

Università degli Studi di Padova – Dipartimento di Ingegneria Industriale
Corso di Laurea in Ingegneria Aerospaziale

Analisi termofluidodinamica di un ciclo termico alimentato a idrogeno

Tutor universitario:

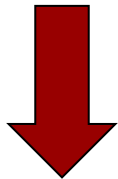
Prof. Ernesto Benini

Laureando:

Enrico Allegretta

Padova, 12/07/2022

- Neutralità ambientale da raggiungere entro il 2050
- L'industria aeronautica è fonte del 2% delle emissioni di CO₂
- Previsto un aumento dei voli del 5% (passeggeri) e 10% (commerciali)



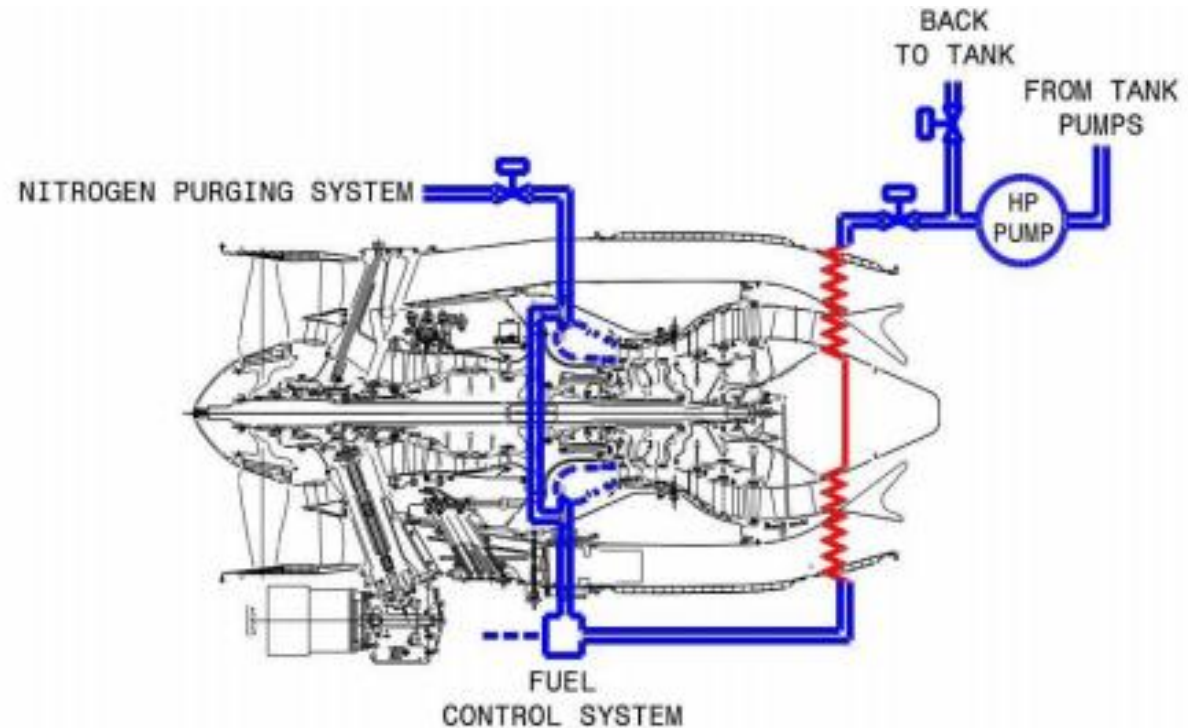
Necessità di combustibili alternativi



- Alto calore di combustione
- Alta temperatura di autoignizione
- Alta capacità di raffreddamento
- Basso punto di congelamento
- Bassa viscosità
- Buona atomizzazione
- Disponibilità globale
- Ecocompatibile
- Necessità di modifiche al motore
- Necessità di modifiche all'aeromobile
- Grandi volumi di stivaggio

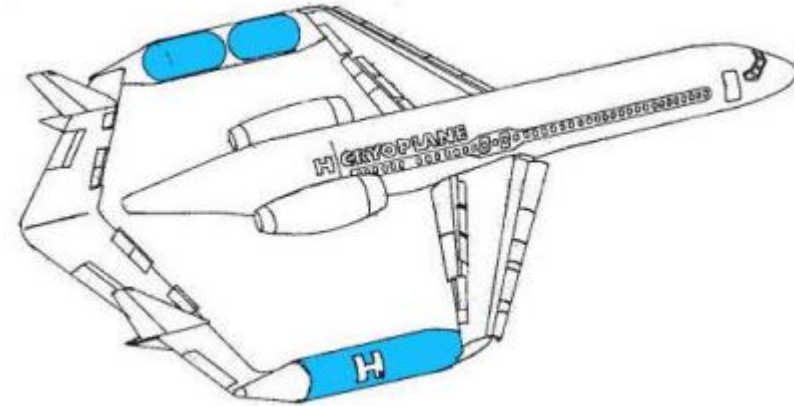


- 4 pompe per la pressurizzazione
- Valvole riadattate
- Stoccaggio criogenico a 20 K
- Scambiatori di calore
- Sistema di regolazione
- Sensori
- Materiali





