

International Conference on Combustion and Explosion COMBEX 2013.

**Thrust performance of air-breathing pulse detonation
engine at subsonic and supersonic flight at different
altitudes.**

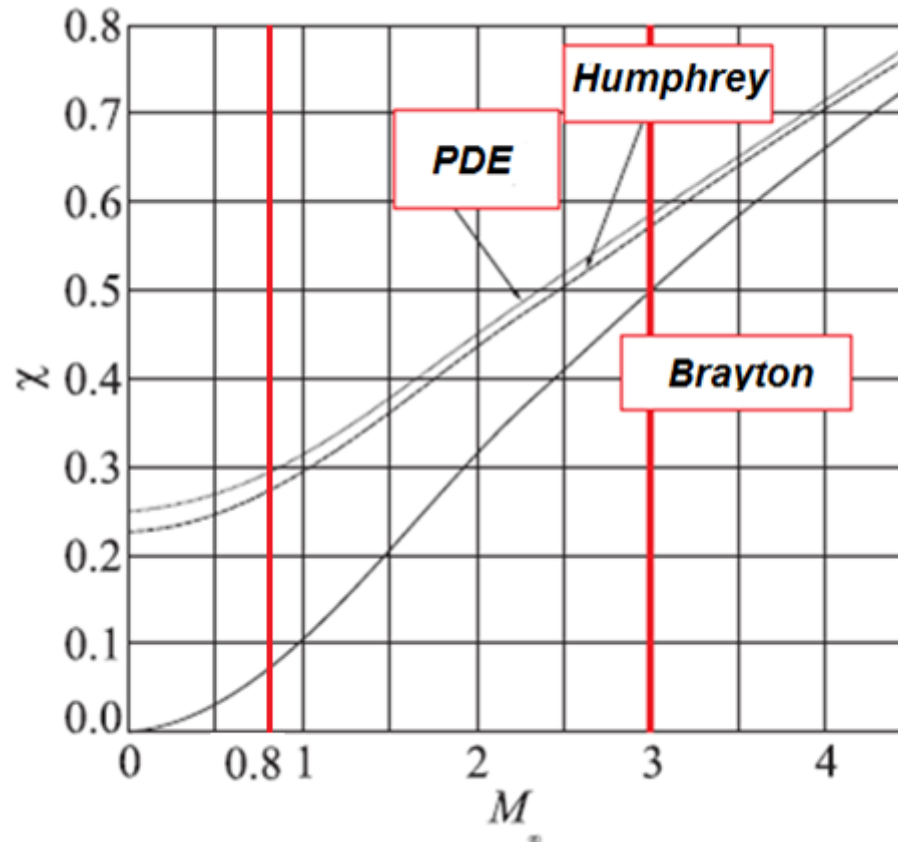
A. E. Zangiev, V. S. Ivanov, S. M. Frolov

