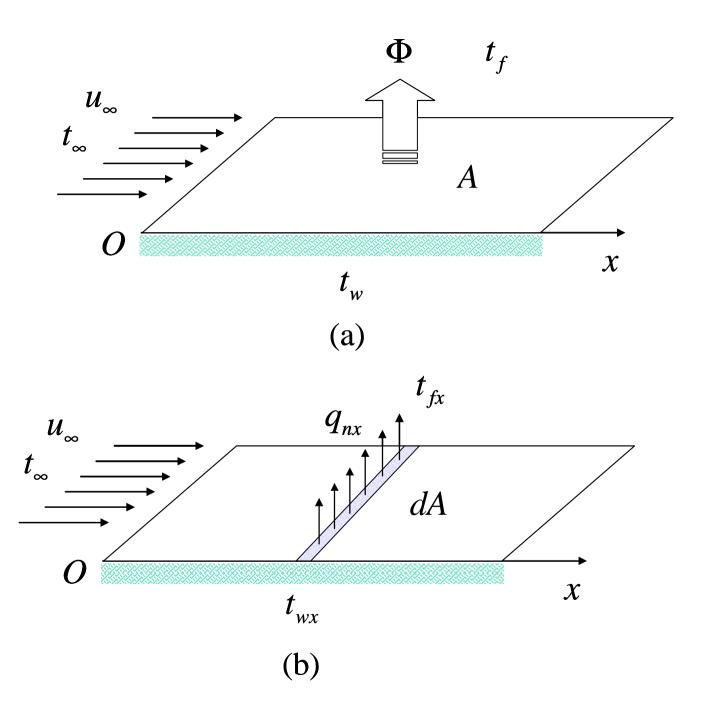
第五章对流传热原理

——对流传热的理论分析和实验方法

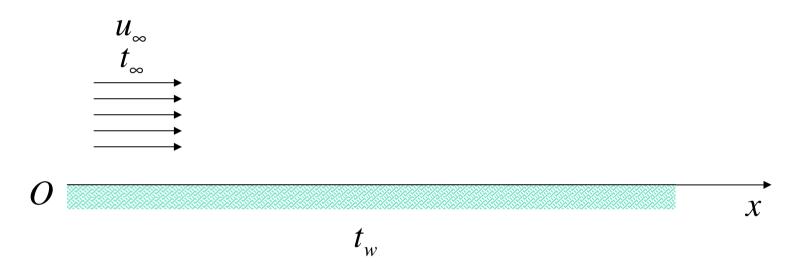


对流传热的基本概念的回顾

- 1. 对流——在传热学中特指由于流体宏观运动造成的能量迁移
- 2. 对流传热——运动的流体和固体壁面之间的 热交换
- 3. 在壁面处的法线方向,流体的宏观速度为零,因而在法线方向没有对流,即没有宏观方式的能量传递,通过固体壁面向流体传热只能通过热传导的方式。

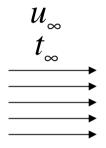
$$q_x = -I \left. \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right|_{w} = h_x(t_w - t_f)$$

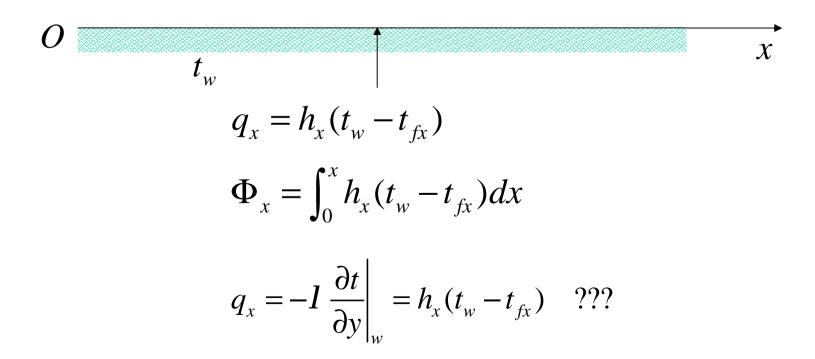
5.1 最简单的受迫对流传热问题



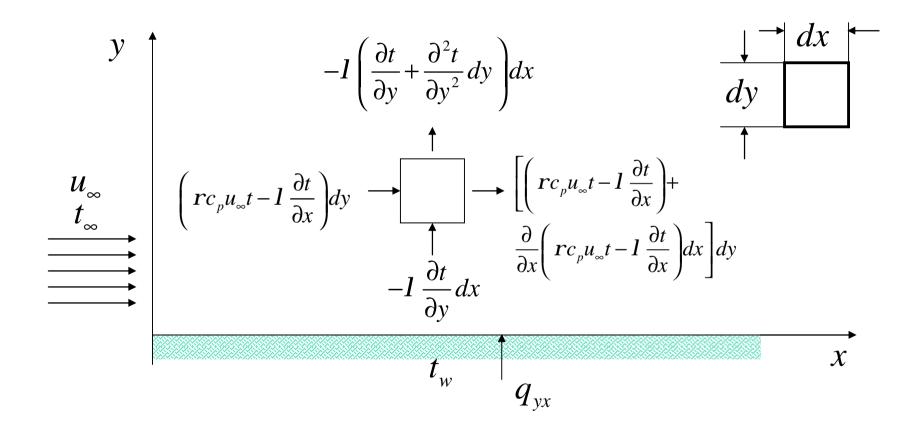
- 恒温壁面
- 稳定均匀平行流
- 无粘性不可压缩流体

5.2 对流传热的基本问题





微元体的能量平衡关系



能量守恒方程

$$-l\frac{\partial t}{\partial y}dx + \left(rc_{p}u_{\infty}t - l\frac{\partial t}{\partial x}\right)dy =$$

$$-l\left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^{2}t}{\partial y^{2}}dy\right)dx + \left[\left(rc_{p}u_{\infty}t - l\frac{\partial t}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(rc_{p}u_{\infty}t - l\frac{\partial t}{\partial x}\right)dx\right]dy$$
整理以后,得到
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(rc_{p}u_{\infty}t) = l\left(\frac{\partial^{2}t}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}t}{\partial y^{2}}\right)$$
若主流方向的对流远远强于导热
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(rc_{p}u_{\infty}t\right) ? l\frac{\partial^{2}t}{\partial x^{2}}$$

$$rc_{p}u_{\infty}\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = l\frac{\partial^{2}t}{\partial y^{2}}$$

能量方程和边界条件

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = \frac{a}{u_{\infty}} \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2}$$

$$x = 0 \quad t = t_{\infty}$$

$$y = 0 \quad t = t_{w}$$

$$y \to \infty \quad t \to t_{\infty}$$

控制方程和边界条件

$$u_{\infty} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = a \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2}$$

$$x = 0 \quad t = t_{\infty}$$

$$y = 0 \quad t = t_{w}$$

$$y \to \infty \quad t \to t_{\infty}$$

稳态对流传热能量方程的解

$$rc_{p}u_{\infty} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = 1 \frac{\partial^{2} t}{\partial y^{2}}$$

$$x = 0 \quad t = t_{\infty}$$

$$y = 0 \quad t = t_{w}$$

$$y \to \infty \quad t \to t_{\infty}$$

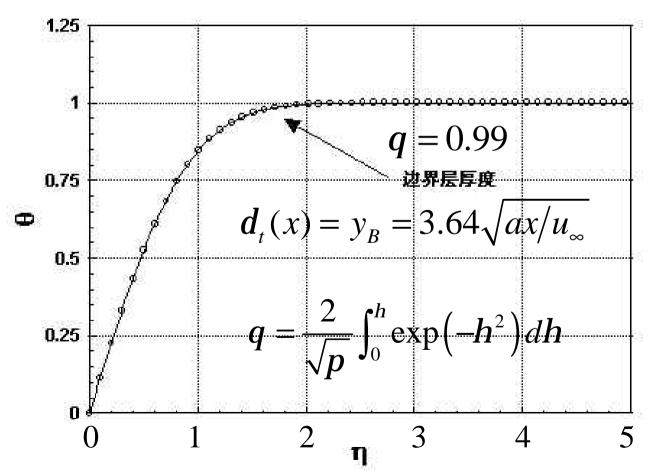
$$\frac{t - t_{w}}{t_{\infty} - t_{w}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{p}} \int_{0}^{\frac{y}{\sqrt{4ax/u_{\infty}}}} \exp(-h^{2}) dh$$

无因次温度分布

$$q = \frac{(t - t_w)}{(t_w - t_w)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{p}} \int_0^h \exp(-h^2) dh$$
$$h = \frac{y}{\sqrt{4ax/u_w}}$$

热边界层现象

$$h_B = \frac{y_B}{\sqrt{4 \, ax/u_\infty}} \approx 1.82$$



局部对流传热系数

$$h_{x} = \frac{-l \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \Big|_{x,y=0}}{(t_{w} - t_{\infty})} = \frac{-l \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} \Big|_{x,y=0}}{(t_{w} - t_{\infty})}$$

$$h_{x} = l \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} \Big|_{x,y=0} = l \frac{\partial q}{\partial h} \frac{dh}{dy} \Big|_{h=0} = \frac{l}{\sqrt{4ax/u_{\infty}}} q'(0)$$

$$h_{x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{p}} \frac{l}{\sqrt{4ax/u_{\infty}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \sqrt{\frac{l rc_{p} u_{\infty}}{x}}$$

平均对流传热系数

$$h = \frac{1}{L(t_{w} - t_{\infty})} \int_{0}^{L} h_{x}(t_{w} - t_{\infty}) dx = \frac{1}{L} \int_{0}^{L} h_{x} dx$$

$$h = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \sqrt{\frac{l \, rc_p u_\infty}{x}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{p}} \sqrt{\frac{l \, rc_p u_\infty}{L}} = 2h_L$$

$$h=2h_L$$

对流传热影响因素理论分析

- 流体的运动(起因、运动规律等)
- 流体的导热系数
- 流体的密度
- 流体的比热
- 壁面的位置
- 壁面的几何形状
- 流体的粘度?

$$h_{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \sqrt{\frac{Irc_{p}u_{\infty}}{x}}$$

对流传热问题的相似性

$$h_{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \sqrt{\frac{lrc_{p}u_{\infty}}{x}}$$

对于同类的对流传热问题,只要上式右端的物性和 坐标的组合参数相等,则局部对流传热系数就相 等,这实际上隐含了与流体力学中类似的相似性。 若整理成无因次形式,则得到

$$\frac{h_x x}{I} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \sqrt{\frac{u_\infty x}{a}}$$

努塞尔数Nu和贝克列数Pe

$$\frac{h_x x}{l} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \sqrt{\frac{u_\infty x}{a}}$$

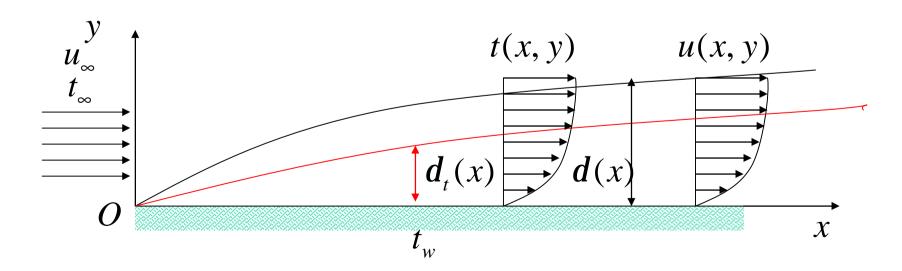
$$Nu_x = \frac{h_x x}{l} \quad Pe_x = \frac{u_\infty x}{a}$$

$$Nu_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} Pe_x^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad Nu_L = \frac{2}{\sqrt{p}} Pe_L^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

由此可见,与流体力学问题类似,对流传热的分析结果可以用无因次量之间的关系式来表示,这种相似性为对流传热的理论和实验研究带来了很多的方便。

5.3 层流对流传热理论

- 粘性不可压缩流体
- 稳态层流流动
- 恒温壁面
- 来流方向平行于壁面



微分方程和边界条件

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

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

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

$$y = 0 \qquad u = 0, v = 0, t = t_w$$

$$y = d \qquad u = u_{\infty}, v = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$y = d_t \qquad t = t_{\infty}, \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 0$$

方程组的近似解

无因次速度分布

$$\frac{u}{u_{\infty}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{y}{d} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{d} \right)^3$$

无因次温度分布

$$\frac{\boldsymbol{q}}{\boldsymbol{q}_{\infty}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{y}{\boldsymbol{d}_{t}} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{\boldsymbol{d}_{t}} \right)^{3}$$

流动边界层厚度

$$d = 4.64 \sqrt{\frac{nx}{u_{\infty}}}, \quad \text{Re}_{x} = \frac{u_{\infty}x}{n}$$

