

Diagnostics of Flow in Supersonic Nozzle Design

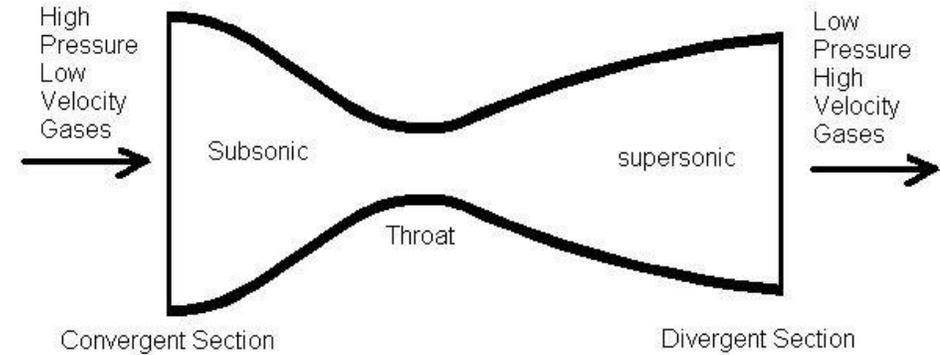
Matthewscott Dale

Outline

- Background
- Project Details
- Methodology and Results
- Future Plans
- Acknowledgements
- Questions

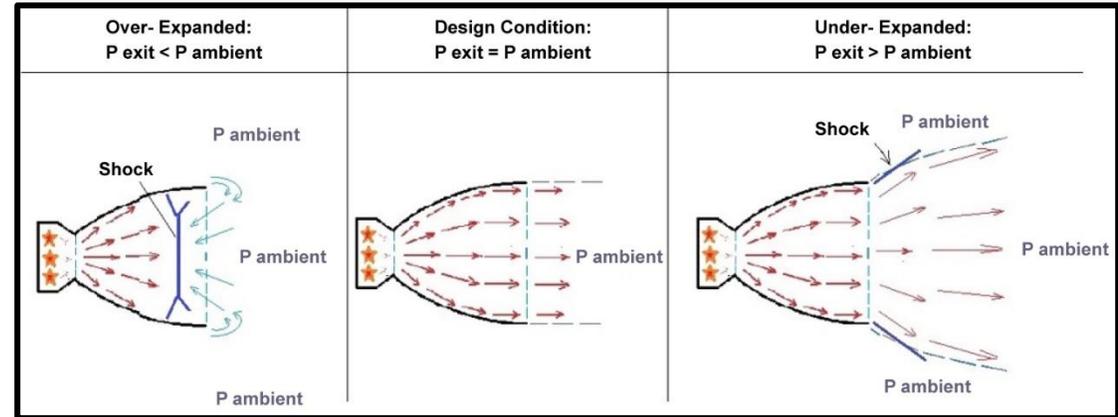
Background

- Converging-Diverging nozzles are used to create thrust
- Flow accelerated to supersonic speeds
- Rocket Propulsion, Jet Engines



