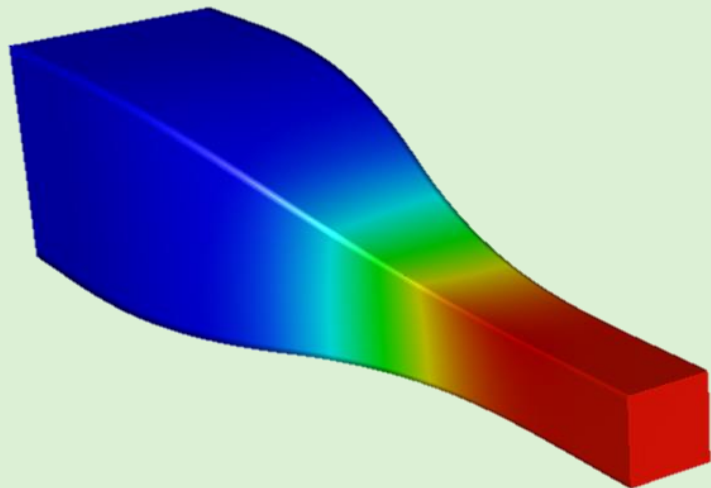


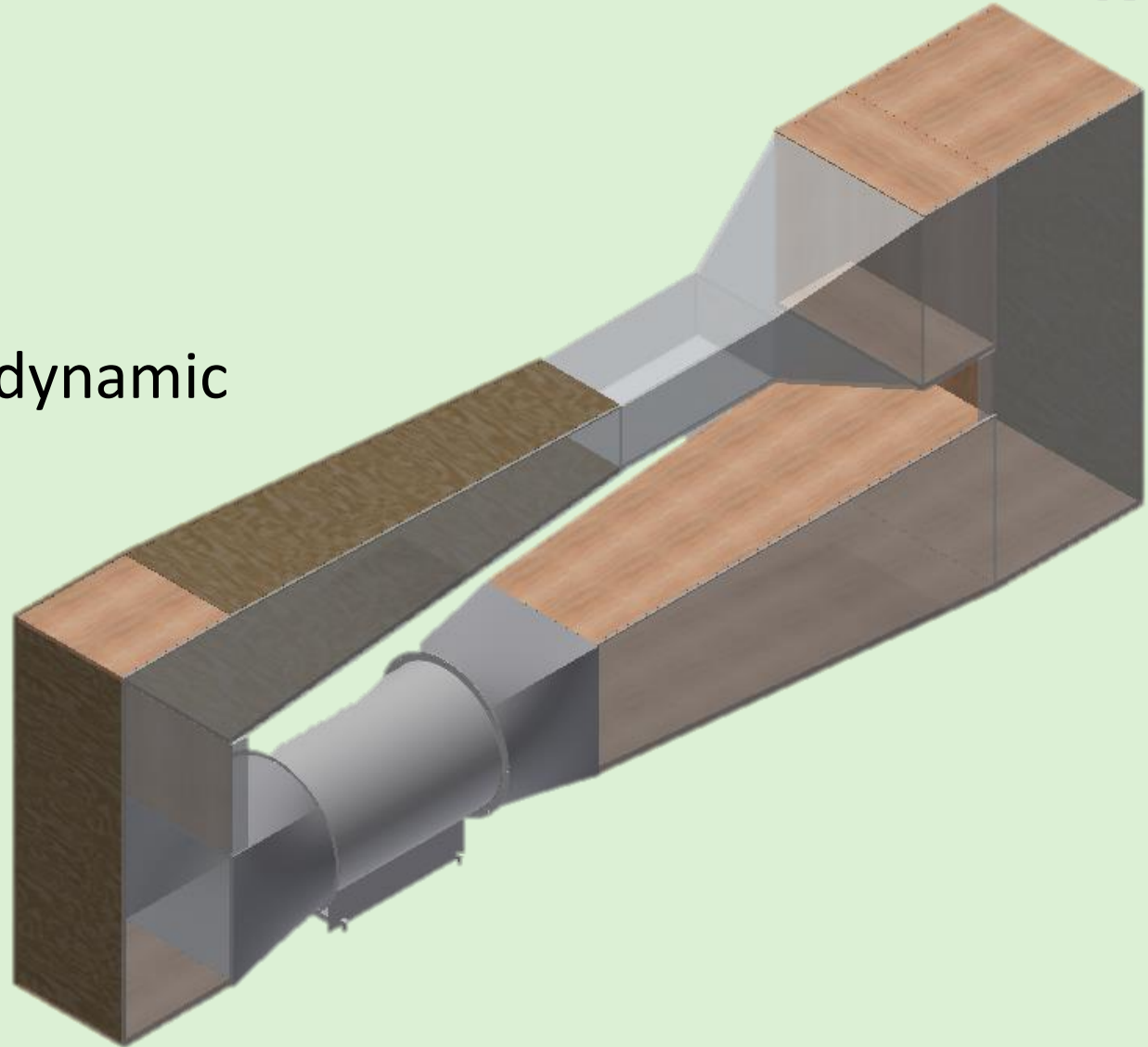
NOZZLE DESIGN FOR A SMALL, LOW-SPEED, CLOSED-RETURN WIND TUNNEL



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Dr. Kurt Aikens
Houghton College

Description

- What is a wind tunnel?
- Used to determine the aerodynamic properties of an object
 - Forces: Lift, Drag, Side force
 - Moments: x , y , z



Applications of wind tunnels



<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/445997169318712681/>



© Wyp Aviation/YouTube

<https://taskandpurpose.com/wingboarding-extreme-sport-future-future-arrived/>



<https://gizmodo.com/general-motors-wind-tunnels-arent-only-used-to-test-the-1517349997>



