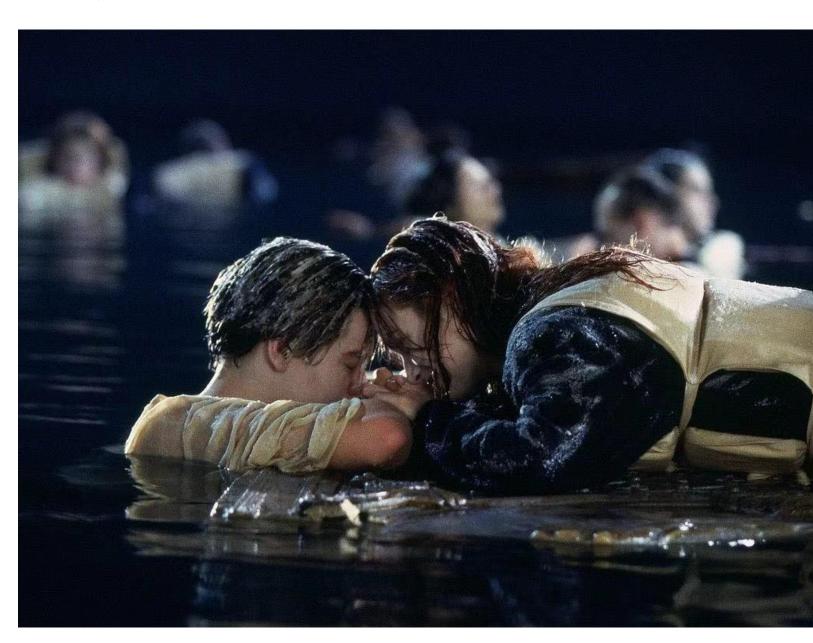
三、对流传热系数h及其影响因素

$$h_{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda \rho c_{p} u_{\infty}}{x}}$$

1、流体物性



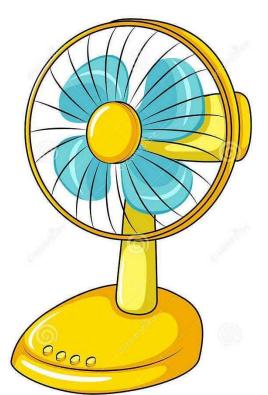


2、流动起因

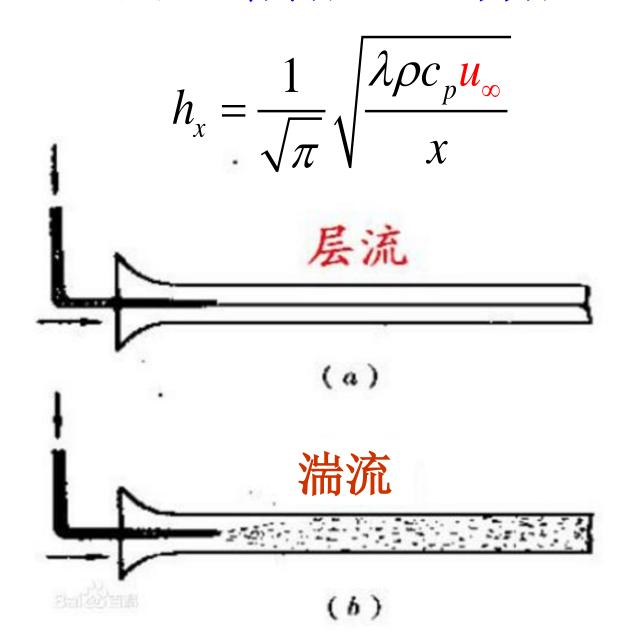
自然对流 VS 强迫对流

$$h_{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda \rho c_{p} \mathbf{u}_{\infty}}{x}}$$

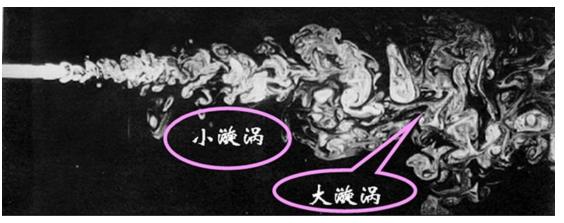




3、流动状态 层流 VS 湍流







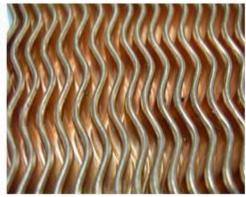
4、换热表面几何因素:

形状 尺度 表面粗糙情况 相对位置 内流 外流

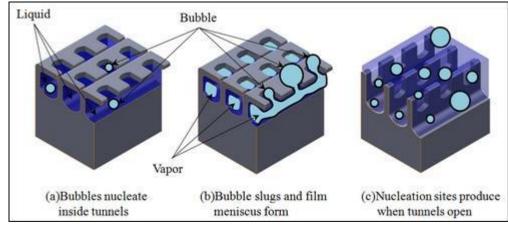
$$h_{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda \rho c_{p} u_{\infty}}{x}}$$





