

# LEZIONE 9

# Schiere di espansione

## Rendimento della schiera di pale (statoriche)

Le schiere di pale possono essere:

- Schiere di espansione (il flusso accelera e quindi abbiamo un ugello)
- Schiere di compressione (il flusso decellera e quindi abbiamo dei diffusori)

# Schiere di espansione

$$\eta_{is} = 1 - \frac{\Delta p_0}{p_1 - p_2} \quad (\text{ugello})$$



$$p_1 - p_2 = \frac{F_a}{s} \quad (\text{per una schiera})$$

$$F_a = -\underline{F_t} \tan \alpha_\infty + s \Delta p_0$$

$$\eta_{is} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\Delta p_0 s}{F_t \tan \alpha_\infty}}$$

# Schiere di compressione

$$\eta_{is} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\Delta p_0}{p_2 - p_1}} \quad (\text{diffusore})$$

$$p_2 - p_1 = -\frac{F_a}{s} \quad (\text{per una schiera})$$

$$F_a = -F_t \tan \alpha_\infty + s \Delta p_0$$

$$\eta_{is} = 1 - \frac{\Delta p_0 s}{F_t \tan \alpha_\infty}$$

# Schiere di compressione

$$F_t = c_F \frac{1}{2} \rho c V_\infty^2$$

$$V_\infty = \frac{V_a}{\cos \alpha_\infty}$$

$$\Delta p_0 = y \frac{1}{2} \rho V_2^2$$

$$V_2 = \frac{V_a}{\cos \alpha_2}$$



$$\frac{\Delta p_0 s}{F_t \tan \alpha_\infty} = \frac{y}{c_F \tan \alpha_\infty} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 \alpha_\infty}{\delta \cdot \cos^2 \alpha_2}$$

# Schiere di compressione

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$$\frac{\Delta p_0 s}{F_t \tan \alpha_\infty} = \frac{y}{c_F \tan \alpha_\infty} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 \alpha_\infty}{\delta \cdot \cos^2 \alpha_2}$$

$$c_P = \left( \frac{s}{c} \right) y \left( \frac{V_2}{V_\infty} \right)^2 - c_F \tan \alpha_\infty$$

$$c_L = c_F \cos \alpha_\infty - c_P \sin \alpha_\infty$$

$$c_D = c_F \sin \alpha_\infty + c_P \cos \alpha_\infty$$

$$c_L = 2 \left( \frac{s}{c} \right) (\tan \alpha_1 - \tan \alpha_2) \cos \alpha_\infty - c_D \tan \alpha_\infty$$

$$c_D = \left( \frac{s}{c} \right) y \frac{\cos^3 \alpha_\infty}{\cos \alpha_2}$$



