空气与气体动力学

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回顾:

回顺:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dp}{dx} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \end{cases}$$

2.平板边界层Blasius精确解:

$$\frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{Re_x}} \qquad \frac{\delta^*}{x} = \frac{1.72}{\sqrt{Re_x}} \qquad \frac{\theta}{x} = \frac{0.664}{\sqrt{Re_x}} \qquad C_f = \frac{0.664}{\sqrt{Re_x}} \qquad C_D = \frac{1.328}{\sqrt{Re_L}} \qquad H = \frac{\delta^*}{\theta} = 2.59$$

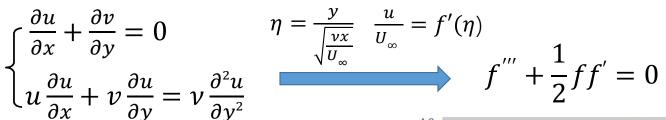
 $H \downarrow$, 速度分布更贴近壁面,更饱满。

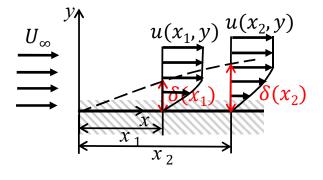
湍流边界层H=1.3

6.7边界层方程(10.2,10.3)

② 平板边界层(Blasius精确解):

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0\\ u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \end{cases}$$



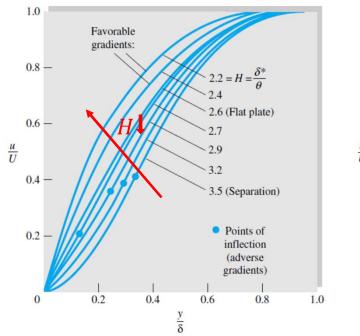


Blasius 方程(1908)

▶ 形状因子:

$$H = \frac{\delta^*}{\theta} = \frac{1.721}{0.664} = 2.59$$

H \downarrow , 速度分布更 贴近壁面,更饱满



6.7边界层方程(10.2,10.3)

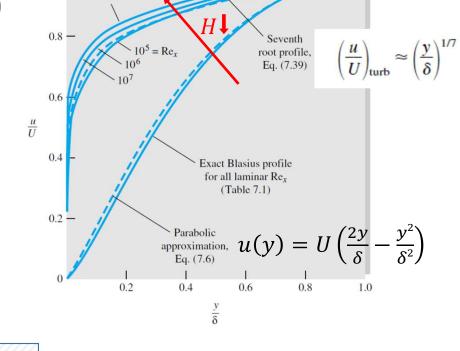
② 平板边界层: $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \end{cases}$

湍流:P402~P404.

$$\frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{0.16}{Re_x^{1/7}}$$
 $C_f = \frac{0.027}{Re_x^{1/7}}$

$$\frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{1}{8}\delta \qquad H = 1.3$$

$$C_D = \frac{0.031}{\text{Re}_L^{1/7}} = \frac{7}{6} c_f(L)$$

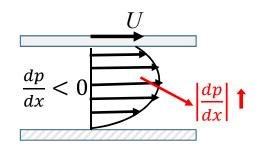


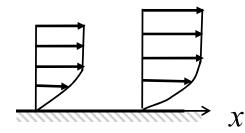
1.0

Turbulent



6.7边界层方程(10.2,10.3)

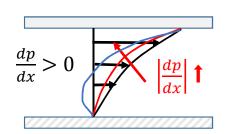


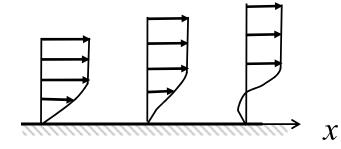


顺压: $\frac{dp}{dx} < 0$

$$U\frac{dU}{dx} = -\rho \frac{dp}{dx} > 0$$

主流加速,速度分布更饱满(H↓) 流动更稳定(不分离),阻力更大!



