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下降液膜流动模型及稳定性分析

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摘 要:建立了自由下降液膜流动的完备的数学模型。采用 边界层理论对模型进行分析简化,得到液膜流动的二阶边界 层模型,并对二阶边界层模型进行稳定性分析,计算获得下 降液膜波的增长率和中性稳定曲线,将计算结果与其它模型 的计算结果进行了比较,证实了二阶边界层模型具有更好的 预测效果,其形式便于作进一步的非线性分析。

关 键 词:液膜;边界层;波;增长率;中性稳定

中图分类号: 0359 文献标识码: A

1 引 言

液膜流动现象普遍存在于多种工业设备,如冷 凝设备、蒸发设备、气体吸收设备以及润滑装置等。 液膜的流动对传热、传质及阻力特性有很大的影响, 因此,液膜流动的研究具有重要的理论和应用价值。

Pierson 和 Whitaker 对下降液膜进行了实验并对 其 Orr-Sommerfeld 方程进行理论计算, 阐明了下降液 膜流动所具 有的 波动特 性^{1]}。 Kapitza 对 Orr-Sommerfeld 方程进行了简化分析, 获得 Kapitza 模型^[2]。 该模型简单(属一阶边界层模型), 只能反应一定的 液膜流动波的特征。本文将从完备的下降液膜流动 的模型出发, 采用边界层理论进行分析简化, 建立二 阶边界层模型, 作为探讨下降液膜流动的非线性问 题的基础。

2 液膜流动模型

粘性液体受重力驱动,沿垂直壁面形成波状的 下降液膜,液体自由表面附近是静止气体,液膜流动 如图1所示。根据实际情况,液膜厚度与流动方向 尺度相比非常小,可以认为液膜的流动为二维流动。

据经典流体力学理论,假定壁面上无滑移现象, 从而壁面边界条件为:

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$$T_{n}] + \frac{\sigma h_{xx}}{(1+h_{x}^{2})^{3/2}} = 0$$
(4)

式中: σ 为表面张力, []表示自由界面上应力之和, T_s 和 T_n 为空气和液体在自由界面上的切向应力和 法向应力。

在流体力学中, 矢量和张量有 $t_n = \vec{n} \circ T = (T_{yx}\cos \Psi - T_{xx}\sin \Psi)\vec{i} + (T_{yy}\cos \Psi - T_{xy}\sin \Psi)\vec{j}$ 的 关系, 且张量 T存在对称关系 $T_{yx} = T_{xy}$ 。其中, T_{xx} 、 T_{yy} 和 T_{yx} 分别为 $T_{xx} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}, T_{yy} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ 和 $T_{yx} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)$ 。所以, A 点的切向应力和 法向应力为

$$T_{\rm s} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial_{l}}{\partial_{y}} + \frac{\partial_{t}}{\partial_{x}} \right) \cos \Psi + \mu \left(\frac{\partial_{l}}{\partial_{y}} + \frac{\partial_{t}}{\partial_{x}} \right) \sin \Psi$$
(5)

$$T_{n} = -p - \mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \sin \Psi + 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin^{2} \Psi + 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin^{2} \Psi$$

$$(6)$$

如果忽略空气的粘性,则在自由界面上,切向应 力和法向应力各自总和表示为

$$[T_{s}] = -(T_{s})_{\text{film}}$$
(7)
$$[T_{s}] = -p_{\text{air}} - (T_{n})_{\text{film}} = -p_{0} - (T_{n})_{\text{film}}$$
(8)

液体在 A 点的切向应力和法向应力按式(5) 和 式(6) 确定,这样就获得了自由下降液膜流动的二 维 N - S 流动方程,其表示为:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + g + \upsilon \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}\right)$$
(9)

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + v(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}) \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \tag{11}$$

边界条件为

$$u = v = 0, \quad y = 0$$
 (12)

$$\frac{dh}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = v, \quad y = h \tag{13}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \left[\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right] \frac{2h_x}{1+h_x^2} = 0, \quad y = h \quad (14)$$

$$p - p_0 + 2\mu \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) \frac{2h_x}{1+h_x^2} \\ -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{2h_x}{1+h_x^2} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{1}{1+h_x^2} \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$\sigma \frac{h_{xx}}{(1+h_x^2)^{3/2}} = 0, \quad y = h \tag{15}$$