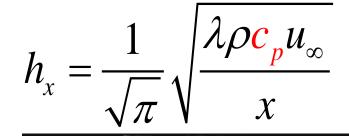






5、有无相变

相变传热 VS 单相传热







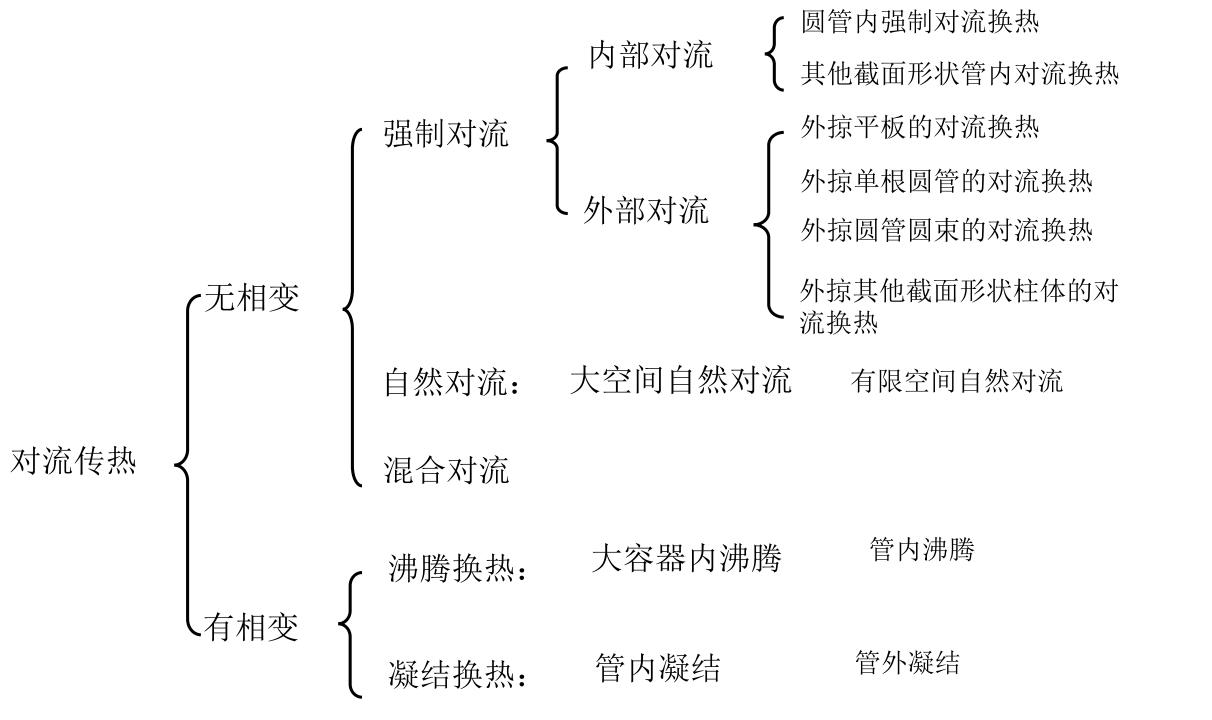
对流传热系数的大致范围

对流传热种类	$h[W/(m^2 \cdot K)]$	对流传热种类	$h[W/(m^2 \cdot K)]$
自然对流传热			
空气	3~10		
水	200~1000	气-液相变传热	
强迫对流传热		水沸腾	2500~25000
气体	20~100	水蒸汽凝结	5000~15000
水	1000~15000	有机蒸汽凝结	500~2000
高压水蒸汽	500~3500		
液态金属	3000~110000		

h_{强迫}>h_{自然}

h湍流>h层流

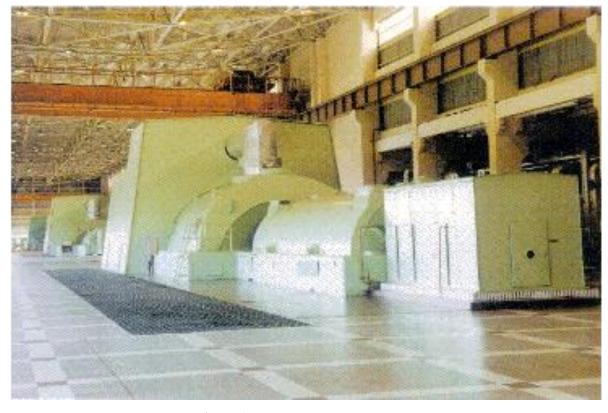
h_{相变}>h_{单相}



发电机组冷却技术的发展看冷却介质的影响



100MW 氢气冷却发电机组



300MW 氢气 - 水冷却发电机组

最大发电量	<100MW	<500MW	<600MW	>1000MW
冷却介质	空冷	氢冷	水 - 氢冷	水冷

思考题

为什么电厂发电机用氢气冷却比用空气冷却效果好? 为什么用水冷却比用氢气效果更好?

$$h_{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda \rho c_{p} u_{\infty}}{x}}$$

介质	密度	导热系数	比热容	乘积
空气	1.09	0.0239	1005	26
氢气	0.076	0.167	14304	182
7 K	988	0.55	4174	2268

$$h = f(u, \lambda, c_p, \rho, l, \eta?)$$

四、计算对流传热系数 h 的方法

- (1) 分析法 (analytical method)
- (2) 比拟法 (analogy method)
- (3) 实验方法 (experimental method)
- (4) 数值法 (numercial method)

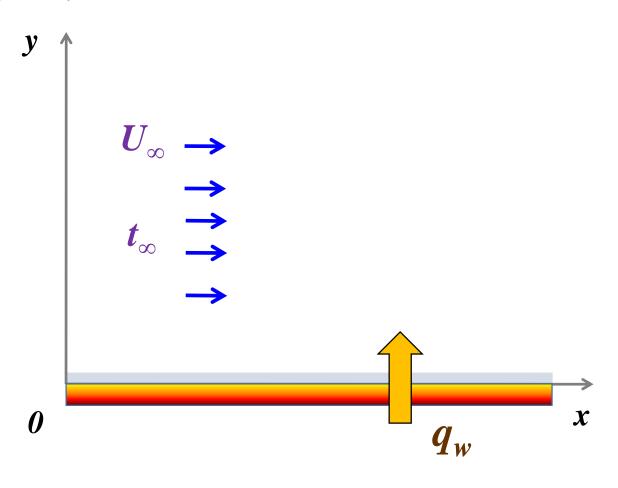
$$h_{x} = \frac{-\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\Big|_{w}}{(t_{w} - t_{\infty})_{x}}$$

- 5.1 对流和对流传热的基本概念
- 5.2 对流传热问题的数学描写
- 5.3 边界层型对流传热问题的数学描写
- 5.4 流体外掠平板传热层流分析解及比拟理论
- 5.5 相似原理简介
- 5.6 特征数实验关联式的确定和选用

1 对流传热问题的数学描写

假设: a) 常物性

- b) 不可压缩, 牛顿流体
- c) 无内热源
- d) 不计流体做功
- e) 不计动能位能变化;