热/流动边界层厚度比

$$\frac{d_t}{d} = \frac{1}{1.026} Pr^{-\frac{1}{3}}, \quad Pr = \frac{n}{a}$$

对流传热系数及努塞尔数的近似解

$$q_{w} = -I \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{3}{2} I \frac{q_{\infty}}{d_{t}} = \frac{3}{2} I \frac{t_{w} - t_{\infty}}{d_{t}}$$

$$h_{x} = \frac{q_{w}}{t_{w} - t_{\infty}} = \frac{-I \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0}}{t_{w} - t_{\infty}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{I}{d_{t}}$$

$$h_{x} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{I}{\frac{1}{1.026}} d \operatorname{Pr}^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{I}{\frac{1}{1.026}} 4.64 \operatorname{Re}_{x}^{-\frac{1}{2}} x \operatorname{Pr}^{-\frac{1}{3}} = 0.332 \frac{I}{x} \operatorname{Re}_{x}^{\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{Pr}^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\operatorname{Nu}_{x} = \frac{h_{x} x}{I} = 0.332 \operatorname{Re}_{x}^{\frac{1}{2}} \operatorname{Pr}^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

5.4 对流传热的相似原理

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

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

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

$$y = 0 \qquad u = 0, v = 0, t = t_w$$

$$y \to \infty \qquad u = u_{\infty}, v = 0, t = t_{\infty}$$

无因次化处理

$$\overline{x} = \frac{x}{L}, \overline{y} = \frac{y}{L}, \overline{u} = \frac{u}{u_{\infty}}, \overline{v} = \frac{v}{u_{\infty}}, q = \frac{t - t_{w}}{t_{\infty} - t_{w}}$$

$$\overline{u} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \overline{x}} + \overline{v} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \overline{y}} = \frac{n}{u_{\infty} L} \frac{\partial^{2} \overline{u}}{\partial \overline{y}^{2}}$$

$$\overline{u} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \overline{x}} + \overline{v} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \overline{y}} = \frac{n}{u_{\infty} L} \frac{a}{n} \frac{\partial^{2} q}{\partial \overline{y}^{2}}$$

$$\overline{y} = 0 \qquad \overline{u} = 0, \overline{v} = 0, q = 0$$

$$\overline{y} \to \infty \qquad \overline{u} = 1, v = 0, q = 1$$

无因次化结果

$$\frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \overline{x}} + \overline{v} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \overline{y}} = \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u}}{\partial \overline{y}^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \overline{x}} + \overline{v} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \overline{y}} = \frac{1}{\text{Re Pr}} \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial \overline{y}^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \overline{x}} + \overline{v} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \overline{y}} = \frac{1}{\text{Re Pr}} \frac{\partial^2 q}{\partial \overline{y}^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{u} = 0, \quad \overline{v} = 0, \quad q = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{u} = 1, \quad v = 0, \quad q = 1$$

对解的形式的分析

$$\bar{u} = f_{1}(Re, \bar{x}, \bar{y})$$

$$\bar{v} = f_{2}(Re, \bar{x}, \bar{y})$$

$$q = f_{3}(Re, Pr, \bar{x}, \bar{y})$$

$$q_{w} = -I \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{I(t_{w} - t_{\infty})}{L} \frac{\partial \bar{q}}{\partial \bar{y}}\Big|_{\bar{y}=0}$$

$$h_{x} = \frac{q_{w}}{(t_{w} - t_{\infty})} = -\frac{I}{L} \frac{\partial \bar{q}}{\partial \bar{y}}\Big|_{w}$$

$$Nu_{x} = \frac{h_{x}x}{I} = -\frac{x}{L} \frac{\partial \bar{q}}{\partial \bar{y}}\Big|_{w} = -\bar{x} \frac{\partial \bar{q}}{\partial \bar{y}}\Big|_{w} = f_{4}(Re, Pr, \bar{x})$$

$$Nu = f_{5}(Re, Pr)$$

受迫对流传热的特征数关系式

$$Nu = f_5(Re, Pr)$$

由上式可见, 受迫对流传热可以用无因次特征数的关系式来 表达。这一点可以推广到复杂的对流传热问题中。式中的三 个特征数是对流传热中的常用特征数,请牢记。!!!

5.5 对流传热的比拟理论

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

$$-\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u}}{\partial y^2}$$

$$-\frac{\partial \overline{q}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \overline{q}}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\text{Re Pr}} \frac{\partial^2 \overline{q}}{\partial y^2}$$

$$-\frac{\partial \overline{q}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \overline{q}}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\text{Re Pr}} \frac{\partial^2 \overline{q}}{\partial y^2}$$

$$-\frac{\overline{y}}{y} = 0 \qquad \overline{u} = 0, \overline{q} = 0$$

$$-\frac{\overline{y}}{y} \to \infty \qquad \overline{u} \to 1, \overline{q} \to 1$$

如果普朗特数等于 1,则两个方程具有相同的形式,并且具有相同的边界条件。所以无因次速度分布和温度分布的解是相同的。

无因次速度分布和温度分布

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}$$

热传递与动量传递的关系

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{t-t_{w}}{t_{\infty}-t_{w}}\right)}{\partial \left(\frac{y}{L}\right)} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{u-u_{w}}{u_{\infty}-u_{w}}\right)}{\partial \left(\frac{y}{L}\right)} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{y}{L}\right)}{\partial \left(\frac{y}{L}\right)} = \frac{L}{t_{\infty}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{w}, q_{w} = -1 \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \Big|_{w}, t_{w} = rn \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{w} = \frac{-q_{w}L}{I(t_{\infty}-t_{w})} = \frac{t_{w}L}{rnu_{\infty}}, \frac{q_{w}}{t_{w}} = -\frac{I(t_{\infty}-t_{w})}{rnu_{\infty}} = -c_{p} \frac{(t_{\infty}-t_{w})}{u_{\infty}}$$

热传递与动量传递的比拟理论

$$t_{w} = \frac{c_{f}}{2} r u_{\infty}^{2}, \quad q_{w} = h_{x}(t_{w} - t_{\infty})$$

$$\frac{h_{x}(t_{w} - t_{\infty})}{c_{f}} = -c_{p} \frac{t_{\infty} - t_{w}}{u_{\infty}}$$

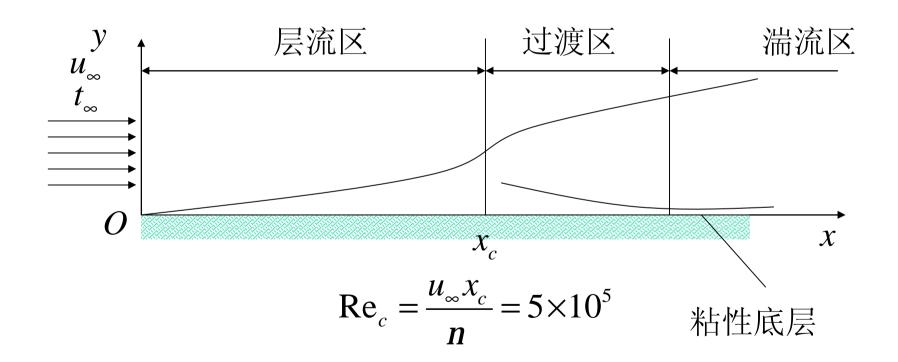
$$\frac{h_{x}}{2} r u_{\infty}^{2}$$

$$\frac{h_{x}}{c_{fx}} r u_{\infty}^{2} = \frac{1}{r n u_{\infty}}, \quad \frac{h_{x} x}{1} = \frac{c_{fx}}{2} \frac{u_{\infty} x}{n}$$

$$Nu_{x} = \frac{c_{fx}}{2} Re_{x} - \text{雷诺比拟}$$

上式表现了粘性流体对流传热与动量传递之间的内在联系,该式意味着通过测量壁面的摩阻即可获得对流传热问题的解。

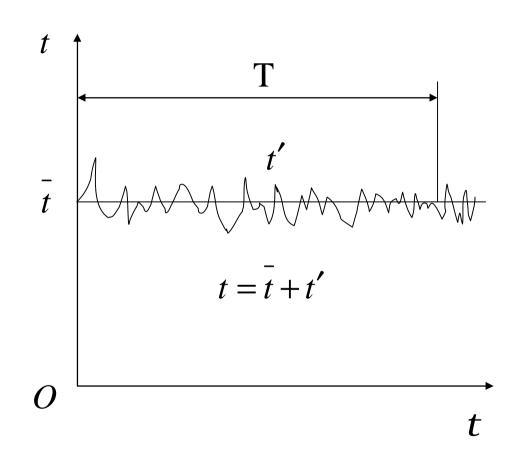
5.6 湍流受迫对流传热



湍流对流传热的特点

- 湍流由剪切产生
- 湍流属于非稳态流动
- 壁面附近有很强的脉动
- 湍流脉动影响动量输运
- 湍流脉动影响热传递

$$\bar{t} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T t dt$$



湍流边界层对流传热的时平均模型

边界层内的动量传输和能量传输看作是由于分子传输和流体微团脉动联合作用的结果,采用类比的方法,用湍流粘性系数和湍流热扩散系数来描述湍流造成的动量和能量迁移。

$$t = t_{l} + t_{t} = rn \frac{du}{dy} + re_{m} \frac{du}{dy} = r(n + e_{m}) \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$q = q_{l} + q_{t} = -rc_{p}a \frac{dt}{dy} - rc_{p}e_{t} \frac{dt}{dy} = -rc_{p}(a + e_{t}) \frac{dt}{dy}$$

$$e_{m} - 湍流动量扩散率, m^{2}/s$$

$$e_{t} - 湍流热扩散率, m^{2}/s$$

湍流边界层对流传热微分方程

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (n + e_m) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$
$$u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = (a + e_t) \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2}$$

湍流输运强于分子输运

湍流对流传热的比拟理论

君
$$\operatorname{Pr} = \frac{n}{a} = 1$$
, $\operatorname{Pr}_{t} = \frac{e_{m}}{e_{t}} = 1$

我们就有理由相信,边界层内的无因次的时平均速度和时平均温度分布是相同的。因此

$$\frac{\partial \left(\frac{t - t_{w}}{t_{\infty} - t_{w}}\right)}{\partial \left(\frac{y}{L}\right)} = \frac{\partial \left(\frac{u - u_{w}}{u_{\infty} - u_{w}}\right)}{\partial \left(\frac{y}{L}\right)}$$

雷诺比拟

$$\frac{q_{w}}{t_{w}} \approx \frac{-rc_{p}e_{t}\frac{dt}{dy}\Big|_{w}}{re_{m}\frac{du}{dy}\Big|_{w}} = -c_{p}\frac{t_{\infty} - t_{w}}{u_{\infty}}$$

$$t_{w} = \frac{c_{fx}}{2} r u_{\infty}^{2}, \quad q_{w} = h_{x} (t_{w} - t_{\infty})$$

$$h_{x} (t_{w} - t_{w}) \qquad t_{w} - t_{w}$$

$$\frac{h_{x}(t_{w}-t_{\infty})}{\frac{c_{fx}}{2} r u_{\infty}^{2}} = -c_{p} \frac{t_{\infty}-t_{w}}{u_{\infty}}$$

$$\frac{h_x x}{l} = \frac{c_{fx}}{2} \frac{u_{\infty} x}{n} \implies Nu_x = \frac{c_{fx}}{2} \mathbf{Re}_x$$

湍流边界层对流传热计算

$$Nu_x = \frac{c_{fx}}{2} \mathbf{Re}_x$$

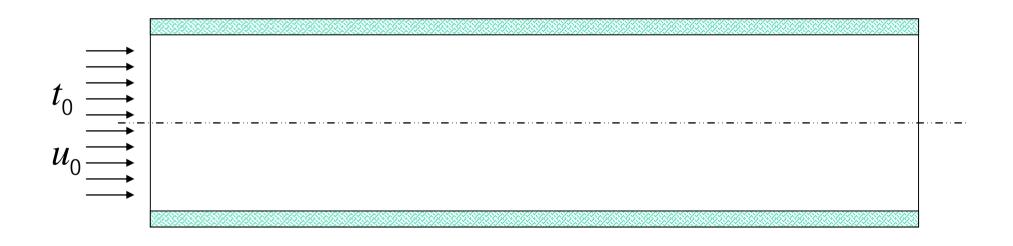
通过实验测得阻力系数

$$c_{fx} = 0.0592 \, \mathbf{Re}_{x}^{-\frac{1}{5}} \quad \mathbf{Re} \le 10^{7}$$

