

$k-\varepsilon$

NACA0012

(Overset Grids)

$k-\varepsilon$

Archive of SID

(DNS)

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NACA0012

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<sup>1</sup> Direct Numerical Simulation (DNS)

<sup>2</sup> Overset Grid

Baldwin-Brath

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SST  $k - \omega$  Baldwin-Brath

NACA0012

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Baldwin-Lomax

NACA0015

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Baldwin-Lomax

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$k - \epsilon$

[ ] (LS)

[ ] (LCL)

[ ] (CLS)

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<sup>1</sup> Launder-Sharma (LS)

<sup>2</sup> Crafr-Launder-Suga (CLS)

<sup>3</sup> Lien-Chen- Leschziner(LCL)

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial t} + U_j \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \nu \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} - \overline{u_i u_j} \right) \quad (2)$$

$\overline{u_i u_j}$  :  
 $k - \epsilon$

**LS**

$$\overline{u_i u_j} = -2\nu_t S_{ij} + \frac{2}{3} k \delta_{ij} \quad (3)$$

$$\nu_t = C_\mu \frac{k^2}{\epsilon} \quad (4)$$

$\epsilon$  :  $f_\mu$   $C_\mu$   $\epsilon$   $k$

$$\frac{\partial k}{\partial t} + U_j \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \left( \nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_k} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right) + P^k - \epsilon \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial t} + U_j \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \left( \nu + \frac{\nu_t}{\sigma_\epsilon} \right) \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial x_j} \right) + C_{\epsilon 1} f_1 \frac{\epsilon}{k} P^k - C_{\epsilon 2} f_2 \frac{\epsilon}{k} + E \quad (6)$$

$$P^k = -\overline{u_i u_j} \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} = 2\nu_t S_{ij} S_{ij} \quad (7)$$

$$P^k = -\overline{u_i u_j} \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} = 2\nu_t S_{ij} S_{ij} \quad (8)$$

$\nu_t$  :  $C_\mu$   $\frac{k^2}{\epsilon}$

$$P^k = v_i \left( \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial U_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} \quad ( )$$

:

$$\varepsilon = \bar{\varepsilon} + D \quad ( )$$

### LCL CLS

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$$\overline{u_i u_j} = \frac{2}{3} k \delta_{ij} - 2C_{\mu} f_{\mu} \frac{k}{\varepsilon} S_{ij}$$

$$+c_1 \frac{k^3}{\varepsilon} \left( S_{ik} S_{jk} - \frac{1}{3} S_{kl} S_{kl} \delta_{ij} \right) + c_2 \frac{k^2}{\varepsilon} \left( S_{ik} \Omega_{jk} + S_{jk} \Omega_{ik} \right) + c_3 \frac{k^3}{\varepsilon} \left( \Omega_{ik} \Omega_{ik} - \frac{1}{3} \Omega_{kl} \Omega_{kl} \delta_{ij} \right) \quad ( )$$

$$+c_4 \frac{k^4}{\varepsilon} \left( S_{ik} \Omega_{jl} + S_{ik} \Omega_{jl} \right) S_{kl} + c_5 \frac{k^4}{\varepsilon} \left( \Omega_{ik} \Omega_{kl} S_{lj} + \Omega_{jk} \Omega_{kl} S_{li} - \frac{2}{3} \Omega_{kl} S_{lm} \Omega_{mk} \delta_{ij} \right)$$

$$+c_6 \frac{k^4}{\varepsilon} S_{kl} S_{kl} S_{ij} + c_7 \frac{k^4}{\varepsilon} \Omega_{kl} \Omega_{kl} S_{ij}$$

:

$$S_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial U_j}{\partial x_i} \right), \Omega_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial U_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \quad ( )$$

LCL CLS

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$\varepsilon$   $k$

<sup>1</sup> SIMPLEC  
<sup>2</sup> QUICK  
<sup>3</sup> Crank-Nicolson  
<sup>4</sup> Rhi-Chow  
<sup>5</sup> Hybrid

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$\omega$

$$h = -0.1\cos(\omega t)$$

$t$

<sup>1</sup> Hole points  
<sup>2</sup> Fringe points

c  $k = \omega c / 2U_\infty$

( ) \*

$U_\infty$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d^2 \vec{h}}{dt^2} \quad ( )$$

