Turbulence Modeling and Surface Heat Transfer in a Stagnation Flow Region

Chi R. Wang and Frederick C. Yeh
Lewis Research Center
Cleveland, Ohio

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Chi R. Wang and Frederick C. Yeh
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Lewis Research Center
Cleveland, Ohio 44135

ABSTRACT

Analysis for the turbulent flow field and the effect of freestream turbulence on the surface heat transfer rate of a stagnation flow is presented. The emphasis is on the modeling of turbulence and its augmentation of surface heat transfer rate. The flow field considered is the region near the forward stagnation point of a circular cylinder in a uniform turbulent mean flow. The freestream is steady and incompressible with a Reynolds number of the order of 10^4 and turbulence intensity of 5 percent. The flow field is divided into three regions: (1) a uniform freestream region where the turbulence is homogeneous and isotropic; (2) an external inviscid flow region where the turbulence is distorted by the variation of the mean velocity; and (3) an anisotropic turbulent boundary layer flow region. The turbulence modeling techniques are the $k-\varepsilon$ two-equation model in the external flow and the time-averaged turbulence transport equation in the boundary layer. The turbulence double correlations, the mean velocity, and the mean temperature within the boundary layer are solved numerically from the transport equations. The surface heat transfer rate is calculated as functions of the freestream turbulence longitudinal microlength scale, turbulence intensity, and Reynolds number.

NOMENCLATURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\text{Nu}$</td>
<td>Nusselt number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{Pr}$</td>
<td>Prandtl number, 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{R}$</td>
<td>sum of dimensionless Reynolds normal stresses, $R_x + R_y + R_z$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{Re}$</td>
<td>Reynolds number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_x$</td>
<td>dimensionless Reynolds normal stress along x-direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_y$</td>
<td>dimensionless Reynolds normal stress along y-direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_z$</td>
<td>dimensionless Reynolds normal stress along z-direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S$</td>
<td>dimensionless Reynolds shear stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\text{Tu}$</td>
<td>freestream turbulence intensity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t$</td>
<td>temperature fluctuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$U,V$</td>
<td>mean flow velocity components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_t$</td>
<td>transformed velocity of $V$, Eq. (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$u,v,w$</td>
<td>velocity fluctuations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F$</td>
<td>dimensionless mean flow streamwise velocity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$f_1$</td>
<td>parametrical functions of $v_0$, $i = 1$ to 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G$</td>
<td>flow variable of Eqs. (A1) and (A2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H$</td>
<td>dimensionless mean temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K$</td>
<td>dimensionless turbulence kinetic energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k$</td>
<td>turbulence kinetic energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\varepsilon$</td>
<td>spatial distance</td>
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<tr>
<td>$\sigma_i$</td>
<td>coefficients of Eqs. (A1) and (A2), $i = 1$ to 5 mean velocity parameter</td>
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<tr>
<td>$B$</td>
<td>coefficients of Eq. (A5), $i = 1$ to 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c_i$</td>
<td>empirical constants, $i = 1$ to 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>$c_\mu$</td>
<td>empirical constant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D$</td>
<td>cylinder diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E$</td>
<td>dimensionless turbulence dissipation rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
$x,y,z$ physical coordinate system

$\delta$ stagnation point laminar boundary layer thickness

$\epsilon$ turbulence dissipation rate

$\eta$ transformed coordinate along $y$-direction

$\phi$ dimensionless turbulence correlation

$\lambda$ turbulence modeling length scale

$\lambda$ turbulence longitudinal microlength scale

$\nu$ kinematic viscosity

$\xi$ transformed coordinate along $x$-direction

$\rho$ density

$\phi$ azimuth angle

$\bar{\cdot}$ time-averaged quantity

**Subscripts:**

$0$ condition near stagnation point ($\varphi = 0.04'$)

$1$ condition at location 1

$2$ condition at location 2 of boundary layer edge

$3$ condition at location 3 of boundary layer edge

$e$ external or boundary layer edge condition

$0,e$ boundary layer edge condition at initial station

$F$ freestream condition

$m$ grid point along $r$ or $n$ direction

$w$ surface condition

**INTRODUCTION**

The momentum and thermal flow fields near the forward stagnation point of a circular cylinder in turbulent flow have been the focus of considerable study. When the turbulence intensity was 3 to 5 percent, existing experiments have shown that the local Nusselt number can increase by about 75 percent as compared with laminar flow conditions. With the current emphasis on high turbine inlet temperature, it has become even more important to understand the effect of turbulence on the surface heat transfer, particularly in the leading edge stagnation region. To estimate this surface heat transfer rate, correlations derived from experimental data may be used. Detailed experimental data can be found in the paper by Lowery and Vachon (1). An alternative is to rely on theoretical analysis to predict the surface heat transfer rate. The objective of the present study is to develop an analysis which predicts the effect of turbulence on surface heat transfer rate.

