

Equazioni adimensionali (fluido incompressibile)

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{y}} = \frac{1}{Re} \nabla^2 \tilde{u} - \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^*}{\partial \tilde{x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{y}} = \frac{1}{Re} \nabla^2 \tilde{v} - \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^*}{\partial \tilde{y}}$$

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

$$Re = \rho \frac{UL}{\mu}$$

Variabili adimensionali

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{x}{L}$$

$$\tilde{y} = \frac{y}{L}$$

$$\tilde{u} = \frac{u}{U}$$

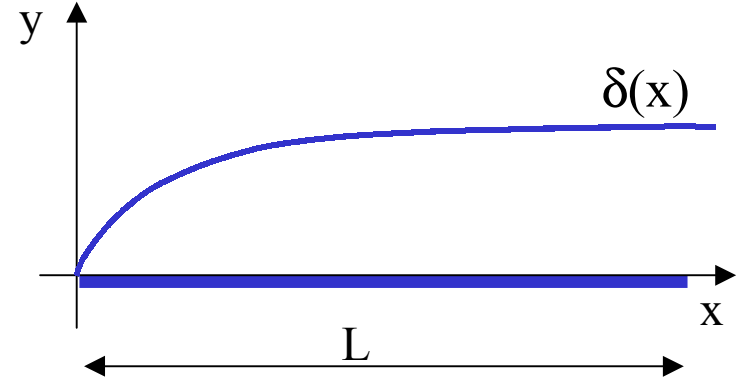
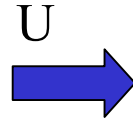
$$\tilde{v} = \frac{v}{U}$$

$$\tilde{t} = t \frac{U}{L}$$

$$\tilde{p}^* = \frac{p^*}{\rho U^2} \quad \text{con} \quad p^* = p + \gamma z$$

Equazioni di strato limite

- fluido incomprimibile
- flusso stazionario
- 2D



Equazioni del moto in forma adimensionale

$$\tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{y}} = \frac{1}{Re} \nabla^2 \tilde{u} - \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^*}{\partial \tilde{x}}$$

$$\tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{y}} = \frac{1}{Re} \nabla^2 \tilde{v} - \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^*}{\partial \tilde{y}}$$

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

Valide all'interno
dello strato limite



termini viscosi non trascurabili

Ordini di grandezza

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\delta}{L} \ll 1$$

$$u \in [0, 0.99U]$$

$$\tilde{u} = \frac{u}{U} \approx O(1)$$

$$x \in [0, L]$$

$$\tilde{x} = \frac{x}{L} \approx O(1)$$

$$y \in [0, \delta]$$

$$\tilde{y} = \frac{y}{L} \approx O(\varepsilon)$$

equazione di continuità

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

$$\frac{O(1)}{O(1)} + \frac{?}{O(\varepsilon)} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \tilde{v} \approx O(\varepsilon)$$

Ordini di grandezza

equazioni di bilancio della quantità di moto

lungo x

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

$$\tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \approx O(1) \frac{O(1)}{O(1)} = O(1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{x}^2} \approx O(1)$$

$$\tilde{v} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{y}} \approx O(\varepsilon) \frac{O(1)}{O(\varepsilon)} = O(1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{y}^2} \approx \frac{O(1)}{O(\varepsilon^2)} = O(1/\varepsilon^2)$$

$$\frac{\delta}{L} \approx Re^{-1/2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{Re} \approx O(\varepsilon^2)$$

sostituendo
→

$$\tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{y}} = \frac{1}{Re} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{y}^2} - \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^*}{\partial \tilde{x}} + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

Ordini di grandezza

equazioni di bilancio della quantità di moto

lungo y

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

$$\tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}} \approx O(1) \frac{O(\varepsilon)}{O(1)} = O(\varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{x}^2} \approx \frac{O(\varepsilon)}{O(1)} = O(\varepsilon)$$

$$\tilde{v} \frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{y}} \approx O(\varepsilon) \frac{O(\varepsilon)}{O(\varepsilon)} = O(\varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tilde{v}}{\partial \tilde{y}^2} \approx \frac{O(\varepsilon)}{O(\varepsilon^2)} = O(1/\varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{1}{Re} \approx O(\varepsilon^2)$$

sostituendo
 $\longrightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{p}^*}{\partial \tilde{y}} = O(\varepsilon)$$

