Příklad (1.)

The speedo of sound c is given by the formula $c^2 = \frac{\partial p_{th}}{\partial \varrho}(\varrho, \eta)$. Find explicit formula for the speed of sound in a calorically perfect ideal gas. Try to express the formula for the speed of sound using the temperature and the density.

Řešení

Z přednášky máme $p_{th}=\varrho^2\frac{\partial e}{\partial\varrho}(\eta,\varrho)$. Z pátého domácího úkolu máme

$$e(\eta, \varrho) = \frac{c_{V,ref} \cdot \theta_{ref}}{\varrho_{ref}^{\gamma - 1}} \cdot \exp\left(\frac{\eta}{c_{V,ref}}\right) \cdot \varrho^{\gamma - 1} =: C(\eta) \cdot \varrho^{\gamma - 1}.$$

Tedy $c^2 = \frac{\partial p_{th}}{\partial \varrho}(\varrho, \eta) =$

$$=\frac{\partial \left(\varrho^2 \cdot \frac{\partial C(\eta) \cdot \varrho^{\gamma-1}}{\partial \varrho}\right)}{\partial \varrho} = \frac{\partial \left(\varrho^2 \cdot C(\eta) \cdot (\gamma-1) \varrho^{\gamma-2}\right)}{\partial \varrho} = (\gamma-1)\gamma \cdot C(\eta) \cdot \varrho^{\gamma-1} = (\gamma-1)\gamma \cdot e(\eta,\varrho).$$

Takže jsme vlastně vyjádřili c^2 jako funkci e (γ je konstanta), ale ze zadání pátého domácího úkolu také umíme e vyjádřit jako $e = e(\varrho, \theta) = c_{V,ref}\theta$. Tedy

$$c = \sqrt{(\gamma - 1)\gamma \cdot e(\eta, \varrho)} = \sqrt{(\gamma - 1)\gamma c_{v,ref}\theta}.$$

Příklad (2.)

Assume – wrongly – that the propagation of sound waves is an isothermal process. In this case the speed of sound would be given by the formula $c^2 = \frac{\partial p_{th}}{\partial \varrho}(\varrho, \theta)$. Use this – wrong – formula and find an explicit formula for the speed of sound in a calorically perfect ideal gas.

Řešení

Z přednášky víme, že pro $p_{th}(\varrho,\theta)$ platí $c^2 = \frac{\partial p_{th}}{\partial \varrho}(\varrho,\theta) = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial (1/\varrho)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\varrho^2}$. Ze sedmého domácího úkolu také víme, že

$$\psi(\theta, \varrho) = -c_{V,ref}\theta\left(\ln\left(\frac{\theta}{\theta_{ref}}\right) - 1\right) + c_{V,ref}\theta(\gamma - 1)\ln\left(\frac{\varrho}{\varrho_{ref}}\right) =$$

$$=: C(\theta) + c_{V,ref}\theta(\gamma - 1)\ln(\varrho) = \psi_{\theta}(\theta) + c_{V,ref}\theta(\gamma - 1)\ln\left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\varrho}}\right) = C(\theta) - c_{V,ref}\theta(\gamma - 1)\ln(1/\varrho).$$

Tudíž

$$c^{2} = \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial (1/\varrho)^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\varrho^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} \left(C(\theta) - c_{V,ref}\theta(\gamma - 1)\ln(1/\varrho)\right)}{\partial (1/\varrho)^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\varrho^{2}} = \frac{\partial \left(-c_{V,ref}\theta(\gamma - 1)\frac{1}{1/\varrho}\right)}{\partial (1/\varrho)} \frac{1}{\varrho^{2}} =$$

$$= -\left(-c_{V,ref}\theta(\gamma - 1)\frac{1}{(1/rho)^{2}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\varrho^{2}} = c_{V,ref}\theta(\gamma - 1).$$

Tedy $c=\sqrt{c_{V,ref}\theta(\gamma-1)}$, což je skoro totéž, až na $\sqrt{\gamma}$, které je relativně blízko 1.