

#### Review Lecture #7/第七次课复习

# CHAPTER 8 NORMAL SHOCK WAVES AND RELATED TOPICS

第八章 正激波及有关问题

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#### 路线图

8.2 正激波基本控制方程推导

→ 8.3 声速
 → 8.4 能量方程特殊形式
 → 8.5 什么情况下流动可压?

8.6 通过正激波气体特性变化的方程的详细推导; 物理特性变化趋势 讨论

8.7 用皮托管测量可压缩流的流动速度



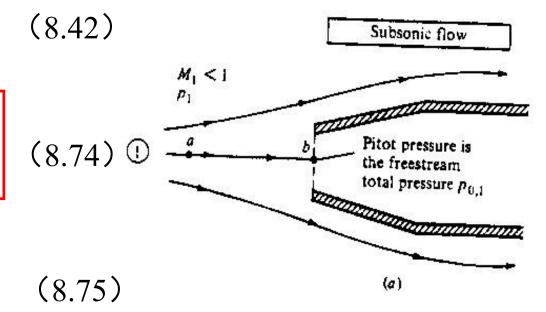
# 8.7 Measurement of Velocity in a Compressible Flow/可压缩流动的速度测量

#### 8.7.1 Subsonic Compressible Flow /亚声速可压缩流

$$\frac{p_{0,1}}{p_1} = \left(1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M_1^2\right)^{\gamma/(\gamma - 1)} \tag{8.42}$$

$$M_1^2 = \frac{2}{\gamma - 1} \left[ \left( \frac{p_{0,1}}{p_1} \right)^{(\gamma - 1)/\gamma} - 1 \right]$$
 (8.74) ①

$$u_1^2 = \frac{2a_1^2}{\gamma - 1} \left[ \left( \frac{p_{0,1}}{p_1} \right)^{(\gamma - 1)/\gamma} - 1 \right]$$
 (8.75)





$$u_1^2 = \frac{2a_1^2}{\gamma - 1} \left[ \left( \frac{p_{0,1}}{p_1} \right)^{(\gamma - 1)/\gamma} - 1 \right]$$
 (8.75)

- From Eq. (8.75), we see that, unlike incompressible flow, a knowledge of  $p_{0,1}$  and  $p_1$  is not sufficient to obtain  $u_1$ ; we also need the freestream speed of sound,  $a_1$ .
- $\triangleright$  从(8.75)式可以看到:与不可压缩流不同,只知道  $p_{0,1}$  和  $p_1$  还不足以得到速度 $u_1$ ;我们还需要知道自由流的声速:  $a_1$

## 8.7.2 Supersonic Flow/超声速流

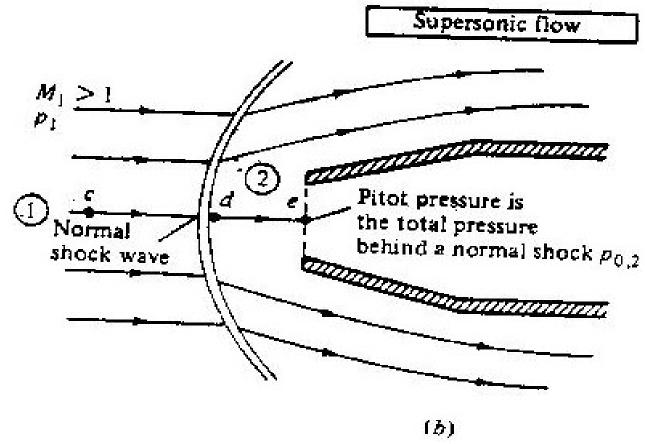
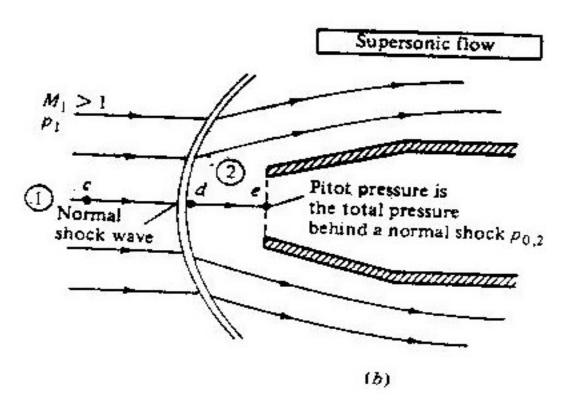


Fig. 8.8 A Pitot tube in supersonic flow



- ➤ 沿流线 cde 的流体微 团首先非等熵地在 d 点减速为亚声速,然 后被等熵地在e点压缩 为驻点速度零。
- e 点的压强不是自由流的总压而是正激波后的总压  $p_{0,2}$ 。这是皮托管测得的总压 (8) 压(称为皮托管压强)。

$$\frac{p_{0,2}}{p_1} = \frac{p_{0,2}}{p_2} \frac{p_2}{p_1} \tag{8.76}$$

$$\frac{p_{0,2}}{p_2} = (1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M_2^2)^{\gamma/(\gamma - 1)} \tag{8.77}$$

$$M_2^2 = \frac{1 + [(\gamma - 1)/2]M_1^2}{\gamma M_1^2 - (\gamma - 1)/2}$$
(8.78)

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = 1 + \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma + 1} (M_1^2 - 1) \tag{8.79}$$

$$\frac{p_{0,2}}{p_1} = \left(\frac{(\gamma+1)^2 M_1^2}{4\gamma M_1^2 - 2(\gamma-1)}\right)^{\gamma/(\gamma-1)} \frac{1 - \gamma + 2\gamma M_1^2}{\gamma + 1}$$
(8.80)

$$\frac{p_{0,2}}{p_1} = \left(\frac{(\gamma+1)^2 M_1^2}{4\gamma M_1^2 - 2(\gamma-1)}\right)^{\gamma/(\gamma-1)} \frac{1 - \gamma + 2\gamma M_1^2}{\gamma + 1}$$
(8.80)

- $\triangleright$  (8.80)式被称为雷利皮托管公式。它将皮托管测得的总压  $p_{0,2}$  和自由来流静压  $p_1$ 与自由来流马赫数  $M_1$  联系起来了。
- ▶ (8.80)式中 M<sub>1</sub> 为p<sub>0,2</sub>/p<sub>1</sub> 的隐式函数,可以由p<sub>0,2</sub>/p<sub>1</sub> 的值计算出M<sub>1</sub>。为方便应用, 附录B给出了p<sub>0,2</sub>/p<sub>1</sub> 随M<sub>1</sub>的变化表。



Notes: 尽管本节知识是空速管用到的主要气动理论和公式,实际应用中要对这些公式进行修正。

#### 例8.22的再讨论

例8.22 A pitot tube is inserted into an airflow where the static pressure is 1atm. Calculate the flow Mach Number when the Pitot tube measures (a) 1.276atm; (b) 2.714atm; (c) 12.06atm.

