

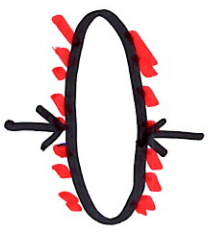
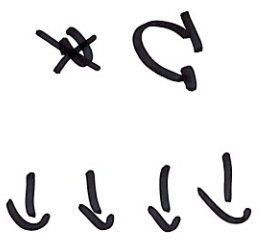
Proj 3 sol.

Task 1

F_L

* Lift force

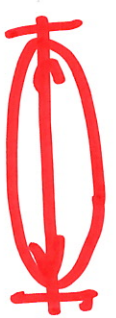
relevant X-section



$Re \sim$

Lift coefficient

$$C_L = \frac{F_L}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 A}$$

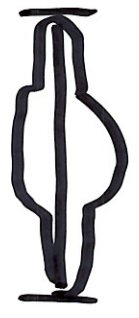


Task 4

IOI

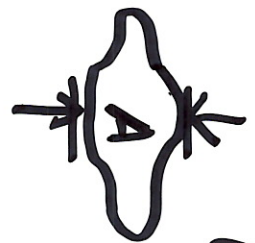
Task 2

Lift



$\theta = 0^\circ$

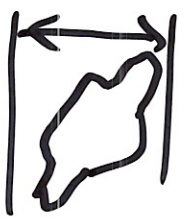
Drag Force



$\theta = 0^\circ$



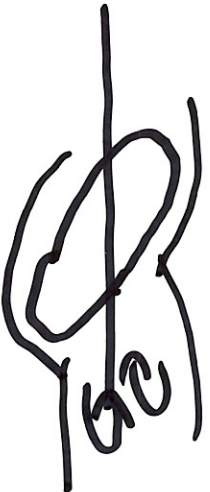
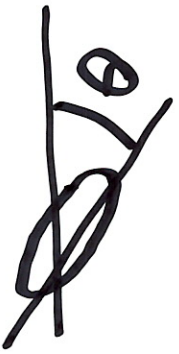
$\theta = 32^\circ$



$\theta = 32^\circ$

Critical point
of
transition

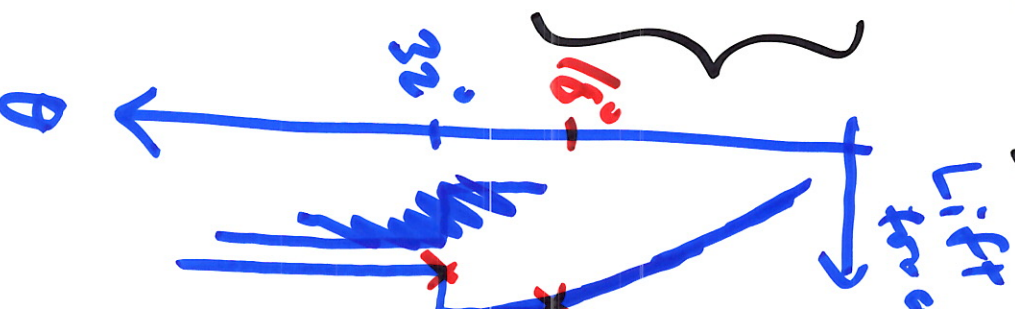
(from 1 flow regime to another)



