

平行球面间轴对称层流边界层 方程的新解法*

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摘 要

本文给出了与 Mangler 变换类似的变换, 它将平行球面间进口段内层流轴对称边界层流动转换成二维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和数值方法来求解, 从而为求解平行球面间扩散层流进口段问题提供了一条新的途径.

关键词 边界层 层流 平行球面 轴对称

一、前 言

在文献[1]和文献[2]中, 作者将 Степанов^[3] 和 Mangler^[4] 对轴对称物体上的层流绕流边界层流动问题的变换推广应用到过流流动, 对平行圆板间进口段内轴对称层流边界层流动和圆管进口段内的层流边界层流动以及平行锥面间和环状管道进口段内的轴对称边界层流动进行了类似的变换, 分别将它们转换成二维平面层流边界层流动. 本文采用相类似的方法, 找到了适合于平行球面间轴对称扩散层流边界层方程的变换, 使之转换成一个二维平面层流边界层问题的方程, 从而使问题得到了同样的简化. 特别当令球面半径 r_0 趋近于无穷大时, 问题就变成了两平行圆板间的径向流动, 本文的变换也变成为与文献[1]中完全相同的变换, 因此文献[1]中对平行圆板间径向扩散层流边界层方程的变换可以作为本文的一个特例.

二、平行球面间进口段内轴对称扩散层流边界层

由文献[5]知, 平行球面间进口段内轴对称扩散层流边界层流动 (如图1所示), 其边界层运动方程式和连续性方程式有如下形式:

$$\frac{u}{r_0} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u_0 \frac{du_0}{r_0 d\theta} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad (2.1)$$

$$\frac{1}{r_0 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial (u \sin \theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

* 钱伟长推荐.

式中 r_0 为内球面的半径。为将上式转换成球面曲线坐标系中的形式, 设 $\theta=x/r_0$, 则有

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u_0 \frac{du_0}{dx} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad (2.3)$$

$$\frac{\partial(u \sin(x/r_0))}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(v \sin(x/r_0))}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

边界条件为

$$y=0: u=v=0; \quad y=\delta: u=u_0 \quad (2.5)$$

这里 x, y 为球面曲线坐标; u, v 为沿 x 和 y 方向的速度分量; u_0 为边界层外侧的势流速度; δ 为边界层厚度; $\nu = \mu/\rho$ 为运动学粘性系数; μ 为动力学粘性系数; ρ 为流体的密度。

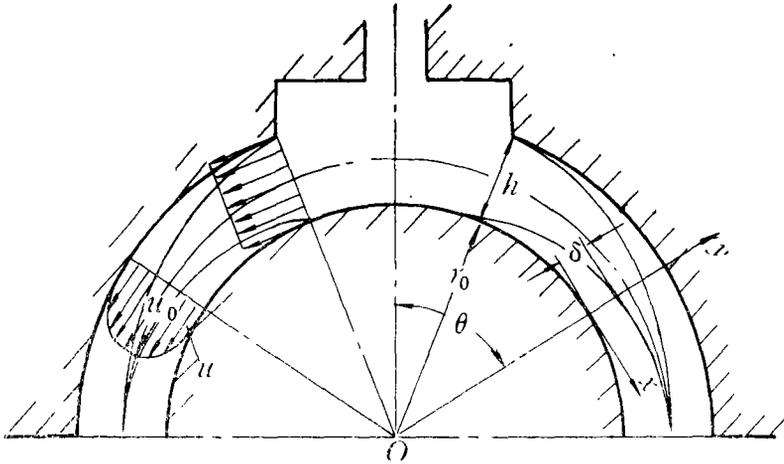


图 1

由(2.2)式和(2.3)式知, 除连续性方程外, 边界层运动方程式与二维平面层流边界层运动方程式在形式上完全相同, 但其中各量的含义不同。现在来寻找一个坐标变换, 使轴对称边界层方程(2.3)和(2.4)式转换成二维平面边界层方程的形式。为此设

$$\bar{x} = f(x), \quad \bar{y} = g(x, y) \quad (2.6)$$

有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{df}{dx} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{x}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \quad (2.7)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \quad (2.8)$$

利用(2.7)、(2.8)式对(2.3)式做变量替换, 并设 $df/dx \neq 0$, 整理后可得

$$\begin{aligned} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{x}} + \left[\left(u \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right) / \frac{df}{dx} \right] \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{y}} \\ = u_0 \frac{du_0}{d\bar{x}} + \left[\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right)^2 / \frac{df}{dx} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \left(\nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{y}} \right) \\ + \left[\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right) \right) / \frac{df}{dx} \right] \cdot \nu \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{y}} \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

