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环形浅液池内双组分溶液耦合热-溶质毛细对流渐近解

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摘 要:采用匹配渐近展开法求解环形浅液池内热-溶质耦合毛细对流中心区域渐近解,分析 Soret 效应和浮力对流动的影响。结果表明,当不考虑溶质毛细力和浓度的不均匀引起的浮力作用时,该解与环形浅液池内纯工质热毛细-浮力对流或热毛细对流的渐近解完全一致;在浅液池内,浮力的影响较小,耦合的热-溶质毛细力对流动过程起主导作用;当各种耦合的驱动力作用方向相同时,流动加强,相反,一旦存在反向的情况,则流动必然相互削弱。

关键词:环形浅液池;耦合热-溶质毛细对流;Soret 效应;渐近解

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Asymptotic solution of coupled thermal-solutal capillary convection in a shallow annular pool of two components solution

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Abstract: The coupled thermal and solutal capillary convection subjected to radial temperature gradient in a shallow annular pool with free surface is investigated by using asymptotical analysis and the solution is obtained in the core region. The influences of Soret effect and buoyant force on fluid flow are analyzed. The results show that when the solutal capillary force and the buoyancy induced by the ununiform distribution of solute concentration are not considered, the asymptotic solution is the same as the asymptotic solution of pure thermocapillary-buoyancy convection or thermocapillary convection in a shallow annular pool. The influence of the buoyancy on the fluid flow is slight and the coupled thermal and solutal capillary forces play a dominant role in the convection in shallow annular pool. When the coupled forces are in the same direction, the flow is reinforced. Otherwise, the flows suppress each other.

Key words: shallow annular pool; coupled thermal and solutal capillary convection; Soret effect; asymptotic solution

双组分混合溶液的表面张力会随温度和浓度的不同而发生变化,因此,当自由表面同时存在温度或浓度梯度时,将产生表面张力梯度,从而驱动流体运动,这种流动常被称为耦合热-溶质毛细对流。耦合

毛细对流过程广泛存在于晶体生长、合金凝固、混合工质的相变传热等过程中。在双组分混合溶液中,当存在耦合的传热传质过程时,Dufour 效应可忽略不计,但 Soret 效应必须考虑。为此,许多学者进行

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了相应研究^[1-8]。

Bergman^[1]对水平温度梯度和浓度梯度作用下矩形池内耦合热-溶质毛细对流进行了数值模拟,研究发现,即使热和溶质毛细力大小相等、方向相反,只要热 Marangoni 数超过临界值,流动将会发生。Bergeon 等^[2]研究了垂直温度梯度作用下的二维矩形池内双组分溶液 Marangoni 对流现象,讨论了 Soret 效应对流动的影响,结果发现,当 Soret 效应足够大时,液池内的流动以溶质梯度驱动的 Marangoni 流动为主,同时,采用稳定性分析方法研究了流动分岔现象。Arafune 等^[3]在 Bergman 的基础上进一步研究了矩形池内耦合热-溶质毛细对流,发现了多种流型,解释了流动出现分岔的物理机制。Chen 等^[4]用稳定性分析、数值模拟和实验观测方法研究了腔体内浮力和表面张力驱动的流动稳定性,得到了流动失稳的临界条件。Chen 和 Zhang 等^[5-7]研究了水平温度梯度和浓度梯度作用下矩形池内二维和三维 Marangoni 对流现象,得到了流体的流型转变规律,讨论了物性参量和几何形状对传热和传质速率的影响。然而,对于环形池内水平温度和浓度梯度作用下耦合热-溶质毛细对流的研究鲜有报道。

匹配渐近展开法是研究流体流动的一种常用的有效方法。Cormack 等^[9]用这种方法求解了两侧边壁具有温度差的矩形浅液池内流体的自然对流过程;后来,Merker 等^[10]用同样的方法研究了环形液池内的自然对流;Leppinen^[11]对 Merker 等的研究结果进行了改进、拓展和完善;Li 等^[12-16]用这种方法研究了环形单层及双层浅液池内热毛细对流和热毛细-浮力对流,获得了中心区域近似解。文中的目的是将匹配渐近展开法拓展至对环形浅液池内耦合热-溶质毛细对流的研究,同时考虑 Soret 效应和浮力的影响,期望得到温度、浓度和速度分布的渐近解。

