

两互相垂直的平面间的层流边界层*

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摘 要

本文得到了两互相垂直的平面间的层流边界层的三级近似解。

在边界层中, 边界层方程中的粘性项和惯性项具有相同的数量级^[3], 本文则首先假定惯性项大于粘性项去求解边界层方程; 然后, 令粘性项大于惯性项, 最后, 取二者的平均值作为边界层方程的真实解。

本文所得一级及二级近似解和文献[1]的结果相同, 本文的三级近似解则较[1]的结果更精确。

一、问题的提法

如图1, 设有两互相垂直的平面, 不可压缩粘性流体在其内部流动。外部均匀液流的方向与此二平面的交线平行, 试研究此二平面内部交线附近两个平面的边界层的相互干扰。

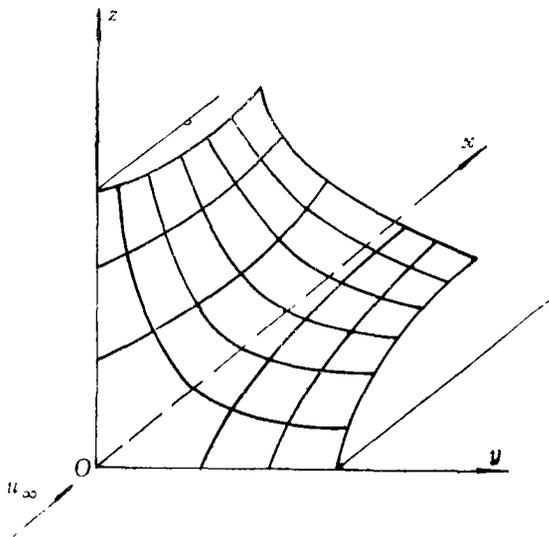


图 1

层流边界方程为^[1]

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

式中 u, v 及 w 为流体质点的速度在 x, y 及 z 轴上的投影, $\nu = \mu/\rho$ 为流体的运动粘性系数。

我们只限于近似地求出纵向速度场 $u(x, y, z)$, 而横向速度 v 及 w 则不予确定。

将式 (1.1) 改写成为

$$u_\infty \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

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$$=(u_{\infty}-u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}-v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}-w\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \quad (1.3)$$

设式 (1.3) 的右边为小量^[1]。众所周知, 在边界层方程 (1.1) 或 (1.3) 中, 粘性项和惯性项具有相同的数量级。以下, 我们首先假定粘性项小于惯性项, 然后, 假定惯性项小于粘性项。最后, 取二者的平均值作为边界层方程的真实解。

二、假设粘性项小于惯性项

现求解式 (1.3)。我们认为^[1]

$$A=(u_{\infty}-u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}-v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}-w\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \quad (2.1)$$

为小量。按逐步逼近法 (M. E. Ливен 法^[2]) 求解。

1. 一级近似

令 $A=0$ 。式 (1.3) 变为

$$u_{\infty}\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x}-v\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}+\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}\right)=0 \quad (2.2)$$

边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y=0 \text{ 或 } z=0 \text{ 时, } u_1=0 \\ y=z=\infty \text{ 时, } u_1=u_{\infty} \end{array} \right\} \quad (2.3)$$

根据一般的构想, 由于式 (2.2) 及 (2.3) 中不包含长度, 故式 (2.2) 及 (2.3) 解应为

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u_1=u_{\infty}f_1(\eta, \zeta) \\ \eta=y\sqrt{\frac{u_{\infty}}{\nu x}}, \quad \zeta=z\sqrt{\frac{u_{\infty}}{\nu x}} \end{array} \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

将式 (2.4) 代入式 (2.2) 及 (2.3) 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial \eta^2}+\frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial \zeta^2}+\frac{1}{2}\eta\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \eta}+\frac{1}{2}\zeta\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \zeta}=0 \quad (2.5)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \eta=0 \text{ 或 } \zeta=0 \text{ 时, } f_1=0 \\ \eta=\zeta=\infty \text{ 时, } f_1=1 \end{array} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

解式 (2.5) 及 (2.6) 得

$$u_1=u_{\infty}\text{Erf}\left(\frac{y}{2}\sqrt{\frac{u_{\infty}}{\nu x}}\right)\text{Erf}\left(\frac{z}{2}\sqrt{\frac{u_{\infty}}{\nu x}}\right) \quad (2.7)$$

式中 $\text{Erf } t = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^t \exp[-t^2] dt$ 。

$z=0$ 平面上的摩擦应力为

$$\tau_w = \mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)_{z=0} = 0.564 \sqrt{\frac{\mu \rho u_{\infty}^3}{x}} \text{Erf}\left(\frac{y}{2}\sqrt{\frac{u_{\infty}}{\nu x}}\right) \quad (2.8)$$

