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三維穴流場 TGL 渦漩的探討 (II) TGL 渦漩引生之抑止與激發的控制
TGL Vortices in Three-Dimensional Cavity Flows (II) Re Effects

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一、中文摘要

本計畫屬流場本質的基礎研究：以有限容積數值方法求解三維穴流流場(側向尺度比 $SAR=3$)，探討雷諾數對 TGL 渦漩運動之抑制與激發。

關鍵詞：穴流、TGL 渦漩、雷諾數

Abstract

This paper applies a finite volume method to solve the three dimensional cavity flows ($SAR=3$). Projects aim is to discuss the effect of Reynolds number on the span-wise motion of TGL vortices.

Keywords: cavity flow, TGL vortices

二、緣由與目的

穴流 (cavity flow) 為封閉性流場的典型範例，其常見於自然界及工程應用上。二維流場的流動結構如圖 1 之 y 平面，流場肇因於頂板的曳動於中央生成一大尺度的主渦環 (primary circulation)，及折角處分流生成小尺度的下游二次渦漩 DSE (Downstream Secondary Eddy)、上游二次渦漩 USE (Upstream Secondary Eddy)。以計算流體力學觀點，其流形單純、無複雜邊界條件，為測試非線性數值模擬的良好題材。

如圖 1：幾何尺度比 $L:D:B$ 的矩形箱盒內盛密度 ρ 、動力滯度 μ 的均質流體，在頂板以等速度 U_c 曳動下所形成的流場，謂之三維穴流；方形斷面 $B=D$ ，側向尺度比 (Span-wise Aspect Ratio) $SAR=L/B$ ，流場雷諾數 $Re=\rho U_c B/\mu$ 。1980 年至 1985 年期

間，Street、Koseff 等 Stanford 大學學者進行實驗研究[1-4]，觀測到側壁面與箱底壁面折角之角渦漩 (corner vortex)，及沿箱底散佈著成對渦性流動結構 TGL 渦漩 (Taylor-Goertler-Like vortices)，如圖 1 之 x 平面。Street 等對散佈於箱底壁面的 TGL 渦性流動闡釋為：穴流主渦環順沿箱壁的流動可視為凹形固體界面的邊界層流，當粘滯力無法克服離心力所衍生側向不穩定流動，其生成機制和流動型態與 Taylor Vortices、Goertler Vortices 類似因而命名。

筆者與許文翰、黃榮鑑[5-8] 探索流場本質，就 $SAR=3$ ， $Re=1500$ 流場，探討『三維層流不穩定』：(1)揭發側壁面所扮演的角色，角渦漩的生成，描繪流體質點的運動路徑，USE/DSE 迥異的側壁捲入方式。(2)論証主渦環流場較不穩定的區域，並非文獻中所言的在臨下游壁面的 DSE，而是在臨上游壁面的 USE。(3)以擾動為觀點：提出流場傾向不穩定的物理啟因，說明擾動如何引發、傳播、累積先後形成旋性相反的目由剪力 (free-shear) 與壁剪力 (wall-shear) 兩個獨立渦漩，進而茁長、結合、引爆出 TGL 渦漩組。(4)以主流為觀點：構建主渦環繞行箱壁的 concave stream-surface，闡述主渦環平面的諸渦漩結構如何變化因應，藉在側方向生成 TGL 渦漩之二次流動，來化解流場之擾動以維持主流場的穩定性。(5)發現觀測 TGL 渦漩的 $x=0.525$ 最佳斷面，唯有在此位置才能得見流場擾動之微量變化；展現 TGL 渦漩成對且不對稱的渦性結構，檢視其衍生的時變性歷程，及其後的定週期性傳輸現象。

筆者對三維穴流流場 TGL 渦漩之傳輸現象有濃厚探索興致，本計畫延續前期研究探討尺度比 SAR=3 穴流 TGL 渦漩之抑制與激發，界定流場在 steady、disturb waving、flow unstable、TGL vortex bursting 等各階段變化之臨界雷諾數。