解: 首先我们必须确定流动是亚声速的还是超声速的。当马赫数为1时,皮托管测出的总压为 $p_{\sigma}$ -p/0.528=1.893atm.

因此,皮托管测出的总压 $p_0 < 1.893$ atm时,来流是亚声速的;

测出的总压 $p_0 > 1.893atm$ 时,来流是超声速的。

问题:为什么皮托管测出的总压 $p_0$ >1.893atm时流动一定是超声速的?

解释1: 定性解释,来流的总压

$$\frac{p_{0,1}}{p_1} = (1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M_1^2)^{\gamma/(\gamma - 1)}$$
 为马赫数 $M_1$ 的单调增函数 当来流马赫数等于1时, $p_{0,1} = (1 + \frac{1.4 - 1}{2} \times 1^2)^{1.4/(1.4 - 1)} \cdot 1$ atm = 1.893atm 当来流马赫数小于1时,皮托管测得的总压为  $p_{0,1} < 1.893$ atm 所以皮托管测得的总压大于1.893atm时,一定是超声速流动。

有同学有疑问:认为超声速时皮托管测得的总压是正激波后的  $p_{0,2}$  ,不能说明  $p_{0,2} > 1.893atm$  时来流是超声速的。解释:因为  $p_{0,2} < p_{0,1}$  ,所以此时一定有  $p_{0,1} > 1.893atm$  ,因而对照公式  $\frac{p_{0,1}}{p_1} = (1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M_1^2)^{\gamma/(\gamma - 1)}$  ,一定有 $M_1 > 1$  。



#### 解释2: 由雷利皮托管公式定量解释:

$$\frac{p_{0,2}}{p_1} = \left(\frac{(\gamma+1)^2 M_1^2}{4\gamma M_1^2 - 2(\gamma-1)}\right)^{\gamma/(\gamma-1)} \frac{1 - \gamma + 2\gamma M_1^2}{\gamma + 1}$$

$$\frac{p_{0,2}}{p_1}$$
 为马赫数 $M_I$ 的单调增函数

#### **Normal Shock Properties**

M	$\frac{p_2}{p_1}$	$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}$	$\frac{T_2}{T_1}$	$\frac{p_{0_2}}{p_{0_1}}$	$\frac{p_{0_2}}{p_1}$	$M_2$
0.1000 + 01	0.1000 + 01	0.1000 + 01	0.1000 + 01	0.1000 + 01	0.1893 + 01	0.1000 + 01
0.1020 + 01	0.1047 + 01	0.1033 + 01	0.1013 + 01	0.1000 + 01	0.1938 + 01	0.9805 + 00
0.1040 + 01	0.1095 + 01	0.1067 + 01	0.1026 + 01	0.9999 + 00	0.1984 + 01	0.9620 + 00
0.1060 + 01	0.1144 + 01	0.1101 + 01	0.1039 + 01	0.9998 + 00	0.2032 + 01	0.9444 + 00
0.1080 + 01	0.1194 + 01	0.1135 + 01	0.1052 + 01	0.9994 + 01	0.2082 + 01	0.9277 + 00
0.1100 + 01	0.1245 + 01	0.1169 + 01	0.1065 + 01	0.9989 + 00	0.2133 + 01	0.9118 + 00
0.1120 + 01	0.1297 + 01	0.1203 + 01	0.1078 + 01	0.9982 + 00	0.2185 + 01	0.8966 + 00
0.1140 + 01	0.1350 + 01	0.1238 + 01	0.1090 + 01	0.9973 + 00	0.2239 + 01	0.8820 + 00
0.1160 + 01	0.1403 + 01	0.1272 + 01	0.1103 + 01	0.9961 + 00	0.2294 + 01	0.8682 + 00
0.1180 + 01	0.1458 + 01	0.1307 + 01	0.1115 + 01	0.9946 + 00	0.2350 + 01	0.8549 + 00



#### 8.8 Summary

#### 气体的声速由下式给出:

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho}\right)_{s}}$$

(8.18)

#### 对于量热完全气体

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

(8.23)

 $a = \sqrt{\gamma RT}$  (8.25)

## 声速只依赖于气体的温度。

#### 对于定常、绝热、无粘流动,能量方程可以表示为:

$$h_1 + \frac{u_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{u_2^2}{2} \tag{8.29}$$

$$c_p T_1 + \frac{u_1^2}{2} = c_p T_2 + \frac{u_2^2}{2}$$
 (8.30)

$$\frac{a_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{u_1^2}{2} = \frac{a_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{u_2^2}{2}$$
(8.32)

$$\frac{a_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{u_1^2}{2} = \frac{a_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{u_2^2}{2} = \frac{a_0^2}{\gamma - 1}$$
 (8.34)

$$\frac{a_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{u_1^2}{2} = \frac{a_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{u_2^2}{2} = \frac{(\gamma + 1)a^{*2}}{2(\gamma - 1)} = const.$$
 (8.36)

#### 滞止声速和临界声速的定义:

$$\frac{a_0^2}{\gamma - 1} = \frac{a^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{u^2}{2}$$

(8.33)

$$\frac{(\gamma+1)}{2(\gamma-1)}a^{2} = \frac{a^{2}}{\gamma-1} + \frac{u^{2}}{2}$$

(8.35)

#### 总参数与静参数通过下式联系起来:

$$\frac{T_0}{T} = 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2}M^2$$

(8.40)

$$\frac{p_0}{p} = (1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2}M^2)^{\gamma/(\gamma - 1)}$$

$$\frac{p_0}{p} = (1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2}M^2)^{1/(\gamma - 1)}$$

$$\frac{\rho_0}{\rho} = (1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2}M^2)^{1/(\gamma - 1)}$$

(8.42)

(8.43)

注意总参数与静参数的比只是当地马赫数的函数。由附录A 以列表形式提供。

#### 特征马赫数与当地马赫数关系

$$M^{*2} = \frac{(\gamma + 1)M^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1)M^2}$$

(8.48)

