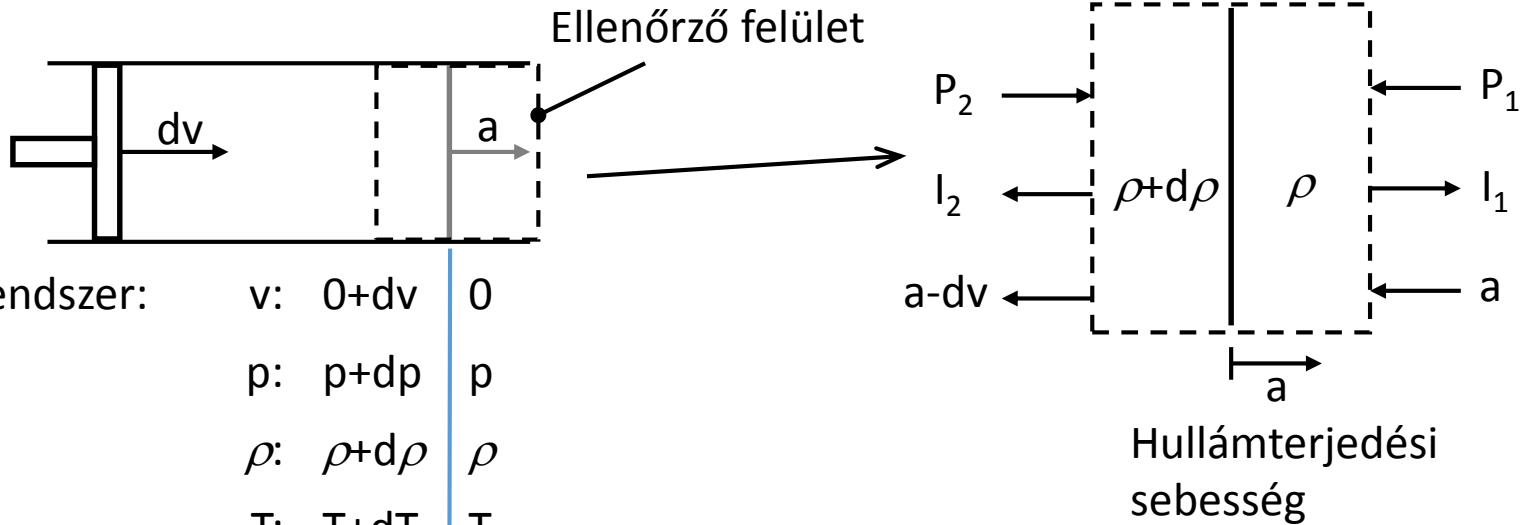


Emlékeztető: energiaegyenlet+gáztörvény $\frac{v^2}{2c_p} + T = \text{áll.}$ $\frac{p}{\rho^\kappa} = \text{áll.}$

Hullám terjedési sebességének megállapítása



Abszolút rendszer:

v:	$0+dv$	0
p:	$p+dp$	p
ρ :	$\rho+d\rho$	ρ
T:	$T+dT$	T

Impulzustétel:

$$I_1 - I_2 = P_2 - P_1$$

$$\cancel{\rho a^2 A} - (\rho + d\rho)(a - dv)^2 A = (\cancel{p + dp})A - \cancel{pA}$$

$$\rho a^2 - (\rho + d\rho)(a^2 - 2adv + dv^2) = dp$$

$$\cancel{\rho a^2} - \cancel{\rho a^2} + 2\rho adv - \cancel{\rho dv^2} - a^2 d\rho + \cancel{2ad\rho dv} - \cancel{d\rho dv^2} = dp$$

Másodrendűen kicsi

Harmadrendűen kicsi

$$2\rho adv - a^2 d\rho = dp$$

Kontinuitás:

$$\rho a A = (\rho + d\rho)(a - dv) A$$

$$\cancel{\rho a} = \cancel{\rho a} - \rho dv + a d\rho - \cancel{dv d\rho}$$

$$\rho dv = a d\rho$$

Másodrendűen kicsi

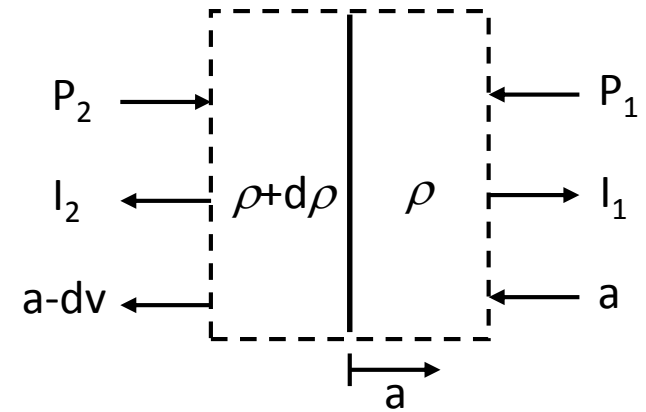
$$2\rho a dv - a^2 d\rho = dp$$

$$2a^2 d\rho - a^2 d\rho = dp$$

$$a^2 d\rho = dp$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{dp}{d\rho}}$$

Konkrétan?



$$\frac{p}{\rho^\kappa} = \text{áll.} \rightarrow \frac{p}{\rho^\kappa} = \frac{p_0}{\rho_0^\kappa} \rightarrow p = \frac{p_0}{\rho_0^\kappa} \rho^\kappa \rightarrow \frac{dp}{d\rho} = \frac{p_0}{\rho_0^\kappa} \kappa \rho^{\kappa-1} = \frac{p}{\rho} \kappa = \kappa \cdot R \cdot T$$

$$\frac{dp}{d\rho} = \kappa \cdot R \cdot T$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{dp}{d\rho}}$$

$$\text{Vagyis: } a = \sqrt{\kappa \cdot R \cdot T}$$

Tehát a hangsebesség gázokban csak a hőmérséklettől függ. Miért?

Mert a molekulák mozgása továbbítja a "jelet".

