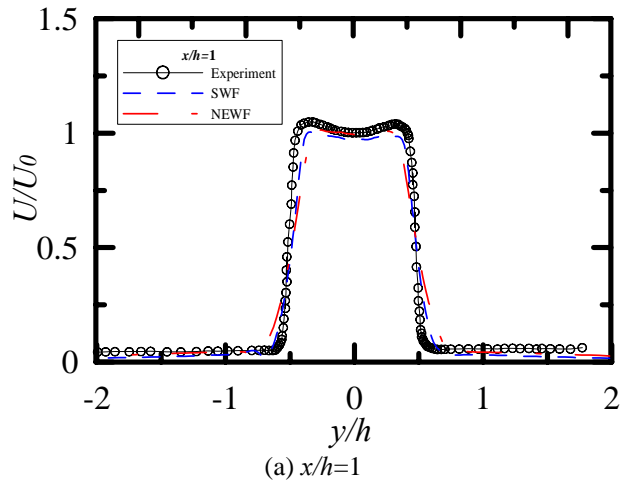
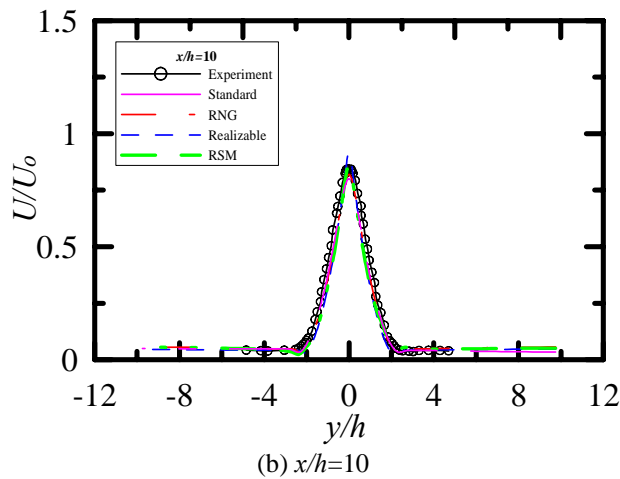


Fig. 4 Wall function effects on velocity profiles

Fig.3 (circular cylinder) (d) 3.0mm, $x_c/h=7$



$x/h=1, 10$
 RSM(Reynolds stress Method) 가
 Fig.4 RSM (non-equilibrium wall function)가 가 RSM
 3.2 Fig.5 ($d=10.0mm$) ($x/h=10$)

Fig. 3 Turbulent model effects on velocity profiles

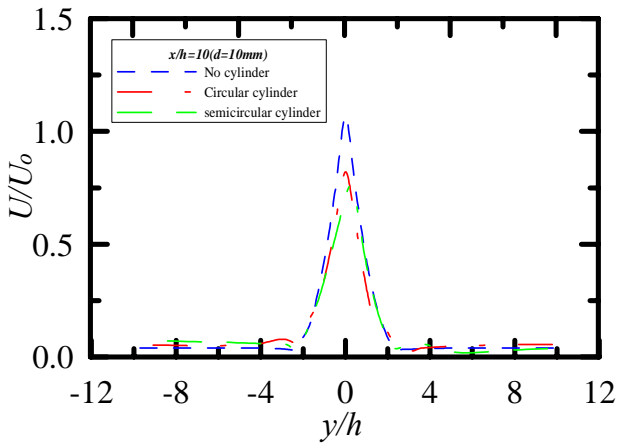


Fig. 5 Velocity profiles in subsonic jet at $x/h=10$, $d=10mm$

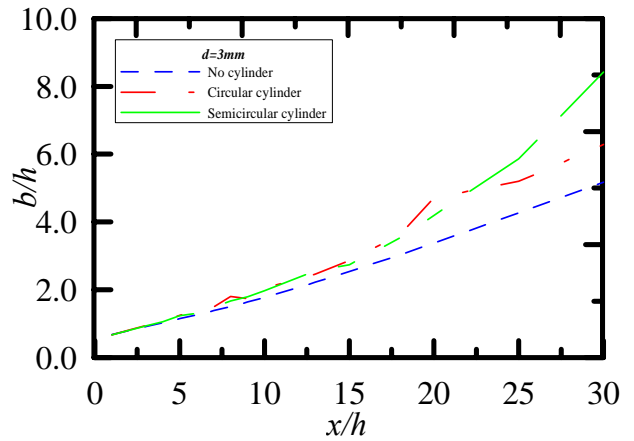


Fig. 6 Effects of cylinder shape on jet spreading

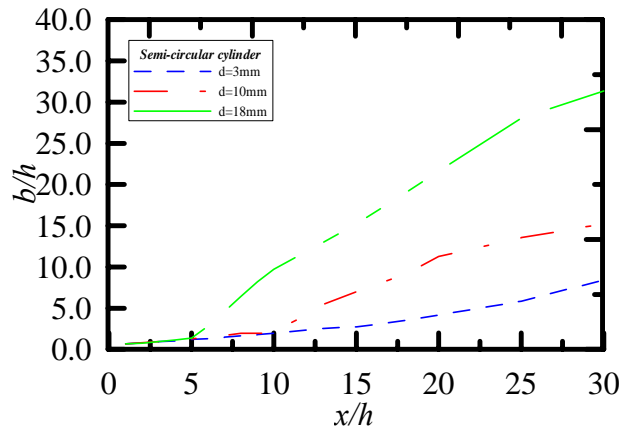


Fig. 7 Effects of cylinder diameter on jet spreading

x/h U_0
 U
 (y)
 (h)
 2020 ~ 12120
 가
 가
 (semicircular cylinder)

