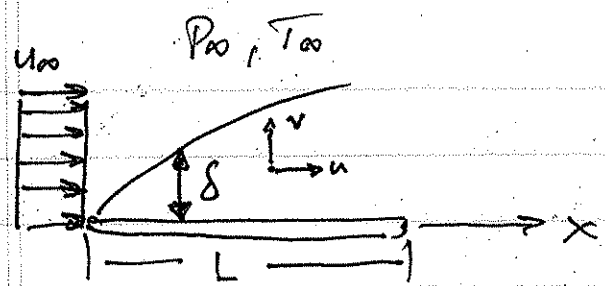


BOUNDARY LAYER EQS. - VELOCITY & THERMAL

11/7/05 (1)



- $u \sim U_{\infty}$
 - $x \sim L$
 - $y \sim \delta$
 - $P \sim P_{\infty}$
 - $T \sim T_{\infty}$
- scales of u, δ, x, y

Continuity:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{U_{\infty}}{L} + \frac{v}{\delta} = 0 \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

$$\frac{U_{\infty}}{L} = -\frac{v}{\delta}$$

$$\frac{U_{\infty}}{L} \sim \frac{v}{\delta} \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

X-Momentum Eq:

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sim U_{\infty} \frac{U_{\infty}}{L} = \frac{U_{\infty}^2}{L} \quad v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sim \frac{U_{\infty}}{L} \frac{U_{\infty}}{\delta} \sim \frac{U_{\infty}^2}{L}$$

both convective terms must stay (both of order $\frac{U_{\infty}^2}{L}$)

$$\textcircled{3} \quad -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{P_{\infty}}{L}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \nu \frac{U_{\infty}}{L^2}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \nu \frac{U_{\infty}^2}{\delta^2}$$

Assume B.L. is slender: $\delta \ll L$,

$$\nu \frac{U_{\infty}^2}{L^2} \frac{1}{(\delta/L)^2} \gg \nu \frac{U_{\infty}^2}{L^2}$$

~~$\nu \frac{U_{\infty}^2}{(\delta/L)^2 L^2}$~~ "Get rid of $\textcircled{4}$ "

Rewrite X-Momentum

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

Eq. 4

Y-Momentum

$$u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

Eq. 5

① = $u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{u_0}{L} \cdot u_0 \frac{\delta}{L} = \frac{u_0^2}{L} \cdot \frac{\delta}{L}$

② = $v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{v^2}{\delta} = \frac{u_0^2}{L^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\delta} = \frac{u_0^2}{L} \cdot \frac{\delta}{L}$

① & ② or same order

③ = $-\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$

④ = $\nu \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \nu \frac{u_0 \delta}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{L^2} = \nu \frac{u_0}{L^2} \cdot \frac{\delta}{L}$

⑤ = $\nu \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \nu \frac{u_0 \delta}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{\delta^2} = \nu \frac{u_0}{L^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\delta/L}$

⑤ stays
④ goes away!

Rewrite Y-Momentum

$$u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}$$

Eq. 6

Note, may write

$$dp = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

look at Eq (4) scale analysis

$$\underbrace{\frac{u_{\infty}^2}{L} + \frac{u_{\infty}^2}{L}}_{\frac{u_{\infty}^2}{L}} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{u_{\infty}}{L^2} \frac{1}{(\delta/L)^2} \quad \text{Eq. 7}$$

look at Eq (6) scale analysis

$$\underbrace{\frac{u_{\infty}^2}{L} \frac{\delta}{L}}_{\frac{u_{\infty}^2}{L} \frac{\delta}{L}} \neq \frac{u_{\infty}^2}{L} \frac{\delta}{L} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \nu \frac{u_{\infty}}{L^2} \frac{1}{\delta/L} \quad \text{Eq. 8}$$

Make some kind of comparison for 7 & 8

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \sim \mu \frac{u_{\infty}}{L^2} \frac{1}{(\delta/L)^2} = \frac{\mu u_{\infty}}{\delta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \sim \mu \frac{u_{\infty}}{L^2} \frac{1}{\delta/L} = \mu \frac{u_{\infty}}{L} \frac{1}{\delta} = \frac{\mu v}{\delta^2}$$

$$\frac{(\partial p / \partial y) (dy/dx)}{\partial p / \partial x} = \frac{\frac{\mu v}{\delta^2} \cdot (dy/dx)}{\frac{\mu u_{\infty}}{\delta^2}} = \frac{v \delta}{u_{\infty} L} = \left(\frac{\delta}{L}\right)^2 \ll 1$$

So... $\frac{dp}{dx} \sim \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$ no need to worry about $\frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$...

