

Solution TD N°2

Solution 1:

Donnée : $\alpha_1 = 40^\circ, \alpha_2 = 65^\circ, C_1 = 100 \frac{m}{s}, \rho = 1.25 \frac{kg}{m^3},$

$$\frac{s}{l} = 0.91, P_{0,m} = 171.61 Pa$$

1. Le coefficient de pression

$$C_p = \frac{P_{0,m}}{\frac{1}{2} \rho C_1^2} = \frac{171.61}{0.5 * 1.25 * 100^2}$$

$$C_p = 0.0274$$

2. Le coefficient de traînée

$$C_D = 2 \left(\frac{s}{l} \right) \left(\frac{P_{0,m}}{\rho C_1^2} \right) \left(\frac{\cos^3 \alpha_m}{\cos^2 \alpha_2} \right)$$

$$\alpha_m = \tan^{-1}[(\tan \alpha_2 - \tan \alpha_1)/2]$$

$$\alpha_m = \tan^{-1}[(\tan 65^\circ - \tan 40^\circ)/2]$$

$$\alpha_m = 33.13^\circ$$

$$C_D = 2(0.91) \left(\frac{171.61}{1.25 * 100^2} \right) \left(\frac{\cos^3 33.13}{\cos^2 65} \right)$$

$$C_D = 0.0821$$

3. Le coefficient de portance

$$C_L = 2(s/l) \cos \alpha_m [\tan \alpha_1 + \tan \alpha_2] + C_D \tan \alpha_m$$

$$C_L = 2(0.91) * \cos 33.13 * [\tan 40 + \tan 65] + 0.0823 \tan 33.13$$

$$C_L = 4.601$$

Solution 2:

Donnée : $\alpha_1 = 48^\circ, \alpha_2 = 25^\circ, C_1 = 75 \frac{m}{s}, \rho = 1.25 \frac{kg}{m^3},$

$$\frac{l}{s} = 0.91, P_{0,m} = 107.87 Pa, \quad \rho = 1.25 kg/m^3$$

1. Coefficients de pression, de traînée et de portance

• Coefficient de pression

$$C_p = \frac{P_{0,m}}{\frac{1}{2}\rho C_1^2} = \frac{107.87}{0.5 * 1.25 * 75^2}$$

$$C_p = 0.0307$$

• Coefficient de traînée

$$C_D = 2(s/l)(p_{0m}/\rho c_1^2)(\cos^3 \alpha_m / \cos^2 \alpha_1)$$

$$\alpha_m = \tan^{-1}[(\tan \alpha_1 + \tan \alpha_2)/2]$$

$$\alpha_m = \tan^{-1}[(\tan 48^\circ + \tan 25^\circ)/2]$$

$$\alpha_m = 38.25^\circ$$

$$C_D = 2\left(\frac{1}{0.91}\right)\left(\frac{107.87}{1.25 * 75^2}\right)\left(\frac{\cos^3 38.25}{\cos^2 48}\right)$$

$$C_D = 0.0365$$

• Coefficient de portance

$$C_L = 2(s/l)\cos \alpha_m [\tan \alpha_1 - \tan \alpha_2] - C_D \tan \alpha_m$$

$$C_L = 2(1/0.91)\cos 38.25^\circ [\tan 48^\circ - \tan 25^\circ] - 0.0365 \tan 38.25^\circ$$

$$C_L = 1.083$$

Solution 3:

Donnée : $\frac{s}{l} = 0.8$, $\alpha_1 = 45^\circ$, $\alpha_2 = 15^\circ$

1. Angle de déflexion nominal

$$\varepsilon = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$$

$$\varepsilon = 45^\circ - 15^\circ$$

$$\varepsilon = 30^\circ$$

2. L'angle de cambrure de l'aube

• Méthode 1 :

$$\varepsilon = \theta + i - \delta \quad (i = 0)$$

$$\delta = m\theta(s/l)^{1/2}$$

$$m = 0.23(2a/l)^2 + 0.1(\alpha_2/50)$$

a est la distance le long de la corde jusqu'au point de cambrure maximum, Pour une cambrure en arc de cercle, $(2a/l) = 1$

$$m = 0.23(1)^2 + 0.1(15/50)$$

$$m = 0.26$$

$$\delta = 0.26 * \theta(0.8)^{1/2}$$

$$\delta = 0.233\theta$$

$$\varepsilon = \theta - 0.233\theta = \theta(1 - 0.233)$$

$$\theta = \frac{\varepsilon}{(1 - 0.233)} = \frac{30}{(1 - 0.233)}$$

$$\theta = 39.11^\circ$$

- **Méthode 2 :**

$$\theta = (\alpha'_1 - \alpha'_2)$$

$$\delta = \alpha_2 - \alpha'_2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha'_2 = \alpha_2 - \delta$$

$$\theta = (\alpha'_1 - \alpha_2 + \delta)$$

Puisqu'il n'y a pas d'incidence sur l'aube $\alpha'_1 = \alpha_1$

$$\theta = (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \delta)$$

$$\theta = (45 - 15 + 0.233\theta)$$

$$\theta = 39.11^\circ$$

3. L'angle de déviation

$$\delta = 0.233\theta = 0.233 * 39.11$$

$$\delta = 9.11^\circ$$

Solution 4:

$$\text{Donnée : } \frac{s}{l} = 0.8, \quad \frac{H}{l} = 3, \quad \dot{m} = 25 \frac{kg}{s}$$

$$N = 150 \frac{tr}{s}, \quad U = 200 \frac{m}{s}, \quad C_a = 157 \frac{m}{s}, \quad \rho = 1.1 \frac{kg}{m^3}$$

1. Le rayon moyen

$$U = 2\pi N r_m$$

$$r_m = \frac{U}{2\pi N} = \frac{200}{2 * \pi * 150}$$

$$r_m = 0.212 \text{ m}$$

2. La hauteur de l'aube

$$\dot{m} = \rho A C_a$$

$$A = \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho C_a} = \frac{25}{1.1 * 157}$$

$$A = 0.145 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A = 2\pi H r_m$$

$$H = \frac{A}{2\pi r_m} = \frac{0.145}{2 * \pi * 0.212}$$

$$H = 0.11 \text{ m}$$

3. Le pas et la corde

- la corde

$$\text{rapport de la hauteur/corde} = \frac{H}{l} = 3$$

$$l = \frac{H}{3} = \frac{0.11}{3}$$

$$l = 0.037$$

- Le pas

$$\text{rapport} \frac{\text{Pas}}{\text{corde}} = \frac{s}{l} = 0.8$$

$$s = 0.8 * l = 0.8 * 0.037$$

$$s = 0.0296 \text{ m}$$

4. Le nombre des aubes

$$Z = \frac{\text{Circonférence au rayon moyen}}{\text{Pas}} = \frac{2\pi r_m}{s} = \frac{2 * \pi * 0.212}{0.0296}$$

$$Z = 45 \text{ aubes}$$