空气与气体动力学

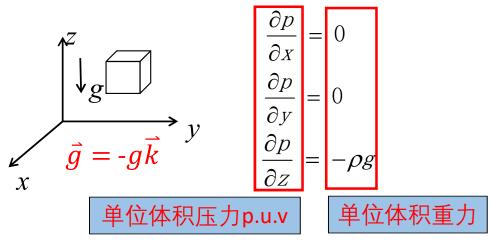
张科

回顾:

$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial P} \right)_T dP + \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} \right)_P dT$$

- 1.理想流体、流体可压缩性、热膨胀性、完全气体
- 2.流体受力分类、量纲与单位
- 3.静平衡微分方程 $\frac{dp}{dz}$ =- ρg 、均质流体平衡方程($p_2 p_1$) =
- $-\rho g(z_2-z_1)$ 、大气压强变化
- 4.测压计应用、绝对压强、计示压强、真空压强

惯性系 ($\vec{a} = 0$ static fluid)



向量方程:
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}\vec{k} = -\rho g\vec{k} = \rho g\vec{k}$$

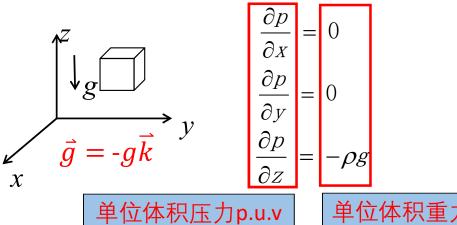
$$\vec{\nabla} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\vec{k}\right)p = \rho g\vec{k}$$

单位体积压力 $ec{
abla} p =
ho ec{g}$ 单位体积重力

$$\sum \vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla}p + \rho\vec{g} = 0$$

惯性系($\vec{a}=0$ static fluid)

非惯性系 ($\vec{a} \neq 0$ rigid body motion)



向量方程: $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}\vec{k} = -\rho g\vec{k} = \rho \vec{g}$

$$\vec{\nabla} \quad \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{k} \right) p = \rho \bar{g}$$

单位体积压力 $\vec{\nabla}p = \rho \vec{g}$ 单位体积重力

$$\sum \vec{F} = -\vec{\nabla}p + \rho\vec{g} = 0$$

$$\sum \vec{F} = M\vec{a}$$

単位体积力 $-\vec{\nabla}p + \rho\vec{g} = \rho\vec{a}$

$$x$$
方向: $-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \rho g_x = \rho a_x$

$$y$$
方向: $-\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \rho g_y = \rho a_y$

$$z$$
方向: $-\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \rho g_z = \rho a_z$

$$\vec{\nabla} \qquad (\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\vec{k})p = \rho\vec{g} \qquad \qquad \text{笛卡尔坐标系}: \vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\vec{k}$$

圆柱体坐标系:
$$\vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \vec{e_r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \vec{e_\theta} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

是否理解惯性系、非惯性系下流体平衡微分方程表述及各项含义?

!需要深刻理解掌握!

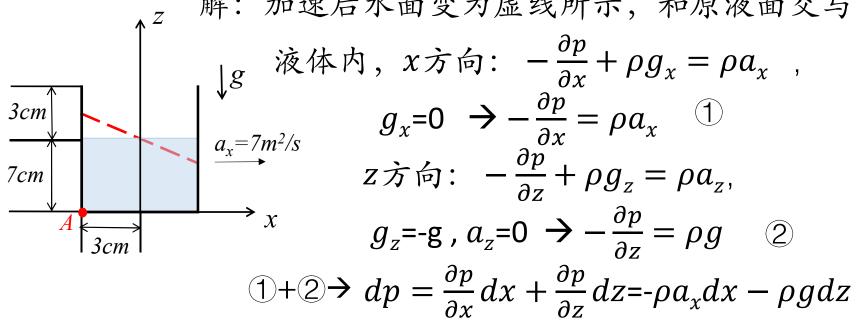
- (A) 是
- B 否
- **企** 还需课后复习

例题1. 方形容器内为水,容器高10cm,宽6cm,水原高

7cm。先容器以7 m^2/s 向x正向加速。问: $-\vec{\nabla}p + \rho \vec{g} = \rho \vec{a}$

(1)水是否会溢出? (2) 求点A压强pA。 紧扣方程(物理定理)!

