

旋风分离器内流动的三维分析

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摘 要

本文详细阐述了旋风分离器内流动在球坐标系中的数学表述和结果, 应用质量守恒定律和定常流动的运动定律, 在轴对称的考虑下, 用流函数方法详尽推导了流动的三个速度分量。此讨论是从三维的整体观点来全面分析流动状况的。此外, 对文[1]中的一些结果作了必要的修正。

关键词 三维流动 流函数 定常流动 不可压缩流

自旋风分离器在工业上广泛使用以来, 人们一直对其流动的机理进行了探讨和分析, 但以往的讨论仅停留在二维(平面)模式分析的基础上, 然后再附加上轴向的考虑。最近几年来国外有些专家已从整体的三维观点来讨论^[1]。本文试图在此基础上进行系统详尽的阐述, 并对文[1]的一些结果进行修正。

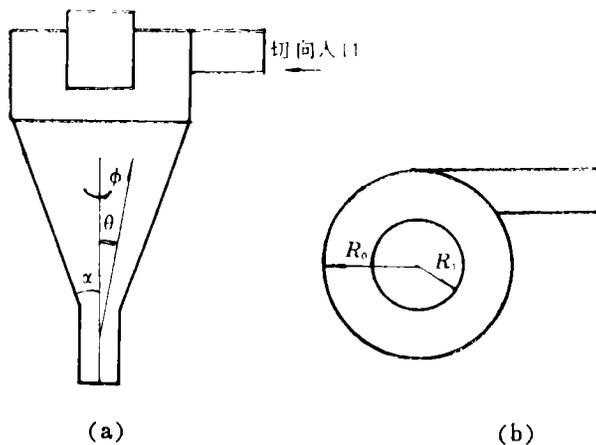


图1 旋风分离器

一、一般方程的建立

首先建立旋风分离器的数学模型。可以简单地认为它是一个铅垂的倒立圆锥体, 上面是两个圆柱套筒, 其锥体的半角为 α , 并假设其中的运动流体是无粘性的, 且流动是定常的。流体是由外部水平地切向从上面进入器内的。

现取球坐标系 (r, θ, ϕ) 如图。对不可压缩流体的定常流动，其球坐标系中的质量守恒定律可写为

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial(r^2 V_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial(\sin \theta \cdot V_\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial V_\phi}{\partial \phi} = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

这里 V_r, V_θ, V_ϕ 分别是对应于 r, θ, ϕ 轴上的速度 \mathbf{V} 的分量。由于流动的轴对称性，有 $\partial(rV_\phi)/\partial \phi = 0$ 。则连续性方程(1.1)可表为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r^2 \sin \theta \cdot V_r) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(r \sin \theta \cdot V_\theta) = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

对于定常流动，有蓝勃—葛罗米柯形式的运动方程矢量表式

$$\nabla \left(\frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{V^2}{2} \right) + \mathbf{V} \times \boldsymbol{\Omega} = 0 \quad (1.3)$$

这里，速度矢量 $\mathbf{V} = (V_r, V_\theta, V_\phi)$ ，旋度 $\boldsymbol{\Omega} = (\Omega_r, \Omega_\theta, \Omega_\phi)$ 。 p 是流体的压强， ρ 是流体的密度。有 $\boldsymbol{\Omega} = \nabla \times \mathbf{V}$ 。

在球坐标系下，旋度的三分量可表为

$$\Omega_r = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(V_\theta \sin \theta) \quad (1.4a)$$

$$\Omega_\theta = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rV_\phi) \quad (1.4b)$$

$$\Omega_\phi = \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(rV_\theta) - \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \quad (1.4c)$$

引入流函数 ψ ，有

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} = r^2 \sin \theta \cdot V_r, \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = -r \sin \theta \cdot V_\theta \quad (1.5)$$

易见 ψ 满足连续性方程(1.2)式。

根据Batchelor^[2]导出的流体全压

$$H = \frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{V^2}{2} \quad (1.6)$$

在流线上有能量方程

$$\frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{V^2}{2} = H(\psi) \quad (1.7)$$

