# 空气与气体动力学

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#### 回顾:

1.机翼几何(展弦比、根梢比、后掠角、扭转角)、气动参数;



- **2.**翼间涡、下洗、诱导阻力; $\alpha_{eff} = \alpha \alpha_i \ D'_i = L'sin\alpha_i \ C_D = C_d + C_{Di}$
- 3.曲线涡丝;

$$w(y_0) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{d\Gamma}{dy}\right) dy}{(y_0 - y)}$$

4.普朗特经典升力线理论;

$$\alpha(y_0) = \frac{\Gamma(y_0)}{\pi V_{\infty} c(y_0)} + \alpha_{L=0} + \frac{1}{4\pi V_{\infty}} \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{d\Gamma}{dy}\right) dy}{(y_0 - y)}$$



$$\Gamma(y) = \Gamma_0 \sqrt{1 - (\frac{2y}{b})^2} \qquad \alpha_i = \frac{C_L}{\pi AR} \qquad C_{D,i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR}$$

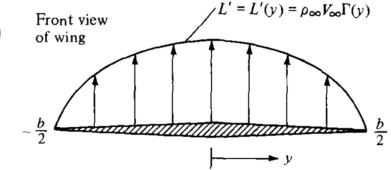
$$C_{D,i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR}$$

#### 4. 椭圆升力分布:

$$\Gamma(y) = \Gamma_0 \sqrt{1 - (\frac{2y}{b})^2}$$

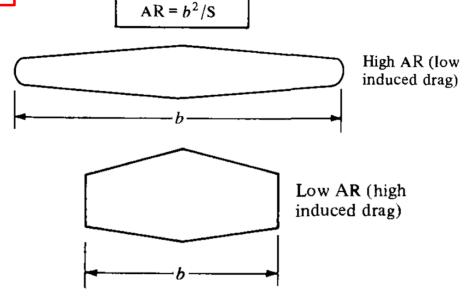
环量沿展向呈椭圆变化。

$$w(\theta_0) = -\frac{\Gamma_0}{2b} \quad \alpha_i = -\frac{w}{V_{\infty}} = \frac{\Gamma_0}{2bV_{\infty}} \quad \alpha_i = \frac{C_L}{\pi AR}$$



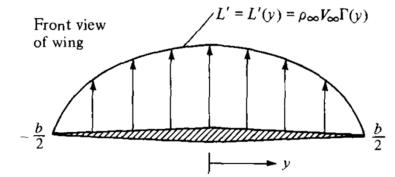
$$C_{D,i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR} \begin{cases} 1 & C_{D,i} \propto C_L^2 \text{ 升致阻力} \\ 2 & C_{D,i} \propto \frac{1}{\pi AR}, \quad AR \uparrow C_{D,i} \downarrow \end{cases}$$

$$C_D = C_d + C_{D,i}$$
  
 $C_L$ 大时 $C_{D,i}$ 占 $C_D$ 比大,  
巡航时一般 $C_{D,i}$ 占 $C_D$ 25%



#### 4. 椭圆升力分布:

$$\Gamma(y) = \Gamma_0 \sqrt{1 - (\frac{2y}{b})^2}$$
 环量沿展向呈椭圆变化。



$$w(\theta_0) = -\frac{\Gamma_0}{2b} \left[ \alpha_i = -\frac{w}{V_{\infty}} = \frac{\Gamma_0}{2bV_{\infty}} \right] \alpha_i = \frac{C_L}{\pi AR} \left[ C_{D,i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR} \right]$$

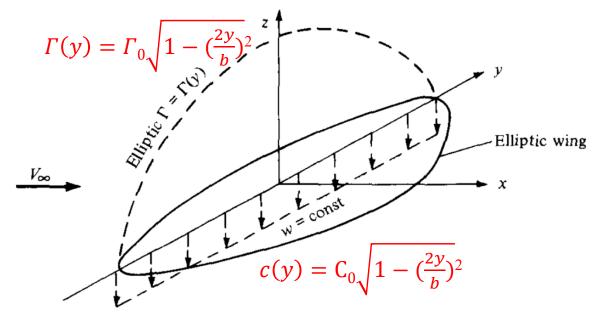
 $\alpha_{eff} = \alpha - \alpha_i$  无几何扭转 $\alpha$ 为常数, 椭圆升力分布: $\alpha_i$ 为常数 $\rightarrow \alpha_{eff}$  为常数。

任意翼剖面 $C_l(y) = a_0(\alpha_{eff} - \alpha_{L=0})$  无气动扭转  $a_0$ ,  $\alpha_{L=0}$  为常数。