即简化:二维、常物性、无内热源、不可压缩牛顿型流体

二维、常物性、无内热源、不可压缩牛顿流体

控制体

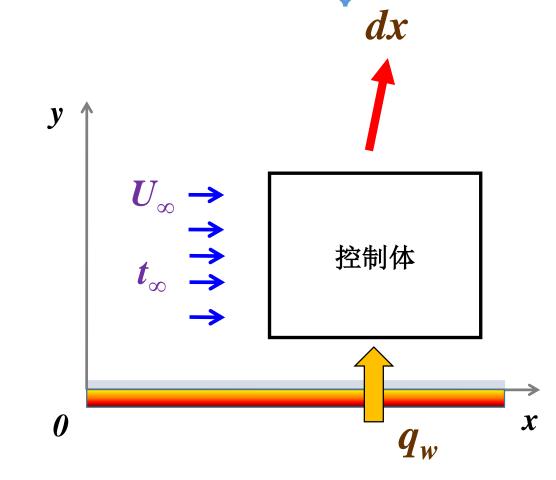
(a) 连续性方程:

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

(b) 动量微分方程:

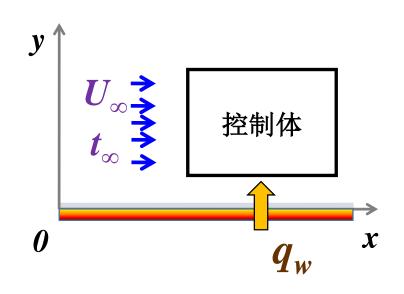
$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = F_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = F_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right)$$



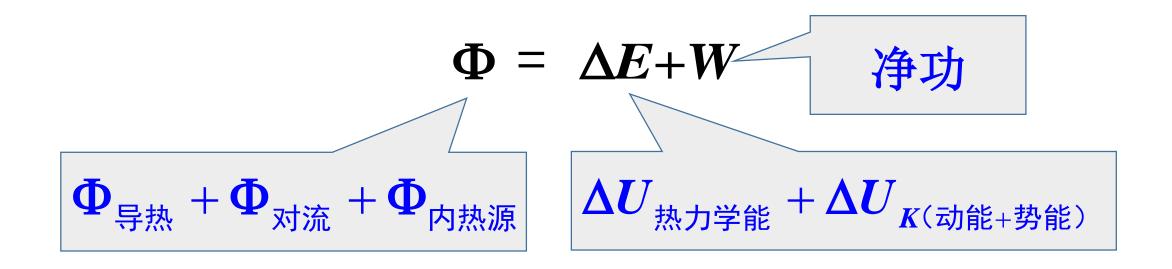
(c) 能量微分方程导出

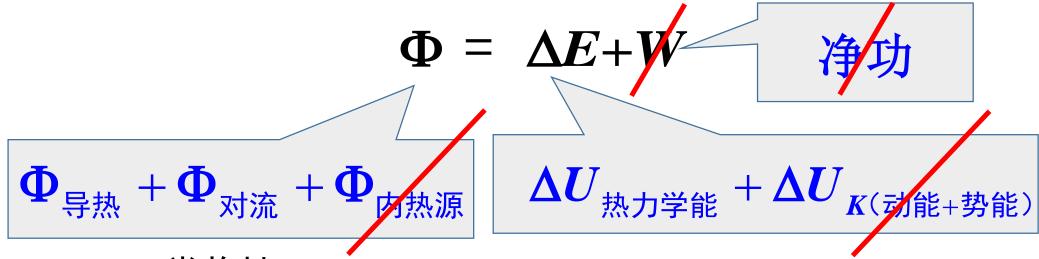
根据能量守恒,对微元控制体进行能量分析:



[导入与导出的净热量] + [热对流传递的净热量]

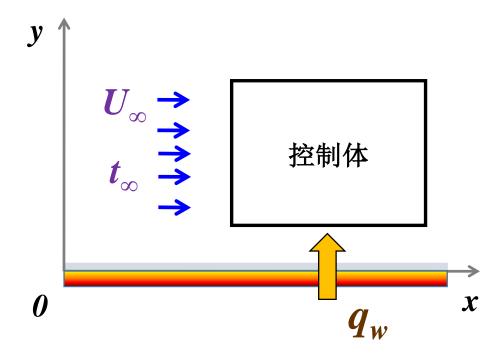
+ [内热源发热量] = [控制体储存能的增量] + [对外净功]





假设: a)

- a) 常物性
- b) 不可压缩, 牛顿流体
- c) 无内热源
- d) 不计流体做功
- e) 不计动能位能变化;