*N. N. Semenov Institute of Chemical Physics Russian Academy of
Sciences.*

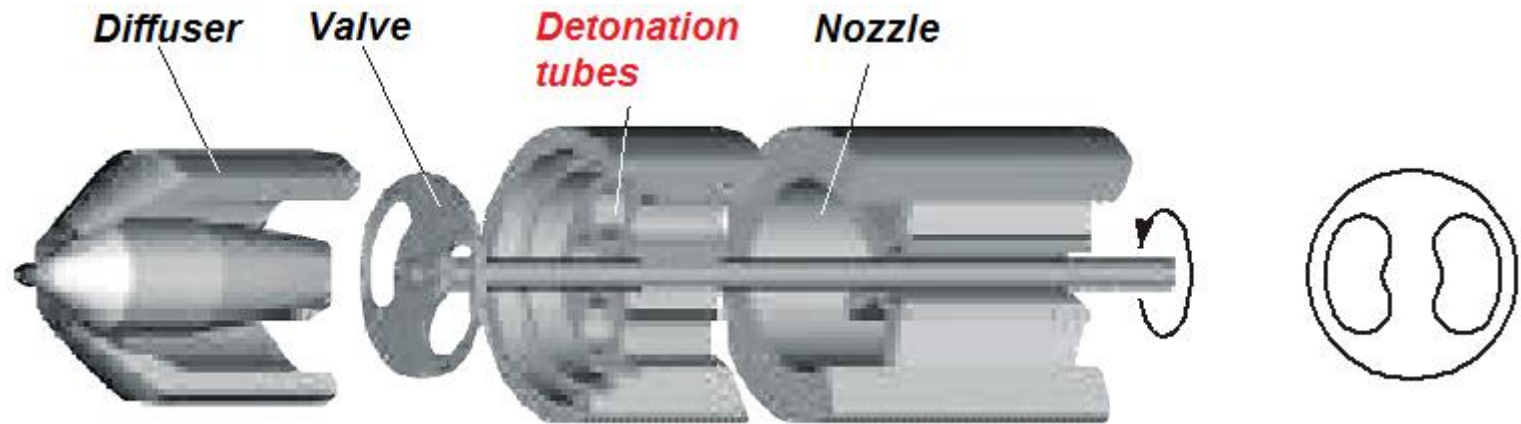
Overview

- Introduction**
- Objectives**
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- Mathematical model**
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- Comparison of results**
- Conclusions**

Introduction: Thermodynamic efficiency



Pulse detonation engine (PDE) for aircraft

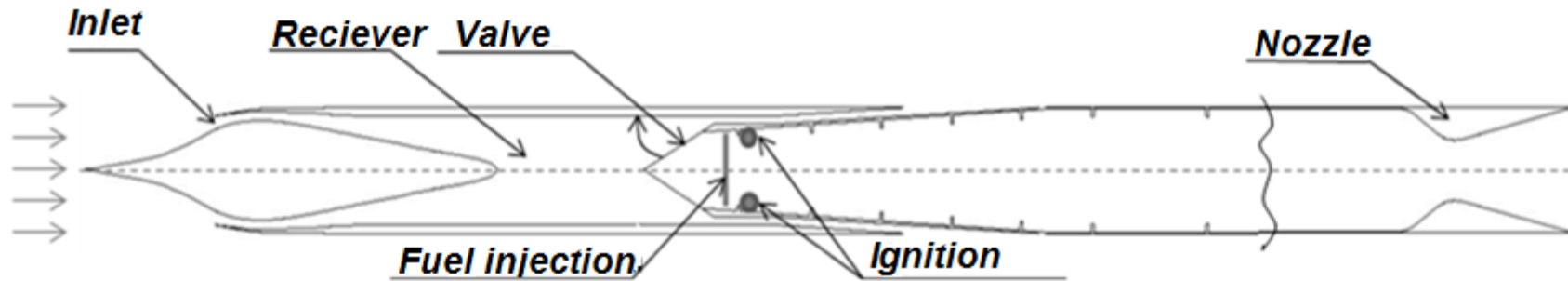


Objectives

- Thrust performance calculations of air-breathing pulse detonation engine with DDT in subsonic and supersonic flight conditions at different altitudes.
- Prove the feasibility of the pulse detonation cycle workflow in PDE in subsonic flight with mach number 0.8 and supersonic flight with mach number 5.