$$\eta_{is} = 1 - \frac{2c_D}{c_L \sin(2\alpha_\infty)}$$

max

$$\frac{c_L}{c_D}$$

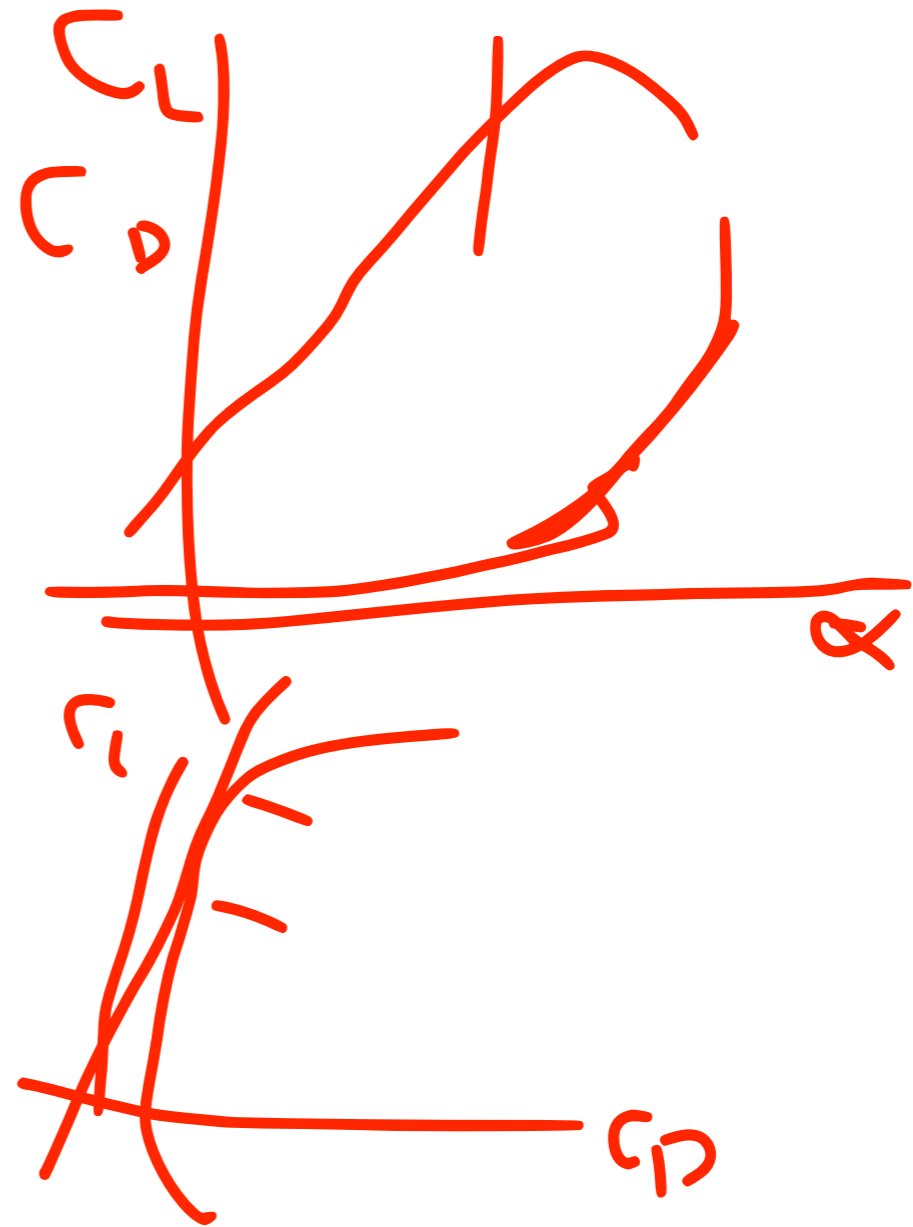
# Schiere di compressione

$$\eta_{is} = 1 - \frac{2c_D}{c_L \sin(2\alpha_\infty)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta_{is}}{\partial \alpha_\infty} = 0 \quad \frac{c_D}{c_L} = \cos t$$

$$\eta_{is, \max} = 1 - \frac{2c_D}{c_L}$$

$$|\alpha_\infty|_{ott} = 45^\circ$$



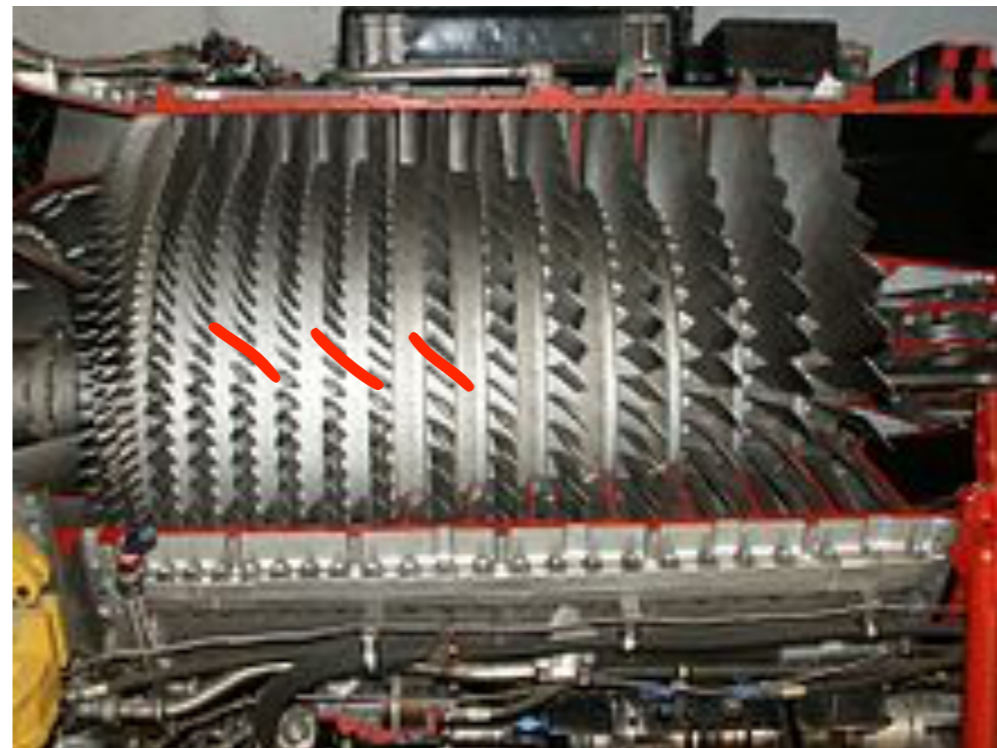
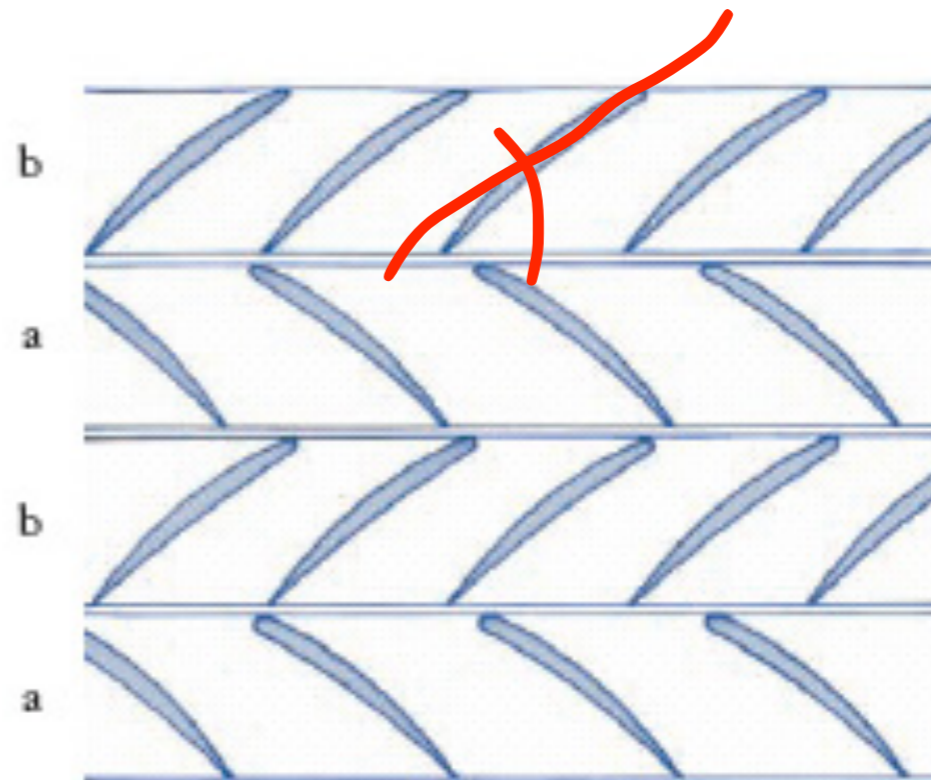
# Schiere di compressione

$$\eta_{is} = 1 - \frac{2c_D}{c_L \sin(2\alpha_\infty)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \eta_{is}}{\partial \alpha_\infty} = 0 \quad \frac{c_D}{c_L} = \cos t$$

