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3-Dimensional Computations of the Weak Shock Wave Discharged from the Exit of Duct

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Key Words : Compressible Flow (), Unsteady Flow (), Shock Wave (), Shock Tube (), Impulsive Noise ()

Abstract

When a shock wave is discharged from the exit of a duct, complicated flow is formed near the duct exit. The flow field is much more complicated under the ground effects or any other objects near the exit of a duct, such as the circumstance near the exit of the high-speed railway tunnel. The resulting flow is essentially three-dimensional unsteady with the effects of strong compressibility. In the current study, three-dimensional flow fields of the weak shock wave which is discharged from the exit of a duct are numerically investigated using a CFD method. Computations are performed for the weak shock wave in the range below 1.5. The results obtained show that the directivity and magnitude of the weak shock discharged strongly depend upon the Mach number of initial shock wave and are significantly influenced by the ground effects.

1.

가

(4~7)

가

(1)

(2)

(8)

(3)

(9~10)

3

가

(ground)

†

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*

(side-wall)

4 가

**

(11) 가

Case 4

Fig.2

2.

H, 가 3H

slip-wall

2.1

3 Euler Harten - Yee TVD (12) 가

M_s

M_s=1.1 ~ 1.5

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} \rho \\ \rho u \\ \rho v \\ \rho w \\ e \end{bmatrix}, E = \begin{bmatrix} \rho u \\ \rho u^2 + p \\ \rho uv \\ \rho uw \\ (e+p)u \end{bmatrix}, F = \begin{bmatrix} \rho v \\ \rho uv \\ \rho v^2 + p \\ \rho vw \\ (e+p)v \end{bmatrix}, G = \begin{bmatrix} \rho w \\ \rho uw \\ \rho vw \\ \rho w^2 + p \\ (e+p)w \end{bmatrix}$$

(1) t, ρ, u, v, w, x, y, z, p, e

$$e = \frac{p}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \rho (u^2 + v^2 + w^2) \quad (2)$$

(1)

$$t' = \frac{t}{(H/a_0)\sqrt{\gamma}}, \quad x' = \frac{x}{H}, \quad y' = \frac{y}{H},$$

$$z' = \frac{z}{H}, \quad p' = \frac{p}{p_0}, \quad \rho' = \frac{\rho}{\rho_0},$$

$$u' = \frac{u}{a_0/\sqrt{\gamma}}, \quad v' = \frac{v}{a_0/\sqrt{\gamma}}, \quad w' = \frac{w}{a_0/\sqrt{\gamma}}$$

a, (')

(0)

