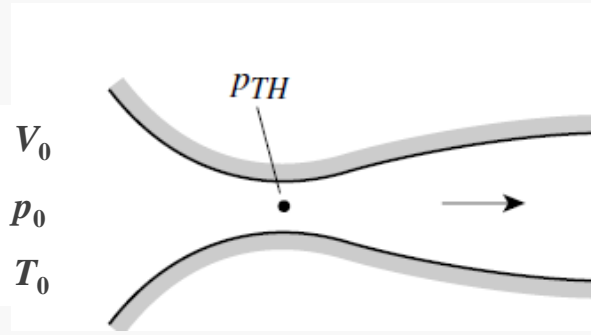


**Flusso isentropico,
monodimensionale, stazionario,
comprimibile di un gas perfetto in
un condotto fisso di area variabile**

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile



Equazione di bilancio di massa in condizioni stazionarie (1):

$$\dot{M} = \rho VA = \text{cost.}$$

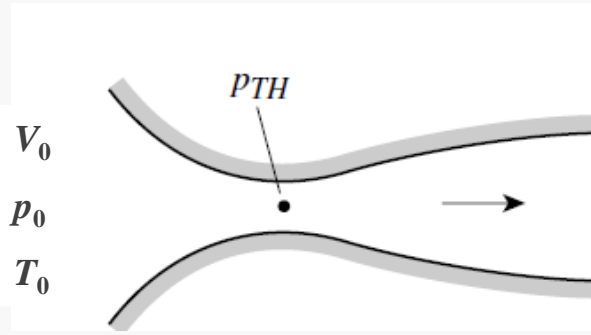
da cui (2):

$$\rho V dA + \rho A dV + VA d\rho = 0$$

Dividendo membro a membro la (2) con la (1), si ottiene (3):

$$\frac{dA}{A} + \frac{dV}{V} + \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = 0$$

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile



Equazione di bilancio dell'energia in condizioni stazionarie (4):

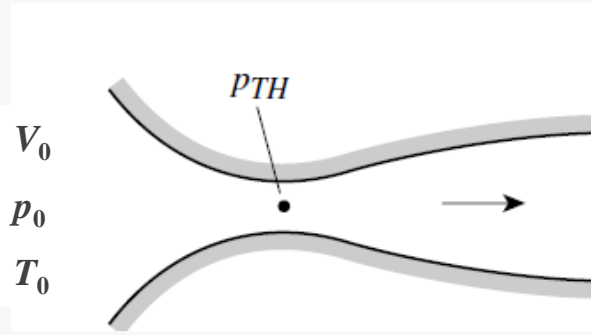
$$VdV + \frac{dp}{\rho} = 0 \Rightarrow VdV = -\frac{dp}{\rho}$$

da cui (5):

$$VdV = -\frac{dp}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{d\rho} = -V_s^2 \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \Rightarrow \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = -\frac{V^2}{V_s^2} \frac{dV}{V} = -M^2 \frac{dV}{V}$$

$$V_s^2$$

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile



Equazione di bilancio dell'energia in condizioni stazionarie (4):

$$VdV + \frac{dp}{\rho} = 0 \Rightarrow VdV = -\frac{dp}{\rho}$$

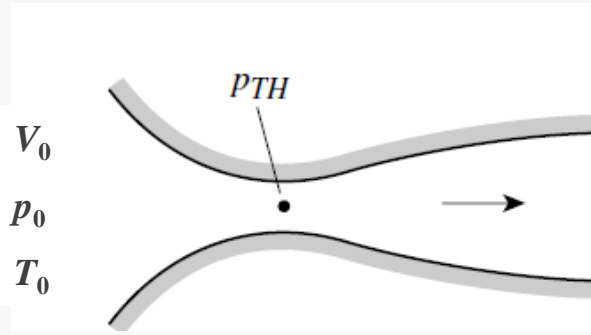
da cui (5):

$$VdV = -\frac{dp}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{d\rho} = -V_s^2 \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \Rightarrow \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = -\frac{V^2}{V_s^2} \frac{dV}{V} = -M^2 \frac{dV}{V}$$

che sostituita in $\frac{dA}{A} + \frac{dV}{V} + \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = 0$ fornisce (6):

$$\frac{dV}{V} (1 - M^2) = -\frac{dA}{A}$$

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile



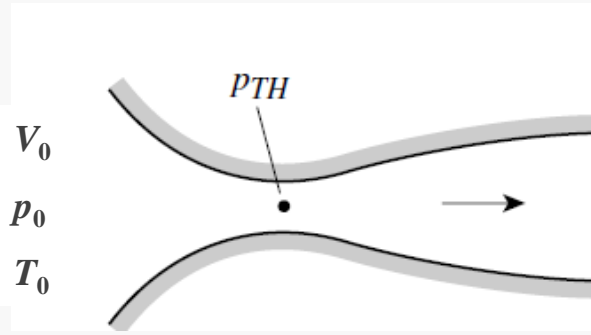
$$\frac{dV}{V} (1 - M^2) = -\frac{dA}{A}$$

$$M < 1 \quad \begin{cases} dA > 0 \Rightarrow dV < 0 \\ dA < 0 \Rightarrow dV > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$M > 1 \quad \begin{cases} dA > 0 \Rightarrow dV > 0 \\ dA < 0 \Rightarrow dV < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$M = 1 \Leftrightarrow dA = 0 \quad (A = A_{\min})$$