三、研究方法

數學模式：

以原始變數 (primary variable) 形態列立，對於不可壓縮、粘滯性流動之流場控制方程式，以穴流壁頂曳動速度 U_c ，曳動方向幾何尺度 B，作無因次化處理後為

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial X_i} = 0$$
$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial T} + U_m \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial X_m} = - \frac{\partial P}{\partial X_i} + \frac{1}{Re} \frac{\partial^2 U_i}{\partial X_m \partial X_m}$$

式中：自變數 T 表時間， X_i 表座標，應變數 U_i 表 X_i 方向速度分量，P 表壓力（已扣除重力場之靜水壓力）；T、 X_i 、 U_i 與 P 之無因次因子分別為 B/U_c 、B、 U_c 、與 ρU_c^2 。由流場控制方程式看出，Re 為流動之動力控制參數。

啟始條件與邊界條件：

(1)速度場：流場內部質點於時間 $T=0$ 時，速度 $U,V,W=0$ ；於 $T>0$ 以後， U,V,W 為待求解之有限值。流場邊界質點於任意 T 時間，滿足無滑動 (non-slip) 條件；箱頂曳動壁面 $U=1, V=W=0$ ，其餘各壁面均為 $U=V=W=0$ 。

(2)壓力場：壓力為運動方程式的條件性參數，藉由壓力場的調整迫使速度場滿足連續方程式。基於運動方程式的描述，流場壓力的影響來自壓力「梯度」，而非壓力「自身」；再加上 MAC 交錯數值網格與 SIMPLE[9]數值體制的配合，在計算上不設定壓力的邊界。方程式中壓力不為時間的函數，是以無須啟始條件。

數值方法：

(1)離散網格：變數於計算網格中的佈置，

是採用向量變數 U、V、W 與純量變數 P 安設於不同位置相互交錯的 MAC 網格，網格間距如表一。

(2)運動方程式數值化：採用對控制體積積分的有限容積法離散化，時變項以全隱式差分格點化(時間間距如表二)，擴散項、壓力項以二階精確中項差分處理，對流項以三階精確 QUICK [10] 差分近似。

(3)連續方程式數值化：採用 SIMPLE-C[11] 方法，經由連續方程式求解「壓力校正量」方程式，校正既有之速度場與壓力場；隨著計算疊代過程，流場速度將漸次滿足連續方程式。

(4)代數方程式求解：以 ADI-TDMA 演算法，配合 Gauss-Seidel 疊代，逐步求解離散後的代數方程式。 U,V,W 代數方程為非線性，施以 E 係數法壓抑性 (under) 鬆弛處理。P 校正量方程為線性，施以 θ 係數法超越性 (over) 鬆弛處理 [12]。

四、結果與討論

Upon increasing the Reynolds number, the flows in the cavity of interest were found to comprise a transition from a strongly 2-D character to a truly 3-D flow and, subsequently, a bifurcation from a stationary flow pattern to a periodically oscillatory state. Finally, viscous traveling wave instability further induced longitudinal vortices, which are essentially identical to Taylor-Gortler vortices.

The objective of this study was to extend the understanding of the time evolution of a re-circulatory flow pattern against Reynolds numbers. The main goal was to distinguish the critical Reynolds number at which the presence of a spanwise velocity makes the flow pattern become three-dimensional. Secondary, we intended to learn how and at what Reynolds number the onset of instability is generated. Based on the Reynolds numbers investigated, some important findings are summarized in the following paragraph.

Inside the lid-driven cavity, the corner eddies adjacent to the bottom plane become well established at $Re = 50$. The corner eddies near the lid plane are hardly visible until the Reynolds number reaches 100. It is at this Reynolds number that the tube-type zero spanwise velocity forms.

For Reynolds number larger than 300, the surface separating the primary core and The DSE/USE starts to detach from the upstream sidewall (Fig. 2). In the course of flow evolution, the fluid flow can reach its own steady state in cases where Reynolds numbers take on values which are smaller than 1000 (Fig. 3).

