

淹没磨料射流的动理论分析

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摘要: 淹没磨料射流有效地解决了水下切割硬度较大的物体, 动理论方法能更好地分析淹没磨料射流流动的相关理论问题。借助于多相流的运动理论, 深入分析了淹没磨料射流的输运特点, 探讨了淹没磨料射流中各相的碰撞特征。建立了淹没磨料射流中固、液、气各相分别满足的连续性方程和动量方程。分析指出, 只要知道各相的分布函数, 则可得到液、固、气各相的运动规律。

关键词: 淹没磨料射流; 分布函数; 动理论; 动量方程

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Analysis of the Kinetic Theory of Submerged Abrasive Water Jets

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Abstract: Abrasive water jets can incise objects with strong rigidity under water. The analytical means of kinetic theory is optimal for theoretical problems of submerged abrasive water jets. The flow characteristics in submerged abrasive water jets were analyzed based on kinetic theory for multiphase flows. The impact characteristics of every phase in submerged abrasive water jets was analyzed and continuity and momentum equations subsequently were developed for solid, gas and liquids in submerged abrasive water jets. It is shown that if the distributing function of every phase were given, the law of its movement could be ascertained.

Key words: submerged abrasive water jets; distribution functions; kinetic theory; momentum equation

在海洋工程、水下作业的应用中, 淹没磨料射流能很好地用于硬度较大的物体切割, 如钢板、花岗石等。而淹没环境下的磨料射流往往产生空化现象, 因而整个流动为液、固、气同时存在的多相流动。对于这种高速流动的磨料射流, 对其流动的研究具有非常重要的意义。动理论是近年来发展起来的一种多相流模型分析方法^[1-6], 它是在颗粒运动中引入概率密度分布函数(PDF), 建立多相流动的输运方程, 从而求解多相流动问题。此方法已在水平管道和明渠挟沙水流等壁面剪切流中应用^[7-10]。为推广动理论, 该文拟在淹没磨料水射流中加以应用, 建立淹没磨料射流的液、固、气多相流动的输运方程, 为探讨

淹没磨料射流的流场、压力场特性奠定理论基础。

1 淹没磨料射流的运动理论分析

按微观运动理论, 考虑 k 相微观单个颗粒的随机运动, 从统计平均出发, 颗粒可以为任意形状和任意大小, 且具有不同的质量和导热系数。 $k=1$ 为气相, $k=2$ 为液相, $k=3$ 为固相。但为简化, 认为分子或颗粒形状为半径 r 的圆球, 并假设它们为弹性球体, 颗粒的密度、热传导系数为常数。定义 k 相颗粒的分布函数 f_k 是空间位置 x 、颗粒速度 u 、温度 θ 、颗粒半径 r 和时间 t 的函数。即: $f_k = f_k(x, u, \theta, r, t)$, 则颗粒数为:

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$$n_k = \int f_k(x, u, \theta, r, t) du d\theta dr \quad (1)$$

k 相颗粒的分布函数由 Boltzmann 方程得到^[11-12]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial \vec{x}} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial \vec{u}} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + \\ & \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial t} = \left(\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t}\right)_c \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

式(2)表明,单位体积内 k 相颗粒数的平衡,即分布函数 f_k , 随时间总的碰撞变化率等于单位体积 k 相颗粒数随所有变量的变化。 $\frac{\partial \vec{x}}{\partial t} = \vec{u}_k$, $\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} = \frac{\vec{F}_k}{m_k} = g$, F_k 是单颗粒受到的外力,通常为重力; m_k 是单颗粒的质量,为粒径的函数。 $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t}$ 为热传导率, $\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \frac{Q_{hk} f_k}{m_k C_{sk}}$, Q_{hk} 表示 k 相单颗粒的热量传递率, C_{sk} 是颗粒的比热; $d\vec{x} = dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$, $d\vec{u} = du_1 du_2 du_3$ 。方程右端为碰撞积分项, $\left(\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t}\right)_c$ 为分布函数 f_k 随时间总的碰撞变化率, $\left(\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t}\right)_c = \left(\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t}\right)_{kc} + \left(\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t}\right)_{k'c}$ 。如果能从 k 相颗粒的 Boltzmann 方程中解出分布函数 f_k , 就可以知道 k 相颗粒的全部信息。如密度 ρ_k 、任意特性变量 ϕ_k 的统计平均值 $\bar{\phi}_k$, 可由下式求出:

$$\rho_k = \int m_k f_k d\vec{u} d\theta dr \quad (3)$$

$$\bar{\phi}_k(\vec{x}, t) = \frac{\int m_k \phi_k f_k d\vec{u} d\theta dr}{\int m_k f_k d\vec{u} d\theta dr} = \frac{1}{\rho_k} \int m_k \phi_k f_k d\vec{u} d\theta dr \quad (4)$$

