空气与气体动力学

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回顾:

1.椭圆升力分布:

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

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

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

$$\Gamma(y) = \Gamma_0 \sqrt{1 - (\frac{2y}{b})^2}$$
 $\alpha_i = \frac{C_L}{\pi AR}$ $C_{D,i} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi AR}$ $c(y) = C_0 \sqrt{1 - (\frac{2y}{b})^2}$

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

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

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

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

3.升力线斜率: $C_L = a(\alpha - \alpha_{L=0})$

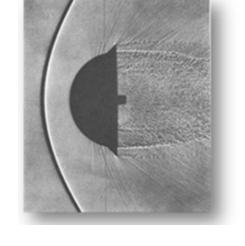
椭圆升力分布:
$$a = \frac{dC_L}{d\alpha} = \frac{a_0}{1 + \frac{a_0}{\pi AR}}$$

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: $a = \frac{dC_L}{d\alpha} = \frac{a_0}{1 + \frac{a_0}{\pi AR}(1 + \tau)}$

- 4.平直机翼失速特性;
- 5.升力面理论,涡格法。

可压缩流动基础(空6, 7, 8)







b: 79.8m

S: $845m^2$ $\chi = 33.5^{\circ}$

0.3 < Ma < 1; Ma > 1

可压缩流动特性,激波特性?

十一. 可压缩流动基础(空6, 7, 8)

11.1热力学基础知识 11.5正激波

11.2声速和马赫数 11.6斜激波

11.3高速一维定常无粘流 11.7激波的相交与反射

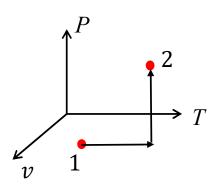
11.4马赫波与膨胀波 11.8激波膨胀波应用

Ma > 0.3,运动流体 P, \vec{V}, ρ, T, e 如何求解?

质量、动量、能量方程(5个)+状态方程(2个)

1. 状态方程(状态参数间关系):

热力系统,工质,状态参数 (P,ρ,T,\hat{u},h,s) ,热力过程。



状态方程: ① 完全气体:

$$Pv = RT$$
, $v=1/\rho$ 比体积

②单位质量内能:
$$\hat{u} = C_v T$$
 (Cv :定容比热)

焓:
$$h = \hat{u} + P/\rho$$
 (取决于热力状态的能量)

$$h = C_p T$$
 (Cp :定压比热)

$$h = C_p T = \hat{u} + P/\rho = C_v T + RT = (C_v + R)T$$

$$C_p = C_v + R$$
,比热比 $\gamma = C_p/C_v \implies C_p = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}R$, $C_v = \frac{1}{\gamma - 1}R$

标准大气:
$$\gamma = 1.4$$

2. 热力学第一定理(能量方程):

$$\dot{Q} - \dot{W} = E$$
, $e = \hat{u} + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz$

对静止热力学系统,忽略 $V^2/_2$,gz变化:

$$d\hat{u} = \delta q - \delta w$$

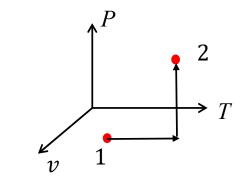
状态参数与过程无关 由过程决定

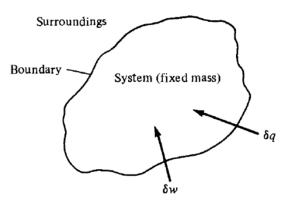
绝热: $\delta q=0$

热力过程 \langle 可逆:无耗散(质、动、能) $\delta w = p dv$

等熵:绝热+可逆

过程+热力学定律→状态参数





3. 热力学第二定理(熵、过程发展方向):

$$ds = \frac{\delta q}{T} + ds_{irrev}$$

可逆: $ds_{irrev} = 0$

绝热: $\delta q = 0 \rightarrow ds \ge 0$ (过程发展方向)

