工學博士 學位論文

3 PT V

Development of 1-Frame 3-D PTV and its Application to Measurement of a Backward-Facing Step Flow

指導教授 都 德 熙

2000 年 2 月

韓國海洋大學校 大學院 機 械 工 學 科

崔成煥

本 論文 崔成煥 工學博士 學位論文 認准

- 主審 工學博士 李 重 雨 印
- 副審 工學博士 姜 信 榮 印
- 副審 工學博士 李 蓮 源 印
- 副審 工學博士 趙孝 濟 印
- 副審 工學博士 都 德 熙 印

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崔成煥

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Development of 1-Frame 3-D PTV and its Application to Measurement of a Backward-Facing Step Flow

Abstract

In this paper, a new three-dimensional PTV(Particle Tracking Velocimetry) technique using the concept of match probability between two-field (1-Frame) images has been developed to obtain an instantaneous three-dimensional velocity field of high speed flows. The measuring system consists of three CCD (Charge Coupled Device) cameras, an optical instrument called AOM (Acousto-Optical Modulator), a digital image grabber, and a host computer. For verification of the developed technique, moving particles which are spatially installed on a rotating plate are tracked by the developed technique and are compared with those of actual rotating speed.

The developed 1-Frame 3-D PTV system is applied to the measurement of turbulent backward-facing step flow and the results are compared with those of a Panoramic-PIV system which has been developed in this study. The performance of the developed algorithm is verified by a benchmark test using the three-dimensional velocity vectors obtained by the experiment on the backward-facing step flow. An uncertainty analysis associated with the present 1-Frame 3-D PTV technique is quantitatively evaluated. The capability of the developed technique is validated by probing three-dimensional velocity fluctuation components (u', v', w') of a relatively high speed backward-facing step flow.

Nomenclature

Α, Β	constants used for iteration calculation of match probability (A < 1, B >1)
$oldsymbol{a}_{ m ij}$	rotation matrix
c	plane distance from lens center
\mathbf{C}_{fg}	correlation coefficient
CCD	charged couple device
d_{ii}	displacement vector between S_i and T_j
dT	pulse time interval of illumination
dW	pulse width of illumination
$F^{^{k}}$	3-D positions of particles obtained at (k-1) t
k_1, k_2	lens coefficient
NTSC	National Televisition system committee
P_{ij}	match probability that S_i would coincide to T_j
P_i^{\star}	no-match probability that S _i has no corresponding T_j on F^2
$R_{\rm min}$	threshold distance
\mathbf{R}_0	expected existing area for particle positions of the second image
RES	Reynolds shear stress
R uv	Reynolds shear stress(- $u'v' / U_0^2$)
R uw	Reynolds shear stress($- \overline{u'w'} / U_0^2$)
R_{vw}	Reynolds shear stress(- $v'w'/U_0^2$)
T_m	maximum movement threshold
T_n	neighbourhood threshold

T_{q}	quasi-rigidity threshold
Tu	streamwise turbulence intensity ($T_u = \sqrt{(u')^2} / U_0$)
T_{ν}	transverse turbulence intensity ($T_v = \sqrt{v'^2} / U_0$)
T_w	spanwise turbulence intensity ($T_w = \sqrt{w'^2} / U_0$)
U_{o}	free stream velocity
U_m	maximum velocity
Si	3-D particle position in the first image field
T_{j}	3-D particle position in the second image field
TKE	turbulence kinetic energy ($TKE = \frac{1}{2} q^2 / U_0^2$)
t1, t2 , t3	variables used for calculation of 3-D particle position
<i>u</i> '	streamwise fluctuating component
<i>v</i> '	transverse fluctuating component
<i>w</i> '	spanwise fluctuating component
\mathbf{V}_0	total number of particles in 3-D measurement volume
X 0 , Y 0	deviation of the principal point from the center of image
x_i , y_i	photographic coordinate system
х, у	coordinates on photograph
x, y	distance from the principal point
X, Y, Z	absolute coordinate system
X_0, Y_0, Z_0	center of projection
t	time interval between obtained field image
х, у	lens distortion

Greek characters

 ω tilted angle for X axis

- ϕ tilted angle for Y axis
- x tilted angle for Z axis
- $\sigma_x, \sigma_y, \sigma_z$ standard deviation of X, Y, Z
- n particle number density
- ϕ_e error ratio
- ϕ_r recovery ratio

Superscript

(n) number	of	iteration	step
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() non-normalized probability value



PTV (Particle	Tracking	Velocimetry)	(Adrian,	1991).	
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가

