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Drag Reduction of a Three-Dimensional Car Model Using Passive Control Device

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Key Words : Three-dimensional car model(3), Drag reduction(), Passive control device(), Boat-tail(), Slant angle(), Separation bubble()

Abstract

In this study, a passive control using a boat-tail device is conducted for a three-dimensional car model in ground proximity. We consider various boat-tails and investigate the mechanism of drag reduction by them. By varying the length and slant angle of boat-tail, we obtain drag reductions up to 40%. From the oil-surface flow visualization and hot-wire measurement, the drag reduction by the boat-tail is characterized by the shear-layer instability and reattachment on the boat-tail, forming a small separation bubble at the upstream part of boat-tail surface, resulting in the delay of main separation and drag reduction. At high slant angles, the flow fully separates and drag is nearly same as that of no control.

1.

(slant angle) (hot-wire anemometer) 가 (oil-surface flow visualization) (mechanism) (1-3) 3 (three-dimensional models) (4-12) , Wong & Mair ⁽⁵⁾, Han *et al.* ⁽⁹⁾ Khalighi *et al.* ⁽¹⁰⁾ (boat-tail device) 2.

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30m/s 15m/s ~
(Fig. 1(a))
 $Re = 1.0 \times 10^5 \sim 1.9 \times 10^5$
0.7%
300() × 400() × 1200(, mm)

Verzicco *et al.* ⁽¹¹⁾ 3
 (L), (H), (W) 360,
 100, 140(mm)
 20mm, (A_w)
 (A_M) (blockage ratio, A_M / A_w)
 12% 0°
 (yaw angle) (pitch angle)
 (Cass, BCL - 1L)
 (cavity) 가 (Fig. 1(b))
 l/H=0.1, 0.3, 0.5, θ=0°~
 40°
 I 1.25
 30kHz
 16kHz 20

가
 Titanium-dioxide 가
 3.
 3
 가 (C_{DM})
 Maciejewski & Osmolski ⁽¹³⁾
 (correction of the drag coefficient) (1)

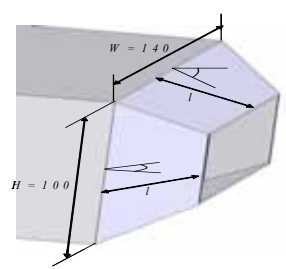
$$C_{DC} = \{1 - 2(A_M / A_w) + (A_M / A_w)^2\} \times C_{DM} \quad (1)$$

 (1) (C_{DC}) Re=1.7×10⁵
 0.296 Han *et al.* ⁽⁵⁾ (C_D = 0.3)
 3

Fig. 2 (θ)



(a)



(b)

Fig. 1 (a) Three-dimensional model with boat-tail and (b) schematic of boat-tail with cavity (mm).

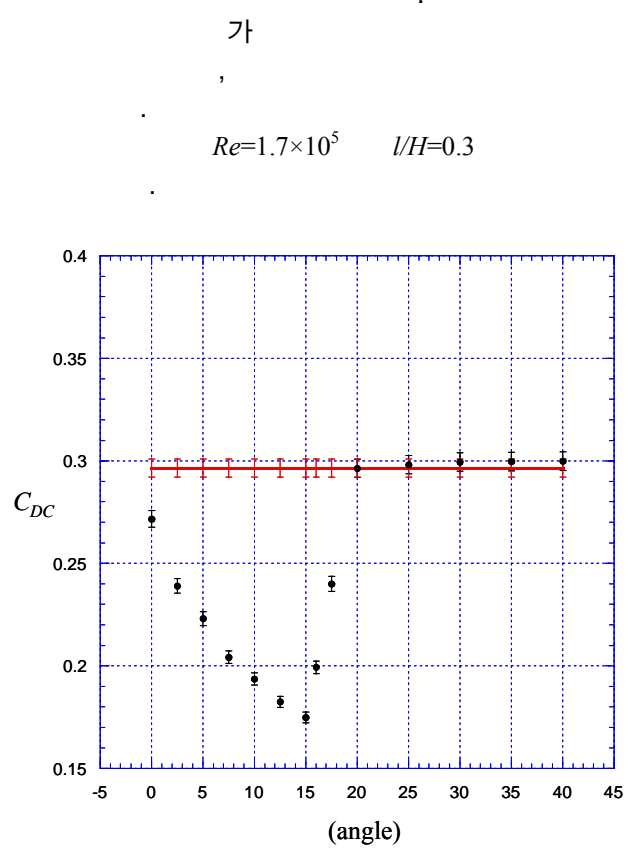
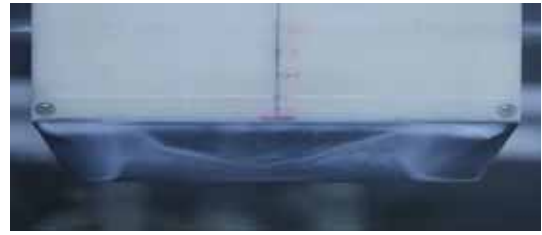


