

## 二阶流体在旋转坐标系中的 三维管道流动\*

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**摘要:** 就两个水平板构成的旋转系统, 在磁场作用下分析二阶磁流体在其间的流动. 下表面是一块可伸展的平面, 上面是一块多孔的固体平板. 选用合适的变换, 将质量和动量的守恒方程, 简化为耦合的非线性常微分方程组. 应用最强大的分析技术, 即同伦分析法 (HAM), 得到该非线性耦合方程组的级数解. 结果用图形给出, 并详细地讨论了无量纲参数  $Re$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $Ha^2$ ,  $\alpha$  和  $K^2$  对速度场的影响.

**关键词:** 三维流动; 二阶流体; MHD; 可伸展平面; 管道流动; 旋转坐标系

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### 引 言

在过去的几十年里, 越过伸展平面时的层流边界层研究受到了广泛关注. 这是因为在冶金和聚合物工业中, 它们有着重要的技术应用. 例如, 很多涉及聚合物的施工工艺中, 包括连续的聚合条, 在模具中挤压时的冷却, 然后从模具中提取, 冷却和提取的聚合条随后被拉伸到所需的厚度. 成品的质量很大程度上取决于伸展率和冷却率. 伸展平面上的流动, 还可以在金属材料的连铸、玻璃的吹制, 以及合成纤维的纺纱等方面找到应用. 针对这些应用, Crane<sup>[1]</sup> 最先开始研究伸展平面上的边界层流动. 他们假设平面上的速度随到裂缝间的距离呈线性变化. 很多研究者假设各种不同的速度和热边界条件, 进一步拓展了 Crane<sup>[1]</sup> 的研究. 例如, Gupta 等<sup>[2]</sup> 就伸展平面有吸入或吹喷出功能时, 对传热传质边界层的相似解进行了分析. Chen 等<sup>[3]</sup> 将 Gupta 等<sup>[2]</sup> 的研究推广到非等温情况. Grubka 等<sup>[4]</sup> 就表面温度按幂律变化时, 对相同问题的热传导进行了分析. Chiam<sup>[5]</sup> 研究了非等温伸展平面上热传递时的磁流体动力学. 很多学者研究过伸展平面边界层流动中的热传递 (如文献 [6-15]).

在上述提及的研究中, 学者们仅考虑为 Newton 流体. 在过去的几十年里, 随着科技的进步, 在非 Newton 流体的领域中, 很多学者尝试求解更为复杂的运动方程. 很多材料, 如聚合物溶解或融化、钻井泥浆、水银珠、某些油类、润滑油和很多不同的乳剂, 都属非 Newton 流体类. 非 Newton 流体的性质可以用很多模型来描述, 但不是所有的性质. 然而, 这些模型或本构方

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程,无法描述出非 Newton 流体的所有特性,如正应力的松弛、弹性效应和存储效应等.非 Newton 流体本构方程的描述,比 Newton 流体更加复杂且非线性程度更高.尽管非线性可能导致存在多个解,但是 Troy 等<sup>[16]</sup>指出,伸展平面上二阶流体流动的控制方程有一个精确解.然而,随后的研究揭示,方程可以有多个解,见 Rao<sup>[17]</sup>和 Chang 等<sup>[18]</sup>的研究.此外,Pontrelli<sup>[19]</sup>研究了非 Newton 参数与解的相关性.

对不同类型流体提出的所有非 Newton 模型中,二阶流体是最简单的一个子类.二阶流体的这个有利条件,在许多涉及非 Newton 流体的研究中,都愿将非 Newton 流体看作二阶流体.在过去的几十年里,非 Newton 流体受到工程师和科学家的广泛关注,它们大量地应用于生物医学工程、石油工业、聚合物工艺、为液态金属设计冷却系统、泵,以及原油的净化等.鉴于所有这些应用,一些学者为二阶流体的边界层流动<sup>[20-25]</sup>,提出了不同的假设和几何结构.近年来,非 Newton 流体在旋转圆盘间的流动受到极大的关注,这类流动的几何构造有着多种技术应用,如润滑.导电流体的旋转流动,在宇宙和地球物理流体动力学中,在太阳物理学中,包括太阳黑子的活动、太阳周期和星体的旋转磁场结构等,都有着重要的应用. Huilgol 和 Keller<sup>[26]</sup>研究粘弹性流体在旋转圆盘间的流动. Huilgol 和 Rajagopal<sup>[27]</sup>研究粘弹性流体在旋转圆盘间的非轴对称流动,他们的研究表明与粘性流体类似,其解不是轴对称的,并可能出现 Oldroyd 流体的情况.文献的快速搜索显示,在一个下壁面为伸展平面的旋转坐标系中,非 Newton 流体管道流动的研究鲜有报道. Vajravelu<sup>[28]</sup>就粘性流体研究过同样的问题,作者给出了非线性控制系统的摄动解和数值解.文献搜索表明,三维旋转流动的报道更为少见.据我们所知,关于导电的二阶流体,在旋转坐标系中作三维管道流动的分析,至今尚未见诸报道.考虑到这种情况,本文在一个以两块水平板为边界的旋转坐标系中,下层板是可伸展平面时,研究二阶流体的轴对称磁流体的流动,研究其非线性耦合系统解析解的特性.使用最强大的技术,即同伦分析法,得到问题的解析解<sup>[29]</sup>.同伦<sup>[30]</sup>是拓扑学的一个基本概念<sup>[31]</sup>.很多研究者将该方法成功地应用于复杂的非线性问题<sup>[32-42]</sup>,证明了该方法的有效性.

