

第6讲(第12-13章)

黏性流体的流动和湍流

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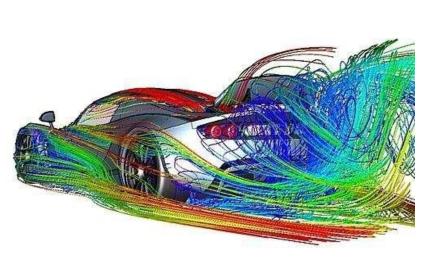


- 1. 黏性流体的流动
- 2. 湍流

1. 黏性流体的流动

















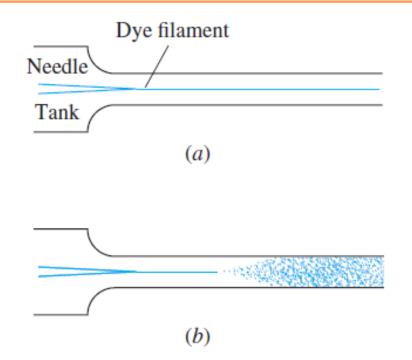


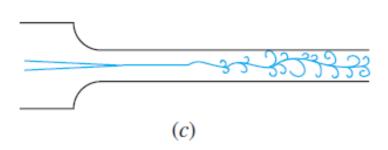


流速

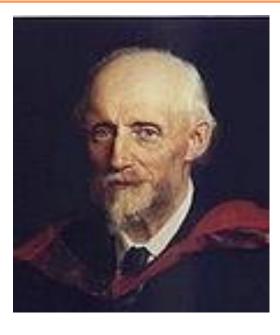
雷诺实验







湍流/紊流/乱流(turbulent flow)



雷诺实验

Source: Reynolds, "An Experimental Investigation of the Circumstances which Determine Whether the Motion of Water Shall Be Direct or Sinuous and of the Law of Resistance in Parallel Channels," Phil. Trans. R. Soc., vol. 174, 1883, pp. 935–982.

雷诺(英国北爱尔兰)

(Osborne Reynolds, 1842-1912)

证实粘性流体两种流动状态——层流和湍流;

建立了不可压缩流体湍流运动的方程组: 雷诺方程,为湍流的研究奠定了基础。

临界Re数(critical Re number)

 $Re_{d,crit} \approx 2300$

- 这里的Re数是对圆管而言
- > 流动扰动的存在
- ▶ 如果消除扰动,Re直到40000还可能为层流

流动阻力(drag)



摩擦形成的阻力(frictional drag)来自于剪应力,可表达为表面摩擦系数的形式

$$\frac{F}{A} \equiv C_f \frac{\rho v_\infty^2}{2}$$

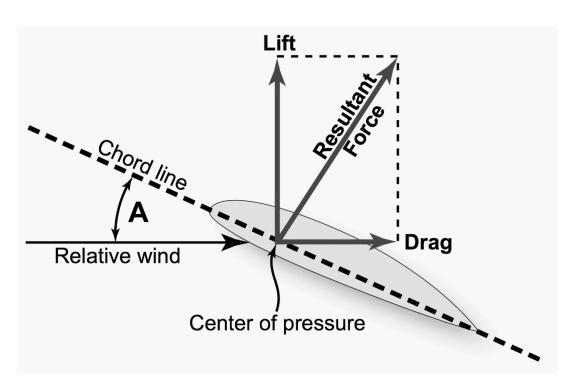
压力也会产生阻力(pressure drag),可表达为压力系数的形式

$$\frac{F}{A_P} \equiv C_D \frac{\rho v_\infty^2}{2}$$

注意参考面积的不同

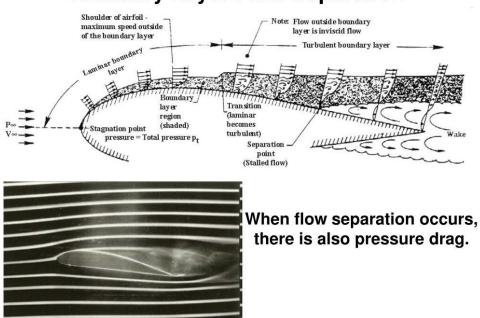


压力阻力(pressure drag)种类



诱导阻力(induced drag) 或者升致阻力(drag due to lift)

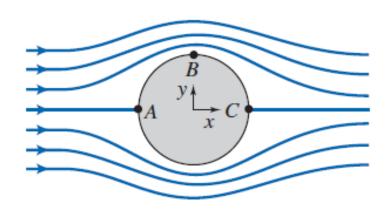
Boundary Layer Flow Separation



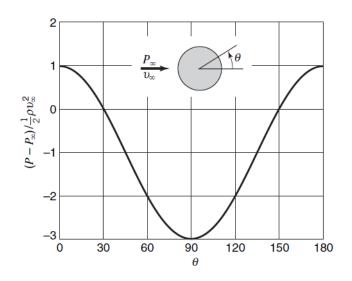
尾流阻力(wake drag)

