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竖直圆柱常物性层流自然对流的半解析解*

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摘要 本文给出了竖圆柱定壁温自然对流问题相似解存在的条件,并用加权残数法得到了半解析解.此解适用于任意 D/L (圆柱长径比)的情况,且表明:当半径 $R \rightarrow 0$ 时,由于自然对流流量的增加,导致了放热系数的增加,以及在足够长的 L 处,边界层不仅相似,而且相同,该处的等壁温解与等热流解亦相同.

关键词 自然对流; 竖直圆柱; 相似解; 半解析解; 加权残数法[✓] 传热学
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垂直壁面和竖圆柱的自然对流散热问题,出现在许多工程问题中,尤其是当半径 $R \rightarrow 0$ 的圆柱散热问题,在电子元器件散热冷却计算中更为重要,因此出现了许多寻找相似解的研究^[1]. 因为为了找出强化这类传热问题的方法,寻找解析解和相似解将优于数值分析. 本文所论问题相似解的存在已获证明,但是 Sparrow^[2] 的解仅对于 $\xi \rightarrow 0$ 的小参数才适用,而本文采用加权残数法可得到任意 D/L 处解析形式的解,此解可直接得出 $R \rightarrow 0$ 时,由于抽吸量增加而导致放热系数增加的结论. 此外还可以看出,在足够远的 L 处,边界层不仅相似,而且相同,并且边界上的等壁温条件也同时满足等热流的条件. 亦即证明了过增元^{***} 提出的在 $R \rightarrow 0$ 时,自然对流的等热流与等壁温解趋向一致的物理解释.

1 数学模型

设一直径为 $2R$, 高为 L 的恒壁温竖圆柱上的层流自然对流,其中 t_w 为常量. 在圆柱坐标中,其边界层方程为

$$\frac{\partial(ru)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(rv)}{\partial r} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = g\beta(t - t_\infty) + \frac{v}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r})}{\partial r} \quad (2)$$

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*** 1992年过增元与作者黄为民的私人通信

$$u \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} = \frac{a}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial(r \frac{\partial t}{\partial r})}{\partial r} \quad (3)$$

定义流函数 Ψ 为 $ru = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r}$, $rv = -\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x}$, 且对式(1)~(3)作坐标变换

$$\xi = K_1 x^{\frac{1}{4}}, \quad \eta = K_2 (r^2 - R^2)/x^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad (4)$$

然后进行无量纲化. 为此, 引进无量纲余温度与无量纲流函数

$$\theta(\xi, \eta) = \frac{t - t_\infty}{t_w - t_\infty}, \quad f(\xi, \eta) = K_3 \Psi/x^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad (5)$$

式(4)、(5)中 K_1 、 K_2 、 K_3 待定.

由流函数 Ψ 的定义, 可得

$$u = \frac{2K_2}{K_3} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}, \quad v = -\frac{\xi}{4K_1 K_3 x r} (f + \xi \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} - \eta \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta})$$

将边界层方程和能量方程由 (x, r) 坐标转换到 (ξ, η) 坐标, 方程式(1)自然满足, 方程式(2)可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \xi \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} \right) - f \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} \\ &= \frac{K_3^2 g \beta (t_w - t_\infty)}{K_1^4 K_2^2} \xi^4 \theta + \frac{8K_2 K_3 \nu}{K_1^2} \left(\frac{\xi \eta}{K_1 K} + R^2 \right) \xi^2 \cdot \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial \eta^3} + \frac{8K_3 \nu \xi^3}{K_1^3} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

同样, 方程式(3)可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \xi \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \right) - f \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} \\ &= \frac{8K_3 a \xi^3}{K_1^3} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} + \frac{8K_3 a \xi^3 \eta}{K_1^3} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{8K_2 K_3 a R^2 \xi^2}{K_1^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial \eta^2} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{K_3^2 g \beta (t_w - t_\infty)}{K_1^4 K_2^2} = 1, \quad \frac{8K_2 K_3 \nu R^2}{K_1^2} = 1, \quad \frac{8K_3 \nu}{K_1^3} = 1$$