对(2.9)式采用下列变量变换:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{u}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) &= u(x, y), \quad \bar{v}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(u \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right) / \frac{df}{dx} \Big\} \\ \bar{u}_0(\bar{x}) &= u_0(x), \quad \bar{v}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = v(x, y) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.10)$$

并且令

$$\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right)^2 / \frac{df}{dx} = 1 \quad (2.11)$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

则(2.9)式转换成二维平面层流边界层运动方程式, 即

$$\bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{x}} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}} = \bar{u}_0 \frac{d\bar{u}_0}{d\bar{x}} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}^2} \quad (2.13)$$

为了确定 $\bar{v}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$, 必须首先确定 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x, y)$. 为此对(2.12)式积分可得

$$\partial g / \partial y = A(x) \quad (2.14)$$

$$g(x, y) = A(x)y + B(x) \quad (2.15)$$

又由(2.11)式可得

$$df/dx = (\partial g / \partial y)^2 = A^2(x) \quad (2.16)$$

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

$$g(x, y) = A(x) \cdot y \quad (2.17)$$

为了确定 $A(x)$, 可利用连续性方程(2.4)式, 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(u \sin(x/r_0))}{\partial x} &= \frac{df}{dx} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{x}} \left(u \sin \frac{x}{r_0} \right) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \left(u \sin \frac{x}{r_0} \right) \\ &= \frac{\bar{u}}{r_0} \cos \frac{x}{r_0} + \left(\frac{df}{dx} \sin \frac{x}{r_0} \right) \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{x}} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \sin \frac{x}{r_0} \right) \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}} \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

$$\frac{\partial(v \sin(x/r_0))}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \left(v \sin \frac{x}{r_0} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \sin \frac{x}{r_0} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{y}} \quad (2.19)$$

则(2.4)式变为

$$\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{x}} + \left(\frac{\bar{u}}{r_0} \cos \frac{x}{r_0} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}} \sin \frac{x}{r_0} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{y}} \cdot \sin \frac{x}{r_0} \right) / \left(\frac{df}{dx} \sin \frac{x}{r_0} \right) \quad (2.20)$$

为使上式具有二维平面边界层连续性方程的形式, 必须有

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{y}} = \left(\frac{\bar{u}}{r_0} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{x}{r_0} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{y}} \right) / \frac{df}{dx} \quad (2.21)$$

对变换(2.10)式中的 $\bar{v}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ 求导数, 可得

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{y}} = \left[\bar{u} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial \bar{y}} \right] / \frac{df}{dx} \quad (2.22)$$

比较(2.21)式和(2.22)式, 得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{r_0} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{x}{r_0} \quad (2.23)$$

又由(2.17)式可得

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{A(x)} \cdot \frac{dA(x)}{dx} \quad (2.24)$$

因此有

$$\frac{1}{r_0} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{x}{r_0} = \frac{1}{A(x)} \cdot \frac{dA(x)}{dx} \quad (2.25)$$

对上式进行积分, 可得

$$A(x) = C \cdot \sin(x/r_0)$$

式中 C 为一积分常数.

考虑到 $g(x, y) = \bar{y}$ 应具有长度量纲 $[L]$, 故常数 C 的量纲应为 1, 在此取 $C = r_0/h$, h 为平行球面间隙的宽度, 于是有

$$\bar{y} = g(x, y) = \frac{r_0 y}{h} \sin \frac{x}{r_0} \quad (2.26)$$

又根据 (2.16) 式有

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{r_0^2}{h^2} \sin^2 \frac{x}{r_0}$$

积分后可得变换

$$\bar{x} = f(x) = \frac{r_0^3}{2h^2} \left(\frac{x}{r_0} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2x}{r_0} \right) \quad (2.27)$$

因此有

$$\bar{v}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = h \left(u y \cos \frac{x}{r_0} + v r_0 \sin \frac{x}{r_0} \right) / \left(r_0^2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{r_0} \right) \quad (2.28)$$

在 (2.10)、(2.26)、(2.27) 和 (2.28) 式的变换下, 轴对称边界层方程式 (2.3) 和 (2.4) 式转换为

$$\bar{u} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{x}} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}} = \bar{u}_0 \frac{d\bar{u}_0}{d\bar{x}} + \bar{v} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial \bar{y}^2} \quad (2.29)$$

$$\partial \bar{u} / \partial \bar{x} + \partial \bar{v} / \partial \bar{y} = 0 \quad (2.30)$$

