# 空气与气体动力学

张科

### 回顾:

- 1.流体、连续介质假设、质点
- **2.粘性、粘性系数、牛顿粘性定理**  $\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy}$  (理解、应用)
- 3.牛顿流体、理想流体

### 1.3.1粘性

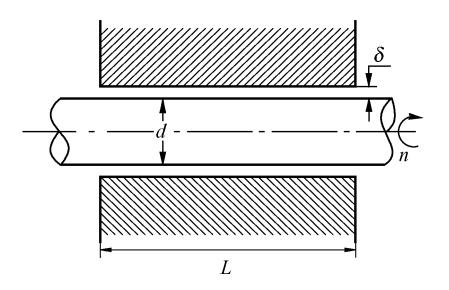
⑤ 理想流体:假想无粘性的流体,可忽略粘性的流体。

如??

$$u$$
小,或 $\frac{du}{dy}$ 小

#### 例 题

•如图所示,转轴直径d=0.36m,轴承长度L=1m,轴与轴承之间的缝隙 $\delta$ =0.2mm,其中充满动力粘度 $\mu$ =0.72 Pa.s的油,如果轴的转速n=200rpm,求克服油的粘性阻力所消耗的功率。



#### 例 题

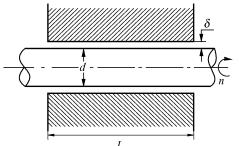


$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy}$$

解:油层与轴承接触面上的速度为零,与轴接触面上的速度等

于轴面上的线速度: (无滑移)

$$v = \frac{n\pi d}{60} = \frac{\pi \times 200 \times 0.36}{60} = 3.77 \, \text{m/s}$$



设油层在缝隙内的速度分布为直线分布,即则轴表面上总的句句力为:

$$F = \tau A = \mu \frac{\upsilon}{\delta} (\pi . dL) = \frac{0.72 \times 3.77 \times \pi \times 0.36 \times 1}{2 \times 10^{-4}} = 1.535 \times 10^{4} (N)$$

克服摩擦所消耗的功率为:

$$N = F \upsilon = 1.535 \times 10^4 \times 3.77 = 5.79 \times 10^4 (Nm/s) = 57.9(kW)$$

### 1.3.2可压缩、热膨胀

$$\rho = f(P, T)$$

$$d\rho = \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial P}\right)_T dP + \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T}\right)_P dT$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial P}\right)_T dP + \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T}\right)_P dT$$

#### 可压缩性

热膨胀性

- 热膨胀性 流体在温度改变时,其体积或密度可以改变的性质

### 1.3.2可压缩、热膨胀

$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial P} \right)_T dP + \frac{1}{\rho} \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} \right)_P dT$$

1 体积弹性模量

 $E_v$ 大,不易压缩;水: $2.1 \times 10^9 Pa$ ,空气: $1.0 \times 10^5 Pa$ 

气体弹性与声速(扰动传播速度)有关,  $c^2 \propto \frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho}$ 

可压缩: $Ma = \frac{v}{c} > 0.3$ ; 不可压缩: $Ma = \frac{v}{c} \le 0.3$ 

### 1.3.2可压缩、热膨胀

$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho} \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial P} \right)_T dP + \frac{1}{\rho} \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} \right)_P dT$$

2 热膨胀系数

$$\beta = -\frac{1}{\rho} \left( \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} \right)_{P}$$

水: $1.53 \times 10^{-4} K^{-1}$ ,空气: $3.5 \times 10^{-3} K^{-1}$ 

### 1.3.2可压缩、热膨胀

③ 完全气体状态方程

气体状态方程: $P = P(\rho, T)$ 

完全气体:假设分子为完全弹性的微小球形粒子,远离液态的气体。

完全气体: $P = \rho RT$ 

气体常数
$$R = \bar{R}/M$$

空气
$$R = \frac{8314J(kg \cdot K)}{28.97} = 287J(kg \cdot K)$$

理想气体是什么?完全气体是什么?哪个有粘性?

正常使用主观题需2.0以上版本雨课堂

# 1.4 作用于流体上的力:

作用于流体上的力有哪些?

从便于写微积分公式的角度怎么分类?

