Wärme- und Stoffübertragung I

Turbulente Strömungen

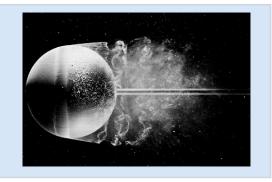
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Reinhold Kneer Dr.-Ing. Dr. rer. pol. Wilko Rohlfs





Lernziele

- Turbulente Strömungen
 - Auftreten turbulenter Strömungen
 - Verständnis über die makroskopische Wirkung turbulenter Fluktuationen auf den Masse- und Wärmetransport

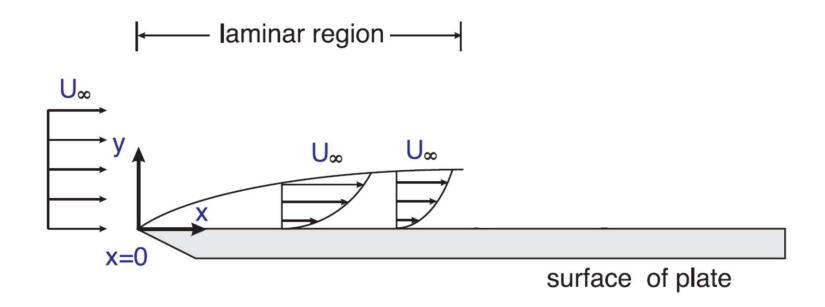






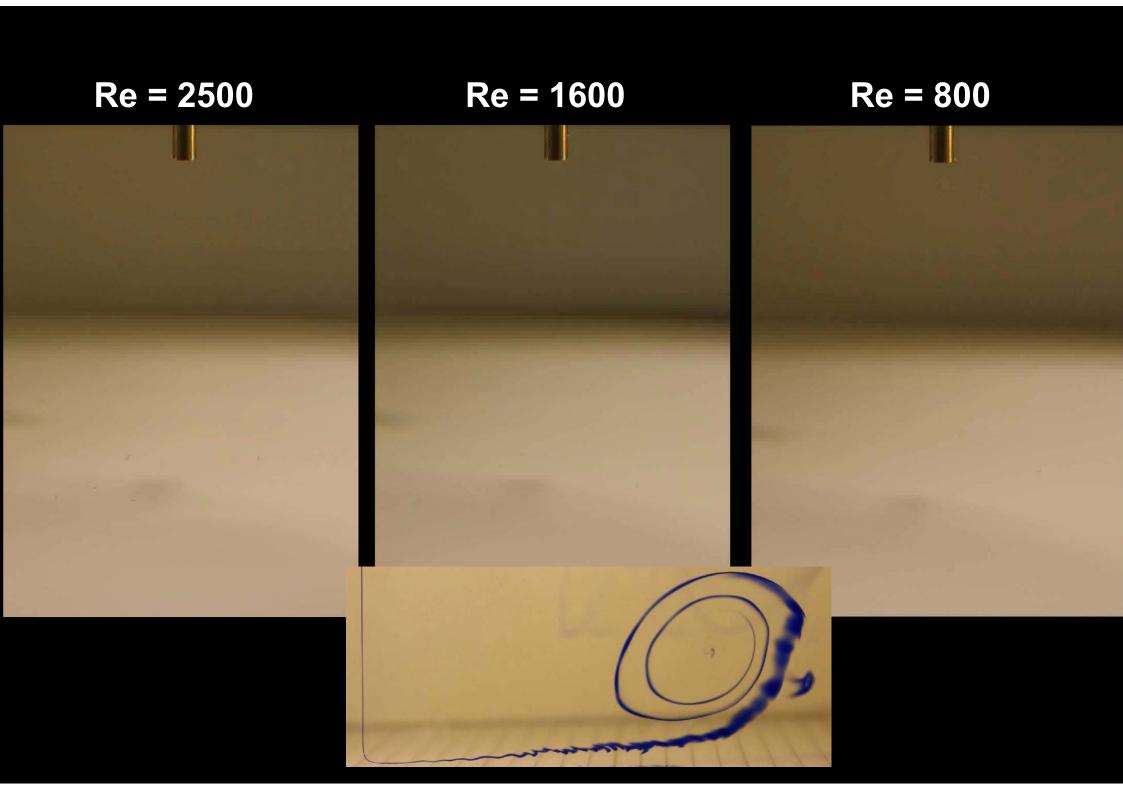
Ist die Strömung entlang einer Platte stets laminar?