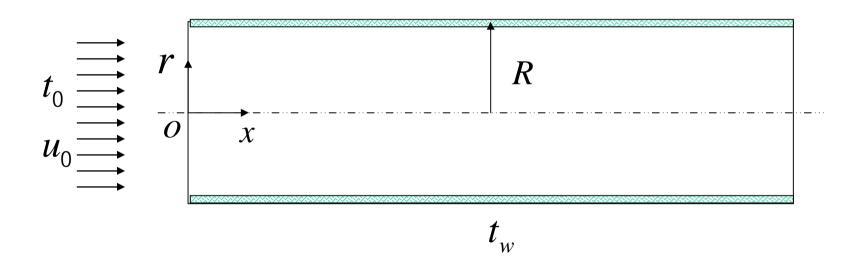
则比拟理论得到的努塞尔数的表达式为

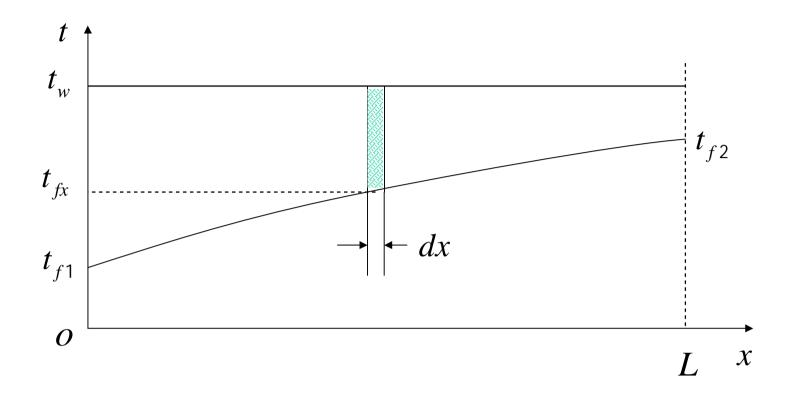
$$Nu_x = 0.0296 \, \mathbf{Re}_x^{4/5}$$

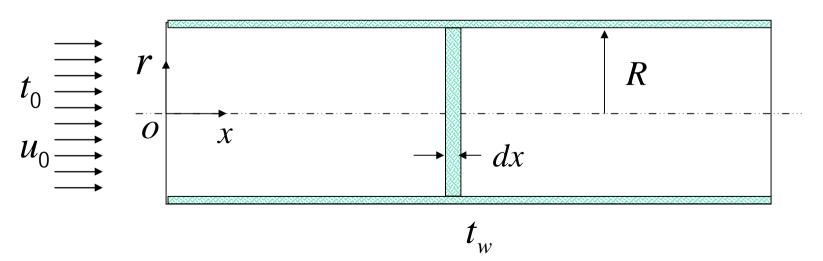
5.7 管内受迫对流问题



无粘性的流体的速度分布





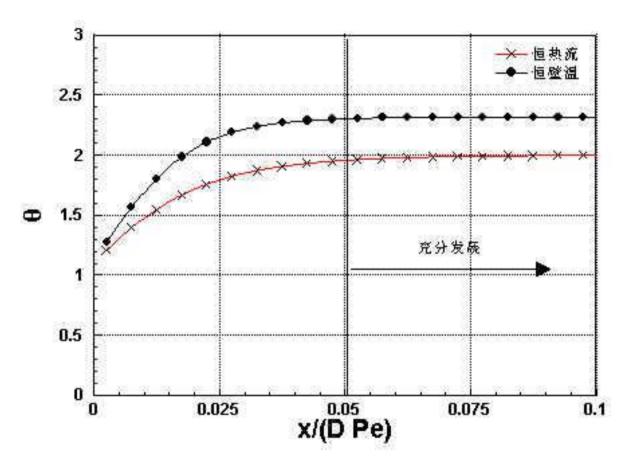


流体无粘性时的温度场

$$rc_{p}u_{0}\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = l\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r\frac{\partial t}{\partial r})$$

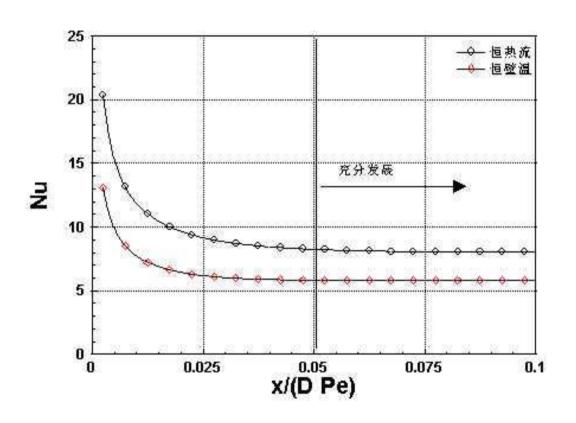
 $x = 0, u = u_{0}, t = t_{0}$
 $r = 0, \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} = 0$ $r = R, -l\frac{\partial t}{\partial r} = q_{w}$ (恒热流)
 $x = 0, u = u_{0}, t = t_{0}$
 $r = 0, \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} = 0$ $r = R, t = t_{w}$ (恒壁温)

无因次截面平均温度的变化

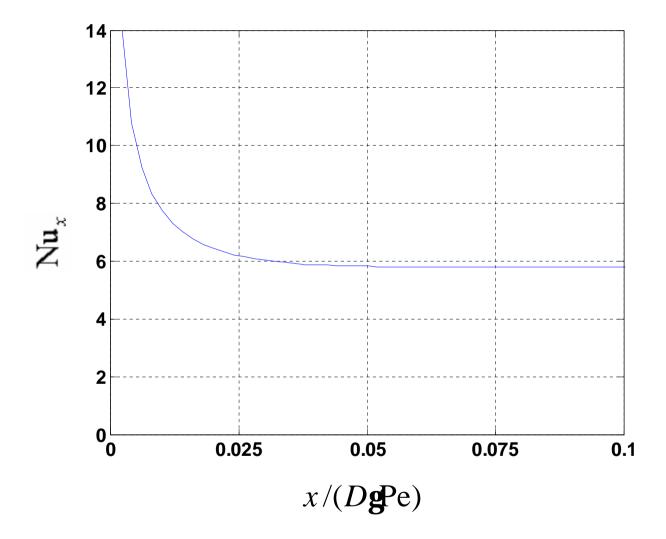


$$q = \frac{t - t_w}{\overline{t_S} - t_w}, \quad \overline{t_S} = \frac{1}{rc_p u_0 p R^2} \int_0^R (rc_p u_0 t) 2p r dr$$

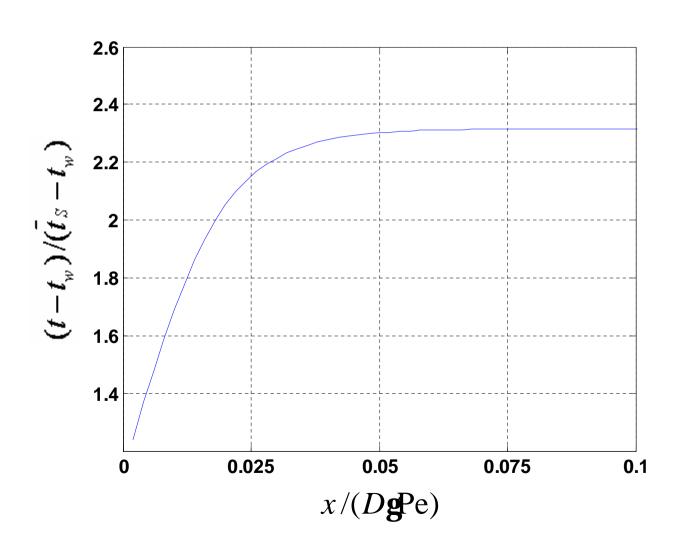
局部努塞尔数的变化



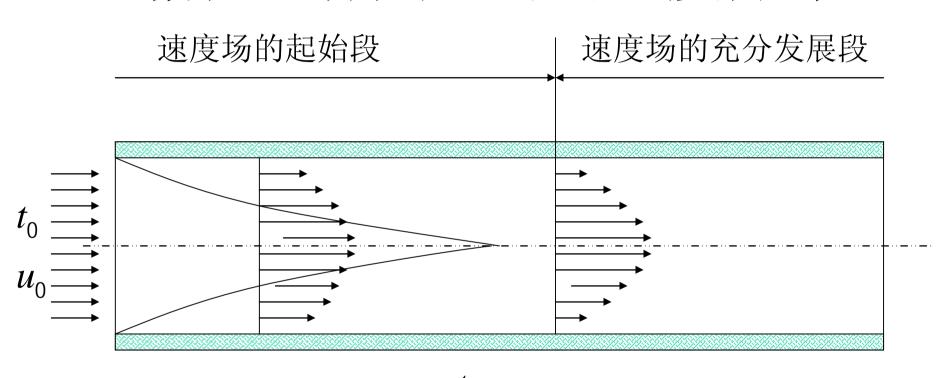
$$Nu = \frac{hd}{l}, \quad Pe = \frac{u_0 d}{a}$$



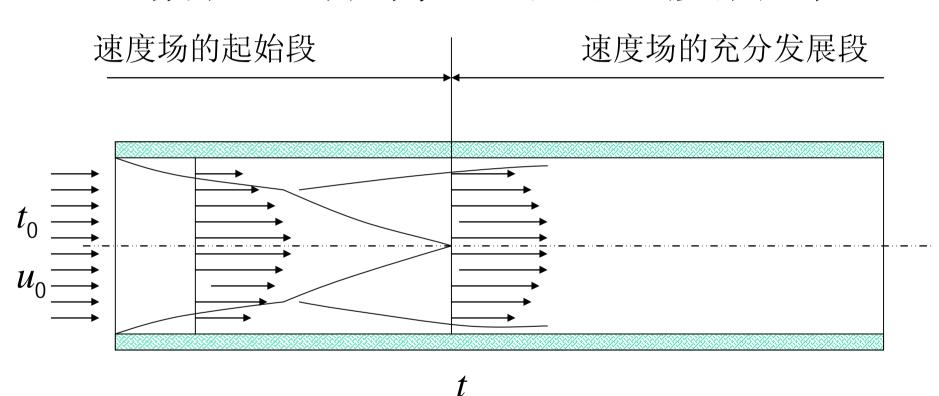
$$Nu_{x} \qquad (t-t_{w})/(\bar{t}_{S}-t_{w})$$



粘性流体层流时的速度分布

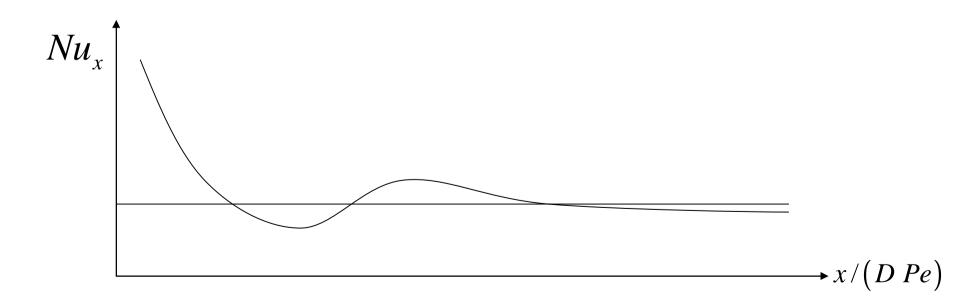


粘性流体湍流时的速度分布



粘性流体时的情况

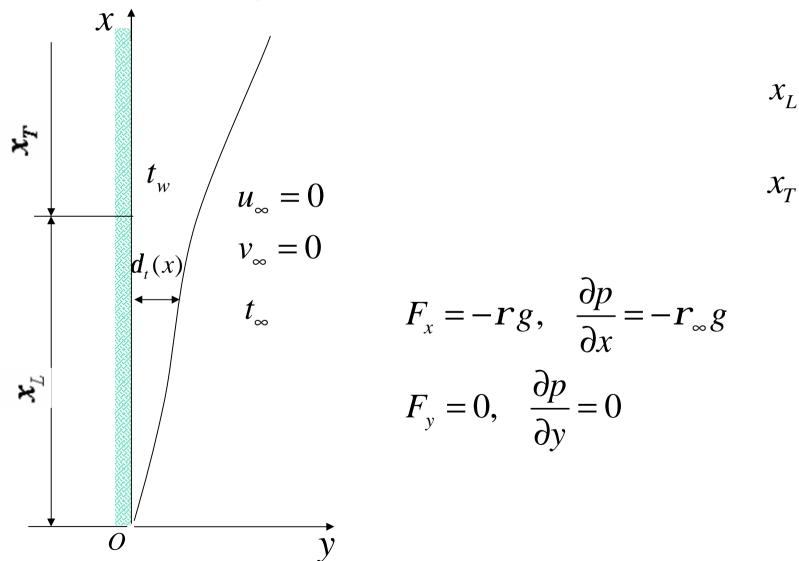
- 层流时与无粘性的情况类似
- 湍流时,局部努塞尔数先是逐渐减小, 后由于边界层向湍流转变,努塞尔数增加,尔后再因为达到充分发展而趋于不变的值。

