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A Computational Study of the Improvement of Two-Dimensional Subsonic Diffuser Performance Using the Turbulent Wake Caused by a Cylinder

Tae-Ho KIM^{*}, Bok-Hyun YOON^{*}, Dae-Geun Oh^{**}, Heuy-Dong KIM^{***}

Key Words : Diffuser(), Turbulent Wake(), Pressure Recovery(), Efficiency(), 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 two-dimensional subsonic diffuser. The turbulent wake is generated by a cylinder with a small diameter, which is installed at the diffuser inlet. Computation is applied to two-dimensional steady Navier-Stokes equations. The computational results are qualitatively well compared to existing experimental data. The results show that the diffuser pressure recovery is strongly dependent on the diameter and location of the cylinder. It is found that there is a certain diameter and location of cylinder for the diffuser pressure recovery to be most enhanced. Compared with no cylinder case, the diffuser performance increases up 24%.

1.

(diffuser)

(separation)

100%가

vane)

(vortex generator)

(1)

가

100%

* ; kimth973@hanmail.net

**

**

(2-4)

(5)

2

(turbulent wake)가 2

3

Navier-Stokes

가

2D

, 3

가

2.

2.1

Navier-Stokes
(FLUENT)

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

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

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho E) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\rho u_i H) = \quad (3)$$

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

upwind scheme,

4 Runge-Kutta

2

Realizable

κ -

tow-layer zone

2.2

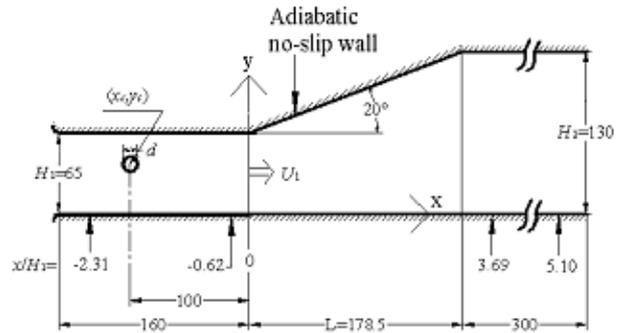


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of 2-D diffuser

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)	0.08	0.08	0.15
	0.85	0.77	0.54
	0.89	0.92	0.85
(U1)	10.6 m/s	10.6 m/s	10.6 m/s

Table 1 Flow conditions for computations

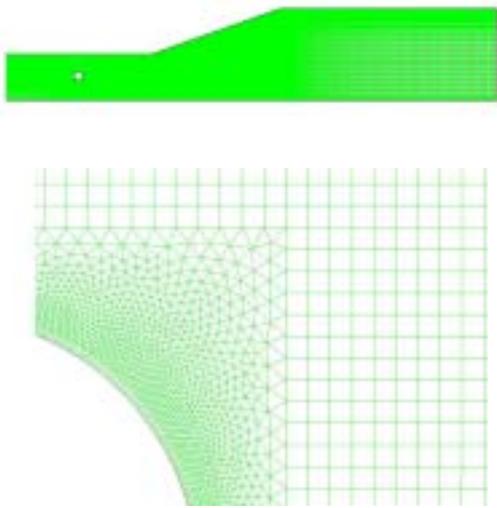


Fig. 2 Computational domain and grid system around a cylinder

Fig.2

hybrid

10

가

velocity inlet
pressure outlet

가

no-slip

residuals 가 0.1%

imbalance 가 1%

가

3.

