

Exercice 1 :

- 1) au niveau de la mer (T=289°k)

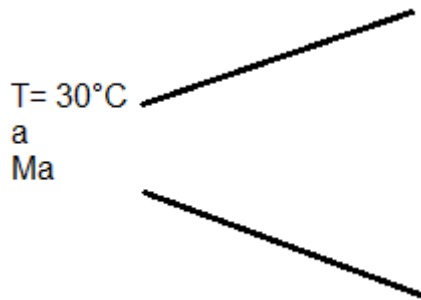
$$Ma = \frac{U}{a} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{\gamma RT}} = \frac{400}{\sqrt{1,4 \cdot 287 \cdot 289}} = \frac{400}{341} = 1.17$$

- 2) d'une altitude donnée (T=217°k)

$$Ma = \frac{U}{a} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{\gamma RT}} = \frac{400}{\sqrt{1,4 \cdot 287 \cdot 217}} = \frac{400}{295} = 1.36$$

On note que le nombre de Mach dépendant de la vitesse du son qui elle dépend de l'état au fluide.

Exercice 2:

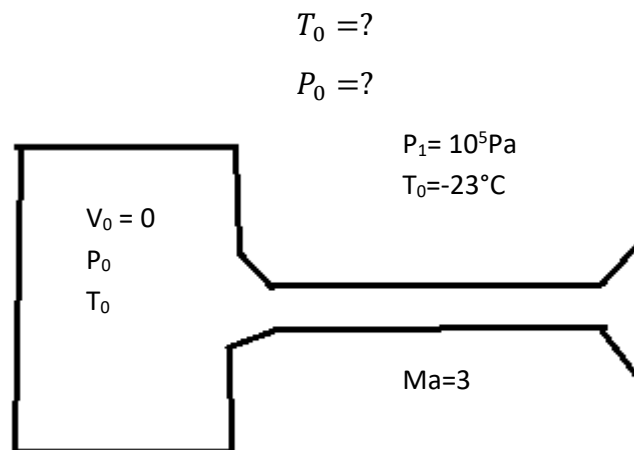


1) $a = \sqrt{\gamma r T} = \sqrt{1,4 \cdot 287 \cdot (30 + 273)} = 349 \text{ m/s}$

2) $Ma = \frac{U}{a} = \frac{200}{349} = 0.573$

à l'entre (Ma<1) (l'écoulement) du diffuseur est subsonique.

Exercice 3:



$$\frac{T_0}{T} = 1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} Ma^2$$

$$T_0 = T \left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} Ma^2 \right)$$

$$T_0 = 250 \left(1 + \frac{1.4-1}{2} 3^2 \right)$$

$$T_0 = 700^\circ\text{K}$$

$$\frac{P_0}{P} = \left(\frac{T_0}{T} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} \Rightarrow P_0 = 3.673 \cdot 10^6 \text{N/m}^2$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho_1 \cdot s_1 \cdot v_1 = \frac{P_1}{rT_1} \cdot s_1 Ma \cdot \sqrt{\gamma r T_1}$$

$$= P_1 \cdot s_1 Ma \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{rT_1}}$$

$$= 10^5 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1.4}{287 \cdot 250}} = 13.25 \text{kg/s}$$

vitesse au col $Ma=1$

$$Ma=1 = \frac{U^*}{a^*} \Rightarrow U^* = \sqrt{\gamma r T^*}$$

Pour un gaz parfait (air) on a : $\frac{T_0}{T^*} = 1.2$

$$T^* = \frac{T_0}{1.2} = 583.3^\circ\text{K}.$$

$$U^* = \sqrt{1.7 \cdot 287 \cdot 583.3} = 484 \text{m/s}.$$

Section au col :