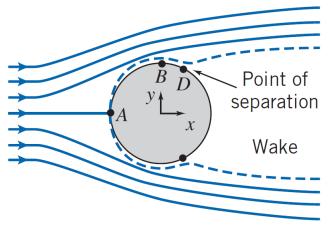
无黏绕流与有黏绕流





(a) Inviscid flow



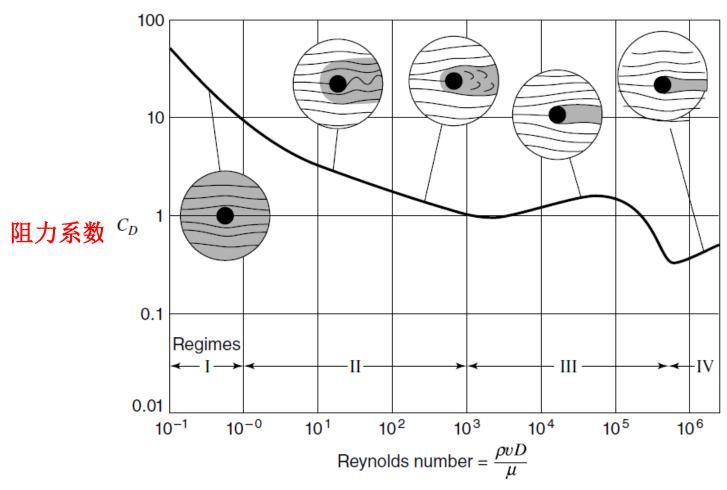


(b) Viscous flow

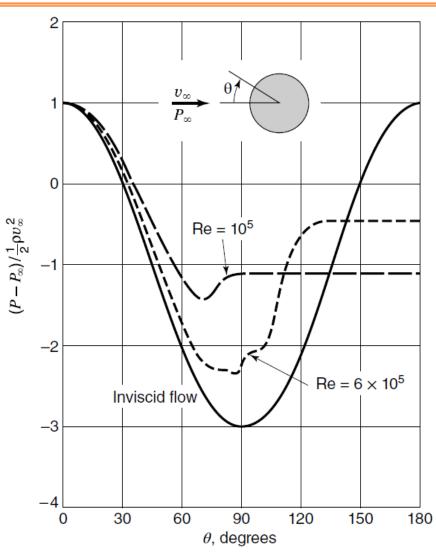
黏性剪切力导致了阻力





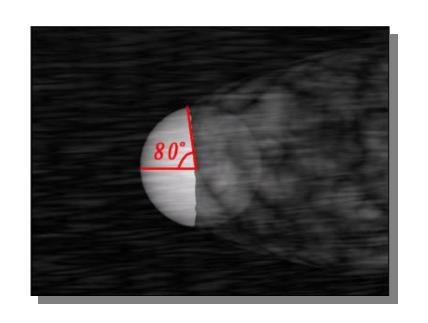


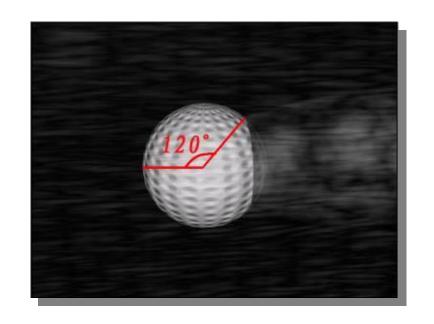
按雷诺数变化分为4个区域



不同雷诺数下圆柱表面压力分布对比

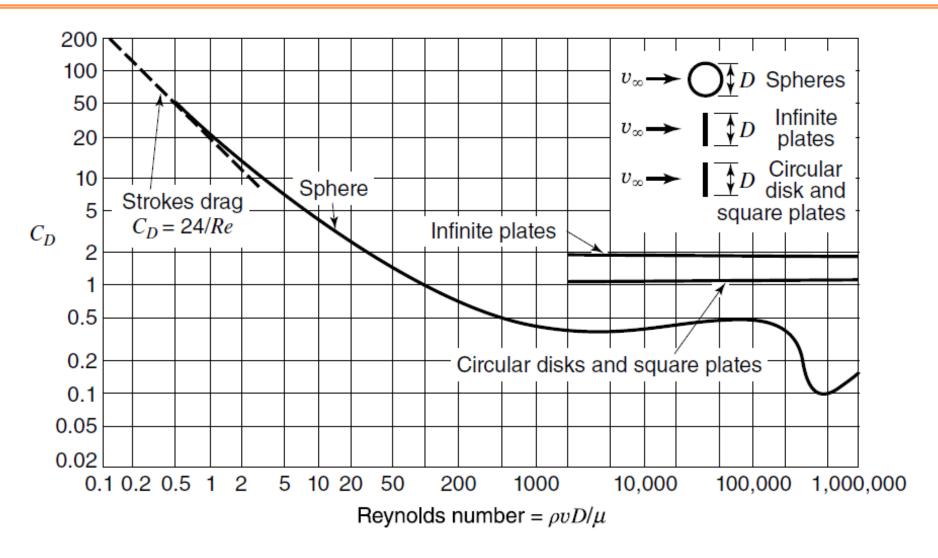






现代的高尔夫球表面有许多凹坑,在同样大小和重量下,飞行距离为光滑球的5倍





不同外形物体的阻力系数对比

例1: 玻璃球下落终端速度



直径7.5 mm的玻璃球,密度为2250 kg/m³,分别在空气、水、甘油中自由下落, 其匀速下落的终端速度(terminal velocity)是多少?

$$\frac{F}{A_P} \equiv C_D \frac{\rho v_\infty^2}{2}$$



$$\rho_s \frac{\pi d^3}{6} g$$

重力
$$\rho_s \frac{\pi d^3}{6} g$$
 阻力
$$C_D \frac{\rho_f v_\infty^2}{2} \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$$

根据力的平衡,有
$$C_D v_\infty^2 = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\rho_s}{\rho_f} dg$$

得到

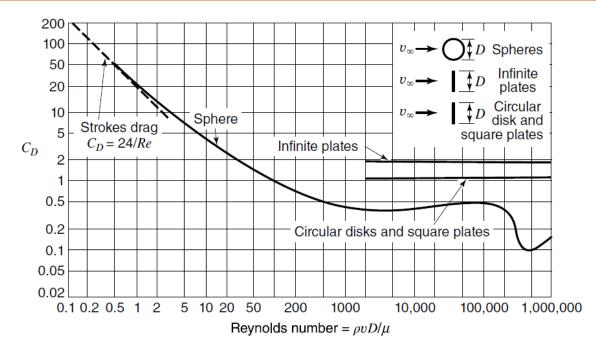
$$C_D v_\infty^2 = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right) \frac{2250 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1.177 \text{ kg/m}^3} (7.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m})(9.81 \text{ m/s}^2)$$

= 187.5 m²/s² ###

尝试 $C_D \cong 0.4$

$$v_{\infty} = \left[\frac{187.5}{0.4} \,\mathrm{m^2/s^2}\right]^{1/2} = 21.65 \,\mathrm{m/s}$$

对应Re数
$$Re_d = (478.0)(21.65) = 1.035 \times 10^4$$



$$v = 1.569 \times 10^{-5} \,\mathrm{m}^2/\mathrm{s}$$
 $\rho = 1.177 \,\mathrm{kg/m}^3$
 $\mathrm{Re}_d = \frac{dv_\infty}{v} = \frac{(7.5 \times 10^{-3} \,\mathrm{m})v_\infty}{1.569 \times 10^{-5} \,\mathrm{m}^2/\mathrm{s}}$
 $= 478.0 \,v_\infty$

二维物体阻力系数(1)



		C _D based n frontal area	Shape	C _D based on frontal area	Shape	C_D based on frontal area
	Square cylinder:		Half cylinder:		Plate:	
$Re \ge 10^4$		2.1		1.2		2.0
		1.6		1.7	Thin plate normal to a wall:	1.4
	Half tube:		Equilateral triar	ngle:	→	1.4
		1.2	\longrightarrow <	1.6		
					Hexagon:	
	→)	2.3	-	> 2.0	\longrightarrow	1.0 0.7

二维物体阻力系数(2)



Shape	C_D based on frontal area	Elliptical cylinder:	Laminar	Turbulent
Rounded nose section:	H L/H : 0.5 1.0 2.0 4.0 6.0 C_D : 1.16 0.90 0.70 0.68 0.64	1:1	1.2	0.3
L	C_D : 1.16 0.90 0.70 0.68 0.64	2:1	0.6	0.2
Flat nose section:		4:1	0.35	0.15
	H: 0.1 0.4 0.7 1.2 2.0 2.5 3.0 6.0 D: 1.9 2.3 2.7 2.1 1.8 1.4 1.3 0.9	8:1	0.25	0.1

 $Re \ge 10^4$

三维物体阻力系数(1)



