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Analysis of Ejection System of Projectile with Compressed Air

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Abstract

The purpose of the present work is to develop a compressed air discharging system to eject a projectile from the underwater. For the flow analysis of compressed air tank, projectile ejection tube, and pipe system, the air is assumed as an ideal gas, undergoing 1-dimensional axisymmetric, compressible flow, the Fanno flow analysis was applied. The commercial Fluent code was used to solve 3-D Navier-Stokes equation of the internal flow within the valve. The dynamics of the projectile within the ejection tube was assumed 1-degree of freedom. The calculations were performed to four cases of valve opening area ratio, i.e., 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100% opening area, at both depths of 10m and 50m. The results were shown as the figures of time variation of pressure of the compressed air tank and projectile ejection tube. The velocity and distance of the projectile were also predicted.

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1.

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2.1

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$$pV = mRT \tag{1}$$

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$$m \frac{dp}{dt} + p \frac{dm}{dt} = \gamma \frac{m}{p} \frac{dp}{dt} + R \frac{dm}{dt} \tag{2}$$

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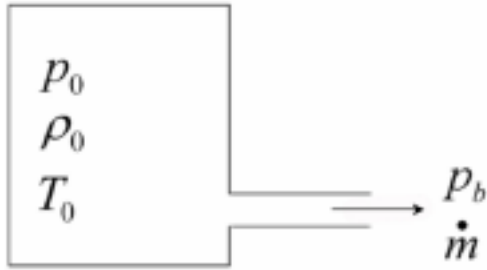


Fig. 1 Air discharge from tank

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = - \frac{p A_{th}}{\sqrt{T}} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{R} \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}}} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = - \rho A_{th} \left(\frac{p_b}{p} \right) \sqrt{\left(\frac{2\gamma}{\gamma-1} \right) \frac{p}{\rho} \left[1 - \left(\frac{p_b}{p} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \right]} \quad (4)$$

(3)

$$p_b \leq p^* = \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} p_0 \quad (5)$$

A_{th} , p_0 , p_b , γ

(1)

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{1}{V} \left(\gamma R T \dot{m}_m - p \gamma \frac{dV}{dt} \right) \quad (6)$$

\dot{m}_m

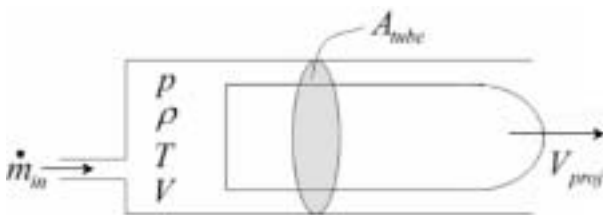


Fig. 2 Inflow of Air to ejection tube

Fanno 가

$$\frac{dp}{p} = - \frac{\gamma M^2 [1 + (\gamma - 1) M^2]}{(1 - M^2)} \left[\frac{\tau_w}{\rho V^2} \frac{P}{A} dx \right] \quad (7)$$

τ_w , V, M

FLUENT

가

2

$$(m_{proj} + m' + m_w) \frac{d^2 x_{proj}}{dt^2} = p_{tube} A_{tube} - F_f - F_D \quad (8)$$

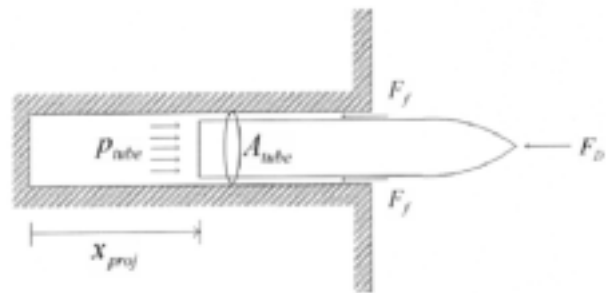


Fig. 3 Force diagram of projectile

m_{proj} , m' 가
가 (added
10%

mass)