Scheme of PDE

$M = 3$



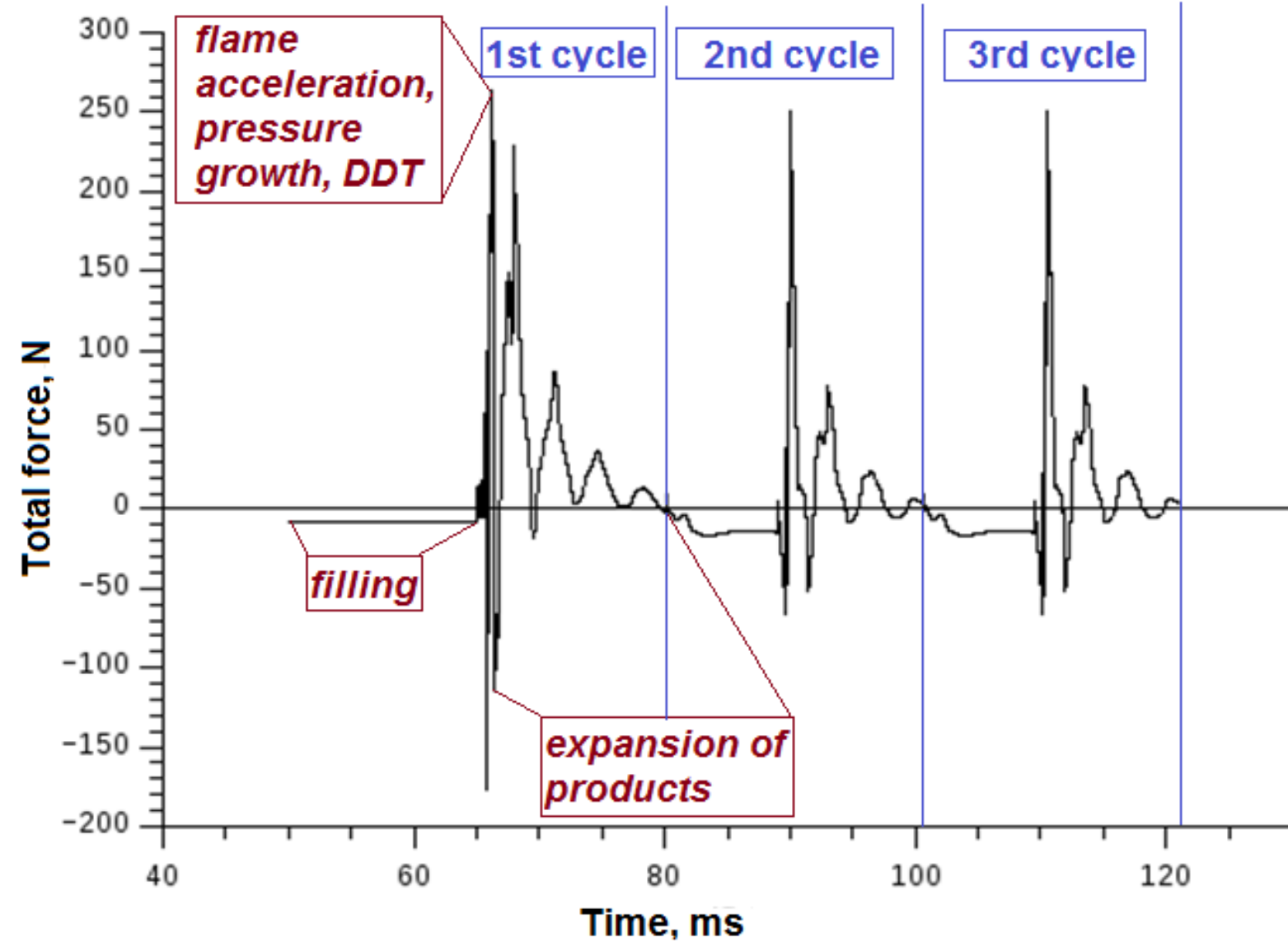
Diameter: 83 mm

Length: 2 m

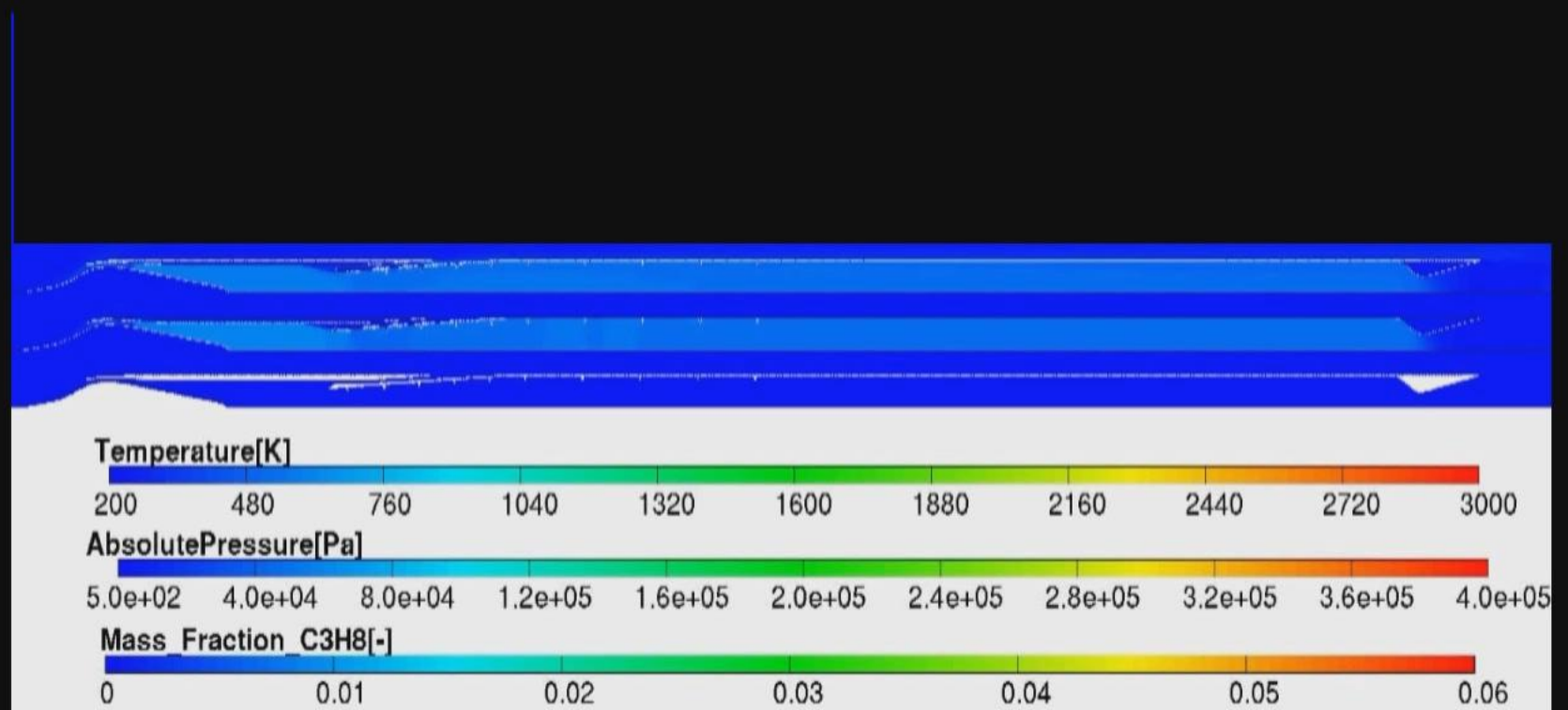
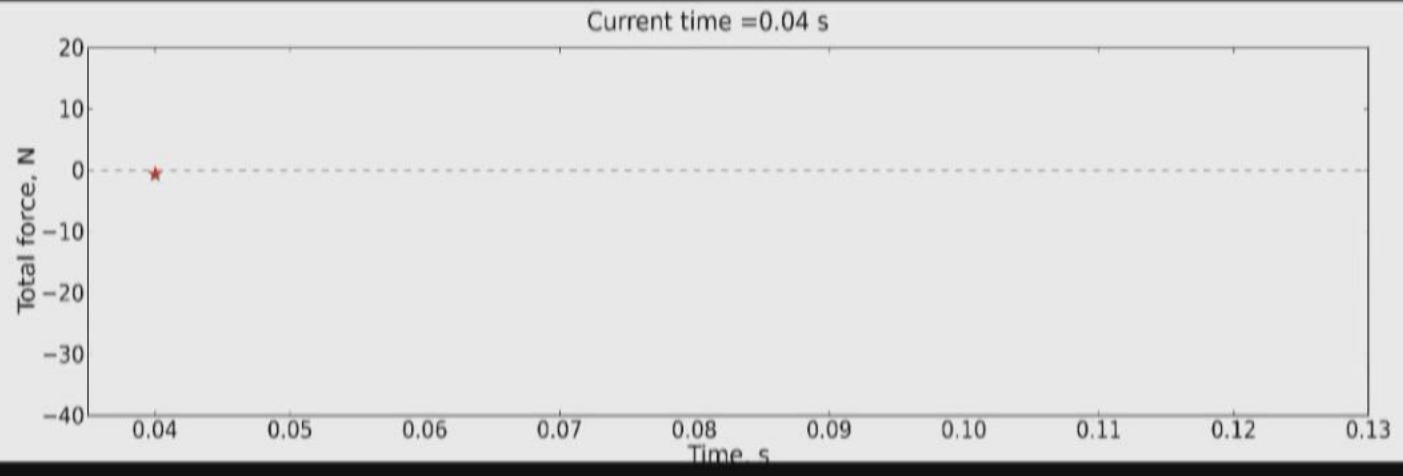
Fuel: propane

Mathematical model

- **Unsteady Reynolds-Averaged Navier-Stokes (URANS) equations;**
- **Continuity and energy equations for a multicomponent reactive mixture;**
- **k - ε turbulence model;**
- **Flame tracking;**
- **Particle method;**
- **Initial and boundary conditions.**



Altitude -8km.