Body	C_D based on frontal area	Body	C_D based on frontal area
Cube:	1.07	Cone: [60]	θ : 10° 20° 30° 40° 60° 75° 90° C_D : 0.30 0.40 0.55 0.65 0.80 1.05 1.15
Cup:	0.81	Short cylinder, laminar flow:	L/D : 1 2 3 5 10 20 40 ∞ C_D : 0.64 0.68 0.72 0.74 0.82 0.91 0.98 1.20
→ (0.4	Porous parabolic dish [23]:	Porosity: 0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 C_D : 1.42 1.33 1.20 1.05 0.95 0.82 C_D : 0.95 0.92 0.90 0.86 0.83 0.80
Disk:	1.17	Average person:	$C_D A = 9 \text{ ft}^2$ $C_D A = 1.2 \text{ ft}^2$
(Low porosity): Streamlined train (app	1.2 roximately 5 cars):	Pine and spruce trees [24]:	U, m/s: 10 20 30 40 C_D : 1.2 ± 0.2 1.0 ± 0.2 0.7 ± 0.2 0.5 ± 0.2
Bicycle:	$C_D A = 8.5 \text{ m}^2$	Tractor-trailer truck:	Without deflector: 0.96; with deflector: 0.76

 $Re \ge 10^4$

三维物体阻力系数(2)

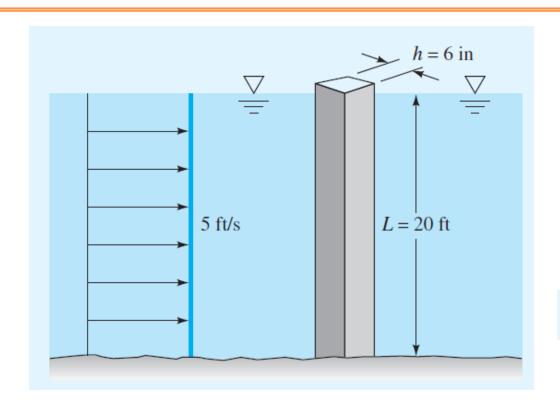


Body	Ratio	C_D based on frontal area		Body	Ratio	C_D based on frontal area
Rectangular plate:	<i>b/h</i> 1	1.18		Flat-faced cylinder:		
→	5 10 20 ∞	1.2 1.3 1.5 2.0			L/d 0.5 1 2	1.15 0.90 0.85
h					4	0.87
Ellipsoid:		Laminar	Turbulent		8	0.99
\rightarrow d	<i>L/d</i> 0.75	0.5 0.47	0.2 0.2	Buoyant rising sphere [50],	$C_D \approx 0.95$	
	2 4	0.27 0.25	0.13 0.1	$135 < \text{Re}_d < 1\text{E}5$		
	8	0.2	0.08			

$$Re \ge 10^4$$

例2: 方柱受力分析





求相对于底座的力矩大小

先求**Re**数
$$\operatorname{Re}_h = \frac{(5 \text{ ft/s})(0.5 \text{ ft})}{0.000011 \text{ ft}^2/\text{s}} = 2.3 \times 10^5$$

查前面的表 $C_D \approx 2.1$

$$C_D \approx 2.1$$

计算方柱受力,柱面垂直于来流方向受阻力最大

$$F = C_D(\frac{1}{2}\rho V^2 A) \approx 2.1(\frac{1}{2})(1.99 \text{ slugs/ft}^3)(5 \text{ ft/s})^2(10 \text{ ft}^2) = 522 \text{ lbf}$$

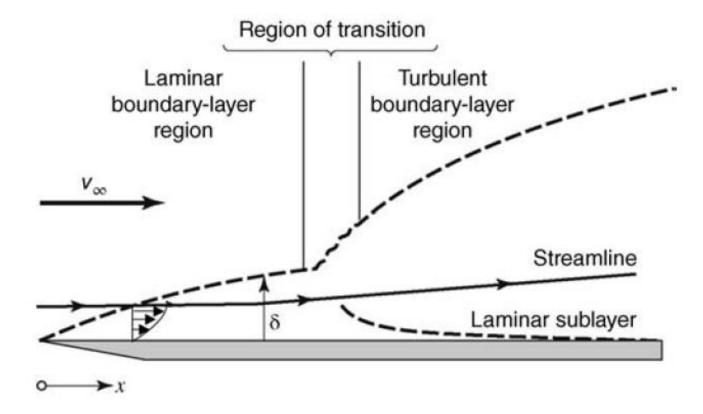
合力作用于柱子中点, 所以力矩为

$$M_0 \approx \frac{FL}{2} = 522(10) = 5220 \text{ ft} \cdot \text{lbf}$$

边界层概念



普朗特(1904)



边界层结构示意图

当地雷诺数

$$Re_x \equiv \frac{xv\rho}{\mu}$$

- (a) $\text{Re}_x < 2 \times 10^5$ the boundary layer is laminar
- (b) $2 \times 10^5 < \text{Re}_x < 3 \times 10^6$ the boundary layer may be either laminar or turbulent
- (c) $3 \times 10^6 < \text{Re}_x$ the boundary layer is turbulent

边界层方程



绕过二维平板的不可压缩流动

$$\rho \left\{ \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right\} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y}$$

$$\rho \left\{ \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} \right\} = \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yy}}{\partial y}$$

$$\ddagger \psi \qquad \tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = \mu \left(\partial v_x / \partial y + \partial v_y / \partial x \right)$$

$$\sigma_{xx} = -P + 2\mu \left(\partial v_x / \partial x \right) \quad \sigma_{yy} = -P + 2\mu \left(\partial v_y / \partial y \right)$$

考虑到
$$v_x|_{\delta}/v_y|_{\delta} \sim \mathbb{O}(x/\delta)$$

考虑到
$$v_x|_{\delta}/v_y|_{\delta} \sim \mathbb{O}(x/\delta)$$
 以及 $\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \sim \mathbb{O}\left(\frac{v_x|_{\delta}}{\delta}\right)$ $\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} \sim \mathbb{O}\left(\frac{v_y|_{\delta}}{x}\right)$

那么有
$$\frac{\partial v_x/\partial y}{\partial v_y/\partial x} \sim \mathbb{O}\left(\frac{x}{\delta}\right)^2$$

$$\partial v_x / \partial y \gg \partial v_y / \partial x$$



曲于
$$\mu(\partial v_x/\partial x) \sim \mathbb{O}(\mu v_\infty/x) = \mathbb{O}(\rho v_\infty^2/\text{Re}_x)$$

因此在大Re数下,上式为小量,正应力近似为压强的负值 $\sigma_{xx} \simeq \sigma_{yy} \simeq -P_x$

方程变为

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2}$$
 (1)

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial x^2}$$
 (2)

方程 (2) 的各项均比方程 (1) 的小,因此 $\partial P/\partial y \simeq 0$,再得到 $\partial P/\partial x = dP/dx$

通过伯努利方程求导,有 $dP/dx = -\rho v_{\infty} dv_{\infty}/dx$

最后得到边界层方程

$$\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} = v_\infty \frac{dv_\infty}{dx} + v \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} = 0$$

- □ 原始的NS方程为椭圆型方程,需全局求解
- □ 边界层方程为抛物型方程,可向前求解

平板层流边界层的布拉休斯解



柏拉修斯(Blasius)

普朗特学生,1908年学位论文

稳态二维不可压缩流动流过一块平板 (plane plate)

根据伯努利方程 $dP/dx = -\rho v_{\infty} dv_{\infty}/dx = 0$

边界层方程有

$$v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} = v \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2}$$
 $\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} = 0$

边界条件
$$v_x = v_y = 0$$
 at $y = 0$, and $v_x = v_\infty$ at $y = \infty$.