Beyond this critical Reynolds number ($Re=1000$), the flow field continuous to be destabilized by increasing alignment between the corner line of $v = 0$ and streamlines. This destabilizing mechanism leads to a wavy surface of the spanwise velocity contour $v = 0$ on the upstream side. As long as the Reynolds number is less than 1200 (Fig. 4), the sizes of both the USE and DSE remain stable. At $Re = 1250$, the size of the USE starts to show a wavy phenomenon (Fig. 5). Upon increasing the Reynolds number to 1300, the TGL vortices burst in the already unsteady flow system (Fig. 6 and 7).

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六、附表

表一：數值計算之網格

SAR	x 平面與 z 平面		y 平面	
	Nx	dx(min,max)	Ny	dy(min,max)
3	34	(0.003,0.11)	91	(0.002,0.05)

表二：數值計算之時距

時間 t	時間間距 dt
0.0 – 0.5	0.05
0.5 – 2.0	0.1
2.0 – 10.0	0.25
10.0 – 50.0	0.5
> 50.0	1.0

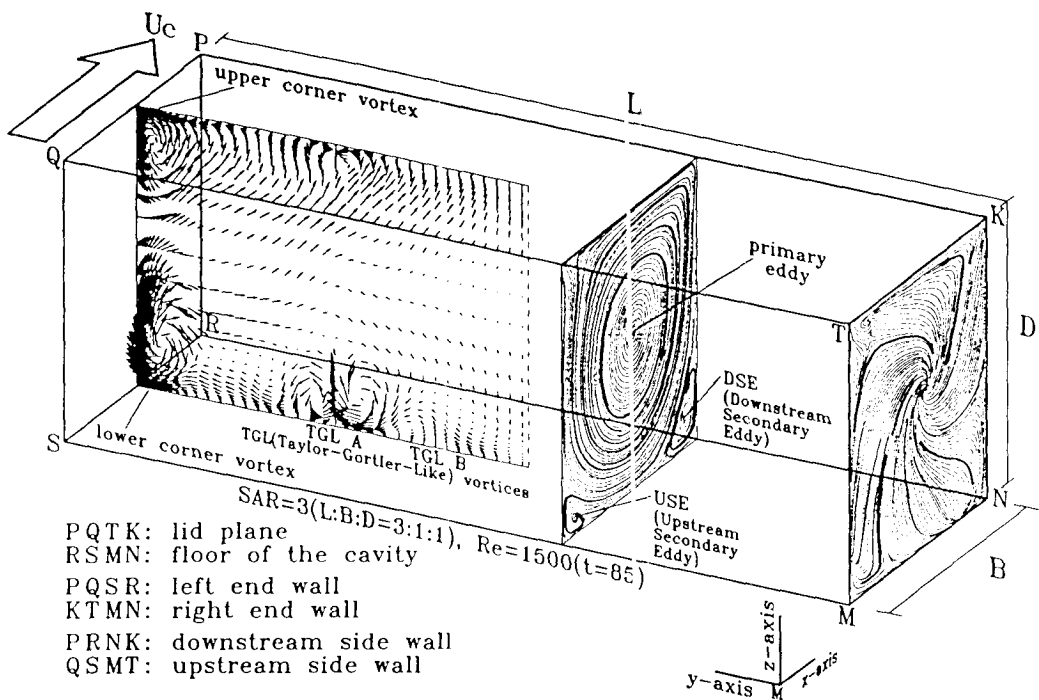


Fig. 1 An illustration of the investigated rectangular cavity.

