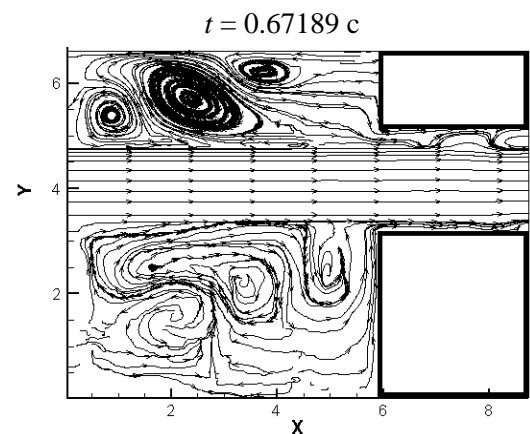
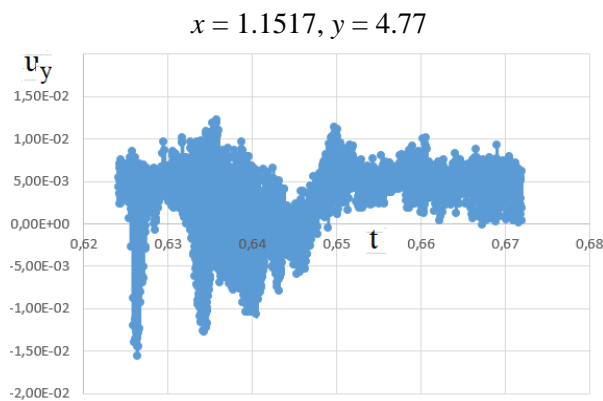


The presence of holes in the perforated walls leads to gas flowing into the upper and lower parts of the channel. The gas moves up and down, flowing through the holes in the perforated walls to the lower and upper parts of the channel.

As a result of the movement of gas back and forth through the holes in the perforated walls, the flow in the upper and lower areas of the channel becomes vortex. In this case, a stable vortex structure is formed in the upper part of the channel above the perforated barrier. In the lower part of the channel under the perforated wall, a vortex structure is also formed, which undergoes changes over time.



The time dependence of the component of the velocity u_y in the hole of a perforated barrier. Picture of current lines