Existing boundary layer flow analyses (2, 3) indicated a large effect of turbulence on the stagnation point heat transfer rate. Other studies (4 to 8) showed that turbulence amplification because of vortex stretching can also influence the thin boundary layer, and therefore the surface heat transfer rate. Hjikikata et al. (9) performed a theoretical and experimental study of the stagnation point anisotropic turbulence. This analysis showed that the turbulence length scale also affects the surface heat transfer rate. Traci and Wilcox (10) analytically studied the turbulence effect on the stagnation point flow field. The mean velocity gradients within the inviscid flow were found to be important in analyzing the stagnation point heat transfer. A difficulty in this type of analysis is obtaining a proper match of the boundary conditions between the different flow regions. Strahle (11) tried to resolve the turbulence matching conditions. Analytical relations between the turbulence properties at the stagnation point and in the freestream were found. In a previous study (12) Wang proposed a theoretical boundary layer flow analysis and numerical computational procedure to investigate the turbulence, momentum, and thermal fields within the stagnation flow region. The numerical calculation showed that rapid amplification of the Reynolds normal stress along the boundary layer edge was required to predict approximately the surface heat transfer rate as reported in existing experiments.

Based on the experimental results and analytical methods of the existing studies (1, 10 to 12), it is possible to pursue a detailed theoretical and numerical analysis of the forward stagnation flow field of a circular cylinder in a turbulent freestream. Reported herein is such a study which predicts the surface heat transfer rate as functions of the freestream turbulence longitudinal microlength scale, turbulence intensity, and Reynolds number. The emphasis is on the modeling of turbulence and its augmentation of the surface heat transfer rate.

The flow field is divided into three regions: (1) a region away from the cylinder where the mean velocity is uniform and the turbulence is assumed to be homogeneous and isotropic, (2) an external inviscid flow region which has a constant rate of mean velocity variation and the mean velocity distorts the turbulence, and (3) a boundary layer region over the cylinder surface. For turbulence modeling, the $k$-$\epsilon$ two-equation modeling and the time-averaged turbulence transport equation are used respectively in Flow Regions 2 and 3. These turbulence modeling equations and the mean flow conservation equations are used to formulate the theoretical analysis. The turbulence double correlations, the mean velocity, and the mean temperature within the boundary layer region are solved numerically from the turbulence transport equations and mean flow conservation equations. The solution is obtained by matching the turbulence kinetic energy along the boundary between the flow regions. These analytical results are compared with the measurements from the existing experiments.

**ANALYTICAL FORMULATION OF FLOW REGIONS**

The flow region of interest is around the forward stagnation point of a circular cylinder in a turbulent freestream. Figure 1 schematically represents the flow field. The diameter of the cylinder is $D$ and its axis is perpendicular to the freestream mean velocity $V_f$. The freestream Reynolds number is defined as $Re = \frac{V_f D}{\nu}$, where $\nu$ is the kinematic viscosity. The velocity fluctuation in the freestream is $V_f$ and the freestream turbulence intensity is defined as $I_f = \frac{\sigma_f}{V_f}$. The freestream turbulence longitudinal microlength scale is denoted by $\lambda_f$. The cylinder
is assumed to have a constant surface temperature $T_w$. The freestream has a mean temperature $T_f$.

The stagnation point is taken as the coordinate-system origin with $x$ and $y$ coordinates parallel to and normal to the cylinder surface and $z$-coordinate parallel to the cylinder axis. The mean flow field is assumed steady, incompressible, and two-dimensional. The mean velocity components are $U$ and $V$ along the $x$- and $y$-coordinates. The turbulence is three-dimensional. The velocity fluctuations are denoted by $u$, $v$, and $w$ along the $x$-, $y$-, and $z$-directions. The governing equations of the mean flow and turbulence are derived for each flow region. Following the laminar flow analysis, the relations

$$
\epsilon(x) = \int_0^x \frac{u}{v} dx, \text{ and } n(x,y) = \frac{u \sqrt{2 \pi \nu}}{(2 \pi \nu)^{3/2}}
$$

are used for coordinate transformation. The analytical formulation, together with the assumptions and the boundary conditions, is described here.