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$$|\alpha_\infty|_{ott} = 45^\circ$$







# Schiere in movimento (compressione)

$$P = \underline{F_t} \cdot \underline{u}$$

$$\dot{m} = \underline{\rho s c_a}$$

$$\underline{F_t} = \underline{c_F} \frac{1}{2} \rho \underline{c} \underline{w_\infty^2} = \frac{c_F \frac{1}{2} \rho c c_a^2}{\underline{\cos^2 \beta_\infty}}$$

# Schiere in movimento (compressione)

$$P = F_t \cdot u$$



$$\underbrace{L_u}_{\text{red}} = \frac{P}{\dot{m}} = \frac{F_t \cdot u}{\rho s c_a} = \underbrace{u}_{\text{red}} \left( \underbrace{w_{t1} - w_{t2}}_{\text{red}} \right)$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho s c_a$$

$$F_t = c_F \frac{1}{2} \rho c w_\infty^2 = \frac{c_F \frac{1}{2} \rho c c_a^2}{\cos^2 \beta_\infty}$$

# Schiere in movimento (compressione)

$$P = F_t \cdot u$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho s c_a$$

$$L_u = \frac{P}{\dot{m}} = \frac{F_t \cdot u}{\rho s c_a} = u (w_{t1} - w_{t2})$$

$$F_t = c_F \frac{1}{2} \rho c w_\infty^2 = \frac{c_F \frac{1}{2} \rho c c_a^2}{\cos^2 \beta_\infty}$$

$$L_u = \frac{F_t \cdot u}{\rho s c_a} = \frac{c_F \delta}{2 \cos^2 \beta_\infty} \cdot c_a \cdot u$$

# Schiere in movimento (compressione)

$$\lambda = \frac{L_u}{\omega^2 D^2} = \frac{L_u}{4u^2}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{Q}{\omega D^3} \propto \frac{c_a}{u}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c_F \delta}{8 \cos^2 \beta_\infty} \cdot \frac{c_a}{u} = \frac{c_F \delta}{8 \cos^2 \beta_\infty} \cdot \varphi$$

# Schiere in movimento

(compressione)

$$\eta_{is} = \frac{L_u - \frac{\Delta p_0}{\rho}}{L_u} = 1 - \frac{\rho}{L_u} \Delta p_0$$

$$\Delta p_0 = y \frac{1}{2} \rho w_2^2$$

$$L_u = \frac{c_F \delta}{2 \cos^2 \beta_\infty} \cdot c_a \cdot u$$

$$w_2 = \frac{c_a}{\cos \beta_2}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{c_a}{u}$$

(espansione)

$$\eta_{is} = \frac{L_u}{L_u + \frac{\Delta p_0}{\rho}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\rho}{L_u} \Delta p_0}$$

# Schiere in movimento

$$\eta_{is} = 1 - \frac{y}{c_F} \frac{\cos^2 \beta_\infty}{\delta \cos^2 \beta_2} \cdot \varphi$$

(compressione)

$$\eta_{is} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y}{c_F} \cdot \frac{\cos^2 \beta_\infty}{\delta \cos^2 \beta_2} \cdot \varphi}$$

(espansione)