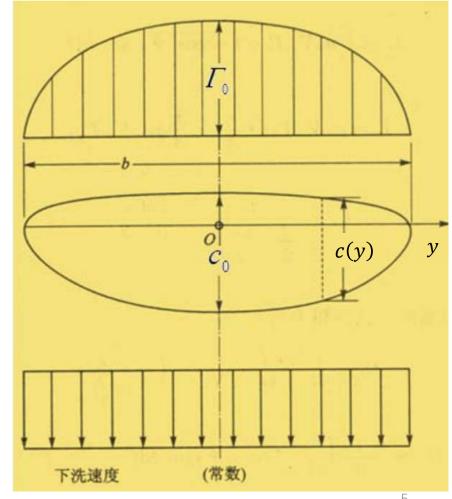
 $\longrightarrow$  任意翼剖面 $C_i(y)$ = 常数

无几何气动扭转时, 椭圆环量分 布机翼, 弦长沿展向呈椭圆分布。

#### 4. 椭圆升力分布:



椭圆机翼有最佳升阻比,但工艺复杂,常用矩形、梯形翼。



## $\Gamma(y) = \Gamma_0 \sqrt{1 - (\frac{2y}{b})^2}$

#### 5. 一般升力分布:

椭圆升力分布: $\Gamma(\theta) = \Gamma_0 sin\theta$   $(y = -\frac{b}{2} cos\theta, 0 \le \theta \le \pi)$ 

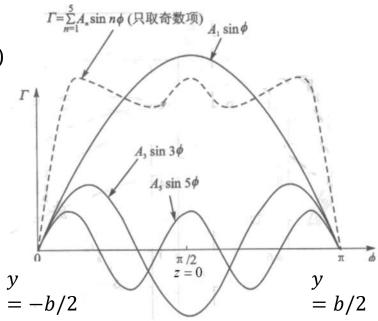
一般升力分布: $\Gamma(\theta) = 2bV_{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{N} A_n sinn\theta$ 

#### 任意有限翼展机翼沿展向环量分布

$$\alpha(y_0) = \frac{\Gamma(y_0)}{\pi V_{\infty} c(y_0)} + \alpha_{L=0} + \frac{1}{4\pi V_{\infty}} \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{d\Gamma}{dy}\right) dy}{(y_0 - y)}$$

#### 普朗特升力线理论基本方程 $\rightarrow A_n$

 $\rightarrow \alpha_i$ ,  $C_L$ ,  $C_{D,i}$ 等气动特性



#### 5. 一般升力分布:

一般升力分布:  $\Gamma(\theta) = 2bV_{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{N} A_n sinn\theta$  求 $A_n$ 

$$\alpha(y_0) = \frac{\Gamma(y_0)}{\pi V_{\infty} c(y_0)} + \alpha_{L=0} + \frac{1}{4\pi V_{\infty}} \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{d\Gamma}{dy}\right) dy}{(y_0 - y)}$$

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dy} = \frac{d\Gamma}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dy} = 2bV_{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{N} nA_n \cos n\theta \frac{d\theta}{dy}$$
 关于 $\pi/2$ 对称 $\rightarrow$ 仅含奇数项 $A_1A_n$ ...

 $n \cap \theta_0$ 位置,列n个方程,联立 $\rightarrow A_n$ 

#### 5. 一般升力分布:

一般升力分布:  $\Gamma(\theta) = 2bV_{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{N} A_n sinn\theta$ 

$$C_L = \frac{L}{\frac{1}{2}\rho V_{\infty}^2 S} = \frac{2}{V_{\infty} S} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \Gamma(y) dy = A_1 \pi \frac{b^2}{S} = A_1 \pi AR$$
  $C_L$ 仅与 $A_1$ 有关。

$$C_{D,i} = \frac{2}{V_{\infty}S} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \Gamma(y) \alpha_{i}(y) dy$$

$$\alpha_{i}(y_{0}) = \frac{1}{4\pi V_{\infty}} \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} \frac{\left(\frac{d\Gamma}{dy}\right) dy}{(y_{0} - y)} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} nA_{n} \frac{\sin n\theta_{0}}{\sin \theta_{0}}$$

$$C_{D,i} = \frac{2b^{2}}{S} (\sum_{n=1}^{N} nA_{n}^{2}) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \pi AR(\sum_{n=1}^{N} nA_{n}^{2})$$

$$= \pi ARA_{1}^{2} [1 + \sum_{n=1}^{N} n(\frac{A_{n}}{A_{n}})^{2}]$$

$$C_{D,i} = \frac{c_L^2}{\pi AR} (1+\delta) \quad \delta = \sum_{n=1}^N n \left(\frac{A_n}{A_1}\right)^2 \quad \delta \ge 0$$
诱导阻力修正因子

$$C_{D,i} = \frac{c_L^2}{\pi e A R}$$
  $(e = \frac{1}{1+\delta}, \text{ 机翼有效系数, } e \leq 1; 椭圆\delta = 0, \text{ } e = 1)$ 

