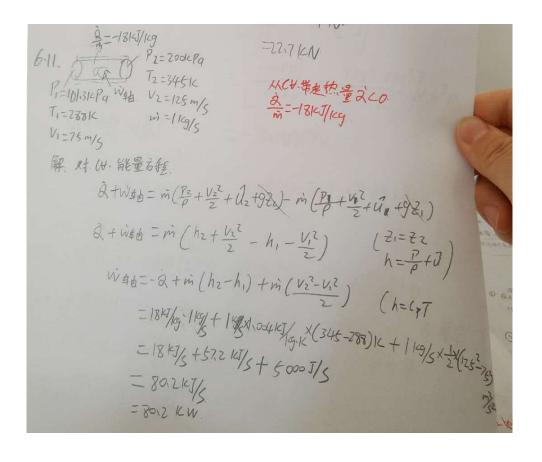
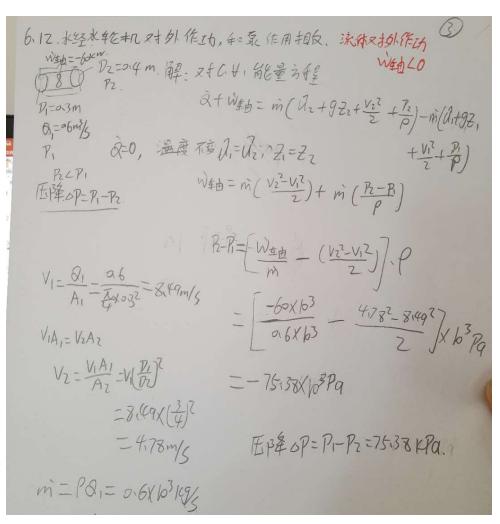
# 空气与气体动力学

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3.23 一不可压缩流动,×方向的速度分量是 u= ax4by, 2方向的速度分量是零。浏览以方向的 速度分量v,其中a与b为常数。已知y=o时以=0。

解: 《为不可压流动 · · · · · · · · 即 部 + 部 + 部 = 0 得 20x+ 歌=0 故 V=-Zaxy+C(C和常数) 格/20, V=0代入得 C=0 故外方向的速度分量为一2021

3.29 判断下列速度场哪些表示可能的不可压缩流动.

- (1) Vr= Ucose, Vo= Usino, ガャリカ常教.
  (2) Vr=-9/2スト, Vo= K/Zスト, ガャ g和 K お常教.
- (3) Vr= Ucos. [1-(a/r)2], Vo=-Usin[1+(a/r)2],才中U和a知常數.

 $\vec{\nabla} = \frac{3}{37} \vec{c_1} + \frac{1}{7} \frac{3}{30} \vec{e_0} \qquad \vec{V} = V_1 \vec{e_1} + V_0 \vec{e_0}$   $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = \frac{1}{7} \frac{3}{37} \vec{e_1} + \frac{1}{7} \frac{3}{20} \vec{e_0}.$ 

(1) 
$$\overrightarrow{\nabla} \cdot \overrightarrow{r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r U_{(osb)})}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (-Usin\theta)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{r} \cdot Ucos\theta - \frac{1}{r} Ucos\theta = 0$$

故为不可压缩流动
$$(2) \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\Gamma} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (-\frac{Q}{2Q_1})}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (\frac{K}{2Q_1})}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

县可压缩流动。

故(1)(2)表示可能的不可压缩流动

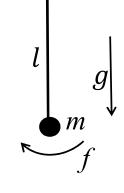
#### 回顾:

- **1.**欧拉方程: 沿流线:  $\frac{\rho V^2}{2} + p_k = C$  n向:  $\frac{\partial p_k}{\partial n} = \frac{\rho V^2}{R} > 0$
- 2.流体变形、涡量、环量
- 3. ∏原理

#### 3. ∏原理

例: 求f与其他变量关系.

