

Corso di Complementi di gasdinamica

Tommaso Astarita

astarita@unina.it

www.docenti.unina.it



Complementi di Gasdinamica – T Astarita – Modulo 15 del 13/12/2016

Moto su cuneo (Wedge flow)

Dalla funzione potenziale complesso:

$$\phi(z) = \varphi(x, y) + j\psi(x, y) = Az^n = Ar^n[\cos(n\theta) + j\sin(n\theta)]$$

Derivando (con $m=n-1$) si trova:

$$V_r = nAr^{n-1}\cos(n\theta) = Kr^m\cos((m+1)\theta)$$

$$V_\theta = -nAr^{n-1}\sin(n\theta) = -Kr^m\sin((m+1)\theta)$$

Imponendo $\psi = 0$:

$$\psi = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \theta = 0 \\ n\theta = \pi \end{cases}$$

Le rette di equazione:

$$\begin{cases} \theta = 0 \\ \theta = \alpha = \frac{\pi}{n} \end{cases}$$

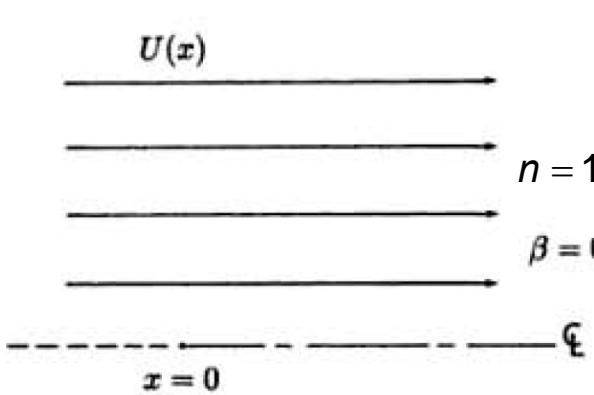
Individuano un cuneo. Considerando l'angolo supplementare ad α misurato in frazioni β di $\pi/2$ si ha:

$$\pi - \alpha = \frac{\beta}{2}\pi \rightarrow \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{\beta}{2} \rightarrow \beta = \frac{2(n-1)}{n} = \frac{2m}{m+1} \rightarrow n = \frac{2}{2-\beta}$$

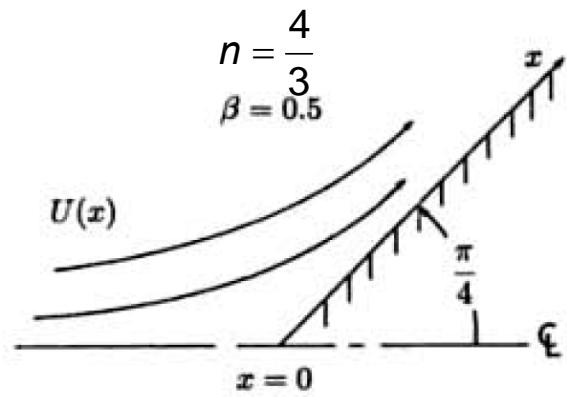


Complementi

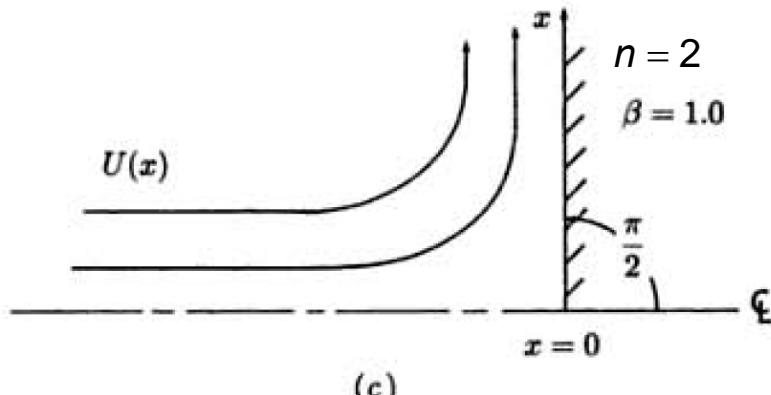
Moto su cuneo



(a)



