§ 5-3 边界层方程组的求解结果

一、外掠等温平板层流流动对流换热问题

(1) 解析解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$
惯性力项
$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$
対流项
$$u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = a \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2}$$
扩散项

思考: 无粘性时只有 能量方程?

$$y = 0$$
 $u = 0, v = 0, t = t_w$
 $y = \delta$ $u = u_\infty, v = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$
 $y = \delta_t$ $t = t_\infty, \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 0$

极值点 和驻点

无因次速度分布

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

推导过程 了解一下

无因次温度分布

$$\frac{\theta}{\theta_{\infty}} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{y}{\delta_t} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{\delta_t} \right)^3$$

流动边界层厚度

$$\delta = 4.64 \sqrt{\frac{vx}{u_{\infty}}}, \quad \text{Re}_x = \frac{u_{\infty}x}{v}$$

热/流动边界层厚度比

$$\frac{\delta_t}{\delta} = \frac{1}{1.026} \operatorname{Pr}^{-\frac{1}{3}}, \quad \operatorname{Pr} = \frac{v}{a}$$

$$q_{w} = -\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\bigg|_{y=0} = -\frac{3}{2}\lambda \frac{\theta_{\infty}}{\delta_{t}} = \frac{3}{2}\lambda \frac{t_{w} - t_{\infty}}{\delta_{t}}$$

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

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

$$Nu_x = \frac{h_x x}{\lambda} = 0.332 Re_x^{\frac{1}{2}} Pr^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{5.0}{\sqrt{\text{Re}_x}}$$

$$h_{x} = 0.332 \frac{\lambda}{x} \left(\frac{u_{\infty}x}{v}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{v}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$Nu_x = 0.332 \,\mathrm{Re}_x^{1/2} \,\mathrm{Pr}^{1/3}$$

(1) 努塞尔数
$$Nu_x$$
: $Nu_x = \frac{h_x x}{\lambda}$

(2) 雷诺数:
$$\operatorname{Re}_{x} = \frac{u_{\infty}x}{v}$$

(3) 层流流动的判别条件:

$$Re < Re_c = 5 \times 10^5$$

对于长度为1的等温平板,其平均的努塞尔数如何计算?

$$hA(t_w - t_\infty) = \int_l h_x(t_w - t_\infty) dx$$

温差不变

 h_x 影响因素

$$h = \frac{1}{1} \int_{l} h_{x} dx \qquad h_{x} = 0.332 \frac{\lambda}{x} \left(\frac{u_{\infty} x}{v}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{v}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

准则方程(关联式) $Nu = 0.664 \,\mathrm{Re}^{1/2} \,\mathrm{Pr}^{1/3}$

$$Nu = \frac{hl}{\lambda}$$
 $Re = \frac{u_{\infty}l}{v}$

思考:比较Nu数与Bi数的区别

关联式使用说明(下一章重点讲解)

1. 温差的选取

外掠平板

$$(t_w - t_\infty)$$

2. 定性温度的选取,来计算物性

外掠平板

$$t_m = \frac{t_w + t_\infty}{2}$$

3. 关联式的适用范围

外掠平板层流

$$Re < Re_c = 5 \times 10^5$$

局部对流换热系数与边界层的关系

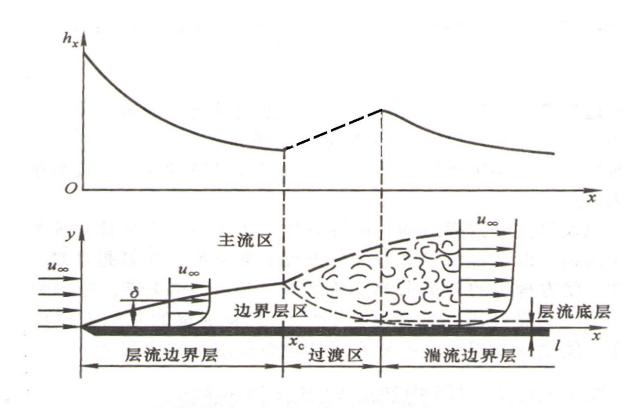
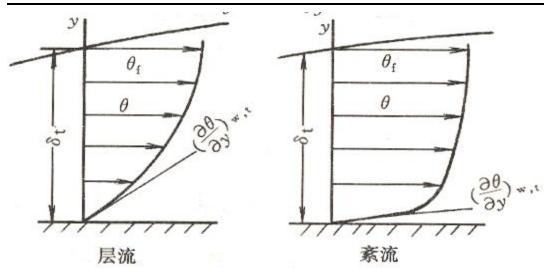


图 10-5 流体外掠平板时流动边界层的形成与发展及局部表面 传热系数变化示意图



层流: 温度呈抛物线分布

湍流: 温度呈幂函数分布

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\right)_{w,L} < \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\right)_{w,T}$$