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile



Temperatura, pressione, densità e velocità in una generica sez. del condotto hanno le seguenti espressioni:

$$\frac{T_0}{T} = \left(1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{p_0}{p} = \left(1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M^2 \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}}$$

$$\frac{\rho_0}{\rho} = \left(1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma - 1}}$$

$$V = \sqrt{2 c_p (T_0 - T)} = \sqrt{2 c_p T_0 \left(1 - \frac{T}{T_0} \right)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\gamma - 1} \gamma R T_0 \left[1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}} \right]}$$

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile

La portata in massa ha la seguente espressione:

$$\dot{M} = \rho VA = \frac{p}{RT} VA = \frac{p}{p_0} \frac{p_0}{T_0} \frac{T_0}{RT} VA$$

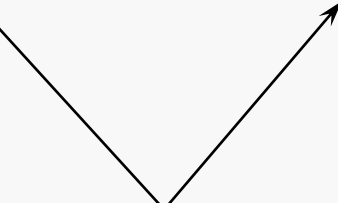
$$\frac{T_0}{T} = \left(\frac{p_0}{p}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} = \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}}$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\gamma-1} \gamma R T_0 \left[1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}\right]}$$

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile

La portata in massa ha la seguente espressione:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{M} &= \rho VA = \frac{p}{RT} VA = \frac{p}{p_0} \frac{p_0}{T_0} \frac{T_0}{RT} VA = \\ &= \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} A \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \cdot \frac{2}{\gamma - 1} \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{2}{\gamma}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}\right]}\end{aligned}$$


$$\frac{p}{p_0} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}}$$

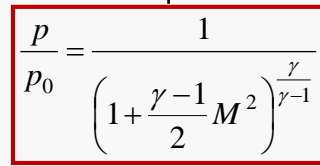
Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile

La portata in massa ha la seguente espressione:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{M} &= \rho VA = \frac{p}{RT} VA = \frac{p}{p_0} \frac{p_0}{T_0} \frac{T_0}{RT} VA = \\ &= \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} A \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \cdot \frac{2}{\gamma-1} \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{2}{\gamma}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}\right]} = \\ &= \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} A \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \frac{M}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{2(\gamma-1)}}}}\end{aligned}$$

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile: condizioni critiche

$$\left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)_{M=1} = \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)_{\text{cr}} = \frac{p^*}{p_0} = \left(\frac{2}{\gamma + 1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$$


$$\frac{p}{p_0} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}}$$

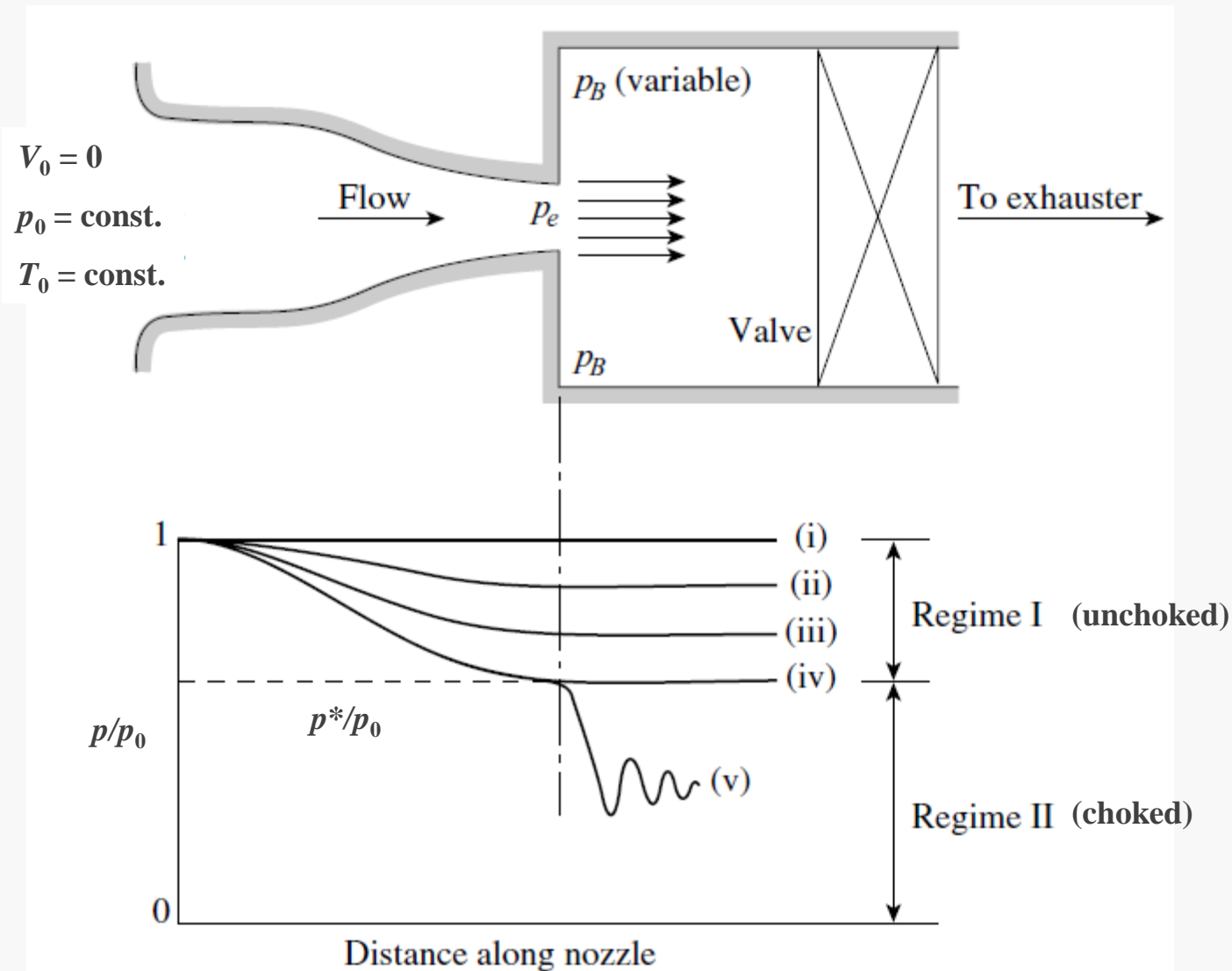
Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile: condizioni critiche

