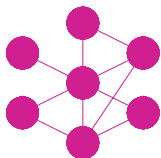


# Synthèse des projets réalisés à l'ENSTA dans le cadre du module d'enseignement MF307

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



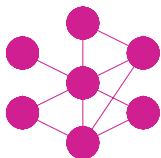
DMT/SEMT/LTMF



LTMF/Oct. 2000

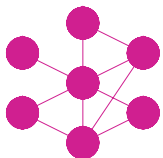
## Contexte

- 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

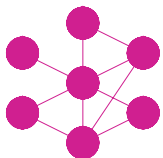
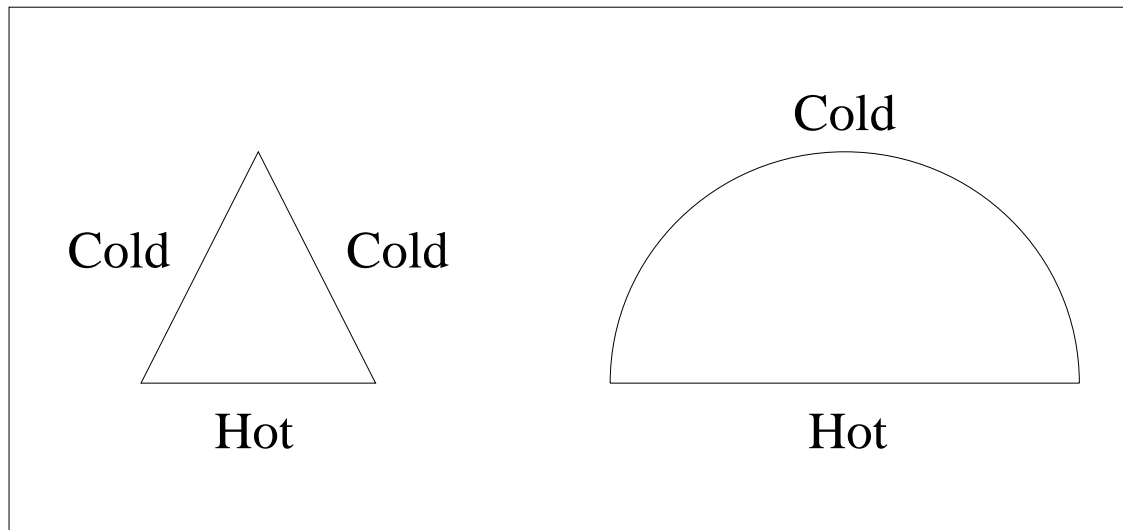


## Présentation de quelques projets

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



# Convection naturelle





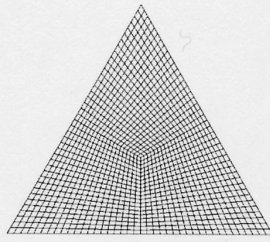


FIG. 1 – maillage pour la cavité triangulaire

### 3.2 isotempératures

Voici les cartes de températures pour les différents Rayleigh :

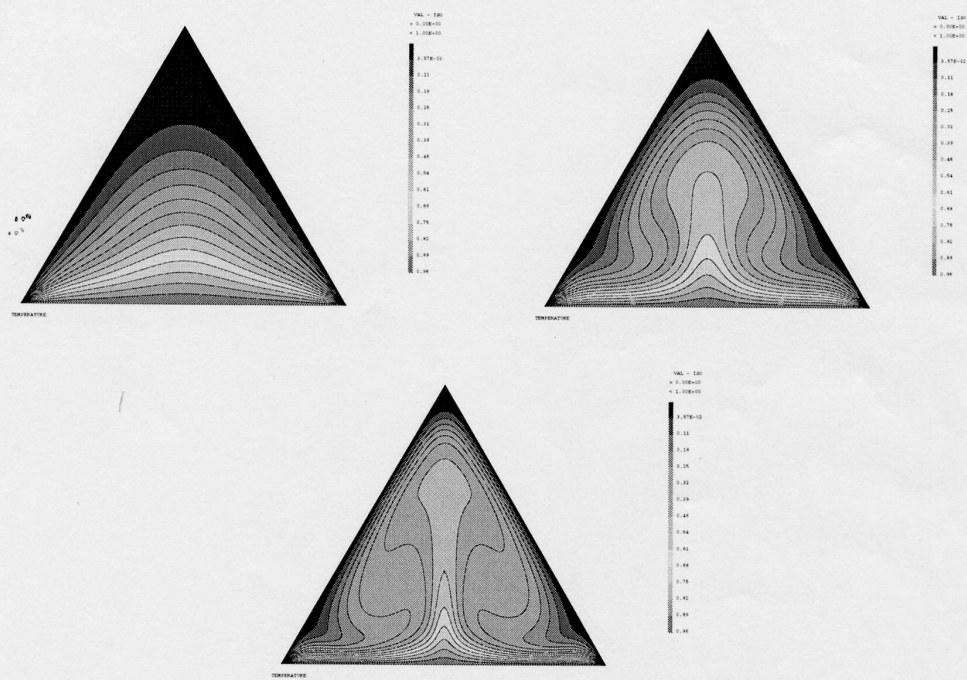


FIG. 2 –  $Ra = 10^4$  et  $Ra = 10^5$  et  $Ra = 10^6$

Et voici les lignes de courant:

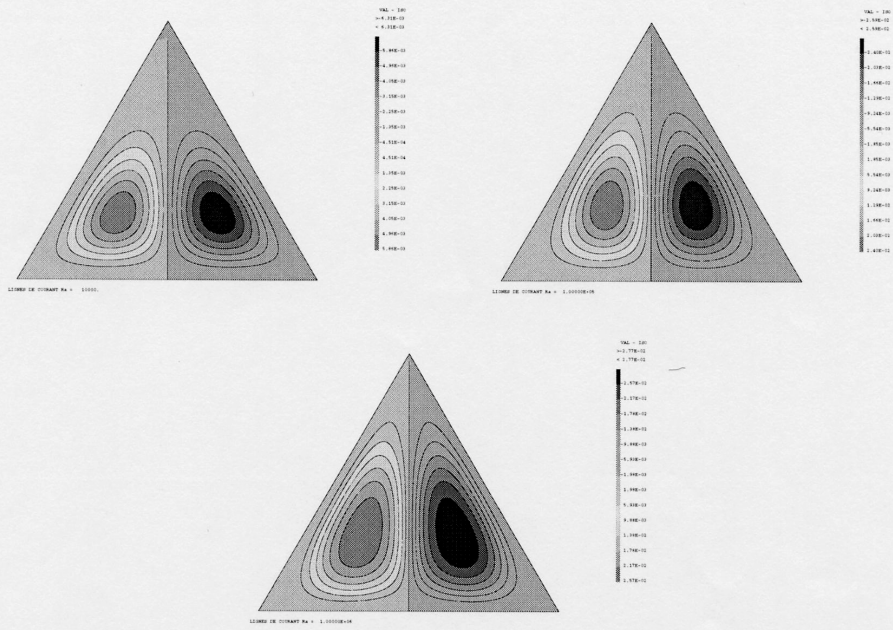


FIG. 3 –  $Ra = 10^4$  et  $Ra = 10^5$  et  $Ra = 10^6$

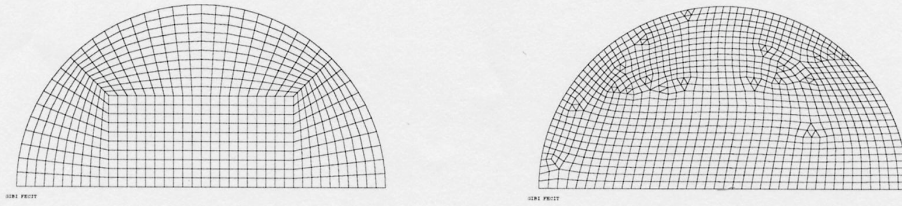


FIG. 6 – maillages pour la cavité semi-circulaire : régulier et procédure SURF

## 4.2 isotempératures

Voici les cartes de températures pour les différents Rayleigh :

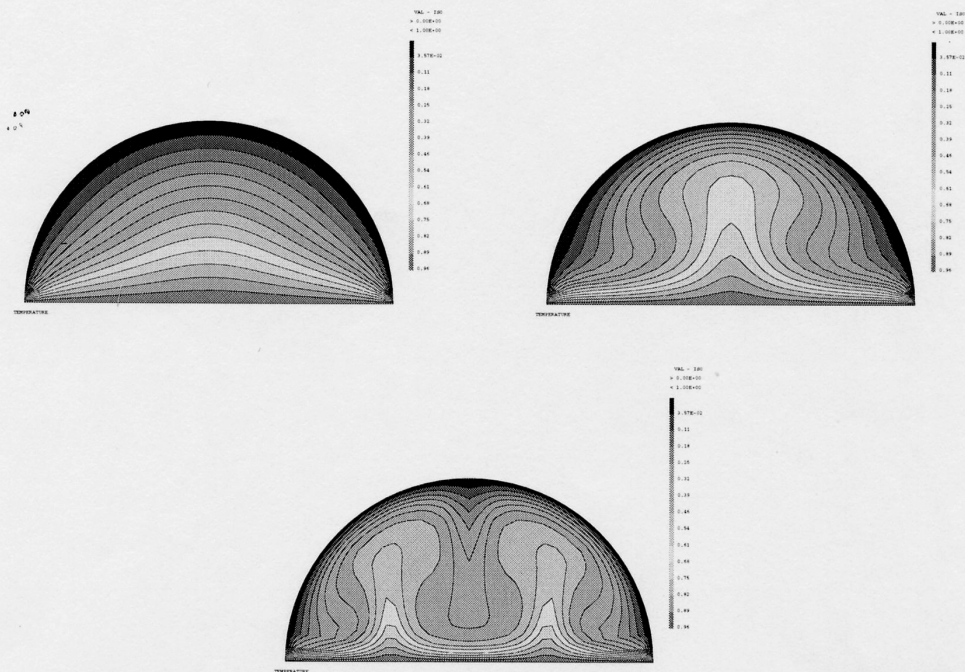


FIG. 7 –  $Ra = 10^4$  et  $Ra = 10^5$  et  $Ra = 10^6$



Et voici les lignes de courant.

