

WL-TR-93-2054

DESIGN OF ROUND-TO-SQUARE TRANSITION SECTION;
ANALYSIS AND COMPUTER CODE



AD-A267 173



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JAN 1993

INTERIM REPORT FOR 12/01/92-01/31/93

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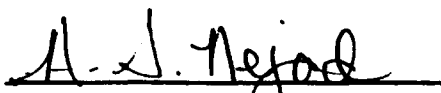
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)	2. REPORT DATE JAN 1993	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED INTERIM 12/01/92--01/31/93		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE DESIGN OF ROUND-TO-SQUARE TRANSITION SECTION; ANALYSIS AND COMPUTER CODE		5. FUNDING NUMBERS C F33619-93-C-2300 PE 61102 PR 2308 TA S1 WU 01		
6. AUTHOR(S) TZONG H. CHEN ABDOLLAH S. NEJAD				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) AERO PROPULSION & POWER DIRECTORATE WRIGHT LABORATORY AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH 45433-7650		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER WL-TR-93-2054		
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) AEROPROPULSION AND POWER DIRECTORATE WRIGHT LABORATORY AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH 45433-7650		10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER WL-TR-93-2054		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION IS UNLIMITED.		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE		
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) A generalized analytical form of the surface of a transition section which interfaces round and square cross sections of a wind tunnel is presented. Also included is a listing of the computer code which generates the surface coordinates in the format required by the vax computer at the Air Force Machine Shop at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS			15. NUMBER OF PAGES 22	
			16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT UL	

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PREFACE

The authors would like to thank Messrs. J. Nourse, R. Truesdale, B. More, and M. Lovejoy of the Air Force Machine Shop for helping in data transfer from the PC to the VAX computer, and for fabricating the product flawlessly. A very warm thanks also to M. Whitaker for editing this manuscript.

Section 1

INTRODUCTION

In fluid-dynamics experiments the need to provide a smooth transition from a round cross section to a square one is often encountered. Recent advances in experimental and computational studies have shown that the shape of the transition section dramatically impacts the downstream flow conditions. The Advanced Propulsion Division of the Aero Propulsion and Power Directorate (WL/POPT), Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, funded a task to design such a transition section for a water tunnel.^[1] The resulting section, although successful, was for a very specific design parameter.

The purpose of this report is to provide 1) a generalized formula which will generate a transition surface for any given diameter of the round end, the width of the square end, and the length of the transition section and 2) a computer code which will generate the surface coordinates in a format suitable for direct input to the front-end VAX computer currently employed in the Air Force Machine Shop in Bldg. 5 at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. This automatic procedure benefits the design task of the test sections, the inlet diffusers, and the converging part of the converging-diverging section of a supersonic nozzle.

Section 2

ANALYTICAL FORMULATIONS

The criteria for designing the transition section are: 1) a zero slope in the longitudinal direction at either end of the nozzle and 2) an inflection point along the length of the transition section at a specified location. Generally, the maximum inflection occurs about two-thirds of the way down the transition section.

AXIAL CUT

The coordinate system chosen for the analysis is displayed in Fig. 1. The axial direction is denoted by x , the distance from a surface point to the x -axis is denoted by R , which is a function of x and the tangential angle (θ) between the point and the x - z plane. The width of the square end is denoted by $SW1$, the diameter of the round end by $RD1$, and the length of the transition section by XLN . Based upon these notations and criteria, a formula for R as a function of x and θ was given [1] in non-dimensional form as follows:

$$\bar{r} = 80.4375 \left[\frac{\bar{x}^{4.5}}{4.5} - \frac{\bar{x}^{5.5}}{2.75} + \frac{\bar{x}^{6.5}}{6.5} \right] \quad (1)$$

where $\bar{r} = R / SW1 / \sqrt{2}$, $\bar{x} = x / XLN$.

