

Project 2

Build Unsteady Model of “Pike” .. Use Integrator of your choice

Calculate:

Chamber pressure profile

Regression rate profile

Massflow rate (compare to choking massflow)

Mass depletion vs time

plot Thrust profile

plot Total Impulse profile

Effective Mean Specific Impulse

Allow:

St. Robert's Parameter Input

Variable Step Size

Variable Thermodynamic Properties (as inputs to the problem)

Erosive burn model for cylindrical port (Not Bates grain)

Project 2 (2)

Part 1, cylindrical port

Fuel Grain Geometry

$$L_0 = 35 \text{ cm}$$

$$D_0 = 6.6 \text{ cm}$$

$$D_0 = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$\rho_{\text{propellant}} = 1260 \text{ kg/M}^3$$

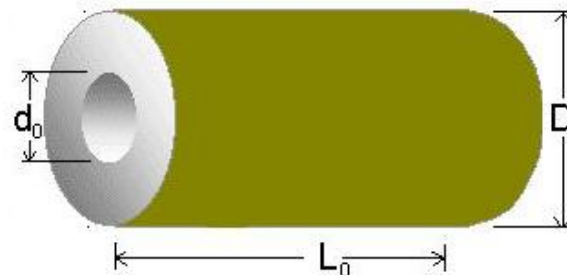
Nozzle Geometry

$$A^* = 1.887 \text{ cm}^2$$

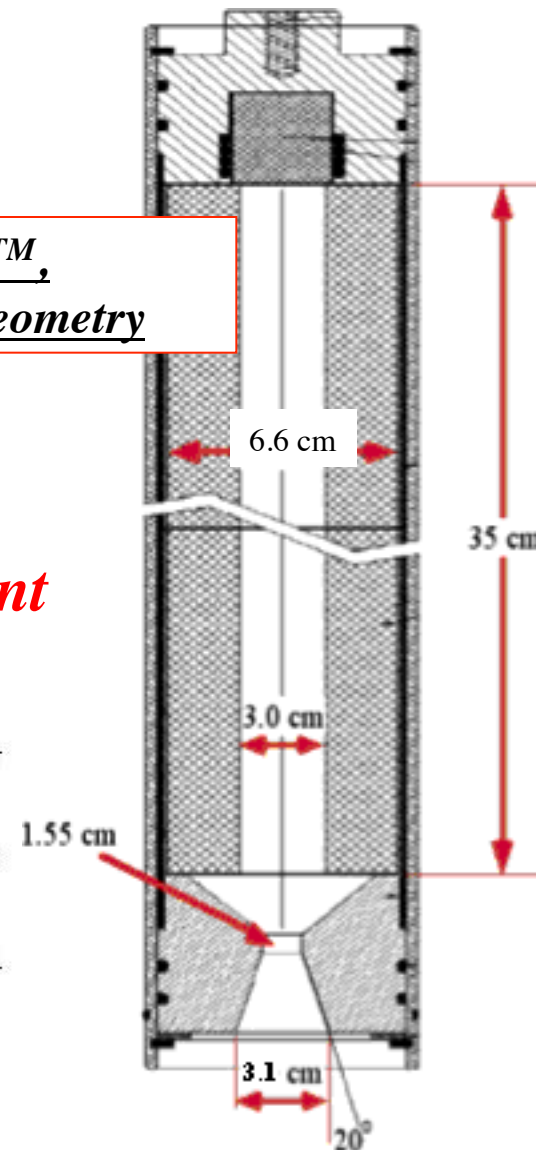
$$A_{\text{exit}}/A^* = 4.0$$

$$\theta_{\text{exit}} = 20 \text{ deg.}$$

Single propellant segment



Animal WorksTM,
L700 Motor Geometry



Assume ends are burn inhibited

Project 2 (3)

Combustion Gas Properties

$$\gamma = 1.18$$

$$M_W = 23 \text{ kg/kg-mol}$$

$$T_0 = 2900 \text{ K}$$

Burn Parameters

$$a = 0.132 \text{ cm/(sec-kPa}^n\text{)}$$

$$n = 0.16$$

$$M^{crit} = 0.3$$

$$k = 0.2$$

(cylindrical port only)

Burn Parameters

Transition time, sec: 6

Threshold mach: 0.3

Mach Scale factor: 0.2

Burn Multiplier, a cm/sec-kPaⁿ: 0.132

Burn Exponent, n: 0.16

Properties of Propellant Products

Effective gamma: 1.18

Effective MW: 23

Idealized Flame Temperature, deg. K: 2900

Project 2 (4)

Part 1, cylindrical port

Fuel Grain Geometry

$$L_0 = 35 \text{ cm}$$

$$D_0 = 6.6 \text{ cm}$$

$$D_0 = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$\rho_{\text{propellant}} = 1260 \text{ kg/M}^3$$

