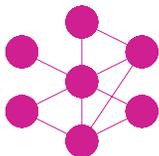


Synthèse des projets réalisés à l'ENSTA dans le cadre du module d'enseignement MF307

Frédéric DABBENE et Henri PAILLERE, CEA/DMT,
Club Castem2000, le 27 Octobre 2000, Paris.



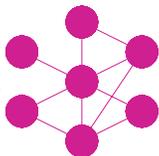
DMT/SEMT/LTMF



LTMF/Oct. 2000

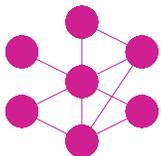
Contexte

- Depuis 1997, utilisation de Castem2000 au sein du module MF307 *Initiation à la simulation numérique en mécanique des fluides* ;
- Durée du module : 18 matinées
 - ▷ 12 matinées cours/TD : éléments d'analyse numérique et principe de résolution de situations standards (de NS incompressible à Euler en passant par Darcy) ;
 - ▷ 6 matinées projet : 1 élève = 1 article issu de la littérature + Castem pour la réalisation des calculs

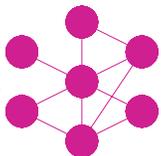
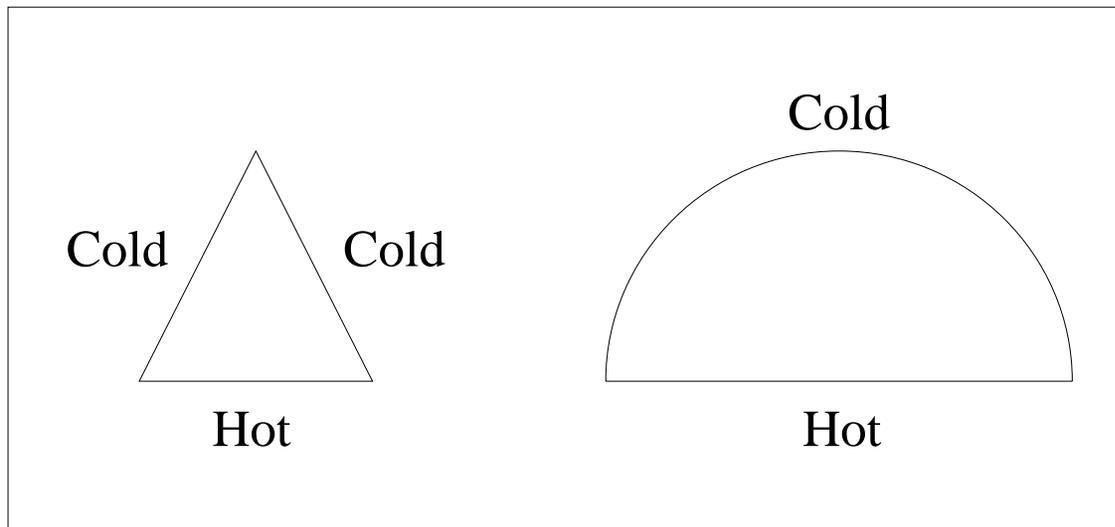


Présentation de quelques projets

- Convection naturelle (Lopez) ;
- Cavité à paroi défilante (Henrion) ;
- Allée de Karman (Bacquet) ;
- Effet Coanda (Demaie) ;
- Bifurcation de Hopf (Urien).



Convection naturelle



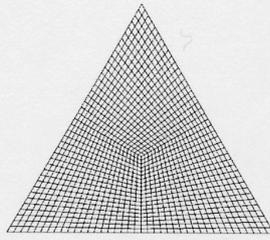


FIG. 1 – maillage pour la cavité triangulaire

3.2 isotempératures

Voici les cartes de températures pour les différents Rayleigh :

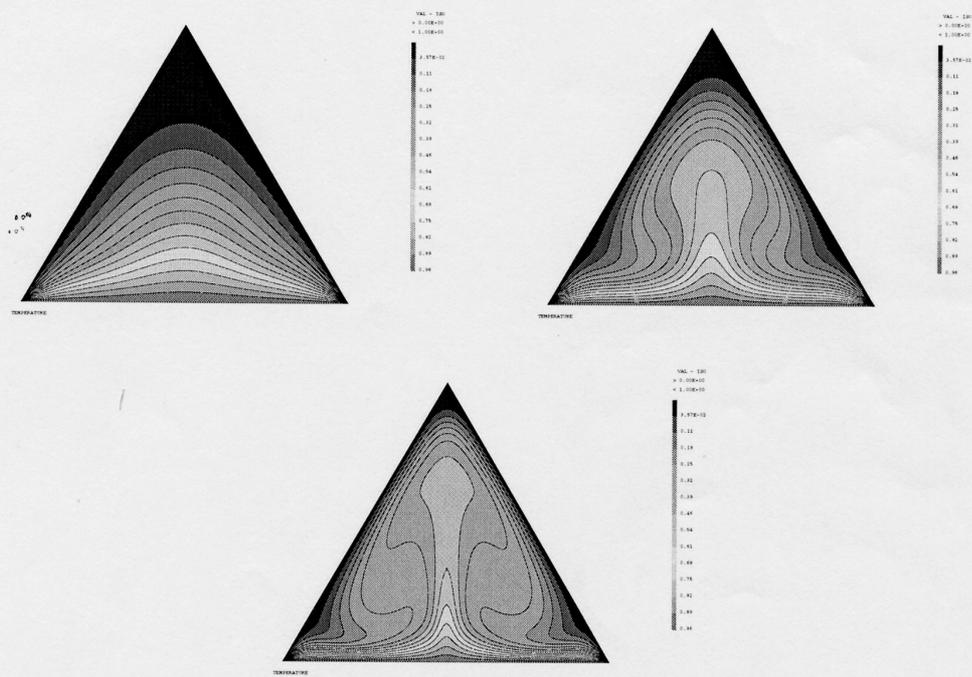


FIG. 2 – $Ra = 10^4$ et $Ra = 10^5$ et $Ra = 10^6$

Et voici les lignes de courant:

