## 传递过程

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←理想流体 2.4.3壁面湍流 ←外层 2.4.3.1 湍流结构 -湍流核心区 ←过渡区 ►粘性底层 雷诺应力远远 湍流核心区 大于粘性应力 雷诺应力与粘 过渡区 性应力兼有 流体的粘性力 粘性底层 起主导作用  $\underline{u_x}$  $u_*$ 湍流核心区  $y^+ = 30$ 以下时均速度就用ux表示 过渡区  $y^+ = 5$ 粘性底层  $lg y^+$ 

#### 2.4.3.2 湍流速度分布

简化雷诺方程得:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \tau_{yx}^l + \tau_{yx}^t \right) = 0$$

雷诺应力远远大 <sup>湍流核心区</sup>于粘性应力 雷诺应力与粘性 — 过渡区

积分: 
$$\tau_{yx}^l + \tau_{yx}^t = C_1$$

$$\therefore y = 0, \quad \tau_{yx}^{l} \Big|_{y=0} = \tau_{W}, \quad \tau_{yx}^{t} \Big|_{y=0} = 0 \quad \therefore C_{1} = \tau_{W}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{yx}^{l} + \boldsymbol{\tau}_{yx}^{t} = \boldsymbol{\tau}_{W}$$

粘性底层区

湍流核心区

$$\tau_{yx}^l = \tau_W$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{vx}^{l} = \boldsymbol{\tau}_{W} \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{\tau}_{vx}^{l} + \boldsymbol{\tau}_{vx}^{t} = \boldsymbol{\tau}_{W}$$

$$oldsymbol{ au}_{_{oldsymbol{v}oldsymbol{x}}^{oldsymbol{t}}\!=\!oldsymbol{ au}_{\!W}$$

粘性底层
$$\tau_{yx}^{l} = \tau_{W} \qquad \tau_{yx}^{l} = \mu \frac{d\overline{u}_{x}}{dy}$$
定义:  $\tau_{W} = \rho u_{x}^{2}$ 

$$\mu \frac{d\overline{u}_x}{dy} = \tau_W$$

积分: 
$$\overline{u}_x = \frac{\tau_W}{\mu} y + C$$

$$y=0, \ \overline{u}_x=0 \ \therefore C_2=0 \qquad \qquad \frac{\overline{u}_x}{u}=\frac{u_xy}{v}$$

时均速度分布:

$$\overline{u}_{x} = \frac{\tau_{W}}{\mu} y$$

积分: 
$$\overline{u}_x = \frac{\tau_w}{\mu} y + C_2$$

$$\overline{u}_x = \frac{\rho u_*^2}{\mu} y = u_* \frac{u_* y}{v}$$

$$\overline{u}_x = \frac{\mu}{\mu} y = u_* \frac{u_* y}{v}$$

U\*摩擦速度

定义:  $\tau_W = \rho u_*^2$ 

$$\frac{\overline{u}_x}{u_*} = \frac{u_* y}{v}$$

定义: 
$$u^+ = \frac{\overline{u}_x}{u_*}, y^+ = \frac{u_* y}{v}$$

通用速度分布:  $u^+ = y^+$   $v^+$   $v^+$  v

#### 湍流核心区

$$oldsymbol{ au}_{yx}^t = oldsymbol{ au}_W \quad oldsymbol{ au}_{yx}^t = oldsymbol{
ho} oldsymbol{l}^2 \left| rac{d\overline{u}_x}{dy} 
ight| rac{d\overline{u}_x}{dy} \quad rac{u_x}{u_*} 
ight|_{egin{subarray}{c} \frac{u_x}{u_*} \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{u$$

普朗特假定: l = ky 其中: k 实验测定系数。

$$\rho k^{2} y^{2} \left(\frac{d\overline{u}_{x}}{dy}\right)^{2} = \tau_{w} \qquad \frac{du^{+}}{dy^{+}} = \frac{1}{ky^{+}}$$

$$\frac{d\overline{u}_{x}}{dy} = \sqrt{\frac{\tau_{w}}{\rho}} \frac{1}{ky} = \frac{u_{*}}{ky} \qquad \qquad \text{积分:} \quad u^{+} = \frac{1}{k} \ln y^{+} + C$$
尼古拉兹
实验测定得:  $\frac{1}{k} = 2.5, C = 5.5$ 
通用速度分布:  $u^{+} = 2.5 \ln y^{+} + 5.5$ 

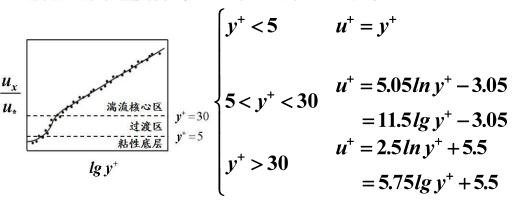
#### 过渡区

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{yx}^{l} + \boldsymbol{\tau}_{yx}^{t} = \boldsymbol{\tau}_{W}$$

