空气与气体动力学

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回顾:

1.能量方程: $\dot{Q} + \dot{W}_{\dot{a}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{CV} e\rho dV + \int_{CS} (\hat{u} + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{\rho}) \rho(\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dS$

定常、不可压、 $\dot{Q} = W_{\dot{a}\dot{b}} = 0$: $Losses + \int_{CS} (\frac{V^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{\rho}) \rho(\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dS = 0$

Losses= $\int_{CS} \hat{u} \rho(\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dS = \dot{m} \frac{V^2}{2} K = \dot{m} g h_L$

定常、不可压、无粘、沿流线、 $\dot{Q} = W_{\dot{h}} = 0$: $\left(\frac{V^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{q}\right) = constant$

$$\left(\frac{V^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{\rho}\right) = constant$$

伯努利方程 Bernoulle's Equation

2.方程熟记,理解物理含义,熟练应用(例4.5-4.10)。

定常、不可压、 $\dot{Q} = W_{_{\mathrm{th}}} = 0$:

 $Losses + \int_{CS} \left(\frac{V^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{\rho}\right) \rho(\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dS = 0$

例. 直径为D的圆管内流,空气,上下游压降为 $\Delta p = p_1 - p_2 =$ 1000Pa。表面绝热,求ΔT。

$$p_1, V_1$$
 p_2, V_2

Losses +
$$\int_{CS} (\frac{V^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{\rho}) \rho(\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dS = 0$$

1 D: Losses +
$$\dot{m} \left(\frac{V^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{\rho} \right)_2 - \dot{m} \left(\frac{V^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{\rho} \right)_1 = 0$$

水平直管
$$D$$
不变: $V_1 = V_2$, $z_1 = z_2$ 。 \longrightarrow $Losses = \dot{m} \left(\frac{p_1}{\rho} - \frac{p_2}{\rho} \right) = \dot{m} \left(\frac{\Delta p}{\rho} \right)$ ①

$$Losses = \dot{m} \quad (\hat{u}_2 - \hat{u}_1) = \dot{m}C_v \triangle T \qquad (2)$$

1 + 2
$$\rightarrow$$
 $\Delta T = \frac{\Delta p}{\rho C_v} = \frac{1000}{1.2 \times 712} = 1.17$ °C

4.6 能量方程: 伯努利方程: $\left(\frac{V^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{\rho}\right) = constant$

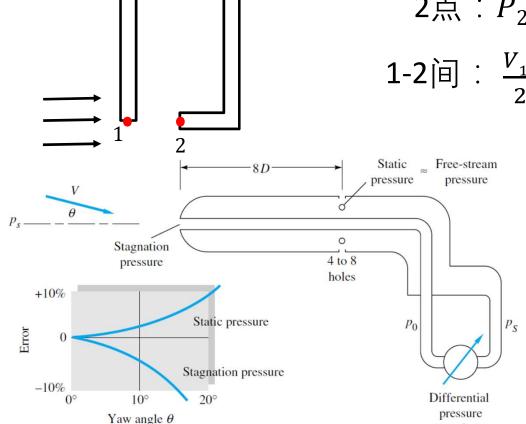
应用:1.皮托管测速。

1点: P_1, V_1, Z_1

transducer

2点: P_2, V_2, Z ; 滞止点 $V_2 = 0$

1-2 |
$$\frac{V_1^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p_1}{\rho} = \frac{V_2^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p_2}{\rho}$$



$$p_2 = p_1 + \rho \frac{V_1^2}{2}$$

总压 p_T 静压 p_S 动压

$$V_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2(p_2 - p_1)}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{2(p_T - p_S)}{\rho}}$$

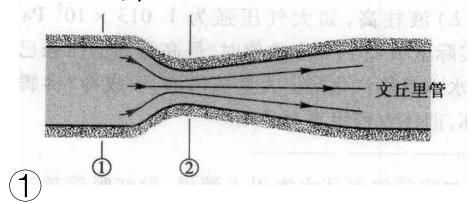


4.6 能量方程: 伯努利方程: $\left(\frac{V^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{\rho}\right) = constant$

应用: 2. 文丘里流量计。

1-2
$$\boxed{1}$$
: $\frac{{V_1}^2}{2} + gZ + \frac{p_1}{\rho} = \frac{{V_2}^2}{2} + gZ + \frac{p_2}{\rho}$

$$V_2^2 - V_1^2 = \frac{2\Delta p}{\rho}, \, \Delta p = p_1 - p_2$$



连续方程: $A_1V_1 = A_2V_2$, $V_1 = (A_2/A_1)V_2 = \beta^2V_2$, $\beta = D_2/D_1$ ②

$$1 + 2 \rightarrow V_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p}{\rho(1-\beta^4)}}$$