Animal WorksTM,
L700 Motor Geometry

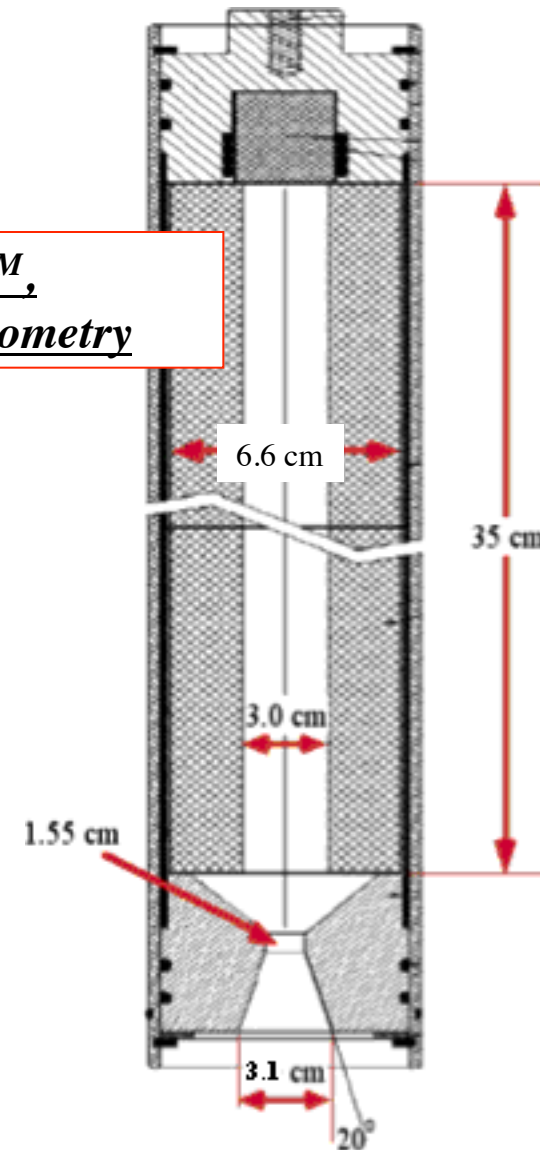
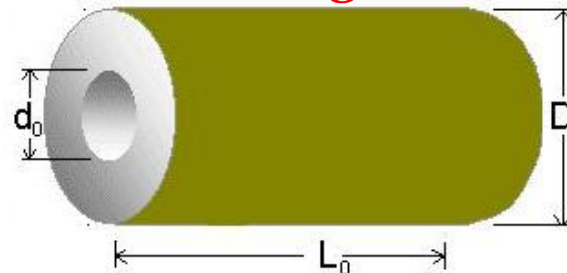
Nozzle Geometry

$$A^* = 1.887 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_{\text{exit}}/A^* = 4.0$$

$$\theta_{\text{exit}} = 20 \text{ deg.}$$

*Repeat results
Using bates grain
With 3 segments*



Assume ends are not! burn inhibited

Project 2 (5)

Combustion Gas Properties

$$\gamma = 1.18$$

$$M_W = 23 \text{ kg/kg-mol}$$

$$T_0 = 2900 \text{ K}$$

Burn Parameters

$$a = 0.132 \text{ cm/(sec-kPa}^n\text{)}$$

$$n = 0.16$$

$$M^{crit} = 0.3$$

$$k = 0.0$$

(Bates grain only)

Burn Parameters

Transition time, sec: 6

Threshold mach: 0.3

Mach Scale factor: 0

Burn Multiplier, a cm/sec-kPaⁿ: 0.132

Burn Exponent, n: 0.16

Properties of Propellant Products

Effective gamma: 1.18

Effective MW: 23

Idealized Flame Temperature, deg. K: 2900

Set to Zero for
Bates grain

Assume no erosive'
burning

Project 2 (6)

Examine sensitivity of calculations to burn rate parameters,
Critical Mach number (for erosion) ... cylindrical port
Only, Assume bates grain does not burn erosively

What is the effect of Flame temperature (T_0)

Plot Regression rate versus Chamber pressure

Prepare report stating your results and conclusions

State Equation Formulation of Problem

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{P}_0 \\ \dot{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{A_{burn} \cdot \dot{r}}{V_c} \right) \cdot (\rho_{propellant} \cdot R_g \cdot T_0 - P_0) - \left(\frac{A^*}{V_c} \right) \cdot P_0 \cdot \sqrt{\gamma \cdot R_g \cdot T_0 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1} \right)^{\left(\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1} \right)}} \\ a \cdot P_0^n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_0 \\ r \end{bmatrix}_{t=0} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{ambient} \\ \frac{d_0}{2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \boxed{s(t) = \int_0^t \dot{r} \cdot dt \approx r(t) - \frac{d_0}{2}} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} k \equiv \text{Erosion Constant}_{(GRAIN \ DEPENDENT)} \\ M_{crit} \equiv \text{Critical Port Mach Number} \end{array} \right]$$

