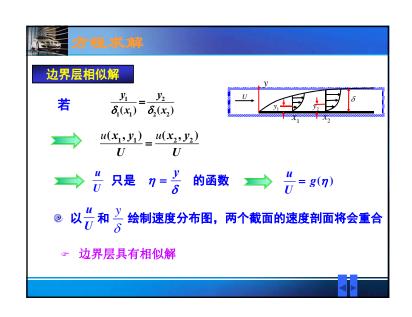


# 10.3 平壁边界层的布拉修斯解 均匀来流顺流流过半无限大薄平板的边界层 顺流平板边界层特性 外部势流均匀流动,速度U为常数, 压强p也为常数,<mark>边界层内压强为常数</mark> $U = \text{const} \quad \frac{dU}{dx} = 0$ 边界条件 u(x,0) = 0, v(x,0) = 0, $u(x,\infty) = U$



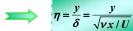
- ◎ 方程是两个自变量抛物型偏微分方程
- ◎ 自变量 x 和 v 无特征尺寸
- ☞ 求解可以采用相似解法

- ◎ 含两个自变量的抛物型偏微分方程的一种特殊解法
- ⑤ 适用于两个自变量无特征量
- ◎ 利用变量的某种组合,引进新的相似变量,将偏微 分方程转换为常微分方程



由粘性项与惯性项具有相同的量级

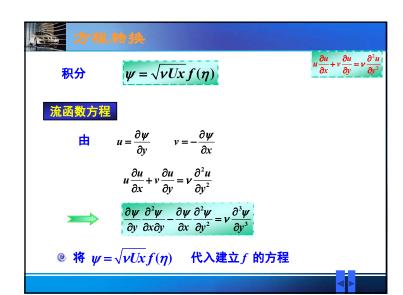
$$\frac{U_{\infty}^2}{L} \sim \nu \frac{U_{\infty}}{\delta^2} \qquad \delta \sim \sqrt{\frac{\nu L}{U_{\infty}}} \qquad \delta \propto \sqrt{\frac{\nu x}{U}}$$

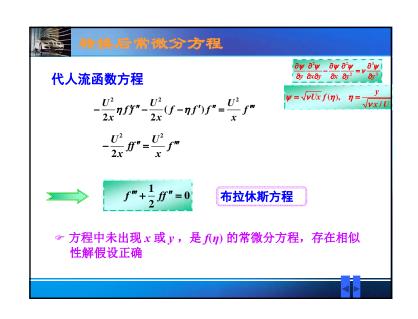


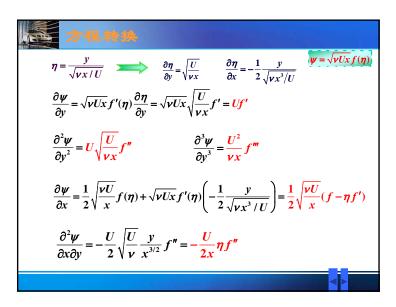
流函数  $\psi(x,y)$   $u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}$   $v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$ 

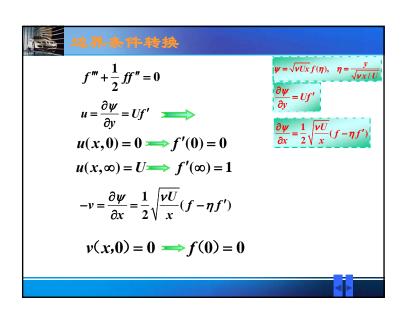
$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \sqrt{\frac{U}{vx}} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta}$$

可令  $\frac{u}{U} = g(\eta) = f'(\eta)$  则  $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} = \sqrt{vxU} f'(\eta)$ 











## 布拉修斯方程求解

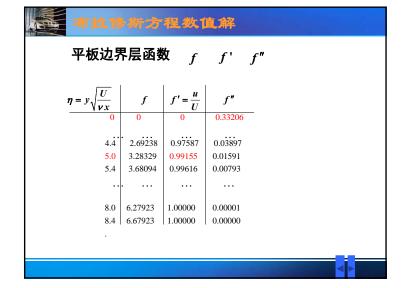
$$f''' + \frac{1}{2}ff'' = 0$$

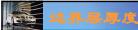
$$f(0) = f'(0) = 0$$
,  $f'(\infty) = 1$ 

