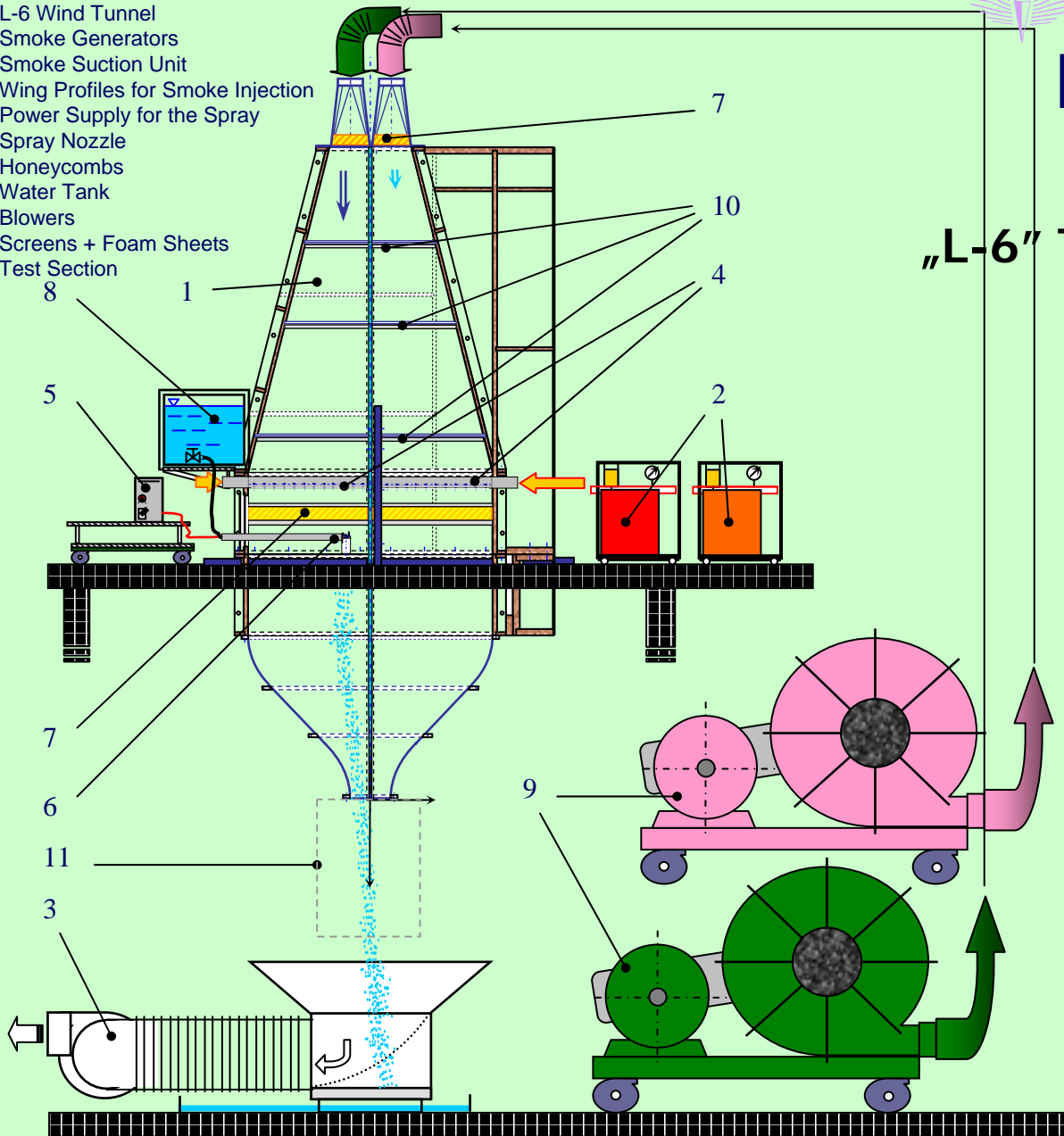
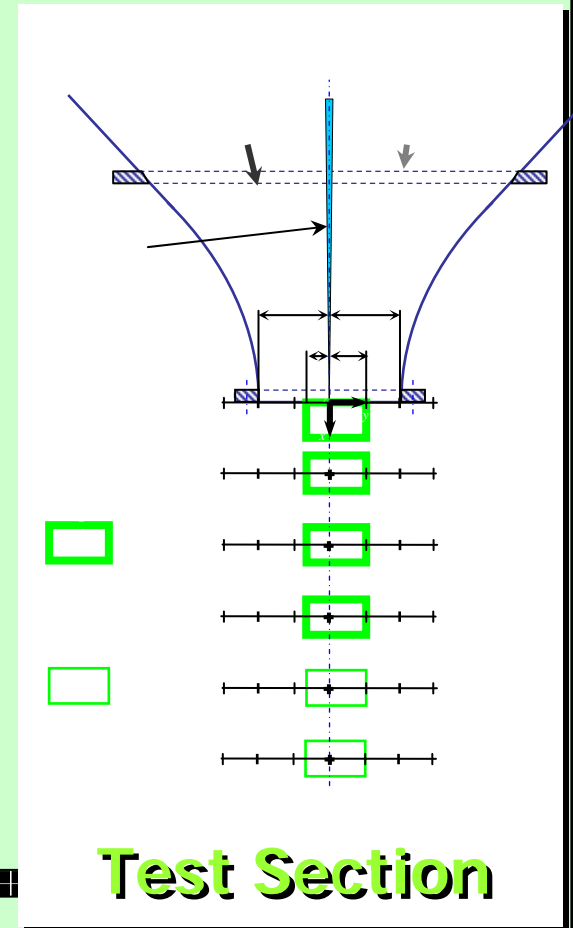