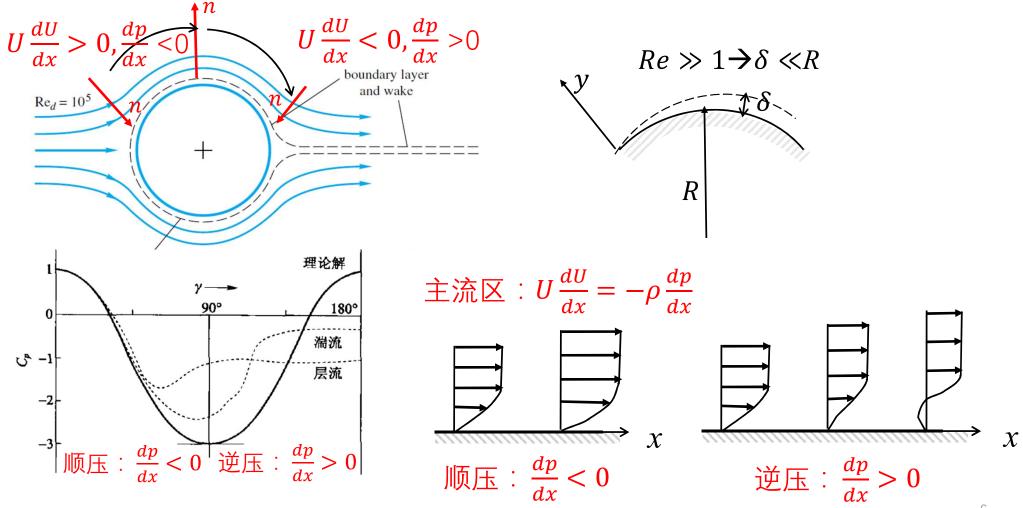


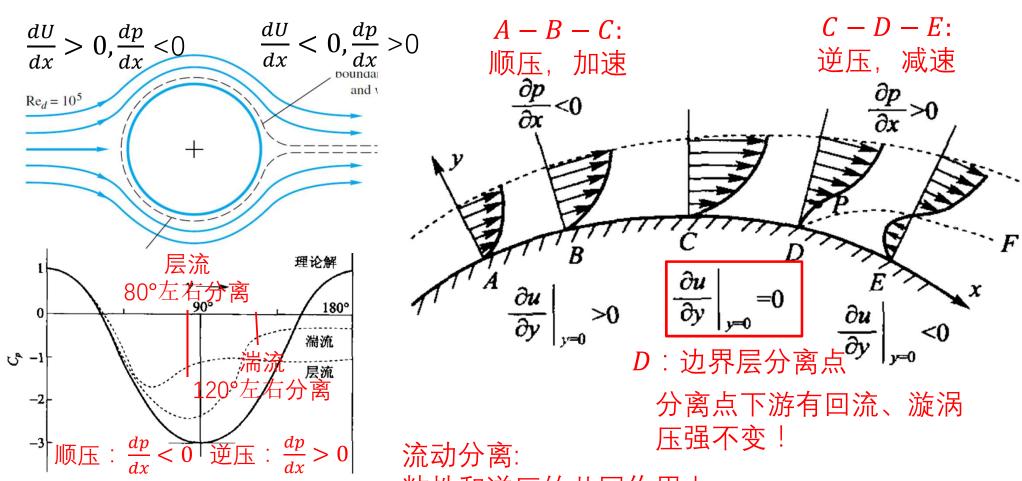
逆压: $\frac{dp}{dx} > 0$ 流动分离点: $\tau_w = 0$

$$U\frac{dU}{dx} = -\rho \frac{dp}{dx} < 0 \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y = 0} = 0$$

主流减速,速度分布更不饱满(H**f**)

流动不稳定(易分离),阻力更小!

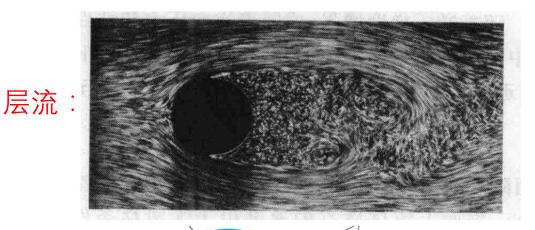




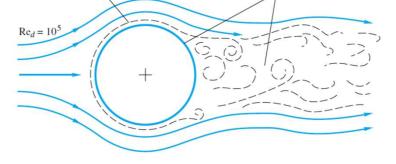
粘性和逆压的共同作用!