3 液膜流动方程的简化

显然,上述方程是非线性方程,且具有很强的非 线性。对于非线性问题的研究,通常采用数值方法和 解析两种方法。在解析方法中又有解析求解和定性 分析两种,解析解一般不易获得,所以往往对方程作 定性分析以获得问题中所含的规律性,为数值计算 提供有益的信息,如离散方法的选择,数据的处理 等。在非线方程的定性分析中,一般需要对原有的非 线性方程进行简化。

本文根据边界层理论对液膜流动模型方程进行 简化分析。流动方向 x 的坐标采用波长 λ 作为参考 度量,坐标 y 方向由努谢尔液膜厚度 h_N 度量,速度 u分量由努谢尔平均速度 u_N 度量,速度 v 分量由

$$\epsilon u_{N}(\epsilon = h_{N}/\lambda), 压力则为 \rho u_{n}^{2}, 时间为 \lambda/u_{N}, 那么,
液膜流动方程化为:
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{12}{R} + \frac{4}{R} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \epsilon^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t^{2}} \right]$$
(16)

$$\epsilon^{2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right] = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{4}{R} \left[\epsilon^{4} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial t^{2}} + \epsilon^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y^{2}} \right]$$
(17)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \tag{18}$$

边界条件为:

0

$$u = v = 0, y = 0$$
 (19)

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = v, y = h$$
(20)

$$\vec{x} \not \oplus: R = \epsilon Re$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \epsilon^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) (1 + \epsilon^2 h_x^2) + 2\epsilon^2 \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) h_x = 0$$
(21)
(22)

$$P + \frac{8\varepsilon^{2}}{R} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \varepsilon^{2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \frac{h_{x}}{1 + \varepsilon^{2} h_{x}^{2}} - \frac{8\varepsilon^{4}}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
$$\frac{h_{x}^{2}}{1 + \varepsilon^{2} h_{x}^{2}} - \frac{8\varepsilon^{2}}{R} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon^{2} h_{x}^{2}} + \varepsilon^{2} We \frac{\varepsilon^{2} h_{xx}}{(1 + \varepsilon^{2} h_{x}^{2})^{3/2}} =$$

式中:
$$P = \frac{p - p_0}{\rho u_N^2}$$
 (24)

在简化过程中,除了保证使方程容易分析外,还 要尽量考虑更多的影响因素和参数。大量的文献和 实验说明,液膜流动不仅存在长波而且存在大幅度 波。在雷诺数较高或存在大幅度波的情况下,因为波 前液膜的曲率较大,所以不能简单地忽略法向压力 梯度。如果我们保留 y 方向动量方程式(17)中二阶 项 ε²,则将使非线性方程的分析非常复杂。因此,采 用的方法必须既能够考虑液膜中压力变化而且能够 使方程更容易分析与求解。

根据由 Schlichting (1955) 提出的结果^[3],法线 方向的压力梯度可近似为:

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \varrho R(x) u^2 \tag{25}$$

式中: R(x)为液膜的曲率。液膜的曲率近似为:

$$R(x) = \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2}$$
(26)

同时,在切向和法向应力边界条件,二阶项 ε² 与单 位,1.相比可以含去。这样,模型简化为www.enki.net

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + g + v(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2})$$
(27)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \theta h_{xx} u^2 \tag{28}$$

$$\frac{\partial_{l}}{\partial_{x}} + \frac{\partial_{y}}{\partial_{y}} = 0 \tag{29}$$

边界条件为.

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = v, y = h(x, t)$$
(30)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + 4h_x \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, y = h(x, t)$$
(31)

$$p - p_0 - 2\mu \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} - h_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right] + \sigma h_{xx} = 0,$$

= $h(x, t)$ (32)

线性稳定性分析 4

已有的实验证明,当雷诺数大干1200时,垂直 向下的液膜流动明显属于湍流;当雷诺数小于1200 时,则为层流。属于层流的液膜流动服从层流摩擦阻 力规律,采用努谢尔(1916)创立的简单理论就可以 计算液膜厚度。尽管如此,在整个层流范围内,自由



的波动可表示为:

 $l = \partial_{nN} e^{2\pi i (x-ct)/\lambda}$

象。所以,本部分也将从上 述建立的简化的二阶下降 液膜流动模型研究其线性 稳定特征。

线性化方程

在液膜流动中,努谢 尔液膜流动是最简单的稳 定流动,其状态参数记作 $u = u_0(y), v = 0, h =$ $h_{\rm N}, p_0 = 0$ 。波状液膜的流 动可以认为是平滑液膜流 动和微小波动的叠加,如 图 2 所示。

相对于平稳的液膜流 动,波状液膜的自由表面

(33)