→ State Equations for Erosive Burning :

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{P}_0 \\ \dot{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{A_{burn} \cdot \dot{r}}{V_c} \right) \cdot (\rho_{propellant} \cdot R_g \cdot T_0 - P_0) - \left(\frac{A^*}{V_c} \right) \cdot P_0 \cdot \sqrt{\gamma \cdot R_g \cdot T_0 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1} \right)^{\left(\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1} \right)}} \\ \left(1 + k \cdot \frac{M_{port}}{M_{crit}} \right) \cdot a \cdot P_0^n / (1 + k) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_0 \\ r \end{bmatrix}_{t=0} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{ambient} \\ \frac{d_0}{2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \boxed{s(t) = \int_0^t \dot{r} \cdot dt \approx r(t) - \frac{d_0}{2}}$$

State Equation Formulation of Problem ⁽²⁾

→ *Cylindrical Port* :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_{burn} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r \cdot L_{port} \\ V_c = \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot L_{port} \end{array} \right| \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} r \equiv \text{Port Radius} \\ L_{port} \equiv \text{Port Length} \end{array} \right]$$

→ *Bates Grain* :

$$A_{burn} = N \cdot \pi \cdot \left\{ \left[\frac{D_0^2 - (d_0 + 2 \cdot s)^2}{2} \right] + (L_0 - 2 \cdot s) \cdot (d_0 + 2 \cdot s) \right\}$$

$$V_c = \frac{N \cdot \pi}{4} \cdot \left\{ (d_0 + 2 \cdot s)^2 \cdot (L_0 - 2 \cdot s) + D_0^2 \cdot 2s \right\}$$

Do NOT! Use Erosive Burning for Bates Grain

State Equation Formulation of Problem ⁽³⁾

Calculating Chamber Mach Number

Erosive Burning

$$\rightarrow \frac{V_c / L_{port}}{A^*} = \frac{1}{M_{port}} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{2}{\gamma + 1} \right) \cdot \left(1 + \left(\frac{\gamma - 1}{2} \right) \cdot M_{port}^2 \right) \right]^{\left(\frac{\gamma + 1}{2 \cdot (\gamma - 1)} \right)}.$$

... Subsonic Branch Solution!

Do NOT! Use Erosive Burning for Bates Grain

Cylindrical Port: Decoupled Model

- Use Trapezoidal rule or Runge-Kutta to integrate

$$\frac{\partial P_0}{\partial t} = \frac{A_{burn} a P_o^n}{V_c} [\rho_p R_g T_0 - P_0] - P_0 \left[\frac{A^*}{V_c} \sqrt{\gamma R_g T_0 \left(\frac{2}{\gamma + 1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1}}} \right]$$

- Recursive propagation of chamber diameter

$$R_{burn_{k+1}} = R_{i_{initial}} + \int_0^{(k+1)\Delta t} \dot{r} dt = R_{i_{initial}} + \int_0^{(k)\Delta t} \dot{r} dt + \int_{(k)\Delta t}^{(k+1)\Delta t} \dot{r} dt \rightarrow$$

$$R_{burn_{k+1}} = R_{burn_k} + \int_{(k)\Delta t}^{(k+1)\Delta t} \dot{r} dt \approx R_{burn_k} + \dot{r} \Delta t = R_{burn_k} + a P_o^n_k \Delta t$$

Bates grain Port: Decoupled Model

- Use Trapezoidal rule or Runge-Kutta to integrate

$$\frac{\partial P_0}{\partial t} = \frac{A_{burn} a P_o^n}{V_c} [\rho_p R_g T_0 - P_0] - P_0 \left[\frac{A^*}{V_c} \sqrt{\gamma R_g T_0 \left(\frac{2}{\gamma + 1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1}}} \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{r} = a \cdot P_o^n \\ s_{regression} = \int_t \dot{r} \cdot dt \end{array} \right| \rightarrow$$

$$(A_{burn})_{total} = N \cdot \pi \cdot \left[\frac{(D_0^2 - (d_0 + 2 \cdot s)^2)}{2} + (L_0 - 2 \cdot s) \cdot (d_0 + 2 \cdot s) \right]$$

$$(V_{ol})_{total} = \frac{N \cdot \pi}{4} \left[(d_0 + 2 \cdot s)^2 \cdot (L_0 - 2 \cdot s) + D_0^2 \cdot (2 \cdot s) \right]$$