$$\left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)_{M=1} = \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)_{cr} = \frac{p^*}{p_0} = \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$$

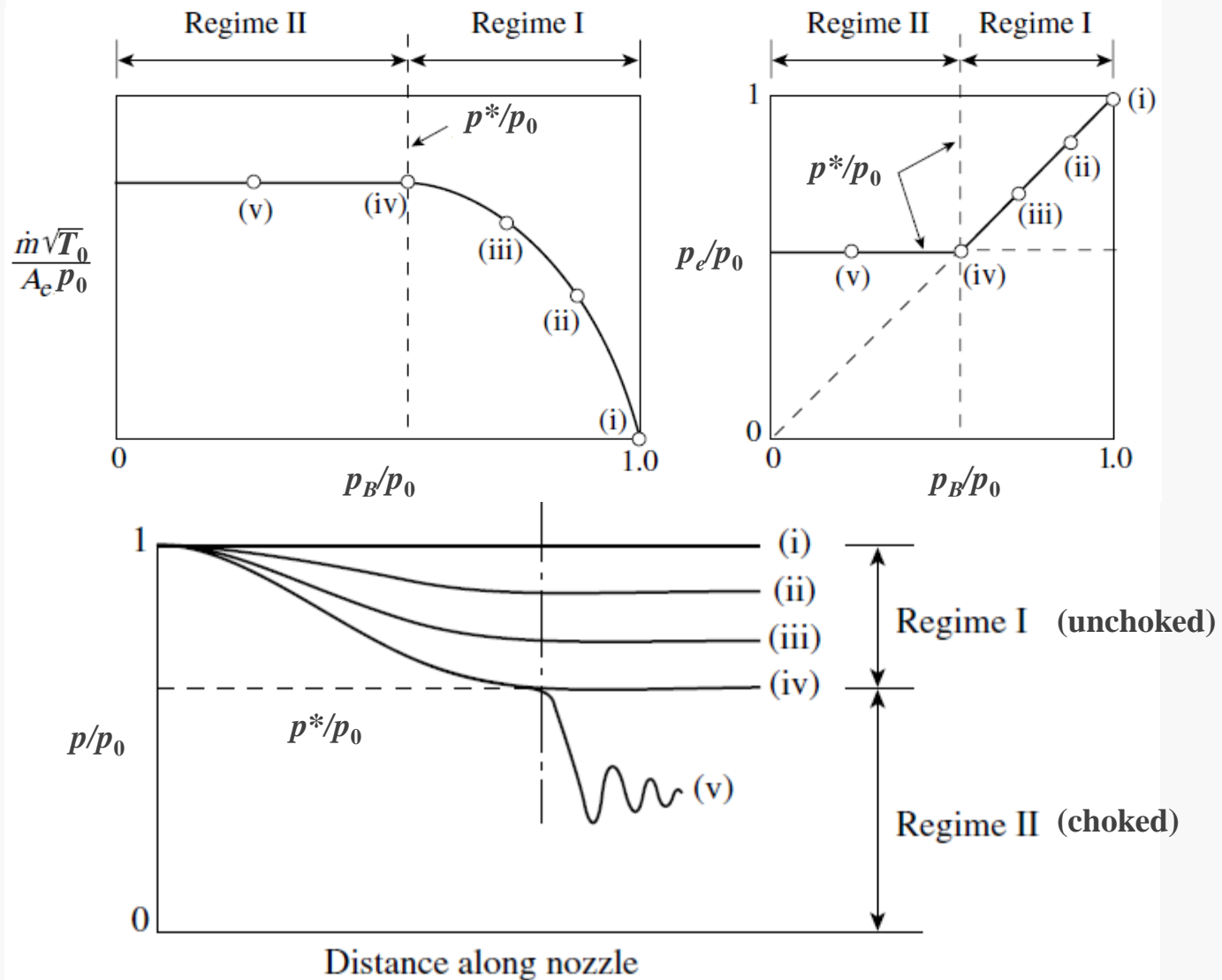
$$(\dot{M})_{M=1} = \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} A \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}}}$$