质量流量:
$$\dot{m} = \rho V_2 A_2 = A_2 \sqrt{\frac{2\rho\Delta p}{(1-\beta^4)}}$$

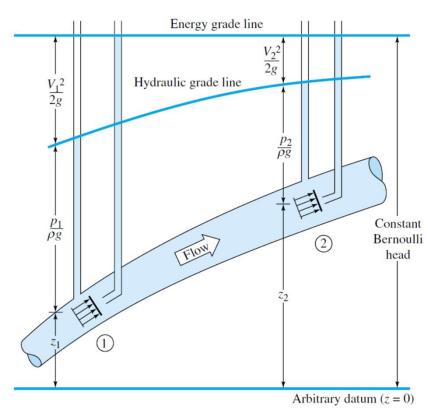
$$\triangle p$$
, β , $A_2 \rightarrow \dot{m}$

实际: $\dot{m}_{actual} = C_d \dot{m}_{ideal}$

 C_d : discharge coefficient 流量系数

理想无粘流动!

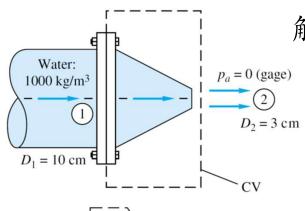
伯努利方程:
$$\left(\frac{V^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{\rho}\right) = constant$$



$$\frac{V^2}{2g} + z + \frac{p}{\rho g} = c$$
 长度量纲

用水头高度表示能量!

例. 消防喷水管直径 $D_1 = 10cm$,喷嘴出口直径 $D_2 = 3cm$,以流量 $Q = 1.5m^3/\min$ 向大气喷水。求使喷嘴固定螺栓所需施加的力。(无粘)



Control volume

解:选控制体C.V.如图。假设定常,不可压。

连续性方程:
$$Q = A_1V_1 = A_2V_2 = 1.5m^3/\text{min}$$
 $V_2 = 35.4m/\text{s}$ $V_1 = 3.2m/\text{s}$

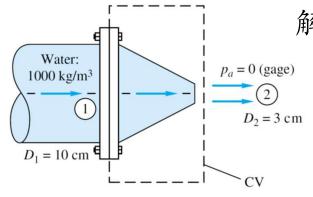
控制体受力分析如图所示,大气压作用于整个C.V.合力为零, p_1 为计示压强。

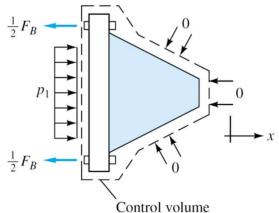
动量方程:
$$-F_B + p_1 A_1 = \int_{CS} \vec{V} \rho(\vec{V}_r \cdot \vec{n}) dS$$

= $\dot{m}(V_2 - V_1)$

$$F_B = p_1 A_1 - \dot{m}(V_2 - V_1)$$

例. 消防喷水管直径 $D_1 = 10cm$,喷嘴出口直径 $D_2 = 3cm$,以流量 $Q = 1.5m^3/\min$ 向大气喷水。求使喷嘴固定螺栓所需施加的力。(无粘)





解:能量方程(伯努利方程):

$$\frac{{V_1}^2}{2} + \frac{p_1}{\rho} = \frac{{V_2}^2}{2} + \frac{p_2}{\rho} \qquad p_2 = 0 \qquad 质量、动量、能量 p_1 = \frac{\rho}{2} (V_2^2 - V_1^2) = 620 kPa$$
 联合求解,综合问题!

$$F_B = p_1 A_1 - \dot{m} (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$= 620 \times 10^3 \times \frac{\pi}{4} (0.1)^2 - 10^3 \times 3.2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} (0.1)^2 \times 3.2 (35.42 - 3.22)$$

$$= 4067N$$

五. 流体动力学微分方程(3.4,3.5,4.1-5.2)

流体动力学

积分方程

有限体积内整体与外界质量、动量、能量交换, 力、功、压降等;

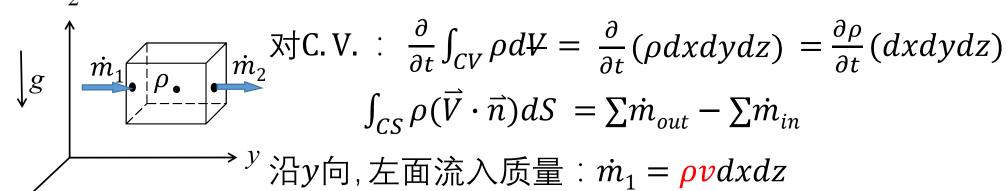
微分方程

微元体<mark>控制方程,求物理量的空间分布</mark>

- 1. 质量守恒定律;
- 2. 动量定律;
- 3. 能量转换(热力学第一定律);
- 4. 热力学第二定律。

① 连续性方程: 积分方程: $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{cv} \rho dV + \int_{cs} \rho(\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dS = 0$