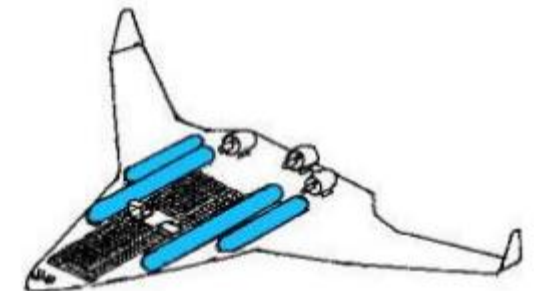
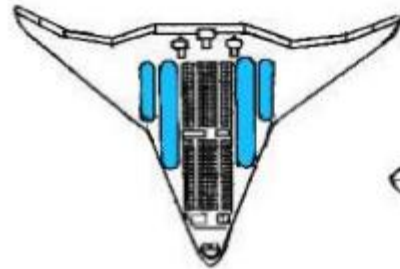
- Serbatoi in coda



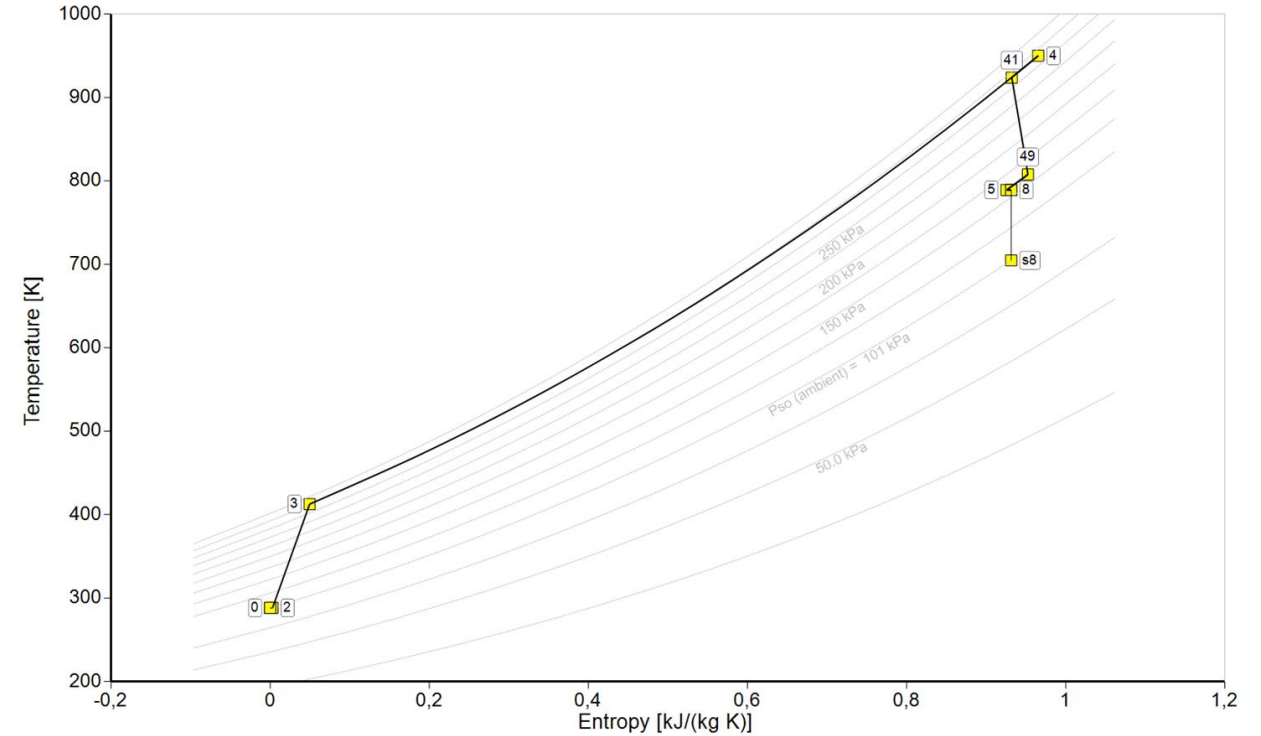
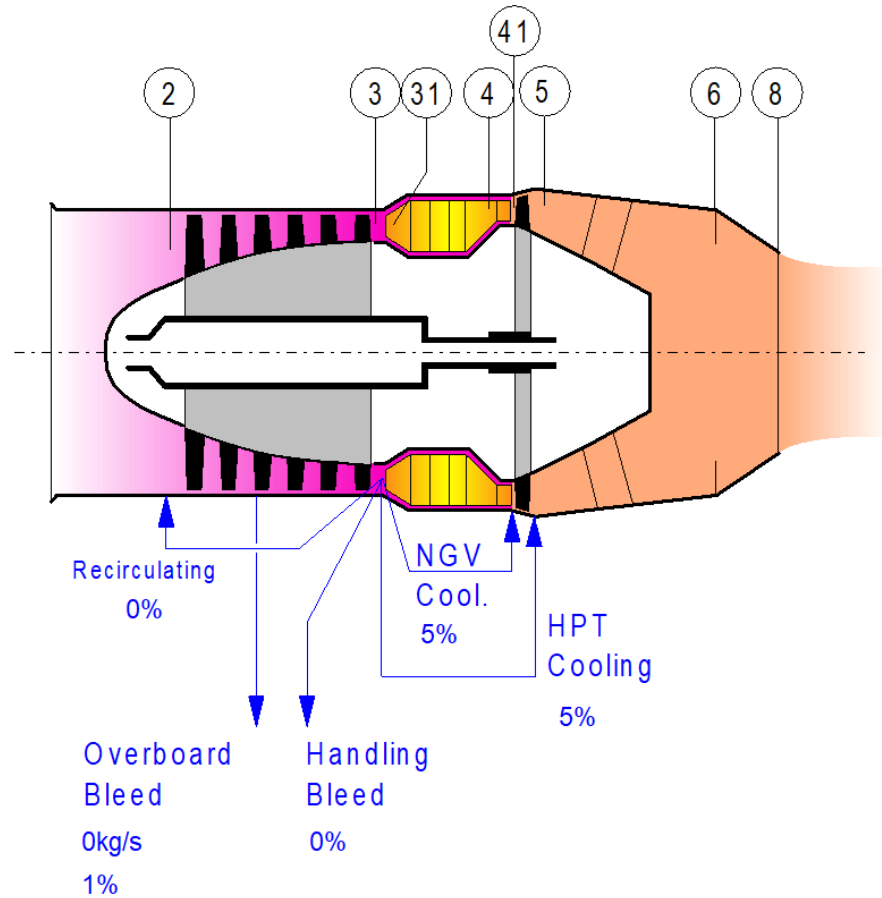
- Design Twin Boom