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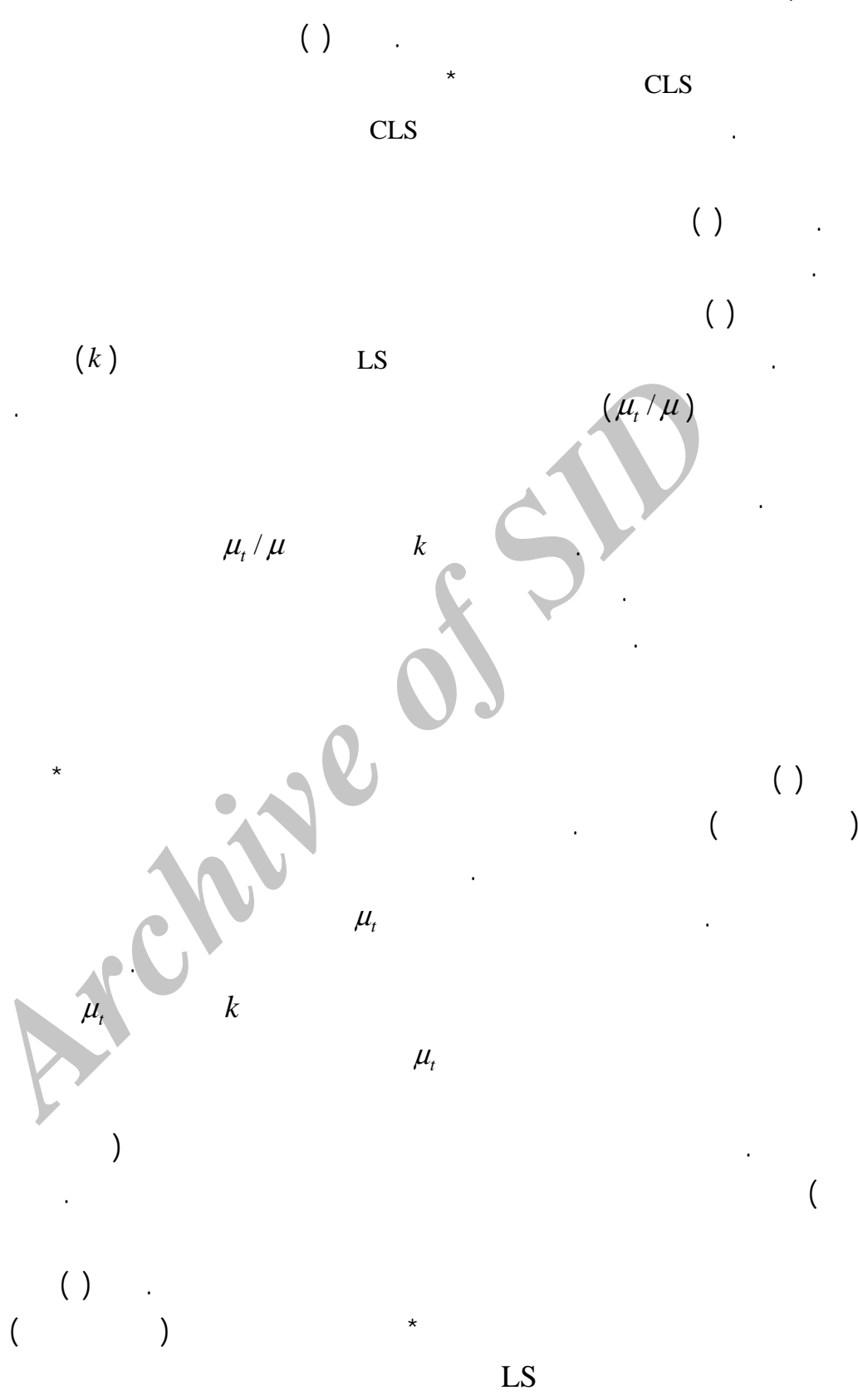
LS LCL CLS

LS

( ) [ ]  $k - \epsilon$

CLS

Archive of SID



<sup>1</sup> Stagnation Region



LCL

CLS

$\mu_1 / \mu$

CLS

LCL

Archive of SID

LS CLS

CLS

1.0T

0.25T

0.0T

0.75T

0.5T

...

$k$

CLS

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LCL CLS

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LCL CLS

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LS CLS

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$$k = \omega c / 2U_{\infty} = 0.5$$

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CLS LS

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( )  $k - \epsilon$

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$k - \varepsilon$

$k - \varepsilon$

$Re = 3 \times 10^6$

$Re = 1 \times 10^6$

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Archive of SID

- :  $c$
- :  $h$
- :  $k$
- :  $k$
- :  $P$
- :  $P^k$
- :  $S_{ij}$
- :  $t$
- :  $U_i$
- :  $U_\infty$
- :  $\overline{-u_i u_j}$

- :  $\alpha$
- :  $\mathcal{E}$
- :  $\mu$
- :  $\mu_t$
- :  $\nu$
- :  $\nu_t$
- :  $\rho$
- :  $\omega$
- :  $\Omega_{ij}$

	Launder-Sharma(LS)	Craft-Launder-Suga(CLS)	Lien-Chen-Leschziner(LCL)
$C_{e1}$	1.44		1.44
$C_{e2}$	1.92	1.92	1.92
$\sigma_k$	1.0	1.0	1.0
$\sigma_\varepsilon$	1.3	1.3	1.3
$C_\mu$	0.09	$\frac{0.1}{1+0.35\eta^{3/2}}(1-\exp(-0.36e^{-0.75\eta}))$	$\frac{2/3}{1.25+\bar{S}+0.9\bar{\Omega}}$
$C_1$	0	$-0.4c_\mu f_\mu$	$3f_\mu/(1000+\bar{S}^3)$
$C_2$	0	$0.4c_\mu f_\mu$	$15f_\mu/(1000+\bar{S}^3)$
$C_3$	0	$1.04c_\mu f_\mu$	$19f_\mu/(1000+\bar{S}^3)$
$C_4$	0	$80c_\mu^3 f_\mu$	$80c_\mu^3 f_\mu$
$C_5$	0	0	0
$C_6$	0	$-40c_\mu^3 f_\mu$	$-16c_\mu^3 f_\mu$
$C_7$	0	$40c_\mu^3 f_\mu$	$16c_\mu^3 f_\mu$
<b>Low-Re Terms</b>			
$f_\mu$	$\exp(\frac{-3.4}{(1+R_t/50)^2})$	$1-\exp[-(R_t/90)^2-(R_t/400)^2]$	$\frac{1-\exp(-0.0198y^*)}{(1+2\kappa/c_\mu^{3/4}y^*)^{-1}}$
$f_1$	1.0	1.0	1.0
$f_2$	$1-0.3\exp(-R_t^2)$	$1-0.3\exp(-R_t^2)$	$1-0.3\exp(-R_t^2)$
$D$	$2\nu(\frac{\partial k^{1/2}}{\partial x_i})^2$	$2\nu(\frac{\partial k^{1/2}}{\partial x_i})^2$	0
		$YAP, (R_t \leq 250)$	
$E$	$2\nu\nu_t\left(\frac{\partial^2 U_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_k}\right)^2$	$0.0022\frac{\bar{S}\nu_t k^2}{\varepsilon}\left(\frac{\partial^2 U_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_k}\right)^2$ $+ YAP, (R_t \geq 250)$	$C_{\varepsilon 2} f_2 \frac{\varepsilon^l \varepsilon}{k} \exp(-0.00375y^{*2})$

$$R_t = \frac{k^2}{\nu \varepsilon} \bar{\nu}, y^* = y_n \frac{k^2}{\nu}, \bar{S} = \left(\frac{k}{\varepsilon}\right) \sqrt{2S_{ij} S_{ij}}, \bar{\Omega} = \left(\frac{k}{\varepsilon}\right) \sqrt{2\Omega_{ij} \Omega_{ij}}, \eta = \text{Max}(\bar{S}, \bar{\Omega})$$