2.2

Fig.1

가

Case 1, Case 2, Case 3

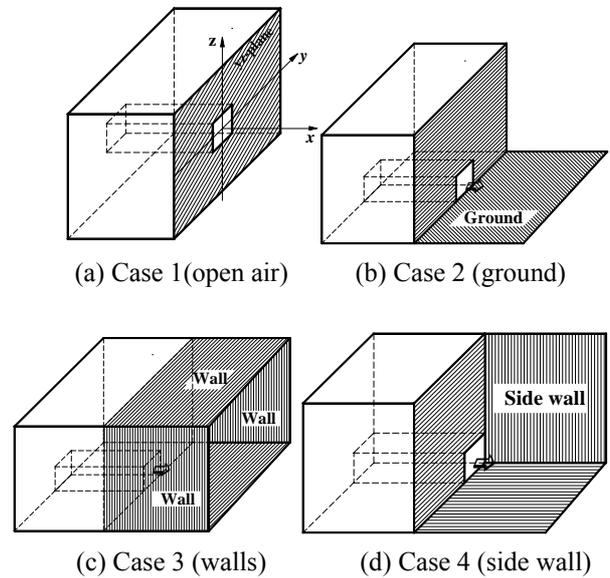


Fig. 1 Different geometries near the exit of a duct

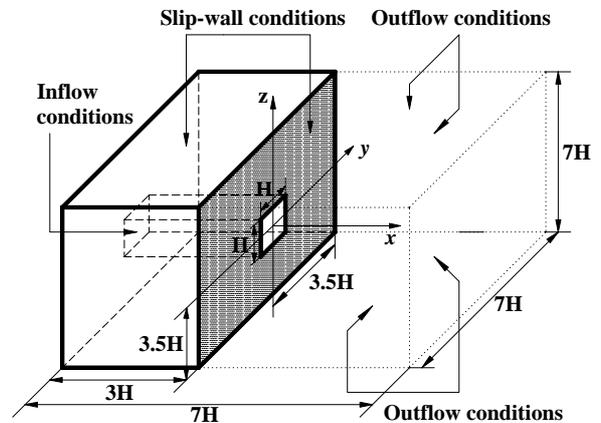
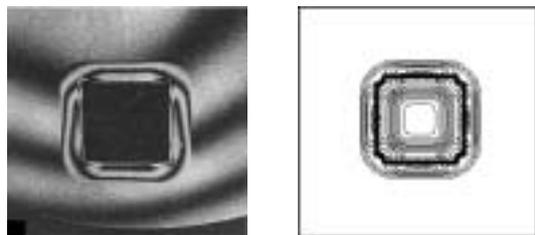


Fig. 2 Computational domain and boundary conditions

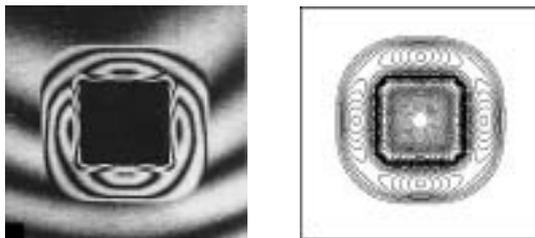
3.

Fig.3 $M_s=1.29$ Case 1

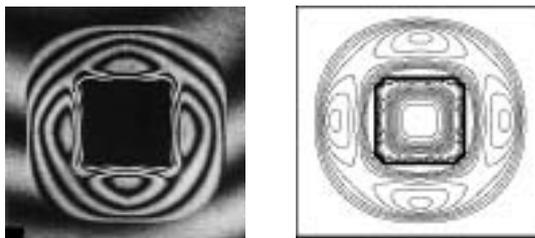
Jiang (11)
 Interferogram $t=20\mu s$
 가 (loop)
 (vortex)
 (interferogram)



$t=20\mu s$



$t=40\mu s$



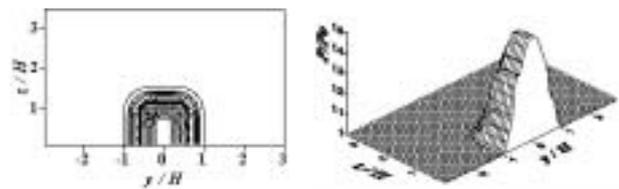
$t=60\mu s$

(a) Experiment (Ref.11) (b) Present CFD

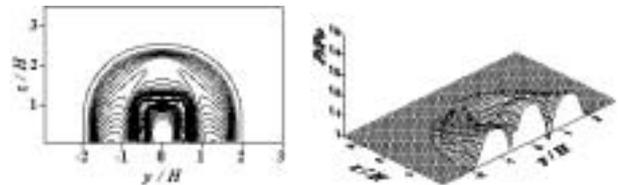
Fig. 3 Interferograms and computed pressure contours on yz-plane (Case 1, $M_s=1.29$)