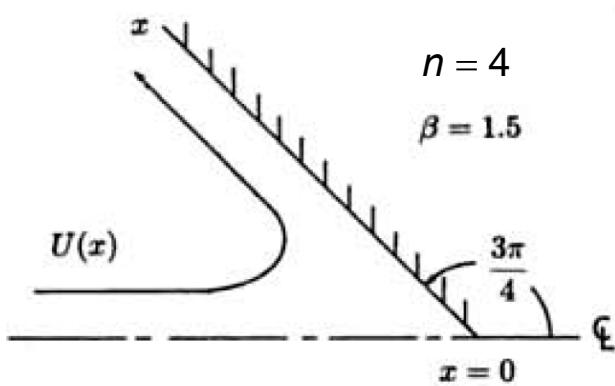
(b)



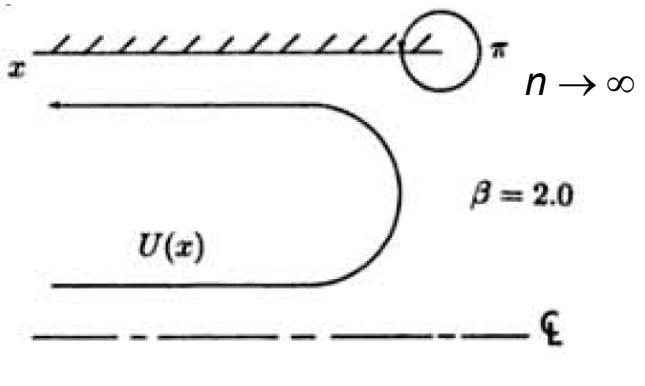
(c)

3

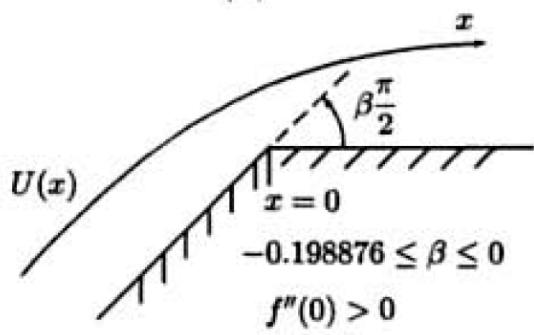
Moto su cuneo



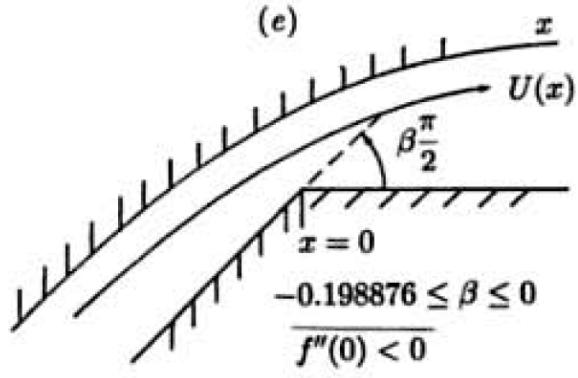
(d)



(e)



(f)



(g)



Soluzioni simili

Le equazioni da risolvere all'interno dello strato limite sono:

$$u_x + v_y = 0$$

$$uu_x + vu_y = U_e U_{ex} + vu_{yy}$$

Dall'equazione di continuità si ricava:

$$v = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_0^y u dy$$

Imponendo:

$$u = U_e f'(\eta)$$

$$\eta = yg(x)$$

Si ha:

$$\eta_x = yg' \quad \eta_y = g$$

$$\text{Per } x \text{ costante: } \frac{d\eta}{g} = dy$$

$$v = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_0^y U_e f'(\eta) dy = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{U_e}{g} \int_0^\eta f'(\eta) d\eta = -\frac{U'_e}{g} f(\eta) + \frac{U_e g'}{g^2} f(\eta) - \frac{U_e}{g} f'(\eta) yg'$$



Soluzioni simili

Le derivate di u sono:

$$u_x = U'_e f'(\eta) + U_e f''(\eta) yg'$$

$$u_y = U_e f''(\eta) g$$

$$u_{yy} = U_e f'''(\eta) g^2$$

$$u = U_e f'(\eta)$$

$$\eta = yg(x)$$

$$\eta_x = yg' \quad \eta_y = g$$

$$v = -\frac{U'_e}{g} f(\eta) + \frac{U_e g'}{g^2} f(\eta) - \frac{U_e}{g} f'(\eta) yg'$$