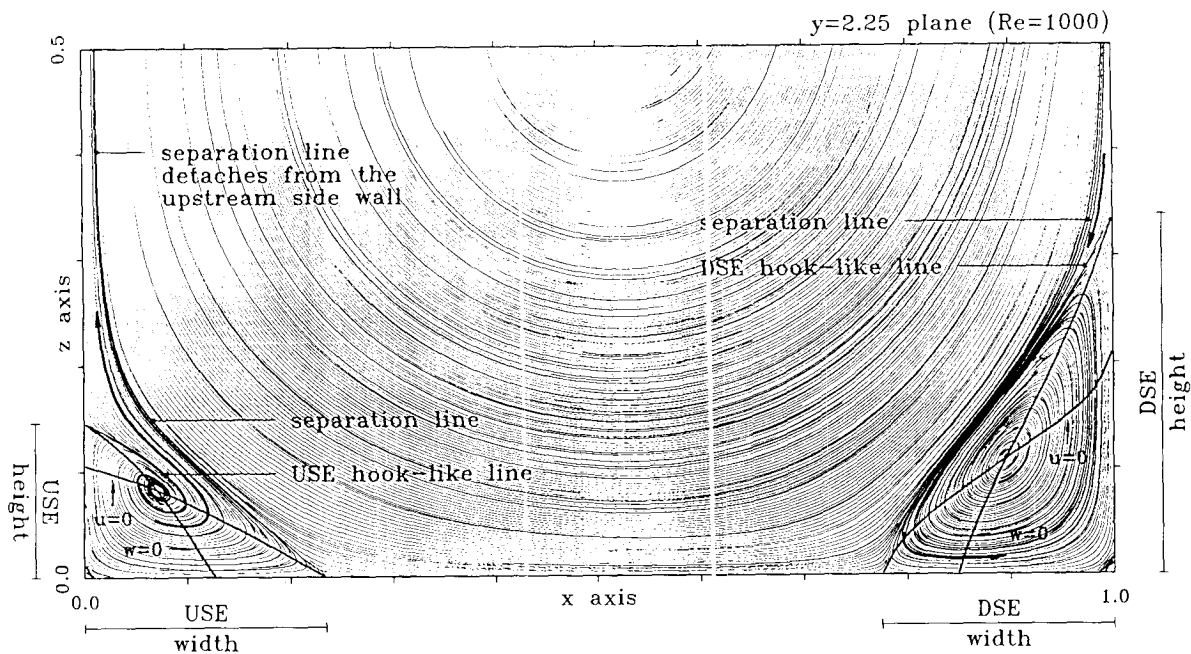


Fig. 2 An illustration of DSE/USE detach from the upstream sidewall.