### 1.4 作用于流体上的力:

重力、惯性力、电磁力、非接触力、外力场作用、分布于体积

体积力(质量力) : 
$$\vec{\mathbf{F}}_{V} = \iiint_{V} \rho \ \vec{\mathbf{f}}(x, y, z, t) dV$$
  $\vec{\mathbf{f}} = \vec{\mathbf{g}} = -g\vec{\mathbf{k}}$ 

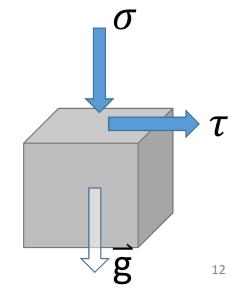
$$\vec{f} = \vec{g} = -g\vec{k}$$

压力、拉力、剪切力 作用于表面,表面应力作用,分布于面积

表面力:

$$\vec{F}_S = \iint_S \vec{\tau} dS$$

$$\vec{F}_S = \iint_S \vec{\tau} dS \quad \vec{F}_S = \iint_S \vec{\sigma}_n dS$$



### **1.5** 量纲与单位:

量纲:描述物理量的种类和性质(dimension)。

A *dimension* is the measure by which a physical variable is expressed quantitatively.

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长度 时间 质量 L \quad T \quad M \quad 为基本量纲 单位:量 (unit) m \quad s \quad kg \quad 国际单位
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A unit is a particular way of attaching a number to the quantitative dimension.

量纲分析 dimensional analysis

密度 $\rho$ 的国际单位是什么?量纲是什么?

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作答

### **1.5** 量纲与单位:

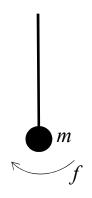
量纲一致性原理:dimensionally consistent

正确描述物理规律的方程,左右两侧量纲必须一致。

$$P_0 = P + \frac{1}{2}\rho V^2 + \rho gZ$$

 $[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$   $[ML^{-3}L^{2}T^{-2}]$   $[ML^{-3}LT^{-2}L]$ 

### 用量纲一致性原则解释f与m 无关?



正常使用主观题需2.0以上版本雨课堂

作业:

复习笔记!

P27.1.16, 1.19,

P29. 1.37, 1.38

1. An early viscosity unit in the cgs system is the poise (abbreviated P), or g/(cm·s), named after J. L. M. Poiseuille, a French physician who performed pioneering experiments in 1840 on water flow in pipes. The viscosity of water (fresh or salt) at 293.16K=20°C is approximately $\mu=0.01$  P. Express this value in SI<sub>o</sub>

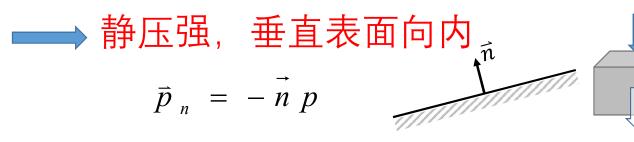
# 二. 流体静力学

海压机械, 虹吸管等 流体力学分析方法、微分方程 用途 { 不同高度下静止大气的压强、密度和温度等 大坝、桥梁等

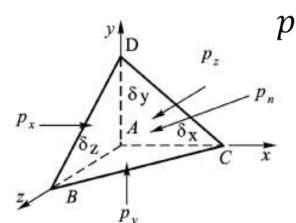
非惯性系( $\vec{a} \neq 0$ )

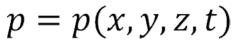
### 2.1流体静压强及其特性:

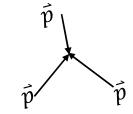
1. 静止流体不能承受剪切力(切应力),只存在正应力(法向)



2. 过一点任意方向微元面上流体的静压强相同。静压强仅和位置有关,与作用面方向无关。

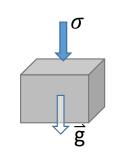




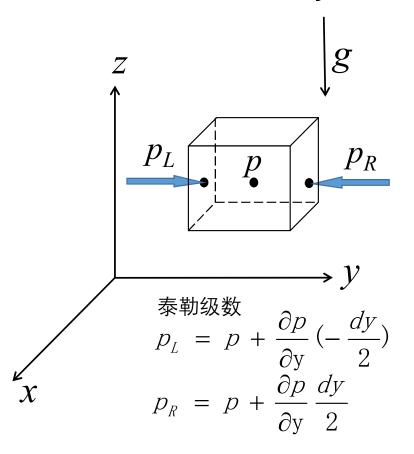


推导, P32, 自学!