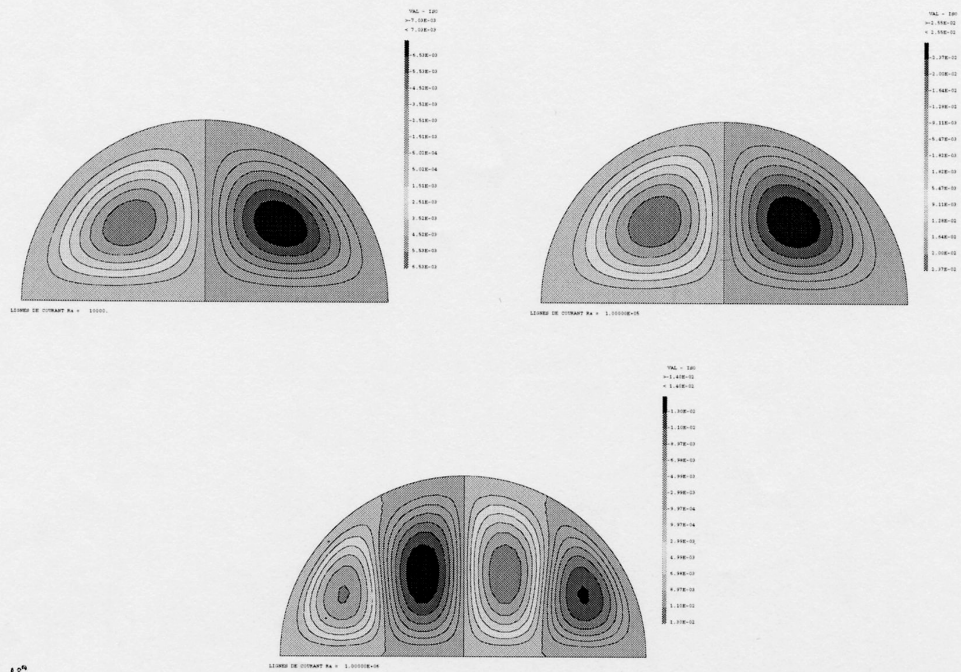


FIG. 8 -  $Ra = 10^4$  et  $Ra = 10^5$  et  $Ra = 10^6$

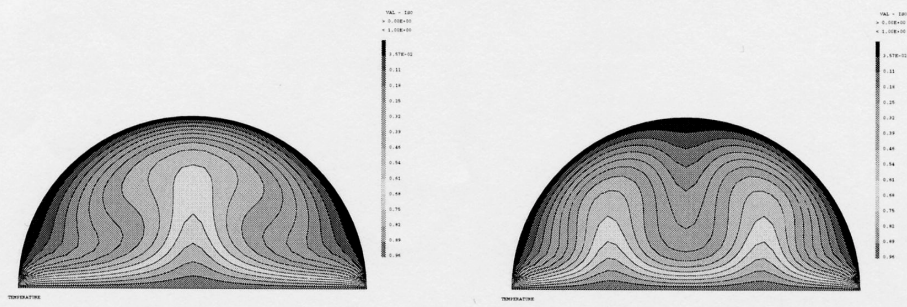


FIG. 11 – Isothermes pour  $Ra = 1,33.10^5$  et  $Ra = 1,34.10^5$

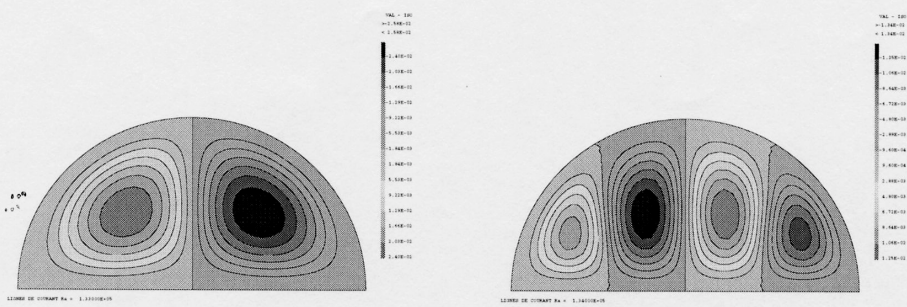
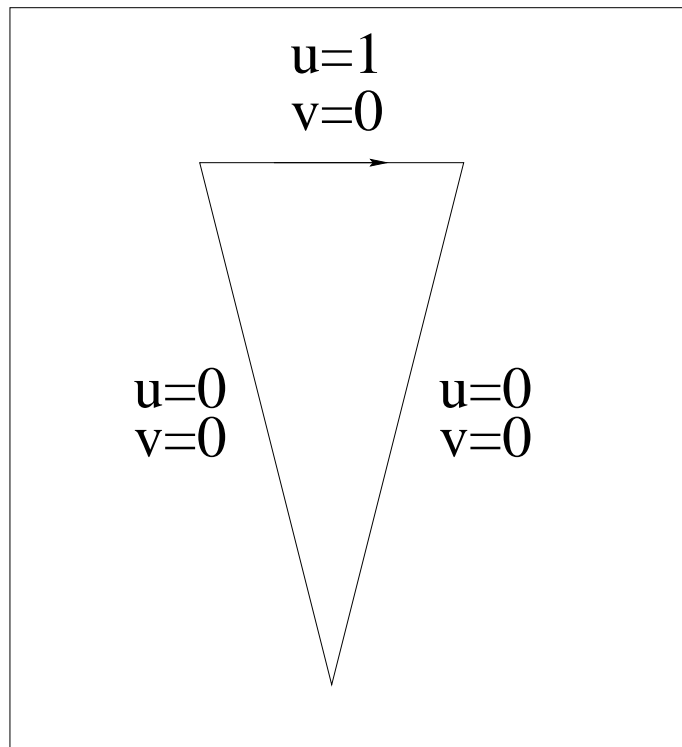
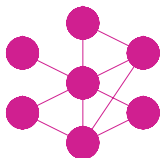


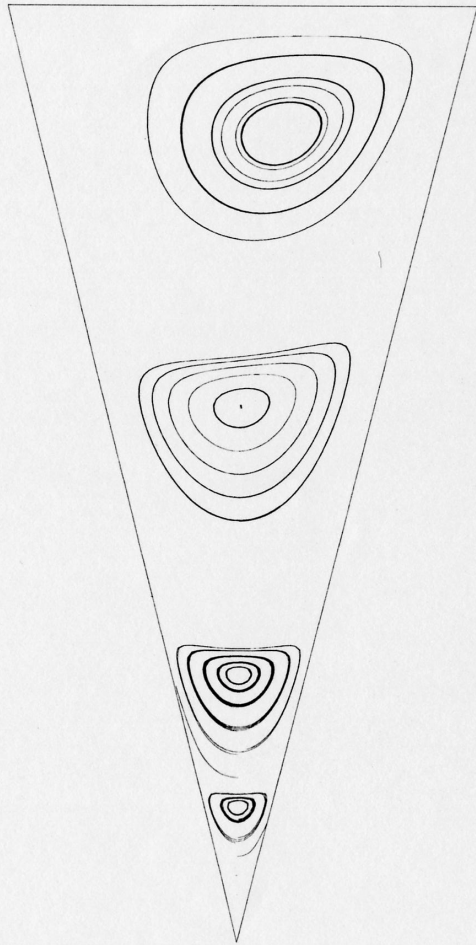
FIG. 12 – Lignes de courant pour  $Ra = 1,33.10^5$  et  $Ra = 1,34.10^5$

