

传热学 对流换热

授课老师: 苗雨



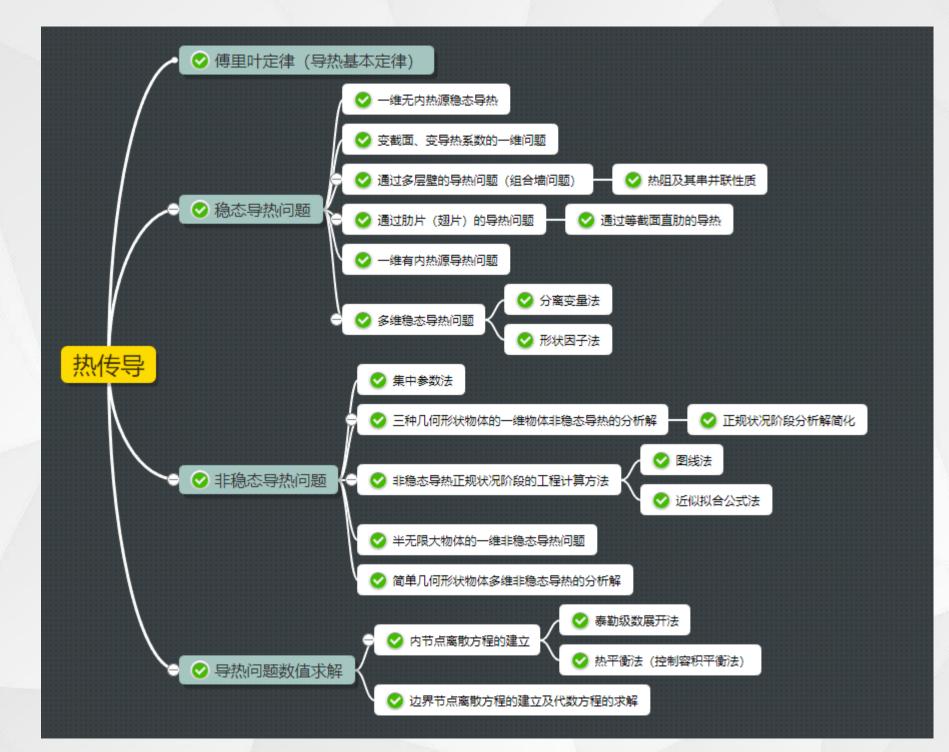
学描写



课前回顾及导引

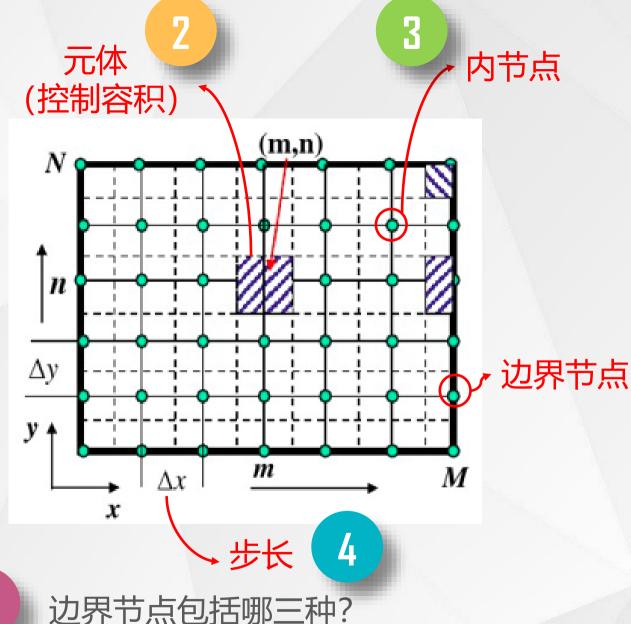


课前回顾及导引







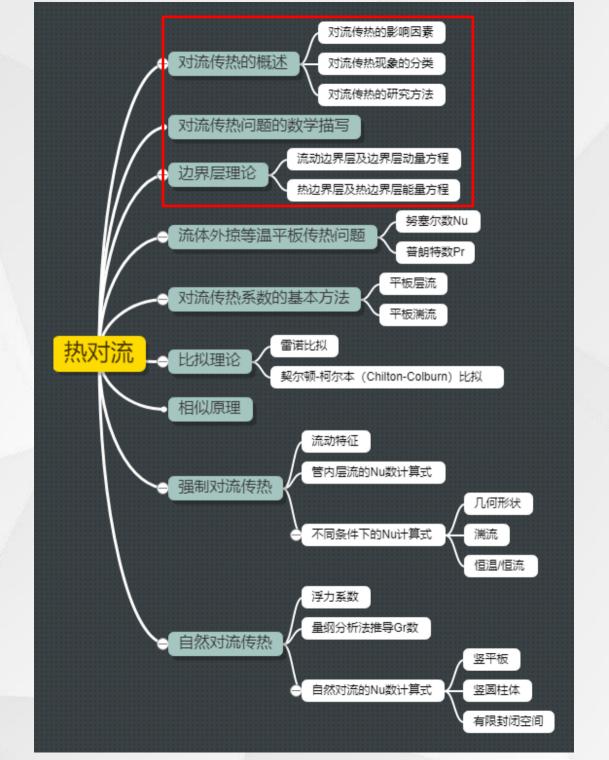


边界节点包括哪三种?

平直边界上的节点、外部角点、内部角点



课前回顾及导引





流体力学基础知识复习

流体力学基础知识复习

三种传热方式中,对流传热与流体力学密切相关

直角坐标系, 纳维尔斯托克斯方程 (N-S方程) 在x方向上的分量表达式

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = F_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

2 雷诺数的表达式,平板上与管道中流动判定层流的雷诺数的临界值分别是多少?

$$Re = \frac{\rho u l_c}{\mu}$$
 平板上流动: $Re < 5 \times 10^{-5}$ 管道中流动: $Re < 2300$

3 流动边界层的产生原因?速度梯度存在于流动边界层还是主流区?

