

박사학위논문

LCS 기법을 이용한 다중 실린더 주변의

유동장 분석

Analysis of Flow Around Multiple Cylinders

Using Lagrangian Coherent Structures

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2016

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이 논문을 박사학위 논문으로 제출함.

2015년 12월 21일

Vu Huy Cong의 공학박사학위 논문을 인증함.

2015년 12월 21일

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Nomenclature

B_w	the width of wake behind cylinder [m]
C_D	mean drag force coefficient
C_{Dp}	drag coefficient caused by pressure
C_{Df}	drag coefficient caused by friction
C_L	r.m.s lift force coefficient
C_p	pressure coefficient
D	cylinder diameter [m]
d_p	particle diameter [m]
f_s	frequency [Hz]
F_D	drag force [N]
F_L	lift force [N]
L	centre-to-centre longitudinal spacing between cylinders [m]
L_w	length of recirculation zone behind cylinder [m]
P	centre-to-center spacing between two cylinders [m]
$(P/D)_c$	critical spacing between two cylinders
Re	Reynolds number, based on cylinder diameter D
Str	the strouhal number
Stk	the Stokes number
T	integration time in calculating LCS
T_p	period of vortex shedding cycle
U_o	free stream velocity [m s^{-1}]
x	streamwise coordinate [m]
y	transverse coordinate [m]

Greek Symbols

α	stagger angle of two cylinders [degree]
θ	the angular displacement on cylinder's surface [degree]
ρ	fluid density [kgm^{-3}]
ρ_p	particle density [kgm^{-3}]
τ	stress tensor [Nm^{-2}]
μ	dynamic viscosity [Nsm^{-2}]
τ_w	local wall shear stress [Nm^{-2}]

Acronyms

CFD	Computational Fluid Dynamics
DPM	Discrete phase model (Fluent)
FFT	Fast Fourier Transform
FTLE	Finite-time Lyapunov exponent
LCS	Lagrangian Coherent Structure
SIMPLE	Semi-implicit pressure linked equation
SST	Shear Stress Transport (SST k-w)

Subscript or Superscript

D, L	referring drag and lift respectively
1,2	referring upstream and downstream cylinders respectively

Acknowledgements

In the first place, my sincere appreciation goes to Prof. Kang Joohyon for giving me the opportunity to continue work on PhD program, the assistance and guidance during the work of this thesis. Without your assistance, my thesis would never have been.

I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to Prof. Hwang Jin Hwan, for his patient guidance, encouragement, understanding and excellent advice throughout this thesis as well as providing me all facilities during my thesis. You are my 'academic father'.

I am also very thankful Prof. Lee Sang-il, Prof. Ahn Jungkyu, and Prof. Kim Dae-Hong for being my dissertation committee members and for your time in evaluating my thesis and providing valuable comments and suggestions.

I am also grateful to all my friends in CESL who helped a lot. I had an enjoyable and memorial stay with you.

Most important thanks here goes to my wife, Le Suong. It is so wonderful to have you beside me, in the past, present, and future. I would also like to dedicate this thesis to my parents. It is your love and support throughout my entire life that makes me the man I am today. Here I wish my father good health and happy living.

ABSTRACT

Analysis of Flow Around Multiple Cylinders Using Lagrangian Coherent Structures

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The flows around multiple circular cylinders were modeled in two dimensions by using Computational Fluid Dynamics, CFD. In which, the flow characteristics were investigated and analyzed based on Lagrangian Coherent Structure framework, LCS. These results were also supported by particle tracking simulations. It was found that wake and proximity interference effects, which are determined primarily by location of cylinders and Reynolds number, have a significant influence on the flow pattern, fluid forces, fluid transport mechanisms as well as particles movement behind cylinders. Results show that the transport process in wake flow was well described by the LCS. In case of single cylinder, the quantitative measurements of flow were performed to reveal the transport characteristics, the boundary of wake, fluid entrains and detrains the wake or the barrier for particle movement, with respect to Reynolds numbers. In cases of two cylinders, the relationship between flow pattern and drag coefficient was obtained. The drag coefficient suddenly changes when the flow pattern changes. For multiple cylinders, the author also found that LCS is an excellent tool for showing flow structure and fluid transport. The flow around vegetation (modeled by multiple circular cylinders) located at the sidewall of channel was tested. The coherent structure of flow calculated from LCS reveals four distinct zones. These zones show clearly where the flow entrains and detrains from the vegetation as well as the appearance of vortex shedding at the interface between vegetation and open channel regions.