Region 1

This flow region is far away from the cylinder. The flow is turbulent and its mean velocity is uniform. The properties of the mean flow and its turbulence are not influenced by the existence of the cylinder. Appropriate conditions of the turbulence kinetic energy $k$, and the turbulence dissipation rate $\epsilon$, are required to characterize the turbulence. The turbulence is assumed to be homogeneous and isotropic. The freestream turbulence kinetic energy and the turbulence dissipation rate are given in Ref. 13 as

$$
k_f = \frac{3 \nu F}{2}, \text{ and } \epsilon_f = \frac{30 \nu F}{2 k_f}
$$

The turbulence longitudinal microlength scale is determined from the two-point turbulence correlations (13). The longitudinal two-point turbulence correlation $g$, the spacial distance $z$, and the turbulence longitudinal microlength scale are related by the following relations for small $z$.

$$
g(z) = 1 - \frac{z^2}{\lambda_F}
$$

Region 2

In this region, the mean velocity is disturbed by the cylinder. The mean velocity variation distorts the turbulence. It is assumed that the turbulence does not influence the mean velocity. Thus, the mean velocity is represented with the two-dimensional inviscid flow solution near the stagnation point. The mean velocity components are

$$
U = ax \text{ and } V = -ay
$$

with $a = 4 \sqrt{2} F/D$. The turbulence kinetic energy variation along the stagnation point streamline is of interest in this study. The turbulence is modeled with the $k-\epsilon$ two-equation turbulence modeling (14). Introducing Eqs. (1) and (4) into the standard $k$ and $\epsilon$ equations, neglecting the diffusion terms in the $x$-direction and seeking the following forms of solutions:

$$
k = v a k(n) \text{ and } \epsilon = v a^2 \epsilon(n)
$$

the $k$ and $\epsilon$ equations become

$$
\frac{dk}{dn} = -4c_1 k^2 + E - \frac{d}{dn} \left( \frac{k^2}{\mu} \frac{dk}{dn} \right)
$$

$$
\frac{d\epsilon}{dn} = -1c_2 k + c_2 E^2 - \frac{d}{dn} \left( \frac{k^2}{\mu} \frac{d\epsilon}{dn} \right)
$$

along the stagnation point streamline. The empirical constants are $c_1 = 1.44$, $c_2 = 1.92$, $c_3 = 1.00$, $c_4 = 1.30$, and $c_5 = 0.09$.

Equations (6) and (7) are solved for the turbulence properties $k$ and $E$ in the interval $n_1 \geq n \geq n_2$, where $n_1$ is the boundary between Flow Regions 1 and 2, and $n_2$ is the boundary between Flow Regions 2 and 3.

The boundary conditions are defined in the following:

1. At $n = n_1$,

$$
K = K_1 = k_f, \text{ and } E = E_1 = \epsilon_f = \frac{e_f}{v a^2}
$$

where $K_f$ and $E_f$ are previously determined by Eq. (2).

2. Neglecting the diffusion term in Eq. (7) at $n_1$, this equation gives the following additional boundary condition at $n = n_1$.

$$
\frac{d\epsilon}{dn} = 1 - \frac{e_f}{k_1} = \frac{1}{n_1} \left( \frac{e_f^2}{k_1} - 4c_1 c_2 K_1 \right)
$$

3. It is also assumed (10) that

$$
\frac{dk}{dn} = 0 \text{ at } n = n_2
$$

The finite difference method is used to solve the above boundary value problem. A summary of the computational procedure is given in Appendix A. The relation $n_1 = \frac{F_p}{4a v}$ is found from Eqs. (1) and (4), and $n_2$ is resolved in the process of the numerical calculation. The computational results of the turbulence properties $K$ and $E$ at $n = n_2$ are used to analyze the boundary layer flow region.

Region 3

A steady, two-dimensional, and incompressible turbulent boundary layer is assumed in the boundary layer region. The mean flow properties are described by the boundary layer continuity, momentum, and enthalpy equations. The momentum and enthalpy equations contain turbulence double correlations, $U V$ and $V T$. A method to model the turbulence double correlations within a turbulent flow was developed by Donaldson et al. (15 and 16). This method is used to formulate a theoretical analysis of the turbulence in this flow region. The time-averaged turbulence transport equations are derived following the theory in
Ref. 15. Assumptions are made for the turbulence closure relations and a modeling length scale \( \Lambda \). Details of the theoretical formulation and assumptions can be found in Refs. 15 to 17.

The mean flow velocity \( U_e = ax \) is assumed along the boundary layer edge between regions 2 and 3. The mean flow properties and turbulence double correlations are also nondimensionalized as

\[
F = \frac{U}{U_e}, \quad H = \frac{T}{T_e},
\]

\[
R_x = \frac{U_x}{U_e}, \quad R_y = \frac{U_y}{U_e}, \quad R_z = \frac{U_z}{U_e},
\]

\[
S = -\frac{U_y}{U_x} \frac{U_y}{U_e}, \quad \eta = -\frac{V_t}{U_e}.
\]

Introducing the above dimensionless variables and Eq. (1) into the mean flow and turbulence transport equations results in the following forms of the flow field governing equations:

Continuity equation:

\[
2\tau \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial \eta} + F = 0 \tag{11}
\]

where \( V_t = \frac{2\tau F}{U_e} + (2\tau)0.5 \frac{V}{U_e} \).