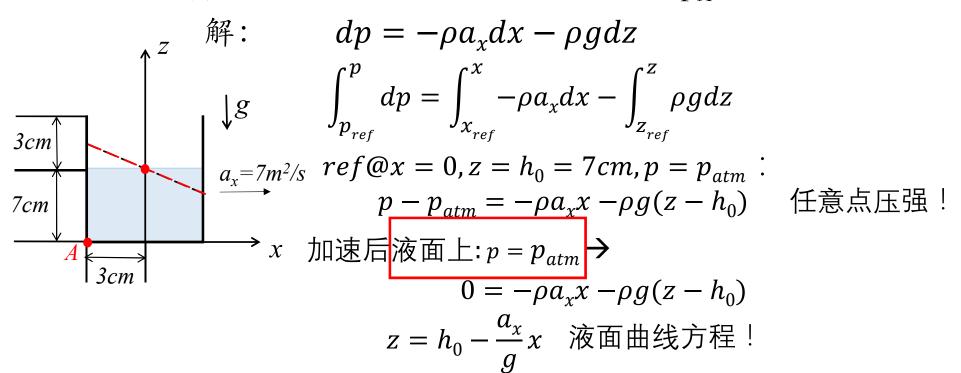
解:加速后水面变为虚线所示,和原液面交与中心点。



$$1 + 2 \Rightarrow dp = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz = -\rho a_x dx - \rho g dz$$

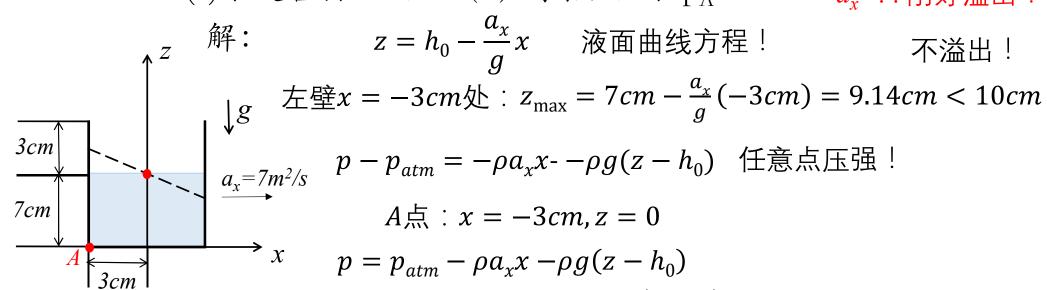
例题 1. 方形容器内为水,容器高10cm,宽6cm,水原高7cm。先容器以 $7m^2/s$ 向x正向加速。问: $-\bar{\nabla}p + \rho \bar{g} = \rho \bar{a}$

(1)水是否会溢出? (2) 求点A压强pA。



例题1. 方形容器内为水,容器高10cm,宽6cm,水原高 7cm。 先容器以 $7m^2/s$ 向x正向加速。问: $-\vec{\nabla}p + \rho \vec{g} = \rho \vec{a}$

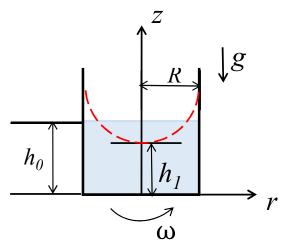
$$(1)$$
水是否会溢出? (2) 求点A压强 p_A 。 $a_r=??$ 刚好溢出?



$$p = p_{atm} - \rho a_x x - \rho g(z - h_0)$$

= $p_{atm} - \rho a_x (-3) - \rho g(0 - 7)$
= $694(Pa)$

等角速度旋转. 已知: h_0, ω, R 。求: h_1 ,曲面表达式。



解:
$$-\vec{\nabla}p + \rho\vec{g} = \rho\vec{a}$$

$$\stackrel{Z}{\not=} \downarrow g \qquad \qquad \stackrel{R}{\not=} \stackrel{Q}{\not=} \stackrel{Z}{\not=} -\vec{\nabla}p + \rho\vec{g} = \rho\vec{a}
\vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\vec{e_r} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\vec{e_\theta} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\vec{k}, \quad \vec{g} = -g\vec{k}, \quad \vec{a} = -\omega^2 r \vec{e_r}$$

$$-\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial r}\overrightarrow{e_r} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta}\overrightarrow{e_\theta} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}\overrightarrow{k}\right) - \rho g\overrightarrow{k} = -\rho\omega^2 r\overrightarrow{e_r}$$