A hőmérséklet növelésével a molekulák gyorsabban mozognak: gyorsabban tudják továbbítani a jelet.

Áramlások hasonlósága összenyomható közegeknél

Navier-Stokes egyenlet X irányú komponensegyenlete:

$$\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} v_x + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} v_y + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} v_z = g_x - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

Dimenziótlanítás: $\cdot \frac{L_0}{v_0^2} \quad \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial \left(\frac{p - p_0}{\rho \cdot v_0^2} \right)}{\partial \left(\frac{x}{L_0} \right)}$ Ez volt. ITT NEM JÓ!!!

Helyette: $\frac{1}{\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{p}{p_0} \right)}{\partial \left(\frac{x}{L_0} \right)} \frac{p_0}{\rho_0 v_0^2}$ mert a sűrűség nem állandó!

Vagyis: $\frac{p_0}{\rho_0 v_0^2} = \text{áll.} (= Eu)$

Energiaegyenlet:

$$\int_V \rho \underline{v} \underline{grad} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} + c_p T \right) dV = 0$$

Ennek teljesítéséhez $\underline{grad}(\dots) = 0$ De ekkor $\underline{v} \underline{grad} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} + c_p T \right) = 0$

$$\text{Vagyis: } v_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} + c_p T \right) + v_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} + c_p T \right) + v_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} + c_p T \right) = 0$$

Dimenziótlanítás: $\cdot \frac{L_0}{v_0^3}$

$$\text{Ekkor: } \frac{v_x}{v_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \left(\frac{x}{L_0} \right)} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v}{v_0} \right)^2 + \frac{c_p T_0}{v_0^2} \frac{T}{T_0} \right) + \dots = 0$$

$$\frac{c_p T_0}{v_0^2} = \text{áll.}$$

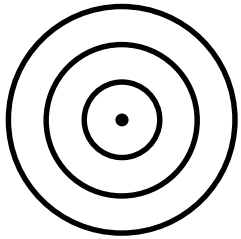
$$Eu = \frac{p_0}{\rho_0 v_0^2} = \text{áll.} = \frac{R T_0}{v_0^2} = \frac{\kappa R T_0}{\kappa v_0^2} = \frac{1}{\kappa} \left(\frac{a_0}{v_0} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{1}{Ma^2} = \text{áll.}$$

$$\frac{v_0}{a_0} = Ma$$

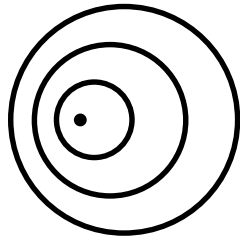
$$\text{Mivel } \frac{c_p T_0}{v_0^2} = \text{áll.} \quad \text{és} \quad \frac{p_0}{\rho_0 v_0^2} = \text{áll.}$$

$$\frac{\frac{p_0}{\rho_0 v_0^2}}{\frac{c_p T_0}{v_0^2}} = \text{áll.} = \frac{p_0}{\rho_0 \cancel{v_0^2}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{v_0^2}}{c_p T_0} = \frac{\cancel{R T_0}}{c_p \cancel{T_0}} = \frac{c_p - c_v}{c_p} = 1 - \frac{c_v}{c_p} = 1 - \frac{1}{\kappa} = \frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa} = \text{áll.}$$
$$R = c_p - c_v \qquad \frac{c_p}{c_v} = \kappa$$

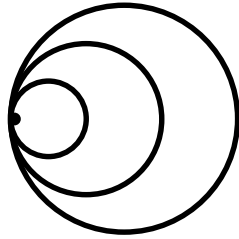
Hullámterjedés



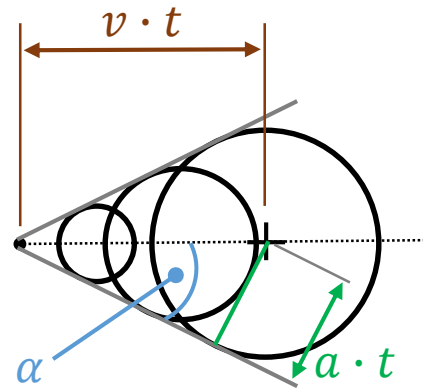
$$v = 0$$



$$v < a$$



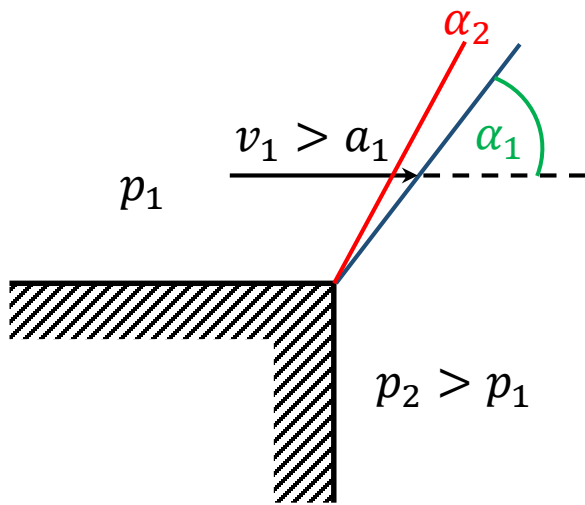
$$v = a$$



$$v > a$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{a \cdot t}{v \cdot t} = \frac{1}{Ma}$$