2

, 2D

3

2

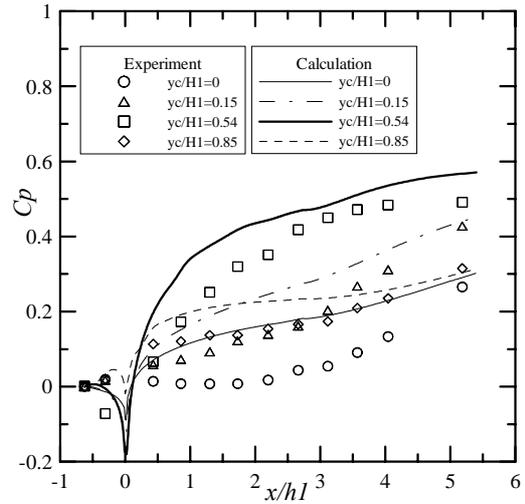


Fig. 3 Static pressure distributions ($d=12mm$ and $Re_d=8800$)

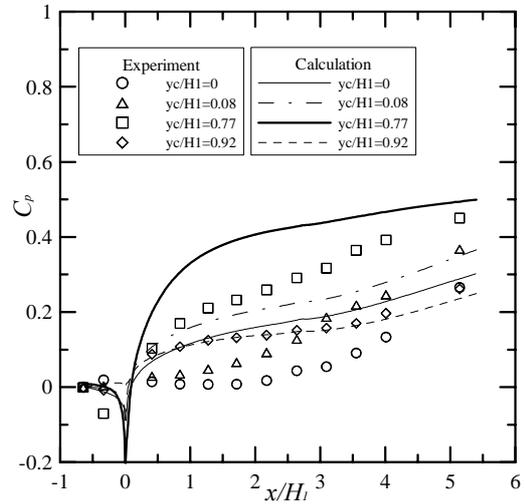


Fig. 4 Static pressure distributions ($d=6.0mm$ and $Re_d=4400$)

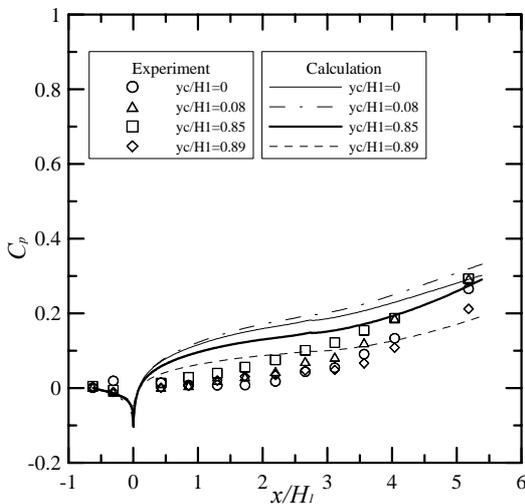


Fig. 5 Static pressure distributions ($d=3.0mm$ and $Re_d=2200$)

3.1

Fig.3, 4, 5
3.0mm

12.0mm, 6.0mm
가

$$C_p = (p - p_0) / p_{dm}$$

$$p_0 = (1/2 \rho U_m^2), U_m$$

x/H_1

(x)

(H_1)

8800, 4400 2200

Fig.3

($x/H_1=0$) C_p

$d=12mm$

가

($x/H_1 > 2$)

가

y_c/H_1

C_p

$d = 6mm,$

3mm

Fig.3, 4, 5

가

C_p

가

$y_c/H_1=0.54$

$d=12mm$

C_p

Fig.3, 4

Fig. 5

가

Fig.6

y_c/H_1 가

p (p_{dm})

p

($x/H_1=-0.62$)

($x/H_1=3.69$)