学好英语

湍流边界层贴壁处的温度梯度明显大于层 流,湍流换热比层流换热强

补充: 粘性与无粘流体对流传热比较: 推导参见补充材料

$$\rho c_{p} u_{\infty} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = \lambda \frac{\partial^{2} t}{\partial y^{2}}$$

$$\theta = \frac{(t - t_{w})}{(t_{\infty} - t_{w})} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{\eta} \exp(-\eta^{2}) d\eta$$

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

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

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

$$Nu_{x0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} P e_x^{\frac{1}{2}} = f(P e_x) = f(R e_x P r)$$

$$Nu_{xv} = 0.332 R e_x^{\frac{1}{2}} P r^{\frac{1}{3}} = g(R e_x, P r)$$

$$P e_x = \frac{u_{\infty} x}{a} = \frac{u_{\infty} x}{v} \frac{v}{a} = R e_x P r$$

(2) 对流传热的相似原理

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

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

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

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

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

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

 $Nu = 0.664 \,\mathrm{Re}^{1/2} \,\mathrm{Pr}^{1/3}$

无因次化处理

$$\overline{X} = \frac{X}{L}, \overline{Y} = \frac{Y}{L}, \overline{u} = \frac{u}{u_{\infty}}, \overline{v} = \frac{v}{u_{\infty}}, \theta = \frac{t - t_{w}}{t_{\infty} - t_{w}}$$

$$\frac{1}{u}\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial x} + \overline{v}\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial y} = \frac{v}{u_{\infty}L}\frac{\partial^2 \overline{u}}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{v}{u_{\infty}L} \frac{a}{v} \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\frac{\overline{y}}{y} = 0$$
 $\frac{\overline{u}}{u} = 0$, $\overline{v} = 0$, $\theta = 0$ $\overline{u} = 1$, $v = 0$, $\theta = 1$

无因次化结果

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

$$\frac{-\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{-\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{Re} \operatorname{Pr}} \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\overline{y} = 0$$
 $\overline{u} = 0$, $\overline{v} = 0$, $\theta = 0$
 $\overline{y} \rightarrow \infty$ $\overline{u} = 1$, $v = 0$, $\theta = 1$

对解的形式的分析

$$\overline{u} = f_1(\text{Re}, \overline{x}, \overline{y})$$

$$\overline{v} = f_2(\text{Re}, \overline{x}, \overline{y})$$

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

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

$$q_w = -\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\Big|_{y=0} = -\frac{\lambda(t_w - t_\infty)}{L} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta}}{\partial \overline{y}}\Big|_{\overline{y}=0} = f_4(\text{Re, Pr, }\overline{x})$$

$$h_x = \frac{q_w}{(t_w - t_\infty)} = -\frac{\lambda}{L} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta}}{\partial \overline{y}} = f_5(\text{Re, Pr, } \overline{x})$$

$$Nu_x = \frac{h_x x}{\lambda} = -\frac{x}{L} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta}}{\partial \overline{y}} = -\frac{x}{\Delta} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta}}{\partial \overline{y}} = f_6(\text{Re, Pr, } \overline{x})$$

$$Nu = f_7(\text{Re, Pr})$$

受迫对流传热可以用无因 次特征数的关系式来表达

(3) 对流传热的比拟理论

1) 层流对流换热比拟理论

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

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

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

 $y \rightarrow \infty$ $u = 1, v = 0, \theta = 1$

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

$$\overline{u} = \overline{\theta} \qquad \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial \overline{v}} = \frac{\partial \overline{\theta}}{\partial \overline{v}} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \overline{y}} \bigg|_{w} = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \overline{y}} \bigg|_{w}$$

热传递与动量传递的关系

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

$$\frac{L}{t_{\infty} - t_{w}} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \bigg|_{w} = \frac{L}{u_{\infty}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \bigg|_{w}, \quad q_{w} = -\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \bigg|_{w}, \quad \tau_{w} = \rho v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \bigg|_{w}$$

$$\frac{-q_w L}{\lambda (t_\infty - t_w)} = \frac{\tau_w L}{\rho v u_\infty}, \quad \frac{q_w}{\tau_w} = -\frac{\lambda (t_\infty - t_w)}{\rho v u_\infty} = -c_p \frac{(t_\infty - t_w)}{u_\infty}$$

热传递与动量传递的比拟理论

$$\tau_w = \frac{c_f}{2} \rho u_\infty^2, \quad q_w = h_x (t_w - t_\infty)$$

$$\frac{h(t_w - t_\infty)}{\frac{c_f}{2} \rho u_\infty^2} = -c_p \frac{t_\infty - t_w}{u_\infty}$$