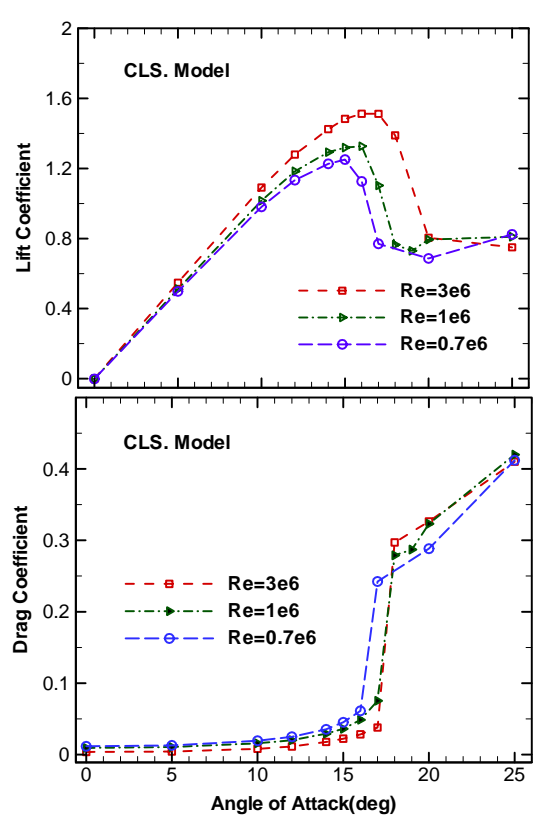
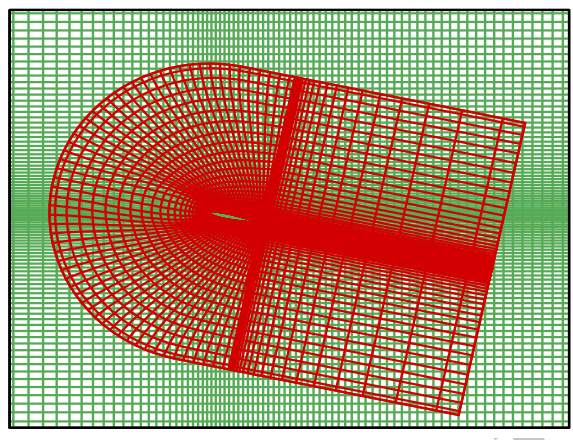
$$YAP = \text{Max}\left(0.83(\gamma-1)\gamma^2\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{k}\right), 0\right), \gamma = k^2/c_l \varepsilon y_n, c_l = 2.5, \varepsilon^l = \left(k^2/\kappa y_n\right) \left(C_\mu^{3/4} + 2\kappa/y^*\right)$$

LS

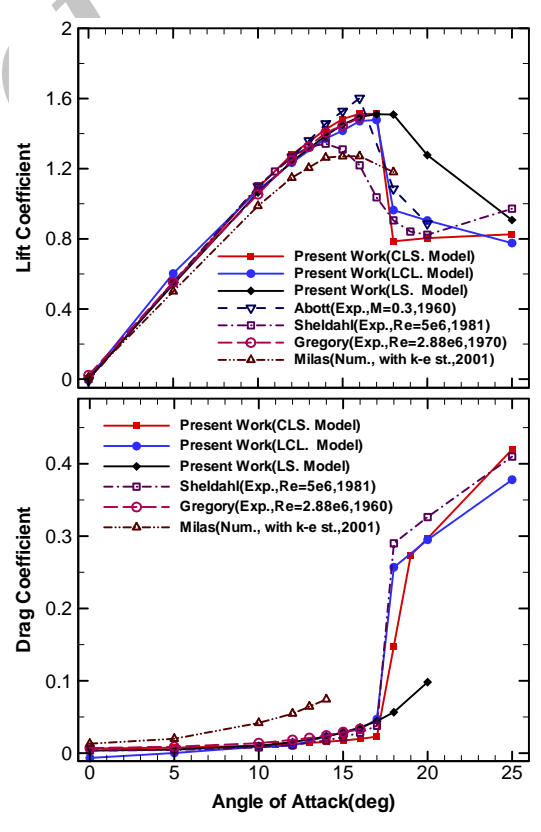
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C-type Grid $n_i \times n_j$	$C_L$ $\Delta t = 0.01$	$C_L$ $\Delta t = 0.005$
102×52	1.240	1.245
102×82	1.235	1.239
142×52	1.232	1.232
142×82	1.228	1.230

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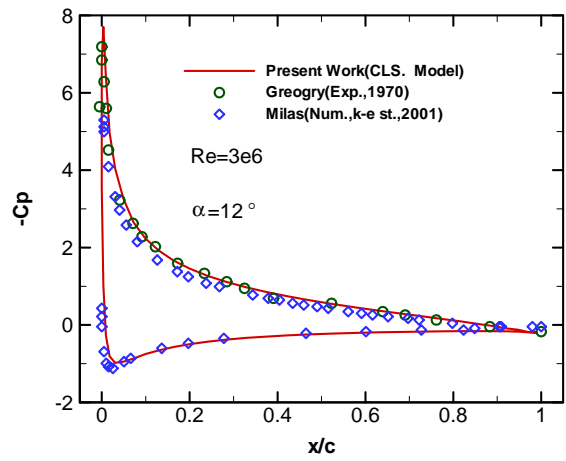
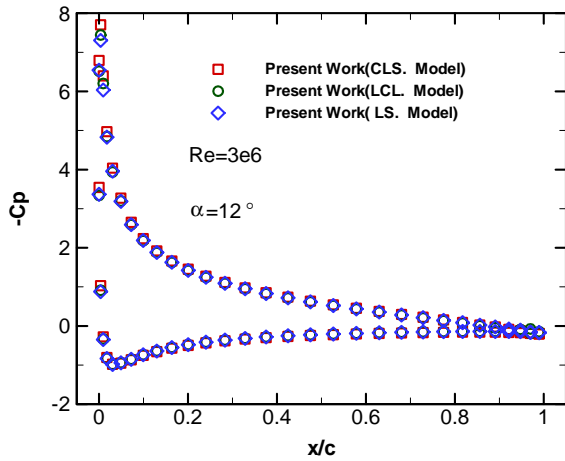


