

两种轴对称边界层方程的新解法*

王致清 尚尔兵

(哈尔滨工业大学, 1986年10月24日收到)

摘 要

本文给出了与Mangler变换相类似的变换, 它们将两种过流通道中进口段轴对称层流边界层流动转换成平面层流边界层流动, 使问题得到简化. 简化后的方程可以用已有的平面层流边界层理论加以解决, 从而为人们开辟一条解决轴对称通道进口段流动问题的新途径.

一、前 言

Степанов^[1]和Mangler^[2]提出了一个变换, 它将绕轴对称物体上层流边界层流动问题转换为一个虚构的二维平面物体边界层流动问题来解决. 一般称此变换为Mangler变换, 自此以后为人们解决绕轴对称物体上层流边界层流动问题提供一条新的简便途径. 但对于轴对称通道中层流边界层流动问题一直无人问津. 实际上解决这个问题还要难, 因为它没有象绕流那样的自由边界, 这样就等于增加了约束条件. 本文作者将Mangler变换推广应用到过流当中来, 给出相类似的变换, 它们将平行圆板间进口段轴对称扩散层流边界层流动和圆管进口段层流边界层流动, 分别转换成为二维平面层流边界层流动, 使问题同样地得到简化.

二、平行圆板间进口段轴对称扩散层流边界层

由文献[3]知, 平行圆板间进口段轴对称扩散层流边界层流动(见图1), 其边界层运动方程和连续性方程式有如下形式:

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u_0 \frac{du_0}{dr} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial(ru)}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial(rv)}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

边界条件为:

$$y=0: u=0, v=0; y=\delta: u=u_0 \quad (2.3)$$

这里 r, y ——圆柱坐标系下坐标, u, v ——径向(r)和法向(y)分速度, u_0 ——边界层外侧势流速度, δ ——边界层厚度, $\nu = \mu/\rho$ ——运动粘性系数, μ ——动力粘性系数, ρ ——流体的密度.

方程(2.1), (2.2)和文献[1]中绕轴对称物体的边界层方程在形式上完全一致, 但其中

* 钱伟长推荐.

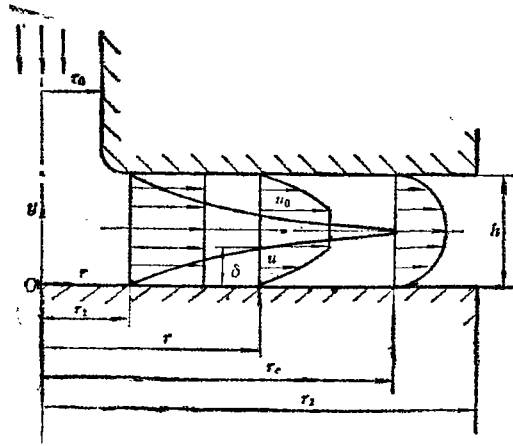


图 1

各项含义不同。除了连续性方程外，边界层运动方程式与平面二维层流边界层运动方程完全一样。现在来寻求一坐标变换，使其轴对称边界层方程(2.1)，(2.2)转换成二维平面边界层方程的形式。为了求得这个变换，设

$$\bar{r} = f(r), \quad \bar{y} = g(r, y) \quad (2.4)$$

有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \frac{df}{dr} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \quad (2.6)$$

用(2.5)，(2.6)式代换(2.1)式，得

$$\begin{aligned} u \left[\frac{df}{dr} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{y}} \right] + v \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{y}} \right] \\ = u_0 \frac{du_0}{d\bar{r}} \frac{df}{dr} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \left(v \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{y}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

化简整理上式，并用 $df/dr (\neq 0)$ 去除，得

$$\begin{aligned} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \bar{r}} + v \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{y}} = u_0 \frac{du_0}{d\bar{r}} \\ + \frac{\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right)^2}{df/dr} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{y}} \right) + \frac{\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right)}{df/dr} \cdot v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{y}} \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

对(2.8)式如果采用下列变量变换：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{u}(\bar{r}) &= u(r), \quad \bar{v}(\bar{r}, \bar{y}) = v(r, y), \quad \bar{u}_0(\bar{r}) = u_0(r) \\ \bar{v}(\bar{r}, \bar{y}) &= \left(u \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} + v \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right) / \frac{df}{dr} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