引入组合关系
$$\eta(x,y) = \frac{y}{2} \left(\frac{v_{\infty}}{vx} \right)^{1/2} \qquad f(\eta) = \frac{\Psi(x,y)}{(vxv_{\infty})^{1/2}}$$

经过一系列推导,有

$$v_{x} = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y} = \frac{v_{\infty}}{2} f'(\eta)$$

$$v_{y} = -\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{vv_{\infty}}{x}\right)^{1/2} (\eta f' - f)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} v_{x}}{\partial y} = \frac{v_{\infty}}{4} \left(\frac{v_{\infty}}{vx}\right)^{1/2} f''$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} v_{x}}{\partial y} = -\frac{v_{\infty}\eta}{4} f''$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} v_{x}}{\partial y} = \frac{v_{\infty}}{8} \frac{v_{\infty}}{vx} f'''$$



最终得到一个三阶非线性常微分方程 f''' + ff'' = 0

$$f''' + ff'' = 0$$

Howarth (1938)的结果

边界条件为
$$f = f' = 0$$
 at $\eta = 0$

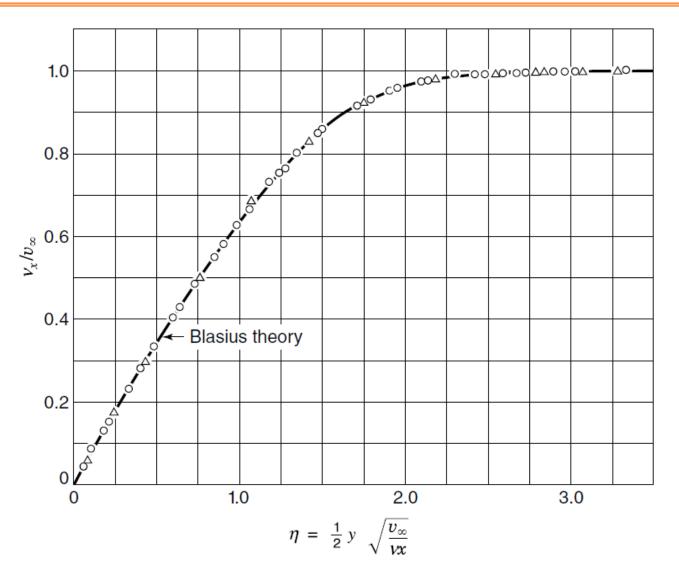
$$f = f' = 0$$
 at $\eta = 0$
 $f' = 2$ at $\eta = \infty$

这个方程只能数值求解

Table 12.1	Values of f, f', f	", and v_x/v_∞ for	r laminar flow	parallel to a flat	plate (after Howarth)
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$\eta = \frac{y}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\nu_{\infty}}{\nu x}}$	f	f	f''	$\frac{\upsilon_x}{\upsilon_\infty}$
0	0	0	1.32824	0
0.2	0.0266	0.2655	1.3260	0.1328
0.4	0.1061	0.5294	1.3096	0.2647
0.6	0.2380	0.7876	1.2664	0.3938
0.8	0.4203	1.0336	1.1867	0.5168
1.0	0.6500	1.2596	1.0670	0.6298
1.2	0.9223	1.4580	0.9124	0.7290
1.4	1.2310	1.6230	0.7360	0.8115
1.6	1.5691	1.7522	0.5565	0.8761
1.8	1.9295	1.8466	0.3924	0.9233
2.0	2.3058	1.9110	0.2570	0.9555
2.2	2.6924	1.9518	0.1558	0.9759
2.4	3.0853	1.9756	0.0875	0.9878
2.6	3.4819	1.9885	0.0454	0.9943
2.8	3.8803	1.9950	0.0217	0.9915
3.0	4.2796	1.9980	0.0096	0.9990
3.2	4.6794	1.9992	0.0039	0.9996
3.4	5.0793	1.9998	0.0015	0.9999
3.6	5.4793	2.0000	0.0005	1.0000
3.8	5.8792	2.0000	0.0002	1.0000
4.0	6.2792	2.0000	0.0000	1.0000
5.0	8.2792	2.0000	0.0000	23.0000





平板层流边界层内的速度分布

布拉休斯解的作用



1. 边界层厚度

$$\eta=2.5$$
 时,有 $v_x/v_\infty\cong 0.99$,因此在这一点上,令 $y=\delta$
$$\eta=\frac{y}{2}\sqrt{\frac{v_\infty}{vx}}=\frac{\delta}{2}\sqrt{\frac{v_\infty}{vx}}=2.5$$

得到
$$\delta = 5\sqrt{\frac{vx}{v_{\infty}}}$$
 或者 $\frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{\frac{v_{\infty}x}{v}}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$

布拉休斯解的作用



2. 对宽为W、长为L的平板, Blasius解得到的平均摩擦系数

壁面速度梯度
$$\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y}\Big|_{v=0} = \frac{v_\infty}{4} \left(\frac{v_\infty}{v_x}\right)^{1/2} f''(0) = 0.332 \ v_\infty \sqrt{\frac{v_\infty}{v_x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} = \frac{v_\infty}{4} \left(\frac{v_\infty}{vx}\right)^{1/2} f''$$

壁面剪切应力

$$\tau_0 = \mu \left. \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right|_{v=0} = \mu \, 0.332 \, v_\infty \sqrt{\frac{v_\infty}{v_x}}$$

壁面摩擦系数

$$C_{fx} \equiv \frac{\tau}{\rho v_{\infty}^2/2} = \frac{F_d/A}{\rho v_{\infty}^2/2} = \frac{0.332\mu v_{\infty} \sqrt{\frac{v_{\infty}}{vx}}}{\rho v_{\infty}^2/2}$$

$$=0.664\sqrt{\frac{v}{xv_{\infty}}} = \frac{0.664}{\sqrt{\text{Re}_x}}$$

局部点x的表达式

对宽为W、长为L的平板的平均摩擦系数

$$C_{fL} = \frac{1}{L} \int_{0}^{L} C_{fx} dx = \frac{1}{L} \int_{0}^{L} 0.664 \sqrt{\frac{v}{v_{\infty}}} x^{-1/2} dx$$
$$= 1.328 \sqrt{\frac{v}{Lv_{\infty}}}$$
$$C_{fL}$$

$$C_{fL} = \frac{1.328}{\sqrt{\text{Re}_L}}$$

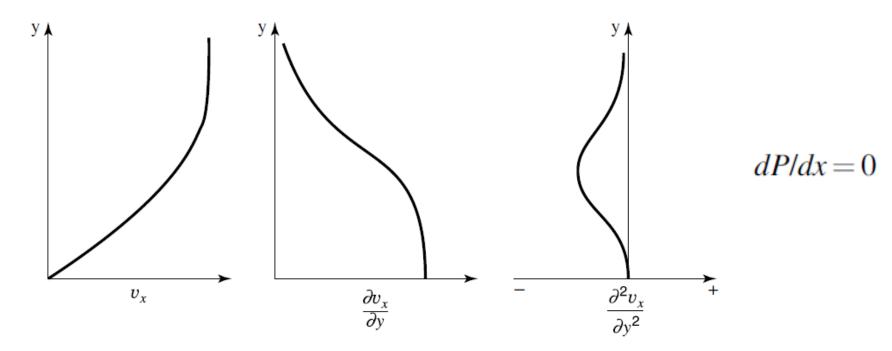
存在压力梯度的边界层流动



$$\rho\left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y}\right) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2}$$
 考虑在壁面上, $v_x = v_y = 0$

