# 2-11 Numerical Simulation of High Enthalpy Flow

— High Enthalpy Flow Workshop —

by

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#### ABSTRACT

Numerical analysis of thermally and chemically nonequilibrium viscous flow around simple shapes is carried out as an entry of High Enthalpy Flow Workshop. We chose Problem I, flow around a sphere, and Problem IV, flow around a spherically blunted cone. Park's two-temperature model and Dunn & Kang's seven species and finite-rate eighteen chemical reaction model are used in order to take accounts of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium effects. Axis-symmetric full Navier-Stokes equations considering thermal and chemical nonequilibrium effects are solved by the Chakravarthy-Oshers' TVD scheme with generalized Roe's approximate Riemann solver. Regarding time integration, the LU-SGS implicit method with local time stepping method is used to suppress calculation time and increase code stability.

#### 1 Introduction

There are a lot of research and development about hypersonic, re-entry or space vehicles recently. However, it is difficult to simulate the flow of typical flight conditions for the above vehicles with ground-based experimental devices. On the other hand, recent remarkable progress of computer hardware and numerical technique make it possible to analyze the flow including thermo-chemical nonequilibrium phenomena, so called 'real gas effect'. Hence the CFD analysis is indispensable for designing the high speed vehicles. It's necessary to validate CFD ability in order to use CFD as a design tool. But it is difficult to obtain plenty of high quality experimental data in the high speed flow fields. Therefore this High Enthalpy Flow Workshop is very precious opportunity to validate CFD ability. Hence we took part in the High Enthalpy Flow Workshop and attempt to Problem I and Problem IV.

## 2 Governing Equations

The flow field is regarded as two-dimensional axis-symmetric steady state flow. We consider mixed gas flow with thermo-chemical nonequilibrium effects [1, 2]. In order to treat the flow exactly, each energy level of chemical species must be considered respectively. However, such treatment increases the number of variables, the unreliability of relaxation models and the difficulties in solving the equations. Therefore Park's two-temperature model [3, 4] is used in these calculations, which is simple but has been reported to get good results. In this model, the translational en-

ergy mode and rotational energy mode are considered to be the equilibrium state and they are presented by one temperature, so-called 'temperature, T'. The vibrational energy mode and electronic excitation energy mode are also considered to be the equilibrium state and they are presented by another temperature, so-called 'vibrational-temperature,  $T_V$ '. Hence the governing equations consist of, two-dimensional unsteady full Navier-Stokes equations, the conservation equations of chemical species and the conservation equations of the vibrational energy:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{q}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}_j}{\partial \mathbf{x}_j} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}_{Vj}}{\partial \mathbf{x}_j} = \mathbf{S}$$
 (1)

where

$$\boldsymbol{q} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \\ \rho u_i \\ E \\ \rho \gamma_s \\ \epsilon_V \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{F}_j = \begin{pmatrix} \rho u_j \\ \rho u_i u_j + p \delta_{ij} \\ (E+p) u_j \\ \rho \gamma_s u_j \\ \epsilon_V u_j \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{S} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \alpha_i \\ 0 \\ \dot{w}_s \\ \beta \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{split} F_{Vj} &= \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \tau_{ij} \\ u_i - \rho \sum_s h_s D_s \frac{\partial y_s}{\partial x_j} - \eta \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_j} - (\eta_v + \eta_\epsilon) \frac{\partial T_V}{\partial x_j} \\ -\rho D_s \frac{\partial y_s}{\partial x_j} \\ -\rho \sum_s h_{V,s} D_s \frac{\partial y_s}{\partial x_j} - (\eta_v + \eta_\epsilon) \frac{\partial T_V}{\partial x_j} \\ E &= \epsilon + \frac{1}{2} \rho u_j^2. \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \epsilon &= \sum_{s} \rho \gamma_{s} (\varepsilon_{t,r,s} + \varepsilon_{v,s} + \varepsilon_{e,s}) \\ \epsilon_{V} &= \sum_{s} \rho \gamma_{s} (\varepsilon_{v,s} + \varepsilon_{e,s}) + \rho \gamma_{e} \varepsilon_{t,r,e}, \\ p &= \sum_{s \neq e} \rho \gamma_{s} \bar{R} T + \rho \gamma_{e} \bar{R} T_{V}, \\ \tau_{ij} &= -\mu (\frac{\partial u_{i}}{\partial x_{j}} + \frac{\partial u_{j}}{\partial x_{i}} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial u_{k}}{\partial x_{k}} \delta_{ij}), \\ y_{s} &= \frac{\rho \gamma_{s}}{\sum_{r} \rho \gamma_{r}}, \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \beta &= -p_e \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} + \sum_{s=mol} \rho_s \frac{(\varepsilon_{v,s}^* - \varepsilon_{v,s})}{\langle \tau_s \rangle} \\ &+ 2\rho_e \frac{3}{2} \bar{R} (T - T_V) \sum_s \frac{\nu_{e,s}}{M_s} + \sum_{s=mol} \dot{w}_s \hat{D}_s. \end{split}$$

F and  $F_V$  are the convective and viscous flux vectors, and the vector S is a set of elements of thermochemical nonequilibrium source terms. e presents total internal energy and it consists of translational-rotational energy  $\varepsilon_{t,r,s}$ , vibrational energy  $\varepsilon_{v,s}$  and electronic excitation energy  $\varepsilon_{e,s}$  for each chemical species.  $\varepsilon_V$  is the total of vibrational energy, electronic excitation energy and translational-rotational energy of electron and it is characterized by vibrational temperature,  $T_V$ .