现着眼于(1.3)式，将得出用流函数表述的 \mathbf{V} 与 $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ 的关系式。对(1.3)式中的第二项有

$$\mathbf{V} \times \boldsymbol{\Omega} = \mathbf{V} \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{V})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{e}_r & \mathbf{e}_\theta & \mathbf{e}_\phi \\ V_r & V_\theta & V_\phi \\ \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial(\sin \theta \cdot V_\phi)}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial V_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right] & \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial(rV_\phi)}{\partial r} \right] & \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial(rV_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{e}_r \left\{ \frac{V_\theta}{r} \left[\frac{\partial(rV_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \theta} \right] - \frac{V_\phi}{r} \left[\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial(rV_\phi)}{\partial r} \right] \right\} \\ &\quad + \mathbf{e}_\theta \left\{ \frac{V_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial(\sin \theta \cdot V_\phi)}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial V_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right] - \frac{V_r}{r} \left[\frac{\partial(rV_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + e_\phi \left\{ \frac{V_r}{r} \left[\frac{1}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{\partial(rV_\phi)}{\partial r} \right] - \frac{V_\theta}{r \sin\theta} \left[\frac{\partial(\sin\theta \cdot V_\phi)}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial V_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right] \right\} \\
= & e_r \left\{ \frac{V_\theta}{r} \left[\frac{\partial(rV_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \theta} \right] + \frac{V_\phi}{r} \left[\frac{\partial(rV_\phi)}{\partial r} \right] \right\} \\
& + e_\theta \left\{ \frac{V_\phi}{r \sin\theta} \left[\frac{\partial(\sin\theta \cdot V_\phi)}{\partial \theta} \right] - \frac{V_r}{r} \left[\frac{\partial(rV_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \right\} \\
& + e_\phi \left\{ -\frac{V_r}{r} \left[\frac{\partial(rV_\phi)}{\partial r} \right] - \frac{V_\theta}{r \sin\theta} \left[\frac{\partial(\sin\theta \cdot V_\phi)}{\partial \theta} \right] \right\} \quad (1.8)
\end{aligned}$$

其中, 运用轴对称性, 有

$$\frac{\partial V_\theta}{\partial \phi} = 0, \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \phi} = 0$$

对(1.3)式第一项, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \left(\frac{V^2}{2} + \frac{p}{\rho} \right) &= \nabla H(\psi) = \frac{dH(\psi)}{d\psi} \nabla \psi \\
&= \frac{dH}{d\psi} \left[\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} e_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} e_\theta \right]
\end{aligned}$$

此中运用轴对称性 $\partial \psi / \partial \phi = 0$.

故(1.3)式中的 ϕ 轴分量有

$$-\frac{V_r}{r} \frac{\partial(rV_\phi)}{\partial r} - \frac{V_\theta}{r \sin\theta} \frac{\partial(\sin\theta \cdot V_\phi)}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

$$\text{即} \quad -\frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \left[V_r \frac{\partial(rV_\phi \sin\theta)}{\partial r} + \frac{V_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial(V_\phi r \sin\theta)}{\partial \theta} \right] = 0$$

$$\text{有} \quad \left[V_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{V_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right] (V_\phi r \sin\theta) = 0 \quad (1.9)$$

$$\text{可推出} \quad V_\phi r \sin\theta = C(\psi) \quad (1.10)$$

此即为动量矩守恒定律.

以下用 ψ , H , C 来表示旋度分量 Ω_r , Ω_ϕ . 将(1.10)式代入(1.4a)式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\Omega_r &= \frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (V_\phi \sin\theta) = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (V_\phi r \sin\theta) \\
&= \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} [C(\psi)] = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta} \frac{dC}{d\psi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \\
&= V_r dC/d\psi \quad (1.11)
\end{aligned}$$

此中用到(1.5)式中 $\partial \psi / \partial \theta = (r^2 \sin\theta) V_r$.

对(1.3)式中的 θ 轴分量有

$$\frac{V_\phi}{r \sin\theta} \left[\frac{\partial(\sin\theta \cdot V_\phi)}{\partial \theta} \right] - \frac{V_r}{r} \left[\frac{\partial(rV_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \theta} \right] = \frac{dH}{d\psi} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}$$

运用(1.5)式、(1.11)式和(1.4c)式, 得

$$\frac{V_\phi}{r^2 \sin\theta} \frac{\partial(V_\phi r \sin\theta)}{\partial \theta} - V_r \Omega_\phi = \frac{dH}{d\psi} (r \sin\theta) V_r$$

$$\text{即} \quad \frac{C}{r^3 \sin^2\theta} \frac{\partial C}{\partial \theta} - V_r \Omega_\phi = \frac{dH}{d\psi} (r \sin\theta) V_r$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故有} \quad \frac{C}{r^3 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{dC}{d\psi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} - V_r \Omega_\phi &= \frac{C}{r^3 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{dC}{d\psi} (r^2 \sin \theta) V_r \\ &= \frac{V_r}{r \sin \theta} C \left(\frac{dC}{d\psi} \right) - V_r \Omega_\phi = \frac{dH}{d\psi} (r \sin \theta) V_r \end{aligned}$$