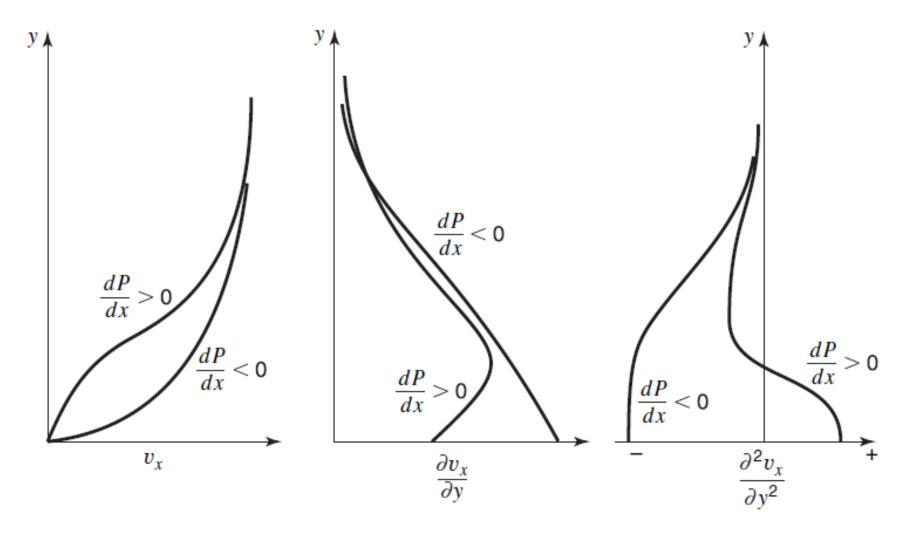
则

$$\mu \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2}|_{y=0} = \frac{dP}{dx}$$



边界层内的速度、速度一次导数、速度二次导数分布

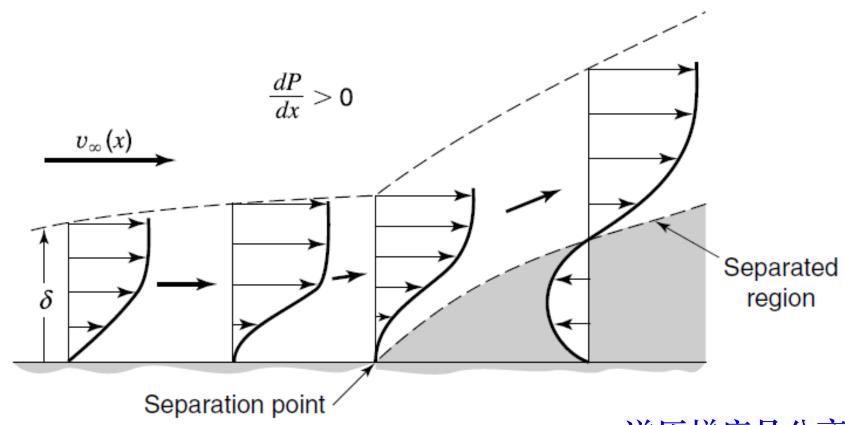




不同压力梯度对比

边界层分离的发生

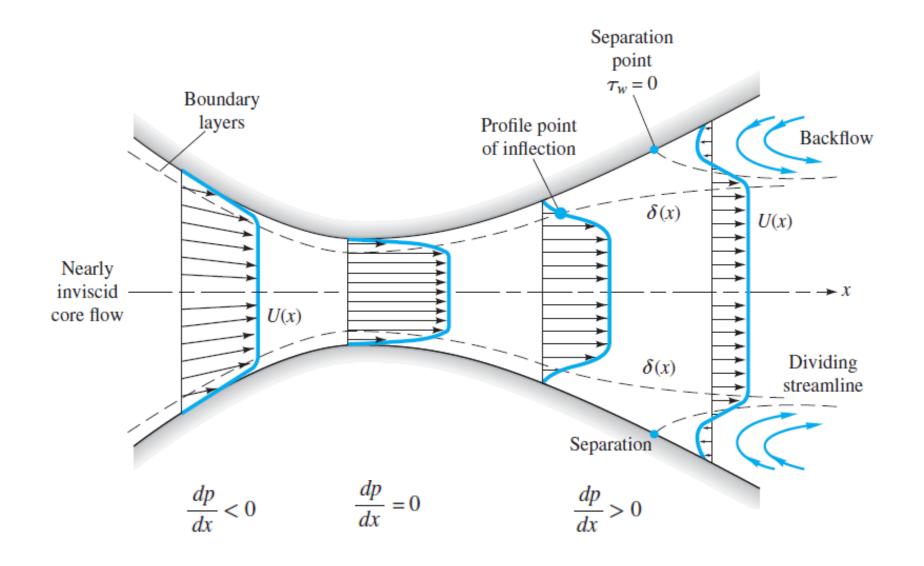




逆压梯度是分离发生的 必要条件而非充分条件

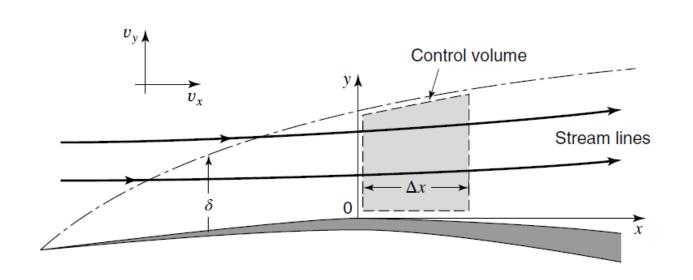
喷管内流





冯·卡门动量积分





$$\sum F_x = \iiint_{\mathbf{c.s}} v_x \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\mathbf{c.v}} v_x \rho dV$$

边界层控制体

$$\sum F_x = P\delta|_x - P\delta|_{x+\Delta x} + \left(P|_x + \frac{P|_{x+\Delta x} - P|_x}{2}\right) (\delta|_{x+\Delta x} - \delta|_x) - \tau_0 \Delta x$$

表面积分项

$$\iint_{\mathbf{c.s.}} v_x \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = \int_0^\delta \rho v_x^2 dy \Big|_{x + \Delta x} - \int_0^\delta \rho v_x^2 dy \Big|_{x} - v_\infty \dot{m}_{\text{top}}$$

从控制体顶部流入的质量流量



$$\iint_{\mathbf{c.s}} \rho(\mathbf{v.n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\mathbf{c.v}} \rho dV = 0$$

$$\iint_{\text{c.s}} \rho(\mathbf{v}.\mathbf{n}) dA = \int_0^\delta \rho v_x dy \Big|_{x+\Delta x} - \int_0^\delta \rho v_x dy \Big|_x - \dot{m}_{\text{top}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\mathbf{c.v.}} \rho \, dV = 0$$

因此有

$$\dot{m}_{\text{top}} = \int_0^\delta \rho v_x dy|_{x+\delta x} - \int_0^\delta \rho v_x dy|_x$$