- 1 L-6 Wind Tunnel
- 2 Smoke Generators
- 3 Smoke Suction Unit
- 4 Wing Profiles for Smoke Injection
- 5 Power Supply for the Spray
- 6 Spray Nozzle
- 7 Honeycombs
- 8 Water Tank
- 9 Blowers
- 10 Screens + Foam Sheets
- 11 Test Section



# Experimental Apparatus

## „L-6” Twin-Jet Shear Layer Wind Tunnel





# Measurement Techniques

## PARTICLE IMAGING VELOCIMETRY

### PIV /for single-phase flow/

- new PCO camera + NIKKOR 35mm
  - ◆ Image size: 1280×768 pixel ( $\approx 85 \times 50$  mm)
- Nd:YAG pulsed laser /6W/
- Positioning system
- SensiCam acquisition software

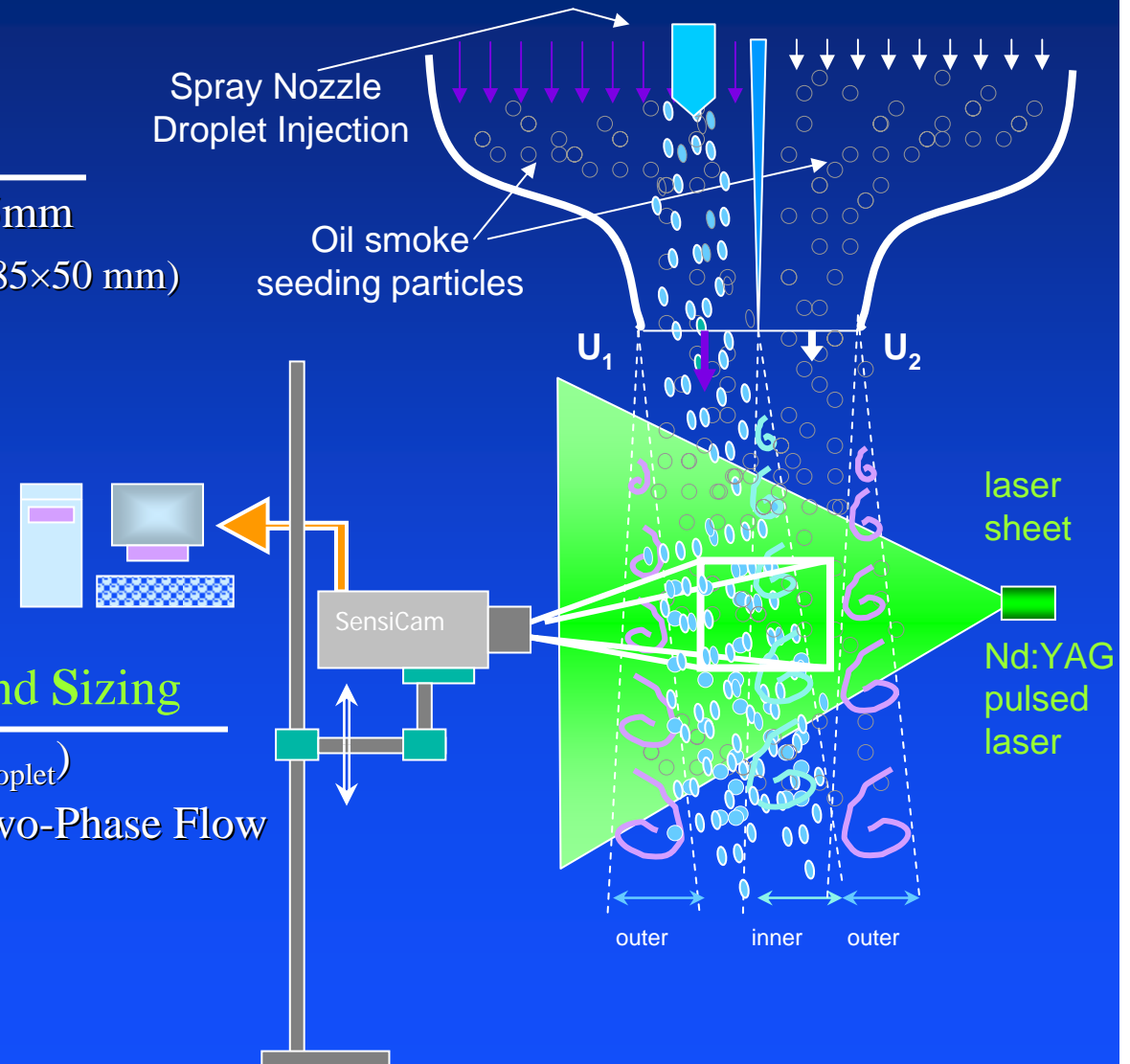
### PTV(S) /for two-phase flow/

### Particle Tracking Velocimetry and Sizing

- Size Discriminating ( $d_{\text{seeding}} \ll d_{\text{droplet}}$ )
- Gas Phase Flow Field Data in Two-Phase Flow

