

MÉCANIQUE DES FLUIDES COMPRESSIBLES

Introduction

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MED 2 2615

Semestre printemps 2024-2025



Caltech



1. Support (PDF)

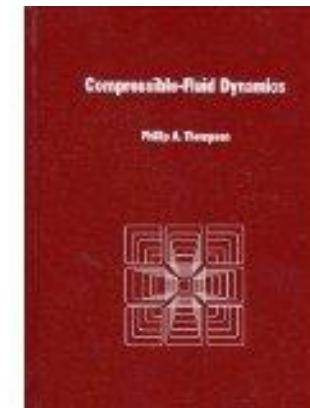
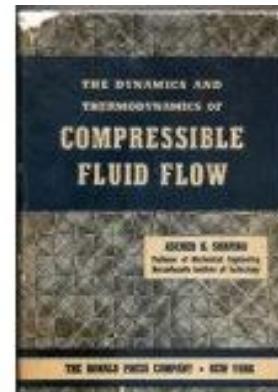
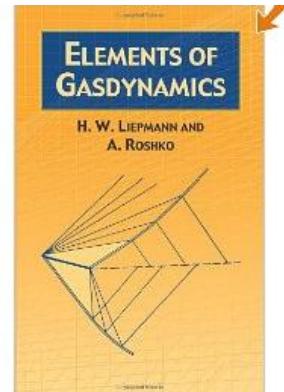
2. Powerpoint (PDF): équations/photos

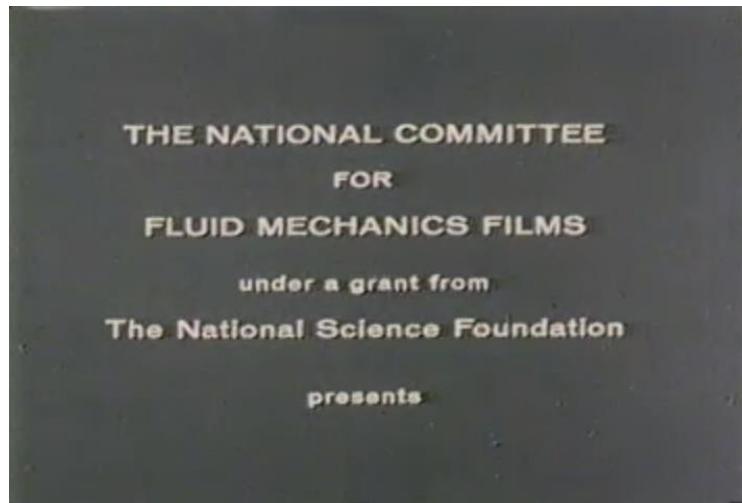
3. Powerpoint sonorisés (MP4): de l'ère Covid

4. Exercices + Corrigés (PDF): sur Moodle chaque semaine

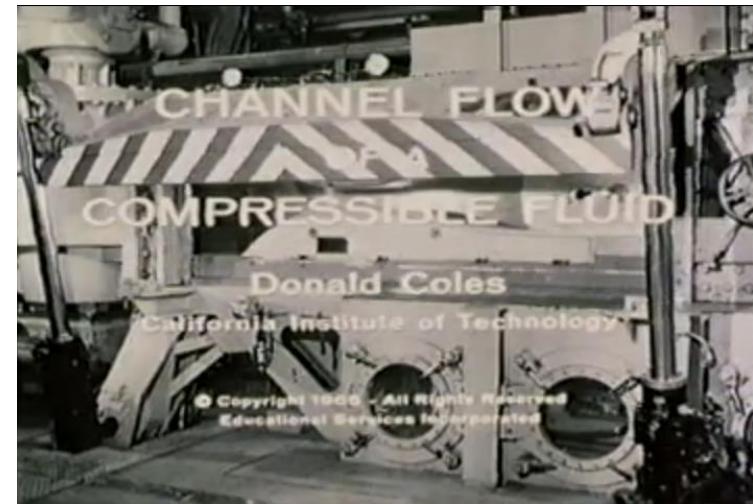
5. Livres de références: non requis, juste des références

- Liepmann & Roshko « Elements of Gasdynamics » (1947, 1956)
- Shapiro « The Dynamics and Thermodynamics of Compressible Fluid Flow » (1953)
- Thompson « Compressible-Fluid Dynamics » (1984)





<http://web.mit.edu/hml/ncfmf.html>



- Présentation des principes essentiels de la mécanique des écoulements compressibles
- Etude des équations fondamentales

ÉCOULEMENTS INCOMPRESSIBLES $\rho = \text{const}$

Conservation de la masse

Conservation de la quantité de mouvement

ÉCOULEMENTS COMPRESSIBLES $\rho \neq \text{const}$

Conservation de la masse

Conservation de la quantité de mouvement

Conservation de l'énergie

- Etude des phénomènes physiques liés à la compressibilité

Variations de la température et masse volumique

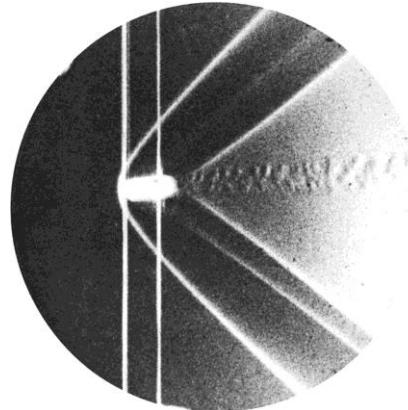
Ondes de choc

Ondes de détente

- Calculs analytiques d'écoulements dans des cas simples

Ernst Mach (1818 – 1881)

- Physicien Autrichien
- Démontra l'existence d'**ondes de choc** autour d'un corps se déplaçant à une vitesse supérieure à la vitesse du son (1877)
- Enregistra la première image d'une onde de choc (1880, ci-dessous)



Jakob Ackeret (1898 – 1981)

- Ingénieur Suisse
- Professeur ETHZ
- Construisit la première soufflerie supersonique à circuit fermé
- Attribua (en 1929) le nom de Nombre de Mach M au rapport de la vitesse de l'écoulement u sur la vitesse du son a, en l'honneur de Ernst Mach.

$$M = \frac{u}{a}$$



«Le physicien Ernst Mach a clairement reconnu l'importance de ce rapport et a démontré son importance à travers des expériences remarquables; il serait donc amplement justifié d'appeler le rapport u/a le nombre de Mach.», leçon inaugurale, ETHZ, 1929.

- Dans le langage courant, la **compressibilité** est la **variation de volume (ou masse volumique)** d'une particule de fluide sous l'effet de la **pression** uniquement
- En mécanique des fluides, la **compressibilité** est la **variation de masse volumique** d'une particule de fluide sous l'effet de deux variables d'état

$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \alpha_T dp - \beta_p dT \quad \alpha_T = \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial p} \right)_T \quad \beta_p = - \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} \right)_p$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = (\alpha_T \cdot p) \frac{dp}{p} - (\beta_p \cdot T) \frac{dT}{T}$$

Coefficient	Name	Air	Eau
$\alpha_T \cdot p_0$	Compressibilité isotherme	1	4.6×10^{-5}
$\beta_p \cdot T_0$	Dilatation thermique	1	0.061

TABLE 1.1: Compressibilité de l'air et l'eau à $T_0 = 293$ K et $p_0 = 1$ atm (Sherman F. S., *Viscous flow*, McGraw-Hill, 1990).

Quand un fluide est-il compressible? TOUJOURS

LIQUIDE: faible compressibilité

GAZ: forte compressibilité

Quand un écoulement est-il compressible?