Dall'equazione di bilancio della quantità di moto:

$$uu_x + vu_y = U_e U_{ex} + vu_{yy}$$

$$U_e f'(\eta) (U'_e f'(\eta) + U_e f''(\eta) yg') + \left(-\frac{U'_e}{g} f(\eta) + \frac{U_e g'}{g^2} f(\eta) - \frac{U_e}{g} f'(\eta) yg' \right) U_e f''(\eta) g = \\ = U_e U'_e + v U_e f'''(\eta) g^2$$

Tralasciando anche la dipendenza con η :

$$U_e U'_e f'^2 + \left(-\frac{U'_e}{g} f + \frac{U_e g'}{g^2} f \right) U_e f'' g = U_e U'_e + v U_e f''' g^2$$



Soluzioni simili

$$U_e U'_e f'^2 + \left(-\frac{U'_e}{g} f + \frac{U_e g'}{g^2} f \right) U_e f'' g = U_e U'_e + \nu U_e f''' g^2$$

Dividendo per $\nu U_e g^2$ e risolvendo in f''' :

$$f''' = \frac{U'_e}{\nu g^2} (f'^2 - ff'' - 1) + \frac{U_e g'}{\nu g^3} ff''$$

Visto che f dipende da η mentre le altre funzioni da x si deve avere:

$$\frac{U'_e}{\nu g^2} = c_1 \quad \frac{U_e g'}{\nu g^3} = c_2 \quad f''' = c_1 (f'^2 - ff'' - 1) + c_2 ff''$$

Con c_1 e c_2 costanti arbitrarie. Facendo il rapporto fra le due equazioni precedenti si ha:

$$\frac{U'_e}{\nu g^2} \frac{\nu g^3}{U_e g'} = \frac{c_1}{c_2} \rightarrow \frac{U'_e}{U_e} \frac{g}{g'} = \frac{c_1}{c_2} \rightarrow \frac{U'_e}{U_e} = \frac{g'}{g} \frac{c_1}{c_2}$$

Che integrata imponendo $a = c_1/c_2$ fornisce: $\ln(U_e) = a \ln(g) + \ln B$



Soluzioni simili

Relazione che risulta da:

$$\ln(U_e) = a \ln(g) + \ln B$$

$$U_e = B g^a$$

Ed è soddisfatta per:

$$U_e = kx^m \quad \text{con} \quad C = \left(\frac{k}{B} \right)^{\frac{1}{a}}$$

$$g = C x^{\frac{m}{a}}$$

Sostituendo nelle:

$$\frac{U'_e}{\nu g^2} = c_1 \quad \frac{U_e g'}{\nu g^3} = c_2$$

Danno:

$$\frac{mkx^{m-1}}{\nu C^2 x^{\frac{2m}{a}}} = c_1 \quad \frac{kx^m C \frac{m}{\alpha} x^{\frac{m}{a}-1}}{\nu C^3 x^{\frac{3m}{a}}} = c_2$$



Soluzioni simili

$$\frac{mkx^{m-1}}{\nu C^2 x^{\frac{2m}{a}}} = c_1 \quad \frac{kx^m C \frac{m}{\alpha} x^{\frac{m}{a}-1}}{\nu C^3 x^{\frac{3m}{a}}} = c_2$$

Quindi per gli esponenti rispettivamente per la prima e per la seconda:

$$m-1 = \frac{2m}{a} \rightarrow a = \frac{2m}{m-1}$$

$$m + \frac{m}{a} - 1 = \frac{3m}{a} \rightarrow ma + m - a = 3m \rightarrow a = \frac{2m}{m-1}$$

$$U_e = kx^m$$

$$g = Cx^{\frac{m-1}{2}}$$

Mentre per i coefficienti:

$$\frac{mk}{\nu C^2} = c_1 \quad \frac{k \frac{m}{a}}{\nu C^2} = c_2$$

Che sono equivalenti avendo imposto $a = c_1/c_2$. Risolvendo la prima:

$$C^2 = \frac{mk}{\nu c_1}$$



$$\textbf{Soluzioni simili} \quad a = \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{2m}{m-1} \quad C^2 = \frac{mk}{\nu c_1}$$