X-momentum:
$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dp_{00}}{dx} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$
 The B.L. Equation (Eq. 9)

ENERGY EQ.

$$u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$u_{\infty} \frac{T_{\infty}}{L} + \frac{u_{\infty} \delta}{L} \frac{T_{\infty}}{\delta} = \alpha \left(\frac{T_{\infty}}{L^2} + \frac{T_{\infty}}{\delta^2} \right)$$

$\frac{T_{\infty}}{L^2} + \frac{T_{\infty}}{\delta^2}$
 (circled)
 $\frac{1}{(\delta/L)^2}$
 big!

Energy goes to ...

$$u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}$$

$\left[\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \text{ is small - physically this means rate of conduction in x-dir. is small} \right]$

Summarize B.L. Problem

① $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$

② $u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p_0}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$

③ $u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}$

Comparison of B.L. thicknesses

11/10/08 (5)

$$\tau = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Rightarrow \tau \sim \mu \frac{u_0}{\delta}$$

What we want/need need this to know about τ

Usually, $P_{00} \sim \text{const.}$, very small change in P_{00} vs x

$$\frac{dP_{00}}{dx} = 0$$

X-Momentum:

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

$\frac{u_0^2}{L}$ $\nu \frac{u_0}{\delta}$ $\nu \frac{u_0}{\delta^2}$
 $\frac{v}{\delta} \sim \frac{u_0}{L}$
 $v \sim \frac{u_0 \delta}{L}$
 $\frac{u_0^2}{L}$

$$\frac{u_0^2}{L} \sim \nu \frac{u_0}{\delta^2}$$

$$\delta \sim \left[\frac{\nu L}{u_0} \right]^{1/2} \cdot \frac{L^{1/2}}{L^{1/2}}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{L} \sim \left(\frac{\nu L}{u_0} \right)^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{\rho u_0 L}{\mu} = Re_L$$

Assumed $\frac{\delta}{L} \ll 1$,
 so $Re_L^{1/2} \gg 1$ must be the case!

$$\boxed{\frac{\delta}{L} \sim Re_L^{-1/2}}$$

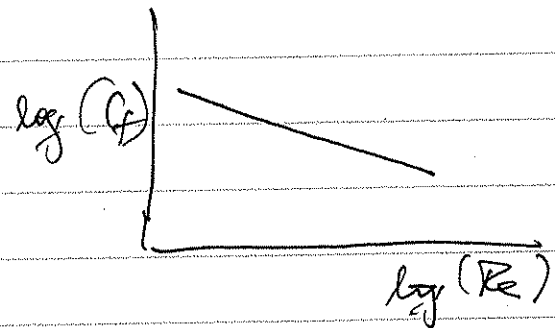
$$\hat{T} \sim \mu \frac{u_{\infty}}{\delta} \Rightarrow \mu \frac{u_{\infty}}{L} Re_L^{1/2} \left(\frac{\rho u_{\infty} L}{\mu} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \rho u_{\infty}^2 Re_L^{-1/2} \quad \text{Hmm...}$$

$$C_f = \frac{\tau}{\frac{1}{2} \rho u_{\infty}^2}$$

$$C_f \sim \frac{\rho u_{\infty}^2 Re_L^{-1/2}}{\frac{1}{2} \rho u_{\infty}^2}$$

$$\boxed{C_f \sim Re_L^{-1/2}}$$



Scale analysis result

(exact, result will only give a fraction out front, i.e. $C_f = c Re_L^{-1/2}$)
 (0-10)

$$h(T_s - T_{\infty}) = \dot{q}'' = -k_f \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right|_0$$

$$h = \frac{-k_f \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right|_0}{T_s - T_{\infty}} = -k_f \frac{\Delta T / \delta}{\Delta T}$$

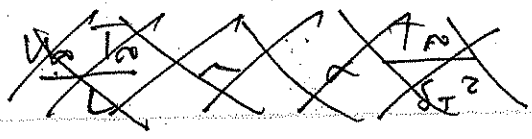
$$h \sim \frac{k_f}{\delta_T}$$

From Energy Eq:

~~$$u_{\infty} \frac{T_{\infty}}{\delta_T} = \alpha \frac{T_{\infty}}{\delta_T^2}$$~~

