

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

**Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang Akademik 2002/2003**

*Second Semester Examination
2002/2003 Academic Session*

Februari/Mac 2003

February/March 2003

**ESA 342/3 – Sistem Dorongan
(Propulsion Systems)**

Masa : [3 Jam]

Time : [3 hours]

ARAHAN KEPADA CALON :

INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES:

1. Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **(15) LIMA BELAS** mukasurat bercetak dan **(7) TUJUH** soalan.
Please ensure that this paper contains (15) FIFTEEN printed pages and (7) SEVEN questions.
2. Anda dikehendaki menjawab **(5) LIMA** soalan
Bahagian A jawab **(4) EMPAT** soalan dan Bahagian B jawab **(1) SATU** soalan
*Please answer (5) FIVE questions.
Section A : Answer (4) FOUR questions .
Section B : Answer (1) ONE question.*
3. Agihan markah bagi setiap soalan diberikan di sut sebelah kanan.
The marks allocated for each questions is shown on the right hand side.
4. Soalan boleh dijawab Bahasa Inggeris kecuali satu soalan wajib dijawab dalam Bahasa Melayu.
The questions can be answered in English but one question must be answered in Bahasa Melayu
5. Mesin kira bukan yang boleh diprogram boleh digunakan.
Non programmable calculator can be used.

**BAHAGIAN A/PART A: (JAWAB (4) EMPAT SOALAN SAHAJA)
(ANSWER (4) FOUR QUESTION ONLY)**

1. (a) Terbitkan persamaan $\frac{C_D}{C_L} = K_1 C_L + K_2 + \frac{C_{D0}}{C_L}$, supaya C_L/C_D adalah maksimum berlaku pada pekali daya angkat $(C_L)^* = \sqrt{\frac{C_{D0}}{K_1}}$ dan $\left(\frac{C_D}{C_L}\right)_{\max} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{K_1 C_{D0}} + K_2}$ juga maksimum.

Derive from Eqs. $\frac{C_D}{C_L} = K_1 C_L + K_2 + \frac{C_{D0}}{C_L}$ so that the maximum C_L/C_D occurred at the lift coefficient $(C_L)^* = \sqrt{\frac{C_{D0}}{K_1}}$ and the maximum $\left(\frac{C_D}{C_L}\right)_{\max} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{K_1 C_{D0}} + K_2}$.

(6 markah/marks)

- (b) Tunjukkan bahawa dari pekali nisbah angkat seret $\frac{C_D}{C_L} = K_1 C_L + K_2 + \frac{C_{D0}}{C_L}$, nilai C_L/C_D adalah maximum pada pekali seretan C_D yang diberi oleh

$$C_D = 2C_{D0} + K_2 \sqrt{\frac{C_{D0}}{K_1}}$$

Show that from the drag lift ratio coefficient $\frac{C_D}{C_L} = K_1 C_L + K_2 + \frac{C_{D0}}{C_L}$ the maximum C_L/C_D will corresponding to the drag coefficient C_D given by

$$C_D = 2C_{D0} + K_2 \sqrt{\frac{C_{D0}}{K_1}}$$

(6 markah/marks)

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- (c) Sebuah pesawat terbang dengan berat 200,000 N dan luas sayap 60 m² terbang mendatar ($n = 1$) pada ketinggian 9 Km . Dengan menggunakan pekali seretan sebagai $\frac{C_D}{C_L} = K_1 C_L + K_2 + \frac{C_{D0}}{C_L}$ dengan K_1 dan K_2 adalah pemalar sebagai fungsi dari nombor Mach seperti ditunjukkan dalam Rajah 1.1. Manakala model TSFC diberikan dalam persamaan $TSFC = (1 + 0.35M_\infty)\sqrt{\theta}$ dengan M_∞ ialah nombor Mach penerbangan, $\theta = \frac{T}{T_{ref}}$ dan T_{ref} ialah suhu pada permukaan laut. Tentukan
- nilai C_L/C_D maksimum dan nilai-nilai C_L , C_D dan nombor Mach M ; dan
 - nilai C_L , C_D , C_L/C_D , faktor julat, faktor ketahanan dan seretan bagi nombor Mach penerbangan $M = 0.74$.

