Fluïdummechanica Grenslagen en turbulentie

Brecht Baeten¹

¹KU Leuven, Technologie campus Diepenbeek, e-mail: brecht.baeten@kuleuven.be

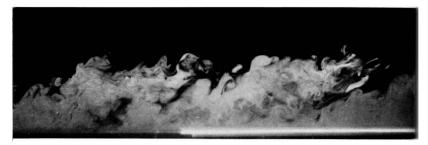
20 oktober 2015

Inhoud

Inleiding

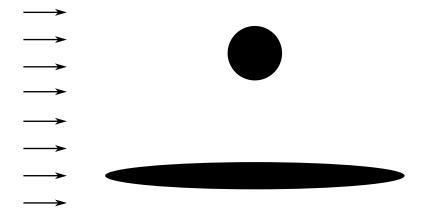
2 Grenslager

Voorbeeld



Bron: An Album of Fluid Motion (Van Dyke)

Voorbeeld

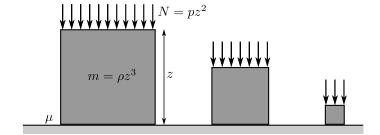


Inhoud

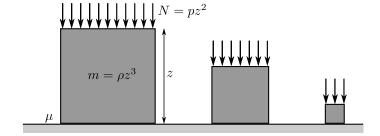
Inleiding

2 Grenslagen

No-slip randvoorwaarde

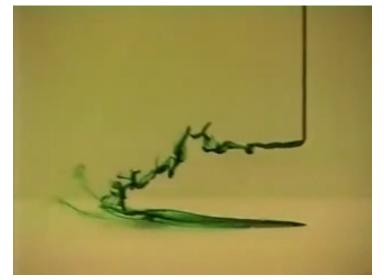


No-slip randvoorwaarde



$$m \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\mu N$$

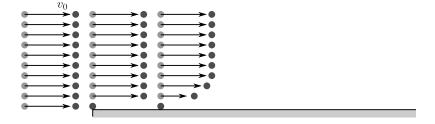
No-slip randvoorwaarde

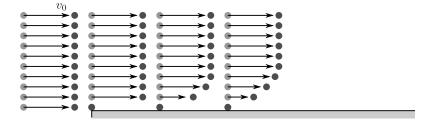


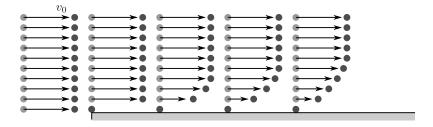
Bron: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cUTkqZeiMow

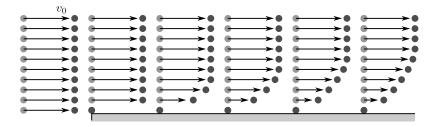


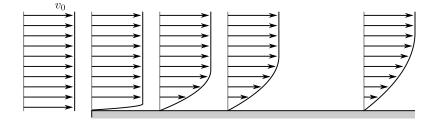


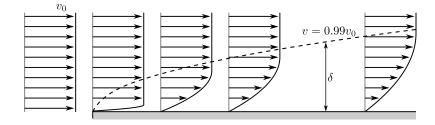


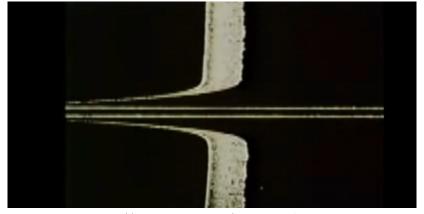












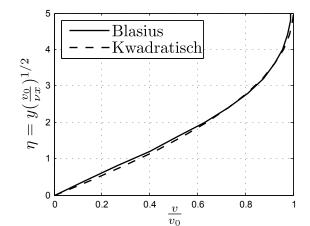
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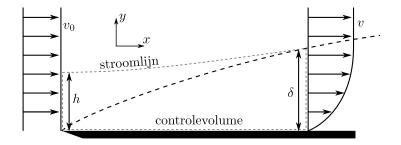
Snelheidsprofiel

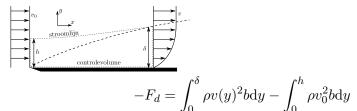
$$v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} = \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial x^2} \right)$$

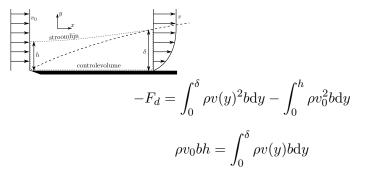
Snelheidsprofiel

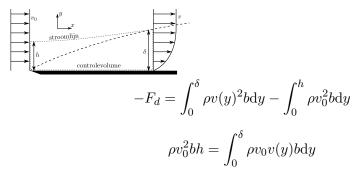
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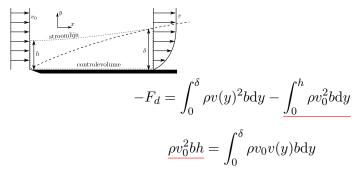


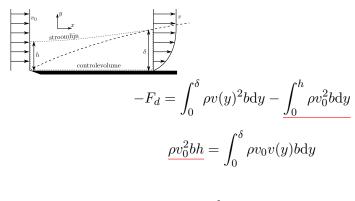










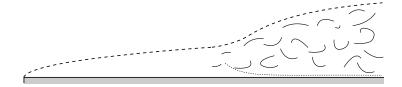


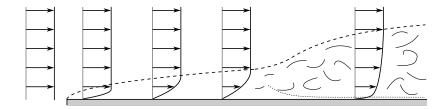
$$F_d = \rho b \int_0^b v(y)(v_0 - v(y)) dy$$

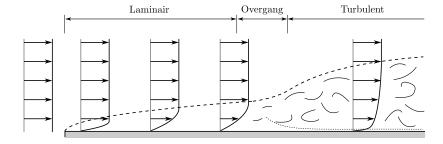
Inhoud

Inleiding

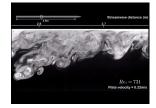
2 Grenslager



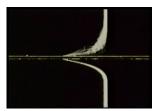












 $Bron: \ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1_oyqLOqwnI\\ Bron: \ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e1TbkLIDWys Bron: \\ \ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wMxK2GtFFq0$

Schijnbaar willekeurig

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- Zeer gevoelig aan begincondities

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- Variatie in tijd en lengte schalen
- 3 dimensionaal

Laminaire stroming



Bron: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p08_KITKP50

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right) =$$

$$- \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \rho g_x + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

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Stel:

$$v_x = \sin \omega x$$

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Dan:

$$v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} = \omega \sin(\omega x) \cos(\omega x) = \frac{1}{2} \omega \sin(2\omega x)$$

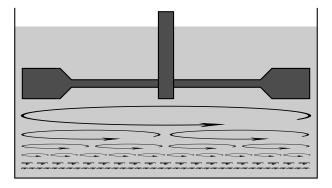
$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} + \underline{v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x}} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right) = \\ -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \rho g_x + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

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Turbulentie en het Reynoldsgetal

$$\mathrm{Re} = \frac{vx}{\nu} = \frac{\mathrm{traagheidskracht}}{\mathrm{viskeuze\ krachten}}$$

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Re klein
$$\Longrightarrow$$
 Laminair

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Dus

Re klein
$$\Longrightarrow$$
 Laminair

$$Re groot \Longrightarrow Turbulent$$