粘性力;流动边界层



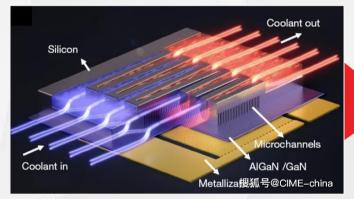
对流传热概述

- 定义及特点
- 研究目的
- 主要影响因素
- 分类



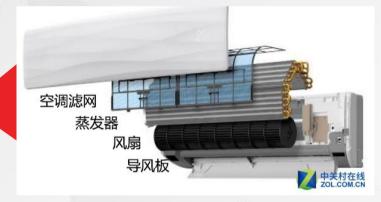
对流传热概述













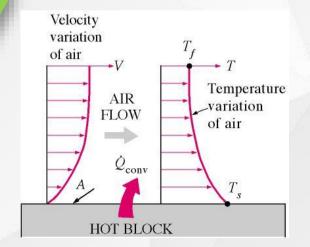


流体流过固体壁面时由于流体与壁面间温差所引起的热量交换

流体与固体壁面直接接触

流体与固体壁面存在温差

同时存在 导热和热 对流 近壁面存在速度梯度较大的 边界层



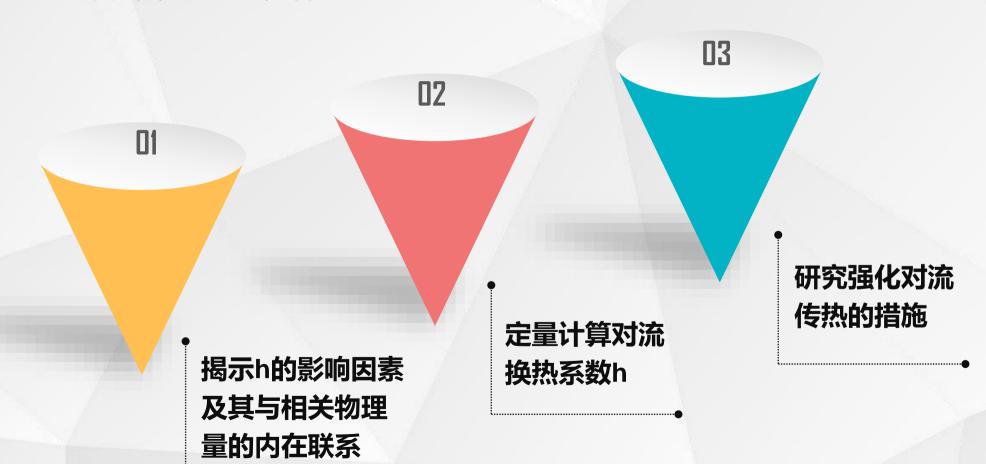


牛顿冷却公式

$$\Phi = hA(t_w - t_f)$$

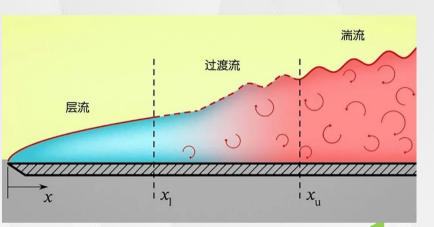
Robin边界条件
$$-\lambda(\frac{\partial t}{\partial n})_w = h(t_w - t_f)$$

在之前的计算中,题目中给定了对流换热系数h





主要影响因素



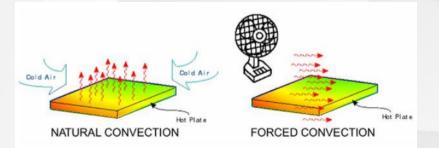
流体的流动状态