These equations are transformed into generalized curvilinear coordinates  $(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2)$ :

$$\frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{q}}}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{F}}_{j}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\xi}_{j}} + \frac{\partial \hat{\mathbf{F}}_{V_{j}}}{\partial \boldsymbol{\xi}_{j}} = \hat{\mathbf{S}}, \tag{2}$$

with

$$\hat{q} = Vq, \hat{S} = VS,$$
 $\hat{F}_{j} = n_{j1}F_{1} + n_{j2}F_{2},$ 
 $\hat{F}_{Vj} = n_{j1}F_{V1} + n_{j2}F_{V2}.$ 

V is the volume of a computational cell surrounding a grid point. Vector  $\mathbf{n}_j \equiv (n_{j1}, n_{j2})$  is cell interface normal of  $\xi_j$ -direction. The effect of axis-symmetricity is introduced by the treatment of metrics in finite volume method and additional element,  $\alpha_i$  appeared in the source term, S. Each conservation equation of chemical species, and total mass equation are calculated together in order to suppress the total numerical error.

#### 3 Chemical Model

As a chemical reaction model, seven chemical species,  $O_2$ ,  $N_2$ , N, O, NO,  $NO^+$  and  $\epsilon^-$  and eighteen finite-rate chemical reactions are considered.

• 
$$O_2 + M \leftrightarrow O + O + M, M = N, NO, O, O_2, N_2$$

• 
$$N_2 + M \leftrightarrow N + N + M, M = N, NO, O, O_2, N_2$$

• 
$$NO + M \leftrightarrow N + O + M, M = N, NO, O, O_2, N_2$$

• 
$$O + NO \leftrightarrow N + O_2$$

• 
$$O + N_2 \leftrightarrow N + NO$$

• 
$$O + N \leftrightarrow NO^+ + \epsilon^-$$

The mass production rate of species s per unit volume,  $\dot{w}_s$  is expressed as

$$\dot{w}_{s} = M_{s} \sum_{r=1}^{N_{r}} (\beta_{s,r} - \alpha_{s,r}) (R_{f,r} - R_{b,r}), \tag{3}$$

where  $N_r$  is the number of reactions,  $\alpha_{s,r}$  and  $\beta_{s,r}$  are respectively the stoichiometric coefficients for reactants and products in the r reaction.  $R_{f,r}$  and  $R_{b,r}$  are respectively the forward and backward reaction rates for the r reaction, as expressed by

$$R_{f,r} = k_{f,r} \prod_{s} (\rho \gamma_s)^{\alpha_{s,r}},$$

$$R_{b,r} = k_{b,r} \prod_{s} (\rho \gamma_s)^{\beta_{s,r}},$$
(4)

where  $k_{f,r}$  and  $k_{b,r}$  are respectively the forward and backward reaction rate constants. In this calculation, Dunn and Kang's chemical reaction model is applied and these reaction rate constants are determined as follows:

$$k_{f,r} = C_{f,r} T_q^{n_{f,r}} exp(\frac{-E_{f,r}}{kT_q}),$$

$$k_{b,r} = C_{b,r} T_q^{n_{b,r}} exp(\frac{-E_{b,r}}{kT_c}),$$
(5)

where  $T_q$  is a dummy variables for the rate-controlling temperature and defined below.

 $T_q = \sqrt{TT_V}$  for dissociative reactions  $T_q = T_V$  for the reaction of electron impact ionization  $T_\sigma = T$  for other reactions

Millikan and White's semi-empirical equation with Park's modification which limits the collision at the high temperature (above 8000K) is used as a relaxation model between vibrational and translational energy. Transport properties are calculated from the collision integrals [1].

## 4 Numerical Techniques

The convective flux vectors are differenced using postprocessing TVD scheme [5, 6] with the generalized Roe's approximate Riemann solver [7, 8]. The viscous flux vectors are differenced with second order central differencing. Therefore the right hand side has a second order accuracy in space. The form of gasdynamic matrices is described first, and then the treatment of the generalized Roe's approximate Riemann solver is presented. Three-dimensional treatment is used for this description. Two-dimensional formulation is a subset of three-dimensional one.

