

一维形式的熵流动控制方程

Friday, June 2, 2023 9:59 AM

气体内能: $U = C_v T$, 声速 $C = \sqrt{\gamma R T}$.

而火焓为 $S = \frac{P}{\rho^\gamma} = \text{const}$ (等熵关系).

有: $C^2 = \gamma R T \frac{P_m R T}{P} \gamma \frac{P}{\rho} = \gamma \frac{S P^\gamma}{\rho} = S \gamma P^{\gamma-1}$

因此有: $C = \sqrt{S \gamma P^{\gamma-1}} = S^{\frac{1}{2}} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}} P^{\frac{\gamma-1}{2}}$ 且有 $\frac{C}{\rho} = S^{\frac{1}{2}} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}} P^{\frac{\gamma-3}{2}}$

故: $\boxed{\frac{dC}{dP} = \frac{\gamma-1}{2} S^{\frac{1}{2}} \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}} P^{\frac{\gamma-3}{2}} = \frac{\gamma-1}{2} \frac{C}{P}}$

而: 有熵运动情况下的能量控制方程为:

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(Pu)}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial(Pu)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(Pu^2 + P)}{\partial x} = 0 \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0} \quad \textcircled{1}$

由于 $C^2 = \gamma R T = \gamma \frac{P}{\rho} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho} = \frac{C^2}{\gamma}$
 $\rightarrow P = \frac{\rho C^2}{\gamma}$

故: $\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho} = \frac{C^2}{\gamma}$.

则有:

$u \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} + \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \rho \frac{\partial u^2}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho} \cdot \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} = 0$

①②合并: $= u \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \right) - \left(\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)$ 故:

$\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \boxed{\rho \frac{\partial u^2}{\partial x} - \rho u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho} \cdot \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} = 0$
 $= \cancel{\rho u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}} - \cancel{\rho u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}}$

$$\text{故: } \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \rho u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{c^2}{\gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0,$$

$$\text{得: } \boxed{\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{c^2}{\rho \gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0} \quad (2)$$

该式可写为:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 & (1) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{c^2}{\rho \gamma} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + A \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 0, \text{ 其中 } U = \begin{bmatrix} p \\ u \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} u & \rho \\ \frac{c^2}{\rho \gamma} & u \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{其中: } A \text{ 有特征值: } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - u & -\rho \\ -\frac{c^2}{\rho \gamma} & \lambda - u \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (\lambda - u)^2 - \frac{c^2}{\gamma} = 0,$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \underline{u \pm \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{\gamma}}}$$