解: 1) 确定问题的影响参数n=3



f	l	g	m
$T^{-1}$	L	$LT^{-2}$	M

- 2) 基本量纲m =2;
- 3)  $\Pi$ 个数k = n m = 1; 1个 $\Pi$ ;
- 4) 选f,l来无量纲化g;

#### 3. ∏原理

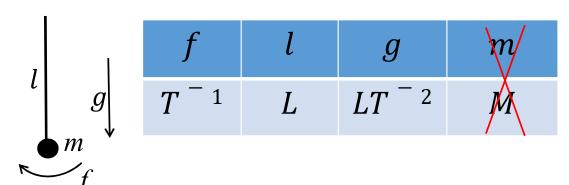
例: 求f与其他变量关系.

解: 4) 选f, l来无量纲化g;

$$\Pi = gf^{a}l^{b} = L^{0}T^{0}$$
$$(LT^{-2})T^{-a}L^{b} = L^{0}T^{0}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} L: 1+b=0 \\ T: -2-a=0 \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} a=-2 \\ b=-1 \end{array} \longrightarrow \Pi = g/f^2 l$$

1个
$$\Pi$$
必为常数;  $\longrightarrow$   $g/f^2l = C$   $\longrightarrow$   $f = C'\sqrt{g/l}$ 



若两个
$$\Pi$$
,  $\Pi_1 = g(\Pi_2)$ ; 若一个 $\Pi$ ,  $\Pi = C$ ;

- ① 选特征长度:  $L_0$  特征速度:  $U_0$ 
  - 组成特征时间: $t_0 = L_0/U_0$  特征压力:  $p_0 = \rho U_0^2$
- ② 定义无量纲变量:

$$x^* = \frac{x}{L_0}$$
  $y^* = \frac{y}{L_0}$   $z^* = \frac{z}{L_0}$ 

几何相似,形状、角度保持不变

$$L_0 \qquad U_0 \qquad t_0 = L_0/U_0 \qquad p_0 = \rho U_0^2$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = 0$$

不可压: 
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = 0$$
  $\rho \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = -\vec{\nabla}p - \rho g \vec{\nabla}z + \mu \nabla^2 \vec{V}$ 

#### ② 定义无量纲变量:

$$x^* = \frac{x}{L_0}$$
  $y^* = \frac{y}{L_0}$   $z^* = \frac{z}{L_0}$  几何相似,形狀、角度保持不变。  $\vec{V}^* = \frac{\vec{V}}{U_0}$   $p^* = \frac{p}{\rho U_0^2}$   $t^* = \frac{tU_0}{L_0}$   $\vec{\nabla}^* = L_0 \vec{\nabla}$   $\vec{\nabla}^* = L_0^2 \vec{\nabla}^2$ 

#### ③ 替換变量:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = 0 \qquad \vec{\nabla} = \vec{\nabla}^* / L_0 \qquad \vec{V} = \vec{V}^* U_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\nabla}^* / L_0 \cdot \vec{V}^* U_0 = 0 \implies (\vec{\nabla}^* \cdot \vec{V}^*) U_0 / L_0 = 0 \implies \vec{\nabla}^* \cdot \vec{V}^* = 0$$

$$z^* = \frac{z}{L_0}$$
  $\vec{\nabla} = \vec{\nabla}^* / L_0$   $\vec{V}^* = \frac{\vec{V}}{U_0}$   $p^* = \frac{p}{\rho U_0^2}$   $t^* = \frac{tU_0}{L_0}$   $\vec{\nabla}^{*2} = L_0^2 \vec{\nabla}^2$ 

不可压: 
$$\vec{r} \cdot \vec{V} = 0$$

不可压: 
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = 0$$
  $\rho \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = -\vec{\nabla}p - \rho g \vec{\nabla}z + \mu \nabla^2 \vec{V}$ 

③ 替换变量: 
$$\vec{p}^* \cdot \vec{V}^* = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla}p = \vec{\nabla}^*/L_0(p^*\rho U_0^2) = \vec{\nabla}^*p^* (\rho U_0^2/L_0)$$

$$\rho g \vec{\nabla}z = \rho g(\frac{\vec{\nabla}^*}{L_0})(z^*L_0) = \rho g \vec{\nabla}^*z^*$$