#### 附录A 等熵流参数表 (Isentropic Flow Properties)

M	$\frac{p_0}{p}$	$\frac{ ho_0}{ ho}$	$rac{T_0}{T}$	$rac{A}{A^*}$
0.2000 - 01	0.1000 + 01	0.1000 + 01	0.1000 + 01	0.2894 + 02
0.2000 - 01 $0.4000 - 01$	•	•	•	•
	0.1001 + 01	0.1001 + 01	0.1000 + 01	0.1448 + 02
0.6000 - 01	0.1003 + 01	0.1002 + 01	0.1001 + 01	0.9666 + 01
0.8000 - 01	0.1004 + 01	0.1003 + 01	0.1001 + 01	0.7262 + 01
0.1000 + 00	0.1007 + 01	0.1005 + 01	0.1002 + 01	0.5822 + 01
0.1200 + 00	0.1010 + 01	0.1007 + 01	0.1003 + 01	0.4864 + 01
0.1400 + 00	0.1014 + 01	0.1010 + 01	0.1004 + 01	0.4182 + 01
0.1600 + 00	0.1018 + 01	0.1013 + 01	0.1005 + 01	0.3673 + 01
0.1800 + 00	0.1023 + 01	0.1016 + 01	0.1006 + 01	0.3278 + 01
0.2000 + 00	0.1028 + 01	0.1020 + 01	0.1008 + 01	0.2964 + 01
0.9800 + 00	0.1850 + 01	0.1552 + 01	0.1192 + 01	0.1000 + 01
0.1000 + 01	0.1893 + 01	0.1577 + 01	0.1200 + 01	0.1000 + 01
0.1020 + 01	0.1938 + 01	0.1604 + 01	0.1208 + 01	0.1000 + 01
0.1040 + 01	0.1985 + 01	0.1632 + 01	0.1216 + 01	0.1001 + 01
0.1060 + 01	0.2033 + 01	0.1660 + 01	0.1225 + 01	0.1003 + 01
0.1080 + 01	0.2083 + 01	0.1689 + 01	0.1233 + 01	0.1005 + 01
0.1100 + 01	0.2135 + 01	0.1719 + 01	0.1242 + 01	0.1008 + 01
0.1120 + 01	0.2189 + 01	0.1750 + 01	0.1251 + 01	0.1011 + 01
0.1140 + 01	0.2245 + 01	0.1782 + 01	0.1260 + 01	0.1015 + 01

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#### NPU

#### 正激波基本方程:

连续方程: 
$$\rho_1 u_1 = \rho_2 u_2 \tag{8.2}$$

动量方程: 
$$p_1 + \rho_1 u_1^2 = p_2 + \rho_2 u_2^2$$
 (8.6)

能量方程: 
$$h_1 + \frac{u_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{u_2^2}{2}$$
 (8.10)

由这些方程导出通过正激波的气体特性变化由波前马赫数唯一确定。

$$M_2^2 = \frac{1 + [(\gamma - 1)/2]M_1^2}{\gamma M_1^2 - (\gamma - 1)/2}$$
 (8.59)

$$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{(\gamma + 1)M_1^2}{2 + (\gamma - 1)M_1^2}$$
 (8.61)

#### 接前框:

$$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = 1 + \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma + 1} (M_1^2 - 1)$$
 (8.65)

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{h_2}{h_1} = \left[1 + \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma + 1}(M_1^2 - 1)\right] \frac{2 + (\gamma - 1)M_1^2}{(\gamma + 1)M_1^2}$$
(8.67)

$$s_{2} - s_{1} = c_{p} \ln \left\{ \left[ 1 + \frac{2\gamma}{\gamma + 1} (M_{1}^{2} - 1) \right] \frac{2 + (\gamma - 1)M_{1}^{2}}{(\gamma + 1)M_{1}^{2}} \right\}$$

$$-R \ln \left[ 1 + \frac{2\gamma}{(\gamma + 1)} (M_{1}^{2} - 1) \right]$$
(8.68)

$$\frac{p_{0,2}}{p_{0,1}} = e^{-(s_2 - s_1)/R} \tag{8.73}$$

#### 附录B给出了随M₁变化的正激波性质。



#### 对于量热完全气体,通过正激波总温不变:

$$T_{0,2} = T_{0,1}$$

#### 然而,通过正激波总压有损失:

$$p_{0,2} < p_{0,1}$$

对于亚声速与超声速可压缩流动,自由来流马赫 数确定了皮托管的总压与自流来流静压比。但是亚声 速与超声速情况对应的方程不同:

$$M_1^2 = \frac{2}{\gamma - 1} \left[ \left( \frac{p_{0,1}}{p_1} \right)^{(\gamma - 1)/\gamma} - 1 \right]$$

(8.74)

**超声速流:** 
$$\frac{p_{0,2}}{p_1} = \left(\frac{(\gamma+1)^2 M_1^2}{4\gamma M_1^2 - 2(\gamma-1)}\right)^{\gamma/(\gamma-1)} \frac{1 - \gamma + 2\gamma M_1^2}{\gamma + 1}$$

(8.80)

附录B 正激波参数表 (Normal Shock Properties)