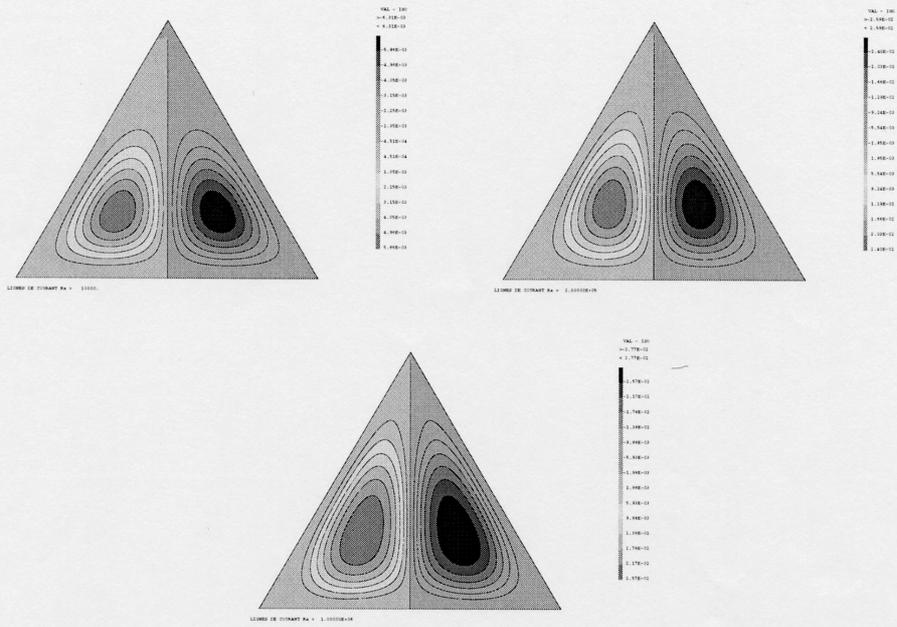


FIG. 3 – $Ra = 10^4$ et $Ra = 10^5$ et $Ra = 10^6$

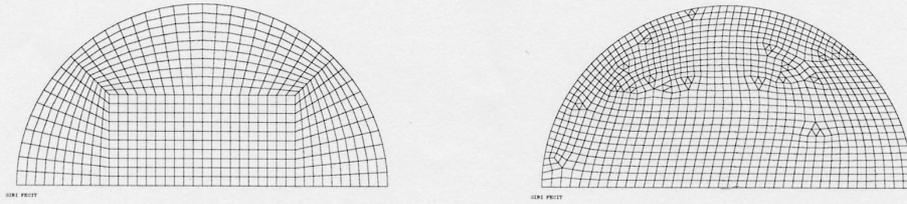


FIG. 6 – maillages pour la cavité semi-circulaire : régulier et procédure SURF

4.2 isothermes

Voici les cartes de températures pour les différents Rayleigh :

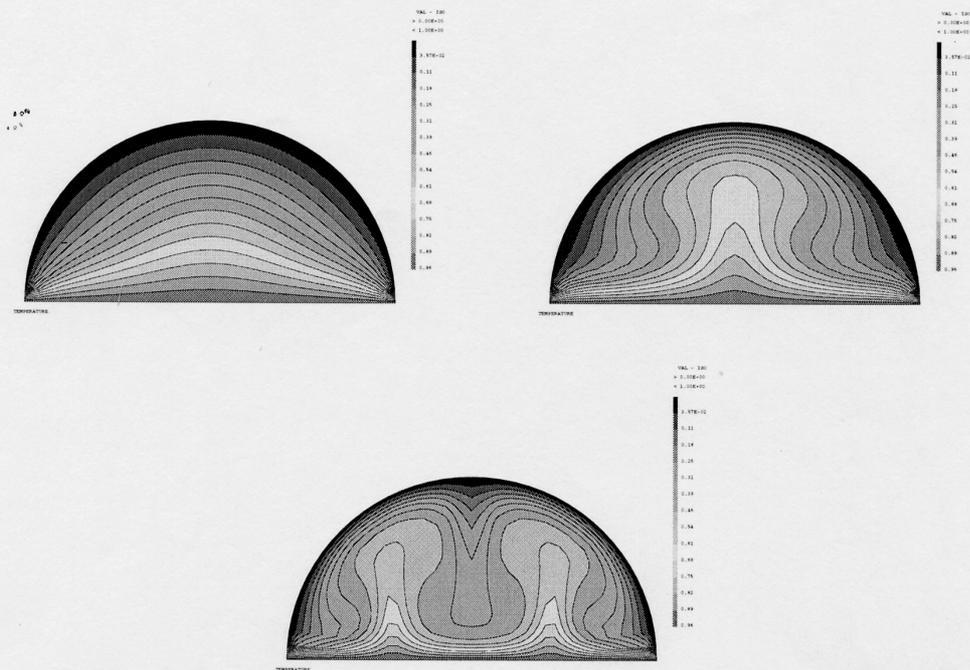


FIG. 7 – $Ra = 10^4$ et $Ra = 10^5$ et $Ra = 10^6$

Et voici les lignes de courant.