20%

m_w

A_{tube}

p_{tube} , A_{tube}

F_j

F_D

Fig. 4

Opening Pressure

가

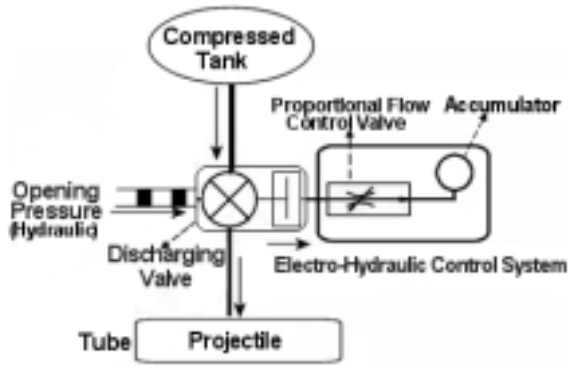


Fig. 4 Schematic diagram

2.2

10m 50m

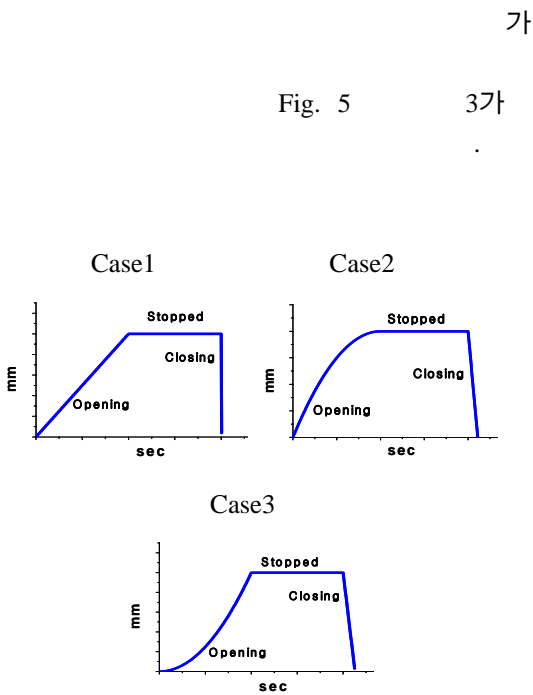


Fig. 5 Pattern of spool displacement

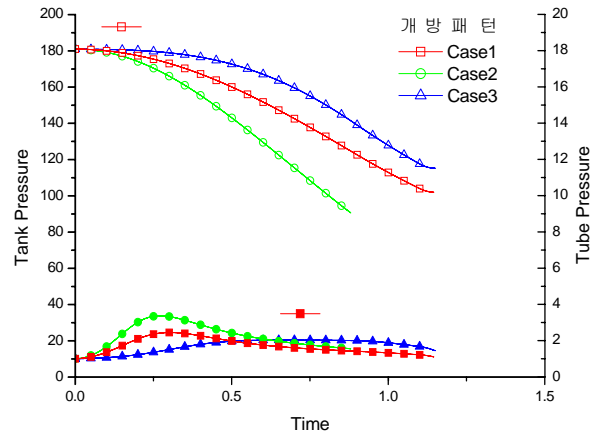


Fig. 6 Pressure change for each case(Depth=10m)

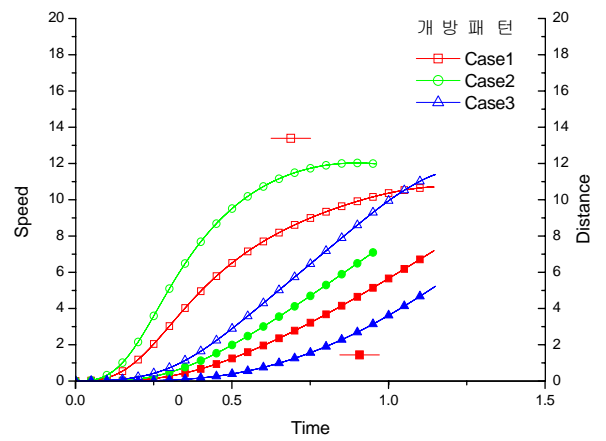


Fig. 7 Speed and distance of projectile for each case(Depth=10m)