本文安排如下:第1节,给出流动问题的数学公式;第2节,给出问题的解析解;第3节,将结果用图形表示并进行讨论;第4节,得出最终的结论.

## 1 流动分析

考虑在两块水平平行板之间不可压缩导电的二阶流体,流体和平板同时以角速度  $\Omega$  绕垂直于平板的轴旋转.以这样的一种方式建立坐标系:沿平板方向取  $x$  轴, $y$  轴与  $x$  轴垂直, $z$  轴与  $xy$  平面垂直,图1给出了问题的几何图形.沿  $x$  轴方向作用有两个大小相等、方向相反的力,使得平板可伸展,并保持固定在点  $(0, -h, 0)$  位置.常磁场强度  $\mathbf{B} = (0, \mathbf{B}_0, 0)$  沿  $y$  轴作用,使系统得以旋转.这里,因为磁 Reynolds 数取得非常小,所以感应磁场可以忽略不计<sup>[43]</sup>.

合理的速度场形式为

$$\mathbf{V} = [u(x, y), v(x, y), w(x, y)], \quad (1)$$

其中,  $u, v, w$  分别为  $x, y$  和  $z$  方向上的速度分量.

在一个旋转坐标系中, MHD 流动的运动方程为

$$\rho \left[ \frac{d\mathbf{V}}{dt} + 2\Omega\mathbf{V} + \Omega \times (\Omega \times \mathbf{r}) \right] = \text{div } \mathbf{T} + (\mathbf{I} \times \mathbf{B}), \quad (2)$$

这里,  $\mathbf{V}$  为速度矢量,  $\mathbf{I}$  为电流密度矢量,  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}_0 + \mathbf{b}$  为总的磁场强度,其中  $\mathbf{B}_0$  为外加磁场强度,  $\mathbf{b}$  为感应磁场强度,  $\rho$  为流体密度,  $d/dt$  为物质导数,  $\mathbf{T}$  为 Cauchy 应力张量,  $\mathbf{r}$  为位置矢量.粘弹

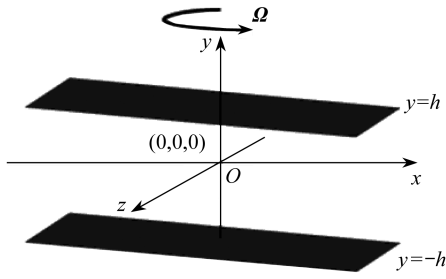


图1 流动的几何结构图

Fig. 1 Flow configuration

性二阶流体的 Cauchy 应力张量如下给出:

$$\mathbf{T} = -p\mathbf{I} + \mu \mathbf{A}_1 + \alpha_1 \mathbf{A}_2 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{A}_1^2, \quad (3)$$

其中,  $p$  为压力, 根据不可压缩性确定,  $\mu$  为粘度,  $\alpha_1$  和  $\alpha_2$  为二阶流体的模数,  $\mathbf{A}_1$  和  $\mathbf{A}_2$  为 Rivlin-Ericksen 张量<sup>[44]</sup>的前面 2 个, 定义为

$$\mathbf{A}_1 = \mathbf{L} + \mathbf{L}^T, \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{A}_2 = \frac{d\mathbf{A}_1}{dt} + \mathbf{A}_1 \mathbf{L} + \mathbf{L}^T \mathbf{A}_1, \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{L} = \nabla \mathbf{V}. \quad (6)$$

若二阶流体的所有运动满足 Clausius-Dehum 不等式,

同时假设当流体局部静止时, 流体的单位 Helmholtz 自由能达到最小, 则要求二阶流体的模数满足  $\mu \geq 0$ ,  $\alpha_1 > 0$  和  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0$ .