- @ 解析解仍然困难,可得级数解和数值解
- @ 常微分方程数值解比偏微分方程数值解精确
- @ 数值解已经以表格形式给出









 $u/U \approx 0.99$  对应的 y 即为边界层厚度



由数值计算结果:  $\eta = 5.0$  时  $f' = u/U \approx 0.99$ 

$$\eta_{\delta} = \frac{\delta}{\sqrt{vx/U}} = 5.0$$

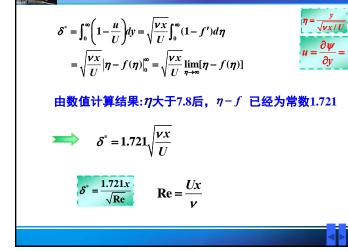
$$\delta = 5.0\sqrt{vx/U} = \frac{5.0x}{\sqrt{\text{Re}}} \qquad \text{Re} = \frac{Ux}{v}$$

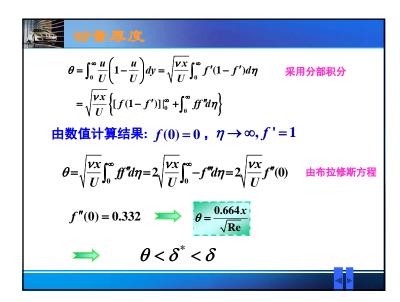
$$Re = \frac{Ux}{v}$$

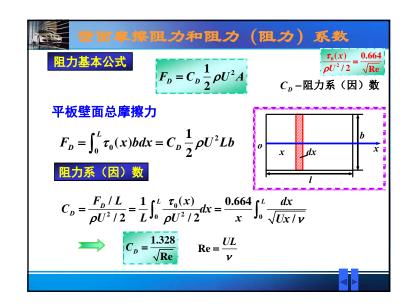
☞ 层流边界层厚度与流体性质、来流速度及距前缘的距离有关