### Post-processing:

- Matlab, TecPlot, Excel

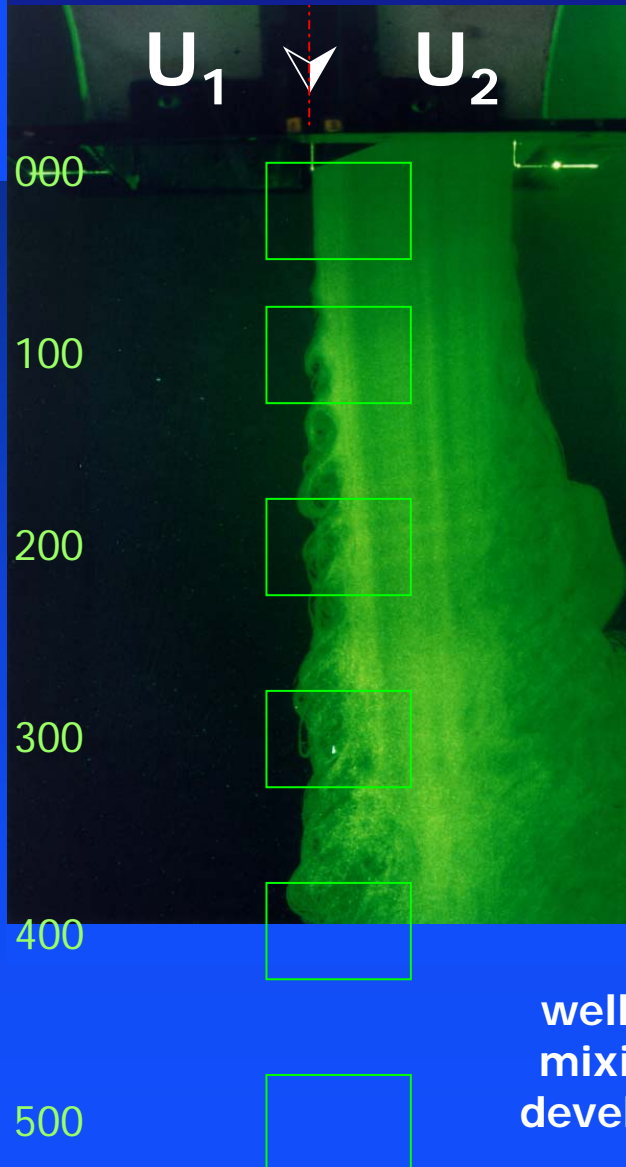


Nr3)

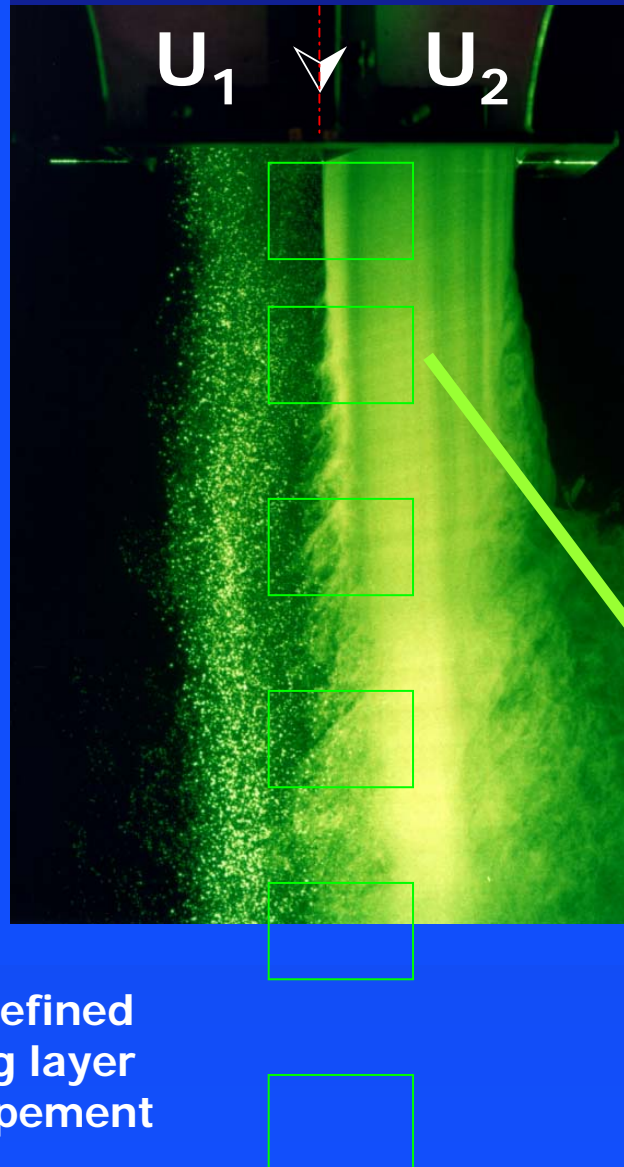


VON KÁRMÁN INSTITUTE FOR FLUID DYNAMICS

### Single-phase flow



### Two-phase flow



well defined  
mixing layer  
development

### Flow Visualization

$U_1 = 2 \text{ m/s}$   
 $U_2 = 1 \text{ m/s}$

Digital  
Image  
Recording  
for  
Particle  
Imaging  
Velocimetry

PIV

PTV(S)