rendimento di uno stadio

$$\Delta p_0 = \Delta p_{0,stat} + \Delta p_{0,rot}$$



# LEZIONE 10

# Equilibrio radiale nelle macchine assiali

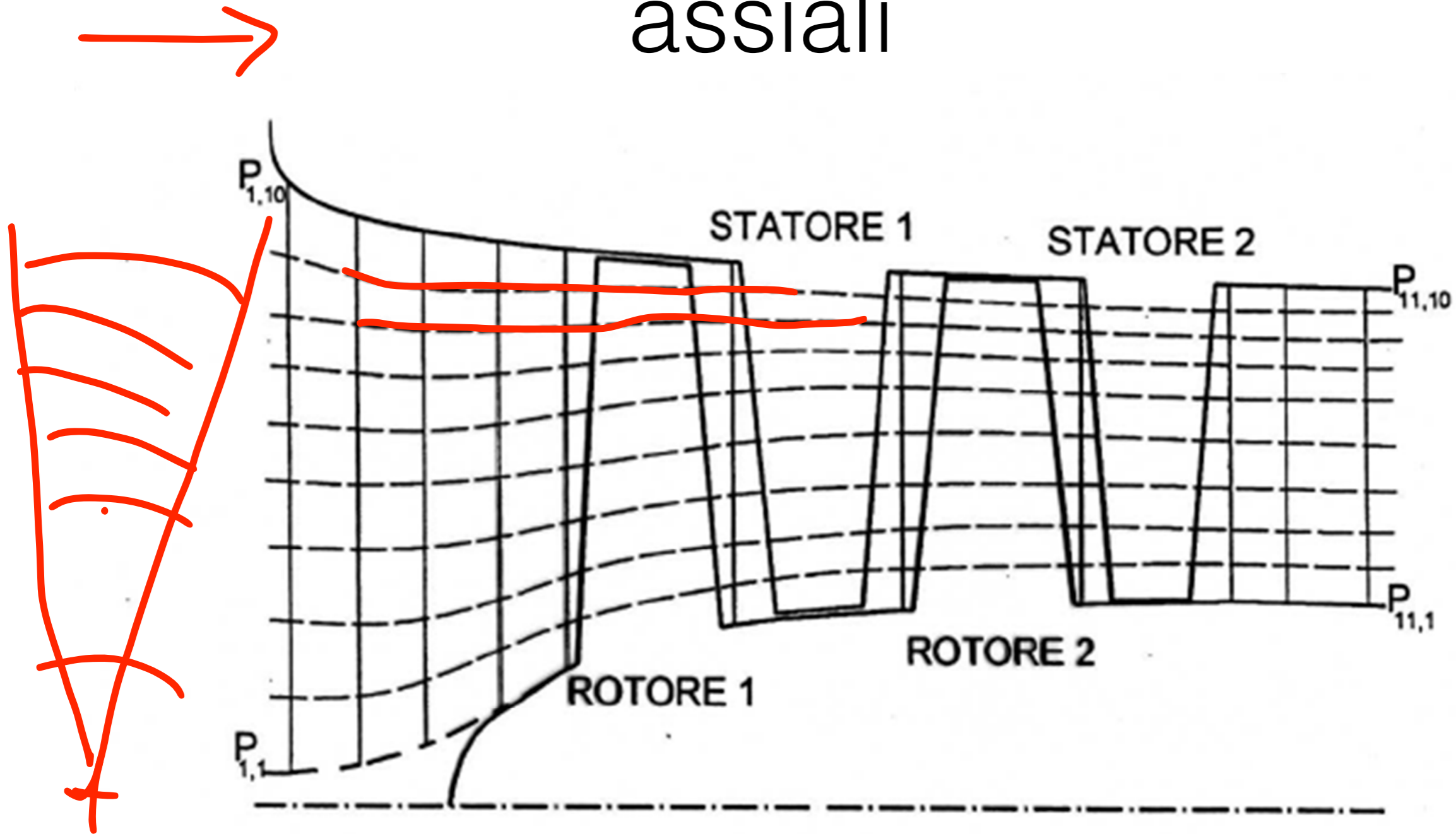
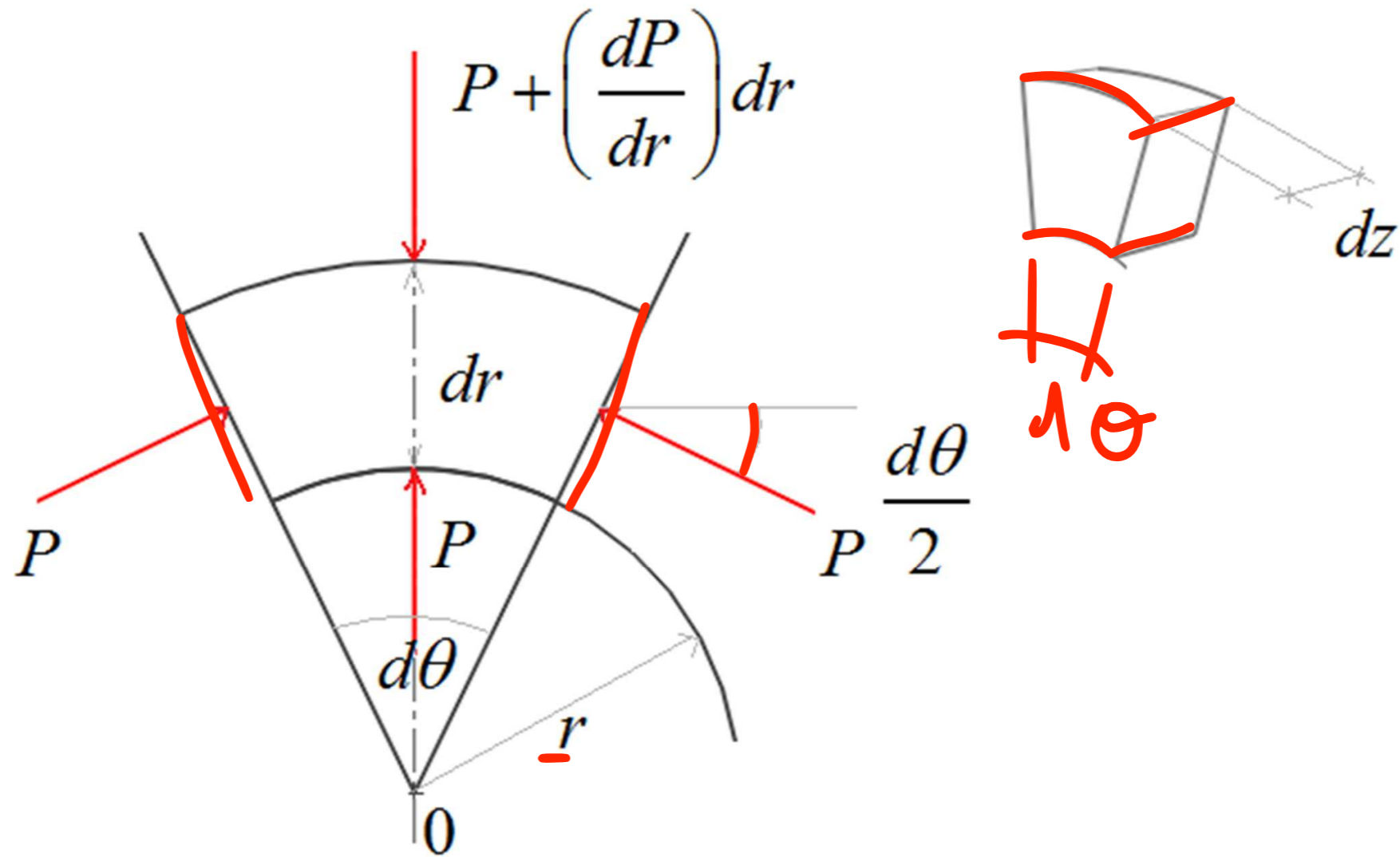
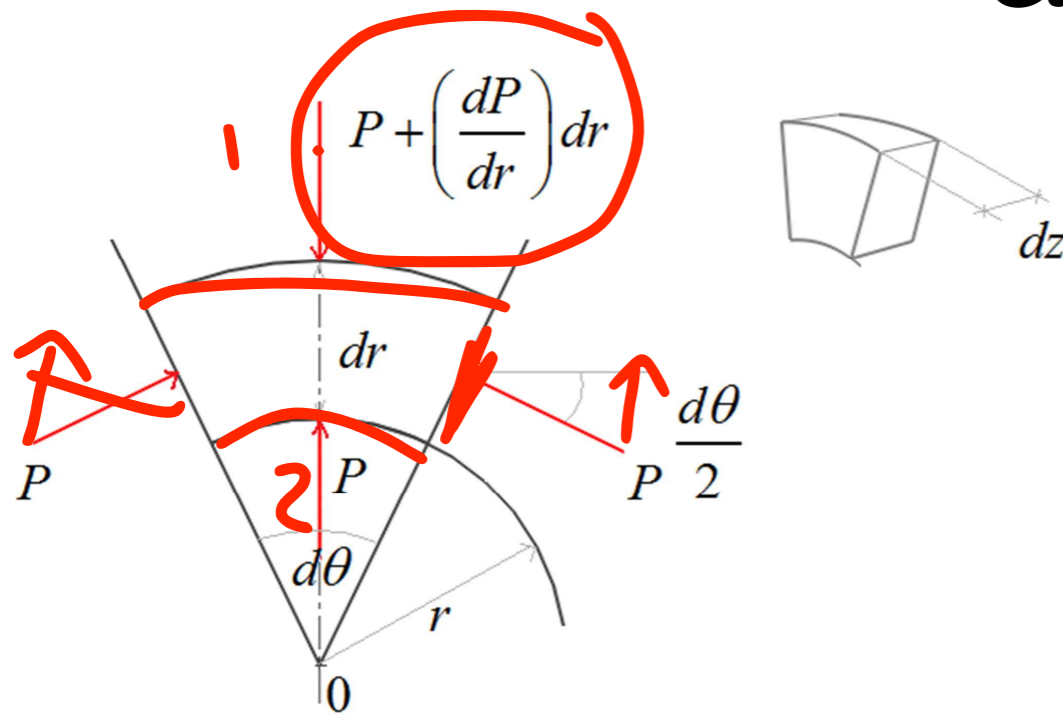