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PT V 2 , 3 가 . 3 PT V (Kasagi, 1987). 3 . 3 3 PT V • . Chang and Tattersoon(1983) Chang et al.(1984) Bolex Stereoscopic lens 16mm 3 가 Yamakawa and . Iwashige(1986), Racca and Dewey(1988), Adamczyk and Rimai(1988), Kobayashi et al.(1989)

. Kasagi et al.(1987, 1991), Nishino et al.(1989) Papanroniou and Dracos (1989)

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 Kent (1993)
 Trigui et al. (1995)
 3

 PTV
 . Hassan et al. (1992, 1997)
 Murai (1997)
 7

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	3	PT V		. Nishi	no et al.(1995, 1998)
		3	P	ΤV		
3 PTV				NTS	SC(Nationa	al Television
Standard Committee)		CCE	O(Charg	ge Coup	led Device	e)
			가			1/60
			N	TSC	CCD	
	71		11	150	0.00	
	~1		71			71
			✓ r			∠ L
		_				
		フ	ŀ	가		
Kobayashi et al.(1991)					AOM
(Acousto-Optic Modu	lator)				2	PT V
		4-Fran	ne PT	V	(Kobay	ashi, 1990)
		,		가		
기						
В	aek and	Lee(1996	5) 2-	Frame I	PT V	
. Baek and Lee(1	996)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,			
		heur	ristics	Compute	er Vision	1987)
050	_	, neu	1151105	Compute	v 131011,	2
93%	0			•		2
•						
, Multi-frame	PTV			3		
						NTSC
	1/6	50			,	

- 3 -

	Multi-frame PTV	,
3		가
Multi-frame		
,	Baek and Lee(1996)	
		가

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1-Frame 3-D PTV

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LES(Large Eddy Simulation)

	2		3	
		3		
3			가	PIV PTV
			, 2	
3				
			,	
			. ,	
LES				가
,				가
4		3	2	Panoramic-PIV
가		1-Fr	ame 3-D PTV	
3	가			

2 **1-Frame 3-D PTV**

2.1 1-Frame 3-D PTV

Fig. 2.1

3 CCD (768 × 494 pixels), (512 × 512 pixels, 256 gray levels), (5W), 3 , 32bit .

AOM . AOM CCD , 1 1/30 (1/60) (1/60)

, 3 CCD AOM . 1-Frame 3D-PTV 1 AOM 7 2 3 .

3 3 (Panasonic AG-7350, Sony SLV-RS1, SLV-595HF) 7 , (Ditect 64)

256gray levels (512 × 512)

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,

64 Mega bytes RAM

R(), G(), B()

•

3 3

Fig 2.1 1-Frame 3-D particle tracking velocimetry system

Fig. 2.2 3 3 . , , , (標定) • 2 • 3 3 3 , 1-Frame 3D-PTV 3 110mm (Fig. 2.3) x • 10mm() 1mm 0.6mm 3 • . Fig. 2.4 . Fig. 2.5 3.8mm , 52.5mm 42 3 . 1/1000 mm • (X=0, Y=0, Z=0) . X, Y, Z . Fig. 2.1 , Y Fig. 2.3 Fig. . • 2.1 ,

2.2

$$(X, Y, Z)$$
 (X_0, Y_0, Z_0)

(x, y) Fig. 2.6

Z)

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•

 $\begin{array}{cccc} P & & P_i \\ . & O(X_0, Y_0, Z_0), & P_i(x, y) & P(X, Y, \\ & & (2.1) \end{array}$

.

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3

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$$x = -c \frac{a_{11}(X - X_0) + a_{12}(Y - Y_0) + a_{13}(Z - Z_0)}{a_{31}(X - X_0) + a_{32}(Y - Y_0) + a_{33}(Z - Z_0)} + \Delta x$$

$$y = -c \frac{a_{21}(X - X_0) + a_{22}(Y - Y_0) + a_{23}(Z - Z_0)}{a_{31}(X - X_0) + a_{32}(Y - Y_0) + a_{33}(Z - Z_0)} + \Delta y$$
(2.1)

,

 a_{ij}

х,

 $a_{11} = \cos \phi \cos \chi, \ a_{12} = -\cos \phi \sin \chi,$ $a_{13} = \sin \phi$ $a_{21} = \cos \omega \sin \chi + \cos \omega \sin \phi \cos \chi,$ $a_{22} = \cos \omega \cos \chi - \sin \omega \sin \phi \sin \chi,$ $a_{23} = -\sin \omega \cos \phi$ $a_{31} = \sin \omega \sin \chi - \cos \omega \sin \phi \cos \chi,$ $a_{32} = \sin \omega \cos \chi + \cos \omega \sin \phi \sin \chi,$ $a_{33} = \cos \omega \cos \phi$ (2.2)

$$\Delta x = x_0 + \overline{x}(k_1 r^2 + k_2 r^4),$$

$$\Delta y = y_0 + \overline{y}(k_1 r^2 + k_2 r^4)$$

$$r^2 = (\overline{x}^2 + \overline{y}^2)/c^2$$

$$\overline{x} = x - x_0, \ \overline{y} = y - y_0$$

(2.3)

, x_0 y_0

•

 $(X_0, Y_0, Z_0, \omega, \psi, x)$ (c, x_0, y_0, k_1, k_2) (Murai, 1980) • 42

3 40 .

