

空气与气体动力学

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回顾：

1. 超声速线化理论: $Ma_\infty > 1$: $\lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\phi}}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\phi}}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 解为: $\hat{\phi} = f(x - \lambda y)$

$$C_p = \frac{2\theta}{\sqrt{Ma_\infty^2 - 1}}$$

2.

$$C_l = \frac{4\alpha}{B}$$

$$C_{dw} = \frac{4\alpha^2}{B} + \frac{4}{cB} \int_0^c \left[\left(\frac{dy_f}{dx} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy_t}{dx} \right)^2 \right] dx$$

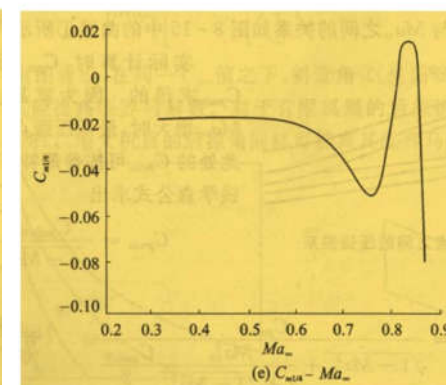
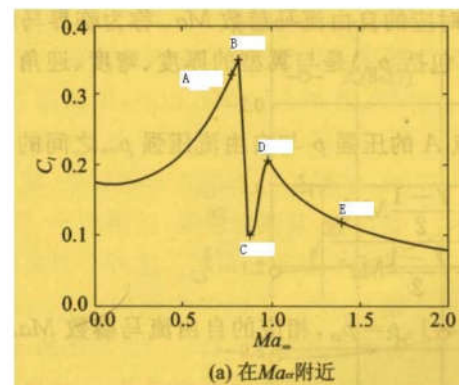
升致波阻

(α 引起, 与 f, t 无关)!

零升波阻

(与 f, t 有关)!

3. Ma 数对机翼气动特性影响：



8.2 在马赫数为 4 的流动中的一激波角为 30° 的斜激波, 波前压力与温度分别为 $2.65 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$, 233.3 K 。(相应于 $10\,000 \text{ m}$ 标准海拔)。试计算波后压力、温度、马赫数、总压、总温及通过激波的熵增。

8.2 解: $\beta = 30^\circ$, $Ma_1 = 4$. 查图 8.6 得 $\theta = 17^\circ$ 附表 A: $\frac{P_{01}}{P_1} = 15.18$, $\frac{T_{01}}{T_1} = 4.2$

$Ma_{1n} = Ma_1 \sin \beta = 2$.

附表 B: $\frac{P_2}{P_1} = 4.5$, $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = 1.687$, $Ma_{2n} = 0.5774$, $\frac{P_{02}}{P_{01}} = 0.7209$

$\therefore P_2 = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \cdot P_1 = 11.925 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$ $P_{02} = \frac{P_{02}}{P_{01}} \cdot \frac{P_{01}}{P_1} \cdot P_1 = 2.9 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$

$T_2 = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \cdot T_1 = 393.58 \text{ K}$ $T_{02} = \frac{T_{02}}{T_{01}} \cdot \frac{T_{01}}{T_1} \cdot T_1 = 1 \times 4.2 \times 233.3 = 979.86 \text{ K}$

$Ma_2 = \frac{Ma_{2n}}{\sin(\beta - \theta)} = \frac{0.5774}{\sin 13^\circ} = 2.567$

$s_2 - s_1 = -R \ln \frac{P_{02}}{P_{01}} = -287 \times \ln 0.7209 = 93.922 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{K}$

8.4 一激波角为 36.87° 的斜激波。波前 $Ma_1 = 3, p_1 = 1 \text{ atm}$ 。试以下面两种方法计算波后总压：

- (1) 附录 B 中, $p_{0,2}/p_{0,1}$ (正确的方法)；
 - (2) 附录 B 中, $p_{0,2}/p_1$ (不正确的方法)。
- 比较计算结果。