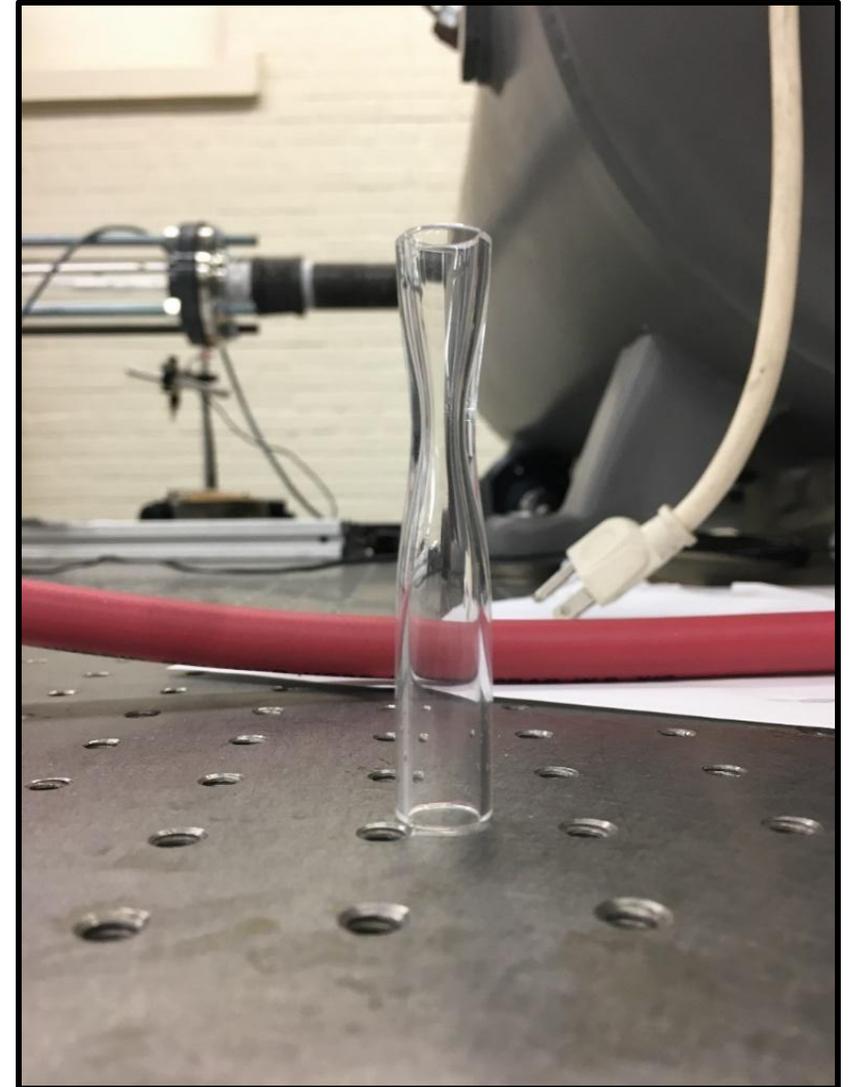
Background

- Outlet Flow is well understood
- Flow inside nozzle has not been as widely experimentally studied



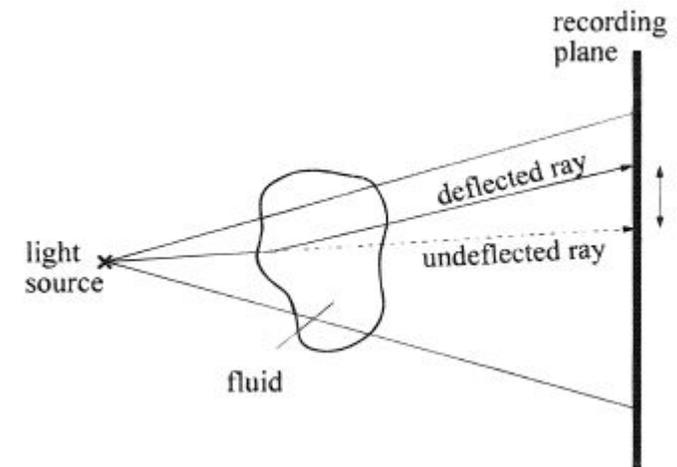
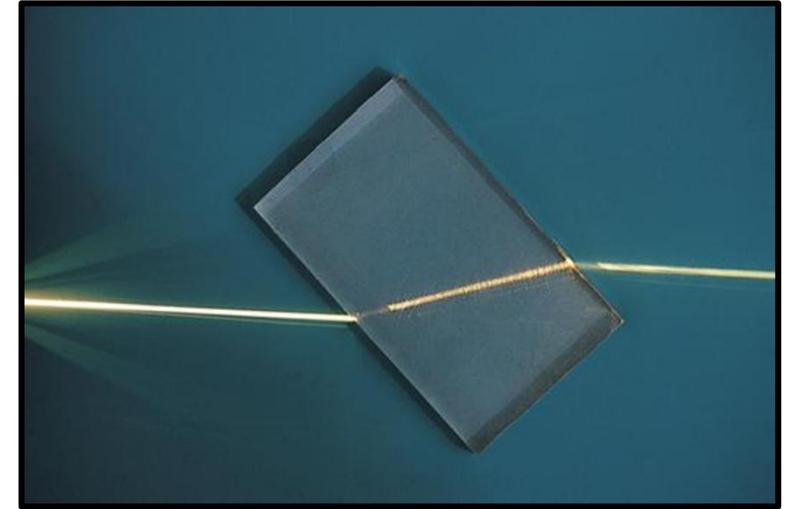
Project Details