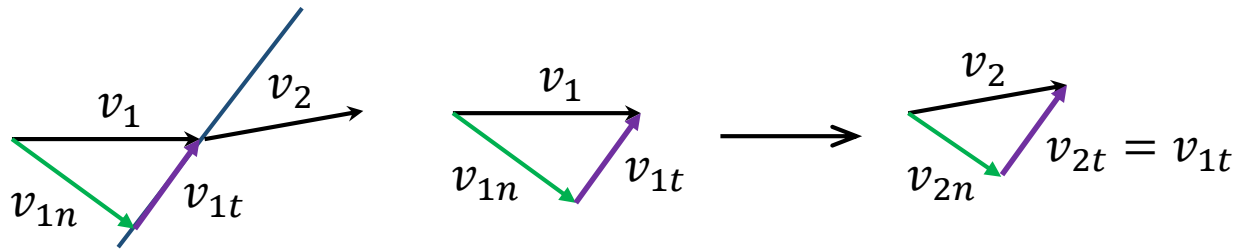
Hullám kialakulása sarok környezetében



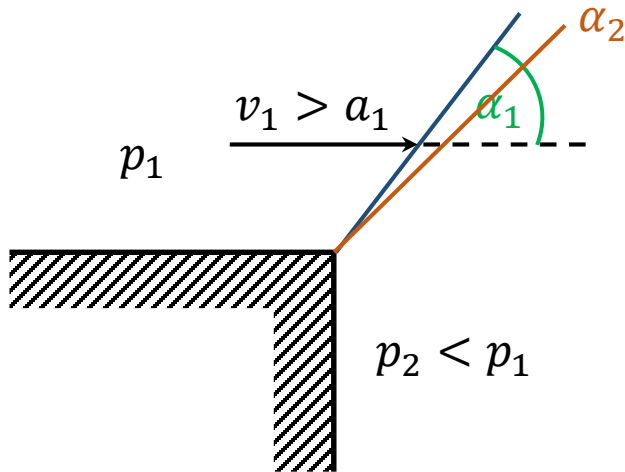
$$\begin{aligned}
 p_2 &> p_1 \\
 v_2 &< v_1 \\
 T_2 &> T_1 \\
 a_2 &> a_1 \\
 Ma_2 &< Ma_1 \\
 \frac{1}{Ma_2} &> \frac{1}{Ma_1} \\
 \alpha_2 &> \alpha_1 \rightarrow ???
 \end{aligned}$$

Egy vékony kompressziós hullám: lökéshullám.

A hullámra merőleges sebességkomponenst lassítja.



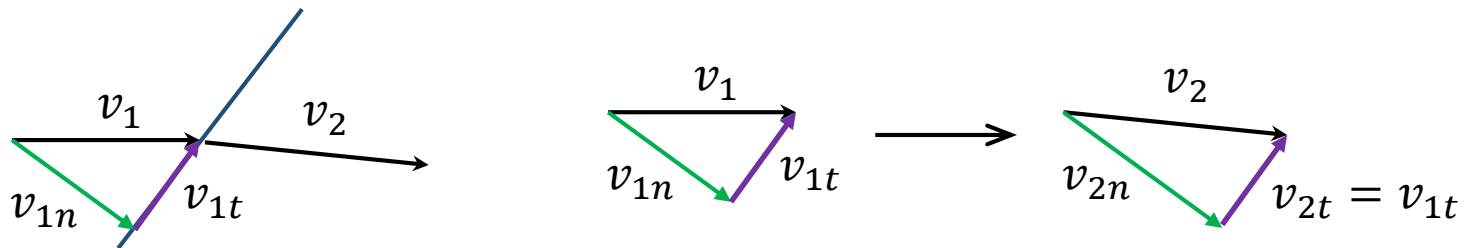
Hullám kialakulása sarok környezetében



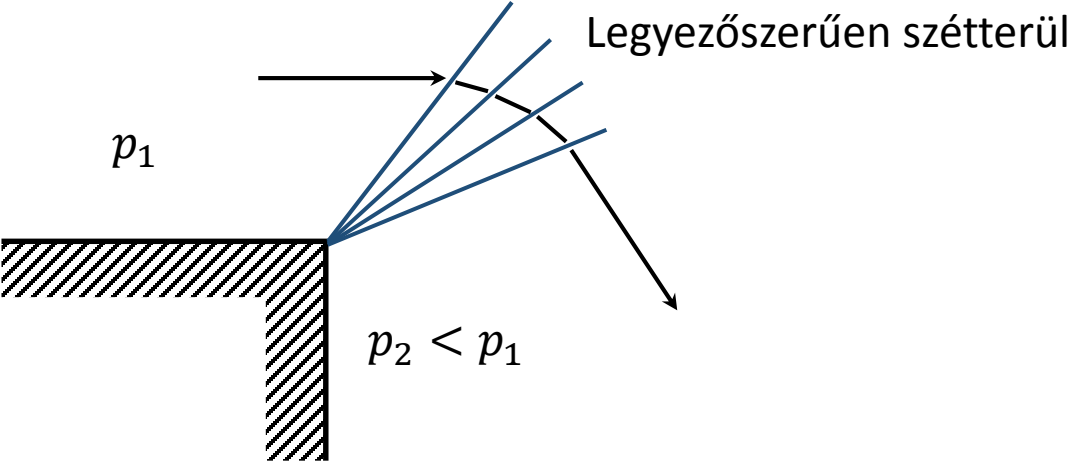
$$\begin{aligned}
 p_2 &< p_1 \\
 v_2 &> v_1 \\
 T_2 &< T_1 \\
 a_2 &< a_1 \\
 Ma_2 &> Ma_1 \\
 \frac{1}{Ma_2} &< \frac{1}{Ma_1} \\
 \alpha_2 &< \alpha_1
 \end{aligned}$$

Legyezőszerűen szétterül: expanziós hullám.

A hullámra merőleges sebességkomponenst gyorsítja.