# 4.1 Gasdynamic Matrices for Real

The eigenvalues and eigenvectors of Jacobian matrices of the convective term are analytically derived for nonequilibrium flow [6]. The Jacobian matrix  $\mathbf{A} \equiv (\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{q}})$  at an averaging state satisfying the property U, in generalized coordinates, is decomposed like this:

$$A = T\Lambda T^{-1}, (6)$$

where  $T^{-1}$  and T are, respectively, the left and right eigenvector matrices. The diagonal matrices of eigenvalues  $\Lambda$  are expressed by

$$\Lambda = diag(U, U, U, U + |n_j|c, U - |n_j|c, U, U, \cdots), \quad (7)$$

where

$$U = n_j u_j, \quad |n_j| = \sqrt{n_j^2},$$

$$n_j = \frac{1}{2} n_j \frac{\partial n_j}{\partial n_j} \frac{\partial n_j$$

$$c^2 = \frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho} + \frac{e + p}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial e} + \gamma_s \frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho \gamma_s} + \frac{\epsilon_V}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \epsilon_V}.$$

The eigenvectors used for this study, are calculated using reciprocal vectors  $\boldsymbol{l}$  and  $\boldsymbol{m}$ ,

$$(\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{l} = 0, \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{m} = 0, \mathbf{l} \cdot \mathbf{m} = 0, \mathbf{l} \cdot \mathbf{l} = \mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{m} = 1).$$

# 4.2 Generalized Roe's approximate Riemann solver

Recently, upwind differencing schemes are often used for flow computations. Up to now several upwind schemes have been developed and most of them are categorized as either Flux Difference Splitting (FDS) or Flux Vector Splitting(FVS). FDS scheme uses an approximate solution of the local Riemann problem, and the most popular approximate Riemann solver is Roe's approximate Riemann solver fallowed approximate Riemann solver has good efficiency and possibility of achieving high resolution of stationary discontinuities. This solver can catch the stationary discontinuities with one intermediate point. Roe has presented an averaged gasdynamic matrix for perfect gas. For nonequilibrium gas, the following averaged values are taken [6, 7]:

$$\bar{u}_{j} = \frac{u_{j}^{L} + Du_{j}^{R}}{1 + D},$$

$$\bar{\gamma}_{s} = \frac{\gamma_{j}^{L} + D\gamma_{j}^{R}}{1 + D},$$

$$\bar{H} = \frac{H^{L} + DH^{R}}{1 + D},$$

$$\bar{\rho} = \rho^{L}D,$$
(8)

where

$$D \equiv \sqrt{\frac{\rho^R}{\rho^L}} \quad .$$

Then  $\Delta p$  is reduced to be

$$\Delta p = \frac{\bar{\partial}p}{\partial\rho}\Delta\rho + \frac{\bar{\partial}p}{\partial\epsilon}\Delta\epsilon + \frac{\bar{\partial}p}{\partial\rho\gamma_s}\Delta\rho\gamma_s + \frac{\bar{\partial}p}{\partial\epsilon_V}\Delta\epsilon_V. \quad (9)$$

The averaged pressure derivatives which satisfy Eq.(9) are determined as:

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}p}{\partial\rho} = \hat{D}\left[\frac{\hat{\partial}p}{\partial\rho}\right],$$

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}p}{\partial\epsilon} = \hat{D}\frac{\hat{\partial}p}{\partial\epsilon},$$

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}p}{\partial\rho\gamma_s} = \hat{D}\left[\frac{\hat{\partial}p}{\partial\rho\gamma_s} + \frac{\delta p}{D}(\bar{R}T)^2\Delta\rho\gamma_s\right],$$

$$\frac{\bar{\partial}p}{\partial\epsilon_V} = \hat{D}\left[\frac{\hat{\partial}p}{\partial\epsilon_V} + \frac{\delta p}{D}(\bar{R}T_V)^2\Delta\epsilon_V\right],$$
(10)

where

$$\begin{split} \hat{D} &\equiv \frac{D}{D - \Delta p \delta p}, \\ \hat{A} &\equiv \frac{1}{2} [A_L + A_R], \\ D &\equiv \Delta P^2 + (\bar{R} T \Delta \rho \gamma_s)^2 + (\bar{R} T_V e_V)^2, \\ \Delta p &= \frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho} \Delta \rho + \frac{\partial p}{\partial e} \Delta e + \frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho \gamma_s} \Delta \rho \gamma_s + \frac{\partial p}{\partial e_V} \Delta e_V. \end{split}$$