- Effets négligeables lorsque le nombre de Mach: $M = \frac{u}{a} \ll 1$

Un écoulement est compressible quand $M > 0.3$

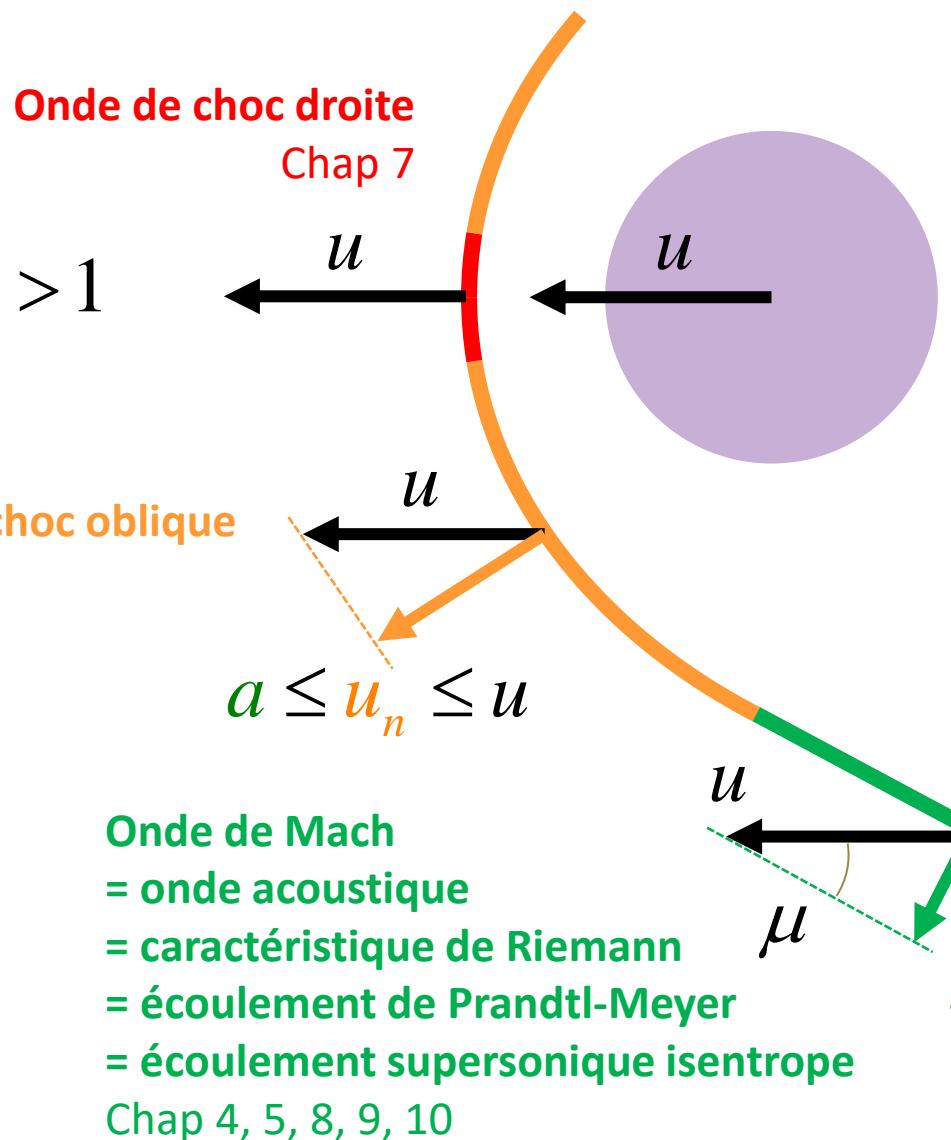


Mach 0.3

EPFL







Ecoulement transsonique

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[o] MARSCHEL
PHOTOGRAPHY

Ecoulement transsonique

EPFL



YRgif

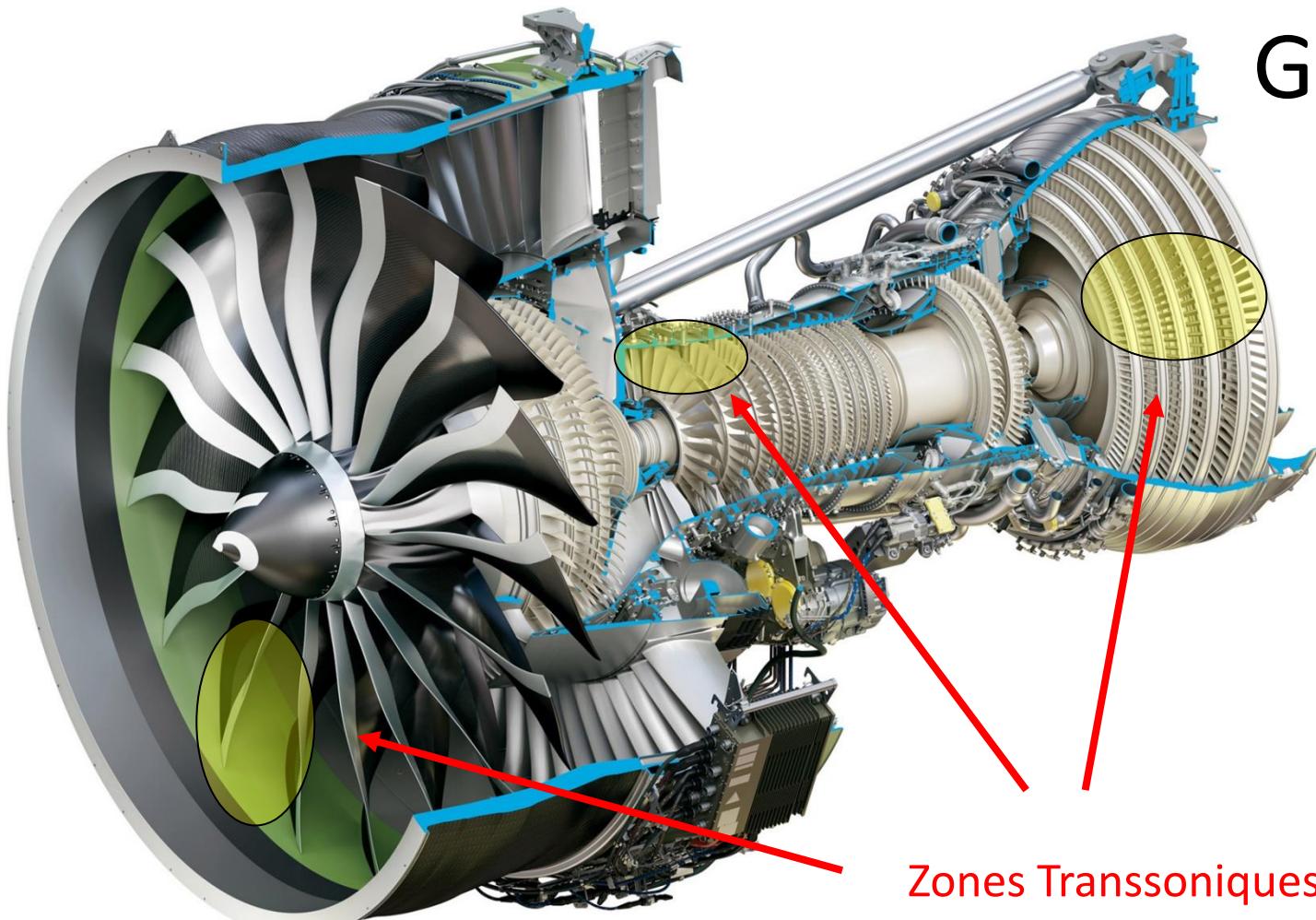
Starship Flight 7
January 16, 2025
(John Krauss)



Ecoulement transsonique

EPFL

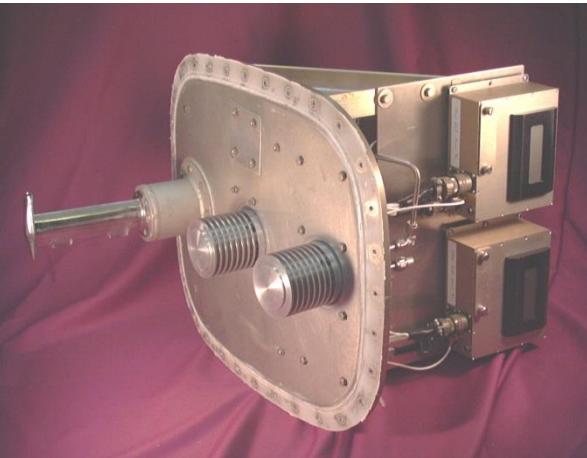
GE9X



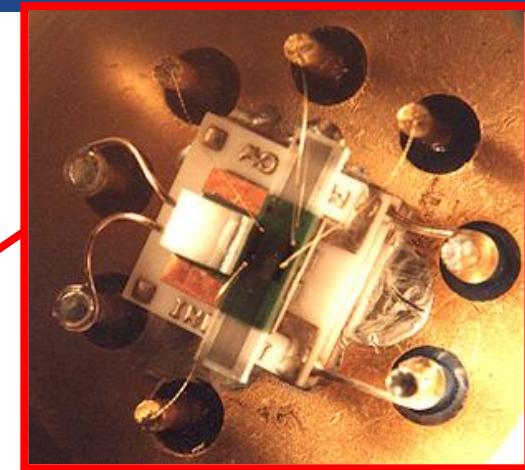
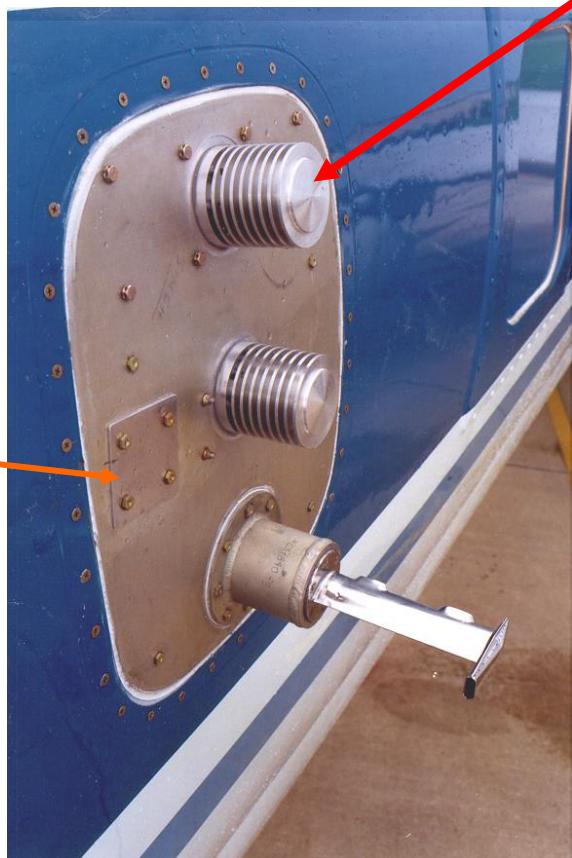
Zones Transsoniques

