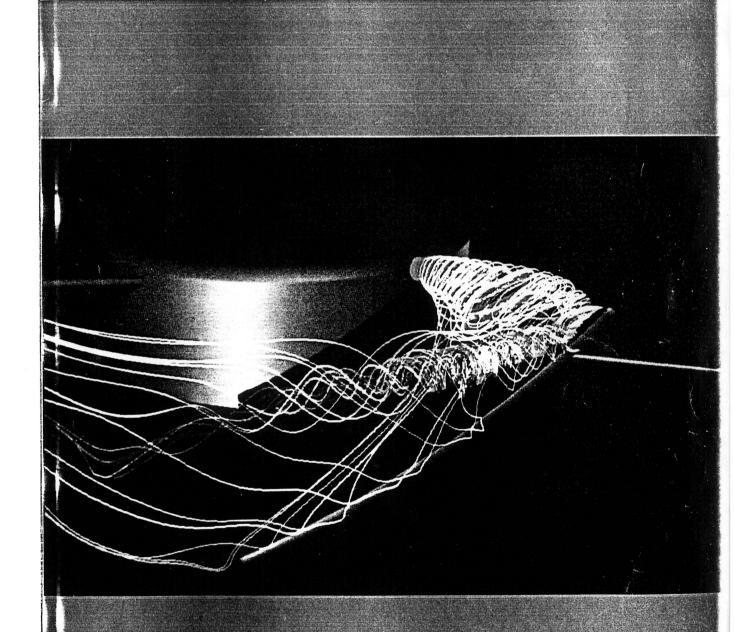
THE VISUALIZATION SOCIETY OF JAPAN

可視化情觀

写真集

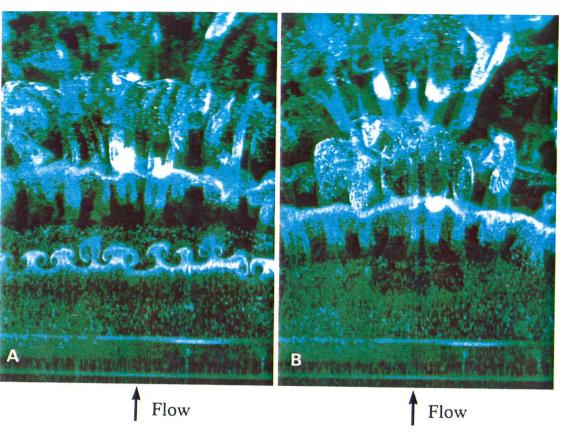
No.9 1992

ALBUM OF VISUALIZATION

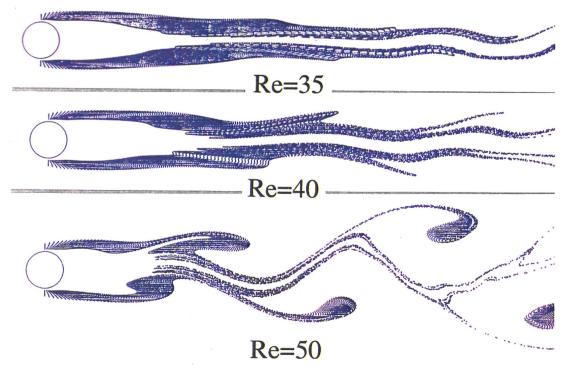


社团法人可視化情報学会





17. 円柱後流の3次元構造



18. 低レイノルズ数の円柱後流の流脈

17.

可 杉 解 flow ter l a wa upst two

ding
hydr
was
ed 4
cylir
on c

by 1 the of the intro

stre

phot

撮影

18

可解すイ化

後流れに

実

17. 円柱後流の3次元構造

Three-Dimensional Flows in the Wake of a Circular Cylinder

M. C. WELSH (CSIRO), J. SORIA, J. SHERIDAN, J. WU, K. HOURIGAN, N. HAMILTON

可視化の方法: Laser Sheets and Hydrogen Bubbles

説:Two Photographs show the flow around a circular cylinder 9.5mm in diameter located horizontally in the working section of a water tunnel. The flow was photographed from upstream of the cylinder looking downstream at two different phases of the Strouhal vortex shedding process. The pictures were obtained using a hydrogen bubble wire in a water tunnel. The wire was parallel to the axis of the cylinder and located 4.25mm below the axis of symmetry of the cylinder. The Reynolds number of the flow, based on cylinder diameter, is 520. The wake is illuminated by two sheets of laser light separated by 11mm with one sheet 1.25mm below the axis of the cylinder and the other 9.75mm above the axis of the cylinder. The sheet of hydrogen bubbles is

End plates set at 25° to approaching flow

Promard scatter of lower laser beam

Flow Angle of camera view

4.25

Bubble wire Angle of camera solution and set of lower laser sheets

4.25

Bubble wire Angle of camera solution and set of lower laser sheets

4.25

Bubble wire Angle of camera solution and set of lower laser sheets

4.25

Bubble wire Angle of camera solution and set of lower laser sheets

4.25

Bubble wire Angle of camera solution and set of lower laser sheets

introduced upstream of the cylinder 2mm below the axis of the cylinder. The aspect ratio of the cylinder is 15 between end plates fitted at an angle of 25° to the approaching flow. These photographs show the three dimensional character of the wake and in particular the streamwise structures in the wake between the rollers and also in the rollers as they roll up.

実験条件	1.流体 water 2.圧力 5.無次元数 Re=520	101300Pa	3.温度 20℃ 4.速度 5.5cm/s(in flow) 6.代表寸法 Diameter=9.5mm
撮影条件	1.カメラ形式 NIKON FA 4.露 光 250th, f5.6 7.現 像 PUSH3	2.撮影レンズ 5.撮 影 距 離 8.そ の 他	

18. 低レイノルズ数の円柱後流の流脈

Streaklines at the Low Reynolds Number in a Circular Cylinder Wake

能登勝久 (神戸大学),山本和司,中島 健 Katsuhisa NOTO (Kobe Univ.),Kazushi YAMAMOTO, Tsuyoshi NAKAJIMA

可視化の方法:CAFV

解 説:低レイノズル数の円柱後流の様子は、従来からあまりよく分かっていない。すなわち対称な双子渦を持つ後流レイノルズ数と、カルマン渦列になるレイノズル数の間の低レイノルズ数範囲の流れが未解明である。そのため、Re=35,40,50の円柱後流を、統合脈流で可視化した。円柱の上下端から、微小時間ステップごとに、理想粒子を注入し続けた。Re=35では、後流は弱い非対称性を持ち、Re=40になれば、進行波状になる。さらにレイノルズ数を増大させれば、進行波状のフィラメントが成長し、巻き込むようになって、Re=50の脈流になる。Re=50では、一見、カルマン渦列のようであるが、まだ完全にはカルマン渦列にはなっていない。

実験条件	1.流体 5.無次元数 Re=3	2.圧力 5,40,50	3.温度 6.代表寸法 円柱直径	4.速度	in flow
		,,	4.10x 1.7x 1.11工匠庄		