Equazioni di strato limite

$O(\varepsilon)$ trascurabili

$$\tilde{u} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{x}} + \tilde{v} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{y}} = \frac{1}{Re} \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{u}}{\partial \tilde{y}^2} - \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^*}{\partial \tilde{x}}$$

equazione di evoluzione dello strato limite lungo la coordinata x

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{p}^*}{\partial \tilde{y}} = 0$$

p^* non varia in direzione trasversale al moto



p^* interna pari alla p^* esterna

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{p}^*}{\partial \tilde{x}}$$

funzione del campo di moto esterno

(Equazioni di Eulero)

Equazioni di strato limite

In forma dimensionale

equazioni di conservazione della quantità di moto

lungo x

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

lungo y

$$\frac{\partial p^*}{\partial y} = 0$$

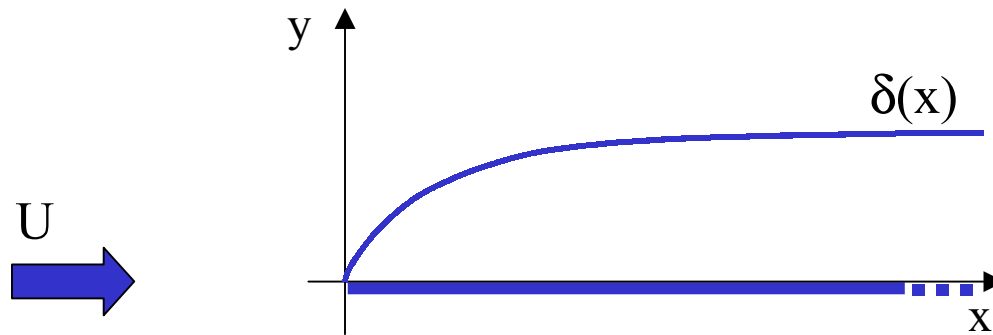
$\frac{\partial p^*}{\partial x}$ funzione del campo di moto esterno

equazione di continuità

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

Soluzione di Blasius

- gradiente di pressione longitudinale nullo $\frac{\partial p^*}{\partial x} = 0$
- lastra piana infinita



Equazioni di strato limite in forma dimensionale

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

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

con condizioni al contorno:

$$y = 0 \quad u = v = 0$$

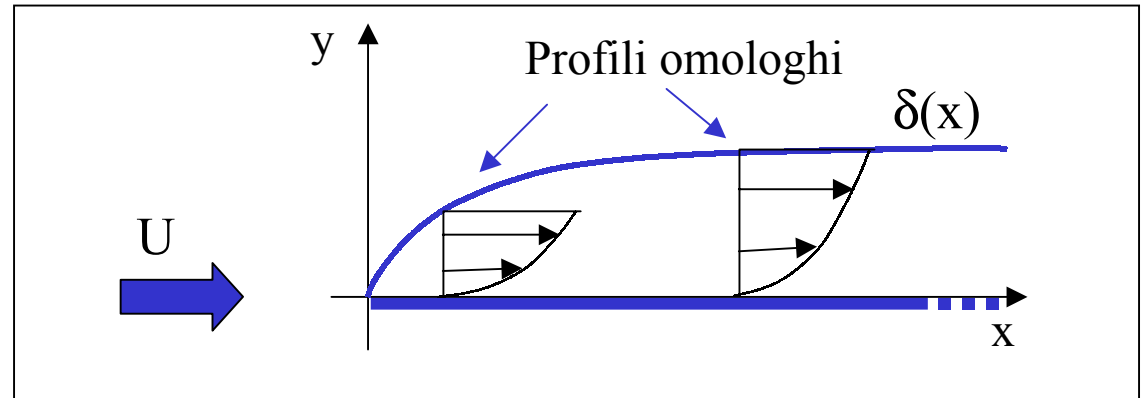
$$y \rightarrow \infty \quad u \rightarrow U$$