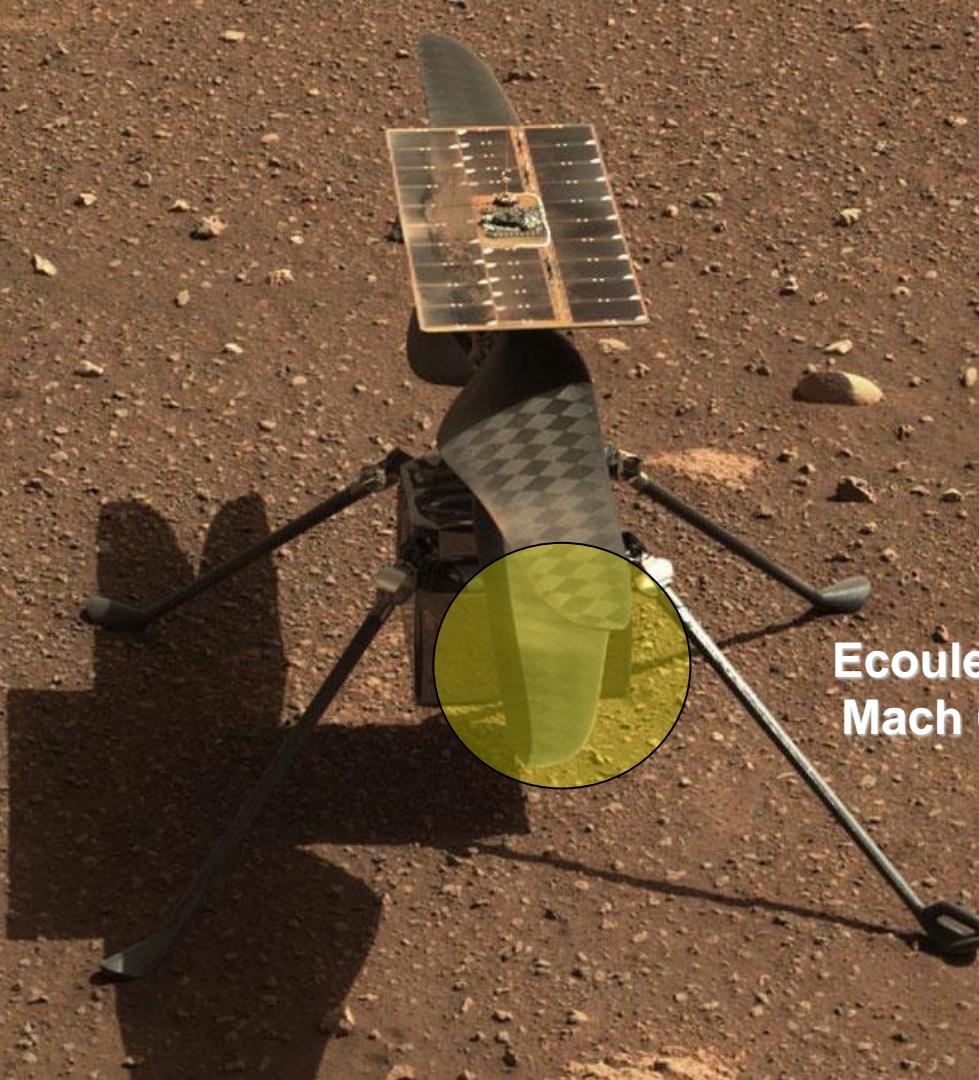
Ecoulement transsonique

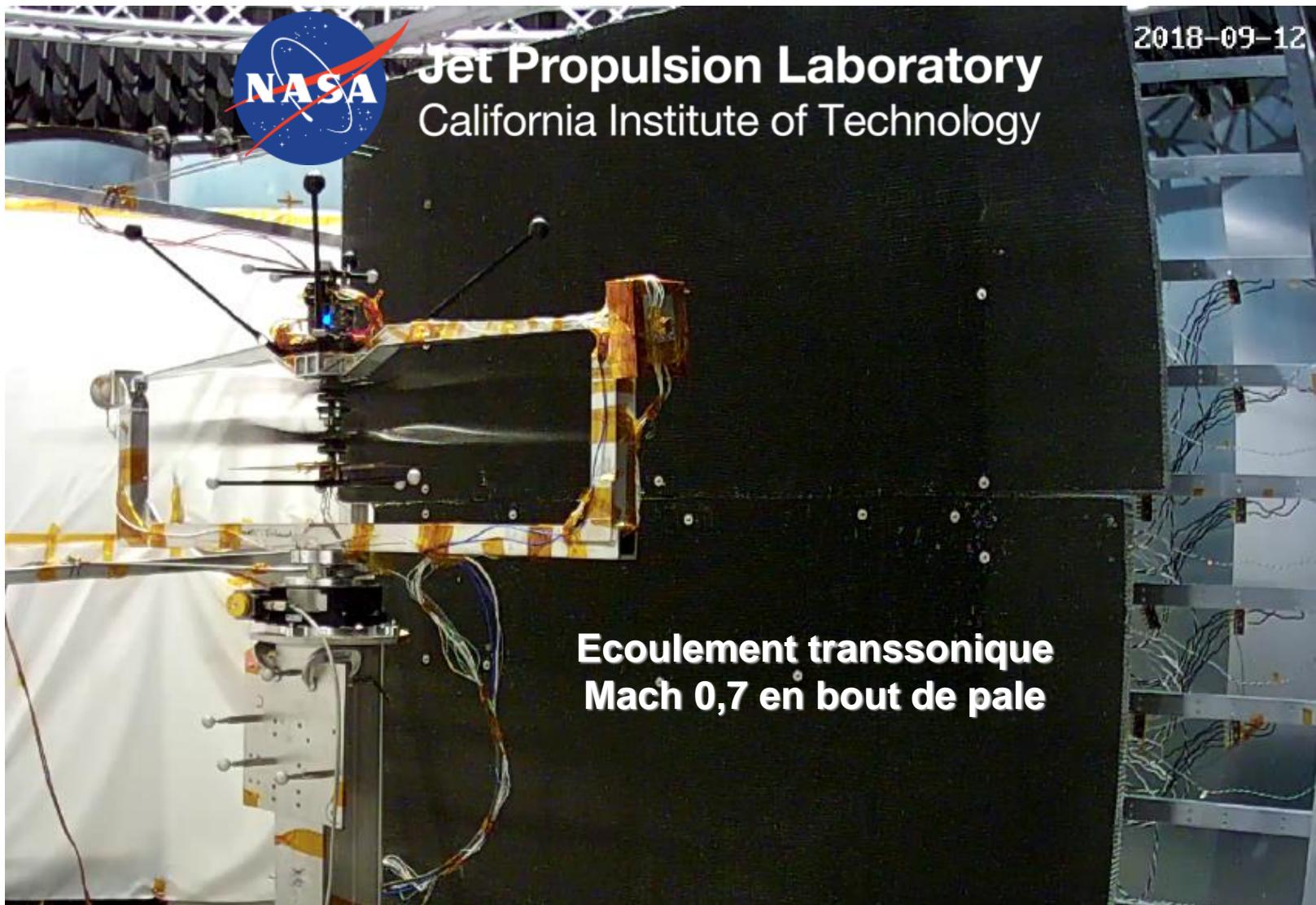
EPFL



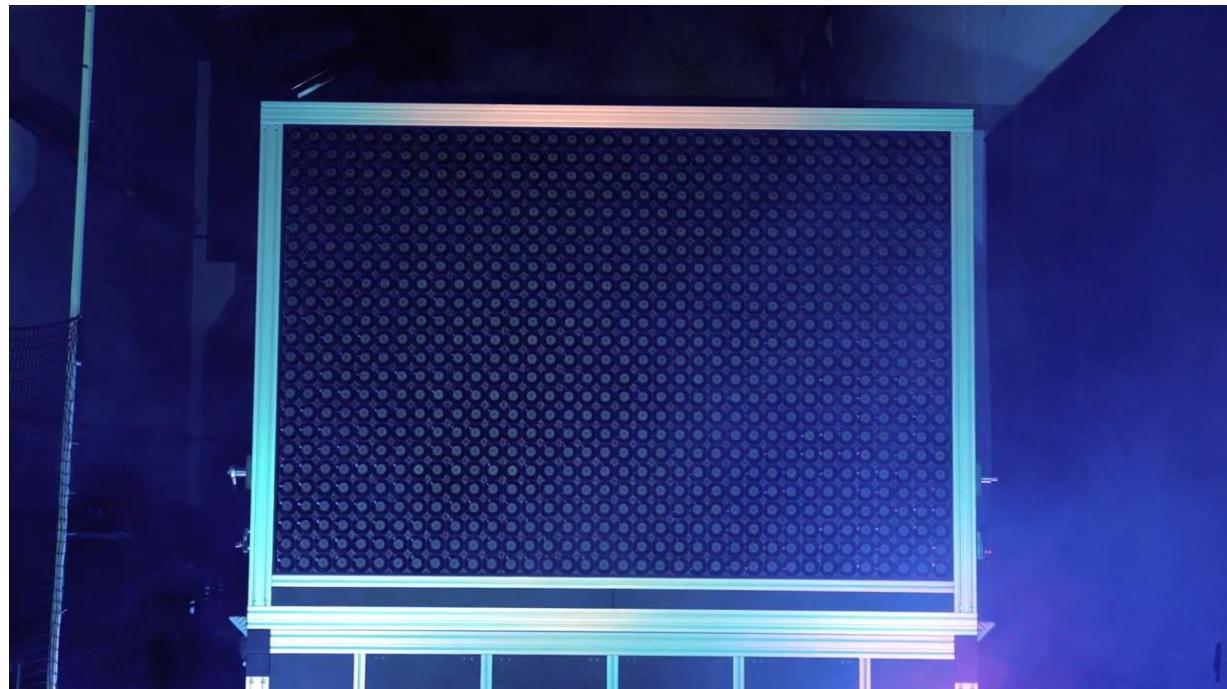
JPL
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology







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COMPANY

8

YEARS OLD, global leader in multi-fan wind generators

TEAM

25+

EMPLOYEES working from 3 sites in USA and Switzerland

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

6

PATENTS in 5 territories (EU, US, CN, JP, KR)