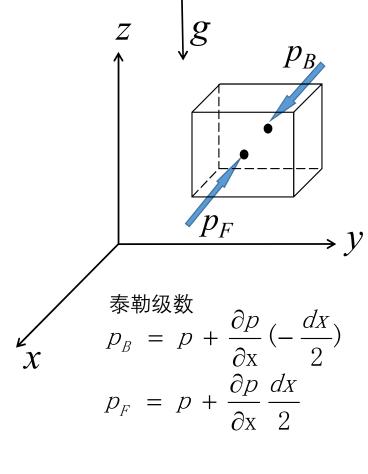
# **2.2**静止流体平衡微分方程 ( $\bar{a} = 0$ )



微元体边长dx,dy,dz, 重力沿z负向, 中心点压强p



### **2.2**静止流体平衡微分方程 ( $\bar{a} = 0$ )



$$x$$
方向,平衡方程式: $F_B - F_F = 0$ 

$$p_B dy dz - p_F dy dz = 0$$

$$\left(p - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{2}\right) dy dz - \left(p + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{2}\right) dy dz = 0$$

$$- \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx dy dz = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0 \quad ------ \quad 2$$

### **2.2**静止流体平衡微分方程 ( $\bar{a}=0$ )

z方向,平衡方程式: $F_n - F_{ll} = 0$ 

$$p_{D}dxdy - p_{U}dxdy - \rho gdzdydz = 0$$

$$\left| \left( p - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{2} \right) dx dy - \left( p + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{2} \right) dx dy - \rho g dx dy dz = 0 \right|$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{U}} g \left( -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - \rho g \right) dx dy dz = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \dots \quad 1$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0 \quad ---- \quad \boxed{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\rho g = -\gamma$$
 -----

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0 - - - 2$$

泰勒级数
$$p_{D} \rightarrow y$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\rho g = -\gamma \quad 3$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0 \quad 2$$

$$p_{U} = p + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{2}$$

$$1 + 2 + 3 \rightarrow \frac{dp}{dz} = -\rho g = -\gamma \quad p_{Z} = -\gamma \quad p_{Z$$

### 泰勒级数展开是否理解,掌握?

- A 是
- B 否
- **企** 还需课后复习

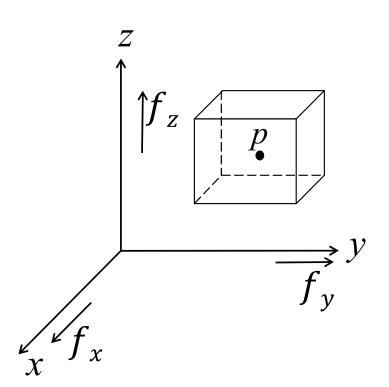
提交

如果重力沿其他方向,静平衡微分方程如何变化?

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# **2.2**静止流体平衡微分方程 ( $\vec{a} = 0$ )

单位质量力的投影  $f_x \setminus f_y \setminus f_z$ 



$$\Rightarrow f_x - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$f_y - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0, f_z - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{f} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p = 0$$

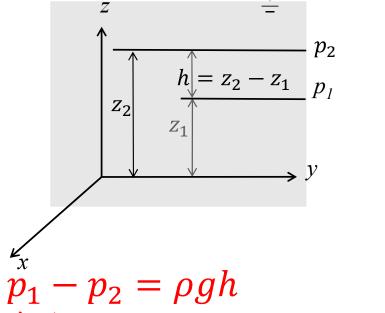
### 2.3均质流体静平衡 (书2.4)

重力场中静止流体内压强分布方程:

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = -\rho g$$

$$dp = -\rho g dz$$

$$\int_{p_1}^{p_2} dp = \int_{z_1}^{z_2} -\rho g dz$$



流体静平衡方程 Hydra-static equation

$$p_2 - p_1 = -\rho g(z_2 - z_1)$$
 !  $\rho = C$ , 重力沿z向下!

$$p_2 - p_1 = -\rho g h$$

# 2.3均质流体静平衡 (书2.4)

大气压强分布:

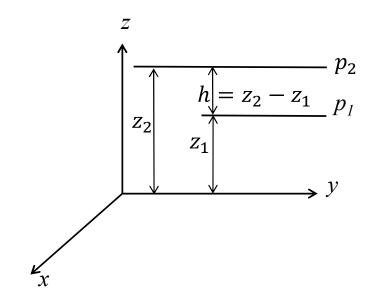
$$\frac{dp}{dz} = -\rho g$$

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = -\frac{pg}{RT}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = -\frac{g}{R} \frac{dz}{T}$$

p, $\rho$ ,T为变量

$$p = \rho RT$$



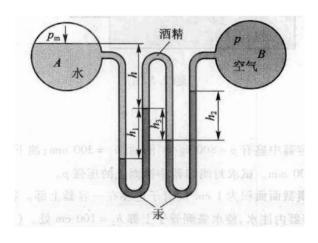
$$\int_{p_1}^{p_2} \frac{dp}{p} = \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \int_{z_1}^{z_2} -\frac{g}{R} \frac{dz}{T} \qquad T = T_0 - \alpha z$$