$$\dot{M} = \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} A \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \cdot \frac{2}{\gamma-1} \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{2}{\gamma}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}\right]} = \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} A \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \frac{M}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{2(\gamma-1)}}}}$$

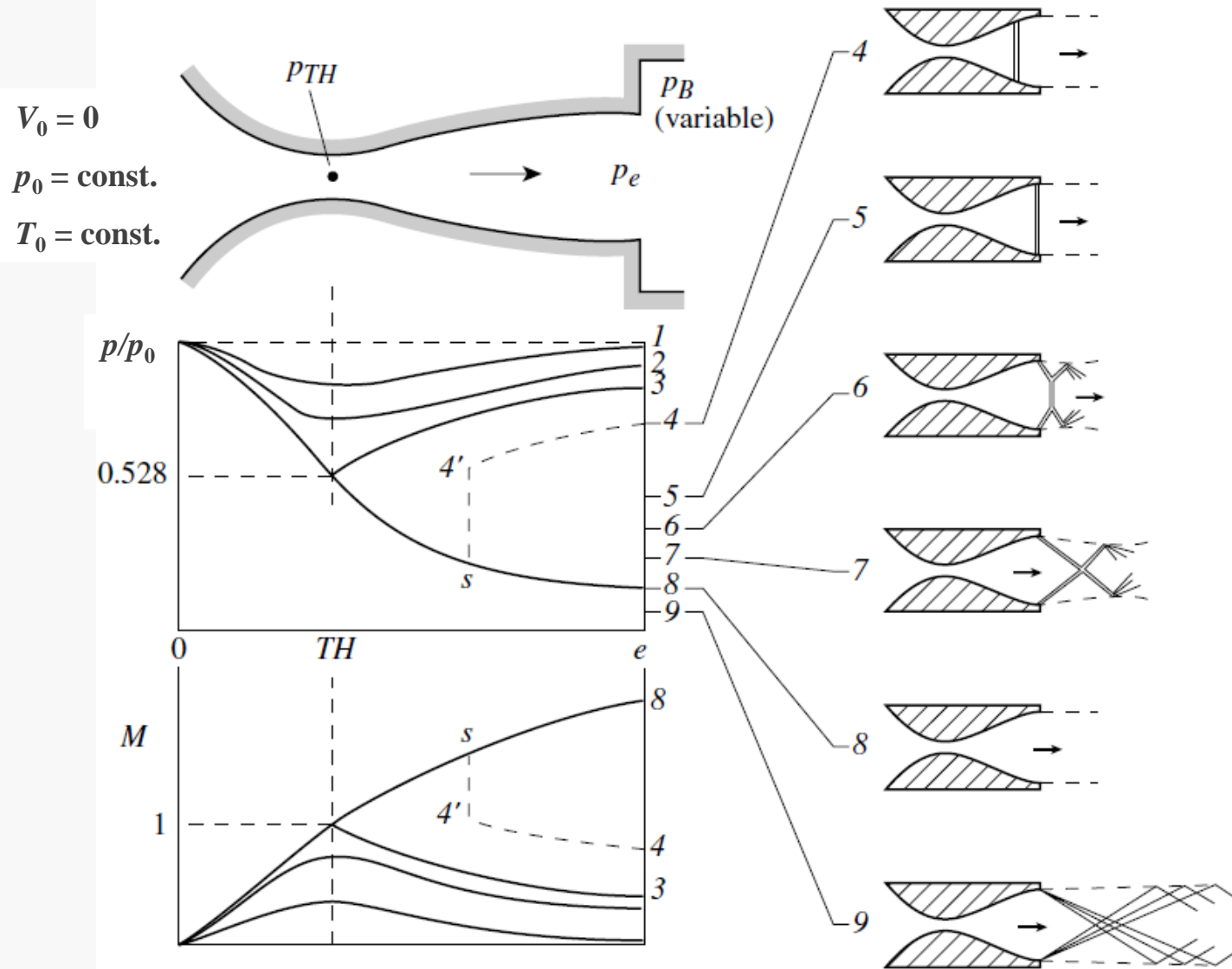
Comportamento di un condotto convergente al variare delle condizioni a valle