Fig.3 $M_s=1.2$ Case 2

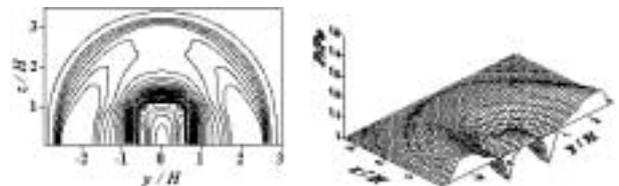
yz



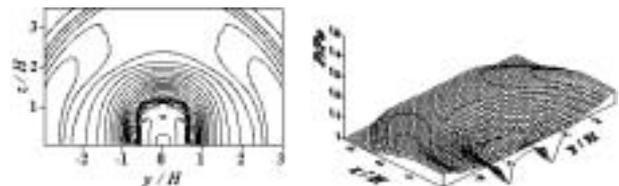
(a) $t'=0.49$



(b) $t'=1.24$



(c) $t'=1.95$



(d) $t'=2.63$

Fig. 4 Pressure contours on yz-plane (Case 2, $M_s=1.2$)

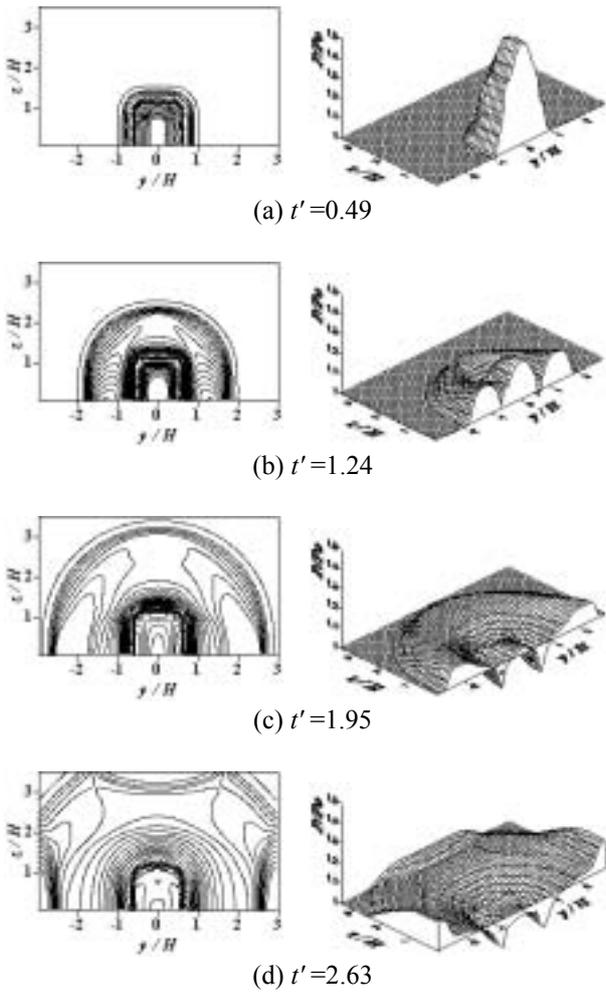


Fig. 5 Pressure contours on yz-plane (Case 3, $M_s=1.2$)

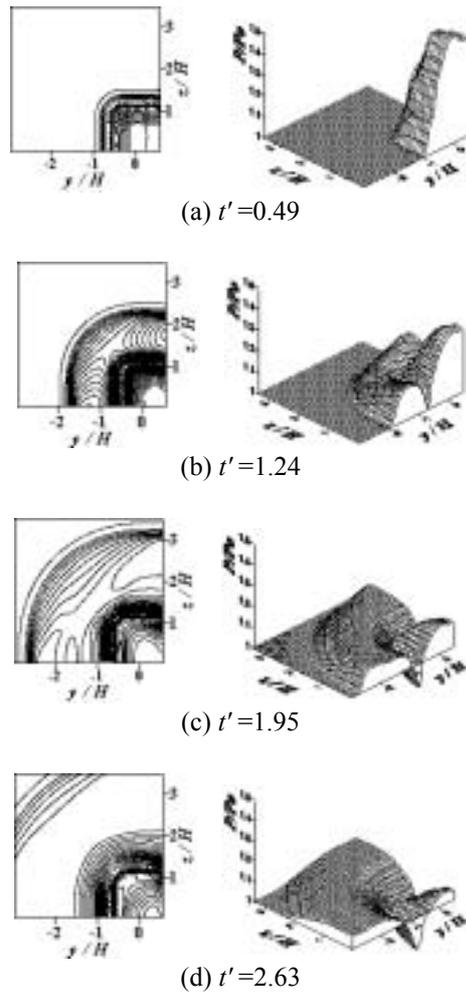
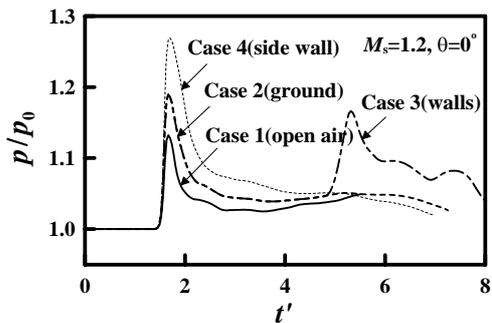


