Simulation in Thermo and Fluid Dynamics

Aerodynamics of Bluff Bodies and Airfoils

Luca Mangani

Ernesto Casartelli

luca.mangani@hslu.ch

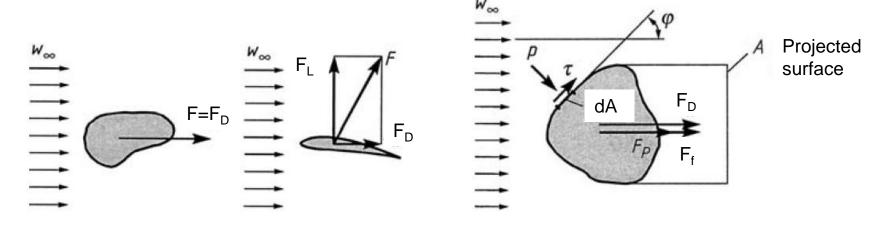
ernesto.casartelli@hslu.ch

Aerodynamic forces on bodies

Drag: parallel to flow direction

- Pressure drag
$$F_p = \oint\limits_{A} p \sin \varphi \cdot dA$$
 - Friction drag
$$F_f = \oint\limits_{A} \tau \cos \varphi \cdot dA$$

Lift: perpendicular to flow direction



Definition of dimensionless coefficients

- Dimensional analysis shows that presenting physical data in dimensionless form has considerable advantages when interpreting and using the obtained results
- Lift coefficient

$$F_L = c_L A \rho \frac{c^2}{2} \Longrightarrow c_L = \frac{F_L}{A \rho \frac{c^2}{2}}$$

Drag coefficient

$$F_D = c_D A \rho \frac{c^2}{2} \Longrightarrow c_D = \frac{F_D}{A \rho \frac{c^2}{2}}$$

Pressure coefficient

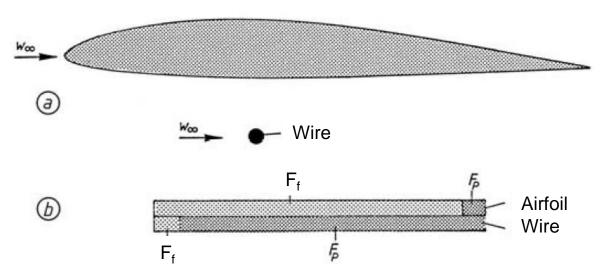
$$F_p = c_p A \rho \frac{c^2}{2} \Rightarrow c_p = \frac{F_p}{A \rho \frac{c^2}{2}} = \frac{p}{\rho \frac{c^2}{2}}$$

