

The background is a solid blue color with a gradient. At the top, there are several thin, wavy lines in shades of blue and teal, creating a sense of movement or a horizon line. The text is centered in the middle of the image.

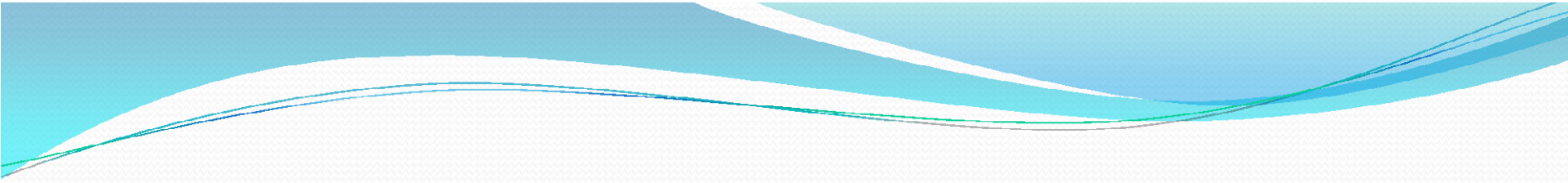
SOLUTION OF FLOW INSIDE ISOLATOR

EQUATIONS

These equations are taken from M. Smart's research paper.

$$\frac{d(M^2)}{M^2} = - \left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2 \right) \left(\frac{\frac{dP}{P}}{\frac{\gamma M^2}{2} \frac{A_c}{A}} + \frac{4C_f \frac{dx}{D}}{\frac{A_c}{A}} + \frac{dT_t}{T_t} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d\left(\frac{A_c}{A}\right)}{\frac{A_c}{A}} = \left\{ \frac{1 - M^2 \left[1 - \gamma \left(1 - \frac{A_c}{A} \right) \right]}{\gamma M^2 \frac{A_c}{A}} \right\} \frac{dP}{P} + \left[\frac{1 + (\gamma-1)M^2}{2 \frac{A_c}{A}} \right] 4C_f \frac{dx}{D} + \left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2 \right) \frac{dT_t}{T_t} \quad (2)$$



$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{89}{D} \cdot \frac{C_f \cdot \gamma \cdot M^2}{2} \cdot p \quad (3)$$

Now, by substituting (3) into (1) and (2) and taking $dT_t/T_t = 0$ (*adiabatic*), and rewriting $A_c/A = r(x)$ (*ratio*), we get

$$\frac{dM(x)}{dx} + \frac{M(x)}{2} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{(\gamma - 1)}{2} \cdot M(x)^2 \right) \cdot \left(\frac{93 \cdot C_f}{D \cdot r(x)} \right) = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{dr(x)}{dx} - \frac{C_f}{2D} \cdot \left(93 + M(x)^2 \cdot (93 \cdot (\gamma - 1) - 89 \cdot \gamma \cdot r(x)) \right) = 0 \quad (5)$$

- Using (3), (1), (2) and isentropic relation between p_t and p , we can derive:

$$\frac{dp_t(x)}{dx} + \frac{C_f}{D} \cdot \frac{\gamma \cdot M(x)^2}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{93}{r(x)} - 89 \right) \cdot p_t(x) = 0 \quad (6)$$

- The equations (3), (4), (5) and (6) are given to Maple (a software like Mathematica) with the following initial conditions:

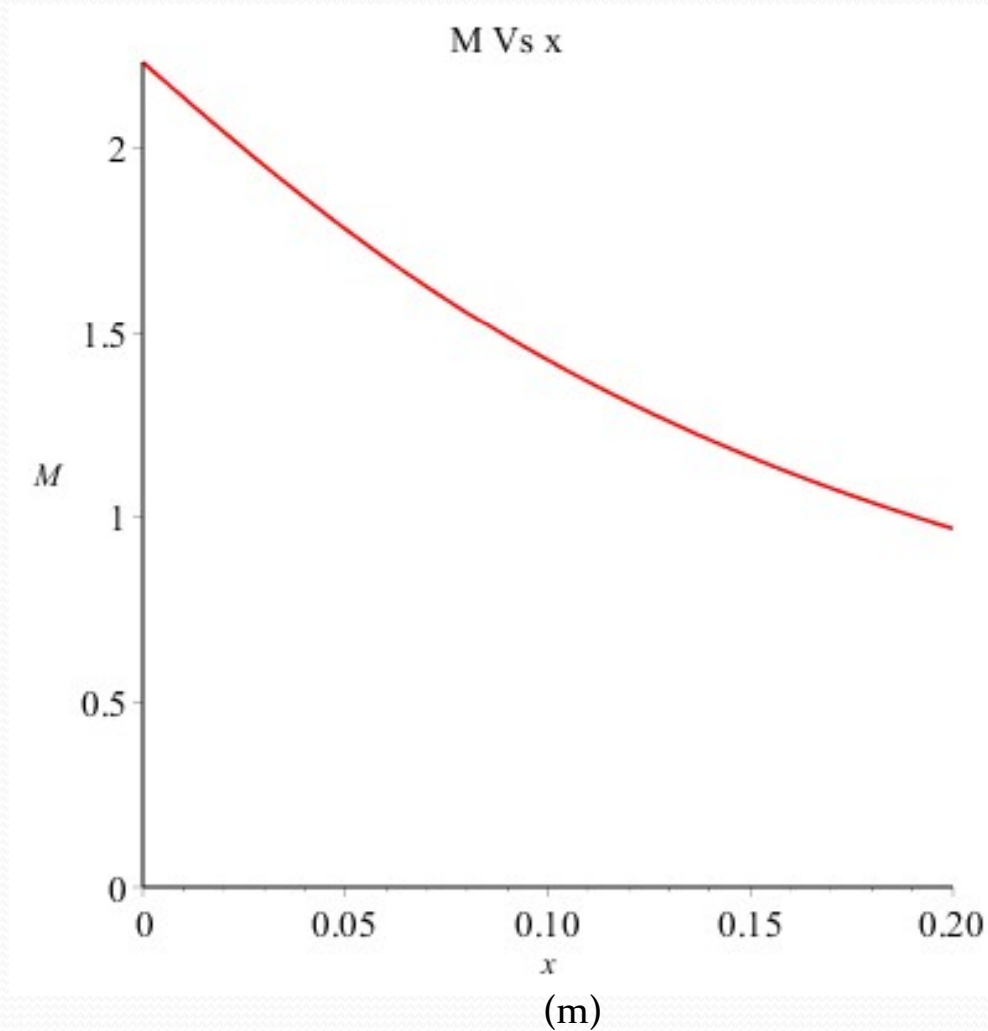
$$M(0)=2.231, p(0)=36515, p_t(0)=409384.4, r(0)=1$$