<http://www.ccea.zju.edu.cn/cceaenglish/2016/0324/c6034a426975/page.htm>

Goals

- Minimize energy loss across nozzle
- Flow uniformity in test section
 - Avoid turbulence

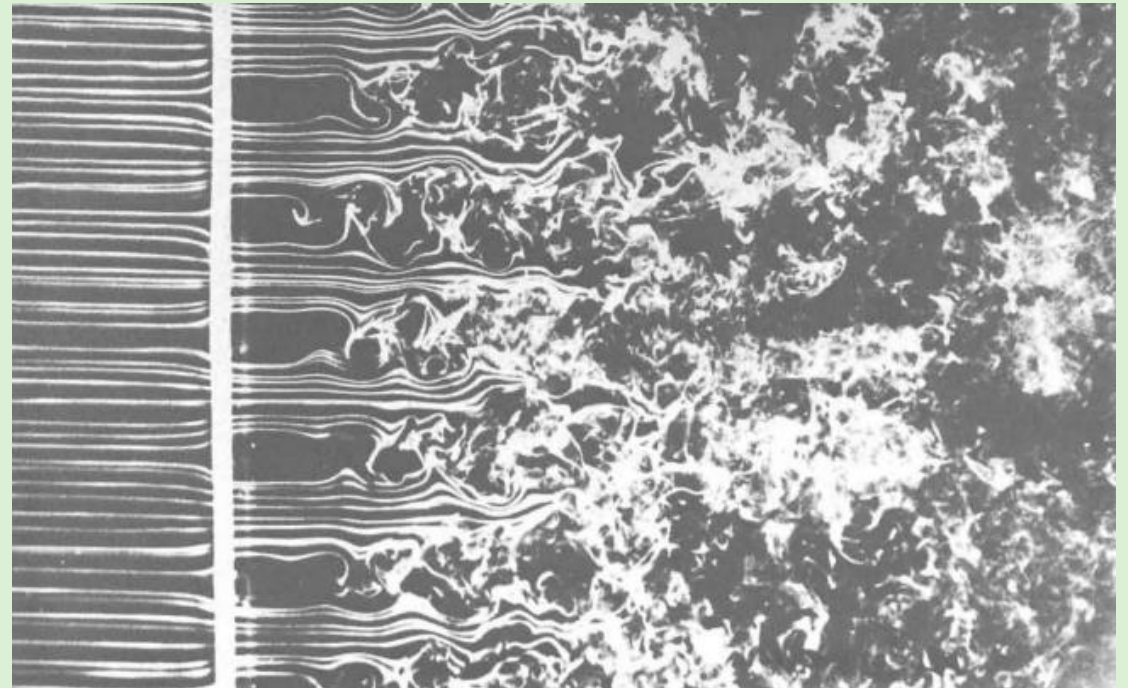


Image taken from Van Dyke

Governing Equations

- Navier-Stokes equations
 - Conservation of Mass (1 eq.)
 - Newton's Second Law (3 eqs.)
 - Conservation of Energy (1 eq.)
 - Assume ideal gas and constant specific heats (2 eqs.)