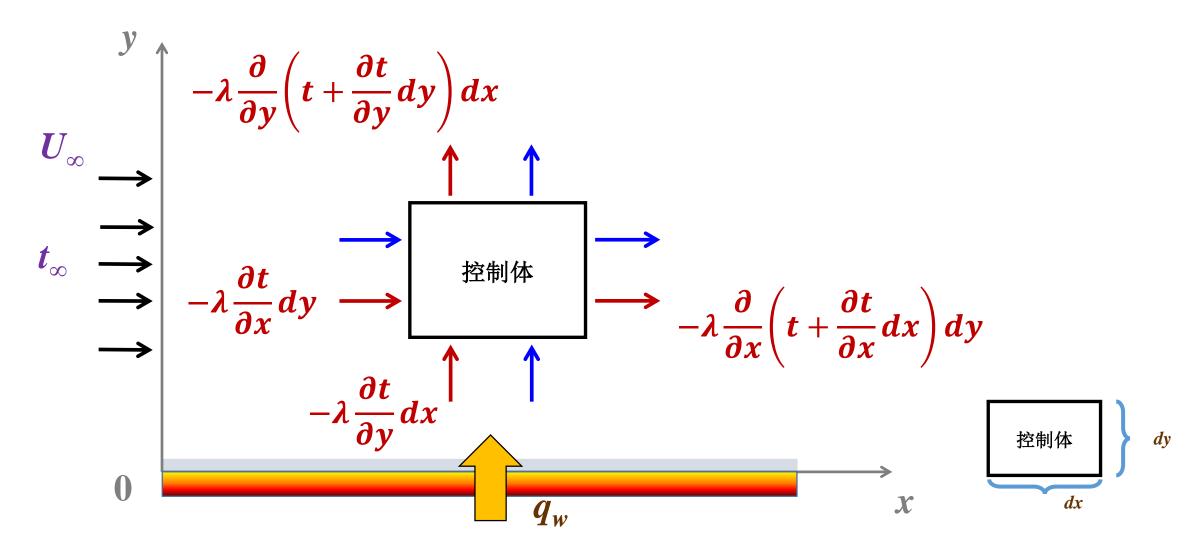


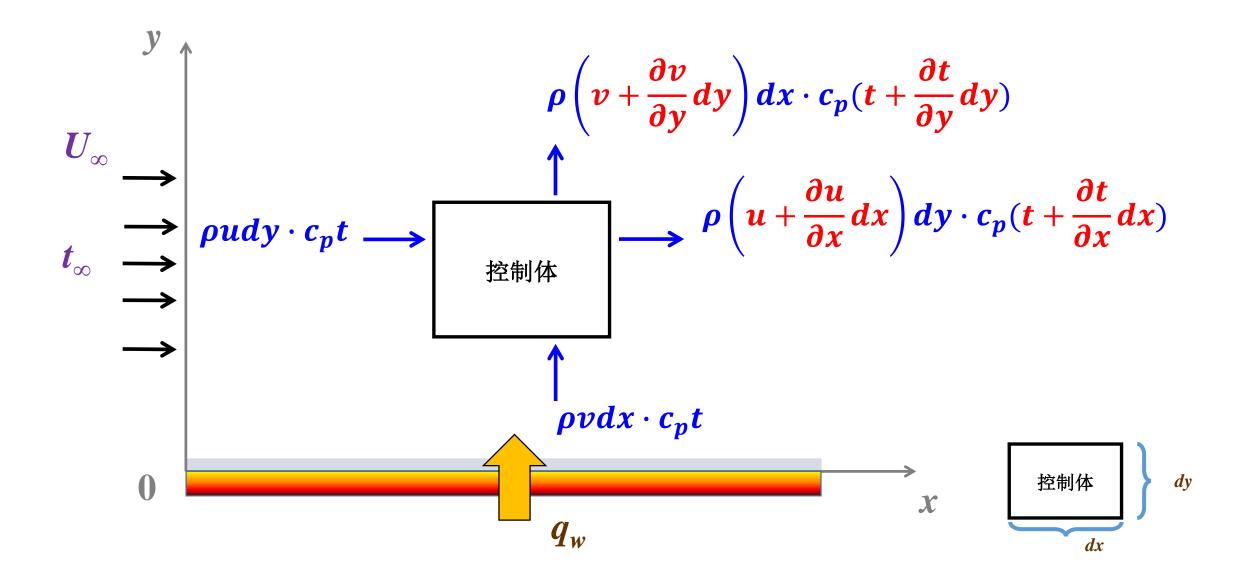
能量守恒方程简化为:

$$oldsymbol{\Phi}_{\mathrm{FB}} + oldsymbol{\Phi}_{\mathrm{DMR}} = oldsymbol{\Delta}U_{\mathrm{ADP}}$$

$$\Phi_{\text{导热}} + \Phi_{\text{对流}} = \Delta U_{\text{热力学能}}$$

$$\Phi_{\text{ph}} = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2}\right) dx dy$$





由对流在x截面带入的热量:

$$\mathbf{\Phi}_{x} = \dot{m}_{x} \cdot c_{p}t = \mathbf{\rho} u dy \cdot c_{p}t$$

由对流在x+dx截面带出的热量:

$$\mathbf{\Phi}_{x+dx} = \mathbf{\rho} \left(u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx \right) dy \cdot c_p \left(t + \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} dx \right)$$

X方向由对流带入的净热流量:

$$\mathbf{\Phi}_{x} - \mathbf{\Phi}_{x+dx} = \mathbf{\rho} u dy \cdot c_{p} t - \mathbf{\rho} \left(u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx \right) dy \cdot c_{p} \left(t + \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} dx \right)$$

X方向由对流带入的净热流量:

$$\Phi_{x} - \Phi_{x+dx} = \rho u dy \cdot c_{p} t - \rho \left(u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx \right) dy \cdot c_{p} \left(t + \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} dx \right)$$

$$d\Phi_{x} = \rho c_{p} u t dy - \rho c_{p} (u t + t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} (dx)^{2}) dy$$

$$d\Phi_{x} = -\rho c_{p} \left(t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x}\right) dx dy$$

高阶小量忽略

y方向由对流带入的净热流量:

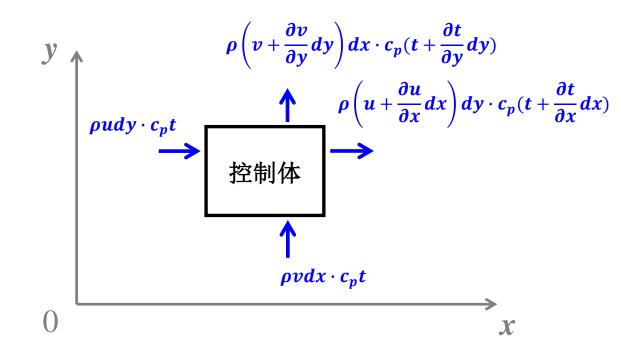
$$d\Phi_{y} = -\rho c_{p} \left(t \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\right) dx dy$$

由对流带入的总净热流量:

$$d\Phi_{x} = -\rho c_{p} \left(t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x}\right) dx dy$$

$$+$$

$$d\Phi_{y} = -\rho c_{p} \left(t \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\right) dx dy$$



$$d\mathbf{\Phi} = -\mathbf{\rho}c_{p}t \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] + \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) dxdy$$

