同轴圆筒

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△老庵如图所示的同轴圆桂体\$圆柱外壳,圆柱的半径是Ri,外壳的内径是Ro. 假设在圆柱3外先之间充满了粘度为了的不可压缩牛饭液体,圆柱体心恒定崩疮度几绕 c5Ω 轴线旋转,外壁保持转止. 建立 柱坐桥系, 空间 位置 阳(r, 0, z) 3个数 确定。流速 \overline{V} 的 分量是 $\overline{V} = (Vr, Vo, Vo)^T$, 其中 Vr, Vo, Vo, 是 \overline{V} 在柱坐枯系下的坐标 虽些 (r, 0, z) 不是 空间 位置 F 在 柱坐标系下的坐标, 但我们习 恨 犯 Vr, Vo, Vo S 开(r, 0, z) 的 函数 $V_r = V_r(\Gamma, 0, z; t)$ $V_\theta = V_\theta(\Gamma, 0, z; t)$, $V_z = V_z(\Gamma, 0, z; t)$ 类似地友力张量了=了(1,0,2;t),在柱坐柱系下的坐标 Trr , Tro, Trz , Too, Toz, Taz 都写成(r, 0, 2; t)的函数。 △由质量守恒,不可无流流体。div $\vec{V}=0=\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial(rV_r)}{\partial r}+\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \sigma}+\frac{\partial V_r}{\partial z}$ (1) △ 柯雨达动方程+牛领流体本构关系 → Navier-Stokes方程; $\rho \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + \rho \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial \vec{r}} \vec{v} = \rho \vec{q} - \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{r}}\right)^T + \rho u div \mathbb{P} \quad (2)$ 其中 卫 = $\frac{1}{2}(\underline{l} + \underline{l}') = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial r}\right)^T\right], g = \begin{pmatrix} o \\ o \\ -g \end{pmatrix}$ 是重刃加速度。 在柱坐标下: $\frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial \vec{F}} \vec{V} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial V_{1}}{\partial r} & \frac{i}{r} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{\partial \theta} - \frac{V_{0}}{r} & \frac{\partial V_{1}}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial V_{0}}{\partial r} & \frac{i}{r} \frac{\partial V_{0}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{V_{1}}{r} & \frac{\partial V_{0}}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial V_{2}}{\partial r} & \frac{i}{r} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial V_{2}}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_{1} \\ V_{0} \\ V_{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{1} \frac{\partial V_{1}}{\partial r} + \frac{V_{0} \frac{\partial V_{1}}{r} - \frac{V_{0}^{2}}{r} + V_{2} \frac{\partial V_{1}}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial V_{1} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{r} + \frac{V_{0} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{r} + \frac{V_{0} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{r} + \frac{V_{2} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{r}}{r} + \frac{V_{2} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{r}} \\ \frac{\partial V_{2} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{r} + \frac{V_{0} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{r} + \frac{V_{0} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{r} + \frac{V_{2} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{r}}{r} + \frac{V_{2} \frac{\partial V_{2}}{r}} \end{pmatrix}$ $div \underline{D} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r V_r) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 V_r}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V_r}{\partial z^2} - \frac{2 \partial V_\theta}{r^2 \partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r V_r) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 V_\theta}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V_\theta}{\partial z^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r V_r) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 V_\theta}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V_\theta}{\partial z^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \theta} \end{pmatrix}$ 国此,式田和式③可得出关于户, 14, 10, 14的四条偏微的推路,为强化,先假设 定常流,JV=5,凡NS专程为 $\rho\left(V_{r}\frac{\partial V_{r}}{\partial r}+\frac{V_{\theta}}{r}\frac{\partial V_{r}}{\partial \theta}-\frac{V_{\theta}^{2}}{r}+V_{x}\frac{\partial V_{r}}{\partial z}\right)=-\frac{\partial P}{\partial r}+\mu\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(rV_{r}\right)\right)+\frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2} U_{r}}{\partial \theta^{2}}+\frac{\partial^{2} V_{r}}{\partial z^{2}}-\frac{2V_{\theta}}{r^{2}\partial \theta}\right]$ (2a) $\left(\left(V_{r} \frac{\partial V_{\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{V_{\theta}}{r} \frac{\partial V_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} - \frac{V_{\theta} V_{r}}{r} + \frac{V_{z} \partial V_{\theta}}{r} \right) = -\frac{i}{F} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \theta} + \mathcal{U} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{F} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r V_{\theta} \right) \right) + \frac{1}{F^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} V_{\theta}}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} V_{\theta}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} V_{\theta}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} V_{\theta}}{\partial z^{2}} \right)$ $\rho\left(V_{r}\frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial r}+\frac{V_{0}}{r}\frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial \theta}+V_{z}\frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial z}\right)=-\frac{\partial P}{\partial r}+\mu\left[\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(r\frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial r}\right)+\frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2} V_{z}}{\partial \theta^{2}}+\frac{\partial^{2} V_{z}}{\partial z^{2}}\right]-\rho g (2c)$ 小上偷微分了程涉及对定间位置的二阶导教,积分后将含两个稳系数,重通过给定也界条件软制定。 RAH之外, 式(2), (2a), (2b) 和(2c) 可确定流体的在力场 p=p(F) 和源速场 v=D(F), 但是直接给出达-通解的 通解教学过程不是本课代授的重点, 详见 J. Happel and H. Brenner (1983), Low Reynolds Number Hydrodynamics Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. い下我们给该问题设置-系到简化。 边界条件: 运动学边界条件,在Ri,Ro的两个侧面均有 V·fi=0 ↔ Vr(r=Ri,0,z)= Vr(r=R,0,z)=0 无谓他界条件: Vo(r=Ri, 0, Z)= SRi, Vo(r=Ro, 0, Z)=0 简彻口:假没国桂记界在2方何无限证伸,流速在25何上分布恒定,肝靠=0。