## 10.4普朗特经典升力线理论 (5.4) $\alpha_i = \frac{c_i}{\pi AR}$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{C_L}{\pi AR}$$

$$C_{D,i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR}$$

5. 一般升力分布:

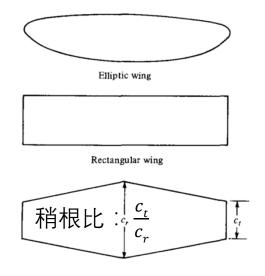
一般升力分布:  $\Gamma(\theta) = 2bV_{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{N} A_n sinn\theta$ 

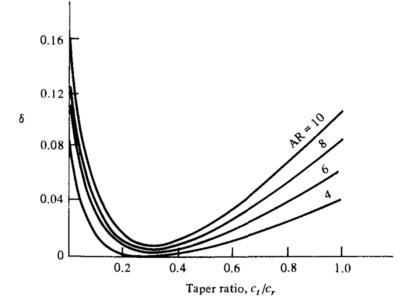
$$C_{D,i} = \frac{c_L^2}{\pi AR} (1 + \delta)$$

 $C_{D,i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR} (1+\delta)$   $\delta = \sum_{n=1}^N n \left(\frac{A_n}{A_n}\right)^2$   $\delta \ge 0$ 诱导阻力修正因子

同等升力下,椭圆升力分布 $C_{D,i}$ 最小。椭圆机翼有最佳升阻比,但加工复杂。

用矩形、梯形机翼代替。





#### 6. 展弦比影响:

$$C_{D,i} = \frac{{C_L}^2}{\pi AR} (1+\delta)$$
  $AR = 6 \sim 22$ 时, $AR$ 对 $C_{D,i}$ 的影响大于 $\delta(\delta$ 影响  $< 10\%)$ 。

 $C_{D,i} \propto \frac{1}{AR}$  为普朗特升力线理论重要贡献!

$$C_D = C_d + \frac{{C_L}^2}{\pi e A R}$$

6. 展弦比影响:

根5幺比於啊.

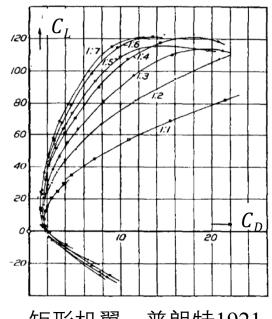
 相同翼型,不同AR:

 
$$C_{D1} = C_d + \frac{{C_L}^2}{\pi eAR_1}$$

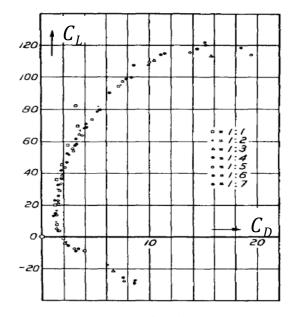
 老化小,  $C_d$ 变化小,  $C_d$ 变化小

$$$C_{D2} = C_d + \frac{{C_L}^2}{\pi eAR_2}$ 

 若 $C_L$ 相同  $\rightarrow$ 
 $C_{D2} = C_d + \frac{{C_L}^2}{\pi eAR_2}$$$



矩形机翼, 普朗特1921



不同AR换算到AR = 5

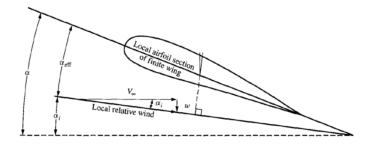
#### 7. 升力线斜率:

产生相同升力,机翼 $\alpha_1 >$  翼型 $\alpha_2$ 。

翼剖面 $a_0, \alpha_{L=0}$ :

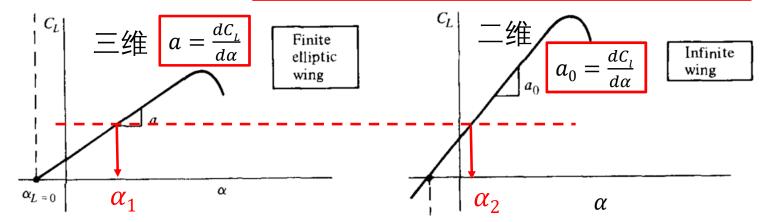
三维机翼: $\alpha_{eff} = \alpha_1 - \alpha_i$  二维翼型: $\alpha_2$ 

$$C_L = a_0(\alpha_1 - \alpha_i - \alpha_{L=0})$$
  $C_l = a_0(\alpha_2 - \alpha_{L=0})$ 