# Cavité à paroi défilante

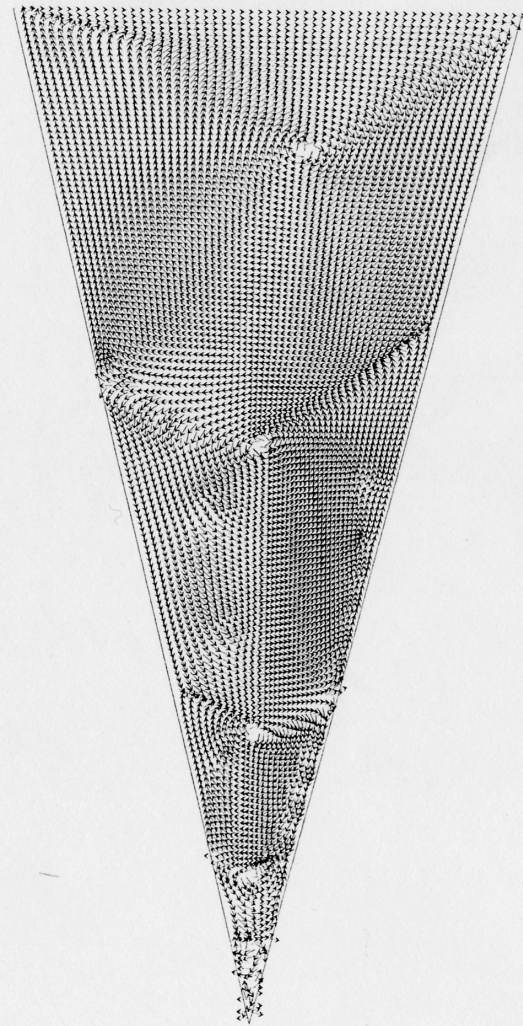


$Re = 800$





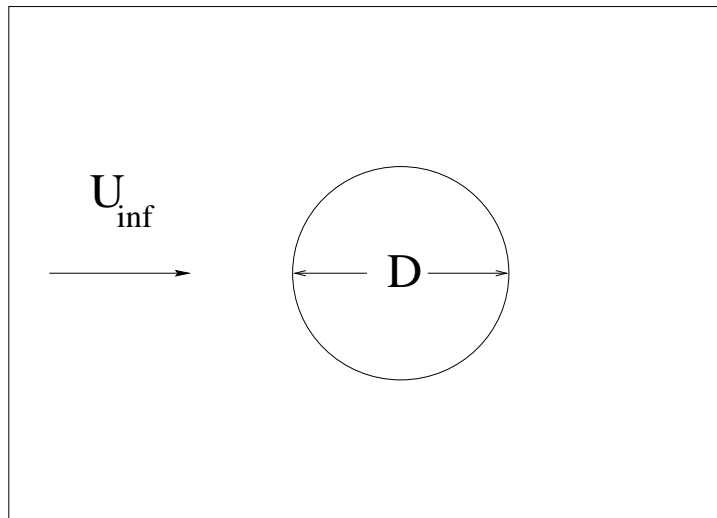
Streamtraces



NORMALIZED VELOCITY

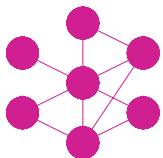


# Allée de Karman

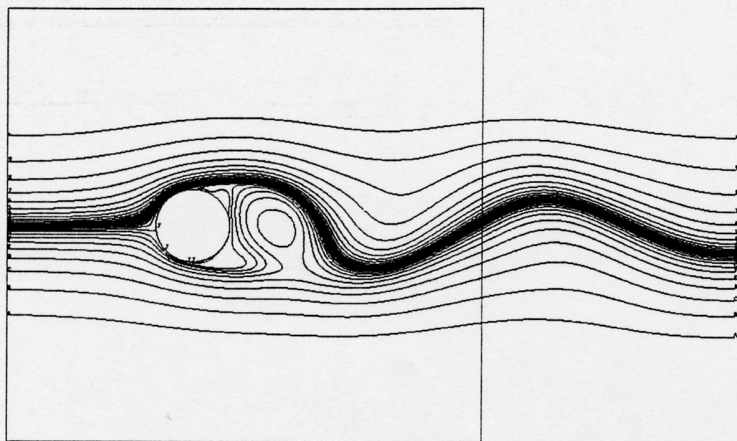


$Re < 1$  : symétrique  
 $1 < Re < 47$  : recirculation  
 $47 < Re$  : allée de Karman

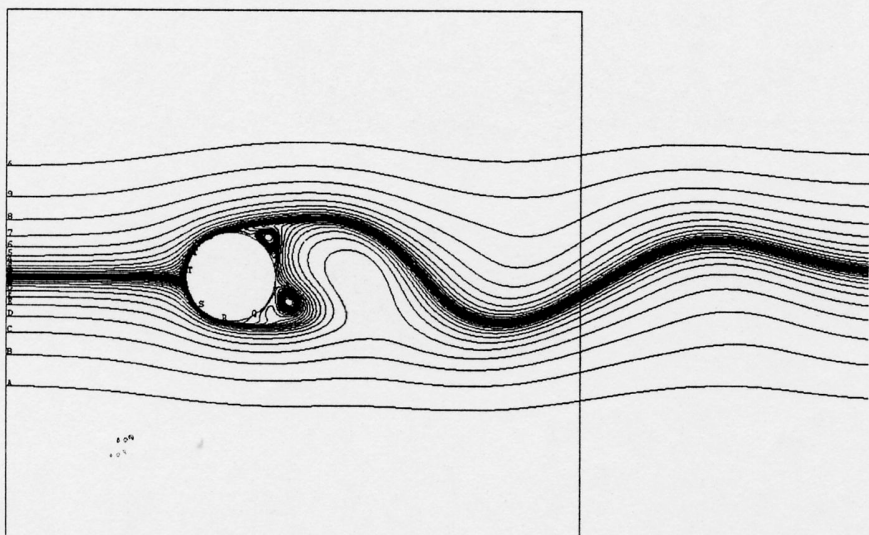
$Re = 0.1, 40. \text{ et } 2.6E4$



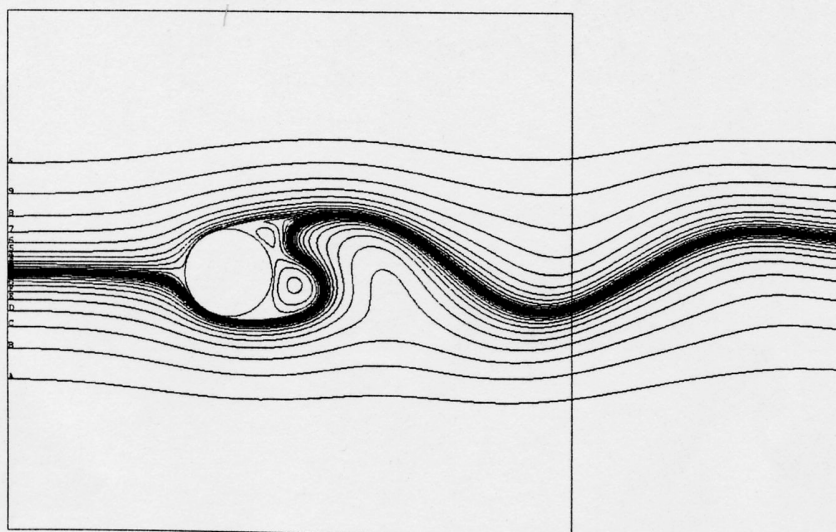




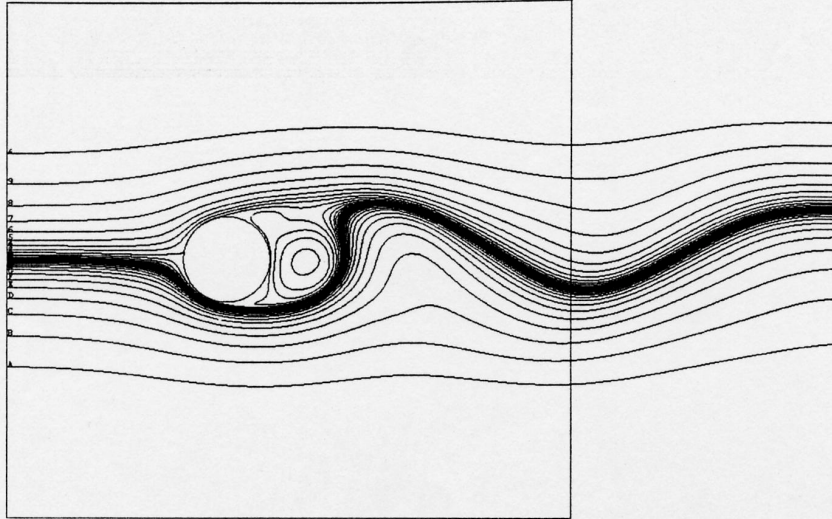
44 C. Nb = 22002  
 Nb iter = 22002 F= 0.16 N