冰 $T_1 \leftarrow$ 热铁板 T_2 绝热系统

$$T_1 < T_2 \quad \frac{\delta q}{T_1} > \frac{\delta q}{T_2}$$

$$ds = \frac{\delta q}{T_1} - \frac{\delta q}{T_2} > 0 \quad \forall$$

$$ds = -\frac{\delta q}{T_1} + \frac{\delta q}{T_2} < 0 \quad \times$$

4. 可逆过程:

可逆:
$$ds_{irrev} = 0$$

$$ds = \frac{\delta q}{T} + ds_{irrev} = \frac{\delta q}{T}$$

热力学第一定理: $d\hat{u} = \delta q - \delta w$

可逆:
$$d\hat{u} = Tds - \delta w$$
 可逆: $\delta w = pdv$

$$\implies d\hat{u} = Tds - pdv$$

$$Tds = d\hat{u} + pdv \qquad \qquad \bigcirc$$

$$h = \hat{u} + pv \implies dh = d\hat{u} + pdv + vdp$$

$$Tds = dh - vdp$$

可逆过程热力学第一、二定理 (能量方程)

完全气体:
$$d\hat{u} = C_v dT$$
, $dh = C_p dT$

$$Tds = C_v dT + p dv$$
$$Tds = C_p dT - v dp$$

$$P = \rho RT$$

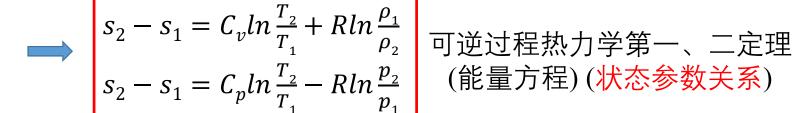
4. 可逆过程:

$$Tds = C_{v}dT + pdv$$

$$Tds = C_{p}dT - vdp$$

$$ds = C_{v}\frac{dT}{T} + \rho Rdv$$

$$ds = C_{p}\frac{dT}{T} - \frac{R}{p}dp$$



$s_{2} - s_{1} = C_{v} ln \frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}} + R ln \frac{\rho_{1}}{\rho_{2}}$ $s_{2} - s_{1} = C_{p} ln \frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}} - R ln \frac{p_{2}}{p_{2}}$

5. 等熵过程:

$$ds = \frac{\delta q}{T} + ds_{irrev}$$
 绝热 + 可逆 → 等熵过程 $ds = 0$

$$C_{v} \ln \frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}} + R \ln \frac{\rho_{1}}{\rho_{2}} = 0$$

$$C_{p} \ln \frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}} - R \ln \frac{\rho_{2}}{\rho_{2}} = 0$$

$$D_{p} = \left(\frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}}\right)^{-Cv}/R$$

$$\frac{\rho_{1}}{\rho_{2}} = \left(\frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}}\right)^{C_{p}}/R$$

$$\frac{\rho_{1}}{\rho_{2}} = \left(\frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}}\right)^{\frac{-1}{\gamma-1}}$$

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$$\frac{\rho_{2}}{\rho_{2}} = \left(\frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$$

$$C_{p} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}R, \quad C_{v} = \frac{1}{\gamma-1}R$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = (\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1})^{\gamma} = (\frac{T_2}{T_1})^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$$
等熵过程状态参数关系 $\frac{p}{\rho^{\gamma}} = C$

边界层外绝热可逆→等熵

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}\right)^{\gamma} = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}}$$

5. 等熵过程:

例:火箭发动机喷嘴,完全气体等熵膨胀,燃烧室内 $p_1=15atm, T_1=2500K$,分子量M=12, $C_p=4157J/kgK$,求喷嘴出口 $T_2=1350K$, $p_2=?$

解:
$$R = \frac{\bar{R}}{M} = \frac{8312}{12} = 692.8 J/kgK$$

$$C_v = C_p - R = 3464 J/kgK$$

$$\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = 1.2$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = (\frac{T_2}{T_1})^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}} = (\frac{1350}{2500})^{\frac{1.2}{1.2 - 1}} = 0.0248$$

$$p_2 = 0.0248 p_1 = 0.372 \ atm$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = (\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1})^{\gamma} = (\frac{T_2}{T_1})^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$$

