

## Air flow distribution control by a fluidic element

Report Number : R17ETET18

Subject Category : Skills Acquisition System

URL : <https://www.jss.jaxa.jp/ar/e2017/4474/>

### ● Responsible Representative

Takashi Yamane, Aeronautical Technology Directorate, Propulsion Research Unit

### ● Contact Information

Seiji Yoshida [yoshida.seiji@jaxa.jp](mailto:yoshida.seiji@jaxa.jp)

### ● Members

Seiji Yoshida(JAXA), Mitsumasa Makida(JAXA), Naoki Nakamura(ASIRI),  
Takeishi Ikumi(Waseda univ.)

### ● Abstract

Lean combustion is promising to reduce nitrogen oxide emission from jet-engines. To solve combustion instability, that is a problem of lean combustion, a pilot burner for ensuring stable combustion and a main burner for performing lean, low-NO<sub>x</sub> combustion are used. The purpose of this study is improvement of combustor performance by controlling air flow rate distribution between the pilot burner and the main burner using a fluidic element, which has no moving part.

<http://www.aero.jaxa.jp/eng/research/basic/propulsion/advanced-core-engine/>

### ● Reasons for using of JSS2

It is necessary that numerous CFD analysis about geometry of fluidic elements to optimize its geometry.

### ● Achievements of the Year

In order to improve the characteristics of the fluidic elements, numerical analysis were conducted for more than 25 computational grids of the fluidic element with different flow channel shape. As a result, by changing both the shape and position of the splitter that separates the two outlet flow channels, it was confirmed that the main flow jet was bent at the tip of the splitter, and the performance target of the fluidic elements could be achieved.

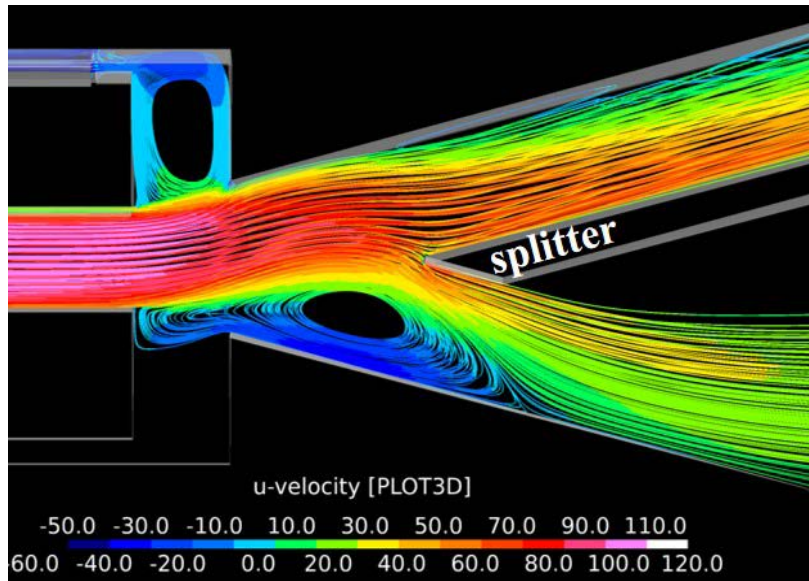


Fig.1 Visualization of streamlines inside the fluidic elements before changing the splitter shape

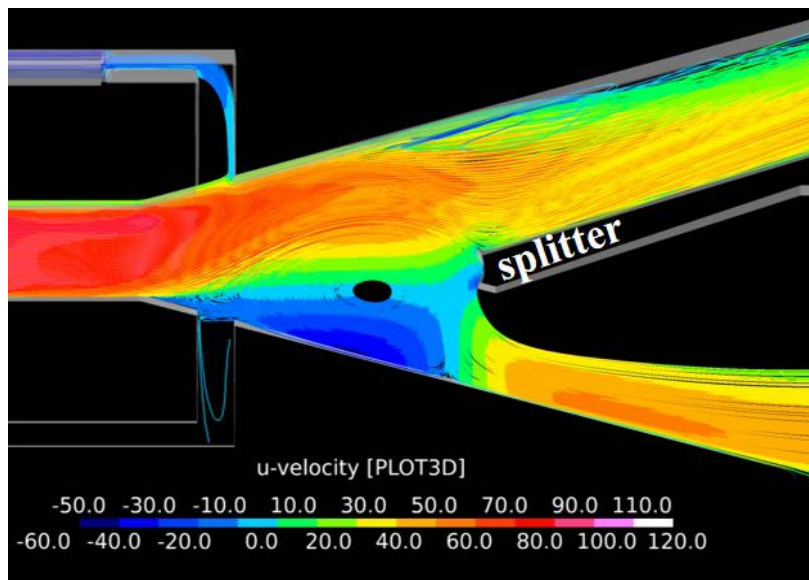


Fig.2 Visualization of streamlines inside the fluidic elements after changing the splitter shape

● Publications

N/A

● Usage of JSS2

● Computational Information

|                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Parallelization Methods        | MPI                      |
| Thread Parallelization Methods | Automatic Parallelizatio |
| Number of Processes            | 36                       |
| Elapsed Time per Case          | 50.00 hours              |

● Resources Used

Fraction of Usage in Total Resources\*1 (%): 0.14

Details

| Computing Resources |                                    |                         |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| System Name         | Amount of Core Time (core x hours) | Fraction of Usage*2 (%) |
| SORA-MA             | 1,115,250.61                       | 0.15                    |
| SORA-PP             | 915.97                             | 0.01                    |
| SORA-LM             | 0.00                               | 0.00                    |
| SORA-TPP            | 0.00                               | 0.00                    |

| File System Resources |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| File System Name      | Storage assigned(GiB) | Fraction of Usage*2 (%) |
| /home                 | 104.37                | 0.07                    |
| /data                 | 3,158.78              | 0.06                    |
| /ltmp                 | 3,472.22              | 0.26                    |

| Archiver Resources   |                   |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Archiver System Name | Storage used(TiB) | Fraction of Usage*2 (%) |
| J-SPACE              | 0.14              | 0.01                    |

\*1 Fraction of Usage in Total Resources: Weighted average of three resource types (computing, file system, and archiver)

\*2 Fraction of Usage: Percentage of usage relative to each resource used in one year