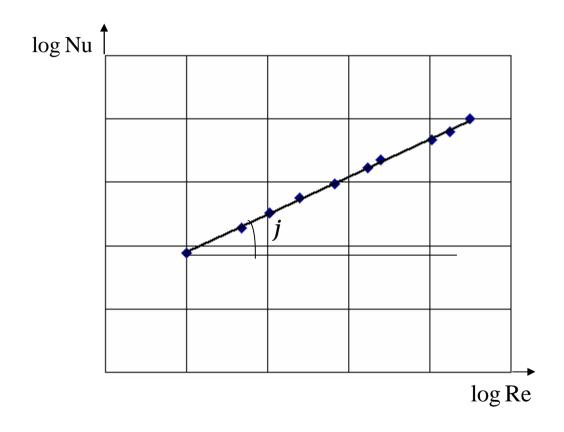


管内受迫对流小结

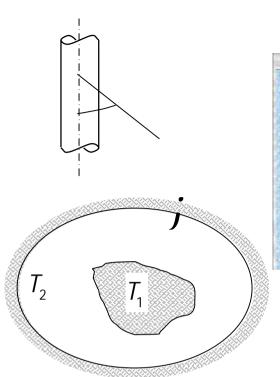
- 管内温度场与速度场类似,有起始段和充分发展段的特征,在充分发展段,无 因次的截面平均温度保持不变;
- 起始段的对流传热系数一般要高于充分 发展段的对流传热系数;
- 起始段的对流传热与平壁边界层的对流传热问题相似。

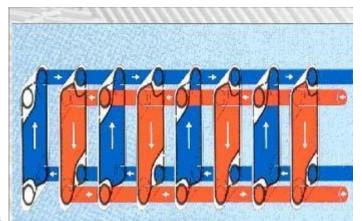
5.8 自然对流传热

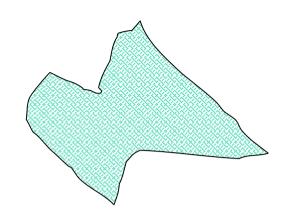


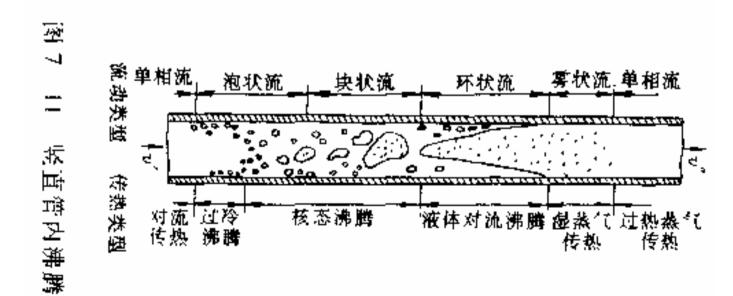


 $Nu = C Re^m$, log Nu = ln C + m log Re









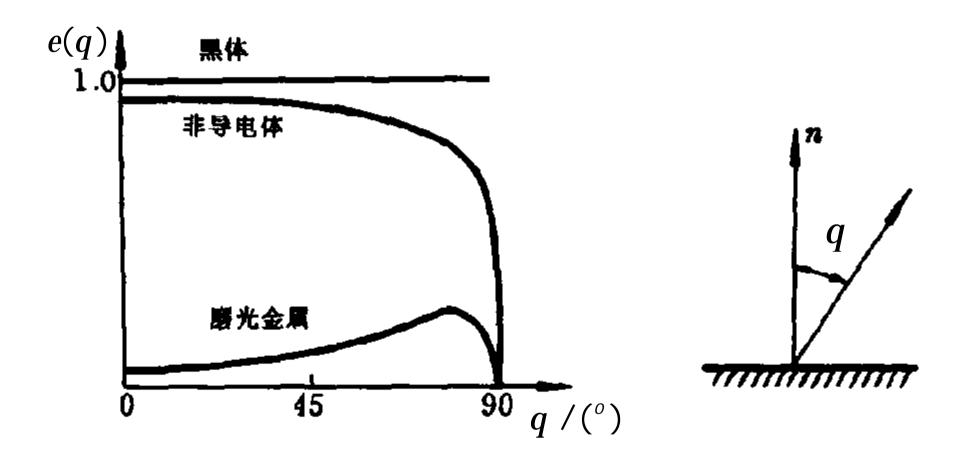
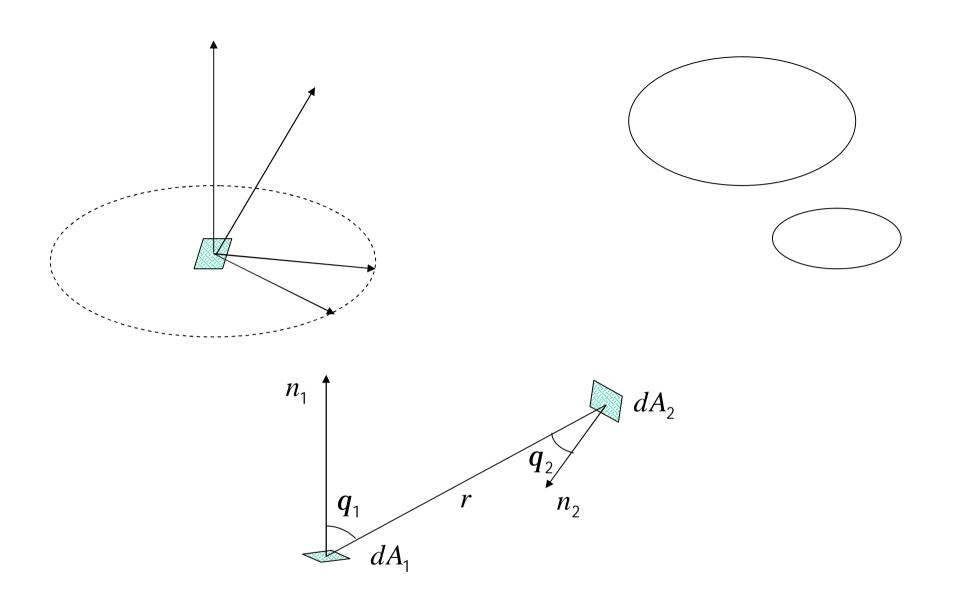
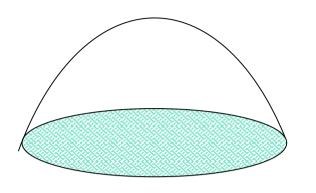
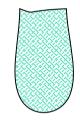


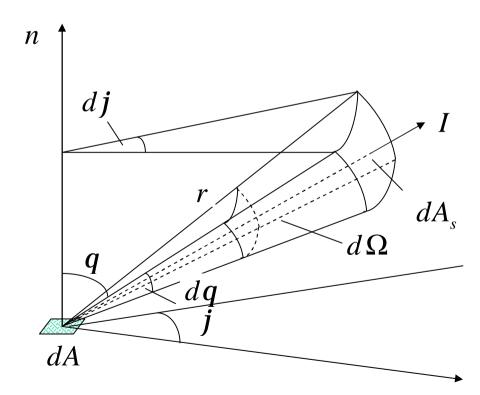
图 8-12 定向发射率 ϵ_{φ} 与 φ 的关系

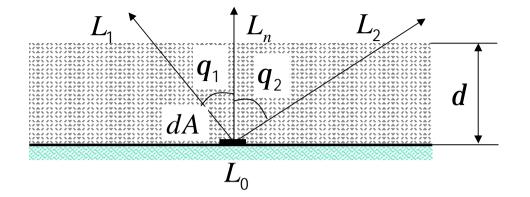


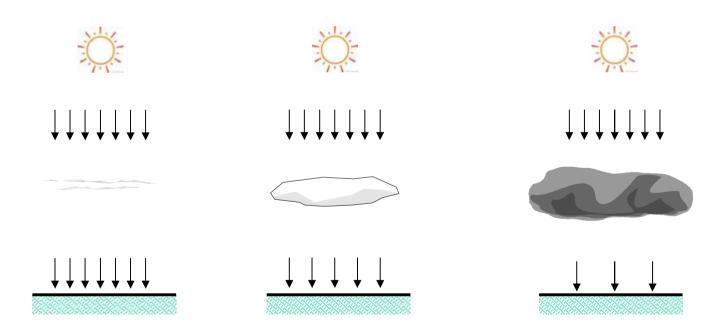


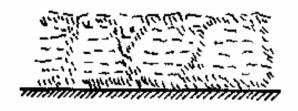
 $dA_s = r \sin q \, dj \, \mathbf{g} r \sin j$ $r \sin q$











(a) 自然对流



(b) 核态沸腾

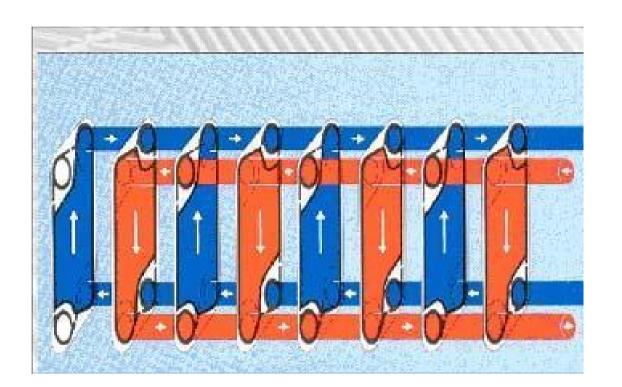


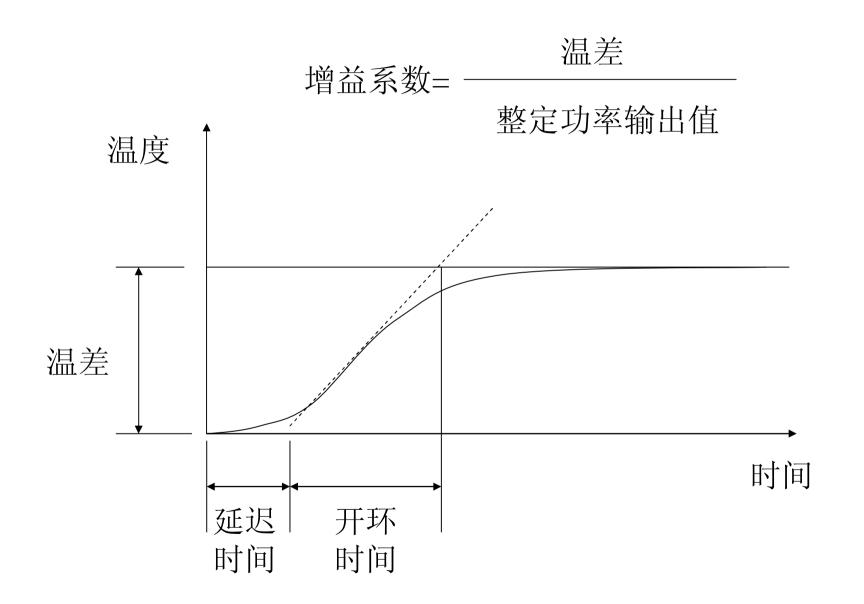
(c) 过渡区



(d) 稳定膜态沸腾

图 7-9 几种典型的沸腾状态





无粘性流体自然对流的运动方程

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(ru) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(rv) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(ruu) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(rvu) = F_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(ruv) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(rvv) = F_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

Boussinesq 假设

在研究自然对流问题时,假设除了与体积力相关的密度是随温度变化的以外,其它项中的密度保持不变。

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(r_{\infty}u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(r_{\infty}v) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(r_{\infty}uu) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(r_{\infty}vu) = r_{\infty}g - rg$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(r_{\infty}uv) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(r_{\infty}vv) = 0$$

密度与温度的关系

$$a_{v} = -\frac{1}{r_{\infty}} \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial T} \right)_{p}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r_{\infty}} \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial T} \right) \approx -\frac{r - r_{\infty}}{r_{\infty} (T - T_{\infty})}$$

$$\frac{r - r_{\infty}}{r_{\infty}} = a_{v} (T - T_{\infty}) = a_{v} (t - t_{\infty})$$

对于理想气体

$$p = rRT$$
 $a_v = -\frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial T} \right)_p = \frac{p}{rRT^2} = \frac{1}{T}$

自然对流传热微分方程组

能量方程与受迫对流时是相同的,也是略去了主流方向的 热传导。以下四个方程中,由于密度是与温度相关的量, 所以只需要求解三个微分方程,因此我们可以从方程组中 去掉垂直于壁面的微分方程。

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

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{r_{\infty} - r}{r_{\infty}} g$$