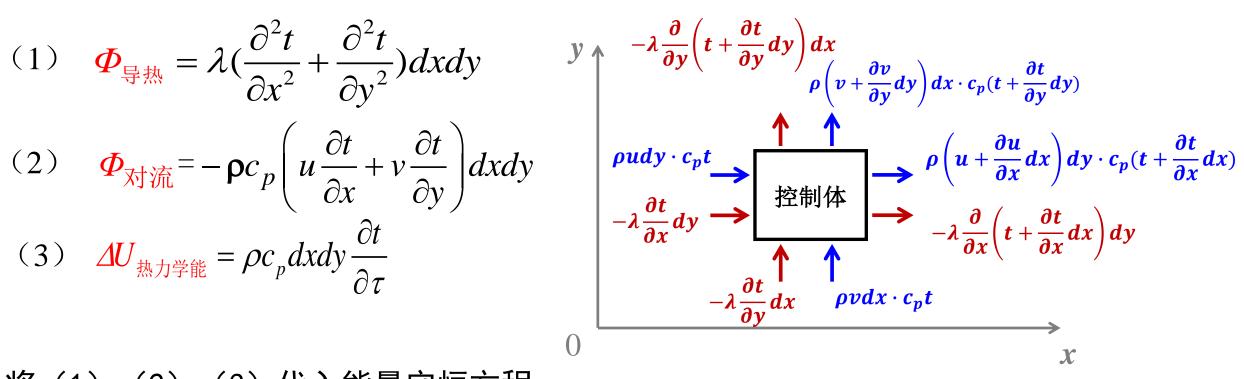
$$= 0$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{\Phi}_{\text{对流}} = -\mathbf{\rho}c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

(1)
$$\Phi_{\text{max}} = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy$$

(2)
$$\Phi_{\overline{x}} = -\rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

(3)
$$\Delta U_{\text{热力学能}} = \rho c_p dx dy \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau}$$

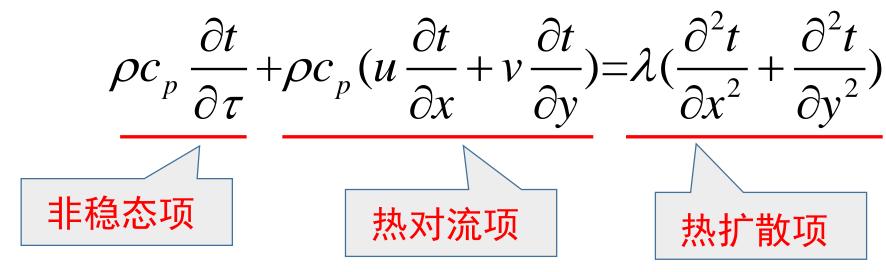


(3) 代入能量守恒方程:

$$oldsymbol{\Phi}_{\mathrm{导热}}$$
 + $oldsymbol{\Phi}_{\mathrm{对流}}$ = $oldsymbol{\Delta}U_{\mathrm{热力学能}}$

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

对流传热能量微分方程



讨论:

对流换热过程中,热量传递除了依靠流体流动所产生的对流项外, 还有导热引起的扩散项,对流与导热综合传递热量 ▶当流体静止时

$$u = v = 0$$
 , 纯导热方程

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

非稳态项

对流项

扩散项 (导热项)

▶稳态对流换热

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

>考虑有内热源: $\rho c_p \frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} + \rho c_p \left(u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \right) + \dot{\Phi}_V$

对流换热微分方程组:

(常物性、无内热源、二维、不可压缩牛顿流体)

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

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = F_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = F_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

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

4个方程,4个未知量 理论上可解 (u,v,t,p)

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

2. 对流传热过程的定解条件

完整数学描述:对流换热微分方程组+定解条件

(1) 初始条件 初始时刻的速度场、温度场、压力场 稳态对流换热过程不需要时间条件 — 与时间无关

(2) 边界条件

a 第一类边界条件 给定边界上的温度值

b 第二类边界条件 给定边界上的热流密度值

3. 求解的困难

- > 问题的非线性
- > 动量及能量方程耦合

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

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

$$\rho(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) = F_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \eta(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2})$$

$$\rho(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) = F_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \eta(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2})$$

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

- 5.1 对流和对流传热的基本概念
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5.3 边界层型对流传热问题的数学描写

普朗特(Ludwig Prandtl,1875~1953),德国物理学家,近代力学奠基人之一,于1904年首先提出。

普朗特 速度边界层









钱学森



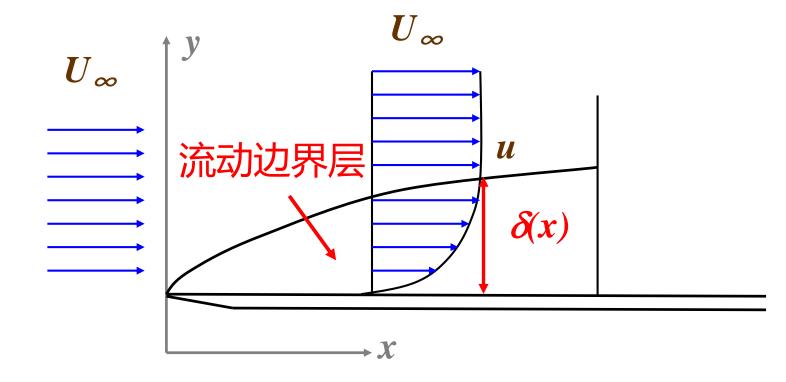
学术树 (the academic family tree)

一、流动边界层:

当流体流过固体壁面时,由于流体<mark>粘性</mark>的作用,使得在固体壁面附近存在速度发生剧烈变化的薄层

(1) 流动边界层厚度:

$$u/u_{\infty} = 99\%$$

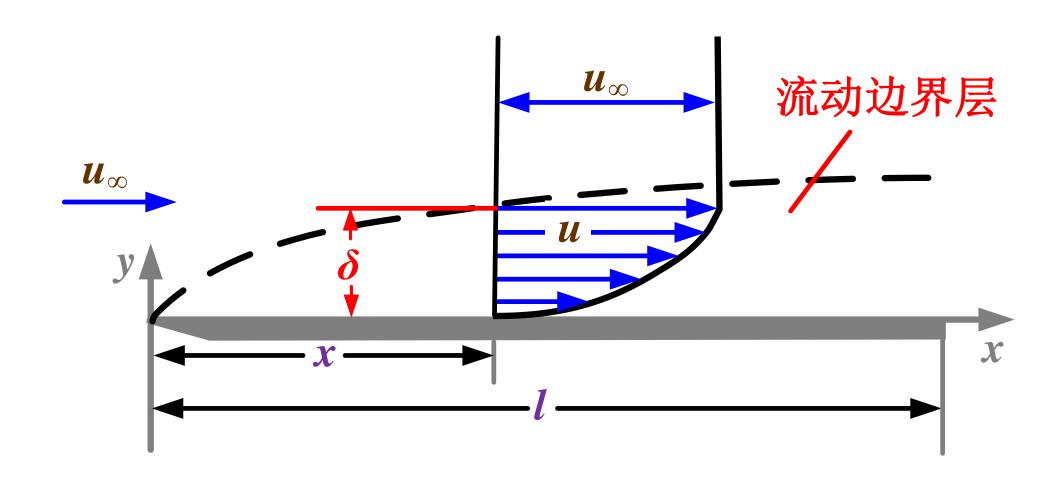


(2) 边界层特点

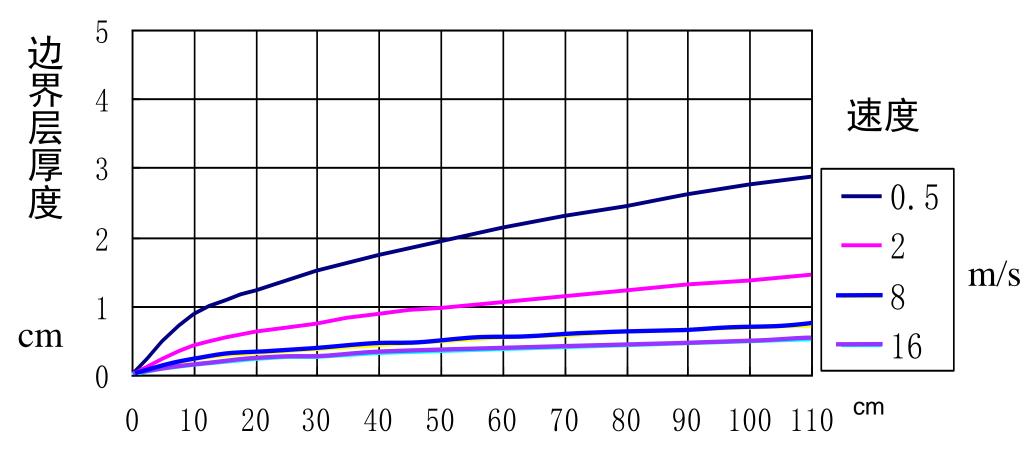
流动边界层厚度:

边界层厚度δ << 物体几何尺寸I
</p>

 $u/u_{\infty}=99\%$



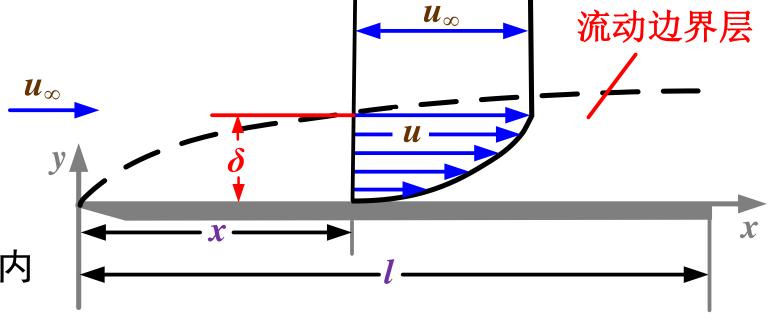
如: 20°C空气在平板上以16m/s 的速度流动 在1m处边界层的厚度约为5mm。



空气沿平板流动时边界层厚度变化的情况

(2) 边界层特点

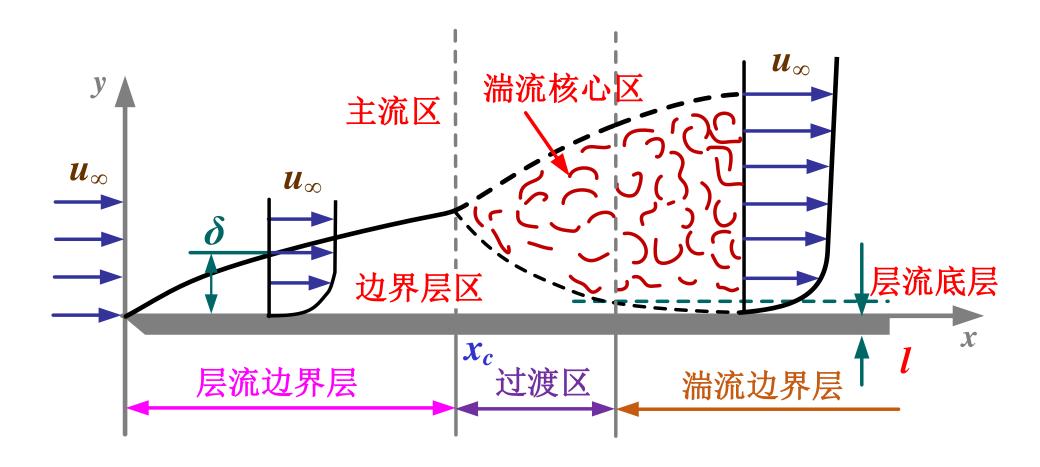
- $> \delta << 1$
- > 速度变化主要在边界层内



- > 粘性力与惯性力有相同的量级
- ightharpoonup 在垂直壁面方向上有 $\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0$
- ➤ 层流和湍流(Re_c)