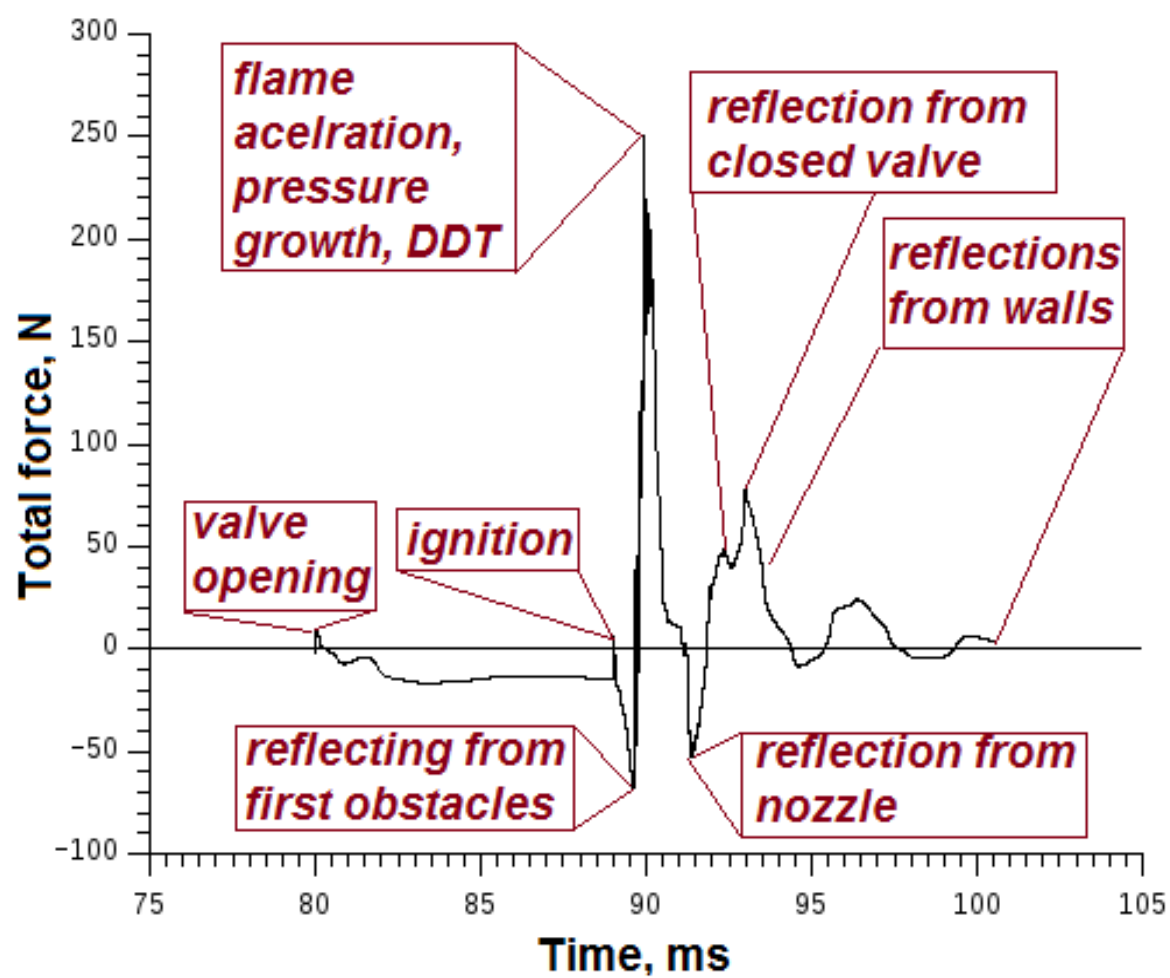
Specific impulse:

$$I_{sp} = \frac{F}{g * \dot{m}}$$

F - thrust in one cycle
(with drag force)