取微元体为C.V.,边长dx, dy, dz,中心处密度 ρ ,三方向速度u, v, w。

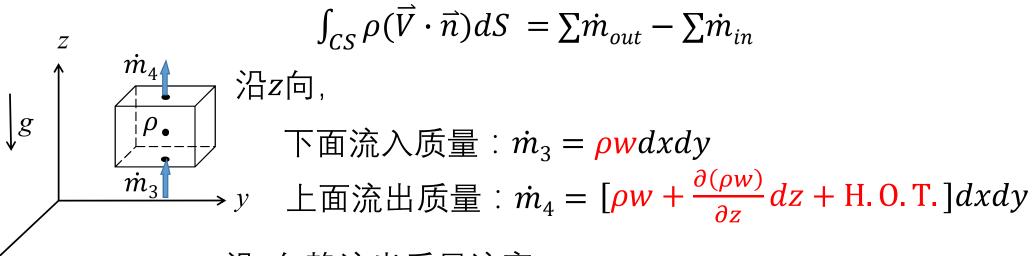


右面流出质量: $\dot{m}_2 = \left[\rho v + \frac{\partial (\rho v)}{\partial y} dy + \text{H.O.T.}\right] dx dz$

沿y向静流出质量流率:

$$\dot{m}_2 - \dot{m}_1 = \frac{\partial (\rho v)}{\partial y} dy dxdz$$

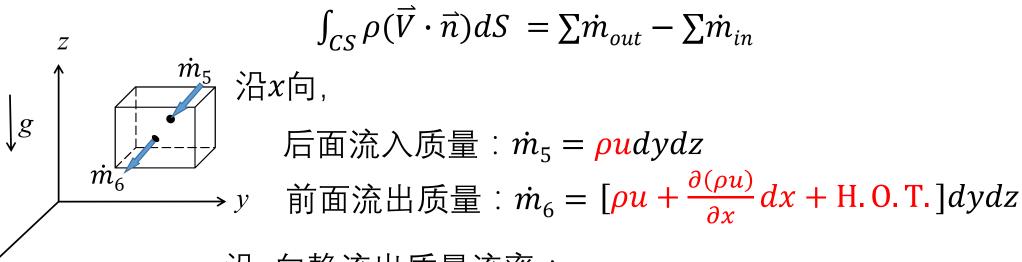
① 连续性方程:积分方程: $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\int_{cv}\rho dV + \int_{cs}\rho(\vec{V}\cdot\vec{n})dS = 0$



沿z向静流出质量流率:

$$\dot{m}_4 - \dot{m}_3 = \frac{\partial (\rho w)}{\partial z} dz dxdy$$

① 连续性方程:积分方程: $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\int_{cv}\rho dV + \int_{cs}\rho(\vec{V}\cdot\vec{n})dS = 0$

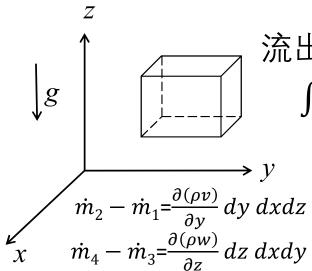


沿x向静流出质量流率:

$$\dot{m}_6 - \dot{m}_5 = \frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial x} dx dy dz$$

① 连续性方程:积分方程: $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\int_{cv}\rho dV + \int_{cs}\rho(\vec{V}\cdot\vec{n})dS = 0$

$$\int_{CS} \rho(\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dS = \sum \dot{m}_{out} - \sum \dot{m}_{in}$$



 $\dot{m}_6 - \dot{m}_5 = \frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial x} dx dy dz$

流出C.S.静流率:

$$\int_{CS} \rho(\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dS = \dot{m}_2 - \dot{m}_1 + \dot{m}_4 - \dot{m}_3 + \dot{m}_6 - \dot{m}_5$$

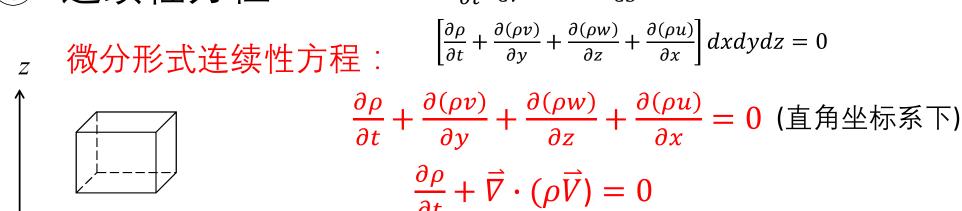
$$= \left[\frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\rho w)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial x}\right] dx dy dz$$

$$= \left[\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho \vec{V})\right] dx dy dz \qquad (\vec{\nabla} \phi, \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\phi} \boxtimes \mathbb{H}??)$$