ル何尺度 动力粘性 比热容 温度 $h=f(u,l,\rho,\eta,\lambda,c_p,r,t_m)$ 速度 密度 导热系数 相変潜热

流体的物理性质

换热表面的几何因素 换热表面形状、大小、 状态以及与流体运动方 向的相对位置

流动的起因

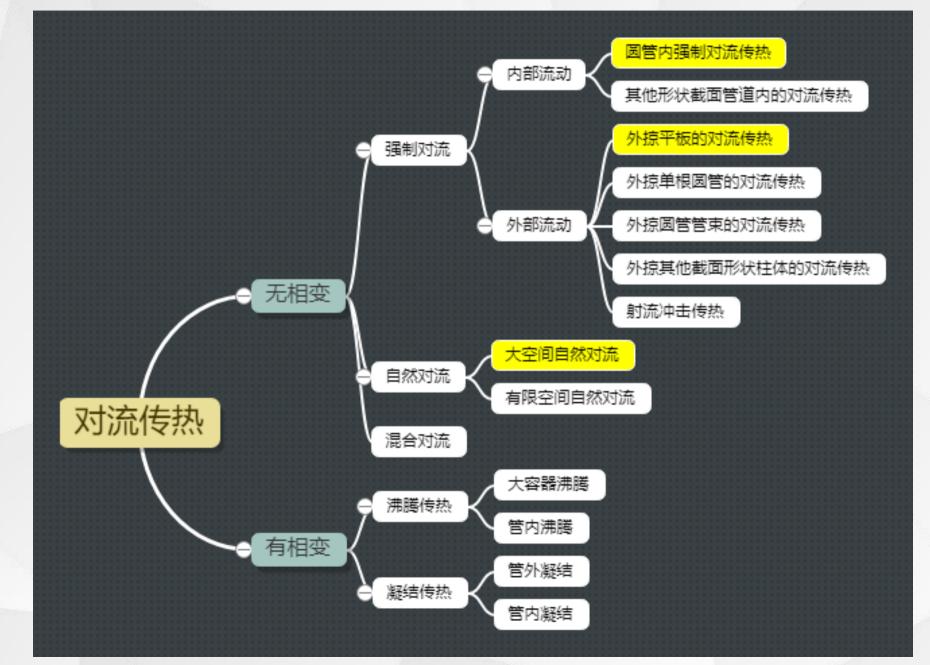


流体有无相变

- 无相变: 取决于流体显热变化
- 有相变:包含了相变潜热







04

对流传热问题的数学描写

- 导热问题和对流传热的对比
- 简化假设
- 对流传热微分方程的推导
- 相关讨论

导热问题和对流传热问题的对比

导热微分方程

$$\rho c_p \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial z} \right) + \dot{\Phi}$$

导热问题

导热基本 定律

温度场

热流量/热 流密度

$$\Phi = -\frac{\lambda A}{dx} \frac{dt}{dx}$$

 $\Phi = \mathsf{h} A (t_w - t_f)$

对流换热问题

对流传热的 基本方程

温度场/速度场

热流量/热 流密度

对流传热微分方程?