Momentum equation:

\[
2\tau \frac{\partial F}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta} = -\frac{\partial F R_x}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{\rho R_e} \frac{\partial R_x}{\partial \eta} + (2\tau)0.5 \frac{\partial S}{\partial \eta} \tag{12}
\]

Enthalpy equation:

\[
2\tau \frac{\partial H}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta} = -\frac{2\tau}{R_e} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{\rho R_e} \frac{\partial S}{\partial \eta} + (2\tau)0.5 \frac{\partial S}{\partial \eta} \tag{13}
\]

Turbulence equations:

\[
2\tau \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial \tau} + \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial \eta} = -2\tau \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{\rho R_e} \frac{\partial R_x}{\partial \eta} + 0.5 \frac{\partial R_y}{\partial \eta} \tag{14}
\]

where \( R = R_x + R_y + R_z \).

The length scale \( \Lambda \) is required in the formulation of the above turbulence equations. This length scale distribution within the boundary layer is also assumed similar to the mixing length profile of a flat plate turbulent boundary layer. Within a small distance from the surface, the length scale is assumed to vary linearly as function of the normal distance from the surface. Away from the surface, the length scale remains constant. This length scale distribution is shown in Fig. 2. The pivot point, \( \eta_p \), is equal to 10 percent of the theoretical laminar stagnation point boundary layer thickness \( \delta \). At the boundary layer edge, the length scale \( \Lambda_e \) is related to the freestream turbulence intensity by \( \Lambda_e = (0.25 - 3\tau_u) \delta \).

To solve the above governing equations for the mean flow and turbulence properties, the initial and boundary conditions are derived analytically as follows:

Initial conditions. The initial profiles of the mean flow and the turbulence correlations within the boundary layer at \( v = v_o \) are determined from Eqs. (11) to (18). The following assumptions are made:

1. At \( \eta_2 \),

\[
\frac{\partial S}{\partial \eta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial H}{\partial \eta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial R_x}{\partial \eta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial R_y}{\partial \eta} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial R_z}{\partial \eta} = 0,
\]

\[
\frac{\partial V_t}{\partial \eta} = 0, \text{ and } \frac{\partial V_t}{\partial \eta} = 0.
\]
In addition, the conditions of

\[ F = 1, \quad H = 1, \quad S = c_5(R_x R_y)_{0.5}, \quad \text{and} \quad e = 0 \]

are also imposed at \( n_2 \). An empirical constant, \( c_5 = 0.001 \) is used in this study.

2. The Reynolds normal stress components \( u'^2 \) and \( v'^2 \) are assumed to be independent of \( \varphi \) in the vicinity of the stagnation point. Therefore, at \( v_0 \),

\[
\frac{a R_x}{a \zeta} = R_x \left( \frac{-2}{R_x e_{0}} \right)
\]

and

\[
\frac{a R_y}{a \zeta} = R_y \left( \frac{-2}{R_y e_{0}} \right)
\]

Similarly,

\[
\frac{a S}{a \zeta} = 5f_2(v_0)
\]

and

\[
\frac{a e}{a \zeta} = 6f_3(v_0)
\]

are also assumed at \( v_0 \).

3. The mean flow is symmetric about \( \varphi = 0 \) plane. In order to facilitate the analysis, these mean flow conditions are also assumed to be true at very small distances away from the stagnation point. Therefore, \( a F/\zeta = 0 \) and \( a H/\zeta = 0 \) are imposed along the \( n \) direction at \( v_0 \) location.

4. The conditions \( F = 0, H = Tw/Te, R_x = 0, R_y = 0, S = 0, \) and \( e = 0 \) are also imposed at the cylinder surface.

Applying the above assumptions to the turbulence transport equations, the following relations are found at \((v_0, n_2)\) location.

\[
R_{x,0,e} = \frac{2(dU/d\zeta)_{0,e} + 2v'^2}{4(U_0,e + U_{0,e}^2)_{0,e} e + 2v'^2} \]

\[
R_{y,0,e} = \frac{2(dU/d\zeta)_{0,e} + 2v'^2}{4(U_0,e + U_{0,e}^2)_{0,e} e + 2v'^2}
\]

And

\[
f_1(v_0) = - \frac{2(dU/d\zeta)_{0,e} + 2v'^2}{U_{0,e} e} + \frac{v_{0.5}^1}{3 U_{0,e} e}
\]

and

\[
f_2(v_0) = - \frac{2(dU/d\zeta)_{0,e} + 2v'^2}{U_{0,e} e} + \frac{v_{0.5}^1}{3 U_{0,e} e}
\]

where \( R_x e = 2vaK /U_0^2 \). Since \( e = 0 \) is imposed at \( n_2 \), \( dU/d\zeta = 0 \) occurs at the boundary layer edge. This zero gradient condition is also used for the boundary layer calculation at \( v_0 \). It follows from the assumption, Eq. (23), that

\[
f_3(v_0) = 0
\]

With the aid of \( f_1(v_0), f_2(v_0), \) and \( f_3(v_0) \), assumption 2 defines the mean flow streamwise turbulence gradient terms. Substituting Eqs. (19) to (23) into Eqs. (11) to (18) results in a set of ordinary differential equations with the boundary conditions specified at the surface \((v = 0)\) and at \( n_2 \). These equations are solved numerically for the boundary layer flow property profiles at \( v_0 = 0.04 \) in order to avoid the singularity at the stagnation point, \( v = 0.0^\circ \). These property profiles are the initial conditions for the downstream boundary layer flow field analysis.