此时,只有式(2c)含 Va的偏微分,且为老欢偏微分方程,结合 Va(Ri, O, 2)= Va(Ro, O, 2)=0 可进号 得到 Vz(r.0,3)=0 Hr.0 简化2: V_0 只在r方何存不同分布, $\frac{\partial V_{00}}{\partial u} \equiv \partial$ $V_0 = V_0(r)$, 此时式(2)度或关于 V的偏微分程,且Vr世 只依赖r, Vr=Vr(r), 放 R $\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \equiv o$ 又由式(1)。 $\frac{\partial (rV_r)}{\partial r} = 0 \implies V_r(r, 0) + r \frac{\partial V_r(r, 0)}{\partial r} = 0 \implies V_r(r, 0) = \frac{1}{r} f(0) ,$ 而Vr在r=Ri和r=Ri时都名感, 放Vr=0 因此我们通过上述简优 假设有限了的下结果: $V_r \equiv 0$, $V_z \equiv 0$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial P} \equiv 0$, $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \equiv 0$ 留意到,在此假设下,流体保持层流(Vr=Ve≡0), 在HS上简化下, 连续性方程度得平凡 ("0=o"), 达动方程组: $(2a) \rightarrow \rho \left(-\frac{V_0^2}{r}\right) = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r}$ $(2b) \rightarrow 0 = \mathcal{M}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(rV_{0}\right)\right)\right] - \frac{i}{r}\frac{\partial P}{\partial \phi} \qquad \frac{i}{ur}\frac{\partial P}{\partial \phi} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(rV_{0}\right)\right) \qquad \frac{i}{u}\int_{r}\frac{i}{\partial \phi} \frac{\partial P}{\partial \phi} = \left(\frac{i}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\left(rV_{0}\right)\right) + C_{1}$ $\frac{r \hat{J}(\beta)}{M} + C_{1}r = \frac{2}{\partial r} (rV_{b}) \qquad \frac{C_{2}}{F} + \frac{1}{2}C_{1}r^{2} + \frac{1}{2}r^{2}\frac{9}{M} = rV_{b}$ $(26) \rightarrow 0 = - pq - \frac{2p}{22}$ 式(26) 中度量 Ve与 力是独立的, 视 器为常函数, 祝-次分得 $\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rV_0) = \frac{r}{u}g(0) + C_1 r \neq g(0) = \int f_{0}^{0} dr, C_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} dr$ 再积-次分: $V_0 = \frac{g(0)r}{2\mu} + \frac{c_2}{2}C_2r + \frac{C_2}{F} \\ \ddagger r C_2 \\ = \frac{g(0)r}{2\mu} + \frac{c_2}{2}C_2r + \frac{c_2}{F}$ $\exists \aleph \hat{R} \hat{A} \hat{H}; \qquad \int SIRi = \frac{R_i g(\theta)}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2} C_1 R_i + \frac{C_2}{R_i} \\ o = \frac{R_0 g(\theta)}{2\mu} + \frac{1}{2} C_2 R_i + \frac{C_2}{R_i} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \int C_1 = \frac{2 \Omega R_i^2}{R_i^2 + R_i^2} - \frac{g(\theta)}{\mu} \\ C_2 = \frac{R_i^2 R_0^2 \Omega}{R_0^2 - R_i^2}$ $\frac{\mathcal{H}\lambda \, Vo \, \mathcal{F}:}{Vo(r) = \frac{R_i^2 \left(R_o^2 - r^2\right)}{\left(R_o^2 - R_i^2\right)} \frac{\Omega}{r}}$ $(V_{\theta}(r) \neq kr),$ 可见, 同轴圆筒中的流师与布并非绊性(Vo(r)+kr), Vo确定后, (2a), (2c)分别给出了压力分布的径向和轴向梯度 (2a) $\frac{\partial P}{\partial r} = P \frac{Ri^{+} (R^{2} - r^{*})^{2}}{(R^{2} - R^{2})^{2}} \frac{\Omega^{2}}{r}$ 由 菌 な カ 逆 式 五ヵ 梯度 上, 压力样度会导致阿基米德教运. 由重力造成压力梯度 $(2C) \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = -\rho g$ △流度测量学中,测粘流的"剪刀连车" 这些/之国 $\underline{L} = \frac{\partial \overline{V}}{\partial \overline{r}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{V_{\theta}}{r} & 0 \\ \frac{\partial V_{\theta}}{\partial \overline{r}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \qquad \underline{P} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}^{T} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial V_{\theta}}{\partial r} - \frac{V_{\theta}}{r} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \frac{R_{1}^{2} R_{0}^{2} SL}{\left(\frac{R_{1}^{2}}{r} - \frac{R_{0}^{2}}{r} \right) r^{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $T_{x}^{i} \dot{Y} = \frac{2R_{i}^{2}R_{o}^{2}\Omega}{(R_{o}^{2}\Omega^{2})r^{2}}$ 在流度仪上测得的"剪切速车" $\dot{Y} = K_{Y} \Omega \Rightarrow K_{Y} = K_{V}(r) = \frac{R_{r}^{2}R_{r}^{2}}{(P_{r}^{2} - P_{r}^{2})r^{2}}$ 实际常果和 $K_{\nu} = [K_{\nu}(R_{i}) + K_{\nu}(R_{i})]/2 = \frac{R_{i}^{2} + R_{i}^{2}}{D_{i}^{2} - P_{i}^{2}}, 故 减度 假 報告 的 是 平均 勢) 建 年.$ △ 流夜测量学的"剪切座刀":我们把圆柱当作刚性物体求其边界上的接触力 $\vec{F}_{a} = (\vec{t}_{ini}) (\vec{r}) dS$