- Glass nozzles to see interior flow
- Shadowgraphs and Schlieren imaging for outlet flow
- Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV) for interior flow



Methodology: Shadowgraphs

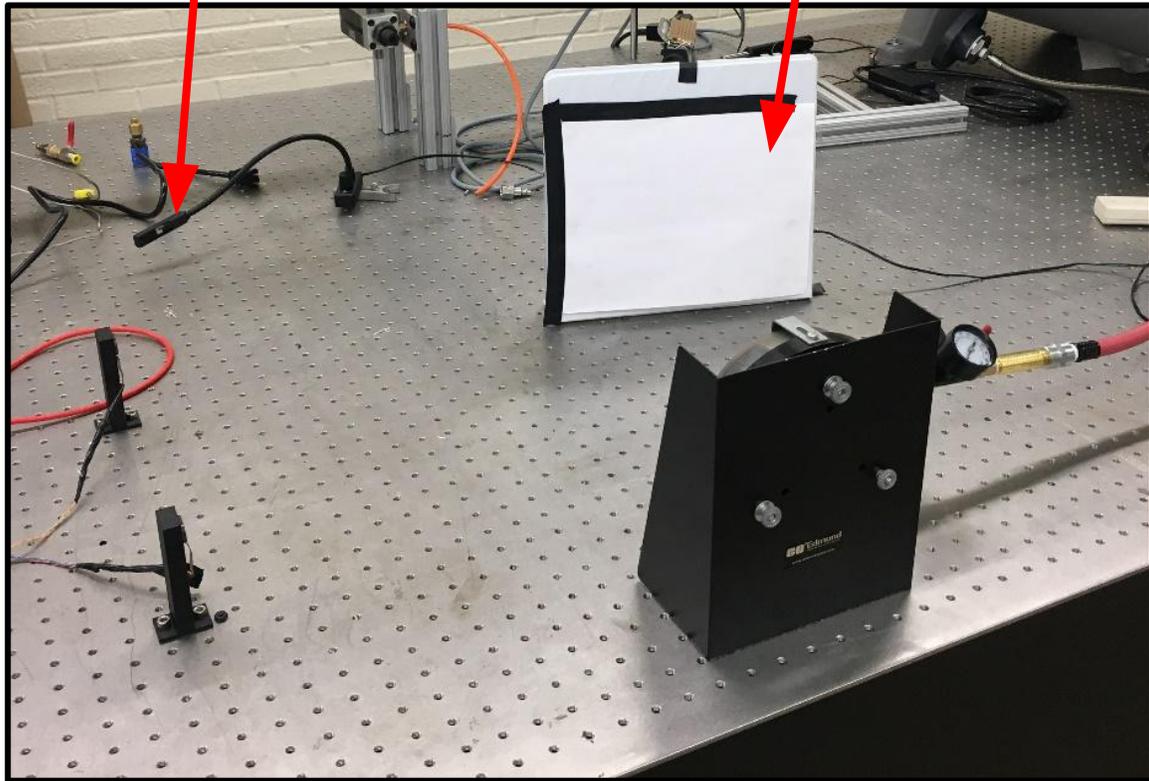
- Shock waves create very high pressures and densities
- Light refracts through different densities at different angles
- Shadowgraphs show portions of flow with high density i.e. shockwaves