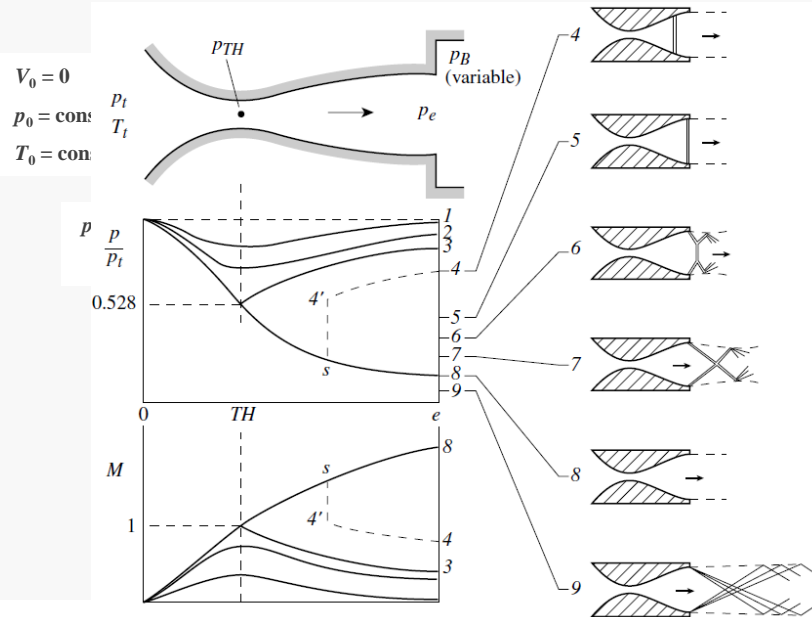
Comportamento di un condotto convergente al variare delle condizioni a valle



Comportamento di un condotto convergente-divergente al variare delle condizioni a valle

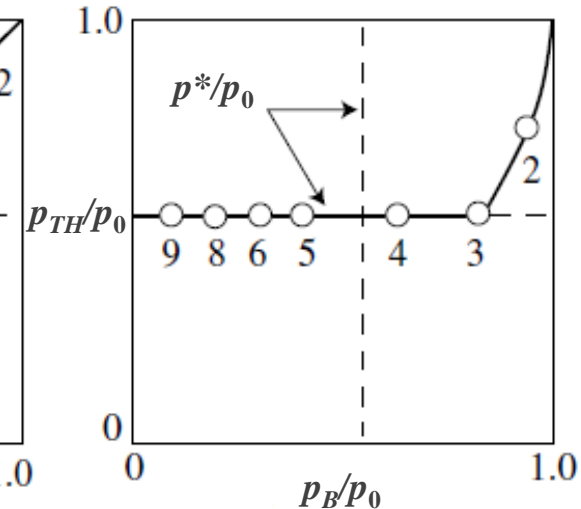
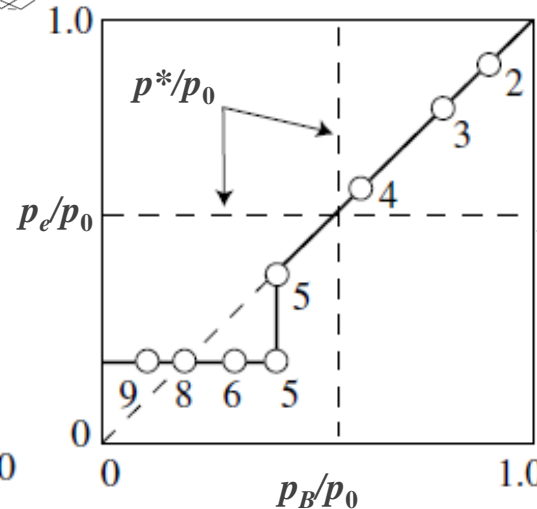
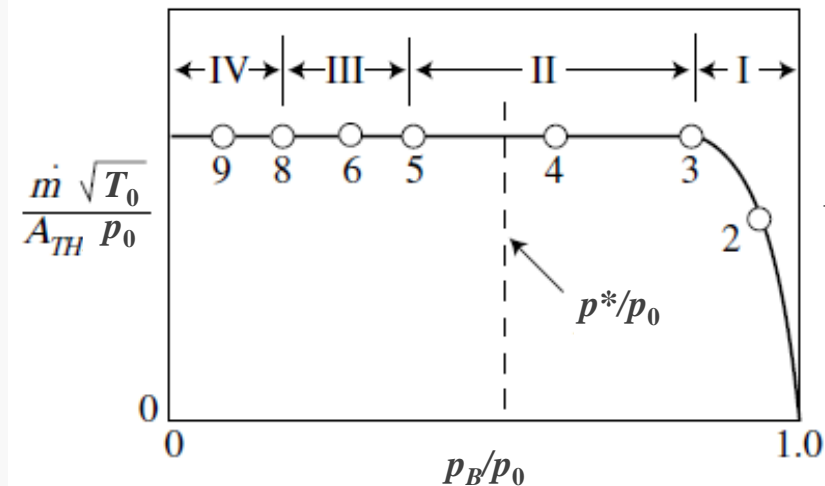