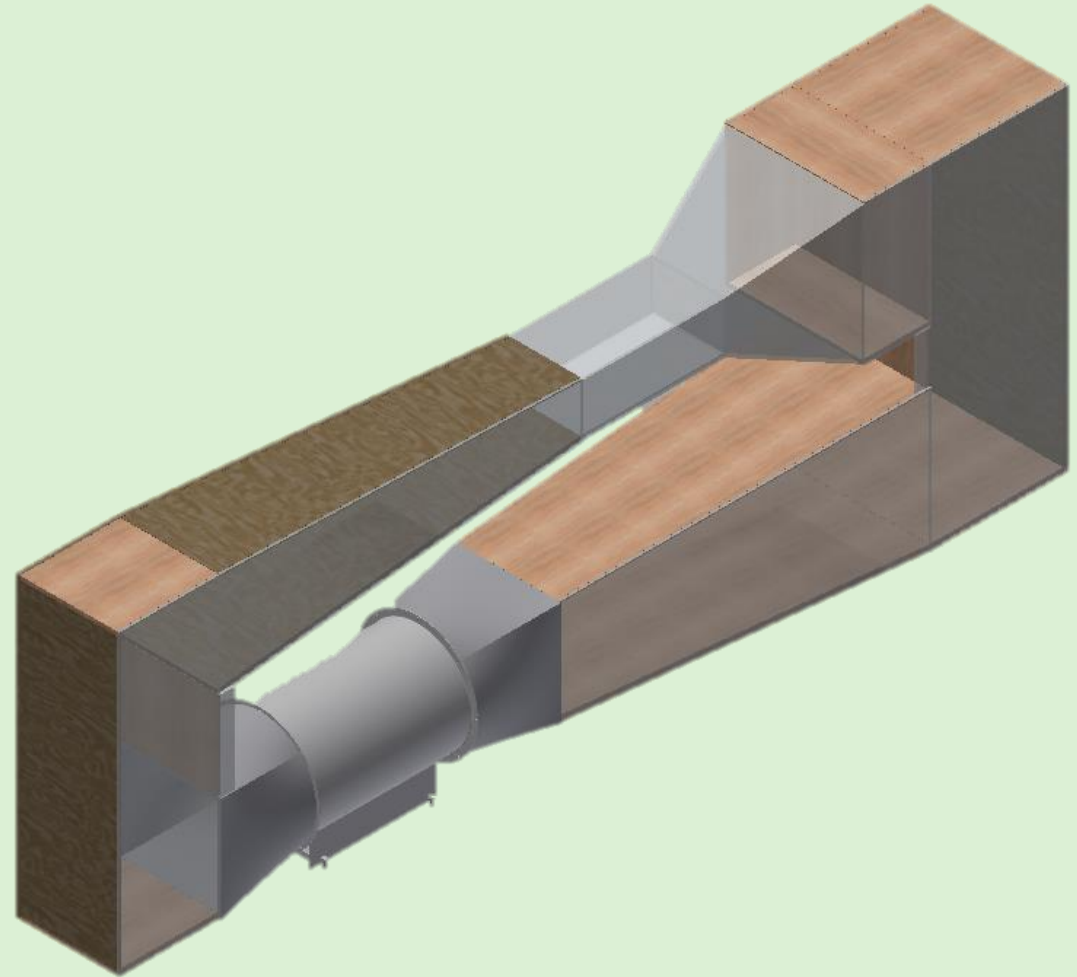
Governing Equations

- Navier-Stokes equations
 - Conservation of Mass (1 eq.)
 - Newton's Second Law (3 eqs.)
 - Conservation of Energy (1 eq.)
 - Assume ideal gas and constant specific heats (2 eqs.)

- Bernoulli's equation
 - $P + \frac{1}{2}\rho V^2 = P_o = \text{constant}$
 - Assumptions: inviscid, incompressible, irrotational, steady, and uniform flow, & body forces neglected

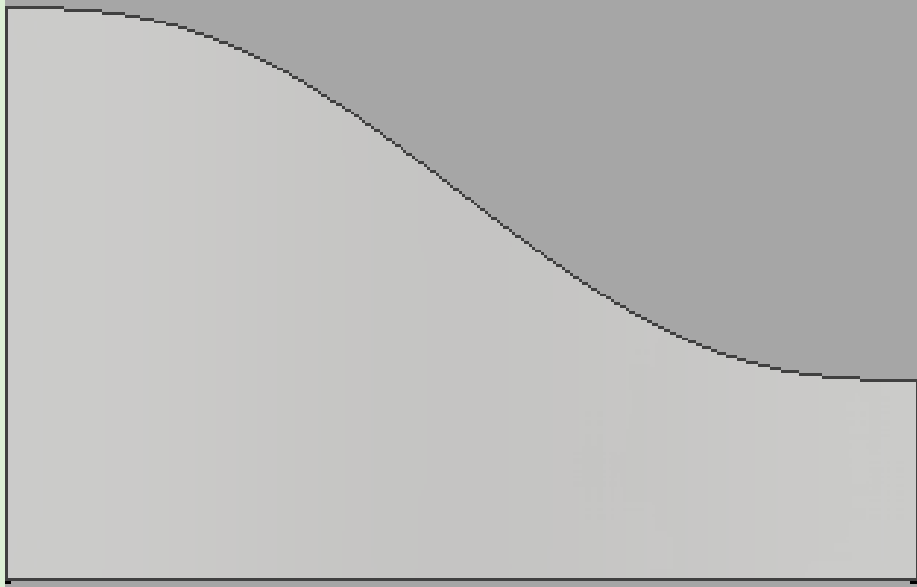
History of Project

- General dimensions based on:
 - Room size
 - Commonly accepted constraints
 - Minimize energy loss
- Nozzle
 - Length: 0.55 m
 - Area-ratio: 4.0

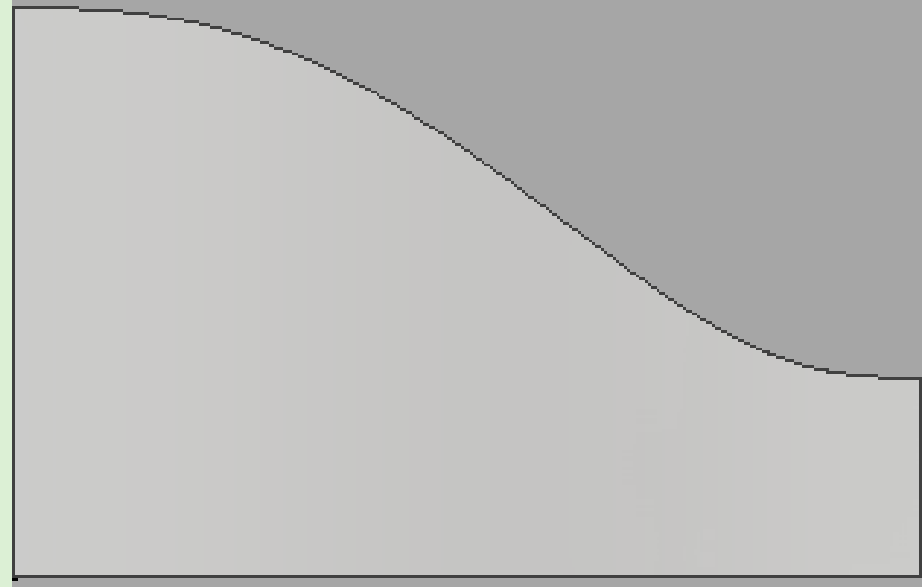


Nozzle Designs

Bell & Mehta (1988)