由方程(1)~(6)可导出连续性方程及动量方程:

连续性方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \quad (7)$$

$x$  方向的动量方程

$$\begin{aligned} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2\Omega w = & \\ & - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p^*}{\partial x} + \nu \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right] + \frac{\alpha_1}{\rho} \left[ 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2u \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} + 2v \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + \right. \\ & 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + u \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial y^2 \partial x} + v \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial y^3} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \\ & 2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + u \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial y^2 \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \\ & \left. \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \right] - \frac{\sigma \beta_0^2 u}{\rho}, \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

$y$  方向的动量方程

$$\begin{aligned} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = & - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p^*}{\partial y} + \nu \left[ \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right] + \\ & \frac{\alpha_1}{\rho} \left[ 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + u \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + v \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial y^2 \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x y} + \right. \\ & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + 2v \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial y^3} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \\ & u \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + v \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \\ & \left. \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} - 2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + 2u \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right], \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

$z$  方向的动量方程

$$u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - 2\Omega u = \nu \left[ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right] +$$

$$\frac{\alpha_1}{\rho} \left[ u \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + u \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} + v \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right] - \frac{\sigma \beta_0^2 w}{\rho}. \quad (10)$$

方程(10)中不含  $\partial p^* / \partial z$ , 蕴含着没有绕  $z$  轴的横向流动。

相应合理的边界条件为

$$u = Ex, v = 0, w = 0, \quad \text{当 } y = -h, \quad (11a)$$

$$u = 0, v = -V_0, w = 0, \quad \text{当 } y = h. \quad (11b)$$

引入以下的无量纲变量:

$$\eta = y/h', u = Exf'(\eta), v = -Ehf(\eta), w = Exg(\eta), \quad (12)$$

其中,  $E$  是伸展常数, 量纲为(时间) $^{-1}$ , 撇号表示对  $\eta$  的导数。

将方程(12)代入方程(8)~(10), 再消去修正的压力梯度, 得到以下耦合的非线性问题:

$$f'''' - Ha^2 f'' - 2K^2 g - Re(f'f'' - ff''') + \alpha(4f''f''' - ff'''' + 3g'g'' + gg''' + f'f''') = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$g'' - Re(gf' - g'f) + 2K^2 f' - Ha^2 g + \alpha(f'g'' - fg'''), \quad (14)$$

$$f = 0, f' = 1, g = 0, \quad \text{当 } \eta = -1, \quad (15a)$$

$$f = \lambda, f' = 0, g = 0, \quad \text{当 } \eta = 1, \quad (15b)$$

其中,  $\lambda = V_0/(Eh)$  为吸入/喷出参数,  $Re$  为粘性参数,  $Ha$  为 Hartman 数,  $\alpha$  为二阶参数,  $K$  为旋转参数, 定义如下:

$$Re = \frac{Eh^2}{\nu}, Ha^2 = \frac{\sigma \beta_0^2 h}{\rho \nu}, K^2 = \frac{\Omega h^2}{\nu}, \alpha = \frac{\alpha_1 E}{\mu}.$$

## 2 同伦解析解

上面的边界条件表明,  $f(\eta)$  和  $g(\eta)$  的解表达式可以由基函数

$$\{\eta^q \mid q \geq 0\} \quad (16)$$

以如下的形式表达:

$$f_m(\eta) = \sum_{n=0}^{2m+1} a_{n,m} \eta^n, \quad (17)$$

$$g_m(\eta) = \sum_{n=0}^{2m+1} b_{n,m} \eta^n, \quad (18)$$

当  $m > 1$  时, 这里的  $a_{n,m}^n$  和  $b_{n,m}^n$  为常系数. 以解表达式(17)和(18)为基础, 由边界条件(15a)和(15b), 可以直接取得  $f(\eta)$  和  $g(\eta)$  的初始近似值:

$$f_0(\eta) = \frac{1-\lambda}{4} \eta^3 - \frac{\eta^2}{4} + \left( \frac{3\lambda}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \lambda + \frac{1}{2} \right), \quad (19)$$

$$g_0(\eta) = 0, \quad (20)$$

以及形式如下的辅助线性算子:

$$\mathcal{L}_f = \frac{d^4 f}{d\eta^4}, \quad (21)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_g = \frac{d^2 f}{d\eta^2}, \quad (22)$$

并满足以下性质:

$$\mathcal{L}_f = [C_1 \eta^3 + C_2 \eta^2 + C_3 \eta + C_4] = 0, \quad (23)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_g = [C_5 \eta + C_6] = 0, \quad (24)$$