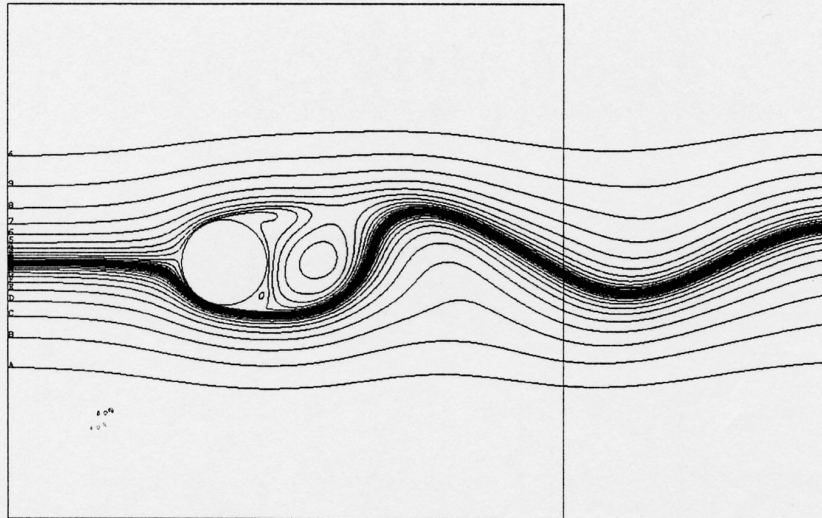
Nb iter = 22116 F= -0.69 N



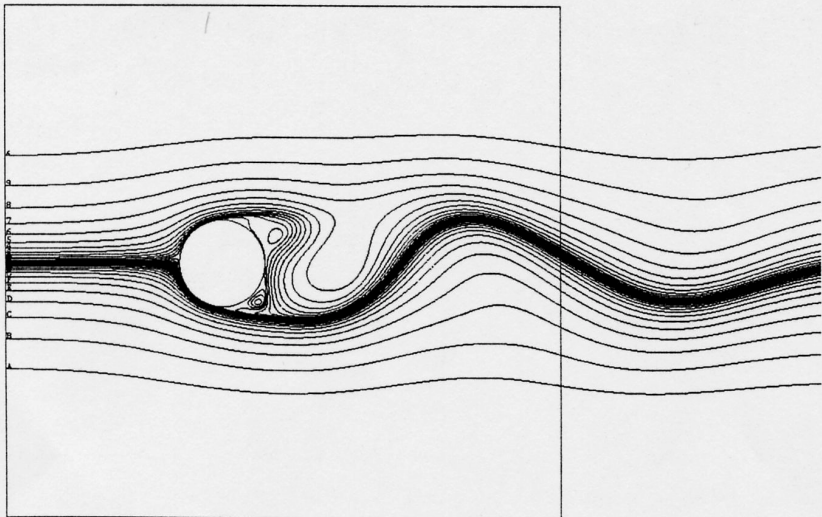
44 C. Nb = 22230  
 Nb iter = 22230 F= -1.17 N