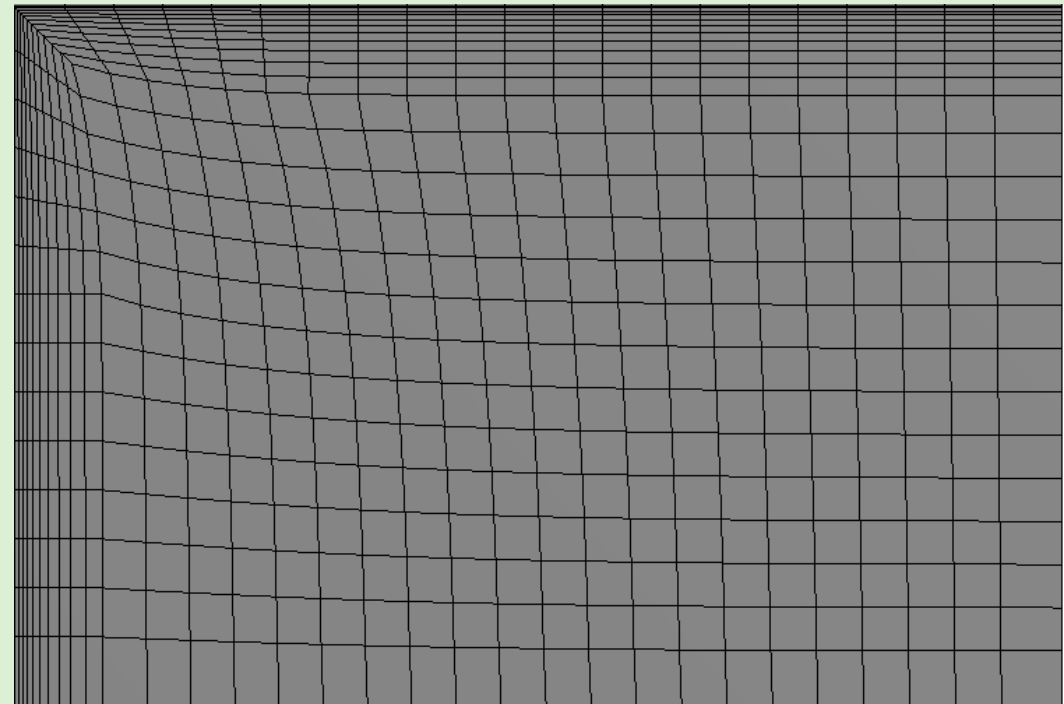
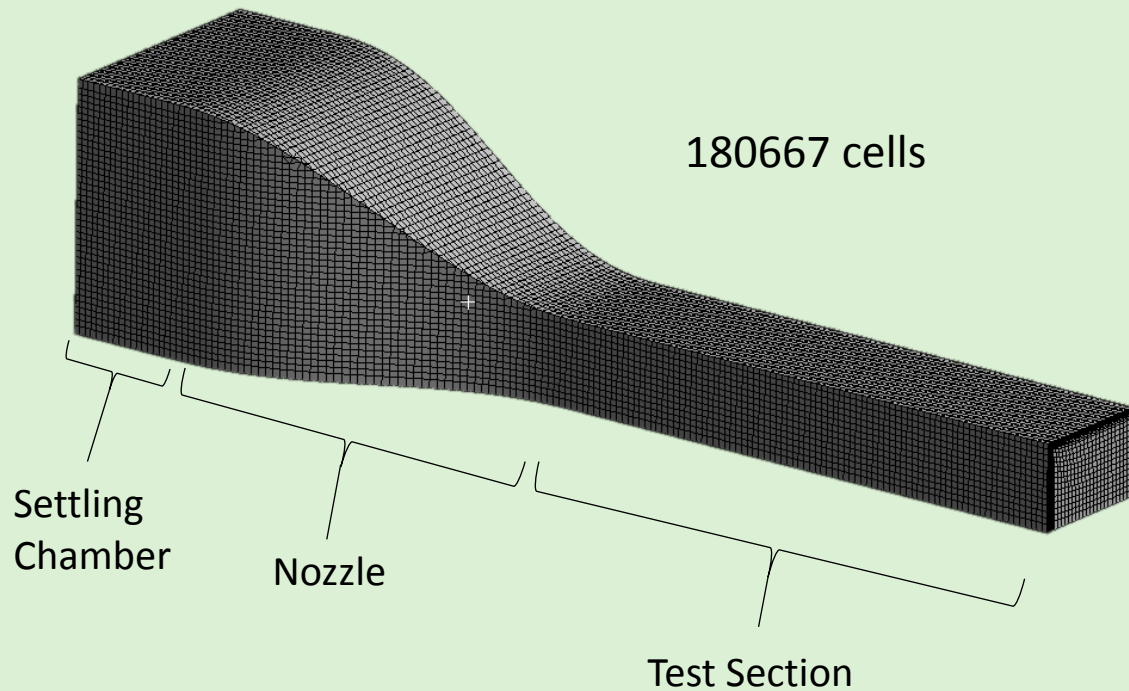


Brassard (2005)