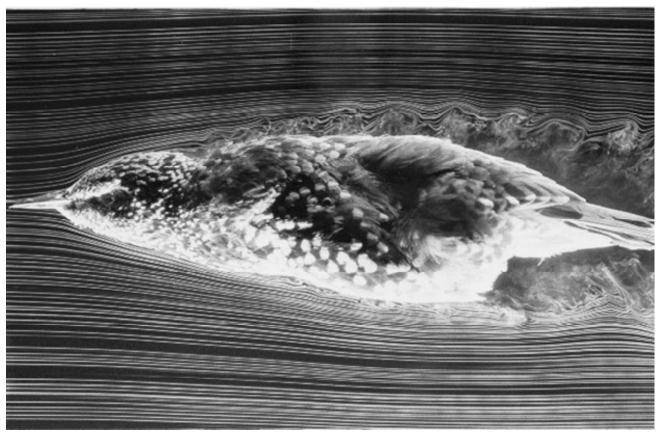
$$Re = \frac{\rho u_{\infty} x}{\eta} = \frac{\text{Trägheitskraft}}{\text{Reibungskraft}} \Rightarrow x \uparrow Re \uparrow \Rightarrow \text{Trägheitskräfte (Impulsströme) können nicht mehr durch viskose Kräfte stabilisiert werden.}$$