Comportamento di un condotto convergente-divergente al variare delle condizioni a valle



overexpanded flow (6, 7)

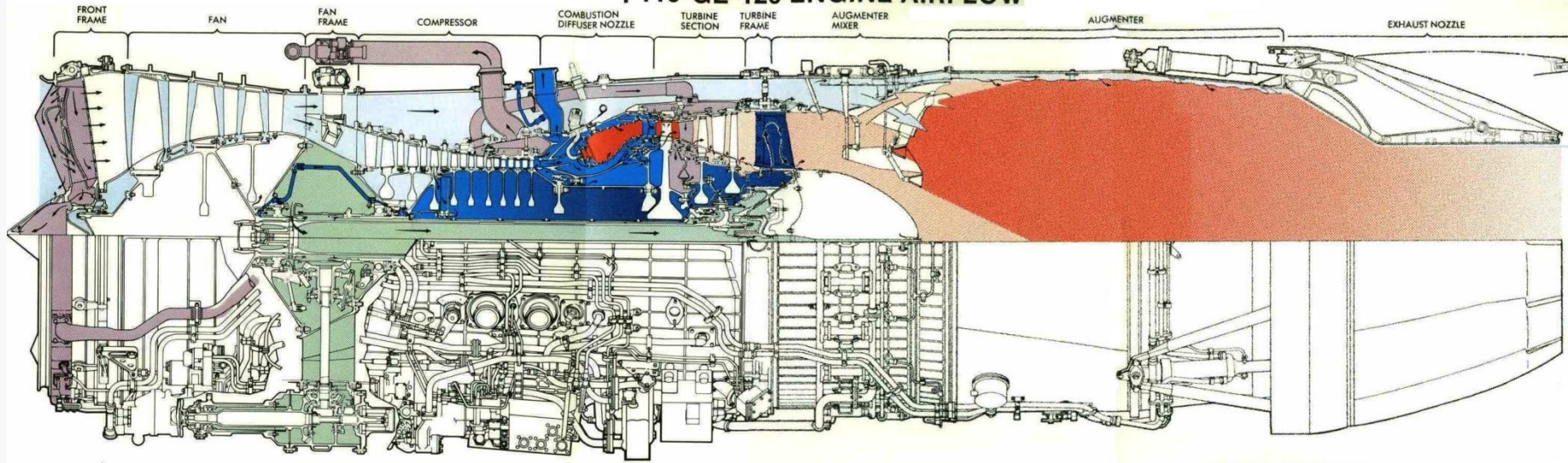
underexpanded flow (9)