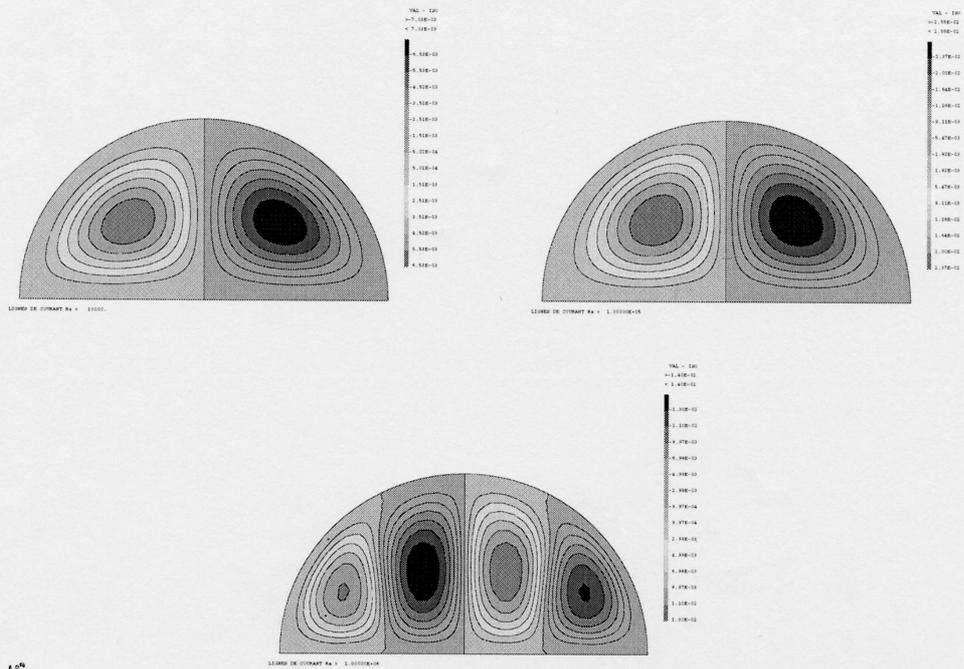


FIG. 8 - $Ra = 10^4$ et $Ra = 10^5$ et $Ra = 10^6$

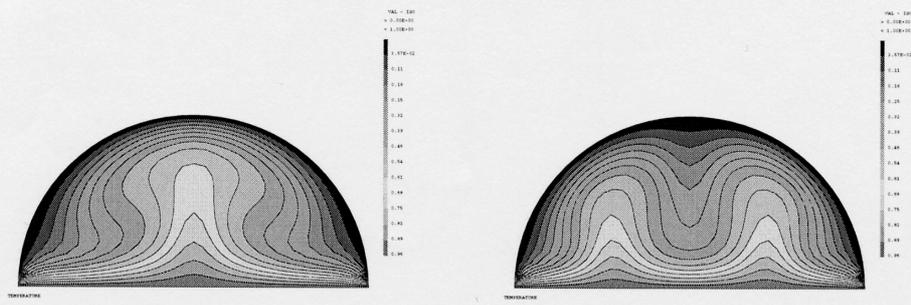
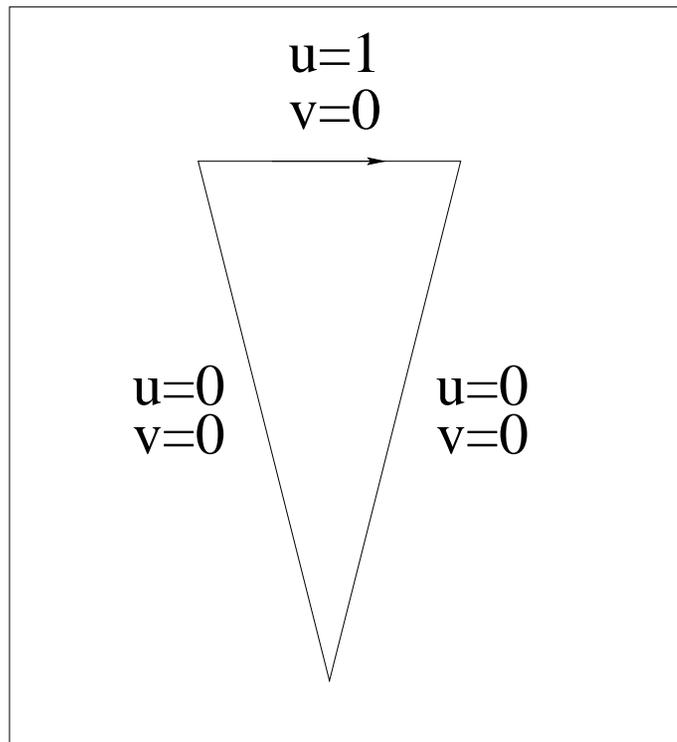


FIG. 11 – *Isotempératures pour $Ra = 1,33.10^5$ et $Ra = 1,34.10^5$*

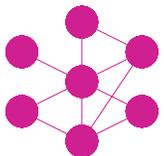


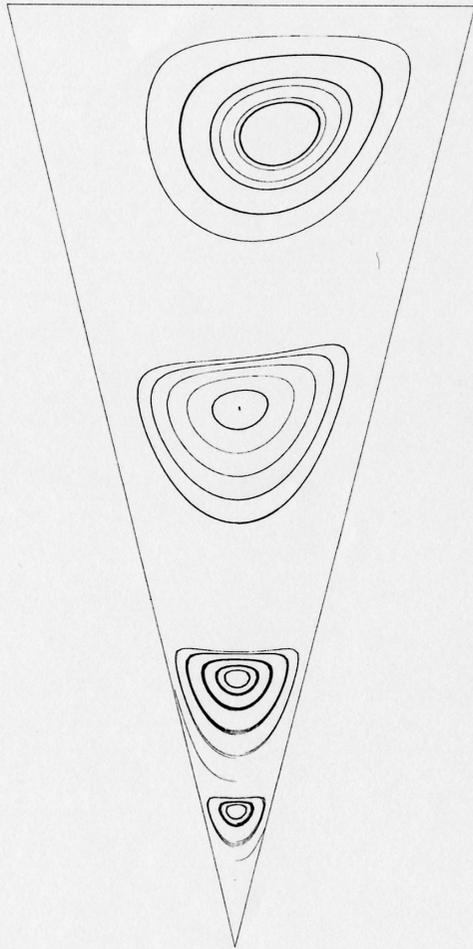
FIG. 12 – *Lignes de courant pour $Ra = 1,33.10^5$ et $Ra = 1,34.10^5$*