1 物理数学模型

物理模型如图 1 所示,环形浅液池内半径为 r_i ,外半径为 r_o ,其中 $r_o = r_i + l$, l 为液池的宽度,深度为 h ,底部为固壁,顶部为不变形的自由界面,底部和顶部均绝热。内、外壁温分别为 T_c 和 T_h ($T_h > T_c$),且维持恒定。定义深宽比 $\epsilon = h/l$,液池几何参量 $\Gamma = r_i/l$ 和 $\delta = r_i/h$,则 $\Gamma = \epsilon\delta$ 。初始时刻液池内溶质浓度分布均匀,溶质质量分数为 N_o ,质量浓度为 S_o 。为简化起见假定:1) 流体为不可压缩的牛顿流体,除表面张力和浮力项中的密度外,所有的物性参

数都为常数;2) 温差 $\Delta T = T_h - T_c$ 较小,流动为轴对称二维稳态层流流动;3) 在顶部自由表面考虑热和溶质毛细力作用,且表面张力是温度和浓度的线性函数;4) 所有固壁无质量渗透,且满足无滑移条件;5) 考虑 Soret 效应的影响,忽略 Dufour 效应。

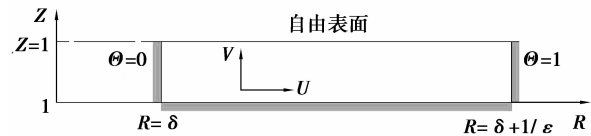


图 1 物理模型

控制方程的无量纲参考速度、压力、温度、浓度和长度分别取为 $\frac{\epsilon\nu}{h}$, $\frac{\rho\nu^2}{h^2}$, $T_h - T_c$, $\Delta S = \frac{-D_{TS}S_o(1-N_o)(T_h - T_c)}{D}$ 和 h ,并引入无因次流函数 ψ 和涡量 ω

$$U = -\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial Z}, V = \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial R}, \omega = \frac{\partial U}{\partial Z} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial R}.$$

则无量纲化后的控制方程组为

$$\frac{\epsilon}{R} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial R} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial Z} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial Z} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial R} + \frac{\omega}{R} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial Z} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial R^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial R} - \frac{\omega}{R^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial Z^2} - \frac{Gr}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial R} + \varphi \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial R} \right), \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial R^2} - \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial R} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial Z^2} = -\omega, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{Pr\epsilon}{R} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial R} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial Z} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial Z} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial R} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial R^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial Z^2}, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{Sc\epsilon}{R} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial R} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial R} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial Z} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial R} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial R^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial Z^2} - a \left(\frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial R^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial Z^2} \right). \quad (4)$$

当考虑 Soret 效应时 $a=1$,反之 $a=0$ 。

无量纲化后的边界条件为

$$Z = 0: \psi = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial Z} = \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial Z} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial Z} = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$Z = 1: \psi = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial Z} = \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial Z} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial Z} = 0,$$

$$\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial Z^2} = Re_T \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial R} + Re_S \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial R}, \quad (6)$$

$$R = \delta: \psi = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial R} = 0, \Theta = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial R} - a \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial R} = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$R = \delta + \frac{1}{\epsilon}: \psi = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial R} = 0, \Theta = 1,$$

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial R} - a \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial R} = 0. \quad (8)$$

其中: R 和 Z 分别为无因次坐标; $\Theta = (T - T_c) / (T_h - T_c)$ 和 $\Phi = \frac{(S - S_0)}{\Delta} S$ 分别为无量纲的温度和浓度; $Pr = \nu / \alpha$ 为普朗特数; $Sc = \nu / D$ 为施密特数, ν, α 和 D 分别为流体的运动粘度系数、热扩散率和质量扩散率. $Gr = g\beta_T h^3 (T_h - T_c) / \nu^2$ 为格拉晓夫数, $\varphi = \frac{\beta_S \Delta S}{\beta_T} (T_h - T_c)$ 为由于浓度不均匀和温度不均匀产生的浮力比(温度和浓度体积膨胀系数分别为 $\beta_T = -\rho_0^{-1} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial T}$, $\beta_S = -\rho_0^{-1} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial S}$; $Re_T = \frac{\gamma_T l (T_h - T_c)}{\mu \nu}$ 为热毛细雷诺数; $Re_S = \gamma_S l \Delta S / (\mu \nu)$ 为溶质毛细雷诺数表面张力温度和浓度系数分别为 $\gamma_T = -\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial T}$, $\gamma_S = -\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial S}$; μ 为流体动力粘度系数。

