

# 第九章 气体动力学基础.

## 1. 热力学基础

1.1 完全气体状态方程 (perfect gas) ~~equation~~ equation of state.

$$P = \rho RT$$

或  $Pv = RT$ ,  $v = \frac{1}{\rho}$  (比容);  $R$  气体常数,  $R = \frac{R_m}{m} = \frac{\text{普适气体常数}}{\text{摩尔质量}}$

对空气,  $R = 287 \text{ J} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$

1.2 内能 ~~e = e(T)~~  $e = e(T)$

1° 热力学第一定律  $de = dq + dw$

等熵过程: (isentropic process) 绝热、可逆过程是等熵的.

$$ds = \frac{dq}{T} = 0$$

通常用无耗散、缓慢的过程近似等熵过程.

2° 热力学第二定律

$$ds \geq \frac{dq}{T}$$

对可逆过程  $de = Tds - pdv$  ( $e$  是单位质量气体的内能,  $v$  是比容  $v = \frac{V}{m}$ )

3° 焓 (enthalpy): 除动能外, 所有能量的总和

$$h = e + \frac{P}{\rho} = e + Pv, \quad Pv \text{ 称为压力能. } v \text{ 为比容.}$$

对可逆过程  $dh = Tds + vdp$

4° 热容

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial e}{\partial T}\right)_v, \quad C_p = \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial T}\right)_p$$

对于热完全气体,  $de = C_v dT$ ,  $dh = C_p dT$

对于量热完全气体,  $\gamma = \text{const.}$ ,  $e = C_v T$ ,  $h = C_p T$

5° 熵变

$$\Delta S = C_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}, \quad (S = S(T, P))$$

$$\Delta S = C_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2}, \quad (S = S(T, P))$$

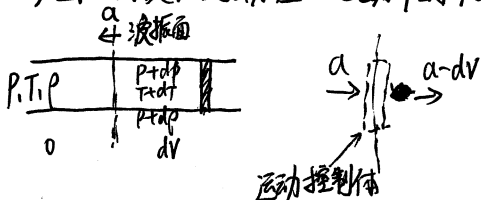
对等熵情况,

$$\ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{R}{C_p} \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{R}{C_v} \ln \frac{P_2}{P_1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{P_2}{P_1} = \left(\frac{T_2}{T_1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} = \left(\frac{P_2}{P_1}\right)^{\gamma}$$

## 2. 声速、马赫数及流体的可压缩性.

2.1 声速: 微小扰动在流体中的传播.



① 质量守恒  $\rho a = (\rho + d\rho)(a + da)$   
 $\Rightarrow a d\rho = \rho da$

## ② 动量定理

$$p - (p+dp) = (\rho+dp)(a-dv)^2 - \rho a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow -dp = -a^2 dp$$

$$\therefore a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dp}{\rho}\right)_s} \quad \text{其中 } \left(\frac{dp}{\rho}\right)_s = C \gamma p^{\gamma-1} = \frac{\gamma}{\rho} p = \gamma RT$$

(等熵) 对等熵量热完全气体,

$$\therefore \text{声速 } a = \sqrt{\gamma RT} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dp}{\rho}\right)_s}$$

## ③ 连续条件.

$$\frac{\Delta V}{a} = \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho} = -\frac{\Delta V}{V} \quad \text{— 比容.}$$


## 2-2. 马赫数

$$M = \frac{V}{a}$$

$M < 1$ : 亚音速流  $M < 0.3$ , 用不可压流动处理.  
 $M \approx 1$ : 跨音速流  
 $M > 1$ : 超音速流

$$\frac{\gamma(\gamma-1)}{2} M^2 = \frac{\frac{1}{2} V^2}{e} \quad \leftarrow \text{马赫数的物理解释. (动能/内能)}$$

## 2-3. 马赫角



$$\alpha = \arcsin \frac{a}{V}$$

## 2-4. 流体的可压缩性.

热力学定义:  $\tau = \frac{(-dV/V)}{dp}$

压强增加单位值时, 比容的相对减小值.

可推出,  $\tau = \frac{\left(\frac{dp}{\rho}\right)}{dp}$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{V} = -\tau \Delta p$$

注: 1.  $\frac{\Delta V}{V} \geq 0.05$  时, 相当于  $M \geq 0.3$ , 认为可压缩.

2. 表征可压缩性的量:  $\tau, \frac{\Delta V}{V}, \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho}, M, a$ .

3. 无粘可压缩流体、定常等熵流动的伯努利方程。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \rho(\nabla \cdot \vec{u}) = 0 \quad \text{连续性方程} \\ \frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} = (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \vec{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \quad \text{动量方程 } \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0; \mu = 0 \right) \\ P = \rho R T \quad \text{状态方程} \\ P = c \rho^\gamma \quad \text{等熵关系} \end{array} \right.$$

① 由热一.  $dh = Tds + vdp$

$$\Rightarrow Tds = dh - vdp$$

$$\Rightarrow T \nabla s = \nabla h - v \nabla p$$

$$\text{由 } -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p = \nabla \left( \frac{\vec{u}^2}{2} \right) - \vec{u} \times \vec{\omega}$$

$$\Rightarrow T \nabla s - \nabla \left( h + \frac{\vec{u}^2}{2} \right) = -\vec{u} \times \vec{\omega}$$

总焓 (总能量)

等熵时,  $\nabla s = 0$ , 沿流线积分

$$\Rightarrow h + \frac{\vec{u}^2}{2} = h_0 \leftarrow \text{总焓}$$

② 对量热完全气体

$$\frac{v^2}{2} + c_p T = \frac{v^2}{2} + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} RT = \frac{v^2}{2} + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1} \frac{p}{\rho} = \frac{v^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{\gamma-1} = \text{常数}$$

4. 一维等熵关系式.

4.1. 滞止状态与滞止参数.

滞止状态: 绝热地减速加时的状态, 称为当地状态对应的滞止状态.

$$\frac{v^2}{2} + \frac{\gamma R}{\gamma-1} T = \frac{\gamma R}{\gamma-1} T_0 \leftarrow \text{总温}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T_0}{T} = 1 + \frac{v^2}{2} \frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma R T} = 1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} \frac{v^2}{a^2} = 1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2 \quad \text{--- 温度的滞止参数}$$

由等熵关系

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

可得  $\frac{p_0}{p}$ ,  $\frac{\rho_0}{\rho}$  这些滞止参数.

$$\text{定义 } a_0 = \sqrt{\gamma R T_0} \quad \text{--- 总音速}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_0}{a} = \left( \frac{T_0}{T} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

## 4.2. 临界状态和临界数.

临界状态: 绝热地, 将质点速度变到  $a$  <sup>物质</sup> 时的状态, 称为当地状态对应的临界状态。

用  $*$  表征临界量.

$$\text{由 } \frac{V^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{\gamma-1} = \frac{V^{*2}}{2} + \frac{a^{*2}}{\gamma-1} \quad (u^* = a^*)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{\gamma-1} = \frac{\gamma+1}{2(\gamma-1)} a^{*2}$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{V^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{\gamma-1} = \frac{a_0^2}{\gamma-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{临界数} \cdot \frac{a^{*2}}{a_0^2} = \frac{2}{\gamma+1} = \frac{T^*}{T_0}$$

由等熵关系  $\frac{p^*}{p_0} = \left(\frac{T^*}{T_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}} = \left(\frac{p^*}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$ , 可得临界压强、密度参数.

$$\text{定义速度系数 } M^* = \lambda = \frac{V}{a^*}$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{V^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{\gamma-1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1} a^{*2}$$

$$\Rightarrow M^2 = \frac{2}{\frac{\gamma+1}{\lambda^2} - (\gamma-1)} \quad \text{或 } \lambda^2 = \frac{\gamma+1}{M^2 + (\gamma-1)}$$

$$\text{当 } M \rightarrow \infty, \lambda \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}}$$

(自学: 一维变截面管定常等熵流 P177-185)

## 6. 激波, 一维静止正激波.

### 6.1. 激波的形成.

### 6.2. 静止正激波的基本关系式.

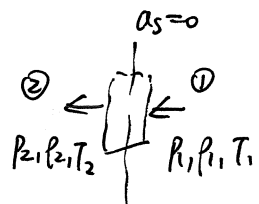
① 基本方程

① 连续性方程:  $\rho_1 V_1 A_1 = \rho_2 V_2 A_2 \quad (A_1 = A_2) \Rightarrow \rho_1 V_1 = \rho_2 V_2$

② 动量方程:  $\rho_2 V_2^2 A_2 - \rho_1 V_1^2 A_1 = p_1 A_1 - p_2 A_2 \Rightarrow p_1 + \rho_1 V_1^2 = p_2 + \rho_2 V_2^2$

③ 能量方程:  $h_1 + \frac{1}{2} V_1^2 = h_2 + \frac{1}{2} V_2^2$  (总焓守恒, 但是过程不守恒) (量热完全气体:  $h = c_p T$ )

④ 状态方程:  $p = \rho R T$



2. 激波前后关系式

$$\frac{p}{\rho V} :$$

$$\frac{p}{\rho} = RT = \frac{a^2}{\gamma} :$$

$$\text{临界关系式 } \frac{V^2}{2} + \frac{a^2}{\gamma-1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1} a^{*2} \Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{\gamma+1}{2} a^{*2}$$