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3.3

Fig.6, 7

x/h
 b (h)
 Fig.6
 가
 $x/h=$ 10, 5
 가
 $d=10mm$ 18mm
 가
 가
 Fig.7
 가

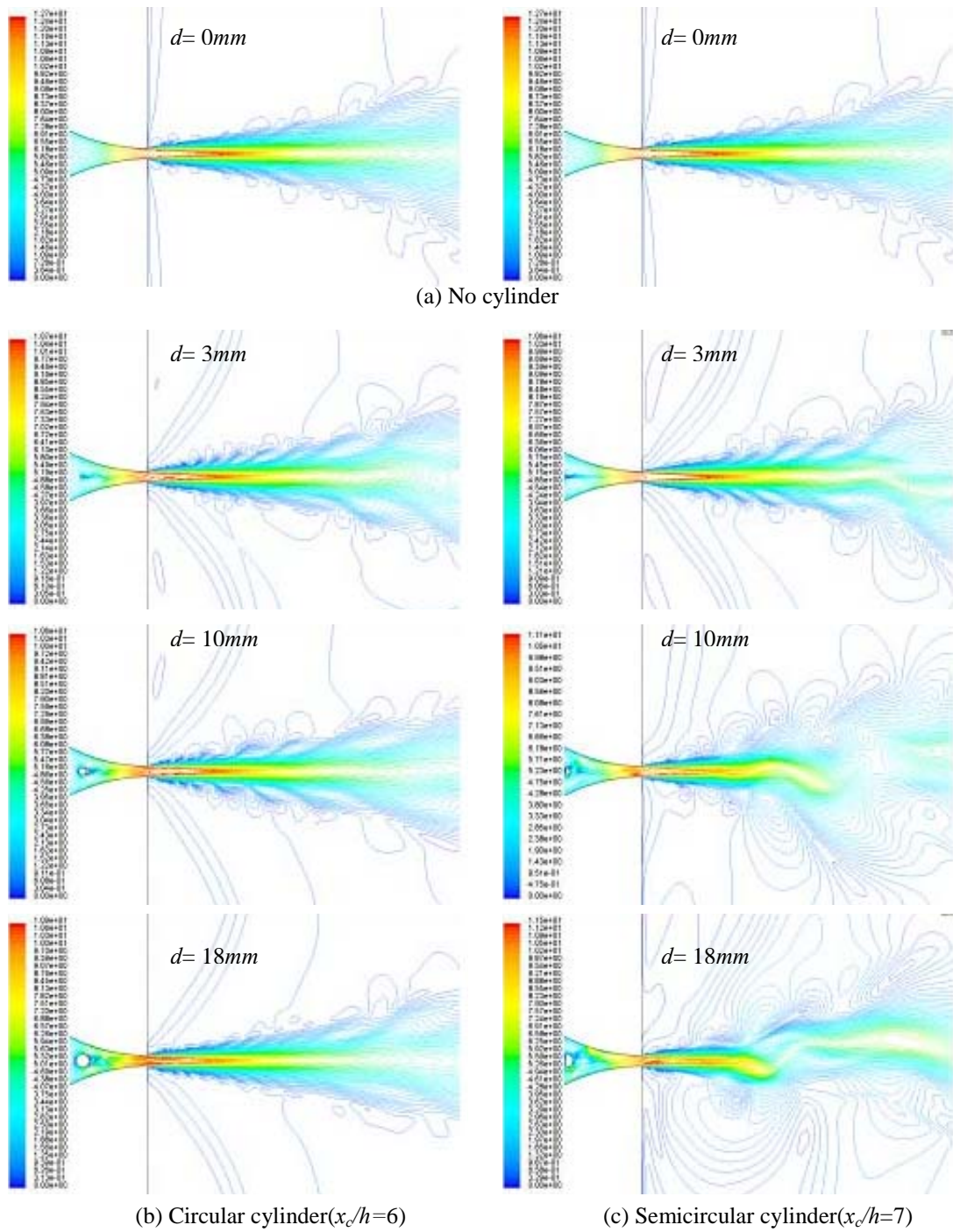


Fig. 8 Flow visualization of subsonic jet with velocity contours

3.4 가
Fig.8

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4.

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- (1) RSM
- (2) 가
- (3) 가
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