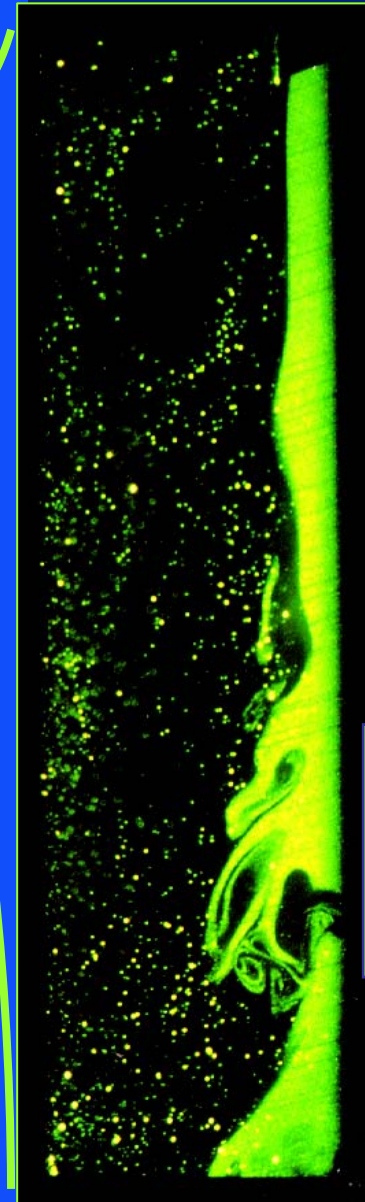
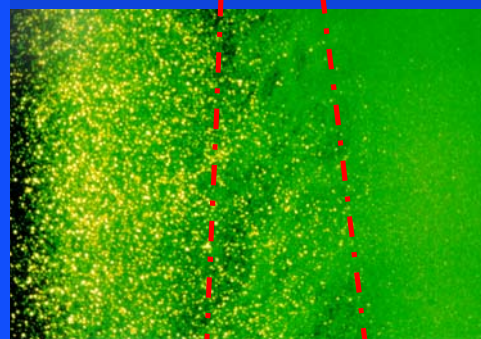
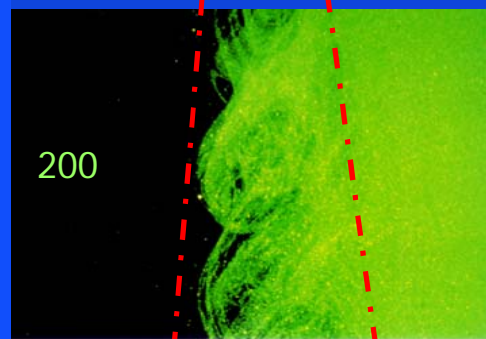
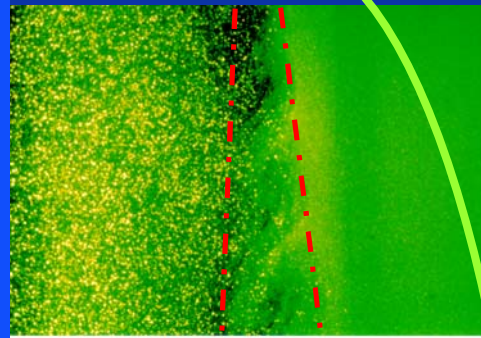
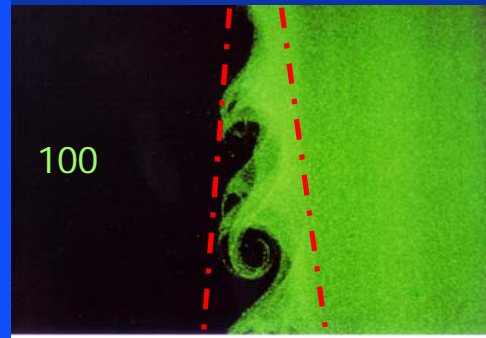
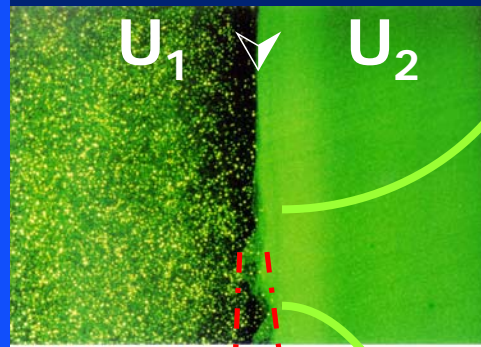
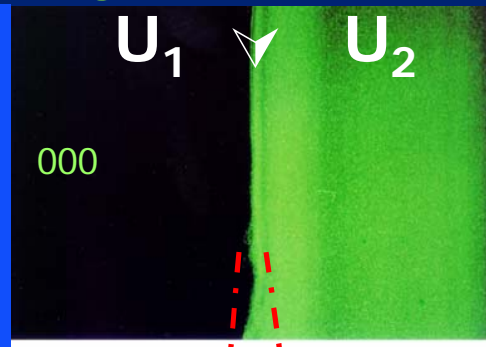
Nr3)