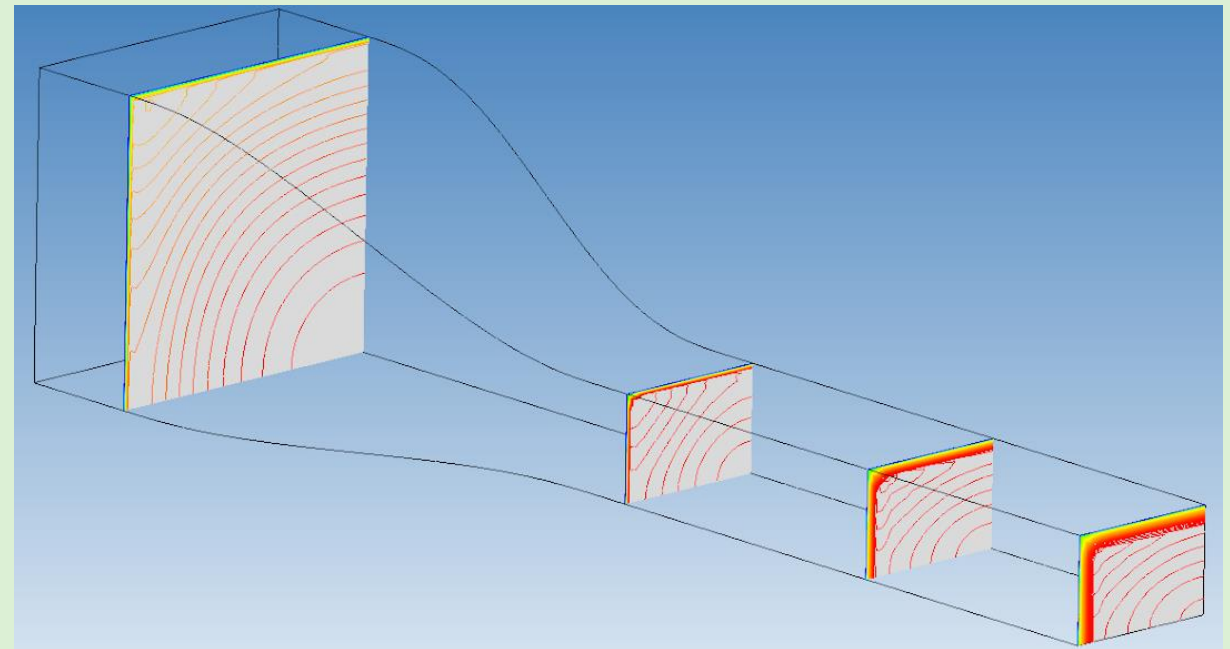
Simulations

- ANSYS Fluent
- Quarter nozzle
- Three simulations for each nozzle
 - 5 mph, 50 mph, 100mph



Simulation Analysis

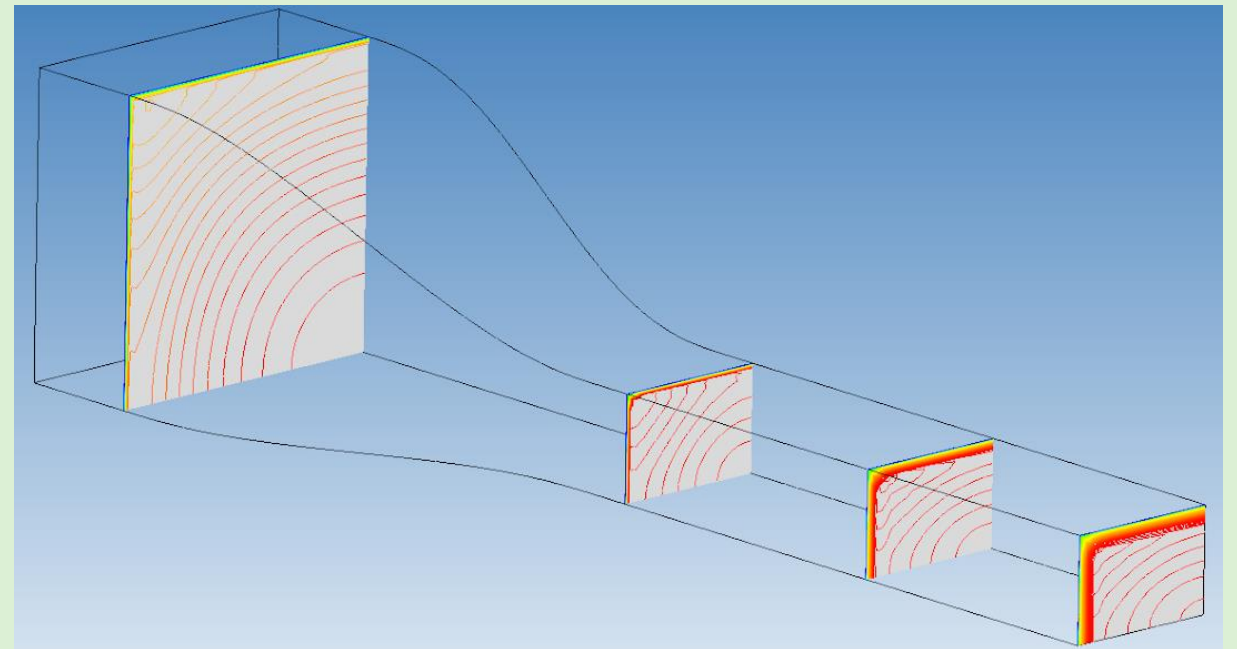
- Stagnation pressure drop across nozzle