When  $T^{-1}$  is evaluated at the Roe averaging state, a simple form for the characteristic vector  $\bar{T}^{-1}\Delta q$  is given as:

$$\bar{T}^{-1}\Delta q \equiv (a^{1}, a^{2}, a^{3}, a^{4}, a^{5}, a^{5+s}, a^{n})^{t}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \bar{c}^{2}\Delta \rho - \Delta p \\ \bar{\rho}\bar{c}(l \cdot \Delta u) \\ \bar{\rho}\bar{c}(m \cdot \Delta u) \\ \frac{1}{2}[\Delta p + \bar{\rho}\bar{c}(n \cdot \Delta u)] \\ \frac{1}{2}[\Delta p - \bar{\rho}\bar{c}(n \cdot \Delta u)] \\ \bar{c}^{2}\Delta \rho \gamma_{s} - \bar{\gamma}_{s}\Delta p \\ \bar{c}^{2}\Delta e_{V} - \frac{\bar{e}_{V}}{\bar{\rho}}\Delta p \end{pmatrix}. (11)$$

#### 4.3 Time integral method

Generally, nonequilibrium viscous flows have several characteristic time scales such as a fluid scale or chemical reaction scale. Such a disparity in time scale is referred to as 'stiffness' causing numerical instability. Thus, each term in the governing equations, especially chemical sources should be treated implicitly to construct stable schemes. For this purpose, the source term is treated with the point implicit method in order to increase the rate of convergence on steady state solutions. The time integration of the left hand side is carried with the LU-SGS [10] implicit method, and the steady state is achieved by the local time step method. The implicit time integration with LU-SGS method is expressed as:

$$(1 + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t\varrho)\Delta\hat{q}_{i,j}^{**} - \frac{1}{2}\Delta t\hat{A}_{i-1,j}^{+}\Delta\hat{q}_{i-1,j}^{**} - \frac{1}{2}\Delta t\hat{B}_{i,j-1}^{+}\Delta\hat{q}_{i,j-1}^{**} = -\Delta t[RHS]_{i,j},$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t\varrho)^{-1}\Delta\hat{q}_{i,j}^{*} = \Delta\hat{q}_{i,j}^{**},$$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t\varrho)\Delta\hat{q}_{i,j} + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t\hat{A}_{i+1,j}^{-}\Delta\hat{q}_{i+1,j} + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t\hat{B}_{i,j+1}^{-}\Delta\hat{q}_{i,j+1} = \Delta\hat{q}_{i,j}^{**},$$

$$(12)$$

where,

$$\begin{split} \varrho &= \kappa \sum_k \max_l [|\lambda^l(\hat{\boldsymbol{A}}_k)|], \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{A}}_k &= \frac{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{F}}_k}{\partial \hat{\boldsymbol{q}}}, \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{A}}_k^{\pm} &= \frac{1}{2} [\hat{\boldsymbol{A}} \pm \kappa \max_l [|\lambda^l(\hat{\boldsymbol{A}}_k)|] \boldsymbol{I}]. \end{split}$$

 $\kappa$  is a constant that is greater than or equal to one. The use of approximate Jacobian matrices in the LU-SGS method makes the inverse algorithm very simple. With this approximation the implicit operators can be completely vectorized on oblique planes, which are equivalent to oblique lines in two-dimensional cases and the inversion of these operators is equal to forward and backward sweep of these planes and lines.

#### 5 Results and Discussions

#### 5.1 Problem I Sphere

Figure 1 shows a computational grid for Problem I. This grid is composed over a semi-sphere because it is not necessary to calculate the base region in this problem. The number of grid points is 73 points normal to the surface times 56 points along the sphere surface. This grid is used for calculations from Case 1 to 6.

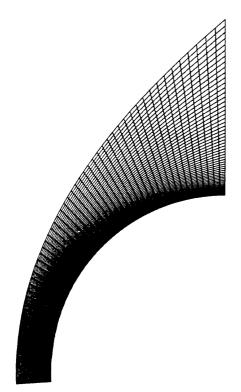


Fig. 1: Computational grid around a Sphere

A minimum grid length is 0.0002mm. Hence Cell Reynolds number is about 0.05, 0.1, 0.18 for Case 1(2), Case 3(4) and Case 5(6), respectively.

It is very important for designing of thermal protection system to estimate heat flux distributions precisely. The heat flux values depend on the grid length near the wall, which are evaluated by Cell Reynolds number. Therefore, we especially pay attention to the size of the Cell Reynolds number. We calculate with grids which have different size of the Cell Reynolds number and compare the heat flux values to investigate the influence of the Cell Reynolds number. The stagnation heat flux values obtained after such precalculations are 8.791, 12.03, 13.93, 18.72, 10.27 and 13.88 for Case 1 to 6, respectively. The stagnation heat flux values of Case 2,4 and 6, which are fully catalytic cases, are about 1.4 times higher than Case 1,3 and 5, which are non catalytic cases.

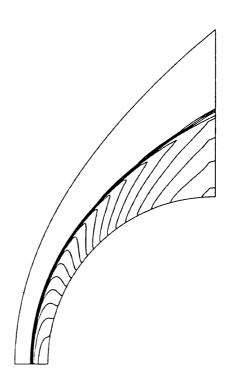


Fig. 2: Pressure contours (Case 1)

For example, Fig. 2 shows the pressure contours in Case 1. Figure 3, 4 and 5 respectively show the heat flux distributions along the body surface (Fig. 3), temperature distributions along the stagnation line (Fig. 4) and distributions of mass fraction for chemical species along the stagnation line (Fig. 5).