并且令

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 / \frac{df}{dr} = 1 \quad (2.10)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (2.11)$$

则(2.8)式就转换成二维平面层流边界层运动方程式形式, 即

$$\bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{r}} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}} = \bar{u}_0 \frac{d\bar{u}_0}{d\bar{r}} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}^2} \quad (2.12)$$

为了确定 $\bar{v}(\bar{r}, \bar{y})$, 必须先来确定 $f(r)$, $g(r, y)$, 为此积分(2.11)式得

$$\partial g / \partial y = A(r), \quad g(r, y) = A(r)y + B(r) \quad (2.13)$$

由(2.10)式知

$$df/dr = A^2(r) \quad (2.14)$$

式中 $A(r)$ 仅为 r 的函数, 为使 $y=0$ 时 $\bar{y}=0$, 应取 $B(r)=0$, 所以

$$\bar{y} = g(r, y) = A(r)y \quad (2.15)$$

为了确定 $A(r)$, 利用连续性方程式(2.2), 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(ru)}{\partial r} &= \frac{df}{dr} \frac{\partial(ru)}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(ru)}{\partial \bar{y}} \\ &= \bar{u} + r \frac{df}{dr} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{r}} + r \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}} \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

和

$$r \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(rv)}{\partial y} = r \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{y}} \quad (2.17)$$

则(2.2)式变成为

$$\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{r}} + \left[\bar{u} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{y}} \right] / \frac{df}{dr} = 0 \quad (2.18)$$

为使上式具有二维平面连续性方程式的形式, 必须有

$$\frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial \bar{y}} = \left[\bar{u} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{y}} \right] / \frac{df}{dr} \quad (2.19)$$

对变换(2.9)式中 $\bar{v}(\bar{r}, \bar{y})$ 求导数, 得

$$\frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial \bar{y}} = \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{y}} + \bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \right) \right] / \frac{df}{dr} \quad (2.20)$$

比较(2.19)和(2.20)式, 可得到

$$\text{但} \quad \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \right) \quad (2.21)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{d}{dr} [A(r)] / A(r)$$

因此

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{dA(r)}{dr} / A(r) \quad (2.22)$$

积分上式, 得 $A(r) = cr$, c ——积分常数。

由于对 $g(r, y)$ 量纲的考虑, 积分常数 c 应具有 L^{-1} 量纲 (L ——特征长度), 在此取 $L=h$, h ——平行圆板间距离, 所以 $A(r)=r/h$.

于是变换

$$\bar{y}=g(r, y)=yr/h \quad (2.23)$$

根据(2.14)式, 得

$$df/dr=r^2/h^2$$

积分后得变换

$$\bar{r}=f(r)=\frac{r^3}{3h^2} \quad (2.24)$$

因此有

$$\bar{v}(\bar{r}, \bar{y})=\frac{hy}{r^2}u+\frac{h}{r}v \quad (2.25)$$

因此在(2.9), (2.23), (2.24)变换下, 可将轴对称边界层方程式(2.1), (2.2)转换为二维平面边界层方程的形式.

边界条件(2.3)可转换为下列形式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{y}=0: \bar{u}=0, \bar{v}=0 \\ \bar{y}=\bar{\delta} \left(=\frac{r}{h}\delta \right): \bar{u}=\bar{u}_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.26)$$

摩擦应力有下列相关性:

$$\bar{\tau}_w=h\tau_w/r \quad (2.27)$$

其中

$$\tau_w=\mu\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)_{y=0}, \quad \bar{\tau}_w=\bar{\mu}\left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}}\right)_{\bar{y}=0}$$

三、圆管进口段轴对称层流边界层

由文献[4]知, 圆管进口段轴对称层流边界层(图2示), 其边界层运动方程式和连续性方程式有如下形式:

$$u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+v\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}=u_0\frac{du_0}{dx}+\frac{\nu}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right) \quad (3.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial(ru)}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial(rv)}{\partial r}=0 \quad (3.2)$$

式中 $r=R-y$.