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

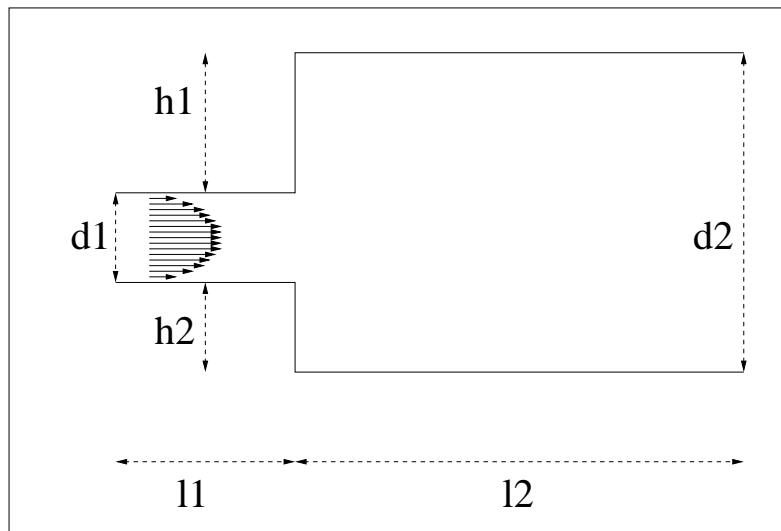


de C. Nb = 22458  
Nb iter = 22458 F= -0.31 N



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

# Effet COANDA

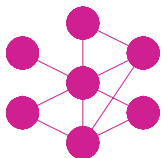


Cas étudié :  $h_1 = h_2$  et  $d_2/d_1 = 2$

$Re < 210$  : symétrique stable

$210 < Re < 600$  : asymétrique type I

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





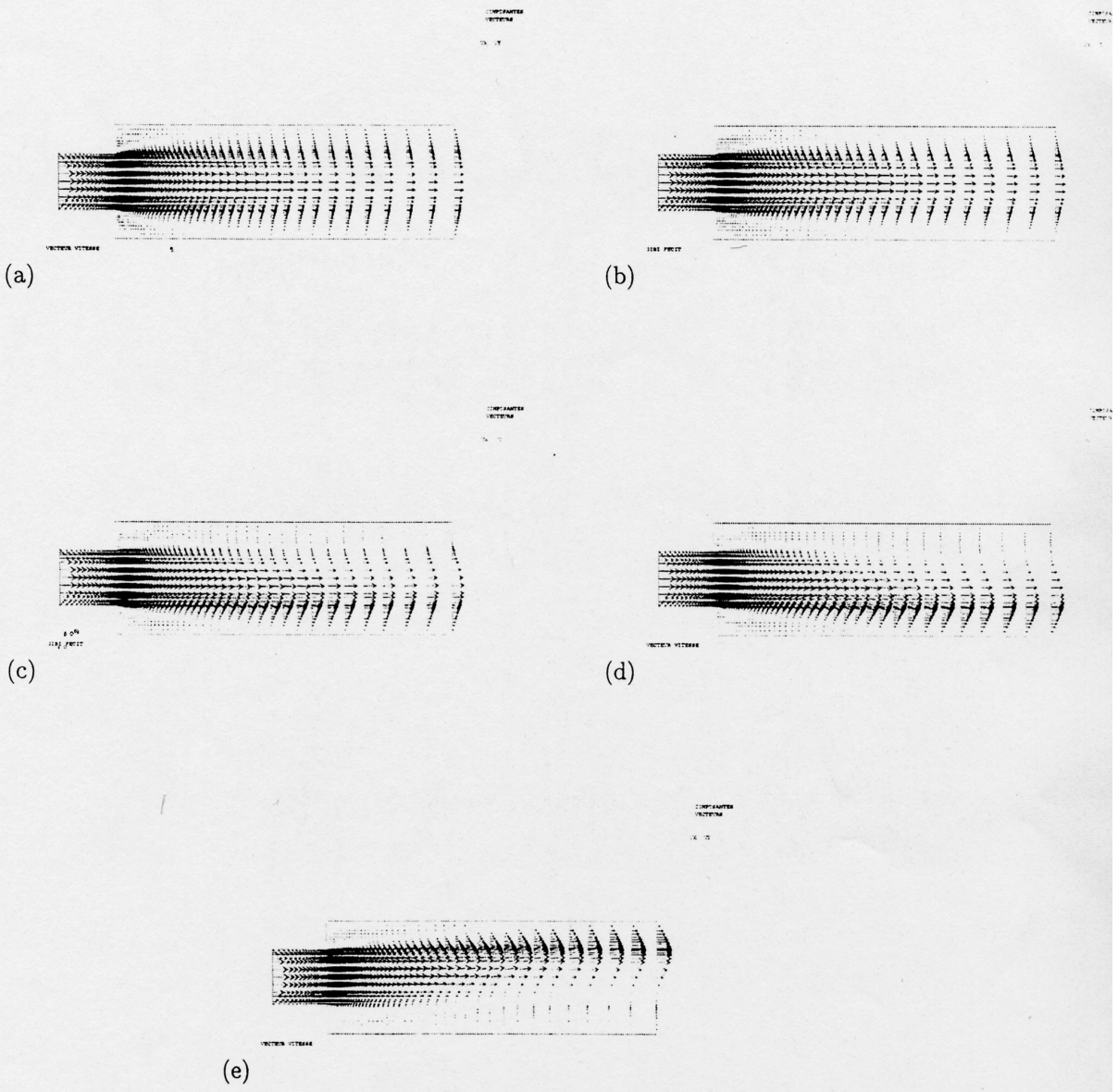


FIG. 2.8 - *Courant à proximité de l'élargissement :*  
 (a)  $R_e = 100$ , (b)  $R_e = 200$ , (c)  $R_e = 300$ , (d)  $R_e = 500$ , (e)  $R_e = 1000$

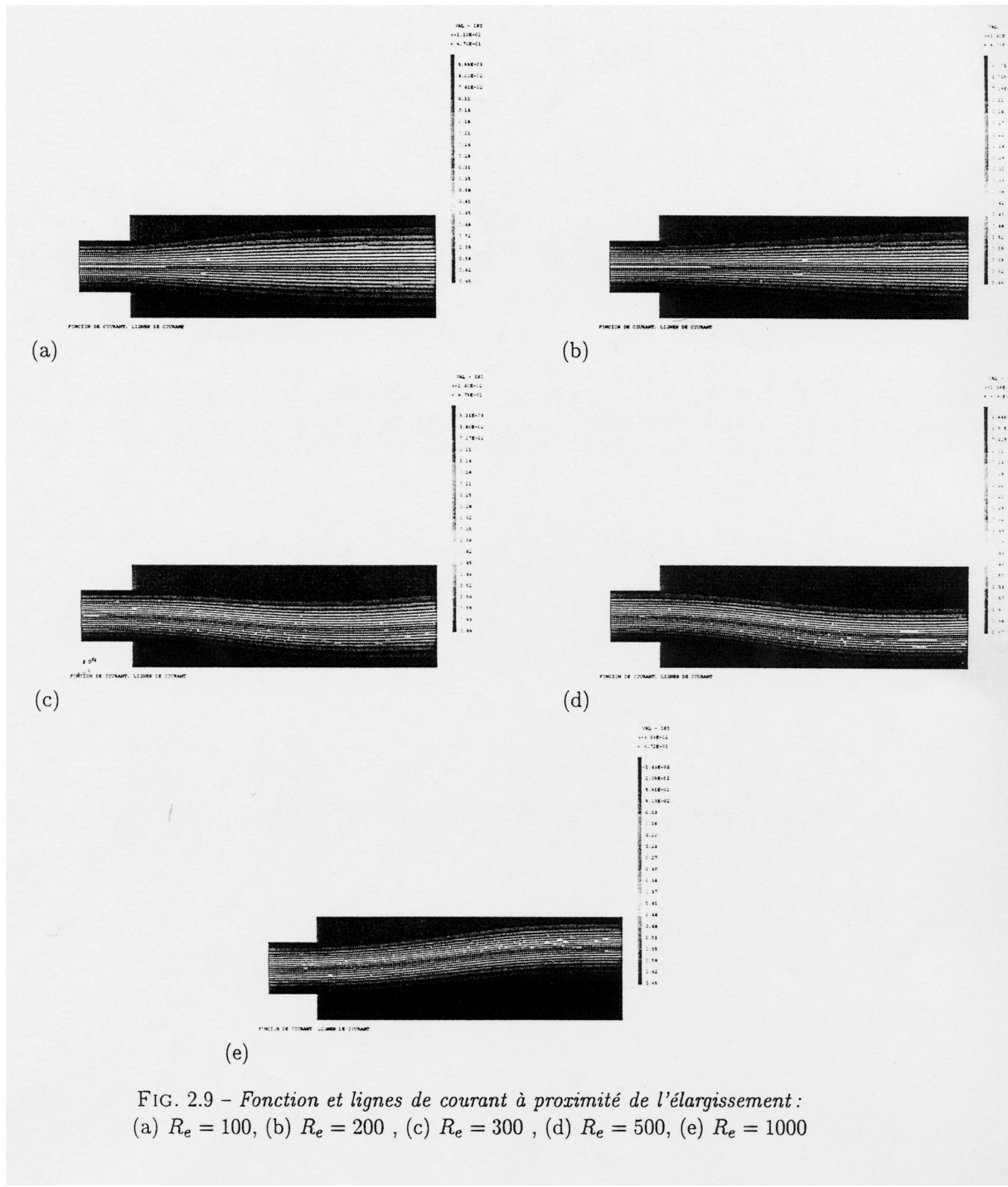
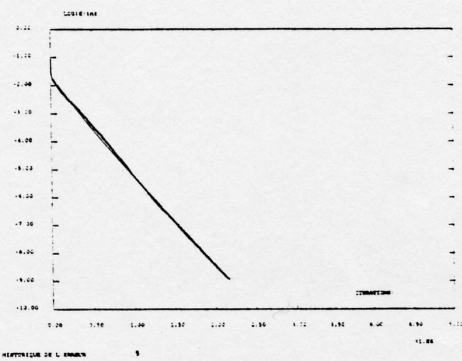
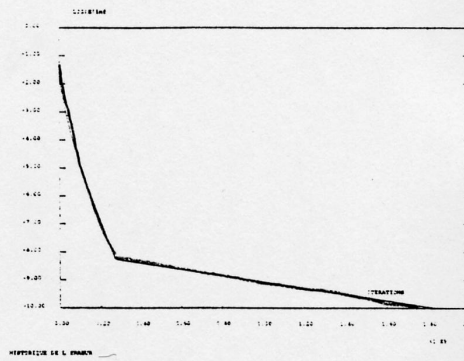


