

Chapter 3 (6): Suction and Injection Flows

Flow over a porous wall

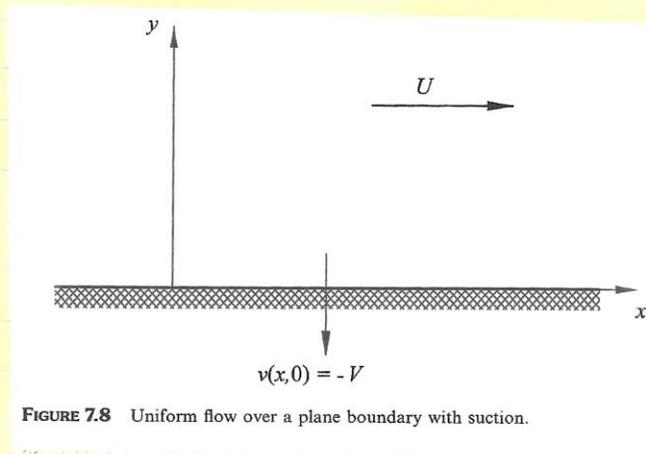


FIGURE 7.8 Uniform flow over a plane boundary with suction.

Suction can be used to prevent BL separation, e.g., on wings and over lifting surfaces.

Assume $p = \text{constant}$ $u = u(y)$

$$u_x + v_y = 0 \Rightarrow v_y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v = -Vy$$

$$u^2 u_x + v^2 v_y = \nu (u^2 u_{xx} + v^2 v_{yy})$$

$$u(0) = 0 \quad v(x,0) = -V \quad u(\infty) = U$$

$$\downarrow v_y = 0 \Rightarrow v = -V$$

$$-V u_y = \nu u_{yy}$$

boundary condition

$$\frac{d(u_y)}{dy} = -\frac{V}{\nu} \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$u_y = -\frac{V}{\nu} u + A = -\lambda u + \lambda$$

constant / equilibrium solution: $u_y = 0 = -\lambda u + \lambda$
 $u = \lambda / \lambda$

+ transient $u(y) = \lambda / \lambda + v(y)$

$$\frac{dv}{dy} = v' = -\lambda \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda} + v \right) + \lambda = -\lambda v$$

$$v = C e^{-\lambda y}$$

$$u = \lambda / \lambda + C e^{-\lambda y} \quad \lambda = V / \nu$$

$$= A + B e^{-V y / \nu} \quad \lambda = A$$

$$\lambda / \lambda = A \quad C = B$$

$$u(0) = 0 \Rightarrow B = -A$$

$$u(\infty) = U \Rightarrow A = U$$

$$u(y) = U (1 - e^{-V y / \nu})$$

Thickness viscous layer: $.99 = 1 - e^{-V \delta / \nu}$

$$\delta = \delta = 4.6 \nu / V$$

Blowing solution diverges (i.e. $U = V$)

consider $\underline{\omega} = (0, 0, \omega_z)$ a vorticity component

$$\text{equation } -V \frac{d\omega_z}{dy} = \nu \frac{d^2 \omega_z}{dy^2}$$

$$\text{or } -V \omega_z = \nu \frac{d\omega_z}{dy}$$

convection
 \uparrow

towards wall

diffusion
 \uparrow

diffusion away from wall

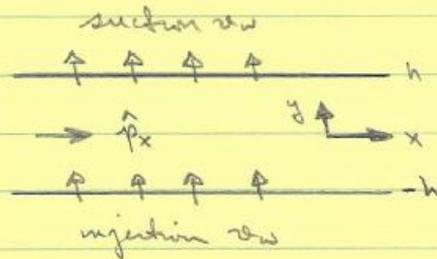
this balance make suction solution possible

3.62 Flow between plates with bottom injection and top suction

$$v_w = \text{constant}$$

$$w = 0$$

$$u = u(y)$$



$$\rho v_w \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\hat{p}_x + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$

$$u(\pm h) = 0$$

$$\frac{u}{u_{\max}} = \frac{z}{Re} \left(\frac{y}{h} - 1 + \frac{e^{Re} - e^{Rey/h}}{\text{Small } Re} \right) \quad Re = v_w h / \nu$$

$$\frac{h^2 (-\hat{p}_x) / 2\mu}{u_{\max} \text{ for parabolic flow}}$$

$$\frac{u}{u_{\max}} \Big|_{\text{Small } Re} = \text{parabolic flow}$$

$$\frac{u}{u_{\max}} \Big|_{\text{Large } Re} = z(1 + y/h) / Re$$

Straight-line variation which suddenly drops to zero at the upper wall

∗ $u_{\max} \downarrow$ as $Re \uparrow$
ie $C_f \uparrow$ as $v_w \uparrow$

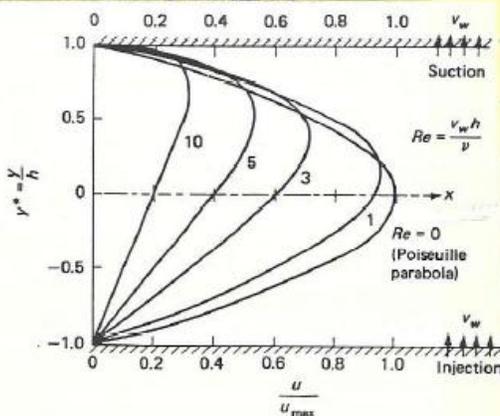


FIGURE 3-18 Velocity profiles for flow between parallel plates with equal and opposite porous walls, Eq. (3-127).

Solutions also possible for axial flow in circular annulus or flow between rotary cylinders