An aircraft weighing 200 000 N with a wing area of 60 m² is in level flight ($n = 1$) at 9 km altitude. Using the drag coefficients of

$$\frac{C_D}{C_L} = K_1 C_L + K_2 + \frac{C_{D0}}{C_L} \quad \text{with a constant } K_1 \text{ and } K_2 \text{ as function of}$$

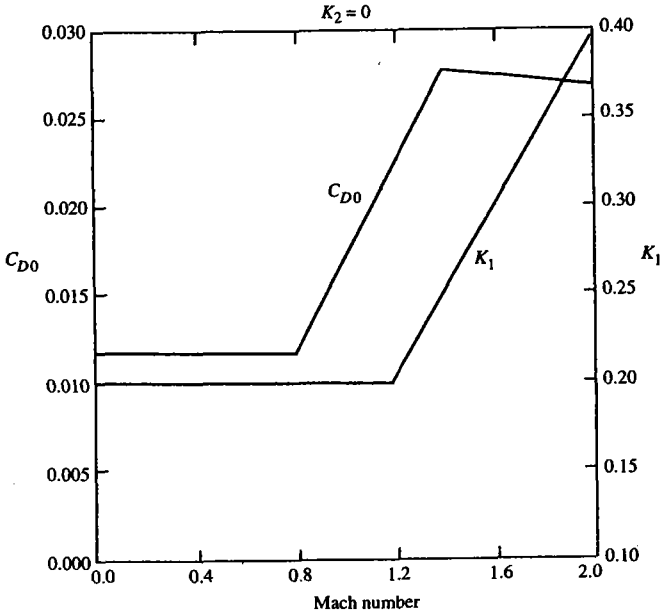
Flight Mach Number as shown in Fig 1.1 . While the TSFC model of

$$TSFC = (1 + 0.35M_\infty)\sqrt{\theta}, \quad \text{where } M_\infty \text{ the flight Mach Number,}$$

$$\theta = \frac{T}{T_{ref}} \quad \text{and } T_{ref} \text{ the temperature at sea level. Find}$$

- the maximum C_L/C_D and the corresponding values of C_L , C_D , and the Mach Number M ; and*
(4 markah/marks)
- the C_L , C_D , C_L/C_D , range factor, endurance factor, and drag for flight Mach numbers of 0.74.*
(4 markah/marks)

...4/



Rajah 1.1/Figure 1.1

2. (a) Udara dengan 50 kg/saat masuk ke dalam peresap pada halaju 750 m/saat dan tekanan statik 50 kpa. Udara meninggalkan peresap pada halaju 90 m/saat dan tekanan statik 330 Kpa. Luas jalan masuk peresap ialah 0.25 m^2 dan luas ketika keluar ialah 0.28 m^2 . Tentukan arah dan magnitud daya topang yang membolehkan peresap berada dalam keadaan pegun bila peresap itu beroperasi dalam tekanan atmosfera 20 kpa.

A 50 kg/sec of air enter diffuser at a velocity of 750 m/sec and static pressure of 50 kpa. The air leaves the diffuser at velocity of 90 m/sec and static pressure of 330 kpa. The entrance area of diffuser is 0.25 m^2 and its exit area is 0.28 m^2 . Determine the magnitude and direction of the strut force necessary to hold the diffuser stationary when the diffuser is operated in the atmospheric pressure of 20 kpa.

(4 markah/marks)

- (b) Udara dengan ketumpatan 0.98 kg/m^3 masuk ke muncung dengan halaju 180 m/saat dan tekanan statik 350 Kpa. Udara meninggalkan muncung dengan halaju 1200 m/saat dan tekanan statik 30 Kpa. Luas jalan masuk ke muncung ialah 1.0 m^2 dan luas ketika keluar ialah 2.07 m^2 . Tentukan arah dan magnitud daya topang yang membolehkan muncung berada dalam keadaan pegun bila muncung itu beroperasi dengan tekanan atmosfera 20 Kpa.