•

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Fig. 2.2 Procedure of 3-D measurement



Fig. 2.3 Picture of landmarks for camera calibration for 1-Frame 3-D PTV measurement

Fig. 2.4 Schematics of landmarks

Fig. 2.5 Shape of pins

Fig. 2.6 Calibration of camera



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- 16 -

(Kobayashi et al. 1989)

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$$7 !$$
 $7 !$
 3

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 ,
 $p_i(x_1, y_1), p_i(x_2, y_2),$
 $p_i(x_3, y_3)$
 $7 !$

 3

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•

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \left[\begin{pmatrix} X_{01} + X_{02} + X_{03} \\ Y_{01} + Y_{02} + Y_{03} \\ Z_{01} + Z_{02} + Z_{03} \end{pmatrix} + t_1 \begin{pmatrix} Xp_1 - X_{01} \\ Yp_1 - Y_{01} \\ Zp_1 - Z_{01} \end{pmatrix} + t_2 \begin{pmatrix} Xp_2 - X_{02} \\ Yp_2 - Y_{02} \\ Zp_2 - Z_{02} \end{pmatrix} + t_3 \begin{pmatrix} Xp_3 - X_{03} \\ Yp_3 - Y_{03} \\ Zp_3 - Z_{03} \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$(2.5)$$

가



(Image viewed by camera 1)



(Image viewed by camera 2)



(Image viewed by camera 3)

Fig. 2.7 A set of three simultaneous images of tracer particles

Fig. 2.8 Definition of 3-D particle position

PIV (traceability)

가 가 가 . PIV

•

•

PIV (Particle Image Velocimetry)

3.1 PIV (Particle Image Velocimetry)

•

window)

(multiple-exposed image frame)

Young's fringe

.

Young's fringe

(auto-correlation)

PIV가

.

가

가 가가

PIV

•

PIV

.

,

PIV PT V

(traceability)

PTV,

.

,

(interrogating

(cross-correlation) 7

. PIV 가

.

3.2 PTV (Particle Tracking Velocimetry)

PTV(Particle Tracking Velocimetry)

•

. PTV

,

가 . PTV Lagrangian , 가

3.3

.

,

.

3.3.1

PIV	PTV		NT SC
. 1/30			
1/60		가	



,



Fig. 3.2(h), Fig. 3.2(i)

2

•


3.3.2

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(3.1)

Pixel A(x, y) 7 B(sx, sy) Pixel

$$x = \frac{a_{11} sx + a_{12} sy + a_{13}}{a_{31} sx + a_{32} sy + 1} , y = \frac{a_{21} sx + a_{22} sy + a_{23}}{a_{31} sx + a_{32} sy + 1}$$
(3.2)

$$(\Delta x, \Delta y)$$

.

$$\Delta x = \frac{x}{r} (k_1 r^2 + k_2 r^4)$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{y}{r} (k_1 r^2 + k_2 r^4)$$
(3.3)

$$F(x; a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, \cdot \cdot \cdot , k_{2}) = \frac{a_{11}x + a_{12}y + a_{13}}{a_{31}x + a_{32} + 1} - sx$$

$$= \frac{a_{11}x + a_{12}y + a_{13}}{a_{31}x + a_{32} + 1} - \left(px + \frac{px}{r}(k_{1}r^{2} + k_{2}r^{4})\right)$$
(3.4)

•

$$G(y; a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, \cdots, k_{2}) = \frac{a_{21}x + a_{22}y + a_{23}}{a_{31}x + a_{32} + 1} - sy$$

$$= \frac{a_{21}x + a_{22}y + a_{23}}{a_{31}x + a_{32} + 1} - \left(py + \frac{py}{r}\left(k_{1}r^{2} + k_{2}r^{4}\right)\right)$$

$$\left(r = \sqrt{\left(px^{2} + py^{2}\right)}\right)$$
(3.5)

.

Gauss-Newton

3.3.3 (Centroid Tracking)

2 . 2 1, 0 가.