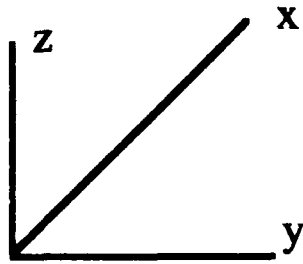


Figure 1. Coordinate System Used in Analysis.

x - Downstream Direction.

CROSS-SECTIONAL CUT

The shape of the cross section of the design transition will vary from round to square. The general form describing this cut is:

$$\left[\frac{y}{B(\bar{x})}\right]^{n(\bar{x})} + \left[\frac{z}{B(\bar{x})}\right]^{n(\bar{x})} = 1. \quad (2)$$

Since $B(\bar{x})$ must fulfill Eq. (1) and two end-point conditions, it must follow the form:

$$B(\bar{x}) = BK1 \left[\frac{\bar{x}^{4.5}}{4.5} - \frac{\bar{x}^{5.5}}{2.75} + \frac{\bar{x}^{6.5}}{6.5} \right] + BK2 \quad (3)$$

where $BK1 = 40.2187 * (RD1 - SW1)$,

and $BK2 = SW1 / 2.0$

In obtaining the expression for $n(\bar{x})$, another condition must be considered--the axial line going through the corner of the square section. Since this line is in a symmetric plane, the following condition is satisfied:

$$y = Z_s \quad (4)$$

Again, this line must fulfill Eq. (1) and two end-point conditions; thus,

$$Z_s(\bar{x}) = ZK1 \left[\frac{\bar{x}^{4.5}}{4.5} - \frac{\bar{x}^{5.5}}{2.75} + \frac{\bar{x}^{6.5}}{6.5} \right] + ZK2 \quad (5)$$

where $ZK1 = 80.4375 \left(\frac{RD1}{2} - \frac{SW1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) / \sqrt{2}.$

and $ZK2 = \frac{SW1}{2}.$

Combining Eqs. (5) and (2) yields:

$$n(\bar{x}) = \frac{\log\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\log\left(\frac{Z_s(\bar{x})}{B(\bar{x})}\right)} \quad (6)$$

Since $B(\bar{x})$ and $n(\bar{x})$ in Eq. (2) have been derived, the following relation can be utilized to calculate the surface:[1]

$$R(\bar{x}, \theta) = \frac{B(\bar{x})}{\cos \theta} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \tan^{n(\bar{x})} \theta} \right)^{\frac{1}{n(\bar{x})}} \quad (7)$$

Then, the physical coordinates y and z can be obtained as:

$$y = R \sin(\theta), \quad z = R \cos(\theta) \quad (8)$$

Determination of the four constants (BK1, BK2, ZK1, ZK2) in Eqs. (3) and (5) is dependent upon the geometric constraints. In this case, the round end is larger than the square one. For the reverse condition, the values of those constants must be reformulated as follows:

$$BK1 = 80.4375 * (SW1 - RD1) / 2.$$

$$BK2 = RD1 / 2$$

$$ZK1 = 80.4375 * (SW1 / 2. - RD1 / 2. / \sqrt{2})$$

$$ZK2 = RD1 / 2. / \sqrt{2}$$

Section 3

COMPUTER CODE AND DATA FORMAT

A computer code which yields the surface coordinate of the transition section was developed and is listed in the Appendix. The input parameters are as follows:

- RD1: length of the diameter of the round end
- SW1: width of the square end
- XLN: length of the transition section
- NS: number of axial cuts
- NC: number of cross-sectional cuts

The units for the diameter, the width, and the length should be the same, e.g., inches. The choice of NS and NC will depend upon the precision required. Assigning higher values to NS and NC will result in a finer grid. For example, there is a need to design a 6-inch-long transition section to interface a rounded settling chamber having a diameter of 5.875 inch and a square test section having a width of 1 inch. Values of 31 and 15 were assigned to NS and NC, respectively. The computation process takes advantage of geometric symmetry. Only one-eighth of the entire circumference was actually computed. Due to the symmetry, the output yields the grid of an entire quarter. Thus, in this quarter, the number of the axial cuts is two times NC, i.e., 30.

