

EGY Plasma School
Port Said

Plasma Flow control

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Abstract

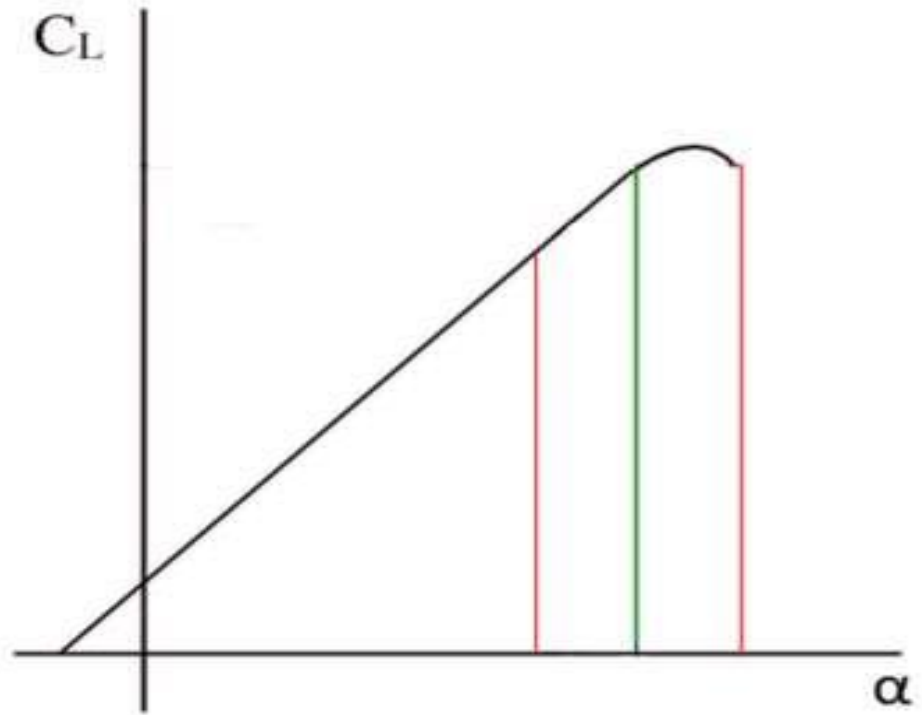
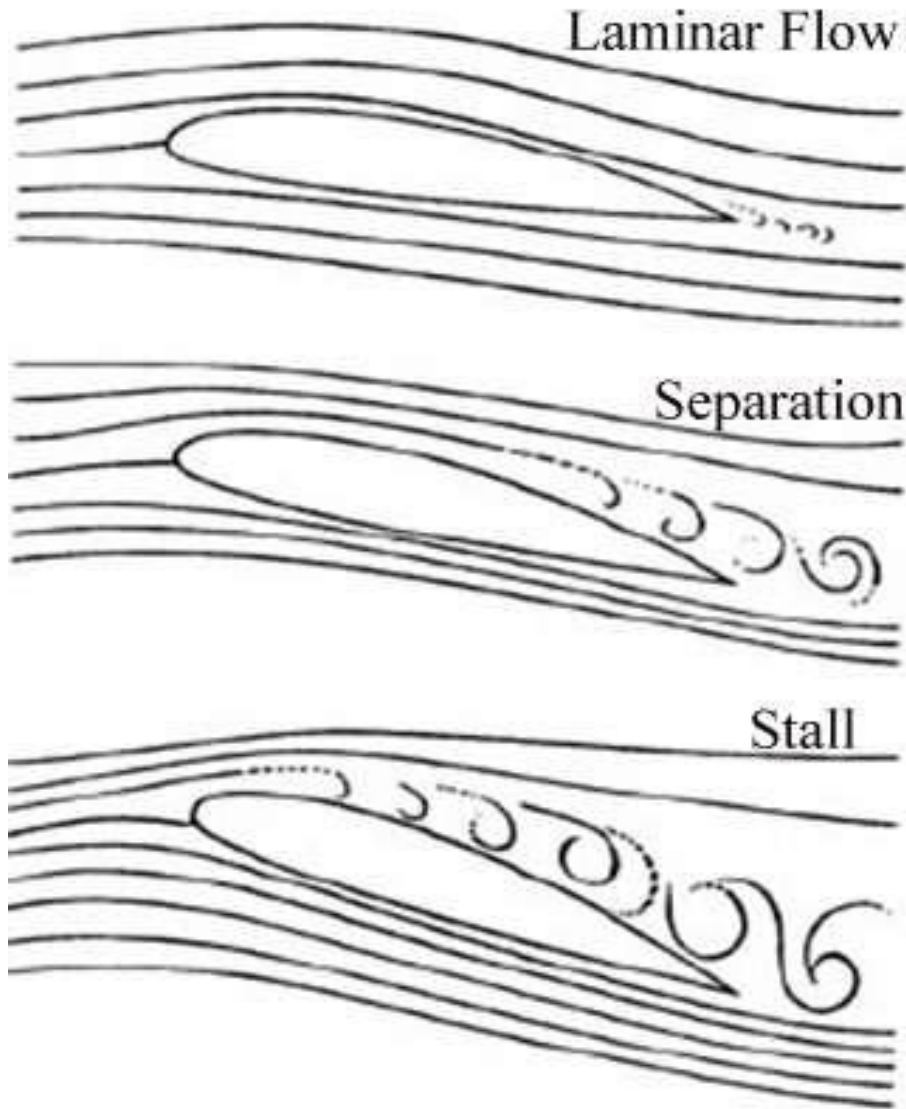
- Aerodynamic plasma actuators supplied by a **dielectric barrier discharge (DBD)** can be used for active flow control
- Usually, **sinusoidal voltages** in the range **5–50 kV** peak and **frequencies** between **1 and 100 kHz** are utilized to **ignite** this plasma typology.
- The surface discharge produced by these devices is able to accelerate the flow field by means of **electrohydrodynamic (EHD)** interaction, can induce **speeds** up to **10 m/s**.
- Their use over airfoils, flaps, and blades have shown the possibility to **prevent flow separation** which enhance lift and reduce drag.

