# 传递过程

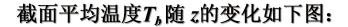
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# 3.5管内对流换热

工业上常见的圆管加热方式有两种:

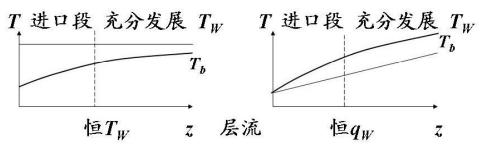


②. 恒热流(电加热) qu=常数



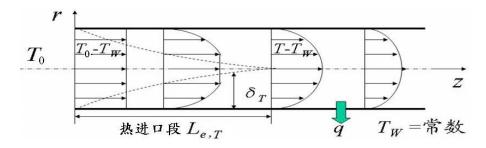


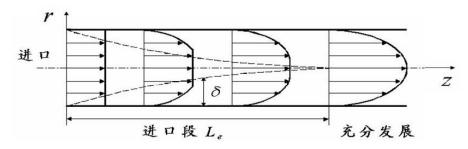


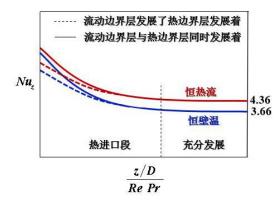


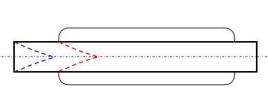
截面的温度分布T决定换热效果

# 3.5.1圆管传热进口段









流动边界层发展了热边界层发展着

# 传热进口段长度 层流

恒热流:  $\frac{L_{e,T}}{D} = 0.07 Re Pr$ 

恒壁温:  $\frac{L_{e,T}}{D}$  = 0.055RePr

湍流  $\frac{L_{e,T}}{D} = 50$ 



流动边界层与热边界层同时发展着

#### 3.5.2管内层流换热

u=常数

恒热流(电加热) $q_W$ =常数

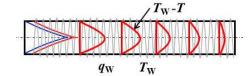
管内层流传热过程中,速度边界层和温度边界 层均充分发展后。

柱坐标系下的对流传热微分方程

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u_r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} + u_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = a \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right] + \frac{\dot{q}}{\rho C_P}$$

简化对流传热微分方程得:

$$u_{z} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = a \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right)$$



管内层流:

流: 恒热流(电加热)
$$q_N$$
=常数

$$u_z = 2U\left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right) \qquad \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial T_W}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial T_b}{\partial z} = \ddot{\mathbb{R}}$$

截面平均温度 $T_{h}$ 

$$T_b = \frac{\int_0^R \rho u_z C_p T 2\pi r dr}{\rho U \pi R^2 C_p}$$

可得: 
$$2U\left(1-\frac{r^2}{R^2}\right)\frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = a\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial T}{\partial r}\right)$$
$$\frac{d}{dr}\left(r\frac{dT}{dr}\right) = \frac{2U}{a}\left(1-\frac{r^2}{R^2}\right)r\frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$$

边界条件: 
$$\begin{cases} r = 0, & \frac{dT}{dr} = 0 \\ r = R, & T = T_W, q_W = k \frac{dT}{dr} \Big|_{r=R} \end{cases}$$

积分: 
$$r\frac{dT}{dr} = \frac{2U}{a}\frac{\partial T}{\partial z}\left(\frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^4}{4R^2}\right) + C_1$$
  $\therefore r = 0, \frac{dT}{dr} = 0$   $\therefore C_1 = 0$ 

$$\frac{dT}{dr} = \frac{2U}{a} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \left( \frac{r}{2} - \frac{r^3}{4R^2} \right)$$

再积分: 
$$T = \frac{2U}{a} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \left( \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^4}{16R^2} \right) + C_2$$

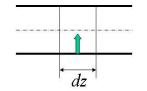
## 温度分布:

$$T_W - T = \frac{3U}{8a} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} R^2 - \frac{2U}{a} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \left( \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^4}{16R^2} \right)$$

$$T_{b} = \frac{\int_{0}^{R} \rho u_{z} C_{p} T 2\pi r dr}{\rho U \pi R^{2} C_{p}} = T_{W} - \frac{11}{48} \frac{U R^{2}}{a} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$$
$$T_{W} - T_{b} = \frac{11}{48} \frac{U R^{2}}{a} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$$

在 dz 段上壁面处的导热速率应等于流体和壁 面之间的对流换热速率。

壁面处导热速率:  $Q = k \frac{dT}{dr} \Big|_{r=R} 2\pi R dz$ 



对流换热速率:  $Q = h2\pi R dz (T_W - T_b)$ 

$$\frac{dT}{dr}\Big|_{r=R} = \frac{UR}{2a} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \qquad T_W - T_b = \frac{11}{48} \frac{UR^2}{a} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$$

$$h(T_W - T_b) = k \frac{dT}{dr}\Big|_{r=R}$$

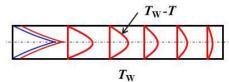
$$\underline{dT}\Big| \qquad \underline{UR} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$$

