

$$\int_{\Omega} (\nabla^2 \theta - \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t}) \theta^* d\Omega d\tau = \int_{\Gamma} (q - \bar{q}) \theta^* d\Gamma d\tau - \int_{\Gamma} (\theta - \bar{\theta}) q^* d\Gamma d\tau \quad (0 \leq \tau \leq t) \quad (4)$$

式中, $\theta^* = \theta^*(\vec{x}_i, \tau, \vec{x}, t)$ 为满足方程

$$a \nabla^2 \theta^* + \frac{\partial \theta^*}{\partial t} = -\Delta(\vec{x}_i, \vec{x}) \Delta(t, \tau) \quad (5)$$

的解, 且有

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow t} \theta^*(\vec{x}_i, \tau, \vec{x}, t) = \Delta(\vec{x}_i, \vec{x})$$

它表示在瞬时 τ 作用在 $\vec{x}_i$ 点之单位集中热源的作用效果。而 $q^* = \partial \theta^* / \partial n(\vec{x})$ 对式 (4) 分部积分两次得:

$$\int_{\Omega} (\nabla^2 \theta^* + \frac{\partial \theta^*}{\partial t}) \theta d\Omega d\tau - [\int_{\Omega} \theta \theta^* d\Omega]_{t=0} + \int_{\Gamma} q \theta^* d\Gamma d\tau = \int_{\Gamma} \theta q^* d\Gamma d\tau \quad (6)$$

式中, $\partial \theta^* / \partial t$ 项是由

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial \theta^*}{\partial t} \theta d\Omega d\tau$$

对时间进行分部积分求得。

2. 基本解与边界积分方程

二维问题的基本解具有如下形式^[1]:

$$\theta^* = \frac{1}{4\pi a(t-\tau)} \exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{4a(t-\tau)}\right] \quad (7)$$

式中, $r = |\vec{r}| = |\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}|$ 为点 $\vec{x}_i$ 与点 $\vec{x}$ 之间距离。将式 (5) 代 (6) 式, 利用 Δ 函数的选择特性, 并将对时间积分上限用 $t \pm \epsilon$ 代替。取 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ 的极限, 对区域 Ω 中的 $\vec{x}_i$ 点可得:

$$\theta_i + a \int_{\Gamma} q \theta^* d\Gamma d\tau + \left[\int_{\Omega} \theta \theta^* d\Omega \right]_{t=0} \quad (8)$$

上式最后一项对应着 $t=0$ 的初始条件。

当点 $\vec{x}_i$ 变为边界点时, 考虑到式 (8) 左边积分的跳跃, 就得到边界积分方程:

$$c(\vec{x}_i) \theta(\vec{x}_i, t) + a \int_{\Gamma} \theta q^* d\Gamma d\tau = a \int_{\Gamma} q \theta^* d\Gamma d\tau + \left[\int_{\Omega} \theta \theta^* d\Omega \right]_{t=0} \quad (9)$$

式中, $c(\vec{x}_i)$ 为由点 $\vec{x}_i$ 所在边界处几何特性确定的常系数。

3. 矩阵形式

在应用任何边界条件之前, 对任一给定边界点 $\vec{x}_i$, 可将方程 (9) 离散成边界单元的形式。对所有边界节点写出类似的离散方程, 并用矩阵形式简化表示为:

$$H\theta = GQ + P \quad (10)$$

式中, $H_{ij} = \hat{H}_{ij} + \delta_{ij} c_i$, δ_{ij} 为 Kronecker 符号, 而 $\hat{H}_{ij} = \int_{\Gamma_j} q^* d\Gamma$, $G_{ij} = \int_{\Gamma_j} \theta^* d\Gamma$

Γ_j 为单元的边界, 积分 $\int_{\Gamma_j} q^* d\Gamma$ 将节点 “i” 与线段 “j” 联系起来。对二维常数值单元:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}_{ij} &= \sum_{k=1}^4 \frac{-r}{8\pi a^2(t-\tau)} \exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{4a(t-\tau)}\right] / \omega_k \cdot \frac{l_j}{2} \\ G_{ij} &= \sum_{k=1}^4 \frac{1}{4\pi a(t-\tau)} \exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{4a(t-\tau)}\right] / \omega_k \cdot \frac{l_j}{2} \end{aligned}$$