流体为连续介质, 流动是二维或三 维的 常物性、无内热源

03

流体不对外做功



流体为不可压缩牛顿 流体

• 不可压缩: $\rho = const$

牛顿流体:切应力 满足牛顿粘性定律

$$\tau = \eta \frac{du}{dy}$$

04

忽略粘性耗散热以及 辐射传热







单位时间流出 单位时间流



微元体流体 质量的变化



$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \tau} dxdy$$

$$M_{x} + \frac{\partial M_{x}}{\partial x} dx + M_{x} + \frac{\partial M_{y}}{\partial y} dy$$
 $M_{x} + M_{y}$

$$M_{x} + M_{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho udy)}{\partial x}dx$$

$$\frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y}dy = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \tau}dxdy \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial (\rho u dy)}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial (\rho v dx)}{\partial y}dy = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \tau}dxdy$$

dx

$$\frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y}dy = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \tau}dxdy$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial\rho}{\partial\tau}$$

对于不可压缩流体

 $M_x = \rho u dy$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

连续性方程 (continuity equation)

 $M_y + \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial y} dy$

 $M_{v} = \rho v dx$

 $M_x + \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial x} dx$



微元体流体动量的变化率 = 作用在微元体上外力的总和

体积力 压力 (重力) 梯度

粘性力

不考虑z方向

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = F_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = F_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

纳维尔-斯托克斯方程



热力学第一定律 $Q = \Delta E + W$

导入与导出

引入与导出 + 热对流传递 + 内热源 = 总能量 的净热量 的净热量 的净热量 的增量

+ 对外膨胀功

流体不对外做功

$$Q_{conduction} + Q_{convection} = \Delta U$$

单位时间导入导出的净热量

$$Q_{conduction} = \lambda \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} dx dy + \lambda \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} dx dy$$

单位时间热力学能的增量

$$\Delta U = \rho c_p dx dy \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau}$$

单位时间热对流传递的净热量

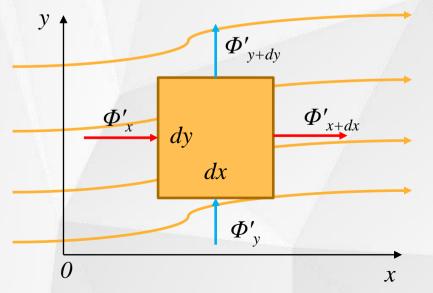


$$Q_{convection} = (\Phi'_x - \Phi'_{x+dx}) + (\Phi'_y - \Phi'_{y+dy})$$

$$\Phi'_{x} - \Phi'_{x+dx} = \left(\dot{m}c_{p}t\right)_{x} - \left[\left(\dot{m}c_{p}t\right)_{x} + \frac{\partial\left(\dot{m}c_{p}t\right)_{x}}{\partial x}dx\right] = \frac{\partial\left(\dot{m}c_{p}t\right)_{x}}{\partial x}dx$$

$$= -\frac{\partial\left(\rho u dy c_{p}t\right)_{x}}{\partial x}dx = -\rho c_{p}\frac{\partial(ut)_{x}}{\partial x}dxdy = -\rho c_{p}\left(t\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u\frac{\partial t}{\partial x}\right)dxdy$$

$$\Phi'_{y} - \Phi'_{y+dy} = -\rho c_{p}\left(t\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + v\frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\right)dxdy$$



$$Q_{convection} = -\rho c_p \left(t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \right) dx dy - \rho c_p \left(t \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= -\rho c_p \left(t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + t \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx dy - \rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= -\rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

总传热微分方程的推导

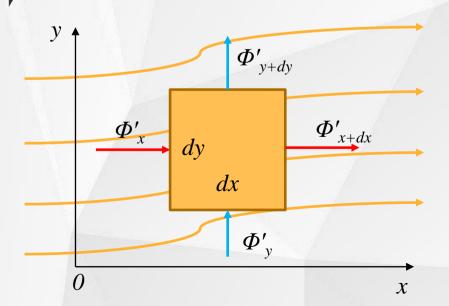


$$Q_{conduction} + Q_{convection} = \Delta U$$

$$\lambda \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} dx dy + \lambda \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} dx dy$$

$$\lambda \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} dx dy + \lambda \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} dx dy \qquad -\rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \qquad \rho c_p dx dy \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau}$$

$$\lambda \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} dx dy + \lambda \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} dx dy - \rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \rho c_p dx dy \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau}$$



$$\lambda \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \lambda \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} - \rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) = \rho c_p \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau}$$