解得

$$K_1 = \left[\frac{g \beta (t_w - t_\infty) R^3}{\nu^2} \right]^{-\frac{1}{4}} \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot R^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$K_2 = \left[\frac{g \beta (t_w - t_\infty) R^3}{\nu^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot R^{-\frac{7}{4}}$$

$$K_3 = \left[\frac{g\beta(t_w - t_\infty)R^3}{\nu^2} \right]^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot R^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot \nu^{-1}$$

$$\text{且有 } \frac{8K_3 a}{K_1^2} = \frac{a}{\nu} = \frac{1}{Pr}, \quad K_1 K_2 r^2 = 1$$

于是, 加上边界条件后, 竖直圆柱常物性层流自然流问题的数学模型, 可归结为求解如下非线性定解问题.

$$\xi \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} \right) - f \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} = \xi^4 \theta + \xi^3 \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} + \xi^2 (1 + \xi \eta) \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial \eta^3} \quad (8)$$

$$\xi \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \right) - f \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\xi^3}{Pr} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} + \xi^2 (1 + \xi \eta) \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial \eta^2} \quad (9)$$

$$f|_{\eta=0}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi}|_{\eta=0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}|_{\eta=0} = 0, \quad \theta|_{\eta=0} = 1 \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi}|_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}|_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} = 0, \quad \theta|_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} = 0 \quad (11)$$

2 半解析解与算例

为求非线性定解问题(8)~(11)式的解, 采用加权残数法.

设内部试函数为

$$f = c_1 \cdot \frac{\xi}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{\eta^2}{1+\eta^2} \quad (12)$$

$$\theta = (1 + c_2 \cdot \frac{\xi \eta}{1+\xi}) e^{-\eta} \quad (13)$$

其中 c_1 、 c_2 为待定常数.

显然, 上述内部试函数式(12)、(13)均严格满足非线性定解问题中边界条件式(10)、(11), 待定常数则采用加权残数法中的最小二乘配点法(此法特点: 在解的解析结构清楚的前提下, 计算精度较高而工作量较小)求得.

算例, 设 $Pr = 0.72$, 内部配点 77 个点, 其中

$$\xi = 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10$$

$$\eta = 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10$$

采用最小二乘法求得的待定常数为

$$c_1 = 0.6643, \quad c_2 = 0.4114$$

代入式(12)、(13), 即得非线性定解问题(8)~(11)式的半解析解

$$f = 0.6643 \cdot \frac{\xi}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{\eta^2}{1+\eta^2} \quad (14)$$

$$\theta = (1 + 0.4114 \cdot \frac{\xi\eta}{1+\xi}) e^{-\eta} \tag{15}$$

由此,求得速度 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}$ 分布与温度 θ 分布分别如图 1、图 2 所示.

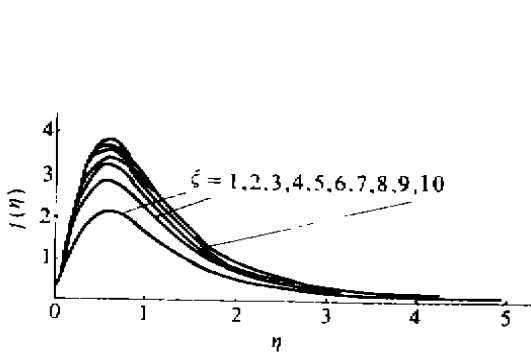


图1 速度分布

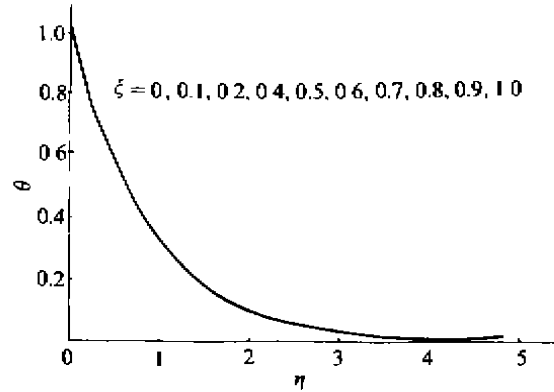


图2 温度分布

3 相似解存在的条件

设边界层方程式(1)~(3)的边界条件为

$$\begin{aligned} u|_{r=R} &= 0, & v|_{r=R} &= 0, & t|_{r=R} &= t_{\infty}; \\ u|_{r \rightarrow \infty} &= 0, & v|_{r \rightarrow \infty} &= 0, & t|_{r \rightarrow \infty} &= t_{\infty}; \\ u|_{r \rightarrow 0} &= 0, & & & t|_{r \rightarrow \infty} &= t_{\infty}. \end{aligned}$$