边界条件转换为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{y} = 0: \bar{u} = \bar{v} = 0 \\ \bar{y} = \delta \left(= \frac{r_0 \delta}{h} \sin \frac{x}{r_0} \right): \bar{u}_0 = u_0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.31)$$

摩擦应力有下列相关性

$$\bar{\tau}_w = \frac{h}{r_0 \sin(x/r_0)} \tau_w \quad (2.32)$$

其中

$$\tau_w = \mu (\partial u / \partial y)_{y=0}, \quad \bar{\tau}_w = \bar{\mu} (\partial \bar{u} / \partial \bar{y})_{\bar{y}=0} \quad (2.33)$$

三、 r_0 趋于无穷大时的特例

在以上讨论中, 如果令内球面半径 r_0 趋近于无穷大, 则图 1 所示的流动模型就变成了图 2 所示的平行圆板间径向扩散流动模型, 这也正是文献 [1] 中作者所研究的模型之一.

在式 (2.26) 和 (2.27) 中, 对 r_0 趋近于无穷大取极限可得

$$\bar{y} = \lim_{r_0 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_0 y}{h} \sin \frac{x}{r_0} = \frac{xy}{h} \cdot \lim_{r_0 \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\sin \frac{x}{r_0} \right) / \frac{x}{r_0} \right] = \frac{xy}{h} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= \lim_{r_0 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r_0^3}{2h^2} \left(\frac{x}{r_0} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2x}{r_0} \right) = \frac{x^3}{2h^2} \cdot \lim_{r_0 \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(2 \cdot \frac{x}{r_0} - \sin \frac{2x}{r_0} \right) / 2 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{r_0} \right)^3 \right] \\ &= \frac{x^3}{2h^2} \lim_{r_0 \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \cos \frac{2x}{r_0} \right) / 3 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{r_0} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{x^3}{3h^2} \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

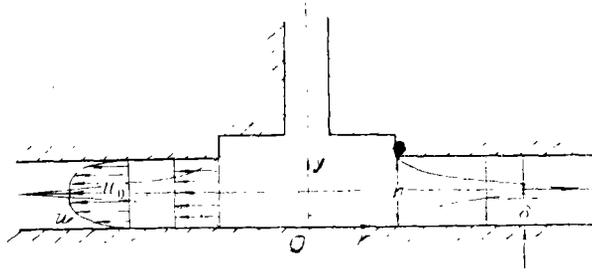


图 2

再由(2.28)式当 $r_0 \rightarrow \infty$ 取极限, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{v} &= \lim_{r_0 \rightarrow \infty} \left[h \left(uy \cos \frac{x}{r_0} + vr_0 \sin \frac{x}{r_0} \right) / r_0^2 \cdot \sin^2 \frac{x}{r_0} \right] \\ &= -\frac{hy}{x^2} u + \frac{h}{x} v \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

摩擦应力的相关性(2.32)式在极限情形下变成

$$\bar{\tau}_w = \lim_{r_0 \rightarrow \infty} \left[h\tau_w / r_0 \sin \frac{x}{r_0} \right] = \frac{h}{x} \tau_w \quad (3.4)$$

连续性方程(2.4)式变成平行圆板间径向层流边界层的连续性方程式

$$\partial(ux) / \partial x + \partial(vx) / \partial y = 0 \quad (3.5)$$

注意到这时公式中的坐标 x 与文献[1]中的径向坐标 r 相当, 则由(3.1)、(3.2)、(3.3)、(3.4)和(3.5)式知, 我们得到了与文献[1]中完全一致的变换, 因此文献[1]中关于平行圆板间径向扩散层流边界层方程的变换可作为本文当 r_0 趋近于无穷大时的特例。

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The New Solution for the Axially Symmetrical Laminar Boundary Layer Equations between Two Parallel Spherical Surfaces

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Abstract

The transformations, which are similar to Mangler's transformations, are given in this paper, change the entrance region flow of axially symmetrical laminar boundary layer between two parallel spherical surfaces into the flow of two-dimensional boundary layer, and simplify the problems. The simplified equations can be solved by the two-dimensional boundary layer theory and numerical methods. Therefore, a new way is opened up to solve the diffusive laminar flow in the entrance region between two parallel spherical surfaces.

Key words boundary layer, laminar flow, parallel spherical surfaces, axially symmetry