Airfoil Separation and Stall

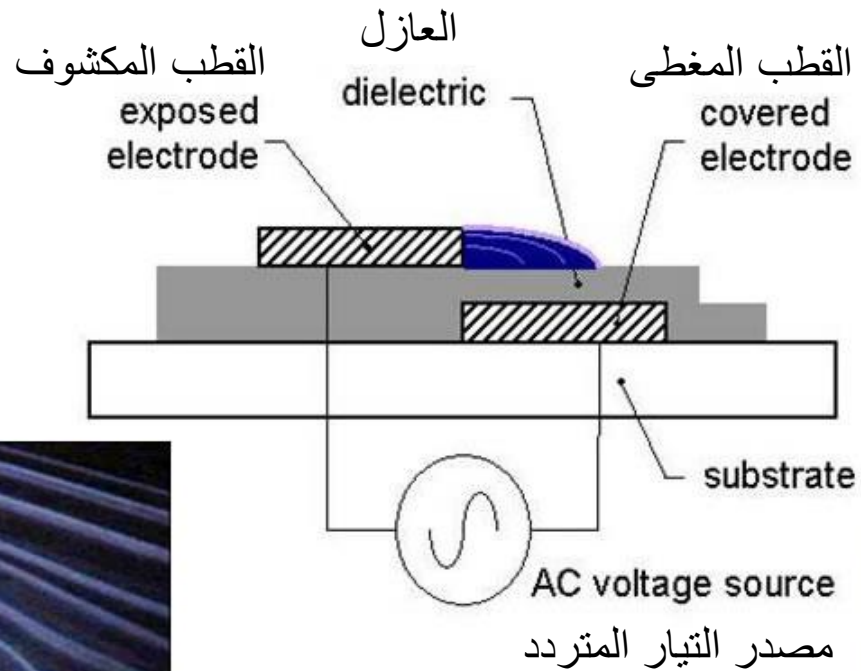
Lift coefficient varies with angle of attack. For efficient performance, It should be as high as possible.

Wind gusts cause separation and stall to occur if angle of attack increases past maximum levels.