椭圆升力分布: $\alpha_i = \frac{C_L}{\pi AR}$ 





7. 升力线斜率:  $\alpha_{L=0}$ 不变 ? ?

$$C_L = \frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha_0}(\alpha - \alpha_i - \alpha_{L=0})$$
  $C_L = \alpha(\alpha - \alpha_{L=0})$ 

$$C_L = \alpha \left( \alpha - \alpha_{L=0} \right)$$

椭圆升力分布: $\alpha_i = \frac{C_L}{\pi AB}$ 

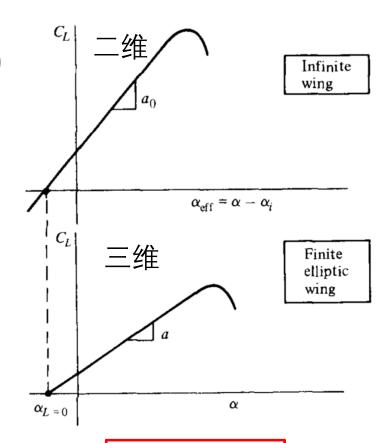
$$C_L = a_0(\alpha - \frac{C_L}{\pi AR} - \alpha_{L=0})$$

$$C_L(1 + \frac{a_0}{\pi AR}) = a_0(\alpha - \alpha_{L=0})$$

$$C_L = \frac{a_0}{1 + \frac{a_0}{\pi AR}} (\alpha - \alpha_{L=0})$$

椭圆升力分布:
$$a = \frac{dC_L}{d\alpha} = \frac{a_0}{1 + \frac{a_0}{\pi AR}}$$

一般升力分布:
$$a = \frac{dC_L}{d\alpha} = \frac{a_0}{1 + \frac{a_0}{\pi AB}(1 + \tau)}$$
  $\tau > 0, \tau \approx 0.05 \sim 0.25$ 



$$C_l = 0$$
时 $w = 0$   
 $\alpha_i = C_{D,i} = 0$ 

#### 7. 升力线斜率:

$$C_L = a (\alpha - \alpha_{L=0})$$
  $a = \frac{a_0}{1 + \frac{a_0}{\pi AR}(1 + \tau)}$   $C_{D,i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR}(1 + \delta)$ 

$$C_{D,i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR} (1 + \delta)$$

机翼气动特性计算!

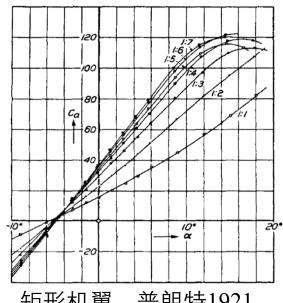
$$\alpha - \alpha_{L=0} = \frac{C_L}{a_0} + \frac{C_L}{\pi AR} (1+\tau)$$
 平均下洗角

#### 三维机翼气动特性从二维翼型修正得到, $a_0 \rightarrow a \rightarrow C_L \rightarrow C_{D,i}$

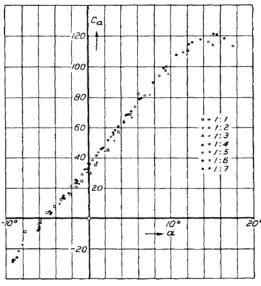
 $\tau$ 、 $\delta$ 为非椭圆机翼对椭圆机翼气动力修正系数

平面形状	稍根比	τ	δ
椭圆形	/	0	0
矩形	1	0.17	0.049
梯形	3/4	0.10	0.026
梯形	1/4	0.01	0.01
菱形(三角形)	0	0.17	0.141

$$C_L$$
相同 $\rightarrow \alpha_2 - \alpha_1 = \frac{C_L}{\pi} (1 + \tau) (\frac{1}{AR_2} - \frac{1}{AR_1})$ 



矩形机翼, 普朗特1921



不同AR换算到AR = 5

例1:
$$AR=8$$
,  $\frac{c_t}{c_r}=0.8$ , 薄对称翼 $(\tau=\delta=0.055)$ , 求 $\alpha=5$ °时 $C_L$ ,  $C_{D,i}$ °  $C_L=a(\alpha-\alpha_{L=0})$  解:对称: $\alpha_{L=0}=0$  薄翼: $\alpha_0=2\pi$  
$$\alpha=\frac{a_0}{1+\frac{a_0}{\pi AR}(1+\tau)}$$
 
$$C_L=a(\alpha-\alpha_{L=0})$$
 
$$C_{D,i}=\frac{c_L^2}{\pi AR}(1+\delta)$$

$$a = \frac{a_0}{1 + \frac{a_0}{\pi AR}(1 + \tau)} = \frac{2\pi}{1 + \frac{2\pi}{9\pi}(1 + 0.055)} = 4.97 rad^{-1}$$
 公式中 $a_0$ 单位用 $1/rad$ !