2 近似求解过程

2.1 中心区域近似解

在物理模型中, 当 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, $\Gamma = \epsilon \delta = \frac{r_i}{l} = O(1)$, 用 $\delta + X$ 代替无因次方程中的变量 R , 则 $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{(\delta + X)} = \frac{\epsilon}{(\Gamma + \epsilon X)}$, 同时做如下变换: $\hat{\psi} = \epsilon \psi$, $\hat{X} = \epsilon X$, $\hat{\omega} = \omega$, $\hat{\Theta} = \Theta$ 和 $\hat{\Phi} = \Phi$, 将各未知物理量展开成深宽比的幂级数的形式: $(\hat{\psi}, \hat{\omega}, \hat{\Theta}, \hat{\Phi}) = \sum_{i=0}^N \epsilon^i (\hat{\psi}_i, \hat{\omega}_i, \hat{\Theta}_i, \hat{\Phi}_i)$, 代入各控制方程和边界条件中, 得到各级控制方程和边界条件。

求得零级近似解如下

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{\omega}_0}{\partial Z^2} = Gr \left[\frac{\partial \hat{\Theta}_0}{\partial \hat{X}} + \varphi \frac{\partial \hat{\Phi}_0}{\partial \hat{X}} \right], \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma + \hat{X}} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\psi}_0}{\partial Z^2} = -\hat{\omega}_0, \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{\Theta}_0}{\partial Z^2} = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{\Phi}_0}{\partial Z^2} - a \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\Theta}_0}{\partial Z^2} = 0, \quad (12)$$

$$Z = 0: \hat{\psi}_0 = \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_0}{\partial Z} = \frac{\partial \hat{\Theta}_0}{\partial Z} = \frac{\partial \hat{\Phi}_0}{\partial Z} = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$Z = 1: \hat{\psi}_0 = \frac{\partial \hat{\Theta}_0}{\partial Z} = \frac{\partial \hat{\Phi}_0}{\partial Z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \hat{\psi}_0^2}{\partial Z^2} = 0, \quad (14)$$

$$\text{令 } Gr \frac{\partial \hat{\Theta}_0}{\partial \hat{X}} = \frac{a_{T0}}{\Gamma + \hat{X}}, Gr \varphi \frac{\partial \hat{\Phi}_0}{\partial \hat{X}} = \frac{a_{S0}}{\Gamma + \hat{X}},$$

由方程(9)和(10)得到

$$Gr \left[\frac{\partial \hat{\Theta}_0}{\partial \hat{X}} + \varphi \frac{\partial \hat{\Phi}_0}{\partial \hat{X}} \right] = \frac{a_0}{\Gamma + \hat{X}}, \quad (15)$$

其中 $a_0 = a_{T0} + a_{S0}$, 均为与 \hat{X} 有关的参数. 根据二级能量方程、传质方程及边界条件可以证明 a_{T0} 和 a_{S0} 均为常数. 因此有

$$\hat{\Theta}_0 = \frac{a_{T0}}{Gr} \ln(\Gamma + \hat{X}) + d_{T0}, \quad (16)$$

$$\hat{\Phi}_0 = \frac{a_{S0}}{\varphi Gr} \ln(\Gamma + \hat{X}) + d_{S0}, \quad (17)$$

$$\hat{\psi}_0 = -a_0 \left(\frac{1}{24} Z^4 - \frac{5}{48} Z^3 + \frac{1}{16} Z^2 \right), \quad (18)$$

$$\hat{\omega}_0 = \frac{a_0}{\Gamma + \hat{X}} \left(\frac{1}{2} Z^2 - \frac{5}{8} Z + \frac{1}{8} \right). \quad (19)$$

积分常数 d_{T0} 和 d_{S0} 在与边界区域的匹配时确定.

运用同样的方法可以求得其余各级近似解, 各级近似解中的未知积分常数可通过与边壁区域的匹配求得.