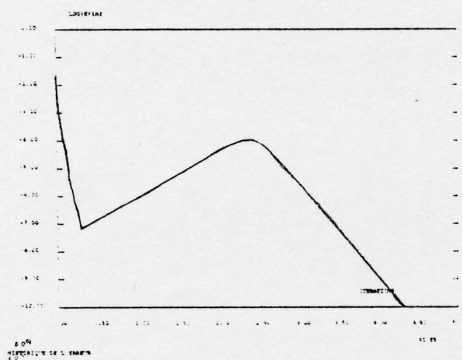
FIG. 2.9 - Fonction et lignes de courant à proximité de l'élargissement :  
 (a)  $R_e = 100$ , (b)  $R_e = 200$ , (c)  $R_e = 300$ , (d)  $R_e = 500$ , (e)  $R_e = 1000$



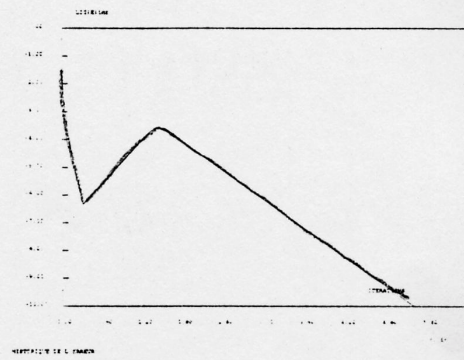
(a)



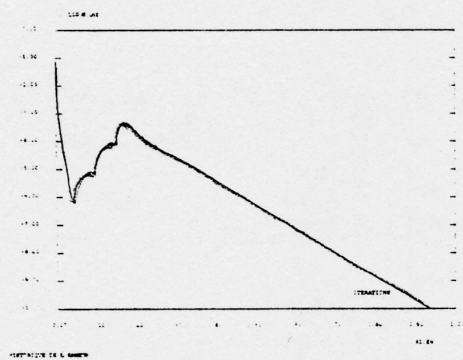
(b)



(c)



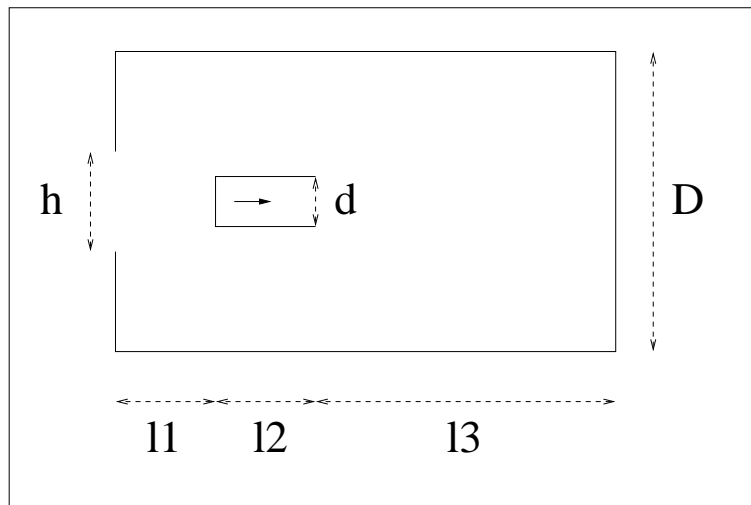
(d)



(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

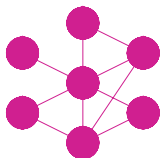


Cas étudié :  $Re=150$ ,  $D/d=5$ ,  $h/d=2$ ,  
 $l_1=2.5d$ ,  $l_2=5d$  et  $l_3=17.5d$