Cavité à paroi défilante

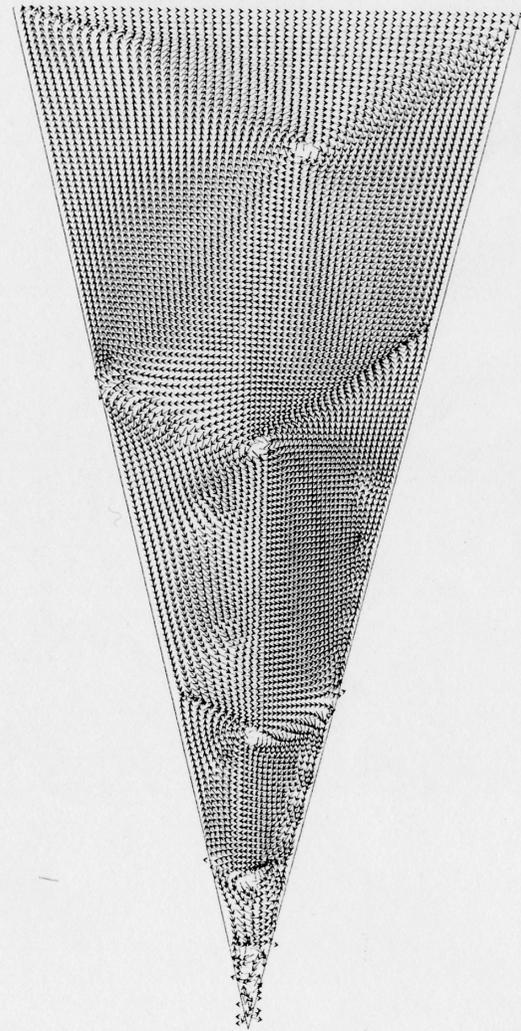


$Re = 800$



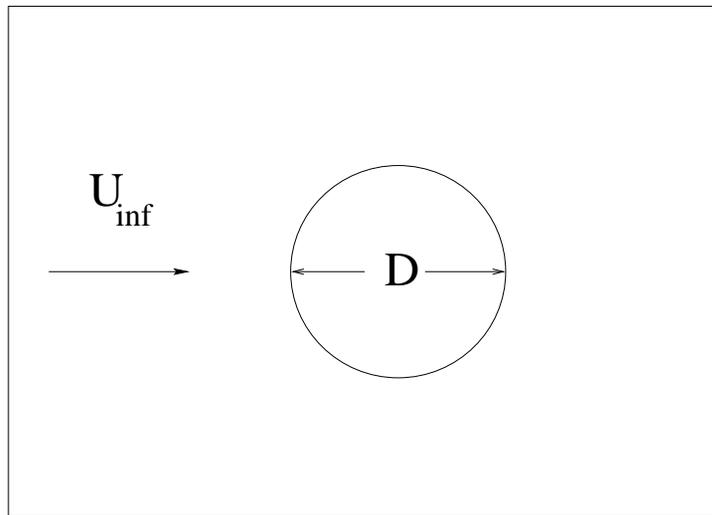


Streamtraces



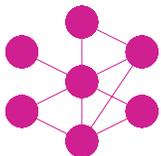
NORMALIZED VELOCITY

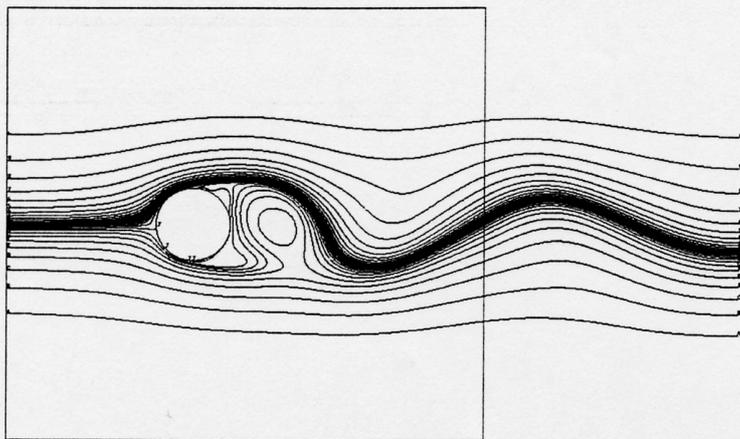
Allée de Karman



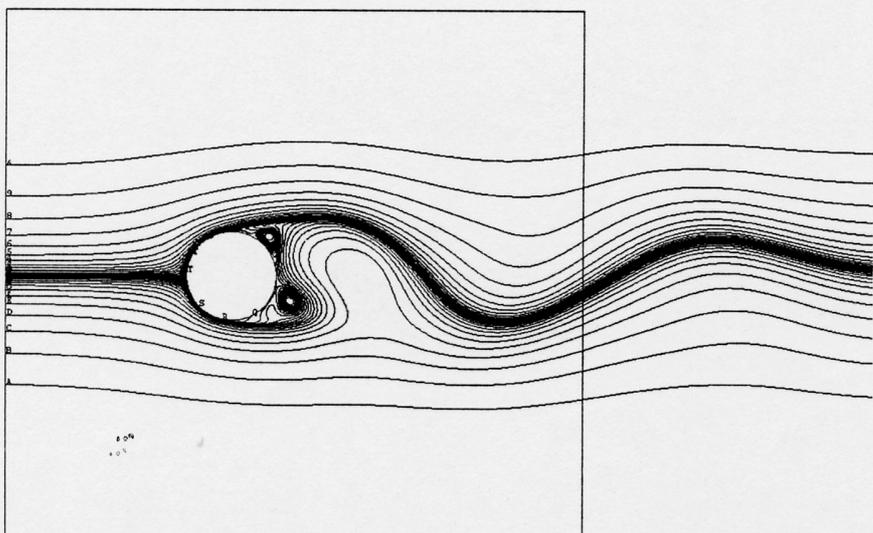
$Re < 1$: symétrique
 $1 < Re < 47$: recirculation
 $47 < Re$: allée de Karman

$Re = 0.1, 40. \text{ et } 2.6E4$

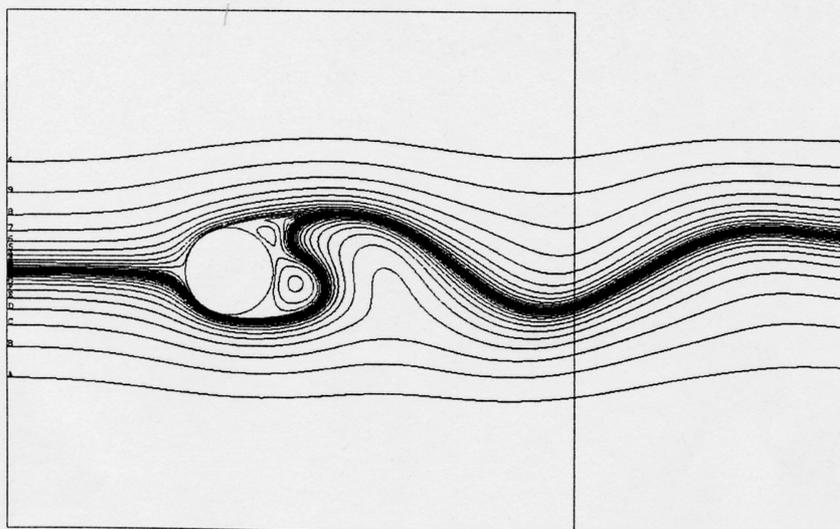




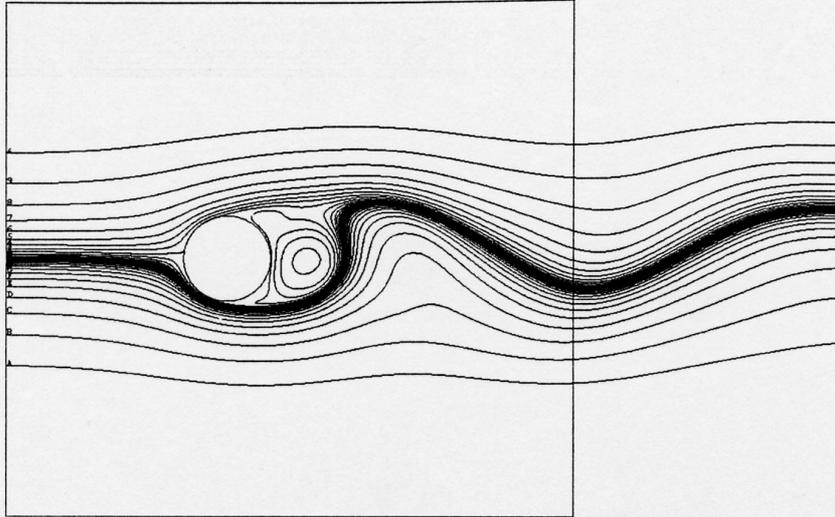
44 C. Nb = 22002
 Nb iter = 22002 F= 0.16 N