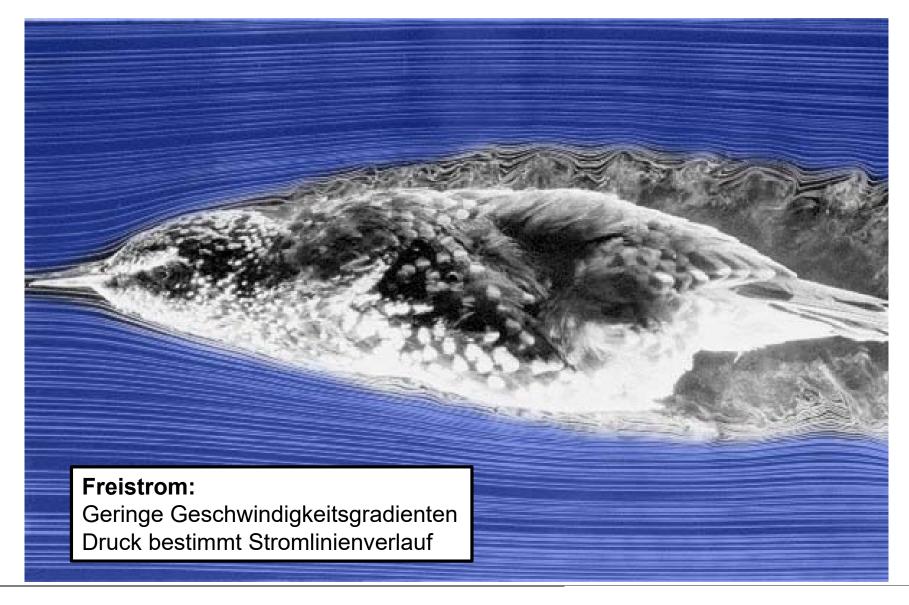




Quelle: University of Iowa

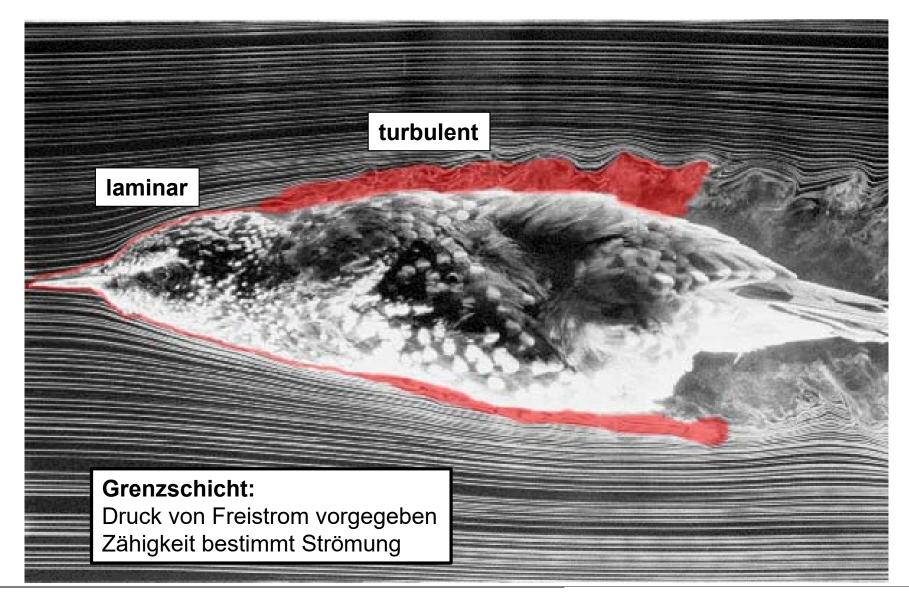






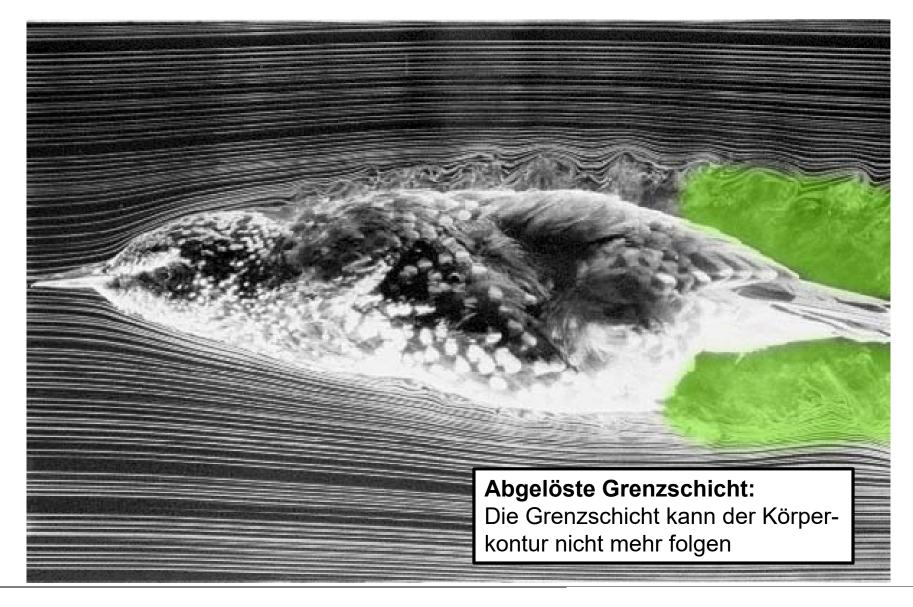






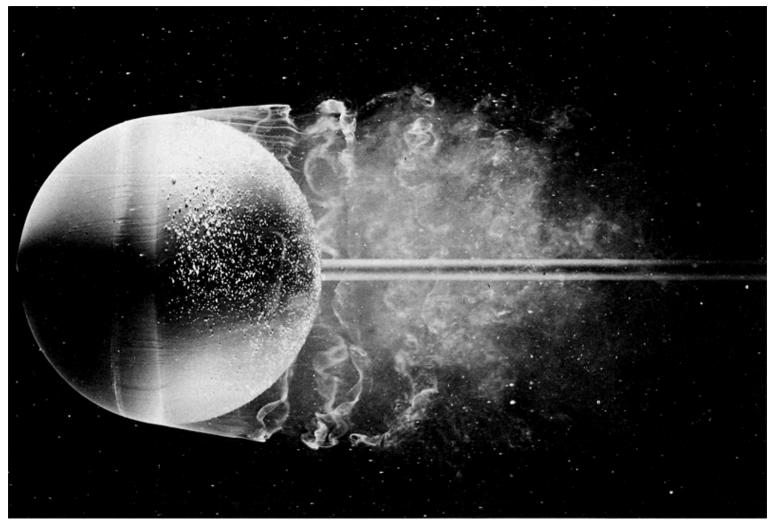








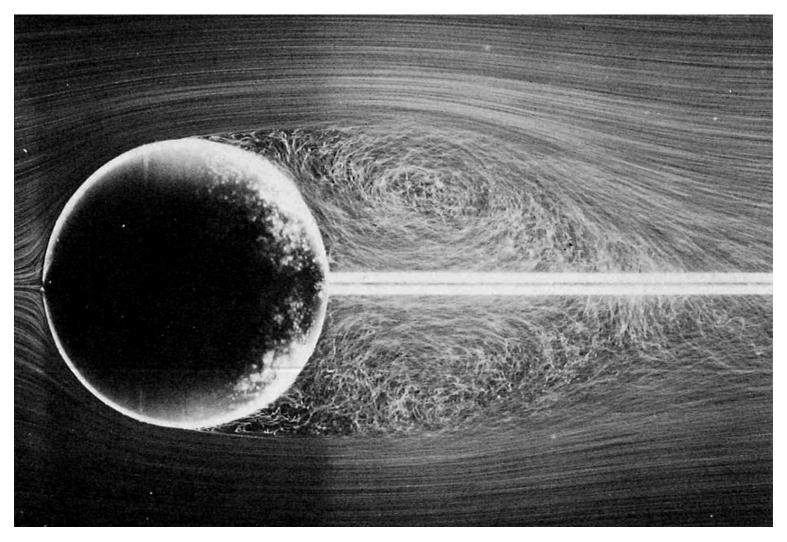




Quelle: Van Dyke, Handbook of Fluid Motion





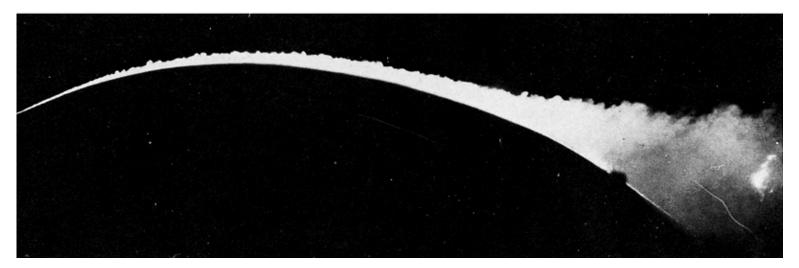


Quelle: Van Dyke, Handbook of Fluid Motion





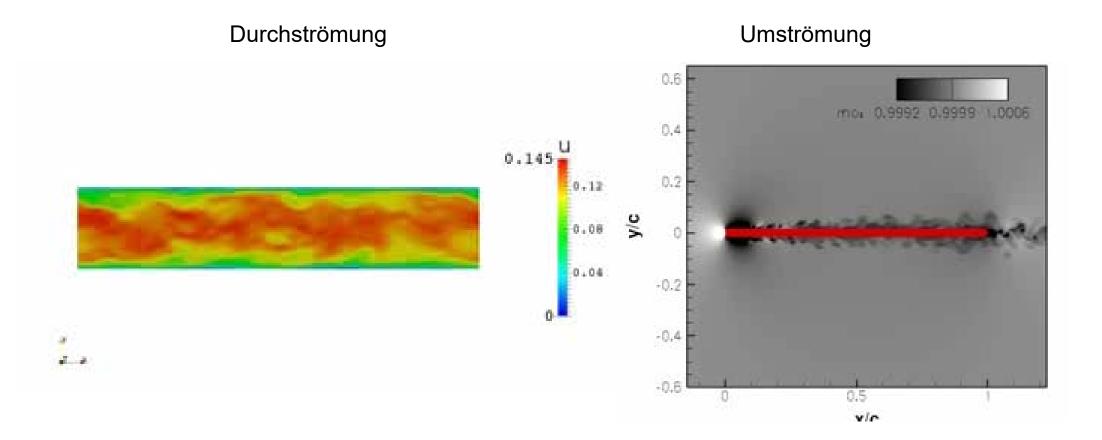




Quelle: Van Dyke, Handbook of Fluid Motion







Quelle: AIA, RWTH Aachen University



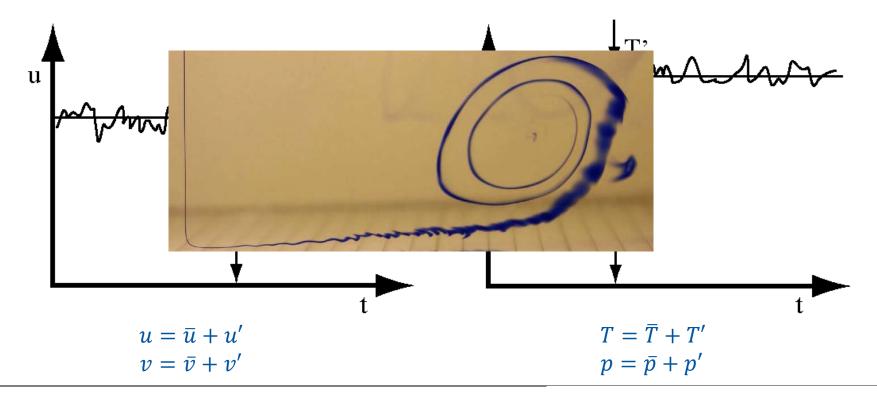


Ursache

 Trägheitskräfte (Impulsströme) können nicht mehr durch viskose Kräfte stabilisiert werden = hohe Reynolds-Zahl

Wirkung

- Turbulente Schwankungen überlagern die gemittelte Strömungsgeschwindigkeit
- zusätzliche Austauschmechanismen







Massenströme

Kontinuitätsgleichung

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

Eliminieren

$$\overline{u}' = 0$$
 $\overline{v}' = 0$ $\overline{p}' = 0$ $\overline{T}' = 0$

Impulsströme