VON KÁRMÁN INSTITUTE FOR FLUID DYNAMICS

Single-phase flow

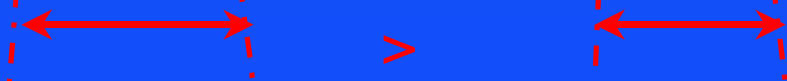
Two-phase flow



Flow  
Visualization

$U_1 = 2 \text{ m/s}$   
 $U_2 = 1 \text{ m/s}$

shear layer  
flow structure  
/droplets in the  
mixing layer/

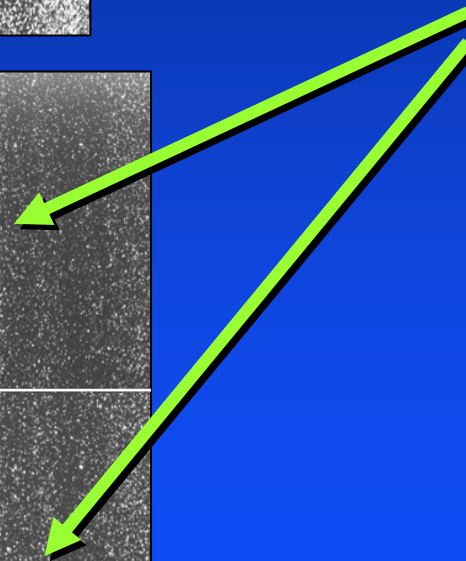
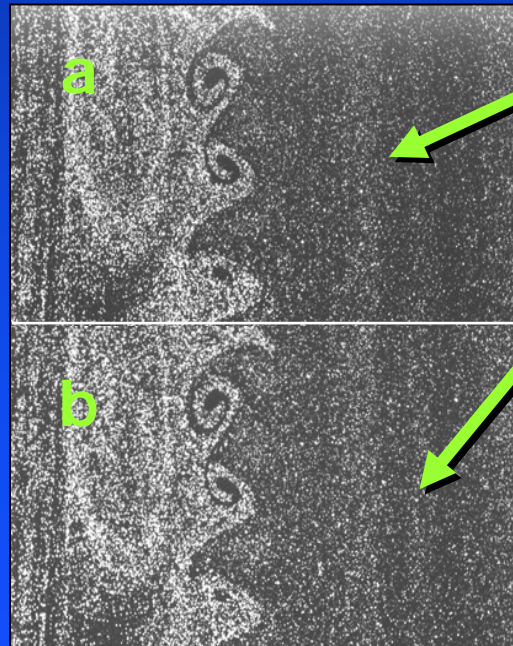
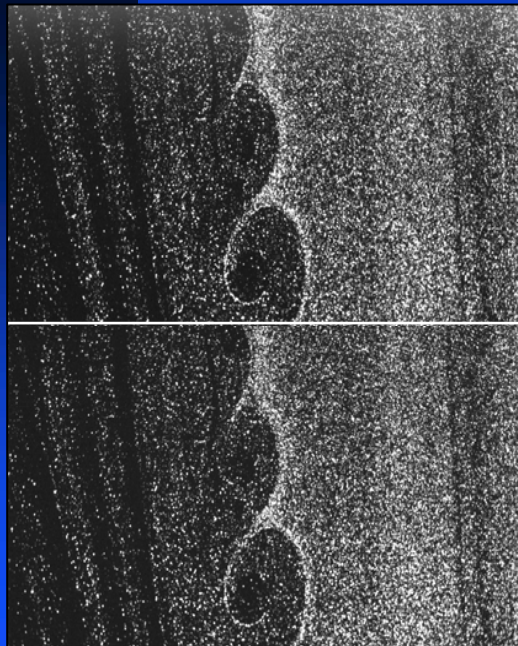
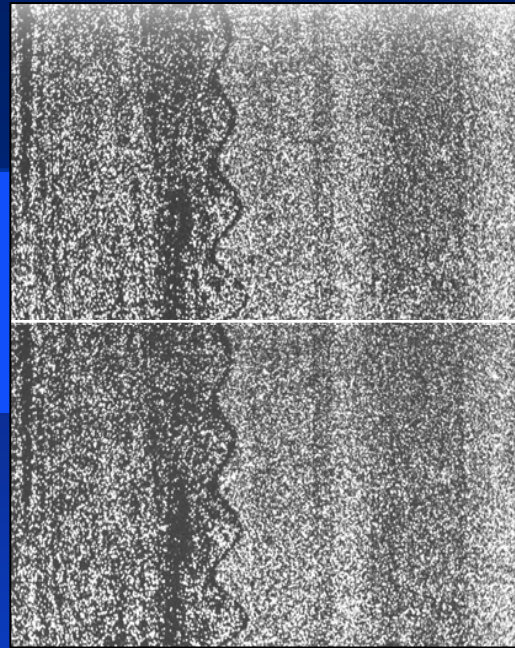
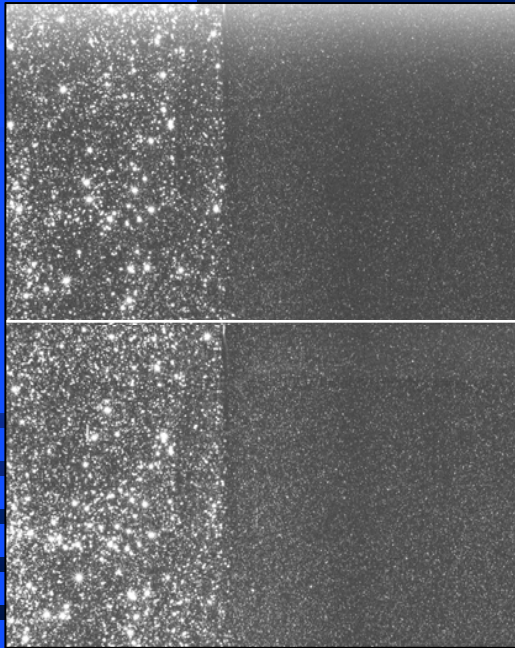