其中  $C_i (i = 1, \dots, 6)$  为常数. 基于方程(13) 和(14), 可以定义非线性算子  $\mathcal{N}_f[\hat{f}(\eta; p), \hat{g}(\eta; p)]$  和  $\mathcal{N}_g[\hat{f}(\eta; p), \hat{g}(\eta; p)]$  如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N}_f[\hat{f}(\eta; p), \hat{g}(\eta; p)] &= \frac{\partial^4 \hat{f}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta^4} - Ha^2 \frac{\partial^2 \hat{f}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta^2} - 2K^2 \hat{g}(\eta; p) - \\ &Re \left( \frac{\partial \hat{f}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{f}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta^2} - \hat{f}(\eta; p) \frac{\partial^3 \hat{f}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta^3} \right) + \\ &\alpha \left( 4 \frac{\partial^2 \hat{f}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta^2} \frac{\partial^3 \hat{f}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta^3} - \hat{f}(\eta; p) \frac{\partial^5 \hat{f}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta^5} + 3 \frac{\partial \hat{g}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{g}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta^2} + \right. \\ &\left. \hat{g}(\eta; p) \frac{\partial^3 \hat{g}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta^3} + \frac{\partial \hat{f}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial^4 \hat{f}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta^4} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N}_g[\hat{f}(\eta; p), \hat{g}(\eta; p)] &= \frac{\partial^2 \hat{g}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta^2} - \\ &Re \left( \hat{g}(\eta; p) \frac{\partial \hat{f}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial \hat{g}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta} \hat{f}(\eta; p) \right) + \\ &2K^2 \frac{\partial \hat{f}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta} - Ha^2 \hat{g}(\eta; p) + \\ &\alpha \left( \frac{\partial \hat{f}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{g}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta^2} - \hat{f}(\eta; p) \frac{\partial^3 \hat{g}(\eta; p)}{\partial \eta^3} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

设  $\hbar_f$  和  $\hbar_g$  为非零的辅助参数. 构造零阶的变形方程:

$$(1-p) \mathcal{L}_f[\hat{f}(\eta; p) - f_0(\eta)] = p \hbar_f \mathcal{N}_f[\hat{f}(\eta; p), \hat{g}(\eta; p)], \quad (27)$$

$$(1-p) \mathcal{L}_g[\hat{g}(\eta; p) - g_0(\eta)] = p \hbar_g \mathcal{N}_g[\hat{f}(\eta; p), \hat{g}(\eta; p)], \quad (28)$$

并满足边界条件

$$\hat{f}(-1; p) = 0, \quad \hat{f}'(-1; p) = 1, \quad f(1; p) = \lambda, \quad \hat{f}'(1; p) = 0, \quad (29)$$

$$\hat{g}(-1; p) = 0, \quad \hat{g}(1; p) = 0, \quad (30)$$

其中  $p \in [0, 1]$  为嵌入参数. 当  $p = 0$  和  $p = 1$  时, 可以由方程(27) 和(28), 分别得到初始估计近似值和最终解:

$$\hat{f}(\eta; 0) = f_0(\eta), \quad \hat{g}(\eta; 0) = g_0(\eta), \quad (31)$$

$$\hat{f}(\eta; 1) = f(\eta), \quad \hat{g}(\eta; 1) = g(\eta). \quad (32)$$

于是, 随着  $p$  由 0 增加到 1,  $\hat{f}(\eta)$  和  $\hat{g}(\eta)$  分别从所考虑问题的初始估计  $f_0(\eta)$  和  $g_0(\eta)$ , 变到最终解  $f(\eta)$  和  $g(\eta)$ . 将  $\hat{f}(\eta; p)$  和  $\hat{g}(\eta; p)$  按嵌入参数  $p$  进行 Taylor 级数展开, 即

$$f(\eta) = f_0(\eta) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} f_m(\eta), \quad (33)$$

$$g(\eta) = g_0(\eta) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} g_m(\eta), \quad (34)$$

其中

$$f_m(\eta) = \frac{1}{m!} \left. \frac{\partial^m f(\eta; p)}{\partial p^m} \right|_{p=0}, \quad (35)$$

$$g_m(\eta) = \frac{1}{m!} \left. \frac{\partial^m g(\eta; p)}{\partial p^m} \right|_{p=0}. \quad (36)$$

在  $p = 0$  处, 将零阶变形方程(27) 和(28) 对  $p$  求导  $m$  次, 并除以  $m!$ , 得到  $m$  阶变形方程

$$\mathcal{L}_f[f_m(\eta) - \chi_m f_{m-1}(\eta)] = \hbar_f R_{f_m}(\eta), \quad (37)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_g[g_m(\eta) - \chi_m g_{m-1}(\eta)] = \hbar_g R_{g_m}(\eta), \quad (38)$$

