

2) 滞止参数变化

$T_0$  不变,  $p, \rho \downarrow$ ;

3) 临界参数变化

$T^*$  不变,  $p, \rho \downarrow$ 。

### 11.8 例题练习

**例 11.5** — 一真空箱通过收缩形喷管从大气吸气, 喷管最小截面直径为 38 mm, 若大气压强为 101.3 kPa, 温度为 15 °C, 要使喷管出口为音速流动, 真空箱压强应保持为多少? 此时质量流量多少? 若真空箱内压强为  $0.34 \times 10^5$  Pa, 质量流量为多少?

由于是从大气吸气, 因此入口参数为滞止参数, 则

$$p^* = 0.528p_0 = 0.528 \times 101.3 \text{ kPa} = 53.486 \text{ kPa}$$

由题意,  $V_e = a^*$ , 则  $p_e = p^* = p_b$ 。

$$T^* = 0.833T_0 = 0.833 \times (15 + 273.15) \text{ K} = 240 \text{ K}$$

$$\rho^* = \frac{p^*}{R_g T^*} = \frac{53.486 \times 10^3}{287 \times 240} \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0.7765 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$a^* = \sqrt{\gamma R_g T^*} = \sqrt{1.4 \times 287 \times 240} \text{ m/s} = 310.5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho^* A_e a^* = \frac{\pi \rho^* d_e^2 a^*}{4} = \frac{\pi \times 0.7765 \times 0.038^2 \times 310.5}{4} \text{ kg/s} = 0.2734 \text{ kg/s}$$

若  $p_b = 34 \text{ kPa} < p^*$ , 则  $p_e = p^*$ , 于是  $\dot{m} = 0.2734 \text{ kg/s}$  不变。

**例 11.6** — 大容器内温度为 20 °C 的空气以 1.2 kg/s 的流量通过缩放喷管, 喷管出口截面压强和马赫数分别是 14 kPa 和 2.8, 试确定喷管喉部和出口面积、喉部压强、出口气流速度。

$$\frac{p_e}{p_0} = \left(1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} Ma_e^2\right)^{-\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}} \Rightarrow p_0 = 379.94 \text{ kPa}$$

由于  $Ma_e > 1$ , 则喉部必达临界状态, 喉部压强  $p^* = 0.528p_0 = 0.528 \times 379.94 \text{ kPa}$ 。

$$T_e = T_0 \left(\frac{p_e}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}} = 290.15 \times \left(\frac{14}{379.94}\right)^{\frac{0.4}{1.4}} \text{ K} = 112.99 \text{ K}$$

$$a_e = \sqrt{\gamma R_g T_e} = \sqrt{1.4 \times 287 \times 112.99} \text{ m/s} = 213.07 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_e = Ma_e \cdot a_e = 2.8 \times 213.07 \text{ m/s} = 596.6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\rho_e = \frac{p_e}{R_g T_e} = \frac{14000}{287 \times 112.99} \text{ kg/m}^3 = 0.4317 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$A_e = \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho_e V_e} = \frac{1.2}{0.4317 \times 596.6} \text{ m}^2 = 4.659 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$T^* = T_0 \left(\frac{p^*}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}} = 290.15 \times \left(\frac{200.61}{379.94}\right)^{\frac{0.4}{1.4}} \text{ K} = 241.76 \text{ K}$$

$$\rho^* = \frac{p^*}{R_g T^*} = \frac{200610}{287 \times 241.76} \text{ kg/m}^3 = 2.891 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$a^* = \sqrt{\gamma R_g T^*} = \sqrt{1.4 \times 287 \times 241.76} \text{ m/s} = 311.67 \text{ m/s}$$

$$A_{\min} = \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho^* a^*} = \frac{1.2}{2.891 \times 311.67} \text{ m}^2 = 1.332 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$