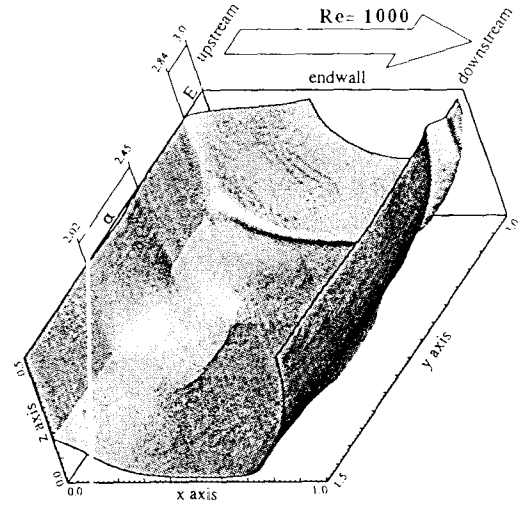
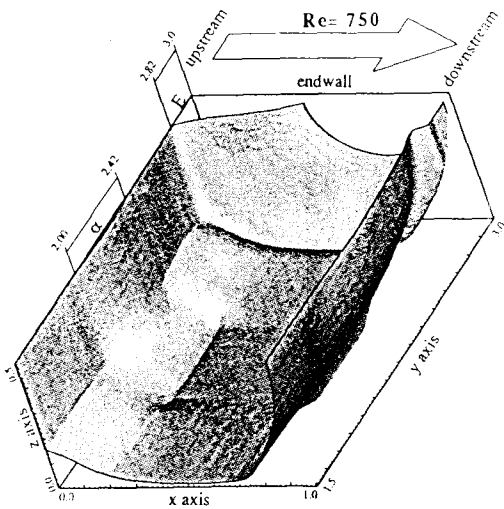
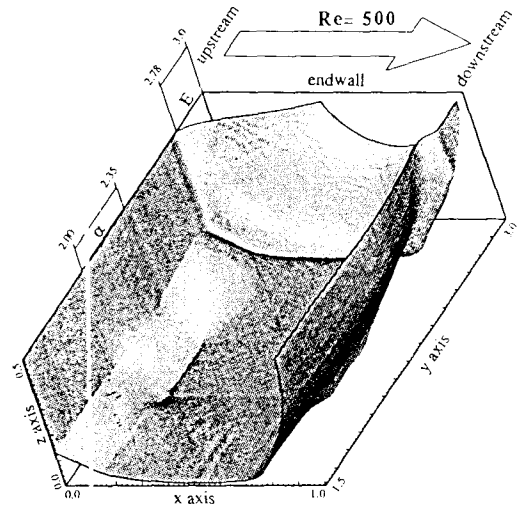
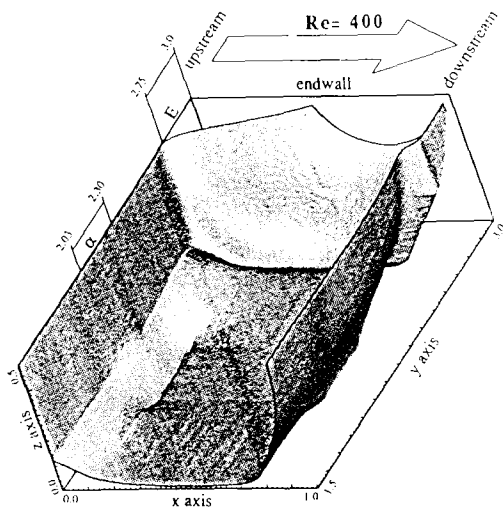
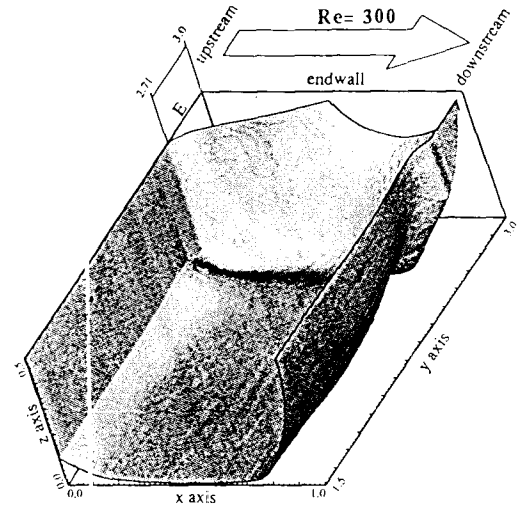
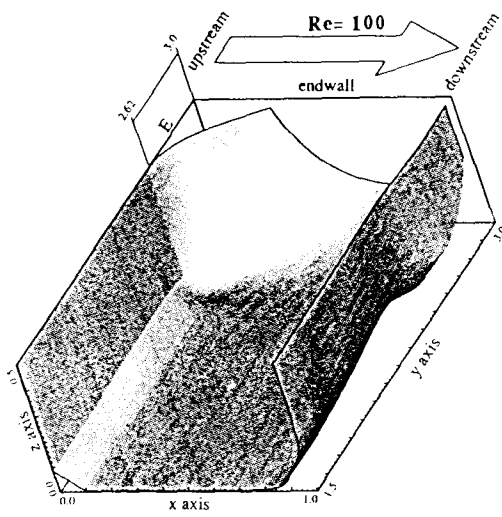


Fig. 3 An illustration of surfaces that separate the primary core from the secondary eddies.