边界条件:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y=0: u=0, v=0 \\ y=\delta: u=u_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.3)$$

这里 x ——沿壁面方向坐标

r ——从管轴起算的径向坐标

u, v —— x, r 方向相对应的速度分量

δ ——边界层厚度

R ——圆管半径

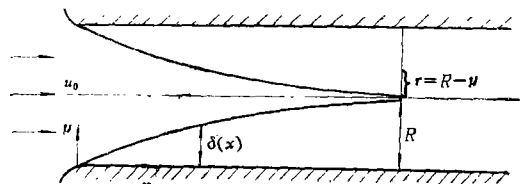


图 2

将方程式 (3.1) 简化为下列形式

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v' \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = u_0 \frac{du_0}{dr} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} \quad (3.4)$$

式中

$$v' = v - \nu/r \quad (3.5)$$

由于

$$\frac{\partial(rv')}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial(rv)}{\partial r}$$

则 (3.2) 式变为

$$\frac{\partial(ru)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(rv')}{\partial r} = 0 \quad (3.6)$$

可见, (3.4), (3.6) 式与 (2.1), (2.2) 式在形式上完全一样, 因此, 相类似地可将 (3.4) 与 (3.6) 通过变换转变为二维平面边界层方程的形式。

如果引入新变量 \bar{x} , \bar{r} , 与变量 x , r 的变换关系式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= M(x) = x^3/3R^2 \\ \bar{r} &= N(x, r) = rx/R \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.7)$$

和

$$\bar{u}(\bar{x}) = u(x), \quad \bar{v}(\bar{x}, \bar{r}) = \frac{Rr}{x^2} u + \frac{R}{x} v' \quad (3.8)$$

由变换 (3.7) 得出:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} &= \frac{x^2}{R^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{x}} + \frac{r}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} &= \frac{x}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.9)$$

在 (3.4) 与 (3.6) 式中进行转换, 则容易得出

$$\bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{x}} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{r}} = \bar{u}_0 \frac{d\bar{u}_0}{d\bar{x}} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{r}^2} \quad (3.10)$$

和

$$\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{x}} + \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial \bar{r}} = 0 \quad (3.11)$$

可见, 它们与二维平面边界层方程式在形式上是完全一样的。

边界条件 (3.3) 转换为下列形式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{y} = 0: \quad \bar{u} = 0, \quad \bar{v} = 0 \\ \bar{y} = \bar{\delta} = \frac{x}{R} \delta: \quad \bar{u} = \bar{u}_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.12)$$

摩擦应力有下列相关性:

$$\bar{\tau}_w = \frac{R}{x} \tau_w \quad (3.13)$$

式中

$$\bar{\tau}_w = \bar{\mu} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}} \right)_{\bar{y}=0}, \quad \tau_w = \mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)_{y=0}$$

参 考 文 献

- [1] Стенанов Е. И., Об интегрировании уравнение ламинарного пограничного слоя для движения с осевой симметрией (Институт механики Наук Союза ССР), *Прикладная Математика и Механика*, Том II(1947), 203—204
- [2] Mangler, V. W., A transformation between the boundary layer of axially symmetrical body and 2-D one compressible fluid, *Appl. Math. and Mech.*, 28, 4(1948), 97—103. (in German)
- [3] 刘震北、王致清, 平行圆板间径向层流进口段效应分析, *应用数学和力学*, 5, 1(1984), 77—89.
- [4] 王致清, 圆管层流与湍流进口段效应修正系数的研究, *应用数学和力学*, 3, 3(1982), 393—406.
- [5] 张仲寅等编著, 《粘性流体力学》, 国防工业出版社(1982), 81—89.
- [6] Schlichting, H., *Boundary-Layer Theory*, McGraw-Hill Book Company (1979), 245—246.

The New Solutions for Two Kinds of Axially Symmetrical Laminar Boundary Layer Equations

Wang Zhi-qing Shang Erh-bing

(*Haerbin Institute of Technology, Haerbin*)

Abstract

The transformations, which are similar to Mangler's transformation, are given in this paper, and make the two kinds of entrance region flow of axially symmetrical laminar boundary layer in internal way into the flow of two-dimensional boundary layer, and simplify the problems. The simplified equations can be solved by the 2-D boundary layer theory. Therefore a new way is opened up to solve the axially symmetrical flow in the entrance region of internal way.