

1. 粘性流动的一般性质

1.1 运动方程组

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{u} = 0$$

$$\frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \vec{u} = \vec{f}_b - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 \vec{u} \quad (\text{在温度变化不大时, 可视为常数})$$

1.2 粘性运动的有旋性

$$\text{由 } \nabla^2 \vec{u} = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \vec{u}) - \nabla \times (\nabla \times \vec{u}) = -\nabla \times \vec{\omega}$$

若流动无旋 $\vec{\omega} = 0$, 则 $\nabla^2 \vec{u} = 0$

$$\text{运动方程组改写为 } \begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \vec{u} = 0 \\ \frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} = \vec{f}_b - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \end{cases} \quad (\text{欧拉方程})$$

提流动方程与理想不可压流体流动一样, 但差别在边界条件中多了一项 $v_n = 0$.

由于理想不可压流体运动满足边条件和初条件的解通常是唯一的, 所以上述问题通常无解.

所以不可压粘性流体运动一般有旋. 且比通常初零.

1.3 机械能的耗损性

$$\text{动量方程 } \rho \frac{D u_i}{Dt} = \rho f_{b,i} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j}$$

$$\text{两边点乘 } u_i \text{ 得 } \rho u_i \frac{D u_i}{Dt} = \rho u_i f_{b,i} - u_i \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \mu u_i \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j} \quad (*)$$

由体力有势得 $f_{b,i} = -\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial x_i}$, 由不可压缩性 $\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$ 得

$$-\rho u_i \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial(-\rho u_i \pi)}{\partial x_i}; \quad -u_i \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial(-p u_i)}{\partial x_i}; \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (2S_{ij})$$

$$2\mu u_i \frac{\partial S_{ij}}{\partial x_j} = 2\mu \frac{\partial (S_{ij} u_i)}{\partial x_j} - 2\mu S_{ij} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} = 2\mu \frac{\partial (S_{ij} u_i)}{\partial x_j} - 2\mu S_{ij} (S_{ij} + A_{ij})$$

其中 $S_{ij} A_{ij} = 0$, 因为 \bar{S} 对称, \bar{A} 反对称, $\bar{S} \cdot \bar{A}$ 二次收缩为 0.

$$\text{代入 } (*) \text{ 式有, } \frac{DE_k}{Dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} [(-p\pi - p) u_i] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (2\mu S_{ij} u_i) - 2\mu S_{ij} S_{ij}$$

$$\text{写成向量表达式为 } \frac{DE_k}{Dt} = \nabla \cdot [(-p\pi - p) \vec{u} - 2\mu \bar{S} \cdot \vec{u}] - 2\mu \bar{S} : \bar{S}$$

$$\text{全流场积分为 } \int_V \frac{DE_k}{Dt} d\tau = \oint_S [(-p\pi - p) \vec{u} - 2\mu \bar{S} \cdot \vec{u}] \cdot d\vec{A} - 2\mu \int_V \bar{S} : \bar{S} d\tau$$

由于边条件 $r \rightarrow \infty, \vec{u} = 0; \vec{u}|_S = 0$

$$\text{得 } \frac{D}{Dt} \int_V E_k d\tau = -2\mu \int_V \bar{S} : \bar{S} d\tau < 0.$$

说明动能是耗散的.

$$^{\circ} \text{ 因为 } \frac{D(\pi)}{Dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (p\pi) + (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) (p\pi)$$

$= \vec{u} \cdot \nabla (p\pi)$
右端积分式中的第一项移到左边, 即为机械能的变化率, 所以实际上机械能是耗散的.

注：上述积分式可能不收敛，所以我们只是定性地说明了能量的耗散性，数学并不严谨。

1.4. 粘性流体运动中涡旋的扩散性.