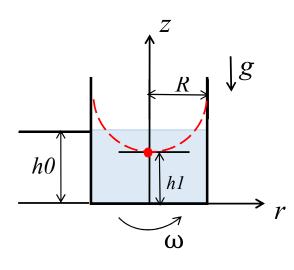
$$r$$
方向: $-\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} = -\rho\omega^2 r$, $\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} = \rho\omega^2 r$ ①

$$\theta$$
方向: $-\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} = 0$, $\frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} = 0$

$$z$$
方向: $-\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - \rho g = 0$, $\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\rho g$ ③

$$1 + 2 + 3 \rightarrow dp = \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}dr + \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta}d\theta = \rho \omega^2 r dr - \rho g dz$$

等角速度旋转. 已知: h_0, ω, R 。求: h_1 ,曲面表达式。



解:
$$dp = \rho \omega^2 r dr - \rho g dz$$

$$\int_{p_{ref}}^{p} dp = \int_{r_{ref}}^{r} \rho \omega^2 r dr - \int_{z_{ref}}^{z} \rho g dz$$

$$p - p_{ref} = \rho \omega^2 / 2 (r^2 - r_{ref}^2) - \rho g (z - z_{ref})$$

$$ref@r = 0, z = h_1, p = p_{atm}$$
(曲面最低点):

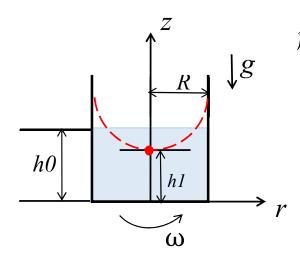
$$p - p_{atm} = \rho \omega^2 r^2 / 2 - \rho g(z - h_1)$$
 ① 液体内压强分布 $p(r, z)$

自由面上
$$p = p_{atm}$$
: $0 = \rho \omega^2 r^2/2 - \rho g(z - h_1)$

$$z = h_1 + \omega^2 r^2 / 2g$$

 $z = h_1 + \omega^2 r^2 / 2g$ ② 自由面表达式 h_1 ? ?

等角速度旋转. 已知: h_0, ω, R 。求: h_1 ,曲面表达式。



$$解: \quad z = h_1 + \omega^2 r^2 / 2g$$

$$V_{
m before} = V_{
m after}$$

2+3
$$\rightarrow$$
 $z = h_0 - \frac{\omega^2 R^2}{2g} (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{r^2}{R^2})$

是否理解掌握微分方程求解,及含义?

- A 是
- B 否
- **企** 还需课后复习

作业:

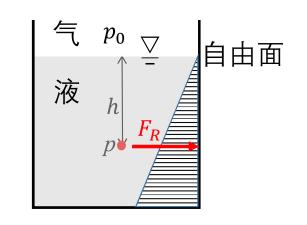
P68.2.26, 2.28

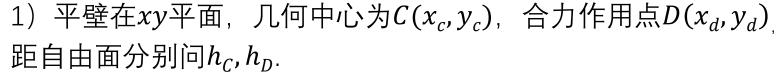
多多练习!

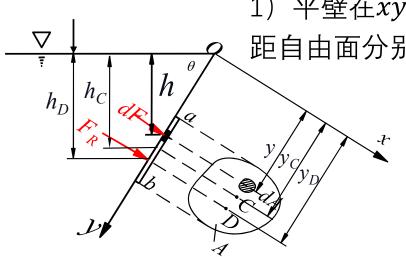
液体中任一点压强: $p_{abs} = p_0 + \rho g h$

若 $p_0 = p_{atm}$, $pgage = \rho gh$

壁面受力?合力大小,方向,作用点?