g - gravitational acceleration

\dot{m} - fuel mass flow for one cycle



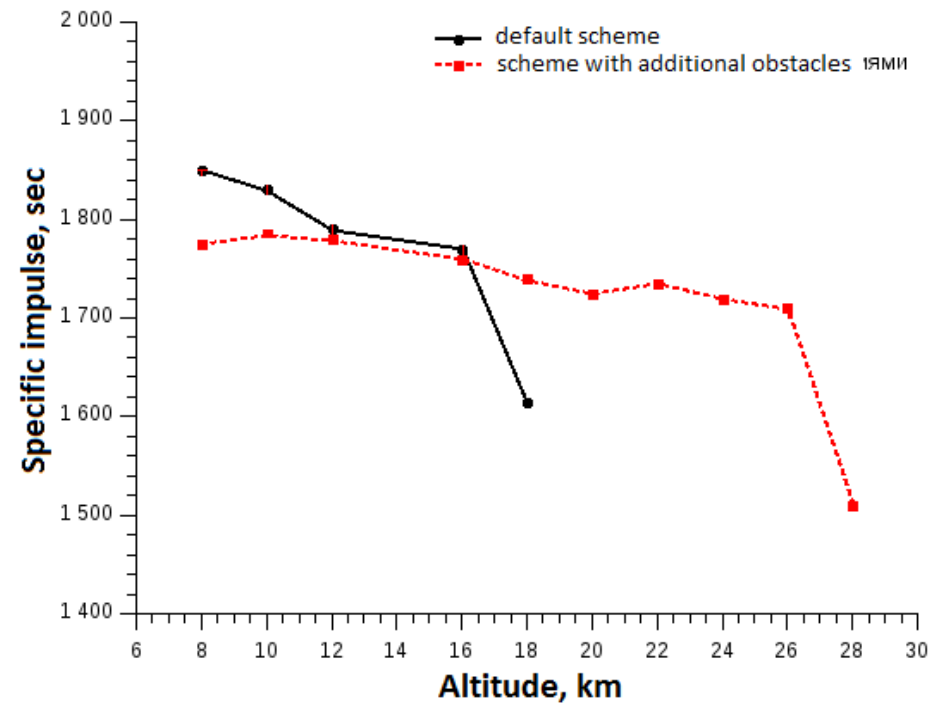
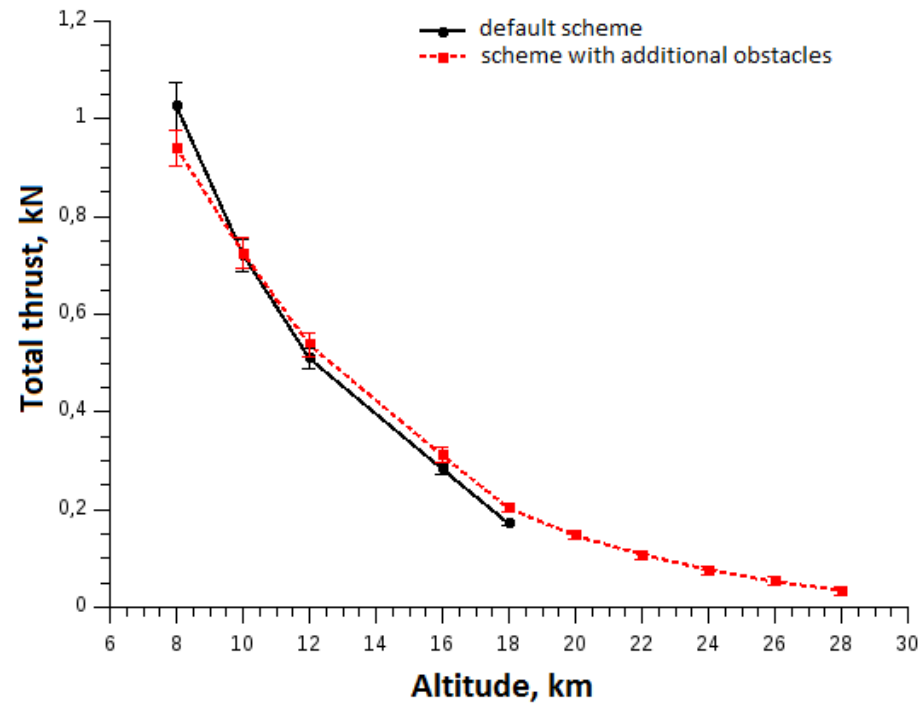
Specific impulse calculation results

<i>Z, km</i>	<i>P, MPa</i>	<i>Ta, K</i>	<i>τ, ms</i>	<i>f, Hz</i>	<i>P*, MPa</i>	<i>F, N</i>	<i>m', g/s</i>	<i>Isp, s</i>
8	0.036	236.2	20.5	49	0.439	255	56	1850
10	0.027	223.3	20	50	0.31	204	40	1830
12	0.0194	216.7	20	50	0.243	147	35	1790
16	0.010	216.7	20	50	0.175	84	17	1770
18	0.0075	216.7	18.5	54	0.073	8	13	1615
20	0.0055	216.7	No DDT					