同理 k 相的平均速度 v_k 为:

$$v_k = \frac{1}{\rho_k} \int m_k \vec{u}_k f_k d\vec{u} d\theta dr \quad (5)$$

方程(2)左端第1项为单位体积平均颗粒属性 ϕ_k 随时间的变化。方程左端第2项表示颗粒的弥散传递;第3项代表外力影响;第4项反映传质和传热及 ϕ_k 综合因素的影响;第5项为相变,右端为碰撞动量源项。在射流中对于空泡的运动过程可认为是一绝热过程,热量传递率 $Q_{hk} = 0$, 并受外部重力作用。式(2)简化为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t} + \vec{u} \cdot \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial \vec{x}} + \vec{g} \cdot \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial \vec{u}} + \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial r} \frac{dr}{dt} = \\ & \left(\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t}\right)_c = \left(\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t}\right)_{kc} + \left(\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t}\right)_{k'c} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

以 $m_k \phi_k$ 乘以式(6),并对变量空间 $d\vec{u} d\theta dr$ 积分(即乘以 $\int m_k \phi_k d\vec{u} d\theta dr$), 可得 k 相输运方程。在相空间中, ϕ_k 是 k 相分子或颗粒的某一性能参数,只

是运动速度 u_k 的函数。则式(6)为只对变量空间 du 的积分,各项分别乘以 $\int m_k \phi_k d\vec{u} d\theta dr = \int m_k \phi_k d\vec{u}$, 或用张量表示: $\int m_k \phi_k d^3 u_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3$ 分别表示 x, y, z 方向,即相当于 $\int m_k \phi_k du_1 du_2 du_3$ 。整理得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int m_k \phi_k d^3 u_{ki} \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t} + \int m_k \phi_k u_{kj} \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_j} d^3 u_{ki} + \\ & \int m_k \phi_k g_j \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial u_{ki}} d^3 u_{ki} + \int m_k \phi_k \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial r} \frac{dr}{dt} d^3 u_{ki} = \\ & \int m_k \phi_k d^3 u_{ki} \left(\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t}\right)_c \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

式中, $\int m_k \phi_k d^3 u_{ki} \left(\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t}\right)_c = \vec{M}_k$ 为碰撞动量源项。此动量源项可分解为3部分: $\vec{M}_k = \vec{M}_k^i + \vec{M}_k^l + \vec{M}_k^e$ 。第1项代表微元体内部粒子的相互碰撞作用;第2项表示由于相变产生的动量源项;第3项反映微元体内部与外部间的粒子碰撞影响。

空泡、磨料、液体同时存在的多相射流中,碰撞动量源项将包括:液体质点间的碰撞、空泡间的碰撞、磨料颗粒间的碰撞、液体质点与空泡间的碰撞、液体质点与磨料颗粒间的碰撞、空泡与磨料颗粒间的碰撞。

在淹没磨料射流中,液体水占绝大多数,磨料浓度小于5%,为稀疏颗粒,空泡是由于喷嘴形状和颗粒存在,在喷嘴内形成的,也为极少数。因此,可认为磨料颗粒间、空泡间、空泡与磨料颗粒间不产生碰撞。即可忽略磨料颗粒间的碰撞动量源、空泡间的碰撞动量源和空泡与磨料颗粒间的碰撞动量源。即:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{M}_{gg} &= \int m_g \phi_g d^3 u_{gi} \left(\frac{\partial f_g}{\partial t}\right)_{gc} = 0 \\ \vec{M}_{pp} &= \int m_p \phi_p d^3 u_{pi} \left(\frac{\partial f_p}{\partial t}\right)_{pc} = 0 \\ \vec{M}_{pg} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

式中, \vec{M}_{gg} 为空泡间的碰撞动量源, \vec{M}_{pp} 为磨料间的碰撞动量源。 \vec{M}_{pg} 为空泡与磨料间的碰撞动量源,下标“g”表示气体、“p”表示磨料、“l”表示液体。