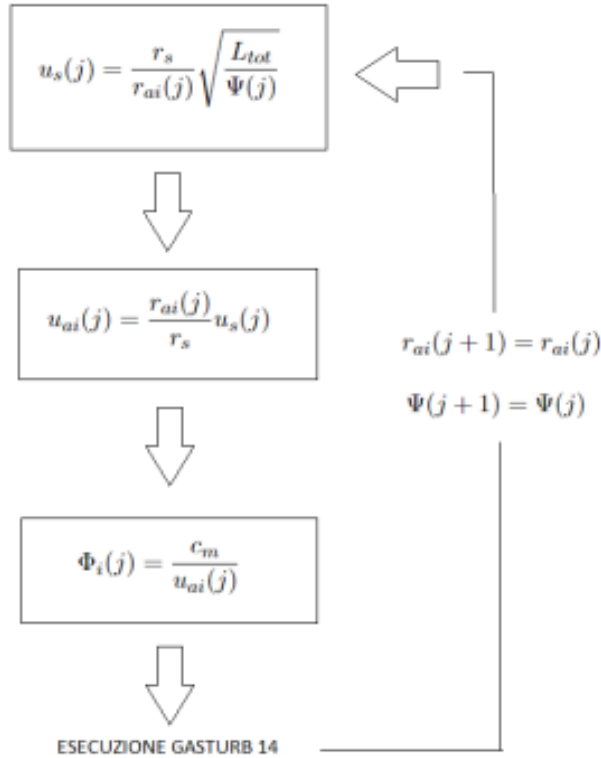
- Serbatoi sul dorso



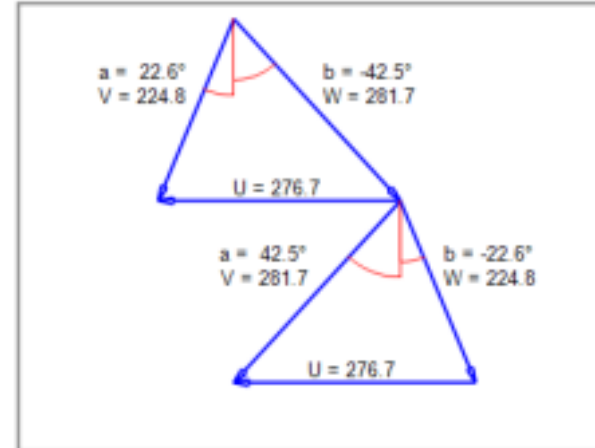
- Design Blended Wing Body



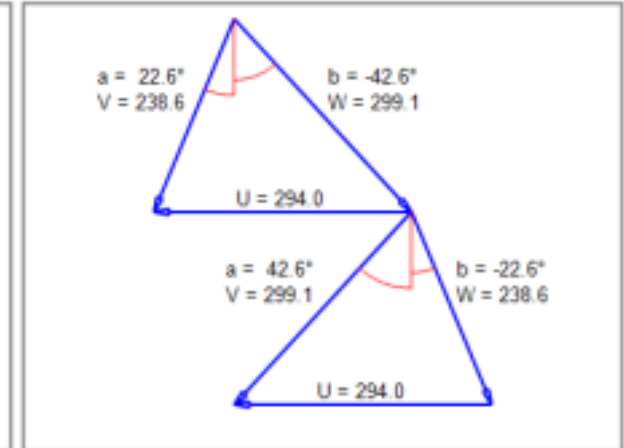
Proprietà	Unità	Kerosene	Idrogeno
FHV	<i>MJ/kg</i>	43,124	118,429
Spinta Netta	<i>kN</i>	0,41	0,42
TSFC	<i>g/(kN * s)</i>	28,43	10,2163



