

## chamber pressure

So in the given condition we assume that the engine is in choked condition, i.e. mach no at throat = 1.

$$\therefore \text{Speed of sound at throat} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma R_u (T)}{M_0}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1.2 (8.314) (3300)}{0.026}} = 1,125 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

now we assume the ambient temperature at the nozzle exit to be  $30^\circ\text{C}$  or  $303\text{K}$

$$\therefore \text{Speed of sound there} = 340.98 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \text{the } M_0 \text{ or exit mach no.} = 3.29$$

now according to isentropic flow analysis of the rocket engine we get the eq<sup>n</sup> for chamber pressure as

$$\frac{P_c}{P_a} = \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{\gamma-1}{2} \right) M_0^2 \right]^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} \quad P_a = \text{ambient pressure}$$

$$P_c = \left[ 1 + (0.1) (3.29)^2 \right]^{\frac{1.2}{0.2}} P_a$$

$$P_c = 81.54 P_a$$

assuming  $P_a$  to be sea level atm we get

$$P_c = 81.54 \text{ atm or } 81.54 \text{ MPa.}$$

## Thrust produced by the engine

$$C_F = 1.6$$

So as we have assumed that the flow is choked we take

$$\dot{m} = \text{mass flow rate} = \frac{A_t}{\sqrt{T_t}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\gamma}}{\sqrt{R}} \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} \right)^{-\frac{(\gamma+1)}{2(\gamma-1)}} \right)$$

$A =$  exit area.

Now according to rocket propulsion element guidelines the



$p_t = \text{chamber stagnation pressure} = 8.154 \text{ MPa}$

PageWork

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| D | D | M | M | Y | Y | Y | Y |

exit diameter should be 5 times the throat diameter  $\therefore$

$$d_e = 0.2(5) = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore A_e = 3.14 (0.25)^2 = 0.7850 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_t = \text{nozzle throat area} = 3.14 (0.1)^2 = 0.0314 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\therefore \dot{m} = \frac{(0.0314)(8.154 \times 10^6)}{\sqrt{319.76 \times 2900}} \left[ 1.2 \left( \frac{2}{2.2} \right)^{0.2} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= 161.64 \text{ kg s}^{-1}$$

the exit velocity is given by

$$u_e = \left[ \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma-1} \frac{R_u T}{M_w} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{p_e}{p_t} \right)^{1/\gamma} \right] \right]^{1/2}$$

$p_e = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$   
 $p_t = 8.154 \text{ MPa}$

$$= 2565.52 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$\therefore$  thrust force is given as  $F = C_F \times \rho \times A \times V^2$

The reference area  $A$ , is the exit area of the nozzle

$$A_e = 0.7850 \text{ m}^2$$

$\rho = \text{density of ambient air}$

$$F = 1.6 \times 14 \text{ m}^{-3} \times 0.7850 \times (2565.52)^2$$

$$= 8.26 \text{ MN}$$