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

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

简化的微分方程组

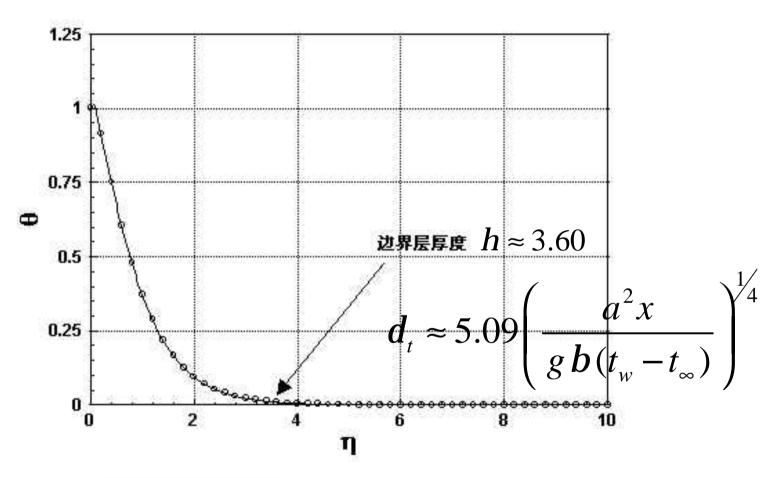
$$a_{v} = -\frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial T} \right)_{p} \qquad \frac{r_{\infty} - r}{r_{\infty}} \approx a_{v} (T - T_{\infty}) = a_{v} (t - t_{\infty})$$

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

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = ga_v(t - t_\infty)$$

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

自然对流的热边界层现象



$$C = \sqrt[4]{\frac{g b (t_w - t_\infty)}{4a^2}}, \quad q = \frac{t - t_\infty}{t_w - t_\infty}, \quad h = \frac{Cy}{x^{1/4}}$$

对流传热系数

$$h_{x} \approx 0.60 \sqrt{lrc_{p}} \sqrt[4]{\frac{ga_{v}(t_{w} - t_{\infty})}{x}}$$

$$Nu_{x} = \frac{h_{x}x}{I} = 0.60 \left(\frac{ga_{y}x^{3}(t_{w} - t_{\infty})}{a^{2}} \right)^{1/4}$$

 $\frac{ga_v x^3(t_w - t_\infty)}{a^2}$ 是控制无粘性流体自然对流传热的无因次量

粘性流体层流自然对流传热

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

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = g a_v (t - t_\infty) + n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

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

方程组的无因次化处理

$$u^* = \frac{n}{l}, \overline{u} = \frac{u}{u^*}, \overline{v} = \frac{v}{u^*}, \overline{x} = \frac{x}{l}, \overline{y} = \frac{y}{l}, \overline{q} = \frac{t - t_{\infty}}{t_w - t_{\infty}}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \overline{x}} + \overline{v} \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial \overline{y}} = \frac{g a_v l^3 (t_w - t_{\infty})}{n^2} \overline{q} + \frac{\partial^2 \overline{u}}{\partial \overline{y}^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{q}}{\partial \overline{x}} + \overline{v} \frac{\partial \overline{q}}{\partial \overline{y}} = \frac{1}{\Pr} \frac{\partial^2 \overline{q}}{\partial \overline{y}^2}$$

$$\overline{y} = 0 \qquad \overline{u} = 0, \overline{v} = 0, \overline{q} = 1$$

$$\overline{y} \to \infty \qquad \overline{u} \to 0, \overline{v} \to 0, \overline{q} \to 0$$

格拉晓夫数

$$\operatorname{Gr} = \frac{ga_{v}l^{3}(t_{w}-t_{\infty})}{n^{2}}$$

控制粘性流体自然对流传热的无因次量。

预期解的形式

$$\begin{split} & = f_1(\operatorname{Gr}, \operatorname{Pr}, \overline{x}, \overline{y}) \\ & = f_2(\operatorname{Gr}, \operatorname{Pr}, \overline{x}, \overline{y}) \\ & = f_3(\operatorname{Gr}, \operatorname{Pr}, \overline{x}, \overline{y}) \\ & = f_3(\operatorname{Gr}, \operatorname{Pr}, \overline{x}, \overline{y}) \\ & = -I \left. \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right|_w = -\frac{I(t_w - t_\infty)}{l} \left. \frac{\partial \overline{q}}{\partial \overline{y}} \right|_w \\ & h_x = \frac{q_w}{(t_w - t_\infty)} = -\frac{I}{l} \left. \frac{\partial \overline{q}}{\partial \overline{y}} \right|_w \\ & \operatorname{Nu}_x = \frac{h_x x}{I} = -\frac{x}{l} \left. \frac{\partial \overline{q}}{\partial \overline{y}} \right|_w = -\overline{x} \left. \frac{\partial \overline{q}}{\partial \overline{y}} \right|_w = f_4(\operatorname{Gr}, \operatorname{Pr}, \overline{x}) \end{split}$$

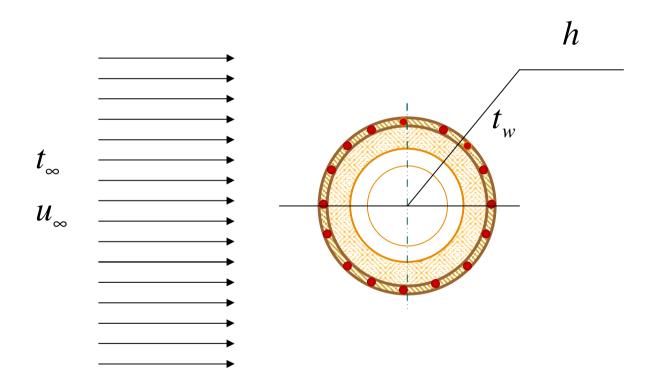
自然对流传热的无因次关系式

$$Nu_x = f_4(Gr, Pr, x)$$
 $Nu = f_5(Gr, Pr)$
 $Gr = \frac{ga_v l^3(t_w - t_\infty)}{n^2}$

5.9 对流传热的实验研究举例

- 实验方法是研究传热问题的主要手段之一,有时甚至是唯一的手段;
- 相似原理是指导对流传热研究的重要理论基础,对流 传热的定量计算经常是以相似特征数之间的关系来表 达的;
- 对流传热实验涉及
 - 流速测量--速度是受迫对流传热最重要的影响因素之一
 - 温度测量—温度和温度分布是传热问题中最重要的物理量
 - 压力、压差测量--压力影响物理性质,压差影响速度和流量
 - 传热量测量--量热是传热实验中的关键技术之一
 - 几何量的测量——几何尺寸、形状影响速度分布和温度分布

空气横掠圆柱表面平均对流传热系数的测定



实验原理

$$\Phi = hA\left(t_{w} - t_{\infty}\right)$$

或

$$q = h(t_w - t_\infty)$$

对流传热系数

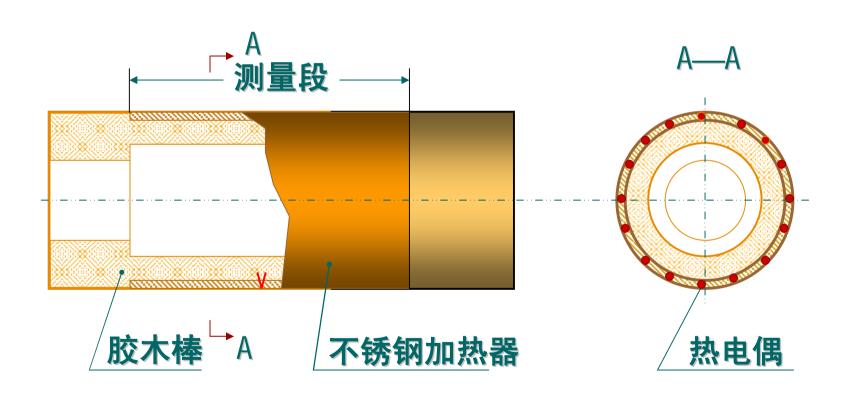
$$h = \frac{q}{t_w - t_\infty}$$

特征数关系式

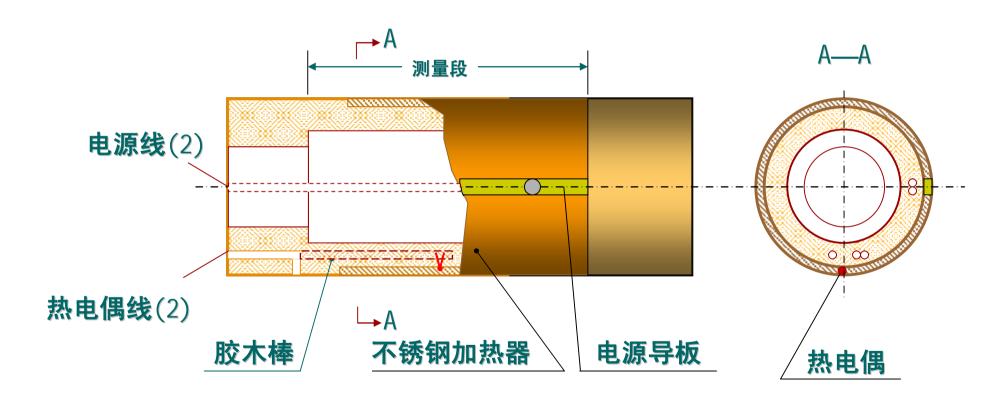
$$Nu = f(Re, Pr)$$

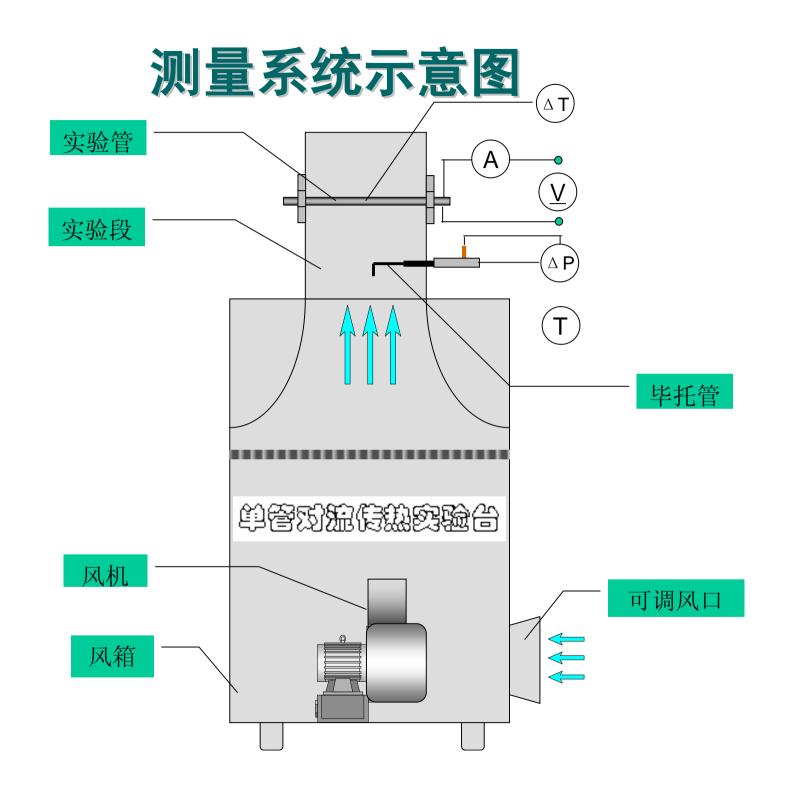
$$Nu = \frac{hd}{l}$$
, $Re = \frac{u_{\infty}d}{n}$, $Pr = \frac{n}{a}$

实验段结构简图



实验段结构详图



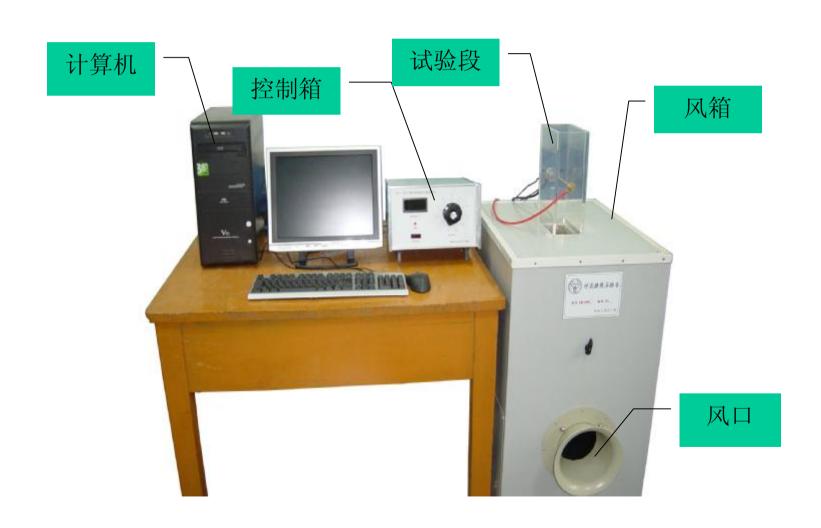


测量系统实物照片





测量系统实物照片



需要测量的原始数据

- 风速—通过皮托管压差测量
- 空气温度—热电偶或热电阻测量
- 壁面温度—热电偶或热电阻测量
- 热流量—通过加热功率测量

• 空气湿度—?