Figura 5.31: Reticolo di calcolo quasi-3D per un compressore assiale bistadio

# Equilibrio radiale nelle macchine assiali



# Equilibrio radiale nelle macchine assiali



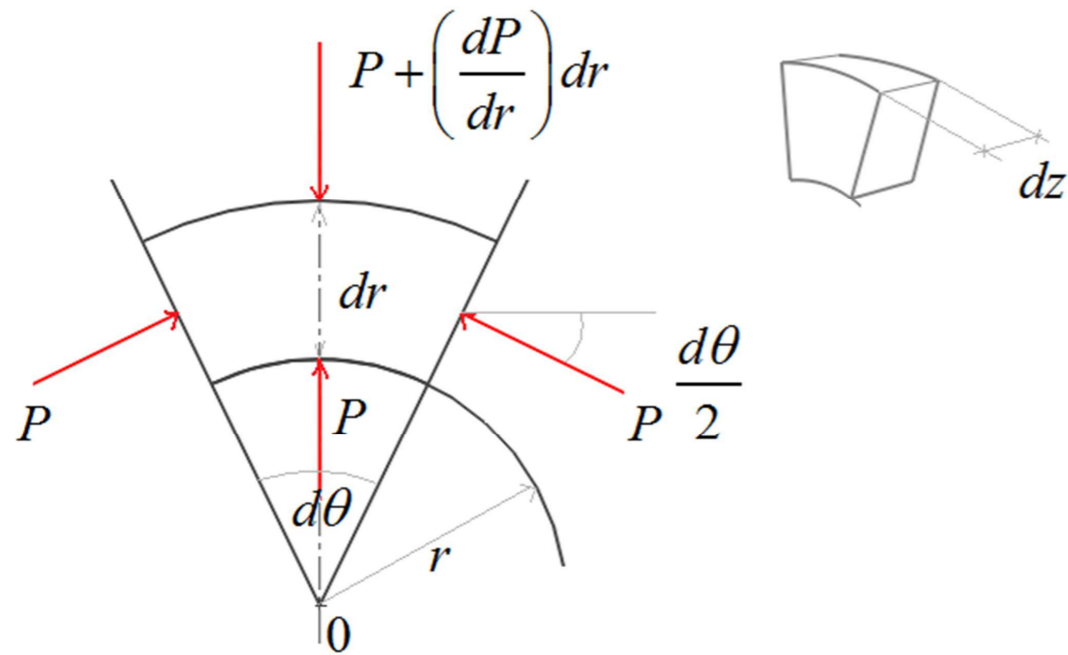
$$\left( p + \frac{dp}{dr} dr \right) (r + dr) d\theta dz - \underbrace{pr d\theta dz}_2 - \underline{2p dr dz} \sin \frac{d\theta}{2} =$$

trascurando i termini di ordine superiore e considerando:

$$\sin \frac{d\theta}{2} \approx \frac{d\theta}{2}$$

$$= r \frac{dp}{dr} dr d\theta dz$$

# Equilibrio radiale nelle macchine assiali



Forza centrifuga sull'elemento:

$$\rho r d\theta dr dz \cdot \frac{V_t^2}{r}$$

Da cui:

$$\cancel{\rho r d\theta dr dz} \cdot \frac{V_t^2}{r} = r \frac{dp}{dr} \cancel{dr d\theta dz}$$



$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dp}{dr} = \frac{V_t^2}{r}$$

# Equilibrio radiale nelle macchine assiali

Entalpia di Ristagno:

Flusso cilindrico:

$$h_0 = h + \frac{V^2}{2} = h + \frac{1}{2}(V_t^2 + V_a^2)$$

$$V_r = 0$$

Da cui differenziando lungo il raggio:

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} = \frac{dh}{dr} + V_t \frac{dV_t}{dr} + V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr}$$

# Equilibrio radiale nelle macchine assiali

per il 1 principio:

$$Tds = dh - \frac{1}{\rho} dp$$

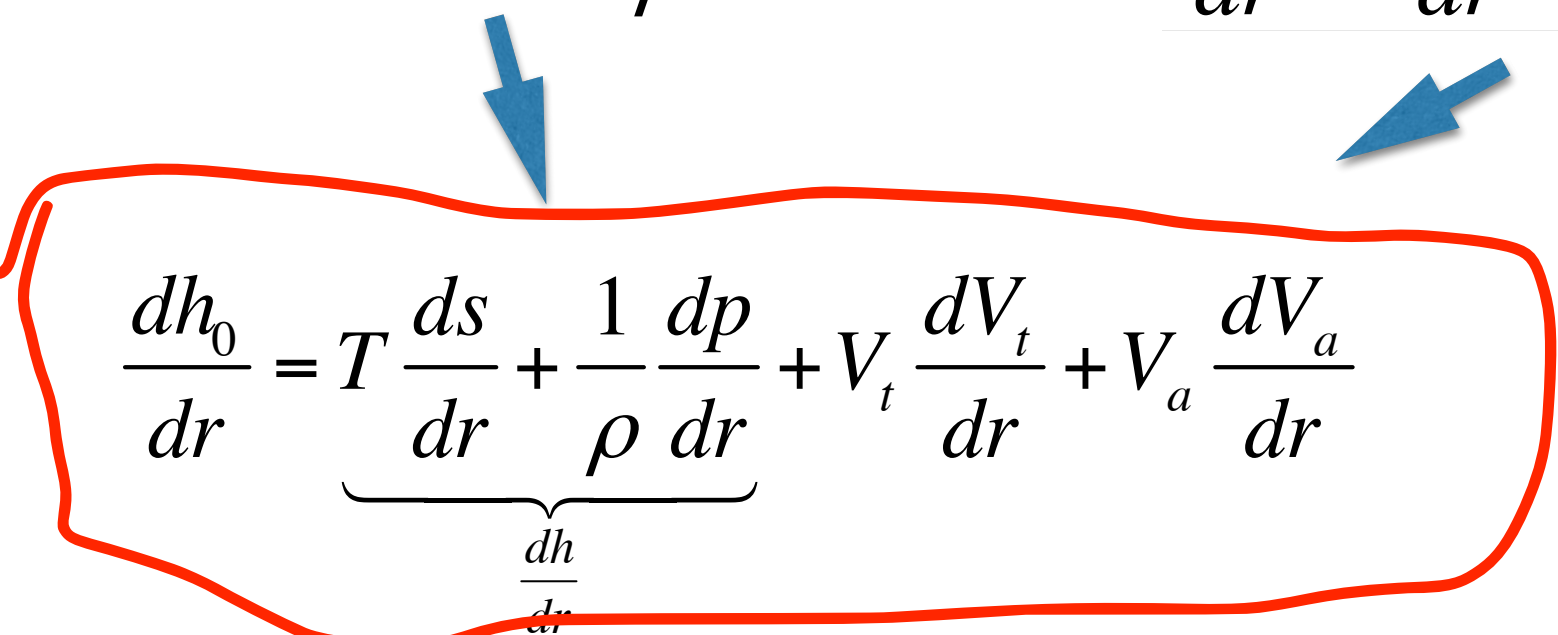
$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} = \frac{dh}{dr} + V_t \frac{dV_t}{dr} + V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} \quad [2]$$

# Equilibrio radiale nelle macchine assiali

per il 1 principio:

$$Tds = dh - \frac{1}{\rho} dp$$

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} = \frac{dh}{dr} + V_t \frac{dV_t}{dr} + V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} \quad [2]$$


$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} = T \underbrace{\frac{ds}{dr} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dp}{dr}}_{\frac{dh}{dr}} + V_t \frac{dV_t}{dr} + V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr}$$



# Equilibrio radiale nelle macchine assiali

per il 1 principio:

$$Tds = dh - \frac{1}{\rho} dp$$

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} = \frac{dh}{dr} + V_t \frac{dV_t}{dr} + V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} \quad [2]$$

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} = T \underbrace{\frac{ds}{dr} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dp}{dr}}_{\frac{dh}{dr}} + V_t \frac{dV_t}{dr} + V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dp}{dr} = \frac{V_t^2}{r} \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} = T \frac{ds}{dr} + \frac{V_t^2}{r} + V_t \frac{dV_t}{dr} + V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr}$$

# Equilibrio radiale nelle macchine assiali

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} + \frac{V_t}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (V_t \cdot r)$$

# Equilibrio radiale nelle macchine assiali

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} + \frac{V_t}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (V_t \cdot r)$$

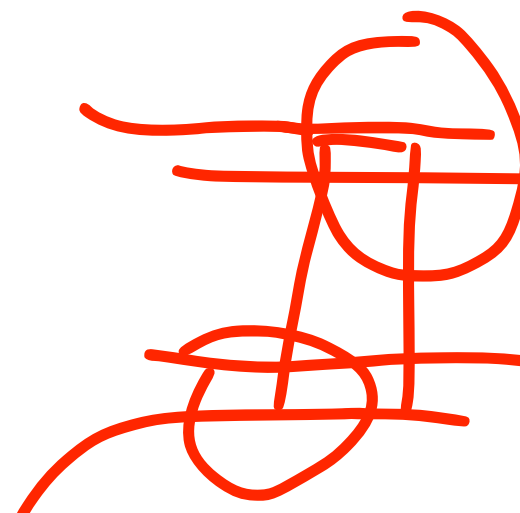
Con questa equazione possiamo affrontare due problemi tipici:

- 1) *Problema "diretto"* (o *problema di verifica*) : nota la geometria di una macchina e la distribuzione radiale dell'angolo  $\alpha$  determinare la distribuzione radiale di tutte le grandezze del flusso e termodinamiche;
- 2) *Problema "inverso"* (o *problema di progetto*) : assegnata una certa distribuzione di una grandezza fluidodinamica o termodinamica trovare qual'è la geometria della schiera che la realizza.