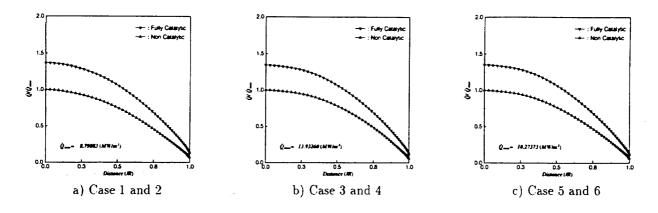


Fig. 3: Heat Flux Distributions along the surface

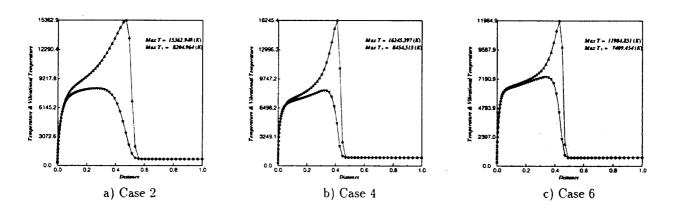


Fig. 4: T and  $T_V$  distributions along the stagnation line

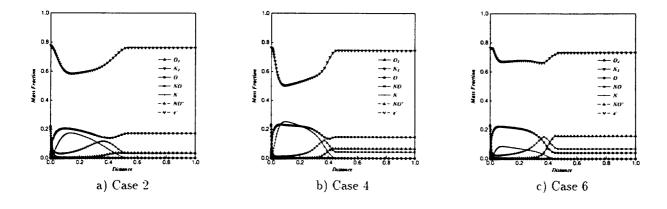


Fig. 5: Mass Fraction distributions along the stagnation line

We regard Case 1, 3 and 5 as Case 2, 4 and 6, respectively because the results are almost the same each other. From Fig. 4-a and 4-b, the temperature jump at the shock wave are similar in Case 2 and Case 4. Therefore the Shock wave in Case 2 and Case 4 have almost the same strength. However, the temperature distributions after the shock wave of Case 2 are different from Case 4. The energy exchange between T(translational-rotational energy) and  $T_V$ (vibrational-electron excitational energy) of Case 4 is more active than that of Case 2. Hence  $T_V$  follows T beter in Case 4 due to

the difference of free stream pressure. The free stream pressure of Case 2 is relatively lower than that of Case 4. Hence the flow of Case 2 is more nonequilibrium than that of Case 4. This tendency also can be seen at the difference of the dissociation of  $N_2$  between Fig. 5-a and 5-b.

The free stream pressure in Case 6 is heighest among these cases. Therefore, there is the smallest difference between distributions of T and distributions of  $T_V$  in Case 6. From Fig. 5-c,  $N_2$  dissociation in Case 6 is least because of the relatively lower temperature after

the shock wave.

# 5.2 Problem IV Spherically Blunted Cone

Figure 6 shows a computational grid for Problem IV. The number of grid points is 90 points normal to the surface times 163 points along the surface. A minimum grid length is 0.0026mm. Hence Cell Reynolds number is about 2.

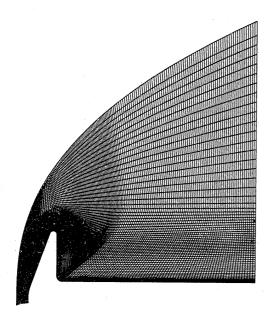


Fig. 6: Computational grid around the Spherically Blunted Cone

Figure 7,8 and 9 respectively show the temperature contours (Fig. 7), vibrational temperature contours (Fig. 8) and pressure contours (Fig. 9) for Case 2. We can see strong bow shock at the front of the body and share layer starting from the shoulder of the cone.

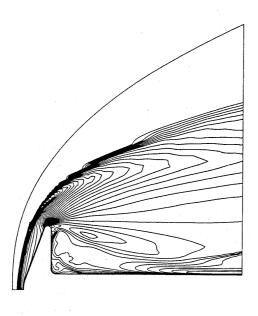


Fig. 7: Temperature contours (Case 2)

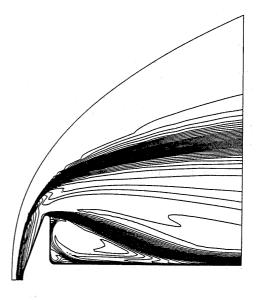


Fig. 8: Vibrational temperature contours (Case 2)

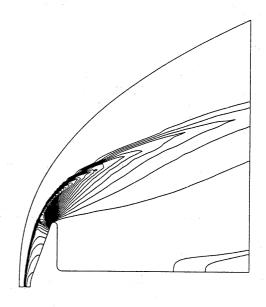


Fig. 9: Pressure contours (Case 2)