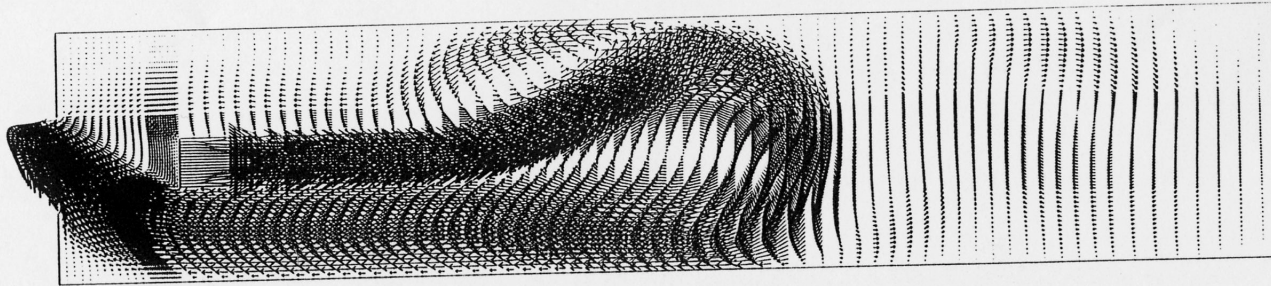
$Re < 30$  : symétrique stable

$30 < Re < 60$  : asymétrique stable

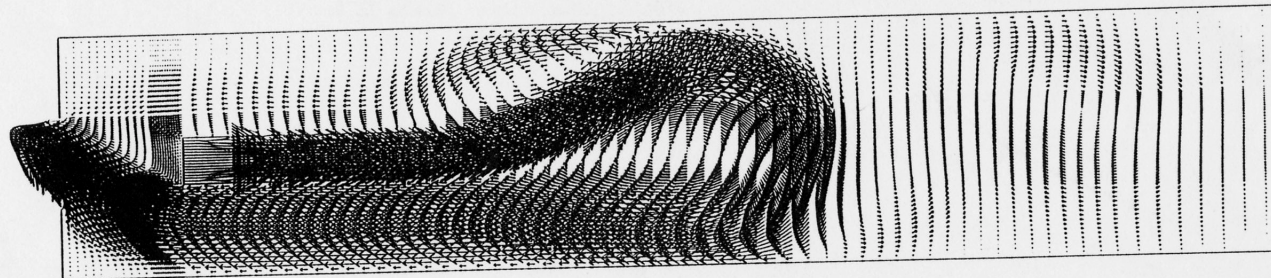
$60 < Re$  : oscillant périodique



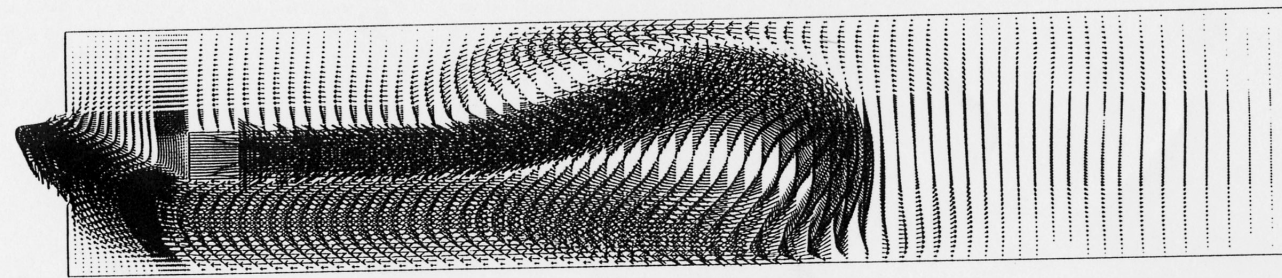




CHAMP DE VITESSE A T=2.0

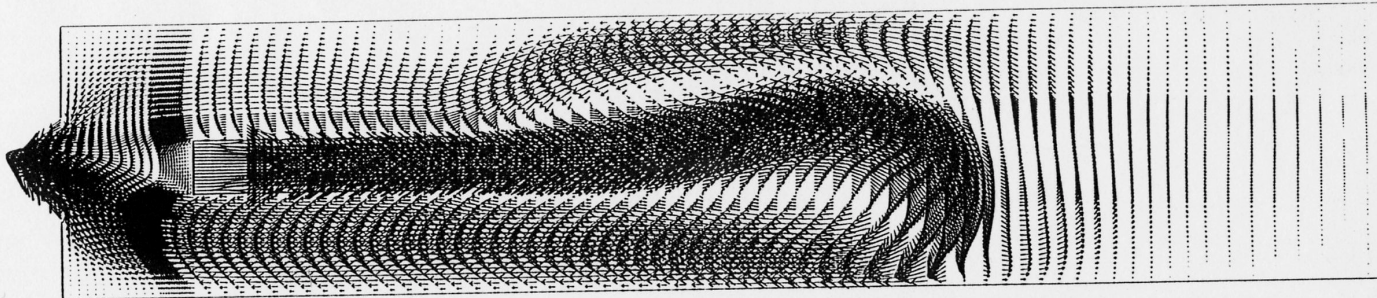


CHAMP DE VITESSE A T=2.2

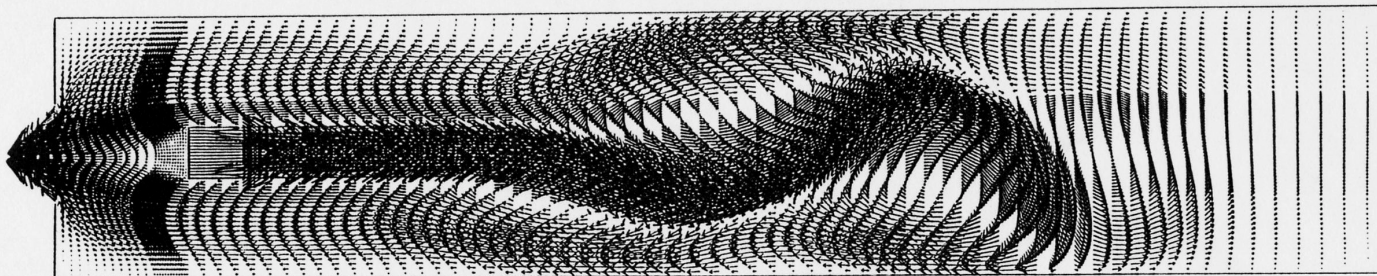


CHAMP DE VITESSE A T=2.4

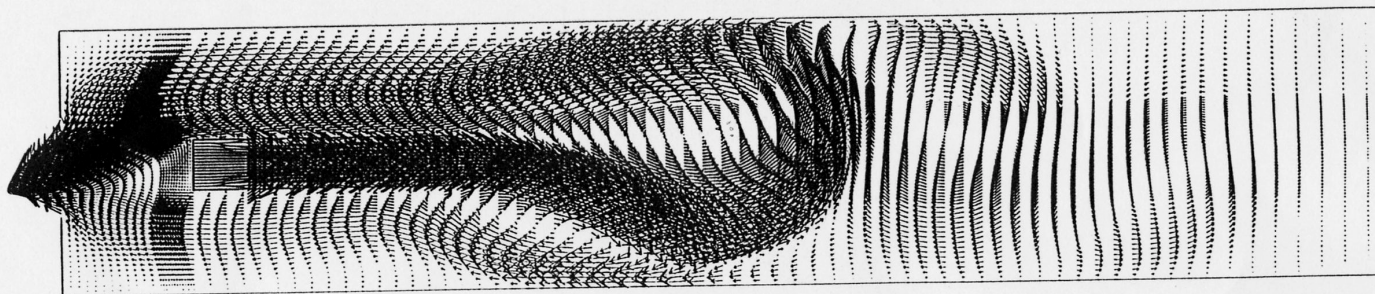




CHAMP DE VITESSE A  $T=2.6$



CHAMP DE VITESSE A  $T=2.8$



CHAMP DE VITESSE A  $T=3.0$