È possibile assegnare almeno una condizione a piacere, per semplificare l'equazione si impone:

$$c_1 - c_2 = 1 \quad f''' = c_1(f'^2 - ff'' - 1) + c_2 ff''$$

$$c_1 = \beta \quad f''' + ff'' + \beta(1 - f'^2) = 0$$

Quindi:

$$\beta - c_2 = 1 \rightarrow c_2 = \beta - 1$$

$$\frac{2m}{m-1} = a = \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{\beta}{\beta-1} \rightarrow$$

$$2m(\beta-1) = \beta(m-1) \rightarrow \beta(m+1) = 2m \rightarrow \beta = \frac{2m}{m+1}$$

$$U_e = kx^m$$

$$g = Cx^{\frac{m-1}{2}}$$

Inoltre:

$$C^2 = \frac{mk}{\nu \beta} = \frac{k}{\nu} \frac{m+1}{2}$$

In definitiva:

$$g = \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2} \frac{k}{\nu}} x^{\frac{m-1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2} \frac{kx^m}{\nu x}} = \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2} \frac{U_e}{\nu x}}$$



Soluzioni simili

$$u = U_e f'(\eta)$$

$$\eta = yg(x)$$

Dalla:

$$v = -\frac{U'_e}{g} f(\eta) + \frac{U_e g'}{g^2} f(\eta) - \frac{U_e}{g} f'(\eta) y g'$$

Si ha:

$$v = -\beta v g f(\eta) + (\beta - 1) v g f(\eta) - (\beta - 1) v g \eta f'(\eta)$$

$$v = (-f(\eta) + (1 - \beta)\eta f'(\eta)) v g$$

$$v = \left(\frac{1-m}{m+1} \eta f'(\eta) - f(\eta) \right) \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2}} \sqrt{v k} x^{\frac{m-1}{2}}$$

Imponendo:

$$\hat{v} = \left(\frac{1-m}{m+1} \eta f'(\eta) - f(\eta) \right) \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2}}$$

Infine si ha:

$$v = \hat{v} \sqrt{v k} x^{\frac{m-1}{2}} = \hat{v} \sqrt{\frac{v k x^m}{x}} = \hat{v} \sqrt{\frac{v U_e}{x}}$$

$$\frac{U'_e}{v g^2} = c_1 = \beta$$

$$\frac{U_e g'}{v g^3} = c_2 = \beta - 1$$

$$g = \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2}} \frac{k}{v} x^{\frac{m-1}{2}}$$

$$\beta = \frac{2m}{m+1} \rightarrow 1 - \beta = \frac{m+1-2m}{m+1} = \frac{1-m}{m+1}$$



Soluzioni simili

In definitiva:

$$\eta = yg(x) = yx^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2} \frac{k}{v}}$$

$$\beta = \frac{2m}{m+1}$$

$$U_e = kx^m$$

$$u = U_e f'(\eta) = kx^m f'(\eta)$$

$$\frac{u}{U_e} = f'(\eta)$$

$$\hat{v} = \left(\frac{1-m}{m+1} \eta f'(\eta) - f(\eta) \right) \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2}}$$

$$v = \hat{v} \sqrt{v k} x^{\frac{m-1}{2}} = \hat{v} \sqrt{\frac{v U_e}{x}}$$

$$\frac{v}{U_e} = \hat{v} \sqrt{\frac{v}{x U_e}}$$

Si deve risolvere l'equazione di Falkner-Skan con le condizioni al contorno:

$$f''' + ff'' + \beta(1 - f'^2) = 0$$

$$y = 0 \rightarrow u = v = 0$$

$$y \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow u = U_e$$

$$\eta = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} f'(0) = 0 \\ f(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow f'(\eta \rightarrow \infty) = 1$$



$$\eta = yg(x) = yx^{\frac{m-1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2} \frac{k}{\nu}}$$

Soluzioni simili

$$d(x) = \frac{1}{g(x)}$$

Posto $\bar{\eta}$ tale che $f'(\bar{\eta}) = 0.99$ si ha: $\delta = \frac{\bar{\eta}}{g(x)} = \bar{\eta} \sqrt{\frac{2}{m+1} \frac{\nu}{k}} x^{\frac{1-m}{2}}$

$$\frac{\delta}{x} = \bar{\eta} \sqrt{\frac{2}{m+1} \frac{\nu}{U_e x}} = \bar{\eta} \sqrt{\frac{2}{m+1}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{Re_x}} = \bar{\eta} \sqrt{\frac{2}{m+1} \frac{\nu}{k}} x^{-\frac{m+1}{2}}$$

$$\delta^* = \int_0^\infty \left(1 - \frac{u}{U_e}\right) dy = d(x) \int_0^\infty (1 - f') d\eta = d(x) [\eta - f(\eta)]_0^\infty = d(x) \eta^*$$