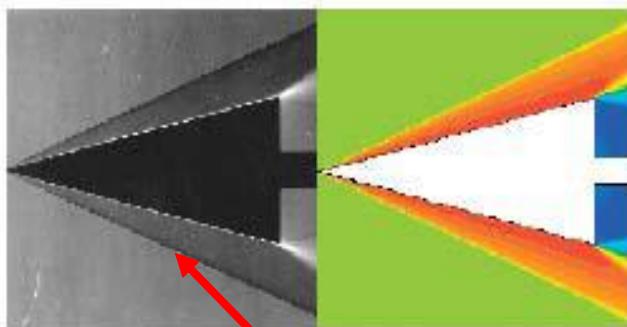
SALES

\$10M+

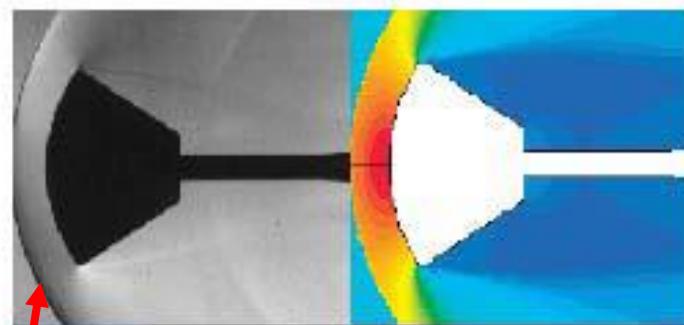
60+ PRODUCTS in 10 countries



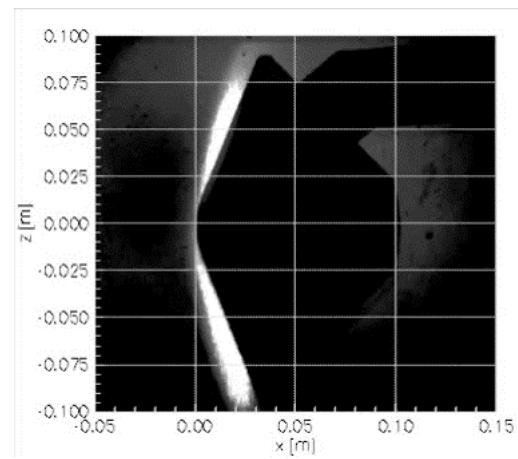
Ecoulement supersonique
sur un dièdre



Ecoulement supersonique
sur un corps arrondi



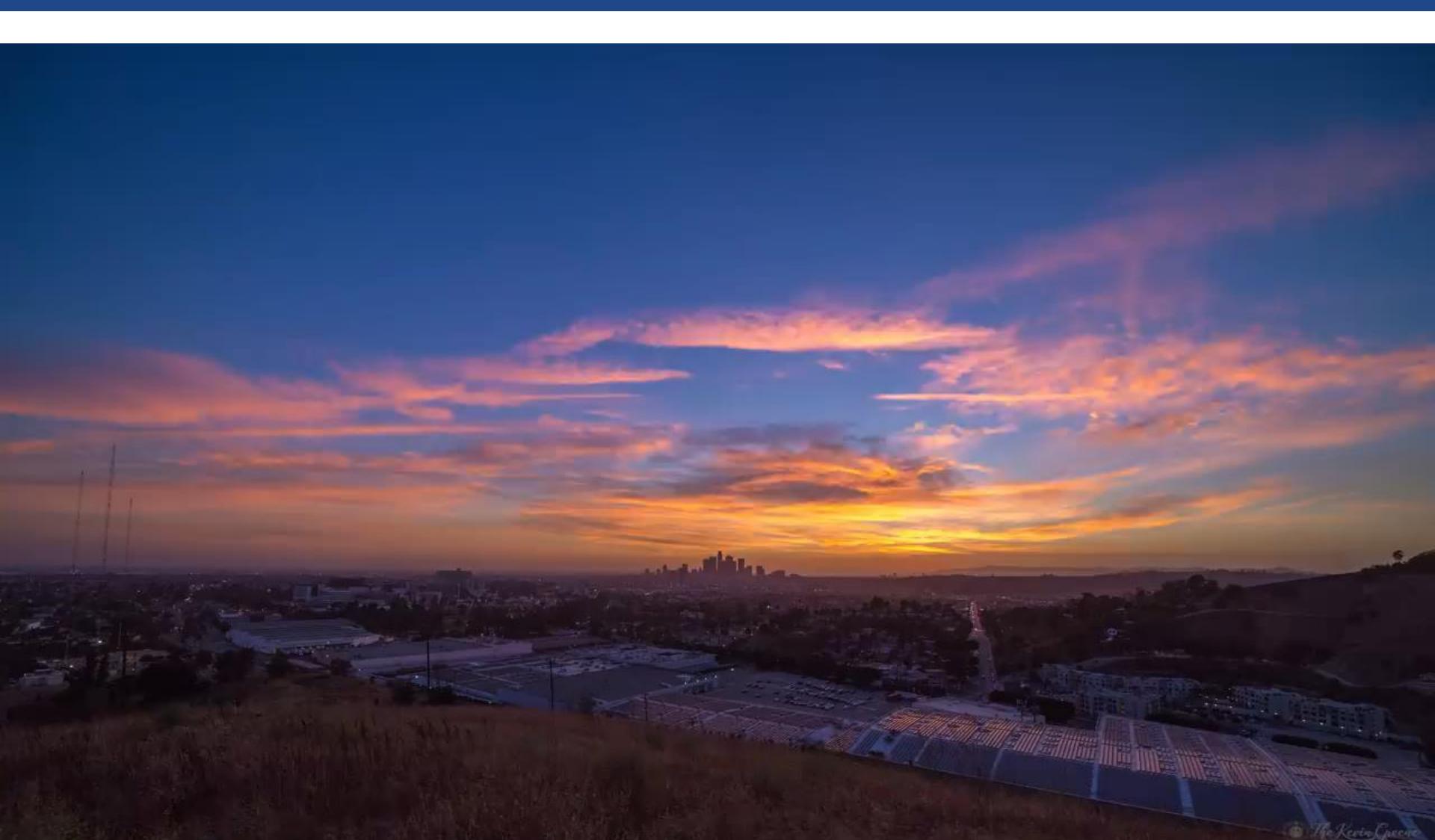
Onde de choc



SUPPERSONIQUE
MACH 2.4

Ecoulement supersonique

EPFL



The Kevin Green

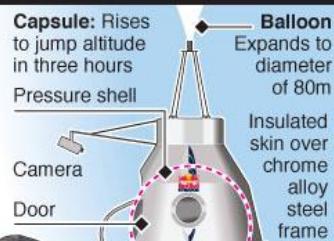
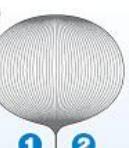
Ecoulement supersonique