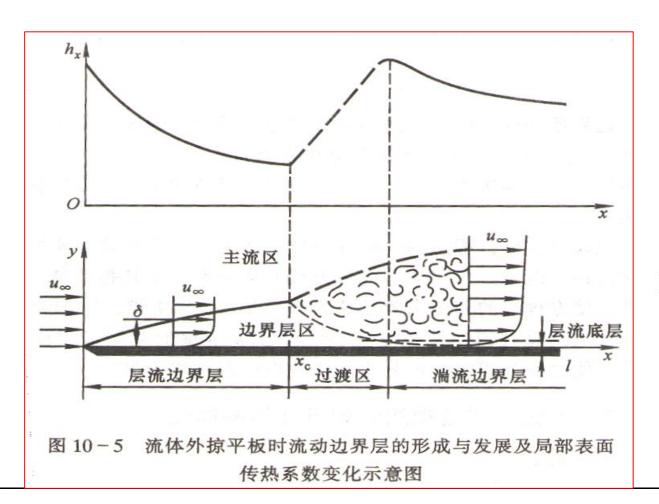
$$\frac{h_x}{\frac{c_{fx}}{2}\rho u_{\infty}^2} = \frac{\lambda}{\rho v u_{\infty}}, \quad \frac{h_x x}{\lambda} = \frac{c_{fx}}{2} \frac{u_{\infty} x}{v}$$

$$Nu_x = \frac{c_{fx}}{2} Re_x$$
 — 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。

2)湍流受迫对流传热比拟理论

局部对流换热系数与边界层的关系

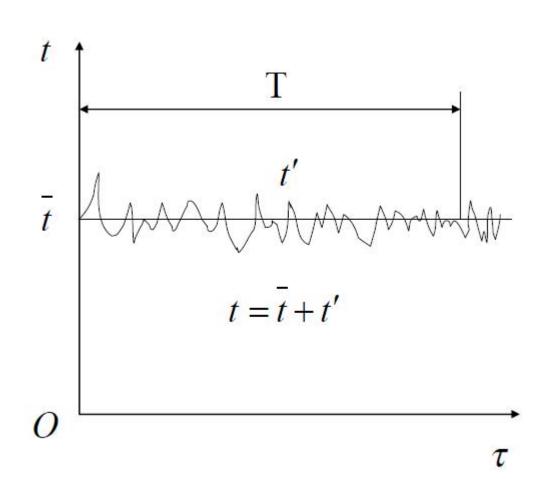


$$Re_c = \frac{u_{\infty} x_c}{v} = 5 \times 10^5$$

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

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



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。

湍流边界层对流传热微分方程

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

湍流输运强于分子输运
$$\boldsymbol{\mathcal{E}}_{m} >> \boldsymbol{V}, \qquad \boldsymbol{\mathcal{E}}_{t} >> a$$

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \boldsymbol{\mathcal{E}}_{m} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}}$$

$$u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = \boldsymbol{\mathcal{E}}_{t} \frac{\partial^{2} t}{\partial y^{2}}$$

湍流对流传热的比拟理论

若
$$\Pr = \frac{v}{a} = 1$$
, $\Pr_t = \frac{\varepsilon_m}{\varepsilon_t} = 1$

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

$$\frac{q_w}{\tau_w} \approx \frac{-\rho c_p \varepsilon_t \frac{dt}{dy}|_{w}}{\rho \varepsilon_m \frac{du}{dy}|_{w}} = -c_p \frac{t_{\infty} - t_{w}}{u_{\infty}}$$

$$\tau_w = \frac{c_{fx}}{2} \rho u_{\infty}^2, \quad q_w = h_x (t_w - t_{\infty})$$

$$\frac{h_x (t_w - t_{\infty})}{2} = -c_w \frac{t_{\infty} - t_w}{2}$$

$$\frac{h_x(t_w - t_\infty)}{\frac{c_{fx}}{2}\rho u_\infty^2} = -c_p \frac{t_\infty - t_w}{u_\infty}$$

$$\frac{h_x x}{\lambda} = \frac{c_{fx}}{2} \frac{u_{\infty} x}{v} \implies Nu_x = \frac{c_{fx}}{2} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{e}_x$$

湍流边界层对流传热计算

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

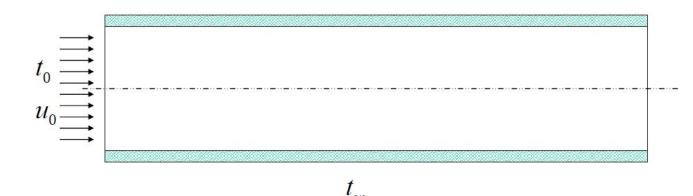
通过实验测得阻力系数

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

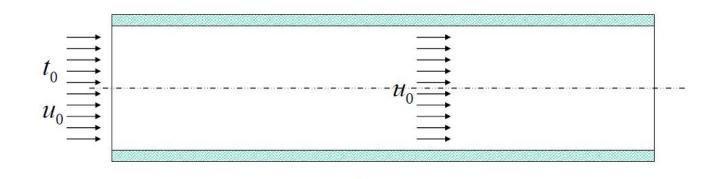
则比拟理论得到的努塞尔数的表达式为

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

二、管内受迫对流问题



(1) 无粘性流体



流体无粘性时的温度场

$$\rho c_p u_\infty \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = \lambda \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \frac{\partial t}{\partial r})$$