Mass cont. to δ_T Bal. $\frac{u_{\infty}}{L} + \frac{v}{\delta_T} = 0$

$$v \sim \frac{u_{\infty} \delta_T}{L}$$

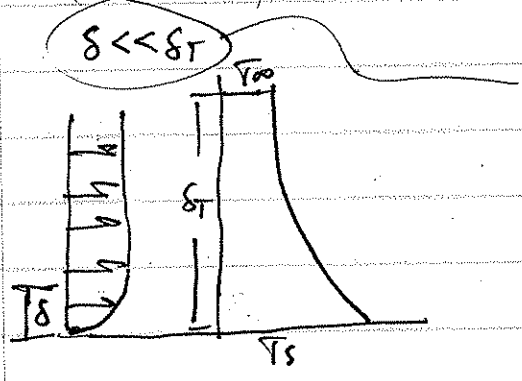


Energy Eq. to get δ_T :

$$u \frac{T_0}{L} + v \frac{T_0}{\delta_T} = \alpha \frac{T_0}{\delta_T^2}$$

From Continuity: $\frac{u_0}{L} + \frac{v}{\delta_T} = 0$

Note: $u \neq u_0$ necessarily



$u \sim u_0$ in this case

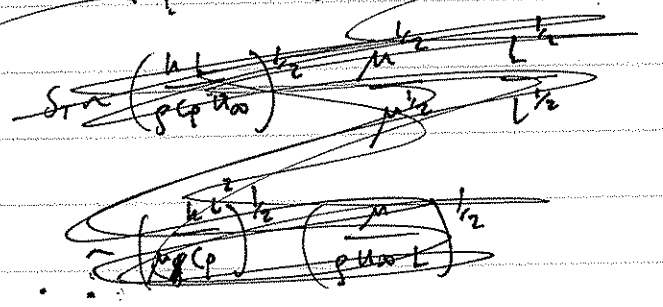
$$\frac{u_0}{L} + \frac{v}{\delta_T} = 0$$

$$\frac{u_0}{L} \sim \frac{v}{\delta_T}$$

ENERGY GIVES:

$$\frac{u_0 T_0}{L} + \frac{u_0 \delta_T T_0}{L \delta_T} = \alpha \frac{T_0}{\delta_T^2}$$

$$\delta_T \sim \left[\frac{\alpha L}{u_0} \right]^{1/2}$$



$$\delta_T \sim \underbrace{\left[\frac{\alpha}{\nu} \right]^{1/2}}_{Pr^{-1/2}} \underbrace{\left[\frac{\nu}{u_0 L} \right]^{1/2}}_{Re^{-1/2}} \cdot L$$

$Pr = \frac{\nu}{\alpha}$ — friction — viscous
 pressure conduction

When $\delta \ll \delta_T$

$$\frac{\delta_T}{L} \sim Re_L^{-1/2} Pr^{-1/2}$$

fluid property

$$Pr(H_2O @ 20^\circ C) = 7$$

$$Pr(AIR @ 25^\circ C) = 0.72$$

$$Pr(Liquid Na) = 0.011$$

(liquid metals)

Note: Recall $\frac{\delta}{L} \sim Re_L^{-1/2}$

$$\frac{\delta_T}{\delta} \sim Pr^{-1/2}$$

And assumed that $\delta \ll \delta_T$

so...

$$Pr^{-1/2} \gg 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\delta_T}{\delta} \gg 1$$

$$Pr^{1/2} \ll 1$$

Really only true for liquid metals

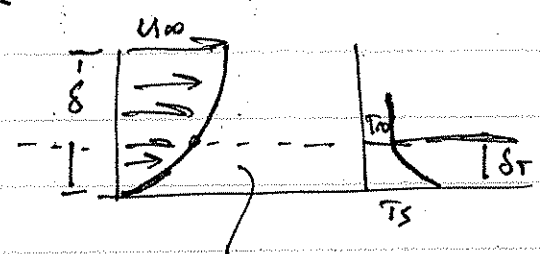
In this case:

$$h \sim \frac{k_f}{\delta_T} \sim \frac{k_f}{L Re_L^{-1/2} Pr^{1/2}} \sim \frac{k_f}{L} Re_L^{1/2} Pr^{1/2}$$

$$Nu \equiv \frac{hL}{k}$$

$$Nu \sim Re_L^{1/2} Pr^{1/2}$$

Note: When $\delta \gg \delta_T$



Only concerned with this region

where $u \sim u_{\infty} \frac{\delta_T}{\delta}$

$$\frac{u_{\infty} \frac{\delta_T}{\delta}}{L} + \frac{\nu}{\delta_T} = 0$$

$$\nu \sim \frac{u_{\infty} \delta_T^2}{\delta L}$$

So...

$$u \frac{\delta_T}{L} + \frac{\nu}{\delta_T} \sim \alpha \frac{\delta_T^2}{\delta^2}$$