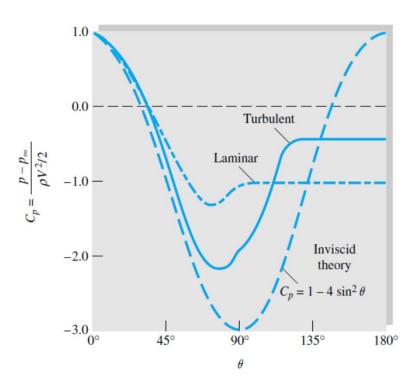
流动分离:粘性和逆压的共同作用!

分离点下游有回流、漩涡, 压强不变!

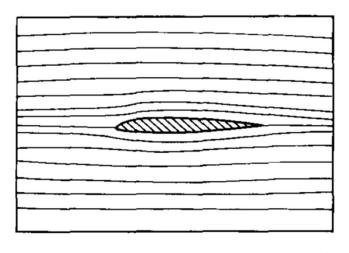


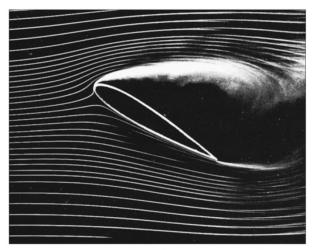
湍流:

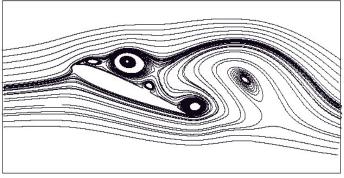


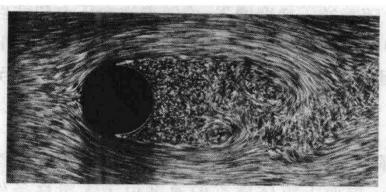


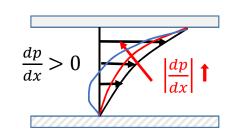
湍流抗逆压梯度能力强!







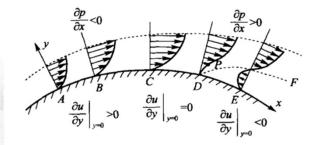




 $\frac{dp}{dx} > 0$,增大到一定程度

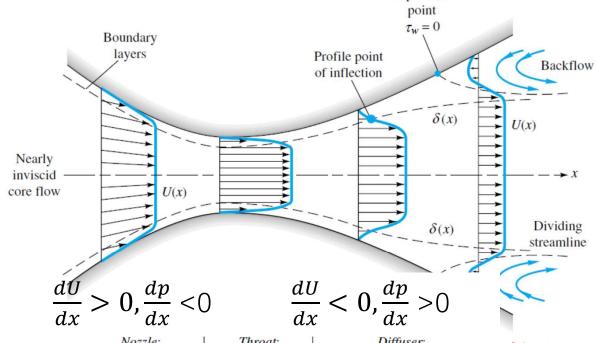
 \rightarrow 流动分离点: $\tau_w = 0$

→分离



 $\frac{dp}{dx}$,壁面/流线 曲率决定分离点

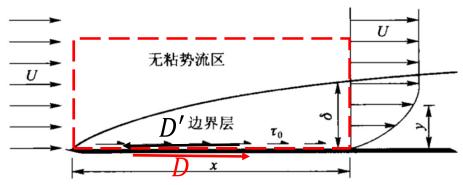
 $\frac{dp}{dx}$,壁面/流线曲率 决定分离点

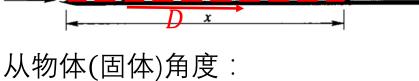


Separation

Nozzle: Throat: Diffuser: Increasing pressure Decreasing Constant and area pressure pressure and area and area Decreasing velocity Increasing Velocity velocity constant Adverse gradient Favorable Zero (boundary layer thickens) gradient gradient

扩张通道内,壁面可能发生流动分离,能量损失增加。 扩张角为关键参数!