在高速运动的射流中,液体质点间的碰撞动量源 \vec{M}_{ll} 将体现为流动的紊流应力,其值为两方向的脉动流速与密度的乘积 $\rho u'_{ki} u'_{kj}$ 。此项在动量方程积分时出现在方程等式的左侧,这里不重复计算。也有人认为,假定液体质点为弹性碰撞,其碰撞动量源为零 $\vec{M}_{ll} = 0$ 。而对于液固碰撞动量源 \vec{M}_{pl} 和液泡碰撞动量源 \vec{M}_{gl} 有:

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{M}_{pl} &= \int m_l \phi_l d^3 u_{li} \left(\frac{\partial f_p}{\partial t}\right)_{lc} \\ \vec{M}_{gl} &= \int m_l \phi_l d^3 u_{li} \left(\frac{\partial f_g}{\partial t}\right)_{lc} \end{aligned}$$

则总的碰撞动量源为:

$$\vec{M}_k = \int m_k \psi_k d^3 u_{ki} \left(\frac{\partial f_k}{\partial t} \right)_{lc} = \vec{M}_{pl} + \vec{M}_{gl} \quad (8)$$

2 淹没磨料射流的流场方程

2.1 淹没磨料射流的连续性方程

若假定射流中磨粒形状大小不发生变化,液相分子也不产生相变,则相关的碰撞积分相为零。 $\psi_k = 1$ 代入式(7),可得 k 相的连续性方程。

$$\frac{\partial \rho_k}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\rho_k u_{ki}) = 0 \quad (9)$$

2.2 淹没磨料射流的动量方程

令 $\psi_k = u_{ki}$, 瞬时速度 $u_k = v_k + u'_k$, 取时均值有: $\overline{u_k} = \overline{v_k + u'_k} = v_k$

$$\overline{u_{ki} u_{kj}} = \overline{(v_{ki} + u'_{ki})(v_{kj} + u'_{kj})} = v_{ki} v_{kj} + \overline{u'_{ki} u'_{kj}}$$

为便于书写,通常取掉时均符号,则:

$$\begin{aligned} \int u_{kj} m_k \psi_k f_k d^3 u_{ki} &= \int m_k u_{kj} u_{ki} f_k d^3 u_{ki} = \\ \int m_k (v_{kj} + u'_{kj})(v_{ki} + u'_{ki}) f_k d^3 u_{ki} &= \\ \int m_k v_{ki} v_{kj} f_k d^3 u_{ki} + \int m_k u'_{ki} u'_{kj} f_k d^3 u_{ki} & \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

其中, $\int m_k u'_{ki} u'_{kj} f_k d^3 u_{ki} = p_k \delta_{ij} - \tau_{kij}$

将式(4)、(5)、(8)、(10)代入式(7),可得 k 相的动量守恒方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial (\rho_k v_{ki})}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho_k v_{kj} v_{ki})}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial (p_k \delta_{ij} - \tau_{kij})}{\partial x_i} - \\ \rho_k g_j + \int m_k v_k \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial r} dr d^3 u_{ki} = \\ \int m_1 v_1 d^3 u_{li} \left(\frac{\partial f_p}{\partial t} \right)_{lc} + \int m_1 v_1 d^3 u_{li} \left(\frac{\partial f_g}{\partial t} \right)_{lc} \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

液体质点与磨料颗粒间的碰撞动量源满足^[12-13]

下式:

$$\vec{M}_{pl} = \int m_1 v_1 d^3 u_{li} \left(\frac{\partial f_p}{\partial t} \right)_{lc} = \frac{\rho_p}{T_{lp}} (v_{pj} - v_{lj}) \quad (12)$$

$$T_{lp} = \frac{D^2 \rho_p}{18 \mu_1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{6} R_{ep}^{2/3} \right)^{-1}$$

$$R_{ep} = |u_p - u_l| D / \nu_l$$

式中, T_{lp} 为磨粒平均弛豫时间, D 为颗粒直径, μ_1 为液体的动力粘性系数, ν_l 为液体的运动粘性系数。

类似于液固间的碰撞动量源,液体质点与空泡间的碰撞动量源为:

$$\vec{M}_{gl} = \int m_1 v_1 d^3 u_{li} \left(\frac{\partial f_g}{\partial t} \right)_{lc} = \frac{\rho_g}{T_{lg}} (v_{gj} - v_{lj}) \quad (13)$$