The output of the computer code is the grid positions which are the interception points of the axial and cross-sectional cuts. An automatic machining device used in the Air Force Machine Shop reads in the grid point of each individual cross section following the ASCII format:

```
x1, y1, z1  
x2, y2, z2  
.....  
xn, yn, zn A
```

At the end of a cross section, the last grid coordinate is followed by a space and a capital letter A. This format is used repeatedly for the remainder of the cross-sectional cuts.

The three-dimensional plot of the grid generated for a quarter of the transition section described in the above example is displayed in Fig. 2. The grid coordinates were stored on magnetic tape at a density of 1600 BPI using a non-compressed format and given to the shop. The completed transition section were installed in a supersonic combustion testing facility.

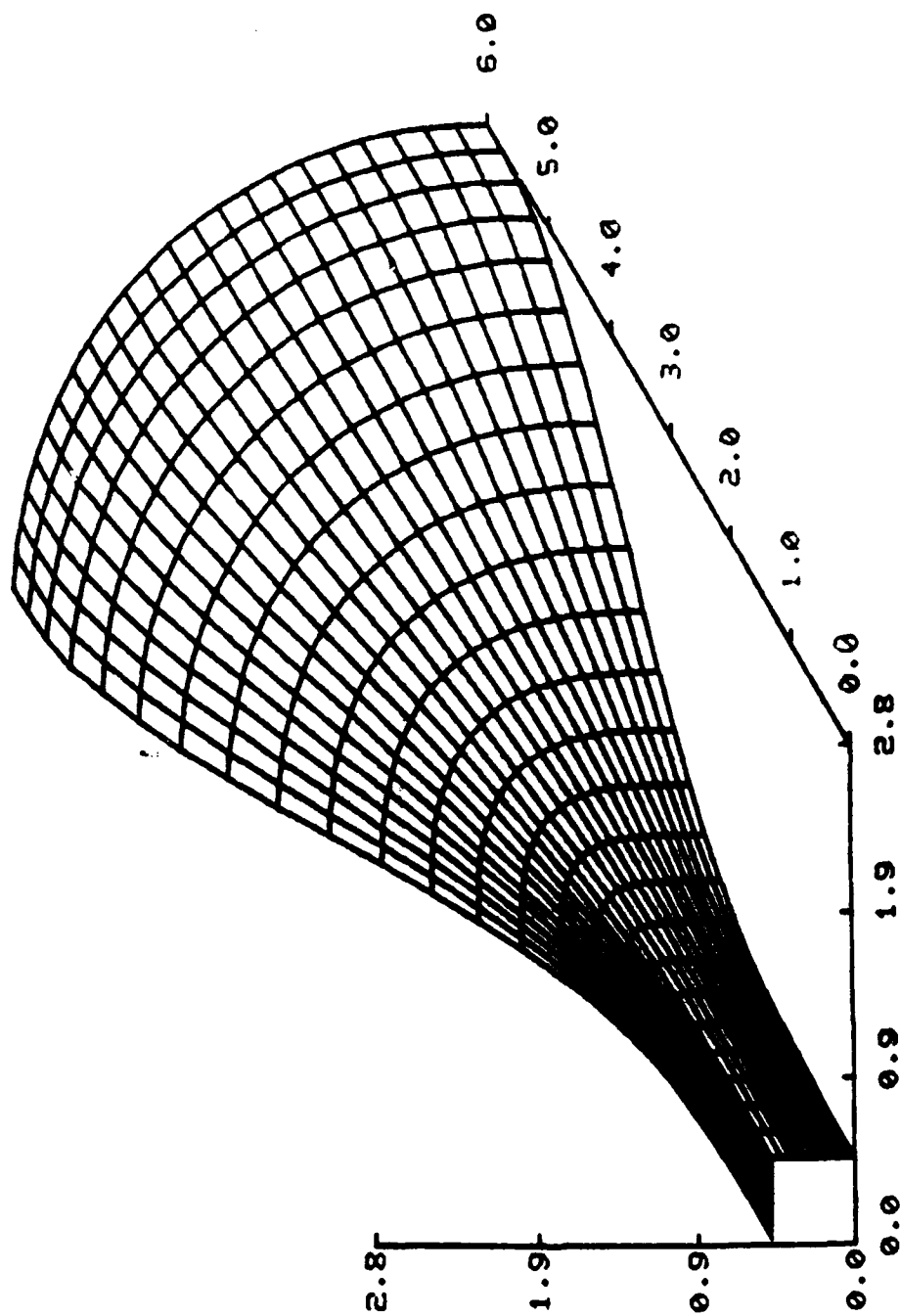


Figure 2. Three-Dimensional Plot of One-Quarter Portion of Transition
Section Designed by Computer Code Given in the Appendix

Section 4

SUMMARY

A computer code was developed for the design of a transition section interfacing round and square sections of a wind tunnel--a design challenge which is encountered constantly. The output data have been formatted to be readable to the computer currently in use in the Air Force Machine Shop at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. The procedure involved in converting design to product has been successfully tested in association with the personnel at the Air Force Machine Shop. Since the program was written in standard FORTRAN language, it can be run on any computer. The output format can be changed according to the requirements of different facilities and presented using the available graphics package.