CLS

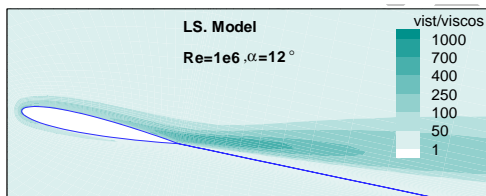
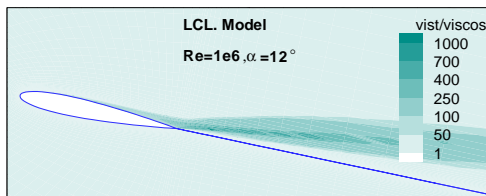
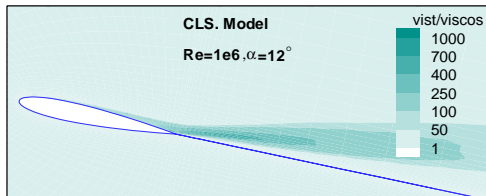


$Re = 3 \times 10^6$





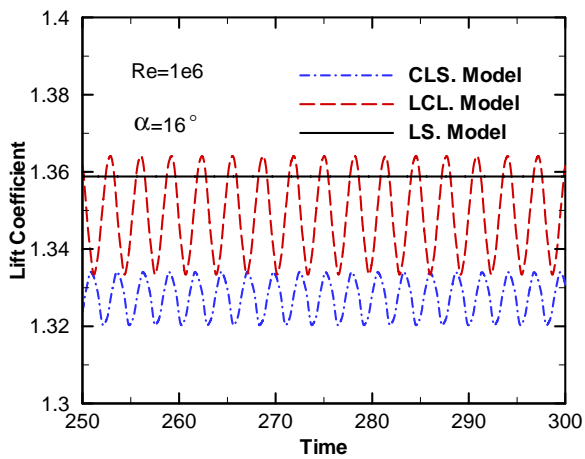
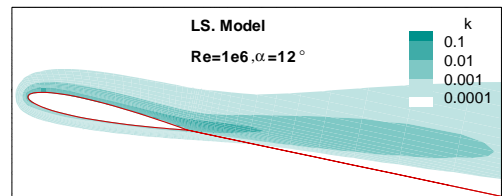
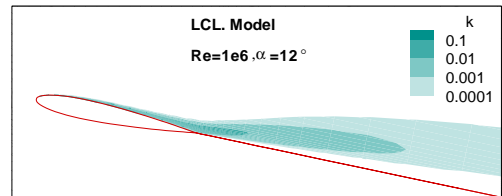
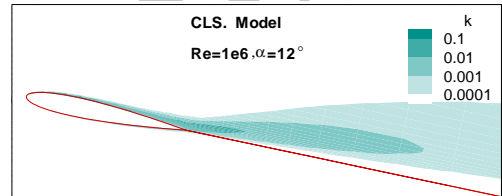
$\alpha = 12^\circ$   $Re = 3 \times 10^6$



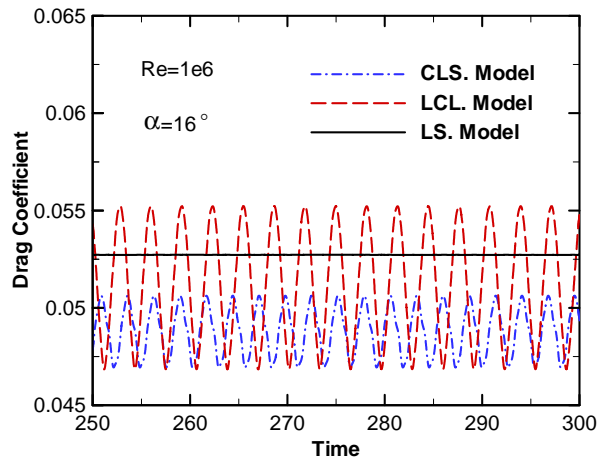
$Re = 1 \times 10^6$

CLS

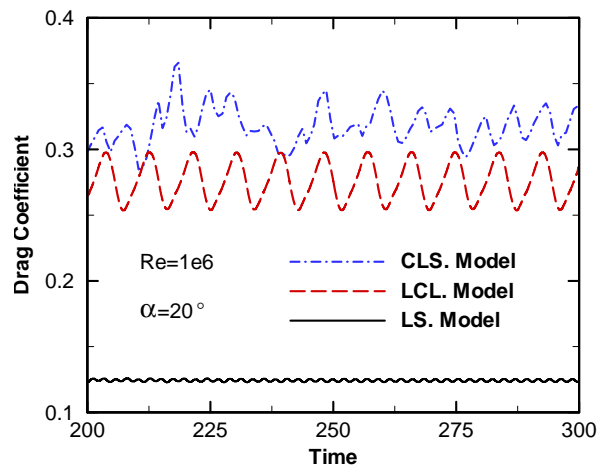
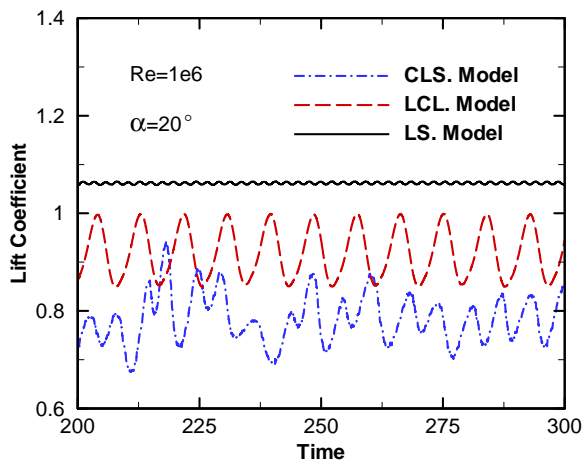
$\alpha = 12^\circ$   $Re = 3 \times 10^6$