Boundary conditions. The turbulence double correlations along the boundary layer edge are also required to analyze the flow field. Turbulence kinetic energy and dissipation rate gradients in the normal direction are assumed to be zero \((ak/ay = 0, ae/ay = 0)\) at the boundary layer edge. The turbulence kinetic energy along the streamwise direction is determined by using the \( k-e \) two-equation turbulence modeling. The turbulence kinetic energy is then substituted into the Reynolds stress equations to determine the turbulence double correlations along the boundary layer edge.

Introducing Eqs. (1) and (4) into the \( k-e \) equations and seeking the following forms of solutions:

\[
k = v_0 K(\zeta) \quad \text{and} \quad e = v_0^2 E(\zeta)
\]

the \( k \) and \( e \) turbulence modeling equations become

\[
2\tau \frac{dK}{d\zeta} = 4c_\mu \frac{k^2}{E} - E + 2\tau \frac{d}{d\zeta} \left( c_\mu \frac{k^2}{E} \frac{dk}{d\zeta} \right)
\]

\[
2\tau \frac{dE}{d\zeta} = 4c_\mu c_\kappa K - C_2 \frac{E^2}{K} + 2\tau \frac{d}{d\zeta} \left( c_\mu \frac{k^2}{E} \frac{dE}{d\zeta} \right)
\]

From Eqs. (5) to (10) the initial conditions:

\[ K = K_2 \quad \text{and} \quad E = E_2 \]

are defined at \((\zeta = 2, n_2)\).

With the assumption that the gradients \( aR_x/\zeta, aR_y/\zeta, \) and \( aR_z/\zeta \) vanish at the boundary layer edge, Eqs. (16) to (18) give the following relations among the mean velocity, the Reynolds normal stresses, and their mean flow streamwise gradients:

\[
\frac{dR_x}{d\zeta} = \frac{4R_x}{U_0,e} \frac{dU}{d\zeta} + \frac{R_{1.5}}{U_0,e} - \frac{2v'^2}{U_0,e} R_x,e
\]

(33)
Appendix A). These data are used to determine the turbulence longitudinal correlations in the free flow properties in Flow Region 3.

The two point turbulence longitudinal correlations in the boundary layer flow field described by Eqs. (11) to (18) was developed in a previous study (12). This set of equations is used to calculate the turbulence correlations and the mean flow properties in Flow Region 3.

RESULTS AND COMPARISON WITH EXPERIMENT

In order to verify the above theoretical analysis, a numerical computation was performed to compare the analysis with existing experimental measurements. A set of experimental data on the effect of freestream turbulence intensity and Reynolds number were obtained from Ref. 10. These experimental measurements were nondimensionalized with the corresponding values for the small Reynolds number and turbulence intensity to compare the predictions of the turbulence intensity and Reynolds number are small, (Tu = 0.013 and Re = 1.90x10⁷). With constant Reynolds number, increasing the freestream turbulence intensity also increases the turbulence kinetic energy at the boundary layer edge (x = 5).

Examples of the Reynolds normal stress profiles in the boundary layer at the stagnation point are shown in Fig. 4. These results are for the cases with Re = 2.5x10⁷ and Tu = 0.017 and 0.028. The Reynolds normal stress profiles differ significantly from those of a flat plate turbulent boundary layer (18) where the Reynolds normal stress was found in the x-direction.

Analytical predictions of the mean velocity component, F = U/e, within the boundary layer near the stagnation point are shown in Fig. 5. These profiles are compared with the mean velocity profile of the theoretical laminar boundary layer. The comparison shows that increasing the freestream turbulence intensity decreases the velocity near the surface and decreases the velocity near the boundary layer edge. Existing measurements (19) of this velocity component F with Re = 6.5x10⁷ and Tu = 0.05 are also plotted in this figure. The analysis agrees with the measurements.