$$C_L = a (\alpha - \alpha_{L=0}) = 4.97 \times \frac{5}{180} \pi = 0.4335$$

$$C_{D,i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR} (1+\delta) = \frac{0.4335^2}{8\pi} (1+0.055) = 0.00789$$

例2:翼型 $\alpha_{L=0} = -2^{\circ}$ , $a_0 = 0.1^{1}/_{\circ}$ ,机翼AR = 7.96, $\tau = 0.04$ , $C_L = 0.21$ ,求 $\alpha_{\circ}$ 

解:
$$a = \frac{a_0}{1 + \frac{a_0}{\pi AR}(1 + \tau)} = \frac{5.73}{1 + \frac{5.73}{7.96\pi}(1 + 0.04)} = 4.626 rad^{-1}$$

$$= 4.626 \times \frac{1}{180/\pi} = 0.0808^{1}/\circ$$
公式中 $a_0$ 单位用 $1/rad$ !

 $a_0 = 0.1 \, ^{1}/_{\circ} = 0.1 \times \frac{1}{\pi/180} = 5.73 \, rad^{-1}$ 

$$C_L = a(\alpha - \alpha_{L=0}) = 0.0808(\alpha + 2^{\circ}) = 0.21$$

$$\alpha = 0.6^{\circ}$$

例3:
$$AR = 6$$
,  $\tau = \delta = 0.055$ ,  $\alpha_{L=0} = -2^{\circ}$ ,  $\alpha = 3.4^{\circ}$ ,  $C_{D,i} = 0.01$ ,   
求同 $\alpha$ 下,  $AR = 10$ ,  $\delta = 0.105$ 时 $C_{D,i}$   $\circ$ 

解: $C_{D,i} = \frac{{C_L}^2}{\pi AR} (1+\delta)$   $C_L = ?$   $C_L = a (\alpha - \alpha_{L=0})$   $a = \frac{a_0}{1+\frac{a_0}{\pi AR} (1+\tau)}$  
$$C_{D,i} \rightarrow C_L \rightarrow a \rightarrow a_0; AR \rightarrow a \rightarrow C_L \rightarrow C_{D,i}$$
 
$$AR = 6$$
时:  $C_{D,i} = \frac{{C_L}^2}{\pi AR} (1+\delta) = 0.01 \Longrightarrow \frac{{C_L}^2}{6\pi} (1+0.055) = 0.01 \rightarrow C_L = 0.423$  
$$a = \frac{{C_L}}{(\alpha - \alpha_{L=0})} = \frac{0.423}{3.4+2} = 0.078 \, ^{1}/_{\circ} = 4.485 \, rad^{-1}$$
 
$$a = \frac{a_0}{1+\frac{a_0}{\pi AR} (1+\tau)}$$
 
$$\Rightarrow a_0 = 5.989 \, rad^{-1}$$

例3:
$$AR=6$$
, $\tau=\delta=0.055$ , $\alpha_{L=0}=-2^\circ$ , $\alpha=3.4^\circ$ , $C_{D,i}=0.01$ ,  
求同 $\alpha$ 下, $AR=10$ , $\delta=0.105$ 时 $C_{D,i}$ 。

解: 
$$AR = 10$$
时:  $a = \frac{a_0}{1 + \frac{a_0}{\pi AR}(1 + \tau)} = \frac{5.989}{1 + \frac{5.989}{10\pi}(1 + 0.105)} = 4.95 rad^{-1} = 0.086^{1}/_{\circ}$ 

$$C_L = a (\alpha - \alpha_{L=0}) = 0.086(3.4 + 2) = 0.464$$

$$C_{D,i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR} (1+\delta) = \frac{0.464^2}{10\pi} (1+0.105) = 0.0076$$

$$C_{L} = a \left(\alpha - \alpha_{L} = 0\right)$$

$$a = \frac{a_{0}}{1 + \frac{a_{0}}{\pi AR}(1 + \tau)}$$

$$C_{D, i} = \frac{C_{L}^{2}}{\pi AR}(1 + \delta)$$

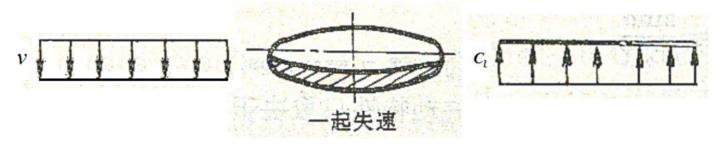
8. 平直机翼失速特性:

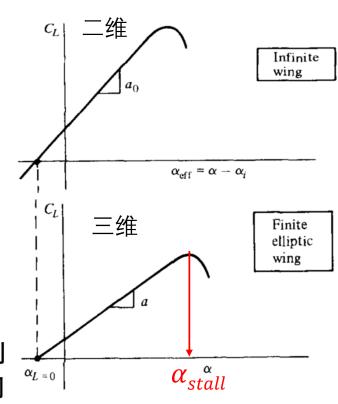
机翼:
$$\alpha_{eff} = \alpha - \alpha_i$$

$$\alpha_{stall$$
机翼  $> \alpha_{stall}$ 翼型  $\alpha_{i}$   $\uparrow \rightarrow \alpha_{stall}$   $\uparrow$ 

 $\alpha_i(w)$ 越小越先失速。

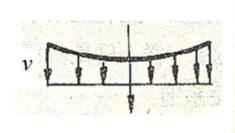
椭圆形的机翼: 诱导下洗速度沿翼展是不变的,因而沿展向各翼剖面的有效迎角也不变。所以,随着α的增大,整个展向各翼剖面同时出现分离,同时达到翼型的最大升力系数, 同时发生失速,失速特性良好。

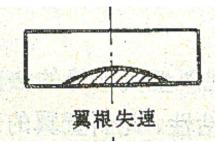


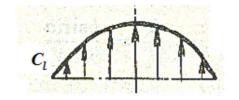


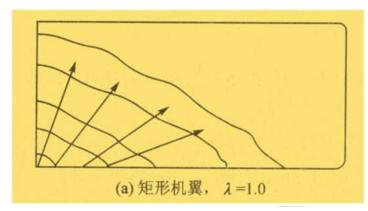
8. 平直机翼失速特性: 机翼: $\alpha_{eff} = \alpha - \alpha_i$ 

矩形机翼:诱导下洗速度从翼根向翼尖增大,翼根翼剖面的有效迎角将比翼尖大,翼根剖面升力系数也比翼尖大。因此,分离首先发生在翼根部分,然后分离区逐渐向翼尖扩展,失速是渐进的。



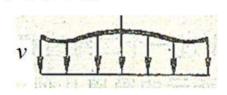


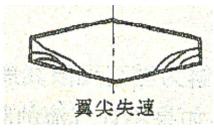


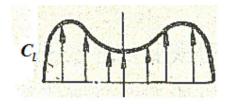


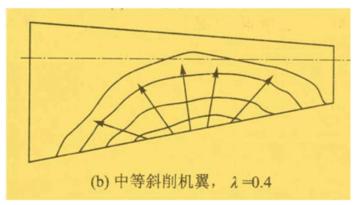
8. 平直机翼失速特性: 机翼: $\alpha_{eff} = \alpha - \alpha_i$ 

梯形直机翼: 翼根下洗速度最大,最小下洗速度位于翼尖附近,随着跟梢比的增大,最小下洗速度位置越接近翼尖。所以分离首先发生在翼尖附近,不仅使机翼的最大升力系数下降,而且使副翼等操纵面效率大为降低。



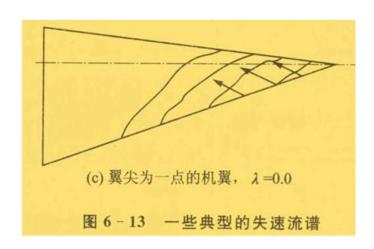






8. 平直机翼失速特性: 机翼: $\alpha_{eff} = \alpha - \alpha_i$ 

三角翼: 翼尖部分有效迎角比翼根附近大很多, 翼尖附近有很强的失速趋势, 所以在设计三角机翼时要采取措施增大翼尖附近的失速迎角, 以避免翼尖失速和副翼失效。



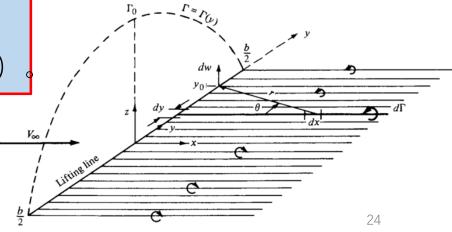
9. 升力线理论适用范围:

升力线理论贡献:机翼平面参数对气动特性影响!