式中 ω_k 为加权因子, l_j 为 j 单元长度。

P 取决于初始位势。 H 为对角线上的系数与系数 c_i 的值有关, 取决于 i 点所处的表面光滑

与否。若 i 点所处表面光滑, 则 $c_i = \frac{1}{2}$; 若 i 点所处表面不光滑, 则 $c_i \neq \frac{1}{2}$ 。但当一均匀位势作用于整个边上时, q 值必为零。据此便可计算 H 阵的对角线项。即

$$HI = 'o \quad (11)$$

式 (11) 表明: $H_{ii} = -\sum_{j \neq i} H_{ij}$

4. 数值计算方法

将所研究的区域边界划分成图2所示的 N 个常量单元。假定 θ 及 q 是空间点的函数。即 $\theta = \theta(\vec{x}, t)$, $q = q(\vec{x}, t)$ 。当 $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ 时, 因为 θ 和 q 在 Δt 间隔内等于常量, 所以对时间也采用常量插值, 因此方程 (9) 成为:

$$c_i \theta_i + a \int_r \int_{t_1}^{t_2} q^* d\tau d\Gamma = a \int_r \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \theta^* d\tau d\Gamma + \left[\int_{\Omega} \theta \theta^* d\Omega \right]_{t=t_1} \quad (12)$$

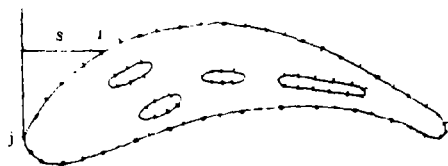


图2 常量单元

对 (7) 式求导:

$$\theta^* = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial n} - \frac{s}{8\pi a^2(t-\tau)^2} \exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{4a(t-\tau)}\right] \quad (13)$$

s 为考察点 i 到边界单元 j 切线的垂线的垂直距离。

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_{t_1}^{t_2} q^* d\tau d\Gamma &= \frac{s}{2\pi a} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[-\frac{1}{4a(t_2-\tau)^2} \exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{4a(t_2-\tau)}\right] \right] d\tau \\ &= -\frac{s}{2\pi a r^2} \exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{4a(t_2-t_1)}\right] \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \theta^* d\tau &= \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{r^2}{4a(t_2-\tau)} \exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{4a(t_2-\tau)}\right] d\tau \\ \left. \begin{aligned} \text{令 } x &= \frac{r^2}{4a(t_2-\tau)} & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \theta^* d\tau &= \frac{1}{4\pi a} \int_x^\infty \frac{e^{-x}}{x} dx \\ \text{令 } b &= \frac{r^2}{4a(t_2-t_1)} & \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \theta^* d\tau &= \frac{1}{4\pi a} E_1[b] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15) \end{aligned}$$

式中: $E_1[b] = -c - \ln[b] + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{b^n}{n \cdot n!}$ 为指数积分函数, $c=0.57721566\cdots$ 为欧拉常数。

将 (14)、(15) 代入 (12) 式得:

$$c_i \theta_i - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_r \frac{\theta}{r^2} \exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{4a(t_2-t_1)}\right] d\Gamma = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_r q E_1[b] d\Gamma + \frac{1}{4\pi a(t_2-t_1)} \int_{\Omega} \theta \exp\left[-\frac{r^2}{4a(t_2-t_1)}\right] d\Omega \quad (16)$$

上式即为二维积分方程。

二、计算结果

本文计算了一组不同截面不同瞬时的涡轮叶片温度分布。计算中采用中点集中配置未知数的常量边界单元。离散方程组 (10) 由高斯消去法求解, 求解这个线性方程组后, 就可以

得到整个边界上所有节点处的边界物理量值,进而利用方程(8)计算出域内任一点在任一时刻 t 的 θ 值,即域内温度分布随时间的变化情况。区域内部划分成三角形网格,利用五点求积式完成全域积分。