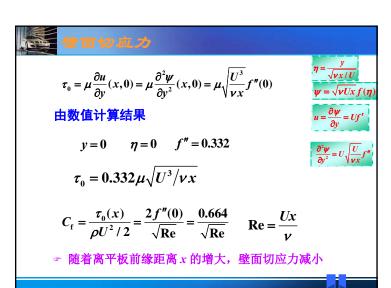


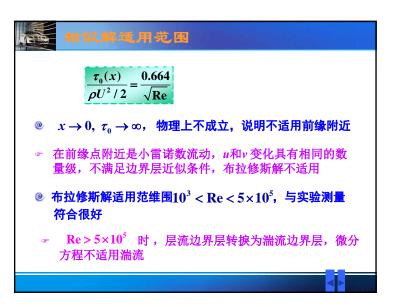


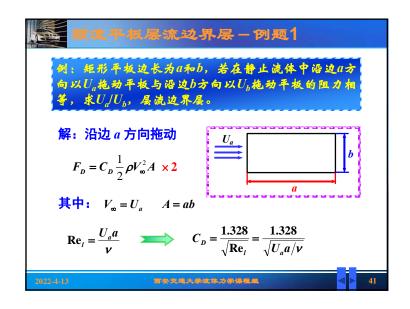


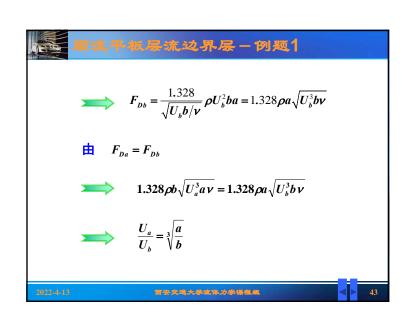


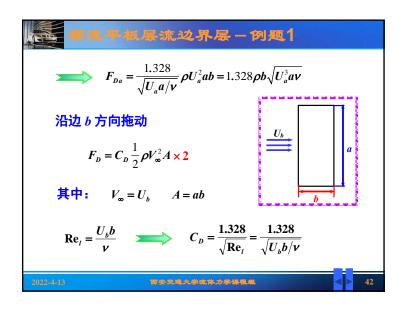


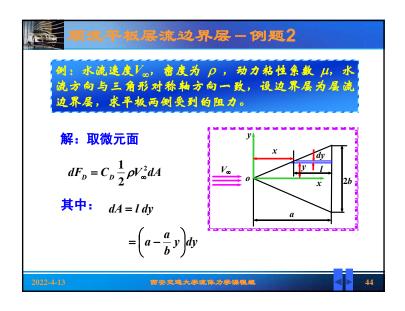


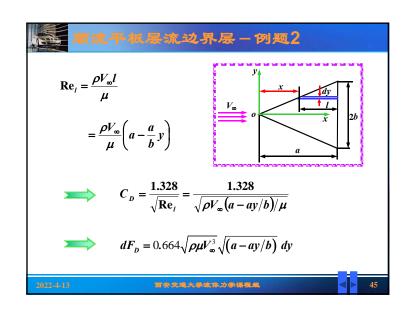


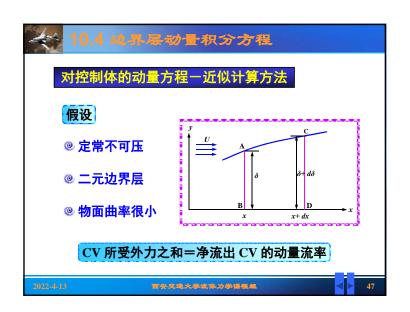


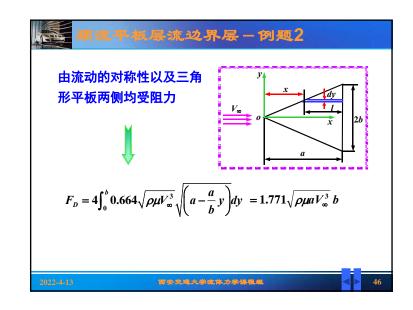


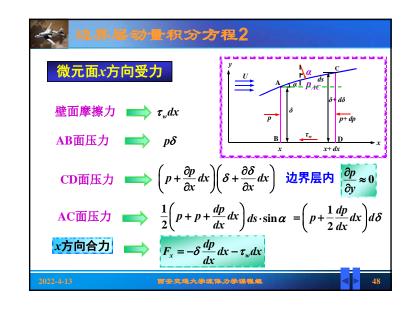


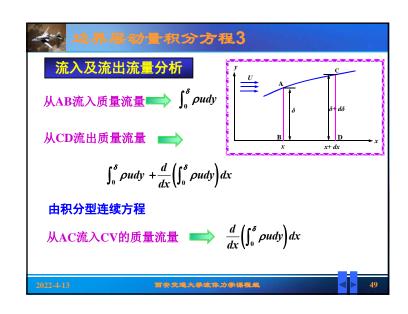