# Experimental Results

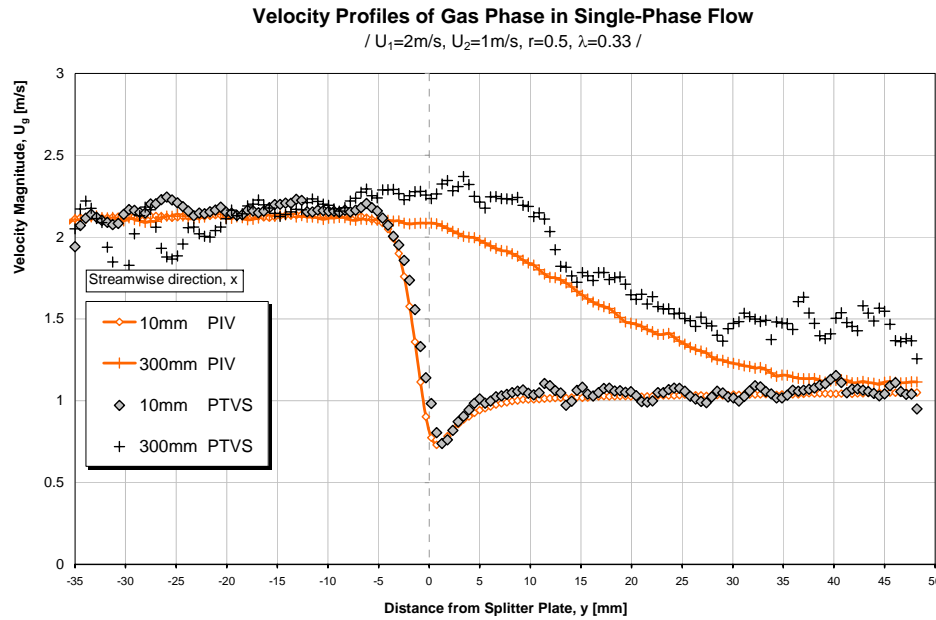
Digitally recorded successive images

$$\Delta t_{a-b}$$



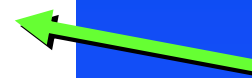
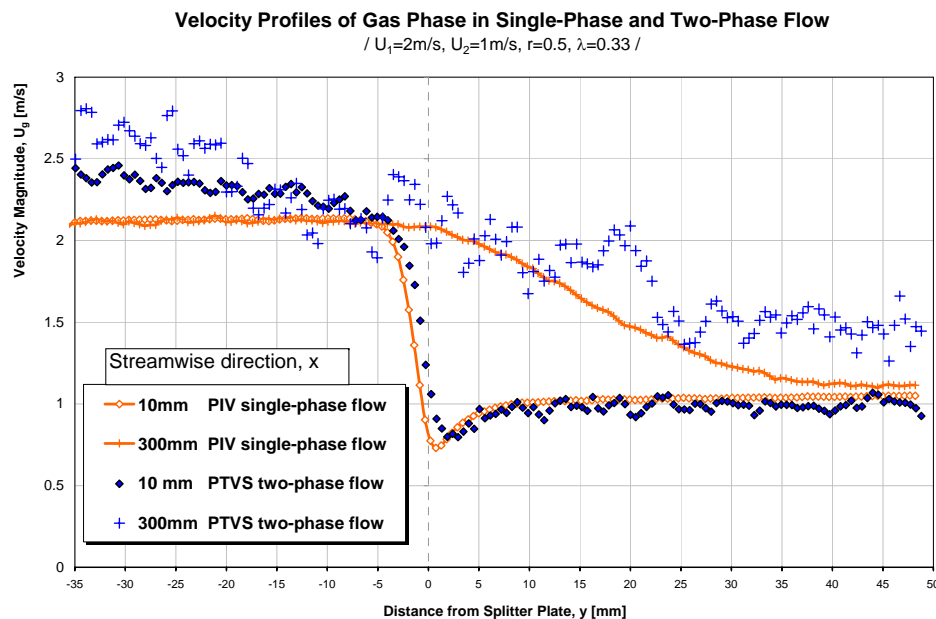


# Experimental Results



single-phase flow  
PIV

/comparison of PIV-PTV(S)/



two-phase flow  
PTV(S)



# Two-phase flow characteristics

# Introduction

[ELGHOBASHI, 1994]

[GORE and CROWE, 1989]

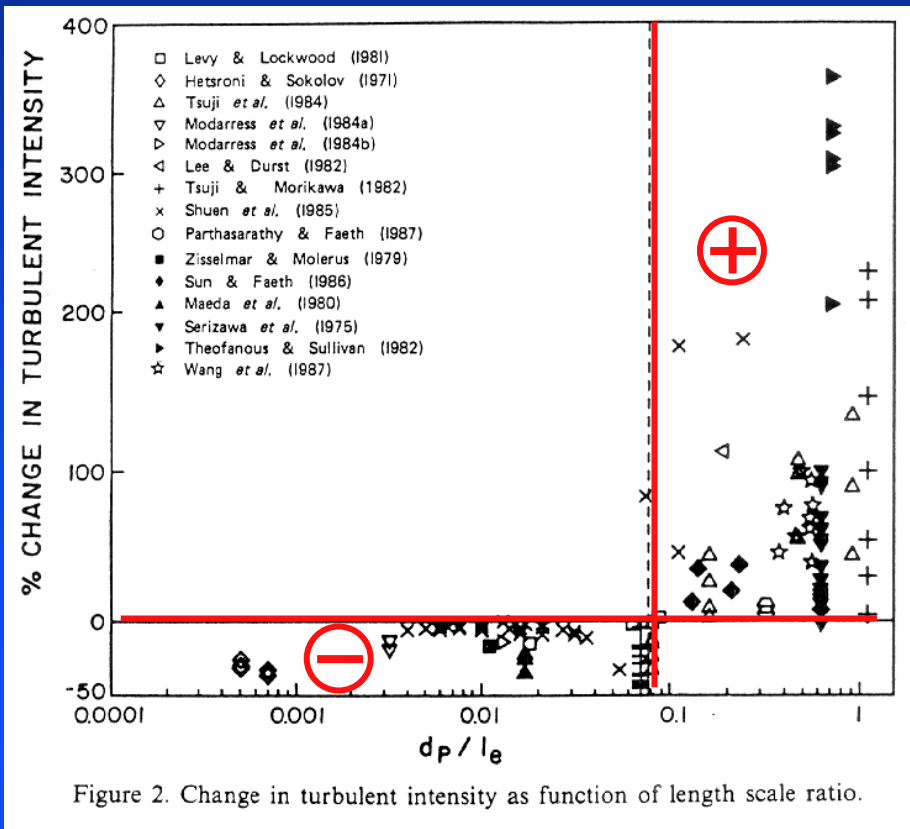
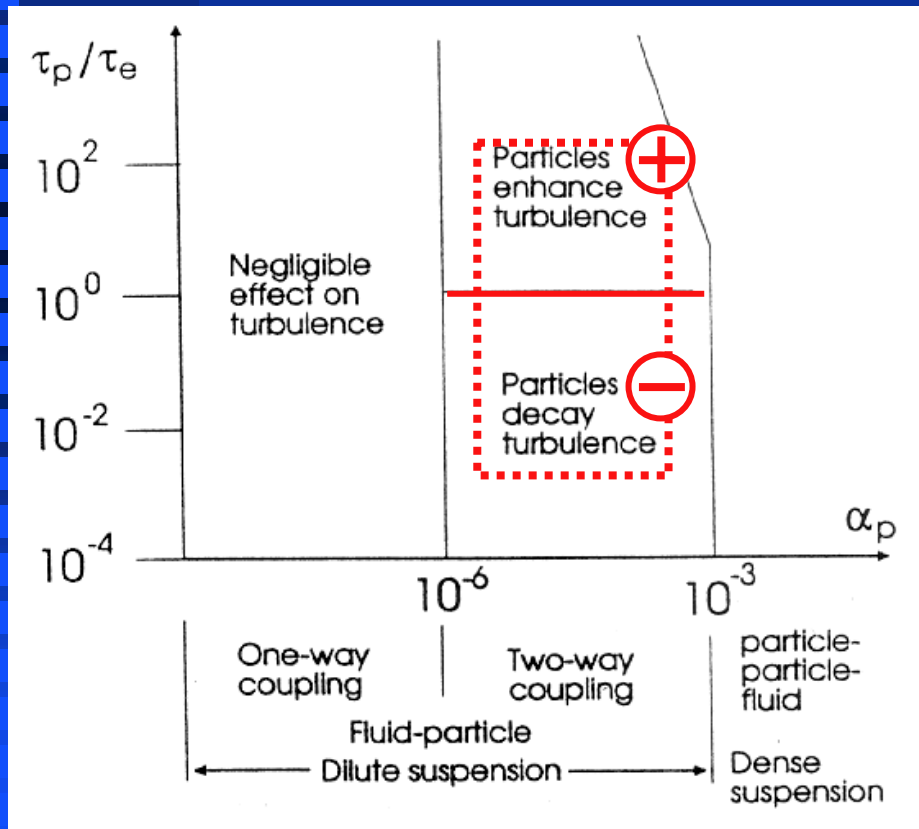