가

가

가

가

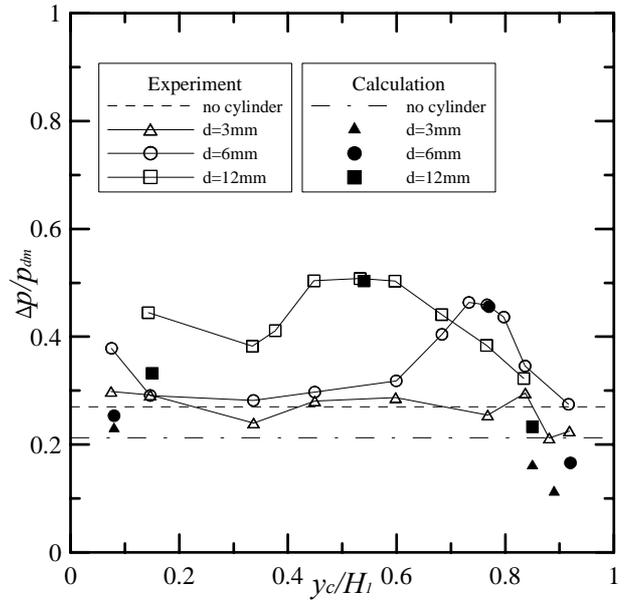
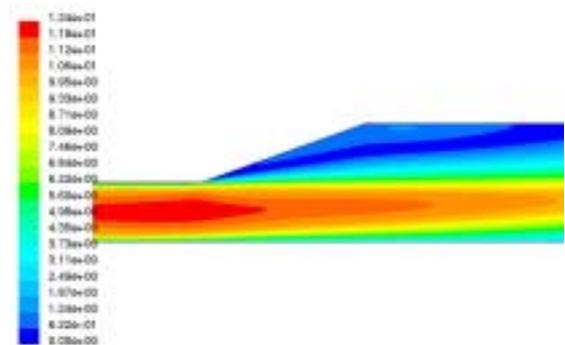
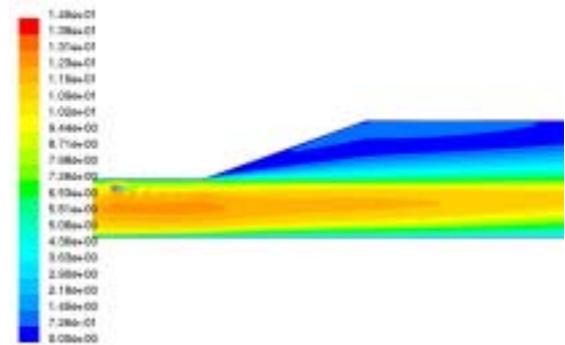


Fig. 6 Effect of cylinder location on pressure recovery

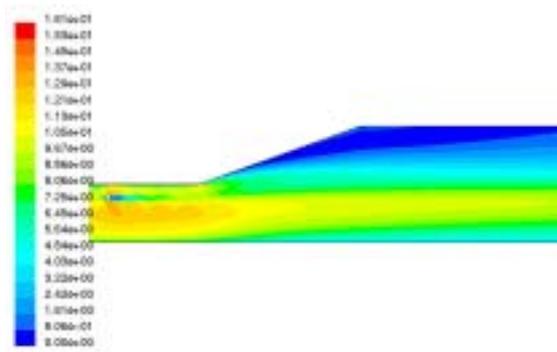


(a) No cylinder($d=0mm$)