2.2 与边壁区域的匹配

用 $\tilde{\psi}, \tilde{\omega}, \tilde{\Theta}$ 和 $\tilde{\Phi}$ 表示边壁区域的无因次流函数、涡量、温度和浓度, 与中心区域一样, 引入变换 $\tilde{\psi} = \epsilon \psi$, $\tilde{\omega} = \omega$, $\tilde{\Theta} = \Theta$ 和 $\tilde{\Phi} = \Phi$.

中心区域和边壁区域匹配条件为: $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ 时,

$$\lim_{\hat{x} \rightarrow 0} (\hat{\Theta}, \hat{\Phi}, \hat{\psi}, \hat{\omega}_{\text{core}}) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\tilde{\Theta}, \tilde{\Phi}, \tilde{\psi}, \tilde{\omega})_{\text{cold}}, \quad (20)$$

$$\lim_{\hat{x} \rightarrow 1} (\hat{\Theta}, \hat{\Phi}, \hat{\psi}, \hat{\omega}_{\text{core}}) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} (\tilde{\Theta}, \tilde{\Phi}, \tilde{\psi}, \tilde{\omega})_{\text{hot}}, \quad (21)$$

其中: $\xi = \frac{1}{\epsilon} - X$.

可求解得

$$a_{T0} = \frac{Gr}{\ln \frac{\Gamma+1}{\Gamma}}. \quad (22)$$

$$d_{T0} = -\frac{\ln \Gamma}{\ln \frac{\Gamma+1}{\Gamma}}. \quad (23)$$

由边界条件得

$$a_{S0} = \varphi a c_{T0} = \frac{\varphi a Gr}{\ln \frac{\Gamma+1}{\Gamma}}. \quad (24)$$

当 $a = 0$ 时无 Soret 效应, 即无传质过程, 此时, 环形液池内溶质均匀分布, 即 $\hat{\Phi}_0 = 0$, 而且 d_{S0} 是与 a 无关的常数, 故 $d_{S0} = 0$.

由于 $a_0 = a_{T0} + a_{S0}$, 所以

$$a_0 = \frac{Gr(1 + \varphi a)}{\ln \frac{\Gamma+1}{\Gamma}}, \quad (25)$$

同样根据匹配条件可求得其余各级中的未知参量。

近似解的表达式,得到中心区域温度、浓度和速度分布的近似表式如下

2.3 中心区域解的结果

将前面所求各级近似解的系数,代入相对应的

$$\Theta = \frac{\ln \frac{\Gamma + \epsilon X}{\Gamma}}{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} + \epsilon^2 \left[\frac{PrGr(1 + \varphi a)}{(\Gamma + \epsilon X)^2 (\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma})^2} \left(\frac{Z^5}{120} - \frac{5Z^4}{192} + \frac{Z^3}{48} - \frac{1}{720} \right) + \frac{19Pr^2Gr^2(1 + \varphi a)^2}{2\,903\,040} \left(\frac{1}{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} \right)^4 \left(\frac{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}}{(\Gamma + \epsilon X)^2} + \frac{\ln \frac{\Gamma + \epsilon X}{\Gamma + 1}}{\Gamma^2} - \frac{\ln \frac{\Gamma + \epsilon X}{\Gamma}}{(\Gamma + 1)^2} \right) \right]. \quad (26)$$

$$\Phi = \frac{a \ln(\Gamma + \epsilon X)}{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} + \epsilon^2 \left[\frac{aGr(1 + \varphi a)(Pr + Sc)}{(\Gamma + \epsilon X)^2 (\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma})^2} \left(\frac{Z^5}{120} - \frac{5Z^4}{192} + \frac{Z^3}{48} - \frac{1}{720} \right) + \frac{19aSc(Pr + Sc)Gr^2(1 + \varphi a)^2}{2\,903\,040} \left(\frac{1}{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} \right)^4 \left(\frac{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}}{(\Gamma + \epsilon X)^2} + \frac{\ln \frac{\Gamma + \epsilon X}{\Gamma + 1}}{\Gamma^2} - \frac{\ln \frac{\Gamma + \epsilon X}{\Gamma}}{(\Gamma + 1)^2} \right) \right]. \quad (27)$$

