

Vortex Shedding

- In fluid dynamics, vortex shedding is an oscillating flow that takes place when a fluid such as air or water flows past a bluff body at certain velocities, depending on the size and shape of the body.
- In this flow, vortices are created at the back of the body and detach periodically from either side of the body.
- The rate at which this happens is the vortex shedding frequency. The Strouhal Number characterizes the frequency of oscillation.

$$St = \frac{fL}{U}$$

- The **'additional lift'** hypothesis represents the traditional view. It presumes that an additional suction/circulation from the LEV increases the lift above that of a potential flow solution.
- The **'absence of stall'** hypothesis is a more recent contender that presumes that the LEV prevents stall at high angles of attack where flow separation would normally occur. This behaviour is represented through the so-called 'normal force' model.

Given the two hypotheses above, why does it matter which is more representative of the physics if the final outcome is the same?

The reason is that the role of the LEV fundamentally affects the way we understand how insect like wings at low Reynolds number work and hence our experimental approach to understanding insect flight and the design of engineered flapping wing vehicles.

- While the context for the work is flapping wing aerodynamics, it is important to stress we explicitly focus here on **quasi-steady revolving wing aerodynamics**.
- It is understood that there will be **unsteady effects** due to stroke reversal. However, for the most important case of normal hovering with symmetric half-strokes, these **effects are relatively small compared with the quasi-steady effects**.

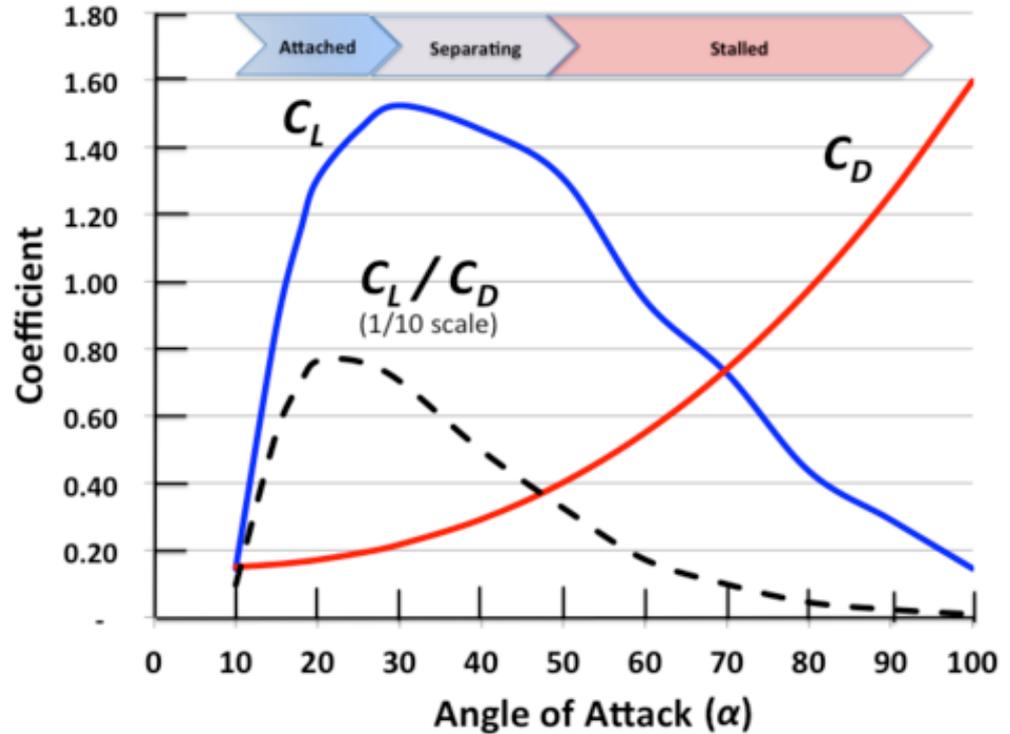
1. Potential flow mode

- The classical potential flow model is based on assumption of fully attached flow to the wing up to 90 degree angle of attack.
- In an idealized two-dimensional (2D) flow, the lift coefficient, C_L , for a flat plate is expressed as:

$$C_l = 2\pi \sin\alpha = C_{L\alpha,2D} \sin\alpha,$$

Where $C_{L\alpha,2D}$ is the 2D aerofoil lift curve slope and α is the angle of attack.

The potential flow model is **useful at low angles of attack**, but clearly non-physical at high angles of attack approaching 90 degree, where geometry dictates that the lift must tend towards zero when the wing is perpendicular to the flow.



LEV topologies varies from a conical form with a substantial spanwise flow at the vortex core (as that observed on model hawkmoth wings at Reynolds number from 103 to 104) to a cylindrical form with a substantially weaker corewise vortex flow (as that observed on fruit fly and thrip wings at Reynolds number of the order 102 and 101]). However, these differences in the LEV flow topologies were not reflected in differences in the measured lift, suggesting that the LEV is playing an aerodynamic role that it is to some extent independent of its shape under quasi-steady conditions.