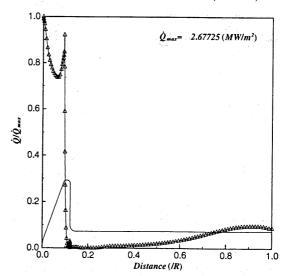


Fig. 10: Heat flux distribution (Case 2)

Figure 10 shows the heat flux distributions along the body surface. The values of heat flux at the stagnation point are 2.23 for fully catalytic case and 2.68 for

non catalytic case, respectively. The heat flux distributions have maximum value at the stagnation point, local extreme value at the shoulder of the cone and increase at the aftbody. The re-attachment point and recompression shock wave cannot be seen clearly in Fig. 7, 8 and 9. However, the increase of heat flux at the aftbody in Fig. 10 means a existence of re-attachment point and re-compression shock wave.

Finally, Figure 11 and 12 show stream lines at the wake region.

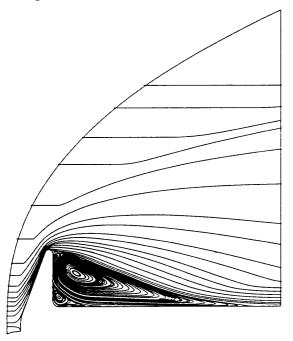


Fig. 11: Stream lines

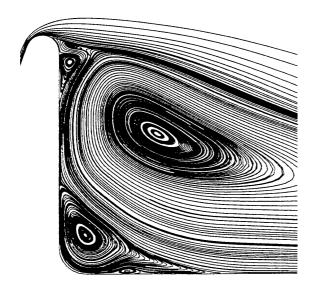


Fig. 12: Stream lines at the wake region

From Fig. 11 and 12, there are some eddys at the wake region. One large first eddy, one middle eddy and three small eddies can be seen.

#### 5.3 Conclusions

Numerical analysis of thermo-chemical nonequilibrium viscous flow are carried out for the problems of High Enthalpy Flow Workshop.

Dunn & Kang's seven species and eighteen reaction model is used as a chemical nonequilibrium model and Park's two temperature model is also used to take account of thermal nonequilibrium effects.

In the high speed flow analysis, it is still difficult to validate CFD code because we can not get a plenty of high quality data from the experiment. However, it is necessary to validate CFD code to make CFD be useful tool for the design of high speed or space vehicles.

#### Acknowledgments

We are deeply saddened to the death of Dr. Yasuhiro Wada on March 11, 1995. His sudden departure from all of us is a great loss to the CFD community of the world. He was an excellent and brilliant researcher and had a very inquistive mind. We shall always remember his kindness shown to us.

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Ⅲ - 3 計算結果出力フォーマット



## 1. Problem I Sphere 部門 出力フォーマット

非平衡流計算結果については、課題番号別にそれぞれ別個の図を作成し、各図とも大きさは A4 におさまるようにする。図番号の付け方は、たとえば非平衡流の等温度線図の場合には課題番号の Problem-I-1 と図番号の②を組み合わせて Problem-I-1- ②とする。

① 等圧線図 (Problem I-1, I-3, I-5, 非触媒ケースに対して)

圧力Pは一様流の密度 $\rho$ 。、一様流の速度U。を用いて無次元量 $P/(\rho \circ U \circ^2)$ をプロットする。等圧線の間隔は 0.0から 1.0の間で等間隔で 20分割する。なお、計算の外側境界もプロットすること。

② 等温度線図 (Problem I-1, I-3, I-5, 非触媒ケースに対して)

温度Tはケルビン単位とし、一様流の温度T∞で無次元化したものをプロットすること。計算領域内の最高温度 Tmax は図中にその値を明記すること。 2 温度モデルを用いた計算では振動温度についても同様なフォーマットでプロットを行い、Tv,max の値を明記する。

③ 表面圧力分布 (Problem I-1, I-3, I-5, 非触媒ケースについて)

表面圧力分布は、表面圧力の最高値 Pmax で無次元化し、物体対称軸に垂直な座標に沿ってその分布をプロットする。縦軸を圧力、横軸を座標軸とし、座標は物体の最大半径で無次元化を行う。なお、圧力の最大値を P/( ρω Uω²) で無次元化した形で、図中にその値を明記すること。

④ 表面空力加熱分布

非触媒性のケースについては、空力加熱 'Q'は空力加熱の最高値 Qmax で無次元化を行い、これをプロットする。表示方法は③の圧力分布の方式と同様とする。ただし、Qmaxの値を W/m² で図中に明記すること。