Air with density of 0.98 kg/m^3 enter a nozzle at velocity of 180 m/sec and static pressure of 350 kpa. The air leaves the nozzle at a velocity of 1200 m/sec and static pressure of 30 kpa. The entrance area of the nozzle is 1.0 m^2 and its exit area is 2.07 m^2 . Determine the magnitude and direction of the strut force necessary to hold the nozzle stationary when the nozzle is operated in an atmospheric pressure of 20 kPa.

(4 markah/marks)

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- (c) Udara pada suhu, $T = 225^{\circ} \text{K}$, tekanan statik $P = 28 \text{ kPa}$, dan nombor Mach, $M = 2.0$, masuk kedalam peresap secara isentropik. Luas salur masuk peresap ialah 0.2 m^2 dan ketika keluar peresap pada nombor $M = 0.2$. Anggapkan udara bersifat sebagai gas unggul. tentukan :
- (i) kadar alir jisim udara yang masuk ke dalam peresap;
 - (ii) tekanan dan suhu ketika udara meninggalkan peresap; dan
 - (iii) Luas jalan keluar peresap, magnitud dan arah daya yang bertindak ke atas peresap jika keadaan di luar peresap itu berada pada tekanan atmosfera 4 Kpa .

Air at the temperature, $T = 225^{\circ} \text{K}$, static pressure, $P = 28 \text{ kPa}$, and the Mach Number $M = 2.0$ enters an isentropic diffuser with an inlet area of 0.2 m^2 and leaves at $M = 0.2$. Assuming a calorically perfect gas, determine:

- (i) *The mass flow rate of the entering air to the diffuser;*

(4 markah/marks)

- (ii) *The pressure and temperature of the leaving air the diffuser; and*

(4 markah/marks)

- (iii) *The exit area, magnitude and direction of the force on the diffuser if outside of diffuser sees 4 Kpa .*

(4 markah/marks)

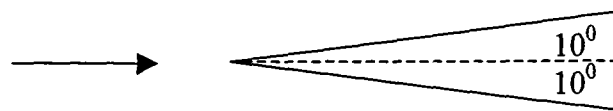
- 3 (a) Udara dalam keadaan tekanan 20 kPa, suhu 260°K , and nombor Mach $M = 3$ melalui gelombang kejutan normal. Tentukan
- (i) Suhu genangan dan tekanan genangan pada bahagian hadapan gelombang kejutan;
 - (ii) Suhu genangan dan tekanan genangan pada bahagian hadapan gelombang kejutan;
 - (iii) Suhu dan tekanan statik dibahagian belakang gelombang kejutan; dan
 - (iv) Terangkan mengapa berlakunya gelombang kejutan pada aliran supersonik.

Air at pressure condition 20 kPa, temperature 260K, and the Mach number $M = 3$ passes through a normal shock. Determine:

- (i) *Stagnation temperature and stagnation pressure upstream of the shock;*
(2 markah/marks)
- (ii) *Stagnation temperature and stagnation pressure downstream of the shock;*
(2 markah/marks)
- (iii) *Static temperature and pressure downstream of the shock; and*
(2 markah/marks)
- (iv) *Explain why the normal shock occurred at supersonic flow.*
(2 markah/marks)

- (b) Sebuah baji bersudut 20° seperti dalam Rajah 2.1 akan diuji dalam terowong angin supersonic. Keadaan aliran ketika diuji adalah dengan suhu $T = 500^\circ \text{R}$, tekanan $P = 100 \text{ Psia}$ dan nombor Mach $M = 3$. Tentukan sudut serong kejutan, genangan dan sifat statik aliran untuk tekanan, suhu dan ketumpatan tersebut.