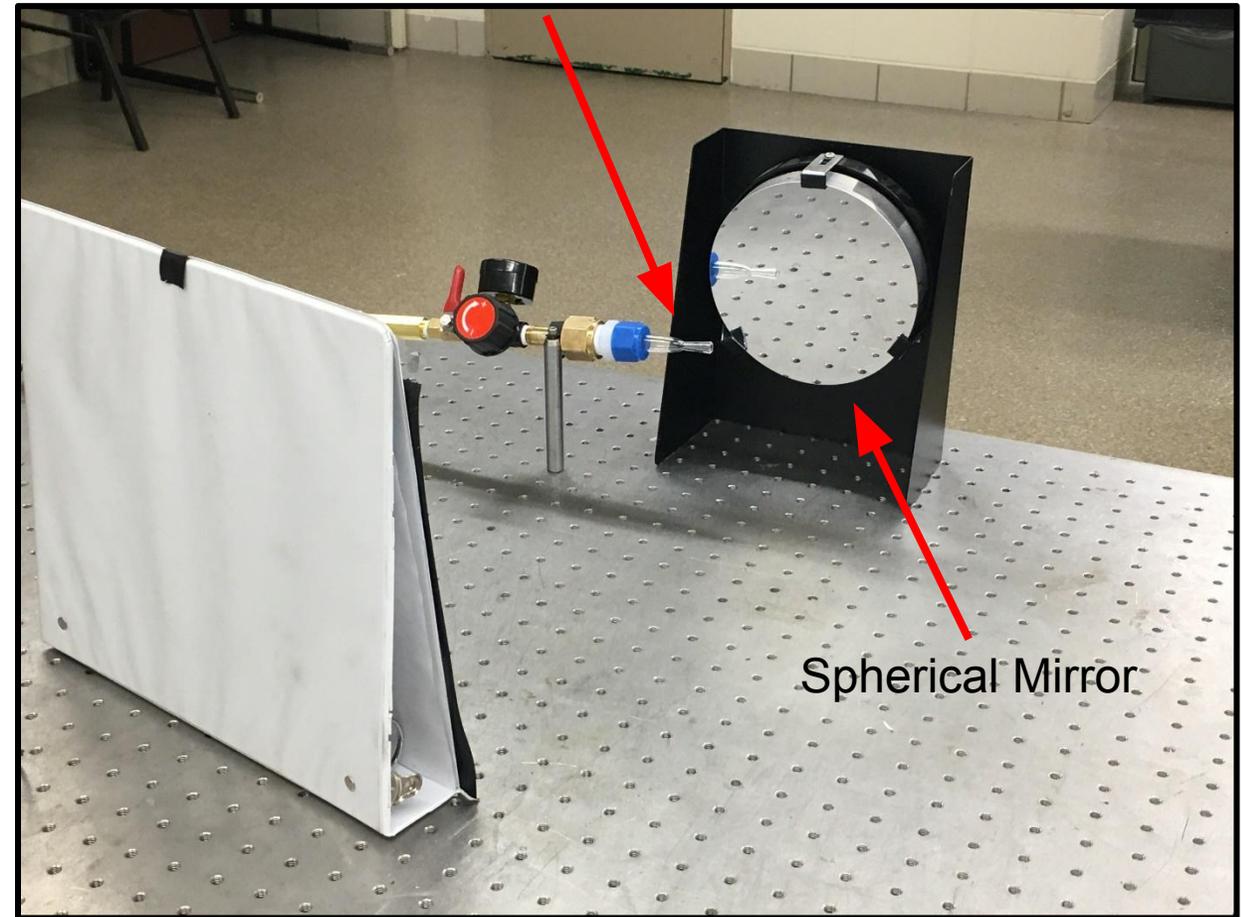
Methodology: Shadowgraphs

Point Light Source

Sheet

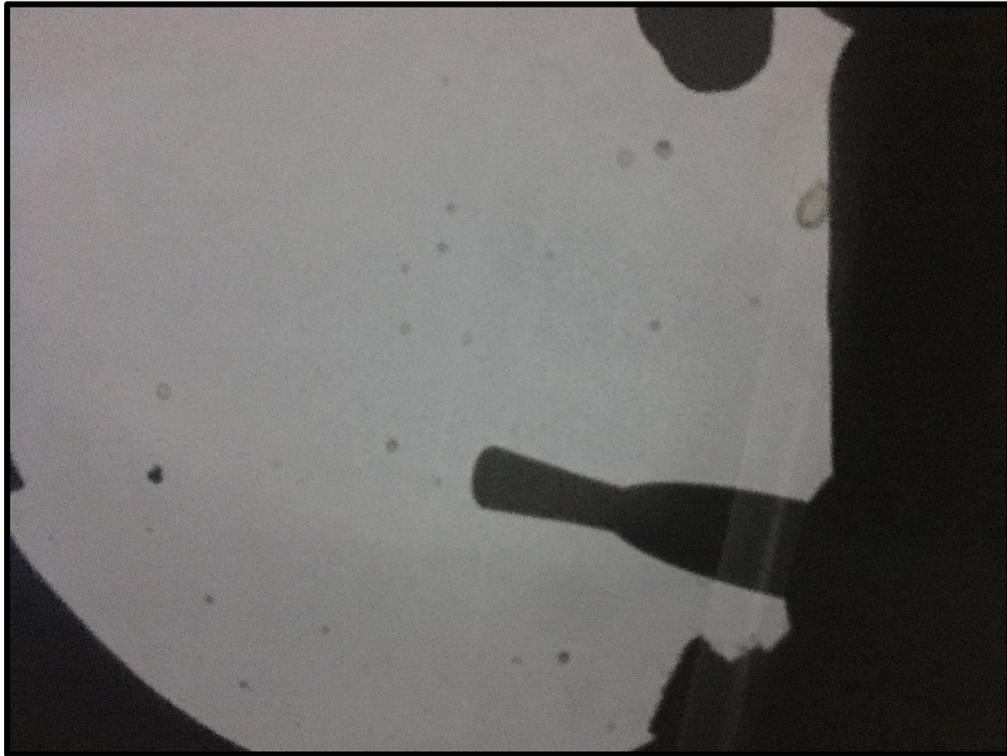