 $\frac{\overline{u} + u'}{\overline{u} + u'} \frac{\partial \overline{u} + u'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \overline{u} + v'}{\overline{v} + v'} \frac{\partial \overline{u} + u'}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \overline{p} + p'}{\partial x} + v \left(\frac{\partial^2 \overline{u} + u'}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u} + u'}{\partial y^2} \right)$

$$\frac{\overline{u}+u'}{\partial x}\frac{\partial \overline{v}+v'}{\partial x}+\overline{v}+v'}{\partial \overline{v}+v'}\frac{\partial \overline{v}+v'}{\partial y}$$

Druck

Scherspannungen

Impulsgleichung

$$\frac{1}{\overline{u}+u'}\frac{\partial\overline{v}+v'}{\partial x}+\frac{1}{\overline{v}+v'}\frac{\partial\overline{v}+v'}{\partial y}=-\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial\overline{p}+p'}{\partial y}+\nu\left(\frac{\partial^2\overline{v}+v'}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2\overline{v}+v'}{\partial y^2}\right)$$

Enthalpieströme

Energiegleichung
$$\overline{\overline{u} + u'} \frac{\partial \overline{\overline{T} + T'}}{\partial x} + \overline{\overline{v} + v'} \frac{\partial \overline{\overline{T} + T'}}{\partial y} =$$

Wärmeleitung

$$\frac{\nu}{Pr} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \overline{\overline{T} + T'}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \overline{\overline{T} + T'}}{\partial y^2} \right)$$



Kontinuitätsgleichung

Massenströme

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

Fazit

Turbulente Fluktuationen wirken makroskopisch wie Diffusion

Impulsgleichung Impulsströme

Druck

Scherspannungen Turbulente Scherspannungen

$$\bar{u}\frac{\partial\bar{u}}{\partial x} + \bar{v}\frac{\partial\bar{u}}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial\bar{p}}{\partial x} + \nu\left(\frac{\partial^2\bar{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\bar{u}}{\partial y^2}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial\bar{u'^2}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\bar{u'v'}}{\partial y}\right)$$
$$\bar{u}\frac{\partial\bar{v}}{\partial x} + \bar{v}\frac{\partial\bar{v}}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial\bar{p}}{\partial y} + \nu\left(\frac{\partial^2\bar{v}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\bar{v}}{\partial y^2}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial\bar{u'v'}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\bar{v'^2}}{\partial y}\right)$$