数据整理方法

1. 空气的来流速度

空气的来流速度由毕托管经差压变送器和 A/D 转换得到的动压间接计算

$$u_{\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{2\Delta p}{\rho}}$$
 m/s

式(4)中 Δp 是毕托管测得的动压,Pa; ρ 是在来流温度下空气的密度 kg/m^3 。

2. 实验段加热功率

加热功率由测得的实验<u>管有效</u>测量段两端的电压V(V)和通过实验管的电流I, 计算

$$\Phi = VI$$
 W

数据整理方法

3. 平均对流传热系数

$$h = \frac{\Phi}{\pi DL(t_w - t_f)} \quad \text{W/(m}^2 \cdot ^{\circ}\text{C})$$
 (6)

式中L是有效测量段的长度,m。

4. 特征数经验关联式

如果将实验中每个工况的数据整理后得到的 Re_i 和 Mu_i $(i=1,2,\cdots,M)$ 绘在

 $\log \operatorname{Re} \sim \log M\iota$ 对数坐标图上,可以看出, $M\iota$ 和 Re 之间的关系可以近似用以下形式表示

$$\log Nu = \log C + n \log Re \tag{7}$$

即

$$Nu = C \operatorname{R} \mathbf{e}^n \tag{8}$$

数据整理方法

$$\log C = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{M} \log Nu_{i} \log \operatorname{Re}_{i} \sum_{i=1}^{M} \log \operatorname{Re}_{i} - \sum_{i=1}^{M} \log Nu_{i} \sum_{i=1}^{M} (\log \operatorname{Re}_{i})^{2}}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{M} \log \operatorname{Re}_{i}\right)^{2} - M \sum_{i=1}^{M} (\log \operatorname{Re}_{i})^{2}}$$

$$n = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{M} \log Nu_{i} \sum_{i=1}^{M} \log \operatorname{Re}_{i} - M \sum_{i=1}^{M} \log Nu_{i} \log \operatorname{Re}_{i}}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{M} \log \operatorname{Re}_{i}\right)^{2} - M \sum_{i=1}^{M} (\log \operatorname{Re}_{i})^{2}}$$

$$t_m = \frac{t_w + t_f}{2}$$

需要测量的原始数据

实验段面积A

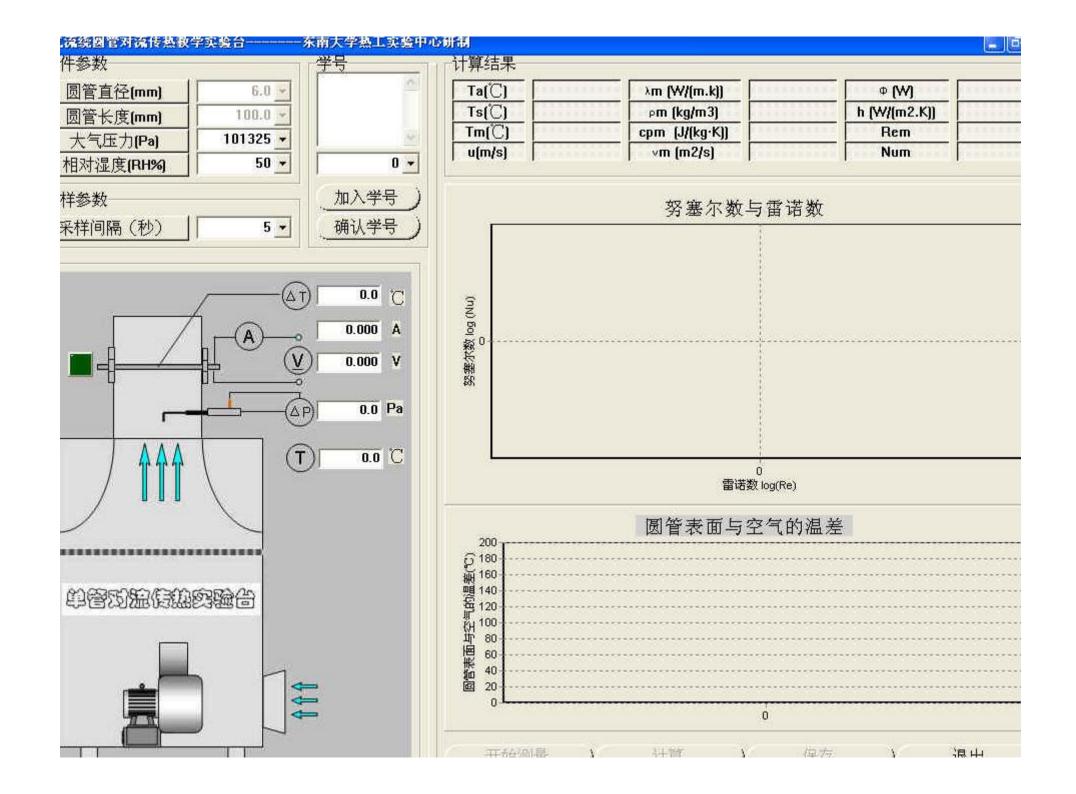
序号	电压	电流	气流 动压	壁面温度	气流 温度	备注
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

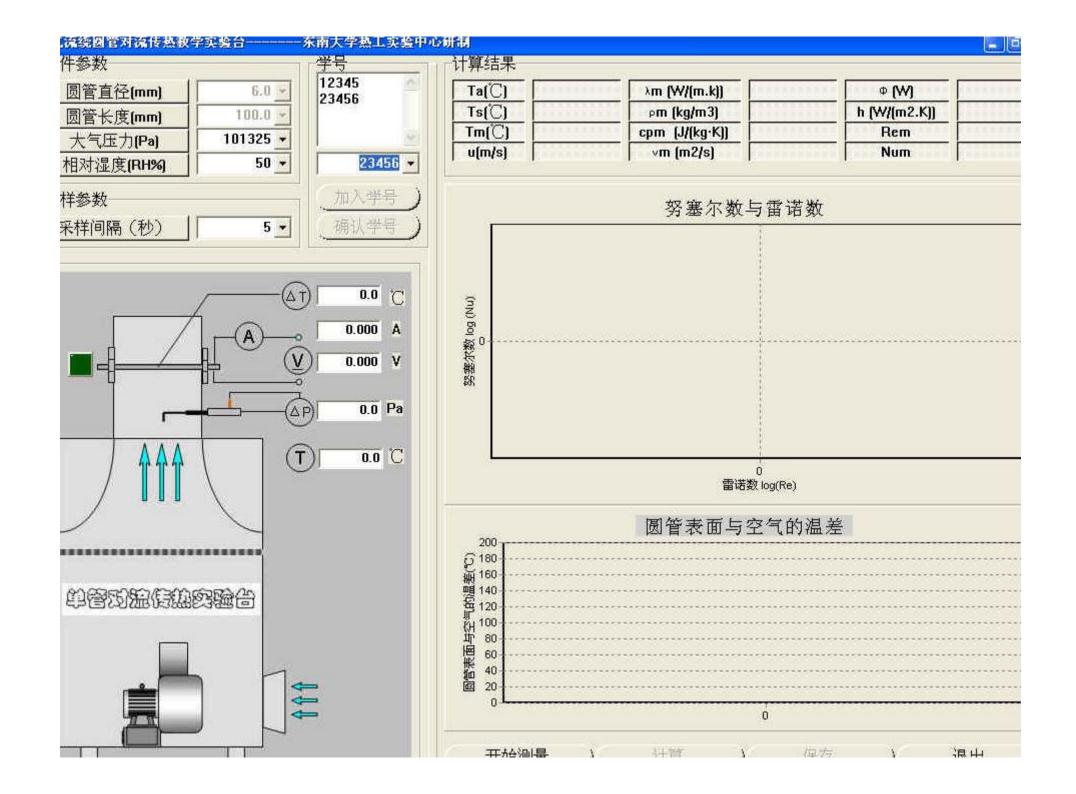
需要查阅和计算的数据

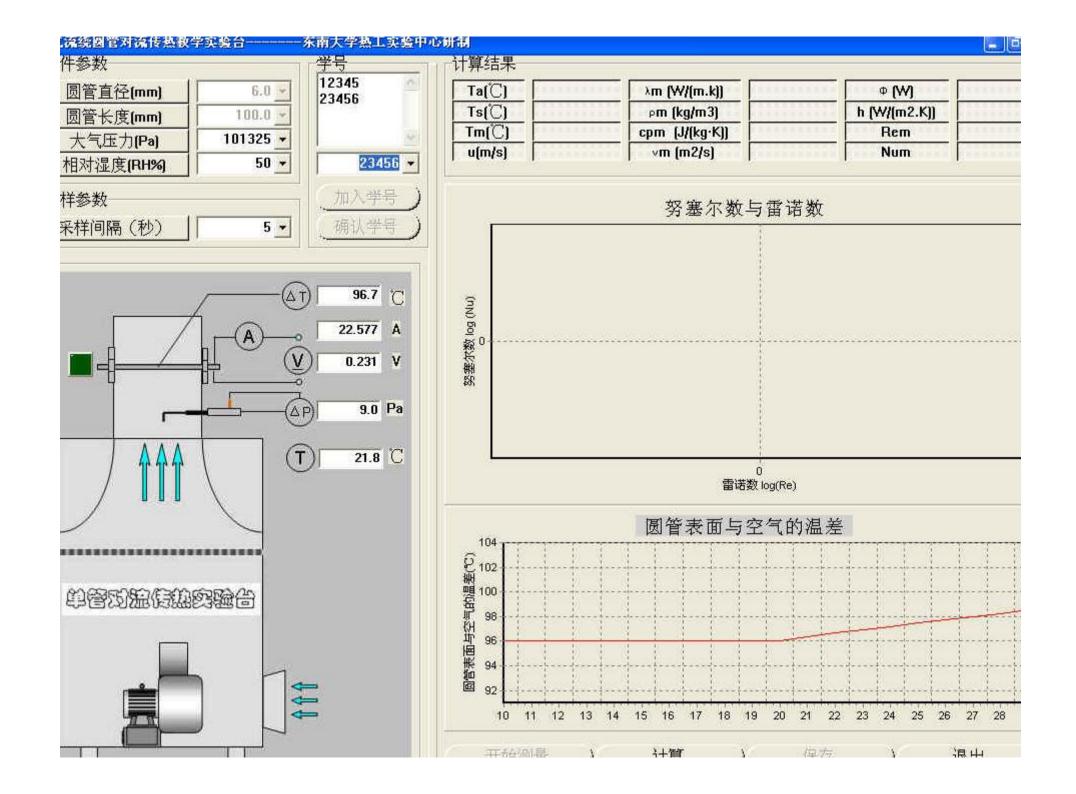
序号	导热 系数	运动 粘度	普朗 特数	发热 功率	热流 密度	气体 流速	雷诺 数	努塞 尔数
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								