A 20° wedge (See Figure 2.1) is to be test in the supersonic wind tunnel. The flow condition at the test section is temperature $T = 500^\circ \text{R}$ and pressure 100 Psia and the Mach number $M = 3$. Determine the angle of oblique shock, the down stream stagnation and static property for the pressure, temperature and the density.



Rajah/Figure 2.1

(6 markah/marks)

- (c) Udara pada suhu $T = 300^\circ \text{K}$, tekanan statik $P = 20 \text{ atm}$ dan halaju $V = 70 \text{ m/saat}$, masuk ke dalam paip tertebat yang panjang dan bergarispusat seragam. Ketika keluar dari paip, tekanan menjadi 6.46 atm . Anggapkan aliran ini memenuhi model Aliran Fanno, tentukan
- (i) Suhu dan halaju ketika keluar;
 - (ii) Perubahan entropi; dan
- (c) *Air at temperature $T = 300^\circ \text{K}$, static pressure $P = 2 \text{ atm}$ and velocity $V = 70 \text{ m/sec}$ enters a long insulated pipe of uniform diameter. At the exit, the pressure has dropped to 6.46 atm . Assume this flow follow Fanno Flow models, determine :*
- (i) *The temperature and velocity exit; and* **(3 markah/marks)**
 - (ii) *Change of entropy; and* **(3 markah/marks)**

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4. (a) Diberikan suatu enjin jet turbo dengan data-data seperti yang berikut :

Nisbah pemampat $\pi_c = 10$;

Nilai haba bahan bakar $H_{pr} = 42800 \frac{\text{Kj}}{\text{kg}^0\text{K}}$;

Pekali haba pada tekanan malar $C_p = 1004 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^0\text{K}}$;

Nisbah pekali haba $\gamma = 1.4$;

Suhu sekitar penerbangan $T_\infty = 217^0\text{K}$; dan

Nombor Mach penerbangan $M = 2$.

Dengan menggunakan analisis kitar unggul, dapatkan

- (i) Nisbah suhu genangan pemampat τ_c ;
- (ii) Nisbah suhu genangan turbin τ_t ;
- (iii) Halaju ketika keluar dari muncung;
- (iv) Tujah khusus;
- (v) Nisbah bahan api;
- (vi) Penggunaan bahan api tujah khusus;
- (vii) Kecekapan haba; dan
- (viii) Kecekapan keseluruhan.

Given turbo jet engine with engine component data as follows :

Compressor ratio $\pi_c = 10$;

Temperature turbine limitation $T_{t4} = 2000^0\text{K}$;

Fuel heating value $H_{pr} = 42800 \frac{\text{Kj}}{\text{kg}^0\text{K}}$;

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Heat coefficient at constant pressure $C_p = 1004 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg}^\circ\text{K}}$;

Coefficient heat ratio $\gamma = 1.4$;

Ambient temperature flight $T_\infty = 217^\circ\text{K}$;

Flight Mach Number $M = 2$.

By using an ideal cycle analysis find :

- (i) The stagnation temperature compressor ratio τ_c ;
(2 markah/marks)
 - (ii) The stagnation temperature turbine ratio τ_t ;
(2 markah/marks)
 - (iii) The exit velocity at the nozzle ;
(2 markah/marks)
 - (iv) Specific thrust ;
(2 markah/marks)
 - (v) Fuel air ratio;
(2 markah/marks)
 - (vi) Specific thrust fuel consumption;
(2 markah/marks)
 - (vii) thermal efficiency; and
(2 markah/marks)
 - (viii) overall efficiency.
(2 markah/marks)
- (b). Terangkan bagaimana mekanisma tujah dihasilkan dari enjin pesawat jet turbo.
Explain the mechanism of thrust generation in the turbo jet engine.
(4 markah/marks)

5. (a) Di beri data enjin kipas turbo dengan sistem ekzos terpisah seperti yang berikut:

Nombor Mach penerbangan $M_\infty = 0.9$;