Freefall record attempt

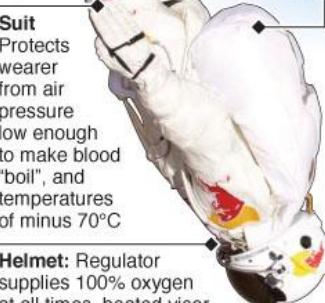
Austrian skydiver Felix Baumgartner will attempt to make history with the Red Bull Stratos project by leaping from a capsule attached to a helium balloon at a height of more than 36 kilometres – breaking four world records in the process

ALTITUDES AND RECORDS

Target for record attempt
At least 36,567m (120,000ft)



Current manned balloon record: 34,668m
Current freefall record: 31,332m



SR-71
Highest flying manned jet aircraft
25,900m

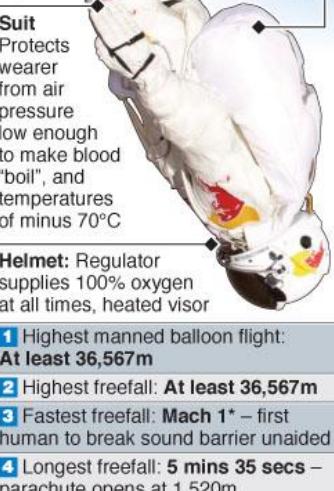


Perlan glider
15,453m
Commercial aircraft
12,000m

STRATOSPHERE

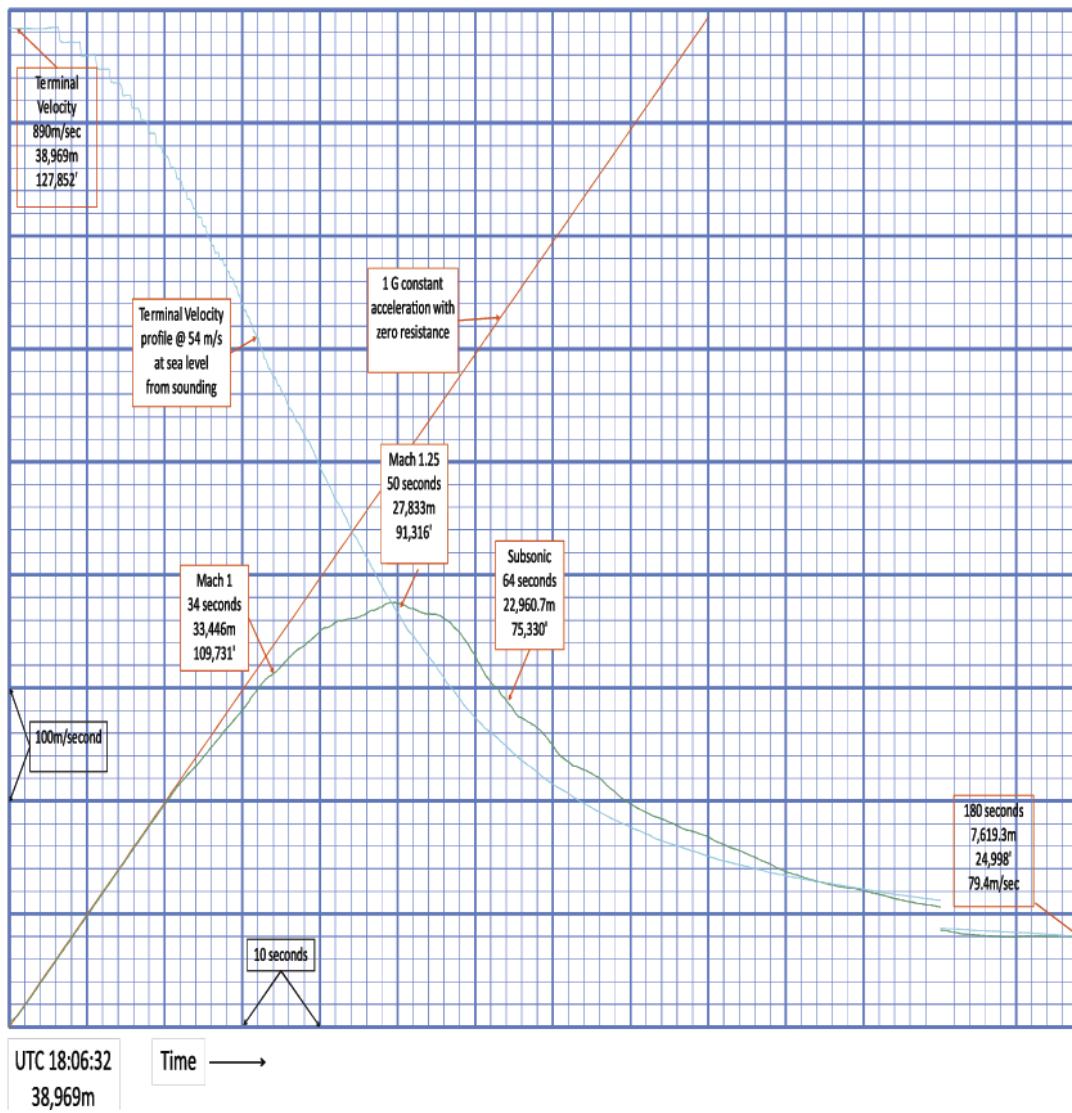
Mount Everest
8,848m

TROPOSPHERE



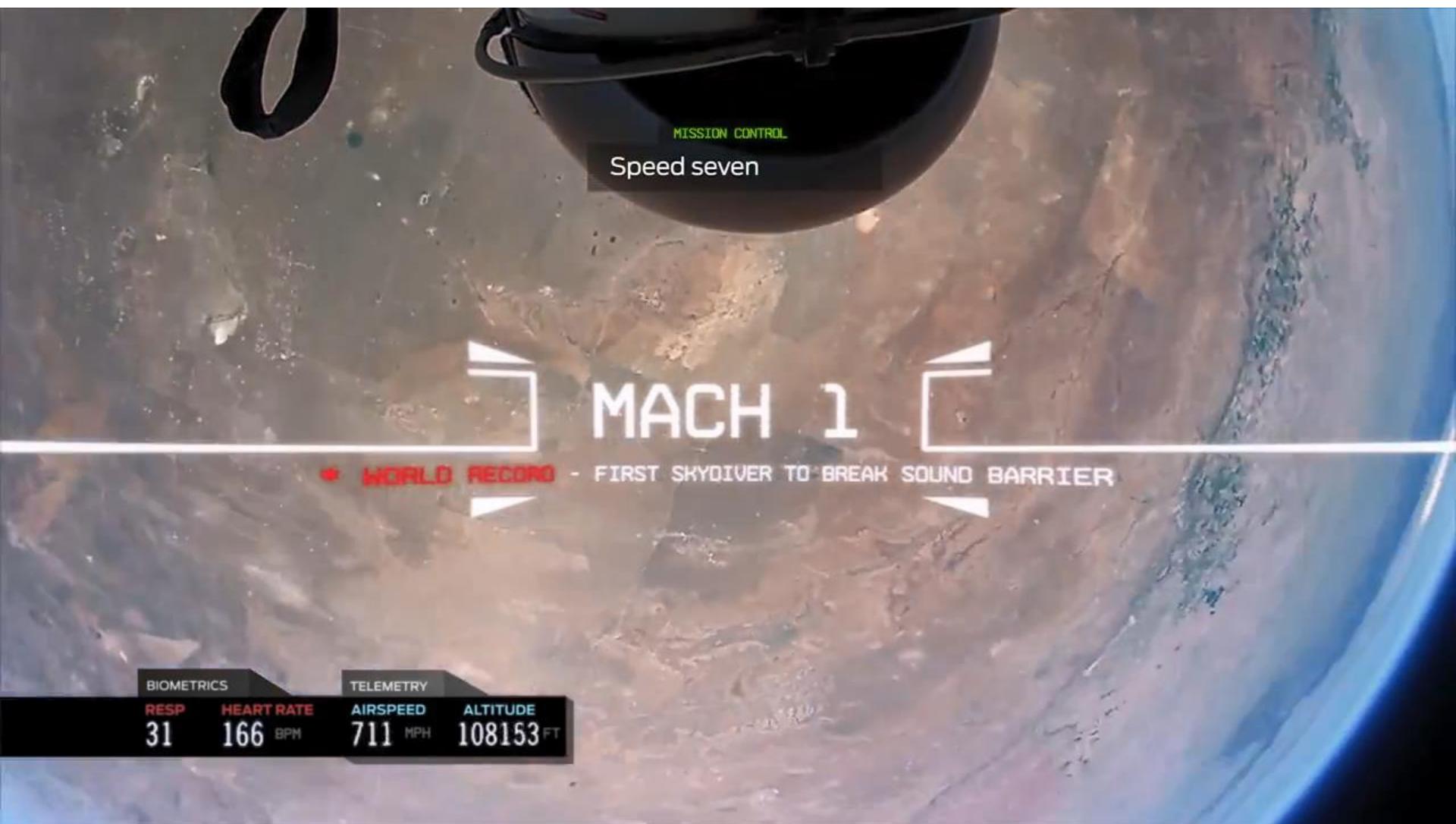
- 1 Highest manned balloon flight: At least 36,567m
- 2 Highest freefall: At least 36,567m
- 3 Fastest freefall: Mach 1* – first human to break sound barrier unaided
- 4 Longest freefall: 5 mins 35 secs – parachute opens at 1,520m