# Equilibrio radiale nelle macchine assiali

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} + \frac{V_t}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (V_t \cdot r)$$

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = 0$$


$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} = 0$$

Impone  $h_0$  costante lungo il raggio

$$\frac{ds}{dr} = 0$$

Impone dissipazione costante lungo il raggio

# Equilibrio radiale nelle macchine assiali

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} + \frac{V_t}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (V_t \cdot r)$$

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# Equilibrio radiale nelle macchine assiali

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} + \frac{V_t}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (V_t \cdot r)$$

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = 0$$

$$V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} + \frac{V_t}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (V_t \cdot r) = 0 = \frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr}$$

# Equilibrio radiale nelle macchine assiali

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} + \frac{V_t}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (V_t \cdot r)$$

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = 0$$

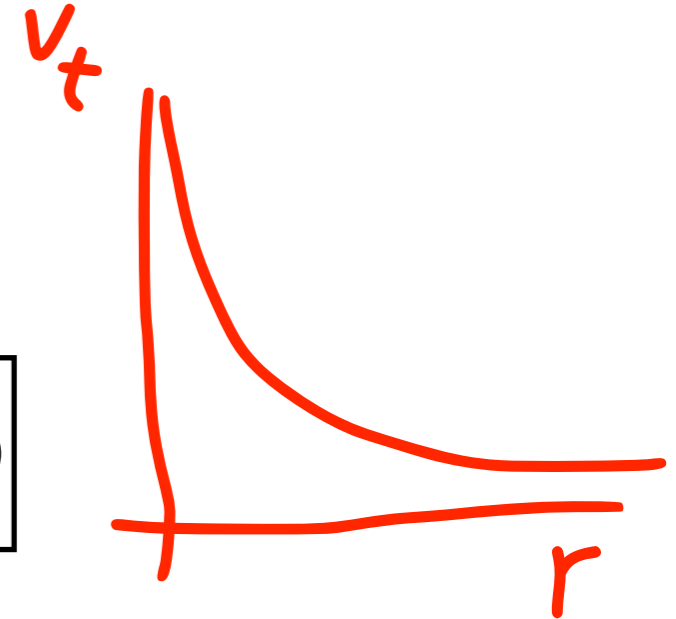
$$V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} + \frac{V_t}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (V_t \cdot r) = 0 = \frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr}$$

$$V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} + \frac{V_t}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (V_t \cdot r) = 0$$

# Vortice Libero

$$\cancel{\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} + \frac{V_t}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (V_t \cdot r)} = 0$$

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = 0$$



$$(V_t \cdot r) = \text{cost}$$



$$V_t \cdot r = \underline{V_{ti}} \cdot \underline{r_i}$$



$$V_a = \text{cost}$$



# Vortice Libero

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} + \frac{V_t}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (V_t \cdot r)$$

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = 0$$

$$h_0 = \text{cost}$$

$$h + \frac{V^2}{2} = h_i + \frac{V_i^2}{2}$$

$$h = h_i + \frac{V_i^2 - V^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{h}{h_i} = 1 + \frac{1}{2h_i} \left( V_{ti}^2 - V_t^2 + \cancel{V_a^2} - \cancel{V_a^2} \right) =$$

$$= 1 + \frac{V_{ti}^2}{2h_i} \left( 1 - \frac{V_t^2}{V_{ti}^2} \right)$$

$$V^2 = V_t^2 + V_d^2$$

# Vortice Libero

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = V_a \frac{dV_a}{dr} + \frac{V_t}{r} \frac{d}{dr} (V_t \cdot r)$$

$$\frac{dh_0}{dr} - T \frac{ds}{dr} = 0$$

$$V_t \cdot r = V_{ti} \cdot r_i \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{V_t}{V_{ti}} = \frac{r_i}{r}$$

$$\frac{h}{h_i} = 1 + \frac{V_{ti}^2}{2h_i} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{r_i}{r} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{h}{h_i} = 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M_{ti}^2 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{r_i}{r} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$V = f(M)$$