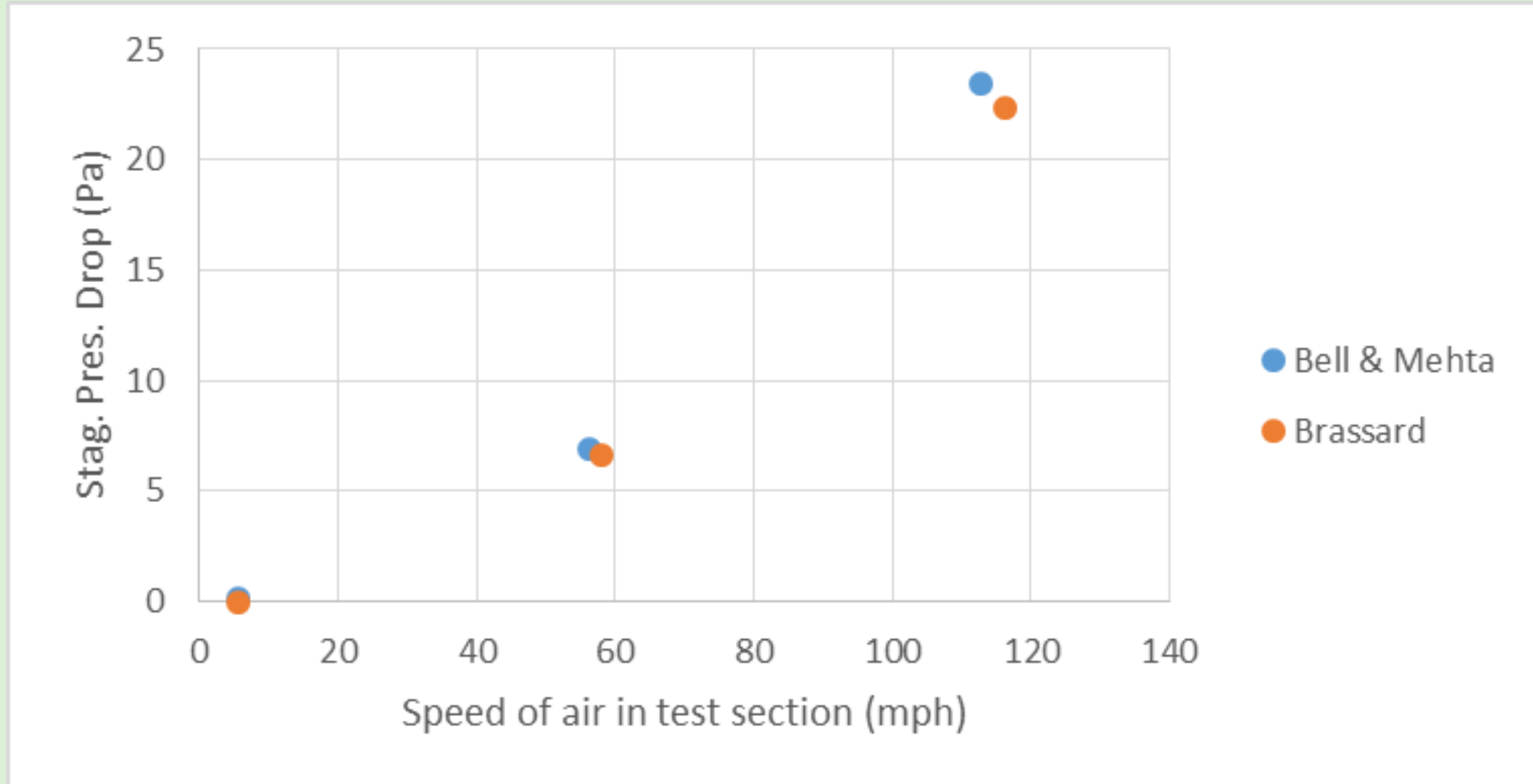
Simulation Analysis

- Stagnation pressure drop across nozzle

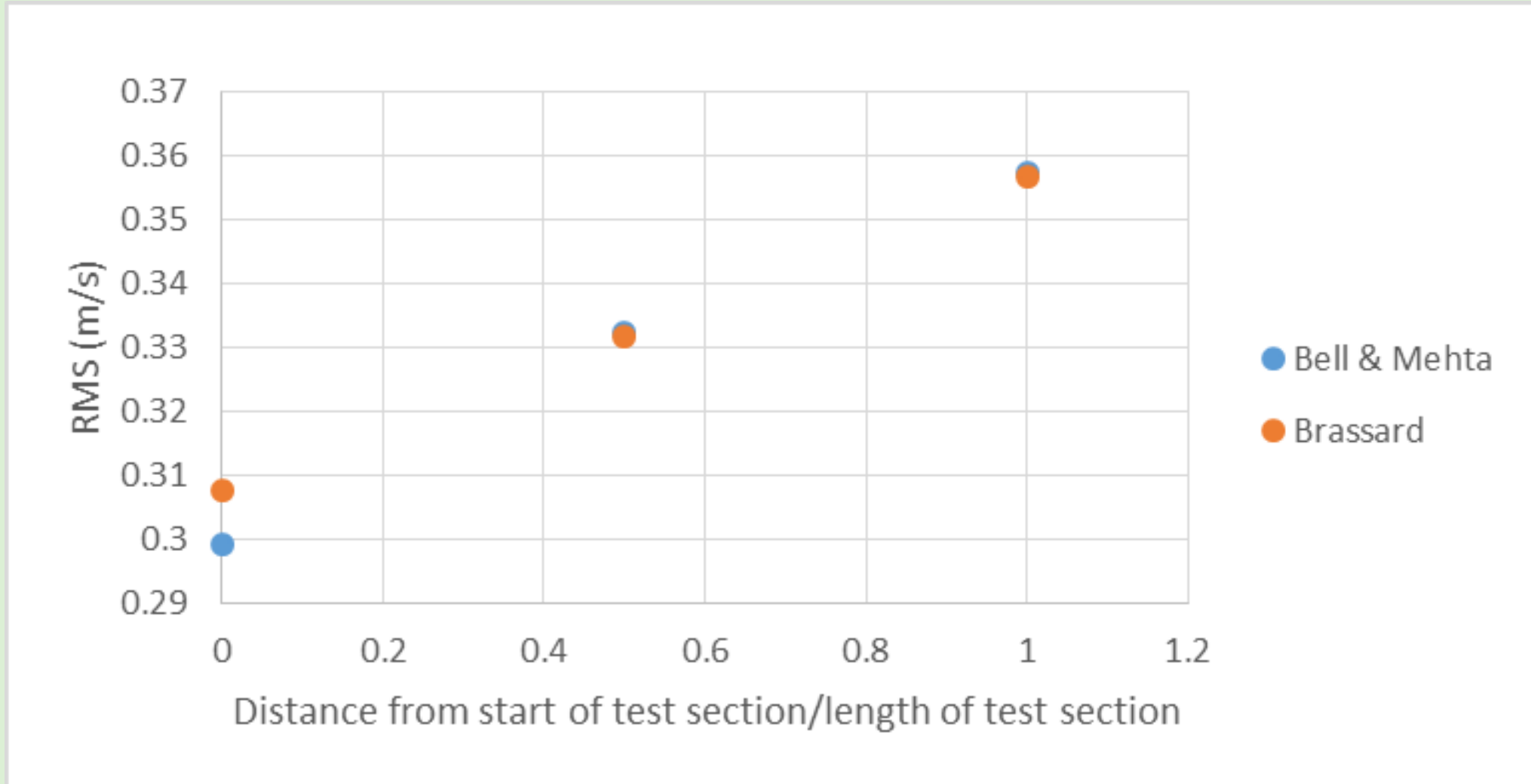
- Test section flow uniformity
 - RMS values of planes at start, middle, and end of test section