触媒性のある結果については、非触媒性の空力加熱分布図に同時にプロット する。このため、縦軸の最高値は 1.0 を越えるが、その値は、任意とする。

⑤ よどみ点流線に沿う質量分率

質量分率は、用いた化学反応種のすべての成分を1枚の図にプロットすること。横軸は物体面から、物体軸に沿って計算領域の最外側の点までとり、最外側の座標軸が1.0となるように無次元化する。縦軸は質量分率で0.0から1.0の範囲を取る。また、物体面から計算領域最外側の点までの距離を図中に明記すること。

#### ⑥ よどみ点流線に沿う温度分布

横軸は⑤と同様とし、縦軸は、温度そのものをケルビン単位でプロットすること。また図中に Tmax の値をケルビン単位(K)で明記すること。

2 温度モデルを用いた計算では振動温度の値そのものも並進、回転温度の図にプロットし、ケルビン単位で表示する。 Tymax の値も明記する。

なおキャプション、図番号、各最大値の値は手書きでも結構です。

## 2. Problem II OREX 部門 出力フォーマット

非平衡流、平衡流及び完全気体計算結果については、それぞれの別個の図を作成し、各図とも大きさは A4 におさまるようにする。図番号の付け方は、たとえば非平衡流の等温度線図の場合には課題番号の Problem-II-1 と図番号の②を組み合わせて Problem-II-1- ②とする。

#### ① 等圧線図

圧力Pは一様流の密度 $\rho_\infty$ 、一様流の速度 $U_\infty$ を用いて無次元量 $P/(\rho_\infty U_\infty^2)$ をプロットする。等圧線の間隔は 0.0 から 1.0 の間で等間隔で 20 分割する。なお、計算の外側境界もプロットすること。

#### ② 等温度線図

温度Tはケルビン単位とし、一様流の温度T∞で無次元化し、計算領域内の最高温度 Tmax は図中にその値を明記すること。

2 温度モデルを用いた計算では振動温度についても同様なプロットを行う。

#### ③ 表面圧力分布

表面圧力分布は、表面圧力の最高値 Pmax で無次元化し、物体対称軸に垂直な座標に沿ってその分布をプロットする。縦軸を圧力、横軸を座標軸とし、座標は物体の最大半径で無次元化を行う。なお、圧力の最大値を P/( ρ ω U ω²) で無次元化した形で、図中にその値を明記すること。

#### ④ 表面空力加熱分布

空力加熱 'Q'は表面熱流速 (W/㎡) で表し、空力加熱の最高値 Qmax で無次元化を行い、これをプロットする。表示方法は③の圧力分布の方式と同様とする。ただし、 Qmax の値を W/㎡ で図中に明記すること。

⑤ よどみ点流線に沿う質量分率(課題 Problem-II-1 ~ Problem-II-4 に対して)質量分率は、用いた化学反応種のすべての成分を 1 枚の図にプロットすること。横軸は物体面から、物体軸に沿って計算領域の最外側の点までとり、最外側の座標軸が 1.0 となるように無次元化する。縦軸は質量分率で 0.0 から 1.0 の範囲を取る。また、物体面から計算領域最外側の点までの距離を図中に明記すること。

⑥ よどみ点流線に沿う温度分布

横軸は⑤と同様とし、縦軸は、温度そのものをケルビン単位でプロットすること。また図中に Tmax の値をケルビン単位(K)で明記すること。

2 温度モデルを用いた計算では振動温度の値そのものを並進、回転温度分布 図にケルビン単位で表示する。

⑦ Cone 部と肩の接合点から垂直方向にのばした直線上における電子密度分布 (課題 Problem-II-1 に対して)

> 今回は内挿のわずらわしいことも有り、 Cone 部と肩の接合点に最も近い、 物体面に交わる方向の計算面での座標線に沿う電子密度分布に変更いたし ます。

電子密度の単位は電子数密度 Ne(1/cm²)とし、座標線に沿う電子数密度の最高値で無次元化し、縦軸へのプロットは log 10 (Ne)/log 10 (Ne max) を用います。横軸は座標線に沿った物体面からの距離とし、実スケールで物体面から10 cm 前後までの座標線に沿った分布をプロットします。

なおキャプション、図番号、各最大値の値は手書きでも結構です。

# 3. Problem II Hyperboloid Flare 音序門

出力フォーマット

非平衡流、完全気体計算結果については、それぞれの別個の図を作成し、各図とも大きさは A4 におさまるようにする。図番号の付け方は、たとえば非平衡流の等温度線図の場合には課題番号の Problem-III-1 と図番号の②を組み合わせて Problem-III-1- ②とする。

#### ① 等圧線図

圧力Pは一様流の密度 $\rho$ 。、一様流の速度U。を用いて無次元量 $P/(\rho u U u^2)$ をプロットする。等圧線の間隔は 0.0から 1.0の間で等間隔で 50分割する。