作业: 
$$\mu \nabla^2 \vec{V} = ??$$
  $\rho \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = ??$  N-S方程无量纲化!

$$\rightarrow \frac{D\vec{V}^*}{Dt^*} = -\vec{\nabla} * p * + \frac{\mu}{\rho U_0 L_0} \nabla * 2 \vec{V} * - \frac{gL_0}{U_0^2} \vec{\nabla} * z *$$

$$1/Re$$

$$1/Fr^2$$

不可压: 
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = 0$$
  $\rho \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = -\vec{\nabla}p - \rho g \vec{\nabla}z + \mu \nabla^2 \vec{V}$ 

无量纲方程: 
$$\vec{\nabla}^* \cdot \vec{V}^* = 0$$
  $\frac{D\vec{V}^*}{Dt^*} = -\vec{\nabla}^* p^* + \frac{\mu}{\rho U_0 L_0} \nabla^{*2} \vec{V}^* - \frac{g L_0}{U_0^2} \vec{\nabla}^* z^*$ 

$$Re = \frac{\rho U_0 L_0}{\mu} = \frac{惯性力}{粘性力}$$

$$Fr = \frac{U_0}{\sqrt{gL_0}} = \frac{$$
惯性力  
重力

 $Re \ll 1$  粘性力重要

 $Re \gg 1$  粘性力可忽略

有自由面时Fr重要!

$$Re = rac{
ho U_0 L_0}{\mu} \qquad Fr = rac{U_0}{\sqrt{g L_0}}$$

不可压: 
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = 0$$
  $\rho \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = -\vec{\nabla}p - \rho g \vec{\nabla}z + \mu \nabla^2 \vec{V}$ 

无量纲方程: 
$$\vec{\nabla}^* \cdot \vec{V}^* = 0$$
  $\frac{D\vec{V}^*}{Dt^*} = -\vec{\nabla}^* p^* + \frac{1}{Re} \nabla^{*2} \vec{V}^* - \frac{1}{Fr^2} \vec{\nabla}^* z^*$ 

重力影响不大时: 
$$\vec{V}^* = \vec{V}^* (Re)$$
  $p^* = p^* (Re)$ 

$$\vec{V}^*$$
、 $p^*$ 、 $F^*$ 等仅为 $Re$ 的函数。

若
$$Re_1$$
=  $Re_2$ ,则 $\vec{V}_1$ = $\vec{V}_2$ , $F_1$ = $F_2$ 

$$Re_{1} = Re_{2}$$

$$\frac{F_{D1}}{\rho U_{1\infty}^{2} D_{1}^{2}} = \frac{F_{D2}}{\rho U_{2\infty}^{2} D_{2}^{2}}$$

$$F_{D2}^{*} = (\frac{U_{1\infty}D_{1}}{U_{2\infty}D_{2}})^{2} F_{D1}$$

#### 5. 无量纲参数

$$Re = \frac{\rho UL}{\mu} = \frac{UL}{\nu} = \frac{\text{惯性力}}{\text{粘性力}}$$
  $Re$ 低:粘性力重要,层流;  $Re$ 高:粘性力可忽略(远

Re高:粘性力可忽略(远离壁面),湍流。

$$Fr = \frac{U}{\sqrt{gL}} = \frac{\text{惯性力}}{\text{重力}}$$
 有自由面时 $Fr$ 重要!

$$Ma = \frac{U}{a}$$
 可压缩性

 $Ma = \frac{U}{a}$  可压缩性  $Ma \le 0.3$ 不可压缩;  $Ma \ge 0.3$ 可压缩

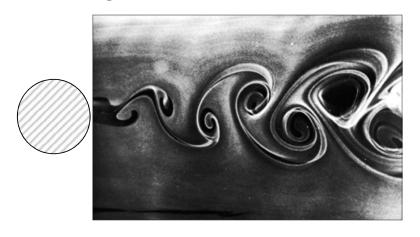
$$Eu = \frac{\Delta p}{0.5\rho U^2} = \frac{p - p_{\infty}}{0.5\rho U^2} = \frac{\mathbb{E} \, \dot{D}}{\text{惯性力}} = C_p$$
 压力系数