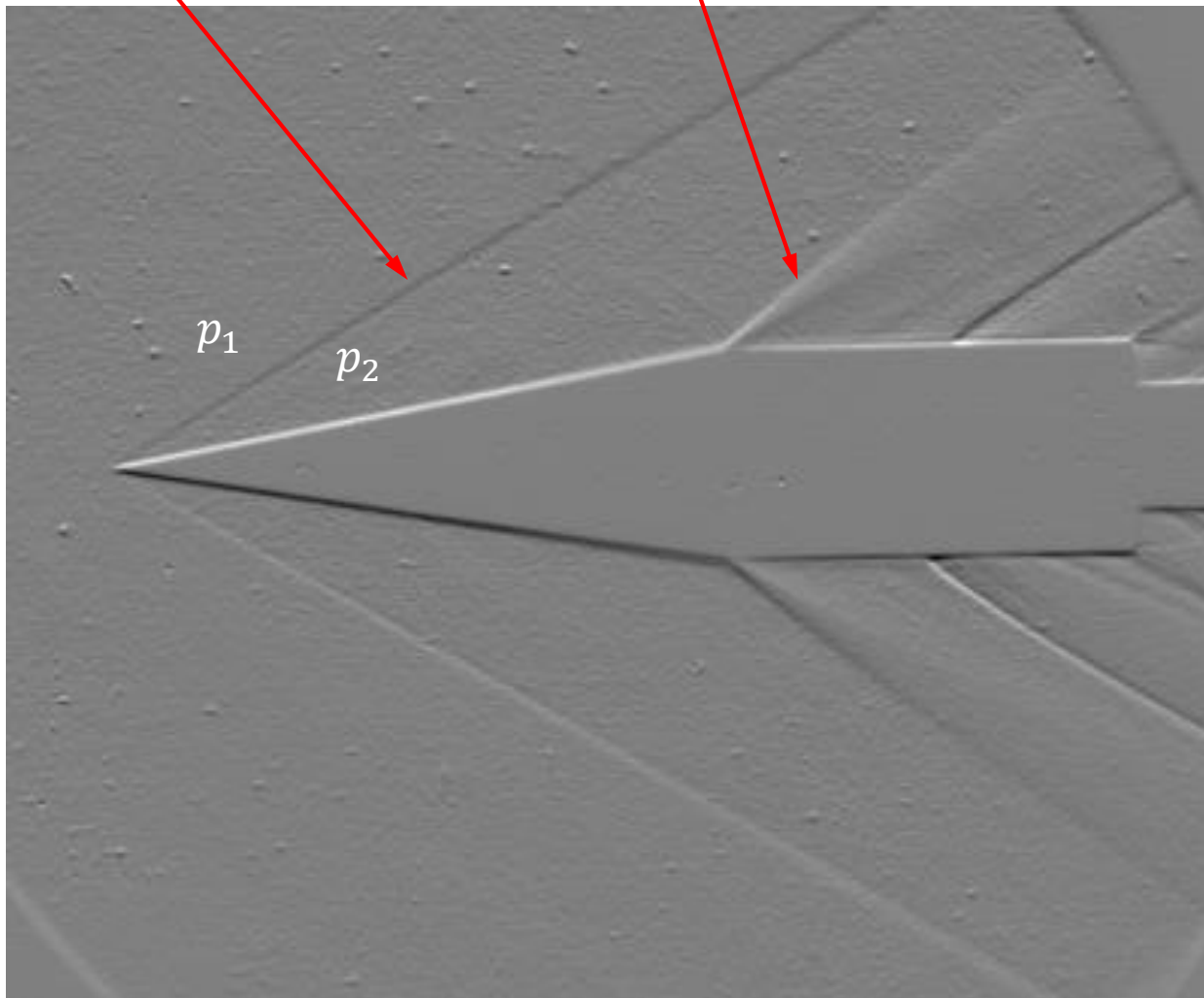


Hullám kialakulása sarok környezetében



Kompressziós hullám

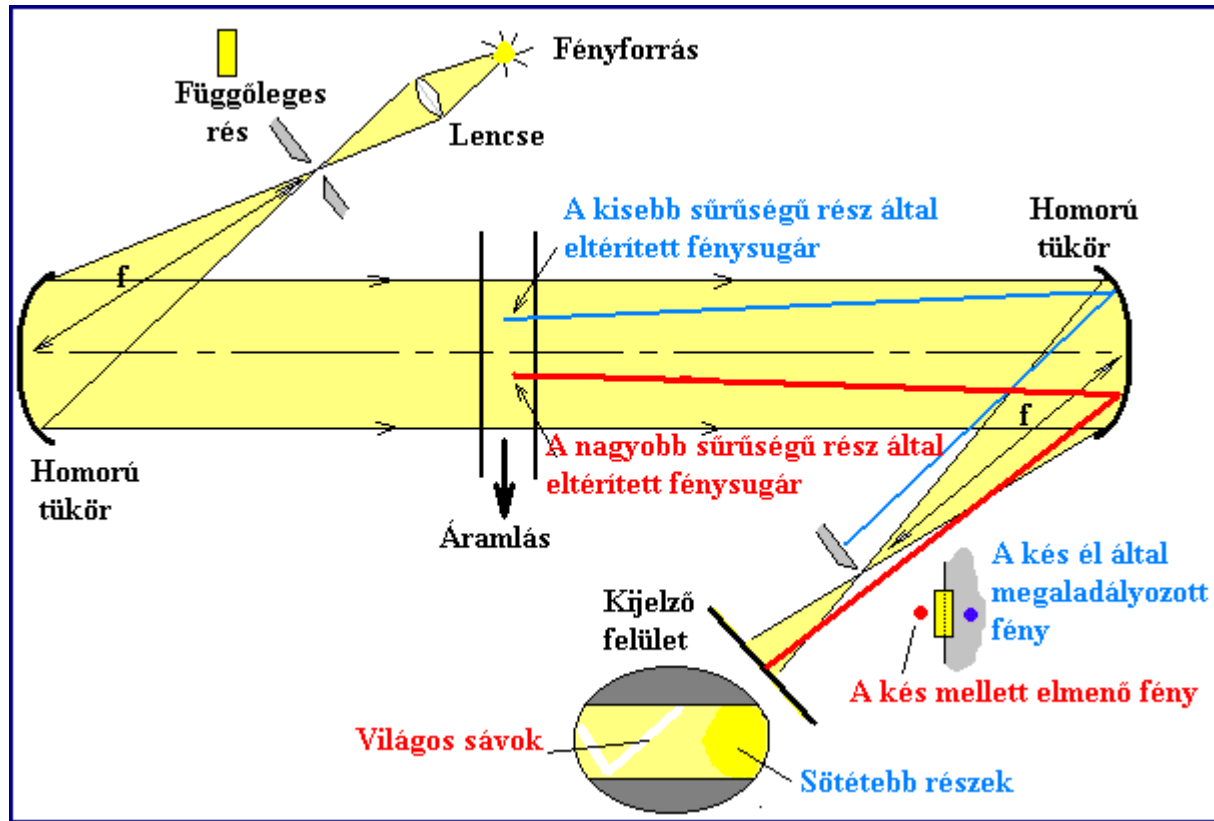
Expanziós hullám



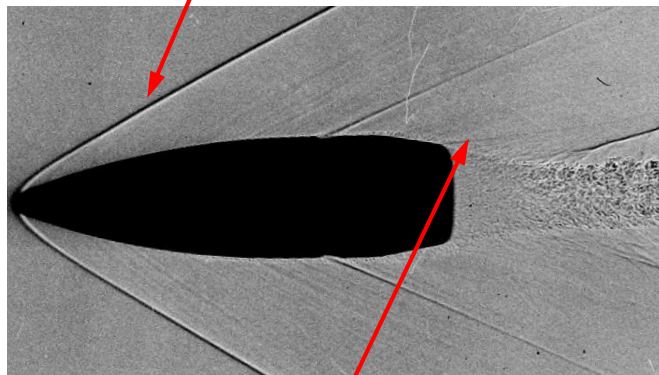
Torlópontban $v = 0$, tehát $p_2 > p_1$

Schlieren eljárás

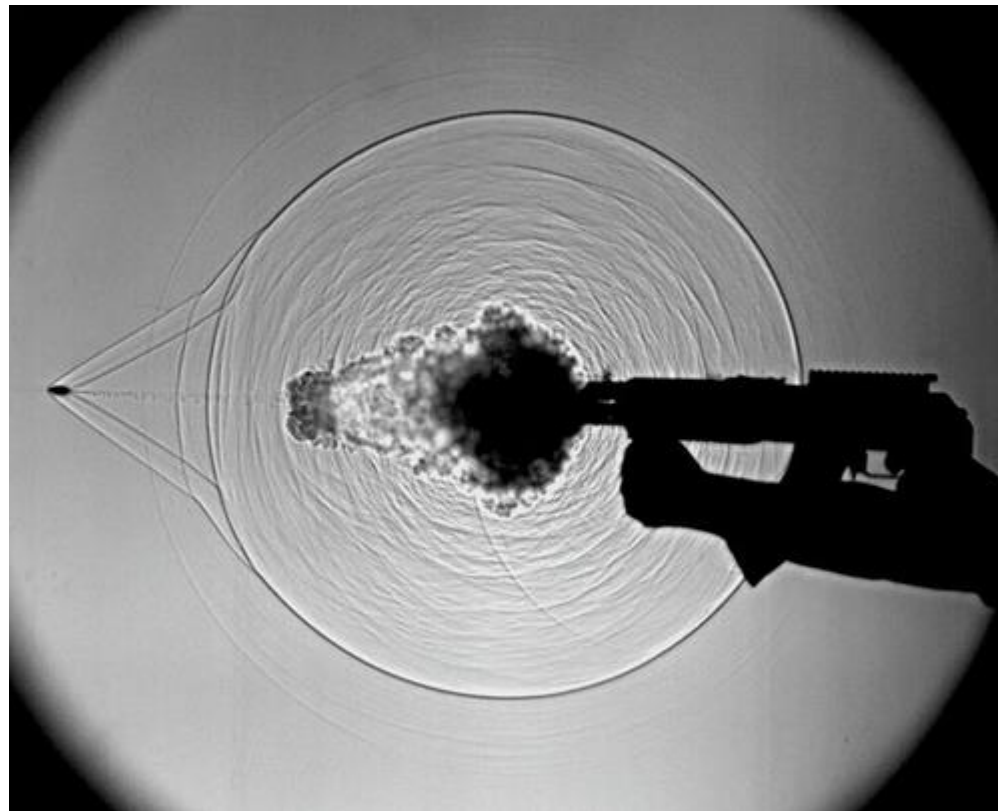
<http://www.ara.bme.hu/cfd/super2d/super2d.htm>



Kompressziós hullám



Expanziós hullám





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mLp_rSBztel



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=px3oVGXr4mo>

COURTESY OF MIKE HARGATHER



Laval-cső

Euler-egyenlet érintő irányú komponensegyenlete:

$$v \frac{\partial v}{\partial e} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial e} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial e} = -\frac{1}{\rho} a^2 \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial e}$$

$\partial e := de$ azaz végtelenül kicsi távolság

$$v dv = -a^2 \frac{d\rho}{\rho}$$

Kontinuitás:

$$\rho v A = \text{konst.} \rightarrow d(\rho v A) = 0$$