Nozzle

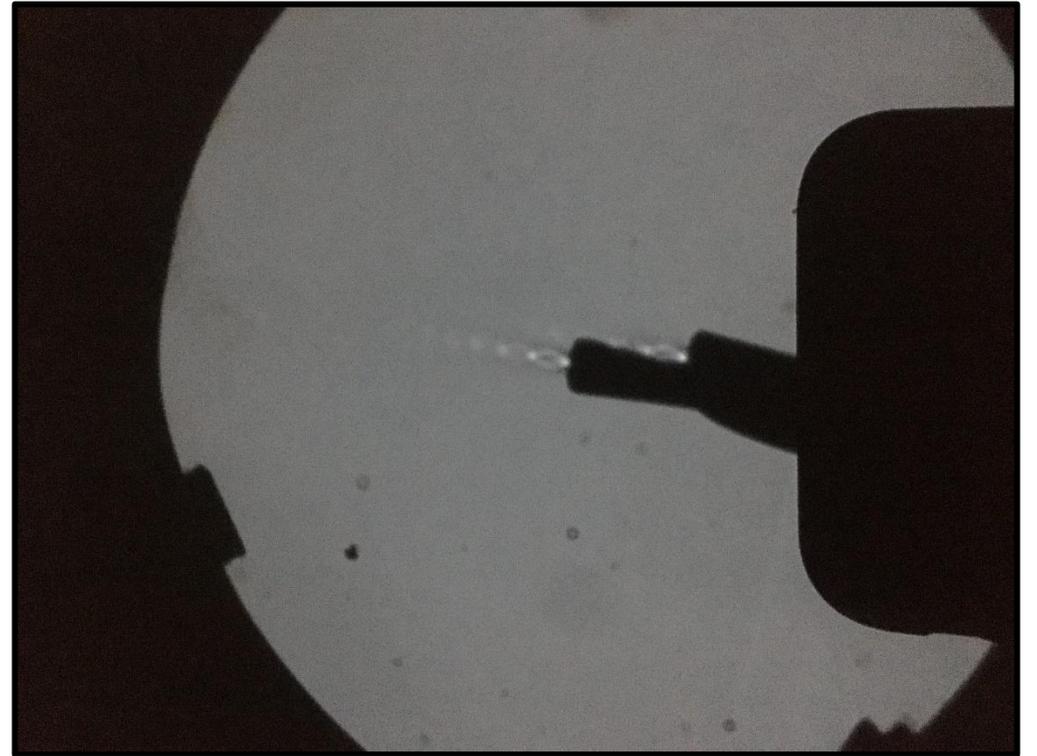


Spherical Mirror

Shadowgraphs: Result