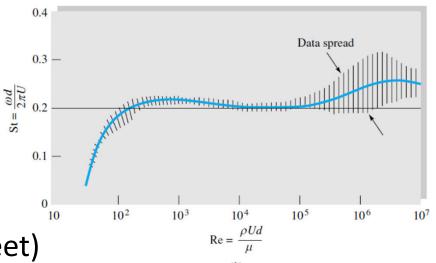
$$We = \frac{\rho U^2 L}{\sigma} = \frac{惯性力}{表面张力}$$
 有自由面流动

#### 5. 无量纲参数

 $St = \frac{fL}{U}$  无量纲频率,f:不稳定频率







卡门涡街(karman vortex street)

周期性脱落涡 > 周期性横向 > 周期性振荡 > 电线,桥梁等结构共振

#### 5. 无量纲参数

 $St = \frac{fL}{U}$  无量纲频率,f:不稳定频率



https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/tacoma-narrows-bridge



卡门涡街(karman vortex street)

The 1940 Tacoma Narrows Bridge, a very modern suspension bridge with the most advanced design, collapsed in a relatively light wind.

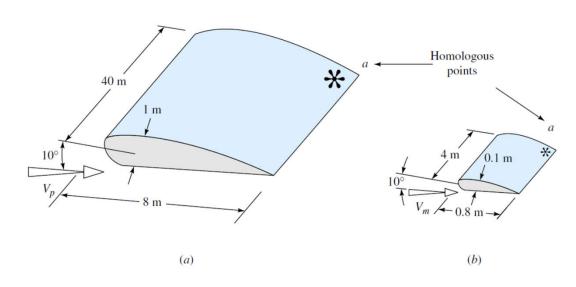
"Random action of turbulent wind" in general, said the report, caused the bridge to fail.

The true mechanism of failure was finally explained by a Committee composed of O. H. Armann, Th. von Kármán and G. B. Woodruff. The report was a typical example of investigation by engineering scientists. It consisted of model testing and theoretical computation. The true reason for the failure of the bridge was the resonant oscillation excited by the wind forces.

 $\Pi_1 = f(\Pi_2, ..., \Pi_k)$ 对实物和模型,若对应  $\Pi_2, ..., \Pi_k$  相等,则流动完全相似。

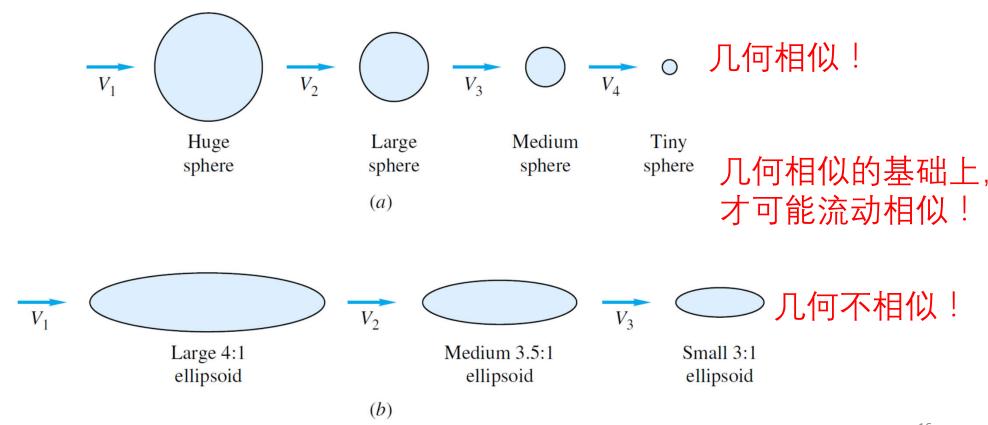
① 几何相似(geometrical similarity) (L)

三维坐标成正比, 角度保持不变!

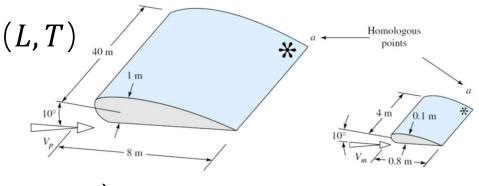


几何相似的基础上, 才可能流动相似!