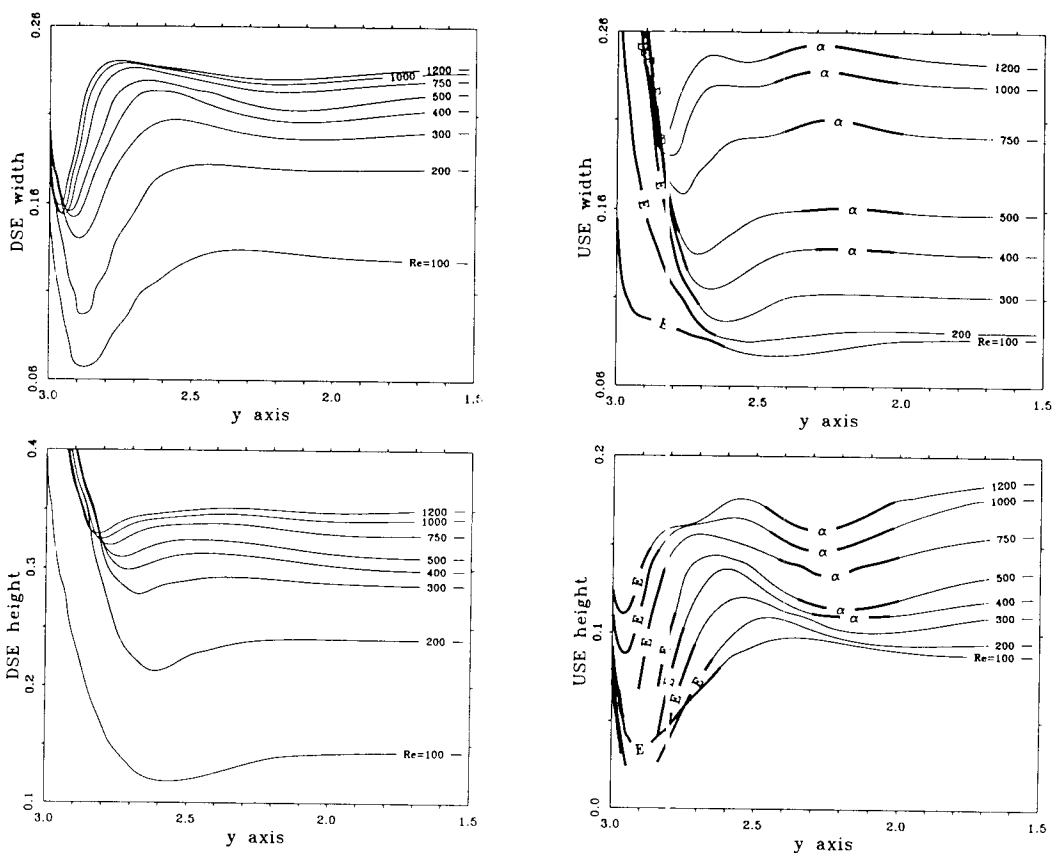


Fig. 4 Eddy-size variations against span for Reynolds numbers $100 \leq Re \leq 1200$.