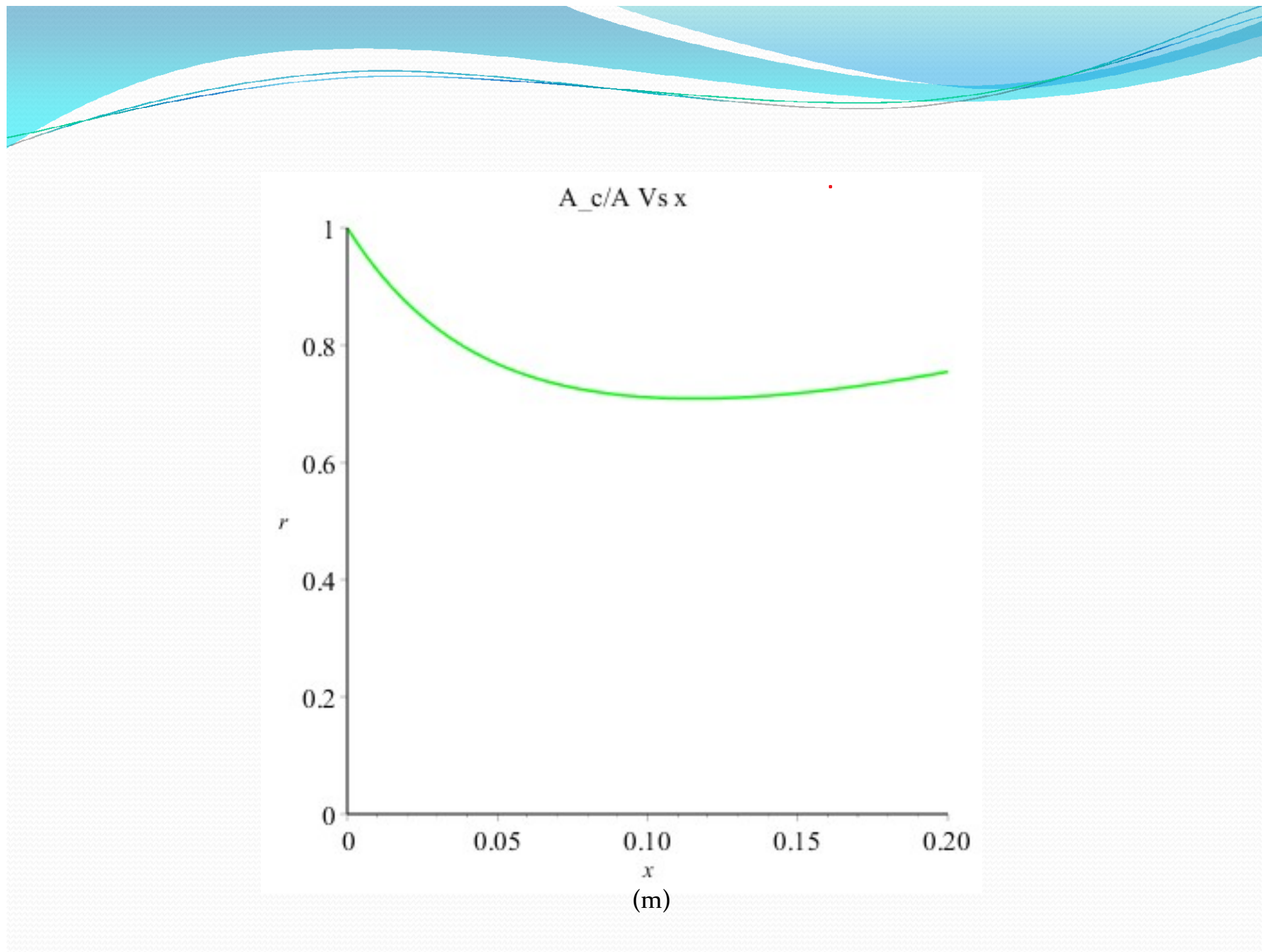
- The values of γ , C_f and diameter are taken to be:

$$\gamma = 1.37, C_f = 0.002, D = 0.042$$

PLOTS

Numerical solutions are obtained for x from 0 to 0.2 m.





Comparison with Billig's plot (p/p_{t0} Vs x)

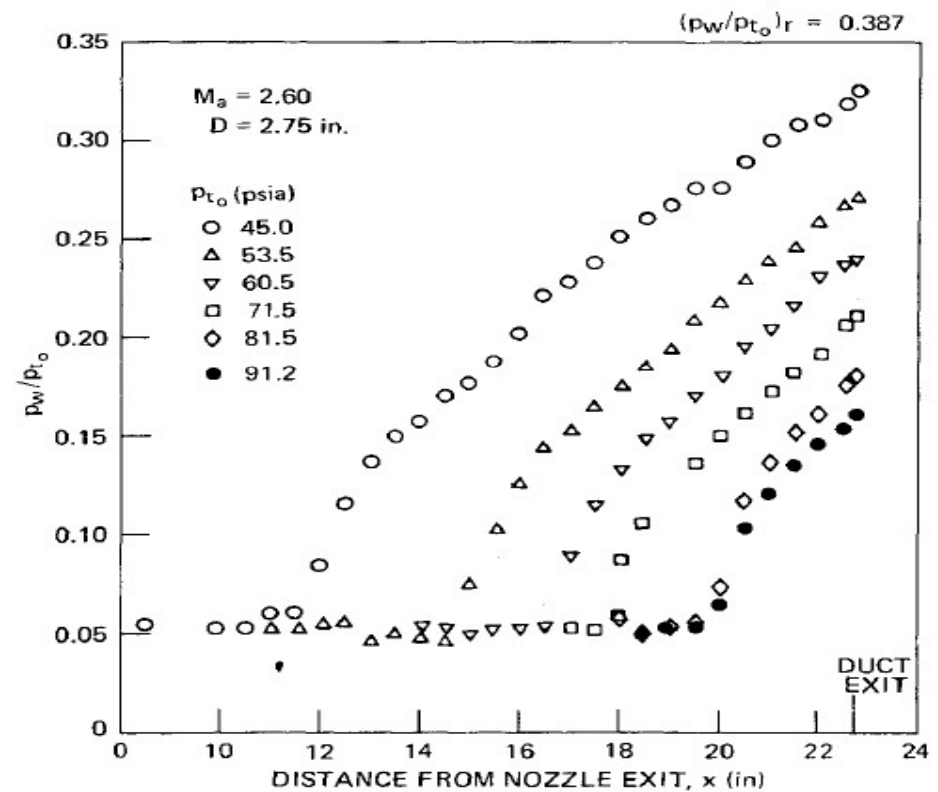
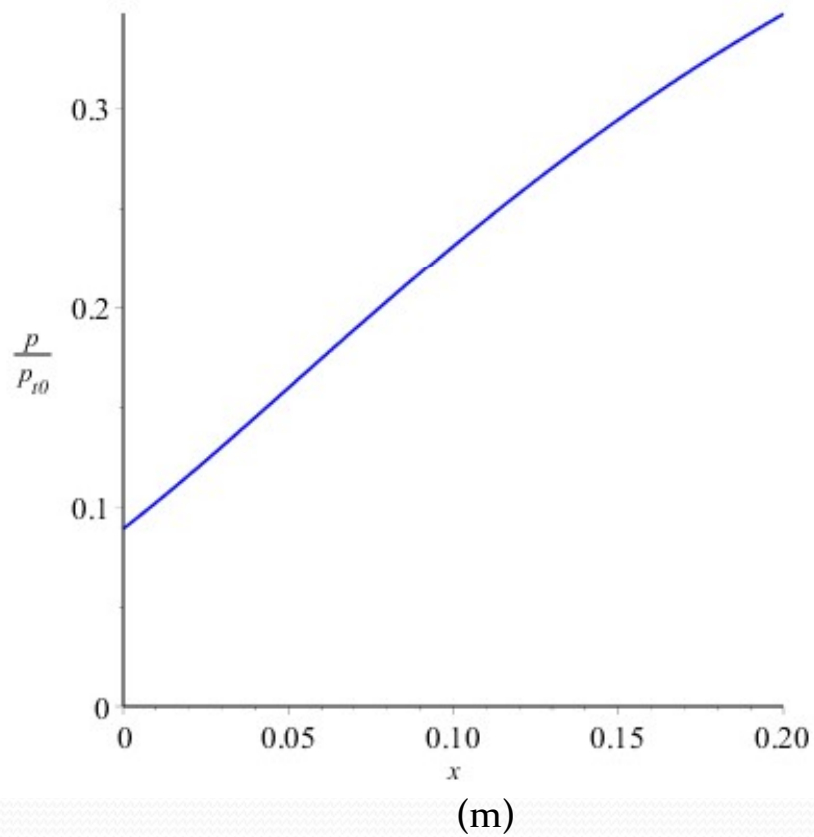