(boundary trace)

(raster scan) 가 0 1 가





•

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} x_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}} , \qquad \overline{y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{i} y_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}}$$
(3.6)

3.3.4

•



PIV PT V 2가 가

. 가 PIV . PT V

 2
 PTV
 4
 , 2

 PIV
 3
 PTV
 8

 3
 1-Frame 3-D PTV

•

3.3.4.1 4

4 4 가 가 , 가 • . 가 • , Fig. 3.4 가 1 2 . . (**R**₁) \mathbf{P}_1 2 3

. 2 P₂ 2

$$(O_3)$$
 . (R_2) 1-2

 $C = Min (2L_2 - (L_1 + L_3))$ (3.7)

.

,

.

3.3.4.2 2

가

. 1 , 0 .

. 1 (1 × 1) = 1 .

$$C = \sum_{m=1}^{24} p_m \times q_m$$
 (3.8)

(3.8) 가

가 .

3.3.4.3

Fig. 3.6 . 기

1 2 . , 1 2 ブト

. (3.9) 7ŀ

() .

- 29 -

$$c_{fg} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n^{2}} (f_{i} - \overline{f_{i}}) (g_{i} - \overline{g_{i}})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n^{2}} (f_{i} - \overline{f_{i}})^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n^{2}} (g_{i} - \overline{g_{i}})^{2}}}$$
(3.9)

.

$$f_i$$
, g_i

3.3.4.4 8 3

3 2 . 3 2 . 2

. Fig. 3.7 2 3 . Fig. 3.8 Fig. 3.9 2

-

•

(1) 1 (
$$R_{WX}$$
,
 R_{WY}) 2 . .
(2) 2 7
(3) 1-2 R_1 R_{min} .
(a) $R_1 \le R_{min}$

2 $2R_{\rm min}$ 3 (b) $R_1 \ge R_{\min}$ $0.5 R_{1},$ 2 1.5 R_1 60 ° 1-2 3 1 . 가 가 가 가 가 가 (4) 3 • (3)(4) 3,4,5,6,7 (5) • 1 (6) (5) 8 가 . 1 2, 2 3 ,..., 7 8 1 8 (7) 1 1 가 8 . (8) 1 가 2 1 .



- 32 -





. ,



Fig.	3.3	NTSC	AOM	. AOM
0				

가 가 dT . (Kobayashi et al. 1991) • AOM

- 33 -

dT NTSC 1/60 . wT 0.5msec . Fig. 3.11 dT 3m sec 가 dT 가 3 . , . Fig. 3.11 가 2 1 가 . (Adrian, 1991) . (Ballard DH; Brown CM 1982) 3 • 가 가 • (a) 7 Fig. 3.3 AOM (dT) Fig. 3.12 Fig. 3.13 T_{m} 3 가 . 3 . (b) () .

.

		가 .			
					PIV
4-Frame PTV			가		
	가			,	
	•				
			(heuristic	a)	
(heuristic b)		heuristic	;		
	. Fi	g. 3.12	S_i, T_j		(F^{1})
(<i>F</i> ²)					
S_i T_j	3				T m
S_i, T_j	d_{ij}				
$ d_{ij} = Si - Tj < T_m,$	$T_m = U_m \Delta$	t			(3.10)
${U}_m$		∆t	Fig. 3.3		dT .
(3.10)	F^{2}	T_{j}	F^{-1}	S _i	
. T _m Fig. 3.12		. T _m			
$(T_1, T_2, T_3) = S_1$					
1-Frame 3-D P	ΤV			가	

(c) T_n

 P_{ij} P_i^* 가 P_{ij} • S_i T_{j} . , P_{i}^{*} T_m S_i $S_1 T_1$ P₁₁ 1 7 () 7 d_{11} $(P_{12}, P_{13}, P_i^*) = 0 = 7$ 가 . S_i (3.11) .

 $\sum_{j} P_{ij} + P_{i}^{\star} = 1$ (3.11) (P_{ij}, P_{i}^{*})

Fig. 3.12 (T_1, T_2, T_3) S_1 $P_{11}^{(0)}, P_{12}^{(0)}, P_{13}^{(0)}$ $P_1^{*(0)}$.0.25(1/4).