最后改写为

$$\frac{\Omega_\phi}{r \sin \theta} = \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \cdot C \frac{dC}{d\psi} - \frac{dH}{d\psi} \quad (1.12)$$

二、问题的速度解

设旋风分离器入口处流体水平切向速度为 V , 有

$$V \cdot r \sin \theta = C \quad (2.1)$$

又设垂直于顶盖的旋涡流动的速度分量为 W . 分离器的外半径为 R_0 . 对 (1.5) 式有 $W \sin \theta = V_\theta$, $W \cos \theta = V_r$, 则可得入口处的流函数

$$\psi = W (R_0^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \theta) / 2 \quad (2.2)$$

其中, 积分常数待定是假设当 $r \sin \theta = R_0$ 时, 器边壁上有 $\psi = 0$.

这样, 可得流体的体积流量

$$Q = 2\pi (\psi_2 - \psi_1) = \pi W (R_0^2 - R_1^2) \quad (2.3)$$

这里, R_1 被认为流体是从顶部由 $R_0 \sim R_1$ 间的环状套筒内流入的.

由 (2.1) 式和 (2.2) 式得

$$C \frac{dC}{d\psi} = V r \sin \theta \frac{d(r \sin \theta \cdot V)}{d[(1/2)W(R_0^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \theta)]} = -\frac{V^2}{W} \quad (2.4)$$

这样, 在入口处速度的径向分量 V_r , 可由使

$$H = \frac{W^2 + V^2 + V_r^2}{2} + \frac{p_0}{\rho} = \text{常数} \quad (2.5)$$

确定. 其中 p_0 为入口处压强. 我们认为入口处流体的能量是均匀分布的.

我们在前面已将各有关量均用流函数 ψ 表示. 现在便可用这些量的 ψ 表达式把以上方程转化为 ψ 的方程. 基于以上推得的结果 (1.12) 式, 对 (1.12) 式左边, 借助于 (1.5) 式, 将 Ω_ϕ 用 ψ 表示:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_\phi &= \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial(rV_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial V_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \left[-\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \Omega_\phi = -\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left[\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right) \right]$$

对 (1.12) 式右边, 借助于 (2.4) 式, 可表为

$$\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(-\frac{V^2}{W} \right) - r \sin \theta \frac{dH}{d\psi} = \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(-\frac{V^2}{W} \right)$$

这里, 在入口处 $H = \text{常数}$, 故 $dH/d\psi = 0$.

故得出 ψ 的二阶偏微分方程为

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} \right) = -\frac{V^2}{W} \quad (2.6)$$

为方便, 引入无量纲量进行讨论:

$$\bar{\psi} = \frac{\psi}{Q/2\pi}, \quad \bar{r} = \frac{r}{R_0}$$

等.

这样, 可将方程(2.6)式改写为无量纲方程有

$$\frac{1}{R_0^2} \frac{Q}{2\pi} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \bar{r}^2} + \frac{Q}{2\pi R_0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\bar{r}^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial \theta} \right) = -\frac{V^2}{W}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \bar{r}^2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\bar{r}^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial \theta} \right) = -\frac{V^2}{W} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{Q} R_0^2 \quad (2.7)$$

令无量纲量 $\sigma = \pi R_0^2 V^2 / QW$. 得 $\bar{\psi}$ 的无量纲方程为

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \bar{r}^2} + \frac{\sin \theta}{\bar{r}^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial \theta} \right) = -2\sigma \quad (2.8)$$

为解方程, 令流函数形式为

$$\bar{\psi} = \bar{r}^2 F(\theta) \quad (2.9)$$

则得关于 F 的二阶常微分方程为

$$2F + \sin \theta \frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{dF}{d\theta} \right) = -2\sigma \quad (2.10)$$

其解为

$$F = -\sigma + A \sin^2 \theta + B [\sin^2 \theta \ln(\operatorname{tg}(\theta/2)) - \cos \theta] \quad (2.11)$$