Fig. 2 Wall pressure distribution for case 3.

Comparison with Billig's plot (p_t/p_{t0} Vs x)

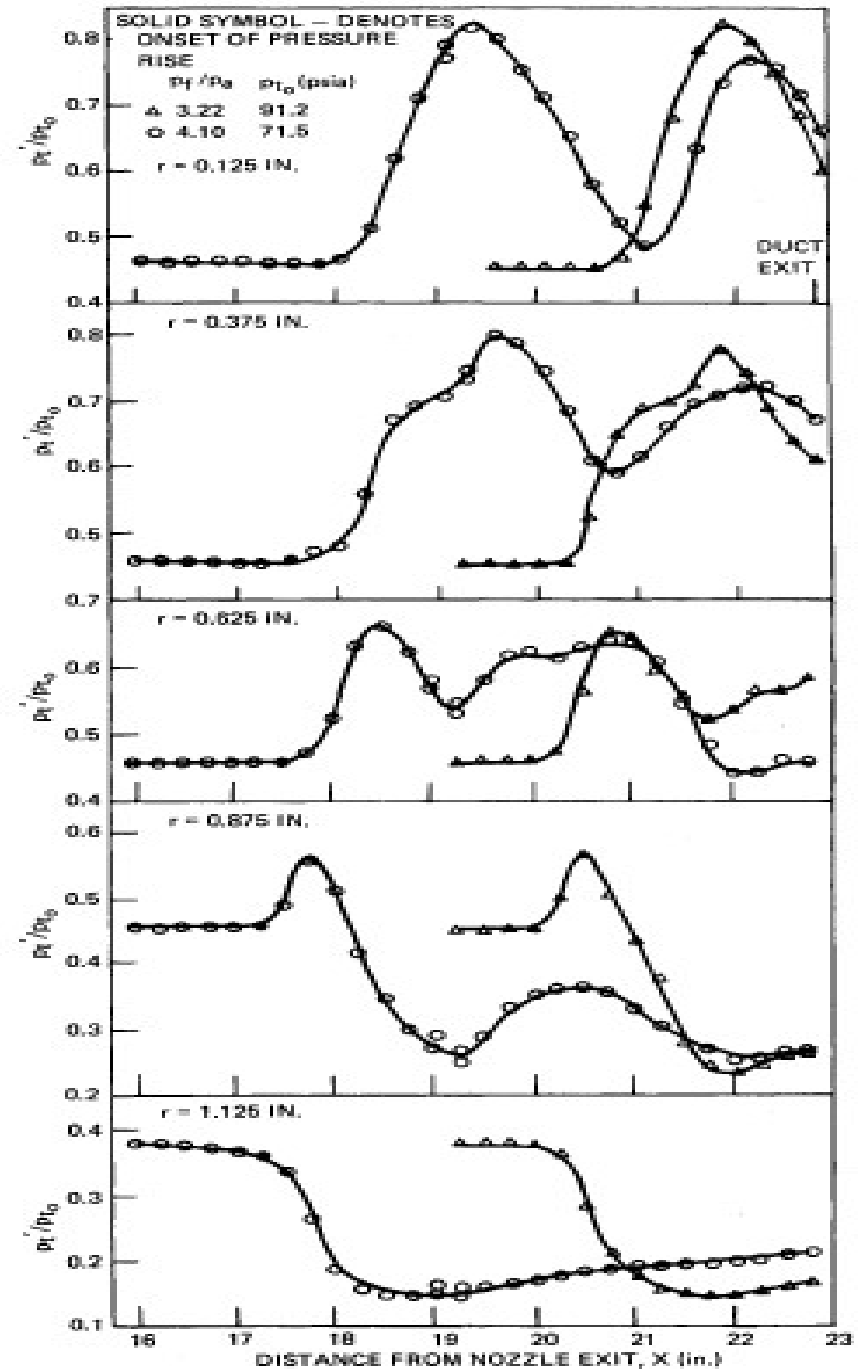
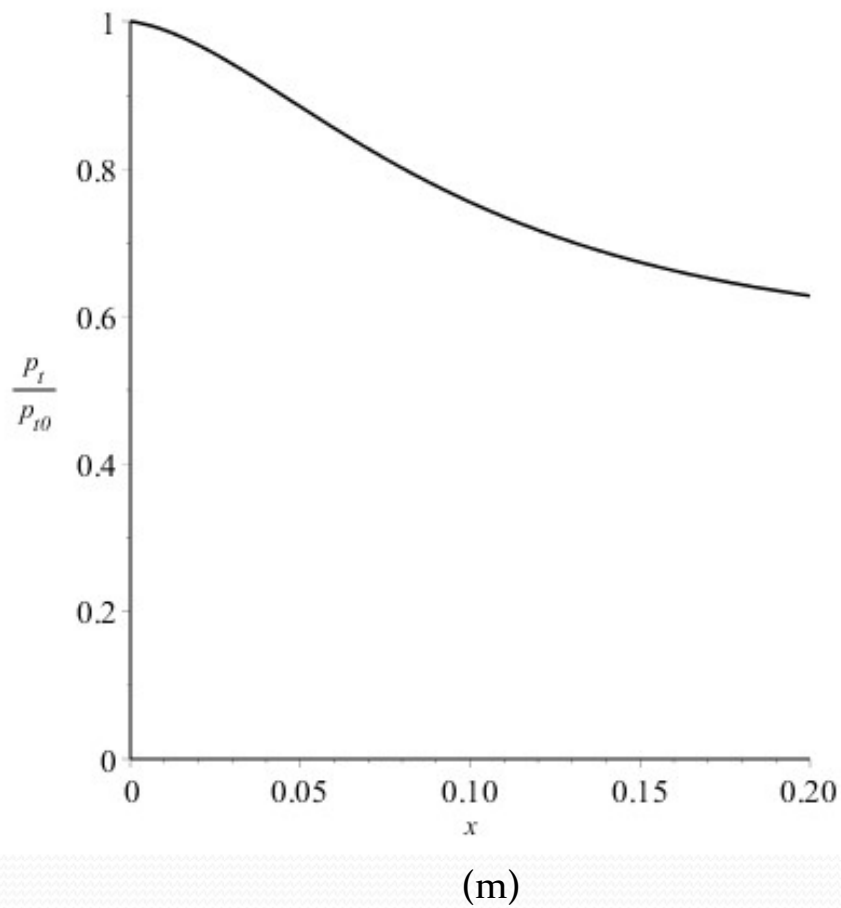


Fig. 5 Axial pitot pressure profiles for case 3.



CONCLUSION

- After comparing with Billig's experimental results (qualitatively), we can see that total pressure plot does not match with experimental plots.
- The pressure Vs x plot matches qualitatively with experimental plots except that the constant pressure plateau in the beginning is missing.



Thank You

**BY
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