 T_{k} Fig. 3.12 Fig. 3.13 $(3.12) (S_{k}) S_{i}$ T_{n} T_{n}

 $|S_i - S_k| < T_n \tag{3.12}$

$$(3.13) T_j 7 t T_q$$

$$|d_{ij} - d_{kl}| < T_q \tag{3.13}$$

•

$$d_{33}, d_{44}$$
 T_{q} d_{33}, d_{44} d_{11} . , Fig. 3.13

$$| d_{11} - d_{33} | < T_q$$
 $| d_{11} - d_{44} | < T_q$.
7

 P_{33}, P_{44}

가 1 가

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가

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$$\overline{P}_{ij}^{(n)} = \mathbf{A} \cdot P_{ij}^{(n-1)} + \mathbf{B} \cdot Q_{ij}^{(n-1)}$$
(3.14)

3.4

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$$X \qquad \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]_{\min} = M in \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]_{j}, \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]_{b} \right\}$$

$$Y \qquad \left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right]_{\min} = M in \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right]_{j}, \left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right]_{b} \right\}$$

$$D(i,j) = \left| \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]_{\min} \right| + \left| \left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right]_{\min} \right|$$

$$(3.17)$$

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(3.18)

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Tomson's value, ,(Kasagi 1998) (異狀)

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 $S = \left[\sum_{k=1}^{N} (X_{k} - \overline{X})^{2} / (N - 1)\right]^{1/2}$ (3.18) $\overline{X} = \sum_{k=1}^{N} X_{k} / N$, S, n, , \overline{X} , X_{k} . X_{k} , \overline{X} , X_{k} , \overline{X} , (

 X_k .

PIV

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PIV PTV

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PIV 195(7†) × 55() (3.19)

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$$U_p = \sum \frac{U_i}{R_i} / \sum \frac{1}{R_i}$$
(3.19)

1-Frame 3D-PTV		3	
300	•		
가			(3.20)

Gaussian Window (Agui JC; Jimenez J 1987)

$$u_{i}(x_{i} , y_{i}, z_{i}) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_{0}} \gamma_{k} u_{k} / \sum_{k=1}^{N_{0}} \gamma_{k}$$

$$v_{i}(x_{i} , y_{i}, z_{i}) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_{0}} \gamma_{k} v_{k} / \sum_{k=1}^{N_{0}} \gamma_{k}$$

$$w_{i}(x_{i} , y_{i}, z_{i}) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_{0}} \gamma_{k} w_{k} / \sum_{k=1}^{N_{0}} \gamma_{k}$$

$$\gamma_{k} = \exp\left(-\frac{(x_{i} - x_{k})^{2} + (y_{i} - y_{k})^{2} + (z_{i} - z_{k})^{2}}{h^{2}}\right)$$
(3.20)

가

 γ_k 1 ,

h=3mm

.



Frame image(a)



Even field image(b)



Odd field image(c)

Fig. 3.1 Raw image from NTSC camera



(a)

(b)



(d)

(e)



Fig. 3.2 Original images (a),(b),(c); Background images (d),(e),(f); Subtracted images(g),(h),(i)

Fig. 3.3 Relation between NTSC(camera signal) and AOM signals

Fig. 3.4 Four-frame identification

Fig. 3.5 Two-frame identification

Fig. 3.6 Principle of cross-correlation method based on density distribution patterns

Fig. 3.7 Particle tracking with stereo-pair matching

(1) Target area for searching the position of the particles at the second image

- (2) Target area for searching the position of the particles at the third image
- Fig. 3.8 Tracking method between the particle position of the first image and the particle position of the third image(when $R_1 = R_{min}$)

Fig. 3.9 Tracking area for searching the position of the particle at the third image

Fig. 3.10 Procedure of digital image processing



(a) Image of camera 1 with time difference dT



(b) Image of camera 2 with time difference dT



(c) Image of camera 3 with time difference dT

Fig. 3.11 Two consecutive particle images

Fig. 3.12 Finding principle for the same particle points in space using neighboring match probability

Fig. 3.13 Relations of T_m , T_n , T_q , d_{11} , d_{33} , d_{44}

3.5 1-Frame 3-D PTV system

	1-Frame 3-D PTV			
LES	2,000			
		3		
3		3	가	
Fig. 3.14	1-Frame 3-D PTV			
3	フト 2000			
(3.16)				
<i>s</i> ₃₀	Fig. 3.15	. 가	2000	,
	$U_m = 0.45 \mathrm{m/s}$.		, $p_{304}(F^{1}$	
<i>s</i> ₃₀	F^{2}	T_4	가 1 가	
	가 0 가)	, 가 3	5
<i>s</i> ₃₀	d ₃₀₄ . 가	3		
	, n			
			<i>p</i> ₃₀₄ 3	
1	. 1-Frame 3-D PTV			
	가 . 1-Frame 3-D	PT V		

 $\psi_{\scriptscriptstyle e}$

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 ψ_r $\psi_{\scriptscriptstyle e}$. , . F^{1} F^{2} 3 2,000 , 가 1,999 U_m . 0.45m/sec . Fig. 3.16 1-Frame 3-D PTV T_n . , $T_m/(U_m t) = T_q/(U_m t)$ 1.5 0.08 , $\psi_r = T_n$. 가 $\psi_{\scriptscriptstyle e}$ T_n , t , field dT . Fig. 3.17 T_q . $T_m/(U_m t) = T_n/(U_m t)$ 1.5 2.0 T_q가 t 4 . T n , T_q T_qフト 70% . , . T_m 가 가 U_m · , U_m 7 . $T_m/(U_m t) < 0.8$ ψ_r T_n • • 90% .

