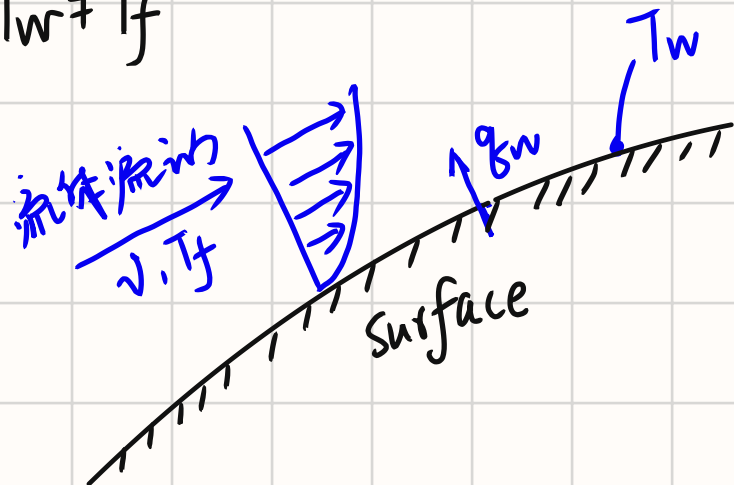


3. 对流传热理论基础

5.1 对流换热概述

$$\text{Convection} = \text{Conduction} + \text{Advection}$$

$$T_w \neq T_f$$



热对流：流体各部分之间发生相对位移时，冷热流体相互掺混所引起的热量传递过程

对流传热：流体流过与其温度不同的固体壁面时发生的热量传递过程

对流传热的特点：(1) 导热与热对流同时存在的复合传热过程

(2) 前提条件：必须有直接接触和宏观运动，也必须有温差

(3) 由于流体的粘性，紧贴壁面处会形成速度梯度和温度梯度

基本计算公式： $q = h(t_w - t_f) \text{ [W/m}^2\text{]}$

$$\Phi = hA(t_w - t_f) \text{ [W/m}^2\text{]}$$

表面传热系数： $h = \Phi / (A(T_w - T_\infty)) \text{ [W/(m}^2 \cdot \text{K)]}$

这是 h 的一个定义式，没有揭示出表面传热系数与影响它的有关物理量的内在联系

影响对流换热的因素

① 流动的起因 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{自然对流} \\ \text{强制对流} \end{array} \right.$

② 流体流动状态 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{层流: } Re = \frac{\rho u d}{\eta} \text{ 流体微团沿主流方向做有规律的分层流动} \\ \text{湍流: 流体各部分之间发生剧烈混合} \end{array} \right.$

③ 换热表面几何因素 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{形状} \\ \text{大小} \\ \text{相对位置} \end{array} \right.$

④ 换热过程有无相变 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{无相变: 流体显热变化} \\ \text{有相变: 流体潜热变化} \end{array} \right.$

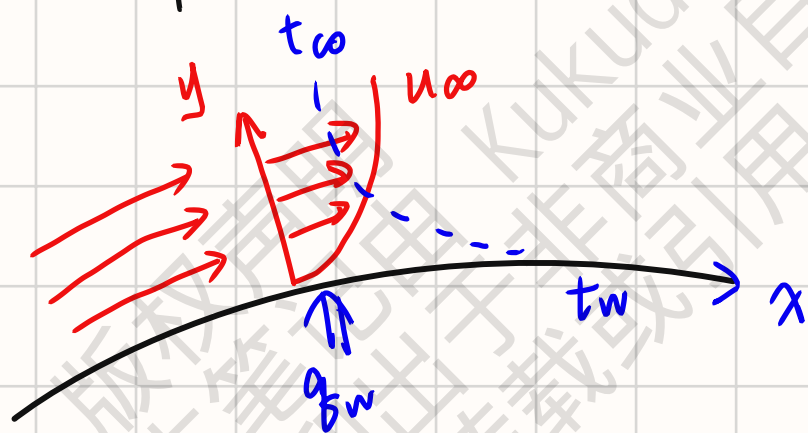
⑤ 流体物性: $\lambda, \rho, c_p, \eta, \gamma, r, \dots$
 λ 导热系数 η 粘度 γ 表面张力 r 汽化潜热