8.4 解: $Ma_1 = 3, \beta = 36.87^\circ, Ma_{1n} = Ma_1 \sin \beta = 1.8.$

附表 B: $\frac{p_{02}}{p_{01}} = 0.8127, \frac{p_{02}}{p_1} = 4.67$

(1). $p_{02} = \frac{p_{02}}{p_{01}} \cdot \frac{p_{01}}{p_1} \cdot p_1 = 0.8127 \times 36.73 \times 1 = 29.85 \text{ atm}$
表 A. $Ma_1 = 3$ 时 $\frac{p_{01}}{p_1} = 36.73$

(2). $p_{02} = \frac{p_{02}}{p_1} \cdot p_1 = 4.67 \text{ atm}$

8.7 考虑一半楔型, 角度为 30.2° , 处于 $Ma_\infty = 3.5$, $p_\infty = 0.5 \text{ atm}$ 的来流中, 在半楔形上方的激波后放置一皮托管, 求皮托管测得的压力值。

8.7 解. 查图 8.6 $Ma=3.5$, $\delta=30.2^\circ$ 时 $\beta=48^\circ$

\Rightarrow $Ma_n = Ma_\infty \sin \beta = 2.6$

\Rightarrow $\delta=30.2^\circ$ 附表 B: $Ma_n = 0.5039$ $Ma_2 = \frac{Ma_n}{\sin(\beta-\delta)} = 1.65$

$Ma_\infty = 3.5$
 $p_\infty = 0.5 \text{ atm}$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_\infty} = 7.72 \quad \therefore p_2 = 3.86 \text{ atm.}$$

$Ma_2 = 1.65$ 处皮托管前有正激波:

附表 B: $Ma = 1.65$ 时: $\frac{p_{03}}{p_2} = 0.4011$

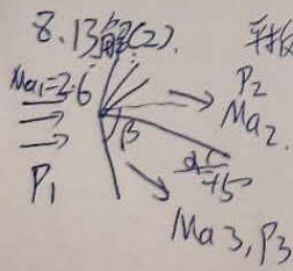
\therefore 皮托管总压 $p_{03} = \frac{p_{03}}{p_2} \cdot p_2 = 1.548 \text{ atm.}$

8.13 当马赫数为 2.6 时,分别计算无限薄平板下面给定的三个攻角下的升力系数和波阻系数:

(1) $\alpha = 5^\circ$;

(2) $\alpha = 15^\circ$;

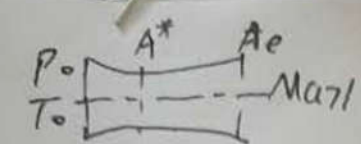
8.13解(2). 平板上前缘产生膨胀波, $\delta = 15^\circ$



附表C: $\lambda(Ma_1) = 41.41^\circ$
 $\lambda(Ma_2) = \lambda(Ma_1) + \delta = 56.41^\circ$
 $\therefore Ma_2 = 3.37$ 附表A: $\frac{P_2}{P_1} = 19.95$
 $\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{P_2}{P_{02}} \cdot \frac{P_{01}}{P_1} = \frac{19.95}{63.38} = 0.3148$ $\frac{P_{02}}{P_2} = 63.38$

平板前缘产生斜激波: $\theta = \alpha = 15^\circ$, $Ma_1 = 2.6$ (4)
 查图8.6: $\beta = 36^\circ$
 $Ma_{1n} = Ma_1 \sin \beta = 1.528$ 查附表B: $\frac{P_3}{P_1} = 2.564$
 $L = R \cos \alpha = (P_3 - P_2) \cos \alpha$
 $C_l = \frac{L}{\frac{1}{2} \rho_\infty V_\infty^2 \cdot c} = \frac{L}{\frac{1}{2} \frac{\rho_\infty}{a_\infty^2} V_\infty^2 \cdot c} = \frac{2}{\gamma Ma_\infty^2} \cdot \frac{(P_3 - P_2) \cos \alpha}{P_{0\infty} \cdot c}$
 $= \frac{2}{\gamma Ma_\infty^2} \left(\frac{P_3}{P_1} - \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) \cos \alpha$
 $\therefore C_l = \frac{2}{1.4 \times 2.6^2} (2.564 - 0.3148) \cos 15^\circ$
 $= 0.459$
 $C_d = \frac{2}{\gamma Ma_\infty^2} \left(\frac{P_3}{P_1} - \frac{P_2}{P_1} \right) \sin \alpha$
 $= \frac{2}{1.4 \times 2.6^2} (2.564 - 0.3148) \sin 15^\circ$
 $= 0.123$