① 几何相似 (geometrical similarity) 三维坐标成正比,角度保持不变!



② 运动相似(kinematically similarity) (L,T) 速度大小成正比,方向不变!



③ 动力相似(dynamically similarity)(*L,T,F*)

各点所有力大小成正比, 方向不变!

动力相似,则必运动和几何相似。

$$\vec{\nabla}^* \cdot \vec{V}^* = 0$$

$$\frac{D\vec{V}^*}{Dt^*} = -\vec{\nabla}^* p^* + \frac{1}{Re} \nabla^{*2} \vec{V}^* - \frac{1}{Fr^2} \vec{\nabla}^* z^*$$

相似准则(动力相似条件):

1. 流动(N-S方程):

不可压缩:对应Re相等(无自由面);

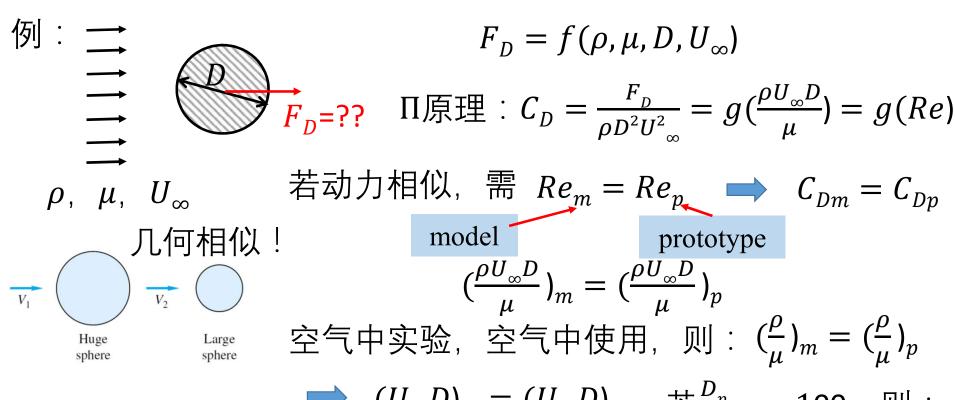
对应Re,Fr相等(有自由面);

可压缩: 模型和实物对应Re,Ma相等;

2. 未知控制方程 (Pi原理) :

 $\Pi_1 = f(\Pi_2, ..., \Pi_k)$  实物和模型对应 $\Pi_2, ..., \Pi_k$ 相等,则流动完全相似。

#### 设计实验!



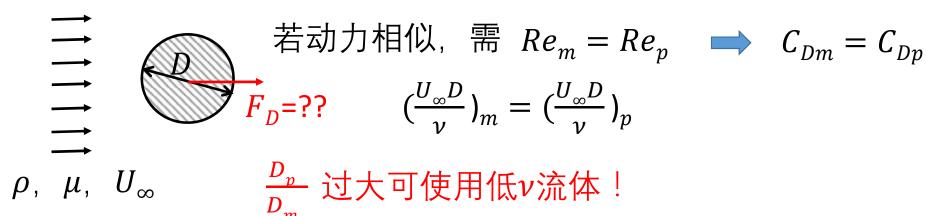
若 $\frac{D_p}{D}$  过大可使 $U_{\infty m}/a > 0.3$ 。

可使用不同流体!

$$(U_{\infty}D)_{m} = (U_{\infty}D)_{p}$$
 若 $\frac{D_{p}}{D_{m}} = 100$ ,则:

$$U_{\infty m} = U_{\infty p} \frac{D_p}{D_m} \qquad U_{\infty m} = 100 U_{\infty p}$$