$\delta$

# Vortice libero

$$h = \frac{a^2}{\gamma - 1}$$

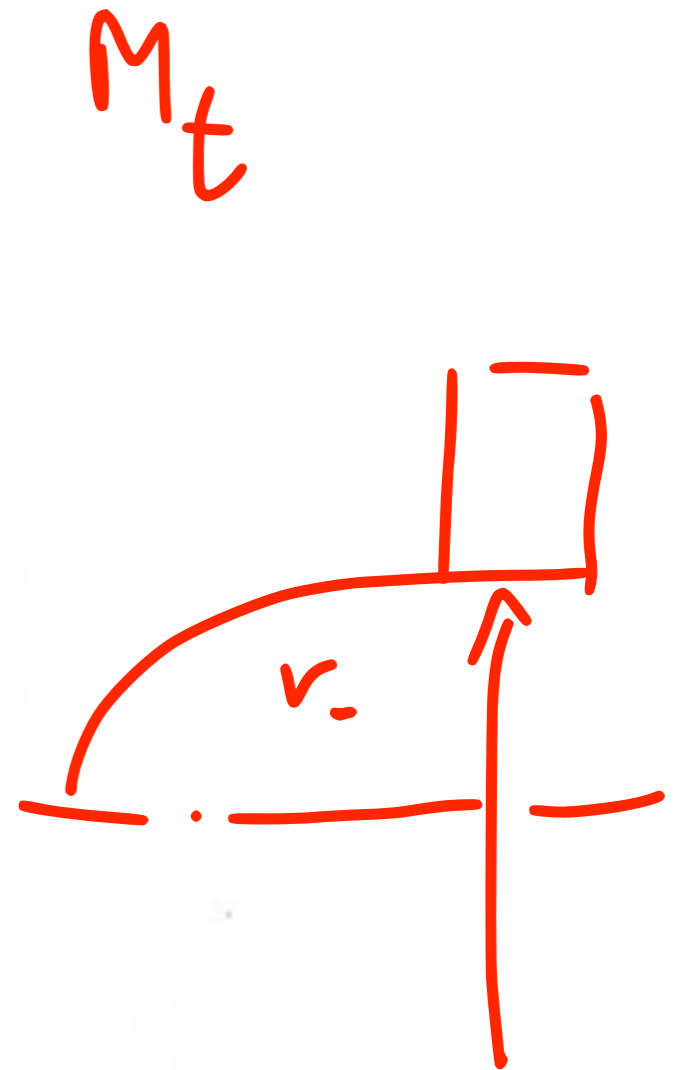
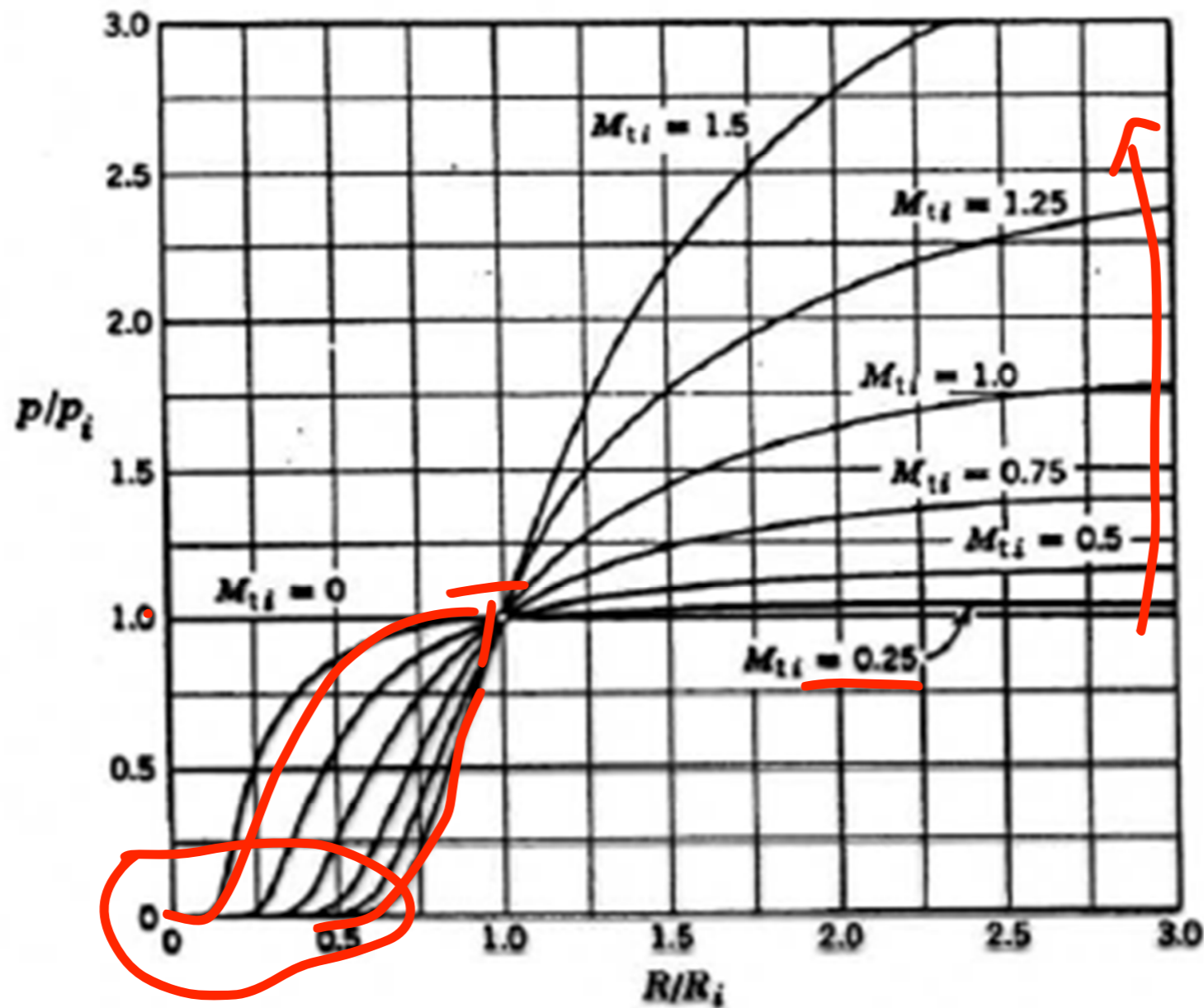
$$M_{ti} = \frac{V_{ti}}{a_i}$$

$$\frac{h}{h_i} = 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M_{ti}^2 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{r_i}{r} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\frac{p}{p_i} = \left( \frac{h}{h_i} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}}$$

in condizioni di isoentropicità

# Vortice Libero



a 5.23: Pressione in funzione del raggio per un flusso a vortice libero

# Vortice Libero

- $r$  aumenta,  $p$  aumenta
- $M_{ti}$  aumenta,  $p$  aumenta
- assegnato  $M_{ti}$  esiste un valore di  $r$  per il quale si annulla la pressione, condizione fisicamente non possibile