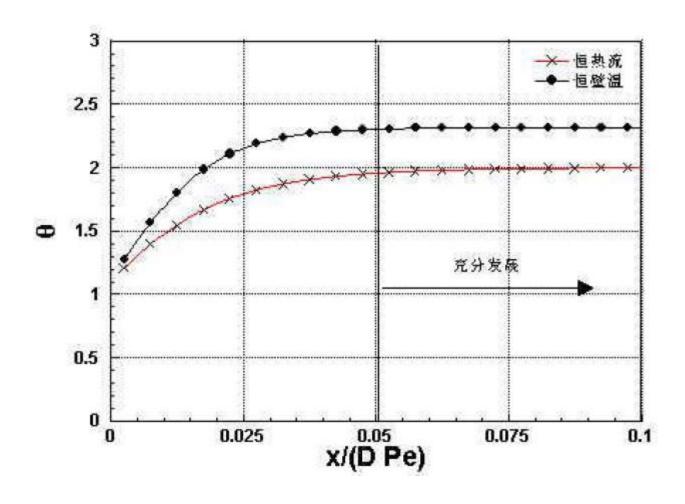
$$x = 0, u = u_{\infty}, t = t_{\infty}$$

$$r = 0, \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} = 0$$
 $r = R, -\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} = q_w$ (恒热流)

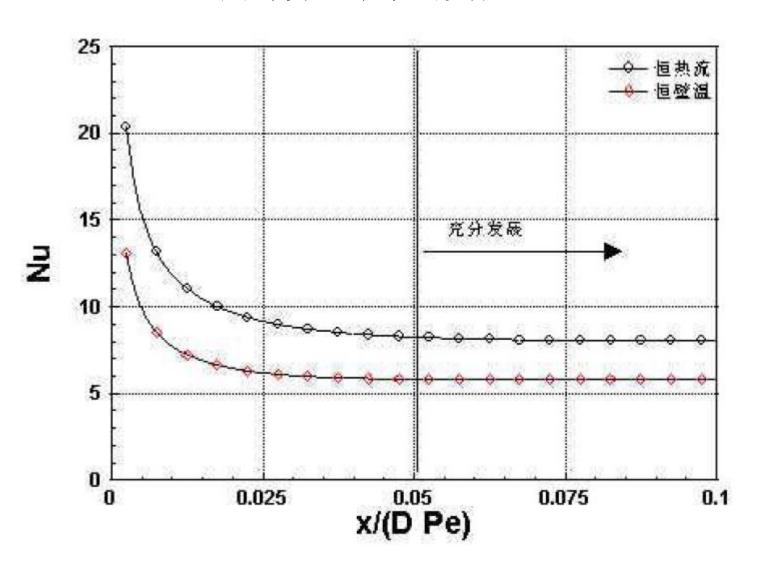
$$x = 0, u = u_{\infty}, t = t_{\infty}$$

$$r = 0, \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} = 0$$
 $r = R, t = t_w$ (恒壁温)