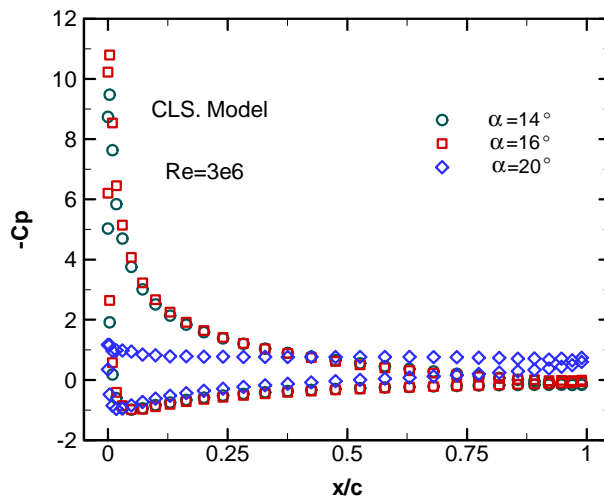
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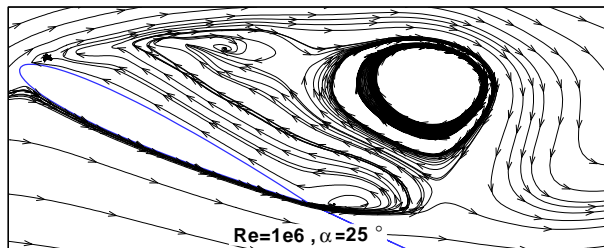
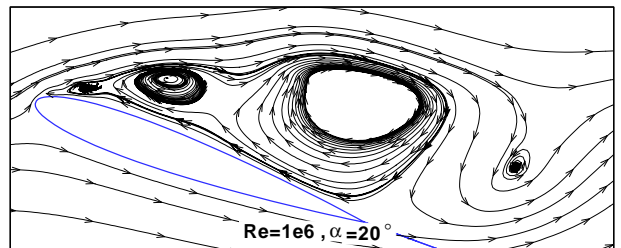
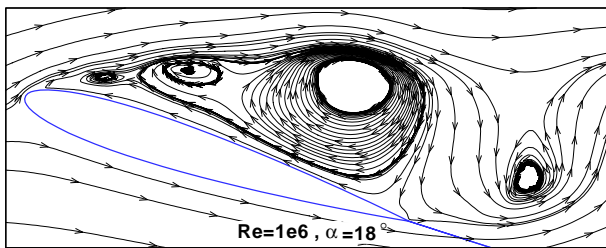
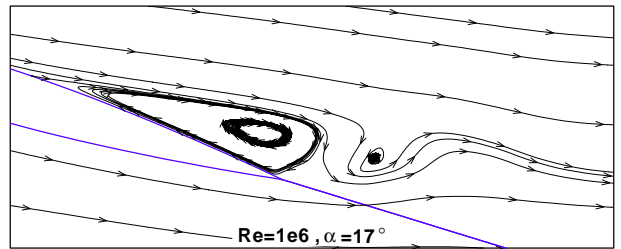
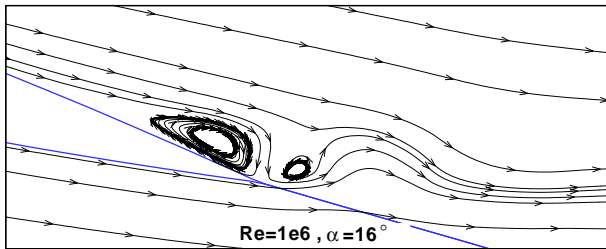
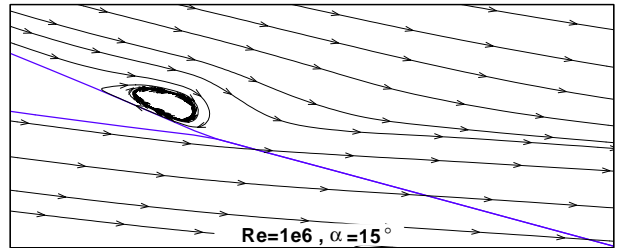
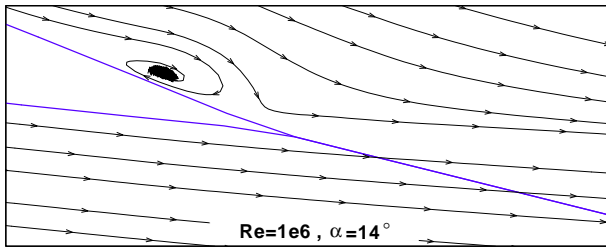


$\alpha = 20^\circ$   $Re = 1 \times 10^6$



$Re = 3 \times 10^6$

CLS

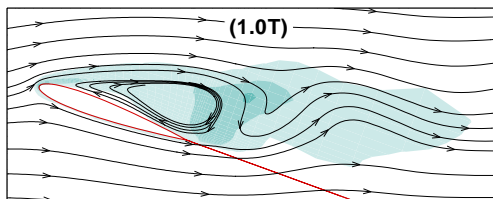
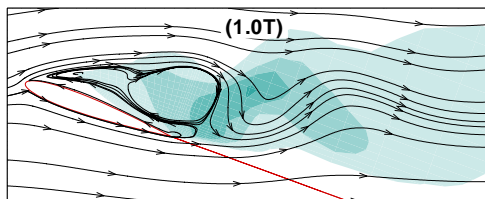
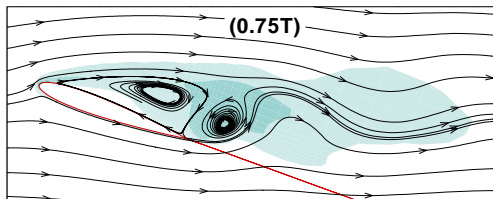
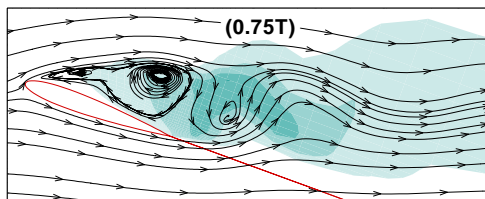
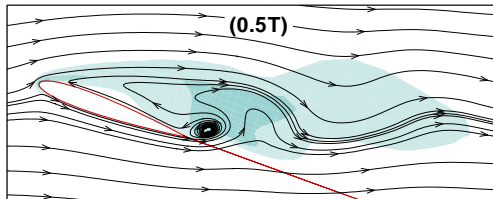
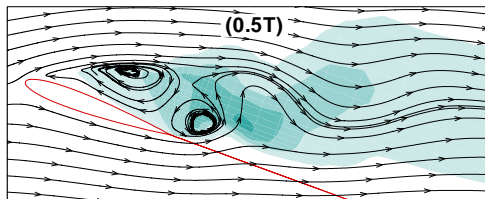
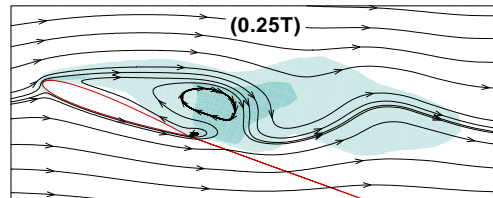
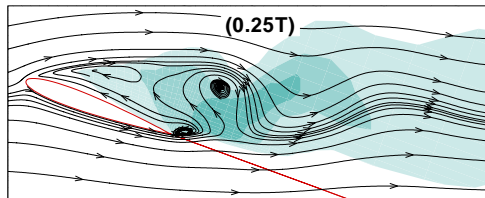
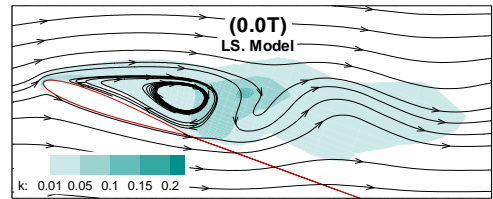
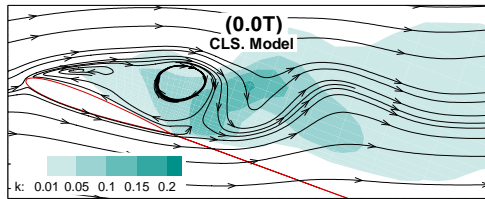