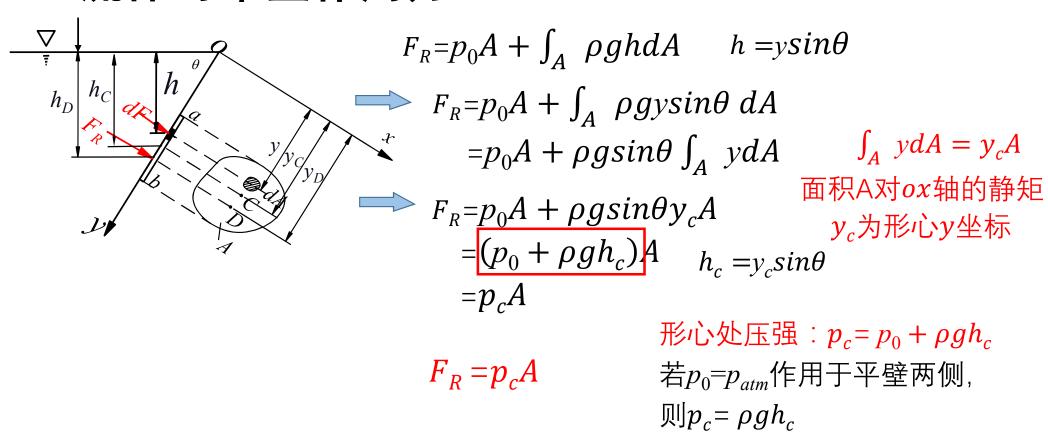




取微元面dA(dx,dy),距自由面h.

$$dF = pdA = (p_0 + \rho gh)dA$$

$$F_{R} = \int_{A} dF = \int_{A} (p_{0} + \rho gh) dA$$
$$= \int_{A} p_{0} dA + \int_{A} \rho gh dA$$
$$= p_{0}A + \int_{A} \rho gh dA$$



2) 合力作用点 $D(x_d, y_d)$?

平行力系对某轴静力矩之和等于合力对同一轴静力矩。

对x轴静力矩:

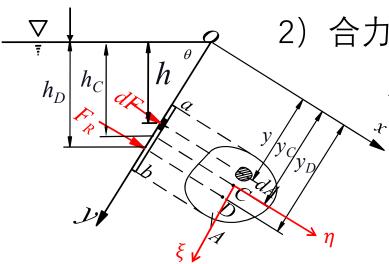
$$F_{R}y_{D} = \int_{A} ydF$$
$$= \int_{A} y(p_{0} + \rho gysin\theta) dA$$

面积A对ox轴的静矩: $\int_A y dA = y_c A$ $= \int_A p_0 y dA + \int_A \rho g sin \theta y^2 dA$

面积A对ox轴的惯性矩: $I_x = \int_A y^2 dA$ $= p_0 y_c A + \rho g sin \theta \int_A y^2 dA$ $= I_{xC} + y_c^2 A$ $= p_0 y_c A + \rho g sin \theta (I_{xC} + y_c^2 A)$

 $I_{xC} = \int_A \xi^2 dA$:面积A对过形心C,且平行x轴的轴 η 的惯性矩

 $F_R = p_c A$ $p_c = p_0 + \rho g y_c sin\theta$



2) 合力作用点
$$D(x_d, y_d)$$
?

$$F_R y_D = p_0 y_c A + \rho g sin\theta (I_{xC} + y_c^2 A)$$

$$p_c A y_D = p_0 y_c A + \rho g sin\theta (I_{xC} + y_c^2 A)$$

$$p_c A y_D = (p_0 + \rho g y_c sin \theta) y_c A + \rho g sin \theta I_{xC}$$

$$p_c A y_D = p_c y_c A + \rho g sin \theta I_{xC}$$

 $I_{xC} = \int_A \xi^2 dA$ 由形状确定

$$y_D = y_c + \frac{I_{xC}\rho g sin\theta}{p_c A} = y_c + \frac{I_{xC}\rho g sin\theta}{(p_0 + \rho g y_c sin\theta)A}$$