$$d\rho v A + dv \rho A + dA \rho v = 0 \quad /: \rho v A$$

$$v dv = a^2 \left(\frac{dv}{v} + \frac{dA}{A} \right)$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} + \frac{dv}{v} + \frac{dA}{A} = 0$$

$$\frac{v}{a^2} dv = \frac{dv}{v} + \frac{dA}{A} \quad /: \frac{v}{v}$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = - \left(\frac{dv}{v} + \frac{dA}{A} \right)$$

$$\frac{v^2}{a^2} \frac{dv}{v} = \frac{dv}{v} + \frac{dA}{A}$$

$$\frac{dA}{A} = \frac{v^2}{a^2} \frac{dv}{v} - \frac{dv}{v} = (Ma^2 - 1) \frac{dv}{v}$$

Laval-cső

$$\frac{dA}{A} = (Ma^2 - 1) \frac{dv}{v}$$

$Ma < 1$:

ha $\frac{dv}{v} \oplus$ azaz v nő, akkor $\frac{dA}{A} \ominus$ azaz A **csökken**

$Ma > 1$:

ha $\frac{dv}{v} \oplus$ azaz v nő, akkor $\frac{dA}{A} \oplus$ azaz A **növekszik**

ha $\frac{dA}{A} = 0$ akkor $\frac{dv}{v} = 0$: a sebesség nem változik

vagy $Ma = 1$

Vagyis: A -nak szélsőértéke van

Mivel $Ma=1$ -ig a sebesség nő ($\frac{dv}{v} \oplus$), addig A csökken,

tehát A -nak negatív szélsőértéke van: a **legszűkebb keresztmetszet**.