Energiegleichung Enthalpieströme

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

Wärmeleitung

Turbulente Wärmeleitung

$$\frac{v}{Pr} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \overline{T}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \overline{T}}{\partial y^2} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial \overline{u'T'}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \overline{v'T'}}{\partial y} \right)$$



Druck

Massenströme

Kontinuitätsgleichung

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

Impulsströme

Impulsgleichung

$$\bar{u}\frac{\partial\bar{u}}{\partial x} + \bar{v}\frac{\partial\bar{u}}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial\bar{p}}{\partial x} + \nu\left(\frac{\partial^2\bar{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\bar{u}}{\partial y^2}\right) + \frac{\eta_t}{\rho}\left(\frac{\partial^2\bar{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\bar{u}}{\partial y^2}\right)$$

$$\bar{u}\frac{\partial\bar{v}}{\partial x} + \bar{v}\frac{\partial\bar{v}}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial\bar{p}}{\partial y} + \nu\left(\frac{\partial^2\bar{v}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\bar{v}}{\partial y^2}\right) + \frac{\eta_t}{\rho}\left(\frac{\partial^2\bar{v}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\bar{v}}{\partial y^2}\right)$$

Energiegleichung

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

Enthalpieströme

Wärmeleitung Turbulente Wärmeleitung

Scherspannungen Turbulente Scherspannungen

$$\frac{\nu}{Pr} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{\lambda_t}{\rho c_p} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}}{\partial y^2} \right)$$



Definieren

$$\tau_t = -\rho \begin{pmatrix} \overline{u'^2} & \overline{u'v'} \\ \overline{u'v'} & \overline{v'^2} \end{pmatrix} \equiv \eta_t \nabla \begin{pmatrix} \overline{u} \\ \overline{v} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \dot{q}''_t = \rho c_p \begin{pmatrix} \overline{u'T'} \\ \overline{v'T'} \end{pmatrix} \equiv -\lambda_t \nabla \overline{T}$$

Druck

Impulsgleichung

$$\bar{u}\frac{\partial\bar{u}}{\partial x} + \bar{v}\frac{\partial\bar{u}}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial\bar{p}}{\partial x} + \nu\left(\frac{\partial^2\bar{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\bar{u}}{\partial y^2}\right) + \frac{\eta_t}{\rho}\left(\frac{\partial^2\bar{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\bar{u}}{\partial y^2}\right)$$
$$\bar{u}\frac{\partial\bar{v}}{\partial x} + \bar{v}\frac{\partial\bar{v}}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial\bar{p}}{\partial y} + \nu\left(\frac{\partial^2\bar{v}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\bar{v}}{\partial y^2}\right) + \frac{\eta_t}{\rho}\left(\frac{\partial^2\bar{v}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\bar{v}}{\partial y^2}\right)$$

Wärmeleitung

Energiegleichung

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

Enthalpieströme

Impulsströme

 $\frac{v}{Pr} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \overline{T}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \overline{T}}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{\lambda_t}{\rho c_n} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \overline{T}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \overline{T}}{\partial y^2} \right)$

Turbulente Wärmeleitung

Scherspannungen Turbulente Scherspannungen



Massenströme

Kontinuitätsgleichung

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

Impulsströme

Impulsgleichung

$$\bar{u}\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial x} + \bar{v}\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial x} + \frac{\eta_{\text{eff}}}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial y^2}\right)$$
$$\bar{u}\frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial x} + \bar{v}\frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial y} + \frac{\eta_{\text{eff}}}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial y^2}\right)$$

Druck

Effektive Viskosität

$$\eta_{\rm eff} = \eta + \eta_{\rm t} > \eta$$

Energiegleichung

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

Enthalpieströme

Wärmeleitung

Scherspannungen

$$\frac{\lambda_{\text{eff}}}{\rho c_p} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{T}}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

Effektive Wärmeleitfähigkeit

$$\lambda_{\rm eff} = \lambda + \lambda_{\rm t} > \lambda$$





Verständnisfragen

Wie wirkt sich die Turbulenz auf den Wärmeübergang aus?