Re =  $1 \times 10^6$

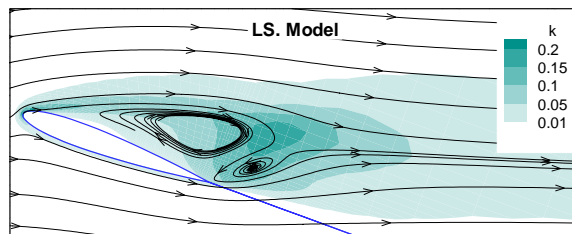
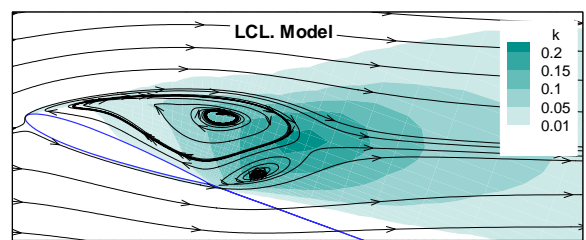
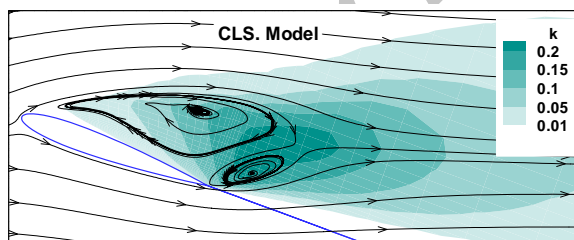
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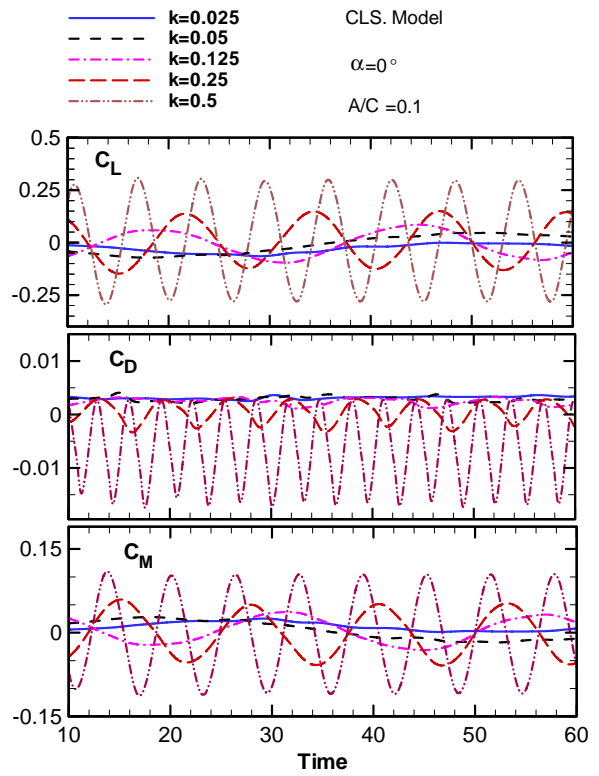
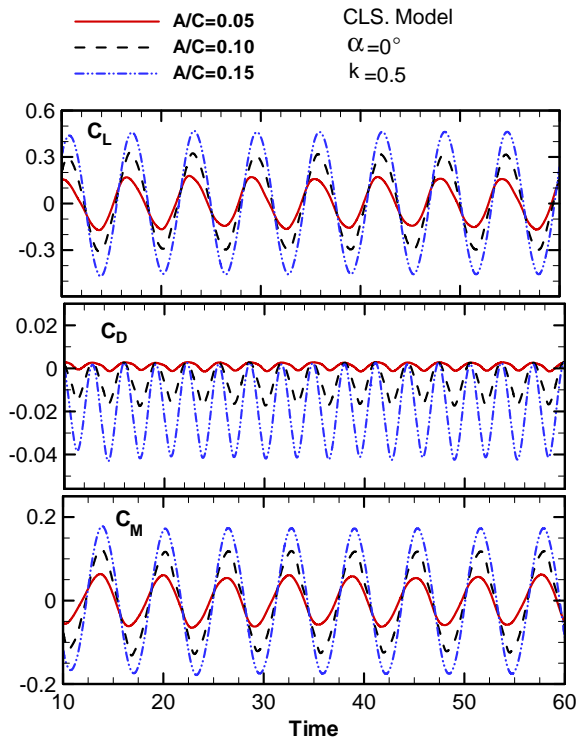
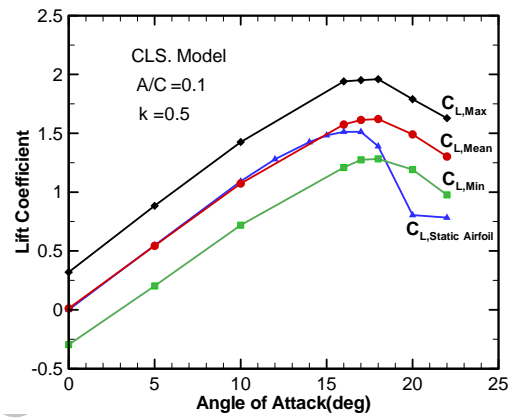
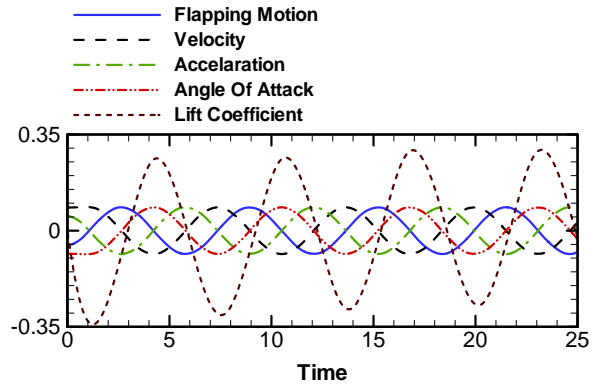
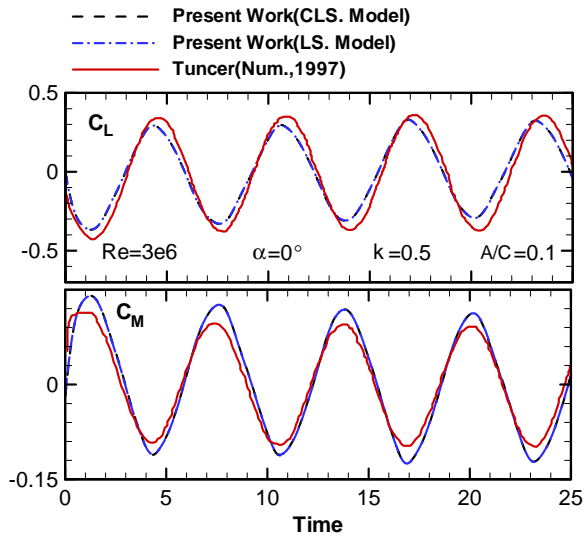
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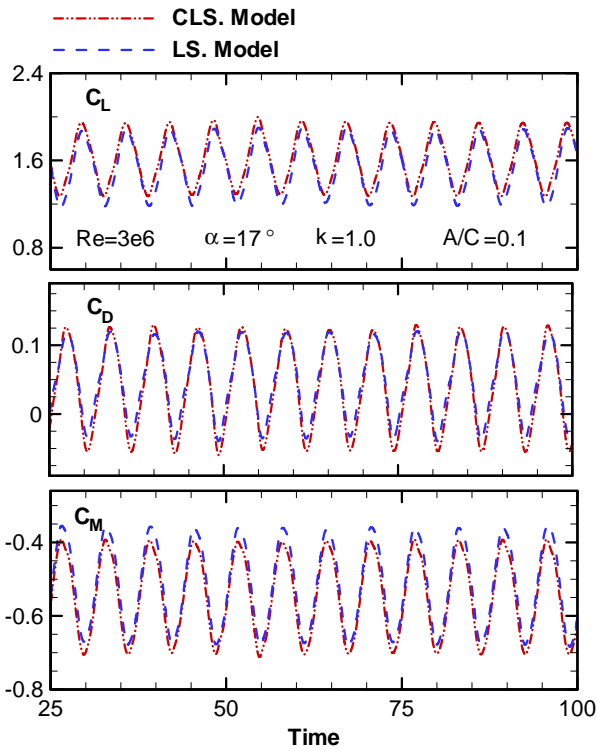
$\alpha = 20^\circ$   $Re = 1 \times 10^6$  LS CLS