设圆锥体半角 α , 有

$$F(0) = F(\alpha) = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

即有

$$F(\alpha) = -\sigma + A \sin^2 \alpha + B [\sin^2 \alpha \ln(\operatorname{tg}(\alpha/2)) - \cos \alpha] = 0 \quad (2.13a)$$

$$F(0) = -\sigma + A \sin^2 0 + B [\sin^2 0 \ln(\operatorname{tg}(0/2)) - \cos 0] = 0 \quad (2.13b)$$

求得

$$A = \sigma [\operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha - \ln(\operatorname{tg}(\alpha/2)) - \operatorname{cosec} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha]$$

$$B = -\sigma$$

则流函数

$$\bar{\psi} = \sigma \bar{r}^2 \{ [\operatorname{cosec}^2 \alpha + \ln(\operatorname{tg}(\alpha/2)) - \operatorname{cosec} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha] \sin^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \ln(\operatorname{tg}(\theta/2)) + \cos \theta - 1 \} \quad (2.14)$$

$$\psi = \bar{\psi} Q / 2\pi \quad (2.14)'$$

故速度的 r 轴分量

$$\begin{aligned} V_r &= \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{Q}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \cdot \frac{\bar{r}^2}{R_0^2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} \\ &= \frac{Q}{2\pi R_0^2} \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \left\{ 2A \sin \theta \cos \theta + B \left[2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \ln \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \sin^2 \theta \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + \sin \theta \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{2\pi R_0^2} \left\{ 2A \cos\theta + B \left[2\cos\theta \ln \left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \frac{\sin\theta}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\theta}{2} \sec^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 1 \right] \right\} \quad (2.15)$$

同理, 速度的 θ 轴分量

$$V_\theta = -\frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial r} = -\frac{2\psi}{r^2 \sin\theta} \quad (2.16)^1$$

速度的 ϕ 轴分量, 由(2.4)式有

$$C \frac{dC}{d\psi} = V_\phi r \sin\theta \frac{d(V_\phi r \sin\theta)}{d\psi} = -\frac{V^2}{W}$$

即
$$d\left[\frac{(V_\phi r \sin\theta)^2}{2}\right] = \frac{V^2}{W} d\psi$$

积分得
$$\frac{(V_\phi r \sin\theta)^2}{2} = -\frac{V^2}{W} \psi + C_1$$

求待定 C_1 , 有 $\theta = \alpha$ 时, $\psi = 0$, $V_\phi = V$, $R_0 = r \sin\theta$

所以 $C_1 = V^2 R_0^2 / 2$

则
$$\frac{V_\phi^2 r^2 \sin^2\theta}{2} = V^2 \left[-\frac{\psi}{W} + \frac{R_0^2}{2} \right]$$

故
$$\frac{V_\phi}{V} = \frac{R_0 \left[1 - 2\psi / W R_0^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{r \sin\theta} = \frac{R_0}{r \sin\theta} \left[1 - \frac{2\psi Q \sigma}{\pi R_0^4 V^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2.17)$$

水平剖面上的径向速度分量和铅直轴向速度分量

$$u_z = V_r \sin\theta - V_\theta \cos\theta \quad (2.18)$$

$$u_y = V_r \cos\theta + V_\theta \sin\theta \quad (2.19)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad V_\theta &= -\frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\frac{Q}{2\pi} \bar{\psi} \right] = -\frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \cdot \frac{Q}{2\pi} \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial r} \\ &= -\frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \cdot \frac{Q}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [r^2 F(\theta)] = -\frac{1}{r \sin\theta} \cdot \frac{Q}{2\pi} \cdot F(\theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{r^2}{R_0^2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{2}{r^2 \sin\theta} \cdot \frac{Q}{2\pi} \cdot F(\theta) \cdot \frac{r^2}{R_0^2} = -\frac{2\psi}{r^2 \sin\theta} \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

Three-Dimensional Analysis of the Flow in the Cyclones

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Abstract

This paper gives the detailed mathematical expression of the flow in the spherical coordinates system.

Applying the law of conservation of mass, movement theorem of steady flow, and applying the mathematical method of stream function with the consideration of the axis symmetry, the three components of velocity quantum of the flow are deduced in detail.

Here the overall analysis of the flow is presented in the view of the concept of whole, and the paper gives the necessary corrections of some results of the reference[1].

Key words three-dimensional flow, stream function, steady flow, incompressible fluid