REFERENCE

- [1] K. A. Lautenbach, "Design of Water Tunnel to Measure Wall Pressure Signatures Due to Tunnel Blockage and Wake Effects," Masters Thesis, AFIT/GAE/AA/88D-20 (Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base OH, 1988).

APPENDIX

COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR GENERATING SURFACE OF TRANSITION SECTION

```

PROGRAM SRNZ3N
C>>> SQUARE-ROUND-NOZZLE TRANSITION
C>>>
C   Drs. Tzong H. Chen & Abdollah S. Nejad
C   Aero Propulsion & Power Directorate
C   Wright Laboratory
C   Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio
C
C-----
      REAL*8 RX, AT1, T1
      DIMENSION YF(300), XL(300), BX(300), ANX(300),
# YX(300), RX(300), ZS(300), AX(300), ZC(300), ZF(300)
      DIMENSION X(100), Y(25), Z(100,25), ZW(100),ZR(300),YR(300)
      DIMENSION ICA(300)
      COMMON /CNST1/ RD1, SW1
      OPEN(3,FILE='NOZZLE.XYZ', STATUS = 'UNKNOWN')
333  CONTINUE
      WRITE(*,701)
701  FORMAT(1X,'INPUT DIAM. (RND. END), WIDTH (SQUARE END)  ')
      READ(*,*) RD1, SW1
      WRITE(*,702)
702  FORMAT(1X,'INPUT TUNNEL LENGTH  ')
      READ(*,*) XLN
      XMIN = 0.0
      YMIN = 0.0
      XMAX = RD1 / 2.
      YMAX = RD1 / 2.
      WRITE(*,355) XMAX, YMAX
355  FORMAT(1X,'XMAX, YMAX ',2(F10.4,2X))
C-----
      BK1 = 80.43750001 * (RD1-SW1) / 2.
      BK2 = SW1 / 2.0
C-----
      ZK2 = SW1 / 2.0
      ZK1 = 80.43750001 * (RD1/2. - SW1/2. *
# Sqrt(2.0)) / Sqrt(2.0)
      WRITE(*,703)
703  FORMAT(1X,'BK1, BK2, ZK1, ZK2  ')
      WRITE(*,950) BK1,BK2,ZK1,ZK2
950  FORMAT(1X,4(F10.4,1X))
C-----
      WRITE(*,704)
704  FORMAT(1X,'INPUT NS: NO. OF CROSS SECTION  ')
      READ(*,*) NS
C   NS = 25
C   NC = 31