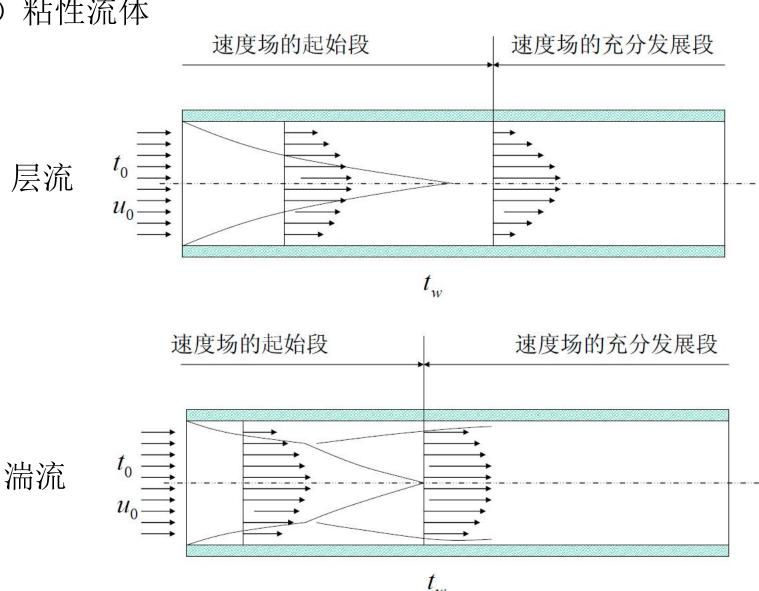
无因次截面平均温度的变化

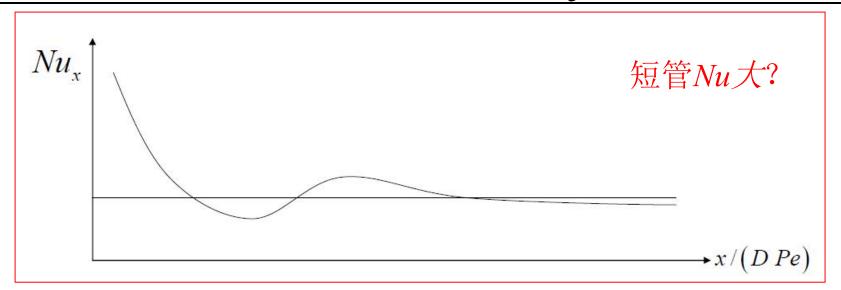


局部努塞尔数的变化



(1) 粘性流体





- •层流时与无粘性的情况类似: Nux逐渐减小
- •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,而后再因为达到充分发展而趋于不变的值。
- 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;

二、自然对流传热

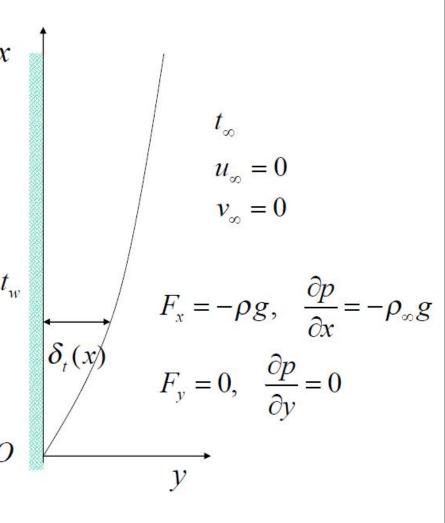
注意x轴方向

无粘性流体自然对流

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho uu) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho vu) = F_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho uv) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho vv) = F_{y} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$



Boussineseq 假设

布辛尼斯克(也译作布辛涅斯克,或者波斯尼克)

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。

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

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

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

密度与温度的关系

$$\alpha_{v} = -\frac{1}{\rho_{\infty}} \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} \right)_{p}$$

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

$$\frac{\rho - \rho_{\infty}}{\rho_{\infty}} = \alpha_{v} (T - T_{\infty}) = \alpha_{v} (t - t_{\infty})$$

对于理想气体

$$p = \rho RT$$
 $\alpha_v = -\frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} \right)_p = \frac{p}{\rho RT^2} = \frac{1}{T}$

自然对流传热边界层微分方程组

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。左边方程组化简为右边边界层微分方程组。

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。

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho uu) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho vu) = F_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho uv) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho vv) = F_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho uv) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho vv) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho vv) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho vv)$$

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

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

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

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

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

简化的微分方程组

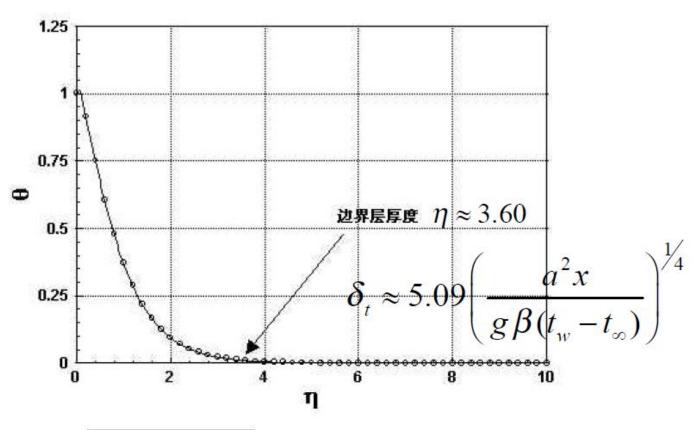
$$\alpha_{v} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T} \right)_{p} \qquad \frac{\rho_{\infty} - \rho}{\rho_{\infty}} \approx \alpha_{v} (T - T_{\infty}) = \alpha_{v} (t - t_{\infty})$$

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

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

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

自然对流的热边界层现象



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

对流传热系数

$$h_x \approx 0.60 \sqrt{\lambda \rho c_p} \sqrt[4]{\frac{g\alpha_v(t_w - t_\infty)}{x}}$$

$$Nu_x = \frac{h_x x}{\lambda} = 0.60 \left(\frac{g\alpha_v x^3 (t_w - t_\infty)}{a^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\frac{g\alpha_{v}x^{3}(t_{w}-t_{\infty})}{a^{2}}$$

 $\frac{g\alpha_{v}x^{3}(t_{w}-t_{\infty})}{2}$ 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

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

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

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

方程组的无因次化处理

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

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

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

$$- \partial \overline{\theta} - \partial \overline{\theta} = 1, \partial^2 \overline{\theta}$$