Source: Red Bull Stratos Picture: Digital News Agency *1,110km/h / 690mph © GRAPHIC NEWS



Ecoulement supersonique

EPFL



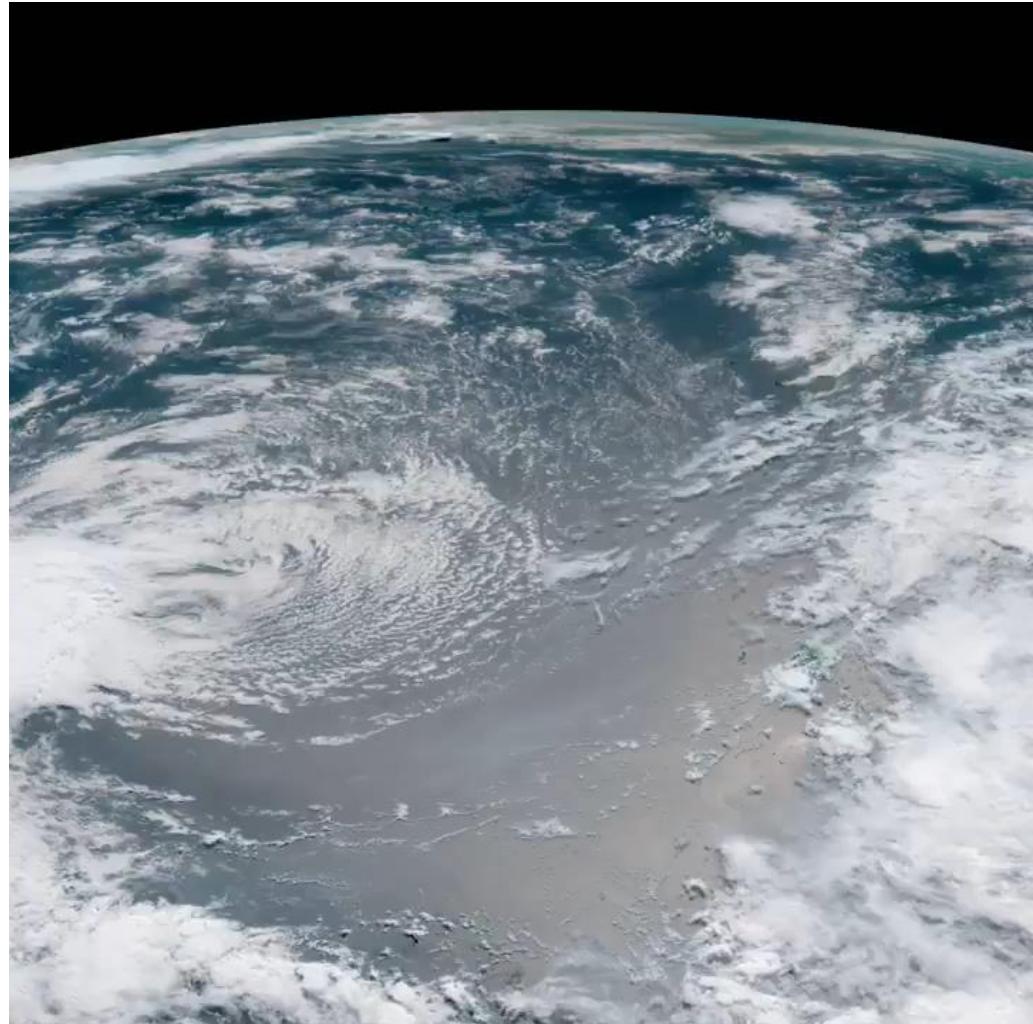
Ecoulement supersonique

EPFL



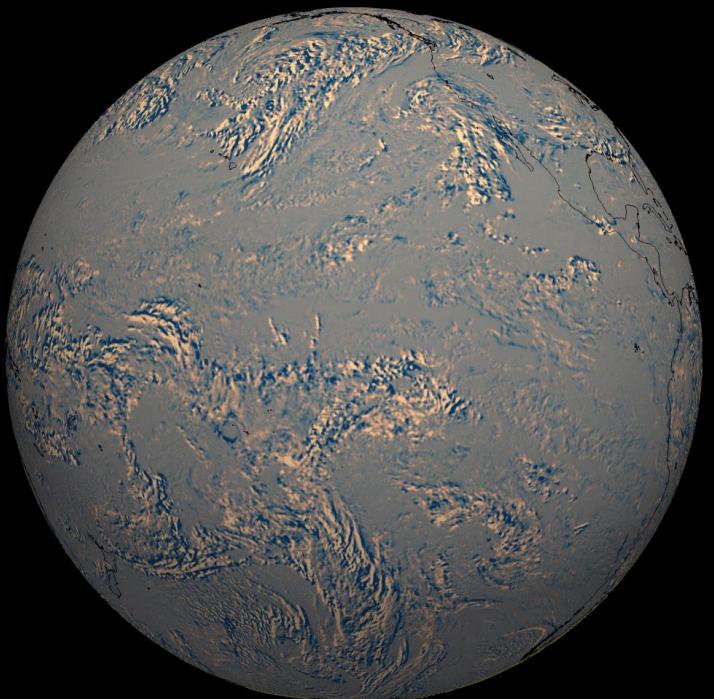
Ecoulement supersonique

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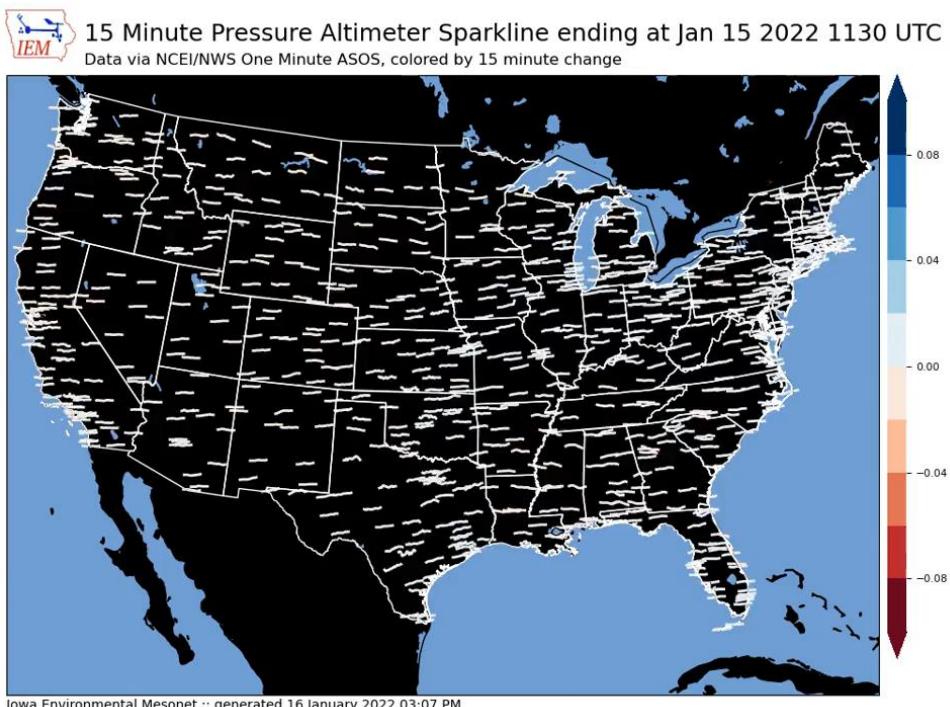