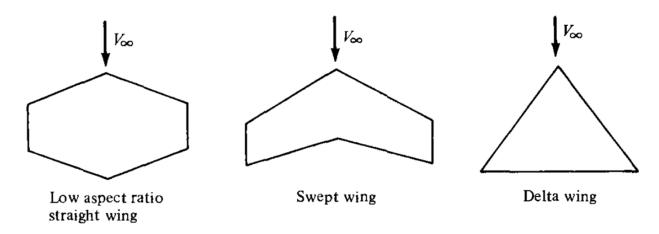
机翼平面形状+剖面气动数据 $\rightarrow \Gamma(y)$ ,  $\alpha_i$ ,  $C_L$ ,  $C_{D,i}$ 等气动特性

#### 升力线理论适用范围:

- (1) 小迎角 ( $\alpha$  < 10°), 无流动分离;
- (2) 大展弦比 (AR≥ 5);
- (3) 平直机翼,后掠角不能太大  $(\chi \leq 20^\circ)$



#### 1. 升力面理论:

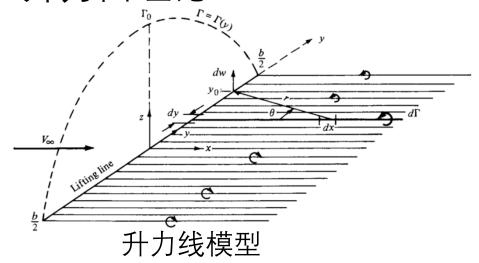


**Figure 5.30** Types of wing planforms for which classical lifting-line theory is not appropriate.

升力线不能模拟机翼气动特性!

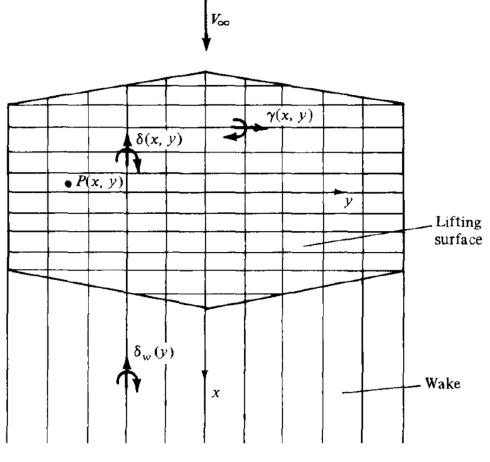
25

#### 1. 升力面理论:



对小展弦比、后掠、三角形机翼, 用布置在整个翼面上的附着涡面+尾涡面 模拟机翼扰流**→**升力面理论!

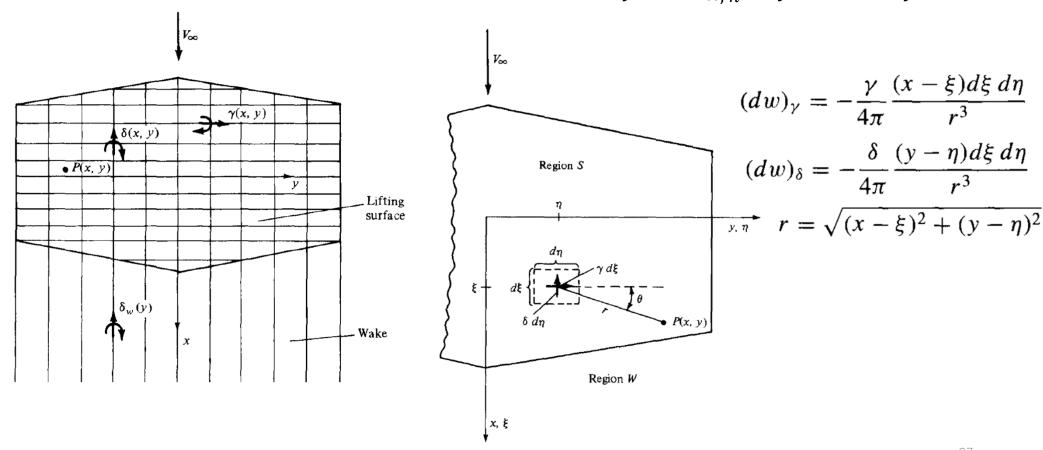
円異, 呙面+尾涡面 ! 展向附着涡强度 $\gamma(x,y)$ 弦向涡强度 $\delta(x,y)$ 尾涡强度 $\delta_w(y)$ 