实际流动 ≈ 边界层内粘性流动 +主流区无粘性理想流动

• 边界层内流动状态:层流,湍流



判别条件 ——雷诺数 Rec

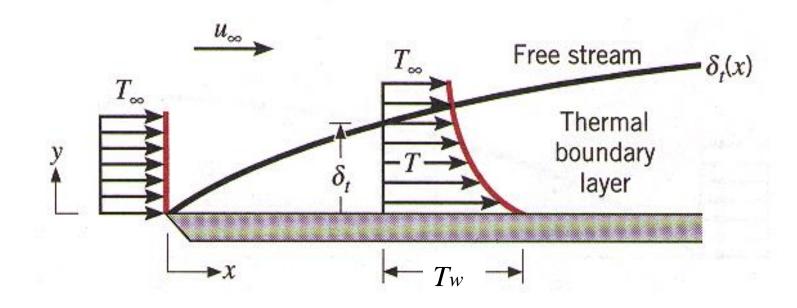
(1) 横掠平板: $Re_c = 5 \times 10^5$

(2) 管内流动: $Re_c = 2200$

二、热边界层

波尔豪森热边界层

在垂直于壁面的方向上,靠近壁面处流体温度发生剧烈变化的薄层



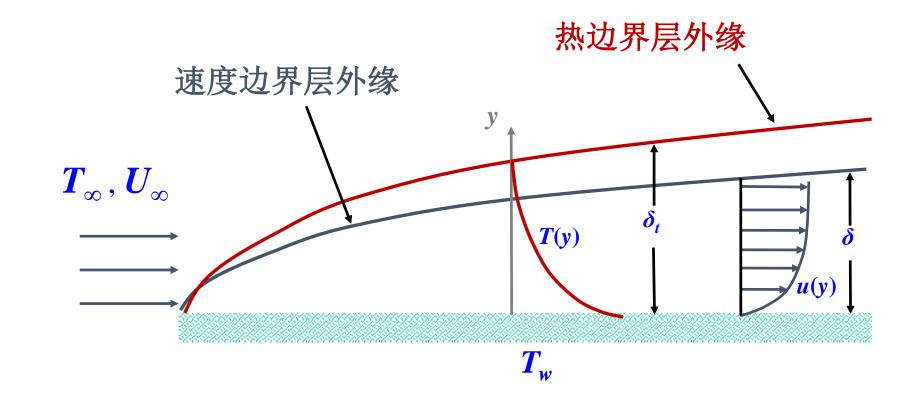
热边界层厚度 δ_t :

$$\frac{\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{w}}}{\mathbf{t}_{\infty} - \mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{w}}} = 0.99 = \frac{\mathbf{\theta}}{\mathbf{\theta}_{\infty}}$$

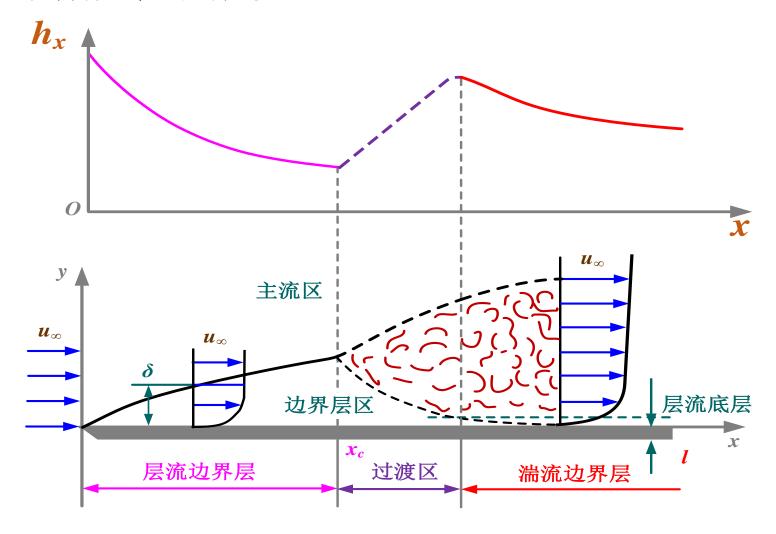
 $\delta_t << 1$

三、热边界层和流动边界层的关系

- $\triangleright \delta = \delta_t$ 的关系: $\delta = \delta_t$ 数量级相当,但不一定相等
- > 流动中流体温度分布受速度分布影响。



对流传热系数受流场影响



流动边界层与热边界层的状况决定了热量传递过程和边界层内的温度分布

- ▶ 热边界层理论的基本要点
 - (1) 换热的温度场可分为: 热边界层区和主流区
 - (2) 在热边界层区需采用能量微分方程
- ▶ 热边界层与流动边界层比较

	热边界层	流动边界层
1	δ _t 由流体中垂直于壁面方向的 温度分布决定	δ 由流体中垂直于壁面方向的 速度分布决定
2	当t _w =t _∞ 时,无热边界层	当t _w =t _∞ 时,有流动边界层
3	δ_{t} 反映流体热量扩散能力,与 热扩散率 a 有关	δ 反映流体动量扩散能力,与 运动粘度 γ 有关
4	热边界层区才需采用能量微分方 程	流动边界层区才需采用动量微 分方程

思考

- ➤ 在热边界层中,何处温度梯度ðt/ðy的绝对值最大?
- ➤ 对于对流传热温差恒定的同一流体,为何能用(**∂**t/**∂**y)_{y=0}的绝对值大小来 判断对流传热系数h的大小?

答: 边界层中贴壁层∂t/∂y最大。

$$h_x(t_w - t_\infty) = -\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\bigg|_{y=0} \Rightarrow h_x = \frac{\lambda}{t_w - t_\infty} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\bigg|_{y=0}$$

对于一定的流体、λ为常数、在t_w和t_∞不变的情况下

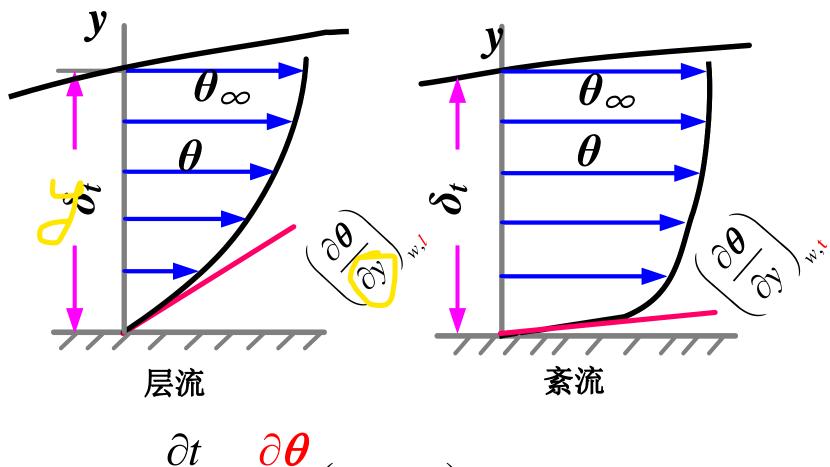
$$h_x \sim \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\bigg|_{y=0}$$