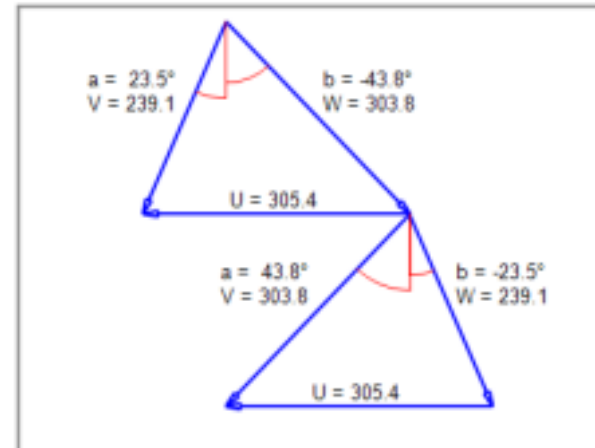
Stage 1



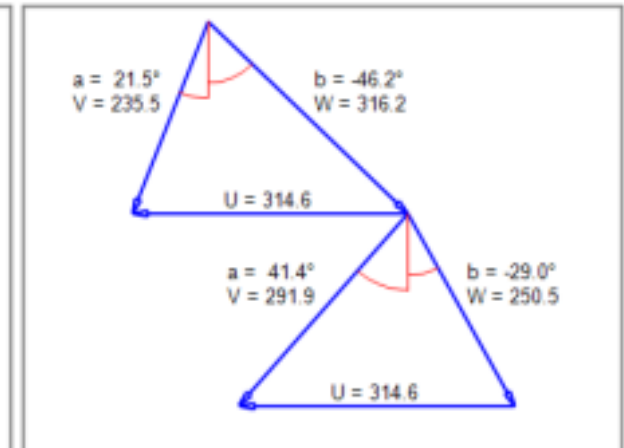
Stage 2



Stage 3



Stage 4

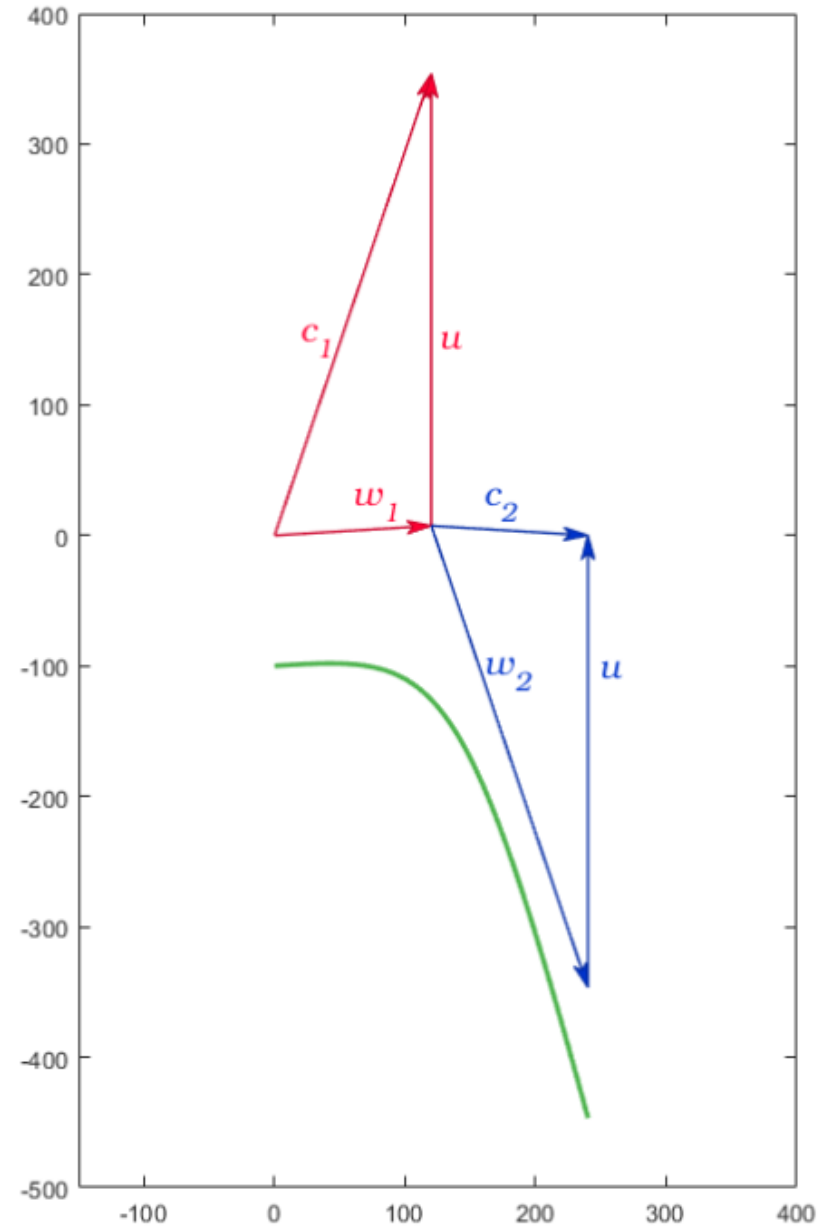


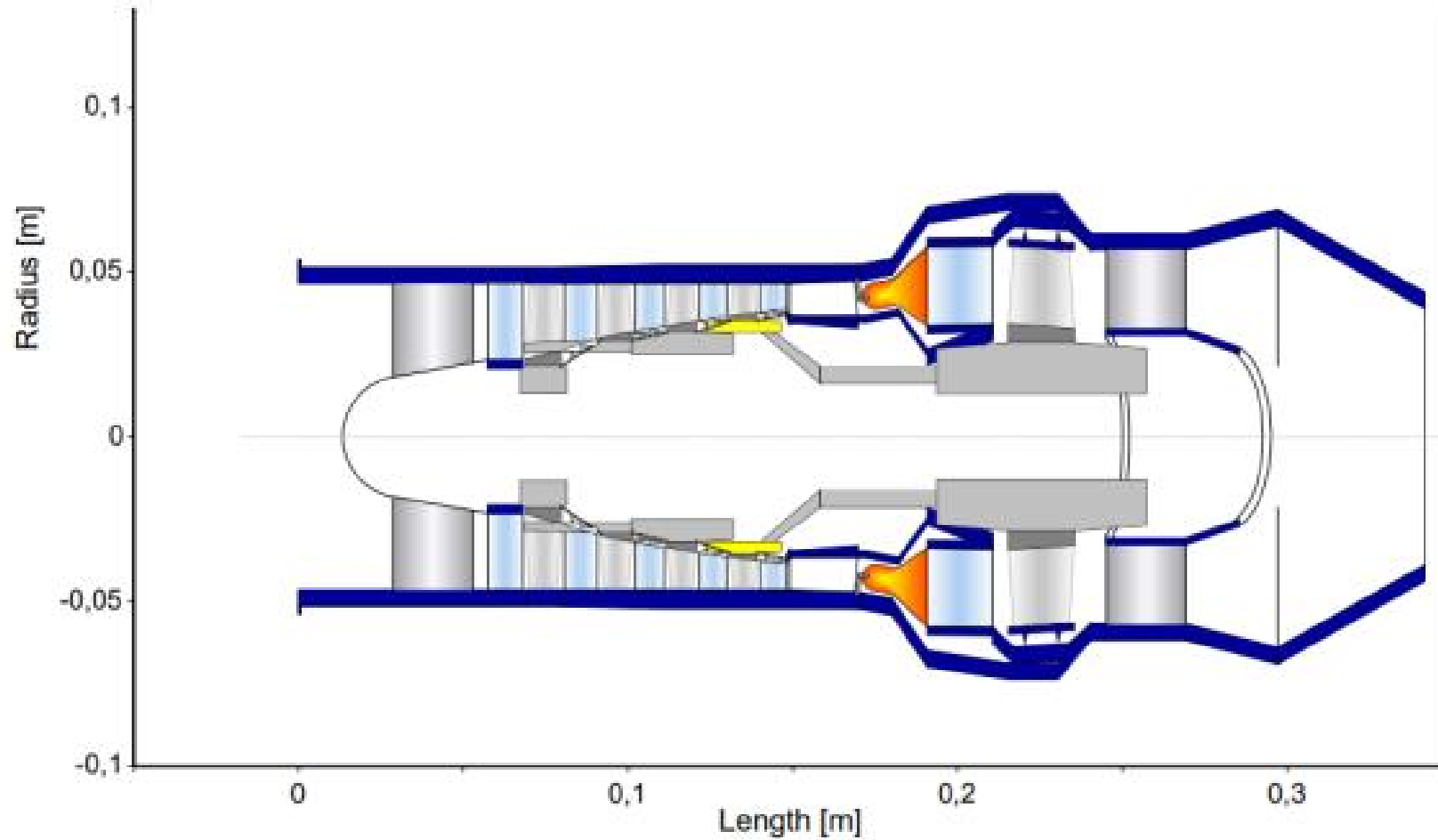
	stage 1	stage 2	stage 3	stage 4
Calculated Flow Coefficient	0,75	0,749	0,718	0,696
Calculated Loading	0,376	0,376	0,376	0,376
Polytropic Efficiency	0,8531	0,8531	0,8607	0,8553
Isentropic Efficiency	0,8471	0,8469	0,855	0,8502

TURBINA AD AZIONE:

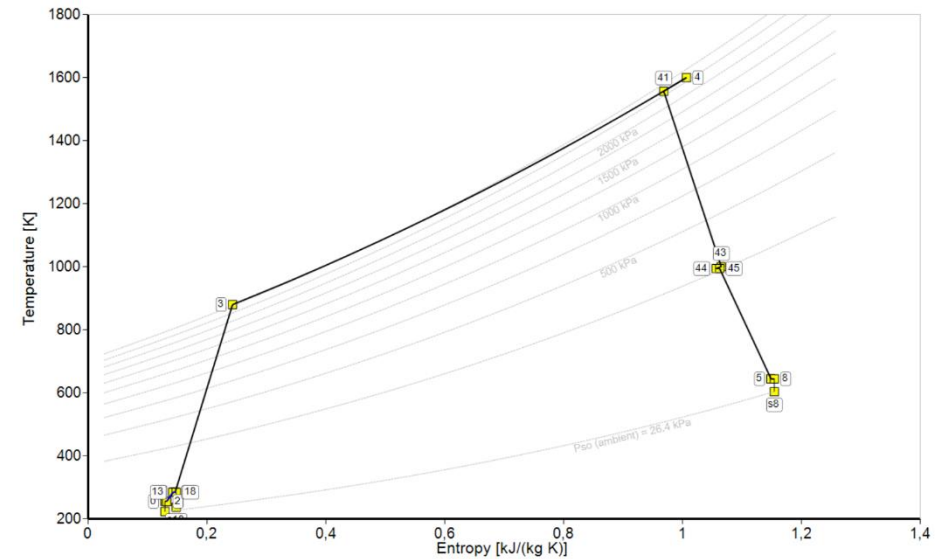
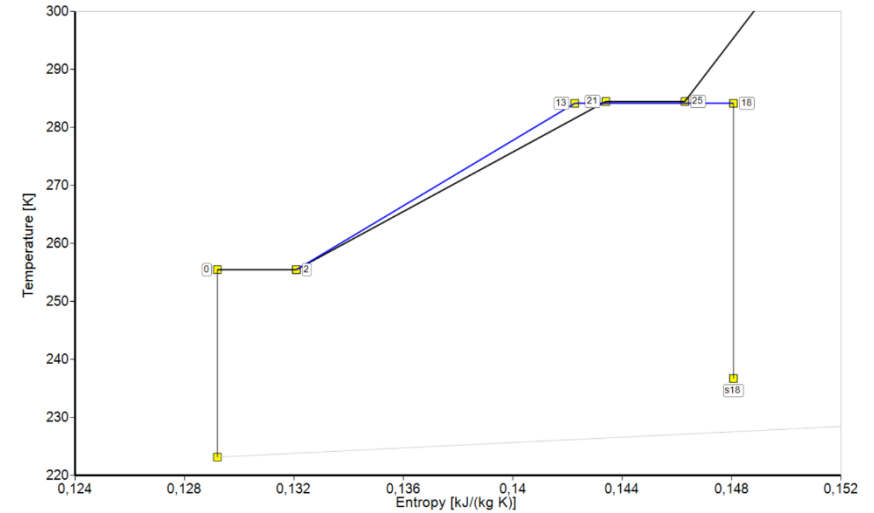
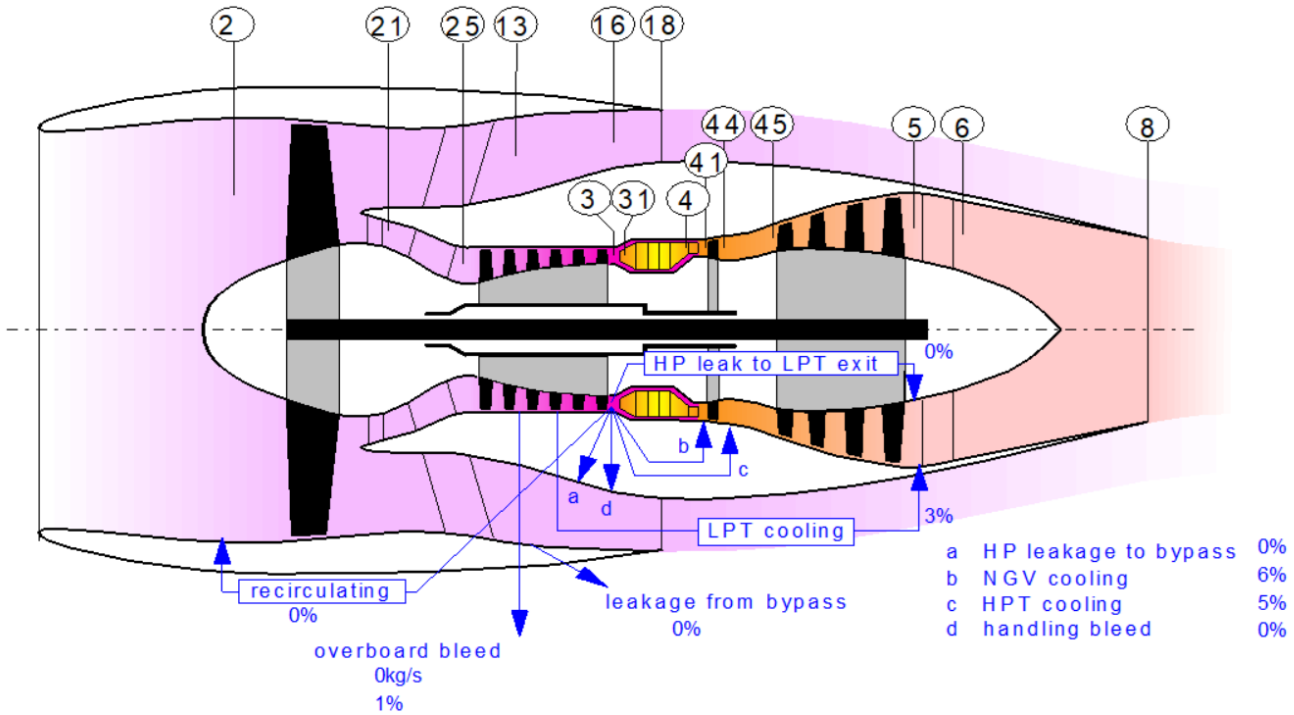
- $\Psi = 1,043$
- $\Phi = 0,347$
- $\epsilon_R = 0,5$
- $Z_P = 29$
- $\sigma = 0,5$

$$\delta = \frac{m\phi}{\sigma^n} = 18,7^\circ$$





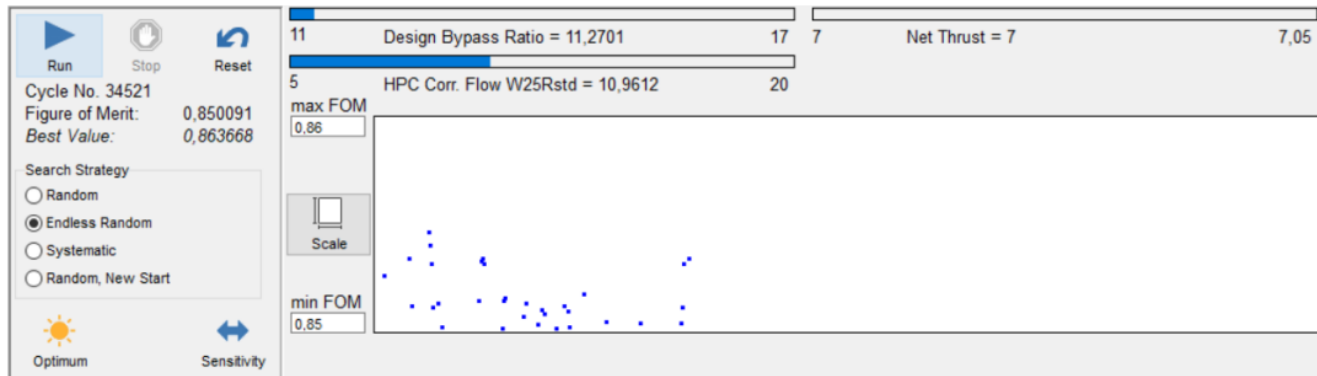
- Spinta Target: 7000 N
- Portata di massa corretta: 10,9643 kg/s



Pressure Ratio: costante o variabile?