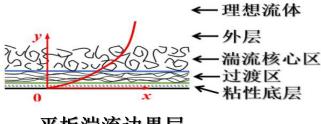
类似湍流核心区规律,实验测定可得经验式:

$$u^+ = 5.05 \ln y^+ - 3.05$$

湍流通用速度分布: (半理论半经验公式)



### 平板湍流与管内湍流均属壁面湍流



平板湍流边界层

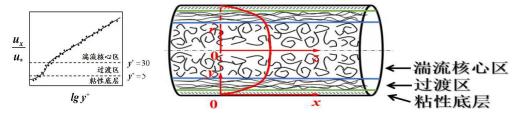
#### 湍流1/7律速度分布

$$\frac{u_x}{U_0} = \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)$$

$$\frac{u_z}{u_{max}} = \left(1 - \frac{r}{R}\right)^{1/7}$$

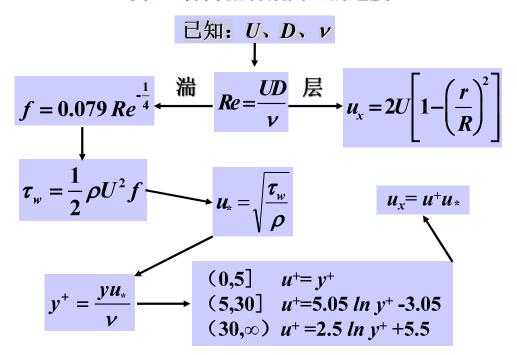
### 管内湍流

 $1.1 \times 10^5 < Re < 3.2 \times 10^6$ 



湍流通用速度分布管内湍流同样适用

### 例2-9 管内流动截面上的速度



若水以平均流速0.21m/s,在直径为50mm的圆管中作湍流流动。已知: $\mu$ = $1.005 \times 10^{-3}$ Pa.s, $\rho$ =1000kg/m<sup>3</sup>

试求: *U/u<sub>max</sub>=*?

解: 
$$Re = \frac{\rho UD}{\mu} = 10448 > 2100$$
 湍流

$$f = 0.079 Re^{-1/4} = 7.80 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$y=25$$
mm,  $u_x = u_{max}$ 

$$\tau_{w} = \frac{1}{2} \rho U^{2} f = 0.17 \text{N/m}^{2}$$

$$y^+ = \frac{yu_*}{v} = 323 > 30$$

$$u_* = \sqrt{\frac{\tau_w}{\rho}} = 0.013 \text{m/s}$$

$$u^{+} = 2.5 \ln y^{+} + 5.5 = 19.94$$
  
 $u_{x} = u_{max} = u^{+}u_{*} = 0.259 \text{m/s}$   
 $U/u_{max} = 0.21/0.259 \approx 0.81$ 

#### 2.4.3.3 湍流阻力

# 圆管阻力系数 布拉休斯公式

$$f = 0.079 Re^{-\frac{1}{4}} \qquad 4000 < Re < 10^{6}$$

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

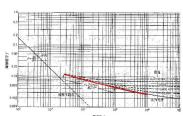
$$\lambda = 0.3164 Re^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

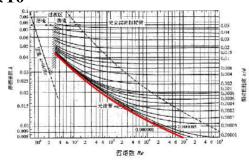
$$4000 < Re < 10^6$$

$$-\Delta p = \lambda \frac{L}{D} \frac{1}{2} \rho U^2$$

对粗糙管 
$$\lambda = f\left(\frac{\rho DU}{\mu}, \frac{h_s}{D}\right)$$







#### 平板湍流的壁面剪切应力

既然湍流通用速度分布可以共用,那么平板湍 流的壁面剪切应力也可以借用圆管阻力系数求得。

圆管阻力系数  $f = 0.079 Re^{-\frac{1}{4}}$ 

$$\tau_W = f \frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 = 0.079 \left( \frac{\rho UD}{\mu} \right)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \rho U^2$$

管内流动边界层厚度:  $\delta = \frac{1}{2}D$ 

管内平均速度与管中心最大速度关系:  $U \approx 0.81U_0$ 

$$au_{w} = 0.023 
ho U_{0}^{rac{7}{4}} \left( rac{v}{\delta} 
ight)^{rac{1}{4}}$$
 平板湍流阻力就是利用此式求得

#### 课后思考

1.油轮卸油,油品密度800kg/m³、粘度0.75cP,输油管道内径0.3m。若使流量达到3000m³/h,求长400m 管道的压降?