Fig. 6 Pressure contours on yz-plane (Case 4, $M_s=1.2$)

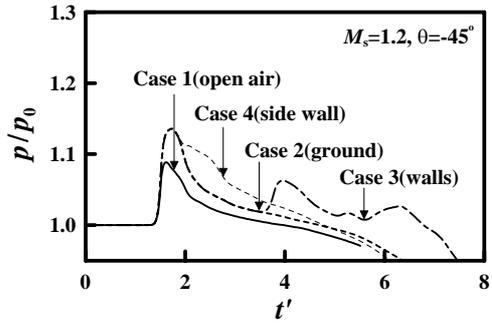
Fig.5 Case 3
 Case 2
 $t'=1.95$
 $t'=2.63$
 Fig.4(d)
 Case 1
 Case 3
 Fig.6 Case 4
 Case 1 Case 2
 $t'=1.24$
 Case 3
 Case 4

Fig.7 $M_s=1.2$, $\theta=0^\circ$, Case 3 (walls)
 $x/H=2.0$
 Case 3
 Case 4(side wall)
 $\theta=45^\circ, 90^\circ$, Fig.7(b)
 Case 3
 $\theta=0^\circ$
 Case 2, 3, 4
 Fig.8 $M_s=1.2$

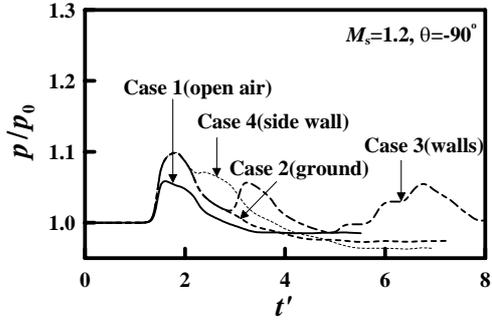
θ
 (-) Fig.8(a)
 $x/H=1.0$, Case 1(open air)
 $\theta=0^\circ$ Case 4(side-wall)
 가
 Fig.8(b) $x/H=2.0$
 $x/H=1.0$, Case 1
 가
 Fig.8(c)
 $x/H=3.0$
 $\theta=-45^\circ$ Case 3(walls)
 가
 x/H 가 가