$$T_{lg} = \frac{4r^2 \rho_g}{18 \mu_1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{6} R_{eg}^{2/3} \right)^{-1}$$

$$R_{eg} = |u_g - u_l| 2r / \nu_l$$

1) 液相动量方程

$k = l$ 为液相。 $\int m_k v_k \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial r} dr d^3 u_{ki} = 0$, 液相动量方程变化为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial (\rho_l v_{li})}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho_l v_{lj} v_{li})}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial p_l \delta_{ij}}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial \tau_{lij}}{\partial x_i} + \rho_l g_{lj} = \\ \frac{\rho_p}{T_{lp}} (v_{pj} - v_{lj}) + \frac{\rho_g}{T_{lg}} (v_{gj} - v_{lj}) \quad (14) \end{aligned}$$

2) 磨料颗粒相的动量方程

$k = p$ 为颗粒相。在低浓度的稀疏颗粒运动中,忽略颗粒相内的分压力,但颗粒仍受到液体水介质的压力作用,认为颗粒间不产生碰撞,只有颗粒与液体质点异相间的碰撞。忽略颗粒间的粘性,则颗粒相的动量方程变化为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial (\rho_p v_{pi})}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho_p v_{pj} v_{pi})}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial p_l \delta_{ij}}{\partial x_i} + \rho_p g_{pj} = \\ - \frac{\rho_p}{T_{lp}} (v_{pj} - v_{lj}) \quad (15) \end{aligned}$$

3) 空泡相的动量方程

$k = g$ 为空泡相。忽略空泡重力作用和空泡相内的分压力,同样空泡只受到液体水介质的压力作用,认为空泡间不产生碰撞,只有空泡与液体质点异相间的碰撞。动量方程变化为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial (\rho_g v_{gi})}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho_g v_{gj} v_{gi})}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial p_l \delta_{ij}}{\partial x_i} + \\ \int m_g v_{ig} \frac{\partial f_g}{\partial r} dr d^3 u_{gi} = - \frac{\rho_g}{T_{lg}} (v_{gj} - v_{lj}) \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

根据 Rayleigh 方程,对于水蒸气空泡在空泡的膨胀与压缩中空泡半径随时间的变化为:

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 = \frac{2}{3} \frac{|p_{rR} - p_{\infty}|}{\rho} \left| 1 - \frac{r_0^3}{r^3} \right| \quad (17)$$

设空泡半径 r 服从正态分布 $N(r_0, \sigma^2)$, 且分布函数满足^[14-16]:

$$f_g(x, u, r, t) = k(x, u, t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{(r-r_0)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_g}{\partial r} = \frac{r_0 - r}{\sigma^2} f_g \quad (19)$$

则:

$$\begin{aligned} \int m_g \psi_g \frac{\partial f_g}{\partial r} dr d^3 u_{gi} = \frac{r_0 - r}{\sigma^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \int f_g m_g \psi_g d^3 u_{gi} = \\ \rho_g \frac{r_0 - r}{\sigma^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \psi_g \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

$\psi_g = u_g$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int m_g \psi_g \frac{\partial f_g}{\partial r} dr d^3 u_{gi} = \\ \rho_g \frac{r_0 - r}{\sigma^2} v_g \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \frac{|p_{rR} - p_{\infty}|}{\rho} \left| 1 - \frac{r_0^3}{r^3} \right|} \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

则式(16)变为:

$$\frac{\partial(\rho_g v_{gi})}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho_g v_{gj} v_{gi})}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial p_1 \delta_{ij}}{\partial x_i} + \rho_g \frac{r_0 - r}{\sigma^2} v_{gi}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \frac{|p_{rR} - p_{\infty}|}{\rho} \left| 1 - \frac{r_0^3}{r^3} \right|} = \frac{\rho_g}{T_{lg}} (v_{gj} - v_{lj}) \quad (22)$$

3 结 论

通过以上理论分析与推导得到以下结论:

1) 分析了淹没磨料射流的微元体内外各粒子碰撞特征,从而得出了简化的淹没磨料射流的碰撞动量源。

2) 根据微观运动理论原理建立淹没磨料射流中固、液、气各相分别满足的连续性方程和动量方程,只要知道各相的分布函数,则得到液、固、气各相的运动规律。

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