代入动量关系式,有

$$-(P\delta|_{x+\Delta x} - P\delta|_{x}) + \left(\frac{P|_{x+\Delta x} - P|_{x}}{2} + P|_{x}\right)(\delta|_{x+\Delta x} - \delta|_{x}) - \tau_{0}\Delta x$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\delta} \rho v_{x}^{2} dy|_{x+\Delta x} - \int_{0}^{\delta} \rho v_{x}^{2} dy|_{x} - v_{\infty} \left(\int_{0}^{\delta} \rho v_{x} dy|_{x+\Delta x} - \int_{0}^{\delta} \rho v_{x} dy|_{x}\right)$$



经过求极限,得到方程
$$-\delta \frac{dP}{dx} = \tau_0 + \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^\delta \rho v_x^2 dy - v_\infty \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^\delta \rho v_x dy \tag{1}$$

在边界层外,近似无黏处理,满足伯努利方程

$$\frac{dP}{dx} + \rho v_{\infty} \frac{dv_{\infty}}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\rho} \frac{dP}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (\delta v_{\infty}^{2}) - v_{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} (\delta v_{\infty})$$
 (2)

对比方程1、2,并作整理,得到 $\frac{\tau_0}{\rho} = \left(\frac{d}{dx}v_{\infty}\right) \int_0^{\delta} (v_{\infty} - v_x) \, dy + \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\delta} v_x (v_{\infty} - v_x) \, dy$

冯·卡门(von Kármán)动量积分表达式

□ 这是一个普遍表达式,如果知道边界层内以壁面距离y为自变量的v_x分布,就可求出壁面摩擦力

求解平板边界层问题

冯·卡门动量积分

$$\frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{4.64}{\sqrt{\text{Re}_x}}$$
$$C_{fx} = \frac{0.646}{\sqrt{\text{Re}_x}}$$

布拉休斯解

$$\frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$$
$$C_{fx} = \frac{0.664}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$$

2. 湍流



湍流 (turbulence、紊流、乱流)

就是指由Navier-Stokes方程所描述的粘性流体当超过临界雷诺数后,从规则流动转捩为在时空中紊乱复杂的多尺度涡旋运动的形态。

湍流的复杂性包括:

计算的复杂性,尺度的复杂性,状态的复杂性,转捩的复杂性,预测的复杂性,描述的复杂性,测量的复杂性,各种结果解释的复杂性。因此,湍流研究进展十分缓慢。

诺贝尔奖获得者海森堡说: "我要带着两个问题去见上帝:量子力学和湍流。我相信上帝对第一个问题已有了答案"。



Science发布全世界最前沿的125个科学问题



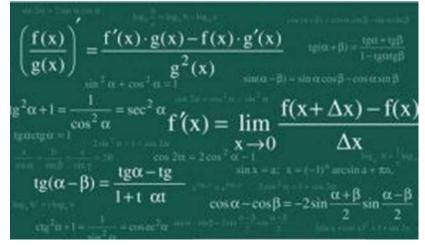
1.宇宙由什么构成



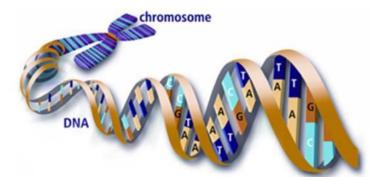
43. 能否发展关于湍流动力学和 颗粒材料运动学的综合理论



2.意识的生物学基础是什么



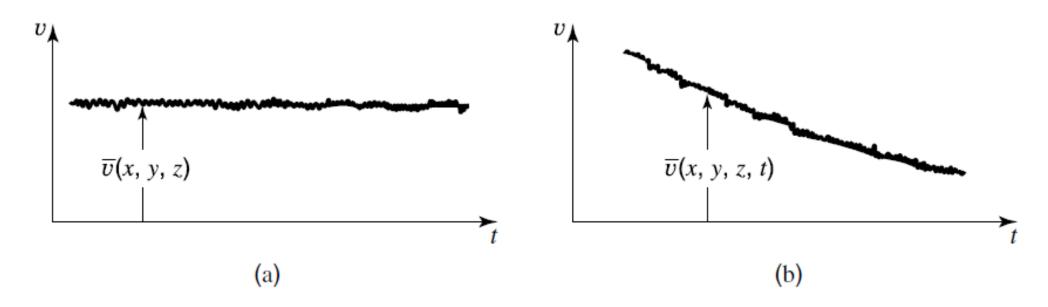
人类有46条染色体



3.为什么人类基因会如此之少

湍流的描述





$$v_x = \overline{v}_x(x, y, z) + v'_x(x, y, z, t)$$

$$\overline{v}_x = \frac{1}{t_1} \int_0^{t_1} v_x(x, y, z, t) dt$$

脉动速度的平均
$$\overline{v}'_x = \frac{1}{t_1} \int_0^{t_1} v'_x(x, y, z, t) dt = 0$$



参数Q的平均量

$$\overline{Q} = 1/t_1 \int_0^{t_1} Q(x, y, z, t) dt$$

脉动量的平均量为零, 但脉动量还是会影响某些流动参数的平均量

以动能为例
$$\overline{KE} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \overline{[(\overline{v}_x + v'_x)^2 + (\overline{v}_y + v'_y)^2 + (\overline{v}_z + v'_x)^2]}$$

$$\overline{KE} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \left\{ \overline{(\overline{v}_x^2 + 2\overline{v}_x v'_x + v'_x^2)} + \overline{(\overline{v}_y^2 + 2\overline{v}_y v'_y + v'_y^2)} + \overline{(\overline{v}_z^2 + 2\overline{v}_z v'_z + v'_z^2)} \right\}$$
 因为
$$\overline{\overline{v}_x v'_x} = \overline{v}_x \overline{v'_x} = 0$$
 所以
$$\overline{KE} = \frac{1}{2} \rho \{ (\overline{v}_x^2 + \overline{v}_y^2 + \overline{v}_z^2 + \overline{v'_x^2} + \overline{v'_z^2}) \}$$

湍流总动能与湍流脉动量的大小有关!

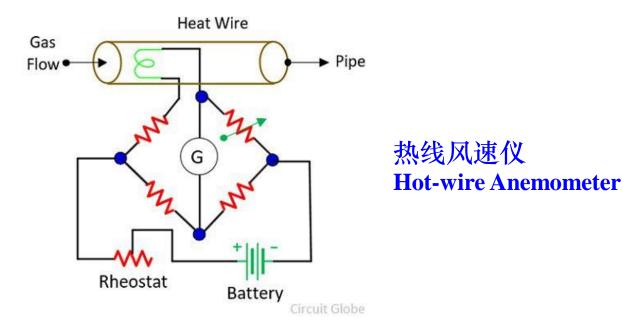


引入湍流强度 intensity of turbulence

$$I \equiv \frac{\sqrt{(\overline{v'_x^2} + \overline{v'_y^2} + \overline{v'_z^2})/3}}{v_\infty}$$