θ

0°

θ_c



phase transition

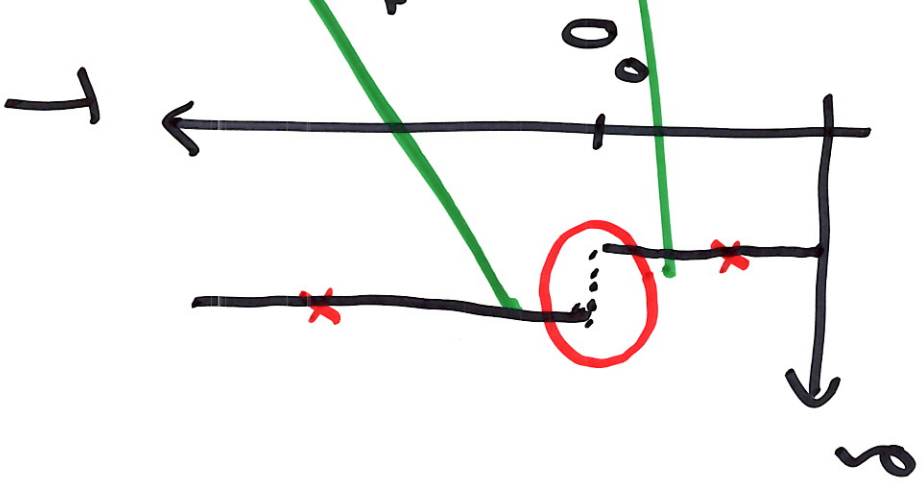
"potential well" analogy

Critical point

Small perturbations amplifies

ice

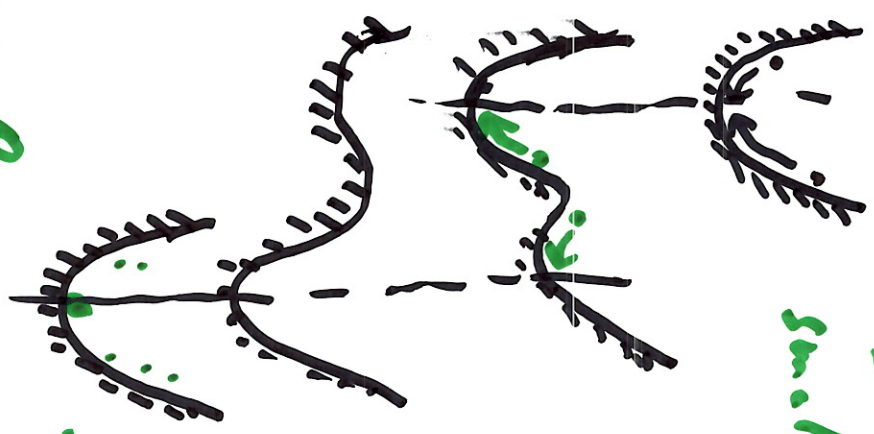
water



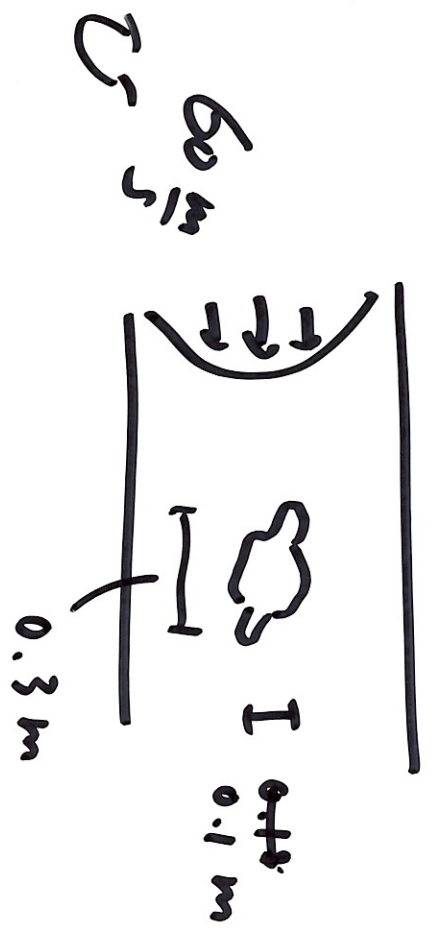
small θ

$\theta \sim 32^\circ$

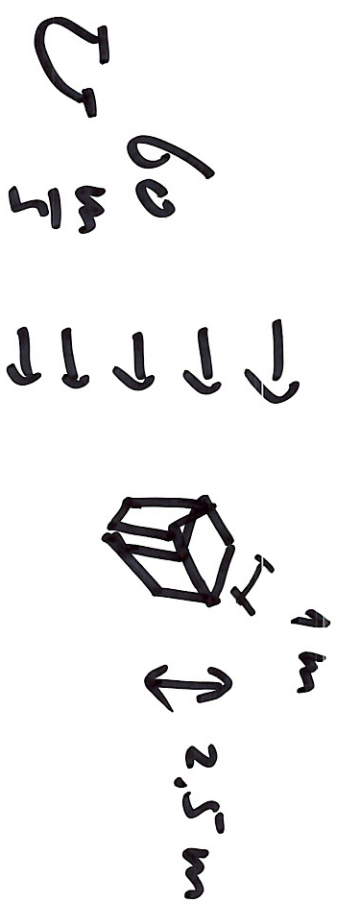
large θ



Task 2



Task 3



Final Exam Thu, Dec 9, 12:10-2:00 PM

10%

multiple choice

closed book

only correct combo gets credit

Comprehensive

Calculator
OK

Projects

① Governing eqs. how we set Fluent

* Models

~~laminar~~

1-phase vs multi-phase

p-based

laminar

flow w/ heat transfer

g-based

vs

vs

flow w/o thermal

compressible

turbulent (k-ε)

Re

Mach *

②

physical parameters

boundary conditions

→
→
velocity inlet
pressure inlet

wall

→

= 0

→

const
Boundary

multi-phase

fully viscous

ideal gas

→
→
P-outlet
outflow

$C_1 - C_2 - C_3$

VF

1-phase

multi-phase

③

numerical schemes.

mesh

etc.

Res ↓



iter

Steady sol.

transient "

VOF

explicit vs. implicit



Δt

Δx

accuracy

numerical stability

✓

④

Misc.

post-processing

— Compute $\frac{\text{lift}}{\text{drag}}$ ✓

— Energy balance

e.g. Task 3
HW 1

ALL Qs come from
the lectures + projects
+ HW 1