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

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

$$Gr = \frac{g\alpha_{v}l^{3}(t_{w} - t_{\infty})}{v^{2}}$$

格拉晓夫数:控制粘性流体自然对流传热的无因次量

预期解的形式

$$u = f_1(Gr, Pr, x, y)$$

$$\overline{v} = f_2(Gr, Pr, x, y)$$

$$\overline{\theta} = f_3(Gr, Pr, \overline{x}, \overline{y})$$

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

$$\frac{-\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}} = \frac{g\alpha_{v}l^{3}(t_{w} - t_{\infty})}{v^{2}} - \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial y}$$

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

$$q_w = -\lambda \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\bigg|_w = -\frac{\lambda(t_w - t_\infty)}{l} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta}}{\partial \overline{y}}\bigg|_w = f_4(Gr, Pr, \overline{x})$$

$$h_{x} = \frac{q_{w}}{(t_{w} - t_{\infty})} = -\frac{\lambda}{l} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta}}{\partial \overline{y}} \bigg|_{w} = f_{5}(Gr, Pr, \overline{x})$$

$$-\mathrm{Nu}_{x} = \frac{h_{x}x}{\lambda} = -\frac{x}{l} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta}}{\partial \overline{y}} = -\frac{\overline{\lambda}}{v} \frac{\partial \overline{\theta}}{\partial \overline{y}} = f_{6}(\mathrm{Gr}, \mathrm{Pr}, \overline{x})$$

自然对流传热的无因次关系式

总结

$$Nu_x = f_6(Gr, Pr, x)$$

重要

$$Nu = f_7(Gr, Pr)$$

注意与强制对流的区别

$$Gr = \frac{g\alpha_v l^3(t_w - t_\infty)}{v^2}$$

§ 5-5 相似原理

实验研究仍然是解决复杂对流换热问题的主要方法,相似原理则是指导实验研究的理论。

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

相似原理可以回答如下问题:

- □ 如何安排实验?并应该测量哪些量?
- □ 实验后如何整理实验数据?
- □ 获得的结果可以推广应用的条件是什么?

一、相似的概念(similarity,similar)

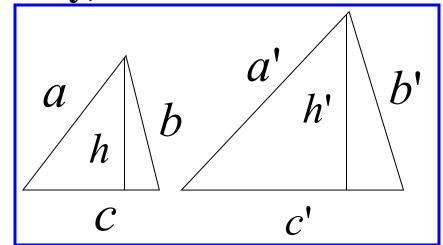
1. 几何相似

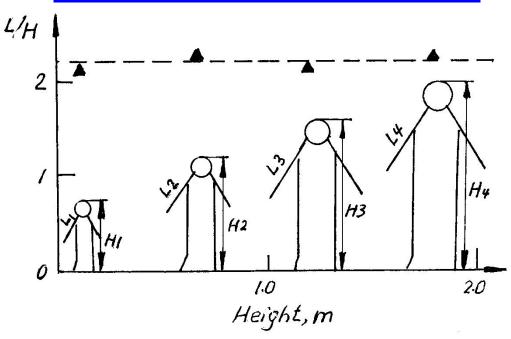
图形各对应边成比例

$$\frac{a}{a'} = \frac{b}{b'} = \frac{c}{c'} = \frac{h}{h'} = c_l$$

$$c_l -$$
相似倍数

凡人皆等高, 人身高/手长=2.5

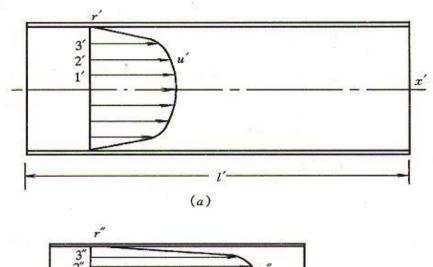




2. 物理量场相似

同名的物理量在所有 对应时刻、对应地点的 数值成比例。

例:流体在圆管内稳态流动时速度场相似,则



$$\frac{u_1'}{u_1''} = \frac{u_2'}{u_2''} = \frac{u_3'}{u_3''} = \dots = \frac{u_{\text{max}}}{u_{\text{max}}} = C_u$$

3. 物理现象相似

对于两个同类的物理现象,如果在相应的时刻与相应的地点上与现象有关的物理量一一对应成比例,则称此两现象彼此相似。

同类现象是指用相同形式和内容的微分方程式(控制方程+单值性条件方程)所描述的现象。

不同类现象(如电场与温度场), analogy/similarity

如,对于两个稳态的对流换热现象,如果彼此相似,则必有换热面的几何形状相似、温度场、速度场及物性场相似等。

二、相似原理

复习

相似第一定理:彼此相似的物理现象必须服从同样的客观规律,物理方程式相同,对应的同名相似准则数相等(注意:相似准则数相等并不代表是常数)

相似定理

相似第二定理:现象的各物理量之间的关系,可以化为各相似准则之间的关系。

相似第三定理:凡同一类物理现象,当单值条件相似且由单值条件中的物理量组成的相似准则对应相等时,则这些现象必定相似.