9.1 收缩-扩张喷管的滞止压力和滞止温度分别为 5 atm 和 288 K, 气流在喷管内等熵膨胀并在出口处达到超声速。如果出口面积与喉道处面积之比为 2.193, 计算在出口处的气体性质: $Ma_e, p_e, T_e, \rho_e, u_e, p_{0,e}, T_{0,e}$ 。

9.1.  (1)

解: $\frac{A_e}{A^*} = 2.193, P_0 = 5 \text{ atm}, T_0 = 288 \text{ K}, \rho_0 = 6.128 \text{ kg/m}^3$

查表A得 $Ma_e = 2.3, \frac{P_0}{P_e} = 12.5, \frac{T_0}{T_e} = 2.058, \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_e} = 6.076$

$P_e = 0.4 \text{ atm}, P_{0e} = P_0 = 5 \text{ atm}$

$T_e = 139.9 \text{ K}, T_{0e} = T_0 = 288 \text{ K}$

$\rho_e = 1.0087 \text{ kg/m}^3$

9.7 收缩-扩张喷管的出口面积与喉道处面积之比为 1.616, 其出口压力和滞止压力分别为 0.947 atm 和 1.0 atm。假设流动是等熵的, 计算喉道处的马赫数和压力。

9.7 解: $\frac{A_e}{A_t} = 1.616$, $P_e = 0.947 \text{ atm}$, $P_0 = 1.0 \text{ atm}$

~~其滞止: $P_0/P_e = 1.056$~~ 若喉道处 $Ma_t^* = 1$, 则 $\frac{A_e}{A^*} = 1.616$, $\frac{P_0}{P_{e3}} = 1.11$
 $P_{e3} = 0.909$

$\therefore P_e > P_{e3}$, \therefore 喉道 $Ma_t < 1$.

$\frac{A_e}{A_t} = 1.616$, $\frac{P_0}{P_e} = 1.056$, 则 $\frac{A_e}{A^*} = 2.166$

$\frac{A_t}{A^*} = \frac{2.166}{1.616} = 1.34$

附表 A: $Ma_t = 0.5$ $\frac{P_0}{P_t} = 1.186$ $P_t = 0.843 \text{ atm}$

9.8 对于题 9.7 中的流动, 计算通过喷管的质量流量, 假设储室温度为 288 K, 喉道面积为 0.3 m^2 。

9.8 解: $T_0 = 288 \text{ K}$ $\frac{P_0}{P_t} = 1.050$ $\frac{P_0}{P_t} = 1.13$

$T_t = 274.3 \text{ K}$ $\rho_t = \frac{P_0}{R T_0 \cdot 1.13} = 1.088 \text{ kg/m}^3$

$V_t = Ma_t \sqrt{\gamma R T} = 0.5 \times \sqrt{1.4 \times 286 \times 274.3} = 165.7 \text{ m/s}$

$\dot{m} = \rho_t V_t A_t = 1.088 \times 165.7 \times 0.3 = 54 \text{ kg/s}$

10.1 在一直角坐标系中给定一速度势函数为

$$\phi(x, y) = V_{\infty} x + \frac{70}{\sqrt{1 - Ma_{\infty}^2}} e^{-2\pi \sqrt{1 - Ma_{\infty}^2}} y \sin 2\pi x$$

