

第2章 热物理问题的数学描述与 偏微分方程的分类

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内容提要

- 热物理问题的控制方程
- 方程的物理分类
- 方程的数学分类

2.1 热物理问题的控制方程

- 热物理过程：流动、传热、传质、燃烧
- 三个基本的守恒定律：
 - 质量守恒
 - 动量守恒
 - 能量守恒

关于场论的一点复习

梯度
散度
旋度

2.1.1 连续方程

单位时间系统的质量增量 = 流入系统的净质量 + 源项

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho \mathbf{U}) = 0$$

2.1.2 动量方程 (牛顿流体)

单位时间内系统动量增量 = 外界流入净动量流率 + 体系外力之和

$$\frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho u \mathbf{U}) = \operatorname{div}(\mu \operatorname{grad} u) - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + S_x + B_x$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho v \mathbf{U}) = \operatorname{div}(\mu \operatorname{grad} v) - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + S_y + B_y$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho w \mathbf{U}) = \operatorname{div}(\mu \operatorname{grad} w) - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + S_z + B_z$$

分子粘性之外的粘性力广义源项

$$S_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}) - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \text{div}(\mu \mathbf{U})$$

$$S_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}) - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \text{div}(\mu \mathbf{U})$$

$$S_z = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}) - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \text{div}(\mu \mathbf{U})$$

2.1.3 能量方程（用内能 e 表示）

单位时间内体系总能量增量 = 净能量流入率
+ 表面力做功 + 体积力做功

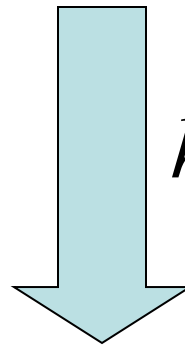
$$\frac{\partial \rho e}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho \mathbf{U} e) + p \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{U}) = \operatorname{div}(\lambda \operatorname{grad} T) + \Phi + S_{in}$$

其中粘性耗散：

$$\Phi = 2\mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] - \frac{2}{3} \mu (\operatorname{div} \mathbf{U})^2$$

用焓 h 表示

$$\frac{\partial \rho e}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho \mathbf{U} e) + p \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{U}) = \operatorname{div}(\lambda \operatorname{grad} T) + \Phi + S_{in}$$



$$h = e + \frac{p}{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho h}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho \mathbf{U} h) = \frac{Dp}{Dt} + \operatorname{div}(\lambda \operatorname{grad} T) + \Phi + S_h$$

用温度 T 表示

$$\frac{\partial \rho T}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho \mathbf{U} T) = \frac{1}{c_p} \frac{Dp}{Dt} + \operatorname{div}\left(\frac{\lambda}{c_p} \operatorname{grad} T\right) + S_T$$

对于固体和不可压流体: $\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{U}) = 0$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{U} T) = \operatorname{div}\left(\frac{\lambda}{\rho c} \operatorname{grad} T\right) + \frac{S_T}{\rho}$$

2.1.4 化学组分方程

单位时间内某化学组分增量 = 对流、扩散净流率 + 化学反应产生率

$$\frac{\partial \rho m_l}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho m_l \mathbf{U}) = \operatorname{div}(\Gamma_l \operatorname{grad} m_l) + R_l$$

约束条件:

$$\sum_l m_l = 1$$

$$\sum_l \Gamma_l \operatorname{grad}(m_l) = 0$$

$$\sum_l R_l = 0$$

2.1.5 控制方程的通用形式

$$\frac{\partial \rho \phi}{\partial t} + \text{div}(\rho \mathbf{U} \phi) = \text{div}(\Gamma_{\phi} \text{grad } \phi) + S$$

非稳项

对流项

扩散项

源项