相似原理三个定理:相似的性质、相似准则间的关系及相似判别的准则。

1. 相似的性质

彼此相似的物理现象,同名的相似特征数(准则数)相等。

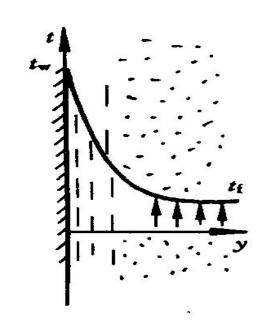
两相似的物理现象,其与现象有关的物理量一一对应成比例,但是各比例系数不是任意的,它由描述现象的微分方程相互制约,该制约关系可由相似特征数表示。

$$h(t_w - t_f) = -\lambda \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0}$$

$$\frac{hl}{\lambda} = \frac{\partial \left[(t_w - t) / (t_w - t_f) \right]}{\partial (x/l)} \bigg|_{y=0}$$

$$\left(\frac{hl}{\lambda}\right)_1 = \left(\frac{hl}{\lambda}\right)_2$$

$$Nu_1 = Nu_2$$





2. 相似准则间的关系 (π定理)

描述现象的微分方程组的解,原则上可以用相似特征数之间的函数关系表示。

- □对于无相变强制对流换热: Nu = f(Re, Pr)
- □自然对流换热: $N\mathbf{u} = f(G\mathbf{r}, Pr)$

$$Gr = \frac{g\alpha\Delta tL^3}{v^2}$$
, α 为体积膨胀系数, L 为特征尺寸

□混合对流换热: Nu = f(Re, Gr, Pr)

按上述关联式整理实验数据,就能得到反映现象变化规律的实用关联式。

3. 判别相似的条件(necessary and sufficient condition) 凡同类现象、单值性条件相似、同名相似特征数相等,那么现象必定相似。



- 综上,相似原理回答了实验中会遇到的三个问题:
- ①实验相似特征数安排,测各特征数中包含的物理量
- ②实验结果应整理成特征数间的关联式
- ③实验结果可以推广应用到与实验相似的情况

导出相似特征数的方法

相似分析法

现象A:
$$h' = -\frac{\lambda'}{\left(t'_{w} - t'_{\infty}\right)} \frac{\partial t'}{\partial y'} \bigg|_{y'=0}$$
 现象B: $h'' = -\frac{\lambda''}{\left(t''_{w} - t''_{\infty}\right)} \frac{\partial t''}{\partial y''} \bigg|_{y''=0}$

现象B:
$$h'' = -\frac{\lambda''}{(t_w'' - t_\infty'')} \frac{\partial t''}{\partial y''}\Big|_{v''=0}$$

$$\frac{h'}{h''} = C_h, \quad \frac{\lambda'}{\lambda''} = C_{\lambda}, \quad \frac{t'_{w}}{t''_{w}} = \frac{t'_{\infty}}{t''_{\infty}} = \frac{t'}{t''} = C_t \qquad \frac{y'}{y''} = \frac{l'}{l''} = C_l$$

$$\frac{C_h \cdot C_l}{C_{\lambda}} h'' = -\frac{\lambda''}{\left(t_w'' - t_\infty''\right)} \frac{\partial t''}{\partial y''} \bigg|_{y''=0} \qquad \qquad \frac{C_h \cdot C_l}{C_{\lambda}} = 1$$

流体在壁面法向无 量纲过余温度梯度

$$Nu' = Nu'' \stackrel{h'l''}{\smile} = \frac{h''l''}{\lambda''}$$

$$\frac{h'l'}{\lambda'} = \frac{h''l''}{\lambda''}$$

四、相似原理的应用

- 一、应用相似原理指导实验的安排与实验数据的整理
 - 1. 应用相似原理可以大大减少实验次数而又得出有一定通用性的结果

2. 应当以已定特征数为参数来安排实验

实验结果应表示成特征数之间的函数关系

特征数方程的形式

$$Nu = CRe^{n}$$

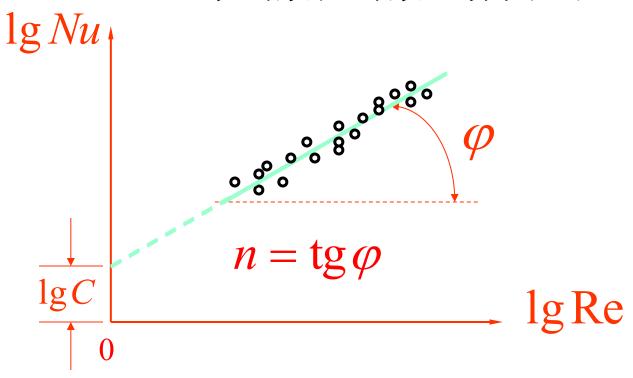
$$Nu = CRe^{n}Pr^{m}$$

$$Nu = C(Gr Pr)^{n}$$

式中, C、n、m 等需由实验数据确定 采用作图法(适用于比较少的实验点)或最小二乘法 确定

Nu =
$$C \operatorname{Re}^n$$
 \square $(\operatorname{lgNu}) = (\operatorname{lg} C) + n(\operatorname{lg} \operatorname{Re})$