$$U = \frac{Gr(1 + \varphi a)}{(\Gamma + \epsilon X) \ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} \left(\frac{1}{6}Z^3 - \frac{5}{16}Z^2 + \frac{1}{8}Z \right) - \frac{\epsilon}{4(\Gamma + \epsilon X) \ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} (Re_\tau + Re_s)(3Z^2 - 2Z) - \frac{2\epsilon^2 Gr^2(1 + \varphi a)^2}{(\Gamma + \epsilon X)^3} \left(\frac{1}{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} \right)^2 \frac{1}{8!} (10Z^8 - 50Z^7 + \frac{749}{8}Z^6 - \frac{315}{4}Z^5 + \frac{105}{4}Z^4 - \frac{41}{24}Z^2 + \frac{5}{12}Z) - \frac{2\epsilon^2 Gr^2(1 + \varphi a)}{(\Gamma + \epsilon X)^3} [Pr + \varphi a(Pr + Sc)] \left(\frac{1}{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} \right)^2 \frac{1}{8!} (Z^8 - 5Z^7 + 7Z^6 - \frac{28}{3}Z^3 + \frac{335}{48}Z^2 - \frac{23}{24}Z) - \epsilon^2 \left\{ \frac{19(1 + \varphi a)^2}{1\,451\,520} \left(\frac{Gr}{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} \right)^3 [Pr^2 + \varphi aSc(Pr + Sc)] \cdot \left[\frac{1}{(\Gamma + \epsilon X)^3} - \frac{1}{2(\Gamma + \epsilon X)} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma^2} - \frac{1}{(\Gamma + 1)^2} \right) / \ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma} \right] \right\} \left(\frac{Z^3}{6} - \frac{5Z^2}{16} + \frac{Z}{8} \right). \quad (28)$$

$$V = -\frac{4\epsilon^3 Gr^2(1 + \varphi a)^2}{(\Gamma + \epsilon X)^4} \left(\frac{1}{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} \right)^2 \frac{1}{8!} \left(\frac{10}{9}Z^9 - \frac{25}{4}Z^8 + \frac{107}{8}Z^7 - \frac{105}{8}Z^6 + \frac{21}{4}Z^5 - \frac{41}{72}Z^3 + \frac{5}{24}Z^2 \right) - \frac{4\epsilon^3 Gr^2(1 + \varphi a)}{(\Gamma + \epsilon X)^4} [Pr + \varphi a(Pr + Sc)] \left(\frac{1}{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} \right)^2 \frac{1}{8!} \left(\frac{1}{9}Z^9 - \frac{5}{8}Z^8 + Z^7 - \frac{7}{3}Z^4 + \frac{335}{144}Z^3 - \frac{23}{48}Z^2 \right) - \frac{19(1 + \varphi a)^2}{145\,152\,0} \left(\frac{Gr\epsilon}{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} \right)^3 [Pr^2 + \varphi aSc(Pr + Sc)] \frac{1}{(\Gamma + \epsilon X)^4} \left(\frac{Z^4}{12} - \frac{5Z^3}{24} + \frac{Z^2}{8} \right). \quad (29)$$

由于研究的是环形浅液池内耦合热-溶质毛细对流过程,因此, ϵ 是一个趋于零的小量,所以,这里只给出了二阶近似解析解。也可以采用类似的方法得到更高阶的解析解,但此时解的表达式非常复杂,而且,更高阶的项对浅液池内温度、浓度和速度分布的影响很小,可以忽略。

透,故此时无传质过程发生,液池内的浓度分布是均匀的,耦合的热-溶质毛细-浮力对流过程退化为纯热毛细-浮力对流过程。在上述解中,令 $a=0$,则可以得到与文献[13]完全一致的结果。

当忽略浮力影响时,环形浅液池内耦合的热-溶质毛细对流过程的近似解析解相对而言简单一些,因此,可以采用类似方法求得二阶以上的解。例如,包含三阶的中心区域温度、浓度和速度分布的近似解析解为