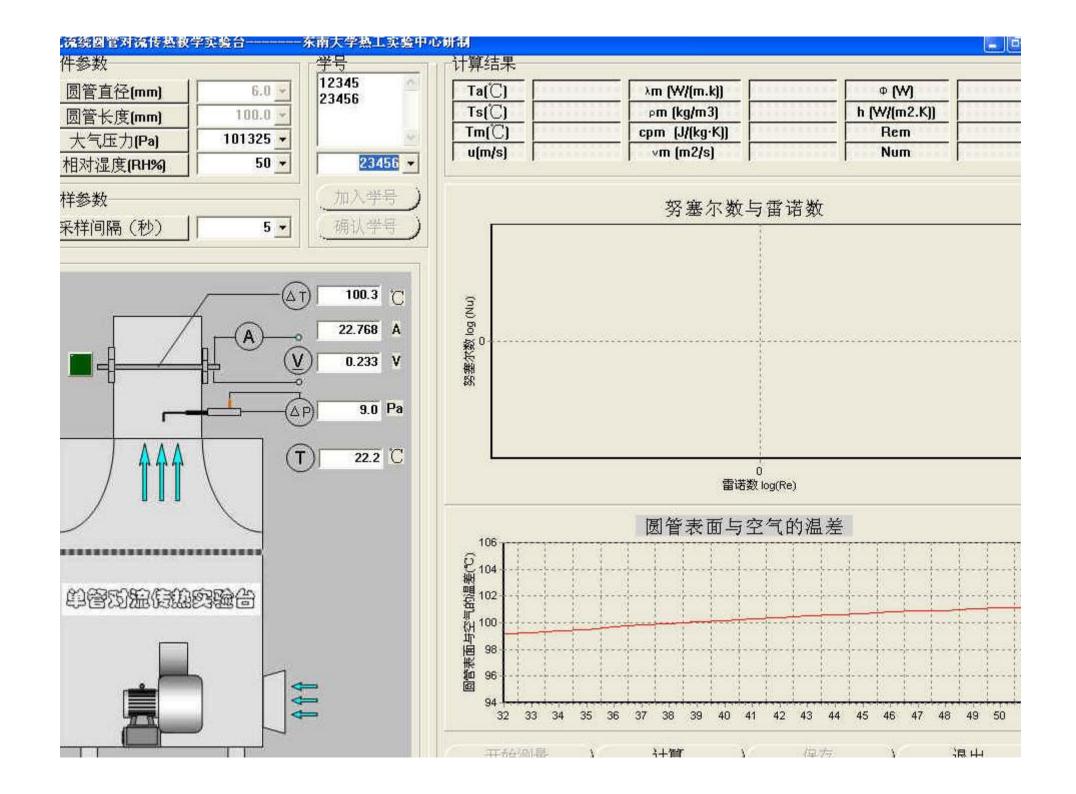
实验测量的步骤

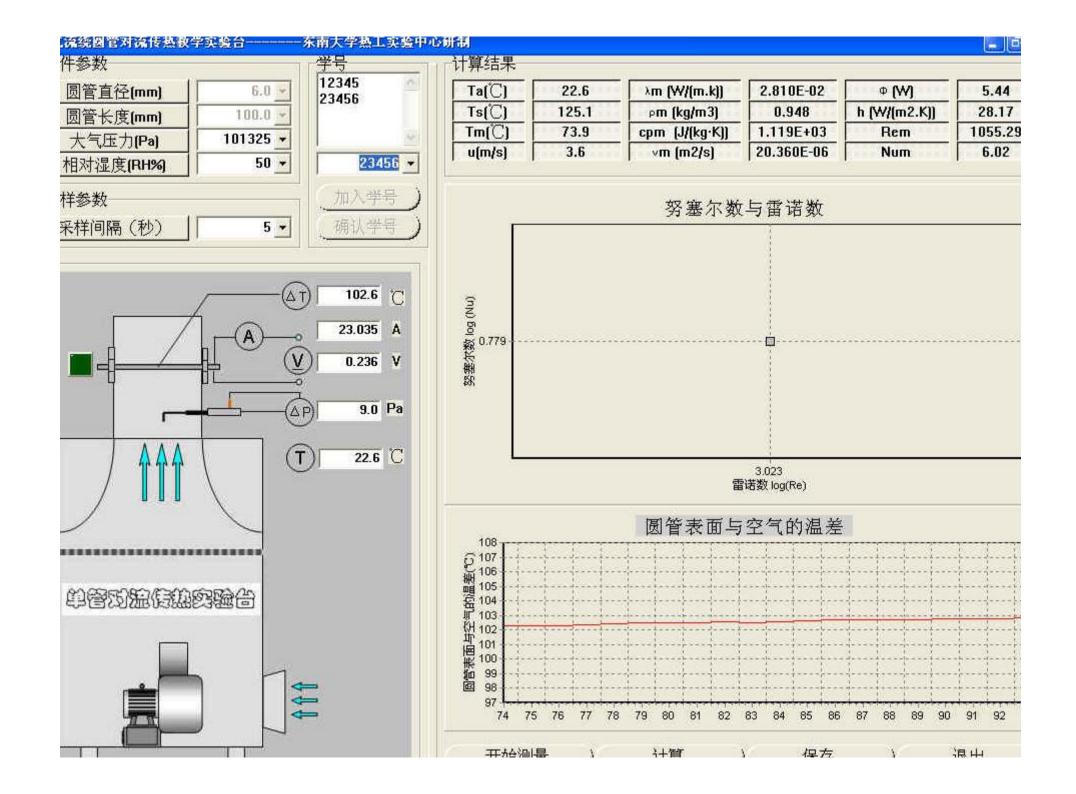
- 1. 检查仪器,确保其工作正常;
- 2. 打开加热器开关,调整电压和电流;
- 3. 调整风门开度,保持一定的风量(风速);
- 4. 待风速、气流温度和壁面温度都稳定后, 记录下加热器电压、电流、气流温度、壁面 温度、皮托管上的压差:
- 5. 改变风门开度,重复步骤3、4, 直到所规定的雷诺数范围都被覆盖:

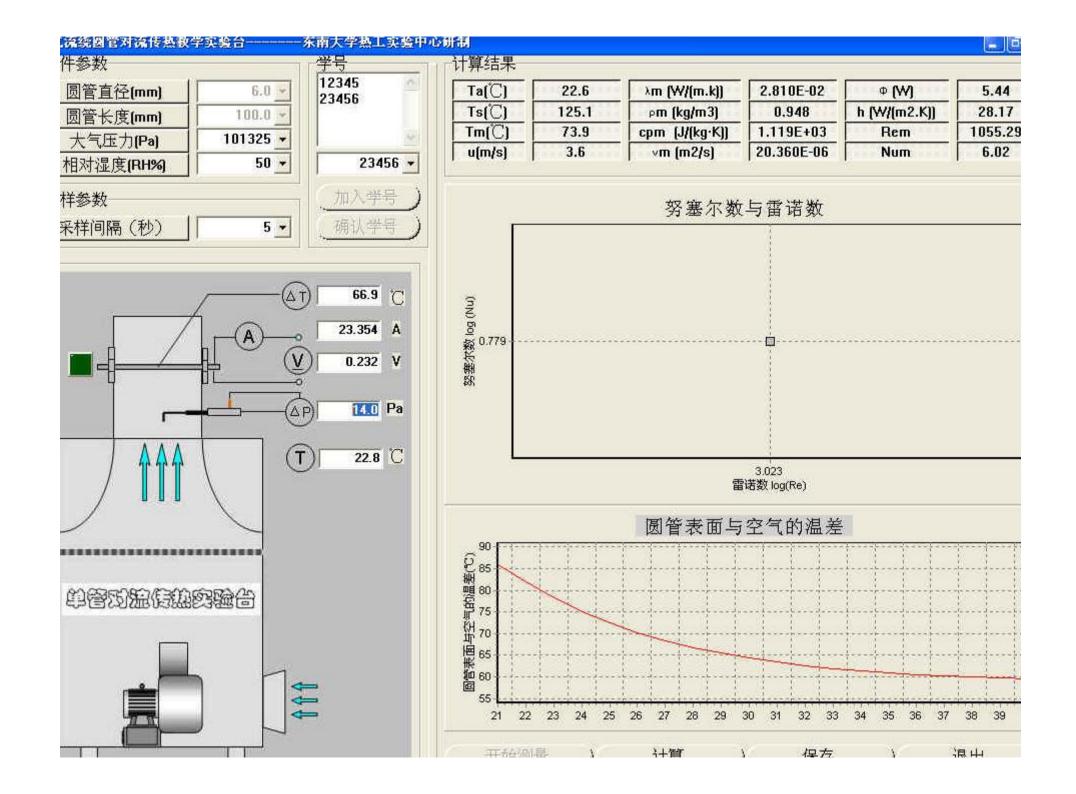


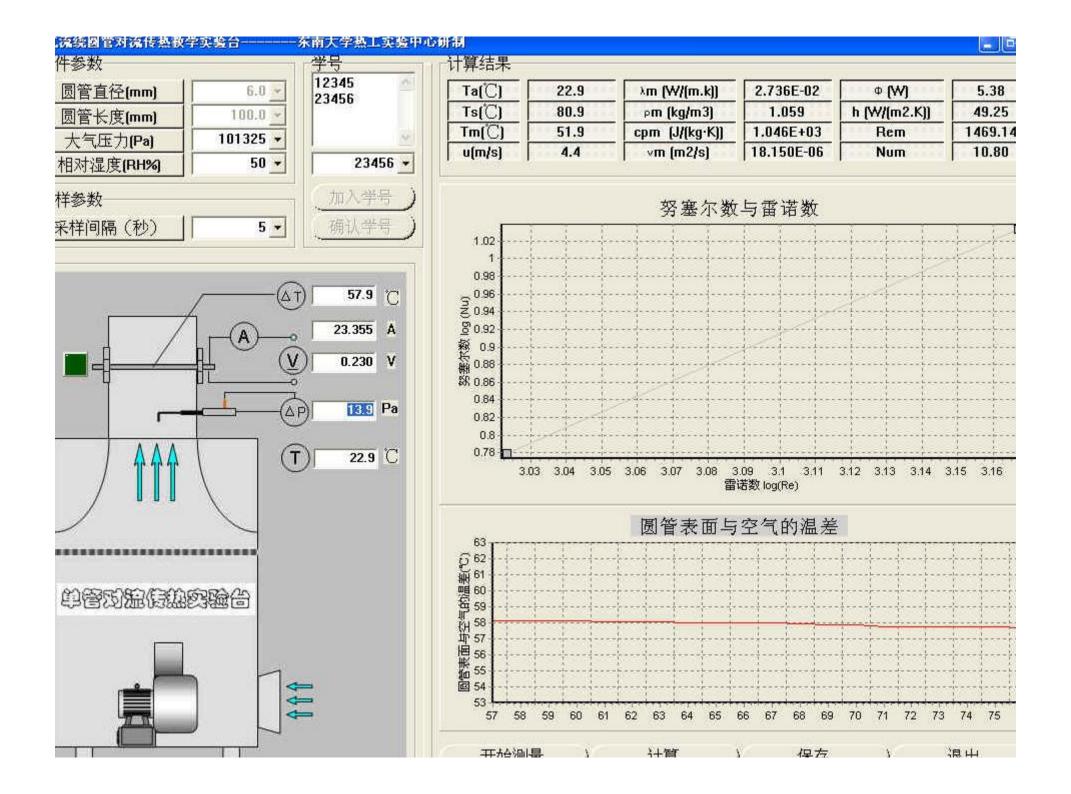


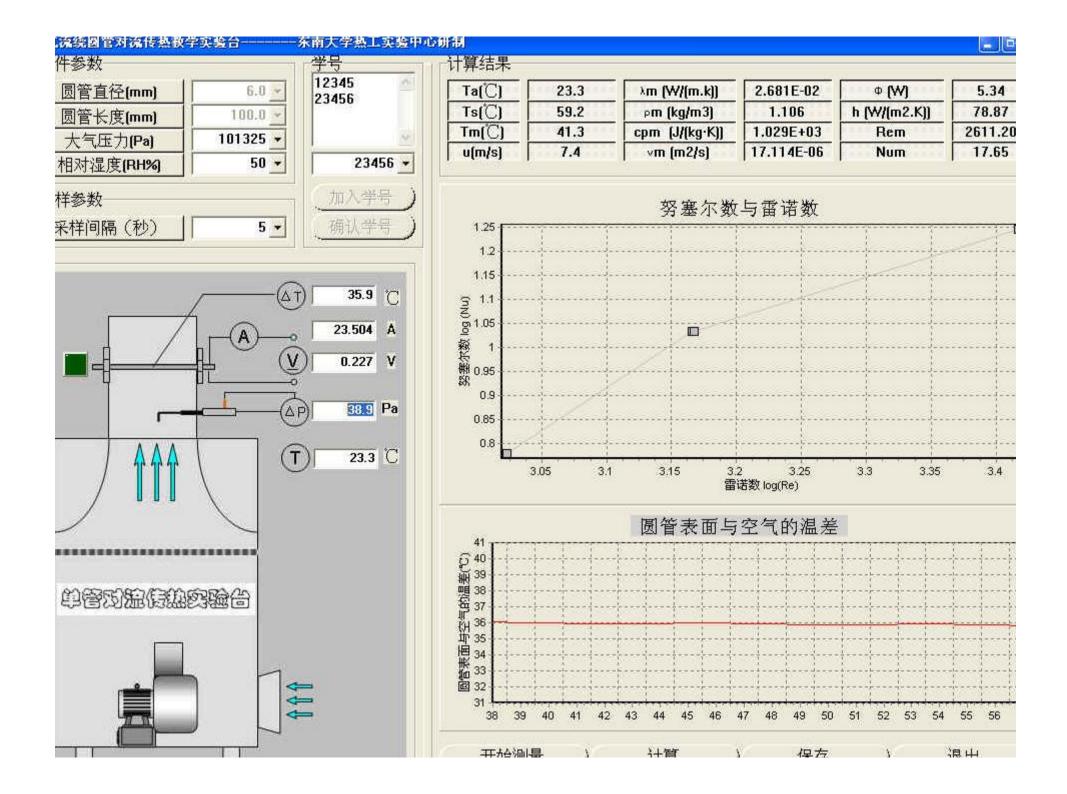


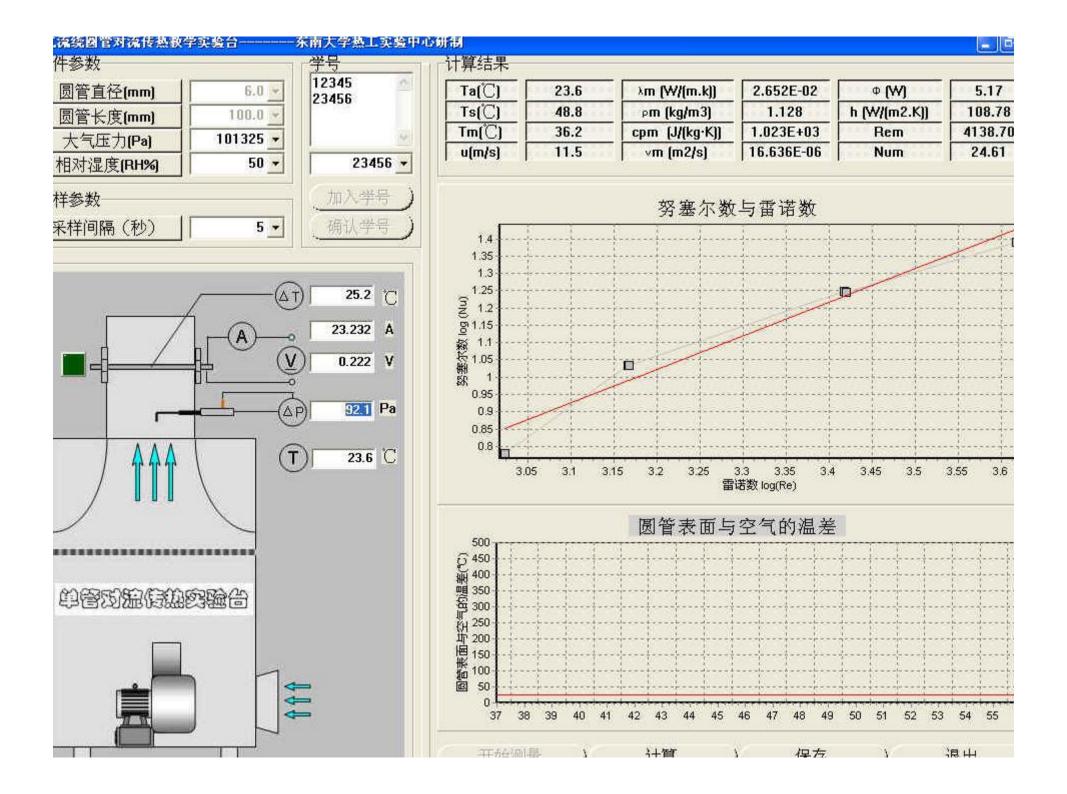


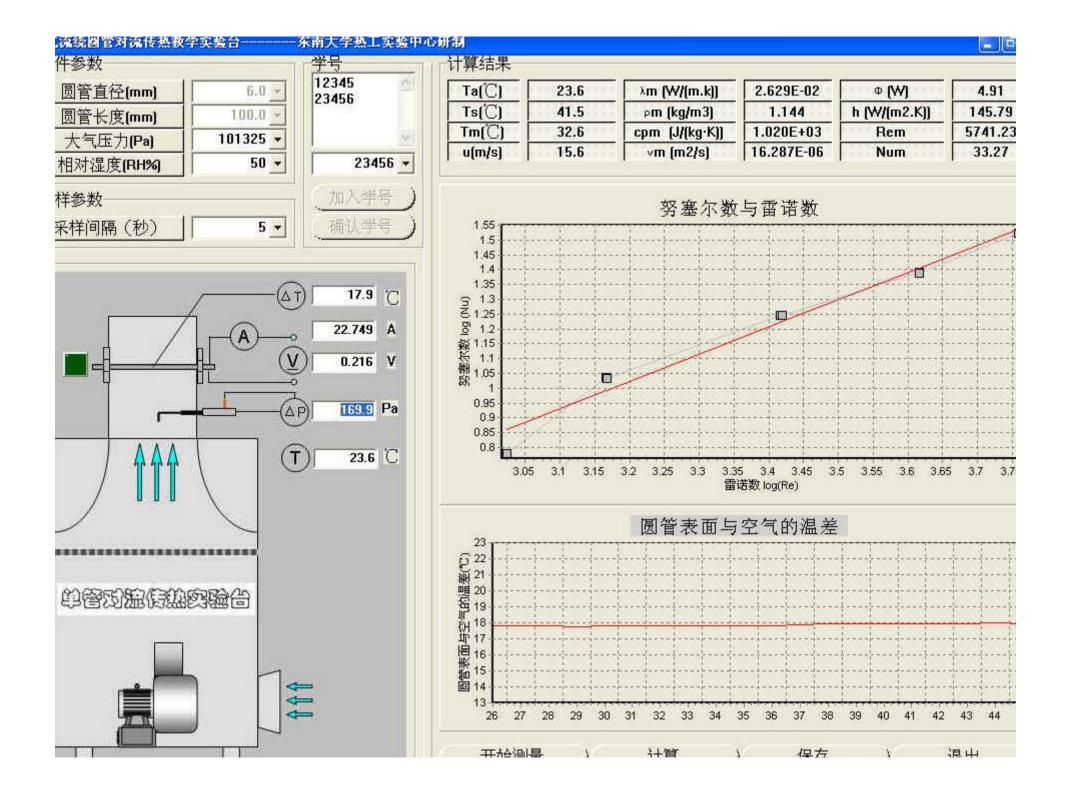


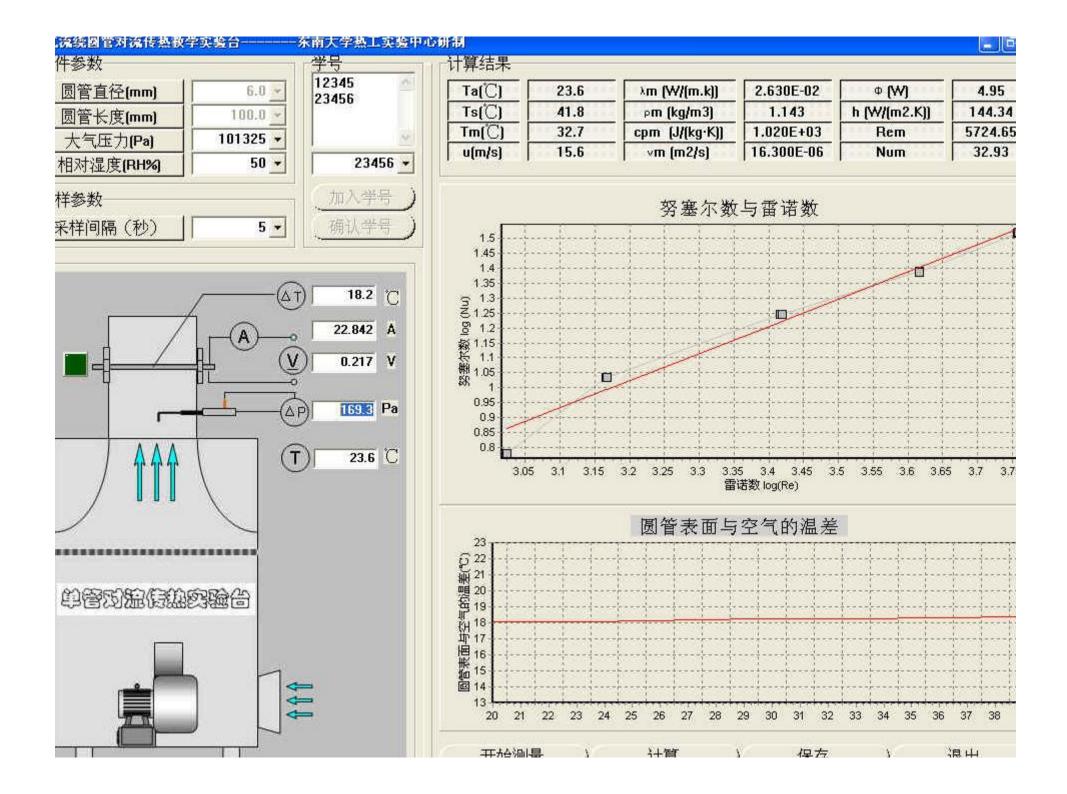


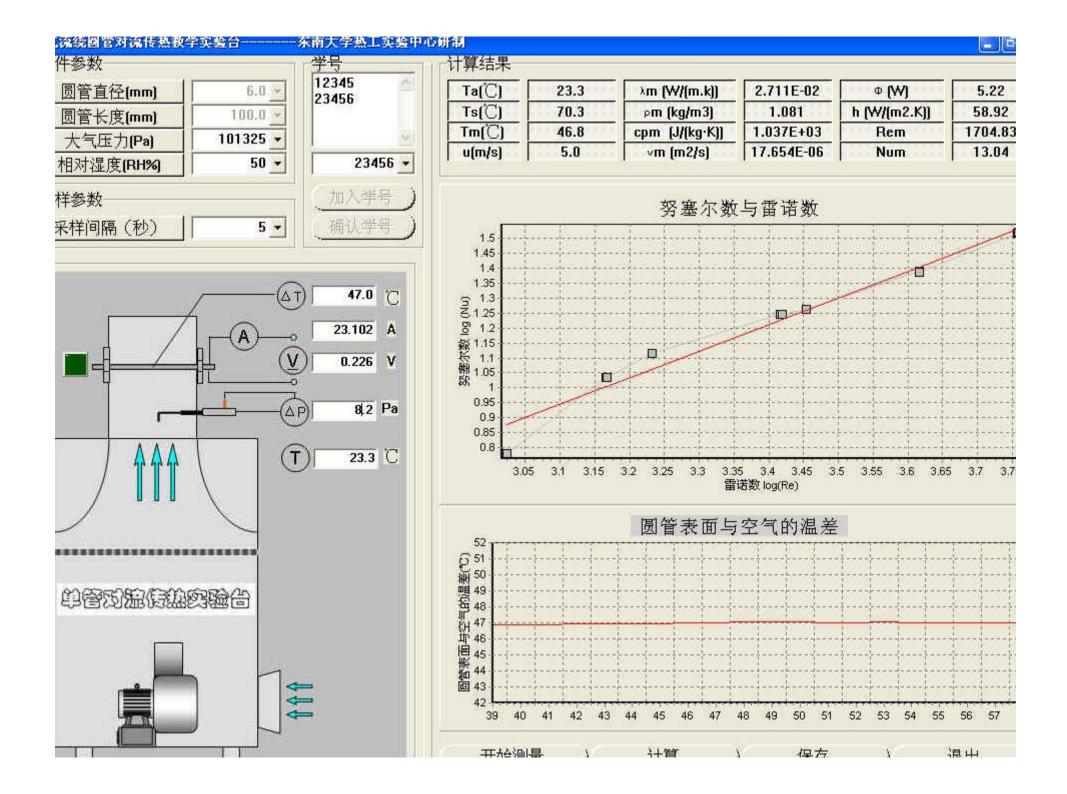






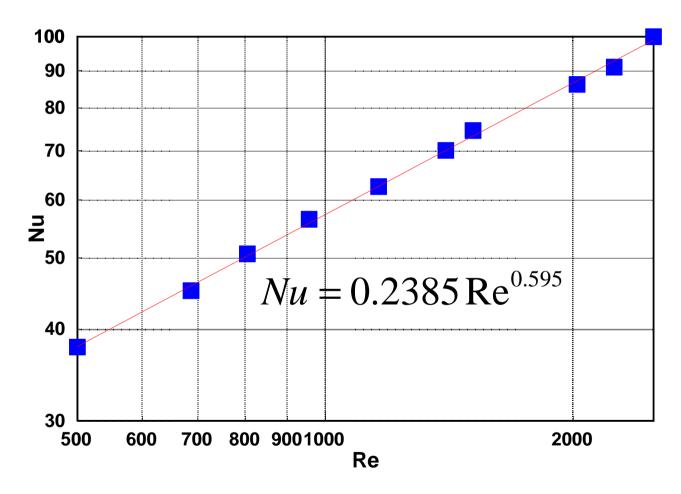




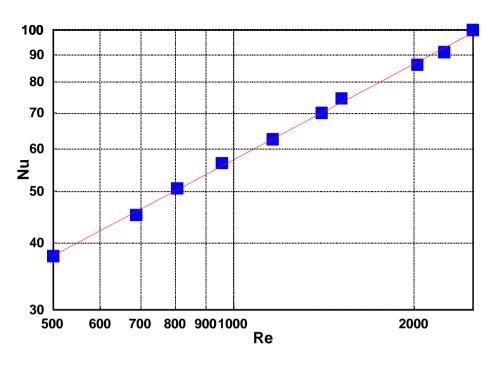


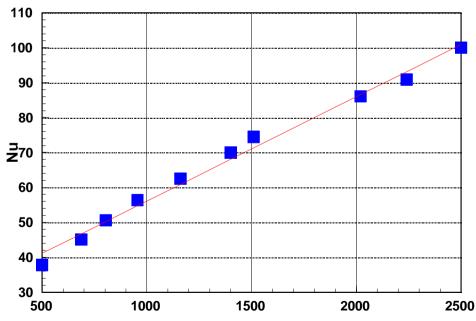
实验结果的整理

No.	Re	Nu	
1	500	37.8	
2	687	45.1	
3	804	50.6	
4	955	56.4	
5	1160	62.5	
6	1400	70.0	
7	1510	74.5	
8	2020	86.1	
9	2240	90.9	
10	2500	100	



 $Nu = C \operatorname{Re}^m$, $\ln Nu = \ln C + m \ln \operatorname{Re}$





Re

的实验结果整