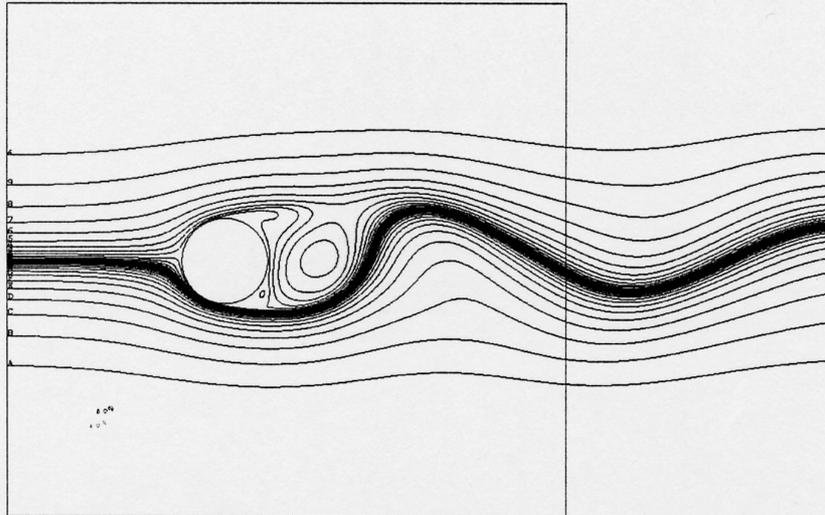
Nb iter = 22116 F= -0.69 N



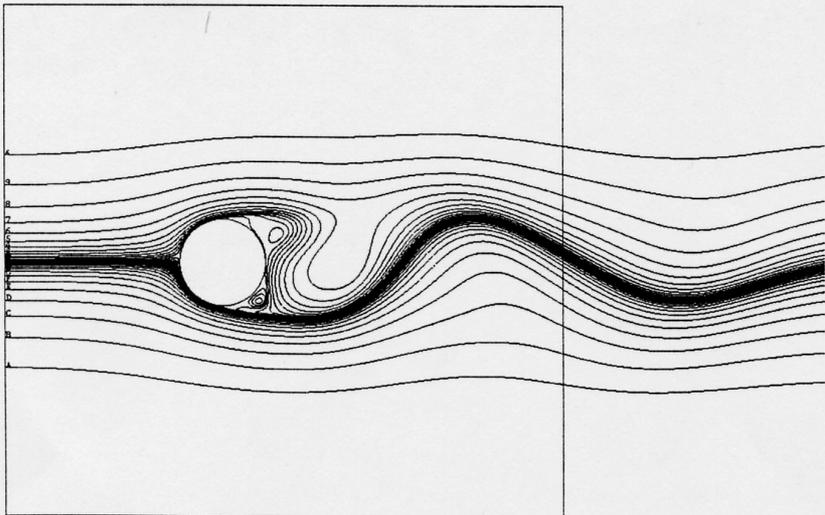
44 C. Nb = 22230
 Nb iter = 22230 F= -1.17 N



de C. Nb = 22344
Nb iter = 22344 F= -0.97 N

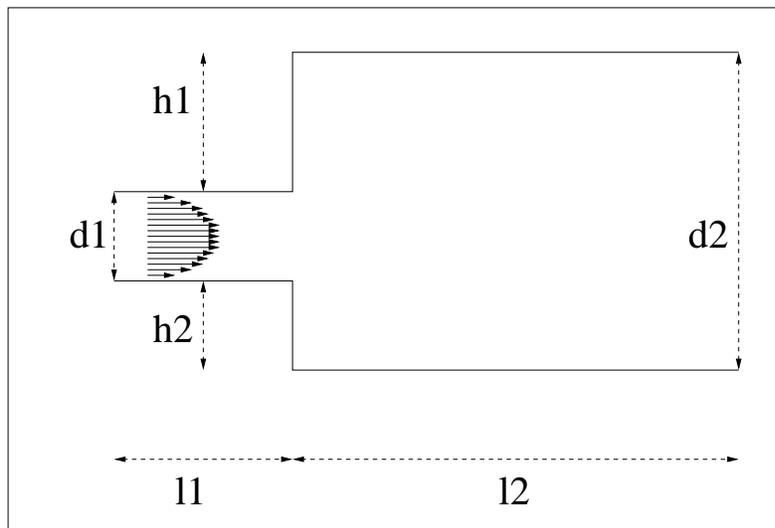


de C. Nb = 22458
Nb iter = 22458 F= -0.31 N



de C. Nb = 22572
Nb iter = 22572 F= 0.54

Effet COANDA

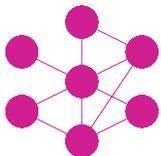


Cas étudié : $h1=h2$ et $d2/d1=2$

$Re < 210$: symétrique stable

$210 < Re < 600$: asymétrique type I

$600 < Re$: asymétrique type II, Hopf(?)