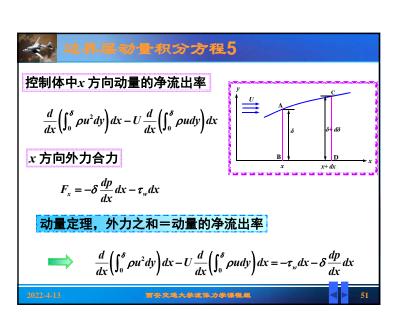


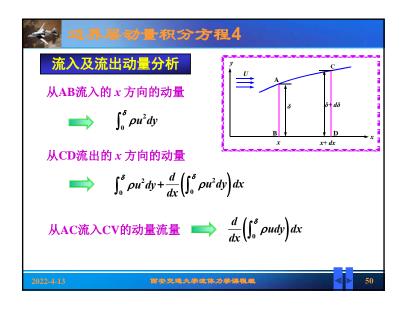


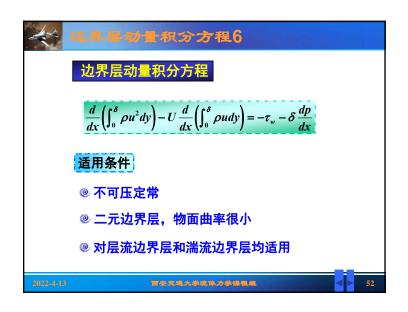


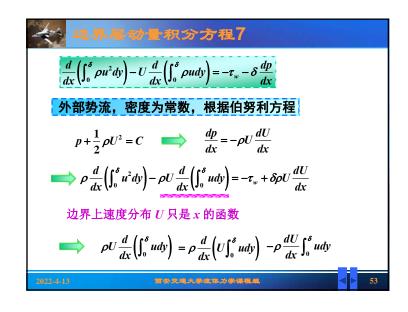


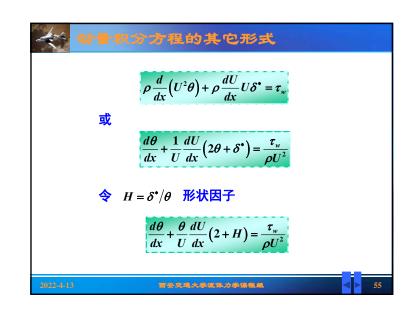


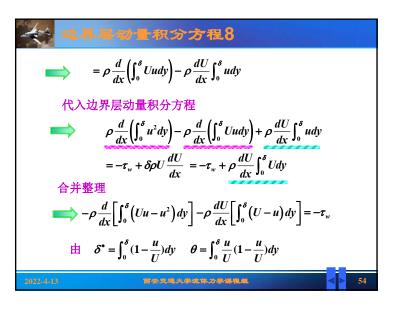


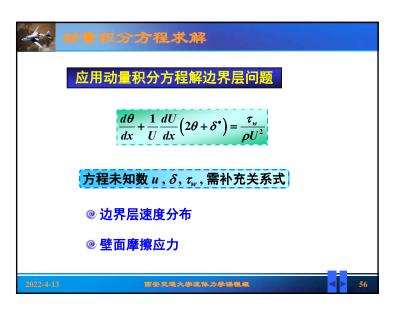




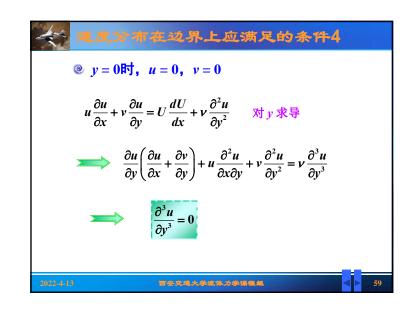


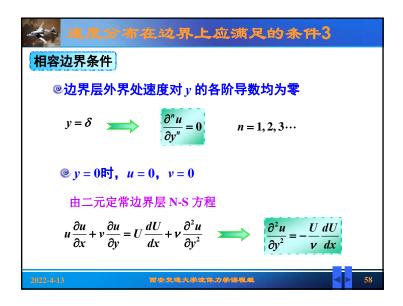


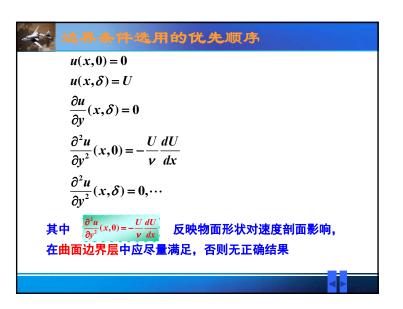


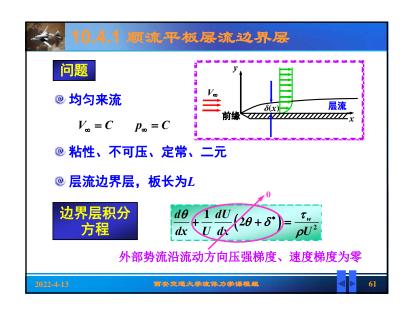