式中: λ 为波长, x 距离, t 为时间, c 为复数增长速度 常数, $c = c_r + ic_i$, c_r 表示波沿x 方向传播的速度(相 速度), *c*, 表示扰动衰减或增长的程度, δ为扰动的 幅度($\delta \ll 1$)。因为 $2\pi/\lambda$ 即表示波数. 其设为 α . 和 c; 的乘积 ∞c; 则表示一定波长的扰动波的增长或衰 减的系数,就是说不同波长的波在液膜流动中具有 不同的增长或衰减系数。

波状液膜流动的扰动速度设为:

$$u^{*} = \tilde{g}(y)e^{2\pi i(x-ct)/\lambda}$$
(34)

$$^{*} = \frac{2\pi i}{\lambda} \mathcal{F}(y) e^{2\pi i (x-ct)/\lambda}$$
(35)

波状液膜流动的速度则为 $u = u_0 + u^*, v = v^*,$ 液 膜厚度则为 $h = h_N + l_s$ 将其代入式(27) ~ 式(32) 并化简,得

$$F''' = \alpha^{2} F' + i\alpha \frac{Re}{4} [(U_{0} - Ce)F' - U'_{0}F] + \frac{Re}{4} (W_{e} + \int_{0}^{1} U_{0}^{2} dY) + 2\alpha^{2} F'(1)$$
(36)

式中:
$$U_0 = 3\left(Y - \frac{Y^2}{2}\right)$$
 (37)

$$\int_{Y}^{1} U_{0}^{2} dY = 1.2 - 3Y^{2} + 2.25Y^{4} - 0.45Y^{5} \quad (38)$$

边界条件为.

 $i\alpha^3$

$$F = F' = 0, Y = 0$$
 (39)

$$-3 + F''(1) + \alpha^2 F(1) = 0, Y = 1$$
 (40)

$$F(1) = Ce - \frac{3}{2}, Y = 1$$
 (41)

式中: $\alpha = \frac{2\pi h_N}{\lambda}$ 为无因次波速, $Ce = \frac{c}{u_0}$ 为无因次增 长速度, $U_0 = \frac{u_0}{u_N}$ 为无因次速度, $F = \frac{f}{u_N h_N}$ 为无因次 扰动特征函数, $Re = \frac{4u_N h_N}{v}$ 为雷诺数, $Y = \frac{y}{h_N}$ 撇号 (')表示特征函数 F 对Y 的导数。

上述即是垂直液膜向下流动的线性化稳定方 程。方程中的特征函数也是波数 α , Re, σ 和Ka 的函 数。从速度的虚数部分确定流动的稳定性。如果 ci > 0, 微小扰动与时间呈指数增长, 流动即会变得不 稳定:如果 $c_i < 0$,扰动呈指数衰减,流动即是稳定 的;如果 $c_i = 0$,扰动随时间既不增长也不衰减,使 得变量 α 、Re 和 Ka(Kapitza 数, 定义为 Ka = $\frac{o}{\rho(v^4g)^{1/3}}$)具有一定的关系,即称为中性稳定曲线。 本文采用打靶法求解线性化稳定方程。

4.2 结果与分析

垂直下降液膜流动的二阶边界层模型的线性稳 定分析的计算结果(记作 SBL)如图 3 所示。此图同 时给出了 Oee-Sommerfeld 方程的线性稳定分析的计 算结果(记作 O-S)^[1] 和一阶边界层模型的线性稳定 分析的计算结果(记作 BL)^[2]。

从图 3 可知,由三个模型计算获得的波的增长 率的最大值(其对应的波的数目记作 α_m)非常一致。 但是,当波的数目大于 0.5 时,三条波的增长率曲线 开始出现左偏差。导致偏差的原因是,在推导边界 层模型过程中假设了波是长波或者波的数目很小。 图 3 中还表明,二阶边界层模型与 Oee-Sommerfeld 方 程具有更好的一致性,因为二阶项在具有高频率波 的流动情况下具有重要的影响。



雷诺数很高时,二阶边界层模型的计算结果和 Oee-Sommerfeld 方程的计算结果还是非常接近。

比较表明,在所讨论的流量范围内,一阶边界层 模型和二阶边界层模型均有效,但二阶边界层模型 在高雷诺数情况下具有更好的近似效果。

下降液膜流动波的发展是属于强非线性现象, 虽然线性稳定分析方法能描述非线性问题所具有的 部分波的特征,但是,如果作深入的研究则显得欠 缺,而且用线性理论描述非线性问题本身就缺乏严 谨的一面。本文建立的二阶边界层模型旨在采用非 线性理论对下降液膜流动进行更深层次的研究。