Ecoulement supersonique

EPFL



@MathewABarlow - Environmental, Earth, and Atmospheric Sciences - University of Massachusetts Lowell





Météore, 15 février 2013

- Arrivée du choc à Chelyabinsk
2 min 57 secondes après
fragmentation
- 500 kT TNT (30 x Hiroshima)

- 19 km/s
- 20 m de diamètre
- 10'000 tonnes
- Désintégration à 50 km d'altitude
- Désintégration 32,5 sec après l'entrée dans
l'atmosphère



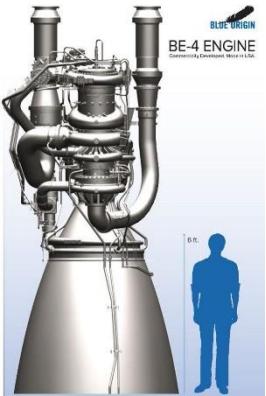
Ecoulement supersonique

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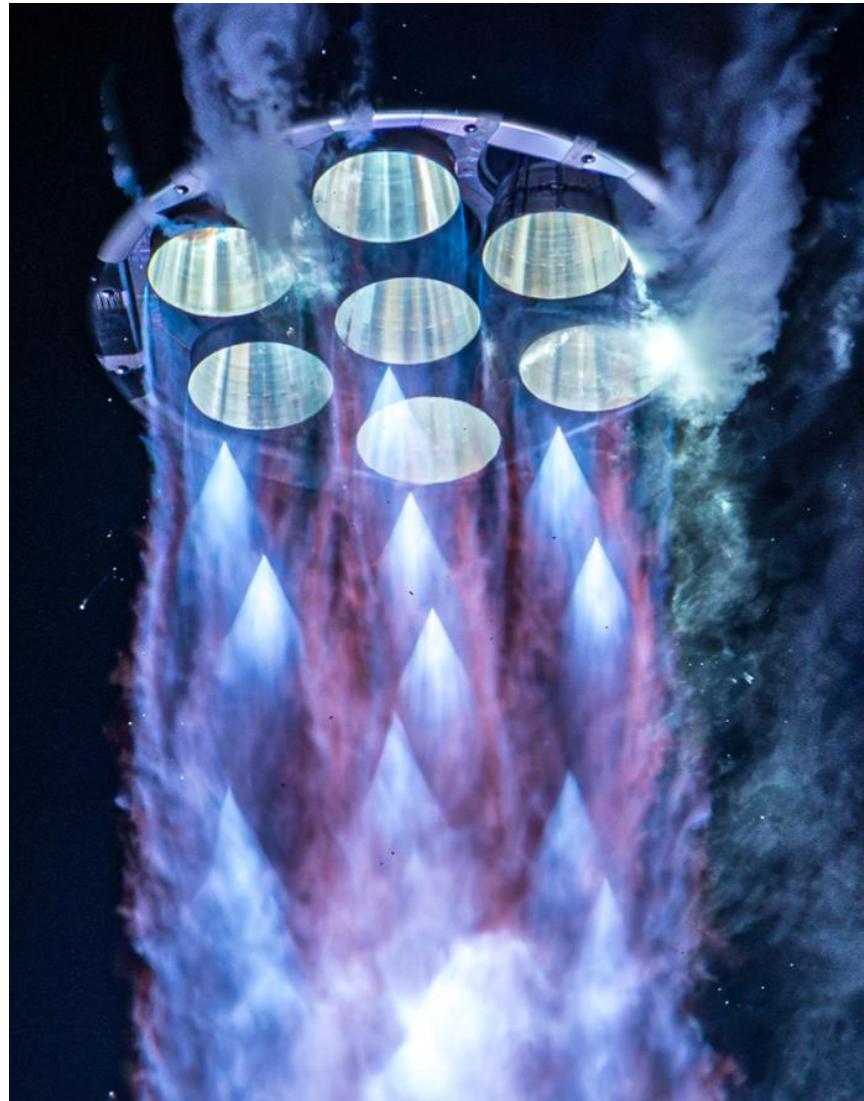


Ecoulement supersonique

EPFL



Blue Origin
New Glenn NG-1
January 16, 2025, at 2:03 a.m.
(John Krauss)



Starship Flight 2

November 18, 2023

(John Krauss)

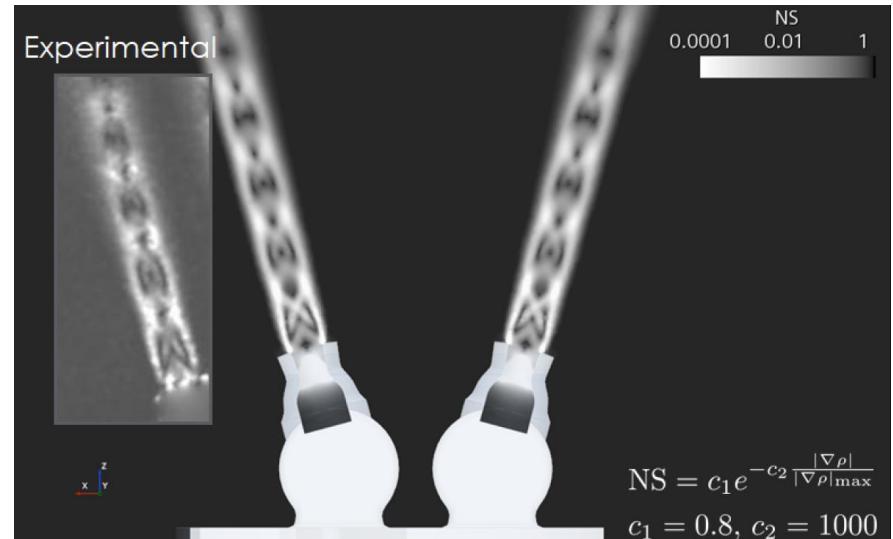
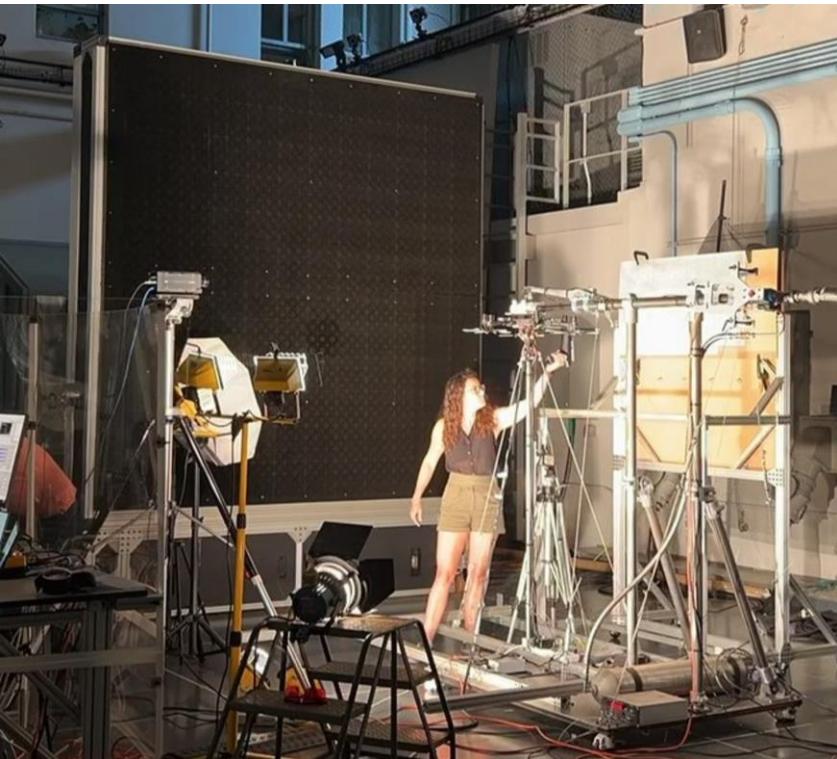