研究方法:

获得 h 的方法 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{分析解法} \\ \text{实验法} \rightarrow \text{主要途径} \\ \text{比拟法} \\ \text{数值解法} \end{array} \right.$

目标 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{温度分布} \\ \text{换热量} \end{array} \right.$

求解思路: 物理问题 $\xrightarrow{\text{简化假设}}$ 数学描述 $\xrightarrow{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{控制方程} \\ \text{定解条件} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{初始条件} \\ \text{边界条件} \end{array} \right.}$ 求解结果 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{温度分布} \\ \text{换热量} \end{array} \right.$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q_w = -\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} \\ q_c = h(t_w - t_{\infty}) \end{array} \right. \quad q_w = q_c \Rightarrow h = -\frac{\lambda}{t_w - t_{\infty}} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0}$$

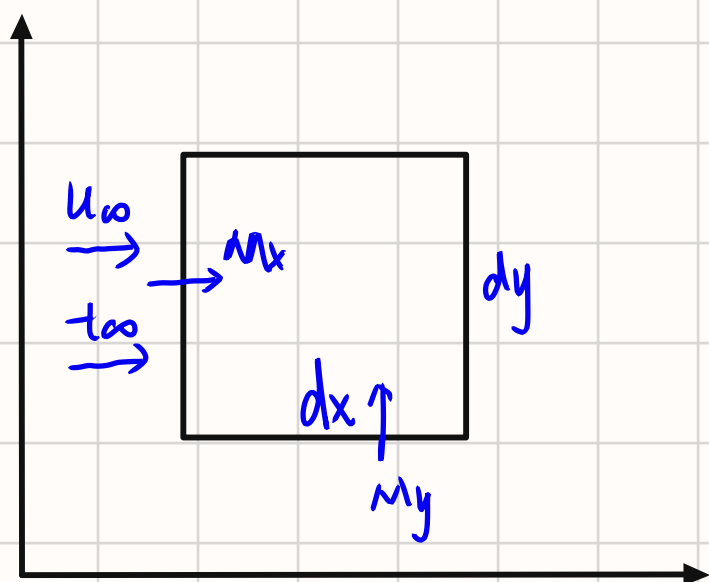
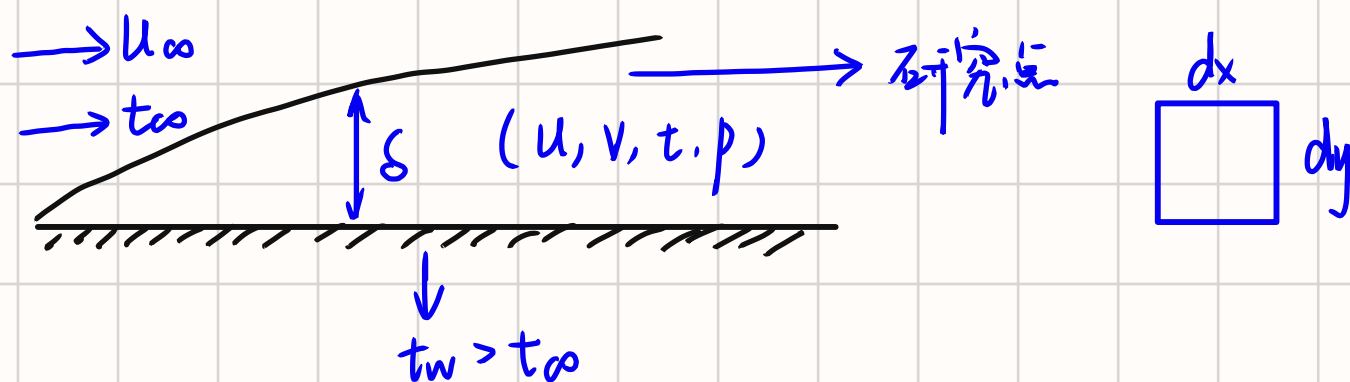
5.2 对流传热问题的数学描述

$$t = f(\text{space, time}) \rightarrow h = -\frac{\lambda}{\Delta t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0}$$