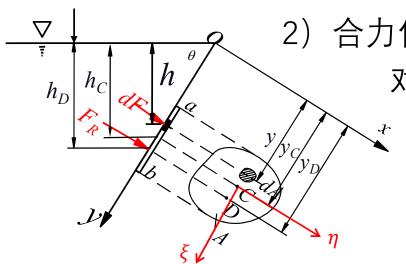
 $若p_0 = p_{atm}$ 作用于两侧: $p_c = \rho g y_c sin \theta$

$$y_D = y_c + \frac{I_{xC}}{y_c A}$$

 $y_D = y_c + \frac{I_{xC}}{v_A}$ $y_D > y_c$ 作用点在形心以下!

是否理解面积静距,惯性矩?

- A 是
- B 否
- **企** 还需课后复习



2) 合力作用点 $D(x_d, y_d)$??

对γ轴静力矩:

$$F_R x_D = \int_A x dF$$

$$= \int_A x(p_0 + \rho gysin\theta) dA$$

$$= \int_A p_0 x dA + \int_A \rho gsin\theta xy dA$$

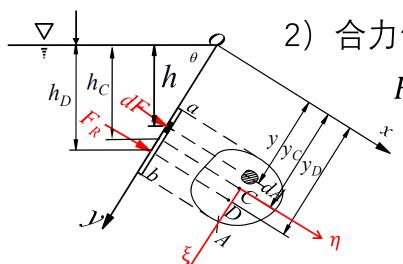
$$= \int_A xdA = x_c A$$

$$= p_0 x_c A + \rho gsin\theta \int_A xy dA$$

面积A对x,y轴的离心矩: $I_{xy} = \int_{A} xydA$ $=I_{xvC}+x_cy_cA$

 $=p_0x_cA + \rho gsin\theta(I_{xvC}+x_cy_cA)$

 $I_{xvC} = \int_{A} \xi \eta dA$:面积A对过形心 C, η 、 ξ 轴的离心矩



2) 合力作用点 $D(x_d, yd)$??

$$F_R = p_c A$$

$$p_c = p_0 + \rho g y_c sin\theta$$

 $F_R x_D = p_0 x_c A + \rho g sin\theta (I_{xvC} + x_c y_c A)$

$$p_c A x_D = p_0 x_c A + \rho g sin\theta (I_{xyC} + x_c y_c A)$$

$$p_c A x_D = (p_0 + \rho g y_c sin \theta) x_c A + \rho g sin \theta I_{xyC}$$

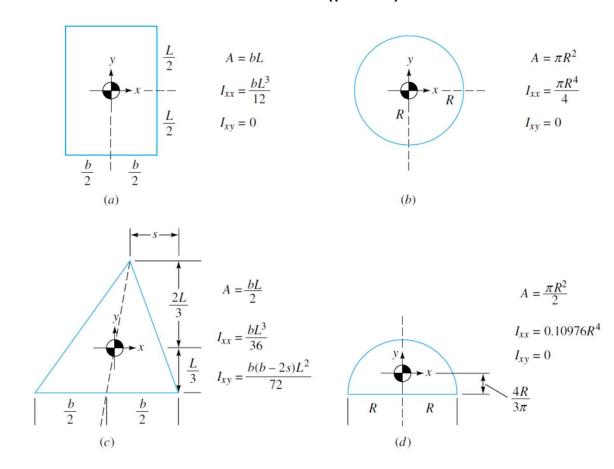
$$p_c A x_D = p_c x_c A + \rho g sin \theta I_{xyC}$$

$$x_D = x_c + \frac{I_{xyC}\rho g sin\theta}{p_c A} = x_c + \frac{I_{xyC}\rho g sin\theta}{(p_0 + \rho g y_c sin\theta)A}$$

$$I_{xyC} = \int_A \xi \eta dA$$

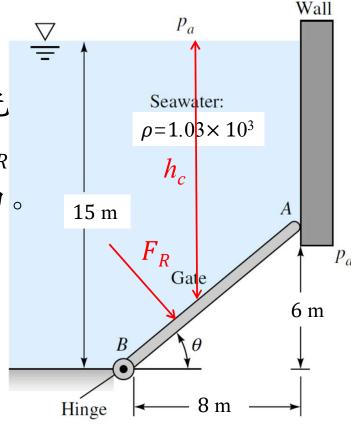
 $x_D = x_c + \frac{I_{xyC}}{vA}$ 若面积A关于ξ或η对称,则 $I_{xyC} = 0$, $x_D = x_c$,作用点D在 $x = x_c$ 上。