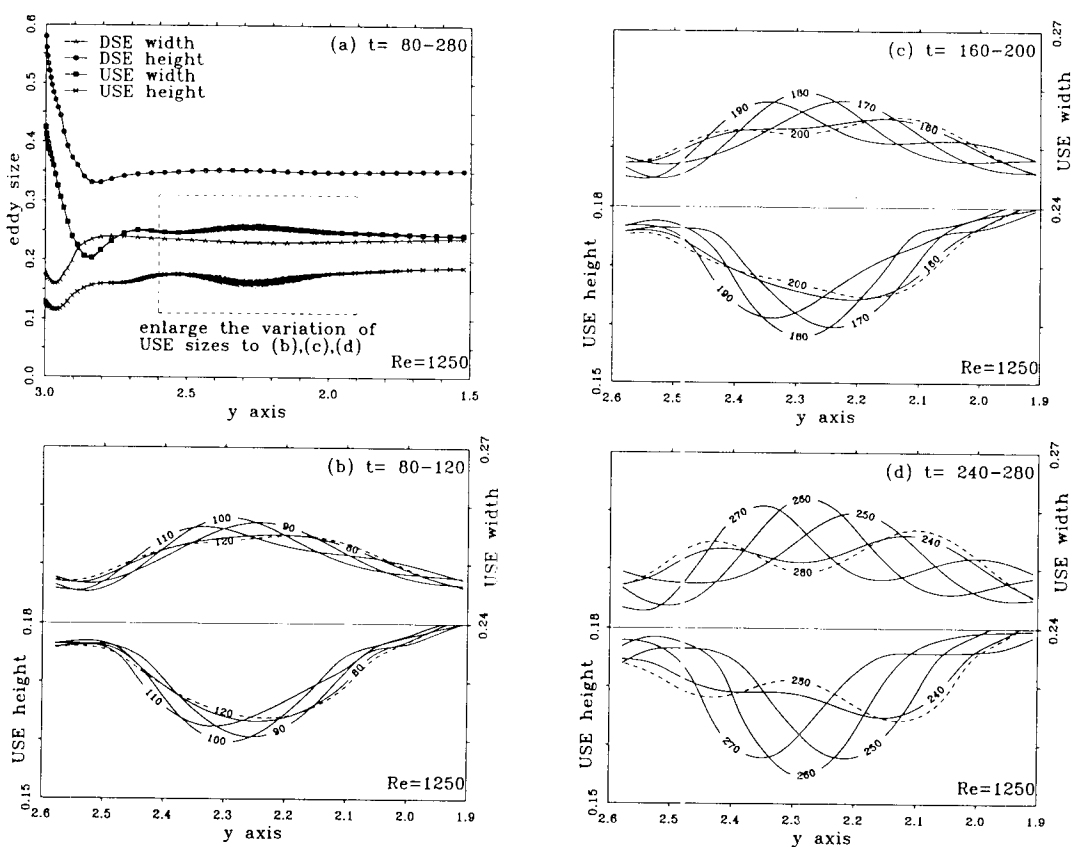


Fig. 5 Eddy sizes of USE start to show a wavy phenomenon at Reynolds number $Re=1250$.

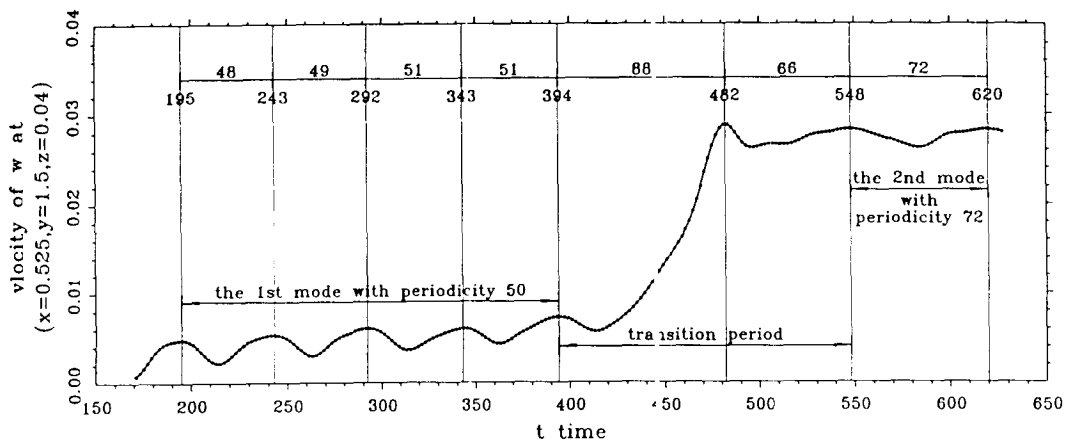


Fig. 6 The TGL vortices burst at Reynolds number $Re=1300$ with two modes.