相应的边界条件为

$$f_m(-1) = f_m(1) = f'_m(-1) = f'_m(1) = 0, \quad (39)$$

$$g_m(-1) = g_m(1) = 0, \quad (40)$$

其中

$$R_{f_m}(\eta) = f_{m-1}''' - Ha^2 f_{m-1}'' - 2K^2 g_{m-1} - Re \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (f'_{m-1-k} f_k'' - f_{m-1-k} f_k''') + \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (4f'_{m-1-k} f_k'' - f_{m-1-k} f_k'''' + 3g'_{m-1-k} g_k'' + g_{m-1-k} g_k'' + f'_{m-1-k} f_k'''), \quad (41)$$

$$R_{g_m}(\eta) = g_{m-1}'' + 2K^2 f'_{m-1} - Ha^2 g_{m-1} - Re \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (g_{m-1-k} f_k' - g'_{m-1-k} f_k) + \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} (f'_{m-1-k} g_k'' - f_{m-1-k} g_k'''), \quad (42)$$

$$\chi_m = \begin{cases} 0, & m = 1, \\ 1, & m > 1. \end{cases} \quad (43)$$

利用 Mathematica 计算软件, 求解上述方程组.

### HAM 解的精度和收敛性

级数解(33) 和(34) 包含了辅助参数  $\hbar_f$  和  $\hbar_g$ , 可以画出所谓  $\hbar$  曲线来选取合适的数值, 确保级数(33) 和(34) 的收敛性. 有一点必须指出, 正如 Liao 在文献[29] 所提到的, HAM 解的收敛性高度依赖于辅助参数. 合理的辅助参数值可以画出所谓的  $\hbar$  曲线来确定. 分析表明, 随着二阶参数  $\alpha$  值的增加,  $\hbar_f$  和  $\hbar_g$  容许值的范围朝 0 变化(参见图 2 和图 3). 因而, 当  $\alpha = 0.5$  时,  $\hbar_f$  和  $\hbar_g$  容许值的范围分别为  $[-0.7, -0.1]$  和  $[-1.4, -0.3]$ . 画出剩余误差随辅助参数的变化(参见图 4 和图 5), 以及 HAM 解的不同阶近似解(参见表 1), 可以证明级数解的收敛性. 由图 4 和图 5 可以清楚地看出, 当  $\hbar_f = -0.7$  和  $\hbar_g = -1.33$  时, 误差可以忽略不计. 进一步由表 1 可

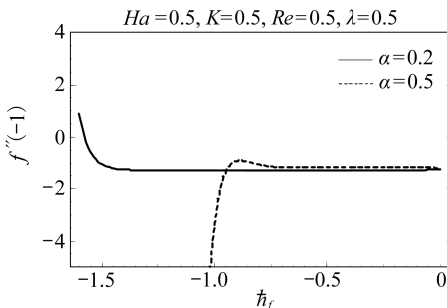


图 2 第 20 阶近似时的  $\hbar_f$ -曲线

Fig. 2  $\hbar_f$ -curve for 20th order of approximation

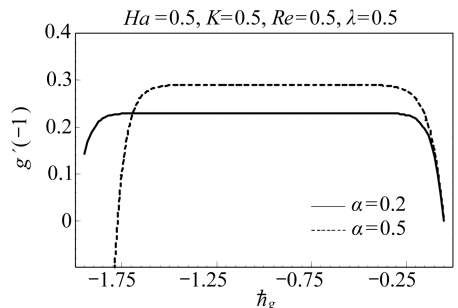


图 3 第 20 阶近似时的  $\hbar_g$ -曲线

Fig. 3  $\hbar_g$ -curve for 20th order of approximation

以看出,取第 20 阶近似之后,小数点后面 4 位已不再发生变化,证明了本文 HAM 解的收敛性.

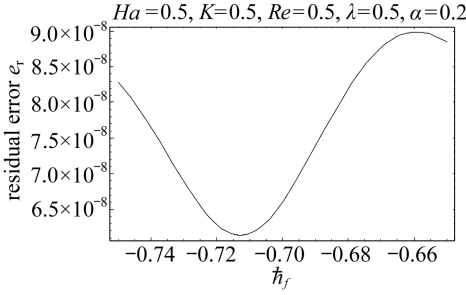


图 4 剩余误差随  $\bar{h}_f$  的变化

Fig. 4 Residual error plotted against  $\bar{h}_f$

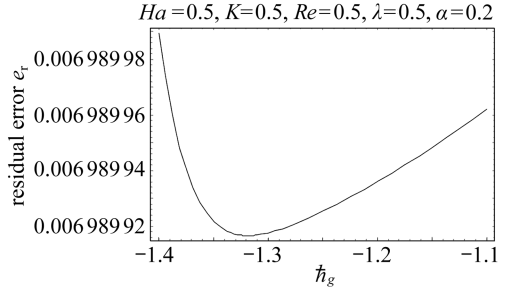


图 5 剩余误差随  $\bar{h}_g$  的变化

Fig. 5 Residual error plotted against  $\bar{h}_g$

表 1 当  $\alpha = 0.2, K = 0.5, Ha = 0.5, Re = 0.5, \lambda = 0.5, \bar{h}_f = -0.715,$   
 $\bar{h}_g = -1.33$  时, HAM 解的不同阶次近似值