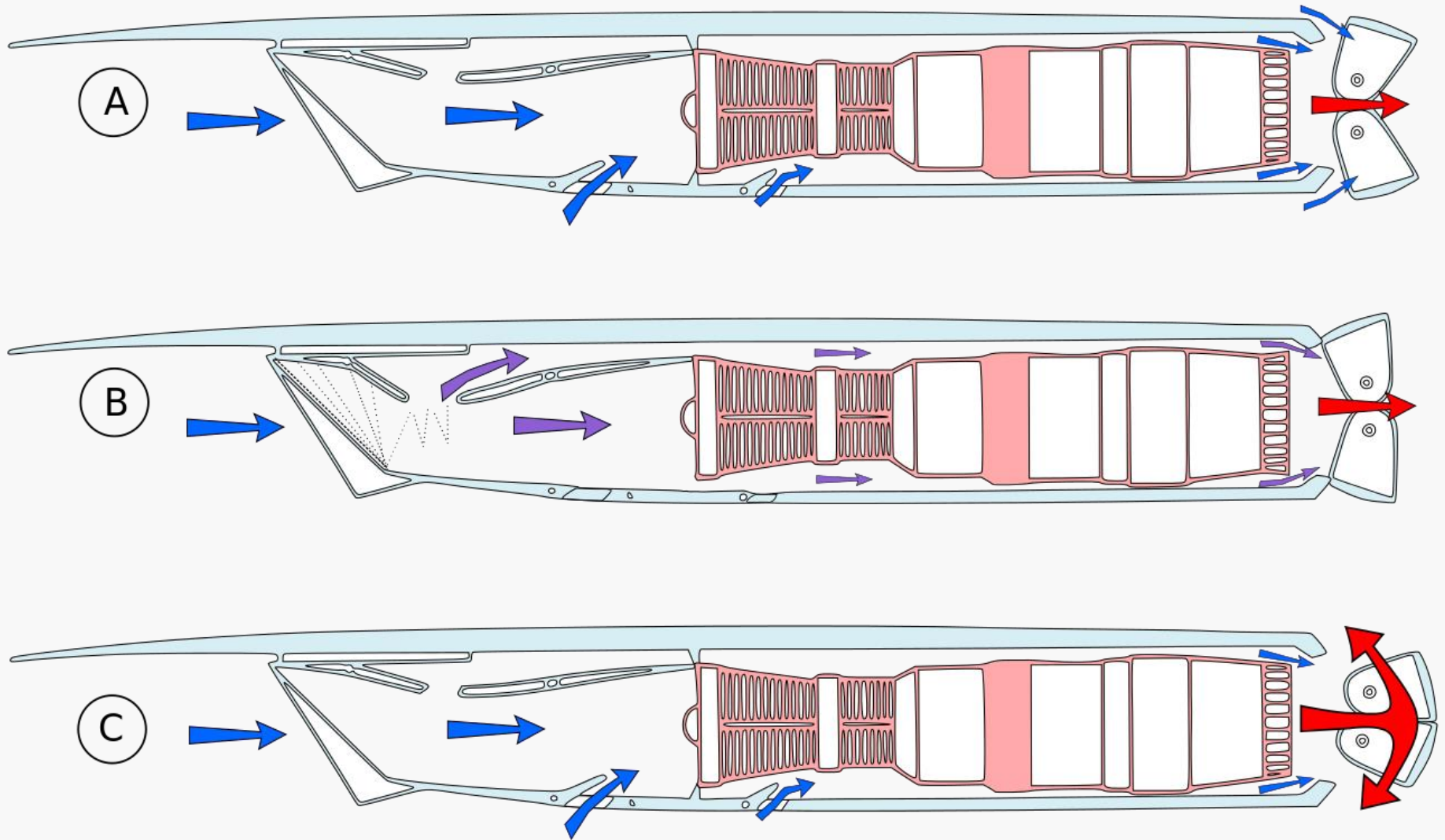
Ugello di spinta a geometria variabile



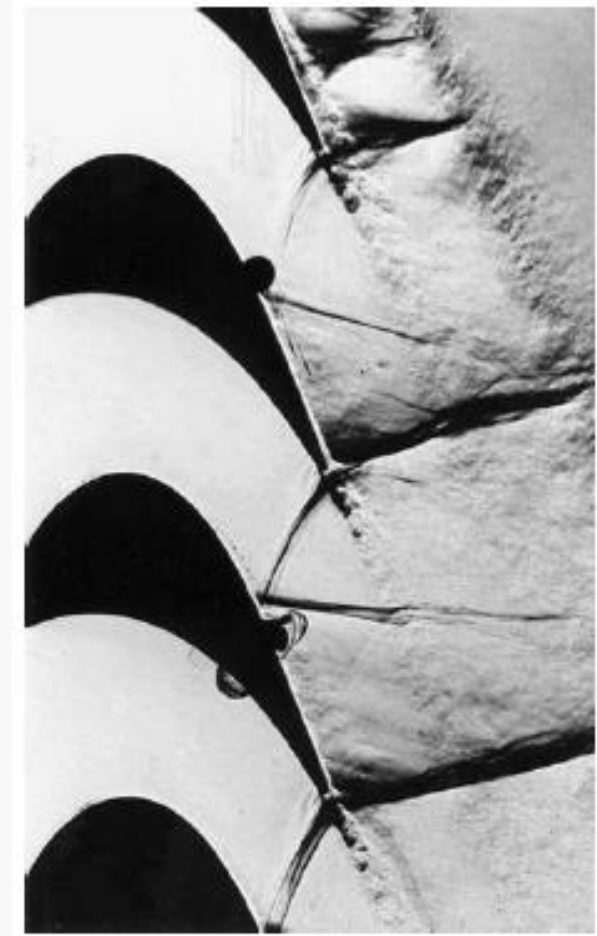
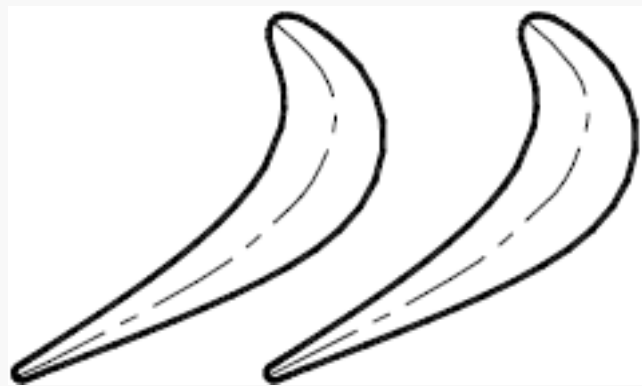
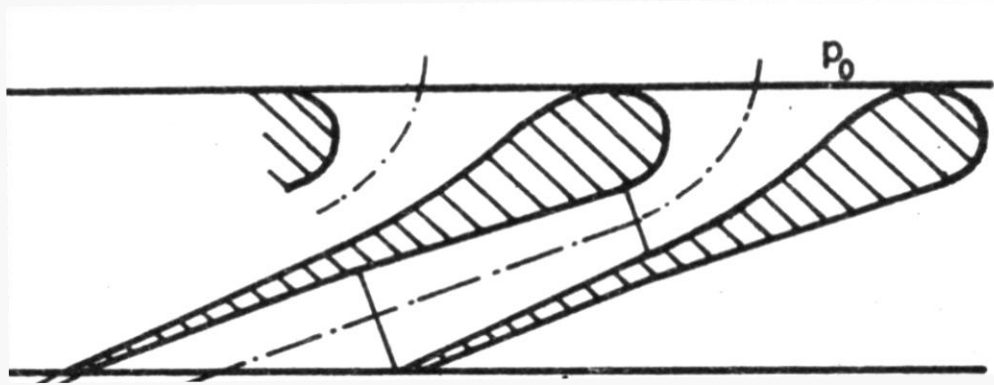
F110-GE-129 ENGINE AIRFLOW



