

第3讲 (第3-6章)

流体分析的基本原理

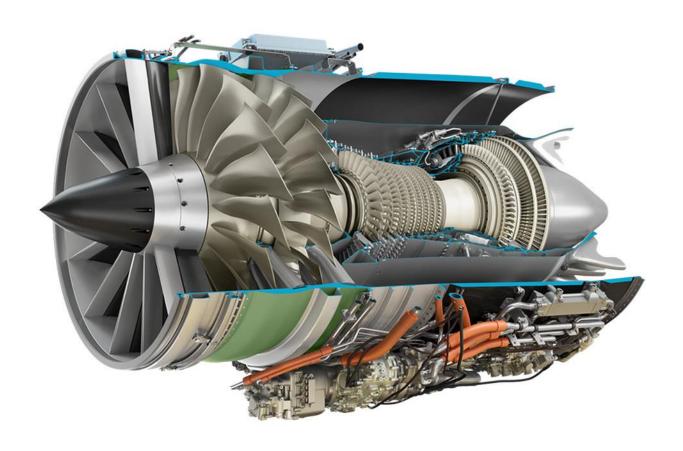
第3讲 流体(流动)分析的基本原理

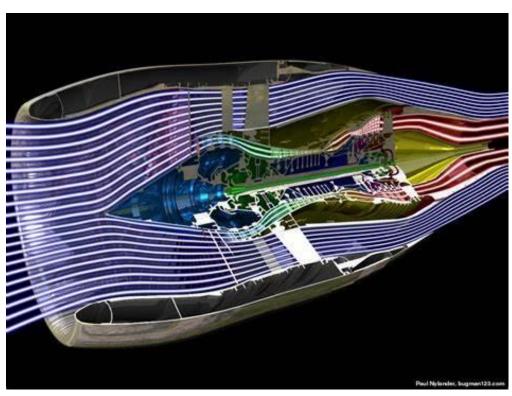


- 1. 运动流体分析
- 2. 质量守恒 控制体法
- 3. 牛顿第二定律 控制体法
- 4. 能量守恒 控制体法

1. 运动流体分析 一 流体运动的复杂性要求相应的分析方法







守恒定律



定律

方程

质量守恒定律 牛顿运动第二定律 热力学第一定律 连续性方程 动量方程 能量方程

其他定律?

拉格朗日描述和欧拉描述



拉格朗日(Lagrange)描述

Lagrangian

质点系法: 把流体质点作为研究对象,跟踪每一个质点,描述其运动过程中物理量随时间的变化。

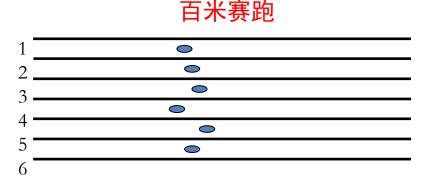
- □ 物理量与流体质点直接相关,随时间变化
 - \triangleright 流体质点(a,b,c), 该点的物理量f的拉格朗日表达式

$$f = f(a, b, c; t) -$$

位移、速度、加速度、密度、压强、温度等

(a,b,c)称为拉格朗日坐标,不同的(a,b,c)代表不同质点.

□ 物理量的随体变化





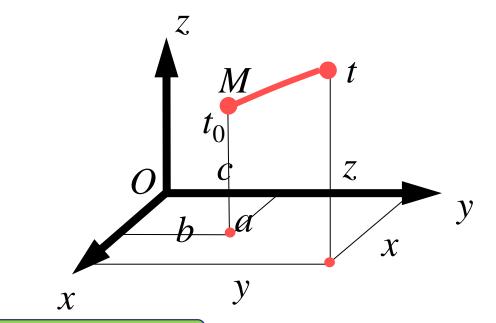
□ 位置矢量-流体质点的运动方程

设某一流体质点 在 $t=t_0$ 时刻占据起始坐标(a,b,c), 任意时刻t, 流体质

点运动到空间坐标(x, y,z)

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(a, b, c, t)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x(a,b,c,t) \\ y = y(a,b,c,t) \\ z = z(a,b,c,t) \end{cases}$$



初始时刻的位置坐标 (a,b,c)

区分不同流体质点

任意时刻的运动坐标 (x, y, z)

流体质点的位移

(a,b,c,t)

立格朗日变数



□ 速度、加速度: 任意质点、任意时刻的速度和加速度

流体质点的速度 $V = u\mathbf{i} + v\mathbf{j} + w\mathbf{k}$

$$V = ui + vj + wk$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial x(a,b,c,t)}{\partial t} = u(a,b,c,t) \\ v = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial y(a,b,c,t)}{\partial t} = v(a,b,c,t) \\ w = \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z(a,b,c,t)}{\partial t} = w(a,b,c,t) \end{cases}$$

流体质点的加速度
$$\mathbf{a} = a_x \mathbf{i} + a_y \mathbf{j} + a_z \mathbf{k}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial t^2} = a_x(a, b, c, t) \\ a_y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = a_y(a, b, c, t) \\ a_z = \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = a_z(a, b, c, t) \end{cases}$$





$$\begin{cases} x = x(a, b, c, t) \\ y = y(a, b, c, t) \\ z = z(a, b, c, t) \end{cases}$$
 $(a, b, c) \in \text{limited fluid points}$

- 每个质点运动规律不同,很难跟踪足够多质点
- **数学上存在难以克服的困难**
- 3 实用上,不需要知道每个质点的运动情况

因此, 该方法在工程上很少采用。



1.2 欧拉(Euler)描述

流场法: 考察空间每一点上的物理量及其变化。研究流体质点在通过 某一空间点时流动参数随时间的变化规律

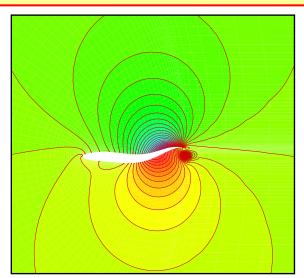
- □ 物理量在空间有一个分布,可随时间变化
 - \triangleright 场的概念,着眼于空间的固定点的物理量f

$$f = F(x, y, z; t)$$

位移、速度、加速度、密度、压强、温度等

(x, y, z) 表示空间点的坐标.

□ 物理量的空间变化





采用欧拉法,可将流场中任何一个运动要素表示为空间坐标 (x, y, z)和时间t 的单值连续函数。

□ 流体质点在任意时刻 t 通过任意空间固定点 (x, y, x)时的流速

$$\begin{cases} u = u(x, y, z, t) = \frac{dx}{dt} \\ v = v(x, y, z, t) = \frac{dy}{dt} \\ w = w(x, y, z, t) = \frac{dz}{dt} \end{cases}$$

式中, (x, y, z, t)称为欧拉变数。



□ 加速度: 空间坐标和时间的函数

$$\begin{cases} a_x = \frac{du_x(x, y, z, t)}{dt} \\ a_y = \frac{du_y(x, y, z, t)}{dt} \\ a_z = \frac{du_z(x, y, z, t)}{dt} \end{cases}$$

令(x, y, z)为常数, t为变数

表示在某一固定空间点上,流体质点的运动参数随时间的变化规律。

令(x, y, z) 为变数, t为常数

表示在同一时刻,流场中流动参数的分布规律。 即在空间的分布状况。

□ 其它物理量: 空间坐标和时间的函数

$$p = p(x, y, z, t)$$

$$\rho = \rho(x, y, z, t)$$

$$T = T(x, y, z, t)$$



□两种运动描述(观点)的对比

Lagrange描述

描述物理量的随体变化

着眼于质点

有限质点

强调历史相关(如轨迹)

<mark>不适合</mark>描述流体微元的运动 变形特征

通常表达式较为复杂, 但此方法很重要 Euler描述

描述物理量的空间变化

着眼于空间点

场

强调瞬时的空间相关

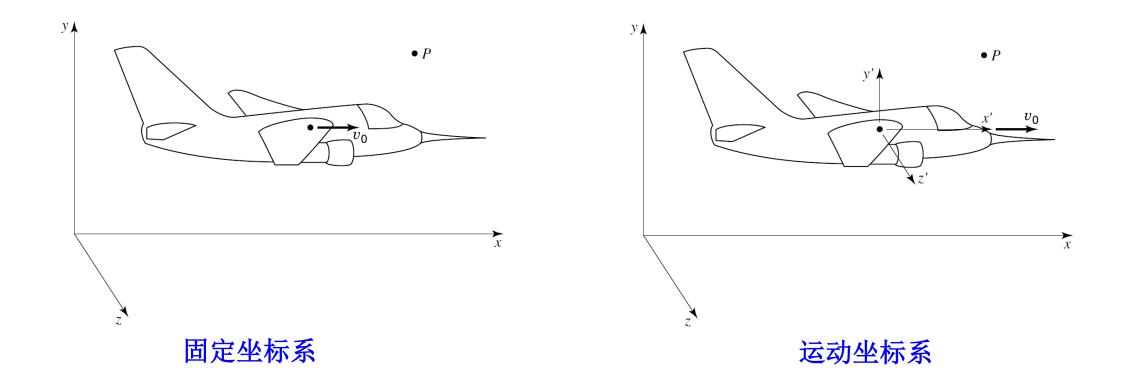
适合描述流体微元的运动 变形特征

表达式简单, 在流体力学中常用

稳态与非稳态流动



欧拉描述下 f = F(x, y, z; t)

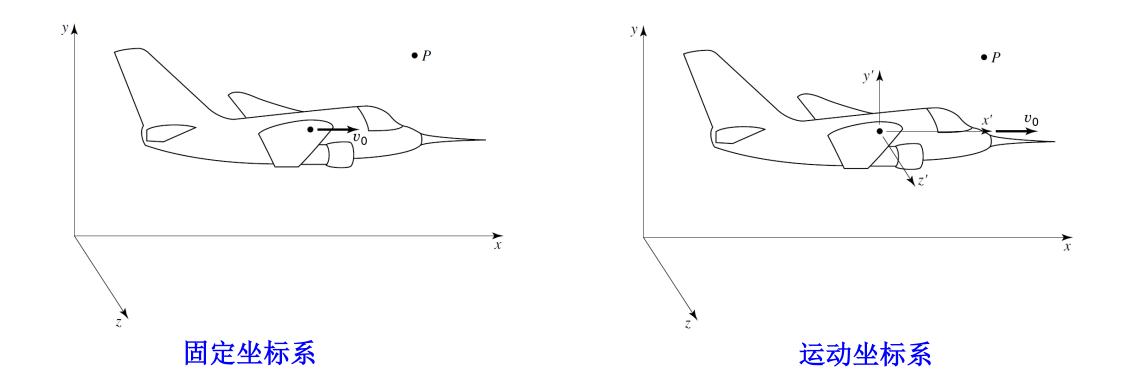


稳态、steady、定常 非稳态、unsteady、非定常

稳态与非稳态流动

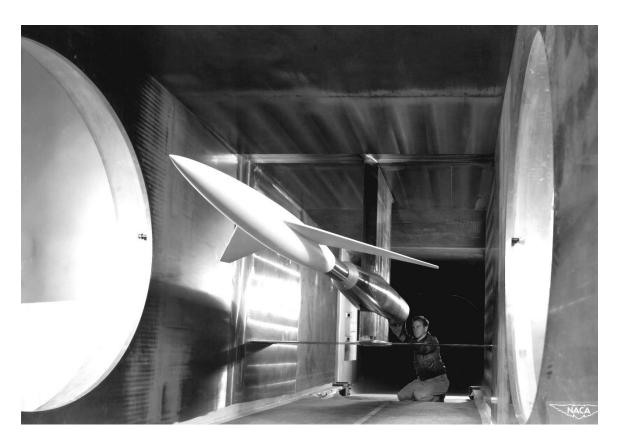


欧拉描述下 f = F(x, y, z; t)



稳态、steady、定常 非稳态、unsteady、非定常





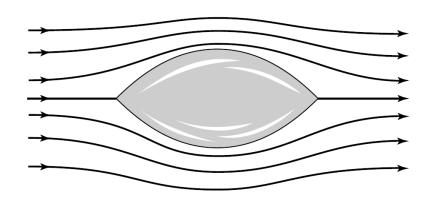


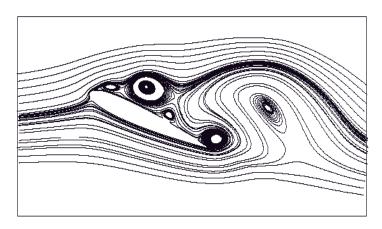


流线(streamline)

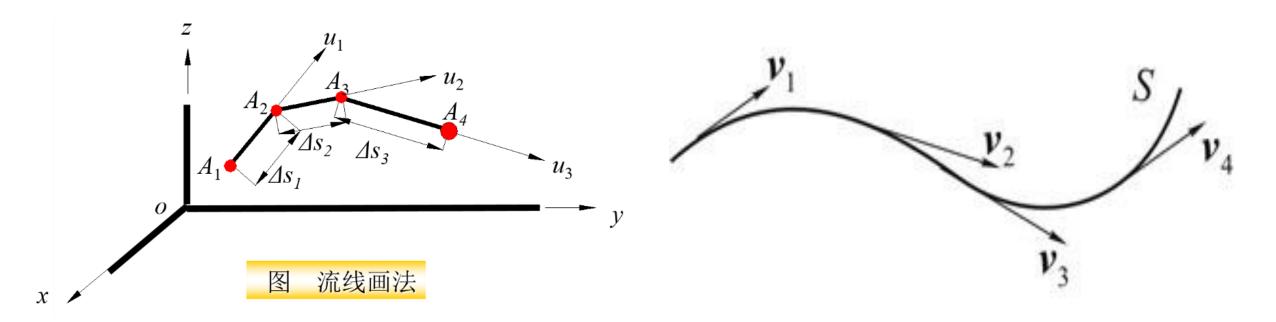


□ 流线是流场中任一时刻的一条几何曲线,其上各点的速度矢量均与 此曲线相切。因此,流线是同一时刻,不同流体质点所组成的曲线。 <u>由欧拉法引出</u>。









□ 二维情况:

$$\frac{v_{y}}{v_{x}} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

□ 三维情况:

$$\frac{dx}{v_x} = \frac{dy}{v_y} = \frac{dz}{v_z}$$

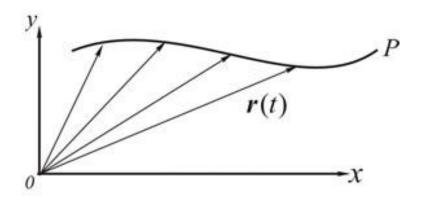
迹线(path line)



□ <u>遊线</u>是指同一流体质点不同时刻流经的空间点所连成的线,即流体质点的运动轨迹。 <u>由拉格朗日法引出的概念</u>

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(a, b, c, t)$$

一个流体质点的位置: $X_a = (X(t), Y(t), Z(t))$





例:已知速度场 u=x+t, v=-y-t

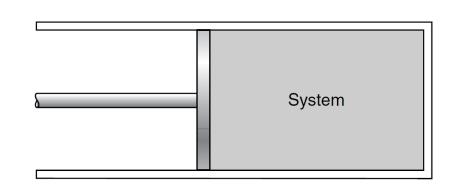
求: 过(1,1)点的流线

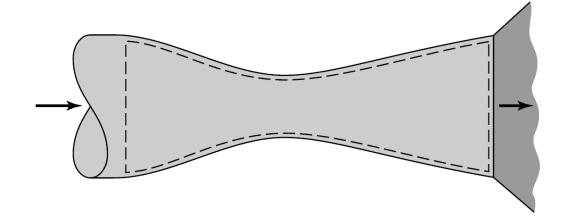
解:
$$\frac{dx}{x+t} = \frac{dy}{-y-t} \implies (x+t)(y+t) = c_1$$

$$(1+t)(1+t) = c_1 \qquad (x+t)(y+t) = (1+t)^2$$

系统及控制体







- ➤ 守恒律需要在某一系统 (system) 内才成立
- > 多数情况下,难以对变化多端的流动定义一个系统
- ▶ 控制体 (control volume) 相对容易定义,适合于变化多端的流动分析
- ▶ 控制体可以是有限尺寸,也可以是无限小

几类分析方法的特点



□ 控制体 (large-scale) 分析

对任何流动情况都是"准确"的,在边界上的平均或者"一维"物理量,适合工程应用 Bernoulli, Prandtl

- □ 微分 (differential, small-scale) 分析 适用于任何流动,但多数情况没有精确的解析解,可用数值模拟 (CFD, 计算流体力学) Euler, d'Alembert
- □ 实验或者量纲 (experimental or dimensional) 分析 适用于理论、数值、实验,能降低实验费用 Rayleigh、Buckingham

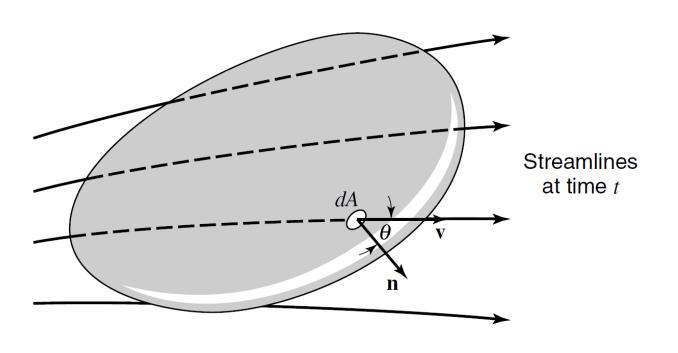
2. 质量守恒



物质既不能生成也不能消失:

直观思考一下各项的具体作用





$$\rho v \, dA \cos \theta = \rho \, dA |\mathbf{v}| \mathbf{n} |\cos \theta$$
$$= \rho (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA$$

ho v 质量通量(mass flux), 或者质量速率(mass velocity),用G表示

$$\iint_{\text{c.s.}} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\text{c.v.}} \rho \, dV = 0$$

两种特殊情形

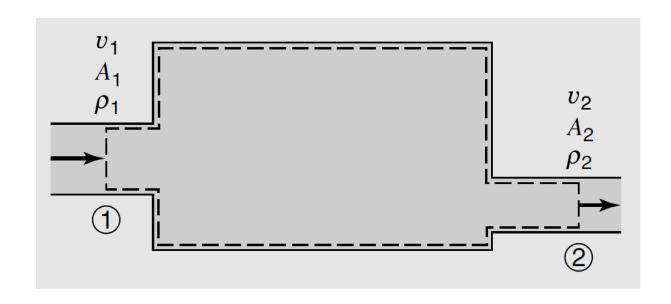


$$\iint_{\text{c.s.}} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\text{c.v.}} \rho \, dV = 0$$

稳态流动
$$\iint_{\mathbf{c.s.}} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = 0$$

不可压缩流动
$$\iint_{C.S.} (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = 0$$





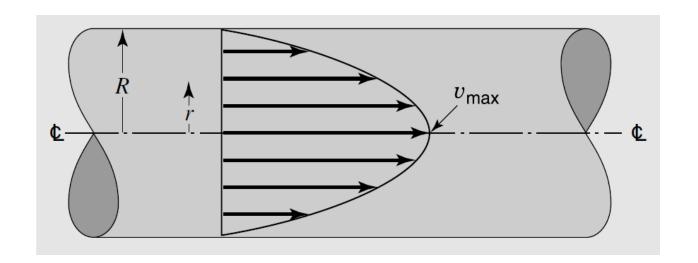
$$\iint_{c.s.} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = \iint_{A_1} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \iint_{A_2} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = 0$$

$$\iint_{c.s.} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = -\iint_{A_1} \rho v dA + \iint_{A_2} \rho v dA = 0$$

 $\rho_1 v_1 A_1 = \rho_2 v_2 A_2$

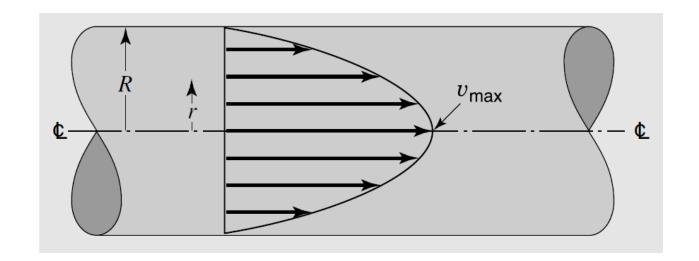
注意速度与控制面的法线方向!





$$v = v_{\text{max}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{R} \right)^2 \right]$$



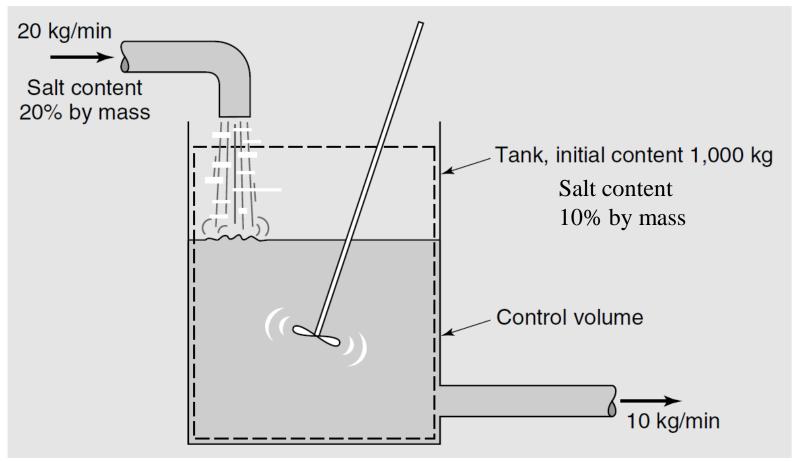


$$v = v_{\text{max}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{R} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$(\rho v)_{\text{avg}} A = \iint_A \rho v \, dA$$

$$v_{\text{avg}} = \frac{1}{A} \iint_{A} v \, dA = \frac{1}{\pi R^2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{R} v_{\text{max}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{R} \right)^2 \right] r \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{v_{\text{max}}}{2}$$





- 1. 盐水随时间的变化规律
- 2. 多长时间罐子的盐质量 达到200 kg?

盐水质量的变化



盐水流入流出变化率

$$\iint_{\mathbf{c.s.}} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = 10 - 20 = -10 \,\mathrm{kg/min}$$

控制体盐水质量M的变化率

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{v}} \rho \, dV = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{1000}^{\mathbf{M}} dM = \frac{d}{dt} (M - 1000)$$

盐水质量守恒关系

$$\iint_{\mathbf{c.s.}} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) \, dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\mathbf{c.v.}} \rho \, dV = -10 + \frac{d}{dt} (M - 1000) = 0$$

积分,可得盐水随时间t变化的表达式

$$M = 1000 + 10t \quad (kg)$$

盐质量的变化

To solve the linear equation y' + P(x)y = Q(x), multiply both sides by the integrating factor $v(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx}$ and integrate both sides.



令盐的质量为S,则其浓度表达为

$$\frac{S}{M} = \frac{S}{1000 + 10t}$$

盐流入流出变化率
$$\iint_{\mathbf{c.s.}} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = \frac{10S}{1000 + 10t} - (0.2)(20)$$

控制体盐质量S的变化率
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{c.v.} \rho \, dV = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{S_0}^{S} dS = \frac{dS}{dt}$$

盐质量守恒关系
$$\iint_{CS} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{CS} \rho dV = \frac{S}{100 + t} - 4 + \frac{dS}{dt} = 0$$

或者
$$\frac{dS}{dt} + \frac{S}{100 + t} = 4$$
 一阶线性微分方程

得通解
$$S = \frac{2t(200+t)}{100+t} + \frac{C}{100+t}$$
 根据 $t = 0$, $S = 100$, 确定出 $C = 10000$

最终,盐质量随时间t变化的表达式

$$S = \frac{10,000 + 400t + 2t^2}{100 + t}$$

 $S = 200 \, kg$, $fit = 36.6 \, min$

3. 牛顿第二定律



$$\Sigma \mathbf{F} = \frac{d}{dt}(m\mathbf{v}) = \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{P}$$
 合力的大小和方向

控制体的动量平衡方程, 或者动量定理 (momentum theorem)

$$\sum \mathbf{F} = \iint_{\text{c.s.}} \mathbf{v} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\text{c.v.}} \rho \mathbf{v} \, dV$$

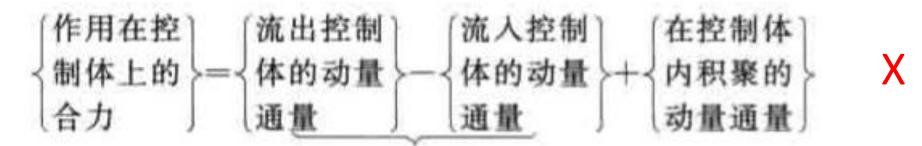
$$\sum F_{x} = \iint_{\text{c.s.}} v_{x} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\text{c.v.}} \rho v_{x} dV$$

$$\sum F_{y} = \iint_{c.s.} v_{y} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{c.v.} \rho v_{y} dV$$

$$\sum F_z = \iint_{\text{c.s.}} v_z \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\text{c.v.}} \rho v_z dV$$

注意中文翻译的错误





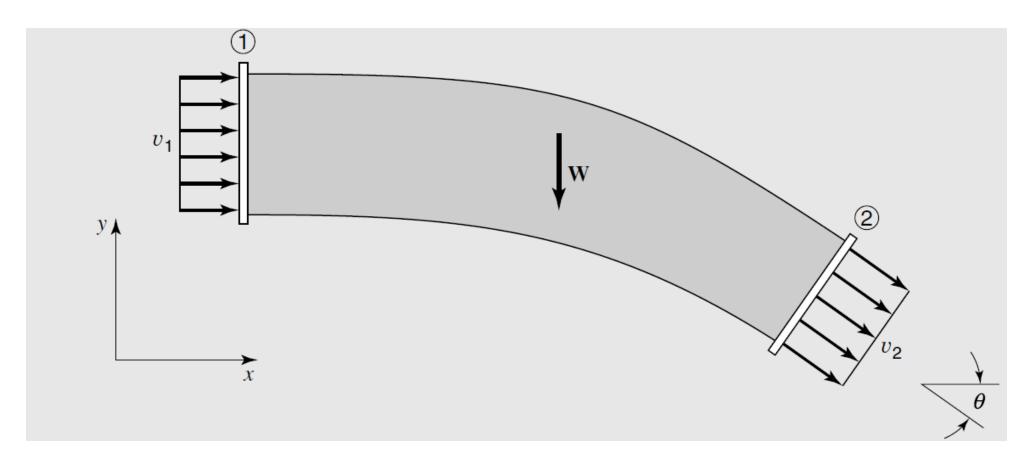
从控制体内流出的净动量通量

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{sum of} \\ \text{forces acting} \\ \text{on control} \\ \text{volume} \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{rate of} \\ \text{momentum} \\ \text{out of control} \\ \text{volume} \end{array} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{rate of} \\ \text{momentum} \\ \text{into control} \\ \text{volume} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{rate of} \\ \text{accumulation} \\ \text{of momentum} \\ \text{within control} \\ \text{volume} \end{array} \right\}$$

net rate of momentum efflux from control volume

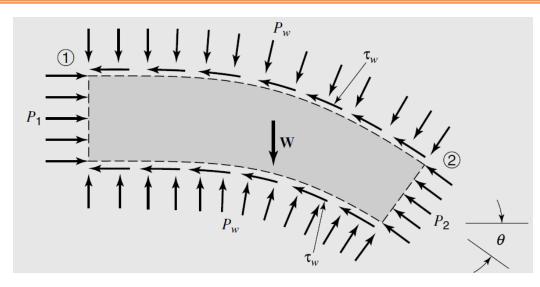
例4: 流体对弯管的作用力





如何选取控制体?





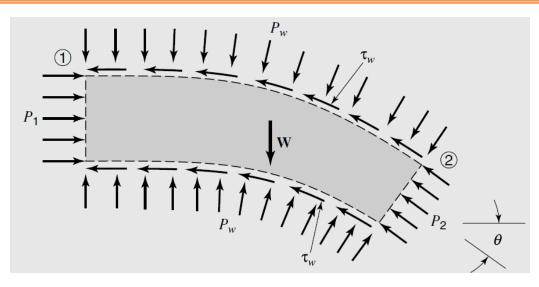
1. 设弯管对流体的所有作用力合力为B

2. 对控制体进行表面积分,有

3. x和y方向上的动量平衡关系为

4. 整理得到流体受弯管的作用力为





1. 设弯管对流体的所有作用力合力为B

$$\sum F_x = P_1 A_1 - P_2 A_2 \cos \theta + B_x$$
$$\sum F_y = P_2 A_2 \sin \theta - W + B_y$$

2. 对控制体进行表面积分,有

$$\iint_{\text{c.s.}} v_x \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = (v_2 \cos \theta)(\rho_2 v_2 A_2) + (v_1)(-\rho_1 v_1 A_1)$$
$$\iint_{\text{c.s.}} v_y \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = (-v_2 \sin \theta)(\rho_2 v_2 A_2)$$

3. x和y方向上的动量平衡关系为

$$B_x + P_1 A_1 - P_2 A_2 \cos \theta = (v_2 \cos \theta)(\rho_2 v_2 A_2) + v_1 (-\rho_1 v_1 A_1)$$

$$B_y + P_2 A_2 \sin \theta - W = (-v_2 \sin \theta)(\rho_2 v_2 A_2)$$

4. 整理得到流体受弯管的作用力为

$$B_x = v_2^2 \rho_2 A_2 \cos \theta - v_1^2 \rho_1 A_1 - P_1 A_1 + P_2 A_2 \cos \theta$$

$$B_{y} = -v_2^2 \rho_2 A_2 \sin \theta - P_2 A_2 \sin \theta + W$$

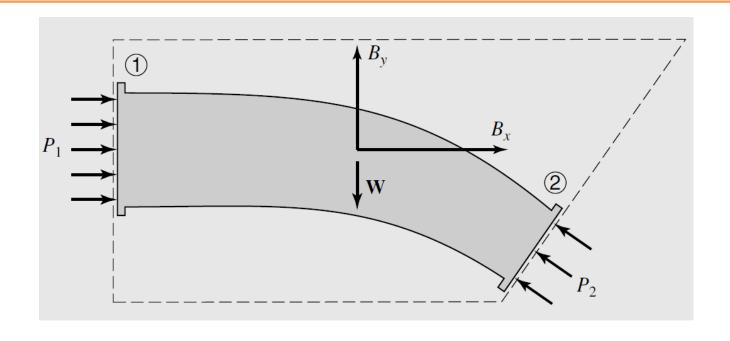
流体施加到弯管的作用力 大小相等,方向相反

稳态流动,可进一步简化

$$\rho_1 v_1 A_1 = \rho_2 v_2 A_2 = \dot{m}$$

控制体的另一种选取方法



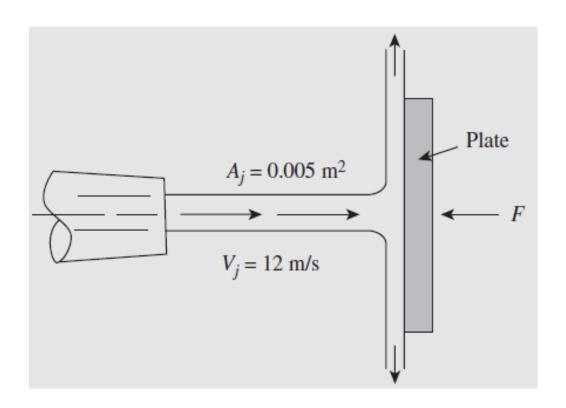


$$B_x + P_1 A_1 - P_2 A_2 \cos \theta = (v_2 \cos \theta)(\rho_2 v_2 A_2) + v_1 (-v_1 \rho_1 A_1)$$

$$B_y + P_2 A_2 \sin \theta - W = (-v_2 \sin \theta)(\rho_2 v_2 A_2)$$

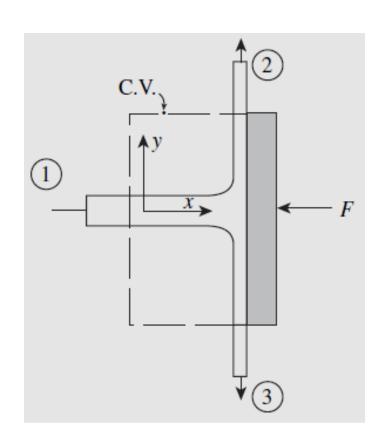
例5: 射流冲击挡板受力分析





- (a) Determine the force required to hole the plate stationary if the jet is composed of
 - i. water
 - ii. air.
- (b) Determine the magnitude of the rest the restraining force for a water jet when the plate is moving to the right with a uniform velocity of 4 m/s.

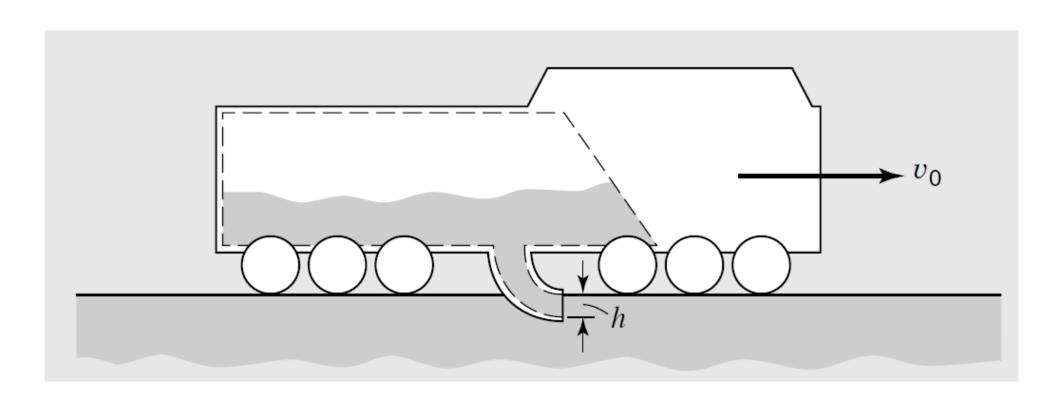




挡板以
$$v_0$$
向右移动,则 $F = \rho A_j (v_j - v_0)^2$

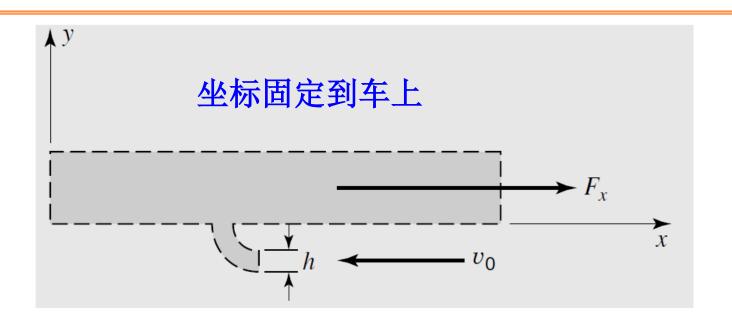
例6: 蒸汽煤水车的受力 (教材35页例2)





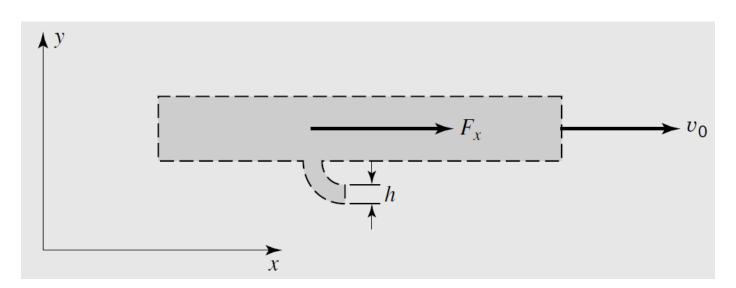
坐标如何选取?



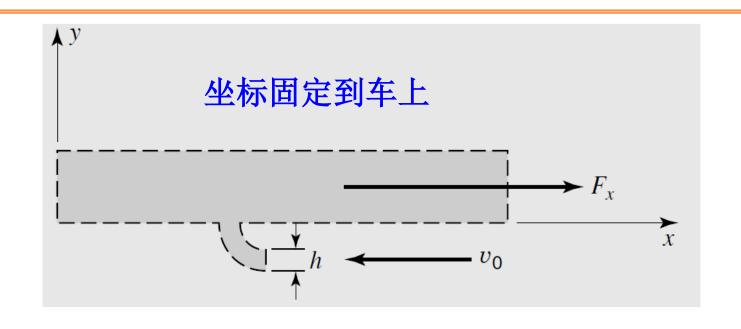




固定坐标







动量平衡

$$\sum F_x = \iint_{\mathbf{c.s.}} v_x \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\mathbf{c.v.}} v_x \rho \, dV$$

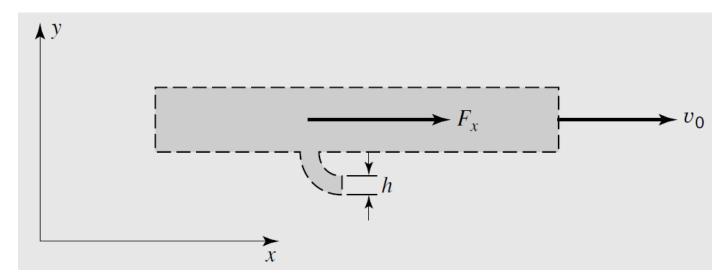
$$\iint_{c.s.} v_x \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = \rho(-v_0)(-1)(v_0)(h) \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{c.v.} v_x \rho \, dV = \mathbf{0}$$

$$F_{x} = \rho v_0^2 h$$

得 $F_x = \rho v_0^2 h$ 机车受力大小相等,方向相反







动量平衡

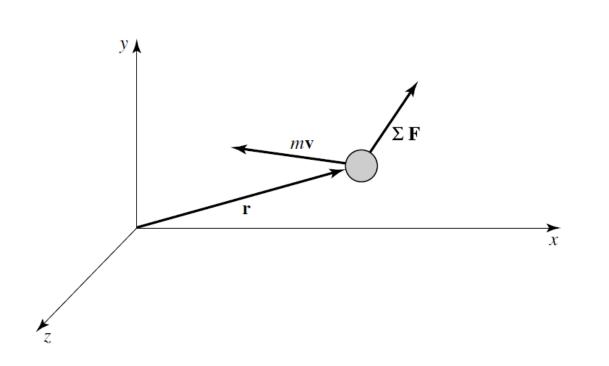
$$\sum F_x = \int\!\!\int_{\text{c.s.}} v_x \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int\!\!\int\!\!\int_{\text{c.v.}} v_x \rho \, dV$$

$$\iint_{c.s.} v_x \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA \cdot = \mathbf{0} \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{c.v.} v_x \rho \, dV = \rho v_0 h \, v_0 \quad \frac{控制体内质量增加来自于下 部入口的流入流体$$

同样得到
$$F_x = \rho v_0^2 h$$

动量矩的积分关系式:线动量的拓展





对
$$\Sigma \mathbf{F} = \frac{d}{dt}(m\mathbf{v}) = \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{P}$$
 两边叉乘

$$\mathbf{r} \times \Sigma \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{r} \times \frac{d}{dt}(m\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{r} \times \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{P}$$

左端

$$\mathbf{r} \times \Sigma \mathbf{F} = \Sigma \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F} = \Sigma \mathbf{M}$$

古端
$$\mathbf{r} \times \frac{d}{dt}m\mathbf{v} = \frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{r} \times m\mathbf{v}) = \frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{P}) = \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{H}$$

$$\sum \mathbf{M} = \frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{H}$$

H 称为动量矩(moment of momentum)

动量矩平衡方程



控制体的动量矩 平衡方程

$$\sum \mathbf{M} = \iint_{CS} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v}) \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{CV} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v}) \rho \, dV$$

$$\sum M_{x} = \iint_{\text{c.s.}} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v})_{x} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\text{c.v.}} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v})_{x} \rho dV$$

分量表达式

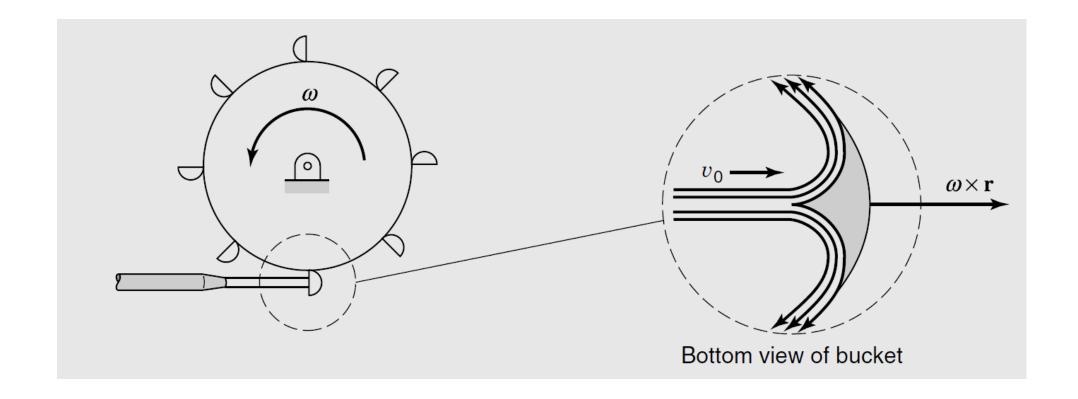
$$\sum M_y = \iint_{c.s.} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v})_y \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{c.v.} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v})_y \rho \, dV$$

$$\sum M_z = \iint_{\text{c.s.}} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v})_z \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\text{c.v.}} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v})_z \rho \, dV$$

对于泵和涡轮的应用

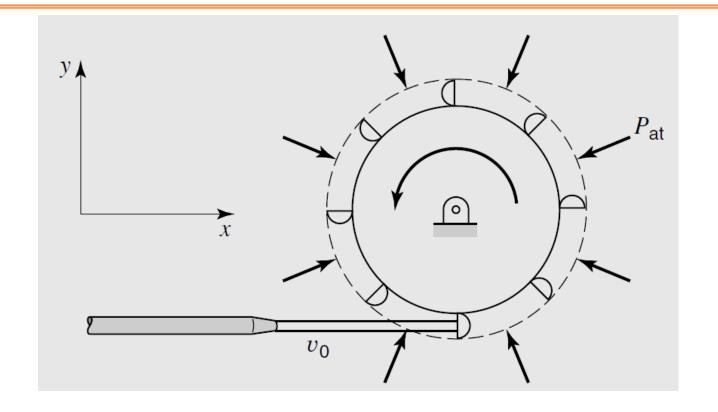


例7: 求水斗式水轮机作用到转轴上的力矩





控制体选取



$$\sum M_z = \iint_{\text{c.s.}} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v})_z \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\text{c.v.}} \rho(\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v})_z dV$$

$$\sum \mathbf{M}_z = M_{\text{shaft}}$$

唯一的外部力矩
$$\sum \mathbf{M}_z = M_{\text{shaft}}$$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\mathbf{c.v.}} \rho(\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v})_z dV = \mathbf{0}$

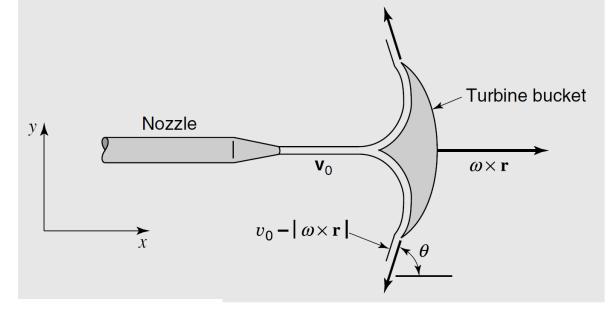


求表面积分
$$\iint_{c.s.} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v})_z \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA$$

流体离开控制体的x方向速度分量

$$\{r\omega - (v_0 - r\omega)\cos\theta\}\mathbf{e}_x$$

代入表面积分,有



$$\iint_{c.s.} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v})_z \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = r[r\omega - (v_0 - r\omega)\cos\theta]\rho Q - rv_0\rho Q$$

最后得
$$\Sigma M_z = M_{\text{shaft}} = \iint_{\text{c.s.}} (\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v})_z \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\text{c.v.}} \rho(\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{v})_z dV$$

= $r[r\omega - (v_0 - r\omega)\cos\theta]\rho Q - rv_0\rho Q = -r(v_0 - r\omega)(1 + \cos\theta)\rho Q$

由此,作用到转轴上的力矩。

Torque =
$$-M_{\text{shaft}} = r(v_0 - r\omega)(1 + \cos\theta)\rho Q$$

4. 能量守恒





$$\frac{\delta Q}{dt} - \frac{\delta W_s}{dt} = \iint_{\text{c.s.}} \left(e + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\text{c.v.}} e \rho dv + \frac{\delta W_{\mu}}{dt}$$
 能量守恒 总能 $e = gy + \frac{v^2}{2} + u$ 势能+动能+内能

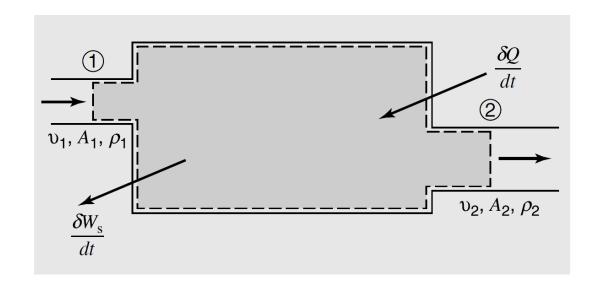
$$\sum \mathbf{F} = \iint_{\text{c.s.}} \mathbf{v} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\text{c.v.}} \rho \mathbf{v} \, dV$$

动量守恒

$$\iint_{\text{c.s.}} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\text{c.v.}} \rho \, dV = 0$$

质量守恒





稳态流动、无摩擦损失

$$\frac{\delta Q}{dt} - \frac{\delta W_{\rm S}}{dt} = \iint_{\rm c.s.} \rho \left(e + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\rm c.v.} \rho dV + \frac{\delta W_{\mu}}{dt}$$
0-steady flow



$$e + \frac{P}{\rho} = gy + \frac{v^2}{2} + u + \frac{P}{\rho}$$

$$\iint_{\text{c.s.}} \rho \left(\mathbf{e} + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = \left[\frac{v_2^2}{2} + gy_2 + u_2 + \frac{P_2}{\rho_2} \right] (\rho_2 v_2 A_2) - \left[\frac{v_1^2}{2} + gy_1 + u_1 + \frac{P_1}{\rho_1} \right] (\rho_1 v_1 A_1)$$

$$\frac{\delta Q}{dt} - \frac{\delta W_s}{dt} = \left[\frac{v_2^2}{2} + gy_2 + u_2 + \frac{P_2}{\rho_2} \right] (\rho_2 v_2 A_2) - \left[\frac{v_1^2}{2} + gy_1 + u_1 + \frac{P_1}{\rho_1} \right] (\rho_1 v_1 A_1)$$

稳态流动,有 $\dot{m} = \rho_1 v_1 A_1 = \rho_2 v_2 A_2$

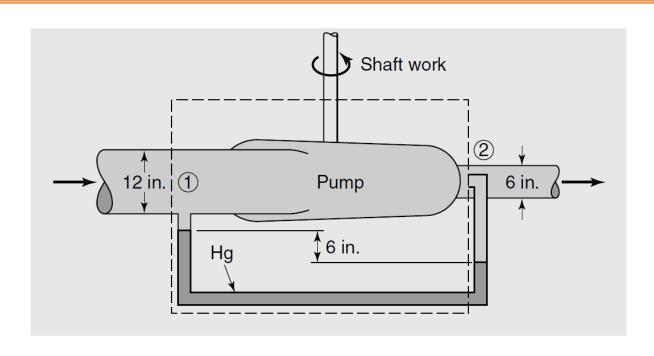
最终得到
$$\frac{q - \dot{W}_s}{\dot{m}} = \left[\frac{v_2^2}{2} + gy_2 + u_2 + \frac{P_2}{\rho_2}\right] - \left[\frac{v_1^2}{2} + gy_1 + u_1 + \frac{P_1}{\rho_1}\right]$$

或者另一种形式
$$\frac{v_1^2}{2} + gy_1 + h_1 + \frac{q}{\dot{m}} = \frac{v_2^2}{2} + gy_2 + h_2 + \frac{\dot{W}_s}{\dot{m}}$$

物理解释

例9: 泵的做功



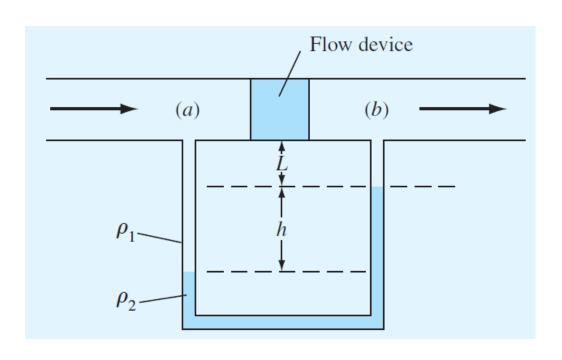


泵的输出功率为3马力(horsepower, hp) 求质量流量

压强测量位置的不同

1. 静压

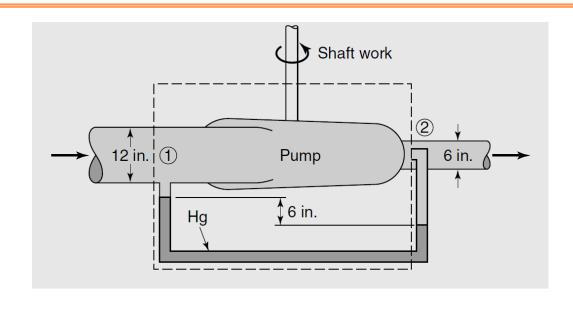
2.
$$\not \exists E$$
 $P_{\text{stagnation}} = P_0 = P_{\text{static}} + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2$ $P_{02} = P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2$



$$p_a + \rho_1 g L + \rho_1 g h - \rho_2 g h - \rho_1 g L = p_b$$

 $p_a - p_b = (\rho_2 - \rho_1) g h$





2. 代入压强差

$$P_{02} = P_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2$$

$$\iint_{\text{c.s.}} \left(e + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = \left(\frac{P_{0_2} - P_1}{\rho} - \frac{v_1^2}{2} \right) (\rho_1 \nu_1 A_1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{(\rho_m - \rho)g\Delta h}{\rho} - \frac{v_1^2}{2} \right) (\rho v_1 \pi \times 3 \times 3 \times 0.0254 \times 0.0254)$$

$$= -\frac{\delta W_S}{dt} = 3 \ hp = 3 \times 745.7 \ W$$
 公制马力 ps,735.5 W

1. 在边界①、②积分

$$\iint_{c.s.} \left(e + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = \iint_{A_2} \left(e + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA - \iint_{A_1} \left(e + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA$$

$$v_1 \approx 5.06 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= \left(\frac{v_2^2}{2} + g y_2 + u_2 + \frac{P_2}{\rho_2} \right) (\rho_2 \nu_2 A_2) - \left(\frac{v_1^2}{2} + g y_1 + u_1 + \frac{P_1}{\rho_1} \right) (\rho_1 \nu_1 A_1)$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho v_1 A_1 \approx 370 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$= \left[\frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2} + g (y_2 / y_1) + (u_2 / u_1) + \frac{P_2}{\rho_2} - \frac{P_1}{\rho_1} \right] (\rho_1 \nu_1 A_1)$$

英制单位计算



$$\frac{\delta Q}{dt} = 0$$

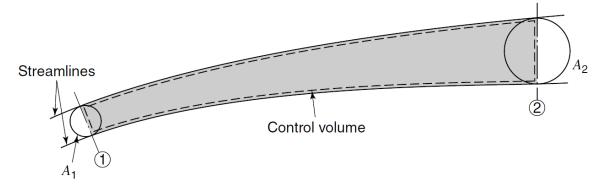
$$-\frac{\delta W_s}{dt} = (3 hp)(2545 \text{ Btu/hp} - \text{h})(778 \text{ ft} - \text{lb}_f/\text{Btu})(\text{h}/3600 \text{ s})$$

$$= 1650 \text{ ft lb}_f/\text{s}$$

$$\begin{split} \iint_{\text{c.s.}} \left(e + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA &= \left(\frac{P_{0_2} - P_1}{\rho} - \frac{v_1^2}{2} \right) (\rho v A) \\ &= \left\{ \frac{6(1 - 1/13.6) \text{ in. Hg} (14.7 \text{ lb/in.}^2) (144 \text{ in.}^2/\text{ft}^2)}{(62.4 \text{ lb_m/ft}^3) (29.92 \text{ in. Hg})} \right. \\ &\qquad \left. - \frac{v_1^2}{64.4 (\text{lb_mft/s}^2 \text{lb_f})} \right\} \{ (62.4 \text{ lb_m/ft}^3) (v_1) (\pi/4 \text{ ft}^2) \} \\ &= \left(6.30 - \frac{v_1^2}{64.4} \right) (49 v_1) \text{ ft lb_f/s} \end{split}$$

伯努利方程(Bernoulli Equation)





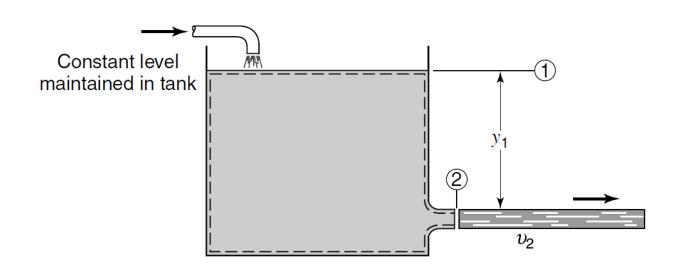
$$\frac{\delta Q}{dt} = 0 \quad \frac{\delta W_{\rm s}}{dt} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\rm c.v.} e\rho dv = 0$$

稳态、不可压缩、无黏、等温流动的控制体

$$\begin{split} \iint_{\text{c.s.}} \rho \Big(e + \frac{P}{\rho} \Big) (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA &= \iint_{A_1} \rho \Big(e + \frac{P}{\rho} \Big) (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA &= \left(g y_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2} + \frac{P_1}{\rho_1} \right) (-\rho_1 v_1 A_1) \\ &+ \iint_{A_2} \rho \Big(e + \frac{P}{\rho} \Big) (\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA &+ \left(g y_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2} + \frac{P_2}{\rho_2} \right) (-\rho_2 v_2 A_2) \\ 0 &= \left(g y_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2} + \frac{P_2}{\rho} \right) (\rho v_2 A_2) - \left(g y_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2} + \frac{P_1}{\rho_1} \right) (\rho v_1 A_1) &\rho_1 \nu_1 A_1 &= \rho_2 \nu_2 A_2 \\ g y_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2} + \frac{P_1}{\rho} &= g y_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2} + \frac{P_2}{\rho} &$$
 或两边除以 \mathbf{g} ,得 $y_1 + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + \frac{P_1}{\rho g} &= y_2 + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + \frac{P_2}{\rho g} \end{split}$

例10: 容器下部出水速度





水面面积大,近似为高度不下降,近似无速度

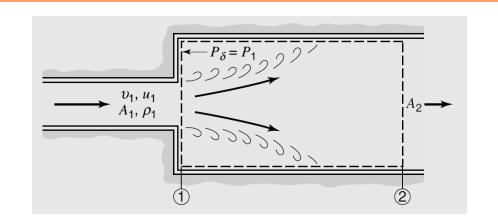
$$y_1 + \frac{P_{\text{atm}}}{\rho g} = \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + \frac{P_{\text{atm}}}{\rho g}$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{2gy}$$

托利拆里方程(Torricelli's equation)

例11 三大定律的综合应用





稳态、不可压缩流动,忽略壁面剪切力

求内能变化 $u_2 - u_1$

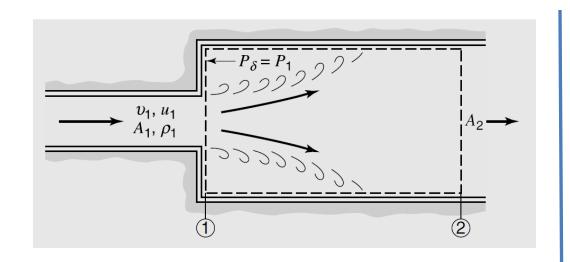
质量守恒
$$\iint_{\text{c.s.}} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\text{c.v.}} \rho \, dV = 0$$

动量守恒
$$\Sigma \mathbf{F} = \iint_{\mathbf{c.s.}} \mathbf{v} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\mathbf{c.v.}} \rho \mathbf{v} \, dV$$

能量守恒
$$\frac{\delta Q}{dt} - \frac{\delta W_s}{dt} = \iint_{\text{c.s.}} \left(e + \frac{P}{\rho} \right) \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\text{c.v.}} e \rho dv + \frac{\delta W_{\mu}}{dt}$$

例11 三大定律的综合应用





质量守恒
$$\rho_1 v_1 A_1 = \rho_2 v_2 A_2$$
 $v_2 = v_1 \frac{A_1}{A_2}$ (1)

动量守恒 $P_1A_2 - P_2A_2 = \rho v_2^2 A_2 - \rho v_1^2 A_1$

$$\frac{P_1 - P_2}{
ho} = v_2^2 - v_1^2 \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)$$
 (2)

能量守恒
$$\left(e_1 + \frac{P_1}{\rho}\right)(\rho v_1 A_1) = \left(e_2 + \frac{P_2}{\rho}\right)(\rho v_2 A_2)$$

$$e_1 + \frac{P_1}{\rho} = e_2 + \frac{P_2}{\rho}$$

$$e_2 + \frac{P_2}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{v_1^2}{2} + gy + u_1 + \frac{P_1}{\rho} = \frac{v_2^2}{2} + gy_2 + u_2 + \frac{P_2}{\rho}$$

$$u_2 - u_1 = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho} + \frac{v_1^2 - v_2^2}{2} + g(y_1 - y_2)$$

$$u_2 - u_1 = v_1^2 \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 - v_1^2 \frac{A_1}{A_2} + \frac{v_1^2}{2} - \frac{v_1^2}{2} \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{v_1^2}{2} \left[1 - 2\frac{A_1}{A_2} + \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2\right] = \frac{v_1^2}{2} \left[1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right]^2$$



$$\frac{v_1^2}{2} + gy_1 + u_1 + \frac{P_1}{\rho} = \frac{v_2^2}{2} + gy_2 + u_2 + \frac{P_2}{\rho}$$

变化成伯努利方程的形式,有

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho g} + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + y_1 = h_L + \frac{P_2}{\rho g} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + y_2$$

$$H_L = u_2 - u_1$$
 称为水头损失(head loss)

思考: 为何多出来额外损失?

总结



- > 掌握控制体概念
- > 三个守恒定律的概念,方程,不同表达形式
- > 具体问题,需要从每一项概念出发
- > 对解决问题,要有充分信心

课后作业



4.14、5.10、5.32、6.7