Table 1 Convergence of HAM solution at different orders of approximation when  $\alpha = 0.2,$   
 $K = 0.5, Ha = 0.5, Re = 0.5, \lambda = 0.5, \bar{h}_f = -0.715, \bar{h}_g = -1.33$

order of approximation	$f''(-1)$	$g'(-1)$
1	-1.257 2	0.270 8
5	-1.274 8	0.230 3
10	-1.274 7	0.230 3
20	-1.274 7	0.230 3
25	-1.274 7	0.230 3
30	-1.274 7	0.230 3
35	-1.274 7	0.230 3
40	-1.274 7	0.230 3

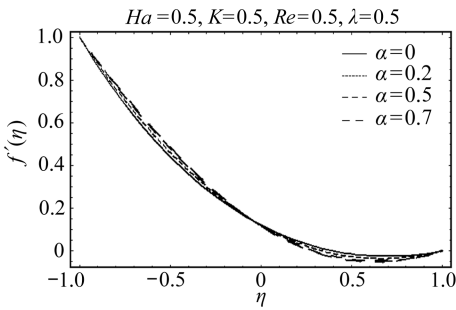


图 6 二阶参数  $\alpha$  取不同值时的速度分量  $f'(\eta)$

Fig. 6 Velocity component  $f'(\eta)$  for different values of second grade parameter  $\alpha$

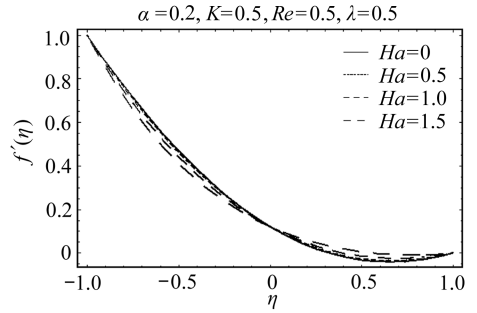


图 7 磁场参数  $Ha$  取不同值时的速度分量  $f'(\eta)$

Fig. 7 Velocity component  $f'(\eta)$  for different values of magnetic parameter  $Ha$

### 3 结果和讨论

为了理解本文所讨论流动的物理意义,观察参数对重要物理量的影响是必要的.图 6 ~ 18 中描绘出这些参数取不同值时的速度分布曲线,在这点上给出了一个定性的分析.图 6 给出了

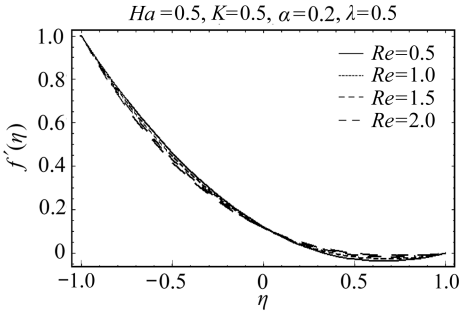


图 8 Reynolds 数  $Re$  对速度分量  $f'(\eta)$  的影响

Fig. 8 Effects of Reynolds number  $Re$  on velocity component  $f'(\eta)$

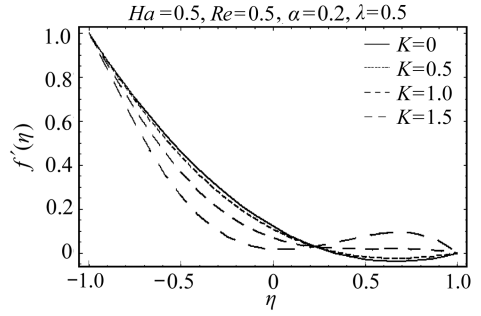


图 9 旋转参数  $K$  取不同值时速度分量  $f'(\eta)$  的变化

Fig. 9 Variation of velocity component  $f'(\eta)$  for different values of rotation parameter  $K$