3 结果分析

如果忽略 Soret 效应,由于所有固壁无质量渗

$$\Theta = \frac{\ln \frac{\Gamma + \epsilon X}{\Gamma}}{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} - \frac{(Re_T + aRe_S)Pr}{(\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma})^2} \frac{\epsilon^3}{(\Gamma + \epsilon X)^2} \left(\frac{Z^4}{16} - \frac{Z^3}{12} + \frac{1}{120} \right), \quad (30)$$

$$\Phi = \frac{a \ln(\Gamma + \epsilon X)}{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} - \frac{a(Re_T + aRe_S)(Sc + Pr)}{(\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma})^2} \frac{\epsilon^3}{(\Gamma + \epsilon X)^2} \left(\frac{Z^4}{16} - \frac{Z^3}{12} + \frac{1}{120} \right), \quad (31)$$

$$U = -\frac{(Re_T + aRe_S)}{\ln \frac{\Gamma + 1}{\Gamma}} \frac{\epsilon}{\Gamma + \epsilon X} \left(\frac{3Z^2}{4} - \frac{Z}{2} \right). \quad (32)$$

当 $a=0$ 时无传质过程,则上述结果与文献[12]中环形浅液池内纯热毛细对流的近似解结果完全一致。

需要说明的是由于边壁区域的流动结构和边界条件的复杂性,很难求得控制方程的渐近解。正如 Leppinen 等^[11] 指出的那样,此时只能通过数值方法来获得边壁区域的流动结构、温度和浓度分布。

为了分析热毛细力、溶质毛细力和浮力的耦合效应,在 $\epsilon=1/50$ 、 $\Gamma=1/5$ 、 $Pr=5$ 、 $Sc=500$ 、 $Re_T=Re_S=600$ 和 $Gr=10$ 的条件下进行计算。图 2 给出了忽略浮力时耦合的热-溶质毛细力对中心截面($R=\delta+1/2\epsilon$)处径向速度沿 Z 向的分布的影响,由图可见,当热毛细力和溶质毛细力作用方向相同时,流动加强,径向速度较大,相反,当两者方向相反时,则相互削弱,如果 $Re_T=Re_S=600$,则热毛细力和溶质毛细力正好相互抵消,流动不可能发生,因此,速度总是为零。回流区域较大,约占到液池 $2/3$ 左右。

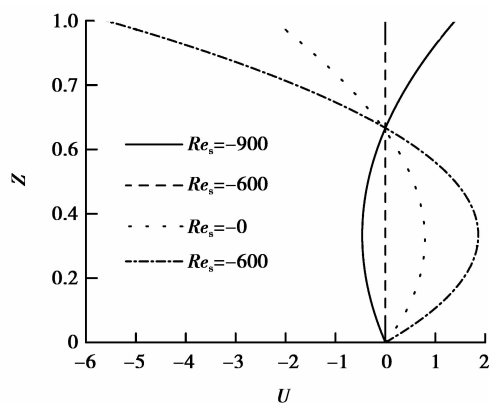


图 2 耦合的毛细力对径向速度分布的影响

不同浮力比 φ 下中心截面处径向速度分布如图 3 所示。由图可见,液池内耦合热-溶质毛细力对流体流动影响占主导地位,因此,浮力的影响很小;当

由于浓度不均匀和温度不均匀产生的浮力与毛细力作用方向相同时,流动加强,径向速度增大;相反,当两者方向相反时,流动削弱,径向速度减小。

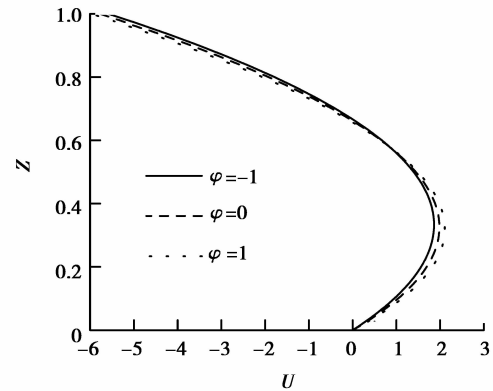


图 3 耦合的浮力对径向速度分布的影响

4 结 论

采用匹配渐近展开法求得了环形浅液池内耦合热-溶质毛细对流的近似解析解,结果表明:

- 1) 当不考虑溶质毛细力和浓度的不均匀引起的浮力作用时,该解可退化为环形浅液池内纯工质热毛细-浮力对流或热毛细对流的解析解。
- 2) 在浅液池内,浮力的影响较小,耦合的热毛细力和溶质毛细力对流动过程起主导作用。
- 3) 当耦合的浓度不均匀性浮力、温度不均匀性浮力、热毛细力和溶质毛细力作用方向相同时,流动加强;相反,一旦存在反向的情况,则流动必然相互削弱。

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