为了说明程序的准确性及边界元法求解非稳态导热问题的精度,首先选取有精确解的实例进行计算。实例结构如图3所示,由于结构对称,其之半的离散网格表示在图3中。

已知:初始温度 $t_0=20^\circ\text{C}$,介质温度 $t_f=100^\circ\text{C}$,换热系数 $\alpha=1600\text{W}/\text{m}^2\cdot^\circ\text{C}$,容积定压比热 $\rho c_p=10^6\text{J}/\text{m}^3\cdot^\circ\text{C}$,内热源强度 $q_v=0$ 。

求:加热过程进行到1、2、3秒时刻的温度场。计算结果列于下表:

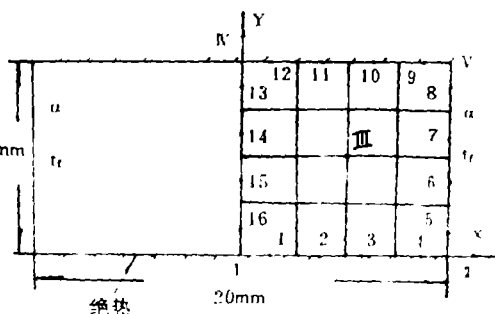


图3 离散网格

	$t(\text{I})$			$t(\text{II})$			$t(\text{III})$			$t(\text{IV})$			$t(\text{V})$		
	$\tau=1\text{s}$	2s	3s	$\tau=1\text{s}$	2s	3s	$\tau=1\text{s}$	2s	3s	$\tau=1\text{s}$	2s	3s	$\tau=1\text{s}$	2s	3s
精确解	22.304	29.344	37.232	46.384	53.928	59.072	27.456	35.776	42.944	22.304	29.344	37.232	46.384	53.928	59.702
差分解	20.000	26.530	35.140	45.600	51.857	57.755	25.427	34.916	42.630	20.000	26.530	35.140	45.600	51.857	57.755
有限元	21.255	27.319	34.520	40.738	50.323	56.560	26.453	34.649	41.928	21.255	27.319	34.520	40.738	50.323	56.650
边界元	21.731	28.339	35.998	43.147	51.918	58.527	26.987	35.429	42.469	21.731	28.339	35.998	43.147	51.918	58.527

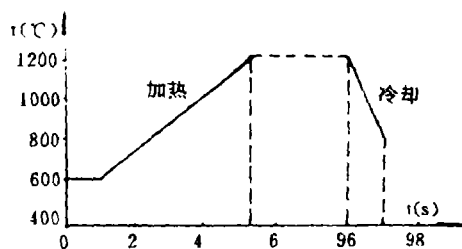


图4 燃气温度随时间的变化

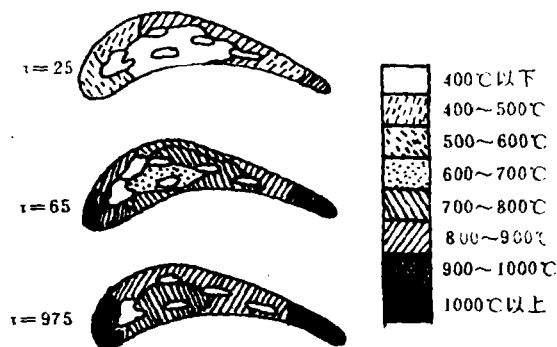


图5 涡轮叶片截面温度分布

图4给出气冷叶片在起动—停车过程中周围燃气温度的变化情况。图5绘出计算出来的叶片具有代表性截面的温度分布图,图6给出工作叶片沿叶高的温度变化,其中曲线1是由实验测得的叶片前缘温度,曲线2和3分别为边界元法及有限元法计算出的叶片前缘温度。由计算可知,叶片前、后缘承受高温,存在很大的温度梯度。随着这种拉伸、压缩的反复迭

行,每一个起动的前、后缘容易发生热疲劳裂纹。

三、结 束 语

利用边界元法求解涡轮工作叶片瞬态温度分布问题,与有限元法和有限差分法相比,具有以下特点:

1. 边界元法具有解析与离散相结合的特点。克服了其它数值计算法研究时域问题时,时间步距的大小对求解精度有较大影响的缺点。

2. 边界元法所要求解的方程阶数要低得多,程序设计和输入数据的准备都比较简单,节省计算机内存和机时。

3. 边界元法具有明显优越的边界逼近能力,几乎可以处理任何复杂的几何边界。也不受差分法常见的线性插值的约束,因而能计算高梯度区域的局部细节,如冷却孔边缘或截面突变处的高梯度温度场。

总之,对与时间相关之工程实际问题,边界元法不失为一种值得推荐的数值方法。

参 考 资 料

- [1] Brebbia, C. A. and Walker, S., "Boundary Element Techniques in Engineering", Butterworth and Co. (Publishers) Ltd., 1980.
- [2] Brebbia, C. A. and Worbel, L. C., "Steady and Unsteady Potential Problems using the Boundary Element Method", in "Recent Advances in Numerical Methods in Fluids", Ed. C. Taylor, Swansea, 1979.
- [3] 俞昌铭, 热传导及其数值分析, 清华大学出版社, 1982.
- [4] 孔祥谦, 有限元法在传热学中的应用, 科学出版社, 1986.

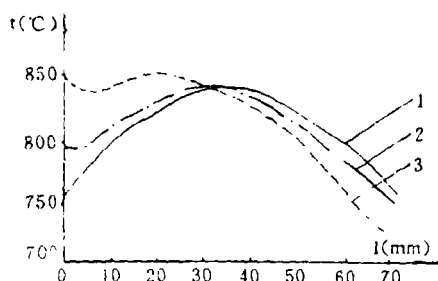


图6 涡轮叶片沿叶高的温度变化

ON MECHANISM OF ENHANCED HEAT TRANSFER OF FLUIDS WITHIN PIPES BY OSCILLATION

Cao Yuzhang, Zhao Lingde, Zhu Gujun

(Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics)

ABSTRACT Theoretical and experimental studies show that axial oscillation of a fluid within pipes can lead to enhancing heat transfer of the fluid. The enhancement multiple of heat transfer is a function of $(\Delta x/R)^2$, Womersley number (Wom) and Prandtl number (Pr). Under laminar conditions, intensive mixture of fluid lumps is impossible. It can be considered that the heat transfer of the oscillated fluid is completed in form of conduction. In the case of lower Womersley number, the velocity and displacement profiles of the fluid are paraboloids. Normal temperature gradient on the displacement profile for the oscillated fluid is greater than that for the static fluid. Also, the effective conduction area of the oscillated fluid is greater than that of the static fluid. Therefore, the conductive heat transfer rate of the oscillated fluid is obviously greater than that of the static fluid. The oscillation is only the means to make a enhanced area of heat transfer and enhanced temperature gradient continuously. According to this mechanism, the relation of $(a_s/a) - 1 \propto (\Delta x/R)^2$ is derived. Also, the effects of Womersley number, Prandtl number and wall of the pipe on the enhanced heat transfer are elaborated in this paper.

APPLICATION OF THE BOUNDARY ELEMENT METHOD TO UNSTEADY HEAT TRANSFER PROBLEMS

Ding Jing

(Northwestern Institute of Architectural Engineering)

ABSTRACT The boundary element method is applied to analyzing temperature field transient distribution on aeroengine turbine blades. It is possible to calculate the thermal stresses and life span of the blade and to check the blade strength according to the temperature field determined by this method. The temperature distributions on a set of different sections in a turbine blade at several instants have been calculated.

MODELLING FOR EXHAUST POLLUTION PERFORMANCES OF A SINGLE OR A VAPORISER TUBE COMBUSTOR

Li Huiying, Liu Lin, Tang Ming, Wang Hongji

(Northwestern Polytechnical University)

ABSTRACT On the basis of experimental study on exhaust emissions in a single tube combustor and a vaporiser tube combustor, a theoretical analysis and mathematical modelling are made