

# Readers' Forum

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## Comment on "Formulas for Venting or Charging Gas from a Single Volume"

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### Introduction

CLOSED-FORM solutions for the subcritical isothermal and isentropic venting problems at two values of the specific heat ratio,  $k=7/5$  and  $5/3$  were presented by Yang.<sup>1</sup> The purpose of this Comment is to show that more generalized solutions to these two problems exist<sup>2</sup> for a multiplicity of discrete  $k$  values ranging from 1-3.

### Subcritical Isentropic Venting

Using the nomenclature of Ref. 1, the venting time is given by

$$t = (C_s/a) \int_{P_2/P_i}^{P_2/P_f} \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P} \right)^{(k+3)/k} - \left( \frac{P_2}{P} \right)^{2(k+1)/k} \right]^{-1/2} d \left( \frac{P_2}{P} \right),$$

$$\text{for } \frac{P_2}{P} \geq \left( \frac{2}{k+1} \right)^{k/(k-1)} \quad (1)$$

where  $C_s$  equals Eq. (9c) of Ref. 1, and

$$a = \left[ \frac{2}{k-1} \left( \frac{k+1}{2} \right)^{(k+1)/(k-1)} \right]^{1/2}$$

[Note: In Ref. 1, the corresponding integral in Eq. (1) appears to have a typographical error wherein the exponent on the first pressure term is  $(k-2)/2$  rather than the  $(k+3)/k$  as shown herein. Also, the constant  $a$  listed in the Nomenclature has an error with  $(k+1)/(k-1)$  appearing as a multiplier rather than as an exponent on the term  $(k+1)/2$ .]

The solution to Eq. (1) is achieved by introducing the substitution

$$Z = (P_2/P)^{(k-1)/k}$$

$$I_s = \left( \frac{k}{k-1} \right) \int_{Z_i}^{Z_f} Z^{-N} [1-Z]^{-1/2} dZ \quad (2)$$

where  $N = (k+1)/[2(k-1)]$ .

Note that if  $N$  is an integer or integer plus one-half, then Eq. (2) can be readily integrated in closed form using the standard integration formula

$$I_s = \left( \frac{k}{k-1} \right) \left[ \frac{-\sqrt{1-Z}}{(N-1)Z^{N-1}} + \frac{2N-3}{2(N-1)} \int \frac{dZ}{Z^{N-1}\sqrt{1-Z}} \right] \quad (3)$$

where the last term in the recursion is given by

$$\int \frac{dZ}{Z\sqrt{1-Z}} = \ln(1-\sqrt{1-Z})/(1+\sqrt{1-Z})$$

or

$$\int \frac{dZ}{Z^{3/2}\sqrt{1-Z}} = -2 \frac{\sqrt{1-Z}}{\sqrt{Z}}$$

The conditional requirement on  $N$  can be stated as

$$N = (k+1)/[2(k-1)] = (i+2)/2$$

where

$$i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \text{ etc.}$$

This means that analytical solutions to Eq. 2 can be written for the following values of  $k$ :

$$k = (i+3)/(i+1) \quad \text{where } i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \text{ etc.}$$

or

$$k = 2, 5/3, 6/4, 7/5, 8/6, 9/7, 10/8$$

$$11/9, 12/10, 13/11, 14/12, \text{ etc.}$$

For  $k=5/3$  and  $7/5$ , Eq. (3) reduces to the identical expressions shown in Ref. 1 as Eqs. (6a) and (6b), respectively.

### Subcritical Isothermal Venting

The venting time is given by

$$t = \left( \frac{C_i}{a} \right) \int_{P_2/P_i}^{P_2/P_f} \left( \frac{P_2}{P} \right)^{-1} \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P} \right)^{2/k} - \left( \frac{P_2}{P} \right)^{(k+1)/k} \right]^{-1/2} d \left( \frac{P_2}{P} \right) \quad (4)$$

where  $C_i$  equals Eq. (9d) from Ref. 1.

Again, introducing the substitution

$$Z = (P_2/P)^{(k-1)/k}$$

the integral portion of Eq. (4) reduces to

$$I_T = \left( \frac{k}{k-1} \right) \int_{Z_i}^{Z_f} Z^{-N} [1-Z]^{-1/2} dZ \quad (5)$$

where  $N = k/(k-1)$ .

Equation (5) is in the same form as Eq. (2) and therefore can be solved using the integration formula of Eq. (3). The conditional on  $k$  for the isothermal problem is

$$k = (i+2)/i \quad \text{where } i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \text{ etc.}$$

or

$$k = 3/1, 4/2, 5/3, 6/4, 7/5, 8/6$$

$$9/7, 10/8, 11/9, 12/10, \text{ etc.}$$

For the special case  $k=5/3$ , Eq. (5) reduces to the identical expressions shown in Ref. 1 as Eqs. (7a) and (17).

For the case of  $k=7/5$ , the solution to Eq. (5) is

$$I_T = \frac{7}{15} \left\{ \left[ 3 \left( \frac{P_2}{P_i} \right)^{-4/7} + 4 \left( \frac{P_2}{P_i} \right)^{-2/7} + 8 \right] \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P_i} \right)^{-2/7} - 1 \right]^{1/2} - \left[ 3 \left( \frac{P_2}{P_f} \right)^{-4/7} + 4 \left( \frac{P_2}{P_f} \right)^{-2/7} + 8 \right] \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P_f} \right)^{-2/7} - 1 \right]^{1/2} \right\} \quad (6)$$

The corresponding solution for the nondimensional time parameter  $\tau$  is written

$$\tau = \left( \frac{7}{2} \right) \ln \left( \frac{5}{6} \right) + \frac{35\sqrt{5}}{648} \left\{ \frac{428\sqrt{5}}{125} - \left[ 3 \left( \frac{P_2}{P} \right)^{-4/7} + 4 \left( \frac{P_2}{P} \right)^{-2/7} + 8 \right] \left[ \left( \frac{P_2}{P} \right)^{-2/7} - 1 \right]^{1/2} \right\} \quad (7)$$

Equation (6) above does not agree with Eq. (7b) of Ref. 1. As a consequence, Eq. (7) above also differs from Eq. (19) of Ref. 1. A check of Eq. (6) was made by differentiating it and comparing the result of Eq. (5) evaluated at  $k=7/5$ . This comparison verified that Eq. (6) presented herein is the correct solution.

### Acknowledgment

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### References

- <sup>1</sup>Yang, H. T., "Formulas for Venting or Charging Gas from a Single Volume," *AIAA Journal*, Vol. 24, Oct. 1986, pp. 1709-1711.
- <sup>2</sup>Kato, H. T., "Transient Solutions for Venting and Charging a Constant Volume Chamber," Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp., TN ITN-2.17, April 26, 1968.

## Reply by Author to H.T. Kato

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IT is gratifying to see that more general solutions to the venting problem exist and are now widely available to the engineering and scientific community. We verified Eq. (6) of the Comment<sup>1</sup> by applying its recurrence formula (3).

### Acknowledgment

I would like to thank Dr. Hamid Jafroudi for double checking the Comment in detail.

### References

- <sup>1</sup>Kato, H.T., Comment on "Formulas for Venting or Charging Gas from a Single Volume," *AIAA Journal*, Vol. 25, Sept. 1987, pp. 1273-1274.

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