2. 二级近似

按 M. E. Ливен 法^[2], 求式 (1.3) 的二级近似解时, 把式 (1.3) 改写成为

$$u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ = (u_{\infty} - u_1) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} - v_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} - w_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z}$$

式中 u_1 为式 (2.2) 的解, 即由式 (2.7) 决定. 将上式变为

$$u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ = u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} - \left(u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + v_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + w_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z} \right)$$

将式 (1.1) 代入上式的右边得

$$u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ = u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad (2.9)$$

现假设粘性项小于惯性项, 则上式右边第二项和第一项相比较为高阶微量, 前者可以略去, 式 (2.9) 便变为

$$u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2} \right) = u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \quad (2.10)$$

边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y=0 \text{ 或 } z=0 \text{ 时, } u_2 &= 0 \\ y=z=\infty \text{ 时, } u_2 &= u_{\infty} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

将类似于 (2.4) 的式子代入式 (2.10) 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 f_2}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f_2}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{1}{2} \eta \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{2} \xi \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \xi} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \eta \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{2} \xi \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \eta \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4}\eta^2\right) \text{Erf}\left(\frac{1}{2}\xi\right) \\ + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \xi \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4}\xi^2\right) \text{Erf}\left(\frac{1}{2}\eta\right) \quad (2.12)$$

故得式 (2.10) 及 (2.11) 的解为

$$\frac{u_2}{u_{\infty}} = \text{Erf}\left(\frac{y}{2\sqrt{\nu x}}\right) \text{Erf}\left(\frac{z}{2\sqrt{\nu x}}\right) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{y}{\sqrt{\nu x}} \\ \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{y^2 u_{\infty}}{4\nu x}\right) \text{Erf}\left(\frac{z}{2\sqrt{\nu x}}\right) \\ - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{z}{\sqrt{\nu x}} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2 u_{\infty}}{4\nu x}\right) \text{Erf}\left(\frac{y}{2\sqrt{\nu x}}\right) \quad (2.13)$$

$y=0$ 平面上的摩擦应力为

$$\tau_w = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{\mu \rho u_{\infty}^3}{x}} \text{Erf}\left(\frac{z}{2\sqrt{\nu x}}\right) \\ - \frac{1}{2\pi} \rho u_{\infty}^2 \frac{z}{x} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2 u_{\infty}}{4\nu x}\right) \quad (2.14)$$

令 $z=\infty$, 则得平板绕流的摩擦应力为

$$\tau_w = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{\mu\rho u_\infty^3}{x}} = 0.282 \sqrt{\frac{\mu\rho u_\infty^3}{x}} \quad (2.15)$$

而不拉休斯的解, 其系数为 0.332, 误差为 15%。式 (2.13) ~ (2.15) 和文献[1]的结果完全一致。

3. 三级近似

求式 (1.3) 的三级近似解时, 将 (1.3) 改写为

$$\begin{aligned} u_\infty \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x} - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ = (u_\infty - u_2) \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - \nu_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} - w_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

将式 (1.1) 代入上式的右端 (以 A 表示) 得

$$A = u_\infty \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad (2.17)$$

仍假定粘性项小于惯性项, 则上式右边第二项较第一项为高阶微量。求式 (2.16) 的三级近似解时, 应把式 (2.17) 改写成为

$$A = u_\infty \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

将式 (2.2) 代入上式右边第二项得

$$A = u_\infty \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - u_\infty \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x}$$

将上式代入式 (2.16) 得

$$u_\infty \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x} - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial z^2} \right) = u_\infty \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - u_\infty \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \quad (2.18)$$

式中 u_1 及 u_2 分别由式 (2.7) 及 (2.13) 决定。

三、假定惯性项小于粘性项

仍认为

$$A = (u_\infty - u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

是小量⁽¹⁾。

1. 一级近似

令 $A=0$, 可得式 (1.3) 的一级近似解和上一节的相应解完全相同, 即 u_1 由式 (2.7) 决定。

2. 二级近似

求式 (1.3) 的二级近似解时, 应把式 (1.3) 改写成为

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2} \right) \\
 = (u_{\infty} - u_1) \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} - v_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} - w_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z}
 \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

式中 u_1 由式 (2.7) 决定。假设惯性项小于粘性项，则按照斯托克斯的方法，必须完全抛弃惯性平方项，即令

$$u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + v_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + w_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z} = 0$$

式 (3.1) 便变为

$$u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2} \right) = u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \quad (3.2)$$

和上节的式 (2.10) 完全相同。

3. 三级近似

求式 (1.3) 的三级近似解时，应把式 (1.3) 改写成为

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x} - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial z^2} \right) \\
 = (u_{\infty} - u_2) \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - v_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} - w_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z}
 \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

假设惯性项小于粘性项，则上式右边其它各项均较其第一项 $u_{\infty} \partial u_2 / \partial x$ 为小，式 (3.3) 的右端应改写成

$$A = u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} - v_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} - w_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z}$$