```

```

705  WRITE(*,705)
      FORMAT(1X,'INPUT NO. OF AXIAL CUT  ')
      READ(*,*) NC
      C16 = 1. / (NS - 1)
      CL1 = ALOG10(0.5)
      DO 60 I = 1, NS
        XL(I) = C16 * FLOAT(I-1)
        BX(I) = CBX(BK1,BK2,XL(I))
        ZS(I) = CZS(ZK1,ZK2,XL(I))
C-----
      BB = BX(I)
      IF(BX(I).EQ.0.) BB = 1.E-20
      AAL = ZS(I) / BX(I)
      IF(AAL.GT.0.) GO TO 616
      AAL = ABS(AAL)
C-----
616  ANX(I) = CL1 / ALOG10(AAL)
      WRITE(*,955) XL(I), ANX(I), BX(I), ZS(I)
955  FORMAT(1X,4(F10.4,1X))
60   CONTINUE
C-----
      NC2 = 2 * NC - 1
      DA1 = 3.14159265 / 4. / (NC - 1)
      DO 70 I = 1, NS
        DO 80 K = 1, NC
          AX(K) = (K - 1) * DA1
          C1 = COS(AX(K)) + 1.E-22
          T1 = TAN(AX(K)) ** ANX(I)
          IF(T1.GT.1.E22) T1 = 1.E22
          AT1 = 1. / (1. + T1)
          RX(K) = BX(I) / C1 * (AT1) ** (1./ANX(I))
          YX(K) = RX(K) * SIN(AX(K))
          ZC(K) = RX(K) * COS(AX(K))
55   CONTINUE
910  FORMAT(1X,2(F8.3,1X))
80   CONTINUE
      IL = I
      DO 133 IN = 1, NC
        YF(IN) = YX(IN)
        ZF(IN) = ZC(IN)
133  CONTINUE
      NCP1 = NC + 1
      DO 155 IN = NCP1, NC2
        ID = IN - NC
        IA = NC - ID
        YF(IN) = ZC(IA)
        ZF(IN) = YX(IA)
155  CONTINUE
      NP = NC2
      XLL = XL(IL) * XLN
      DO 273 IIA = 1, NC2
        ICA(IIA) = ' '
273  CONTINUE
      ICA(NC2) = ' A'

```

```

C>>> REVERSE ORDER TO DO INTERPOLATION
      DO 177 IQ = 1, NC2
      IV = NC2 - IQ + 1
      ZR(IV) = ZF(IQ)
      YR(IV) = YF(IQ)
      WRITE(3,535) XLL, ZF(IQ), YF(IQ), ICA(IQ)
      WRITE(*,535) XLL, ZF(IQ), YF(IQ), ICA(IQ)
535   FORMAT(1X,F10.4,1X,F10.4,1X,F10.4,A2)
177   CONTINUE
      ENDFILE 3
70    CONTINUE
      WRITE(*,735)
735   FORMAT(1X,' MORE COMPUTATION 1-YES, 0-NO ')
      READ(*,740) IMORE
740   FORMAT(A1)
      IF(IMORE.EQ.1) GO TO 333
      STOP
      END
C*****
      FUNCTION CF(X)
      AN = 4.5
      BN = 2.75
      CN = 6.5
      AP = 4.5
      BP = 5.5
      CP = 6.5
      A = X**AP / AN
      B = X**BP / BN
      C = X**CP / CN
      CF = (A - B + C)
      RETURN
      END
C*****
      FUNCTION CZS(CN1,CN2,X)
C>>> EQ. 6
      CZS = CN1 * CF(X) + CN2
      RETURN
      END
C*****
      FUNCTION CBX(CN1,CN2,X)
C>>> EQ. 4
      CBX = CN1 * CF(X) + CN2
      RETURN
      END

```