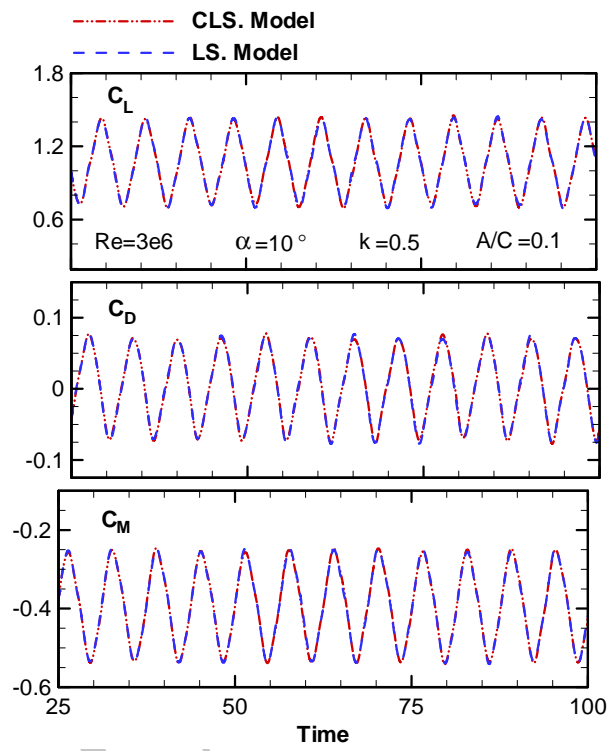
$\alpha = 20^\circ$   $Re = 1 \times 10^6$



