

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

COMMENTS ON EDDY-SHEDDING FROM A SPHERE IN TURBULENT FREE STREAMS

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FOR FLOW normal to circular cylinders, Van Der Hegge Zijnen [1] observed that the heat transfer was a maximum, for any free stream turbulence intensity, at a ratio of the integral scale of turbulence to cylinder diameter, L/D , equal to about 1.6. It was proposed [2] that this "optimum" value resulted from a resonance between the energy-containing eddies and the shedding frequency. Mujumdar and Douglas [3], by measuring auto-correlations in the near wake of a sphere and cylinder, concluded that there may be a resonance effect for cylinders but not for spheres. I would like to make two points relevant to the latter measurements.

First, the presence of the crossflow support could drastically alter the shedding pattern and frequency. At least at higher Reynolds numbers than those in [3], it has been shown the flow pattern near the sphere surface is dramatically altered by the presence of a crossflow support [4].

The second point is that other investigators have failed to find any "optimum" L/D ratio for circular cylinders like that reported by Van Der Hegge Zijnen. Kestin and his co-workers at Brown University have reported no significant dependence of the heat transfer on L/D . In addition, and it is perhaps important to point this out in the open literature, further experiments in Holland [5] have failed to confirm Van Der Hegge Zijnen's measurements. This was

reported only in a verbal communication and apparently no report exists. However, in these experiments, the heat transfer was found to increase monotonically with D/L in agreement with the results for spheres quoted in [3].

It is perhaps time to lay the resonance theory to rest, at least for the Reynolds number range in [3].

REFERENCES

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G. RAITHYBY

University of Waterloo
Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

HEAT TRANSFER AT A MELTING FLAT SURFACE UNDER CONDITIONS OF FORCED CONVECTION AND LAMINAR BOUNDARY LAYER

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THE PROBLEM investigated by Pozvonkov *et al.* [1] is very similar to our published work [2] although the approach is different. However the latter work is apparently unknown to them. In their paper, the boundary-layer equations of energy

and motion were solved with the von Kármán-Pohlhausen integral method. In the analysis, the ratio of the thickness of hydrodynamic boundary layer to thermal boundary layer was assumed constant. Thus, the following expression which