Legszűkebb keresztmetszetben uralkodó viszonyok

$$T_t = T^* + \frac{v^{*2}}{2 c_p} = T^* + \frac{a^{*2}}{2 c_p} = T^* + \frac{\kappa R T^*}{2 c_p} = T^* \left(1 + \frac{\frac{c_p}{c_v} (c_p - c_v)}{2 c_p} \right) = \dots = \frac{\kappa + 1}{2} T^*$$

vagyis:

$$T_t = \frac{\kappa + 1}{2} T^* \quad \frac{T^*}{T_t} = \frac{2}{\kappa + 1} \cong 0.83$$

$$\frac{p^*}{p_t} = \left(\frac{2}{\kappa + 1} \right)^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa - 1}} \cong 0.53$$

$$\frac{\rho^*}{\rho_t} = \left(\frac{2}{\kappa + 1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa - 1}} \cong 0.63$$

Laval-cső

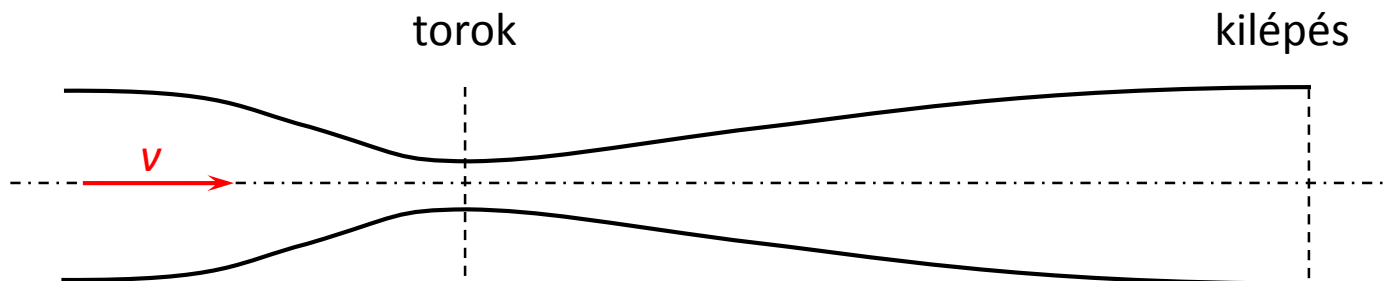
$$\frac{T^*}{T_t} = \frac{2}{\kappa + 1} \quad \frac{p^*}{p_t} = \left(\frac{2}{\kappa + 1} \right)^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa - 1}} \quad \frac{\rho^*}{\rho_t} = \left(\frac{2}{\kappa + 1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa - 1}}$$

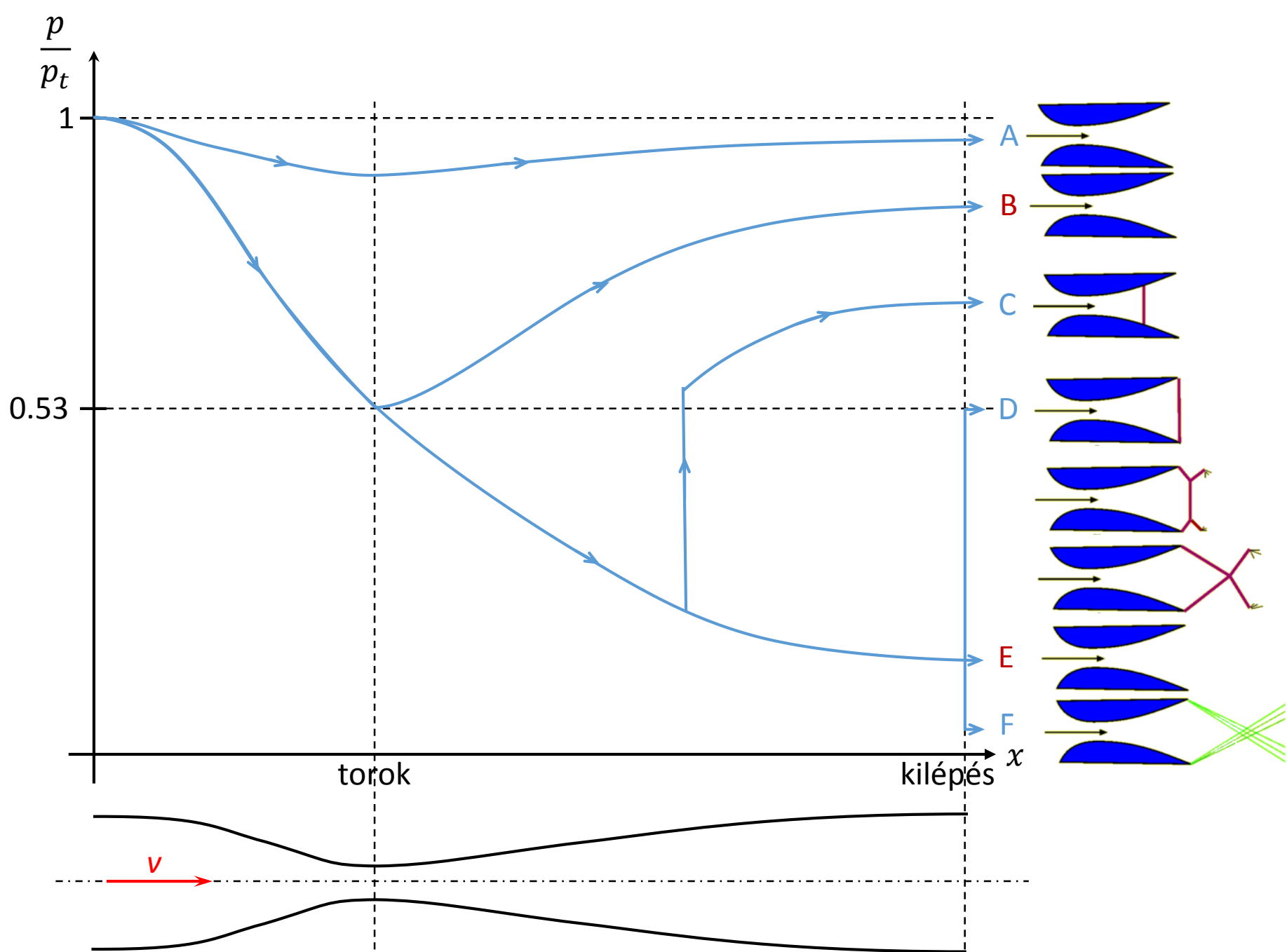
Kilépés:

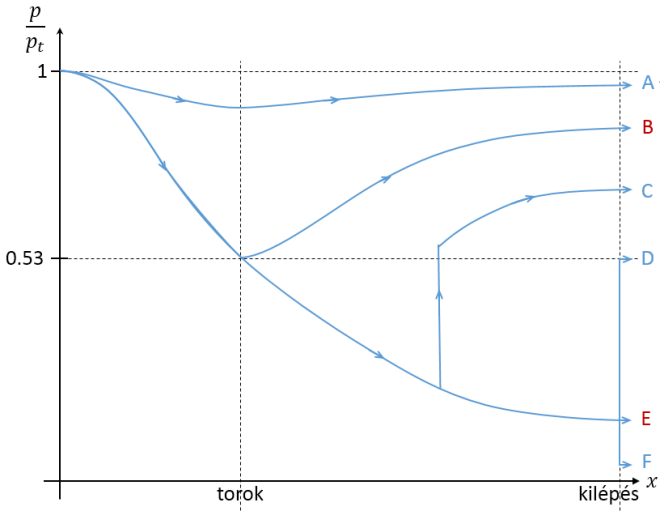
$$\rho^* v^* A^* = \rho_{ki} v_{ki} A_{ki}$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{2}{\kappa + 1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa - 1}} \rho_t}_{\rho^*} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{\kappa R \frac{2}{\kappa + 1} T_t}}_{v^*} \cdot A^* = \rho_t \underbrace{\left(\frac{p_{ki}}{p_t} \right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa}}}_{\rho_{ki}} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{2\kappa}{\kappa - 1} R T_t \left(1 - \left(\frac{p_{ki}}{p_t} \right)^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} \right)}}_{v_{ki}} \cdot A_{ki}$$

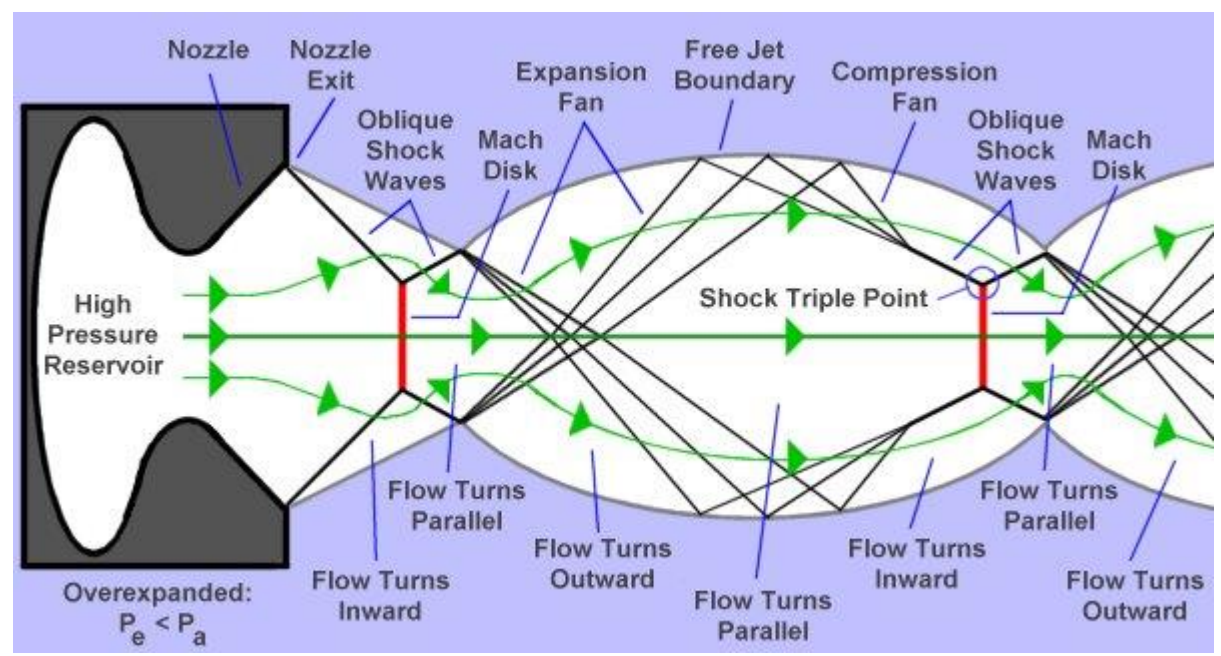
$\frac{p_{ki}}{p_t}$ -re két megoldást ad.