自由来流参数为 $V_{\infty} = 210 \text{ m/s}$, $p_{\infty} = 1 \text{ atm}$ 和 $T_{\infty} = 519^{\circ}\text{R}^{\text{①}}$, 计算点 $(x, y) = (0.06 \text{ m}, 0.06 \text{ m})$ 处的 Ma , p 和 T 值。

1. 解: $u = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{70 \cdot 2\pi}{\sqrt{1 - Ma_{\infty}^2}} e^{-2\pi \sqrt{1 - Ma_{\infty}^2}} y \sin 2\pi x$ $(x, y) = (0.06, 0.06)$ 处

$v = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = \frac{70}{\sqrt{1 - Ma_{\infty}^2}} e^{-2\pi \sqrt{1 - Ma_{\infty}^2}} \sin 2\pi x$

$T_{\infty} = 288 \text{ K}$, $Ma_{\infty} = \frac{V_{\infty}}{\sqrt{\gamma R T_{\infty}}} = \frac{210}{\sqrt{1.4 \times 286 \times 288}}$

$= 0.618$

$C_p T_{\infty} + \frac{V_{\infty}^2}{2} = C_p T + \frac{(V_{\infty} + u)^2 + v^2}{2}$

$T = 287.95 \text{ K}$

$Ma = \frac{\sqrt{(V_{\infty} + u)^2 + v^2}}{\sqrt{\gamma R T}} = \frac{210.2239}{339.55} = 0.6191$

$\frac{p}{p_{\infty}} = \left(\frac{T}{T_{\infty}}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$ $p = p_{\infty} \left(\frac{T}{T_{\infty}}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} = 0.9994 \text{ atm}$

10.2 在低速不可压缩流动条件下,翼型上某点的压力系数为 -0.54 ,试用普朗特-格劳尔特法则计算来流马赫数为 0.58 时该点的 C_p 。

10.2.解: $C_{p,0} = -0.54$.

$$C_p = \frac{C_{p,0}}{\sqrt{1-Ma^2}} = \frac{-0.54}{\sqrt{1-0.58^2}} = -0.8137.$$

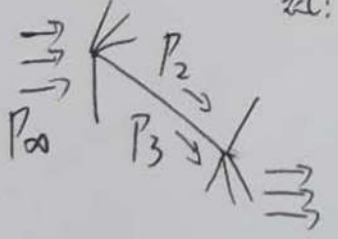
10.3 二维平板在 6 km 高度, 以 $Ma_\infty = 2$ 飞行, 迎角为 10° 。试用激波-膨胀波理论计算上、下表面间的压力差。

10.3 解: 6 km: $p_\infty = 4.718 \times 10^{-4} p_0$, $T_\infty = 249.15 \text{ K}$, $\rho_\infty = 26597 \text{ kg/m}^3$

(P13, 表 1.1) 表: $\nu(Ma_\infty=2) = 26.38^\circ$, $\theta = 10^\circ$

$\nu(Ma_2) = 36.38^\circ$, $Ma_2 = 2.38$

$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{p_0}{p_1} / \frac{p_0}{p_2} = \frac{7.824}{14.286} = 0.5477$



$Ma_\infty = 2$, $\theta = 10^\circ$ 查图 8.6 得 $\beta = 39.0^\circ$

$Ma_{in} = Ma_\infty \sin \beta = 1.258$

查表 5 得 $p_3/p_1 = 1.686$

$C_e = \frac{2}{\gamma Ma_\infty^2} \left(\frac{p_3}{p_1} - \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right) \cos \alpha$

$= \frac{2}{1.4 \times 2^2} (1.686 - 0.5477) \cos 10^\circ = 0.4004$

对平板, 线化理论: $C_e = \frac{4\alpha}{\sqrt{Ma_\infty^2 - 1}} = \frac{4 \times \frac{\pi}{180} \times 3.14}{\sqrt{2^2 - 1}} = 0.4029$