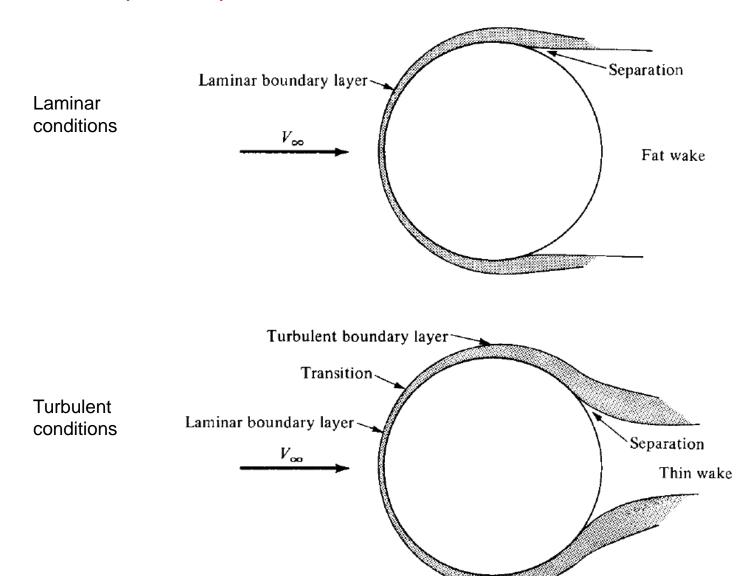
Aerodynamic forces on bodies

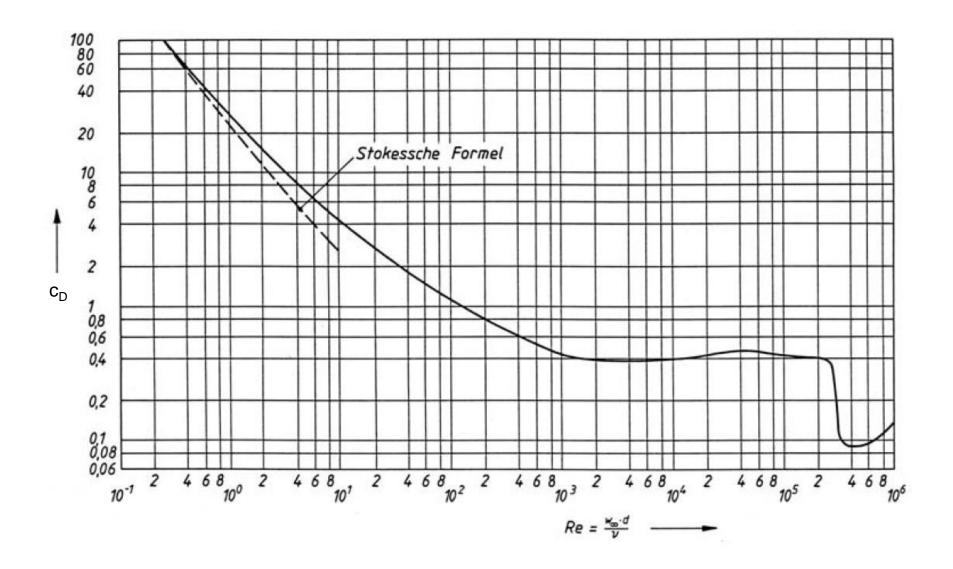
- Drag: parallel to flow direction
 - General expression for (drag) forces

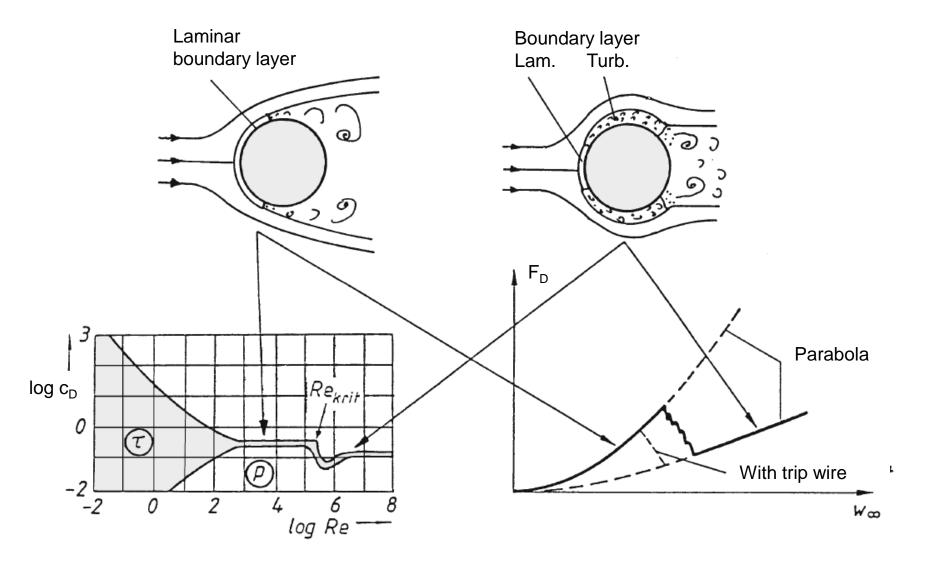
$$F_D = c_D A \rho \frac{c^2}{2} = c_D A \cdot p_{Dyn}$$