$$\theta = \int_0^\infty \frac{u}{U_e} \left(1 - \frac{u}{U_e}\right) dy = d(x) \int_0^\infty f' (1 - f') d\eta = d(x) \frac{f''(0) - \eta^* \beta}{\beta + 1} = d(x) \theta^*$$

$$\tau_w = \mu U_y = \mu U_e g(x) f''(0) = \mu \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2} \frac{k^3}{\nu}} x^{\frac{3m-1}{2}} f''(0) = \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{2} \mu \rho k^3} x^{\frac{3m-1}{2}} f''(0)$$

$$c_f = \frac{\tau_w}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U_e^2} = \sqrt{2(m+1) \frac{\nu}{k}} x^{-\frac{m+1}{2}} f''(0) = \sqrt{\frac{2(m+1)}{Re_x}} f''(0)$$



Soluzioni simili

Lastra piana $m=0$, $\beta=0$, $k=U_\infty$ e $f'(0)=0.46960$

$$\bar{\eta} = 3.49$$

$$\frac{\delta}{x} = \bar{\eta} \sqrt{2 \frac{\nu}{U_e x}} = \bar{\eta} \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{Re_x}} = \frac{4.93}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$$

$$\frac{\delta^*}{x} = \eta^* \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{Re_x}} = \frac{1.72}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$$

$$\frac{\theta}{x} = \theta^* \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{Re_x}} = \frac{0.664}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$$

$$\tau_w = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \rho \mu U_\infty^3} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} f''(0)$$

$$c_f = \sqrt{\frac{2}{Re_x}} f''(0) = \frac{0.664}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$$

$$\frac{\nu}{U_\infty} = \hat{v} \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{U_\infty}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$



Soluzioni simili

Punto di ristagno piano $m=1$, $\beta=1$, $k=U_\infty$ ($x=1$) e $f'(0)=1.23259$

$$\bar{\eta} = 2.39$$

$$\delta = \bar{\eta} \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{k}} = 2.39 \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{k}}$$

$$(2) \quad f''' + ff'' + \beta(1 - f'^2) = 0$$

$$\delta^* = \eta^* \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{k}} = 0.648 \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{k}}$$

$$\theta = \theta^* \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{k}} = 0.292 \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{k}}$$

$$\tau_w = \sqrt{\rho \mu k^3} x f''(0)$$

$$c_f = 2 \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{k}} \frac{f''(0)}{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{k}} \frac{2.47}{x}$$

$$\frac{\nu}{U_e} = \hat{v} \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{k}} x^{-1}$$



Soluzioni simili

Poiché:

$$(ff')' = f'^2 + ff'' \rightarrow f'^2 = (ff')' - ff'' \quad f''' + ff'' + \beta(1 - f'^2) = 0$$

Dalla equazione di Falkner scan:

$$f'^2 = (ff')' + f''' + \beta - \beta f'^2 \rightarrow f'^2 = \frac{(ff')' + f''' + \beta}{\beta + 1}$$

$$\int_0^\infty f'(1 - f') d\eta = \int_0^\infty \left(f' - \frac{(ff')' + f''' + \beta}{\beta + 1} \right) d\eta = \int_0^\infty \frac{-f'''}{\beta + 1} d\eta + \frac{1}{\beta + 1} \int_0^\infty ((\beta + 1)f' - (ff')' - \beta) d\eta =$$

$$= \left[\frac{-f''}{\beta + 1} \right]_0^\infty + \frac{\beta}{\beta + 1} \int_0^\infty (f' - 1) d\eta + \frac{1}{\beta + 1} \int_0^\infty (f' - (ff')') d\eta = \frac{f''(0)}{\beta + 1} + \frac{-\beta \eta^*}{\beta + 1} + \frac{[f - ff']_0^\infty}{\beta + 1} =$$

$$= \frac{f''(0) - \beta \eta^*}{\beta + 1}$$

Dove si è supposto $f'''(\infty) = 0$

$$\int_0^\infty (f' - 1) d\eta = -\eta^* \quad f(\infty)(1 - f'(\infty)) = 0$$



Soluzioni simili

$$c_d = \frac{\int_0^x \tau_w dt}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U_e^2 x} = \frac{\sqrt{2(m+1) \frac{\nu}{k}} f''(0) \int_0^x t^{-\frac{m+1}{2}} dt}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U_e^2 x} = \frac{\sqrt{2(m+1) \frac{\nu}{k}} f''(0) \frac{1-m}{2} x^{\frac{1-m}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U_e^2 x} = \frac{1-m}{2} c_f$$