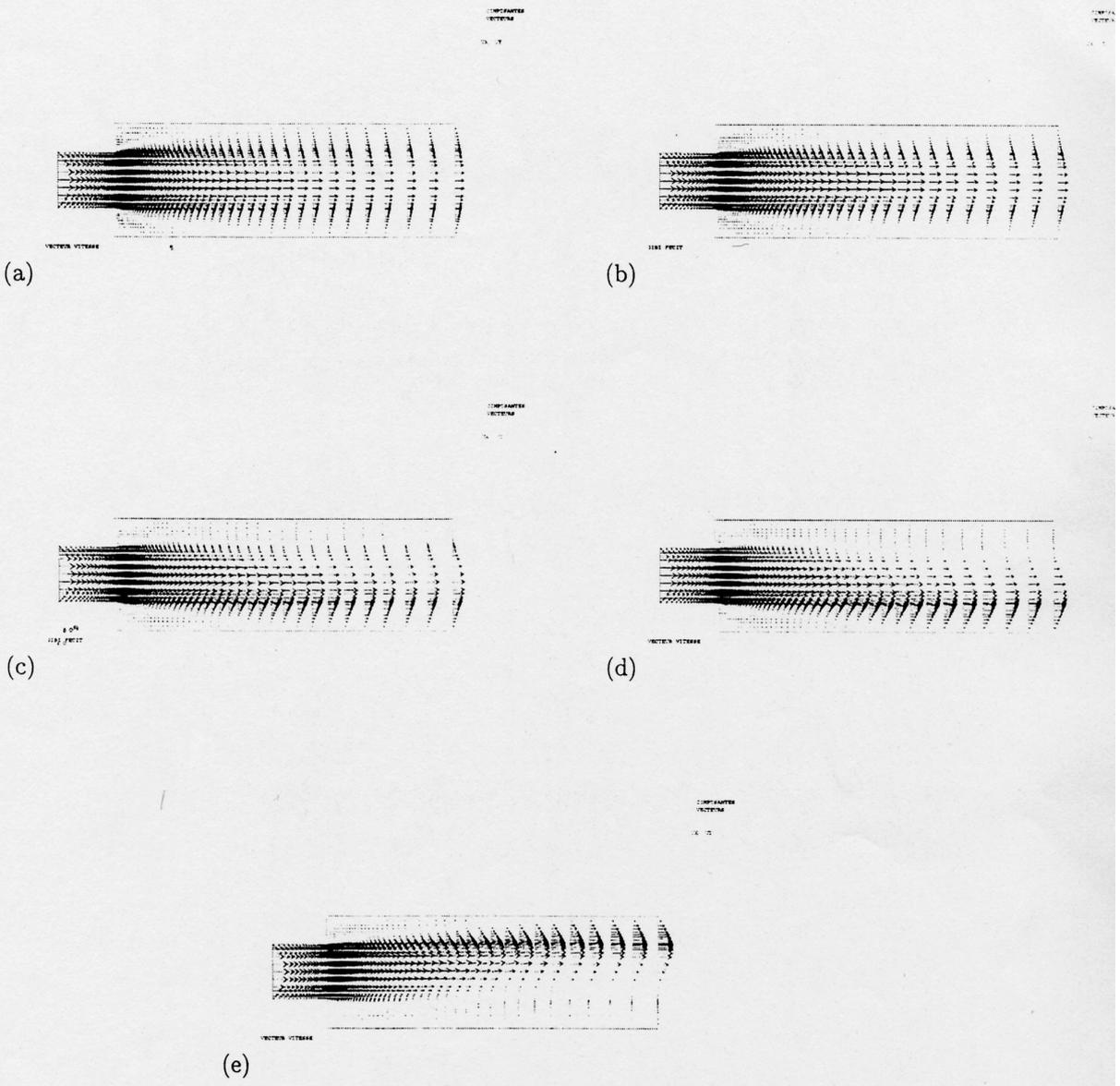


FIG. 2.8 - *Courant à proximité de l'élargissement :*
 (a) $R_e = 100$, (b) $R_e = 200$, (c) $R_e = 300$, (d) $R_e = 500$, (e) $R_e = 1000$

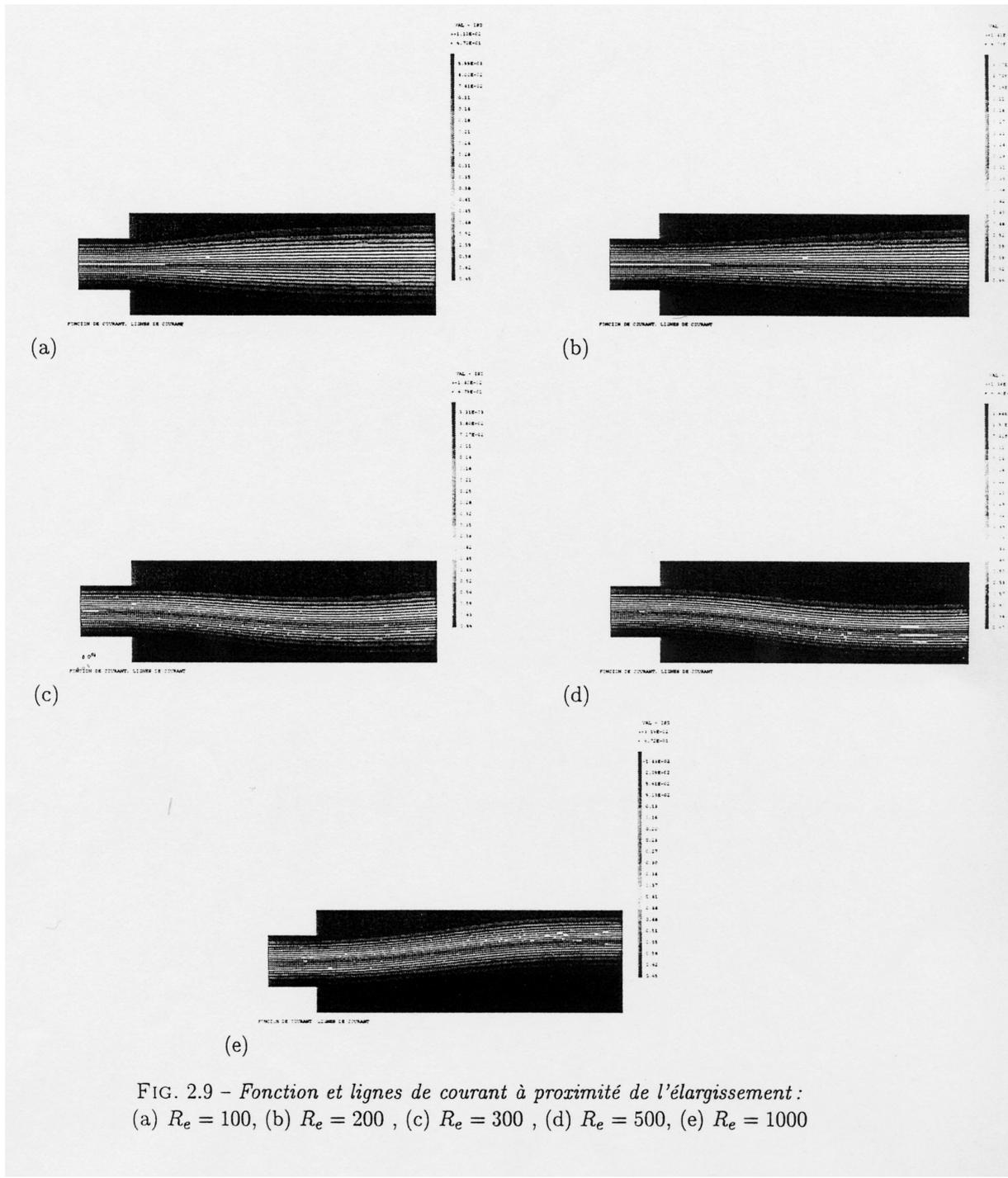
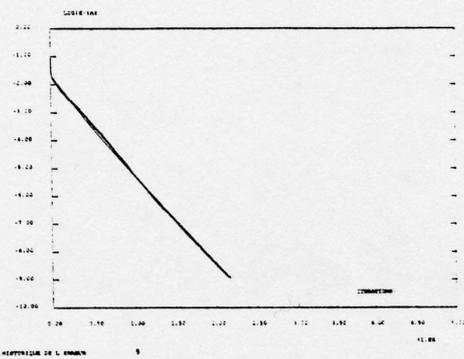
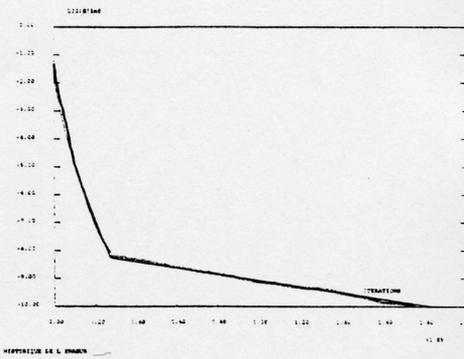