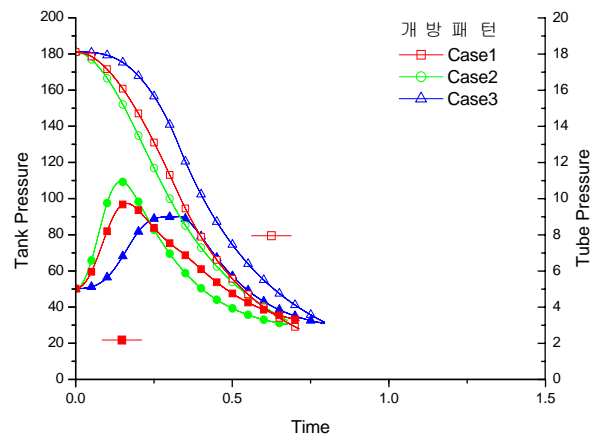


Fig. 8 Pressure change for each case(Depth=50m)

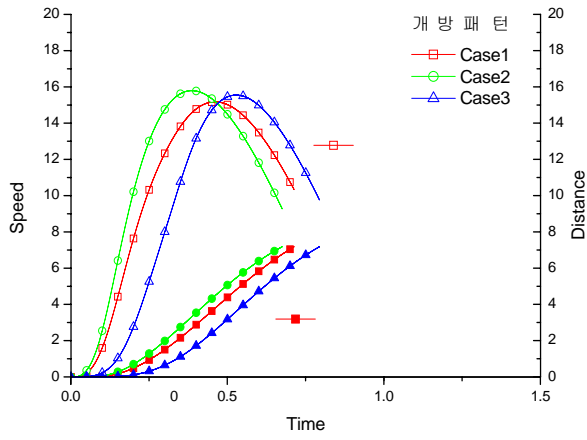


Fig. 9 Speed and distance of projectile for each case(Depth=50m)

Fig. 6~9 Fig. 5

Case2 Case 1

가 가
가 .

Case3 Case1

가 가

Fig. 10 , Case1

10m

3가

Case1-1 ,
0.05, 0.2, 0.85sec

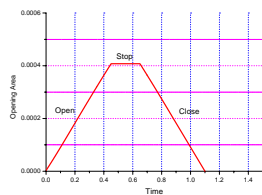
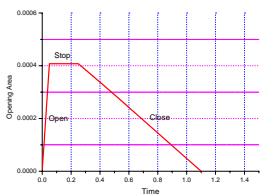
Case1-2 0.45,

0.2, 0.45

Case1-3 0.85, 0.2, 0.05sec

Case1-1

Case1-2



Case1-3

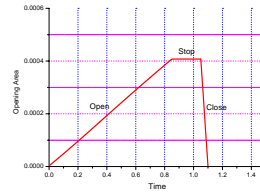


Fig. 10 Time history of opening area(Depth=10m)

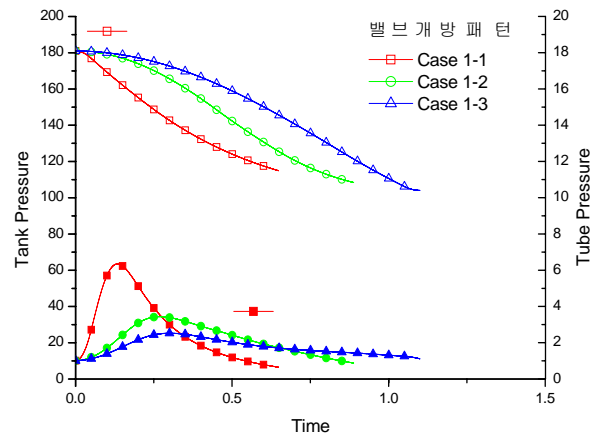


Fig. 11 Pressure change for each case(Depth=10m)