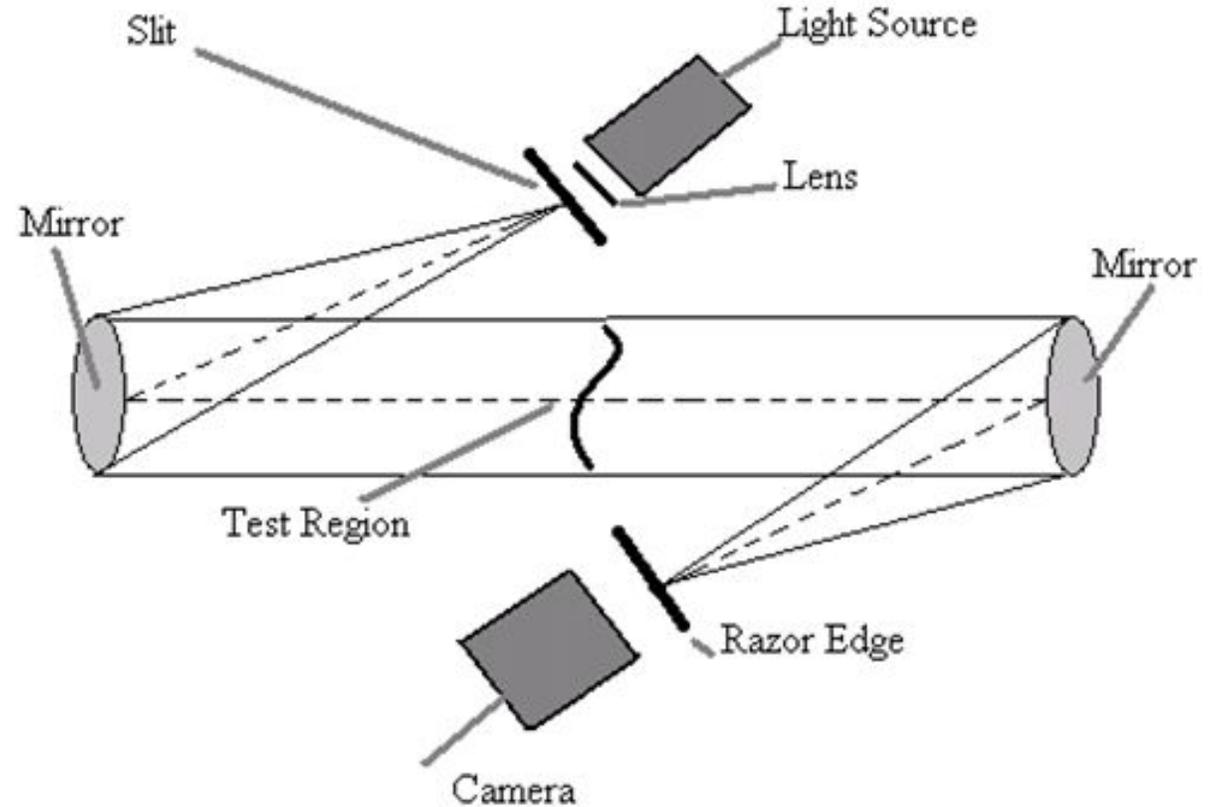
30 PSI Inlet Pressure



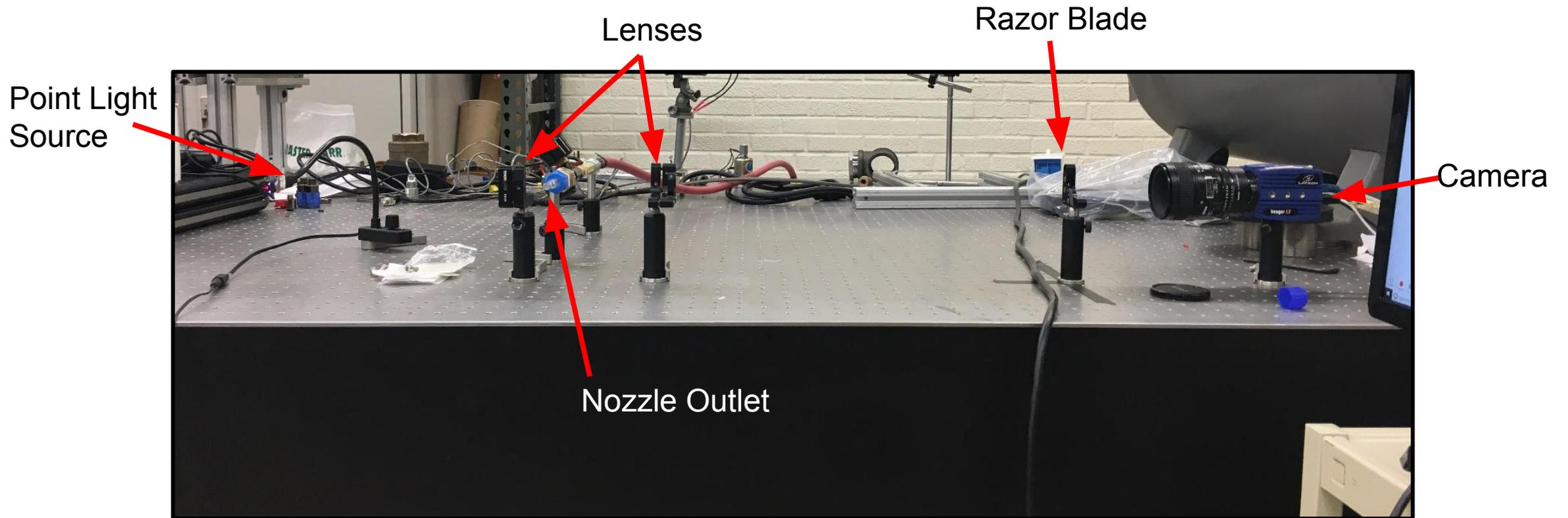
70 PSI Inlet Pressure

Schlieren

