### 气体动力学基础

李丹

武汉大学水利水电学院

2021年1月11日

### 目录



- 1 气体基本概念
- 2 气体动力学基本方程组
- 3 声速与马赫数
- 4 微弱扰动在可压缩流体中的传播
- 5 气体的一维等熵定常流动
- 6 正激波

# 完全气体状态方程



理想气体 假想的没有粘滞性的流体,即  $\mu = 0$  完全气体 假想气体,仅考虑分子热运动,忽略分子间内聚力与分子 体积

完全气体状态方程——形式 1:

$$pV = nR_uT$$

- p: 气体绝对压强
- V: 气体体积
- n: 气体摩尔数
- $R_u = 8.314 \text{J/(mol · K)}$ : 通用气体常数
- T: 气体绝对温度

# 完全气体状态方程



### 完全气体状态方程——形式 1:

$$pV = nR_u T$$

$$p = \frac{nM}{V} \frac{R_u}{M} T = \frac{m}{V} RT = \rho RT$$

完全气体状态方程——形式 2:

$$\frac{p}{\rho} = RT$$
$$p\bar{v} = RT$$

- M: 气体分子摩尔质量
- $R = \frac{R_u}{M}$ : 气体常数,单位为 J/(kg·K)
- $\bar{v}$ : 比体积  $\bar{v} = 1/\rho$



● 单位质量的物质温度每升高一度所需的热量为比热c。



- 单位质量的物质温度每升高一度所需的热量为比热c。
- 温度变化过程中体积保持不变的比热为定容比热  $c_v = \frac{\mathrm{d}e}{\mathrm{d}T}, \ e = c_v T$



- 单位质量的物质温度每升高一度所需的热量为比热c。
- 温度变化过程中体积保持不变的比热为定容比热  $c_v = \frac{\mathrm{d}e}{\mathrm{d}T}$ ,  $e = c_v T$
- 温度变化过程中压强保持不变的比热为定压比热  $c_p = \frac{\mathrm{d}h}{\mathrm{d}T}, \ h = c_p T$



- 单位质量的物质温度每升高一度所需的热量为比热c。
- 温度变化过程中体积保持不变的比热为定容比热  $c_v = \frac{\mathrm{d}e}{\mathrm{d}T}$ ,  $e = c_v T$
- ② 温度变化过程中压强保持不变的比热为定压比热  $c_p = \frac{\mathrm{d}h}{\mathrm{d}T}, \ h = c_p T$



- 单位质量的物质温度每升高一度所需的热量为比热c。
- 温度变化过程中体积保持不变的比热为定容比热  $c_v = \frac{\mathrm{d}e}{\mathrm{d}T}$ ,  $e = c_v T$
- ① 温度变化过程中压强保持不变的比热为定压比热  $c_p = \frac{\mathrm{d}h}{\mathrm{d}T}, \ h = c_p T$
- **②** 比热比 $\gamma = \frac{c_p}{c_v}$ 。对完全气体绝热过程, $\gamma$  等于绝热指数 K



- 单位质量的物质温度每升高一度所需的热量为比热c。
- 温度变化过程中体积保持不变的比热为定容比热  $c_v = \frac{\mathrm{d}e}{\mathrm{d}T}$ ,  $e = c_v T$
- 温度变化过程中压强保持不变的比热为定压比热  $c_p = \frac{\mathrm{d}h}{\mathrm{d}T}, \ h = c_p T$

- **①** 比热比 $\gamma = \frac{c_p}{c_v}$ 。对完全气体绝热过程, $\gamma$  等于绝热指数 K
- $c_p = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma 1}R$ ,  $c_v = \frac{1}{\gamma 1}R$



- 单位质量的物质温度每升高一度所需的热量为比热c。
- 温度变化过程中体积保持不变的比热为定容比热  $c_v = \frac{\mathrm{d}e}{\mathrm{d}T}$ ,  $e = c_v T$
- 温度变化过程中压强保持不变的比热为定压比热  $c_p = \frac{\mathrm{d}h}{\mathrm{d}T}, \ h = c_p T$

- 比热比 $\gamma = \frac{c_p}{c_p}$ 。对完全气体绝热过程, $\gamma$  等于绝热指数 K
- $c_p = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma 1} R$ ,  $c_v = \frac{1}{\gamma 1} R$

4/59



• 等熵过程方程

$$\frac{p}{\rho^{\gamma}} = p\bar{v}^{\gamma} = C$$

● 初、终态参数间关系

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}\right)^{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \left(\frac{\bar{v}_1}{\bar{v}_2}\right)^{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}\right)^{\gamma-1}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{\bar{v}_1}{\bar{v}_2}\right)^{\gamma-1}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\gamma-1}$$



### 定义(体积弹性模量)

$$E_v = -\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}V/V}$$

- dp: 压强变化量
- d V: 体积变化量
- V: 初始体积
- $\bigcirc$  上式中负号是因为当 dp 为正时,dV 为负
- $\bullet$   $E_v$  越大,气体越难被压缩; $E_v$  越小,气体越易被压缩;



### 定义(体积弹性模量)

$$E_v = -\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}V/V}$$

- dp: 压强变化量
- d V: 体积变化量
- V: 初始体积
- $\bigcirc$  上式中负号是因为当 dp 为正时,dV 为负
- $\bullet$   $E_v$  越大,气体越难被压缩; $E_v$  越小,气体越易被压缩;

$$m = \rho V$$



### 定义(体积弹性模量)

$$E_v = -\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}V/V}$$

- dp: 压强变化量
- d V: 体积变化量
- V: 初始体积
- $\bigcirc$  上式中负号是因为当 dp 为正时,dV 为负
- $\bullet$   $E_v$  越大,气体越难被压缩;  $E_v$  越小,气体越易被压缩;

$$m = \rho V$$
 
$$dm = \rho dV + V d\rho = 0$$

6/59



### 定义(体积弹性模量)

$$E_v = -\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}V/V}$$

- dp: 压强变化量
- d V: 体积变化量
- V: 初始体积
- $\bigcirc$  上式中负号是因为当 dp 为正时,dV 为负
- $\bullet$   $E_v$  越大,气体越难被压缩;  $E_v$  越小,气体越易被压缩;

$$m = \rho V$$
$$dm = \rho dV + V d\rho = 0$$
$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = -\frac{dV}{V}$$



### 定义(体积弹性模量)

$$E_v = -\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}V/V} = \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}\rho/\rho}$$

- dp: 压强变化量
- d V: 体积变化量
- V: 初始体积
- $\bigcirc$  上式中负号是因为当 dp 为正时,dV 为负
- $\bullet$   $E_v$  越大,气体越难被压缩;  $E_v$  越小,气体越易被压缩;

$$m = \rho V$$

$$dm = \rho dV + V d\rho = 0$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = -\frac{dV}{V}$$

# 体积弹件模量——续



对完全气体等温过程:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}\rho} = RT$$

$$E_v = \rho \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}\rho} = \rho RT = p$$

对绝热过程:

$$\frac{p}{\rho^{\gamma}} = C$$

$$dp = C\gamma \rho^{\gamma - 1} d\rho = \frac{p}{\rho^{\gamma}} \gamma \rho^{\gamma - 1} d\rho$$

$$\frac{dp}{d\rho} = \gamma \frac{p}{\rho} = \gamma RT$$

$$E_v = \rho \frac{dp}{d\rho} = \gamma \rho RT = \gamma p$$

### 目录



- 1 气体基本概念
- 2 气体动力学基本方程组
- ③ 声速与马赫数
- 4 微弱扰动在可压缩流体中的传播
- 5 气体的一维等熵定常流动
- 6 正激波

### 纳维-斯托克斯方程组



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho u_x)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (\rho u_y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (\rho u_z)}{\partial z} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial t} + u_x \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + u_y \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + u_z \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} = f_x - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \nu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial t} + u_x \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} + u_y \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} + u_z \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial z} = f_y - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \nu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial t} + u_x \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} + u_y \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y} + u_z \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} = f_z - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \nu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial z^2} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{u}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{u}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} \end{cases}$$

### 气体假定条件

1 忽略粘性的作用,将气体看作理想流体



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{u}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \end{cases}$$

### 气体假定条件

1 忽略粘性的作用,将气体看作理想流体



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{u}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \end{cases}$$

- 1 忽略粘性的作用,将气体看作理想流体
- 2 忽略质量力的作用



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{u}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \end{cases}$$

- 1 忽略粘性的作用,将气体看作理想流体
- 2 忽略质量力的作用



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{u}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \end{cases}$$

- 1 忽略粘性的作用,将气体看作理想流体
- 2 忽略质量力的作用
- 3 忽略热传导的作用,将运动过程看作绝热过程



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{u}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0 \end{cases}$$

#### 气体假定条件

- 1 忽略粘性的作用,将气体看作理想流体
- 2 忽略质量力的作用
- 3 忽略热传导的作用,将运动过程看作绝热过程

◆□▶◆□▶◆□▶◆□▶ □ 釣९♡



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{u}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0 \end{cases}$$

#### 气体假定条件

- 1 忽略粘性的作用,将气体看作理想流体
- 2 忽略质量力的作用
- 3 忽略热传导的作用,将运动过程看作绝热过程

◆□▶◆□▶◆□▶◆□▶ □ めの○



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{u}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0 \end{cases}$$

#### 气体假定条件

- 1 忽略粘性的作用,将气体看作理想流体
- 2 忽略质量力的作用
- 3 忽略热传导的作用,将运动过程看作绝热过程
- 4 假设气体是完全气体,且比热是常数

- (ロ) (団) (注) (注) 注 り(()



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{u}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0 \\ p = \rho RT \end{cases}$$

### 气体假定条件

- 1 忽略粘性的作用,将气体看作理想流体
- 2 忽略质量力的作用
- 3 忽略热传导的作用,将运动过程看作绝热过程
- 4 假设气体是完全气体,且比热是常数

◆□▶◆□▶◆■▶◆■▶ ■ 夕久○



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{u}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \\ \frac{p}{\rho^{\gamma}} = C \\ p = \rho RT \end{cases}$$

- 1 忽略粘性的作用,将气体看作理想流体
- 2 忽略质量力的作用
- 3 忽略热传导的作用,将运动过程看作绝热过程
- 4 假设气体是完全气体,且比热是常数

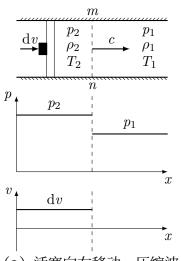
### 目录



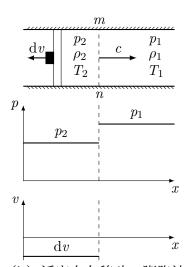
- 1 气体基本概念
- 2 气体动力学基本方程组
- ③ 声速与马赫数
- 4 微弱扰动在可压缩流体中的传播
- 5 气体的一维等熵定常流动
- 6 正激波

# 微弱扰动的一维传播过程





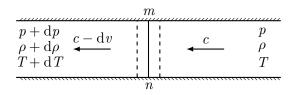
(a) 活塞向右移动, 压缩波



(b) 活塞向左移动, 膨胀波



● 微弱扰动波在流体介质中的传播速度 c 称为声速



连续性方程: 
$$c\rho A dt = (c - dv)(\rho + d\rho)A dt$$

$$c d\rho = \rho dv$$

动量方程: 
$$c\rho A dt \frac{[(c-dv)-c]}{dt} = [p-(p+dp)]A$$
$$c\rho dv = dp$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}\rho}}$$



气体为完全气体:

$$\frac{p}{\rho^{\gamma}} = C$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}\rho} = \gamma \frac{p}{\rho} = \gamma RT$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}\rho}} = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\gamma RT}$$

对于空气,  $R = 287 \text{J/kg} \cdot \text{K}$ ,  $\gamma = 1.4$ 

$$c=20.05\sqrt{T}$$

 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} T = 288.2 \text{K} = 15 ^{\circ}\text{C}, \ c = 340.3 \text{m/s}$ 

$$c = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\gamma R T}$$

### 声速讨论



$$c = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\gamma RT}$$

#### 讨论

• 气体声速随气体的状态参数变化  $c = f(p, \rho, R, T)$ 

### 声速讨论



$$c = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\gamma RT}$$

- 气体声速随气体的状态参数变化  $c = f(p, \rho, R, T)$
- 在同一流体介质中,各个点的瞬时状态参数是不同的,因而各个点 的声速是不同的



$$c = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\gamma RT}$$

#### 讨论

声谏讨论

- 气体声速随气体的状态参数变化  $c = f(p, \rho, R, T)$
- 在同一流体介质中,各个点的瞬时状态参数是不同的,因而各个点 的声速是不同的
- 对非定常流、声速是空间和时间的函数、即 c = f(x, y, z, t)

### 声速讨论



$$c = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\gamma RT}$$

- 气体声速随气体的状态参数变化  $c = f(p, \rho, R, T)$
- 在同一流体介质中,各个点的瞬时状态参数是不同的,因而各个点的声速是不同的
- 对非定常流,声速是空间和时间的函数,即 c = f(x, y, z, t)
- ② 对定常流,声速是空间的函数,即 c = f(x, y, z)

### 声谏讨论



$$c = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\gamma RT}$$

- 气体声速随气体的状态参数变化  $c = f(p, \rho, R, T)$
- 在同一流体介质中,各个点的瞬时状态参数是不同的,因而各个点 的声速是不同的
- ② 对非定常流,声速是空间和时间的函数,即 c = f(x, y, z, t)
- 对定常流, 声速是空间的函数, 即 c = f(x, y, z)
- 一般情况下,所提到的声速是指当地声速

### 声谏讨论



$$c = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\gamma RT}$$

- 气体声速随气体的状态参数变化  $c = f(p, \rho, R, T)$
- 在同一流体介质中,各个点的瞬时状态参数是不同的,因而各个点 的声速是不同的
- 对非定常流, 声速是空间和时间的函数, 即 c = f(x, y, z, t)
- 对定常流, 声速是空间的函数, 即 c = f(x, y, z)
- 一般情况下,所提到的声速是指当地声速
- 气体声速可作为判别气体压缩性标准,  $E_v = \frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}a/\rho} = \rho c^2$ 

  - 流体可压缩性小的, E<sub>v</sub> 大, 声速高

### 气体流动分类、马赫数



#### 气体流动分类

- 1 当流速低于声速时,为亚声速流动
- 2 当流速等于声速时,为声速流动
- 3 当流速高于声速时,为超声速流动

通常用无量纲数 Ma 作为流动类型判别标准

$$\mathrm{Ma} = \frac{v}{c}$$

#### 气体流动分类判别

- 1 v < c 或 Ma < 1,为亚声速流动
- v = c 或 Ma = 1,为声速流动
- v > c 或 Ma > 1,为超声速流动



$$Ma = \frac{v}{c}$$

#### 对于完全气体

$$Ma^2 = \frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{v^2}{\gamma RT}$$



$$Ma = \frac{v}{c}$$

对于完全气体

$$Ma^2 = \frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{v^2}{\gamma RT}$$

#### 讨论

● v<sup>2</sup> 表示气体宏观运动的动能大小



$$\mathrm{Ma} = \frac{v}{c}$$

#### 对于完全气体

$$\mathrm{Ma}^2 = \frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{v^2}{\gamma R T}$$

- √2 表示气体宏观运动的动能大小
- T表示气体的内能大小



$$\mathrm{Ma} = \frac{v}{c}$$

#### 对干完全气体

$$Ma^2 = \frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{v^2}{\gamma RT}$$

- √2 表示气体宏观运动的动能大小
- T表示气体的内能大小
- Ma 表示气体宏观运动的动能与气体内能之比



$$\mathrm{Ma} = \frac{v}{c}$$

#### 对于完全气体

$$Ma^2 = \frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{v^2}{\gamma RT}$$

- √2 表示气体宏观运动的动能大小
- T表示气体的内能大小
- Ma 表示气体宏观运动的动能与气体内能之比
- Ma 小,则气体内能大而宏观动能小



$$Ma = \frac{v}{c}$$

#### 对于完全气体

$$Ma^2 = \frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{v^2}{\gamma RT}$$

- √2 表示气体宏观运动的动能大小
- T表示气体的内能大小
- Ma 表示气体宏观运动的动能与气体内能之比
- Ma 小,则气体内能大而宏观动能小
- Ma 大,则气体宏观动能大而内能小



例:有一喷气式发动机,其尾部喷管出口处,气流的速度为  $v=556 \mathrm{m/s}$ ,气流的温度为  $T=860 \mathrm{K}$ ,气流的绝热指数  $\gamma=1.33$ ,气体常数  $R=287 \mathrm{J/(kg\cdot K)}$ ,试求喷管出口处气流的声速和马赫数,并确定流动类型。

解:

$$c = \sqrt{\gamma RT} = \sqrt{1.33 \times 287 \times 860} = 573$$
m/s  
 $Ma = \frac{v}{c} = \frac{556}{573} = 0.97$ 

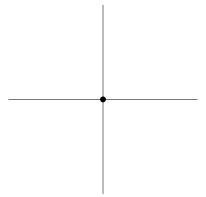
Ma = 0.97 < 1, 亚声速流动。

### 目录

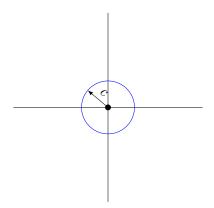


- 1 气体基本概念
- 2 气体动力学基本方程组
- 3 声速与马赫数
- 4 微弱扰动在可压缩流体中的传播
- 5 气体的一维等熵定常流动
- 6 正激波

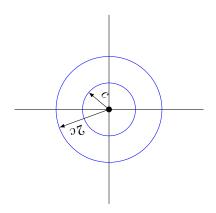




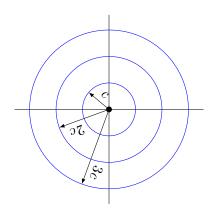






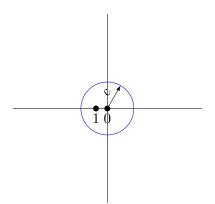




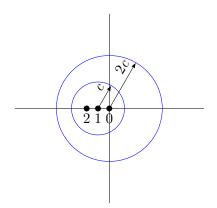




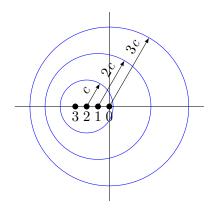




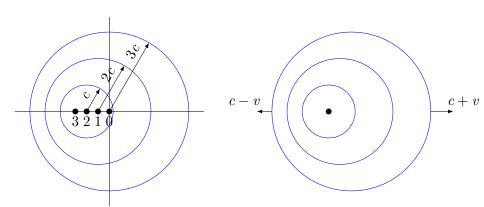










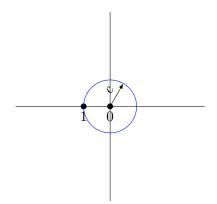


# 微弱扰动源作声速匀速运动 (v=c)



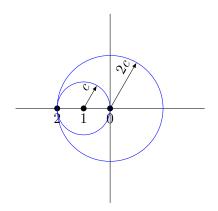
◄□▶◀圖▶◀불▶◀불▶ 불 쒸٩○



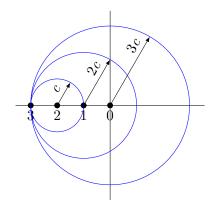


# 微弱扰动源作声速匀速运动 (v=c)





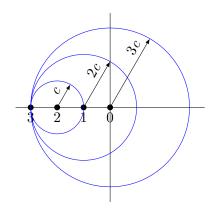


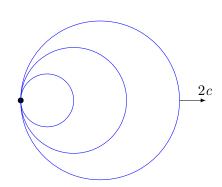


#### 微弱扰动在可压缩流体中的传播

# 微弱扰动源作声速匀速运动 (v=c)

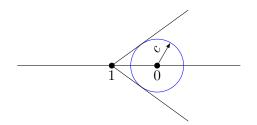




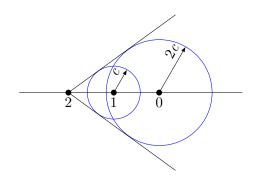




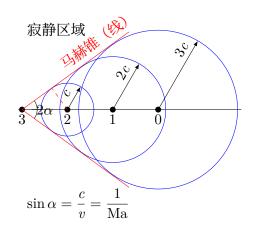




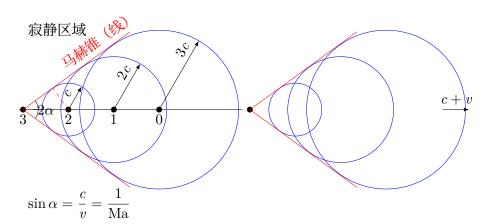












### 目录



- 1 气体基本概念
- 2 气体动力学基本方程组
- ③ 声速与马赫数
- 4 微弱扰动在可压缩流体中的传播
- 5 气体的一维等熵定常流动
- 6 正激波

### 连续性方程



### 一维定常可压缩流体的连续性方程:

$$\rho_1 v_1 A_1 = \rho_2 v_2 A_2 \quad \vec{\mathfrak{U}} \quad \rho v A = Q = \mathcal{C}$$

两边取对数:

$$\ln \rho + \ln v + \ln A = 0$$

对上式微分:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\rho}{\rho} + \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{v} + \frac{\mathrm{d}A}{A} = 0$$

# 运动方程



$$\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial t} + u_x \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + u_y \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + u_z \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} = f_x - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

- 一维流动:  $u_x = v$ ,  $u_y = u_z = 0$
- 定常流动:  $\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial t} = 0$
- 质量力忽略:  $f_x = 0$

$$v\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}x}$$
$$v\mathrm{d}v + \frac{1}{\rho}\mathrm{d}p = 0$$
$$\int \frac{1}{\rho}\mathrm{d}p + \frac{v^2}{2} = C$$

# 能量方程



#### 热力学第一定律:

$$dq = de + pd\bar{v}$$

- q: 热量
- e: 内能
- v: 比体积

#### 焓的表达式:

$$h = e + p\bar{v}$$

#### 两边微分:

$$dh = de + pd\bar{v} + \bar{v}dp = dq + \frac{1}{\rho}dp = dq - vdv$$
$$dq = dh + vdv$$

#### 对绝热流动,dq = 0:

$$dh + vdv = 0$$

# 能量方程——续



对绝热流动:

$$\mathrm{d}h + v\mathrm{d}v = 0$$

积分得能量方程:

$$h + \frac{v^2}{2} = \mathbf{C}$$

对于完全气体:

$$h = c_p T = \frac{c_p}{R} \frac{p}{\rho} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho} = \frac{c^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{p}{\rho}$$
$$= \frac{c_v}{c_p - c_v} \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{p}{\rho} = \frac{c_v}{R} \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{p}{\rho} = c_v T + \frac{p}{\rho} = e + \frac{p}{\rho}$$

$$h + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{c^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{v^2}{2} = e + \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{v^2}{2} = C$$

### 一维定常等熵流动基本方程



#### 完全气体一维定常理想可压缩流体基本方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \rho vA = Q = \mathcal{C} \\ \int \frac{1}{\rho} dp + \frac{v^2}{2} = \mathcal{C} \\ h + \frac{v^2}{2} = \mathcal{C} \\ \frac{p}{\rho} = RT \end{cases}$$

考虑等熵流动,有等熵过程关系式

$$\frac{p}{\rho^{\gamma}} = C$$

对该式微分

$$\mathrm{d}p = \mathrm{C}\gamma \rho^{\gamma - 1} \mathrm{d}\rho$$

## 一维定常等熵流动基本方程——续



$$dp = C\gamma \rho^{\gamma - 1} d\rho$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\rho} dp = \int C\gamma \rho^{\gamma - 2} d\rho = C\gamma \int \rho^{\gamma - 2} d\rho$$

$$= C\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \rho^{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{C\rho^{\gamma}}{\rho} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{v^2}{2} = C$$

#### 一维定常等熵流动的基本方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \rho vA = Q = C \\ h + \frac{v^2}{2} = C \\ \frac{p}{\rho} = RT \\ \frac{p}{\rho^{\gamma}} = C \end{cases}$$

# 气体的参考状态



$$h + \frac{v^2}{2} = C$$
  
 $h_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2}$ 

- 在求解一维定常等熵流动中某一有效截面上的未知流动参数时、需 要知道流动中的另一个有效截面上的有关已知参数
- 具有已知参数的有效截面可以是任一具有已知参数的截面
- 若有某种截面上的参数在整个流动过程中是不变的。这种截面称 为参考截面。用这些截面来计算和讨论会更加方便
- 参考截面上的参数为气流的参考状态

## 滞止状态



- 当某截面或某点的气流速度等于零时,该截面或该点上的气流状态 称为滞止状态
- ① 滞止状态下相应的参数称为滞止参数或总参数,以下标 0 来表示,如总压  $p_0$ 、总温  $T_0$
- lacktriangle 对于气流速度不为零的截面或点的参数称为静参数,如静压 p、静温 T

$$h + \frac{v^2}{2} = c_p T + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{c^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{v^2}{2} = C$$

对滞止状态, v=0, 滞止参数表示的常数

$$h_0 = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_0}{\rho_0} = c_p T_0 = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = C$$

能量方程也可写成含有滞止参数的形式:

$$h + \frac{v^2}{2} = c_p T + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{c^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{v^2}{2} = h_0 = C$$

### 滞止状态讨论



$$h + \frac{v^2}{2} = c_p T + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{c^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{v^2}{2} = h_0 = C$$

或写成

$$T + \frac{v^2}{2c_n} = T_0$$

- 滞止状态下, 动能全部换变成其他的能量, h 取最大值 h₀, 称为总 焓、滞止焓、驻点焓
- $\bullet$  滞止状态下,T 取最大值  $T_0$ ,称为总温、滞止温度,比静温高  $v^2/2c_p$
- 滞止状态下,对应于滞止温度,有滞止声速  $c_0 = \sqrt{\gamma R T_0}$
- 静止的温度计只能测出气流的总温。只有以与气流速度相同速度运 动的温度计才能测出静温
- $\bullet$  滞止状态下的压强  $p_0$  , 称为总压

## 滞止状态举例



例:有一一维定常等熵气流,测得其中一截面上压强为  $p = 1.67 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$ , 温度为  $T = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 速度为 v = 167 m/s。试给出该气 流的滞止压强、滞止温度和滞止密度。其中气体为空气、 $\gamma = 1.4$ 、  $R = 287 \text{J/(kg} \cdot \text{K)}$ 

解:

### 滞止状态举例



例:有一一维定常等熵气流,测得其中一截面上压强为  $p = 1.67 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$ , 温度为  $T = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 速度为 v = 167 m/s。试给出该气 流的滞止压强、滞止温度和滞止密度。其中气体为空气、 $\gamma = 1.4$ .  $R = 287 \text{J/(kg} \cdot \text{K)}$ 

解:已知温度 T=25+273=298K

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}RT + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}RT_0$$

$$T_0 = T + \frac{v^2}{2} \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma R} = 298 + \frac{167^2}{2} \frac{1.4 - 1}{1.4 \times 287} = 312 \text{K}$$

### 滞止状态举例



例:有一一维定常等熵气流,测得其中一截面上压强为  $p = 1.67 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$ , 温度为  $T = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 速度为 v = 167 m/s。试给出该气 流的滞止压强、滞止温度和滞止密度。其中气体为空气、 $\gamma = 1.4$ 、  $R = 287 \text{J/(kg} \cdot \text{K)}$ 

解: 由状态方程和等熵过程方程:

$$\frac{p}{p_0} = \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\right)^{\gamma} = \left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}}$$

$$p_0 = p\left(\frac{T_0}{T}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}} = 1.67 \times 10^5 \times \left(\frac{312}{298}\right)^{\frac{1.4}{1.4 - 1}} = 1.96 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$$

$$\rho_0 = \frac{p_0}{RT_0} = \frac{1.96 \times 10^5}{287 \times 312} = 2.19 \text{kg/m}^3$$

イロティボチィミティミテー 第一

### 极限状态



#### 定义 (极限状态)

若一维定常等熵气流的某一截面上,气流的温度 T=0,即焓 h=0,则根据能量方程,该截面上气流的速度取最大值  $v_{max}$ 。速度最大值  $v_{max}$ 称为最大速度或极限速度。该截面的状态称为极限状态。

- 该状态实际上不存在,当温度降低到绝对零度以前,已经液化,甚至固化
- 滞止状态下,只有内能;极限状态下,只有宏观运动动能

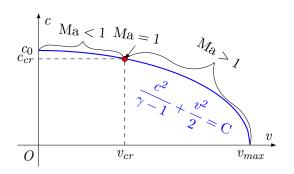
$$\frac{v_{max}^2}{2} = h_0$$

$$v_{max} = \sqrt{2h_0} = \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma R}{\gamma - 1} T_0}$$

$$\frac{c^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{v_{max}^2}{2}$$

### 临界状态





#### 定义 (临界状态)

一维定常等熵气流的某一截面上的速度等于当地声速时的状态称为临界状态。用下标 cr 表示。临界状态下的气流参数称为临界参数,该截面为临界截面。

◆ロ > ◆卸 > ◆差 > ◆差 > 差 り



#### 临界状态下:

$$v_{cr} = c_{cr}$$

$$\frac{c_{cr}^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_{cr}^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{v_{max}^2}{2}$$

$$c_{cr} = \sqrt{\gamma R T_{cr}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\gamma + 1}} c_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma R}{\gamma + 1}} T_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1}} v_{max}$$



#### 临界状态下:

$$v_{cr} = c_{cr}$$

$$\frac{c_{cr}^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_{cr}^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{v_{max}^2}{2}$$

$$c_{cr} = \sqrt{\gamma R T_{cr}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\gamma + 1}} c_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma R}{\gamma + 1}} T_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1}} v_{max}$$

#### 讨论



#### 临界状态下:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{cr} &= c_{cr} \\ \frac{c_{cr}^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_{cr}^2}{2} &= \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{v_{max}^2}{2} \\ c_{cr} &= \sqrt{\gamma R T_{cr}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\gamma + 1}} c_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma R}{\gamma + 1}} T_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1}} v_{max} \end{aligned}$$

- 在绝热流动中,  $T_0$  为常数,  $c_{cr}$  也是常数



#### 临界状态下:

$$v_{cr} = c_{cr}$$

$$\frac{c_{cr}^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_{cr}^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{v_{max}^2}{2}$$

$$c_{cr} = \sqrt{\gamma R T_{cr}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\gamma + 1}} c_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma R}{\gamma + 1}} T_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1}} v_{max}$$

- 在绝热流动中, To 为常数, c<sub>cr</sub> 也是常数
- **③** 当地声速 c 是气体所处状态下实际存在的声速;临界声速  $c_{cr}$  是与 气流所外状态相对应的临界状态下的声速



#### 临界状态下:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{cr} &= c_{cr} \\ \frac{c_{cr}^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_{cr}^2}{2} &= \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{v_{max}^2}{2} \\ c_{cr} &= \sqrt{\gamma R T_{cr}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\gamma + 1}} c_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma R}{\gamma + 1}} T_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1}} v_{max} \end{aligned}$$

- 在绝热流动中, To 为常数, c<sub>cr</sub> 也是常数
- **②** 当地声速 c 是气体所处状态下实际存在的声速;临界声速  $c_{cr}$  是与 气流所外状态相对应的临界状态下的声速
- 当 Ma = 1 时, 当地声速就是临界声速

# 以马赫数 Ma 为变量的各参数关系式



$$h + \frac{v^2}{2} = h_0 \qquad c_p T + \frac{v^2}{2} = c_p T_0 \qquad \frac{c^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1}$$
$$\frac{T_0}{T} = \frac{c_0^2}{c^2} = 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} \text{Ma}^2$$

由等熵过程关系式:

$$\frac{p}{\rho^{\gamma}} = C \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{p_0}{p} = \left(\frac{\rho_0}{\rho}\right)^{\gamma} = \left(\frac{T_0}{T}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}}$$
$$\frac{p_0}{p} = \left(1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} \text{Ma}^2\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}}$$
$$\frac{\rho_0}{\rho} = \left(1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} \text{Ma}^2\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma - 1}}$$

◆□▶◆□▶◆■▶◆■▶ ■ からの

# 以速度系数 M<sub>\*</sub> 为变量的各参数关系式



● 速度系数 M<sub>\*</sub> 表示气流速度与临界声速之比

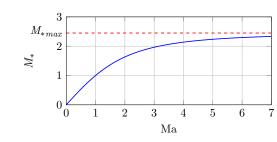
$$M_* = \frac{v}{c_{cr}}$$

$$\frac{c^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{c_{cr}^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{1}{\mathrm{Ma}^2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2(\gamma - 1)} \frac{1}{M_*^2}$$

$$M_*^2 = \frac{(\gamma + 1)\text{Ma}^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1)\text{Ma}^2}$$

$$\mathrm{Ma}^2 = \frac{2M_*^2}{(\gamma+1) + (\gamma-1)M_*^2}$$



# $M_*$ 表示的各参数关系式——续



$$\frac{T}{T_0} = \frac{c^2}{c_0^2} = 1 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1} M_*^2$$

$$\frac{p}{p_0} = \left(1 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1} M_*^2\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}}$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} = \left(1 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1} M_*^2\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma - 1}}$$

- 1 使用  $M_*$  计算气流速度 v 比使用 Ma 方便
- 2 在极限状态下, $Ma = \infty$ , $M_* = v_{max}/c_{cr} = \sqrt{(\gamma + 1)/(\gamma 1)}$
- $M_*$  也可作为流动类型的判别标准
  - Ma < 1,  $M_*$  < 1, 亚声速流
  - Ma = 1,  $M_* = 1$ , 声速流
  - Ma > 1, M<sub>\*</sub> > 1, 超声速流

# 临界参数与滞止参数的关系式



$$\begin{cases} \frac{T_{0}}{T} = 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} \text{Ma}^{2} \\ \frac{p_{0}}{p} = \left(1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} \text{Ma}^{2}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}} \xrightarrow{\text{Ma} = 1} \begin{cases} \frac{T_{cr}}{T_{0}} = \frac{c_{cr}^{2}}{c_{0}^{2}} = \frac{2}{\gamma + 1} \\ \frac{p_{cr}}{p_{0}} = \left(\frac{2}{\gamma + 1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}} \\ \frac{\rho_{cr}}{\rho_{0}} = \left(\frac{2}{\gamma + 1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma - 1}} \end{cases}$$

#### 讨论

• 若 
$$\gamma = 1.4$$
,  $\frac{T_{cr}}{T_0} = 0.8333$ ,  $\frac{p_{cr}}{p_0} = 0.5283$ ,  $\frac{\rho_{cr}}{\rho_0} = 0.6339$ ,声速流动

• 若 
$$\frac{T}{T_0} > 0.8333$$
,  $\frac{p}{p_0} > 0.5283$ ,  $\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} > 0.6339$ , 亚声速流动

• 若 
$$\frac{T}{T_0} < 0.8333$$
,  $\frac{p}{p_0} < 0.5283$ ,  $\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} < 0.6339$ , 超声速流动



例: 气体在一无摩擦的渐缩管道中流动, 已知截面 1 的压强为  $p_1 = 2.67 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$ , 温度为  $T_1 = 330 \text{K}$ , 流速为  $v_1 = 157 \text{m/s}$ , 并且在 管道出口截面 2 达到临界状态。试求气流在出口截面的压强、密度、温 度和速度。假定气体为空气,  $\gamma = 1.4$ ,  $R = 287 J/(kg \cdot K)$ 。



例: 气体在一无摩擦的渐缩管道中流动, 已知截面 1 的压强为  $p_1 = 2.67 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$ , 温度为  $T_1 = 330 \text{K}$ , 流速为  $v_1 = 157 \text{m/s}$ , 并且在 管道出口截面 2 达到临界状态。试求气流在出口截面的压强、密度、温 度和速度。假定气体为空气,  $\gamma = 1.4$ ,  $R = 287 J/(kg \cdot K)$ 。

解:首先计算截面 1 的声速  $c_1$ , 马赫数  $Ma_1$ , 滞止压强  $p_0$  和滞止温度  $T_0$ 

$$c_1 = \sqrt{\gamma R T_1} = \sqrt{1.4 \times 287 \times 330} = 364.1 \text{m/s}$$

$$Ma_1 = \frac{v_1}{c_1} = \frac{157}{364.1} = 0.4312$$

$$\frac{T_0}{T_1} = 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} \text{Ma}_1^2 = 1 + \frac{1.4 - 1}{2} \times 0.4312^2 = 1.037$$

$$T_0 = T_1 \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} \text{Ma}_1^2 \right) = 330 \times 1.037 = 342.3 \text{K}$$



例: 气体在一无摩擦的渐缩管道中流动,已知截面 **1** 的压强为  $p_1 = 2.67 \times 10^5 \, \mathrm{Pa}$ ,温度为  $T_1 = 330 \, \mathrm{K}$ ,流速为  $v_1 = 157 \, \mathrm{m/s}$ ,并且在 管道出口截面 **2** 达到临界状态。试求气流在出口截面的压强、密度、温度和速度。假定气体为空气, $\gamma = 1.4$ , $R = 287 \, \mathrm{J/(kg \cdot K)}$ 。

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{1.4}{1.4 - 1} = 3.5$$

$$p_0 = p_1 \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} \text{Ma}_1^2 \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}} = 2.67 \times 10^5 \times 1.037^{3.5} = 3.034 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$$

$$\frac{2}{\gamma + 1} = \frac{2}{1.4 + 1} = 0.833$$

$$p_2 = p_{cr} = p_0 \left(\frac{2}{\gamma + 1}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma - 1}} = 3.034 \times 10^5 \times 0.833^{3.5} = 1.411 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$$



例:气体在一无摩擦的渐缩管道中流动,已知截面 1 的压强为  $p_1 = 2.67 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$ , 温度为  $T_1 = 330 \text{K}$ , 流速为  $v_1 = 157 \text{m/s}$ , 并且在 管道出口截面 2 达到临界状态。试求气流在出口截面的压强、密度、温 度和速度。假定气体为空气,  $\gamma = 1.4$ ,  $R = 287 J/(kg \cdot K)$ 。

$$T_2 = T_{cr} = T_0 \frac{2}{\gamma + 1} = 342.3 \times 0.833 = 285.25 \text{K}$$

$$\rho_2 = \rho_{cr} = \frac{p_{cr}}{RT_{cr}} = \frac{1.411 \times 10^5}{287 \times 285.25} = 1.724 \text{kg/m}^3$$

$$v_2 = c_{cr} = \sqrt{\gamma RT_{cr}} = \sqrt{1.4 \times 287 \times 285.25} = 338.5 \text{m/s}$$

### 目录



- 1 气体基本概念
- 2 气体动力学基本方程组
- 3 声速与马赫数
- 4 微弱扰动在可压缩流体中的传播
- 5 气体的一维等熵定常流动
- 6 正激波



在气流通过强压缩波时,气流受到突然的压缩,其压强、温度和密度等都将突跃地升高,而速度则突跃地降低。这种突跃变化的强压缩波称为激波



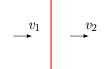


- 在气流通过强压缩波时,气流受到突然的压缩,其压强、温度和密度等都将突跃地升高,而速度则突跃地降低。这种突跃变化的强压缩波称为激波
- 按照激波的形状,可将激波划分为:





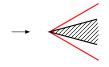
- 在气流通过强压缩波时,气流受到突然的压缩,其压强、温度和密度等都将突跃地升高,而速度则突跃地降低。 这种突跃变化的强压缩波称为激波
- 按照激波的形状,可将激波划分为:
- 正激波。波面与气流方向相垂直的平面激波,气流通过薄面后,不改变流动方向







- 在气流通过强压缩波时,气流受到突然的压缩,其压强、温度和密度等都将突跃地升高,而速度则突跃地降低。 这种突跃变化的强压缩波称为激波
- 按照激波的形状,可将激波划分为:
- 2 斜激波。波面与气流方向不垂直的平 面激波,气流通过波面后,要改变流 动方向





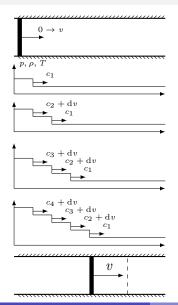


- 在气流通过强压缩波时,气流受到突然的压缩,其压强、温度和密度等都将突跃地升高,而速度则突跃地降低。 这种突跃变化的强压缩波称为激波
- 按照激波的形状,可将激波划分为:
- 3 脱体激波。波形是弯曲的,也称为曲 激波。当超声速气流流过钝头物体时, 物体的前面将产生脱体激波

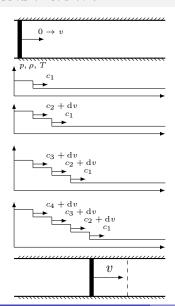






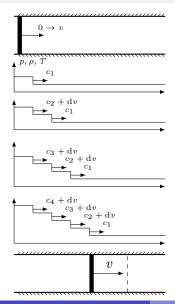






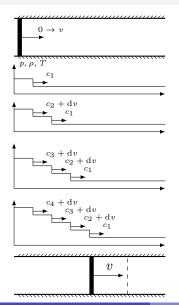
● 现有一个充满静止气体的长直圆管, 管中有一活塞。该活塞向右作突然加 速运动,其速度从零加速到某一速度 v, 之后以该速度作匀速运动。





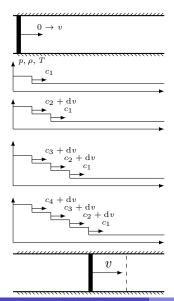
- 现有一个充满静止气体的长直圆管、 管中有一活塞。该活塞向右作突然加 速运动,其速度从零加速到某一速度 v, 之后以该速度作匀速运动。
- 把这个扰动过程分成无数个微小的阶 段。每个微小阶段均是一个微弱压缩 扰动。设每个微弱压缩扰动产生微小 压强增量 dp,每个微小阶段活塞速度 增加 dv





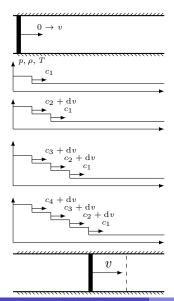
- 现有一个充满静止气体的长直圆管,管中有一活塞。该活塞向右作突然加速运动,其速度从零加速到某一速度 v,之后以该速度作匀速运动。
- 把这个扰动过程分成无数个微小的阶段。每个微小阶段均是一个微弱压缩扰动。设每个微弱压缩扰动产生微小压强增量 dp,每个微小阶段活塞速度增加 dv
- 当活塞开始运动时,产生的第一个微弱扰动波以声速  $c_1$  传播,扰动后气体获得与活塞相同的速度 dv,压强为  $p_2 = p_1 + dp$ ,密度为  $\rho_2 = \rho_1 + d\rho$ ,温度为  $T_2 = T_1 + dT$





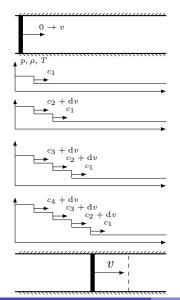
• 紧接着产生第二个微弱扰动波,并在被第一个微弱扰动波扰动过的气体中传播。第二个微弱扰动波的声速  $c_2 = \sqrt{\gamma R T_2}$ ,波速为  $c_2 + \mathrm{d} v$ 。扰动后活塞速度又增加  $\mathrm{d} v$ ,气体速度为  $2\mathrm{d} v$ ,压强为  $p_3 = p_2 + \mathrm{d} p$ ,密度为  $\rho_3 = \rho_2 + \mathrm{d} \rho$ ,温度为  $T_3 = T_2 + \mathrm{d} T$ 





- 紧接着产生第二个微弱扰动波,并在被第一个微弱扰动波扰动过的气体中传播。第二个微弱扰动波的声速  $c_2 = \sqrt{\gamma R T_2}$ ,波速为  $c_2 + \mathrm{d} v$ 。扰动后活塞速度又增加  $\mathrm{d} v$ ,气体速度为  $2\mathrm{d} v$ ,压强为  $p_3 = p_2 + \mathrm{d} p$ ,密度为  $\rho_3 = \rho_2 + \mathrm{d} \rho$ ,温度为  $T_3 = T_2 + \mathrm{d} T$
- 接着第三个微弱扰动波产生,并在第二个微弱扰动波扰动过的气体中传播, 依次类推

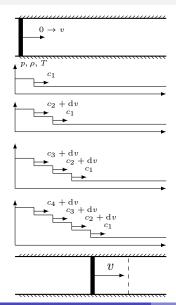




- 紧接着产生第二个微弱扰动波,并在被第一个微弱扰动波扰动过的气体中传播。第二个微弱扰动波的声速  $c_2 = \sqrt{\gamma R T_2}$ ,波速为  $c_2 + \mathrm{d} v$ 。扰动后活塞速度又增加  $\mathrm{d} v$ ,气体速度为  $2\mathrm{d} v$ ,压强为  $p_3 = p_2 + \mathrm{d} p$ ,密度为  $\rho_3 = \rho_2 + \mathrm{d} \rho$ ,温度为  $T_3 = T_2 + \mathrm{d} T$
- 接着第三个微弱扰动波产生,并在第二个微弱扰动波扰动过的气体中传播, 依次类推
- $\begin{array}{ll} \bullet & p_1 < p_2 < p_3 < \cdots, \\ \rho_1 < \rho_2 < \rho_3 < \cdots, \\ T_1 < T_2 < T_3 < \cdots, \\ c_1 < c_2 < c_3 < \cdots, \\ c_1 < c_2 + \mathrm{d} v < c_3 + 2\mathrm{d} v < c_3 \end{aligned}$

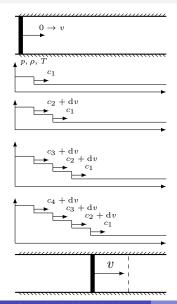
45/59





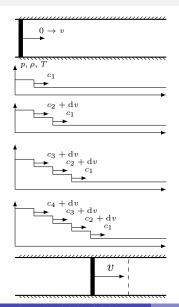
在整个活塞压缩过程中,管道内将产生并形成若干道微弱压缩波,每一个波的传播速度不一样,后一个时刻产生的微弱扰动波的传播速度将大于前一时刻产生的微弱扰动波的传播速度





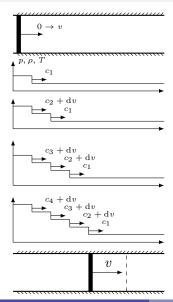
- 在整个活塞压缩过程中,管道内将产 生并形成若干道微弱压缩波,每一个 波的传播速度不一样, 后一个时刻产 生的微弱扰动波的传播速度将大干前 一时刻产生的微弱扰动波的传播速度
- 经过一段时间后,后产生的微弱扰动 波将逐渐接近先产生的微弱扰动波. 波与波之间的距离逐渐缩小, 波形越 来越陡





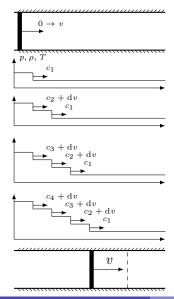
- 在整个活塞压缩过程中,管道内将产生并形成若干道微弱压缩波,每一个波的传播速度不一样,后一个时刻产生的微弱扰动波的传播速度将大于前一时刻产生的微弱扰动波的传播速度
- 经过一段时间后,后产生的微弱扰动 波将逐渐接近先产生的微弱扰动波, 波与波之间的距离逐渐缩小,波形越 来越陡
- 最后,后面的波赶上前面的破,所有的微弱扰动波聚集在一起,叠加成一个垂直于流动方向的具有压强不连续面的强压缩波,即正激波





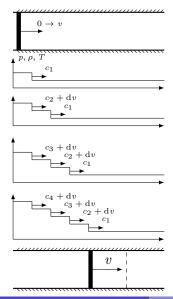
往后,随着活塞匀速 v 继续运动,管 道内能维持一个强度不变的正激波





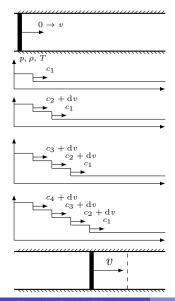
- 往后,随着活塞匀速 v 继续运动,管 道内能维持一个强度不变的正激波
- 正激波后面受到扰动的气体, 其速度 由扰动前的零增加到与活塞相同的速





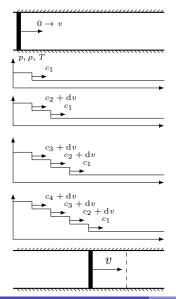
- 往后,随着活塞匀速 v 继续运动,管 道内能维持一个强度不变的正激波
- 正激波后面受到扰动的气体,其速度 由扰动前的零增加到与活塞相同的速
- 正激波传播速度大于未受扰动气体的 声速 c<sub>1</sub>





- ② 往后,随着活塞匀速 v 继续运动,管 道内能维持一个强度不变的正激波
- 正激波后面受到扰动的气体,其速度由扰动前的零增加到与活塞相同的速度 v
- lacktriangle 正激波传播速度大于未受扰动气体的 声速  $c_1$
- 正激波的这种突跃变化是不连续的, 是在与气体分子平面自由程同一数量 级内完成(空气约3×10<sup>-4</sup>mm)

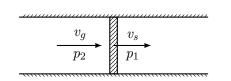


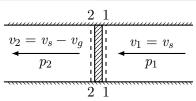


- ullet 往后,随着活塞匀速 v 继续运动,管 道内能维持一个强度不变的正激波
- 正激波后面受到扰动的气体,其速度由扰动前的零增加到与活塞相同的速度 v
- lacktriangle 正激波传播速度大于未受扰动气体的 声速  $c_1$
- 正激波的这种突跃变化是不连续的, 是在与气体分子平面自由程同一数量 级内完成(空气约3×10<sup>-4</sup>mm)
- 宏观上可以认为是在一个几何面上突然变化的,即激波是不连续的间断面, 气流通过激波的变化是突然的、不连续的

## 正激波的基本方程







取激波两侧的 1-1、2-2 两个断面之间气流组成控制体。 连续性方程:

$$\rho_1 v_1 = \rho_2 v_2$$

动量方程:

$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_1 (v_2 - v_1)$$
$$p_1 + \rho_1 v_1^2 = p_2 + \rho_2 v_2^2$$

能量方程:

$$h_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2}$$

# 兰金-许贡纽公式 (Rankine-Hugoniot) @ 🔊 🖄 🖟 🐧 🖈 🐧 🕏 🗠



$$\rho_1 v_1 = \rho_2 v_2$$

$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_1 (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{p_2}{\rho_2 v_2} - \frac{p_1}{\rho_1 v_1} \qquad v_1 + v_2 = \frac{\rho_1 v_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{\rho_2 v_2}{\rho_2}$$

$$v_1^2 - v_2^2 = \left(\frac{p_2}{\rho_2 v_2} - \frac{p_1}{\rho_1 v_1}\right) \left(\frac{\rho_1 v_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{\rho_2 v_2}{\rho_2}\right)$$

$$= (p_2 - p_1) \left(\frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1}\right)$$

$$h_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2}$$

$$h_2 - h_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1}\right) (p_2 - p_1)$$

# 



$$\rho_1 v_1 = \rho_2 v_2$$

$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_1 (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{p_2}{\rho_2 v_2} - \frac{p_1}{\rho_1 v_1} \qquad v_1 + v_2 = \frac{\rho_1 v_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{\rho_2 v_2}{\rho_2}$$

$$v_1^2 - v_2^2 = \left(\frac{p_2}{\rho_2 v_2} - \frac{p_1}{\rho_1 v_1}\right) \left(\frac{\rho_1 v_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{\rho_2 v_2}{\rho_2}\right)$$

$$= (p_2 - p_1) \left(\frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1}\right)$$

$$h_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2}$$

$$h_2 - h_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1}\right) (p_2 - p_1)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{\text{$\psi} \psi_2 \text{$\psi_2 \text{$$$



$$h_2 - h_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$
对于完全气体
$$h = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2}{\rho_2} - \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_1}{\rho_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$

◆ロト ◆@ ト ◆ 恵 ト ◆ 恵 ・ 夕 Q G



$$h_2 - h_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$
对于完全气体
$$h = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2}{\rho_2} - \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_1}{\rho_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2 \rho_1 - p_1 \rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\rho_1 + \rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2} (p_2 - p_1)$$



$$h_2 - h_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$
$$h = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2}{\rho_2} - \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_1}{\rho_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$
$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2 \rho_1 - p_1 \rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\rho_1 + \rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2} (p_2 - p_1)$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}(p_2\rho_1 - p_1\rho_2) = \frac{1}{2}(\rho_1 + \rho_2)(p_2 - p_1) = \frac{1}{2}(p_2\rho_1 - p_1\rho_2) + \frac{1}{2}(p_2\rho_2 - p_1\rho_1)$$

对于完全气体



$$h_2 - h_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$
对于完全气体
$$h = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2}{\rho_2} - \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_1}{\rho_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2 \rho_1 - p_1 \rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\rho_1 + \rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2} (p_2 - p_1)$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} (p_2 \rho_1 - p_1 \rho_2) = \frac{1}{2} (\rho_1 + \rho_2) (p_2 - p_1) = \frac{1}{2} (p_2 \rho_1 - p_1 \rho_2) + \frac{1}{2} (p_2 \rho_2 - p_1 \rho_1)$$

$$\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} (p_2 \rho_1 - p_1 \rho_2) = (p_2 \rho_2 - p_1 \rho_1)$$



$$h_2 - h_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$
对于完全气体
$$h = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2}{\rho_2} - \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_1}{\rho_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2 \rho_1 - p_1 \rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\rho_1 + \rho_2}{\rho_1 \rho_2} (p_2 - p_1)$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} (p_2 \rho_1 - p_1 \rho_2) = \frac{1}{2} (\rho_1 + \rho_2) (p_2 - p_1) = \frac{1}{2} (p_2 \rho_1 - p_1 \rho_2) + \frac{1}{2} (p_2 \rho_2 - p_1 \rho_1)$$

$$\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} (p_2 \rho_1 - p_1 \rho_2) = (p_2 \rho_2 - p_1 \rho_1)$$

$$\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} \right) = \frac{p_2}{p_1} \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} - 1$$



$$h_2 - h_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$
对于完全气体
$$h = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2}{\rho_2} - \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_1}{\rho_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$

$$\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} \right) = \frac{p_2}{p_1} \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} - 1$$

$$\left( \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} \right) \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} - 1$$

$$\left( \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right) \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2}{p_1} + 1$$

4 D F 4 DF F 4 E F 4 E F 9) Q (9



$$h_2 - h_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$
对于完全气体
$$h = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2}{\rho_2} - \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_1}{\rho_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$

$$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \frac{\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2}{p_1} + 1}{\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{p_2}{p_1}} \quad \vec{\mathbb{R}} \quad \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} - 1}{\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}}$$



对于完全气体 
$$h = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$
对于完全气体 
$$h = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2}{\rho_2} - \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_1}{\rho_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} + \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) (p_2 - p_1)$$

$$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \frac{\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2}{p_1} + 1}{\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{p_2}{p_1}} \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} - 1}{\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{p_2}{p_1} \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} = \frac{p_2}{p_1} \frac{\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{p_2}{p_1}}{\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2}{p_1} + 1} = \frac{\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2}{p_1} + \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^2}{\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p_2}{p_1} + 1}$$

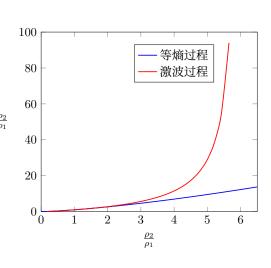


$$\begin{split} \frac{p_2}{p_1} &= \frac{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} - 1}{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1} - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}} \\ \frac{T_2}{T_1} &= \frac{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}\frac{p_2}{p_1} + \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^2}{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}\frac{p_2}{p_1} + 1} \end{split}$$

#### 对干等熵过程:

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}\right)^{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}$$

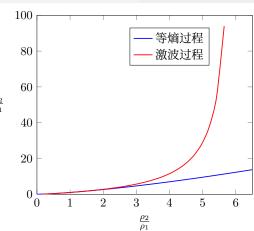




#### 激波过程:

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} - 1}{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1} - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}}$$

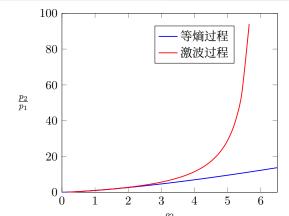
$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}\right)^{\gamma}$$





激波过程:

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} - 1}{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1} - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}}$$



$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}\right)^{\gamma}$$

- 压强比较小时,激波过程与等熵过程几乎重合,即跨过弱激波的过程非常接近于等熵过程
- 压强比越大,激波过程与等熵过程差别越大

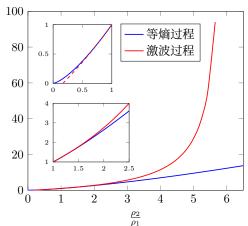


激波过程:

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} - 1}{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1} - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}}$$

 $\frac{p_2}{p_1}$ 

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}\right)^{\gamma}$$



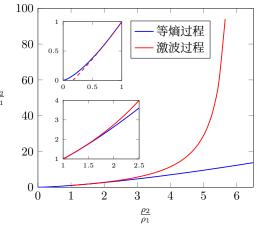
- 当  $\rho_2/\rho_1 = 1$ ,激波过程与等熵过程相交, $p_2/p_1 = 1$
- 当  $\rho_2/\rho_1 < 1$ ,激波过程低于等熵过程,膨胀波,熵减过程,不存在
- 当  $\rho_2/\rho_1 > 1$ ,激波过程高于等熵过程,压缩波,熵增过程



激波过程:

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} - 1}{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1} - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}}$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}\right)^{\gamma}$$



- 当  $\rho_2/\rho_1 = 1$ ,激波过程与等熵过程相交, $p_2/p_1 = 1$
- 当  $\rho_2/\rho_1 < 1$ ,激波过程低于等熵过程,膨胀波,熵减过程,不存在
- 当  $\rho_2/\rho_1 > 1$ ,激波过程高于等熵过程,压缩波,熵增过程



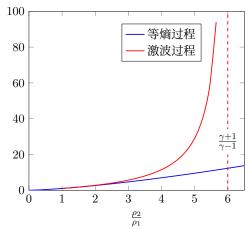
激波过程:

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} - 1}{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1} - \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}}$$



#### 等熵过程:

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}\right)^{\gamma}$$



- 在激波过程中,当  $p_2/p_1 \to \infty$ , $\rho_2/\rho_1 \to (\gamma+1)/(\gamma-1)$
- 在等熵过程中,当  $p_2/p_1 \to \infty$ ,  $\rho_2/\rho_1 \to \infty$

( D ) ( A B ) ( 토 ) ( 토 ) 이익은



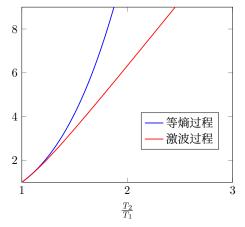
激波过程:

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}\frac{p_2}{p_1} + \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^2}{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}\frac{p_2}{p_1} + 1}$$

 $\frac{p_2}{p_1}$ 

#### 等熵过程:

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}}$$



● 同一压缩比下,激波过程的温度变化大于等于等熵过程的温度变化



连续性方程:

$$\rho_1 v_1 = \rho_2 v_2$$

动量方程:

$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_1 (v_2 - v_1)$$
$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{p_2}{\rho_2 v_2} - \frac{p_1}{\rho_1 v_1}$$



连续性方程:

$$\rho_1 v_1 = \rho_2 v_2$$

动量方程:

$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_1 (v_2 - v_1)$$
$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{p_2}{\rho_2 v_2} - \frac{p_1}{\rho_1 v_1}$$

考虑声速公式

$$c=\sqrt{\gamma\frac{p}{\rho}}$$



连续性方程:

$$\rho_1 v_1 = \rho_2 v_2$$

动量方程:

$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_1 (v_2 - v_1)$$
$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{p_2}{\rho_2 v_2} - \frac{p_1}{\rho_1 v_1}$$

考虑声速公式

$$c = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{p}{\rho}}$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma v_2} - \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma v_1}$$



连续性方程:

$$\rho_1 v_1 = \rho_2 v_2$$

动量方程:

$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_1 (v_2 - v_1)$$
$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{p_2}{\rho_2 v_2} - \frac{p_1}{\rho_1 v_1}$$

考虑声速公式

$$c = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{p}{\rho}}$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma v_2} - \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma v_1}$$

能量方程:

$$\frac{c_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2}$$

### 普朗特公式——续1



$$\frac{c_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2}$$

### 普朗特公式——续1



$$\begin{split} \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma-1} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} &= \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma-1} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma-1} = \frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1} \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2} \\ c_1^2 &= \frac{\gamma+1}{2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma-1}{2} v_1^2 \qquad c_2^2 = \frac{\gamma+1}{2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma-1}{2} v_2^2 \end{split}$$

### 普朗特公式——续 1



$$\frac{c_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2}$$

$$c_1^2 = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} v_1^2 \qquad c_2^2 = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} v_2^2$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma v_2} - \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma v_1}$$



$$\frac{c_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2}$$

$$c_1^2 = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} v_1^2 \qquad c_2^2 = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} v_2^2$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma v_2} - \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma v_1}$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma v_2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{2\gamma v_2} v_2^2 - \frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma v_1} c_{cr}^2 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2\gamma v_1} v_1^2$$



$$\begin{split} \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma-1} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} &= \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma-1} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma-1} = \frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1} \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2} \\ c_1^2 &= \frac{\gamma+1}{2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma-1}{2} v_1^2 \qquad c_2^2 = \frac{\gamma+1}{2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma-1}{2} v_2^2 \\ v_1 - v_2 &= \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma v_2} - \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma v_1} \\ v_1 - v_2 &= \frac{\gamma+1}{2\gamma v_2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma-1}{2\gamma v_2} v_2^2 - \frac{\gamma+1}{2\gamma v_1} c_{cr}^2 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2\gamma v_1} v_1^2 \\ &= \frac{\gamma+1}{2\gamma} v_1 - \frac{\gamma+1}{2\gamma} v_2 = \frac{\gamma+1}{2\gamma} \frac{v_1 - v_2}{v_1 v_2} c_{cr}^2 \end{split}$$



$$\frac{c_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2}$$

$$c_1^2 = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} v_1^2 \qquad c_2^2 = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} v_2^2$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma v_2} - \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma v_1}$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma v_2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{2\gamma v_2} v_2^2 - \frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma v_1} c_{cr}^2 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2\gamma v_1} v_1^2$$

$$\frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma} v_1 - \frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma} v_2 = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma} \frac{v_1 - v_2}{v_1 v_2} c_{cr}^2$$

$$\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma} (v_1 - v_2) \left( 1 - \frac{c_{cr}^2}{v_1 v_2} \right) = 0$$



$$\frac{c_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2}$$

$$c_1^2 = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} v_1^2 \qquad c_2^2 = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} v_2^2$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma v_2} - \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma v_1}$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma v_2} c_{cr}^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{2\gamma v_2} v_2^2 - \frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma v_1} c_{cr}^2 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2\gamma v_1} v_1^2$$

$$\frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma} v_1 - \frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma} v_2 = \frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma} \frac{v_1 - v_2}{v_1 v_2} c_{cr}^2$$

$$\frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma} (v_1 - v_2) \left( 1 - \frac{c_{cr}^2}{v_1 v_2} \right) = 0$$

$$v_1 v_2 = c_{cr}^2$$



$$\frac{c_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2}$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma v_2} - \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma v_1}$$

$$v_1 v_2 = c_{cr}^2$$

$$M_{*1} M_{*2} = 1$$



$$\frac{c_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2}$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma v_2} - \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma v_1}$$

$$v_1 v_2 = c_{cr}^2$$

$$M_{*1} M_{*2} = 1$$
普朗特公式



$$\frac{c_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2}$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma v_2} - \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma v_1}$$

$$v_1 v_2 = c_{cr}^2$$

$$M_{*1} M_{*2} = 1$$
普朗特公式

动量方程:

$$p_2 - p_1 = \rho_1 v_1^2 - \rho_2 v_2^2 = \rho v_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)$$



$$\frac{c_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2}$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma v_2} - \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma v_1}$$

$$v_1 v_2 = c_{cr}^2$$

$$M_{*1} M_{*2} = 1 \longleftarrow \text{ 普朗特公式}$$

动量方程:

$$p_2 - p_1 = \rho_1 v_1^2 - \rho_2 v_2^2 = \rho v_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)$$

**③** 激波是压缩波,即  $p_2 > p_1$ ,则  $v_2 < v_1$ 



$$\frac{c_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2}$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma v_2} - \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma v_1}$$

$$v_1 v_2 = c_{cr}^2$$

$$M_{*1} M_{*2} = 1 \longleftarrow \text{ igh A constrainty}$$

动量方程:

$$p_2 - p_1 = \rho_1 v_1^2 - \rho_2 v_2^2 = \rho v_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)$$

- **③** 激波是压缩波,即  $p_2 > p_1$ ,则  $v_2 < v_1$
- $M_{*1} > 1$ ,  $M_{*2} < 1$



$$\frac{c_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{v_2^2}{2} = \frac{c_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{\gamma + 1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{c_{cr}^2}{2}$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma v_2} - \frac{c_1^2}{\gamma v_1}$$

$$v_1 v_2 = c_{cr}^2$$

$$M_{*1} M_{*2} = 1$$
普朗特公式

动量方程:

$$p_2 - p_1 = \rho_1 v_1^2 - \rho_2 v_2^2 = \rho v_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)$$

- **③** 激波是压缩波,即  $p_2 > p_1$ ,则  $v_2 < v_1$
- $M_{*1} > 1, M_{*2} < 1$
- 波前气流(1 断面)为超声速,波后气流(2 断面)为亚声速



$$M_{*1}^{2}M_{*2}^{2}=1$$



$$M_{*1}^{2}M_{*2}^{2} = 1$$

$$M_*^2 = \frac{(\gamma+1)\text{Ma}^2}{2+(\gamma-1)\text{Ma}^2}$$
  $\text{Ma}^2 = \frac{2M_*^2}{(\gamma+1)-(\gamma-1)M_*^2}$ 



$$\begin{split} M_{*1}^2 M_{*2}^2 &= 1 \\ M_{*}^2 &= \frac{(\gamma+1) \text{Ma}^2}{2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}^2} \quad \text{Ma}^2 = \frac{2M_{*}^2}{(\gamma+1) - (\gamma-1)M_{*}^2} \\ &\frac{(\gamma+1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}_1^2} \frac{(\gamma+1) \text{Ma}_2^2}{2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}_2^2} = 1 \end{split}$$



$$M_{*1}^{2}M_{*2}^{2} = 1$$

$$M_{*}^{2} = \frac{(\gamma + 1)\text{Ma}^{2}}{2 + (\gamma - 1)\text{Ma}^{2}} \qquad \text{Ma}^{2} = \frac{2M_{*}^{2}}{(\gamma + 1) - (\gamma - 1)M_{*}^{2}}$$

$$\frac{(\gamma + 1)\text{Ma}_{1}^{2}}{2 + (\gamma - 1)\text{Ma}_{1}^{2}} \frac{(\gamma + 1)\text{Ma}_{2}^{2}}{2 + (\gamma - 1)\text{Ma}_{2}^{2}} = 1$$

$$(\gamma + 1)\text{Ma}_{2}^{2} = \frac{2 + (\gamma - 1)\text{Ma}_{1}^{2}}{(\gamma + 1)\text{Ma}_{2}^{2}} \left[2 + (\gamma - 1)\text{Ma}_{2}^{2}\right]$$



$$M_{*1}^{2}M_{*2}^{2} = 1$$

$$\begin{split} M_*^2 &= \frac{(\gamma+1) \text{Ma}^2}{2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}^2} \quad \text{Ma}^2 = \frac{2M_*^2}{(\gamma+1) - (\gamma-1)M_*^2} \\ &\frac{(\gamma+1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}_1^2} \frac{(\gamma+1) \text{Ma}_2^2}{2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}_2^2} = 1 \\ &(\gamma+1) \text{Ma}_2^2 = \frac{2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{(\gamma+1) \text{Ma}_1^2} \left[ 2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}_2^2 \right] \end{split}$$

$$\left[ (\gamma + 1) - \frac{2 + (\gamma - 1)Ma_1^2}{(\gamma + 1)Ma_1^2} (\gamma - 1) \right] Ma_2^2 = 2 \frac{2 + (\gamma - 1)Ma_1^2}{(\gamma + 1)Ma_1^2}$$



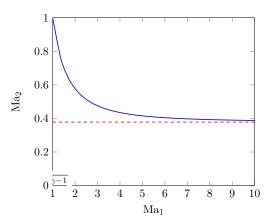
$$\begin{split} M_{*}^{2}M_{*2}^{2} &= 1\\ M_{*}^{2} &= \frac{(\gamma+1)\mathrm{Ma}^{2}}{2+(\gamma-1)\mathrm{Ma}^{2}} \quad \mathrm{Ma}^{2} = \frac{2M_{*}^{2}}{(\gamma+1)-(\gamma-1)M_{*}^{2}}\\ &\qquad \frac{(\gamma+1)\mathrm{Ma}_{1}^{2}}{2+(\gamma-1)\mathrm{Ma}_{1}^{2}} \frac{(\gamma+1)\mathrm{Ma}_{2}^{2}}{2+(\gamma-1)\mathrm{Ma}_{2}^{2}} = 1\\ (\gamma+1)\mathrm{Ma}_{2}^{2} &= \frac{2+(\gamma-1)\mathrm{Ma}_{1}^{2}}{(\gamma+1)\mathrm{Ma}_{1}^{2}} \left[2+(\gamma-1)\mathrm{Ma}_{2}^{2}\right]\\ &\left[(\gamma+1)-\frac{2+(\gamma-1)\mathrm{Ma}_{1}^{2}}{(\gamma+1)\mathrm{Ma}_{1}^{2}}(\gamma-1)\right]\mathrm{Ma}_{2}^{2} = 2\frac{2+(\gamma-1)\mathrm{Ma}_{1}^{2}}{(\gamma+1)\mathrm{Ma}_{1}^{2}}\\ &\left[(\gamma+1)^{2}\mathrm{Ma}_{1}^{2}-(\gamma-1)^{2}\mathrm{Ma}_{1}^{2}-2(\gamma-1)\right]\mathrm{Ma}_{2}^{2} = 2\left[2+(\gamma-1)\mathrm{Ma}_{1}^{2}\right] \end{split}$$



$$\begin{split} M_*^2 M_*^2 &= 1 \\ M_*^2 &= \frac{(\gamma+1) \text{Ma}^2}{2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}^2} \quad \text{Ma}^2 = \frac{2M_*^2}{(\gamma+1) - (\gamma-1) M_*^2} \\ &= \frac{(\gamma+1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}_1^2} \frac{(\gamma+1) \text{Ma}_2^2}{2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}_2^2} = 1 \\ &= (\gamma+1) \text{Ma}_2^2 = \frac{2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{(\gamma+1) \text{Ma}_1^2} \left[ 2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}_2^2 \right] \\ &= \left[ (\gamma+1) - \frac{2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{(\gamma+1) \text{Ma}_1^2} (\gamma-1) \right] \text{Ma}_2^2 = 2 \frac{2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{(\gamma+1) \text{Ma}_1^2} \\ &= \left[ (\gamma+1)^2 \text{Ma}_1^2 - (\gamma-1)^2 \text{Ma}_1^2 - 2(\gamma-1) \right] \text{Ma}_2^2 = 2 \left[ 2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}_1^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{2 + (\gamma-1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{2\gamma \text{Ma}_2^2 - (\gamma-1)} \end{split}$$



$$Ma_2^2 = \frac{2 + (\gamma - 1)Ma_1^2}{2\gamma Ma_1^2 - (\gamma - 1)}$$



## Ma 或 $M_*$ 表示的密度比



• 速度比

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{v_1^2}{v_1 v_2} = \frac{v_1^2}{c_{cr}^2} = M_{*1}^2 = \frac{(\gamma + 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}$$

## Ma 或 $M_*$ 表示的密度比



#### 速度比

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{v_1^2}{v_1 v_2} = \frac{v_1^2}{c_{cr}^2} = M_{*1}^2 = \frac{(\gamma + 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}$$

#### 连续性方程

$$\rho_1 v_1 = \rho_2 v_2$$

## Ma 或 $M_*$ 表示的密度比



• 速度比

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{v_1^2}{v_1 v_2} = \frac{v_1^2}{c_{cr}^2} = M_{*1}^2 = \frac{(\gamma + 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}$$

连续性方程

$$\rho_1 v_1 = \rho_2 v_2$$

● 密度比

$$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{(\gamma + 1)\text{Ma}_1^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1)\text{Ma}_1^2}$$





$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_2 (v_2 - v_1)$$



$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_2 (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = 1 + \frac{\rho v_1}{p_1} (v_1 - v_2)$$



$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_2 (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = 1 + \frac{\rho v_1}{p_1} (v_1 - v_2) = 1 + \frac{\gamma v_1^2}{c_1^2} \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)$$

### Ma 或 $M_{\star}$ 表示的压强比



$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_2 (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = 1 + \frac{\rho v_1}{p_1} (v_1 - v_2) = 1 + \frac{\gamma v_1^2}{c_1^2} \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right) = 1 + \gamma \text{Ma}_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)$$

### Ma 或 $M_{\star}$ 表示的压强比



$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_2 (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = 1 + \frac{\rho v_1}{p_1} (v_1 - v_2) = 1 + \frac{\gamma v_1^2}{c_1^2} \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right) = 1 + \gamma \text{Ma}_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)$$
$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = M_{*1}^2 = \frac{(\gamma + 1)\text{Ma}_1^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1)\text{Ma}_1^2}$$



动量方程

$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_2 (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{p_2}{p_1} &= 1 + \frac{\rho v_1}{p_1} (v_1 - v_2) = 1 + \frac{\gamma v_1^2}{c_1^2} \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right) = 1 + \gamma \text{Ma}_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right) \\ &\frac{v_1}{v_2} = M_{*1}^{\ 2} = \frac{(\gamma + 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1) \text{Ma}_1^2} \end{split}$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = 1 + \gamma \text{Ma}_1^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{2 + (\gamma - 1)\text{Ma}_1^2}{(\gamma + 1)\text{Ma}_1^2} \right]$$



#### 动量方程

$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_2 (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = 1 + \frac{\rho v_1}{p_1} (v_1 - v_2) = 1 + \frac{\gamma v_1^2}{c_1^2} \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right) = 1 + \gamma \text{Ma}_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = M_{*1}^2 = \frac{(\gamma + 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = 1 + \gamma \text{Ma}_1^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{2 + (\gamma - 1)\text{Ma}_1^2}{(\gamma + 1)\text{Ma}_1^2} \right]$$
$$= 1 + \frac{\gamma \text{Ma}_1^2}{(\gamma + 1)\text{Ma}_1^2} (2\text{Ma}_1^2 - 2)$$



### Ma 或 $M_{\bullet}$ 表示的压强比



#### 动量方程

$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_2 (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = 1 + \frac{\rho v_1}{p_1} (v_1 - v_2) = 1 + \frac{\gamma v_1^2}{c_1^2} \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right) = 1 + \gamma \text{Ma}_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = M_{*1}^2 = \frac{(\gamma + 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = 1 + \gamma \text{Ma}_1^2 \left[ 1 - \frac{2 + (\gamma - 1)\text{Ma}_1^2}{(\gamma + 1)\text{Ma}_1^2} \right]$$
$$= 1 + \frac{\gamma \text{Ma}_1^2}{(\gamma + 1)\text{Ma}_1^2} (2\text{Ma}_1^2 - 2)$$
$$= \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma + 1} \text{Ma}_1^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1}$$

### Ma 或 $M_{\bullet}$ 表示的压强比



#### 动量方程

$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_2 (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = 1 + \frac{\rho v_1}{p_1} (v_1 - v_2) = 1 + \frac{\gamma v_1^2}{c_1^2} \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right) = 1 + \gamma \text{Ma}_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)$$
$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = M_{*1}^2 = \frac{(\gamma + 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma + 1} \operatorname{Ma}_1^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1}$$



#### 动量方程

$$p_1 - p_2 = \rho_1 v_2 (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = 1 + \frac{\rho v_1}{p_1} (v_1 - v_2) = 1 + \frac{\gamma v_1^2}{c_1^2} \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right) = 1 + \gamma \text{Ma}_1^2 \left( 1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)$$
$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = M_{*1}^2 = \frac{(\gamma + 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1) \text{Ma}_1^2}$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma + 1} \text{Ma}_1^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1}$$
$$= \frac{(\gamma + 1)M_{*1}^2 - (\gamma - 1)}{(\gamma + 1) - (\gamma - 1)M_{*1}^2}$$

## Ma 或 $M_*$ 表示的参数比



$$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \frac{1}{M_{*1}^2} = \frac{(\gamma+1)\mathrm{Ma}_1^2}{2+(\gamma-1)\mathrm{Ma}_1^2}$$

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{(\gamma+1)M_{*1}^2 - (\gamma-1)}{(\gamma+1) - (\gamma-1)M_{*1}^2} = \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma+1}\mathrm{Ma}_1^2 - \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma+1}$$

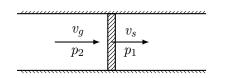
$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{1}{M_{*1}^2} \frac{(\gamma+1)M_{*1}^2 - (\gamma-1)}{(\gamma+1) - (\gamma-1)M_{*1}^2}$$

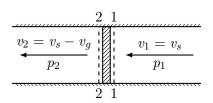
$$= \frac{2+(\gamma+1)\mathrm{Ma}_1^2}{(\gamma+1)\mathrm{Ma}_1^2} \left(\frac{2\gamma}{\gamma+1}\mathrm{Ma}_1^2 - \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma+1}\right)$$

$$\frac{p_{02}}{p_{01}} = (M_{*1}^2)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} \left[\frac{(\gamma+1) - (\gamma-1)M_{*1}^2}{(\gamma+1)M_{*1}^2 - (\gamma-1)}\right]^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}}$$

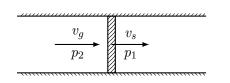
$$= \left[\frac{(\gamma+1)\mathrm{Ma}_1^2}{2+(\gamma-1)\mathrm{Ma}_1^2}\right]^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} \left(\frac{2\gamma}{\gamma+1}\mathrm{Ma}_1^2 - \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma+1}\right)^{-\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$$

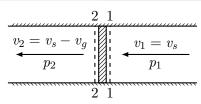








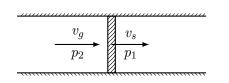


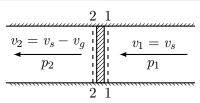


$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma + 1} Ma_1^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1} = \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma + 1} \left(\frac{v_1}{c_1}\right)^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1}$$

58/59



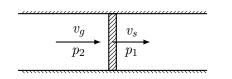


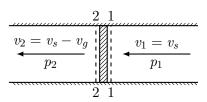


$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma + 1} \operatorname{Ma}_1^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1} = \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma + 1} \left(\frac{v_1}{c_1}\right)^2 - \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma + 1}$$

$$v_s = v_1 = c_1 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma - 1}{2\gamma} + \frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma} \frac{p_2}{p_1}}$$



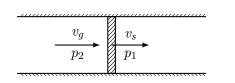


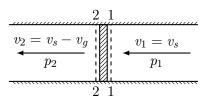


$$v_s = v_1 = c_1 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma - 1}{2\gamma} + \frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma} \frac{p_2}{p_1}}$$

$$v_g = v_1 - v_2 = \left(1 - \frac{v_2}{v_1}\right) v_1 = \left(1 - \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2}\right) v_1$$







$$v_s = v_1 = c_1 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma - 1}{2\gamma} + \frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma} \frac{p_2}{p_1}}$$

$$v_g = \left[1 - \frac{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1} + \frac{p_2}{p_1}}{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1} \frac{p_2}{p_1} + 1}\right] c_1 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma-1}{2\gamma} + \frac{\gamma+1}{2\gamma} \frac{p_2}{p_1}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{\gamma}} \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} - 1\right) c_1}{\sqrt{(\gamma-1) + (\gamma+1) \frac{p_2}{p_1}}}$$

◆ロ → ◆昼 → ◆ き → ● ● の へ ○

## 举例



在长管中, 用活塞压缩气体产生正激波。已知长管中激波前静止气体的 压强  $p_1 = 1.162 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$ , 温度  $T_1 = 292 \text{K}$ , 激波后气体的压强  $p_2 = 1.281 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$ 。 试求激波后气体的密度  $\rho_2$ 、温度  $T_2$ 、声速  $c_2$  以及 激波传播速度  $v_s$ 、波后气流速度  $v_g$ 。设气体为空气,  $\gamma = 1.4$ ,  $R = 287 \text{J/(kg} \cdot \text{K)}_{\circ}$ 

解:激波前后气体的压强比: 
$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{1.281}{1.162} = 1.102$$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{p_1}{RT_1} = \frac{1.162 \times 10^5}{287 \times 292} = 1.387 \text{kg/m}^3$$

$$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \frac{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}\frac{p_2}{p_1}+1}{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}+\frac{p_2}{p_1}} = \frac{\frac{1.4+1}{1.4-1}\times 1.102+1}{\frac{1.4+1}{1.4-1}+1.102} = 1.072 \quad \rho_2 = 1.486 \text{kg/m}^3$$

### 举例



在长管中,用活塞压缩气体产生正激波。已知长管中激波前静止气体的压强  $p_1=1.162\times 10^5 {\rm Pa}$ ,温度  $T_1=292 {\rm K}$ ,激波后气体的压强  $p_2=1.281\times 10^5 {\rm Pa}$ 。试求激波后气体的密度  $\rho_2$ 、温度  $T_2$ 、声速  $c_2$  以及激波传播速度  $v_s$ 、波后气流速度  $v_g$ 。设气体为空气, $\gamma=1.4$ , $R=287 {\rm J}/({\rm kg\cdot K})$ 。

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}\frac{p_2}{p_1} + \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^2}{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}\frac{p_2}{p_1} + 1} = \frac{\frac{1.4+1}{1.4-1} \times 1.102 + 1.102^2}{\frac{1.4+1}{1.4-1} \times 1.102 + 1} = 1.028$$

$$T_2 = 1.028 \times 292 = 300.2K$$

$$c_1 = \sqrt{\gamma R T_1} = \sqrt{1.4 \times 287 \times 292} = 342.5 \text{m/s}$$

$$c_2 = \sqrt{\gamma R T_2} = \sqrt{1.4 \times 287 \times 300.2} = 347.3 \text{m/s}$$

## 举例



在长管中,用活塞压缩气体产生正激波。已知长管中激波前静止气体的压强  $p_1=1.162\times 10^5 {\rm Pa}$ ,温度  $T_1=292 {\rm K}$ ,激波后气体的压强  $p_2=1.281\times 10^5 {\rm Pa}$ 。试求激波后气体的密度  $\rho_2$ 、温度  $T_2$ 、声速  $c_2$  以及激波传播速度  $v_s$ 、波后气流速度  $v_g$ 。设气体为空气, $\gamma=1.4$ , $R=287 {\rm J/(kg\cdot K)}$ 。

$$v_s = c_1 \sqrt{\frac{\gamma - 1}{2\gamma} + \frac{\gamma + 1}{2\gamma} \frac{p_2}{p_1}} = 342.5 \sqrt{\frac{1.4 - 1}{2 \times 1.4} + \frac{1.4 + 1}{2 \times 1.4}} 1.102 = 357.2 \text{m/s}$$

$$v_g = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{\gamma}} \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} - 1\right) c_1}{\sqrt{(\gamma - 1) + (\gamma + 1)\frac{p_2}{p_1}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2}{1.4}} (1.102 - 1)342.5}{\sqrt{(1.4 - 1) + (1.4 + 1)1.102}} = 23.93 \text{m/s}$$

- $v_1 = v_s > c_1, \quad v_2 = v_s v_g = 333.27 < c_2$
- 活塞只需以速度  $v_g = 23.93$ m/s 向前推进,即可维持强度为 **1.102** 的激波,并不需要将活塞以超声速的推进速度前进