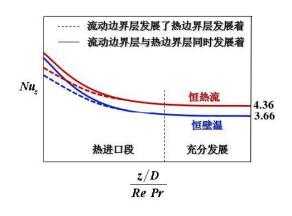
$$\frac{h}{k} = \frac{\frac{dT}{dr}\Big|_{r=R}}{T_W - T_b} = \frac{\frac{UR}{2a} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}}{\frac{11}{48} \frac{UR^2}{a} \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}} = \frac{48}{11 \times 2R}$$

定义努塞尔数  $Nu = \frac{hD}{k} = \frac{48}{11} = 4.36$  对圆管层流换热 恒  $q_W$ : Nu = 4.36

# 对圆管层流恒 $T_W$ 换热,Greatz 分析求解的结果为:





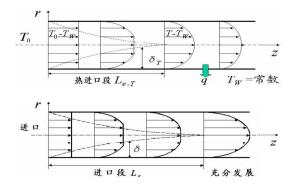


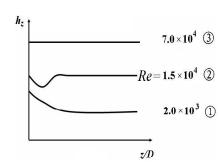
#### 问题探讨

圆管层流换热 细管好,还是粗管好?

## 课后思考

- 1.用传热边界层分析圆管热进口段特点。并与流动进口段对比。
- 2. 图示圆管局部传热系数随z变化关系,讨论其规律。





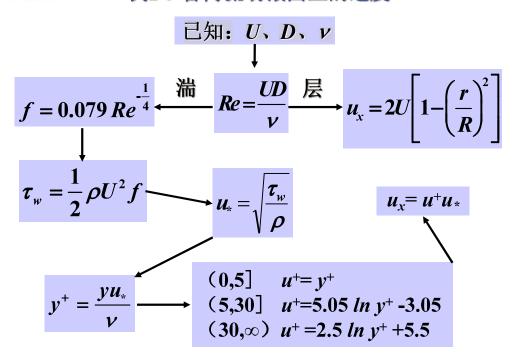
### 3.5.3圆管湍流传热的类似律

## 3.5.3.1雷诺类似律

雷诺最早指出,动量与热量传递的类似性,通过简单类比可建立传热系数和摩擦 系数间的定量关系。

$$\frac{f}{2} = \frac{h}{\rho C_p U}$$

# 回顾: 例2-9 管内流动截面上的速度



描述圆管湍流对流传热的牛顿冷却定律:

$$q = \frac{Q}{A} = h(T_b - T_w) = \frac{h}{C_p} C_p(T_b - T_w) = WC_p(T_b - T_w)$$

$$W = \frac{h}{C_p}$$

描述圆管湍流壁面剪切应力的表达式:

$$\tau_{W} = f \frac{1}{2} \rho U^{2} = f \frac{1}{2} \rho U(U - 0) = W(U - u_{W})$$

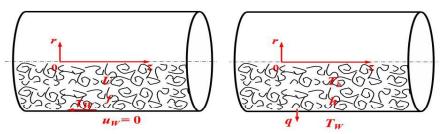
$$W = f \frac{1}{2} \rho U$$

$$u_{W} = 0$$
村: 
$$W = f \frac{1}{2} \rho U = \frac{h}{C_{p}}$$
即: 
$$\frac{f}{2} = \frac{h}{\rho C_{p} U}$$

定义: 
$$St = \frac{h}{\rho C_p U} = \frac{Nu}{Re Pr}$$

斯坦顿数是St一个无量纲数,是指传递到流体中的热量与流体的热容量之比

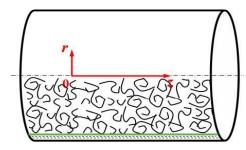
雷诺类似律: 
$$St = \frac{f}{2} = \frac{h}{\rho C_n U}$$



雷诺类似律把整个湍流边界层简化为单层湍流核心区结构,适用于Pr=1。

### 3.5.3.2普朗特—泰勒类似律

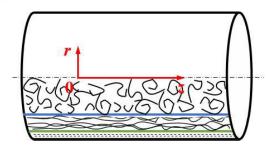
假定:湍流边界层由湍流核心区和粘性底层组成两层结构。



普朗特—泰勒类似律:  $St = \frac{h}{\rho C_p U} = \frac{\frac{J}{2}}{1 + 5\sqrt{\frac{f}{2}}(Pr-1)}$ 