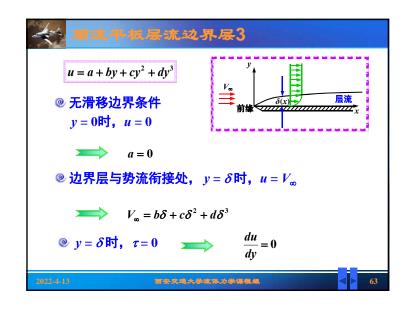


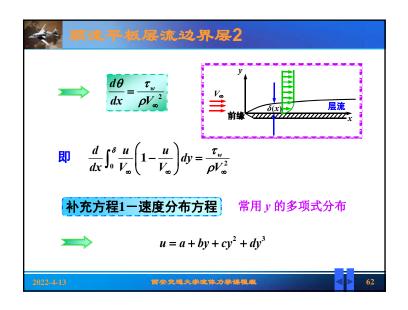


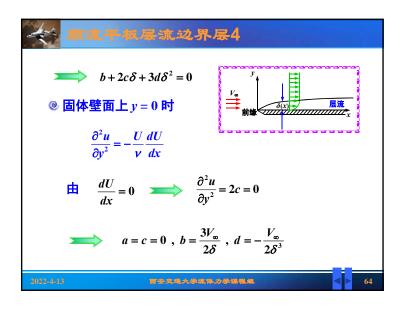


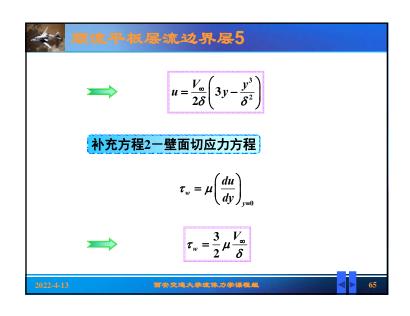


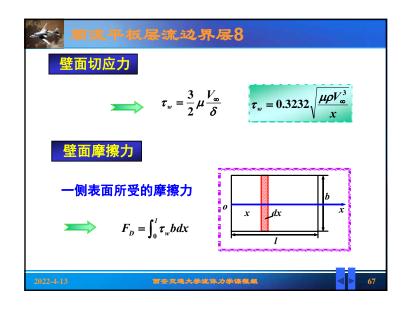


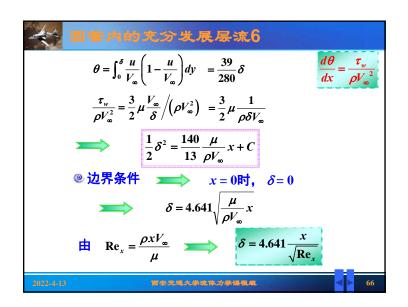


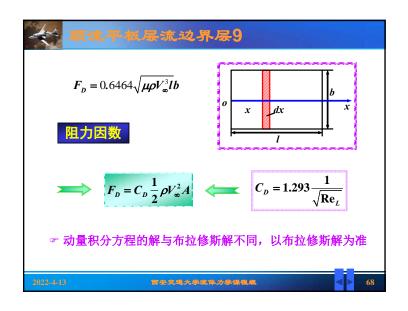


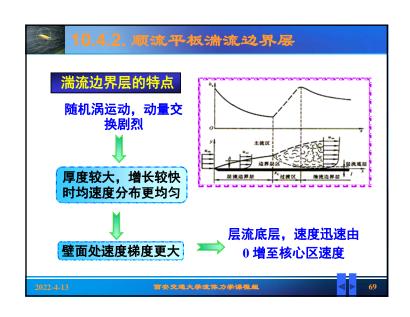


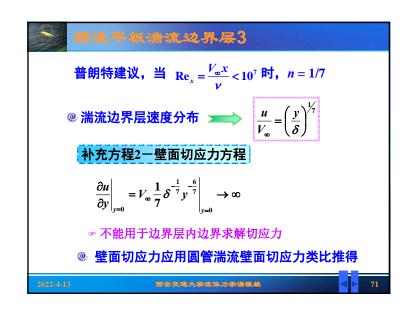


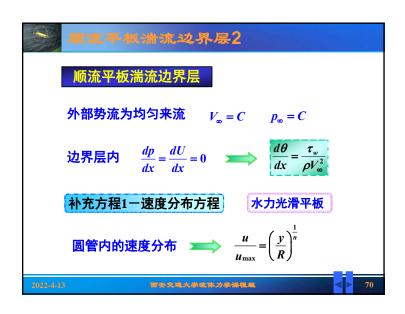


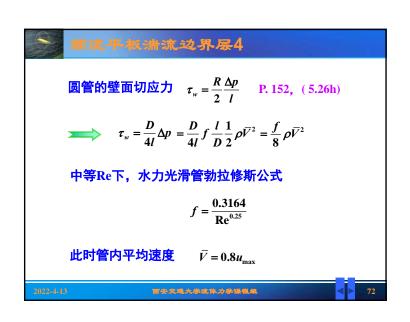