对上述定解问题作变换

$$x = GrRx^*, \quad r = R\sqrt{r^*}$$

并定义流函数 φ 为 $u = \frac{Grv}{R} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r^*}, v = -\frac{v}{2R\sqrt{r^*}} \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x^*}$. 且令 $\xi = x^*, \eta = r^*g(x^*)$,

$\varphi = z(\xi)f(\xi, \eta)$, 则方程式(1)自然满足, 而式(2)、(3)可分别改写为

$$\begin{aligned} gz^2 \frac{dg}{d\xi} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}\right)^2 + g^2 z \frac{dz}{d\xi} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}\right)^2 + g^2 z^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - g^2 z f \frac{dz}{d\xi} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} - g^2 z^2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} \\ = \theta + 4g^2 z \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} + \eta \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial \eta^3}\right) \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

$$z \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \xi} - f \frac{dz}{d\xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} - z \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} = \frac{4}{Pr} \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} + \eta \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial \eta^2}\right) \tag{17}$$

方程式(16)、(17)存在相似解的条件为

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \xi} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} = 0, \quad z = K_1 \xi, \quad g = K_2 \xi^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

其中, K_1 、 K_2 为常数, 不失一般性, 选择 $K_1 = K_2 = 1$, 则式(16)、(17)为

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \right)^2 - f \cdot \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} = \theta + 4 \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} + \eta \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial \eta^3} \right) \quad (18)$$

$$-f \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} = \frac{4}{Pr} \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \eta} + \eta \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial \eta^2} \right) \quad (19)$$

相应的边界条件为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \Big|_{\xi=0} = 0, \quad \theta \Big|_{\xi=0} = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \Big|_{\eta=\xi} = 0, \quad \theta \Big|_{\eta=\xi} = 1, \quad f \Big|_{\eta=\xi} = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \Big|_{\eta=\infty} = 0, \quad \theta \Big|_{\eta=\infty} = 0.$$

当 $R=0$ 时, 方程具有相似性, 但边界条件含有 $\xi^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, 故不存在相似解.

当 $R \rightarrow 0$ 时, 在上述变换中 R 以有限长度(如 1 m)作当量尺度, 变换后方程不变, 相应的边界条件为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \Big|_{\xi=0} = 0, \quad \theta \Big|_{\xi=0} = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \Big|_{\eta=0} = 0, \quad \theta \Big|_{\eta=0} = 1, \quad f \Big|_{\eta=0} = 0;$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \Big|_{\eta=\infty} = 0, \quad \theta \Big|_{\eta=\infty} = 0.$$

这样的边界条件也满足相似解要求, 即说明当竖直圆柱直径趋于零时, 其速度分布和温度分布也存在相似性.

4 讨论和结论

a. 当 $R=0$ 时, 从图 2 计算得到不同的 ξ 位置有相同的 $\theta \sim \eta$ 曲线表明, 在等壁温条件下, 有相似的温度边界层. 同时, 由于此温度边界层不仅相似, 而且相同, 因此 $\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \Big|_{\eta=0} = \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi} \Big|_{\eta=0} = 0$, 即为等热流条件. 故此解意味着也满足等热流条件.

b. 在 $\xi \geq 10$ 附近, 此解中边界层速度分布变为相似解. 由 ξ 定义, 当 $R \rightarrow 0$, x 有限值时, 此条件满足, 故小 R 时速度相似条件满足, 且所述等热流也满足此解.

c. 对任意 L/D 、任意 x 处和 R 处, 有加热垂直圆柱在等热流和等壁温定解条件下一致有效的半解析解.

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The semi-analytic solution of natural convection for vertical cylinder with constant physical properties

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Abstract The conditions of existence of an analogous solution of vertical cylinder's natural convection with constant wall temperature is presented in the paper. A semi-analytic solution has been obtained with the method of weighted residuals, which is suitable for any D/L ratio. The study illustrates: when cylinder radius $R \rightarrow 0$, the convective heat transfer coefficient increases, accompanying with the increase of natural convection flow and at the position of long L , the boundary layer is similar and equal, leading to a unique solution of both the constant wall temperature case and the constant heat flow case.

Keywords natural convection; vertical cylinder; analogous solution; semi-analytic solution; method of weighted residuals