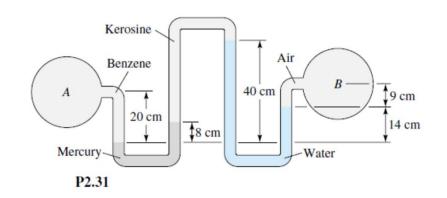
$$p_2 = p_1 \exp\left[-\frac{g(z_2 - z_1)}{RT_2}\right]$$

# 2.3均质流体静平衡 (书2.4)

大气压强分布: 60 50 -50 — 40 -1.20 kPa Altitude z, km Altitude z, km 30 -Eq. (2.24) 20.1 km 20 Eq. (2.27) 11.0 km 10 Eq. (2.26) Troposphere 101.33 kPa 15°C -20+2040 80 120 -40Temperature, °C Pressure, kPa  $T = T_0 - \alpha z$   $p_2 = p_1 \exp$ 

### **2.4**应用(测压计) (书2.5) $p_2 - p_1 = -\rho g(z_2 - z_1)$



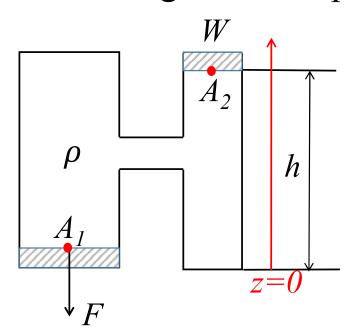


### 步骤:

- 1.选参考点z=0;
- 2.标点:交界面、感兴趣点;
- 3.用方程。

$$p_2 - p_1 = -\rho g(z_2 - z_1)$$

• What weight W is required to exert given F value?



解: 1.选液面最低处为z=0处;

- 2. 选点1、2;

$$@*1: F = p_1 A_1$$
 .... ②

1与2问: 
$$p_2 - p_1 = -\rho g(z_2 - z_1)$$

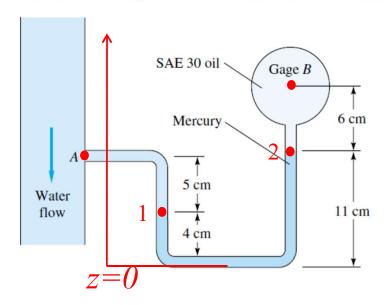
扣公式,少想象。

30

 $\gamma_{\text{water}} = 9790 \text{ N/m}^3$   $\gamma_{\text{mercury}} = 133,100 \text{ N/m}^3$   $\gamma_{\text{oil}} = 8720 \text{ N/m}^3$   $p_A = 96,351 \text{ Pa} = 96.4 \text{ kPa}$ 

#### **EXAMPLE 2.4**

Pressure gage B is to measure the pressure at point A in a water flow. If the pressure at B is 87 kPa, estimate the pressure at A, in kPa. Assume all fluids are at 20°C. See Fig. E2.4.



解: 1.选液面最低处为z=0处;

- 2.选点A、1、2、B;
- 3. A与1间:

$$p_A - p_1 = -\rho_W g(z_A - z_1) = -\rho_W g h_W$$
 1

1与2间:

$$p_2 - p_1 = -\rho_M g(z_2 - z_1) = -\rho_M g h_M$$
 2

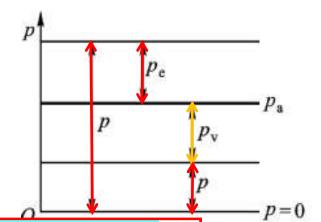
B与2间:

$$p_B - p_2 = -\rho_0 g(z_B - z_2) = -\rho_0 g h_0$$
 3

$$1 + 2 + 3 \rightarrow p_A = p_B + \rho_0 g h_0 + \rho_M g h_M - \rho_W g h_W$$

绝对压强、计示 (表) 压强、真空压强:

绝对压强 $p_{abs}$ : 以完全真空为基准计量的压强  $p_{abs} = p$ 



计示压强 $p_{gage}$ : 以当地大气压强为基准计量的压强  $p_{gage} = p_e = p - p_a$ 

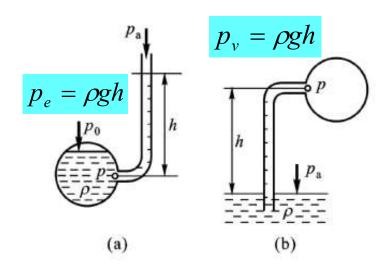
真空压强 $p_v$ :  $p_v = p_a - p$ 

相对压强

- 1 工程大气压=  $9.80665 \times 10^4 Pa$  (公斤每平方厘米)
- 1标准大气压= 1.01325×10<sup>5</sup> Pa
- 1 *bar* =  $10^5 Pa$

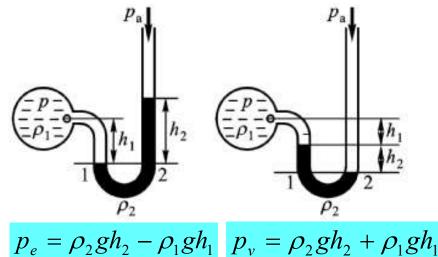
### 液柱式测压计:

#### 1. 单管式测压计



#### 相对!!

#### 2. U形管测压计

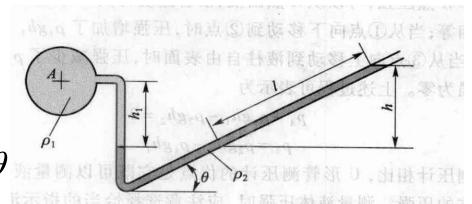


$$p_e = \rho_2 g h_2 - \rho_1 g h_1$$
  $p_v = \rho_2 g h_2 + \rho_1 g h_1$ 

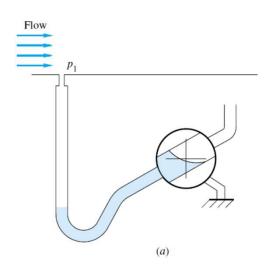
### 液柱式测压计:

3. 斜管式测压计

$$p_{A} = \rho_{2}gl\sin\theta - \rho_{1}gh \approx \rho_{2}gl\sin\theta$$

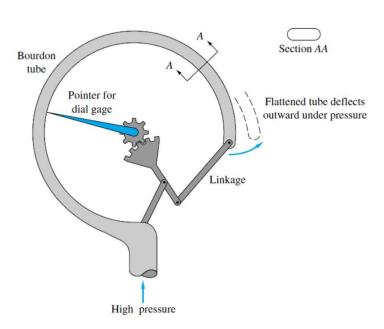


基于重力(gravity-based)



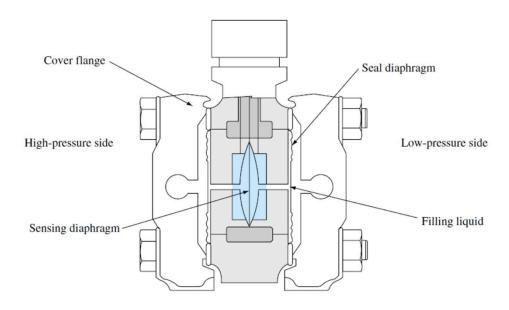
#### 弹性变形 (elastic deformation)

*Elastic deformation:* bourdon tube (metal and quartz), diaphragm, bellows, strain-gage, optical beam displacement.



#### 压电传感器 (electric output)

*Electric output:* resistance (Bridgman wire gage), diffused strain gage, capacitative, piezoelectric, magnetic inductance, magnetic reluctance, linear variable differential transformer (LVDT), resonant frequency.



作业:

复习笔记!

P27.1.16, 1.19,

P29. 1.37, 1.38

1. An early viscosity unit in the cgs system is the poise (abbreviated P), or g/(cm·s), named after J. L. M. Poiseuille, a French physician who performed pioneering experiments in 1840 on water flow in pipes. The viscosity of water (fresh or salt) at 293.16K=20°C is approximately $\mu=0.01$  P. Express this value in SI<sub>o</sub>

作业:

复习笔记!

P64.2.8, 2.10, 2.13

### 回顾:

- 1.理想气体、流体可压缩性、热膨胀性、完全气体
- 2.流体受力分类、量纲与单位
- 3.静平衡微分方程 $\frac{dp}{dz}$ =- $\rho g$ 、均质流体平衡方程( $p_2 p_1$ ) =  $-\rho g(z_2 z_1)$ 、大气压强变化
- 4.测压计应用、绝对压强、计示压强、真空压强