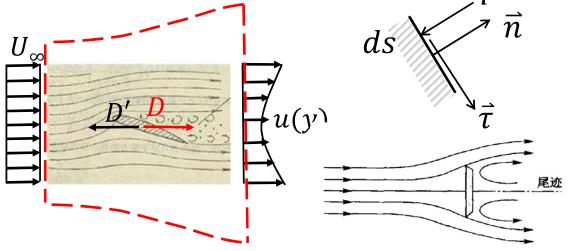




阻力D 是壁面 粘性 力的积分;

从流动角度:

- 1.*D*可由积分方法求出(流体动量损失)
- $2.C_{\rm D} = \frac{D}{0.5\rho U^2 A} = f(Re)$,实验得到;
- A为迎风面积,润湿面积。

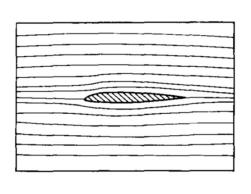


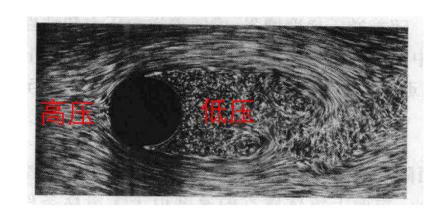
此处粘性力积分是否为阻力D??

阻力D为 p,τ 积分在运动方向的分量:

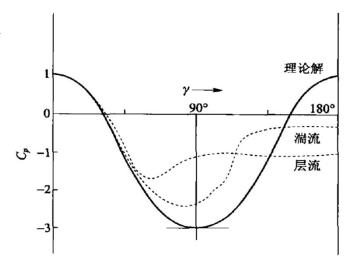


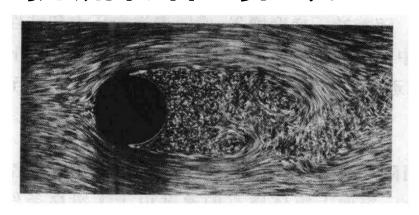
阻力 { 摩擦阻力 压差阻力

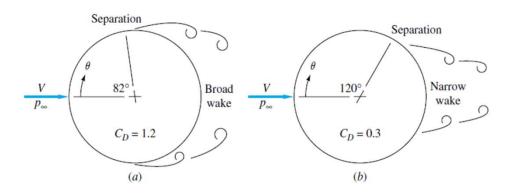




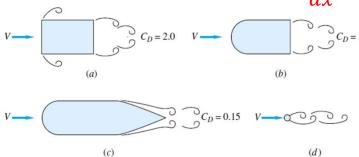
- ▶ 摩擦阻力:Re小时占比大,流线型物体占比大
- ▶ 压差阻力:主要由流动分离引起, 与尾迹区大小,分离点位置有关, 也称形状阻力。







- ▶ 压差阻力(形状阻力):流动分离引起,与尾迹区大小,分离点位置有关。
 - 减小流动分离区→减小阻力!
 - 1. 层流→湍流; (增加表面粗糙度)
 - 2. 改变形状(钝体 \rightarrow 流线型)。 $\frac{dp}{dx}$





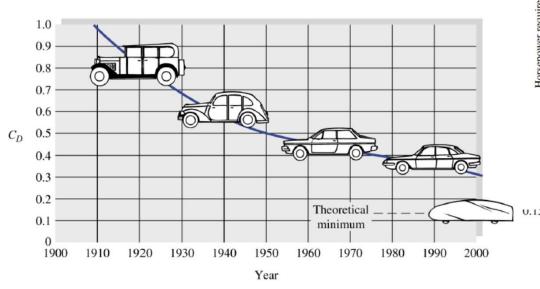


▶ 压差阻力(形状阻力):流动分离引起,与尾迹区大小,分离点位置有关。

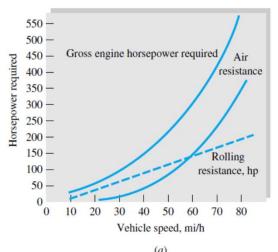
减小流动分离区 > 减小阻力!