M	$\frac{p_2}{p_1}$	$\frac{ ho_2}{ ho_1}$	$\frac{T_2}{T_1}$	$\frac{p_{0_2}}{p_{0_1}}$	$\frac{p_{0_2}}{p_1}$	$M_2$
0.1000 + 01	0.1000 + 01	0.1000 + 01	0.1000 + 01	0.1000 + 01	0.1893 + 01	0.1000 + 01
0.1020 + 01	0.1047 + 01	0.1033 + 01	0.1013 + 01	0.1000 + 01	0.1938 + 01	0.9805 + 00
0.1040 + 01	0.1095 + 01	0.1067 + 01	0.1026 + 01	0.9999 + 00	0.1984 + 01	0.9620 + 00
0.1060 + 01	0.1144 + 01	0.1101 + 01	0.1039 + 01	0.9998 + 00	0.2032 + 01	0.9444 + 00
0.1080 + 01	0.1194 + 01	0.1135 + 01	0.1052 + 01	0.9994 + 01	0.2082 + 01	0.9277 + 00
0.1100 + 01	0.1245 + 01	0.1169 + 01	0.1065 + 01	0.9989 + 00	0.2133 + 01	0.9118 + 00
0.1120 + 01	0.1297 + 01	0.1203 + 01	0.1078 + 01	0.9982 + 00	0.2185 + 01	0.8966 + 00
0.1140 + 01	0.1350 + 01	0.1238 + 01	0.1090 + 01	0.9973 + 00	0.2239 + 01	0.8820 + 00
0.1160 + 01	0.1403 + 01	0.1272 + 01	0.1103 + 01	0.9961 + 00	0.2294 + 01	0.8682 + 00
0.1180 + 01	0.1458 + 01	0.1307 + 01	0.1115 + 01	0.9946 + 00	0.2350 + 01	0.8549 + 00
0.1200 + 01	0.1513 + 01	0.1342 + 01	0.1128 + 01	0.9928 + 00	0.2408 + 01	0.8422 + 00
0.1220 + 01	0.1570 + 01	0.1376 + 01	0.1141 + 01	0.9907 + 00	0.2466 + 01	0.8300 + 00
0.1240 + 01	0.1627 + 01	0.1411 + 01	0.1153 + 01	0.9884 + 00	0.2526 + 01	0.8183 + 00
0.1260 + 01	0.1686 + 01	0.1446 + 01	0.1166 + 01	0.9857 + 00	0.2588 + 01	0.8071 + 00
0.1280 + 01	0.1745 + 01	0.1481 + 01	0.1178 + 01	0.9827 + 00	0.2650 + 01	0.7963 + 00
0.1300 + 01	0.1805 + 01	0.1516 + 01	0.1191 + 01	0.9794 + 00	0.2714 + 01	0.7860 + 00
0.1320 + 01	0.1866 + 01	0.1551 + 01	0.1204 + 01	0.9758 + 00	0.2778 + 01	0.7760 + 00
0.1340 + 01	0.1928 + 01	0.1585 + 01	0.1216 + 01	0.9718 + 00	0.2844 + 01	0.7664 + 00
0.1360 + 01	0.1991 + 01	0.1620 + 01	0.1229 + 01	0.9676 + 00	0.2912 + 01	0.7572 + 00
0.1380 + 01	0.2055 + 01	0.1655 + 01	0.1242 + 01	0.9630 + 00	0.2980 + 01	0.7483 + 00



#### 前一次课的掌握情况投票

- **A** 完全掌握了这部分知识内容
- **B** 掌握了大部分
- 掌握了一小部分
- **完全不懂**

#### **Review Lecture #7 ended!**



#### Lecture #8

# CHAPTER 9 Oblique Shock and Expansion Waves

第九章 斜激波和膨胀波

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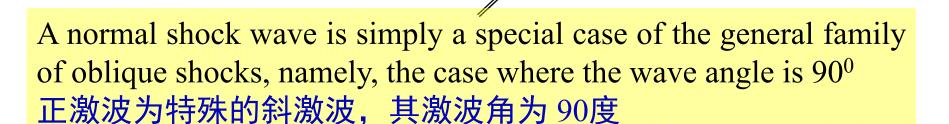


#### 9.1 Introduction/引言

第八章我们讨论了正激波,本章我们讨论**斜激波**及超声速流场中的另一个重要特征一**膨胀波**。

Wave angle: 激波角, $\beta$ ,激波与激波上游来流的夹角。

Deflection angle: 气流偏转角,  $\theta$  。



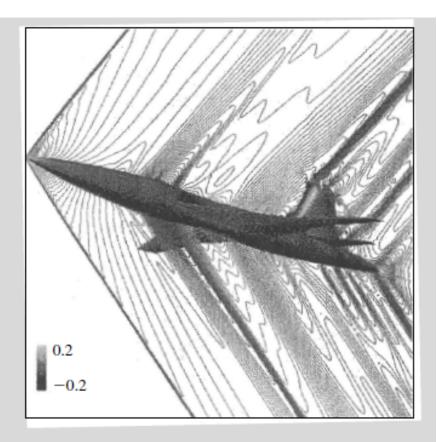
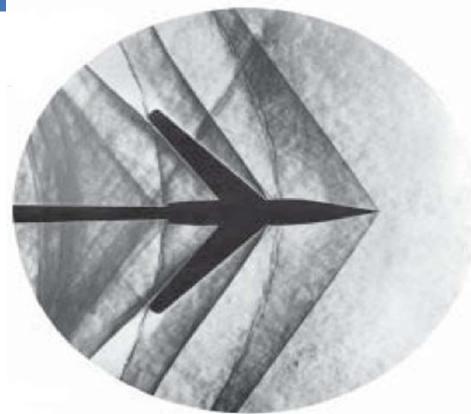
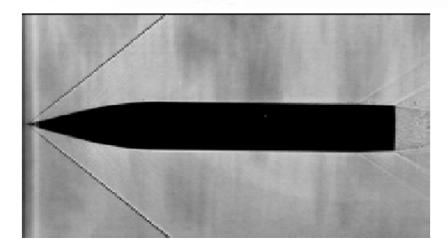


Figure 9.1 Wave pattern on a supersonic transport configuration (without nacelles) at Mach 1.7. Computational fluid dynamic calculations by Y. Makino, et al., "Nonaxisymmetrical Fuselage Shape Modification for Drag Reduction of Low-Sonic-Boom Airplane," AIAA Journal, vol. 41, no. 8, August 2003, p. 1415.





#### $\theta$ : Deflection angle (偏转角)

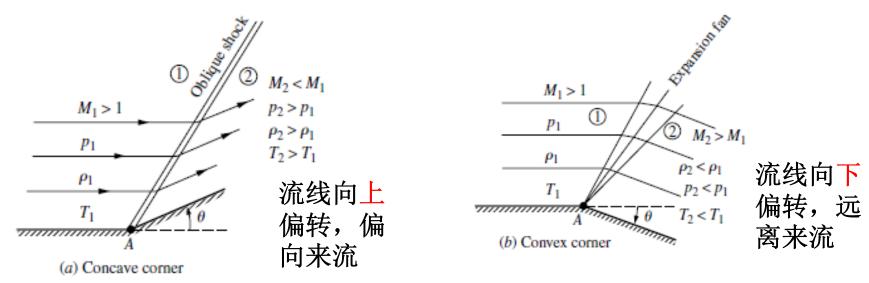


图9.2 绕凹角及凸角的超声速流

- Across the oblique shock wave, the Mach number discontinuously decreases, and the pressure, density, and temperature discontinuously increase.
- Across the expansion wave, the Mach number continuously increases, and the pressure, density, and temperature continuously decrease.

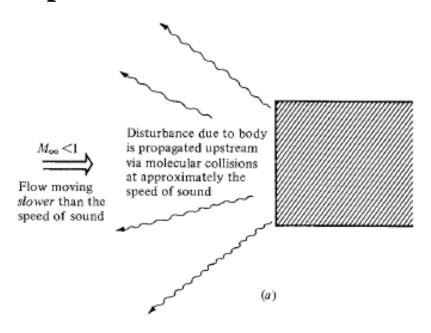
Hence, an expansion wave is the direct antithesis of a shock wave.

因此,膨胀波是激波的一个正相反的对应物。

Oblique shock and expansion waves are prevalent in two- and three-dimensional supersonic flow. These waves are inherently two-dimensional in nature, in contrast to the one-dimensional normal shock waves discussed in Chap.8. That is, in Fig. 9.1a and b, the flow-field properties are a function x and y. The purpose of the present chapter is to determine and study the properties of these oblique waves.

斜激波和膨胀波在二维、三维超声速流动中是普遍存在的。这些波在本质上是二维的,与第八章讨论的一维正激波相反。即,在图9.2a和b中,流场特性是x、 y的函数。本章的目的就是确定和研究这些斜波(斜激波和膨胀波)的性质。

□ What is the physical mechanism that creates waves in a supersonic flow? 超声速流中产生波的物理机理是什么?



The information is propagated upstream at approximately the local speed of sound.

物体存在的信息以近似等于当地声速的速度传播到上游去。

If the upstream flow is subsonic, the disturbances have no problem working their way upstream, thus giving the incoming flow plenty of time to move out of the way of the body.

如果上游是亚声速的, 扰动可以毫不困难地传播到远前方上游, 因此, 给了来流足够的时间以绕过物体。



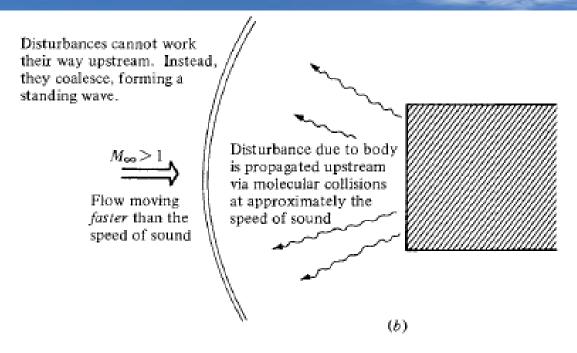


Figure 9.3 Propagation of disturbances. (a) Subsonic flow.
(b) Supersonic flow.

On the other hand, if the upstream flow is supersonic, the disturbances cannot work their way upstream; rather, at some finite distances from the body, the disturbance waves pile up and coalesce, forming a standing wave in front of the body.

在另一方面,如果上游是超声速的,扰动不能一直向上游传播,而是在离开物体某一距离处聚集并接合,形成一静止波。

#### 超声速流中产生波的物理机理

Hence, the physical generation of waves in a supersonic flow — both shock and expansion waves — is due to the propagation of information via molecular collisions and due to the fact that such propagation cannot work its way into certain regions of the supersonic flow.

因此,超声速流中激波和膨胀波产生的物理原因是:通过分子碰撞引起的信息传播和这种传播不能到达超声速流中某些区域的事实。

Read 5th edition P604-606

## □ Why are most waves oblique rather than normal to the upstream flow? 为什么大部分激波与来流成斜角而不是垂直的呢?

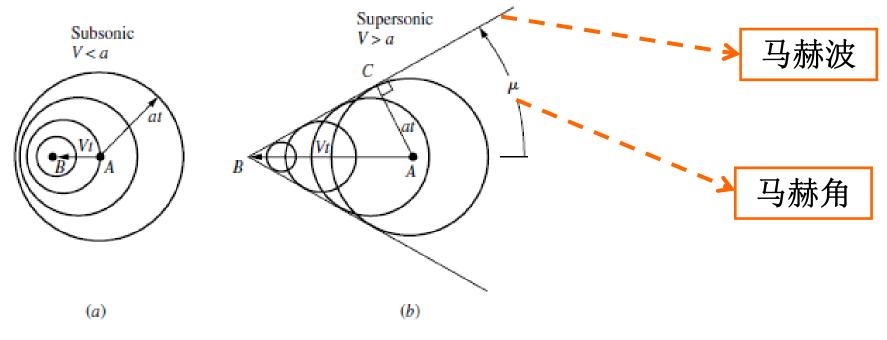


Figure 9.4 Another way of visualizing the propagation of disturbances in (a) subsonic and (b) supersonic flow.

$$\sin \mu = \frac{at}{Vt} = \frac{a}{V} = \frac{1}{M}$$

$$\mu = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{M}$$
 (9.1)

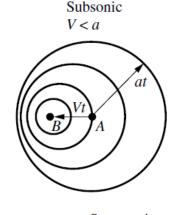
#### □ 亚声速情况:

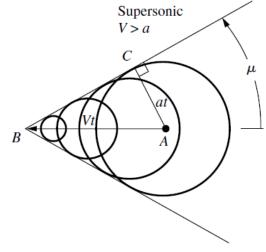
发声器(beeper)总是处在圆形声波族的里面, 声波传播的波前一直在发声器的前面。

#### □ 超声速情况:

发声器(beeper)的位置一直是处于圆形声波族的之外,发声器一直处于声波传播的波前之前。

- □ 超声速情况下的新现象:存在由波前形成的扰动包络线BC,其与圆形声波面相切。这一扰动线被定义为马赫波。
- □ 角ABC即马赫波与发声器运动方向的夹 角被定义为马赫角。
- □ 以B为顶点,扰动包络线之内半顶角为马 赫角的锥形区域,称为扰动源的后马赫锥

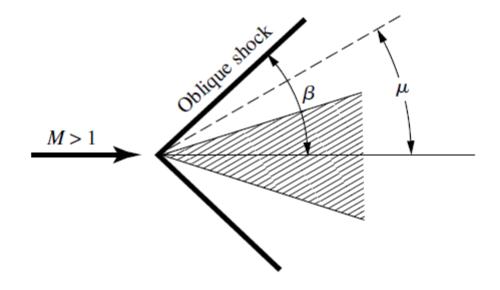




#### 微扰动在气流中的传播演示

$$V = 0$$

$$V = c$$



**Figure 9.5** Relation between the oblique

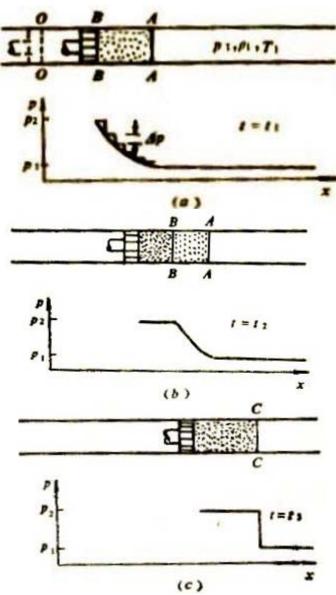
If the disturbances are stronger than a simple sound wave, then the wave front becomes stronger than a Mach wave, creating an oblique shock wave at an angle to the freestream, where  $\beta > \mu$ . However, the physical mechanism creating an oblique shock is essentially the same as that described above for the Mach wave.

如果扰动比一个简单声波强,其引起的波前就会比马赫波强, 产生一个与来流夹角为 β的斜激波,且  $\beta > \mu$ 。然而,斜激波 产生的物理机理与上面描述的马赫波的产生完全相同。

## 超声速气流中微弱扰动源后马赫锥之外的气流,()

- A 状态发生剧烈变化
- **B** 不能感受到扰动
- 6 静止
- **D** 是亚声速流

# 补充: 激波和膨胀波形成机理的进一步理解



### □ 激波的形成:

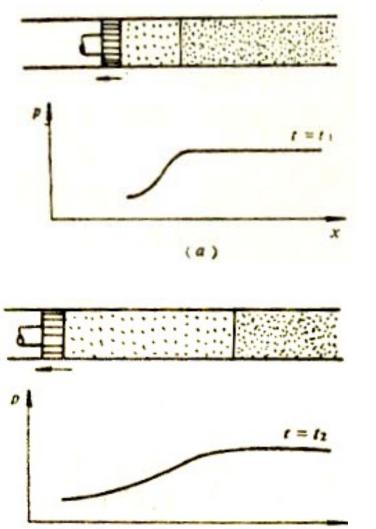
以左图活塞在一维长管中压缩气体为例。设有一根很长的直管,管内气体原是静止的。热力学参数是 $p_1$ , $\rho_1$ , $T_1$ 。从 t=0 起到  $t=t_1$ 为止活塞向右作急剧地加速运动,  $t=t_1$ 以后匀速前进。

## □ 特征:

居后的波比前边的波快,每道波都在追赶它前面的波。过渡区AA-BB的长度随时间增长而越来越短,最后压缩到一起形成激波。



# 补充:激波和膨胀波形成机理的进一步理解 (续)



#### □ 膨胀波的形成:

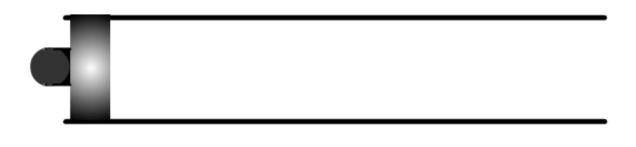
上例中一旦活塞停止运动,活塞与前进气体之间在瞬时内会出现真空。这时气体在压差作用之下,必发生向后的膨胀运动,以填补真空。这时气体微团是向左运动的,但膨胀变化这个界线(膨胀波)却会自动地在气体中向右推进.

## □ 特征:

居后的波比前面的波慢,越走,段落拉得越长,不会集中起来。

(b)

# 激波的形成





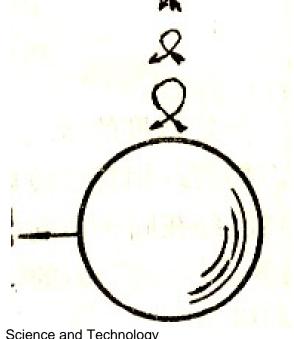




## 补充:激波和膨胀波形成机理的进一步理解 (续)

## > 亚声速运动物体

在二维和三维流场中,物体以亚声速运动时,并不能象活塞那样把前面的气体推着走。由于物体的扰动是以声速传开去的,物体未到之前,气体微团早已开始受到扰动气体微团是以连续的运动在让路的,因而没有大块气体被挤压的可能。

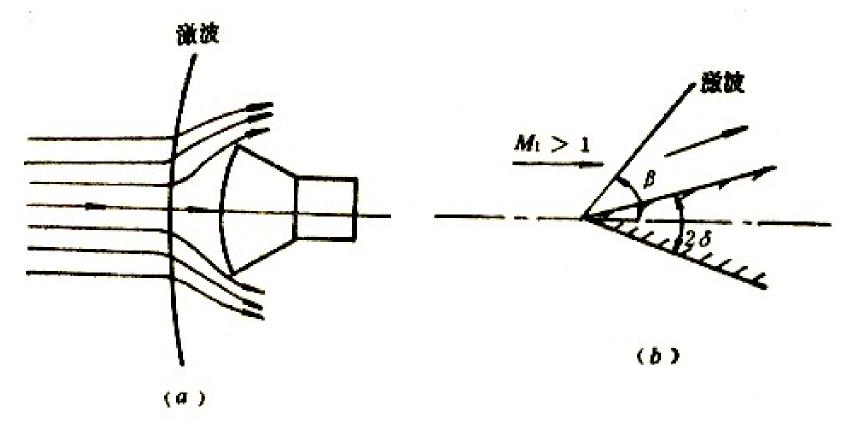


亚声速运动



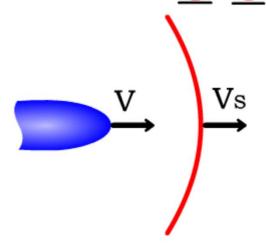
### > 超声速运动物体

当气体以超声速运动时,扰动来不及传到前面去,路途上的气体微团没有事先的准备,要等到物体冲到跟前,才受到压缩,因而可以造成大块气体被压缩。

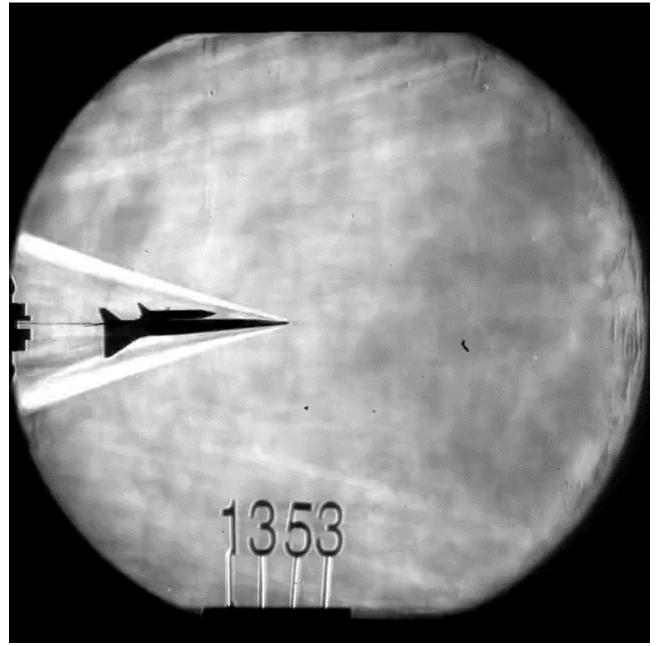


# 激波的运动

在空气中以超音速运动的物体会产生激波, 其激波类型有以下三种:①、②、③。









问题:如何区分如下几个概念?

Q: What are the differences between terminologies as follows

- 1. 激波/Shock wave
  - ➤ 正激波/Normal shock wave
  - ➢ 斜激波/Oblique shock wave
- 2. 膨胀波/Expansion wave
- 3. 马赫波/Mach wave (无限弱的激波、膨胀波)

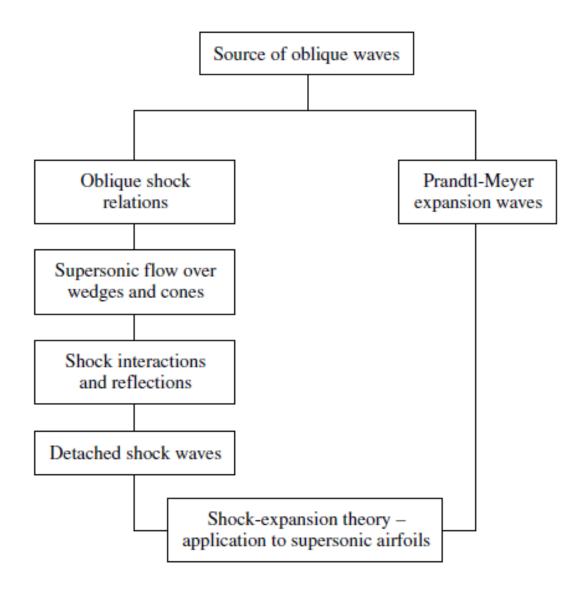
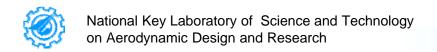
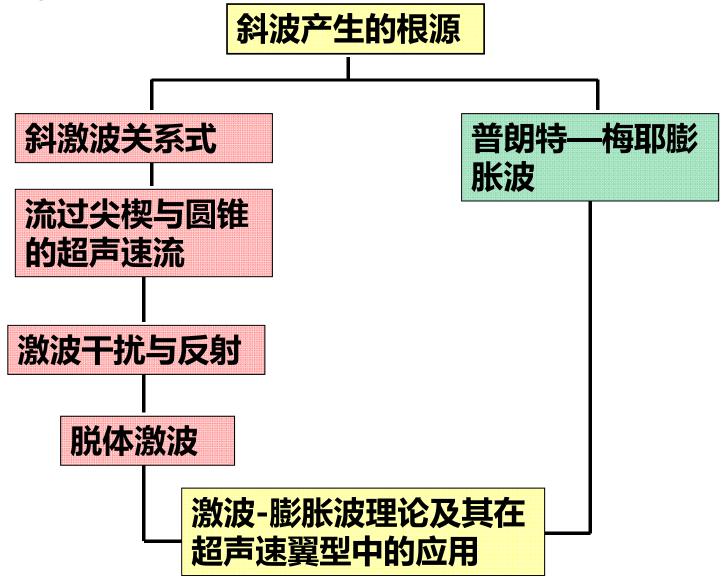


Figure 9.6 Road map for Chapter 9.



# 第九章路线图





**EXAMPLE 9.1** A supersonic airplane is flying at Mach 2 at an altitude of 16 km. Assume the shock wave pattern from the airplane (see Figure 9.7) quickly coalesces into a Mach wave that intersects the ground behind the airplane, causing a "sonic boom" to be heard by a bystander on the ground. At the instant the sonic boom is heard, how far ahead of the bystander is the airplane?

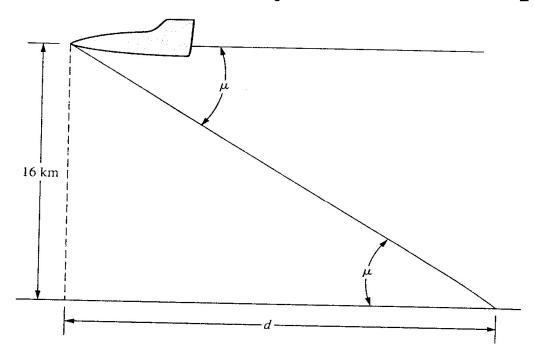


Figure 9.7 Mach wave from a supersonic vehicle, and its impingement on the ground.

## 解:

$$\mu = \sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{M}) = \sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) = 30^{0}$$

$$\tan \mu = \frac{16}{d}$$

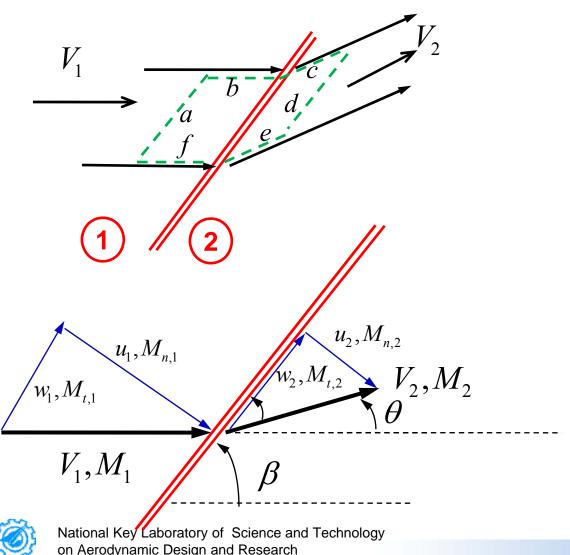
$$d = \frac{16}{\tan \mu} = \frac{16}{0.577} = 27.7 \text{(km)}$$

# 9.2 Oblique Shock Wave Relations/斜激波关系式

#### 问题:如何由波前参数得到波后参数? 已知 Q: How to solve the oblique shock wave relations? $p_1$ > 取适当控制体 $\rho_{1}$ > 应用控制方程 > 得出关系式 $M_1$ $u_1$ $u_{2}$ $p_0,_1$ $p_0,_2$ $u_2, M_{n,2}$ $u_1, M_{n,1}$ $h_0,$ $W_2, M_{t,2} > V_2, M_2$ $w_1, M_{t,1}$ $T_0$ , $S_1$ $V_{1}, M_{1}$

# > 连续方程

以上图虚线包围区域为控制体,应用连续方程:



$$\iint_{S} \rho \vec{V} \bullet \vec{dS} = 0$$

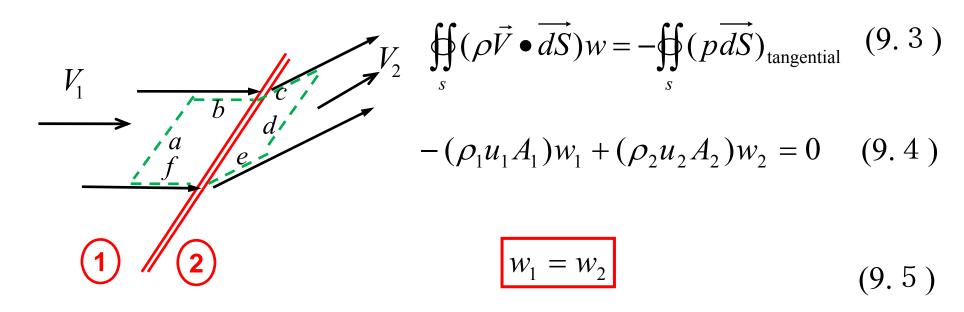
$$-\rho_1 u_1 A_1 + \rho_2 u_2 A_2 = 0$$

$$\rho_1 u_1 = \rho_2 u_2$$

(9.2)

# > 动量方程 (切向)

积分形式动量方程的切向分量:

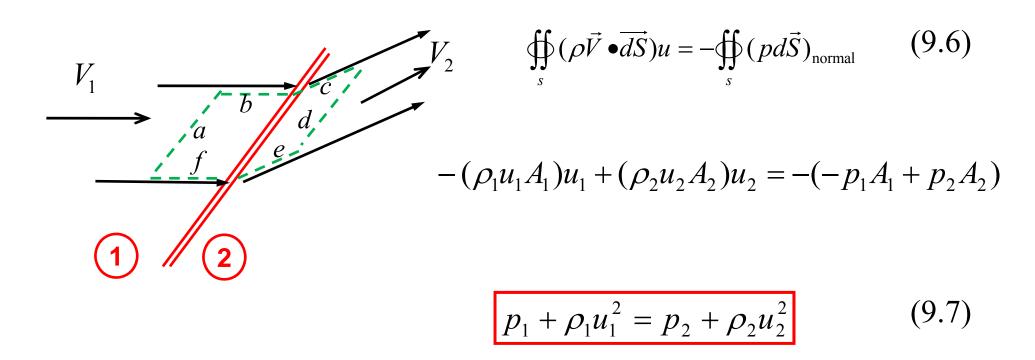


The tangential component of the flow velocity is constant across an oblique shock.

通过斜激波流动的切向速度分量保持不变.

# > 动量方程 (法向)

积分形式动量方程的法向分量:



(9.7) 式中只出现激波的法向分量。

## > 能量方程

$$\iint_{S} \rho \left( e + \frac{V^{2}}{2} \right) \vec{V} \cdot \vec{dS} = - \iint_{S} p \vec{V} \cdot \vec{dS}$$
 (9.8)

$$-\rho_{1}\left(e_{1}+\frac{V_{1}^{2}}{2}\right)u_{1}A_{1}+\rho_{2}\left(e_{2}+\frac{V_{2}^{2}}{2}\right)u_{2}A_{2}=-(-p_{1}u_{1}A_{1}+p_{2}u_{2}A_{2}) \quad (9.9)$$

$$-\rho_1 u_1 \left( e_1 + \frac{p_1}{\rho_1} + \frac{V_1^2}{2} \right) + \rho_2 u_2 \left( e_2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho_2} + \frac{V_2^2}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\rho_1 u_1 \left( h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} \right) = \rho_2 u_2 \left( h_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2} \right) \tag{9.10}$$

$$h_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2} \tag{9.11}$$



## ▶ 能量方程(续)

$$V_1^2 - V_2^2 = (u_1^2 + w_1^2) - (u_2^2 + w_2^2) = u_1^2 - u_2^2$$

$$h_1 + \frac{u_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{u_2^2}{2} \tag{9.12}$$

$$\rho_1 u_1 = \rho_2 u_2$$

$$p_1 + \rho_1 u_1^2 = p_2 + \rho_2 u_2^2$$

$$h_1 + \frac{u_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{u_2^2}{2}$$

- (9.12)
- □ 方程(9.2)、(9.7)、(9.12)分别是斜激波的连续、法向动量、能量方程。它们只包含斜激波的法向速度分量 $u_1$ 、 $u_2$ , 而不包含斜激波的切向速度分量 $w_1$ 、 $w_2$ 。
- □ Hence, we deduce that changes across an oblique shock wave are governed only by the component of velocity normal to the wave. 因此,我们得出结论 通过斜激波的流动特性变化只由垂直于斜激波的速度分量决定。

  Read: P611 第二段
- □换句话说:对于斜激波,可将波前速度和波后速度分解到斜 激波法向和切向两个方向:1)法向可等效为正激波进行处 理:2.切向速度不变。



# ➤ 控制方程归纳 / Summary of governing equations

$$\rho_1 u_1 = \rho_2 u_2 \tag{9.2}$$

$$w_1 = w_2 \tag{9.5}$$

$$p_1 + \rho_1 u_1^2 = p_2 + \rho_2 u_2^2 \tag{9.7}$$

$$h_1 + \frac{u_1^2}{2} = h_2 + \frac{u_2^2}{2} \tag{9.12}$$

- 方程(9.2)、(9.7)、(9.12)与正激波控制方程(8.2)、(8.6)、(8.10)完全相同
- ightharpoonup 我们只要将正激波关系式中所有的  $M_1$  用  $M_{n,1}$ 代替,就可以得到通过斜激波的流动特性变化量( $M_2$ 为  $M_{n,2}$ )





# 超声速气流通过斜激波,波前波后切向速度的关

# 系是:

- $w_1 < w_2$
- $w_1 = w_2$
- 不能确定



#### Problem 9.1

#### Lecture #8 Ended!

致谢:

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