温度场 $\xleftrightarrow{\text{耦合}}$ 流场

不可压缩: $Ma < 0.3$, 气体可视为不可压缩

牛顿流体: $\tau = \eta \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$



二维连续方程

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (2\text{维})$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\rho w)}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (3\text{维})$$

二维不可压, 常物性, 无内热源, 牛顿流体对流传热问题数学描写

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

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \bar{F}_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = \bar{F}_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

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

5.3 边界层型对流传热的数学描写

def. 在对流传热时, 固体壁面附近温度发生剧烈变化的薄层称为温度边界层或热边界层

温度边界层厚度 \$\delta_t\$: 过流温度等于 99% 的主流区流体的过流温度

$$(t - t_w) / \delta_t = 99\% (t_\infty - t_w) \quad \text{湍流换热比层流换热强}$$

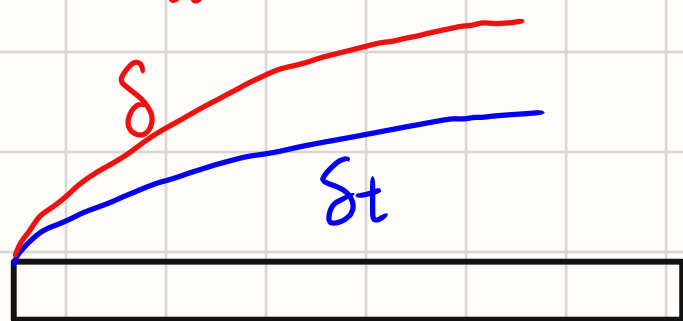
边界层总结: ① 流场区域可以分为边界层区和主流区

② 边界层内 \$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\$, \$\frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\$ 很大

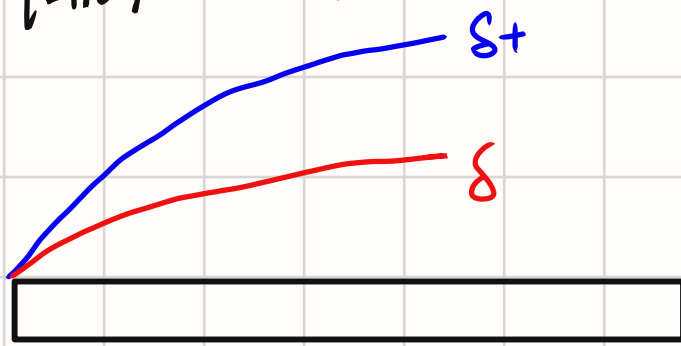
→ 处于同一个数量级

③ \$\delta \ll l\$, \$\delta_t \ll l\$, \$\delta \sim \delta_t\$, \$\gamma \sim \delta\$, \$x \sim l\$, \$u \sim u_\infty\$, \$t \sim (t_\infty - t_w)\$

$Pr = \frac{\nu}{a}$ Pr 数反映了流体的黏度与温度边界层厚度的相对大小。普朗特数



$Pr > 1$



$Pr < 1$

一定是同一侧内

数量级分析方法：分析比较方程中各等号两侧各项的数量级大小，在同一侧内保留数量级大的项而舍去数量级小的项，从而实现方程的合理简化。

实施方法：① 列出所研究问题中几何变量及物理变量的数量级的大小。一般以1表示数量级大的物理量的量级，以 Δ 表示小的数量级。

② 导数的数量级由自变量及因变量的数量级代入获得

$$\delta \ll L, \delta_t \ll L, \delta \sim \delta_t, \gamma \sim \delta, x \sim L, u \sim u_\infty, t \sim (t_\infty - t_w)$$