Suhu ambien $T_\infty = 216.7^\circ \text{K}$;

Nibah haba untuk aliran udara sejuk $\gamma_c = 1.4$

Pekali haba untuk aliran udara panas $C_{pt} = 1.096 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{kg}^\circ \text{K}}$;

Kecekapan peresap ram $\pi_{dmax} = 0.98$;

Nisbah tekanan genangan ruang bakar $\pi_b = 0.98$;

Nisbah tekanan genangan muncung $\pi_N = 0.98$;

Nisbah tekanan genangan muncung kedua $\pi_{FN} = 0.98$;

Kecekapan pembakaran $\eta_b = 0.99$;

Kecekapan mekanik penghantaran $\eta_m = 0.98$;

Kecekapan pemampat politropik $e_c = 0.90$;

Kecekapan turbin politropik ; $e_t = 0.90$

Kecekapan kipas politropik $e_r = 0.90$;

Nilai haba bahan api $h_{pr} = 42\,800 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{kg}}$;

Had suhu turbin $T_{T4} = 1670^\circ \text{K}$;

Nisbah tekanan genangan kompresor $\pi_c = 24$;

Nisbah tekanan genangan kipas $\pi_r = 2$;

Kedua-dua muncung, yang utama dan yang kedua menghasilkan penambahan aliran gas dengan tekanan menuju ke tekanan ambien.

$$\frac{P_9}{P_\infty} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{P_{19}}{P_\infty} = 1$$

Tentukan,

- (a) Nisbah suhu genangan τ_c ;
- (b) Kecekapan pemampat η_c ;
- (c) Nisbah bahan api f ;
- (d) Nisbah suhu genangan turbin jika nisbah pirau $\alpha = 6$;

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(e) Nombor Mach ketika keluar dari muncung utama y M_9 ; dan(f) Tujah tentu $\frac{F}{m_\infty}$;*Given a data turbo fan engine with separated exhaust system as follows :**Flight Mach number $M_\infty = 0.9$;**Temperature ambient $T_\infty = 216.7^\circ \text{K}$;**Heat ratio for air cold stream $\gamma_c = 1.4$;**Heat coefficient for cold stream $C_{pc} = 1.004 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{kg } ^\circ\text{K}}$;**Heat ratio air hot stream $\gamma_t = 1.35$;**Heat coefficient for hot stream $C_{pt} = 1.096 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{kg } ^\circ\text{K}}$;**Ram efficiency diffuser $\pi_{dmax} = 0.98$;**Stagnation pressure ratio – burner $\pi_b = 0.98$;**Stagnation pressure ratio - nozzle $\pi_N = 0.98$;**Stagnation pressure ratio secondary nozzle $\pi_{FN} = 0.98$;**Burner efficiency $\eta_b = 0.99$;**Mechanical efficiency transmission $\eta_m = 0.98$;**Polytropic efficiency compressor $e_c = 0.90$;**Polytropic efficiency turbine $e_t = 0.90$;**Polytropic efficiency fan $e_f = 0.90$;**Fuel heating value $h_{pr} = 42\,800 \frac{\text{KJ}}{\text{kg}}$;**Temperature turbine limitation $T_{T4} = 1670^\circ \text{K}$;**Stagnation pressure compressor ratio $\pi_c = 24$;**Stagnation pressure fan ratio $\pi_f = 2$;**Both primary and secondary nozzle expanded the jet flow to the pressure ambient.*

$$\frac{P_9}{P_\infty} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{P_{19}}{P_\infty} = 1$$

Find :

- (a) Stagnation temperature ratio compressor τ_c ;
(3 markah/marks)
- (b) Compressor efficiency η_c ;
(3 markah/marks)
- (c) Fuel air ratio f ;
(3 markah/marks)
- (d) Stagnation temperature turbine ratio τ_t if by pass ratio
 $\alpha = 6$;
(3 markah/marks)
- (e) Mach number at the exit of primary nozzle M_9 ; and
(3 markah/marks)
- (f) Specific Thrust $\frac{F}{m_\infty}$.
(5 markah/marks)

**BAHAGIAN B/PART B: (JAWAB (1) SATU SOALAN SAHAJA)
(ANSWER (1) ONE QUESTION ONLY)**

6. (a) Terangkan perbezaan diantara enjin yang menggunakan udara dan sistem dorongan roket . Jelaskan penggunaan sistem dorongan roket.