Soluzione di Blasius

Hp: profili di velocità all'interno dello strato limite **omologhi**

Profilo di strato
limite **adimensionale**

$$\frac{u}{U} = g(\eta) \quad \eta = \frac{y}{L_{SL}}$$

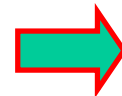


L_{SL} : Lunghezza caratteristica
dello strato limite

Sappiamo che: $\delta/x \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{Re}}$ $\leftarrow Re = Re_x = \rho \frac{Ux}{\mu}$

$$\delta \approx \frac{x}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$$

Poniamo: $L_{SL} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$



$$\eta = y \sqrt{\frac{\rho U}{\mu x}}$$

Soluzione di Blasius

Funzione di corrente ψ

definita in modo tale che:

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \quad v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

Funzione di corrente adimensionale

$$[\psi] = \frac{L}{T} L \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\psi}{UL_{SL}} = \psi \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu U x}} = f(\eta)$$

Riscriviamo le equazioni
di strato limite
utilizzando η e $f(\eta)$

$$\eta = y \sqrt{\frac{\rho U}{\mu x}}$$

$$f(\eta) = \psi \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu U x}}$$

Soluzione di Blasius

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

Equazione di continuità identicamente verificata per la definizione di ψ

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

Esprimiamo i termini in funzione di η e $f(\eta)$:

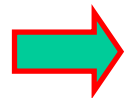
$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = U \frac{df}{d\eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = -\frac{U}{2x} \eta \frac{d^2 f}{d\eta^2}$$

$$v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\mu U}{\rho x}} \left[\eta \frac{df}{d\eta} - f \right]$$

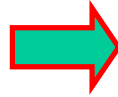
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = U \sqrt{\frac{\rho U}{\mu x}} \frac{d^2 f}{d\eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\rho U^2}{\mu x} \frac{d^3 f}{d\eta^3}$$



Soluzione di Blasius

Equazione differenziale ordinaria
del terzo ordine non lineare



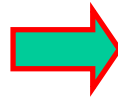
$$\frac{1}{2} f \frac{d^2 f}{d\eta^2} + \frac{d^3 f}{d\eta^3} = 0$$

con condizioni al contorno:

$$\eta = 0 \quad f = \frac{df}{d\eta} = 0$$

$$\eta \rightarrow \infty \quad \frac{df}{d\eta} \rightarrow 1$$

Non esiste soluzione in
forma chiusa



soluzione numerica tabulata

η	f	$df/d\eta$	$d^2f/d\eta^2$
0	0	0	0.332
0.4	0.026	0.133	0.331
1	0.1655	0.3298	0.323
1.4	0.3230	0.4563	0.3079
2	0.650	0.630	0.267
2.4	0.992	0.7289	0.228
3	1.397	0.846	0.161
3.4	1.7469	0.9017	0.1179
4	2.305	0.956	0.064
4.4	2.692	0.9758	0.0389
5	3.283	0.992	0.0159
6	4.279	0.998	0.002

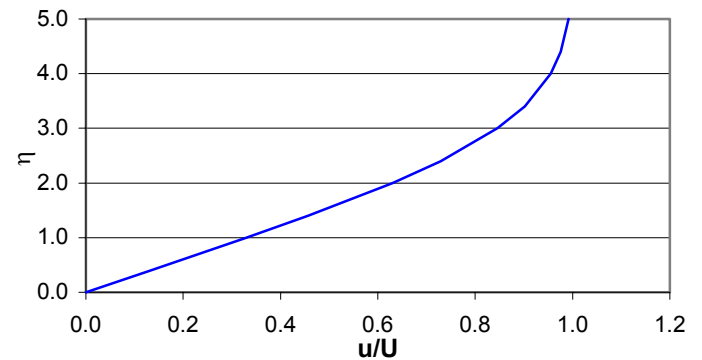


Figura 11. Profilo di velocità adimensionale

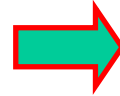
Soluzione di Blasius

dalla soluzione tabulata

Spessore dello dello starto limite δ

$$\frac{u}{U} \approx 0.99$$

per $\eta = 5$



$$\frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{\text{Re}_x}}$$

Coefficiente di attrito C_f

$$\tau_w = \mu \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} = \mu U \sqrt{\frac{\rho U}{\mu x}} \left. \frac{d^2 f}{d \eta^2} \right|_{\eta=0} = 0.332 U \sqrt{\frac{\rho \mu U}{x}}$$



$$C_f = \frac{\tau_w}{0.5 \rho U^2} = \frac{0.664}{\sqrt{\text{Re}_x}}$$