Engineering Fluid Mechanics

工程流体力学

第7章 不可压缩粘性流体的内部流动

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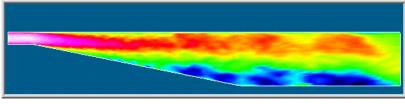
- 1. 流动阻力
- 2. 圆管内层流
- 3. 平板内层流
- 4. 管内湍流
- 5. 沿程阻力和局部阻力系数
- 6. 管内流动的能量损失

流动分类

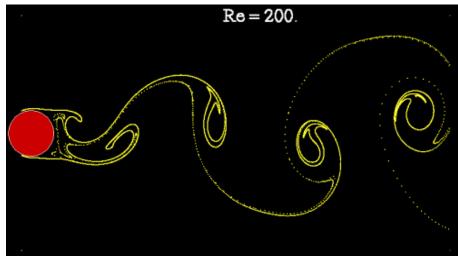
根据工程的实际情况,流动可分为: 内流和外流。

血管、管道、风洞、吸管等

内流:



外流:

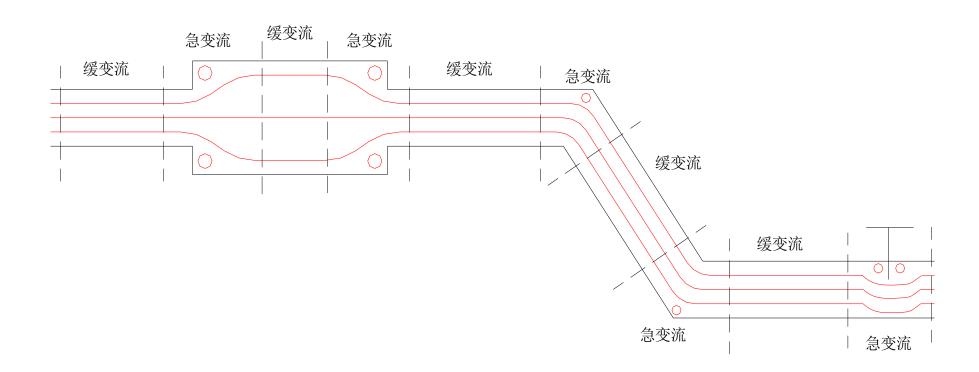


电线杆、桥墩、台风等

7.1 流动阻力

缓变流: 流线平行或接近平行的流动

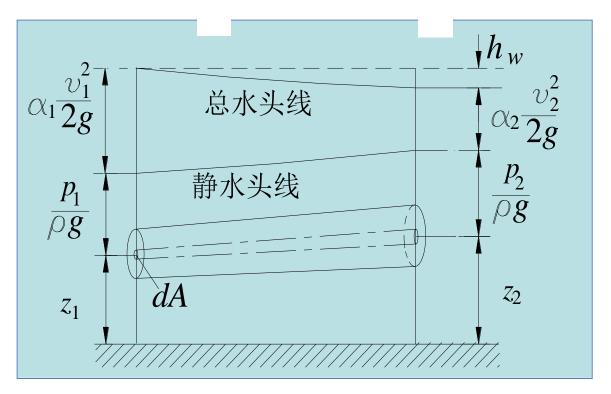
急变流: 流线间相互不平行, 有夹角的流动



7.1 流动阻力——伯努利方程

理想流体伯努利方程: $\frac{V_1^2}{2g} + z_1 + \frac{p_1}{\rho g} = \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + z_2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho g}$

粘性流体伯努利方程: $\alpha_1 \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + z_1 + \frac{p_1}{\rho g} = \alpha_2 \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + z_2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho g} + h_w$



h_w -- 流动阻力损失 (head loss)

7.1 流动阻力——伯努利方程

$$\alpha_1 \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + z_1 + \frac{p_1}{\rho g} = \alpha_2 \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + z_2 + \frac{p_2}{\rho g} + h_w$$

不可压缩黏性流体总流适用条件:

- 1. 流动为定常流动;
- 2. 流体为粘性不可压缩的重力流体;
- 3. 沿总流流束满足连续性方程,即夕,=常数;
- 4. 方程的两过流断面必须是缓变流截面,而不必顾及两截面间是否有急变流。

7.1 流动阻力——沿程阻力损失

发生在缓变流整个流程中的能量损失,由流体的 粘性摩擦力(friction)造成的损失。

$$h_f = \lambda \frac{l}{d} \frac{V^2}{2g}$$
 达西公式

- hf —单位重力流体的沿程能量损失
- λ —沿程阻力系数
- 1 —管道长度
- d —管道内径
- $\frac{v^2}{2g}$ —单位重力流体的动压头(速度水头)