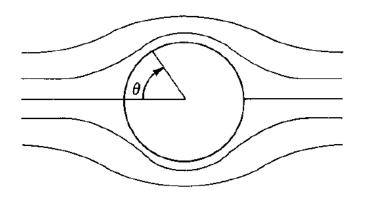
Aerodynamic vs. bluff body

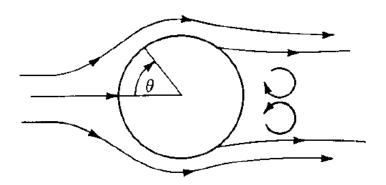


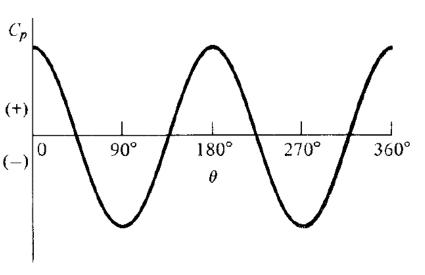


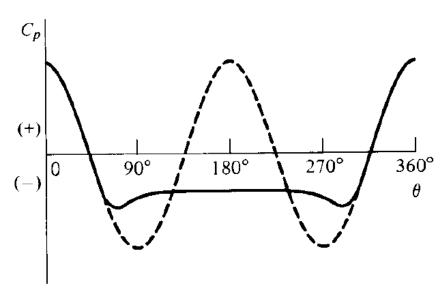










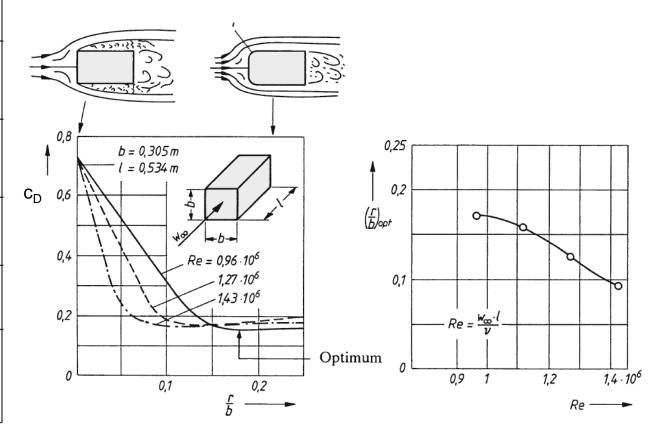


Inviscid flow

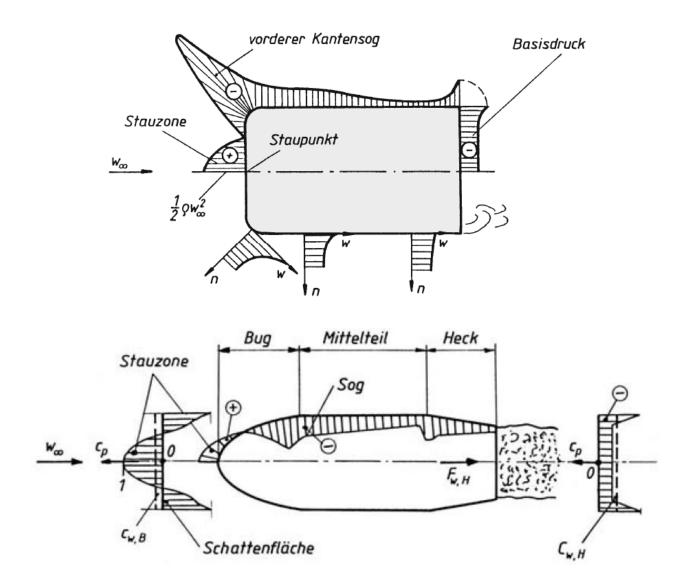
Viscous flow

Drag coefficient for flow past various bodies

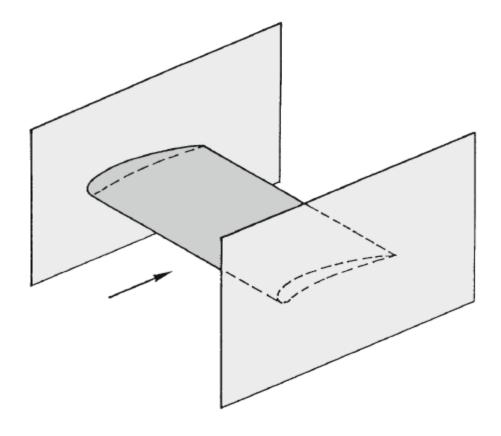
	c _D
→)	1,33
\rightarrow D	1,17
\rightarrow	0,4
\rightarrow	1,11
$\rightarrow \swarrow_p^{\mu}$	2,01 1,19



