Progetto Aerodinamica dell'Ala Rotante

• Funzione Elica intubata - Spinta totale

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Contents

1	Algorithm	
	1.1 Inputs	
	1.2 Outputs	
	1.3 Use of the function	2
2	Code listing	2
R	ibliography	_

2 CONTENTS

1 Algorithm

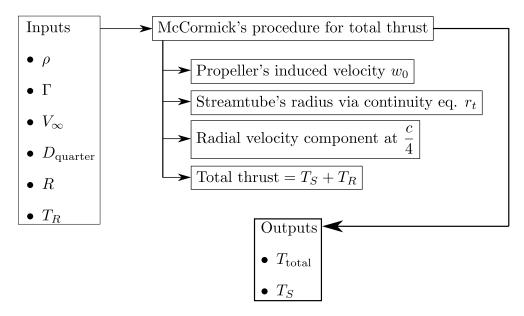


Figure 1 - 1: Flow diagram of the function elica_intubata.m with inputs and outputs.

In this brief document, we will describe the algorithm of the function elica_intubata.m based on the semi - empirical method proposed by McCormick. A simplified flow diagram for the code is shown in 1 - 1.

1.1 Inputs

The function accepts the following inputs:

- flow density ρ ;
- ring vortex circulation Γ;
- stream velocity V_{∞} ;
- quarter diameter D_{quarter} ;
- duct's radius *R*;
- free rotor's thrust T_R .

1.2 Outputs

The function generates the following outputs:

- total thrust *T*_{total};
- shroud thrust T_S .

1.3 Use of the function

This function must be used in conjunction with another program that provides ring vortex circulation and, thus, the isolated rotor's thrust.

2 Code listing

```
1 %% \elica_intubata.m
     \brief: A function that calculates total thrust of a ducted propeller.
     It generates a vector with total thrust and shroud thrust as output.
    \author: Claudio Mirabella, Christian Salzano
5 %
     \version: 1.04
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23
24
 25 % | Name : elica_intubata.m
                : Claudio Mirabella, Christian Salzano
26 % | Author
                   University of Naples Federico II.
27
 % |
28
 % | Version
                : 1.04
 % | Date : 25/11/2020
% | Modified : 11/01/2021
29
 \% |Description : A function that calculates total thrust of a ducted propeller.
31
32 % |
                   It generates a vector with total thrust and shroud thrust as output.
  % |Reference
                 : Lezioni di Aerodinamica dell'Ala Rotante
 % | Input
34
                   (rho) = Density
35 % |
36
 % I
                   (Gamma) = Ring vortex circulation associated with the shroud
                   (Vinf) = Stream velocity
 % 1
37
38 % |
                   (Dquarter) = Shroud diameter at c/4
                   (R) = Shroud radius
39
                   (TR) = Isolated rotor thrust
41 % | Output
                : (T) = Total thrust generated
42 % |
                   (TS) = Thrust generated by the shroud
43 % | Note
46 function [T, TS] = elica_intubata(rho, Gamma, Vinf, Dquarter, R, TR)
^{48} % Propeller's induced velocity calculations
    eq 4.24
50 \text{ w0} = .5*(-\text{Vinf} + \text{sqrt}(\text{Vinf}^2 + 2*\text{TR}/(\text{rho}*\text{pi}*\text{R}^2)));
```

```
51 % -----
52 % Streamtube's radius rt calculated via the continuity
53 % eq 4.20
54 A = pi*R^2;
55 const = 0;
56 const = (Vinf + w0)*A;
rt = sqrt(const/(Vinf*pi));
58 % ----
\frac{7}{100} Radial velocity component induced by the rotor at c/4
60 % eq 4.23
cquarter=1/4;
62 viRquarter = -.5*rt*w0*R^2/((R^2+cquarter^2)^1.5);
63 % -----
^{64} % Thrust component due to the shroud
65 TS = -rho*viRquarter*Gamma*pi*Dquarter;
66 % -----
67 % Total thrust
T = TR + TS;
69 % -----
```

Listing 1: Function elica_intubata.m

Listings

References

[1] Tognaccini Renato. Lezioni di Aerodinamica dell'ala rotante. Università degli Studi Ferico II, 2020.

REFERENCES