变量	x	y	u	v	p	ρ	t
数量级	1	Δ	1	Δ	1	1	1

动量方程的简化：
$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \nu \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right)$$

$$1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} + \Delta \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta} = -\frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} + \Delta \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{\Delta} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta} \right)$$

$$1 + 1 = -1 + \cancel{\Delta} + \frac{1}{\Delta}$$

$$\Rightarrow u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

能量方程的简化：
$$u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = a \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) \right)$$

$$1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} + \Delta \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta} = a \left(\frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{\Delta} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta} \right)$$

$$1 + 1 = a \left(\cancel{1} + \frac{1}{\Delta^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = a \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2}$$

5.4 流体外掠平板传热层流分析解.

外掠等温平板传热层流分析解:

Blasius 解 (流动边界层厚度): $\frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{5.0}{\sqrt{\frac{U_{\infty} x}{\nu}}}$, $Re_x = \frac{U_{\infty} x}{\nu} \Rightarrow \delta \sim x^{1/2}$

范宁局部阻力系数: $C_f = \tau_w / (0.5 \rho U_{\infty}^2)$ 和达西局部阻力系数差 4 倍.

热边界层厚度: $\frac{\delta}{\delta_t} = Pr^{1/3} \leftarrow Pr = \frac{\nu}{\alpha}$

局部表面对流换热系数 (Polhausen 解): $h_x = 0.332 \frac{\lambda}{x} (Re_x)^{1/2} (Pr)^{1/3} \rightarrow h_x \sim x^{-1/2}$
 $h_x \sim x^{-1/2}$

局部努塞尔特数: $Re < Re_c = 5 \times 10^5$ 边界层是减小传热能力的
可以视为一个热阻.

$$Nu_x = \frac{h_x x}{\lambda} = 0.332 (Re)^{1/2} (Pr)^{1/3}$$

板长 l 的等温平板, 平均努塞尔特数: $h = \frac{1}{l} \int_0^l h_x dx$ ($h_x = 0.332 \frac{\lambda}{x} (Re_x)^{1/2} (Pr)^{1/3}$)