研究湍流的重要参数

雷诺数相同,湍流强度相同



 $q = I^2 R \approx a + b(\rho V)^n$ 系数 $a \cdot b \cdot n$ 需要校正

湍流的剪应力



$$\Sigma \mathbf{F} = \iint_{\mathbf{c.s.}} \mathbf{v} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\mathbf{c.v.}} \mathbf{v} \rho \, dV$$

x方向穿过控制体顶部的动量

$$\iint_{\text{top}} \mathbf{v} \rho(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}) dA = \iint_{\text{top}} v'_{y} \rho(\overline{v}_{x} + v'_{x}) dA$$

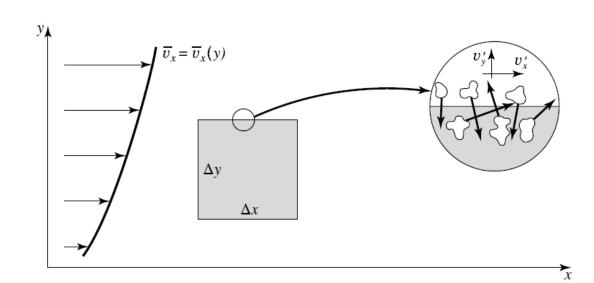
x方向的合力

$$\overline{\Sigma F_x} = \int \int \overline{v'_y \rho(\overline{v}_x + v'_x) dA} = \int \int \overline{v'_y \rho} \overline{v}_x dA + \int \int \overline{\rho v'_y v'_x} dA$$



$$\tau_{yx} = \mu \frac{d\,\overline{v}_x}{dy} - \overline{\rho v'_x v'_y}$$

雷诺应力





有4个未知数 $\overline{v_x}$ 、 $\overline{v_y}$ 、 v_x' 、 v_y' ,方程有两个,需要引入新的关系封闭方程

Boussinesq 利用牛顿黏性的概念, 引入涡黏系数 (eddy viscosity)

$$(\tau_{yx})_{\text{turb}} = A_t \frac{d\,\overline{v}_x}{dy}$$

再引入动量涡耗散率(eddy diffusivity of momentum)

$$(\tau_{yx})_{\text{turb}} = \rho \varepsilon_M \frac{d \, \overline{v}_x}{dy}$$
 $\epsilon_M \equiv A_t/\rho$

这些引入量是流动的参数,而不是流体本身的参数。

混合长假设



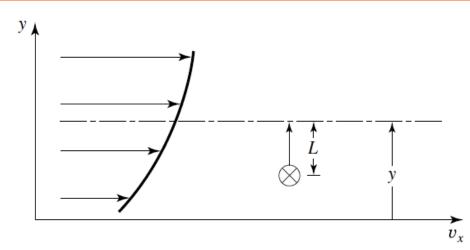
y处与相距L处的速度存在关系

$$\overline{v}_x|_{y\pm L} - \overline{v}_x|_y = \pm L \frac{d\overline{v}_x}{dy}$$
 $v'_x = \pm L \frac{d\overline{v}_x}{dy}$

存在关系 $v_y \sim v_x$, 因此有 $\overline{v_x v_y} = -(\text{constant})L^2 \left| \frac{d\overline{v}_x}{dy} \right| \frac{d\overline{v}_x}{dy}$







普朗特 (1925)

由混合长理论导出的速度分布



混合长理论的重要贡献之一是它能够用于关联高雷诺数流动的速度分布

假设

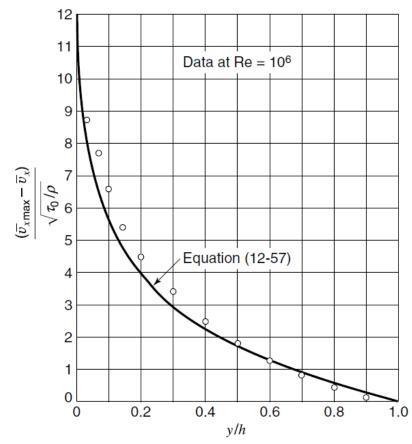
- 1. 在壁面附近,混合长度与y成正比,即 L=Ky
- 2. 剪应力完全由湍流产生,在研究区域保持定值
- 3. $\overline{v_x}$ 在y方向增加

那么
$$au_{yx} = \rho K^2 y^2 \left(\frac{d\overline{v}_x}{dy}\right)^2 = \tau_0 \text{(a constant)}$$

$$\frac{d\overline{v}_x}{dy} = \frac{\sqrt{\tau_0/\rho}}{Ky}$$

积分
$$\overline{v}_x = \frac{\sqrt{\tau_0/\rho}}{K} \ln y + C$$
 C可以通过 $y = h$ 处,速度最大得到

最后得到速度分布
$$\frac{\overline{v}_{x \max} - \overline{v}_{x}}{\sqrt{\tau_{0}/\rho}} = -\frac{1}{K} \left[\ln \frac{y}{h} \right]$$



和光滑管道的实验比较 有多个近似甚至不正确假设,对比依然较好

通用速度分布



引入无量纲速度
$$v^+ \equiv \frac{\overline{v}_x}{\sqrt{\tau_0/\rho}}$$

$$\overline{v}_x = \frac{\sqrt{\tau_0/\rho}}{K} \ln y + C$$
 可以改写为 $v^+ = \frac{1}{K} [\ln y] + C$

再引入类似雷诺数的无量纲参数 $y^+ \equiv \frac{\sqrt{\tau_0/\rho}}{v}$ y ,又得到

$$v^{+} = \frac{1}{K} \ln \frac{\nu y^{+}}{\sqrt{\tau_0/\rho}} + C = \frac{1}{K} (\ln y^{+} + \ln \beta)$$

在光滑圆管中,有
$$v^+ \equiv \frac{\overline{v}_x}{\sqrt{\tau_0/\rho}} = f \left\{ \ln \frac{y\sqrt{\tau_0/\rho}}{\nu} \right\}$$

for turbulent core, $y^+ \ge 30$:

湍流核心区

$$v^+ = 5.5 + 2.5 \ln v^+$$

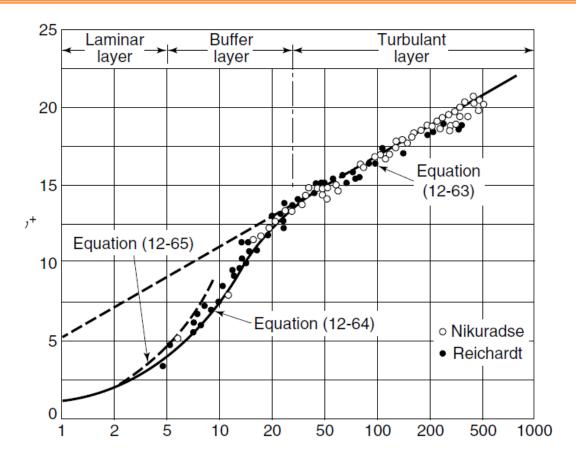
for the buffer layer, $30 \ge y^+ \ge 5$:

$$v^+ = -3.05 + 5 \ln y^+$$

for the laminar sublayer, $5 > y^+ > 0$:

层流底层

$$v^+ = y^+$$



有关湍流的其他经验公式



1. 速度指数关系式,光滑圆管

$$\frac{\overline{v}_x}{\overline{v}_{x \max}} = \left(\frac{y}{R}\right)^{1/n}$$

$$\frac{\overline{v}_x}{\overline{v}_{x \max}} = \left(\frac{y}{R}\right)^{1/n} \qquad \frac{\overline{v}_x}{\overline{v}_{x \max}} = \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^{1/n}$$