动量方程 $\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \vec{u} = \vec{f}_b - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 \vec{u}$

由 $(\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \vec{u} = \nabla(\frac{\vec{u}^2}{2}) - \vec{u} \times \vec{\omega}$

得 $\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} = -\nabla(\frac{\vec{u}^2}{2} + \pi + \frac{p}{\rho}) + \nu \nabla^2 \vec{u} + \vec{u} \times \vec{\omega}$

由 $\nabla(\vec{u} \times \vec{\omega}) = (\vec{\omega} \cdot \nabla) \vec{u} - (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \vec{\omega}$

两边取旋度得

$\frac{\partial \vec{\omega}}{\partial t} + (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \vec{\omega} = \nu \nabla^2 \vec{\omega} + (\vec{\omega} \cdot \nabla) \vec{u}$

其中 $p' = \frac{\vec{u}^2}{2} + \pi + \frac{p}{\rho}$, $\nu \nabla^2 \vec{\omega}$ 称为涡的扩散项, $(\vec{\omega} \cdot \nabla) \vec{u}$ 称为涡的拉伸压缩项

对于平面=维情况 $\vec{\omega} \perp \nabla \vec{u}$, 上式化为

$\frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial t} + (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \omega_z = \nu \nabla^2 \omega_z$

在 $\vec{\omega}$ 的极值点, $\nabla \omega_z = 0$.

得 $\frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial t} = \nu \nabla^2 \omega_z = \nu (\frac{\partial^2 \omega_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \omega_z}{\partial y^2})$

ω_z 为极值时, $\nabla^2 \omega_z > 0$, $\frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial t} > 0$.

ω_z 为极大值时, $\nabla^2 \omega_z < 0$, $\frac{\partial \omega_z}{\partial t} < 0$.

可知涡旋是扩散的.

1.5. N-S方程的简化.

无量纲化 N-S 方程

$S_t \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \vec{u} = \frac{1}{Fr^2} \vec{f}_b - \nabla p + \frac{1}{Re} \nabla^2 \vec{u}$

① 若 $Re \rightarrow \infty$, (如 $\mu \rightarrow 0$), 则化为理想流体运动

② 若 $Re \rightarrow 0$, (如 $L \rightarrow 0$ 或 $\mu \rightarrow \infty$), 则粘性力作用远大于惯性力.

忽略惯性力 并忽略体力, 或者体力有势, $\vec{f}_b = -\nabla \pi$, 记 $p' = p + \pi$, 称为广义压强 (这里的 π 的系数不必深究 差不多就行).

则运动方程组化为

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \vec{u} = 0 \\ \mu \nabla^2 \vec{u} = \nabla p' \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{称为斯托克斯方程.}$$

③ 若 Re 很大, 流场的大部分区域仍可以忽略粘性力, 在近壁面很薄的一层内, 我们同时考虑粘性力和惯性力作用, 称此层流体为边界层.

2. 边界层的物理概念

2.1. 边界层的名义厚度 δ

名义厚度 $\delta(x)$: $u=0.99U$ 处的 y 值

• $\delta(x)$ 很小

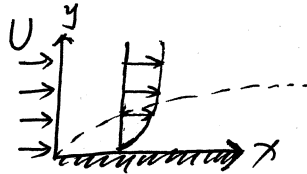
惯性力量级: $\rho u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sim \rho U \frac{U}{x}$

粘性力量级: $\mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \sim \mu \frac{U}{\delta^2}$

考虑到 ~~$\rho u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$~~ 惯性力与粘性力相当。

$\therefore \rho \frac{U^2}{x} \sim \mu \frac{U}{\delta^2}$

$\therefore \delta \sim x \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho U x}} = x Re_x^{-1/2}$, Re_x 为与 x 坐标相关的雷诺数。

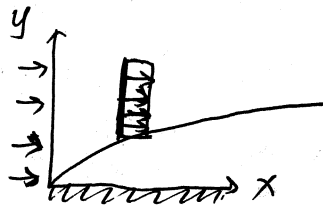


← 可以这么估算数量级么? - 阶数大不一定是阶数大啊 -

2.2. 位移厚度 (质量流量亏损厚度)