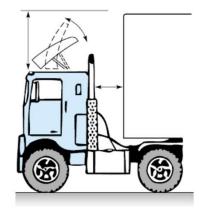
 $\frac{dp}{dx}$, 壁面/流线曲率决定分离点。

- 1. 层流→湍流;
- 2. 改变形状(钝体→流线型)。



(a)

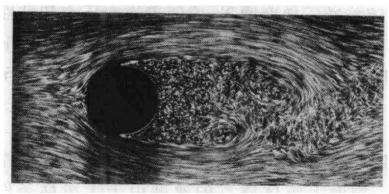


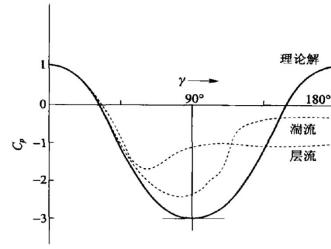


(b)

 $C_D \approx 1.0$, 调整挡风板,可减小20%。

阻力 { 摩擦阻力 压差阻力

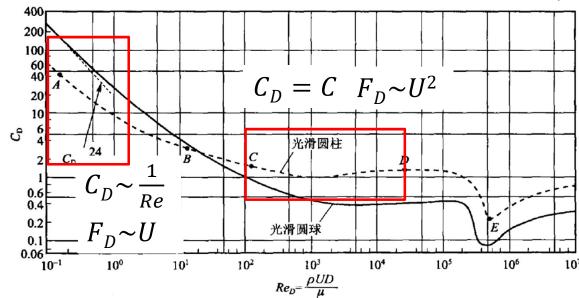




- $\succ C_D \sim Re$ 关系:
- 1. $Re \sim 1$,粘性力大, $C_D \sim \frac{1}{Re}$
- 2. *Re* **1**, 粘性↓, 压差阻力**1** 10³< *Re* < 10⁵, *C_D*不变,

层流分离,压差阻力占比95%。

3. $10^5 < Re < 10^{7}$ 层流 \rightarrow 湍流分离点后移, C_D 减小!



- ▶ 粗糙度影响:
 - 1. 对钝体:

增加表面粗糙度→层流变湍流 →分离区减小→阻力减小。

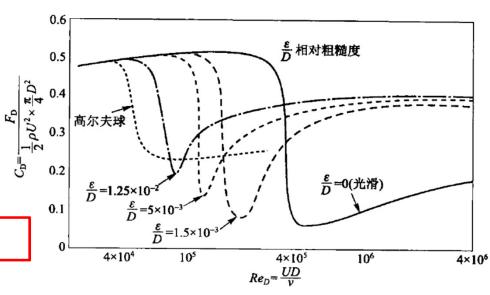
有凹坑的高尔夫球 $C_D \approx 0.25$,为光滑圆球 C_D 的1/2。

2. 对流线型物体: 增加表面粗糙度 $\rightarrow \tau$ \uparrow , C_D \uparrow , 尽量光滑, 减小 τ

阅读p408~423,边界层分离、扰流阻力!







作业:

复习笔记!

10.27, 10.32

八. 无粘不可压势流(8.1-8.4)

势流、势函数 流函数 基本平面势流 叠加复杂流动

8.1势流、速度势函数(8.1)

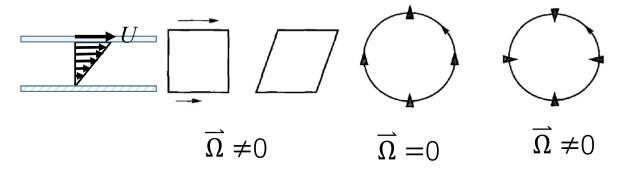
扰流物体边界层外 理想流均为势流!

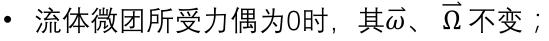
1. 势流:无旋流动!(速度场控制方程特殊,有解析解)

potential irrotational

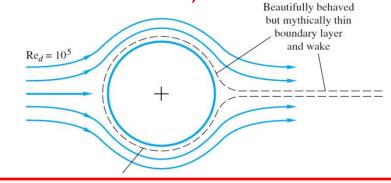
$$\vec{\Omega} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{V} = 0$$

流体微团绕自身旋转角速度: $\vec{\omega} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{\Omega}$

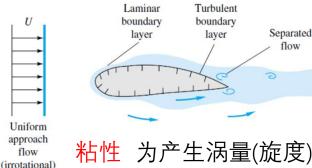




- 压力、重力对微团中心力矩为0;
- 理想流粘性力为0 →微团受力偶为0;



均匀来流无旋→理想扰流无旋!



粘性 为产生涡量(旋度)的原因之一。

Wake flow