

### 雷诺相似5

$$(Re)_m = (Re)_p$$
 
$$\qquad \qquad \left(\frac{\rho lV}{\mu}\right)_m = \left(\frac{\rho lV}{\mu}\right)_n$$

若选取密度相同的同种流体、有

$$\rho_m = \rho_p \ , \ \mu_m = \mu_p \qquad \qquad \frac{V_m}{V_p} = \frac{L_p}{L_m} = \frac{1}{C_L}$$

 $C_L \qquad L_m \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad V_m \qquad \uparrow \qquad$ 

◎ 模型流动的特征速度太大会导致压缩性影响发生变化。实物流动压缩性可忽略,模型实验不能

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### 雷诺相似5。例2

飞机实际飞行速度 $80 \mathrm{m/s}$ ,大气压强 $101.3 \mathrm{kPa}$ , $C_L$ =1:10。在风洞中进行模型实验,取 $V_m=V_p$ , $T_m=T_p$ 。求:(1)风洞空气工作压强;(2)如果则得模型阻力 $4.448\mathrm{N}$ ,求实际飞行阻力。

解: (1) 风洞空气工作压强

$$(Re)_m = (Re)_p$$
  $\Longrightarrow$   $\left(\frac{\rho lV}{\mu}\right)_m = \left(\frac{\rho lV}{\mu}\right)_p$ 

由题意  $V_m = V_p$   $l_p = 10l_m$   $\mu_p = \mu_m$ 

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#### 學 降低模型速度方法

◎ 建造大尺寸风洞,即增大比尺系数

美国NASA实验风洞 (24.4m×12.2m);

亚洲最大低速风洞: 我国空气动力研究与 发展中心实验风洞(8m×6m, 16m×12m).

- ◎ 采用压力型风洞,增大实验压力,进而增大实验介质密度
- ◎ 低温风洞,降低气体温度,减小动力粘性系数

90K的氮气作为工作介质

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$$\frac{\rho_m}{\rho_p} = \frac{l_p}{l_m} = 10$$

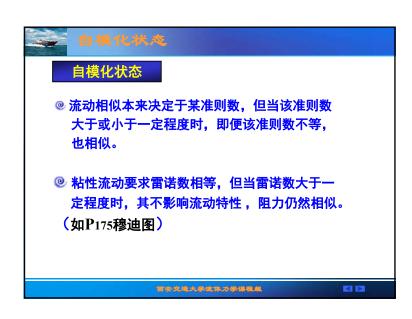
状态方程  $p_m = 10 \times p_p = 1.013 \times 10^6 (Pa)$ 

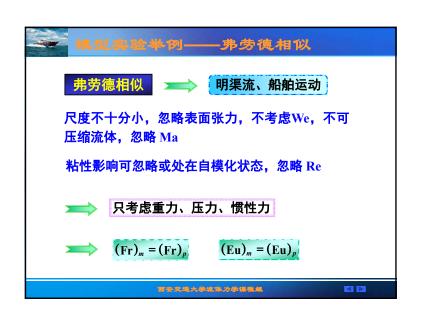
(2) 计算阻力

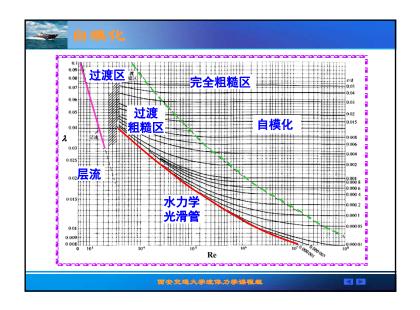
流动相似 
$$\frac{F}{\rho l^2 V^2} \Big|_{m} = \left(\frac{F}{\rho l^2 V^2}\right)_{n}$$

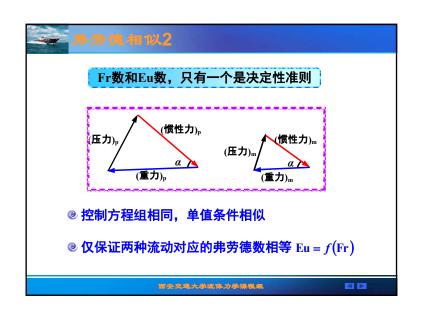
$$F_p = \frac{\rho_p}{\rho_m} \left(\frac{l_m}{l_p}\right)^2 \left(\frac{V_p}{V_m}\right)^2 F_m = 44.48(N)$$

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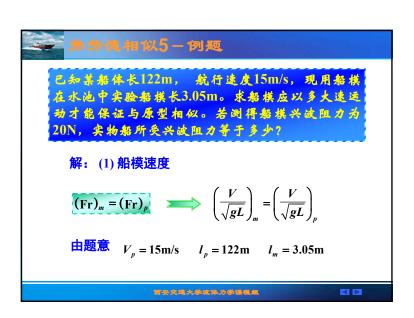