二维、常物性、不可压缩、无内热源的能量微分方程

$$\rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} \right) = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \right)$$



$$\rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} \right) = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \right)$$



扩散项:流体中热传导而净导入该控制容积的热量



$$\rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} \right) = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

03

 \times



$$\rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} \right) = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} \right) = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

 $\frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} = 0$

当流体静止, 该式退化为常 物性、无内热

源的导热微分

方程

02

如有内热源

$$\rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} \right) = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \right) + \dot{\Phi}(x, y)$$

$$\rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} \right) = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \right)$$



对流换热完整微分方程组:

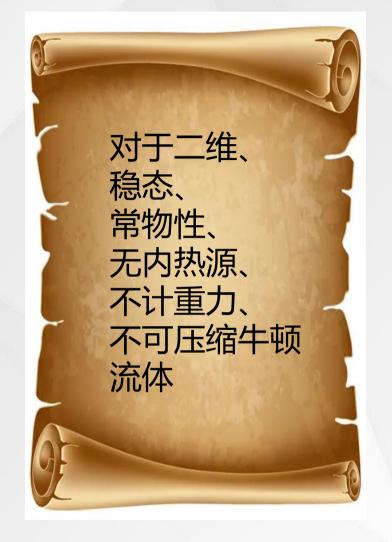
质量守恒方程 (连续性方程)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

动量守恒方程(纳维尔-斯托克斯方程)

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \tau} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = F_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = F_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right)$$



能量守恒方程
$$\rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} \right) = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \right)$$