(a) $\theta=0^\circ$



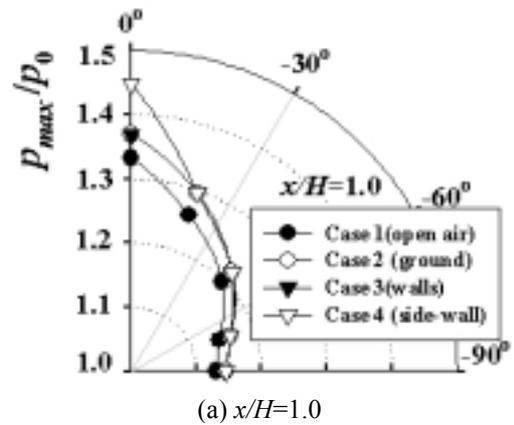
(b) $\theta=-45^\circ$



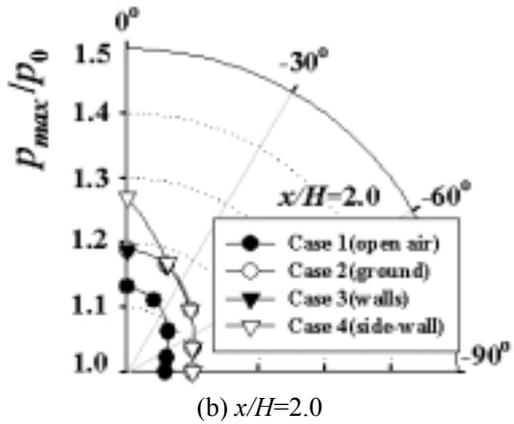
(c) $\theta=-90^\circ$

Fig. 7 Pressure histories on xy-plane at $x/H=2.0$

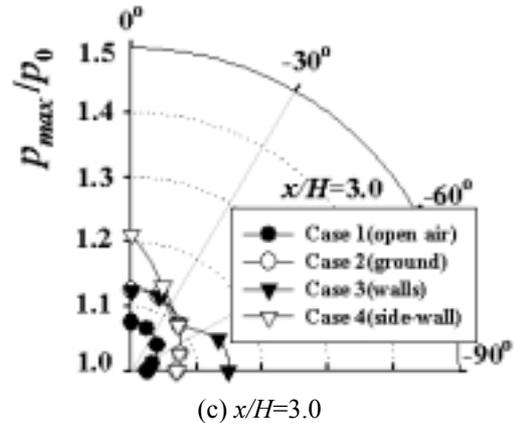
Fig.9 Case 3(walls) ,
 M_s 가
 Fig.9(a) , $\theta=0^\circ$
 $(\Delta p_{max,1})$ 가
 $(\Delta p_{max,2})$
 가
 Fig.9(b) M_s
 1
 2
 $(\Delta p_{max,1} - \Delta p_{max,2})/p_0$



(a) $x/H=1.0$

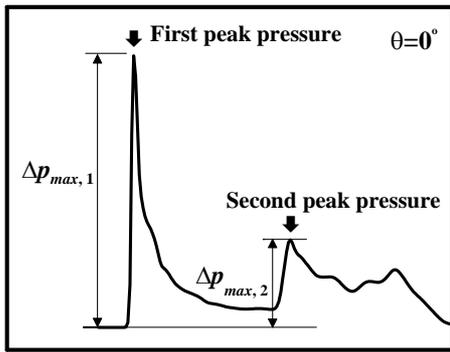


(b) $x/H=2.0$

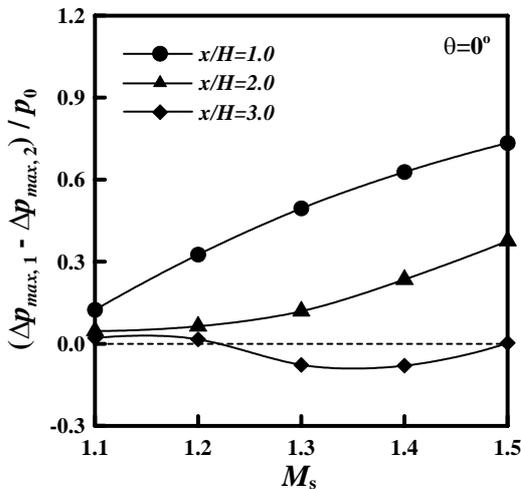


(c) $x/H=3.0$

Fig. 8 Impulse wave directivity ($M_s=1.2$)



(a) Pressure histories



(b) Difference between first and second peak pressures

Fig. 9 Peak pressure vs M_s (Case 3)

$x/H=1.0$ 2.0
 M_s 가 가
 $M_s=1.2$ 1 2
 가 가 2
 1 가
 4.
 3
 Harten-Yee TVD
 3
 1. Case 1(open air)
 4 Case , Case 4 (side-

wall)가

가

2. Case 3(walls)

3.

가

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