Example of the computational results of the turbulence kinetic energy and the Reynolds normal stresses along the boundary layer edge are shown in Fig. 6. In this figure, the turbulence quantities are nondimensionalized with the corresponding values at (y₂, n₂). The turbulence kinetic energy increases continuously along the downstream direction. Large increase in the turbulence kinetic energy is found for the case with small freestream Reynolds number and turbulence intensity. The Reynolds normal stress component, ½<sup>2</sup> and ½<sup>4</sup>, increase monotonically at the downstream locations. However, the ½<sup>4</sup> component shows a reduction near the stagnation point. The effect of the freestream turbulence longitudinal micro-length scale on the Reynolds normal stresses along the boundary layer edge is shown in Fig. 7. Increasing the turbulence longitudinal micro-length scale is shown to decrease the value of ½<sup>2</sup>/½<sup>2</sup> and increases the value of ½<sup>4</sup>/½<sup>4</sup> along the boundary layer edge. No significant difference in the value of ½<sup>4</sup>/½<sup>4</sup> is calculated.
Surface Heat Transfer

The present analytical results of the surface heat transfer is defined in terms of the Nusselt number;

\[ \text{Nu} = \frac{\frac{\text{AT}}{\lambda y_0} / (T_\text{w} - T_\text{f})}{ \text{Nu} = \frac{\frac{\text{AT}}{\lambda y_0} / (T_\text{w} - T_\text{f})}{ \text{Nu} = \frac{\frac{\text{AT}}{\lambda y_0} / (T_\text{w} - T_\text{f})} \}} \tag{36} \]

The mean temperature gradient \( \frac{\text{dAT}}{\text{d}y} \) at the surface is calculated numerically from the mean temperature profile, which in turn, was obtained previously from the solution of the boundary layer flow.

The analytical results for the stagnation point heat transfer rate over a range of the freestream Reynolds number and the turbulence intensity are compared with experimental data (1) and existing correlations (12) in Fig. 8. The surface heat transfer rate is expressed in the form of the Froessling number \( (\text{NuRe}^{-0.5}) \). Linear variation in the turbulence longitudinal microlength scale as function of the freestream Reynolds number is also assumed in the present calculation. With constant freestream turbulence intensity, the longitudinal turbulence microscale was used along the boundary layer edge. Intuitively, the turbulence longitudinal microlength scale, this analysis was verified on an earlier study (18). The constant \( c_5 = 0.001 \) was used because the boundary layer edge location and the corresponding turbulence kinetic energy (or the Reynolds normal stresses) were not analyzed theoretically. If one uses the small value of \( c_5 \), then a (nonzero) \( UV \) is imposed along the boundary layer edge. This approximation is different from the \( k-\varepsilon \) two-equation turbulence modeling, which requires \( UV \) to be zero for the external inviscid flow field in this study. However, the requirement of \( UV = 0 \) is itself an assumption.

The assumption \( \text{vt} = 0 \) is also imposed at the boundary layer edge. Intuitively, the turbulence transport equations can also be used to study the effect of the freestream turbulence on the surface heat transfer rate of the stagnation flow region. The flow field of interest is around the forward stagnation point of a circular cylinder in a turbulent flow. The \( k-\varepsilon \) two-equation turbulence modeling was used to analyze the turbulence kinetic energy within external inviscid flow. The time-averaged turbulence transport equations were employed to predict the turbulence double correlations within the boundary layer. Based on the boundary layer edge conditions of the turbulence kinetic energy, the transport equations of the mean flow and turbulence are solved numerically for the turbulence double correlations, the mean velocity and the temperature.

The present analytical results show that, depending on the freestream turbulence properties, different levels of turbulence kinetic energy occur along the boundary layer edge. These different levels of turbulence kinetic energy induce different surface heat transfer rates. Increasing the freestream turbulence intensity or the turbulence longitudinal microlength scale also increases the stagnation region surface heat transfer rate. It is postulated that the freestream turbulence penetrates into the boundary layer and induces high surface heat transfer rate.

To investigate the effect of the turbulence longitudinal microlength scale on the surface heat transfer rate, the analytical results of the turbulence kinetic energy and the Froessling number for the cases of \( \xi = 0.0053 \) and \( 0.0079 \) with Re = 2.5x10^5 and \( Tu = 0.017 \) and \( 0.028 \), the analytical results show a reduction in the Froessling number near the stagnation point. With high freestream turbulence intensity, a large turbulence dissipation rate may occur near the stagnation point (Eq. (2)). This turbulence dissipation rate reduces the rate of increase in the turbulence kinetic energy. This rate of increase in \( Ke \) may not be sufficient to induce a constant surface heat transfer rate.

The analysis presents a procedure to calculate the stagnation point surface heat transfer rate as functions of the freestream turbulence intensity, turbulence longitudinal microlength scale and Reynolds number. Due to limited data on the turbulence longitudinal microlength scale, this analysis was verified only for some cases with Reynolds number of the order of 10^5 and the freestream turbulence intensity of less than 5 percent. Considering the freestream turbulence longitudinal microlength scale, this analysis predicts a higher stagnation point surface heat transfer rate than was obtained from the existing correlations.
relating the freestream turbulence intensity, Reynolds number and the surface heat transfer rate.