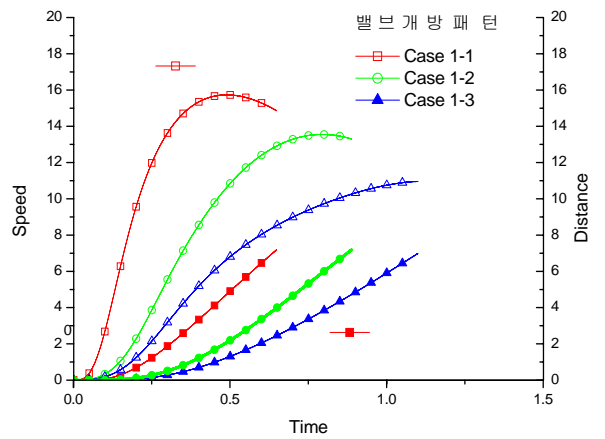


Fig. 12 Speed and distance of projectile for each case(Depth=10m)

Fig. 11. Fig. 12 10m

. Case1-1

Case1-2

Case1-3 Case1-1
가

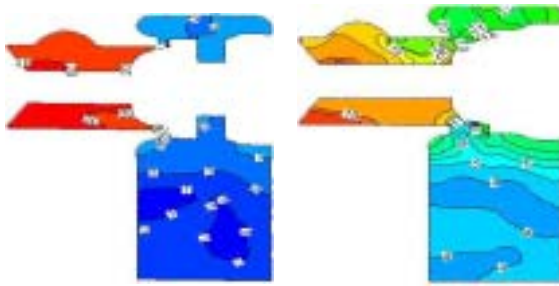
2.2.1

Fluent

가

1/4, 2/4, 3/4, 1()

4가



(a) 1/4 open

(b) Full open

Fig. 16 Pressure contour of ejection valve

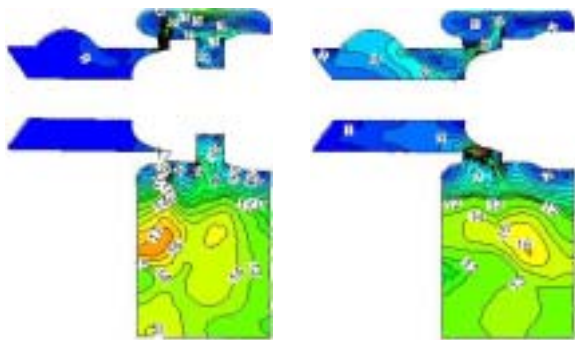
Fig. 16

1/4, 1()

Fig. 12

가

가



(a) 1/4 open

(b) Full open

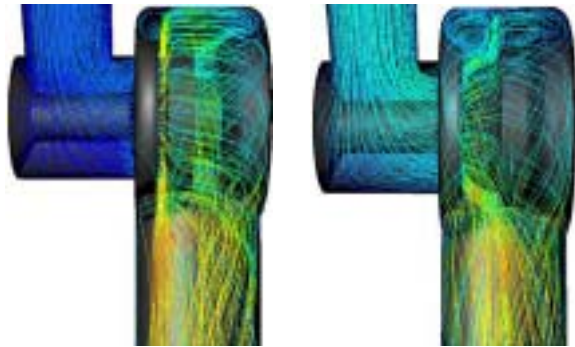
Fig. 17 Mach contour of ejection valve

Fig. 17

가

1.84 () 가

가



(a) 1/4 open

(b) Full open

Fig. 18 Streamline of ejection valve

Fig. 18

Fig

가

가

3.

, 1-

가

1-

가

Navier-Stokes

Fluent

3가

가

10m, 50

1/4, 2/4, 3/4, 1

, 10m

Case1

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