Scelta della figura di merito:



- π_c costante: rendimento propulsivo η_p
- π_c variabile: funzione $f = \eta_p + \eta_t + \frac{10}{TSFC}$



TOOL OPTIMIZE:

Variabili:

- Q_m
- B
- (π_c)

Vincoli:

- Spinta Target

Massimizzazione della figura di merito

	π_c costante	π_c variabile	Differenze [%]
B_{JetA-1}	12,4704	15,7358	+ 26,19
B_{LH_2}	12,4704	16,6330	+ 33,34
$TSFT_{JetA-1}$	16,9170	16,6360	- 1,66
$TSFC_{LH_2}$	5,7759	5,7531	- 0,39
$\eta_{p,JetA-1}$	0,8637	0,8846	+ 2,42
η_{p,LH_2}	0,8511	0,8807	+ 3,48

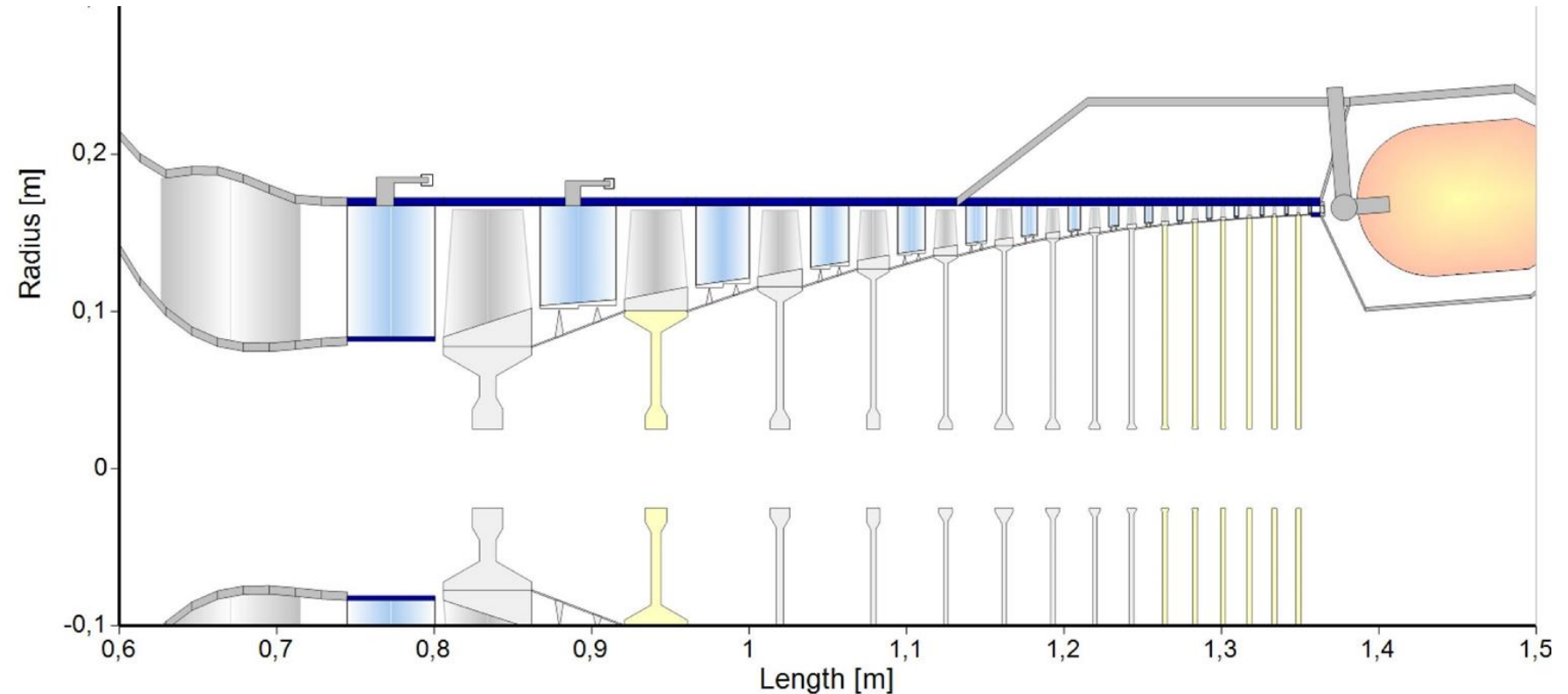