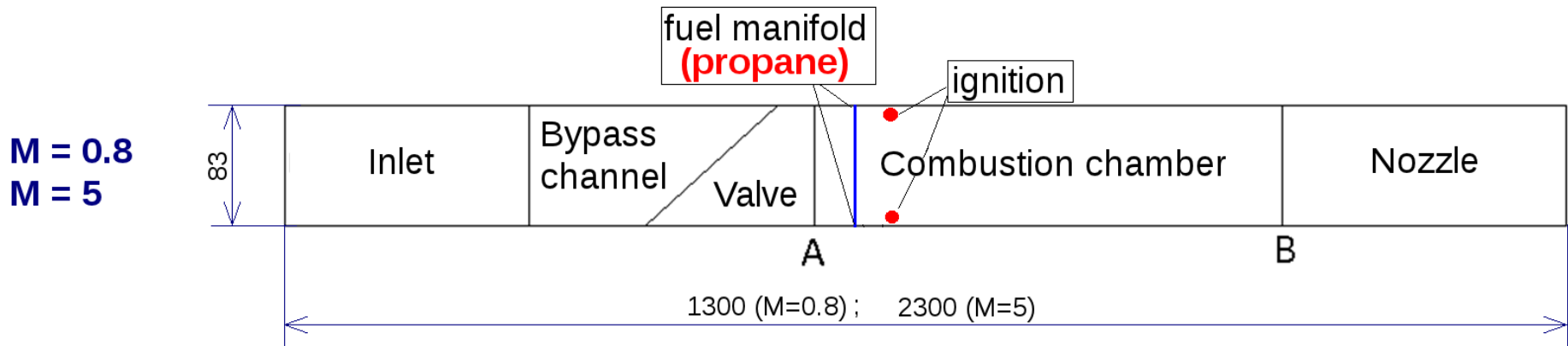
Specific impulse calculation results

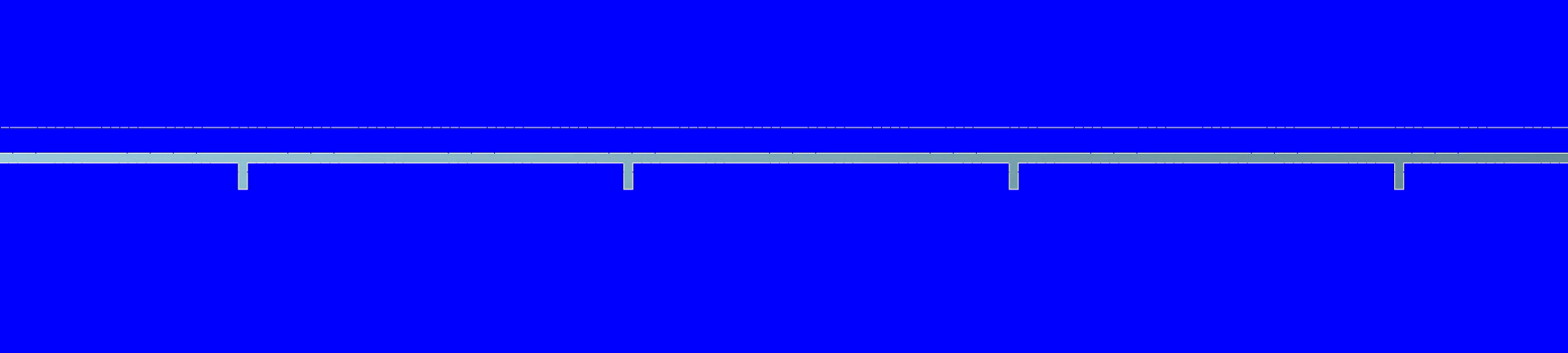
<i>Z, km</i>	<i>P, MPa</i>	<i>Ta, K</i>	<i>f, Hz</i>	<i>P*, MPa</i>	<i>F, N</i>	<i>m', g/s</i>	<i>Isp, s</i>
8	0.036	236.2	50	0.406	266	54	1775
10	0.027	223.3	50	0.312	228	41	1790
12	0.0194	216.7	50	0.232	176	31	1790
16	0.010	216.7	50	0.159	121	15	1760
18	0.0075	216.7	50	0.091	63	12	1720
20	0.0055	216.7	50	0.068	45	9	1735
22	0.004	216.7	50	0.048	32	7	1720
24	0.003	220.6	49	0.032	21	4	1710
26	0.002	222.7	49	0.023	14	3	1710
28	0.0016	224.7	53	0.015	4	2	1510