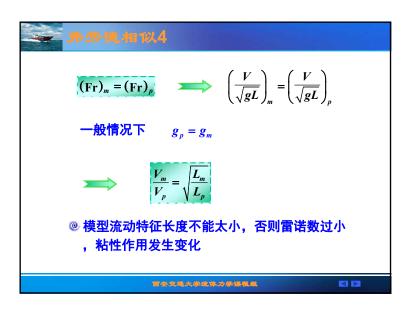


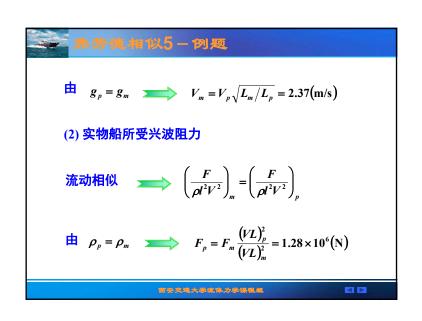


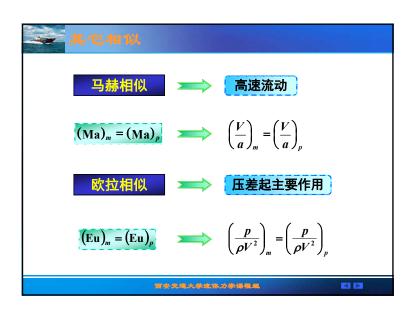


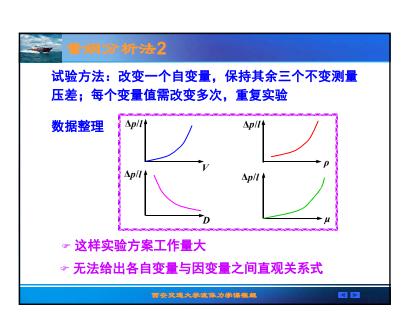


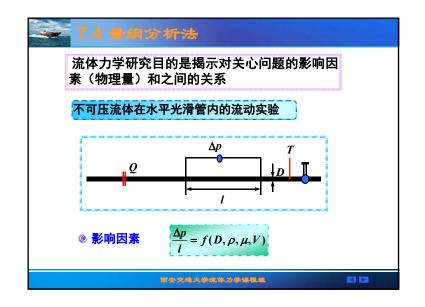


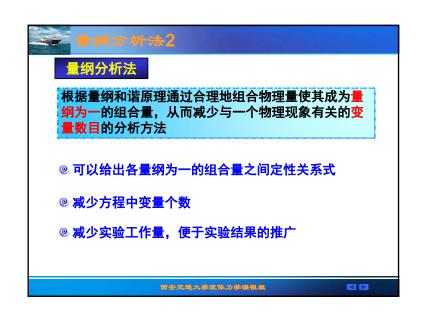








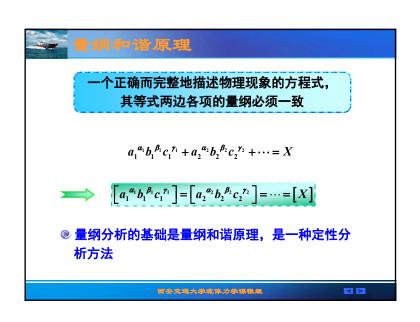


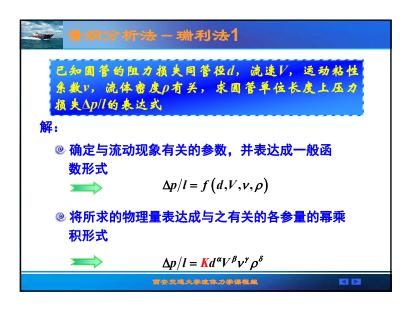


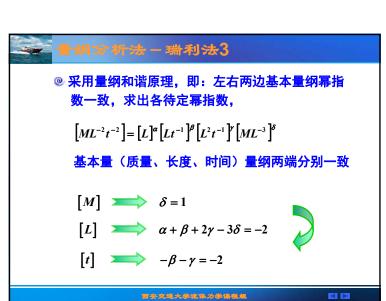


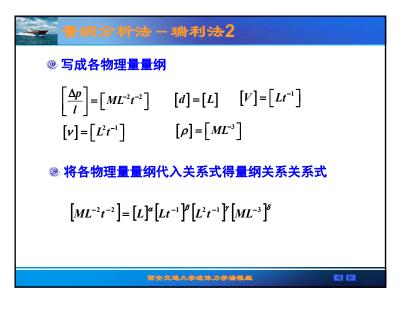


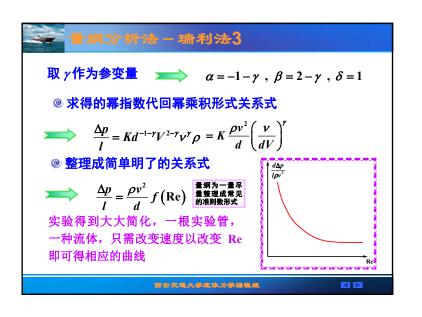


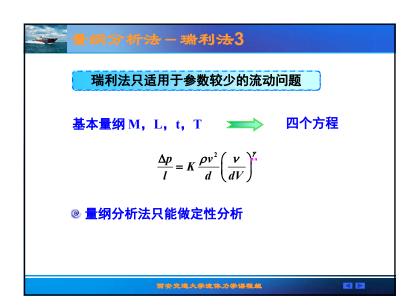


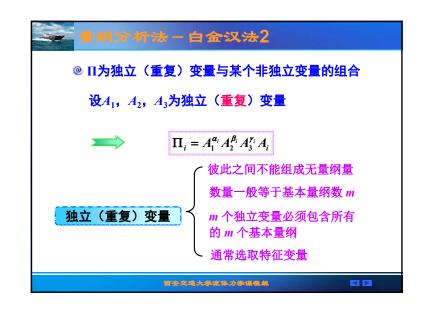


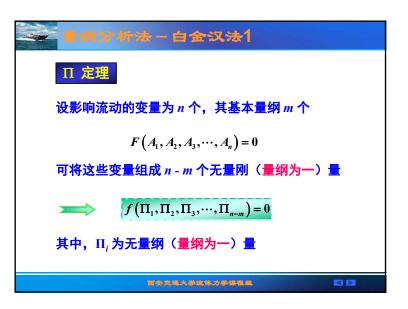


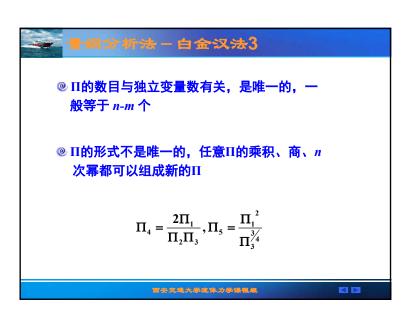












# 量纲分析法 - 白金汉法4

### 试用白金以方法确定不可压流体在均直粗糙圆管, 内定常流动时沿管道的压降 $\Delta p$ 与I,v, $\rho$ ,d, $\Delta$ , $\mu$ 的关系式。

@ 列出影响流动的各变量,写成一般函数关系式

$$F(\Delta p, V, l, d, \rho, \mu, \Delta) = 0$$

@ 列出各变量的量纲

$$\dim \Delta p = ML^{-1}t^{-2} \quad \dim V = Lt^{-1} \quad \dim I = L \quad \dim d = L$$

$$\dim \rho = ML^{-3} \quad \dim \mu = ML^{-1}t^{-1} \quad \dim \Delta = L$$

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## 量纲分析法-白金汉法6

❷ 将各量量纲代入和II<sub>I</sub>的表达式,分别建立量纲关系式,利用量纲和谐原理,确定幂指数

$$\Pi_1 = \rho^{\alpha_1} d^{\beta_1} V^{\gamma_1} \mu$$

$$M^{0}L^{0}t^{0} = (ML^{-3})^{\alpha_{1}}(L)^{\beta_{1}}(Lt^{-1})^{\gamma_{1}}(ML^{-1}t^{-1})$$

$$[M]: \quad \alpha_1 + 1 = 0$$

