

# **ME 323: FLUID MECHANICS-II**

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Lecture - 08

18/11/2024

**Problems on Supersonic Nozzle Operation** 

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#### **Problem**

Consider a rocket engine burning hydrogen and oxygen; the combustion chamber temperature and pressure are 3571 K and 25 atm, respectively. The molecular weight of the chemically reacting gas in the combustion chamber is 16 and k = 1.22, The pressure at the exit of the converging-diverging rocket nozzle is  $1.174 \times 10^{-2}$  atm. The area of the throat is  $0.4 \text{ m}^2$ . Assuming a calorically perfect gas, calculate:

- (a) The exit Mach number
- (b) The exit velocity
- (c) The mass flow through the nozzle
- (d) The area of the exit.



#### **Problem**

Air flows in a converging-diverging nozzle from a reservoir maintained at 20°C and 400 kPa Gage. The throat and exit diameters are 5 cm and 15 cm, respectively. What two different back pressures will result a sonic throat if the isentropic flow occurs throughout?

Further, determine the range of pressures for which shock will occur inside and outside the nozzle?





### **Normal shock relations**

$$\Rightarrow M_2^2 = \frac{(k-1)M_1^2 + 2}{2kM_1^2 - (k-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{2kM_1^2}{k+1} - \frac{k-1}{k+1}$$

$$M_2 = f(M_1)$$







## **Problem**

Air flows through a converging-diverging nozzle between two large reservoirs, as in Fig. A mercury manometer reads h = 15 cm.

Estimate the downstream reservoir pressure.

Is there a shock wave in the flow? If so, does it stand in the exit plane or farther upstream?







# **Problem (cont'd)**

What would be the mercury manometer reading if the nozzle was operating exactly at supersonic design condition?