7.1 流动阻力——局部阻力损失

发生在流动状态急剧变化(jump)的急变流中的能量损失,主要由在弯头、闸门等管件处流体微团的碰撞、漩涡等造成

$$h_j = \zeta \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

h, —单位重力流体的局部能量损失。

5 —局部损失系数

 $\frac{v^2}{2g}$ —单位重力流体的动压头(速度水头)

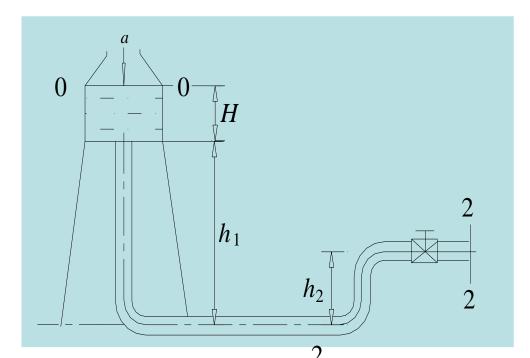
7.1 流动阻力——例题

已知:
$$U_a = 4\text{m/s}$$
;

$$h_1 = 9\text{m}; h_2 = 0.7\text{m};$$

$$h_{w} = 13$$
m

求: H



$$(H + h_1) + \frac{p_a}{\rho g} + 0 = h_2 + \frac{p_a}{\rho g} + \alpha_2 \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + h_w$$

紊流流动: $\alpha = 1.0$

$$H = \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + h_w + h_2 - h_1 = \frac{4^2}{2 \times 9.806} + 13 + 0.7 - 9 = 5.52 \text{ (m)}$$

7.2 圆管内层流——基本概念

一、层流(laminar flow),亦称片流:

是指流体质点不相互混杂,流体作有序的成层流动。

● 特点:(1) 有序性。

(2) 粘性占主要作用, 遵循牛顿内摩擦定律。

(3) 能量损失与流速的?成正比。

(4) 雷诺数Re较小时发生。

二、紊流(turbulent flow),亦称湍流:

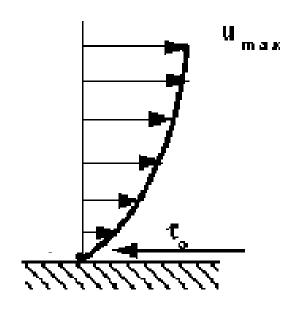
是指速度、压力等物理量在时间和空间中发生不规则脉动的流体运动。

- 特点: (1) 无序性、随机性、有旋性、混掺性。
 - (2) 紊流受粘性和紊动的共同作用。
 - (3) 能量损失与流速的?成正比。
 - (4) 雷诺数较大时发生。

7.2 圆管内层流——边界层

基本概念: 边界层

当粘性流体流经固体壁面时,在固体壁面与流体主流 之间必定有一个流速变化的区域,在高速流中这个区域是 个薄层,称为边界层。

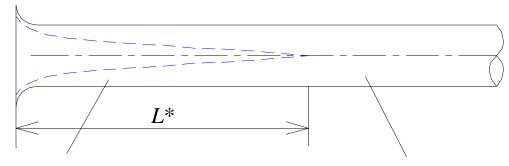


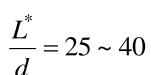
7.2 圆管内层流——入口段

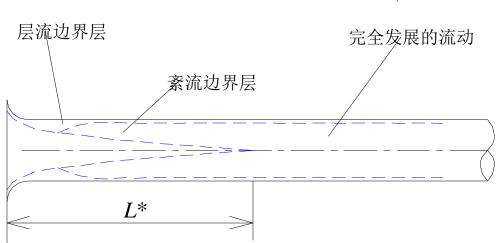
基本概念: 管道入口段

当粘性流体流入圆管,由于受管壁的影响,在管壁上形成 边界层,随着流动的深入,边界层不断增厚,直至边界层在管轴 处相交,边界层相交以前的管段,称为管道入口段。

$$\frac{L^*}{d} = 0.06 \,\text{Re}$$







7.2 圆管内层流——入口段

基本概念2: 管道入口段

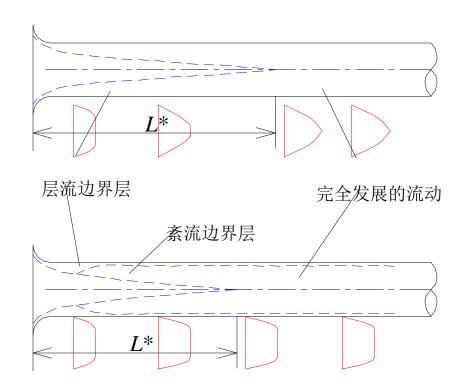
入口段内和入口段后速度分布特征

入口段内:

各截面速度分布不断变化

入口段后:

各截面速度分布均相同



7.2 圆管内层流——受力分析

以倾斜角为θ的圆截面直管道的不可压缩粘性流体的

定常层流流动为例

受力分析:

重 力: $\rho(\pi r^2 dl)g$

两端面总压力: $\pi r^2 p$

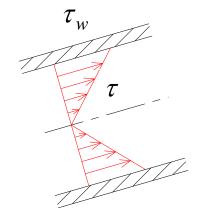
$$\pi r^2 (p + \frac{\partial p}{\partial l} dl)$$

侧面的粘滞力: (2πrdl)τ

7.2 圆管内层流——切向力分布

列力平衡方程

$$\pi r^2 p - \pi r^2 \left(p + \frac{\partial p}{\partial l} dl\right) - 2\pi r dl \tau - \pi r^2 dl \rho g \sin \theta = 0$$



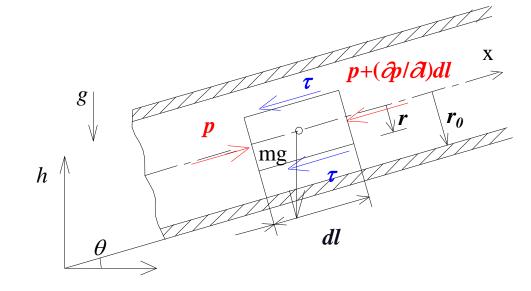
两边同除 $\pi r^2 dl$ 得

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial l} - 2\frac{1}{r}\tau - \rho g\sin\theta = 0$$

由于
$$\sin \theta = \frac{\partial h}{\partial l}$$
 得,

$$\tau = -\frac{r}{2}(\frac{\partial p}{\partial l} + \rho g \frac{\partial h}{\partial l})$$

$$\tau = -\frac{r}{2}\frac{d}{dl}(p + \rho g h)$$



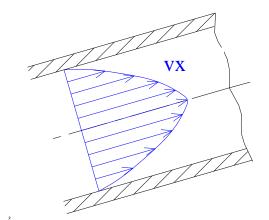
7.2 圆管内层流——速度分布

将
$$\tau = -\mu \frac{dv_x}{dr}$$
代入 $\tau = -\frac{r}{2} \frac{d}{dl} (p + \rho g h)$ 得,
$$dv_x = \frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{d}{dl} (p + \rho g h) r dr$$

$$\tau = -\frac{r}{2}\frac{d}{dl}(p + \rho gh)$$

对**r**积分得,
$$v_x = \frac{1}{4\mu} \frac{d}{dl} (p + \rho g h) r^2 + C$$

当
$$\mathbf{r}=\mathbf{r_0}$$
时 $\mathbf{v_x}=\mathbf{0}$,得 $C=\frac{r_0}{4\mu}\frac{d}{dl}(p+\rho gh)$



故:
$$v_x = -\frac{r_0^2 - r^2}{4\mu} \frac{d}{dl} (p + \rho g h)$$

7.2 圆管内层流——流速、流量、压降

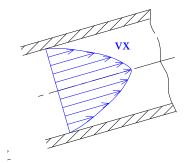
(1) 最大流速

$$v_{x} = -\frac{r_{0}^{2} - r^{2}}{4\mu} \frac{d}{dl} (p + \rho gh)$$

管轴处:
$$v_{x \max} = -\frac{r_0^2}{4\mu} \frac{d}{dl} (p + \rho g h)$$

(2) 平均流速

$$v = \frac{1}{2}v_{x \text{max}} = -\frac{r_0^2}{8\mu} \frac{d}{dl}(p + \rho gh)$$



 $v_x = -\frac{r_0^2 - r^2}{4u} \frac{d}{dl} (p + \rho gh)$

(3) 圆管流量

$$q_{v} = \int_{0}^{r_{0}} 2\pi r v_{x} dr = \pi r_{0}^{2} v = -\frac{\pi r_{0}^{4}}{8\mu} \frac{d}{dl} (p + \rho g h)$$

水平管:

$$q_v = \frac{\pi d_0^4 \Delta p}{128 \mu l}$$

(哈根一泊肃叶公式)

7.2 圆管内层流——流速、流量、压降

(4) 压强降(流动损失)