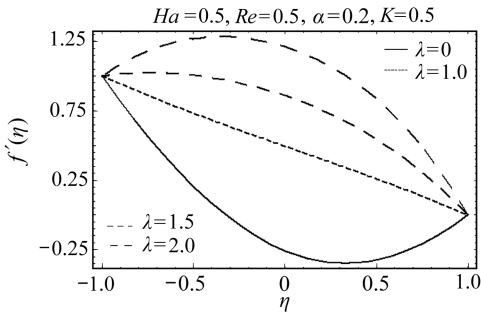


图 10 上壁面喷出参数  $\lambda$  对  $f'(\eta)$  的影响

Fig. 10 Effect of upper wall injection on  $f'(\eta)$

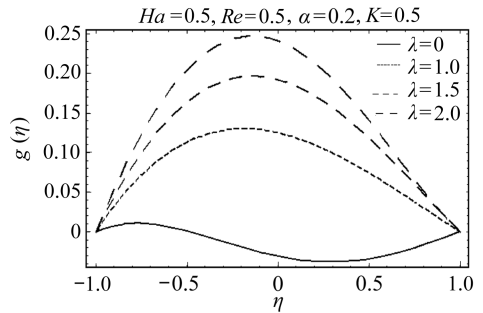


图 11 上壁面喷出参数  $\lambda$  对  $g(\eta)$  的影响

Fig. 11 Effect of upper wall injection on  $g(\eta)$

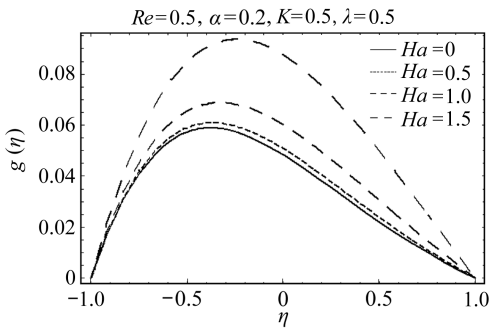


图 12 磁场参数  $Ha$  对速度分量  $g(\eta)$  的影响

Fig. 12 Effect of magnetic parameter  $Ha$  on velocity component  $g(\eta)$

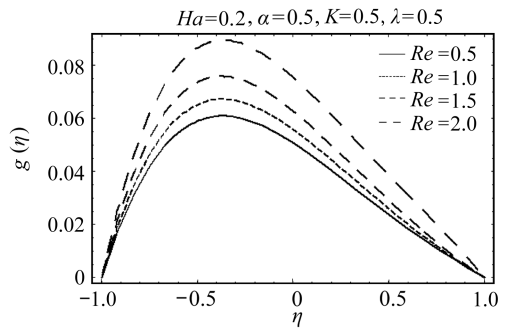


图 13 Reynolds 数  $Re$  增加时速度分量  $g(\eta)$  的变化

Fig. 13 Variation of velocity  $g(\eta)$  with an increase in Reynolds number  $Re$

二阶参数  $\alpha$  对速度分布曲线的影响。随着  $\alpha$  值的增加,伸展平板附近的速度在增加,管道上半部的速度在减小。如果观察外加磁场参数  $Ha$  或 Reynolds 数  $Re$  对速度的变化,发现它们的影响始终是相反的(见图 7 和图 8)。图 9 给出了旋转参数  $K$  对速度分布曲线的影响。可以清楚地看到,随着  $K$  值的增加,伸展平板附近速度在减小,上壁面附近速度在增加。过了管道中心点出现这种交替变化的情况,在图 6 ~ 8 中,交替变化几乎都出现在管道中心。可以观察到穿越点的



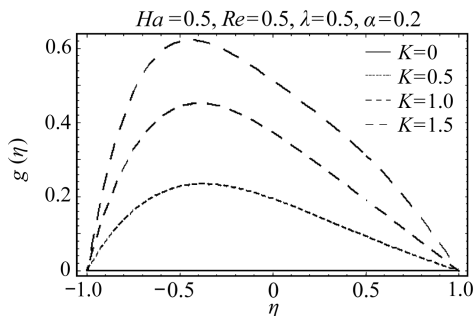


图 14 旋转参数  $K$  对速度分量  $g(\eta)$  的影响

Fig. 14 Rotation effects on velocity  $g(\eta)$

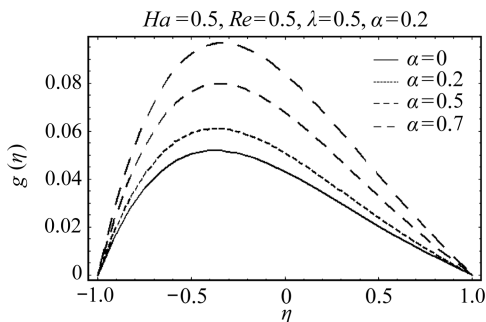


图 15 参数  $\alpha$  的非 Newton 性对速度分量  $g(\eta)$  的影响

Fig. 15 Non-Newtonian effects on velocity component  $g(\eta)$

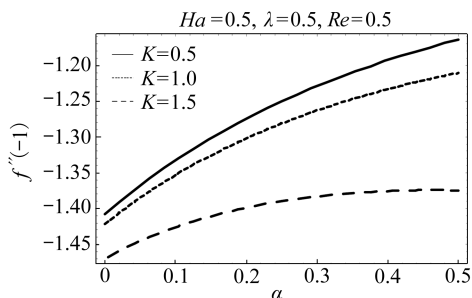


图 16 参数  $K$  取不同值时,  $f''(-1)$  随  $\alpha$  的变化

Fig. 16  $f''(-1)$  plotted against  $\alpha$  for different values of the parameter  $K$