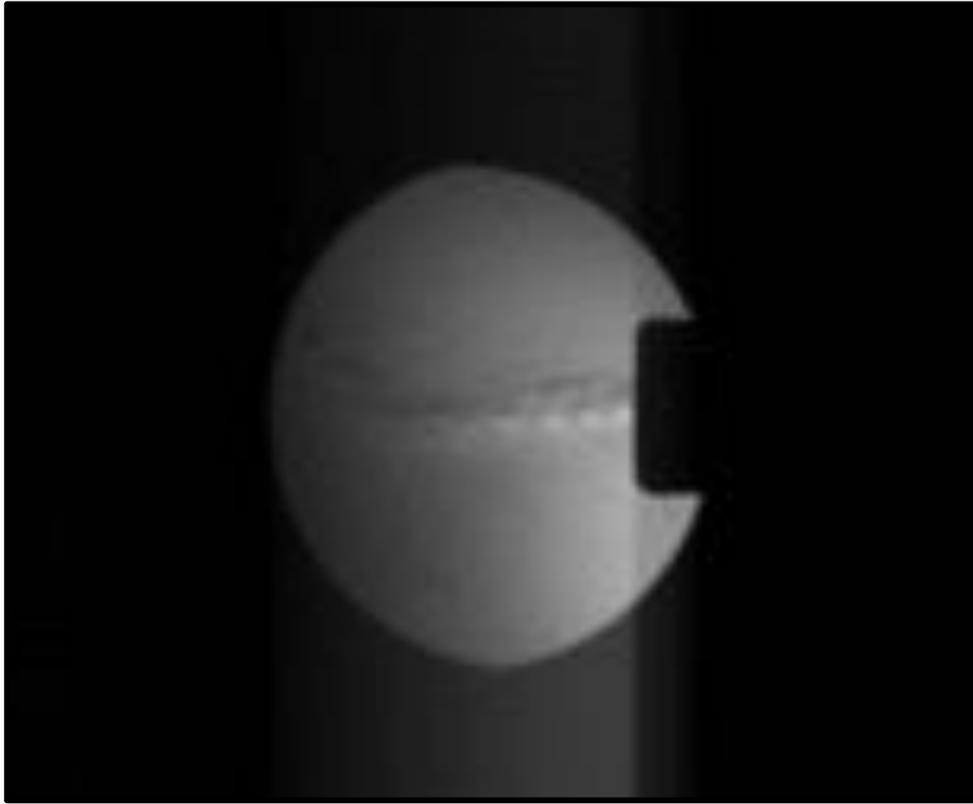
- Very similar to shadowgraphs
- Knife edge blocks some light, sharpening image