$\rho U \delta^* \equiv \int_0^\infty \rho(U-u) dy$

$\therefore \delta^* = \int_0^\infty (1 - \frac{u}{U}) dy$



2.3. 动量亏损厚度 θ

$(\rho U \theta) U \equiv \int_0^\infty \rho(U-u)u dy$

$\therefore \theta = \int_0^\infty \frac{u}{U} (1 - \frac{u}{U}) dy$

(质量流量 ~~亏损~~ \times ~~速度~~ ^{速度亏损量})

2.4. 边界层流动的控制方程 (二维平板层流边界层)

取无量纲形式的 N-S 方程, 速度为 U , 特征长为板长 L , 特征时间为 $\frac{L}{U}$, 特征压强为 ρU^2 .

则 $x^* \sim 1$, $y^* \sim \delta^*$, $t^* \sim 1$, $u^* \sim 1$, 其中 $\delta^* = \frac{\delta}{L}$, 是无量纲化的边界层厚度. (我也不知道压强为什么这样无量纲化)

$\frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x^*} + u^* \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x^*} + v^* \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^*} = - \frac{\partial p^*}{\partial x^*} + \frac{1}{Re} (\frac{\partial^2 u^*}{\partial x^{*2}} + \frac{\partial^2 u^*}{\partial y^{*2}})$ $1+1+1 = ? + \delta^2 (1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2})$

$\frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x^*} + \frac{\partial v^*}{\partial y^*} = 0$ $1+1 = 0$

$\frac{\partial v^*}{\partial t^*} + u^* \frac{\partial v^*}{\partial x^*} + v^* \frac{\partial v^*}{\partial y^*} = - \frac{\partial p^*}{\partial y^*} + \frac{1}{Re} (\frac{\partial^2 v^*}{\partial x^{*2}} + \frac{\partial^2 v^*}{\partial y^{*2}})$ $\delta + \delta + \delta = ? + \delta^2 (\delta^2 + \frac{1}{\delta^2})$

由连续性方程有 $v^* \sim \delta^*$. 由于边界层中粘性力与惯性力同量级, 所以 $\frac{1}{Re} \sim \delta^{*2}$, 剩下 $\frac{\partial v^*}{\partial x^*} \sim 1$, $\frac{\partial v^*}{\partial y^*} \sim \delta^{*2}$ (压力梯度的量级由方程中的其它项决定).

还原为有量纲形式

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(前提是 $\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \sim \rho U^2 \delta^*$)

(普朗特边界层方程的一般形式)

Prandtl.

在边界层外缘, 即 $y = \delta(x)$ 时, $u = u_e$, 其中 $u_e = 0.99U$. 因为边界层外缘粘性力可忽略,

所以方程化为
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p_e}{\partial x}$$

(V可忽略)

(U不是常数, $U = U(x, t)$)

~~代入一般方程有~~

由于 $\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0$, 故 $p = p_e(x)$, 故一般方程化为

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

(普朗特边界层方程的另一形式)

3. 平板层流边界层的精确解. 在匀速来流下,

设流动定常, 又因为 u_e 是常数, 上述方程化为

$$\begin{cases} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

定义长度: $g(x) = \sqrt{\nu x}$ (边界层厚度的形式, 区别为一个常数倍.)

引入无量纲量: $\eta = \frac{y}{g(x)}$ (相似变量). (使方程变为常微分方程.)

引入流函数: $\psi(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = u \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -v \end{cases}$ (从而 Prandtl 边界层方程由两个减为一个)

无量纲流函数: $f(\eta) = \frac{\psi}{\sqrt{\nu U x}} \Rightarrow \psi = f(\eta) \sqrt{\nu U x}$

(如果自相似解存在, 则按相似解的无量纲流动(速度场、流函数)只是无量纲尺度 η 的函数.)

∴ 方程化为 $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = \nu \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial y^3}$, 其中

① $u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = U f' \Rightarrow f' = \frac{u}{U}$

② $\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (U f') \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = U f'' \sqrt{\frac{U}{\nu x}}$

③ $\frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial y^3} = f''' \frac{U^2}{\nu x}$

④ $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\nu U}{x}} (f - \eta f')$

(这里本质上 ~~是~~ 错, 等式左边 $\psi = \psi(x, y)$, 右边 $\psi = \psi(\eta, x)$, 约定不同, 不能写在一起.)