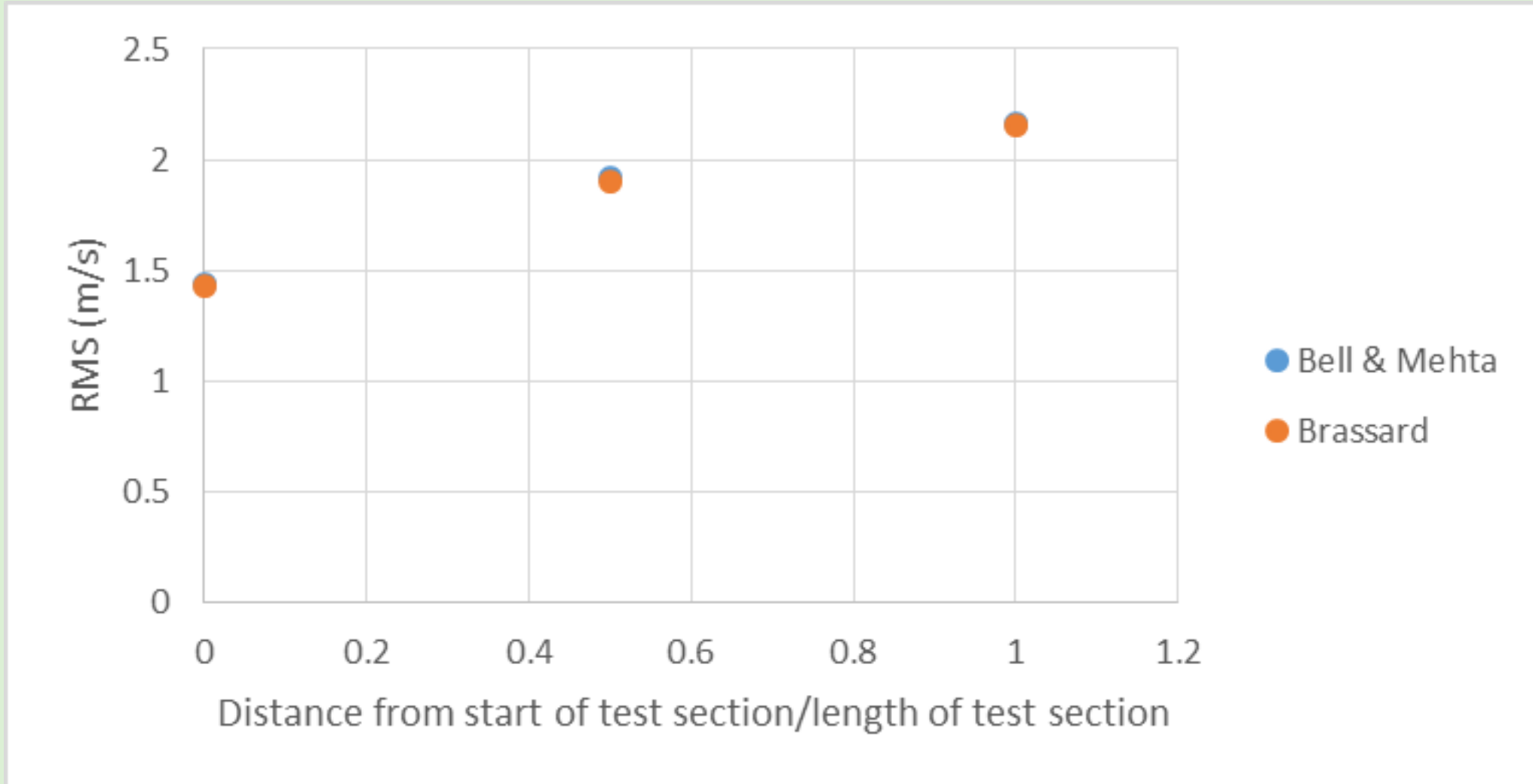
Stagnation Pressure Drop Across Nozzles



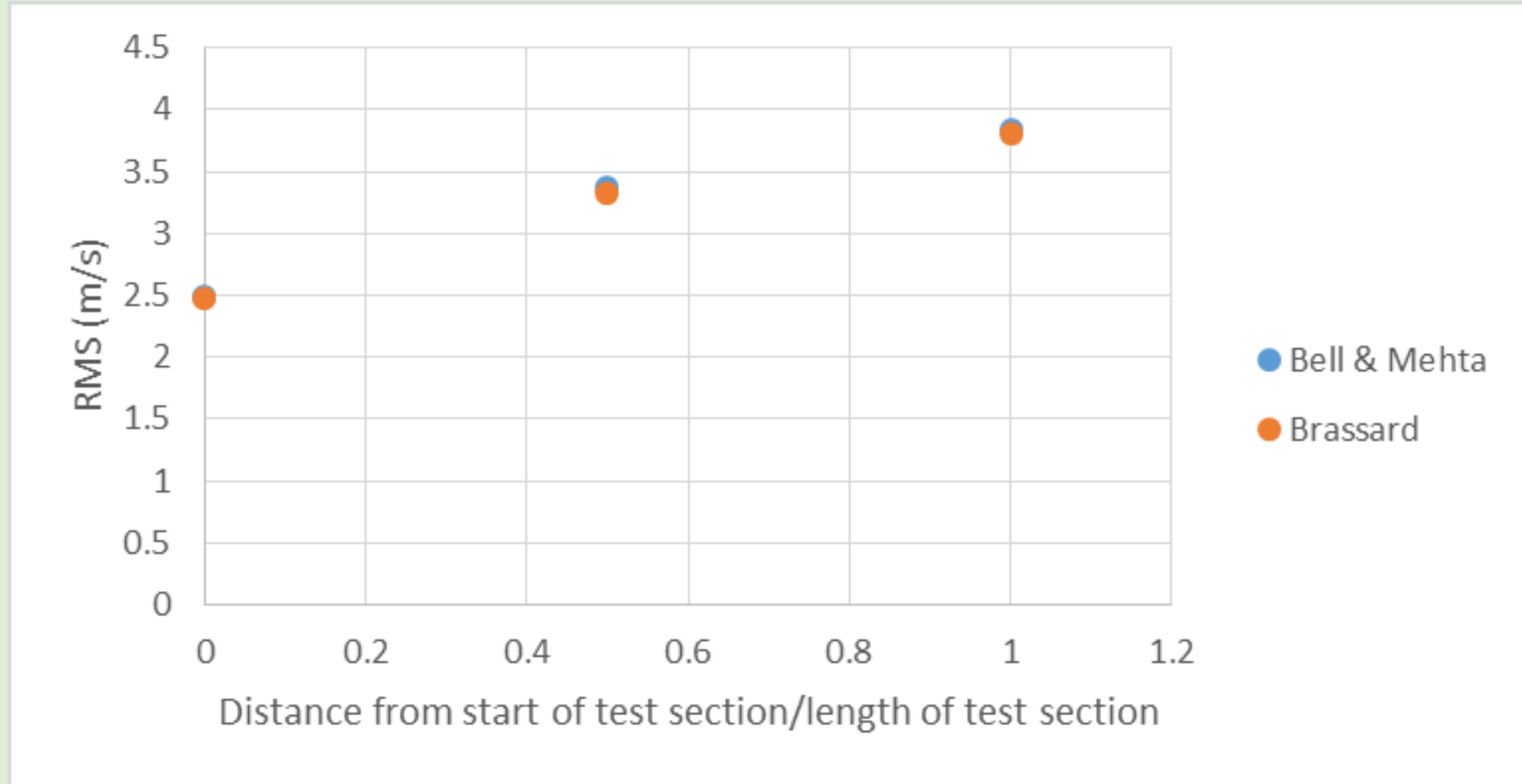
RMS values for 5 mph simulations



RMS values for 50 mph simulations

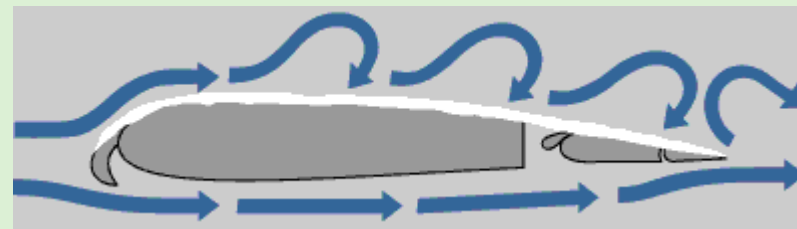
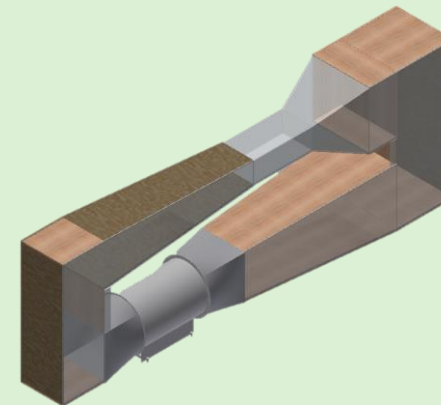
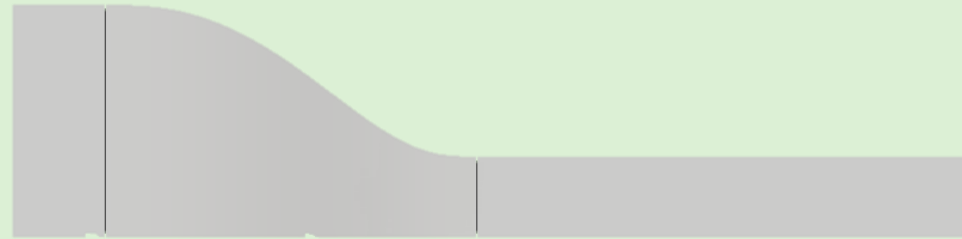


RMS values for 100 mph simulations



Conclusions

- Brassard nozzle achieved better simulation results
- Construction of wind tunnel
- Future use of wind tunnel



http://www.boeing.com/commercial/aeromagazine/aero_08/deice_fig01.html

Thank You

- Houghton College
- Dr. Aikens
- Jonathan Jaramillo, Daniel Eager, Jonathan Durbin, Leslie Hull

- References:

- M. Van Dyke, *An Album of Fluid Motion*, (The Parabolic Press, Stanford, CA, 1982) p. 89.
- J. H. Bell and R. D. Mehta, "Contraction Design for Small Low-Speed Wind Tunnels," NASA (1988).
- D. Brassard and M. Ferchichi, "Transformation of a Polynomial for a Contraction Wall Profile," *Journal of Fluids Engineering* 27, 183-185 (2005).