#### ② 等温度線図

温度Tはケルビン単位とし、T∞で無次元化したものをプロットすること。計算領域内の最高温度 Tmax は図中にその値を明記すること。

2 温度モデルを用いた計算では振動温度についてもT∞で無次元化し、Tvmax の値を明記し同様なプロットを行う。

#### ③ 表面圧力分布

表面圧力分布は、表面圧力の最高値  $\rho_{\infty}U_{\infty}^2$  で無次元化し、物体長さ方向に沿ってその分布をプロットする。縦軸を圧力、横軸を座標軸とし、座標は頭部からフレアー部分までの長さ Lを 1.0 としたプロットを行う。なお、圧力の最大値を  $P/(\rho_{\infty}U_{\infty}^2)$  で無次元化した形で、図中にその値を明記すること。なお、同図に形状の輪郭を示せれば示すこと。

#### ④ 表面空力加熱分布

空力加熱 'Q' は表面熱流速 (W/m²)で表し、Qmax の値で無次元化し、これをプロットする。表示方法は③の圧力分布の方式と同様とする。ただし、Qmax の値を W/m² で図中に明記すること。特にフレアー再圧縮部の空力加熱部分についてはその拡大図を別紙にて表示すること。寸法は任意。なお、同図に形状の輪郭を示せれば示すこと。

⑤ よどみ点流線に沿う質量分率(課題 Problem-III-2 ~ Problem-III-3 に対して) 質量分率は、用いた化学反応種のすべての成分を 1 枚の図にプロットするこ と。横軸は物体面から、物体軸に沿って計算領域の最外側の点までとり、 最外側の座標軸が 1.0 となるように無次元化する。縦軸は質量分率で 0.0 から 1.0 の範囲を取る。また、物体面から計算領域最外側の点までの距 離を図中に明記すること。

#### ⑥ よどみ点流線に沿う温度分布

横軸は⑤と同様とし、縦軸は、温度そのものをケルビン単位でプロットすること。また図中に Tmax の値をケルビン単位(K)で明記すること。

2 温度モデルを用いた計算では振動温度の値そのものをケルビン単位で表示する。

なおキャプション、図番号、各最大値の値は手書きでも結構です。

# 4. Problem W Blunted Cone 部門 出力フォーマット

非触媒、触媒ケースの計算結果については、それぞれの別個の図を作成し、各図とも大きさは A4 におさまるようにする。図番号の付け方は、たとえば非平衡流の等温度線図の場合には課題番号の Problem-IV-1 と図番号の②を組み合わせて Problem-IV-1- ②とする。

#### ① 等圧線図

圧力 P は一様流の密度  $\rho_\infty$ 、一様流の速度  $U_\infty$ を用いて無次元量  $P/(\rho_\infty U_\infty^2)$  をプロットする。等圧線の間隔は 0.0 から 1.0 の間で等間隔で 50 分割する。ただし、触媒、非触媒の両ケースを計算している場合には非触媒の結果のみのプロットでよい。

#### ② 等温度線図

温度Tはケルビン単位とし、T∞で無次元化したものをプロットすること。計算領域内の最高温度 Tmax は図中にその値を明記すること。

2 温度モデルを用いた計算では振動温度についてもT∞で無次元化し、Tvmax の値を明記し同様なプロットを行う。

ただし、触媒、非触媒の両ケースを計算している場合には非触媒の結果のみのプロットでよい。

#### ③ 表面圧力分布

表面圧力分布は、表面圧力の最高値  $\rho_\infty U_\infty^2$  で無次元化し、物体長さ方向に沿ってその分布をプロットする。縦軸を圧力、横軸を座標軸とし、座標は全長 Lを 1.0 としたプロットを行う。なお、圧力の最大値を  $P/(\rho_\infty U_\infty^2)$  で無次元化した形で、図中にその値を明記すること。なお、同図に形状の輪郭を示せれば示すこと。

#### ④ 表面空力加熱分布

空力加熱 'Q'は表面熱流速 (W/m²)で表し、Qmax の値で無次元化し、これをプロットする。表示方法は③の圧力分布の方式と同様とする。ただし、Qmax の値を W/m² で図中に明記すること。なお、同図に形状の輪郭を示せれば示すこと。

#### ⑤ よどみ点流線に沿う質量分率

質量分率は、用いた化学反応種のすべての成分を1枚の図にプロットすること。横軸は物体面から、物体軸に沿って計算領域の最外側の点までとり、最外側の座標軸が1.0となるように無次元化する。縦軸は質量分率で0.0から1.0の範囲を取る。また、物体面から計算領域最外側の点までの距離を図中に明記すること。

#### ⑥ よどみ点流線に沿う温度分布

横軸は⑤と同様とし、縦軸は、温度そのものをケルビン単位でプロットすること。また図中に Tmax の値をケルビン単位(K)で明記すること。 2 温度モデルを用いた計算では振動温度の値そのものをケルビン単位で表示する。

なおキャプション、図番号、各最大値の値は手書きでも結構です。

Ⅲ-4 ワークショップ まとめ