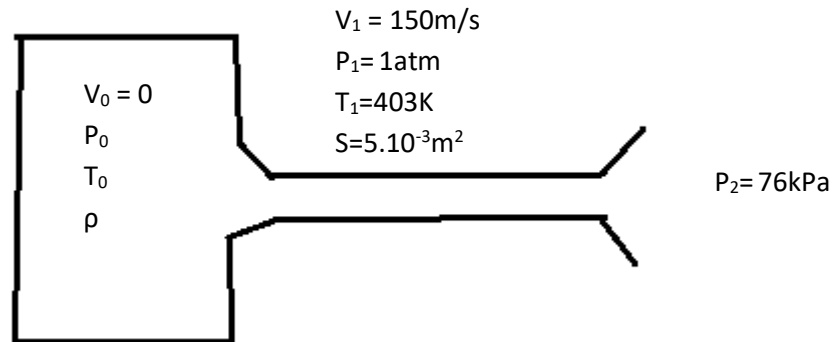
$$\dot{m}_1 = \dot{m}^* = \rho^* s^* V^*$$

$$s^* = \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho^* \cdot V^*} = \frac{\dot{m}}{\frac{P^*}{rT^*} \cdot V^*}$$

$$\frac{P_0}{P^*} = \left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} \Rightarrow P^* = 1.937 \cdot 10^6 \text{N/m}^2$$

$$\text{Donc } s^* = 2360 \text{mm}^2$$

Exercice 4:



- 1) Appliquons l'équation d'énergie entre un point d'arrêt et a un à l'entrée de la tuyère convergent.

$$C_P T_0 = C_P T_1 + \frac{U_1^2}{2} \Rightarrow T_0 = C_P T_1 + \frac{U_1^2}{2C_P} \Rightarrow T_0 = 414.25^\circ K$$

$$\frac{P_0}{P^*} = \left(\frac{T_0}{T_1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} \Rightarrow P_0 = 101300 \left(\frac{414.25}{403} \right)^{\frac{1.4}{0.4}} = 111560 \text{ Pa}$$

$$h_0 = C_P T_0 = 10^3 \cdot 414.25 = 414250 \text{ J/kg.}$$

$$2) Ma_1 = \frac{U_1}{a_1} = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{\gamma R T_1}} = \frac{150}{\sqrt{1.4 \cdot 287 \cdot 403}} = 0.372$$

$$3) \frac{T_2}{T_0} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \Rightarrow T_2 = 371.17^\circ K$$

$$Ma_2 = \frac{U_2}{a_2} = \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{\gamma R T_2}}$$

Calculons U_2 on a : $C_P T_0 = C_P T_2 + \frac{U_2^2}{2}$

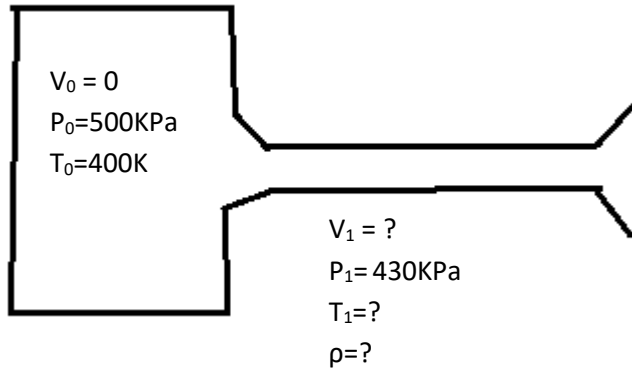
$$\Rightarrow U_2 = \sqrt{2C_P(T_0 - T_2)}$$

$$Ma_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2C_P(T_0 - T_2)}}{\sqrt{\gamma R T_2}} = 0.758.$$

On: $\dot{m} = \rho_1 \cdot S_1 \cdot v_1 = \dot{m} = \rho_2 \cdot S_2 \cdot v_2$

$$\dot{m} = \rho_1 \cdot S_1 \cdot v_1 = \frac{P_1}{r T_1} \cdot S_2 \cdot v_2 = 0.687 \text{ kg/s}$$

Exercice 5:



$$\frac{P_0}{P_1} = \left(1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} Ma_1^2\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow Ma_1 = 0.447$$

$$* \frac{T_0}{T_1} = 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} Ma^2 \Rightarrow T_1 = 384.62 \text{ K}$$

$$* P_1 = \rho_1 \cdot r \cdot T_1 \Rightarrow \rho_1 = \frac{P_1}{r \cdot T_1} = 3.89 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$* Ma_1 = \frac{U_1}{a_1} = \frac{U_1}{\sqrt{\gamma R T_1}} \Rightarrow U_1 = Ma_1 \cdot \sqrt{\gamma R T_1}$$

$$U_1 = 175.72 \text{ m/s}$$