△流夜测量学的"剪切座刀":我们把圆柱当作刚性物体求其边界上的接触力

$$\hat{F}_c = \int_A \hat{t}_{cyl}(F) dS$$

其中 E_{eqt} 是 國柱表向受到的牵引力,由介俐力占及介俐力厚理,在表面处液体的牵引力 $\overline{t} = -\overline{t}_{eqt}$ 故 $\overline{E} = -\int_A \overline{t}(\overline{r})dS = -\int_A \underline{T} \cdot \hat{n} dS$, 其中液面的法何量 $\hat{n} = (-1, 0, 0)$, $\underline{T} \cdot \hat{n} = \underline{T}^T \hat{n} = -\begin{pmatrix} T_{rr} \\ T_{ro} \\ T_{rz} \end{pmatrix}$, $\overline{E}_c = \int_A \begin{pmatrix} T_{rr}(R_i, 0, z) \\ T_{ro}(R_i, 0, z) \\ T_{rs}(R_i, 0, z) \end{pmatrix} dS$

由牛顿流体本构方種,了=-p呈+玺,呈=2AP呈得、Trr=Trz=0, Tro= Cro=2ADro

上扩积分式是医对 被积函数在表面A上例值积分表面A上「≡R;, 故被积函数 (0,0,-Tur(R;))T 不依较「.和 Q.

由这一接触力适成的、镜轴心的加速

$$\vec{\mathcal{M}} = \int_{A} \left[\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R}^{i} \\ \theta \\ z \end{pmatrix}^{-} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \theta \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right] \times \left(\begin{matrix} 0 \\ \mathcal{T}_{rb}(\mathcal{R}_{1}) \\ 0 \end{matrix} \right) dS = \int_{A} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{R}^{i} \\ \theta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \mathcal{T}_{rb}(\mathcal{R}_{1}) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} dS = \int_{A} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \mathcal{T}_{rb}(\mathcal{R}_{1}) \\ \mathcal{M}_{z} \end{pmatrix} dS = \begin{pmatrix} M_{r} \\ M_{\theta} \\ M_{z} \end{pmatrix}$$

设圆柱高兆L,刷柱坐标下上引面积分得到 Mr=Mg=0

$$M_{2} = T_{t0} (P_{i}) \int_{0}^{L} dt \int_{0}^{2\pi} P_{i}^{2} d\theta = 2\pi L R_{i}^{2} T_{t0} (R_{i}) = R_{i} \times \frac{2\pi L R_{i}^{2} \times T_{t0} (R_{i})}{\sqrt{2\pi L R_{i}^{2} \times T_{t0} (R_{i})}} = \frac{4\pi L W R_{i}^{2} R_{0}^{2} \Omega}{R_{i}^{2} - R_{0}^{2}}$$

由于Ro>Ri, 校 Mz专众反号。

流度仪报告的"剪切友力" C 是辞加在液体表面的剪切渣力 故 C=-Tro(R;)=KEMZ ⇒ Kz= 1/2πR:2L