5. 等熵过程:

Boeing747飞机在10km高空飞行,机翼上某点压强p=1.92×104pa

求:该点的温度T。



解:10km高空大气参数为:p_∞=0.265×10⁵pa, T_∞=223.3K

根据等熵过程方程:

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

$$T = T_{\infty} \left(\frac{p}{p_{\infty}}\right)^{(\gamma-1)/\gamma} = 223.3 \times \left(\frac{1.92}{2.65}\right)^{0.4/1.4} = 203.7K$$



11.2声速和马赫数(6.4)

声波: 弱扰动波(小压强扰动波, 由分子热运动传播)。 声速?

① ②
$$a$$
 :声波传播速度(声速)

对C.V.,连续方程:
 $\rho_1 a_1 A_1 = \rho_2 a_2 A_2$
 $\rho a = (\rho + d\rho)(a + da)$
 $\rho a = \rho a + a d\rho + \rho da + da d\rho$

对C.V.,动量方程: $(p_1 - p_2)A = \rho_2 a_2^2 A - \rho_1 a_1^2 A$
 $-dp = (\rho + d\rho)(a + da)2 - \rho a^2$
 $-dp = 2a\rho da + a^2 d\rho$
 $da = \frac{dp + a^2 d\rho}{-2a\rho}$
②

① $a = \frac{dp}{d\rho + a^2}$
 $a = \frac{dp}{d\rho}$
② $a = \frac{dp}{d\rho}$

11.2声速和马赫数(6.4)

$$a^2 = \frac{dp}{d\rho}$$

声速: $a^2 = \frac{dp}{d\rho}$ 声波为弱扰动波,等熵变化 $\frac{p}{\rho^{\gamma}} = C$

$$a^2 = \left(\frac{dp}{d\rho}\right)_s = \gamma \frac{p}{\rho}$$



$$a = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\gamma RT}$$

 $a = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\gamma RT}$ a与气体种类、温度有关。 声速 ~ 内能

分子热运动平均速度= $\sqrt{\frac{8RT}{\pi}}$,分子热运动 \rightarrow 声速

流体压缩性:弹性模量 $E_v = \rho \frac{dp}{d\rho} = \rho a^2$

$$a = \sqrt{E_v/\rho}$$
 a与 E_v 有关, E_v a \uparrow

$$Ma = \frac{V}{a}$$
 可压缩性

11.3高速一维定常无粘流(绝热dq=0,7.2,7.3)

1. 基本方程:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ p_2 & p_1 & 0 & 0 \\ u_2 & 0 & 0 \\ u_2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} \rho_1 u_1 = \rho_2 u_2 & \text{连续方程} \\ p_1 + \rho_1 u_1^2 = p_2 + \rho_2 u_2^2 & \text{动量方程} \\ p_1 + \rho_1 u_1^2 = p_2 + \rho_2 u_2^2 & \text{动量方程} \\ h_1 + \frac{u_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{u_2^2}{2} & \text{绝热能量方程} \end{bmatrix}$

$$(p_2 - p_1)A = \rho_1 u_1^2 A - \rho_2 u_2^2 A$$
$$p_1 + \rho_1 u_1^2 = p_2 + \rho_2 u_2^2$$

绝热能量方程:
$$\begin{cases} C_p T_1 + \frac{u_1^2}{2} = C_p T_2 + \frac{u_2^2}{2} = C \\ \frac{\gamma}{(\gamma - 1)} R T_1 + \frac{u_1^2}{2} = \frac{\gamma}{(\gamma - 1)} R T_2 + \frac{u_2^2}{2} \\ \frac{a_1^2}{(\gamma - 1)} + \frac{u_1^2}{2} = \frac{a_2^2}{(\gamma - 1)} + \frac{u_2^2}{2} \end{cases}$$

绝热一维定常可压流动参数变化关系

不可压能量方程: $p + \frac{\rho u^2}{2} = C$

参考点?

作业:

复习笔记!

空气动力学书6.1~6.3,6.5~6.7