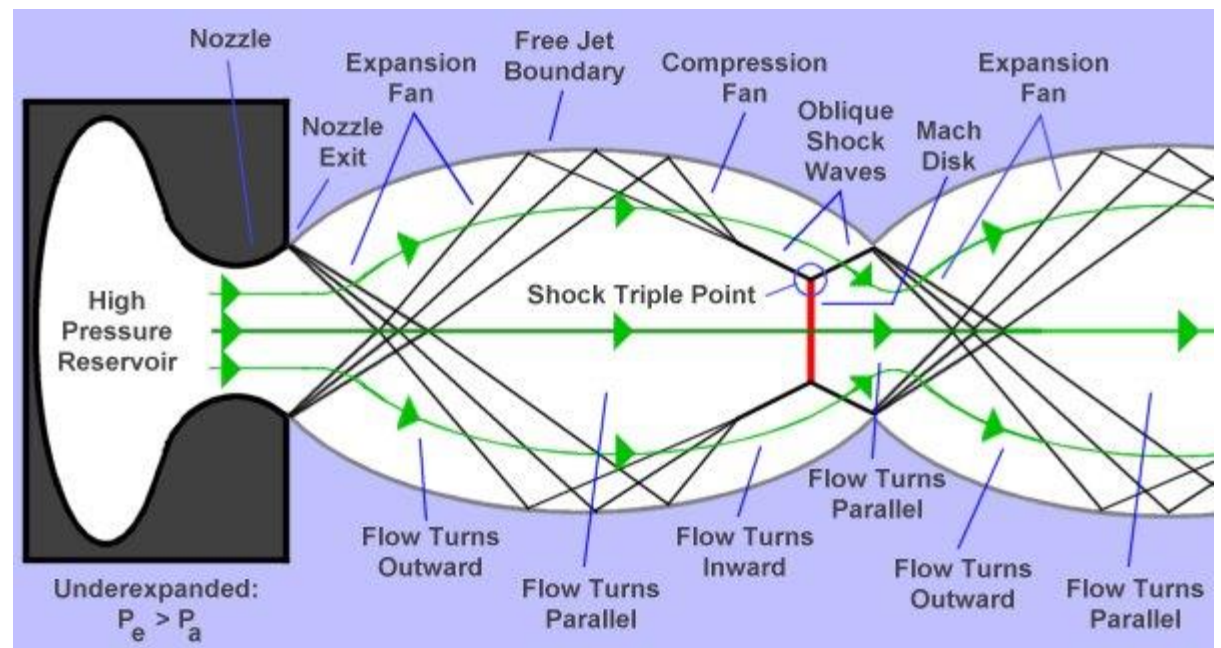




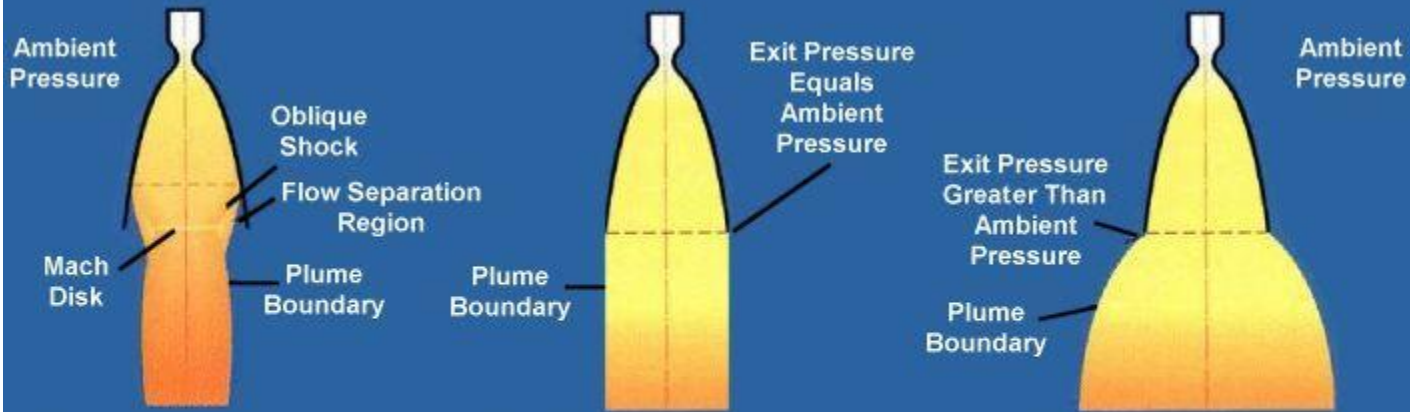
D-E:



E-F:



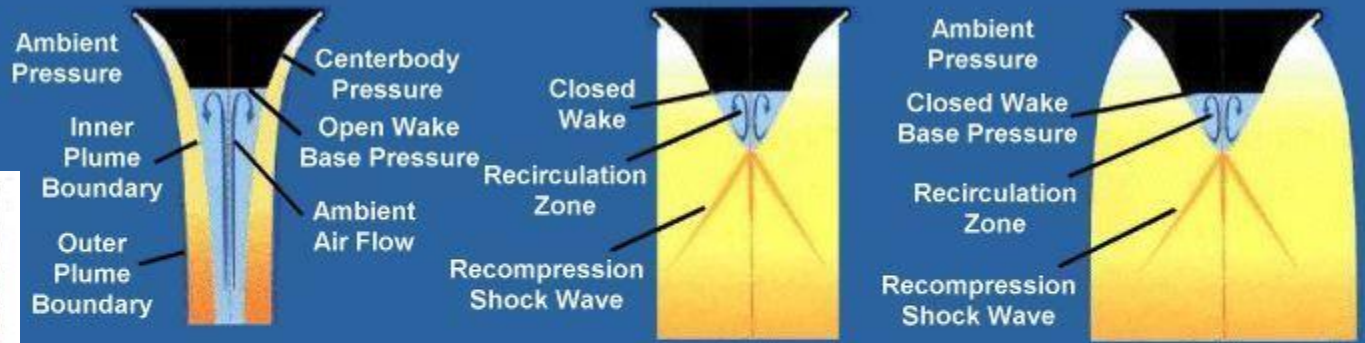
"Aerospike"



(a) Bell Nozzle at Sea Level: the exhaust plume is "pinched" by high ambient air pressure, reducing its efficiency.

(b) Bell Nozzle at Optimum Altitude: the exhaust plume is column-shaped producing maximum efficiency.

(c) Bell Nozzle at High Altitude: the exhaust plume continues to expand past the nozzle exit reducing efficiency.



(a) Aerospike at Sea Level: high ambient pressure forces the exhaust to remain close to the centerbody maintaining high efficiency.

(b) Aerospike at Optimum Altitude: the exhaust plume is column-shaped producing maximum efficiency.

(c) Aerospike at High Altitude: the exhaust plume is bound by shock waves that force it to remain column-shaped for high efficiency.