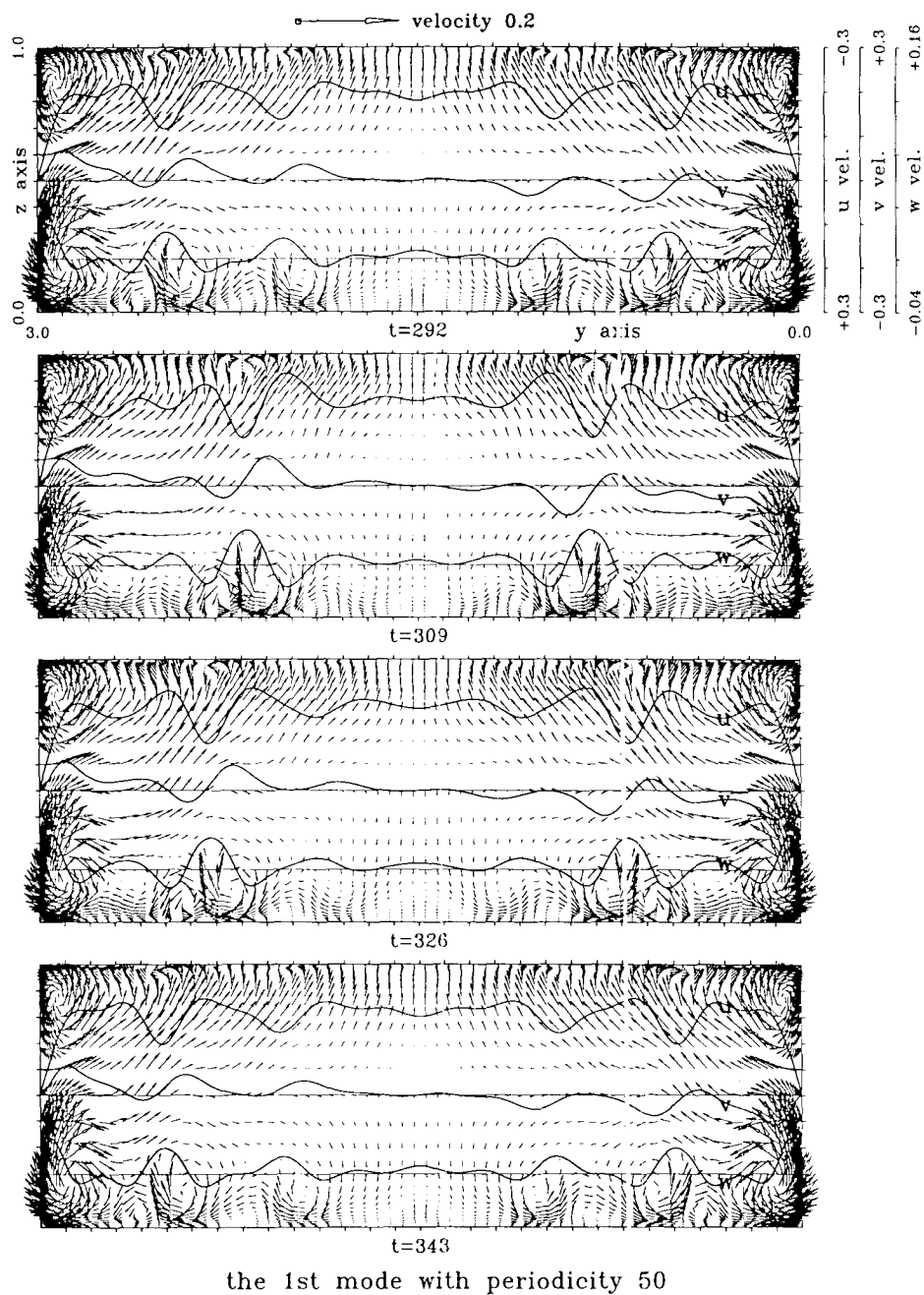


Fig. 7 An illustration of time-vary TGL vortices at the $x=0.525$ plane for the case of $Re=1300$.