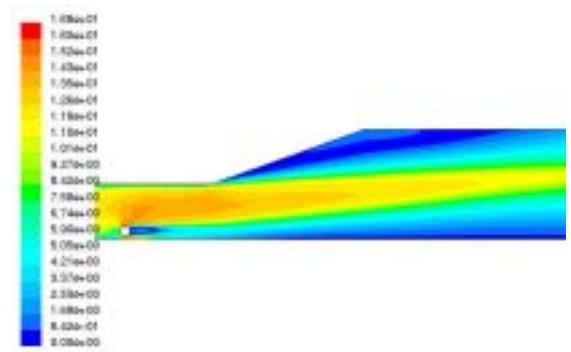


(b) $d=3mm$

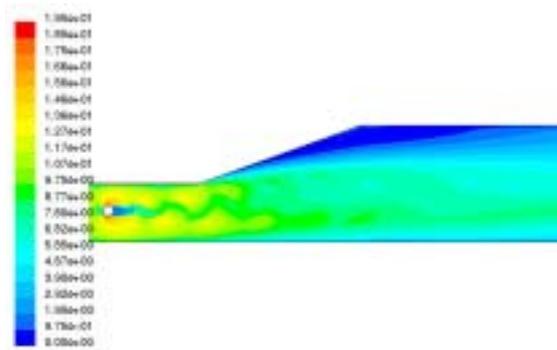
-Fig. 7 continued-



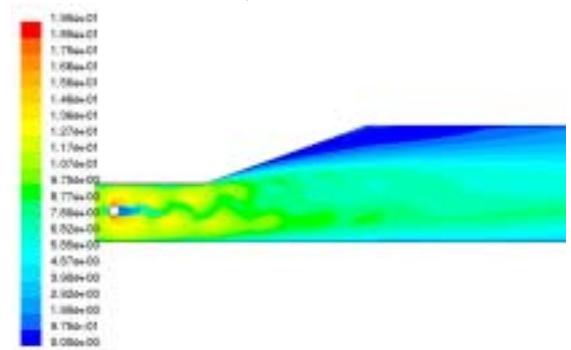
(c) $d=6\text{mm}$



(a) $y_c/H_1=0.15$



(d) $d=12\text{mm}$



(b) $y_c/H_1=0.54$

Fig. 7 Filled velocity contours with the variations in cylinder diameter

Fig.7 Fig.6 가
 ($d= 3, 6, 12\text{mm}$)
 ($y_c/H_1=0.85, 0.77, 0.54$)

가
 가

가

가

가

Fig.8

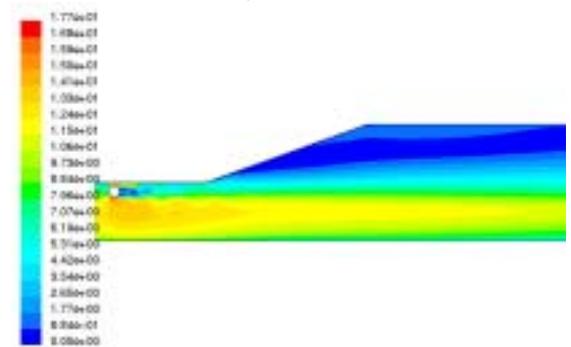
12mm

가

($y_c/H_1=0.15, 0.85$)

가

가



(c) $y_c/H_1=0.85$

Fig. 8 Filled velocity contours at $d=12\text{mm}$

3.2

Fig.9

$$\eta = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{P_{dm1} - P_{dm2}} \quad (4)$$

P_1, P_2 $x/H_1=-2.4($
 $)$, 5.1(
 $)$, P_{dm1}, P_{dm2} $(1/2 U_m^2), U_m$ x/H_1

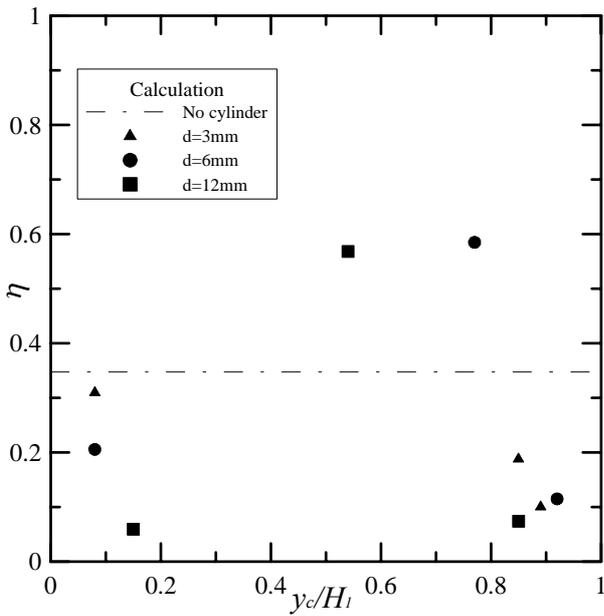


Fig. 9 Diffuser performance for pressure recovery

가
 (y_c/H₁=0.54) 12mm
 (y_c/H₁=0.77)가 6mm
 가 6mm 가
 (d=6mm, y_c/H₁=0.54),
 24%

4.

가

- 1) 가
- 2)
- 3) 가 가
- 4)

24%

2004

21

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