定解条件





边界条件

初始时刻的条件

- 边界上与速度、压力及温度有关的条件
- 只有Dirichlet和Neumann条件,没有Robin条件

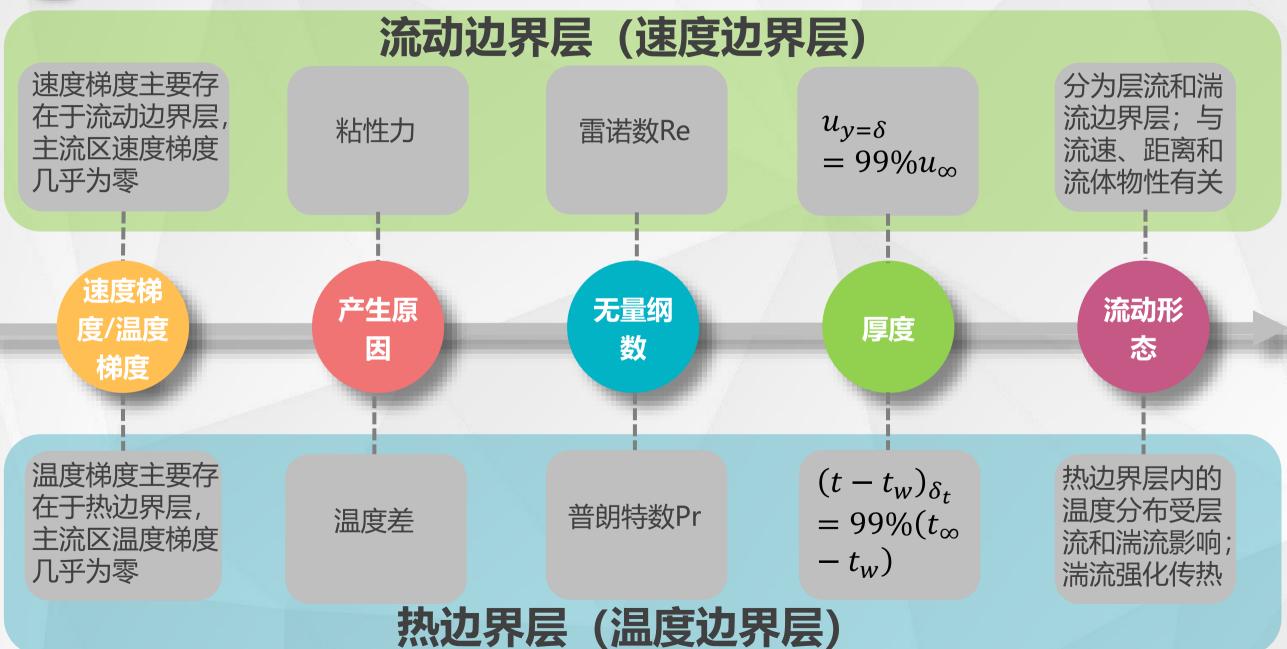


边界层理论

- 流动边界层与热边界层
- 引入边界层概念的意义和适用范围
- 数量级分析



流动边界层与热边界层





引入边界层概念的意义和适用范围



数量级分析

比较方程中各量或各项量级的相对大小, 保留量级较大的量或项, 舍去量级小的项, 实现方程的合理简化 (得到适用于热边界层的能量方程)

采用各量在作用区间的积分平均绝对值确定各项的数量级



1表示量级较大的量 δ表示量级较小的量

主流速度 (x方向) u~1 y方向速度 v~δ

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} \sim \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) \sim \frac{1/\delta}{\delta} = \frac{1}{\delta^2}$$

将因变量及自变量的数量级代入导数的表达式得到导数的数量级



常用物理量的数量级

变量	数量级
主流速度(x方向) u	1
y方向速度 v	δ
压力 <i>p</i>	1
温度 <i>t</i>	1
时间 τ	1
壁面特征长度 dx	1
壁面特征长度 dy	δ
流动边界层厚度 δ	δ
热边界层厚度 δ_t	δ
运动粘度 v	δ^2
热扩散率 α	δ^2

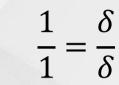
数量级分析

使用数量级分析对对流传热微分方程进行简化

对于二维、稳态、常物性、无内热源、不计重力、不可压缩牛顿流体

质量守恒方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$



动量守恒方程

$$u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + v\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}\right) + 1\frac{1}{1} + \delta\frac{1}{\delta} = 1\frac{1}{1} + \delta^2\frac{1}{1} + \delta^2\frac{1}{\delta^2}$$

$$u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + v\left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}\right) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{1} + \delta\frac{\delta}{\delta} = 1\frac{1}{\delta} + \delta^2\frac{\delta^2}{1} + \delta^2\frac{\delta^2}{\delta^2}$$

能量守恒方程
$$u\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = \alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2}\right)$$

$$1\frac{1}{1} + \delta \frac{1}{\delta} = \delta^2 \frac{1}{1} + \delta^2 \frac{1}{\delta^2}$$

$$1\frac{1}{1} + \delta \frac{1}{\delta} = \delta^2 \frac{1}{1} + \delta^2 \frac{1}{\delta^2}$$

数量级分析

简化后的对流传热微分方程

质量守恒方程
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

动量守恒方程
$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

四个变量: u, v, p, t, 但实际上只有三个方程, 方程组不封闭

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0$$

能量守恒方程
$$u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2}$$

dp/dx可由边界层外主流理想流体伯努利方程 求解, 变量变为u, v, t, 方程组封闭

$$\Delta p + \frac{1}{2}\rho\Delta(u^2) + \rho g\Delta h = 0$$



预习小测验答案

1.(多选题, 1分)

以下哪些是影响对流传热系数的因素?

A. 比热容

B. 速度

C. 几何尺寸

D. 导热系数

答案: ABCD

2.(多选题, 1分)

以下哪些是对流传热问题的简化假设?

A. 流体为连续介质, 流动是二维或三维的

B. 流体为可压缩牛顿流体

C. 忽略粘性耗散热

D. 忽略辐射传热

答案: ACD

3.(多选题, 1分)

以下关于流动边界层和热边界层描述正确的是?

A. 温度梯度主要存在于主流区, 热边界层温度梯度几乎为零

B. 速度梯度主要存在于流动边界层, 主流区速度梯度几乎为零

C. 热边界层内的温度分布受层流和湍流影响,湍流可以强化传热

D. 流动边界层相关的无量纲数是普朗特数

答案: BC