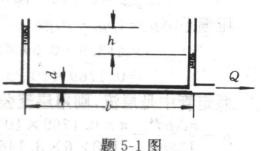
5-1 利用毛细管测定油液粘度,已知毛细管直径 d=4mm,

长度 l=0.5m;流量 $Q=1cm^3/s$ 时,测压管的落差 h=15cm,试 求油液的运动粘度。

[解] 假定管中是层流。 按公式



$$Q = \frac{\pi \Delta p d^4}{128 \mu l}$$

可解出。其否以该是以深到的帮劳员简简。在弃经告本是公

$$\mu = \frac{\pi \Delta p d^4}{128lQ} = \frac{\pi \rho g h d^4}{128lQ}$$

于是流体的运动粘度为

$$\nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho} = \frac{\pi g h d^4}{128 l Q} = \frac{\pi \times 9.81 \times 0.15 \times 0.004^4}{128 \times 0.5 \times 1 \times 10^{-6}}$$
$$= 0.185 \times 10^{-4} \text{m}^2/\text{s} = 0.185 \text{cm}^2/\text{s}$$

$$Re = \frac{vd}{\nu} = \frac{4Qd}{\pi d^2 \nu} = \frac{4Q}{\pi d\nu}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times 1 \times 10^{-6}}{\pi \times 0.0004 \times 0.185 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$= 17.2 < 2320$$

假定层流是正确的。

[答:v=0.185cm²/s]

- 5-11 比重 0.85, $\nu=0.125$ cm²/s 的油在粗糙度 $\Delta=0.04$ mm 的无缝钢管中流动,管径 d=30cm,流量 Q=0.1m³/s,试判断流动状态并求:
 - (1)沿程阻力系数 A;
 - (2)粘性底层厚度 δ :
 - (3)管壁上的切应力τ₀。

[解]
$$Re = \frac{vd}{\nu} = \frac{4Q}{\pi d\nu} = \frac{4 \times 0.1}{\pi \times 0.3 \times 0.125 \times 10^{-4}} = 33953 > 2320$$
 光滑管上限

22.
$$2\left(\frac{d}{\Delta}\right)^{8/7} = 22.2 \times \left(\frac{300}{0.04}\right)^{8/7} = 595654 > Re$$

故管中是光滑管紊流状态。据光滑管紊流公式可得:

$$(1)\lambda = \frac{0.3164}{Re^{0.25}} = 0.0233$$

(2)粘性底层厚度

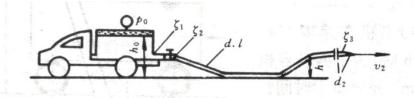
$$\delta = \frac{32.8d}{Re \sqrt{\lambda}} = \frac{32.8 \times 0.3}{33953 \times \sqrt{0.0233}} = 1.898 \times 10^{-3} \text{m}$$
$$= 1.898 \text{mm} \approx 1.9 \text{mm}$$

(3)壁面处的切应力

$$au_0 = \frac{\lambda}{8} \rho v^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 0.0233 \times 850 \times \left(\frac{4 \times 0.1}{\pi \times 0.3^2} \right)^2$$

= 4.89Pa

[答:
$$\lambda = 0.023, \delta = 1.9 \text{mm}, \tau_0 = 4.89 \text{Pa}$$
]



题5-19图

5-19 消防水龙带直径 d_1 =20mm,长 l=20m 末端喷嘴直径 d_2 =10mm,入口损失 ζ_1 =0.5,阀门损失 ζ_2 =3.5,喷嘴 ζ_3 =0.1, (相对于喷嘴出口速度)沿程阻力系数 λ =0.03,水箱表压强 p_0 =4bar, h_0 =3m,h=1m。试求喷嘴出口速度 v_2 。

[解] 对水箱液面及喷咀出口断面列伯努利方程,即得

$$\frac{p_0}{\gamma} + h_0 = \left(\zeta_1 + \zeta_2 + \lambda \frac{l}{d_1}\right) \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + (1 + \zeta_3) \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + h$$

整理

$$\frac{p_0}{\gamma} + h_0 - h = \left[\left(\zeta_1 + \zeta_2 + \lambda \frac{l}{d_1} \right) \left(\frac{d_2}{d_1} \right)^4 + 1 + \zeta_3 \right] \frac{v_2^2}{2g}$$

即得

$$v_{2} = \sqrt{\frac{2g\left(\frac{p_{0}}{\gamma} + h_{0} - h\right)}{\left(\zeta_{1} + \zeta_{2} + \lambda \frac{l}{d_{1}}\right)\left(\frac{d_{2}}{d_{1}}\right)^{4} + 1 + \zeta_{3}}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 9.81\left(\frac{4 \times 10^{5}}{1000 \times 9.81} + 2\right)}{\left(0.5 + 3.5 + 0.03 \times \frac{20}{0.02}\right) \times \frac{1}{16} + 1 + 0.1}}$$

$$= 16\text{m/s}$$

Like the state of $[lpha:v_2=16 ext{m/s}]$