Specific impulse calculation results



Scheme of PDE for subsonic flight $M=0.8$ and supersonic flight $M=5$

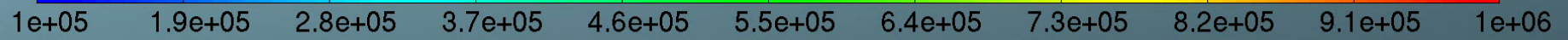


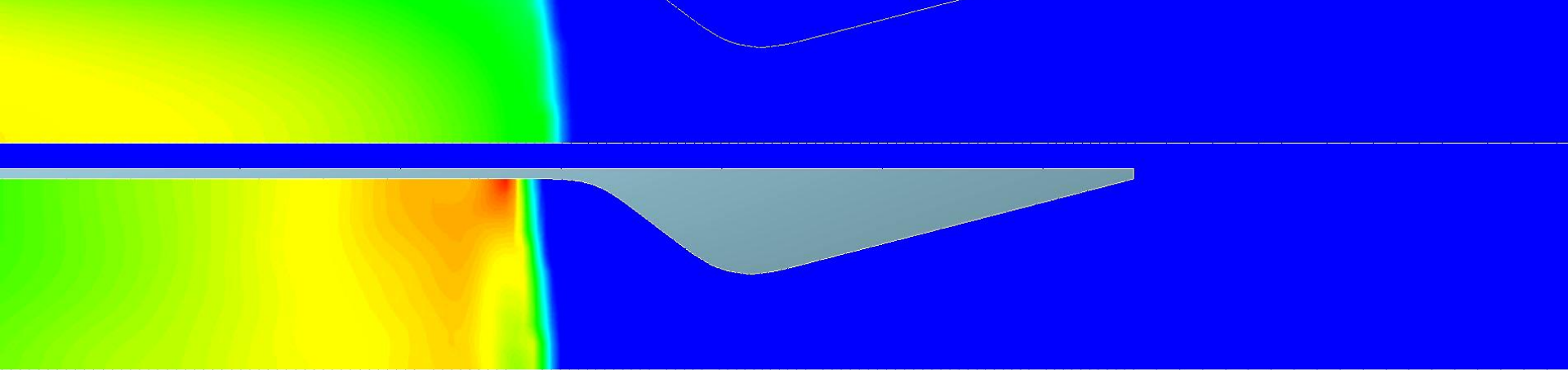


Temperature [K]



Absolute pressure [Pa]

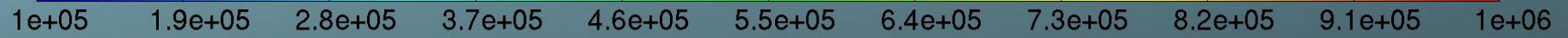




Temperature [K]



Absolute pressure [Pa]



Comparison of results

$Z, \text{ km}$	$P, \text{ MPa}$	$T_a, \text{ K}$	$f, \text{ Hz}$	$R, \text{ N}$	$I_{sp}, \text{ s}$	C_p	$R_{sp},$ $\text{kN}/(\text{kg}/\text{s})$	$C_{sp},$ $\text{kg}/(\text{N}\cdot\text{h})$	$m'_f,$ g/s
<i>Flight with Mach number 0.8</i>									
0	0.101	288.2	75	241	1320	0.88	0.82	0.28	18
0.5	0.095	284.9	70	228	1340	0.89	0.85	0.28	17
<i>Flight with Mach number 3</i>									
16	0.010	216.7	50	313	1760	0.87	1.1	0.21	15
<i>Flight with Mach number 5</i>									
28	0.0016	224.5	55	35	1620	0.21	1.02	0.22	2

Conclusions

- Method for analysis of PDE operation process in subsonic and supersonic flight at different altitudes was developed. Calculations for Mach 0.8, 3, 5 flight speed were made.
- In flight with Mach number =3, 18 km is the limit height for default configuration. At altitude higher than 18 km there is no DDT. By adding additional obstacles , we increase limit height to 28km.
- Proved the feasibility of cyclic workflow in PDE in subsonic and supersonic flight conditions with positive thrust.

Thank you for your attention