- 4-5 用水银压差计测量水管中的点流速u,如读值 Δh =60 mm,(1)求该点流速
- ;(2)若管中流体是 ρ =0.8 kg/m³的油, $\triangle h$ 不变,不计水头损失,则该点的流速

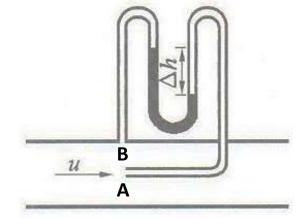
是多少?

解: (1)
$$\frac{p_A}{\rho g} - \frac{p_B}{\rho g} = \left(\frac{\rho_p}{\rho} - 1\right) \Delta h \qquad \frac{p_A}{\rho g} = \frac{p_B}{\rho g} + \frac{u^2}{2g}$$

$$u = \sqrt{2g\left(\frac{\rho_p}{\rho} - 1\right)\Delta h}$$

$$u = \sqrt{2g \times 12.6\Delta h} = \sqrt{19.6 \times 12.6 \times 0.06} = 3.85 m / s$$

$$u = \sqrt{2g \times 12.8\Delta h} = \sqrt{19.6 \times 12.8 \times 0.06} = 4.34 m / s$$



4、计算公式

两测点的高差是已知量,

$$p_A + \rho g(x + h_p) = p_B + \rho g(\Delta z + x) + \rho_p g h_p$$

A、B两点的压强差

$$p_A - p_B = (\rho_p - \rho)gh_p + \rho g\Delta z$$

将△z=z_B-z_A代入上式,并以ρg除式中各项

$$\left(z_A + \frac{p_A}{\rho g}\right) - \left(z_B + \frac{p_B}{\rho g}\right) = \left(\frac{\rho_p}{\rho} - 1\right) h_p$$

若A、B中流体 ρ 均为水, ρ _n为水银,则

$$\left(z_A + \frac{p_A}{\rho g}\right) - \left(z_B + \frac{p_B}{\rho g}\right) = 12.6h_p$$

4-7 水箱出流,直径 d_1 =125 mm、 d_2 =100 mm,水银压差计的读数h=100 mm,断面3-3 处的喷嘴直径 d_3 =75 mm,不计水头损失,试求作用水头H值和压力表读值。

解:对1-1断面和2-2断面列伯努利方程有

$$z_{1} + \frac{p_{1}}{\rho g} + \frac{v_{1}^{2}}{2g} = z_{2} + \frac{p_{2}}{\rho g} + \frac{v_{2}^{2}}{2g} \Rightarrow (z_{1} + \frac{p_{1}}{\rho g}) - (z_{2} + \frac{p_{2}}{\rho g}) = \frac{v_{2}^{2} - v_{1}^{2}}{2g}$$

$$\sqrt{(z_1 + \frac{p_1}{\rho g})} - (z_2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho g}) = \left(\frac{\rho_p}{\rho} - 1\right) \Delta h$$
 $\perp \Delta h$ $\perp \Delta h$ $\perp \Delta h$

联立可得
$$\upsilon_2 = 8.6m/s$$
 由 $\upsilon_2 A_2 = \upsilon_3 A_3$ 得 $\upsilon_3 = \frac{\upsilon_2 A_2}{A_3} = 15.2m/s$

对0-0断面和3-3断面列 伯努利方程并简化,有 $H = \frac{v_3^2}{2g} = \frac{15.2^2}{2 \times 9.8} = 11.8m$

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对压力表所在断面和3-3 $\frac{p}{\rho g} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} = \frac{v_3^2}{2g}$ 断面列伯努利方程,有 $\frac{p}{\rho g} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} = \frac{v_3^2}{2g}$

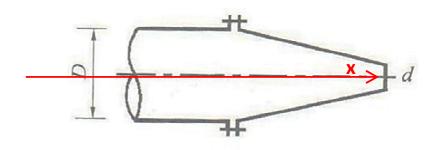
$$p = \frac{\rho}{2}(\nu_3^2 - \nu_2^2) = \frac{1000}{2}(15.2^2 - 8.6^2) = 78.5kPa$$

对压力表所在断面和自由 水面列伯努利方程亦可

4-10 水由喷嘴射出。已知流量Q=0.4 m³/s,主管直径D=400 mm,喷嘴直径 $d=100 \, \mathrm{mm}$,水头损失不计,求水流作用在喷嘴上的力。

$$\upsilon_1 = \frac{4Q}{\pi D^2} = \frac{4 \times 0.4}{\pi \times 0.4^2} = 3.18 \text{m/s}$$

$$\upsilon_2 = \upsilon_1 (\frac{D}{d})^2 = 3.18 \times 16 = 50.93 \text{m/s}$$



列伯努利方程有
$$0 + \frac{p_D}{\rho g} + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = 0 + 0 + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + 0$$
 $p_D = 1291.87 kN / m^2$

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列动量方程有
$$P_D - R' = \rho Q(\upsilon_2 - \upsilon_1)$$

喷嘴对水流的作用力 $R' = P_D - \rho Q(\upsilon_2 - \upsilon_1) = p_D \frac{\pi D^2}{A} - \rho Q(\upsilon_2 - \upsilon_1) = 143.24kN$

水流对喷嘴的作用力 R = R' = 143.24kN 方向沿x轴正向,水平向右。

4-13 垂直于纸面的宽度B=1.2m,各处水深如图所示,求水流对建筑物的水平作用力

对建筑物两侧流体

对建筑物两侧流体
列伯努力方程,有
$$1.5+0+\frac{v_1^2}{2g}=0.9+0+\frac{v_2^2}{2g}$$

又由连续性方程,有 $\upsilon_1 \times 1.5 \times B = \upsilon_2 \times 0.9 \times B$

两个方程联立,解得 $\upsilon_1 = 2.57m/s$ $\upsilon_2 = 4.29m/s$

从建筑物下方穿 过的流体控制体 两侧的水压力为

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \rho g \times 1.5^2 \times B = \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times 10^3 \times 1.5^2 \times 1.2 = 13.23 kN$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho g \times 0.9^2 \times B = \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times 10^3 \times 0.9^2 \times 1.2 = 4.76 kN$$

由动量方程有

$$\sum F_{X} = P_{1} - P_{2} - R' = \rho Q(\beta_{2} \upsilon_{2x} - \beta_{1} \upsilon_{1x})$$

取
$$\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 1$$
 得到 $R' = 0.513kN$

故建筑物受力为 R = 0.513kN方向向右