Ugello di spinta a geometria variabile



Ugello di turbina



Schiera di turbina con
numero di Mach all'uscita
 $M_u = 1.15$

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile

La velocità massica ha la seguente espressione:

$$\frac{\dot{M}}{A} = \rho V = \frac{p}{RT} V = \frac{p}{p_0} \frac{p_0}{T_0} \frac{T_0}{RT} V$$

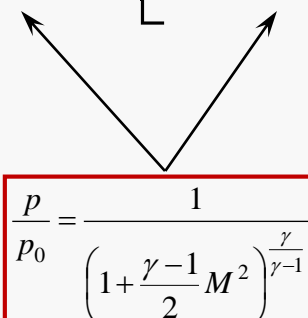
$v = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\gamma-1} \gamma R T_0 \left[1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \right]}$

$\frac{T_0}{T} = \left(\frac{p_0}{p} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} = \left(\frac{p}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{1-\gamma}{\gamma}}$

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile

La velocità massica ha la seguente espressione:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\dot{M}}{A} &= \rho V = \frac{p}{RT} V = \frac{p}{p_0} \frac{p_0}{T_0} \frac{T_0}{RT} V = \\ &= \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \cdot \frac{2}{\gamma-1} \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{2}{\gamma}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}\right]}\end{aligned}$$


$$\frac{p}{p_0} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}}$$

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile

La velocità massica ha la seguente espressione:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\dot{M}}{A} &= \rho V = \frac{p}{RT} V = \frac{p}{p_0} \frac{p_0}{T_0} \frac{T_0}{RT} V = \\ &= \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \cdot \frac{2}{\gamma-1} \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{2}{\gamma}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}\right]} = \\ &= \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \frac{M}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{2(\gamma-1)}}}}\end{aligned}$$

La funzione $\frac{\dot{M}}{A} = F(M)$ presenta un massimo per $M = 1$

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile: condizioni critiche

$$\left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)_{\left(\frac{\dot{M}}{A}\right)_{\text{MAX}}} = \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)_{M=1} = \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)_{\text{cr}} = \frac{p^*}{p_0} = \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\dot{M}}{A}\right)_{\text{MAX}} = \left(\frac{\dot{M}}{A}\right)_{M=1} = \frac{\dot{M}}{A_{\text{cr}}} = \frac{\dot{M}}{A^*} = \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}}}$$

$$\frac{\dot{M}}{A} = \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \cdot \frac{2}{\gamma-1} \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{2}{\gamma}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}\right]} = \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \frac{M}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{2(\gamma-1)}}}}$$

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile: condizioni critiche

$$\left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)_{\left(\frac{\dot{M}}{A}\right)_{\text{MAX}}} = \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)_{M=1} = \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)_{\text{cr}} = \frac{p^*}{p_0} = \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\dot{M}}{A}\right)_{\text{MAX}} = \left(\frac{\dot{M}}{A}\right)_{M=1} = \frac{\dot{M}}{A_{\text{cr}}} = \frac{\dot{M}}{A^*} = \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}}}$$

$$\frac{A}{A_{\text{cr}}} = \frac{\frac{\dot{M}}{A_{\text{cr}}}}{\frac{\dot{M}}{A}}$$

$$\frac{\dot{M}}{A} = \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \cdot \frac{2}{\gamma-1} \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{2}{\gamma}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}\right]} = \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R}} \frac{M}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{2(\gamma-1)}}}$$

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile: condizioni critiche

$$\left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)_{\left(\frac{\dot{M}}{A}\right)_{\text{MAX}}} = \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)_{M=1} = \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)_{\text{cr}} = \frac{p^*}{p_0} = \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\dot{M}}{A}\right)_{\text{MAX}} = \left(\frac{\dot{M}}{A}\right)_{M=1} = \frac{\dot{M}}{A_{\text{cr}}} = \frac{\dot{M}}{A^*} = \frac{p_0}{\sqrt{T_0}} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}}}$$

$$\frac{A}{A_{\text{cr}}} = \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}}}{\frac{2}{\gamma-1} \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{2}{\gamma}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}\right]}} = \frac{1}{M} \left[\frac{2}{\gamma+1} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2\right) \right]^{\frac{\gamma+1}{2(\gamma-1)}}$$

Flusso isentropico, monodimensionale, di un gas perfetto in un condotto di area variabile