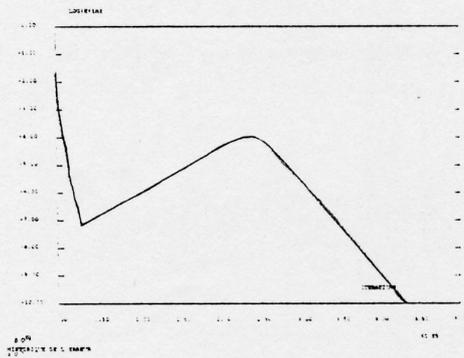
FIG. 2.9 - Fonction et lignes de courant à proximité de l'élargissement :
 (a) $R_e = 100$, (b) $R_e = 200$, (c) $R_e = 300$, (d) $R_e = 500$, (e) $R_e = 1000$



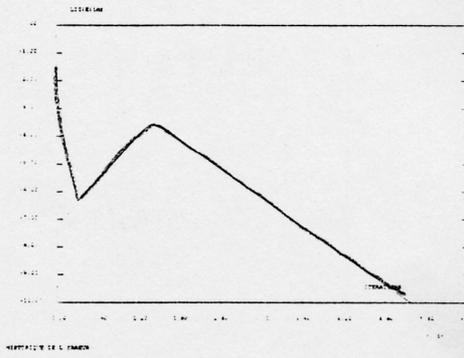
(a)



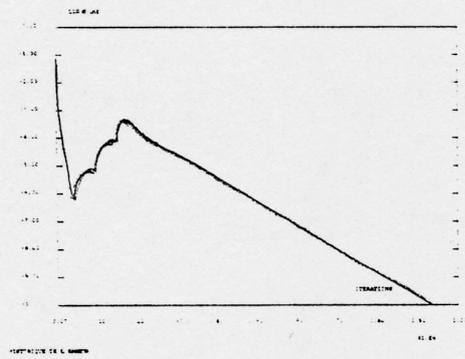
(b)



(c)



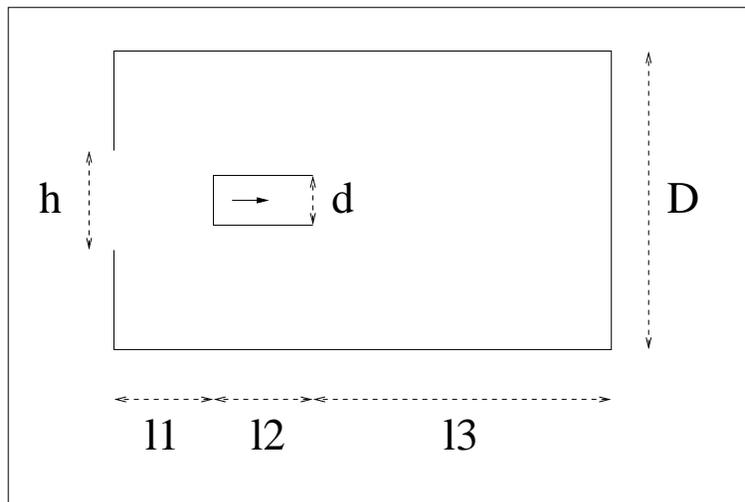
(d)



(e)

FIG. 2.10 - *Historique de l'erreur :*
 (a) $R_e = 100$, (b) $R_e = 200$, (c) $R_e = 300$, (d) $R_e = 500$, (e) $R_e = 1000$

Bifurcation de Hopf

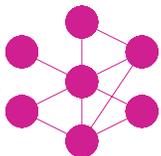


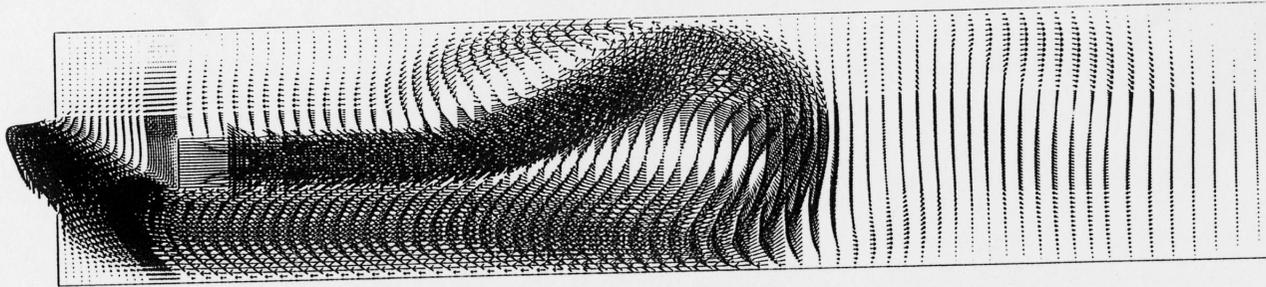
Cas étudié : $Re=150$, $D/d=5$, $h/d=2$,
 $l_1=2.5d$, $l_2=5d$ et $l_3=17.5d$