但按照斯托克斯（而非奥静）的方法，当雷诺数极小时，应当完全抛弃惯性项，即令

$$A = u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}$$

式 (3.3) 则变为

$$u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x} - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial z^2} \right) = u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \quad (3.4)$$

三级近似解的基本方程 (3.4) 与上节的式 (2.18) 有所差别。

四、边界层方程的真实解

众所周知，在边界层中，粘性项和惯性项具有相同的数量级。但由第二节和第三节知，在式 (1.3) 的右端为小量的前提下，把粘性项视为小量，或相反，把惯性项视为小量，在一级及二级近似范围内，二者所得结果相同。故边界层方程 (1.1) 及 (1.2) 的一级近似解应是式 (2.7) 及 (2.8)；二级近似解，则是式 (2.13) 及 (2.14)。

从三级近似开始，第二节和第三节所得的解将有所差异（比较式 (2.18) 和 (3.4)）。为了求边界层方程的真实解，我们取式 (2.18) 和 (3.4) 的平均值作为三级近似解的出发方程，即令

$$\begin{aligned}
 & u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x} - \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_3}{\partial z^2} \right) \\
 & = u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{2} u_{\infty} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x}
 \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

将类似于 (2.5) 的式子代入上式, 然后利用式 (2.8) 及 (2.12) 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\partial^2 f_3}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f_3}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{1}{2} \eta \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{2} \xi \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial \xi} \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \eta \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{2} \xi \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \xi} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \eta \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{2} \xi \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \xi} \right) \\
 & = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi}} \eta^3 \operatorname{Erf}\left(\frac{1}{2}\xi\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\eta^2}{4}\right) \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{2\pi} \eta \xi \exp\left(-\frac{\xi^2}{4}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\eta^2}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{\pi}} \xi^3 \operatorname{Erf}\left(\frac{1}{2}\eta\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\xi^2}{4}\right)
 \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 & \eta=0 \text{ 或 } \xi=0 \text{ 时, } f_3=0 \\
 & \eta=\xi=\infty \text{ 时, } f_3=1
 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4.3)$$

式 (4.2) 及 (4.3) 的解为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{u_3}{u_{\infty}} & = \operatorname{Erf}\left(\frac{1}{2}\eta\right) \operatorname{Erf}\left(\frac{\xi}{2}\right) \\
 & \quad - \left(\frac{1}{16\sqrt{\pi}} \eta^3 + \frac{3}{8\sqrt{\pi}} \eta \right) \cdot \operatorname{Erf}\left(\frac{1}{2}\xi\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\eta^2}{4}\right) \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{4\pi} \eta \xi \exp\left(-\frac{\xi^2}{4}\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\eta^2}{4}\right) \\
 & \quad - \left(\frac{1}{16\sqrt{\pi}} \xi^3 + \frac{3}{8\sqrt{\pi}} \xi \right) \operatorname{Erf}\left(\frac{1}{2}\eta\right) \exp\left(-\frac{\xi^2}{4}\right)
 \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

$y=0$ 平面上的摩擦应力为

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau_w & = \mu \left. \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{3}{8\sqrt{\pi}} \right) \sqrt{\frac{\mu \rho u_{\infty}^2}{x}} \\
 & \quad \cdot \operatorname{Erf}\left(\frac{z}{2} \sqrt{\frac{u_{\infty}}{\nu x}}\right) - \frac{1}{8\pi} \frac{\rho u_{\infty}^2 z}{x} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2 u_{\infty}}{4\nu x}\right) \\
 & \quad - \frac{1}{16\pi} \frac{z^3 u_{\infty}^3 \rho^2}{\mu x^2} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2 u_{\infty}}{4\nu x}\right)
 \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

当 $z=\infty$ 时, 相当于平板的绕流问题. 将 $z=\infty$ 代入式 (4.5) 得

$$\tau_w = \frac{5}{8\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{\mu \rho u_{\infty}^2}{x}} = 0.353 \sqrt{\frac{\mu \rho u_{\infty}^2}{x}} \quad (4.6)$$

式 (4.6) 的系数 0.353 与准确值 0.332 相比较, 其误差为 6.3%, 而文献 [1] 的误差则达 15%.

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Laminar Boundary Layer between Two Planes Perpendicular to Each Other

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Abstract

In this paper, we obtain a third-order approximate solution for the laminar boundary layer between two planes perpendicular to each other.

In boundary layer equations, the viscous and the inertial terms have the same quantity step. In this paper, at first, supposing that the inertial terms are bigger than the viscous terms, we solve the boundary layer equations, and then, we suppose that the viscous terms are bigger than the inertial terms. At last, we take the mean value as the valid solution of the boundary layer equations.

The first-and the second-order approximate solutions obtained in this paper coincide with the results in ref. [1], while the third-order solution obtained in this paper is better than that in ref. [1].