> 比较两幅图中h的大小

无量纲过余温度

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} = \frac{t - t_{w}}{t_{\infty} - t_{w}}$$

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



$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}{\partial y} (t_{\infty} - t_{w})$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}{\partial y}\right)_{w, \boldsymbol{t}} > \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\theta}}{\partial y}\right)_{w, \boldsymbol{l}}$$

$$h_{w,t} > h_{w,l}$$

四、边界层对流传热微分方程组

例:二维、稳态、强制对流、忽略重力,层流边界层

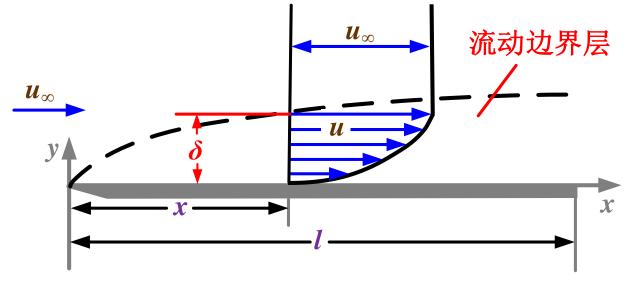
$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= 0 \\ u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{\rho} F_x - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + v \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{\rho} F_y - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + v \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} &= a \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \right) \end{split}$$

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

●数量级分析

"1": 较大量, "δ": 较小量,

"~": 相当于物理量的基本数量级



物理量的基本数量级

变量	特征长度	来流速度	速度边界层	温度边界层	压力	温度
	l	U_{∞}	δ	δ_{t}	p	t
数量级	1	1	δ	δ	1	1

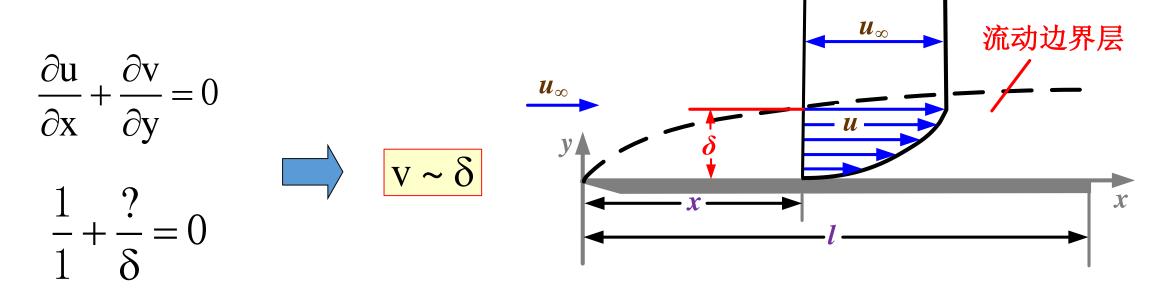
边界层内参数的数量级

变量	x(主流方向)	у	и	V	v	a
数量级	1	δ	1	?	?	?

边界层内参数的数量级

变量	x(主流方向)	у	и	V	ν	a
数量级	1	δ	1	δ		

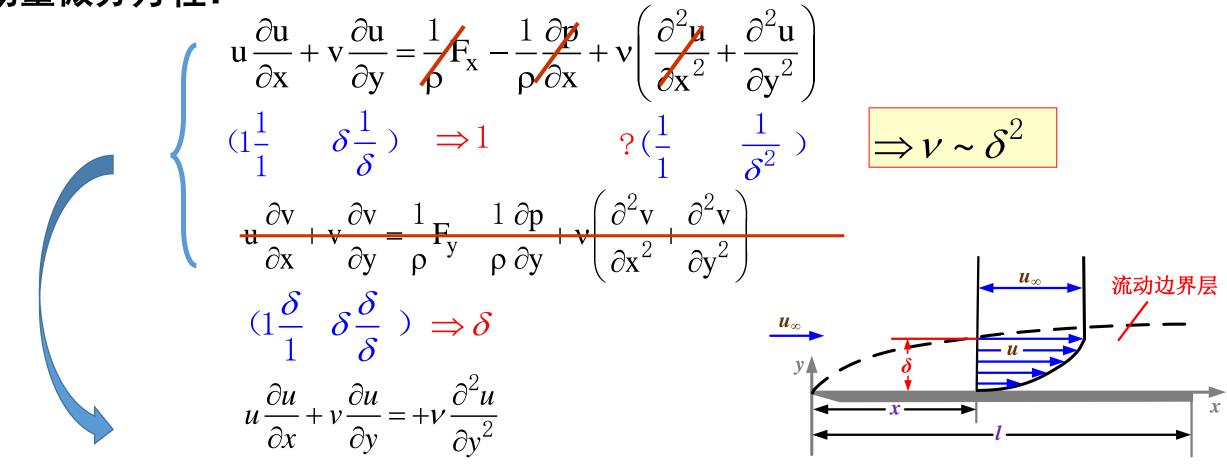
连续性方程:



边界层内参数的数量级

变量	x(主流方向)	У	и	V	v	a
数量级	1	δ	1	δ	δ^2	

动量微分方程:



边界层内参数的数量级

变量	x(主流方向)	У	и	V	v	а
数量级	1	δ	1	δ	δ^2	δ^2

能量微分方程:

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

$$(1\frac{1}{1} \quad \delta\frac{1}{\delta}) \quad ?(\frac{1}{1^2} \quad \frac{1}{\delta^2}) \quad \Longrightarrow a \sim \delta^2$$

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

对流传热微分方程组: (二维、稳态、强制对流、忽略重力,层流边界层)

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\
\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \tau} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = F_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \\
\rho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = F_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \eta \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) \\
\rho c_p \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial \tau} + u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) = \lambda \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \right)
\end{cases}$$

- ➤ 3个方程、3个未知量: u、v、t,方程封闭
- ▶ 相应的定解条件,则可以求解
- ▶ 边界层由椭圆型方程简化到抛物线型,略去动量方程和能量方程中主流方向的二阶导数项。

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