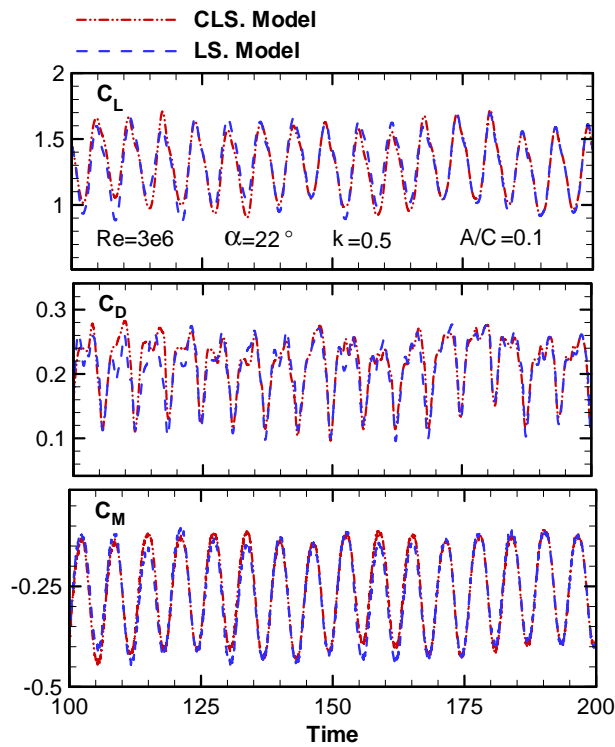
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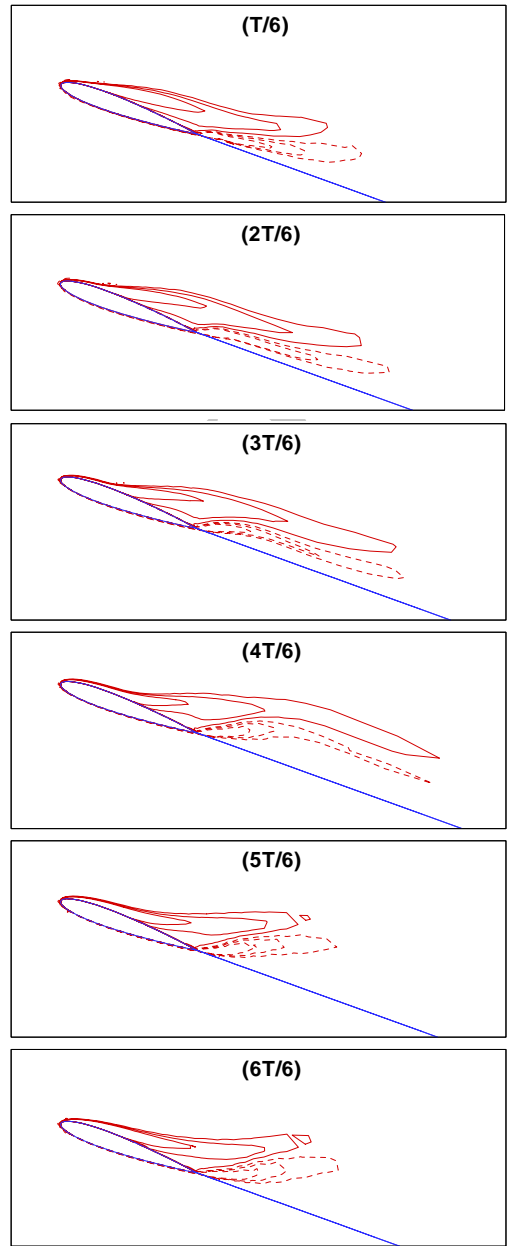
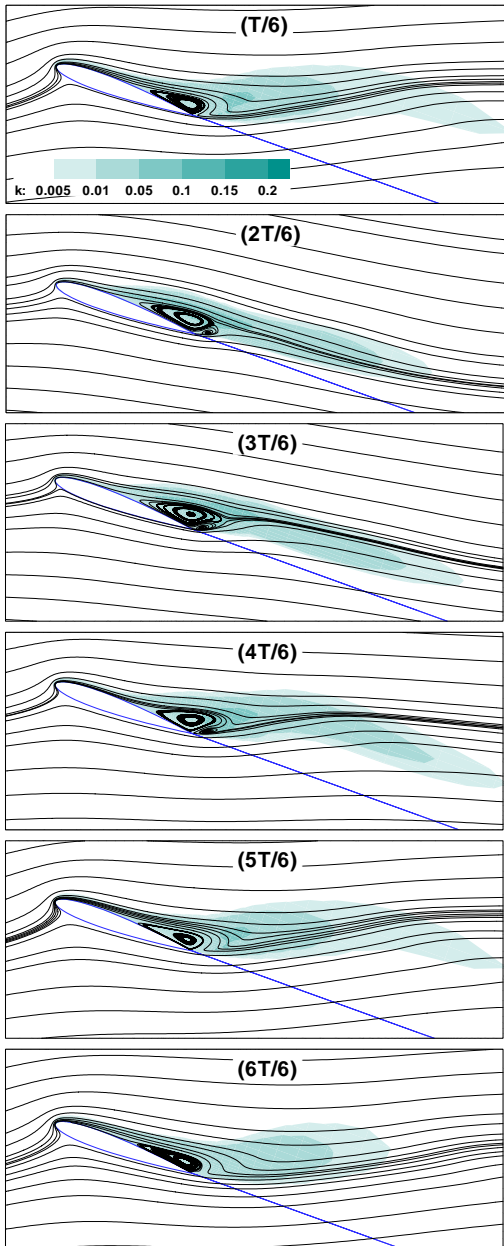
$\alpha = 17^\circ$



$\alpha = 10^\circ$



$\alpha = 22^\circ$



$\alpha = 20^\circ$  CLS

## Abstract

In this numerical study, unsteady and incompressible turbulent flows have been considered around stationary airfoils. Overset grid technique is used in this work. Three turbulence models have been examined including the linear and non-linear  $k-\varepsilon$  models. The two-dimensional, incompressible governing equations are solved using a finite-volume discretization technique. Results indicate different capabilities of capturing separation angle of attack using linear and non-linear models. Non-linear models predict smaller stall angle compared linear turbulence model. Linear turbulence model overestimates turbulence level in the stagnation region and the boundary layer. The results are compared relatively well for lift, drag and pressure coefficients with other experimental and numerical results.

In the second part of this paper the flow field around an airfoil undergoing a flapping motion or oscillation is considered and the effect of the amplitude of oscillation, the frequency and the angle of attack are investigated. Comparing with experiments, it is obvious that the aerodynamic forces and moment are not only a function of the incidence angle but also is dependent to oscillatory quantities.

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