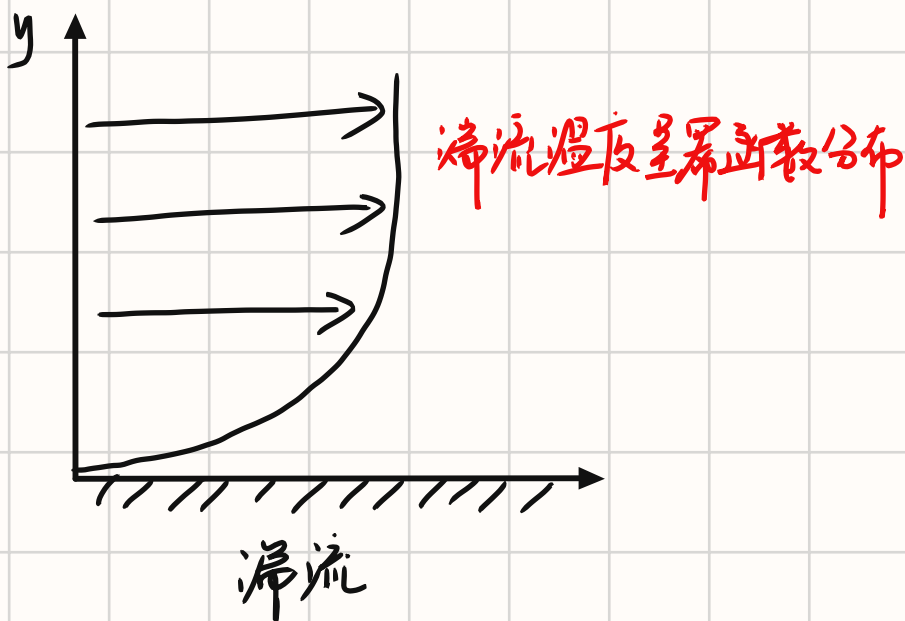
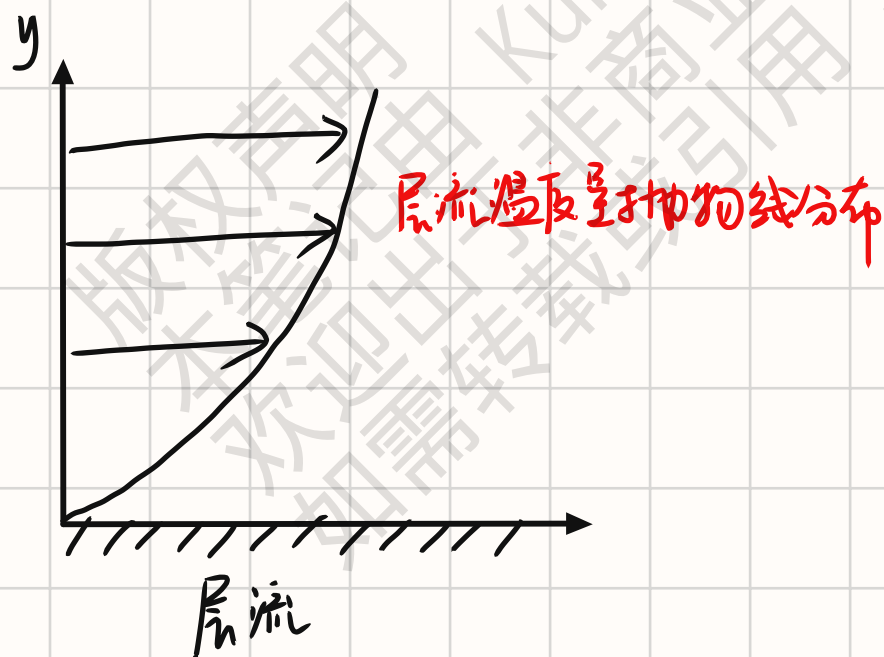
$$Nu = \frac{h l}{\lambda}, Re = \frac{U_{\infty} l}{\nu}, Pr = \frac{\nu}{\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow Nu = 0.664 Re^{1/2} Pr^{1/3}$$

Nu 和 Bi 的区别?

使用对象不同, Bi 对象是体 (多固体)

Nu 是针对流体



比拟理论:

$$\begin{cases} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (\nu + \nu_t) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \\ u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = (\alpha + \alpha_t) \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } x^* = \frac{x}{L}, y^* = \frac{y}{L}, u^* = \frac{u}{u_{\infty}}, v^* = \frac{v}{u_{\infty}}, \theta = \frac{t - t_w}{t_{\infty} - t_w}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} u^* \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x^*} + v^* \frac{\partial v^*}{\partial y^*} &= \frac{1}{u_{\infty} L} (v + v_t) \frac{\partial^2 u^*}{(\partial y^*)^2} \\ u^* \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x^*} + v^* \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y^*} &= \frac{1}{u_{\infty} L} (a + a_t) \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{(\partial y^*)^2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

雷诺认为：湍流切应力 τ 和湍流热流密度 q_t 均由脉动所致

$$\text{假定: } v_t/a_t = \text{Pr}_t = 1$$

此时 u^* 和 θ 有完全相同的解

$$\left. \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^*} \right|_{y^*=0} = \left. \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y^*} \right|_{y^*=0}$$

雷诺比拟

$$\Rightarrow \text{Nu}_x = 0.0296 \text{Re}_x^{4/5} \quad G = 0.0592 \text{Re}_x^{-1/5} \quad (\text{Re}_x \leq 10^7)$$

↓ $\text{Pr} \neq 1$ 时, 修正 契尔顿-柯尔本比拟

$$\frac{G}{2} = \text{St} \text{Pr}^{2/3} = j \quad \text{St 称为斯坦顿数 (Stanton) def. St} = \frac{\text{Nu}}{\text{Re} \text{Pr}}$$