## 3.5.3.3卡门类似律

假定:湍流边界层由湍流核心区、过渡区和粘性底层组成。

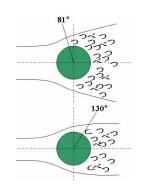


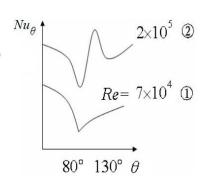
卡门类似律: 
$$St = \frac{h}{\rho C_p U} = \frac{\frac{f}{2}}{1 + 5\sqrt{\frac{f}{2}} \left[ (Pr - 1) + ln \frac{1 + 5Pr}{6} \right]}$$

# 3.6绕圆柱对流传热

 $Nu_{\theta}$  随 $\theta$ 的变化  $Nu_{\theta} = \frac{h_{\theta}d}{k}$ 

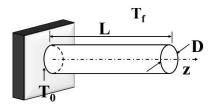
- ①. 层流边界层发展, $\delta_T$  /, $h_\theta$  /;至约81°处,边界层分离, $h_\theta$  /;原因是旋涡冲刷表面。
- ②. 先是层流边界层发展, $\delta_T$  1, $h_0$  l; 层流→湍流, $h_0$  l 1,而后湍流边界层发展, $\delta_T$  1, $h_0$  l; 至约130°处,湍流边界层分离,又促使 $h_0$  1。





#### 课本例1-9

5. 圆柱形散热翅片,如图所示,该翅片与壁面连接处温度为  $T_{o}$ ,流体温度为  $T_{f}$ 。热量有连接处沿圆柱形散热翅片向流体散发。对流换热系数为 h。已知散热翅片热导率为 k,直径为 D,长为 L(D << L)。求圆柱形翅片温度分布。



假设:圆柱体上横截面上温度均匀,温度只沿轴向 z 变化,且翅片末端导热通量为 0。并且为定常传热。

### 课本例1-9详解

方法一 取直径为 D,厚度为 dz 的薄片微元控制体,控控制体内的热量累积速率为  $Q_s = 0$ , r

从正面导出热量:

$$Q_i = q_z \cdot \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$$

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
z & q_z \\
\hline
 & D
\end{array}$ 

从z+&面导入的热量:

$$Q_o = q_{z+dz} \cdot \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$$

流体传给控制体外表面的热量

$$Q_g = h\pi D \cdot dz (T_f - T)$$

热量守恒:  $Q_g + Q_i - Q_o = 0$   $h\pi D \cdot dz (T_f - T) + q_z \cdot \frac{\pi D^2}{4} - q_{z+dz} \cdot \frac{\pi D^2}{4} = 0$ 因为  $q_z = -k \frac{dT}{dz}$ 上式变形为:  $\frac{dq}{dz} \cdot \frac{\pi D^2}{4} + h\pi D(T - T_f) = 0$   $-k \frac{d^2T}{dz^2} \cdot \frac{D}{4} + h(T - T_f) = 0$ 引入过余温度  $\theta = T - T_f$ 

上式为 
$$-k\frac{d^2\theta}{dz^2}\cdot\frac{D}{4} + h\theta = 0$$

$$-\frac{d^2\theta}{dz^2} + \frac{4h}{Dk}\theta = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Gamma_h = \sqrt{\frac{4h}{Dk}},$$
 所以  $-\frac{d^2\theta}{dz^2} + (\Gamma_h)^2\theta = 0$ 

边界条件

$$\begin{cases} z = 0, \theta = \theta_0 \\ z = L, \frac{d\theta}{dz} = 0 \end{cases}$$

得 
$$\frac{T-T_f}{T_0-T_f} = \cosh(\Gamma_h z) - \tanh(\Gamma_h L) \sinh(\Gamma_h z)$$

#### 课本例1-9详解

方法二 柱坐标系下的对流传热微分方程

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u_r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} + u_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = a \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right] + \frac{\dot{q}}{\rho C_P}$$

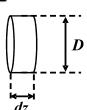
简化方程:

定常  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 0$ , 翅片内无流场,  $u_r = 0$ ,  $u_{\theta} = 0$ ,  $u_z = 0$ .

## 横截面上温度均匀, T 随 r 和 $\theta$ 没有变化

$$\mathbb{P} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = 0, \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

温度只随 z 轴变化,  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \neq 0$ 



壁面处有传热,

$$\dot{q} \neq 0$$

上式简化为

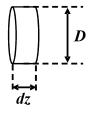
$$a \cdot \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\dot{q}}{\rho C_p} = 0,$$

其中

$$a = \frac{k}{\rho C_p} \Rightarrow a \cdot \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{k} \dot{q} = 0$$

 $\dot{q}$ :单位时间单位体积的内热源传热量

$$\dot{q} = \frac{h\pi D \cdot dz \cdot (T_f - T)}{\frac{1}{4}\pi D^2 \cdot dz}$$
$$= \frac{4h}{D} (T_f - T)$$



代入,得

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} + \frac{4h}{kD}(T_f - T) = 0$$

剩余部分同方法一