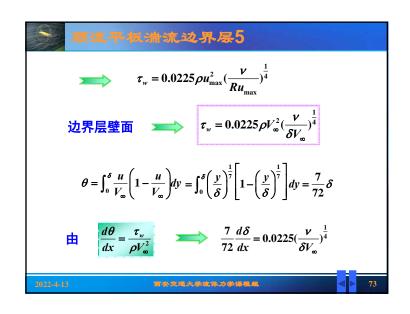


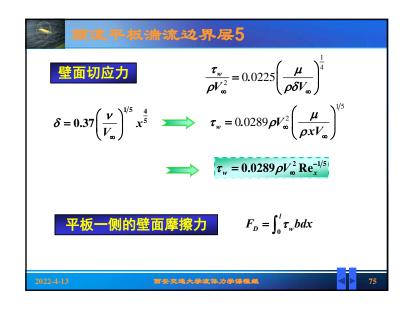


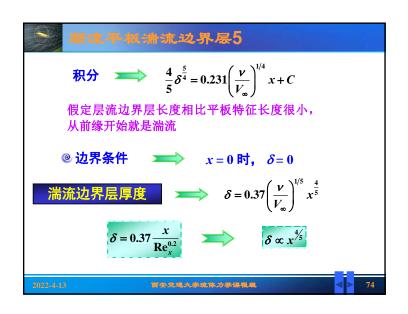


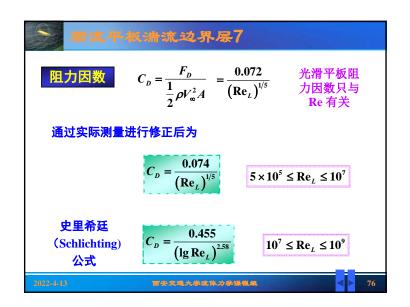


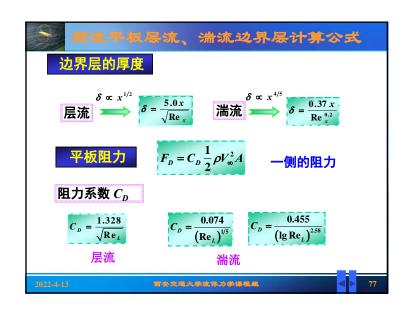


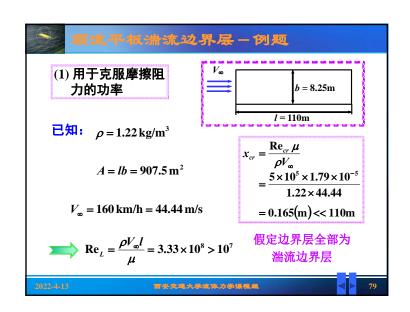




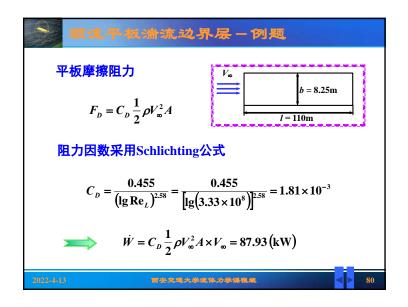


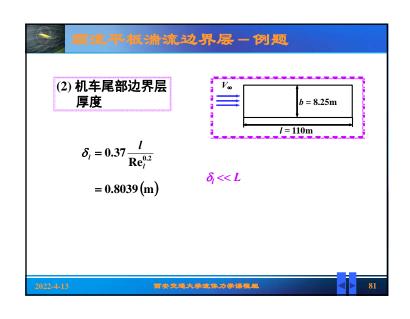


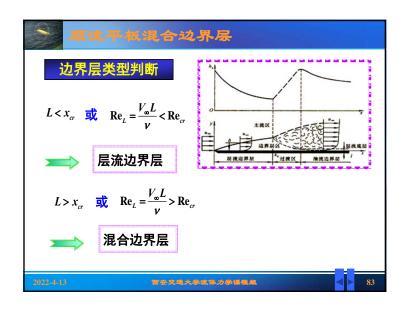


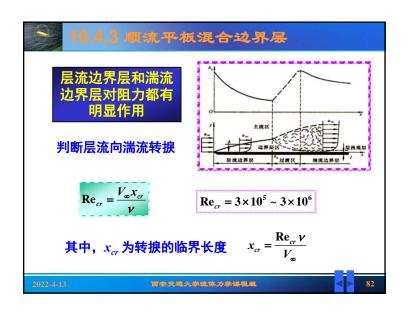


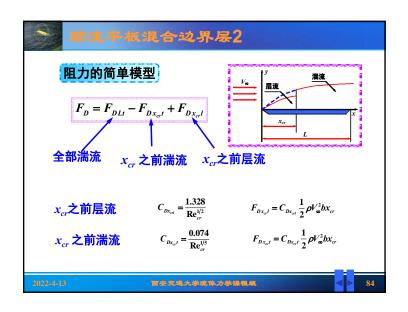