- 56 -

가, Fig. 3.19

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 T_n 77.Fig. 3.20 $\rho_n = N_0 / V_0$ 3 (ψ_r) (ψ_e) (ψ_r) (ψ_e) 3



Fig. 3.14 Recovered velocity vector field of the backward-facing step flow(total number of particles N = 2,000)

Fig. 3.15 Variation of match probabilities P_{30j} vs number of iteration step (P_{30} is the match probability of S_{30} particle for T_j in the second instance)
Fig. 3.16 The effect of the neighbourhood threshold T_n on the recovery ratio (ϕ_r) and error ratio (ϕ_e)

Fig. 3.17 The effect of the quasi-rigidity threshold T_q on the recovery ratio (ϕ_r) and error ratio (ϕ_e)

Fig. 3.18 The effect of the maximum movement threshold T_m on the recovery ratio (ϕ_r) and error ratio (ϕ_e)

Fig. 3.19 The effect of the maximum movement threshold T_m on computational time

Fig. 3.20 Variation of recovery $ratio(\phi_r)$ and error $ratio(\phi_e)$ vs. number of particles 98% while the error ratio remains very low

3.6	Test			
	3	PT V		Fig.
3.21	3			AOM
		, 4	AOM	
				(FMD,
E-40TA,	400W)			RPM
(GLA, D	PI282, $\pm 0.05\%$)		3	
Fig.	3.21		Y	
가		Х,		Ζ.
				. 3
			. 3	
	(X, Y, Z)	(0, 0, 0)	1	가
	Х,	Z	,	Y
		3		
Fig. 3.21	AOM			150rpm, AOM
	30	Orpm, 400rpm		
		. Fig. 3.2	2(a)	1 AOM
				, Fig. 3.22(b), Fig.
3.22(c)	Fig. 3.22(a)			
	(1/60))		

AOM Fig. 3.23(a) (dW) (dT). Fig. 3.23(a) Fig. 3.23(b), Fig. 3.23(c) , AOM 2 • AOM Fig. 3.26 AOM . 가 AOM • , 2.5msec, wT dT 0.8msec 150rpm Fig. 2.26 3 36 . 32 . 가 가 . Fig. 3.28 Fig. 3.29 3.10m/sec 3.93m/sec 3 . 7 400rpm 5.3m/sec .

. 150rpm



Fig. 3.21 Experimental set of the rotating plate



(a) Frame image

- (b) Even field image
- (c) Odd field image

Fig. 3.22 Unused AOM raw image from camera 1 (150rpm)



Fig. 3.23 Used AOM raw image from camera 1 (150rpm)



(a) Frame image (b) Even field image (c) Odd field image

Fig. 3.24 Used AOM raw image from camera 1 (300rpm)



Fig. 3.25 Used AOM raw image from camera 1 (400rpm)



Fig. 3.26 Unused AOM obtained 3-D velocity vectors(150rpm)



Fig. 3.27 Used AOM obtained 3-D velocity vectors (150rpm)



Fig. 3.28 Used AOM obtained 3-D velocity vectors(300rpm)



Fig. 3.29 Used AOM obtained 3-D velocity vectors(400rpm)

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가 . ,

 0.021m/sec
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 400rpm

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 0.838m/sec

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7는 300rpm

2%

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0.628m/sec 3% 0.0183m/sec

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4 1-Frame 3-D PTV

4.1 . 3 3 , • , . Fig. 2.1 . (1-Frame 3 3-D PTV) • 1.02) (12, AOM Ar-ion (5W) . 3 (Ditect 64) •

(Ditect 64) 3 3 7 . 3-D PTV . Fig. 4.2 3 . 110mm × 110mm × 320mm X 80mm A, B, C, D 4

3

	200	3
	А	В
x/H = 3.8		90mm × 90mm × 80mm
	200	3

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4.2

x/H = -2

, , , , Fig. 4.1 .