Fig. 2 Drag coefficient as a function of slant angle of boat-tail at Re = 1.7×10⁵ and l/H = 0.3: —, without control; ●, with control.

0° 15° 가
 . 16° 20° 가
 , 20°
 (critical angle, 15°) 가 40%



(c) $\theta = 20^\circ$

가 (Fig. 3)



(d) $\theta = 25^\circ$

4
 , $\theta = 0^\circ \sim 5^\circ$ (Fig. 3 (a))
 가 2
 . $\theta = 7.5^\circ \sim 15^\circ$ Fig. 3

(b) (separation bubble)가 ,
 (reattachment) Fig. 2
 가 가

($\theta = 16^\circ \sim 20^\circ$) (Fig. 3(c)),
 (vortex)가
 , slant angle 20°
 가 (Fig. 3 (d)).

Fig. 3 Oil-surface flow visualization on boat-tail at $Re = 1.7 \times 10^5$ and $l/H = 0.3$.

Fig. 4 slant angle 15° 20°
 (center)
 . 15° , x=1~5mm
 가 가
 . x=6mm
 가



(a) $\theta = 5^\circ$



(b) $\theta = 15^\circ$

x=6mm
 ,
 ,
 가 20°
 가
 가
 가
 , 3

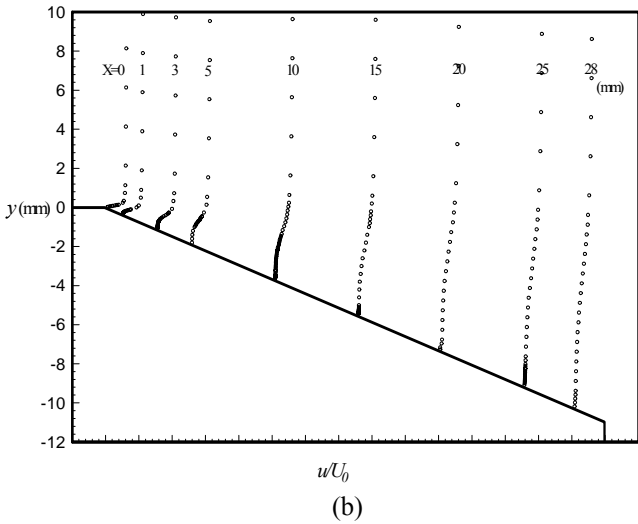
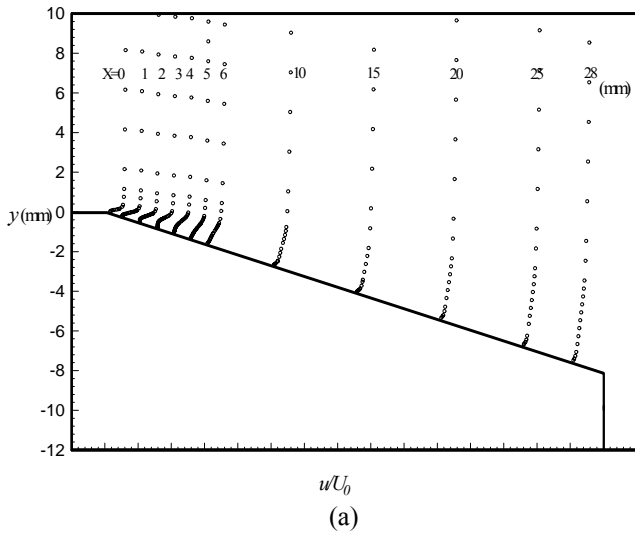


Fig. 4 Mean velocity profiles on boat-tail surface at $Re = 1.7 \times 10^5$ and $l/H = 0.3$; (a) $\theta = 15^\circ$, (b) $\theta = 20^\circ$.

가
 가
 가
 가 (shear layer instability)
 가 가 가
 가
 가 , 가
 가 가
 가
 BK21 Program

4.

3

(slant angle),

0°

(critical angle) 가

40%

가

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