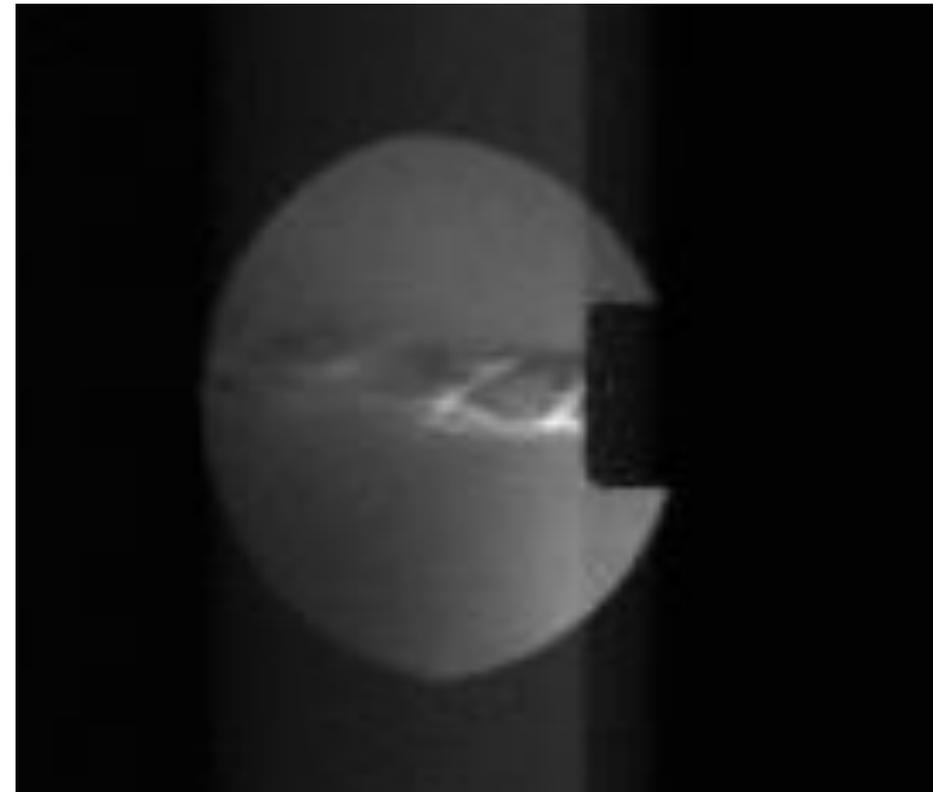
Schlieren Setup



Schlieren Results



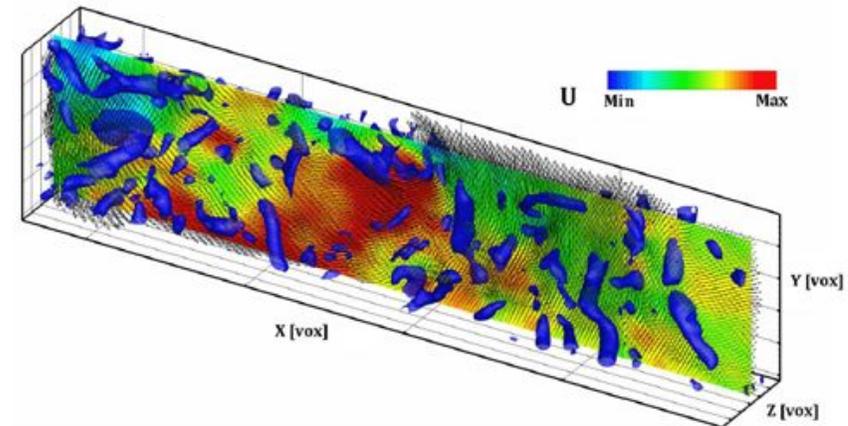
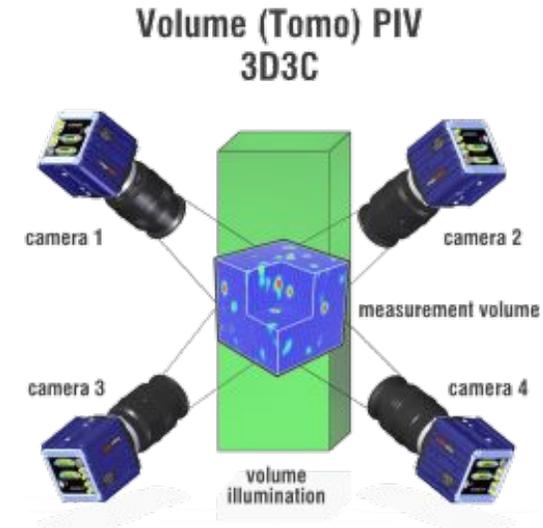
30 PSI Inlet Pressure



70 PSI Inlet Pressure

Future Plans

- 2/3D PIV
- Different nozzle geometries



Acknowledgements

- North Dakota Space Grant Consortium
- Charles Fabijanac, Josh Yurek, and Will Refling
- Dr. Jordi Estevadeordal



Questions?

Email:

matthewscott.dale@ndsu.edu