	U_0	,		$U_0 = 0$).45m/ s	5	•	
(UH/)	11,000	. H	25m	nm	,	20	
		. x/H	I = -2	(/H	H)	가 2.3	3	

가

. Lee and Baek(1996)

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X y/H = 1.5

(a) Mean velocity profile

(b) Turbulence intensity ($T_u = \sqrt{u'^2} / U_0$, $T_v = \sqrt{v'^2} / U_0$)

(c) Turbulence kinetic energy and Reynolds stress($TKE = \frac{1}{2} q^2 / U_0^2$, $RES = - \overline{u'v'} / U_0^2$)

Fig. 4.1 Inlet flow condition at $x/\,H$ = -2

Fig. 4.2 1-Frame 3-D PTV 3 Α . (y/H < 1)3 В , C, D $y/H \ > \ 1$. 가 • 가 3 0.5 . Fig. 4.3 3 0.5 Α . Gaussian Window Fig. 4.4 , . Fig. 4.5 . Fig. 4.6 Z Panoramic-PIV 2 , • Fig. 4.7 x/H = 1.3 x/H = 2.7LES, Kim 가 et al.(1978) . LES , Kim et al. .

4.3

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Fig. 4.8	Fig. 4.15				x/H = 1.5	x/H
= 4.9	Z		6mm	16	X-Y	
3						
Fig. 4.8	Z	X-Y			u'	
X-Y			+Z		- Z	
Z	2			가		
					, y/H가 1	가
	가					
가				, y/	H가 1	
	가				•	
			Fig. 4.1			
		가				
Fig. 4.9	Z	X-Y			<i>v</i> '	
			가		Z	
	-	가				
		y/H가 1				
Fig. 4.10	Ζ	X- Y			<i>w</i> '	
		. <i>v</i> '				
	spanwise			가		
					가 3	

 w'
 7 \cdot .

 Fig. 4.11, Fig. 4.12, Fig. 4.13
 Z
 X-Y

 , ($\overline{u'v'}$), ($\overline{u'w'}$), ($\overline{v'w'}$)
 Z
 X-Y

 Z
 X-Y
 X-Y

.

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가

. , (v'w')

y/H가 1

•

Fig. 4.14 Z X-Y

가

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3

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Fig. 4.15 Fig. 4.16 X-Y

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Ζ

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Fig. 4.17, Fig. 4.18, Fig. 4.19 u', v', w'

. Fig. 4.20, Fig. 4.21, Fig. 4.22

 $(\overline{u'v'})$, $(\overline{u'w'})$, $(\overline{v'w'})$, Fig. 4.23

Fig. 4.24

, Fig. 4.25

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3



(a) Section A

(b) Section B



(c) Section C

(d) Section D





(a) Section A

(b) Section B



(c) Section C

(d) Section D

Fig. 4.3 Integrated 3-D velocity vectors



Fig. 4.4 Interpolated 3-D vectors of section A



Fig. 4.5 Interpolated 3-D vector



Fig. 4.6 Interpolated vector at center of Z axis

Fig. 4.7 Mean velocity profile

Fig. 4.8 Streamwise turbulence intensity profile ($T_u = \sqrt{-u'^2}/U_0$)

Fig. 4.8 : (Continued)

Fig. 4.9 Transverse turbulence intensity profile ($T_v = \sqrt{-v'^2}/U_0$)

Fig. 4.9 : (Continued)

Fig. 4.10 Spanwise turbulence intensity profile ($T_w = \sqrt{w'^2} / U_0$)

Fig. 4.10 : (Continued)

Fig. 4.11 Reynolds stress profile(- $u'v' / U_0^2$)

Fig. 4.11 : (Continued)

Fig. 4.12 Reynolds stress profile(- $u'w' / U_0^2$)

Fig. 4.12 : (Continued)
Fig. 4.13 Reynolds shear stress profile(- $v'w'/U_0^2$)

Fig. 4.13 : (Continued)

Fig. 4.14 Turbulence kinetic energy profile($TKE = \frac{1}{2} q^2 / U_0^2$)

Fig. 4.14 : (Continued)

(a)
$$T_u = \sqrt{\overline{u'^2}} / U_0$$
 (b) $T_v = \sqrt{\overline{v'^2}} / U_0$

(c)
$$T_w = \sqrt{w'^2} / U_0$$

Fig. 4.15 Total turbulence intensity profile of X-Y plane

(a)
$$R_{uv} = -\overline{u'v'} / U_0^2$$
 (b) $R_{uw} = -\overline{u'w'} / U_0^2$