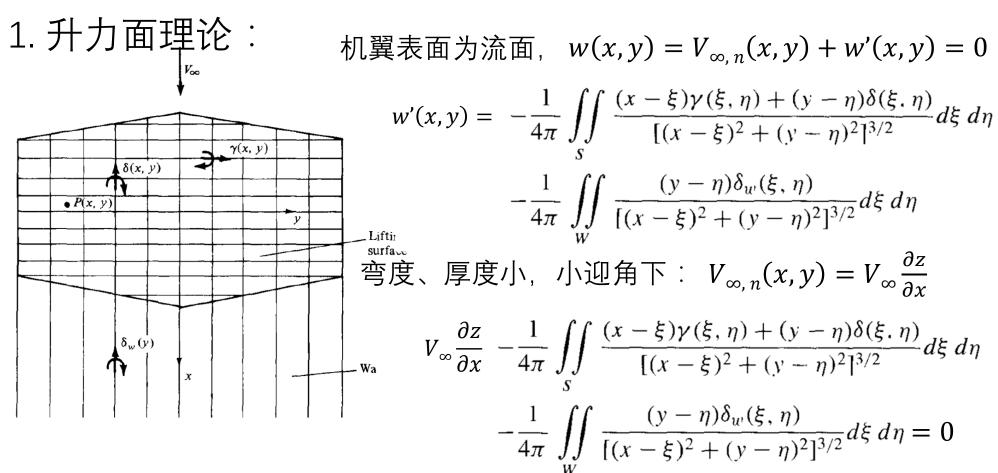


升力面模型

1. 升力面理论:

机翼表面为流面,  $w(x,y) = V_{\infty,n}(x,y) + w'(x,y) = 0$ 

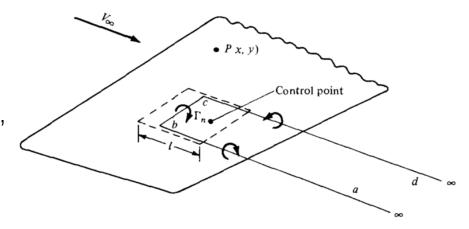


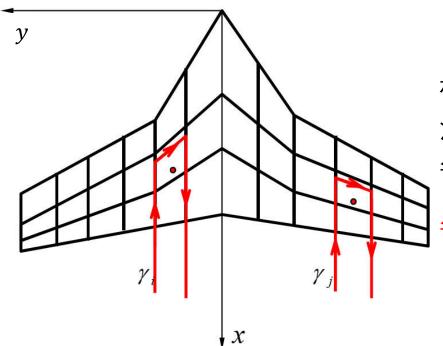


升力面基本方程!

#### 2. 涡格法:

弦长l的区间内布置强度为 $\Gamma_n$ 的马蹄涡abcd,附着涡位于l/4,控制点位于3l/4处。





机翼在xoy投影面沿展向分成若干列, 沿等百分比弦线分成若干行; 每个网格布置强度恒定的马蹄涡——涡格!

每个涡格控制点上法向速度w = 0!

2. 涡格法: 附着涡位于1/4, 控制点位于31/4处??

对平板翼型,若c/4处放置 $\Gamma$ ,

则3c/4处满足无穿透边界条件(w=0)!

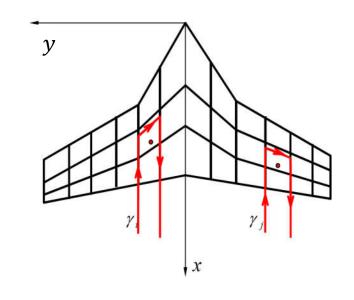
$$c/4$$
处: $\Gamma = \pi c V_{\infty} a$   $(\rho V_{\infty} \Gamma = 2\pi a 0.5 \rho V_{\infty}^2 c)$ 

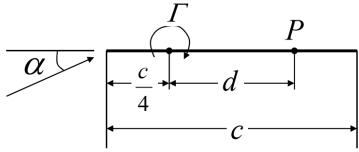
距离
$$d$$
处: $w' = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi d} = \frac{cV_{\infty}a}{2d}$ 

$$w = V_{\infty} sin\alpha - w'$$

$$\approx V_{\infty}\alpha - \frac{cV_{\infty}a}{2d}$$

$$w = 0 \implies d = c/2$$





#### 2. 涡格法:

#### 步骤:

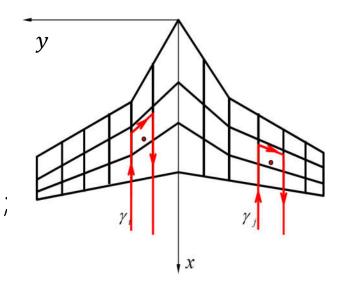
- (1) 划分面元,布马蹄涡,选控制点(左右各N个)
- (2) 求i个面元上马蹄涡对i个控制点诱导速度;

$$w'_{i,j} = C_{i,j}\Gamma_j$$
  
 $C_{i,j}$ 为影响系数,取决于i,j点的几何位置。

(3) 求2N个面元对i个控制点总诱导速度:

$$w'_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{2N} C_{i,j} \Gamma_{j}$$

- (4) 控制点法向速度w=0, 建N个方程 $w_i=V_{ni}+w'_i=0$ ; 薄翼小迎角下 $V_{ni}=V_{\infty}(\alpha-\frac{dz}{dx_i})$ ;
- (5) 求解方程组得 $\Gamma_i$ ;
- (6) 求机翼气动性能。



作业:

复习笔记!

空气动力学书5.1,5.3,5.4,5.5