APPENDIX A

The turbulence kinetic energy and its dissipation rate along the stagnation point streamline and the boundary layer edge are calculated respectively from Eqs. (6) and (7), and Eqs. (30) and (31). Finite difference method is used to solve these equations for the K and E distributions which satisfy the boundary conditions.

The dimensionless Eqs. (6) and (7) can be written as

\[ \frac{dG}{dn} = A_{n1} \frac{dG}{dn} + A_{n2} G + A_{n3} d \left( \frac{dG}{dn} \right) + A_{n4} \frac{dG}{dn} + A_{n5} \]  
with \( G = K \) or \( E \).

Similarly, Eqs. (30) and (31) can also be written as

\[ \frac{dG}{dn} = A_{c1} \frac{dG}{dn} + A_{c2} G + A_{c3} d \left( \frac{dG}{dn} \right) + A_{c4} \frac{dG}{dn} + A_{c5} \]  
with \( G = K \) or \( E \).

In the above equations, \( A_{ij} \) and \( A_{ni} \) may be constant, or the functions of the turbulence properties, or coordinates \( n \) and \( m \). A similar finite difference scheme is used to convert Eqs. (A1) and (A2) into finite difference forms. The derivatives at each grid point \( m \) are approximated by central finite difference. A finite difference equation

\[ B_{1} G_{m+1} + B_{2} G_{m} + B_{3} G_{m-1} = B_{4} \]  
(A3)

is found at each grid point \( m \). The coefficients \( B_{i} (i = 1 \text{ to } 4) \) are functions of the various coefficients \( A_{ij} \) or \( A_{ni} \), and the grid size at the grid points \( n = 1, m, m-1 \).

Applying the previous mathematical manipulation at every grid point within the interval \( n_{1} > n > n_{2} \) or \( \xi_{2} > \xi > \xi_{3} \) results in a set of finite difference equations for Eq. (A1) or Eq. (A2). The boundary conditions of \( G \) are specified at \( n_{1} \) and \( n_{2} \) (or \( \xi_{2} \) and \( \xi_{3} \)). This set of equations are solved for the \( G \) values at each grid point \( m \). The grid size within the computational interval is generated using the model in Ref. 20. Two hundred to four hundred grid points are used in the numerical computation.

Equations (8) to (10) describe the boundary conditions at \( n = n_{1} \) and \( n_{2} \). However, the value of \( n_{2} \) is not yet defined. Therefore, an arbitrary value is assigned to \( n_{2} \) to start the numerical calculation. The existing analysis (10) indicates that \( n_{2} \) is approximately equal to 5.0. Linear variations in \( K \) and \( E \) are first assumed. The coefficients of the finite difference equations are evaluated using these \( K \) and \( E \) distributions. Thus, two sets of linear algebraic equations are obtained to relate \( K \) and \( E \) at the grid points. Since \( K \) and \( E \) are prescribed at \( n_{1} \) and \( n_{2} \), these equations are solved to update the \( K \) and \( E \) distributions using the method of successive substitution. The above procedures are repeated until \( K \) and \( E \) converge at each grid point. The boundary values of \( K \) and \( E \) at \( n_{2} \) are adjusted to assure that \( K \) and \( E \) profiles satisfy the boundary conditions at \( n_{1} \) and \( n_{2} \).

The convergence in \( K \) and \( E \) is sensitive to their assumed values at the start of the computations. Based on the \( k-c \) two-equation turbulence modeling, Strahle (11) developed analytical links between the turbulence properties \( k \) and \( c \) at the stagnation point and in the freestream. Neglecting the diffusion terms and using the same value for the empirical constants \( c_{1} \) and \( c_{2} \) (\( c_{1} = c_{2} = 1.90 \)), these analytical links can be written in nondimensionalized forms as

\[ k_{2} = \left( \frac{2.4 \gamma_{F}}{\delta_{F}} \right) k_{F}^{2.111} \]  
(A4)

and

\[ E_{2} = (0.6 K_{F})^{2.111} E_{F}^{-1.111} \]  
(A5)

With the isotropic assumptions, Eq. (2), the approximate boundary conditions for \( K \) and \( E \) at \( n_{2} \) are calculated from the previous relations. These \( K \) and \( E \) values are used to start the numerical computations.

The previously mentioned numerical calculation provides the conditions of \( K \) and \( E \) at \( \xi_{2} \). Based on these conditions, the \( K \) and \( E \) along the boundary layer edge are also calculated from the sets of finite difference equations corresponding to Eq. (A2). The computational domain, \( \xi_{2} \leq \xi \leq \xi_{3} \) is limited to a small region near the stagnation point, \( (0.04 \leq \xi < 15.0) \).