5 结论

通过对下降液膜的完备的流动方程进行边界层 理论分析,得到了简化的二阶边界层模型。经过对 该模型进行线性稳定分析,并将计算结果与Oee-Sommerfeld方程和一阶边界层模型两者的计算结果 进行了对比,二阶边界层模型能够描述下降液膜流 动的波的特征,且比一阶边界层模型具有更好的精 确性。在大雷诺数和具有高频率波动的液膜流动情 况下,二阶边界层模型近似效果更加明显。

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is necessary to conduct a more thoroughgoing research on a reference environment model. Key words: exergy, environmental impact, pressurized fluidized bed combustion combined cycle (PFBC-CC), emissions

水煤膏压力泌水特性与可泵性分析 = Coal-water Paste Water-seeping Properties under Pressure and Its Pumpability [刊,汉] / LU Ping (Power Engineering Institute under the Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210042), ZHANG Ming-yao (Thermal Energy Engineering Institute under the Southeastern University, Nanjing, China, Post Code: 210096) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(1). — 78 ~ 81 Water-seeping properties of coal-water paste (CWP) under pressure are studied experimentally with the influence of particle size distribution and water content, etc on the pumping properties of CWP being analyzed. In conjunction with a CWP slump index proposed is a pumpability evaluation index of the CWP. It is found that the pumpability of the CWP can be featured by two indexes, namely, the slump and the total quantity of water seeping under pressure. The CWP with a good pumpability has a slump in the range of 8 - 24cm. The corresponding relative water seeping rate and water seeping quantity are respectively $S_{10} \leq 40\%$ and V = 70-110 ml. Key words: coal-water paste, water seeping under pressure, pumpability

下降液膜流动模型及稳定性分析= Model of a Falling Liquid-film Flow and an Analysis of Its Stability [刊, 汉] / QIAN Huan-qun, HU Zhi-hua, SUN He-dong, et al (National Key Laboratory of Multi-phase Flows under the Xi' an Jiaotong University, Xi' an, China, Post Code: 710049) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(1). — 82~85

A sound mathematical model has been set up for the film flow of a free falling liquid. Boundary layer theory was used to analyze and simplify the model, securing a second-order boundary-layer model for the liquid-film flow. A stability analysis of this model was performed. Through calculations the wave growth rate of the falling liquid film and a neutral stability curve were obtained. The comparison of the calculation results with those of other models has confirmed that the second-order boundary model offers better prediction effectiveness and its form is more suited for performing further a nonlinear analysis. **Key words:** liquid film, boundary layer, wave, growth rate, neutral stability

后加载技术在极小展弦比叶栅中的应用=The Use of Rear-loading Technology in Ultra Low-aspect Ratio Cascades [刊,汉] / WANG Yu-zhang, WANG Yong-hong (Institute of Mechanical and Power Engineering under the Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China, Post Code: 200030), ZHAO Ya-fang, FENG Zhen-ping (Turbomachine Research Institute under the Xi' an Jiaotong University, Xi' an, China, Post Code: 710049) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. - 2003, 18(1). -86~88

Through the use of turbine blades with a rear-loaded load profile one can effectively control the formation of secondary flows in the blade passage, reducing secondary-flow losses. Meanwhile, this type of cascades is highly adaptive to a variety of incidence angles, thus significantly enhancing the flow efficiency in a cascade passage. An ultra low-aspect stator cascade with rear-loaded characteristics was designed by using the rear loading technology. The results of numerical analysis and test of the above-mentioned cascade indicate that the latter features a low three-dimensional cascade loss. Moreover, the cascade performance hardly changes with the change of aspect ratios, incidence angles and outlet Mach numbers. **Key words:** rear-loading technology, aspect ratio, secondary flow, cascade test

凝汽器铜管的联合保护研究=A Study of the Combined Protection of Steam Condenser Copper Tubes [刊, 汉] / ZHU Zhi-ping, YANG Dao-wu (Chemistry Department, Changsha Institute of Electric Power, Changsha, China, Post Code: 410047) // Journal of Engineering for Thermal Energy & Power. — 2003, 18(1). — 89~92, 96

The corrosion and protection of condenser copper tubes has always been a problem people are keenly concerned with but for which there still lacks a satisfactory solution. The complicated operating conditions of the copper tubes, variegated types of their fabrication material and the increasingly deteriorating quality of cooling water have led to a multitude of corrosion forms. In view of the above the authors have explored a combined protection method for condenser copper tubes.