在雷诺数4,000~3,200,000之间,n变化范围4~10。在雷诺数50,000时,n=7 $\overline{v}_x/\overline{v}_{x\max} = (y/R)^{1/2}$

$$\overline{v}_x/\overline{v}_{x\,\mathrm{max}} = (y/R)^{1/7}$$

指数率有两个缺陷,速度梯度在壁面处无穷大,在 δ 处不为零

2. 对雷诺数小于105的管内流动和小于107的平板流动,湍流壁面剪切力有

$$\tau_0 = 0.0225 \rho \overline{v}_{x \max}^2 \left(\frac{v}{\overline{v}_{x \max} y_{\max}} \right)^{1/4}$$

圆管
$$y_{max}=R$$
,平板, $y_{max}=\delta$

平板湍流的边界层



对于零压力梯度,冯·卡门动量积分有 $\frac{\tau_0}{\rho} = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^b v_x (v_\infty - v_x) dy$

利用1/7次关系和布拉休斯关系,有 $0.0225v_{\infty}^2 \left(\frac{\nu}{v_{\infty}\delta}\right)^{1/4} = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\delta} v_{\infty}^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^{1/7} - \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^{2/7} \right\} dy$

对上式先积分再微分,得
$$0.0225 \left(\frac{\nu}{v_{\infty}\delta}\right)^{1/4} = \frac{7}{72} \frac{d\delta}{dx}$$

再积分,得
$$\left(\frac{\nu}{v_{\infty}}\right)^{1/4} x = 3.45 \, \delta^{5/4} + C$$

如果假设在平板前缘边界层就是湍流,就得到C值,有 $\frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{0.376}{\text{Re}^{1/5}}$

利用
$$au_0 = 0.0225
ho \overline{v}_{x \max}^2 \left(\frac{v}{\overline{v}_{x \max} y_{\max}} \right)^{1/4}$$
 ,可以得到 $C_{fx} = \frac{0.0576}{\text{Re}_x^{1/5}}$

雷诺数<107 光滑平板 前缘湍流假设

$$C_{fL} = \frac{1}{L} \int_{0}^{L} C_{fx} dx = 0.072 Re_{L}^{-1/5}$$

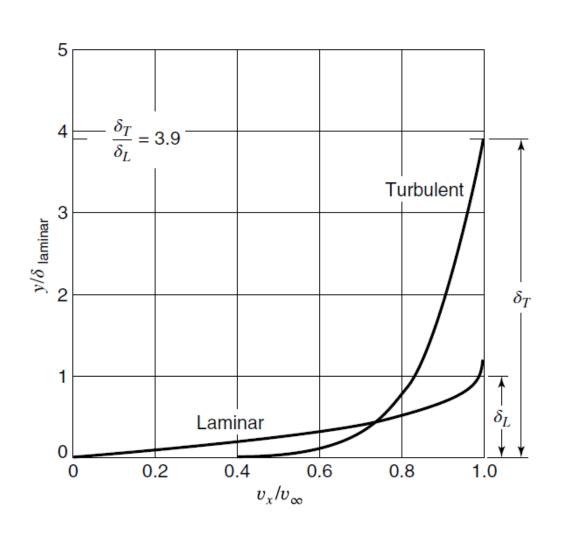
$$C_{fL} = \frac{1.328}{\sqrt{\text{Re}_{L}}}$$

$$C_{fL} = rac{1.328}{\sqrt{\mathrm{Re}_L}}$$

层流

层流边界层和湍流边界层比较





厚薄 快 稳定

影响层流向湍流转捩(transition)的因素



Factor	Influence
Pressure gradient	Favorable pressure gradient retards transition; unfavorable pressure gradient hastens it
Free-stream turbulence	Free-stream turbulence decreases transition Reynolds number
Roughness	No effect in pipes; decreases transition in external flow
Suction	Suction greatly increases transition Re
Wall curvatures	Convex curvature increases transition Re. Concave curvature decreases it
Wall temperature	Cool walls increase transition Re. Hot walls decrease it

湍流的数值模拟



雷诺平均 RANS

Inviscid		
Laminar		
Spalart-Allmaras (1 eqn)		
k-epsilon (2	eqn)	
k-omega (2 eq	n)	
Transition k-l	kl-omega (3 eqn)	
Transition SST (4 eqn)		
Reynolds Stress (5 eqn)		
Scale-Adaptive Simulation (SAS)		
O Detached Eddy	(23d) asite (DEC)	
O Decached Eddy	Simulation (DES)	
k-epsilon Model	k-omega Model	
k-epsilon Model Standard RNG	k-omega Model Standard BSL	
k-epsilon Model Standard	k-omega Model • Standard	
k-epsilon Model Standard RNG	k-omega Model Standard BSL SST	
k-epsilon Model Standard RNG Realizable	k-omega Model Standard BSL SST	
k-epsilon Model Standard RNG Realizable Reynolds-Stress Mode	k-omega Model Standard BSL SST el	
k-epsilon Model Standard RNG Realizable Reynolds-Stress Mode	k-omega Model Standard BSL SST el	

方程本身包含的信息已经部分丢失, 给出雷诺应力的模型实际上非常困难

大涡模拟 LES Large Eddy Simulation

基本思想是对NS方程进行某种过滤, 然后只计算大尺度的湍流,而将小于 过滤尺度的湍流用模型加以刻画。数 学上,小于过滤尺度的湍流表现为额 外的应力项,称为亚网格应力。现有 的湍流理论已经有结论,几乎所有的 湍流在足够小的尺度上都具有一定的 相似性。也就是说,用一个普适的的 型来近似亚网格应力在理论上是可能 做到的,但目前没有找到。

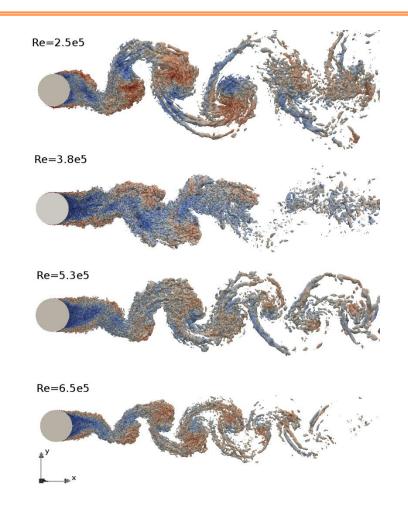
直接数值模拟 DNS Direct Numerical Simulation

不用任何模型,直接求解三维非定常 Navier-Stokes方程,把所有的量包括 脉动量在内都求解出来,计算量巨大。

自由度估算

$$N \equiv \left(\frac{\tilde{L}}{\tilde{\eta}}\right)^3 \approx Re^{\frac{9}{4}}$$







数值模拟

总结



黏性流动

- 1. 边界层的概念
- 2. 表面摩擦阻力的概念
- 3. 涉及的概念和分析方法需要掌握

湍流

- 1. 未知数超过方程,需要用经验公式或者模型进行封闭
- 2. 工程应用中需要判断流动是层流还是湍流

课后作业



12.23、13.9 英制先转化为SI再进行计算