Explain the difference between air-breathing engine and rocket propulsion. Describe the applications of rocket propulsion.

(4 markah/marks)

- (b) (i) Terbitkan persamaan kadar aliran gas (Tips: aliran boleh dikira daripada persamaan keselantaran), persamaan seentropi dan halaju gas dimuncung);
(ii) Jelaskan tekanan kritikal dan hubungannya dengan persamaan kadar aliran gas; dan
(iii) Seterusnya dapatkan halaju genting (halaju tekak).

- (i) *Derive the gas flow rate equation. (Hint: Regard the process as an isentropic steady flow process, such as occurs in rocket nozzles. The flow can be computed from the continuity equation, the isentropic relations and the nozzle gas velocity);*
(ii) *Describe the critical pressure and the relationships of the critical pressure and the gas flow rate equation; and*
(iii) *Finally, obtain the critical velocity (throat velocity).*

(8 markah/marks)

- (c) Katakan motor roket di bawah pengujian statik ekzos 50kg/sec pada halaju keluar 800m/saat dan tekanan 350Kpa. Luas bahagian luar roket ialah 0.02 m^2 . Bagi tekanan ambien 100Kpa., tentukan

- (i) Keberkesanan halaju ekzos; dan
(ii) Tujah yang dihantar ke tempat pengujian.

A rocket motor under static testing exhaust 50kg/sec at an exit velocity of 800 m/sec and pressure of 350Kpa. The exit area of the rocket is 0.02 m^2 . For an ambient pressure of 100Kpa. Determine

- (i) *The effective of exhaust velocity; and*
(ii) *The thrust transmitted to the test stand.*

(8 markah/marks)

7. (a) Terangkan perbezaan diantara dedenyut keseluruhan dan dedenyut tentu. Berikan definisi dedenyut tentu dan jelaskan kepentingan dedenyut tentu di dalam sistem dorongan roket.

Explain the difference between the total impulse and the specific impulse. Give the definition of the specific impulse and describe in details the importance of the specific impulse in the rocket propulsion.

(4 markah/marks)

- (b) (i) Terbitkan persamaan nisbah diantara tekak dan mana-mana keluasan hilir muncung supersonic;
 (ii) Dengan menggunakan terbitan tersebut, terbitkan ungkapan untuk nisbah halaju di mana titik sepanjang hilir tekak. (titik permulaan = tekak)
- (i) *Derive the equation of the ratio between the throat and any downstream area of a supersonic nozzle;*
 (ii) *Using the derivation, derived the expression for the ratio of the velocity at any point downstream of the throat (starting point = throat).*

(8 markah/marks)

- (c) Berat bahan dorong bagi suatu sistem pengorbitan angkasa mempunyai 90% daripada jumlah berat keseluruhan. Diberi sistem enjin roket mempunyai dedenyut tentu 300saat. Tentukan
- (i) Halaju kebolehcapaian maksimum jika semua bahan dorong di bakar dan halaju awal sistem itu ialah 7930m/saat; dan
 (ii) Kadar jisim bahan dorong diberi bahawa tujuh enjin roket itu ialah 1,670,000N.

The propellant weight of an orbiting space system amount of 90% of the system gross weight. Given that the system rocket engine has specific impulse of 300sec. Determine

- (i) *The maximum attainable velocity if all propellant is burned and the system initial velocity is 7930m/sec; and*
 (ii) *The propellant mass flow rate given that the rocket engine thrust is 1,670,000N.*

(8 markah/marks)

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