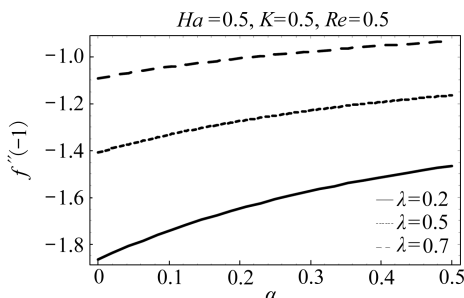


图 17 参数  $\lambda$  取不同值时,  $f''(-1)$  随  $\alpha$  的变化

Fig. 17  $f''(-1)$  plotted against  $\alpha$  for different values of the parameter  $\lambda$

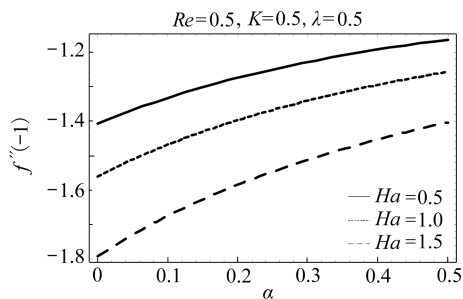


图 18 参数  $Ha$  取不同值时,  $f''(-1)$  随  $\alpha$  的变化

Fig. 18  $f''(-1)$  plotted against  $\alpha$  for different values of the parameter  $Ha$

存在,是由于旋转现象的存在.进一步可以从图 9 观察到,旋转速度的增加,管道中出现反向的流动.这是因为对于大的  $K$  值,产生与压力梯度相反的 Coriolis 力,导致流向的改变.此外,管道中的旋转,在平板附近达到顶峰,在平板附近出现边界层.图 10 给出了吸入参数  $\lambda$  对  $f'(\eta)$  的影响.吸入参数有助于剪应力的控制,很显然,随着上层板处吸入参数的增加,速度分布曲线在上升.图 11 给出了  $\lambda$  对速度分量  $g(\eta)$  的影响.图 11 表明,壁面没有吸入功能时,管道中速度发生振荡,但是随着  $\lambda$  值的增加,旋转的影响在下降,管道中呈现完全发展的流动.  $Ha$  和 Reynolds 数  $Re$  对速度分量  $g(\eta)$  的影响类似.随着  $Ha$  和  $Re$  的增

加,速度分量  $g(\eta)$  在上升(见图 12 和图 13).随着  $K$  值的增加,管道中速度分量  $g(\eta)$  在上升,且在下层伸展平板附近达到最大值,如图 14 所示.随着  $\alpha$  值的增加,图 15 绘出了速度分量  $g(\eta)$  相似的变化.

图 16 ~ 18 绘出了下面平板的剪应力,随着二阶参数  $\alpha$  而变化的曲线图形.可以看到,随着二阶参数  $\alpha$  的增加,伸展平板的剪应力在减小.进一步由图 16 可以看出,随着旋转参数的增

加,平板上的剪应力在增加;但是随着吸入参数的增加,上面平板处的剪应力在减小,如图 17 所示.在图 18 中观察到磁场的类似影响.

## 4 结 论

本文在一个旋转坐标系中,研究二阶流体的三维管道流动.应用同伦分析法,得到非线性耦合系统的级数解.表 1 显示出解的收敛性.知道随着参数  $\alpha$  和  $Re$  的增加,造成伸展平板附近速度的增加,从而使平板受到很强粘滞力的拽拉.由于存在旋转现象,管道中速度出现振荡,对大的  $K$  值,出现反向的流动.然而,随着  $\lambda$  值的增加,形成充分发展的流动.

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## Three Dimensional Channel Flow of Second Grade Fluid in a Rotating Frame

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**Abstract:** An analysis was performed for hydromagnetic second grade fluid flow between two horizontal plates in a rotating system in the presence of magnetic field. The lower sheet was considered to be a stretching sheet and the upper was a porous solid plate. By using suitable transformations the equations of conservation of mass and momentum were reduced to a system of coupled non-linear ordinary differential equations. Series solution of this coupled non-linear system was obtained by using the most powerful analytic technique Homotopy analysis method. The results were presented through graphs and the effects of non-dimensional parameters  $Re$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $Ha^2$ ,  $\alpha$  and  $K^2$  on the velocity field were discussed in details.

**Key words:** three dimensional flow; second grade fluid; stretching sheet; channel flow; rotating frame