Ecoulement transsonique / supersonique

EPFL

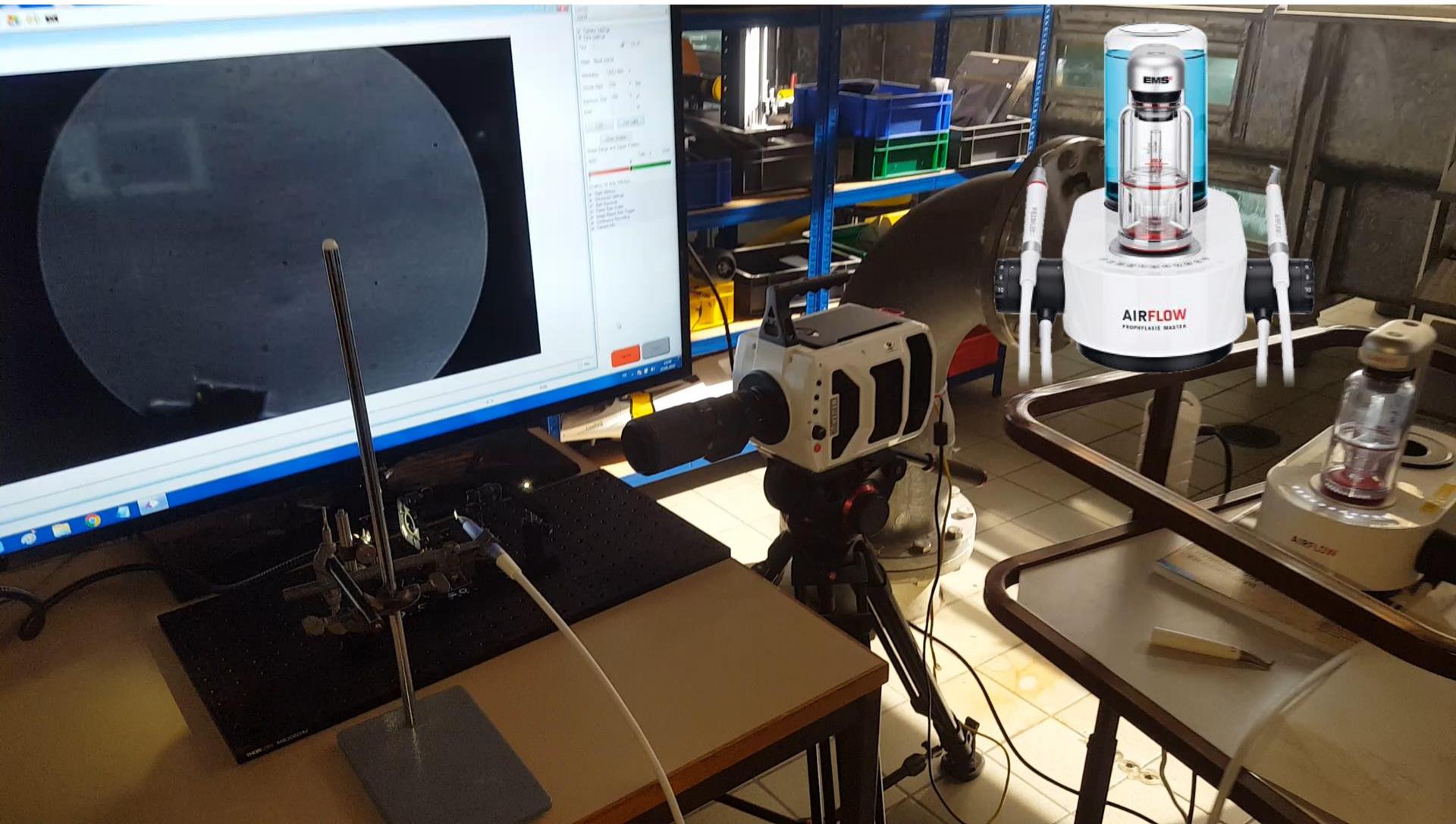


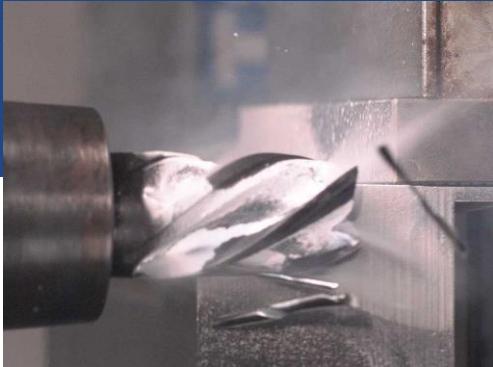
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology



Ecoulement supersonique

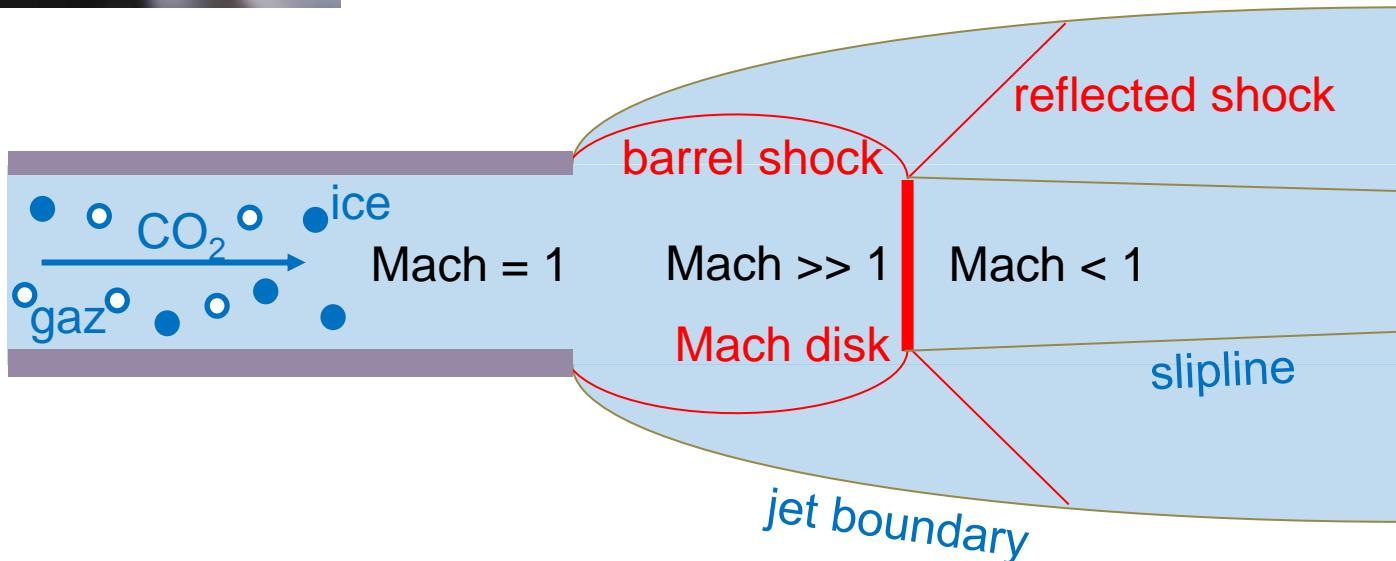
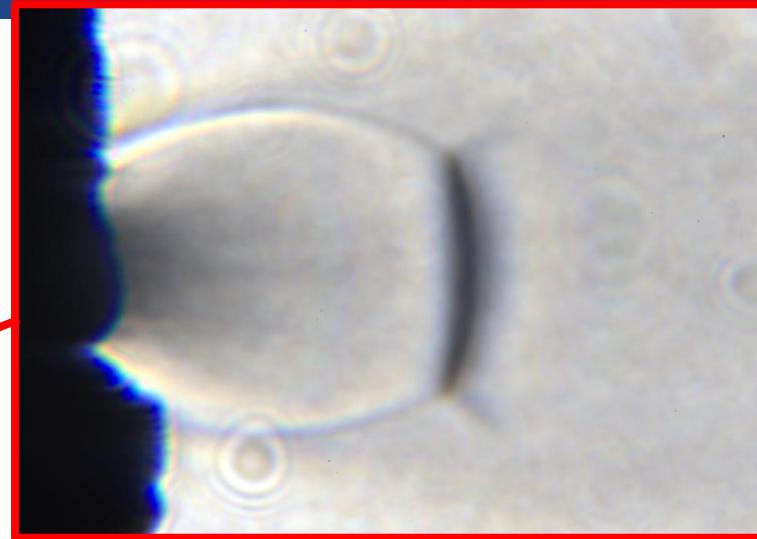
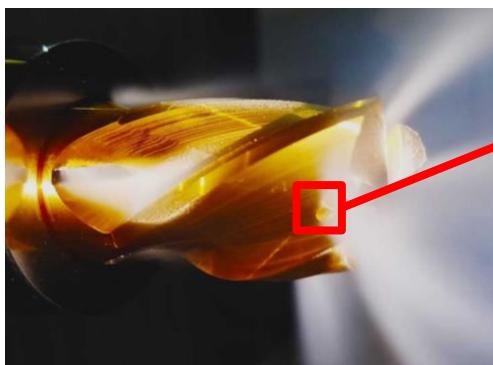
EPFL





Ecoulement supersonique

EPFL



LIVE



HDNet