Lift coefficient with flow angle of attack

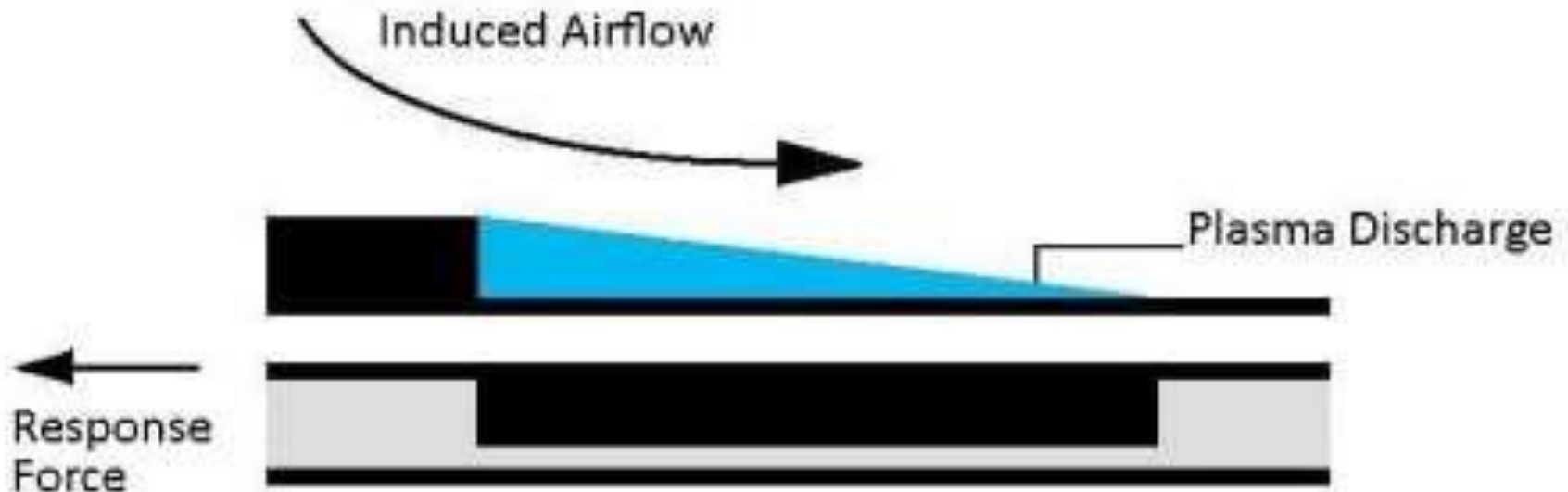


Plasma Actuators



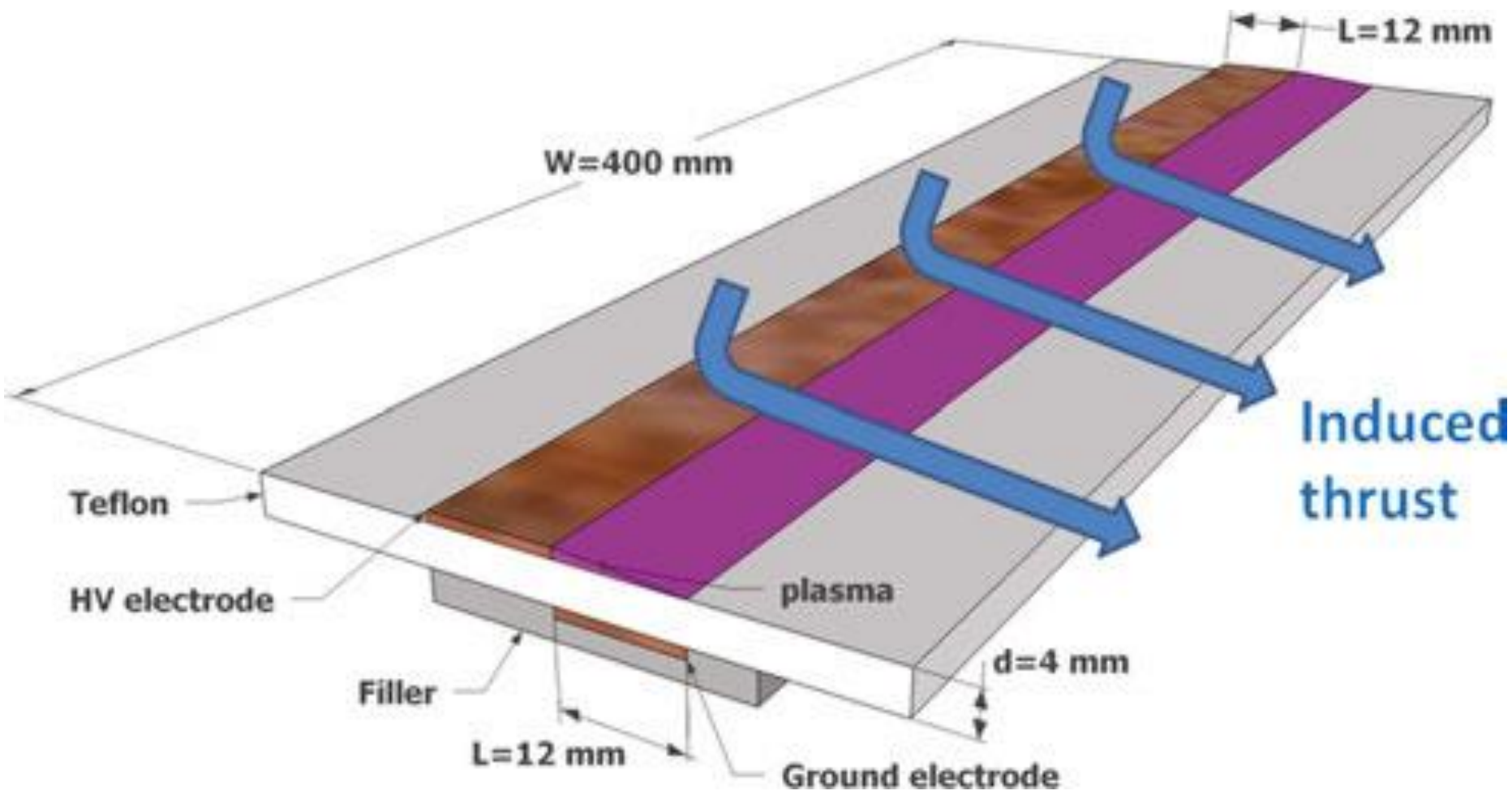
DBD Actuator Physics

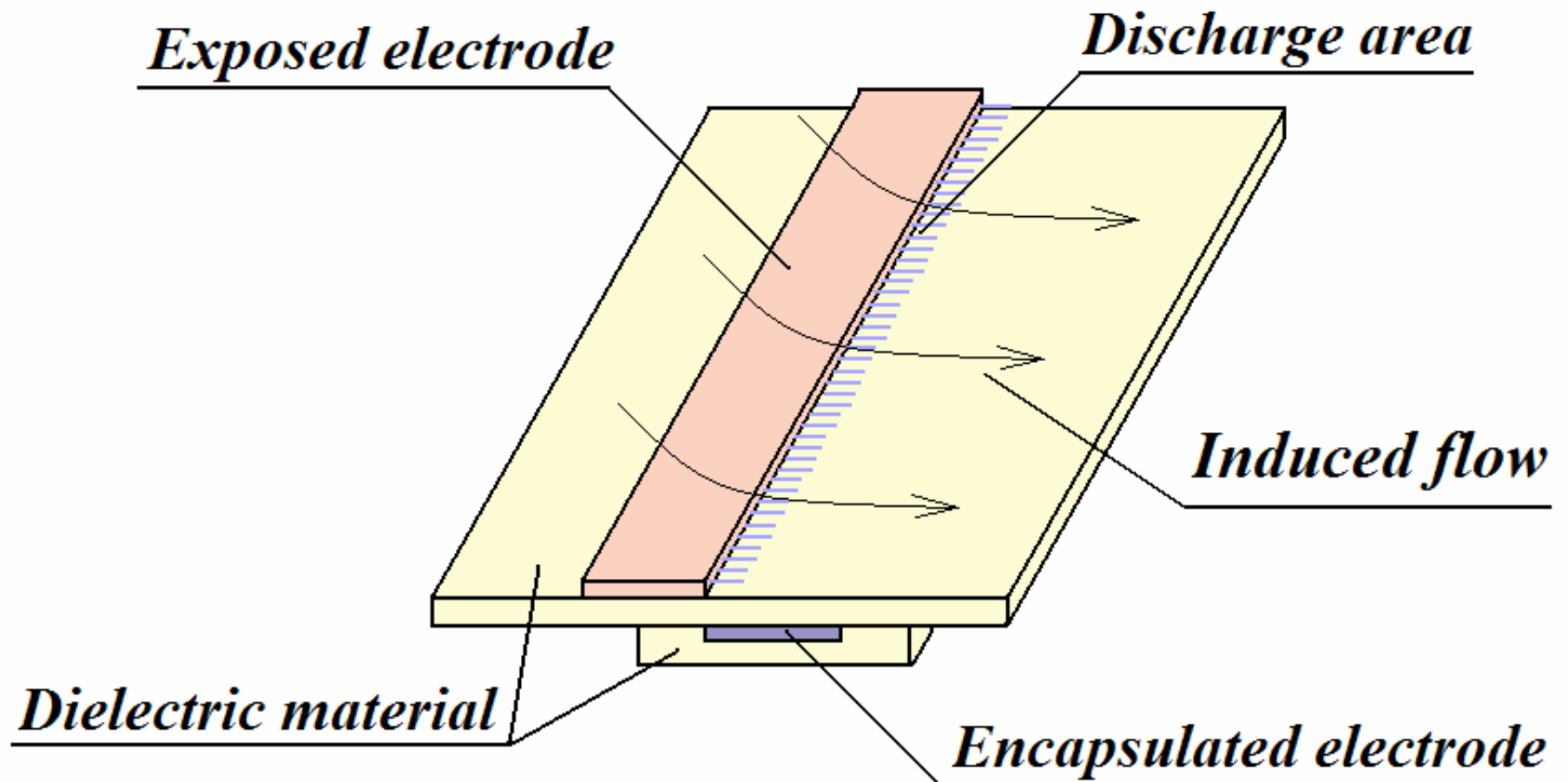
Plasma aerodynamic actuators are based on the **electrohydrodynamic (EHD)** interaction. Applying **High electric fields** can locally **ionize the air**. **The produced** heavy-charged are **accelerated** by the **applied electric field** and by means of **collisions**, they can yield **momentum to the surrounding air**. **The induced airflow**, called 'Ionic Wind' results



Plasma induced airflow and response force

Adapted from Cheong et al. 2010





Massless Wall Jets

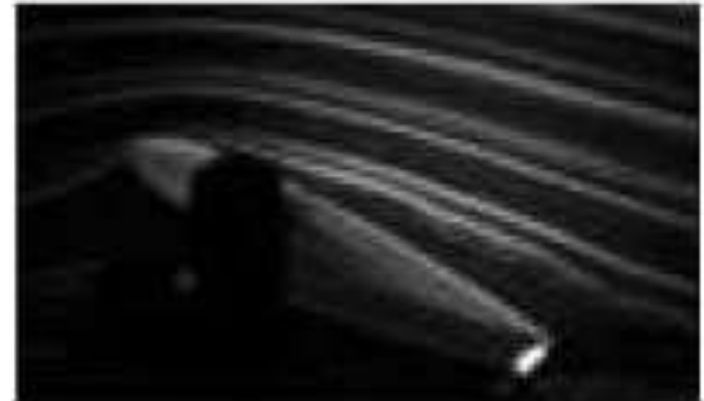
- DBD actuators modify fluid flow characteristics by generating **massless wall jets** in the **boundary layer** of the flow
- Introduction of these jets **injects momentum** into the **boundary layers** to **delay separation** or **even reattaching separated flow**

DBD Actuators for Flow Separation

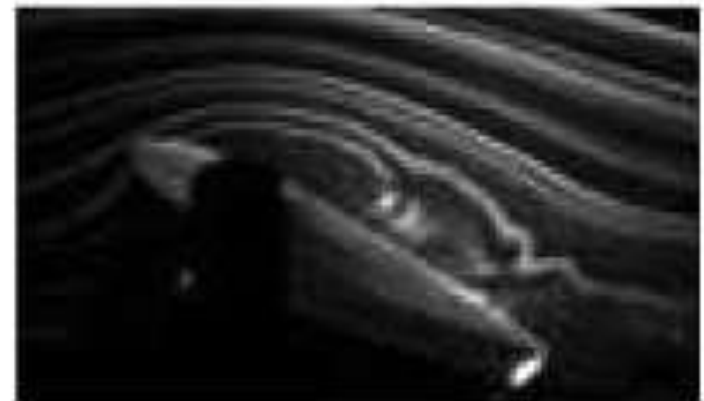
Plasma Actuator OFF

Steady Actuator ON

$\alpha = 23$ deg



$\alpha = 25$ deg



A black and white photograph showing a close-up of a plasma torch nozzle. The nozzle is surrounded by a dense, wavy pattern of horizontal lines, likely representing the plasma field or a cooling structure. In the center of the nozzle, there is a dark, irregularly shaped object. Overlaid on this object is the text "Plasma OFF" in a white, sans-serif font. The overall image has a grainy, high-contrast appearance, typical of a technical or scientific photograph.

Plasma OFF

References

- Mei Cheong and Maziar Arjomandi, “Current Trends in the Application of Atmospheric Plasma for the Improvement of Wind Turbine Efficiency through Separation Control”, University of ADELAIDE.
- S. Kiel Hockett Jr. and Kyle Higdon, “Plasma Actuators as Active Flow Control on Wind Turbine Blades”, University of Notre Dame.
- Gabriele Neretti, “Active Flow Control by Using Plasma Actuators”, INTECH-chapter 3, <http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/62720>
- Dmitry F. Opaits, “Dielectric Barrier Discharge Plasma Actuator for Flow Control”, NASA/CR—2012-217655 Final Report, Princeton University.