#### 设计实验!



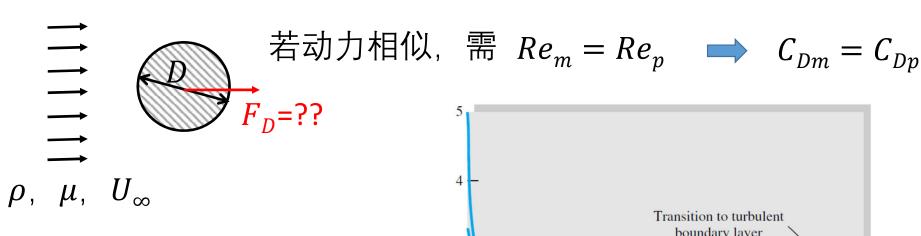
 $\frac{D_{p}}{D_{m}}$  过大可使用低 $\nu$ 流体!

$$V_1$$
 Huge Large sphere

$$U_{\infty m} = U_{\infty p} \frac{D_p}{D_m} \frac{\nu_m}{\nu_p}$$

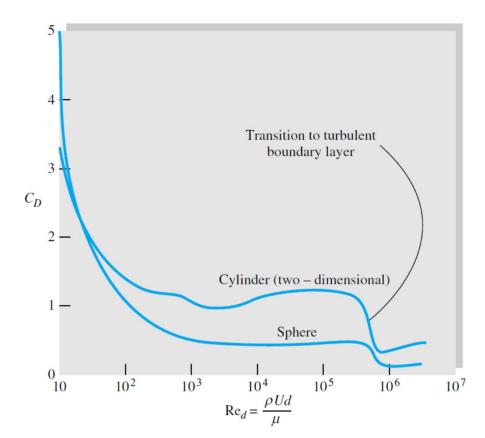
$$\frac{D_p}{D_m} \gg 1 \quad \frac{\nu_m}{\nu_p} \ll 1$$

#### 处理、分析数据!



Ⅱ原理:

$$C_D = \frac{F_D}{\rho D^2 U_{\infty}^2} = g(\frac{\rho U_{\infty} D}{\mu}) = g(Re)$$



例:飞机模型实验(可压Ma > 0.3)

若动力相似,需  $Re_m = Re_p$  和  $Ma_m = Ma_p$  完全相似!

$$(\frac{U_{\infty}L}{v})_{m} = (\frac{U_{\infty}L}{v})_{p} \qquad (\frac{U_{\infty}}{a})_{m} = (\frac{U_{\infty}}{a})_{p}$$

$$\frac{v_{m}}{v_{p}} = \frac{U_{\infty m}}{U_{\infty p}} \frac{L_{m}}{L_{p}} \qquad \frac{U_{\infty m}}{U_{\infty p}} = \frac{a_{m}}{a_{p}}$$

$$= \frac{a_{m}}{a_{p}} \frac{L_{m}}{L_{p}}$$

$$\frac{a_{m}}{a_{p}} \gg 1 \qquad \frac{L_{m}}{L_{p}} \ll 1$$
忽略

可仅保证 $Ma_m = Map$ ,忽略Re! 不完全相似!

不易实现!

例:船受阻力实验  $F_D^* = f(Re, Fr)$ 

若动力相似,需  $Re_m = Re_p$  和  $Fr_m = Fr_p$  完全相似!

$$(\frac{UL}{\nu})_m = (\frac{UL}{\nu})_p \qquad (\frac{U}{L^{0.5}})_m = (\frac{U}{L^{0.5}})_p$$

$$\frac{\nu_m}{\nu_p} = \frac{U_m}{U_p} \frac{L_m}{L_p} \qquad \frac{U_m}{U_p} = (\frac{L_m}{L_p})^{0.5}$$

$$= (\frac{L_m}{L_p})^{1.5} \qquad \qquad \Box \mathbb{C} \mathbb{R} \mathbb{E} Fr_m = Fr_p ,$$

若
$$\frac{L_m}{L_p} = 0.01$$
,则 $\frac{v_m}{v_p} = 0.001$ 。 忽略 $Re!$ 

不易实现!

不完全相似,需修正实验结果。

作业:

复习笔记!

N-S方程无量纲化, 7.17, 7.22 自学例7.1-7.10

#### 回顾:

- 1. ∏原理
- 2.无量纲化N-S方程
- 3.无量纲参数
- 4.相似准则及应用