$$[L]: \quad -3\alpha_1 + \beta_1 + \gamma_1 - 1 = 0$$

$$[t]: \quad -\gamma_1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 = -1$$

$$\beta_1 = -1$$

$$\gamma_1 = -1$$

$$\Pi_1 = \rho^{\alpha_1} d^{\beta_1} V^{\gamma_1} \mu = \rho^{-1} d^{-1} V^{-1} \mu = \frac{\mu}{\rho V d} = \frac{1}{\text{Re}}$$

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◎ 根据含有的基本量纲确定独立变量个数,选择独立变量

三个基本量纲,则独立变量可选

$$\rho$$
 ,  $d$  ,  $V$ 

@ 将非独立变量和独立变量组合,列出  $\Pi_i$ 的表达式: n-m个

$$\Pi_{1} = \rho^{\alpha_{1}} d^{\beta_{1}} V^{\gamma_{1}} \mu \qquad \Pi_{2} = \rho^{\alpha_{2}} d^{\beta_{2}} V^{\gamma_{2}} \Delta$$

$$\Pi_{3} = \rho^{\alpha_{3}} d^{\beta_{3}} V^{\gamma_{3}} l \qquad \Pi_{4} = \rho^{\alpha_{4}} d^{\beta_{4}} V^{\gamma_{4}} \Delta p$$

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量纲分析法-白金汉法7

$$\Pi_2 = \rho^{\alpha_2} d^{\beta_2} v^{\gamma_2} \Delta$$

$$M^{0}L^{0}t^{0} = (ML^{-3})^{\alpha_{2}}(L)^{\beta_{2}}(Lt^{-1})^{\gamma_{2}}(L)$$

$$[M]: \quad \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$[L]: \quad -3\alpha_2 + \beta_2 + \gamma_2 + 1 = 0$$

$$[t]: \quad -\gamma_2 = 0$$

$$\alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\beta_1 = -1$$

$$\gamma_2 = 0$$

$$\Pi_2 = \rho^{\alpha_2} d^{\beta_2} V^{\gamma_2} \Delta = \rho^0 d^{-1} V^0 \Delta = \frac{\Delta}{d}$$

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