幂函数在对数坐标图上是直线



采用最小二乘法确定关联式中各常数是最可靠的方法

$$Nu = CRe^n Pr^m$$

①在一定Re数下获得不同流体(Pr数不同)的实验值,在双对数坐标上确定指数m

$$[\lg Nu] = \lceil \lg (C \operatorname{Re}^n) \rceil + m [\lg \Pr]$$

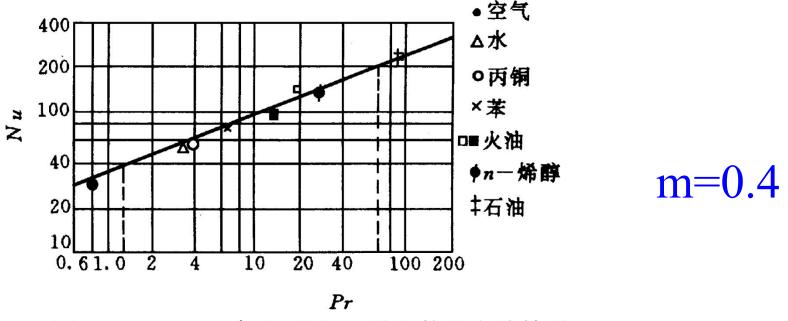
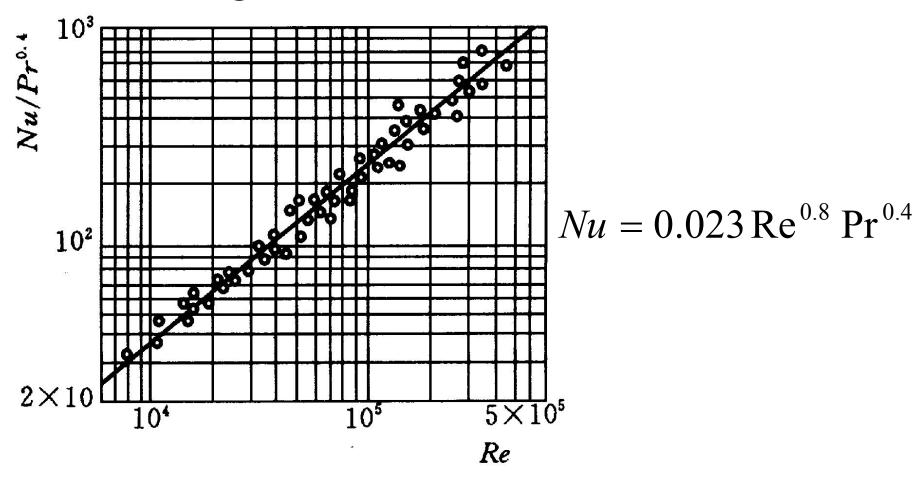


图 5-15 $Re = 10^4$ 时不同 Pr 数流体的实验结果

②在不同Re数下获得的结果,以(Nu/Prm)为纵坐标,以Re数为横坐标,在双对数坐标上作图获得n以及C。n为直线的斜率,C为lgRe=0时直线在纵坐标上的截距



- 4.应用特征数方程的注意事项 (P118-P119)
- □特征长度按准则式规定的方式选取
- □ 定性温度按规定的方式选取
- □ 准则方程式不能任意推广到得到实验关联式 的 实验依据之外
- □ 温差的选取

二、应用相似原理指导模化实验

1.模化实验:用不同于实物尺寸的模型来研究实际物体中所进行物理过程的实验。(通常缩小模型)

2.要做到完全相似决非易事,保证对现象起决定 作用的准则数相等(近似模化)

三、常见相似准则数的物理意义

1. 努塞尔数
$$Nu = \frac{hl}{\lambda} = \frac{\partial \left[(t_w - t)/(t_w - t_f) \right]}{\partial (y/l)}$$

Nu — 流体在壁面处法向无量纲过余温度梯度。

2. 雷诺数
$$Re = \frac{ul}{v}$$

Re — 流体惯性力与粘性力的相对大小。

3. 普朗特数
$$Pr = \frac{v}{a}$$

Pr — 流体动量扩散能力与热量扩散能力相对大小。

4. 格拉晓夫数
$$Gr = \frac{g\alpha\Delta tL^3}{v^2}$$

Gr — 流体浮升力与粘性力的相对大小。