Figure 2. Change in turbulent intensity as function of length scale ratio.

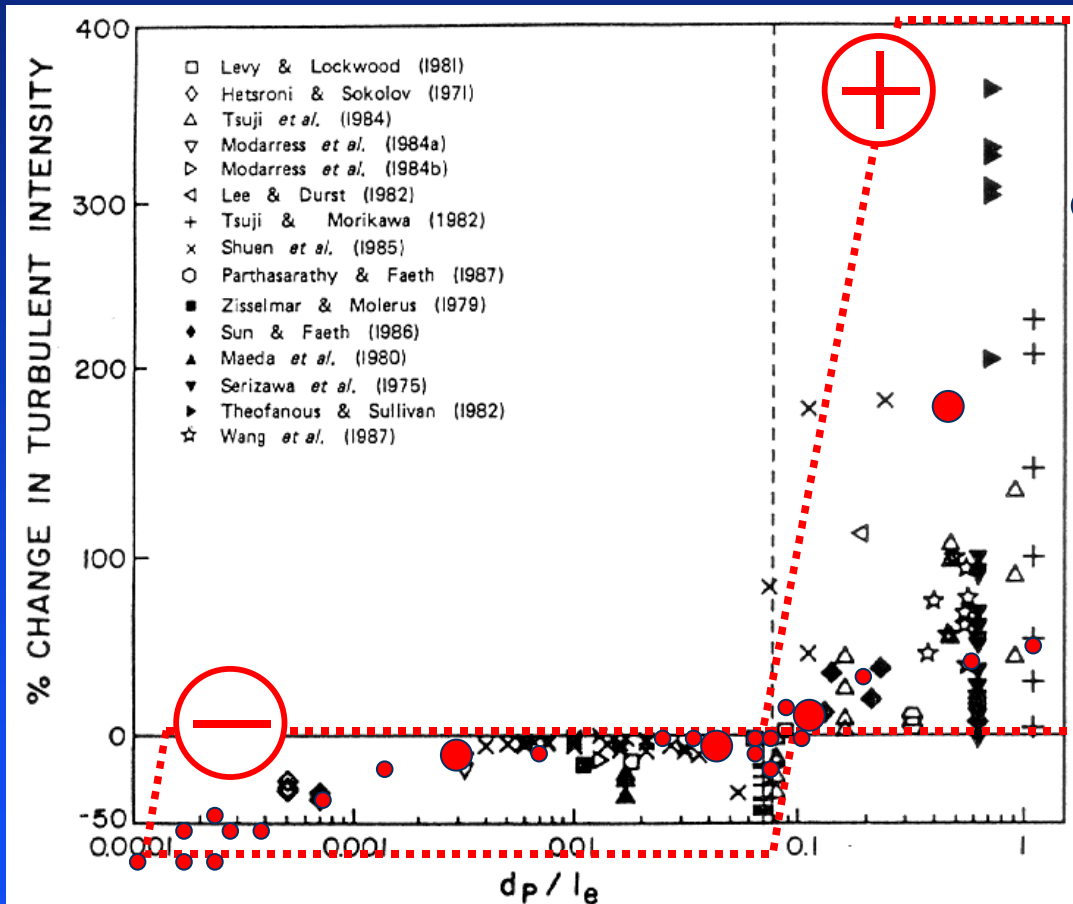
$\alpha_p = 10^{-4} \div 10^{-5}$      $St_p = 10^{-3} \div 10^2$

$\Delta(T.I.) = f(d_p/l_e)$



# Turbulence Modulation Map

● exp. results: Suda 2000.