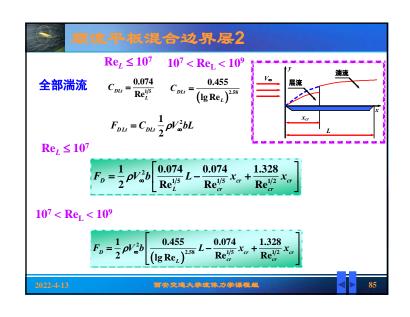


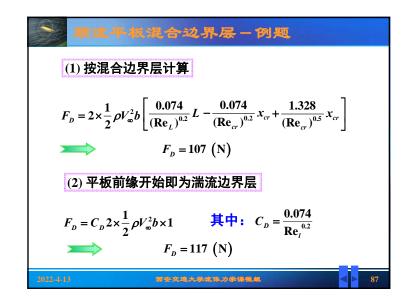


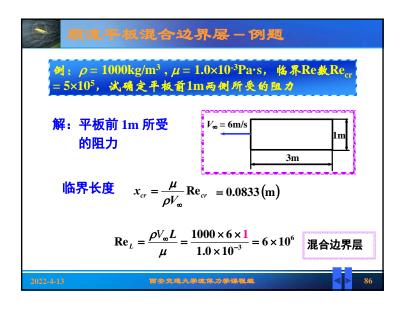


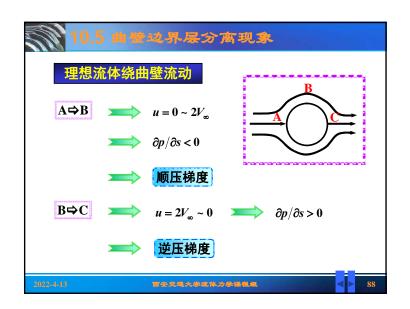


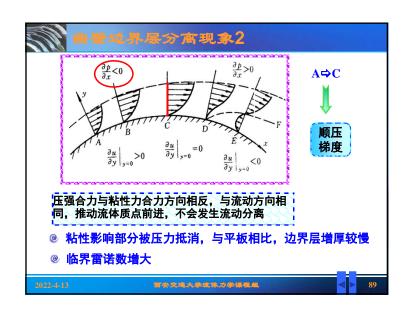


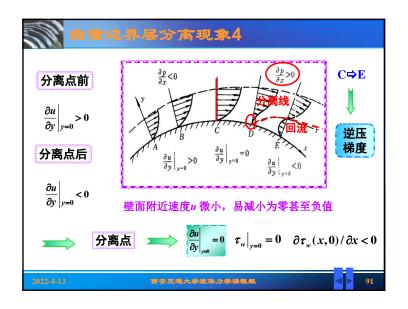




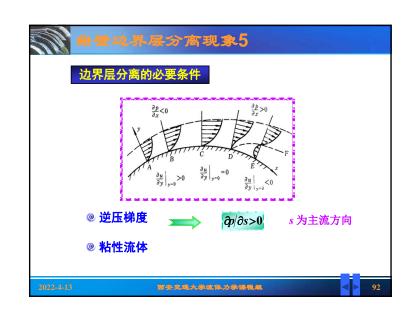














@ 逆压梯度

压力合力与速度方向相反,与粘性力合力相同,流体速度逐渐 减小,可能发生反向流动(回流)

@ 粘性流体

壁面上必须满足无滑移条件,壁面附近存在低速流动区域

- @ 存在固体壁面
- 发生分离不局限凸型壁面边界层。只要有上述三个条件存在,都可能发生流动分离