$\frac{u_{\infty} \delta_T}{\delta}$ $\frac{u_{\infty} \delta_T^2}{\delta L}$

$$u_{\infty} \frac{\delta_T}{\delta L} + u_{\infty} \frac{\delta_T^2}{\delta L} = \frac{\alpha}{\delta^2}$$

$$u_{\infty} \frac{\delta_T}{\delta L} (1 + \delta_T) =$$

↳ Skip it!

$$\frac{\delta_T}{L} \sim Pr^{-1/3} Re^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{L} \sim Re^{-1/2} \quad L \sim \frac{\delta}{Re^{-1/2}}$$

Form ~~the~~ considerations

~~$\frac{\delta_T}{\delta} \sim Pr^{-1/3}$~~

$$\frac{\delta_T}{\delta} \sim Pr^{-1/3}, \text{ but assumed } \delta \gg \delta_T$$

$$Pr^{-1/3} \ll 1 \text{ or } Pr^{1/3} \gg 1$$

Recall B.L. Problem

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p_0}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad (2)$$

$$u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \quad (3)$$

~~Boundary Conditions~~

Non-dimensionalize:

$$x^* = \frac{x}{L} \quad y^* = \frac{y}{L}$$

$$u^* = \frac{u}{U_\infty} \quad v^* = \frac{v}{U_\infty}$$

$$T^* = \frac{T - T_s}{T_\infty - T_s}$$

Eq. 1 $\Rightarrow \frac{U_\infty}{L} \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x^*} + \frac{U_\infty}{L} \frac{\partial v^*}{\partial y^*} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x^*} + \frac{\partial v^*}{\partial y^*} = 0 \quad (4)$$

~~**Eq. 3** $\Rightarrow \frac{U_\infty U_\infty (T_\infty - T_s)}{L} \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial x^*} +$~~

Eq. 2 $U_\infty U_\infty \frac{U_\infty}{L} \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x^*} + \frac{U_\infty v^* U_\infty}{L} \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^*} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{1}{L} \frac{\partial p_0}{\partial x^*}$

$$u^* \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x^*} + v^* \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^*} = \frac{-1}{\rho U_\infty^2} \frac{\partial p_0}{\partial x^*} + \frac{\nu}{U_\infty L} \frac{\partial^2 u^*}{\partial y^{*2}} + \nu \frac{U_\infty}{L^2} \frac{\partial^2 u^*}{\partial y^{*2}}$$

Define $p^* = \frac{p_0}{\rho U_\infty^2}$

$$u^* \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x^*} + v^* \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^*} = -\frac{\partial p^*}{\partial x^*} + \frac{1}{Re_L} \frac{\partial^2 u^*}{\partial y^{*2}} \quad (5)$$

EX. 3

$$\frac{u_{\infty} u_{\infty} (T_{\infty} - T_s)}{L} \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial x_s} + \frac{u_{\infty} v_{\infty} (T_{\infty} - T_s)}{L} \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial y_s}$$

$$= \alpha \frac{(T_s - T_{\infty})}{L^2} \frac{\partial^2 T_s}{\partial y_s^2}$$

$$u_{\infty} \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial x_s} + v_{\infty} \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial y_s} =$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{u_{\infty} L} \frac{\partial^2 T_s}{\partial y_s^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{Pr} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_s} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_s}$$

Summarize:~~SOLVE:~~ SOLVE:

$$\frac{\partial u_s}{\partial x_s} + \frac{\partial v_s}{\partial y_s} = 0$$

$$u_s \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial x_s} + v_s \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial y_s} = -\frac{\partial p_s}{\partial x_s} + \frac{1}{Re_L} \frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial y_s^2}$$

$$u_s \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial x_s} + v_s \frac{\partial T_s}{\partial y_s} = \frac{1}{Re_L Pr} \frac{\partial^2 T_s}{\partial y_s^2}$$

SUBJECT TO:

- ① $u_s(x_s, 0) = 0$ non-slip
- ② $v_s(x_s, 0) = 0$ impermeable
- ③ $u_s(x_s, \infty) = 1$
- ④ $T_s(x_s, 0) = 0$
- ⑤ $T_s(x_s, \infty) = 1$

GET:

$$u_s = f(x_s, y_s, Pr, Re_L)$$

$$T_s = f(x_s, y_s, Pr, Re_L, Pr)$$

Since

$$T_s = f(u_s)$$

NOT
used
here
(don't
need
 v_s)

Similarity Params (see p. 376 in text)

$$Bi = \frac{hL}{k}$$

$$C_f = \frac{\tau_s}{\frac{1}{2}\rho U^2}$$

$$Nu = \frac{hL}{k_f}$$

$$Re = \frac{UL}{\nu}$$

$$Pr = \frac{\nu}{\alpha}$$

Important
ones here