$Re < 30$: symétrique stable

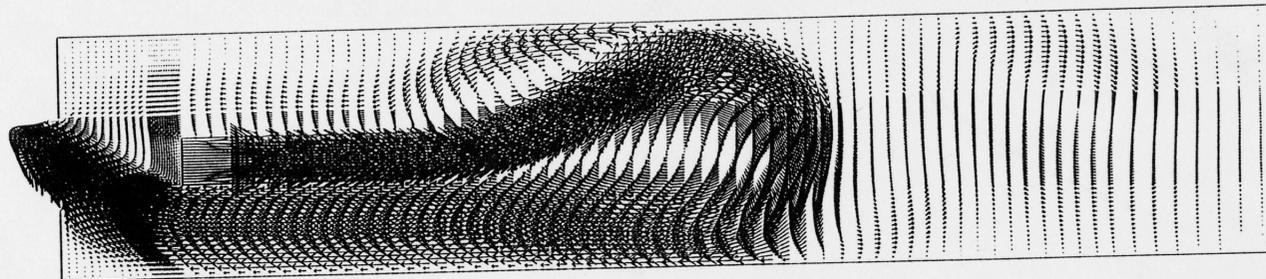
$30 < Re < 60$: asymétrique stable

$60 < Re$: oscillant périodique

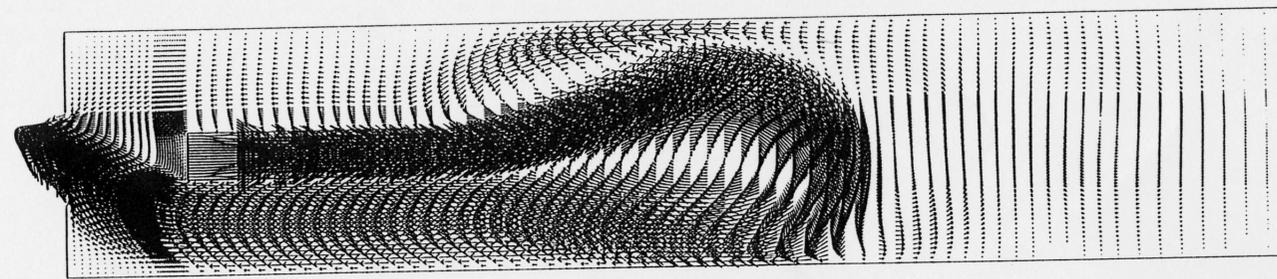




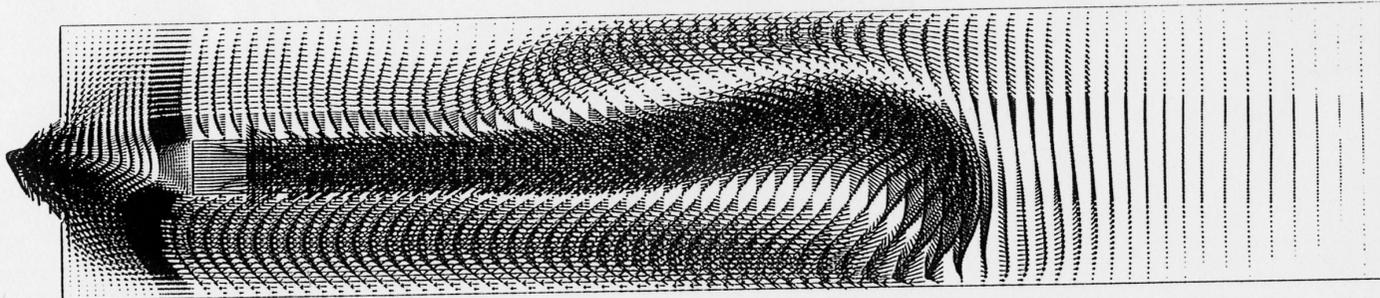
CHAMP DE VITESSE A T=2.0



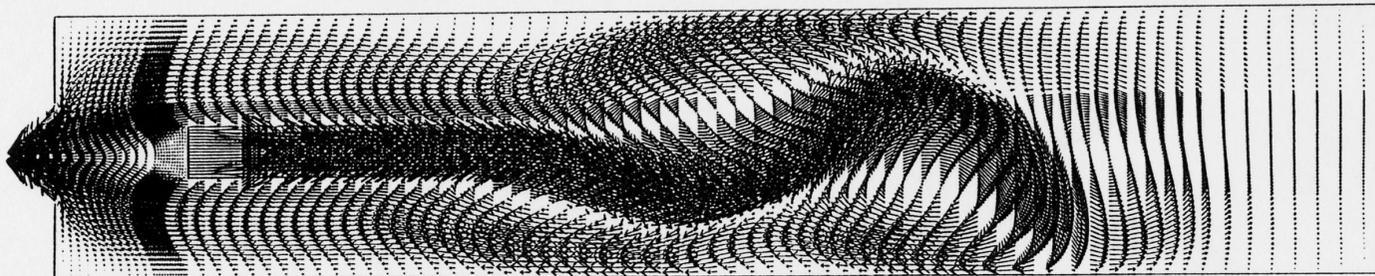
CHAMP DE VITESSE A T=2.2



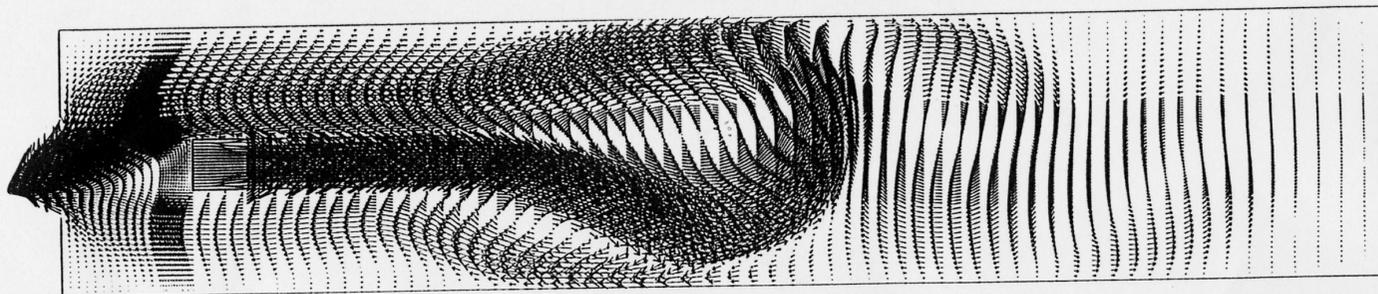
CHAMP DE VITESSE A T=2.4



CHAMP DE VITESSE A $T=2.6$



CHAMP DE VITESSE A $T=2.8$



CHAMP DE VITESSE A $T=3.0$