水平管:
$$q_v = \frac{\pi d_0^4 \Delta p}{128 \mu l} \implies \Delta p = \frac{128 \mu l q_v}{\pi d_0^4}$$

$$h_{f} = \frac{\Delta p}{\rho g} = \frac{32\mu l v}{\rho g d^{2}} = \frac{64\mu}{\rho v d} \frac{l}{d} \frac{v^{2}}{2g} = \frac{64}{\text{Re}} \frac{l}{d} \frac{v^{2}}{2g} = \lambda \frac{l}{d} \frac{v^{2}}{2g}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{64}{\text{Re}}$$

结论: 层流流动得沿程损失与平均流速得一次方成正比。

7.2 圆管内层流——流速、流量、压降

(1) 动能修正系数 α

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{A} \iint_{A} \left(\frac{v_x}{v} \right)^3 dA = \frac{1}{\pi r_0^2} \int_{0}^{r_0} \left\{ 2\left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^2\right] \right\}^3 \times 2\pi r dr = 2$$

结论:

圆管层流流动的实际动能等于按平均流速 计算的动能的二倍

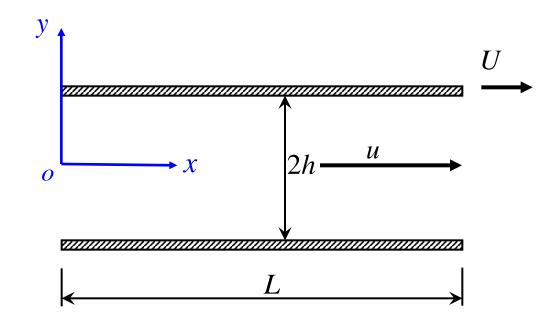
(2)壁面切应力(水平管)

$$\tau = -\frac{r}{2}\frac{d}{dl}(p + \rho gh)$$

$$\tau_{w} = \frac{r_{0}}{2} \frac{\Delta p}{l} \implies \tau_{w} = \frac{r_{0}}{2} \frac{\lambda \frac{l}{d_{0}} \frac{\rho v^{2}}{2}}{l} = \frac{r_{0}}{2} \frac{\lambda \frac{l}{d_{0}} \frac{\rho v^{2}}{2}}{l} = \frac{r_{0}}{2} \frac{\lambda \frac{l}{2r_{0}} \frac{\rho v^{2}}{2}}{l} = \frac{\lambda}{8} \rho v^{2}$$

7.3 平板间的层流

如图:上下平板长L,宽M,间距2h,上板以匀速U沿x方向运动,下板固定不动。两板之间为不可压缩黏性流体,流体在x方向压强差 $\Delta p = p_1 - p_2$ 和上板运动引起的黏性力作用下作定常流动。



7.3 平板间的层流

速度:
$$v = w = 0, u = u(y)$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho \frac{Du}{Dt} = \rho f_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dv}{Dt} = \rho f_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ 0 = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \\ 0 = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{dp}{dx} + \mu \frac{du^2}{dy^2} = 0$$

边界条件: y = h, u = U; y = -h, u = 0

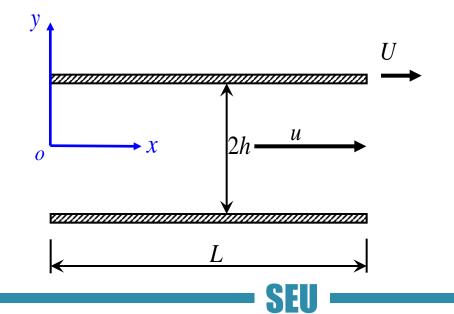
积分:
$$u = -\frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{dp}{dx} (h^2 - y^2) + \frac{U}{2} (1 + \frac{y}{h})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{\Delta p}{L} (h^2 - y^2) + \frac{U}{2} (1 + \frac{y}{h})$$

速度:
$$v = w = 0, u = u(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \rho \frac{Du}{Dt} = \rho f_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dv}{Dt} = \rho f_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z^2} \right)$$



7.3 平板间的层流

讨论:
$$u = -\frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{dp}{dx} (h^2 - y^2) + \frac{U}{2} (1 + \frac{y}{h})$$

(1) 上板不动 U=0

$$U = 0$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{dp}{dx} (h^2 - y^2)$$

泊肃叶流动

(2) 压强梯度为零 dp/dx=0

$$dp/dx = 0$$

$$u = \frac{U}{2}(1 + \frac{y}{h})$$

库艾特流动

体积流量为:

$$Q = \int_{-h}^{h} u \, dy = -\frac{2}{3\mu} \frac{dp}{dx} h^3 + Uh$$

剪切力:

$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy} = \frac{dp}{dx} y + \frac{\mu U}{2h}$$

Thanks!

感谢关注 敬请指导