几种简单形状的惯性矩和离心矩(p.51):



例 1. 阀门宽W=5m, 铰链链于B处,和右侧壁面光滑接触于A点。求: (1)海水对阀门作用力 F_R (2) 壁面对A点作用力(3) 阀门在B点受力。

解: (1) L_{AB} =10m $p_c = \rho g h_c$ $F_R = p_c A = p_c L_{AB} W = \rho g h_c L_{AB} W$ $h_c = 15m - 3m = 12m$ $F_R = 1.03 \times 10^3 \times 9.8 \times 12 \times 10 \times 5$ $= 6.0564 \times 10^6 N$

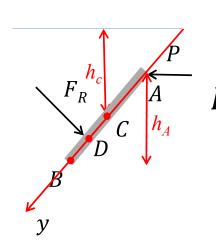


2**%**

例 1. 阀门宽W=5m, 铰链链于B处, 和右侧壁面光 滑接触于A点。求: (1)海水对阀门作用力 F_R (2) 壁面对A点作用力P(3) 阀门在B点受力。

$$(2) \sum M_B = 0$$

$$y_D = y_c + \frac{I_{xC}}{y_c A}$$



$$F_R(5-0.417)-P\cdot 6=0$$

$$P = F_R (5 - 0.417)/6$$

= 4.626× 10⁶N

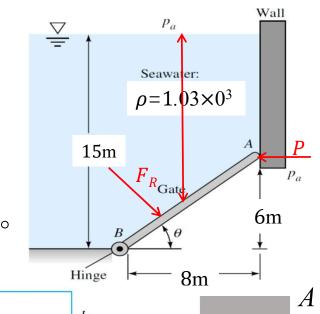
$$L_{DB} = L_{CB} - L_{CD}$$

$$L_{CD} = \frac{I_{xc}}{y_c A}$$

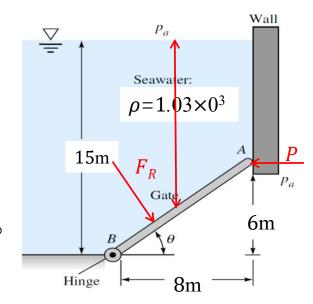
$$= \frac{41}{20 \times 10 \times 5} = 0.417m$$

$$I_{xc} = \frac{1}{12} W L^3_{AB} = \frac{5 \times 10^3}{12} = 417 \text{m}^3$$

$$y_c = h_c \sin\theta = 12 / \frac{6}{10} = 20 \text{m}$$



例 1. 阀门宽W=5m,铰链链于B处,和右侧壁面光滑接触于A点。求: (1)海水对阀门作用力 F_R (2) 壁面对A点作用力P (3) 阀门在B点受力。



解:



(3)
$$\sum F_x = 0 = B_x + F_R \sin\theta - P$$

$$B_x = 3.9 \times 10^5 \text{N}$$

$$B_z = F_R \cos\theta = 4.8 \times 10^6 \text{N}$$

作业:

复习笔记!

P68.2.26, 2.28

P65.2.14, 2.15,

学习p51-57,例2.5~2.7!

多多练习! (2.29)

回顾:

- 1.流体平衡微分方程 $-\vec{\nabla}p + \rho \vec{g} = \rho \vec{a}$ (熟记、理解、应用),非惯性系应用(笛卡尔坐标,圆柱体坐标);
- 2.平面受力 $F_R = p_c A$ $y_D = y_c + \frac{I_{xC}}{y_c A}$ $x_D = x_c + \frac{I_{xyC}}{y_c A}$ (应用)
- 3.曲面受力:水平和竖直方向分量 F_x , F_y , F_z , 压力体(应用)