(c)
$$R_{vw} = -\overline{v'w'} / U_0^2$$
 (d) $TKE = \frac{1}{2} q^2 / U_0^2$

Fig. 4.16 Total Reynolds shear stress profile of X-Y plane(a,b,c); Total turbulence kinetic energy(d)



Fig. 4.17 Streamwise turbulence intensity distribution ($T_u = \sqrt{\left| u' \right|^2} / \left| U_0 \right|^2$)



Fig. 4.18 Transverse turbulence intensity distribution ($T_v = \sqrt{v'^2} / U_0^2$)



Fig. 4.19 Spanwise turbulence intensity distribution ($T_w = \sqrt{w'^2} / U_0^2$)



Fig. 4.20 Reynolds shear stress distribution (- $\overline{u'v'} / U_0^2$)



Fig. 4.21 Reynolds shear stress distribution(- $\overline{u'w'} / U_0^2$)



Fig. 4.22 Reynolds shear stress distribution (- $v'w' / U_0^2$)



Fig. 4.23 Turbulence kinetic energy distribution ($\frac{1}{2} q^2 / U_0^2$)



Fig. 4.24 3D Path line



Fig. 4.25 3D Streak line

4.4 Panoramic-PIV



4.4.1 Panoramic-PIV

3

Fig. 4.27					가 1m	×
0.3m × 0.3m	PIV					
	2m	m				
320mm	가 (110mm)	×	(295mm)	×	(25mm)	

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5mm

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(Sony, SSC-M370) Fig. 4.27

. Fig. 4.27(a), (b), (c)

Fig. 4.28

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Panoramic-PIV7 50 µ m (1.02) 20 $U_0 = 0.437 m/s,$ $(Re = U_0 H/\nu)$. (25mm) 11000 . 50-60cm 2 (LLS(Laser Light Sheet) , 5W) 2 2mm . 가 (ESC-M370) VTR1(Pansophic, 3 AC-7350) VTR2(Soy, STV-RA1) VTR3(STV-595HA) (Pentium 333MHz) (Ditect64) . PIV . AOM .

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. Fig. 4.29 . (195) × Y (55) . Fig. 4.30 900 가 u', v' • 가 • , 가 Fig. 4.31 . 3 Fig. 4.29 . Fig. 4.32 . 가 . Fig. 4.33 Fig. 4.30 . , . Fig. 4.34 가 가 . Fig. 4.35, Fig. 4.36 가 (u', v') $y/H \ > \ 1$ • , 3 . 가 3

4.4.2

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Fig. 4.37
$$(\overline{u'v'})$$
 . Fig. 4.38
 $\left(\frac{1}{2}q^2 \approx \frac{3}{4}(\overline{u'^2} + \overline{v'^2})\right)$. Fig. 4.39, Fig. 4.40
. $x/H = 5.2$,

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. Fig. 4.41

, Fig. 4.42

y/H = 0.6

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Fig. 4.26 Panoramic-PIV measurement system



- (a) image of camera 1
- (b) image of camera 2 (c) image of camera 3

Fig. 4.27 Composite image from the images of cameras, 1, 2, and 3. (Calibrator Image)



(a) image of camera 1 (b) image of camera 2 (c) image of camera 3



Fig. 4.28 Composited image from the images of cameras, 1, 2, and 3 (Raw Image)



Fig. 4.29 Instantaneous interpolated velocity vector field



Fig. 4.30 Fluctuating velocity vector field



Fig. 4.31 Mean velocity vector field



Fig. 4.32 Zoomed window of interpolated instantaneous velocity vector field



Fig. 4.33 Zoomed window of fluctuating instantaneous velocity vector field



Fig. 4.34 Zoomed window of mean velocity vector field



Fig. 4.35 Streamwise turbulence intensity distribution ($\sqrt{u'^2}/U_0$)



Fig. 4.36 Transverse turbulence intensity distribution ($\sqrt{-{v'}^2}/~U_0$)



Fig. 4.37 Reynolds stress distribution(- $u'v' / U_0^2$)



Fig. 4.38 Turbulence kinetic energy distribution ($\frac{1}{2}q^2/U_0^2$)

Fig. 4.39 Streamwise turbulence intensity profile($\sqrt{u'^2}/U_0$)

Fig. 4.40 Transverse turbulence intensity profile $(\sqrt{v'^2}/U_0)$

Fig. 4.41 Reynolds stress profile(- $u'v' / U_0^2$)

Fig. 4.42 Turbulence kinetic energy profile($\frac{1}{2} q^2 / U_0^2$)

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1-Frame 3-D PTV

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都德熙

李重雨 ,姜信榮 ,趙孝濟 , 李蓮源 . , PIV 李英浩 .

가 李英浩 .
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