Procedura iterativa

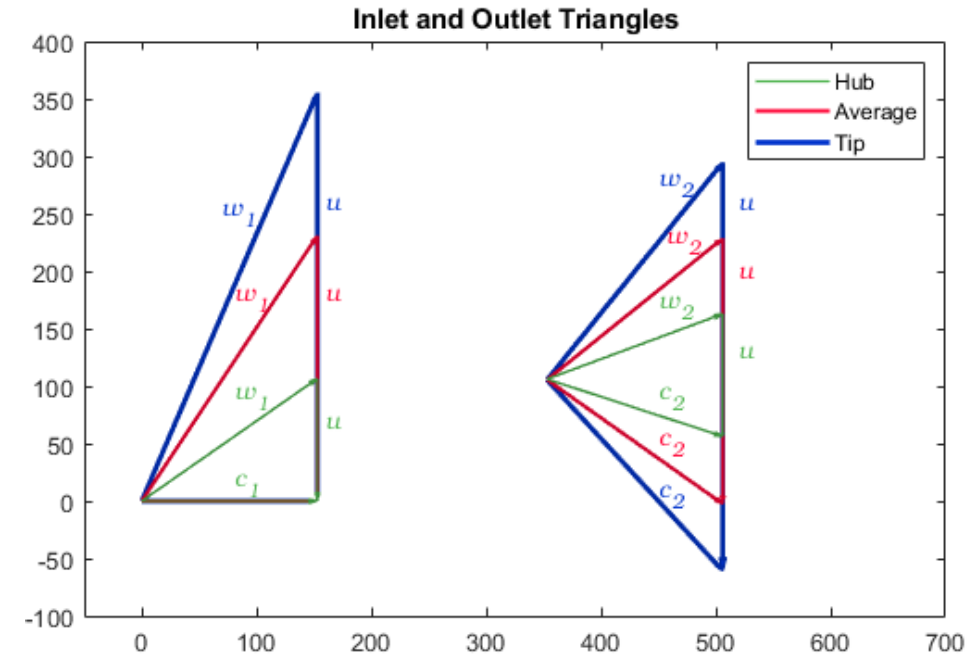
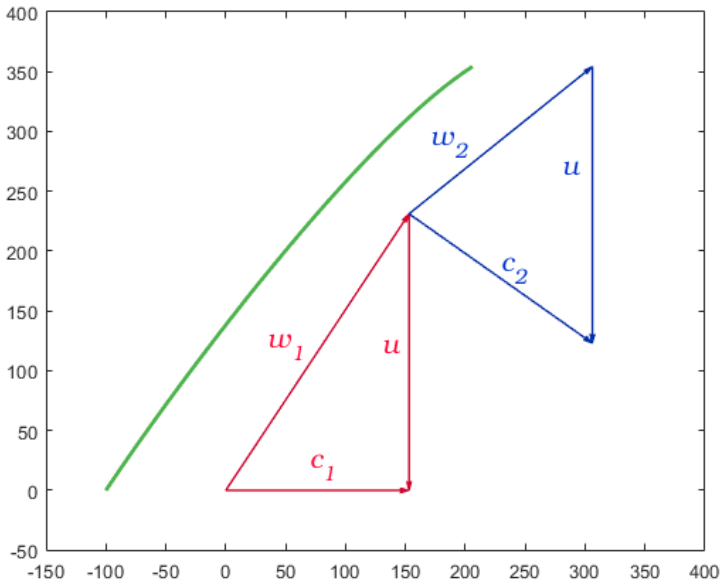
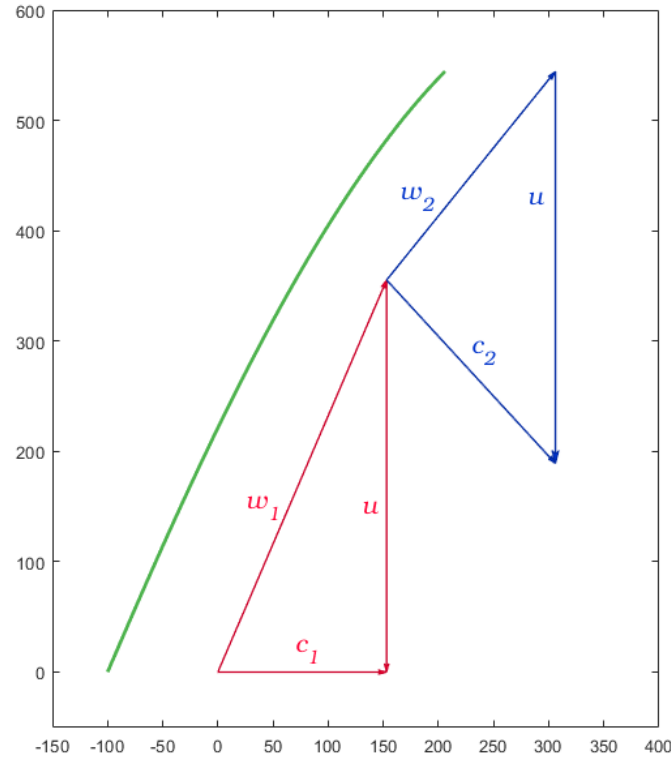
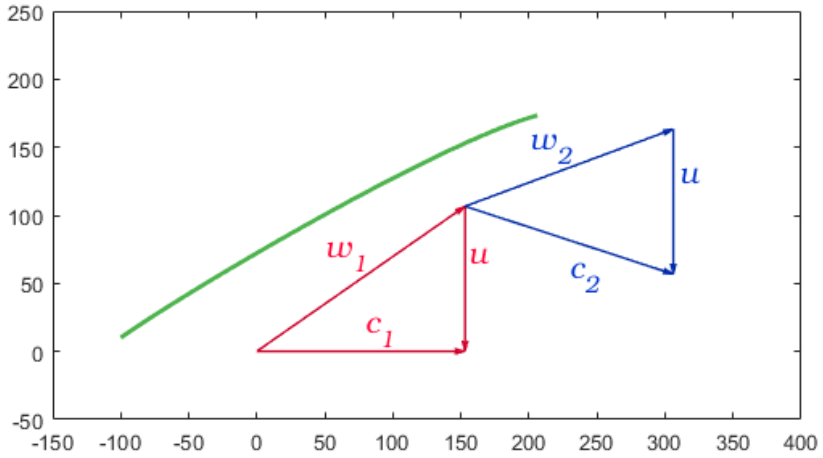
Variabile: raggio medio

Dati: condizioni
termodinamiche al
contorno

Obiettivo: errore sul
lavoro totale (e)
inferiore alla tolleranza

$$e = \sum_{i=1}^{15} (L_i) - L_{target}$$





Costo specifico:

- Jet A-1: 1, 3164 \$/kg
- LH2 : 3.15 \$/kg



Costo per unità di spinta:

- Jet A-1: 21,8996 \$/kNs
- LH2: 18,1222 \$/kNs



GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE