

Lydølger (vulk fluid) - Kompressibelt fluid

Bølger → kommunikasjon - mennesker, dyr, insekter (mobil)
 → flyindustri - lyduren!

frekvens område (#1);
 flaggermus ~ 4k-100k Hz
 barn/unge ~ 16-20k Hz
 voksen ~ 16-15k Hz

Euler's eq. ($\mu=0$)

Momentum: $\rho \left(\frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial t} + \underline{u} \cdot \nabla \underline{u} \right) = -\nabla p$ $p = p(x, t)$

kontinuitet: $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \underline{u}) = 0$

Perfekt gass, $p = p^\gamma$ $\gamma = \frac{c_p}{c_v}$ = raten for spesifikk varme

• Adiabatisk tilnærming
 - Ingen tid for likevekt av temperatur (Laplace)
 (Newton → isoterm → feil!)

Antar en liten perturbasjon i det statiske fluidet
 ($\underline{u}_0=0, p_0, \rho_0$)

$\Rightarrow \underline{u} = \epsilon \underline{u}_1, \quad p = p_0 + \epsilon p_1, \quad \rho = \rho_0 + \epsilon \rho_1$

Lineariserer ligningen m.h.p. ϵ , dropper ϵ^2 størrelser og mindre.

~~$(\rho_0 + \epsilon \rho_1) \left(\epsilon \frac{\partial \underline{u}_1}{\partial t} + \epsilon^2 \underline{u}_1 \cdot \nabla \underline{u}_1 \right) = -\epsilon \nabla p_1$~~ $\Rightarrow \underline{\rho_0 \frac{\partial \underline{u}_1}{\partial t} = -\nabla p_1}$ (1)

$\epsilon \frac{\partial \rho_1}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\epsilon \underline{u}_1 \cdot (\rho_0 + \epsilon \rho_1)) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\frac{\partial \rho_1}{\partial t} + \rho_0 \nabla \cdot \underline{u}_1 = 0}$ (2)

$\nabla \cdot (1) \wedge (2) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \cdot \underline{u}_1) = \underline{\frac{\partial^2 p_1}{\partial t^2} = \nabla^2 p_1}$

Vi ser at $\rho p^{-\gamma} = \text{konst.} = \rho_0 p_0^{-\gamma}$

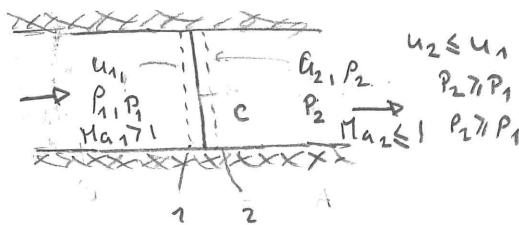
$(\rho_0 + \epsilon \rho_1) (\rho_0 + \epsilon \rho_1)^{-\gamma} = \rho_0 p_0^{-\gamma}$

$\left(1 + \frac{\epsilon \rho_1}{\rho_0}\right) \left(1 + \frac{\epsilon \rho_1}{\rho_0}\right)^{-\gamma} = \left(1 + \frac{\epsilon \rho_1}{\rho_0}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon \rho_1}{\rho_0} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_0} = \frac{\gamma p_1}{p_0}$

Sjokkbølger - diskontinuerlig ρ, p, u !

- Analogi med Ultrafikk!

Kompressibelt plant' sjokk



Over sjokket må vi ha balanse i:

Kontinuitet; $\rho_1 u_1 = \rho_2 u_2$ (i)

Momentum; $p_1 + \rho_1 u_1^2 = p_2 + \rho_2 u_2^2$ (ii)

Energi; $h_1 + \frac{1}{2} u_1^2 = h_2 + \frac{1}{2} u_2^2$

varmekapasitet

$$h = c_p T = \frac{\gamma R}{\gamma - 1} \frac{p}{\rho R} = \frac{\gamma p}{(\gamma - 1) \rho} \quad (\text{perfekt gass})$$

$$\frac{\gamma p_1}{(\gamma - 1) \rho_1} + \frac{1}{2} u_1^2 = \frac{\gamma p_2}{(\gamma - 1) \rho_2} + \frac{1}{2} u_2^2$$

$$\frac{c_1^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{1}{2} u_1^2 = \frac{c_2^2}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{1}{2} u_2^2 \quad (\text{iii})$$

Termodynamikkens 2. lov.

Entropi ϕ øker $\rightarrow \sim \log(p p^{-\gamma})$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{p_1}{p_2} < \frac{\rho_1^\gamma}{\rho_2^\gamma}$$

(Bernoulli funker ikke i sjokket, dissip. $T \uparrow$)

(i)-(iii) \rightarrow 3 lign. + 3 ukjente (antar u_1 kjent)

Med litt algebra

: Rankine-Hugoniot relasjonene

(Regneoppgave)

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

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

$$+ \frac{p_2}{p_1} = f(\gamma, Ma_1)$$

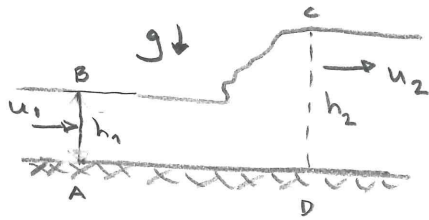
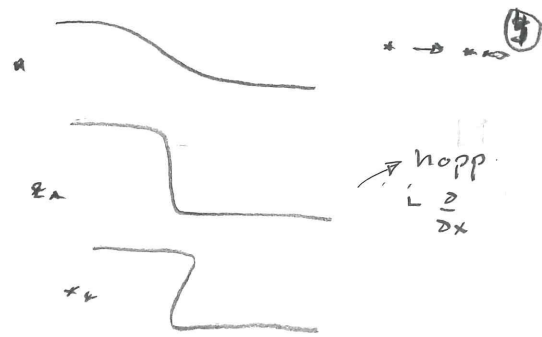
$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = f(\gamma, Ma_1)$$

For plane sjokk har vi

- I) strømmingen inn er supersonisk
- II) strømmingen ut er subsonisk
- III) ρ, p, ϕ øker gjennom sjokket fra 1 til 2

Sjokk ved overflater - hydraulisk hopp
(inkompressibelt)

tynn væskefilm → vannstråle på en vegg



• Statisk sjokk (1) Ma

- (i) Konservering av masse
- (ii) Ingen momentum tap
- (iii) energi tap (dissipasjon)

$$Q = \text{konst} = \rho h_1 u_1 = \rho h_2 u_2 \quad (1)$$

momentum fluksen = konst

$$\int_0^{h_1} P_1 dy + \int_0^{h_1} \rho u_1^2 dy = \int_0^{h_2} P_2 dy + \int_0^{h_2} \rho u_2^2 dy \quad (\text{impuls eq.})$$

(trykk kraft på flaten) hydrostatisk $P = \rho g(h-y)$

$$\int_0^{h_1} \rho g(h_1-y) dy + \rho u_1^2 \cdot h_1 = \int_0^{h_2} \rho g(h_2-y) dy + \rho u_2^2 h_2$$

$$\frac{\rho g h_1^2}{2} + \rho Q u_1 = \frac{\rho g h_2^2}{2} + \rho Q u_2 \quad (2)$$

$$u_1 = Q/h_1, u_2 = Q/h_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\rho g}{2} (h_1^2 - h_2^2) = \rho Q^2 \left(\frac{1}{h_2} - \frac{1}{h_1} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\rho g}{2} (h_1 + h_2) \cancel{(h_1 - h_2)} = \rho Q^2 \left(\frac{\cancel{h_1 - h_2}}{h_2 h_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{h_1^2} \cdot \frac{h_2}{h_1^2} (h_1 + h_2) = \frac{2Q^2}{g h_1^3} = 2F_{r1}^2$$

$$F_{r1} = \text{Froude nr} = \frac{u_1}{\sqrt{g h_1}} = \frac{Q}{(g h_1^3)^{1/2}}$$

$$\frac{h_2}{h_1} + \left(\frac{h_2}{h_1} \right)^2 - 2F_{r1}^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{h_2}{h_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(-1 + \sqrt{1 + 8F_{r1}^2} \right)$$

Superkritisk strømning → $F_{r1} > 1$, $h_2/h_1 > 0$ hopp i films høyde over sjokket.
 $h_2/h_1 < 1$ for $F_{r1} < 1$ gyldig?

Energier

$$\Delta E_f = E_2 - E_1 = \left(\frac{\rho u_2^2}{2} + \rho g h_2 \right) - \left(\frac{\rho u_1^2}{2} + \rho g h_1 \right) \approx \frac{\rho g (h_2 - h_1)^3}{4 h_1 h_2}$$

$h_2 < h_1 \Rightarrow \Delta E > 0$
vryter med termodyn. 2 lov!