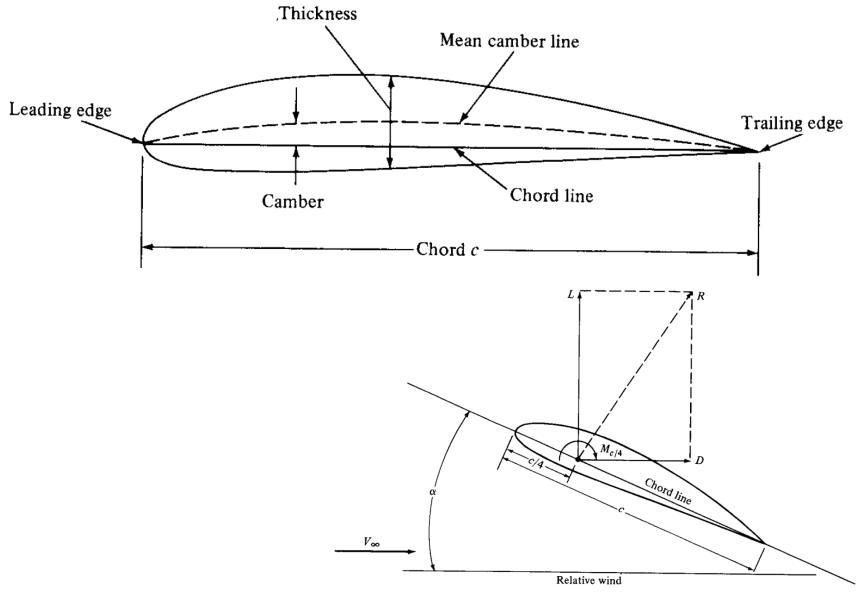
Flow past a bluff body



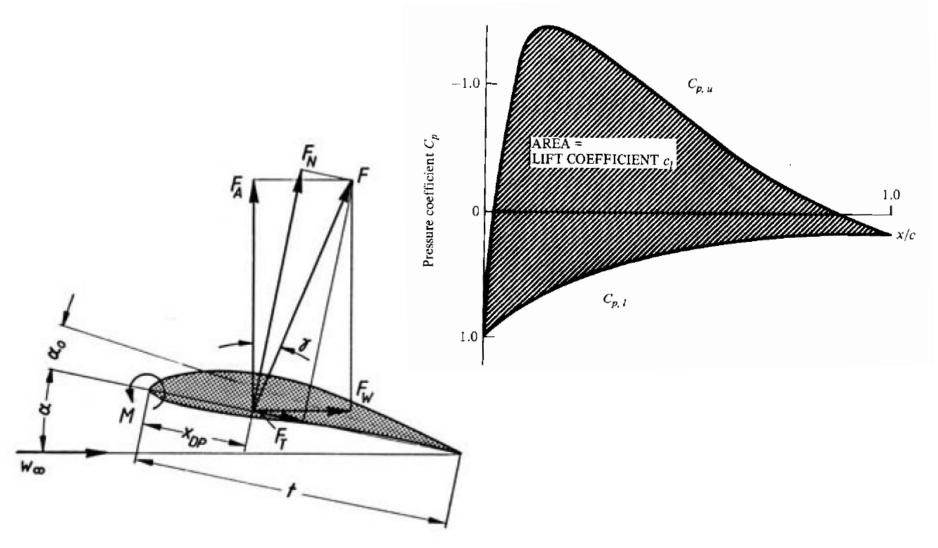
Airfoils: 2D (idealized) flow



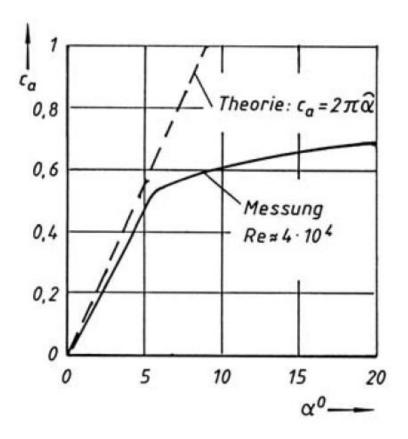
Airfoils: geometry definition

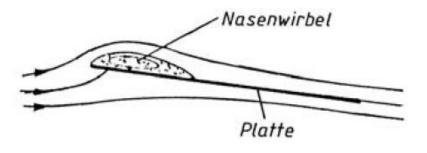


Airfoils: forces