First, \( K \) and \( E \) at \( \xi_{3} \) location are estimated and linear distributions in \( K \) and \( E \) between \( \xi_{2} \) and \( \xi_{3} \) are assumed. The coefficients of the finite difference equations are calculated using the assumed \( K \) and \( E \) distributions. Two sets of linear algebraic equations relating the \( K \) and \( E \) at the grid points are obtained. These algebraic equations are solved with the method of successive substitution to update the \( K \) and \( E \) distributions. This iterative computational procedure is repeated until \( K \) and \( E \) converge at each grid point. The values of \( K \) and \( E \) at \( \xi_{3} \) are also adjusted in each iteration to facilitate the convergence in the numerical computations.

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FIGURE 1. - A SCHEMATIC OF FLOW FIELD OF INTEREST.
FREE-STREAM TURBULENCE INTENSITY, $T_u$

$0.050$  $0.028$  $0.017$  $0.013$

$y_p/\delta$

FIGURE 2. - MODELING LENGTH SCALE OF THE TURBULENCE CLOSURE ASSUMPTIONS.
FIGURE 3. - TURBULENCE KINETIC ENERGY ALONG THE STAGNATION STREAMLINE.
FREE-STREAM DIMENSIONLESS TURBULENCE INTENSITY, $\lambda_F/D$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\lambda_F/D$</th>
<th>$\lambda_F/D$</th>
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<tr>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.007</td>
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<td>0.008</td>
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FIGURE 4. - REYNOLDS NORMAL STRESS PROFILES WITHIN THE STAGNATION POINT BOUNDARY LAYER, $Re = 2.5 \times 10^5$. 

REYNOLDS NORMAL STRESS, $R_x$, $R_y$, OR $R_z$ 

DISTANCE NORMAL TO SURFACE, $\gamma$
FREE-STREAM DIMENSIONLESS TURBULENCE INTENSITY, LENGTH SCALE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\text{Tu}$</th>
<th>$\lambda_f/D$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.017</td>
<td>0.0066</td>
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<td>0.028</td>
<td>0.0079</td>
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<td>0.055</td>
<td>0.0010</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

LAMINAR FLOW

EXPERIMENTAL DATA (REF. 19), $\text{Tu} = 0.055$ AND $\text{Re} = 2.50 \times 10^5$

FIGURE 5. - MEAN FLOW STREAMWISE VELOCITY COMPONENT WITHIN THE STAGNATION POINT BOUNDARY LAYER, $\text{Re} = 2.5 \times 10^5$. 
FIGURE 6. - BOUNDARY LAYER EDGE TURBULENCE KINETIC ENERGY AND CORRESPONDING FROESSLING NUMBER, $Tu = 0.013$. 
FIGURE 7. - EFFECT OF THE TURBULENCE LONGITUDINAL MICROLENGTH SCALE ON THE REYNOLDS NORMAL STRESSES ALONG THE BOUNDARY LAYER EDGE. $Re = 2.5 \times 10^5$ AND $Tu = 0.028$. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIMENSIONLESS TURBULENCE LENGTH SCALE, $\lambda_e/D$</th>
<th>DIMENSIONLESS TURBULENCE KINETIC ENERGY, $K_{0,e}$</th>
<th>DIMENSIONLESS TURBULENCE DISSIPATION RATE, $E_{0,e}$</th>
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<tr>
<td>0.0053</td>
<td>60.82</td>
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<td>0.0079</td>
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<td>79.41</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

$\overline{u_e^2/u_0,e}$, $\overline{v_e^2/v_0,e}$, $\overline{w_e^2/w_0,e}$
Figure 8. Comparison of the stagnation point Froesslering number between the analysis and experimental correlations.
Figure 9. Profiles of the turbulence correlation $\bar{v}_1$ within the stagnation point boundary layer.
Figure 10. - Turbulence kinetic energy and Reynolds normal stresses along the boundary layer edge.
**Figure 11.** - Effect of the turbulence longitudinal microlength scale on the turbulence kinetic energy at the boundary layer edge and Frossling number. Re = 2.5x10^5 and Tu = 0.028.
Analysis for the turbulent flow field and the effect of freestream turbulence on the surface heat transfer rate of a stagnation flow are presented. The emphasis is on the modeling of turbulence and its augmentation of surface heat transfer rate. The flow field considered is the region near the forward stagnation point of a circular cylinder in a uniform turbulent mean flow. The freestream is steady and incompressible with a Reynolds number of the order of $10^5$ and turbulence intensity of $<5$ percent. The flow field is divided into three regions: (1) a uniform freestream region where the turbulence is homogeneous and isotropic; (2) an external inviscid flow region where the turbulence is distorted by the variation of the mean velocity; and (3) an anisotropic turbulent boundary layer flow region. The turbulence modeling techniques are the $k-\epsilon$ two-equation model in the external flow and the time-averaged turbulence transport equation in the boundary layer. The turbulence double correlations, the mean velocity, and the mean temperature within the boundary layer are solved numerically from the transport equations. The surface heat transfer rate is calculated as functions of the freestream turbulence longitudinal microlength scale, turbulence intensity, and Reynolds number.