⑤ $\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{U}{x} \eta f''$

正确的方法是把 η 还原为 x, y 的函数, 再对 x 求偏导.)

代入原方程得 $2f''' + ff'' = 0$

边界条件 $\begin{cases} y=0, u=v=0 \\ y \rightarrow \infty, u=U \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \eta=0, f=f'=0 \\ \eta \rightarrow \infty, f'=1 \end{cases}$

讨论: 1. 边界层界面上, $f' = 0.99$. $y = 5$, 数值解得 $\eta = 5.0$.

由 $\eta = y \sqrt{\frac{U}{\nu x}}$, 解得无量纲名义厚度.

$$\frac{5}{x} = 5 Re_x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

2. 同理 $\delta^* = \int_0^\infty (1 - \frac{u}{U}) dy \cong \int_0^\delta (1 - \frac{u}{U}) dy$

由 $dy = \sqrt{\frac{\nu x}{U}} d\eta$ 得 (x 为常数, 左式成立).

$$\delta^* = x Re_x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^5 (1 - f') d\eta$$

由数值解得, 无量纲位移厚度

$$\frac{\delta^*}{x} = 1.72 Re_x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

3. 同理, 无量纲动量厚度

$$\frac{\theta}{x} = 0.664 Re_x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

4. 壁面切应力 $T_w = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{y=0} = \mu U f'' \sqrt{\frac{U}{\nu x}} \Big|_{\eta=0} = 0.332 \rho U^2 Re_x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

得壁面局部摩擦系数

$$C_f = \frac{T_w}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U^2} = 0.664 Re_x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

4. 边界层流动的积分解法.

定常、二维、普朗特边界层方程.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u \frac{dU}{dx} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \end{cases}$$

得动量积分方程

$$T_w = \frac{d}{dx} (\rho U^2 \theta) + (\rho U^2 \delta^*) \frac{dU}{dx}$$

$U = \text{常数}$, $\Rightarrow T_w = \rho U^2 \frac{d\theta}{dx}$

摩擦系数 $C_f = \frac{T_w}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U^2} = 2 \frac{d\theta}{dx}$

5. 边界层的分离

(在曲面的曲率半径不太小, 曲率半径变化不太大的情况下, prandtl 边界层方程与平板边界层方程有一样的形式. [英]).

普朗特边界层方程沿曲壁坐标方向的分量式.

$$\rho(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) = -\frac{dp}{dx} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

因为在壁面上 $u=v=0$, 得

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

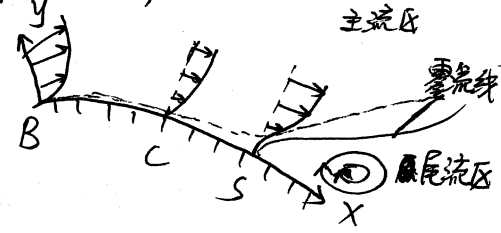
2. 顺压区 BC ($\frac{dp}{dx} < 0$), 速度面“外凸”

逆压区 CS ($\frac{dp}{dx} > 0$), 速度“内凹”.

由边界层分离形成的阻力称为尾涡阻力、压差阻力、形状阻力.

边界层分离的根本原因: 粘性.

分离条件: 逆压梯度存在.



6. 绕流物体所受阻力.

6.1. 摩擦阻力

$$F_D^f = \int_A (\vec{\tau}_w \cdot \vec{i}) dA \quad (\text{drag})$$

6.2. 压差阻力

$$F_D^p = \int_A -p (\vec{n} \cdot \vec{i}) dA$$

7. 低雷诺数流动之外流

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \vec{u} = 0 \\ \nabla p = \mu \nabla^2 \vec{u} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{stokes 方程.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \nabla^2 \vec{\omega} = 0$$