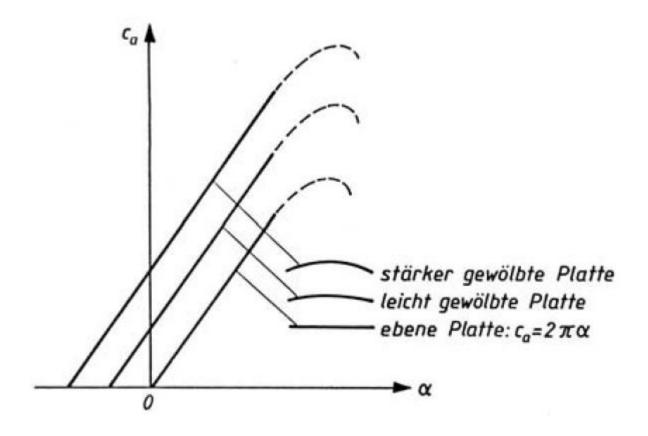


Airfoils: comparison to flat plate

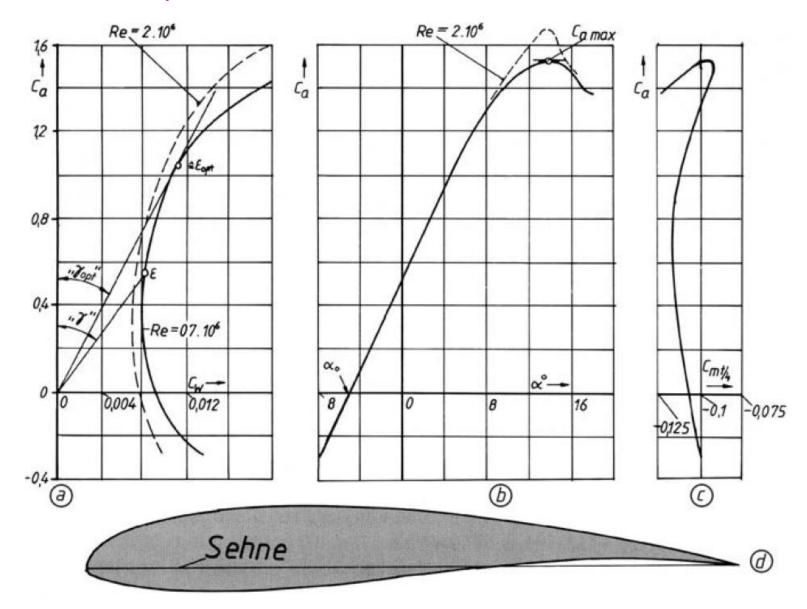




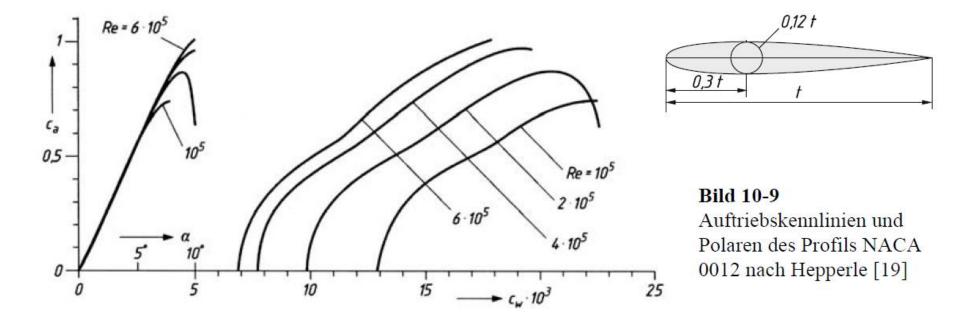
Airfoils: curved plates



Airfoils: example



Airfoils: effect of Reynolds number



Airfoils: 3D effects