流出单位体积质量流率

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{CV} \rho dV + \int_{CS} \rho (\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dS = \left[\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho v)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (\rho w)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial x} \right] dx dy dz = 0$$

连续性方程: 积分方程: $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{CV} \rho dV + \int_{CS} \rho(\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dS = 0$



单位体积内质量增长率 流出单位体积质量流率

 $\vec{V} \cdot (\rho \vec{V})$:流出单位体积质量流率; $\rho V_{|}$:流出单位面积质量流率; $\dot{m} = \int_{CS} \rho (\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dS$ $\vec{v} \cdot (\vec{v})$:流出单位体积体积流率; V_{\mid} :流出单位面积体积流率; $Q = \int_{cs} (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) dS$

② 连续性方程变形:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0 \qquad \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) + \vec{V} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \rho)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{V} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \rho) + \rho \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V}) = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \rho \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V}) = 0 \qquad = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{V} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \rho) \qquad \frac{\partial (\rho v)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (\rho w)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial x}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0 \qquad \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0 \qquad = \rho \frac{\partial (v)}{\partial y} + \rho \frac{\partial (w)}{\partial z} + \rho \frac{\partial (u)}{\partial x} + \rho \frac{\partial (u)}{\partial x}$$

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

(均质不可压: $\rho = Constant$)

③ 特例:
$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0$$
 $\frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \rho (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V}) = 0$

定常:
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0$$
 不可压: $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = 0$

柱坐标:
$$\vec{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \vec{e_r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \vec{e_\theta} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$
 $\vec{V} = V_r \vec{e_r} + V_\theta \vec{e_\theta} + V_z \vec{k}$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r \rho V_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (\rho V_\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial (\rho V_z)}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\rho V_r}{r} + \frac{\partial (\rho V_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (\rho V_\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial (\rho V_z)}{\partial z} = 0$$

③ 特例:
$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0$$
 $\frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \rho (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V}) = 0$

定常:
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0$$
 不可压: $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = 0$

例. 已知 $u=2xy, v=-x^2y, w=0$ 。问:流动是否可压?

解: 若不可压,则: $\vec{p} \cdot \vec{V} = 0$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = \frac{\partial(u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(v)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(w)}{\partial z}$$

$$= 2y - x^2 + 0$$

$$\neq 0 \qquad \qquad \overrightarrow{\square} \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbb{R}} \, !$$

5.2 微分形式动量方程(5.1~5.2)

① 加速度:
$$\vec{a} = \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = \frac{\partial\vec{V}}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial\vec{V}}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial\vec{V}}{\partial y} + w\frac{\partial\vec{V}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial\vec{V}}{\partial t} + (\vec{V}\cdot\vec{V})\vec{V}$$

例.
$$\vec{V} = xy^2\vec{i} - \frac{1}{3}y^3\vec{j} + xy\vec{k}_{\circ}$$

求: (1)流动是否可压? (2) \vec{a} (1,2,3)。

解: (1) 若不可压,则:
$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = \frac{\partial(u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(v)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(w)}{\partial z}$$
$$= y^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}3y^2\right) + 0$$
$$= 0$$

满足 $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V} = 0$,流动不可压!

当地加速度位变加速度

5.2 微分形式动量方程(5.1~5.2)

① 加速度:
$$\vec{a} = \frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + (\vec{V} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \cdot \vec{V}$$

例.
$$\vec{V} = xy^2\vec{i} - \frac{1}{3}y^3\vec{j} + xy\vec{k}_{\circ}$$

当地加速度

求:
$$(1)$$
流动是否可压? (2) \vec{a} $(1,2,3)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}
\widetilde{R} : (2) \quad \overrightarrow{a} &= \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{v}}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{v}}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{v}}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{v}}{\partial z} \\
\frac{\partial \overrightarrow{v}}{\partial t} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{v}}{\partial x} = y^2 \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{k}, \quad \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{v}}{\partial y} = 2xy \overrightarrow{i} - y^2 \overrightarrow{j} + x \overrightarrow{k}, \quad \frac{\partial \overrightarrow{v}}{\partial z} = 0 \\
\overrightarrow{a} &= 0 + xy^2 (y^2 \overrightarrow{i} + y \overrightarrow{k}) + (-\frac{1}{3}y^3)(2xy \overrightarrow{i} - y^2 \overrightarrow{j} + x \overrightarrow{k}) + (xy)0 \\
&= \frac{xy^4}{3} \overrightarrow{i} + \frac{y^5}{3} \overrightarrow{j} + \frac{2xy^3}{3} x \overrightarrow{k}
\end{aligned}$$

作业:

复习笔记!

P100.3.23, 3.29

回顾:

1.皮托管测速原理;

2.连续性方程:
$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0$$
 $\frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \rho (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{V}) = 0$

3.特例: 定常: $\vec{r} \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0$ 不可压: $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{V} = 0$