● Effect of characteristic length scale ratio on modulating turbulent intensity:

$$\Delta(T.I.) = f(d_p/l_e)$$

$d_p$  - particle diameter

$l_e$  - fluid length scale

(integral length scale or characteristic length of the most energetic eddy)

$$\Delta(T.I._{\text{carrier phase}}) = \frac{T.I._{\text{two-phase}} - T.I._{\text{single-phase}}}{T.I._{\text{single-phase}}}$$

T.I. of the fluid based on PIV and PTVS velocity meas.

Mixing Layer: ⊖ negative rel. change (- 90%)

Main Flow: ⊕ positive rel. change (+1500%)

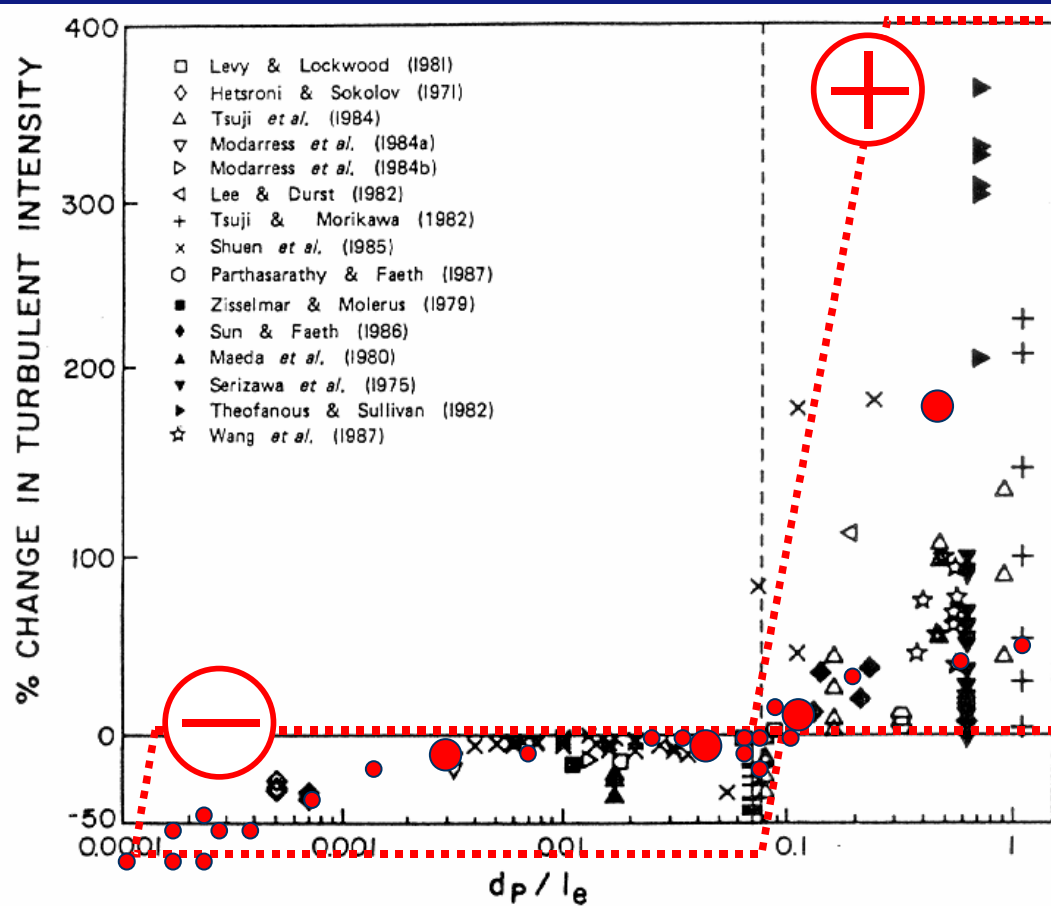
graph from [Gore and Crowe, 1989]  
in *Int. J. Multiphase Flow* Vol.15, No.2, pp.279-285.





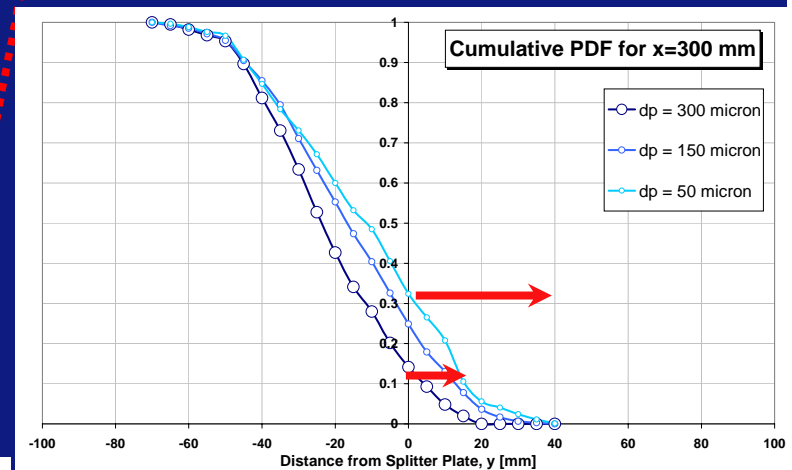
# CHANGE in Turbulence Intensity CONCLUSIONS

● exp: [Suda, 2000]



33% of  $d_p = 50\mu\text{m}$

14% of  $d_p = 300\mu\text{m}$



Mixing Layer: ⊖ negative rel change (- 90%)  
 Main Flow: ⊕ positive rel change (+1500%)