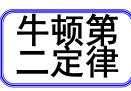


理想、均质不可压、 定常



$$\mu = 0$$
, $\rho = \text{const}$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$



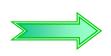






沿流线的伯 努利方程

↓基础知识



守恒定律、牛顿第二定律、物质导数、描述流体运动的两种方法



第四章 理想流体运动基础

欧拉方程

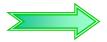
伯努利方程

伯努利方程的应用





雷诺数Re



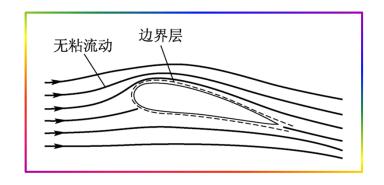
粘性流动最重要的准则数,无量纲

$$\mathbf{Re} = \frac{\rho VL}{\mu}$$

惯性力/粘性力

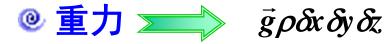
◎ 无粘流动的必要条件 ➤ Re >> 1







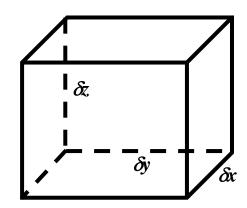
4.1 欧拉方程



$$\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

◎ 表面力
$$\longrightarrow$$
 $-\nabla p \delta x \delta y \delta z$

@ 牛顿第二定律



$$\rho \delta x \, \delta y \, \delta z \, \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = -\nabla p \, \delta x \, \delta y \, \delta z + \vec{g} \, \rho \delta x \, \delta y \, \delta z$$

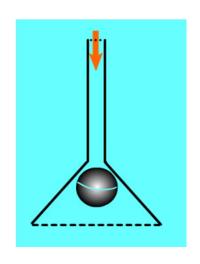


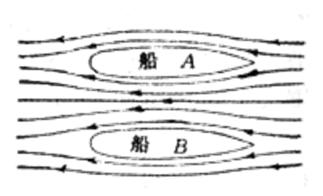
欧拉方程
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $\frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\nabla p + \vec{g}$

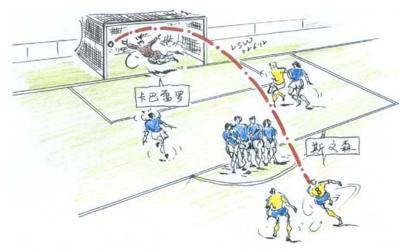


4.3 伯努利方程

流体运动时,速度,压强和高度之间有什么关系?











伯努利方程的导出1

定常流动欧拉运动微分方程沿流线的积分

$$f_x - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{Du}{Dt}$$
 (1)

$$f_{y} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \frac{Dv}{Dt}$$
 (2)

$$f_z - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \frac{Dw}{Dt}$$
 (3)

$$f_{x} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{Du}{Dt}$$
 (1)
$$f_{y} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \frac{Dv}{Dt}$$
 (2)
$$f_{z} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \frac{Dw}{Dt}$$
 (3)
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \frac{Dw}{Dt}$$
 (3)



伯努利方程的适用条件

伯努利方程适用条件



$$\frac{V^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{\rho} = C$$

Bernoulli equation

- @ 理想均质不可压流体
- @ 定常流动
- @ 质量力有势且只有重力
- @ 沿同一条流线成立
- @ 无其它能量输入输出



伯努利方程的物理意义

$$\frac{{V_1^2}}{2} + gz_1 + \frac{p_1}{\rho} = \frac{{V_2^2}}{2} + gz_2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho}$$

energy per unit mass

单位质量流体的重力势能 potential energy

机械能守恒方程,单位质量流体的重力势能 +压力能+动能沿流线守恒



伯努利方程的几何意义

单位重量流体的伯努利方程



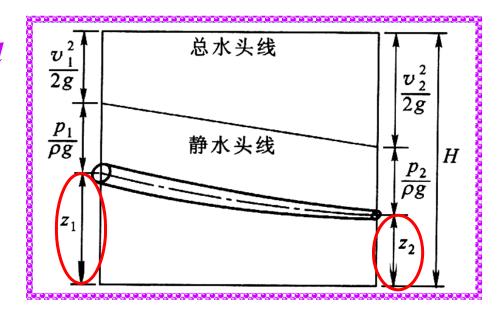
energy per unit weight

$$\frac{{V_1^2}}{2g} + z_1 + \frac{p_1}{\rho g} = \frac{{V_2^2}}{2g} + z_2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho g}$$



potential head

位置水头,流体质 点相对于基准面的 位置高度





伯努利方程的几何意义

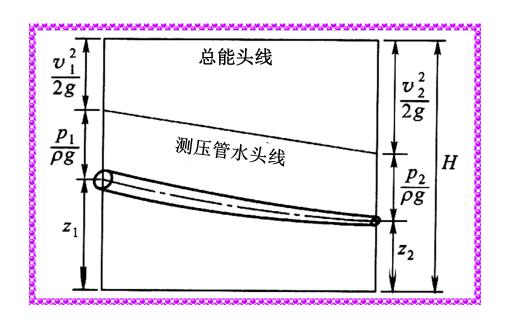
 $\frac{V^2}{2\alpha}$

速度水头,不考虑阻力时流体以速度 V 垂直上射的高度 velocity head

$$\frac{p}{\rho g}$$

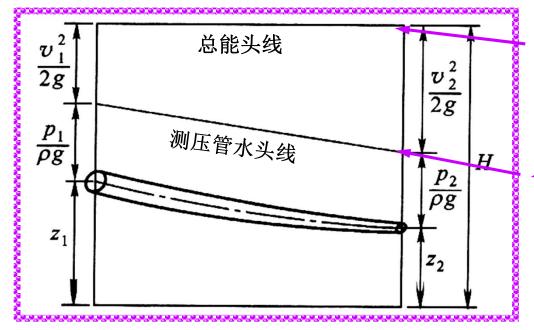
压强水头,测压管高度,产生压强p所需的流体柱高度

pressure head





| 总能头线和测压管水头线1



Energy line 总能头线

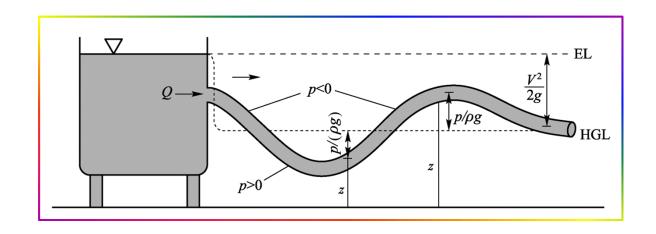
Hydraulic grade line 测压管水头线

$$H = z + \frac{p}{\rho g} + \frac{V^2}{2g} = \text{const}$$
 总能头 (总水头) total head

沿一条流线总能头为常数,总能头线为水平直线



总能头线和测压管水头线2



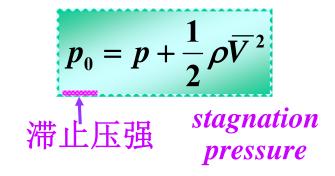
- ② 总能头线 \longrightarrow 水平直线,与自由面等高,V=0, $p_{\rm m}=0$
- ② 测压管水头线 \longrightarrow 水平直线,与管口等高, $p_{\rm m}=0$
- @ 由管道与测压管水头线的相对位置判断管中压强正负

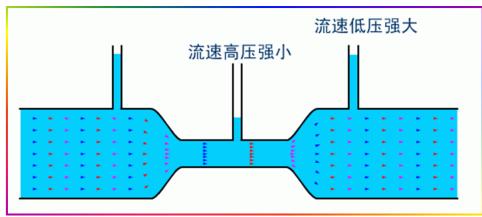


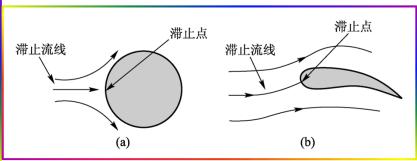
静压、动压、滞止压强

流体水平流动时,或者高度差的影响不显著时 (如气体的流动)

$$p + \frac{1}{2} \rho \overline{V}^2 = C$$
static
pressure 静压 动压

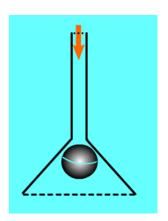


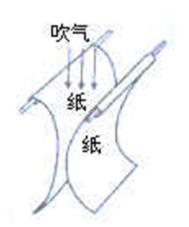


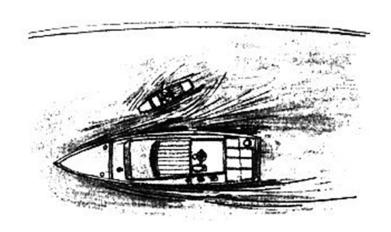




4.4 伯努利方程的应用







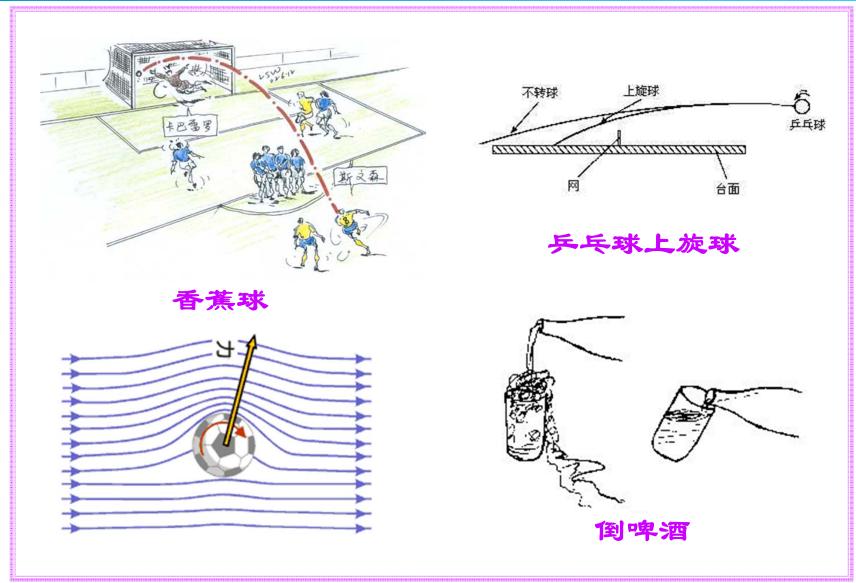
奥林匹克号, 1912 玛丽皇后号, 1942





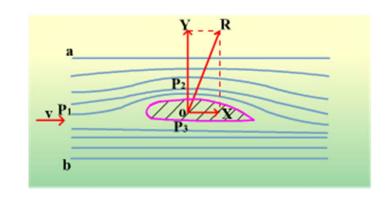
50km/h, 吸引力8千克







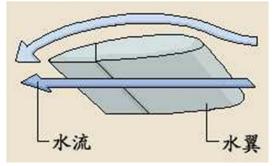




飞机机翼升力

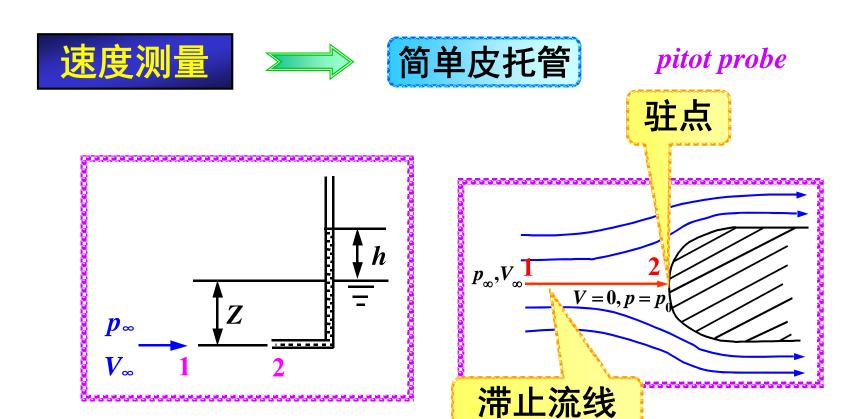






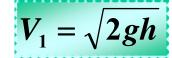
水巢船







2015-4-7

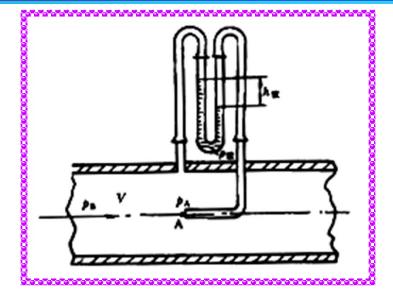


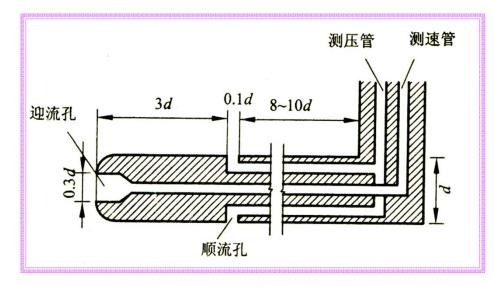


pitot-static probe



$$V = \sqrt{2gh\frac{\rho_0 - \rho}{\rho}}$$









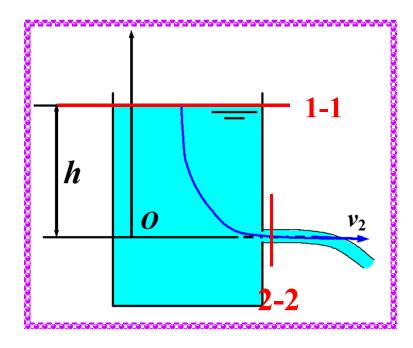
一 伯努利方程的应用6

自由表面1,喷嘴2,自由面与喷嘴之间的高度差 为h,求喷嘴出口速度v,和h之间的关系。

对1,2两点列伯努利方程

$$z_1 + \frac{p_1}{\rho g} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} = z_2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho g} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g}$$

$$p_1 = p_2 = p_a$$





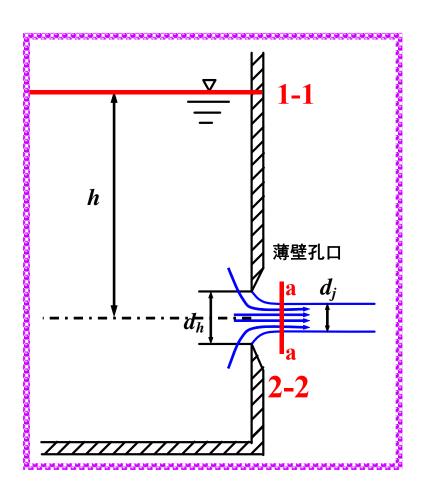
$$V_2 = \sqrt{2gh}$$
 Torricelli 1644





实际中由于粘性、表面张力等,需要修正

$$Q = C_d A \sqrt{2gh}$$





虹吸管

siphon pipe

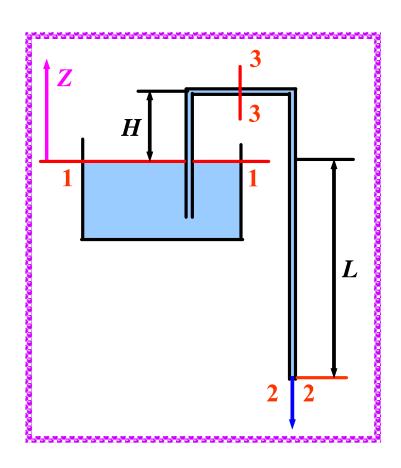


$$V_2 = \sqrt{2gL}$$

@ 最高截面表压

$$p_{3m} = -\rho g \left(H + L \right)$$

@ 注意冷沸腾现象





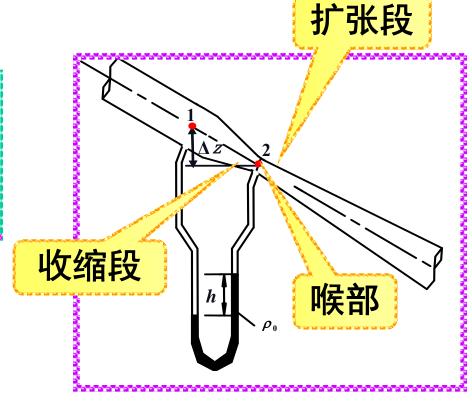


文丘里流量计

Venturi meter

$$Q = A_2 \sqrt{\frac{2gh(\rho_0 - \rho)}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{d_2}{d_1}\right)^4\right]\rho}}$$

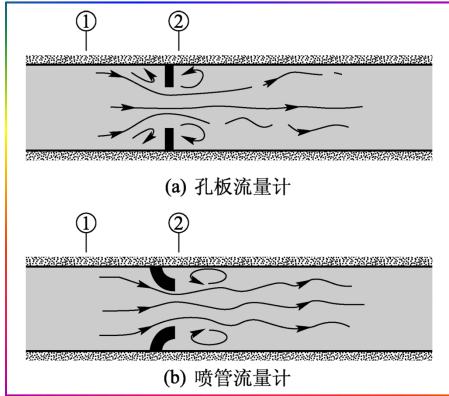
@ 考虑粘性影响,需 乘以流量系数 c_d





节流式流量计





孔板 流量计

orifice meter



喷嘴 流量计

nozzle meter



作业: P.130~132

- @4.8
- @ 4.12
- @ 4.13
- @4.18
- @4.20



欧拉方程



适用条件,牛顿第二定律



$$\frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\nabla p + \vec{g}$$



沿流线积分及总流伯努利方程



适用条件,物理意义,应用



沿流线积分的 伯努利方程

$$\frac{{V_1^2}}{2} + gz_1 + \frac{p_1}{\rho} = \frac{{V_2^2}}{2} + gz_2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{{V_1^2}}{2g} + z_1 + \frac{p_1}{\rho g} = \frac{{V_2^2}}{2g} + z_2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho g}$$