

非牛顿流体内流传热研究*

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摘 要

在本文中, 研究了注入轴对称模腔非牛顿流体非定常流动。本文的第二部份研究了上随体 Maxwell 流体管内热流动。对于注入模腔流动, 其本构方程采用幂律流体模型方程。为了避免在表现粘度中温度关系引起的非线性, 引进了一特征粘度的概念。描述本力学过程的基本方程是, 本构方程、定常状态的运动方程、非定常能量方程及连续方程。该方程组在空间是二维问题, 在数学上是三维问题。采用分裂差分格式求得本方程组的数值解答。分裂法曾成功应用于求解牛顿流体问题。在本文中, 首次将分裂法成功地应用解决非牛顿流体流动问题。对于圆管内热流, 给出了差分格式, 使基本方程组化为一个三对角方程组。其结果, 给出了不同时刻的模腔内二维温度分布。

关键词 非牛顿流体 热流动 分步差分法 幂律流体 Maxwell流体

一、引 言

注塑是热塑性塑料加工成型的主要工艺之一。将熔融高聚物在一定压力下注入模具, 经填充、冷却、固化成型。其中高聚物注入模腔是加工成型的一个主要过程。高分子熔体在这一阶段的流动可以看作是非牛顿流体非定常、非等温热流动。以上述工艺过程为背景, 形成了非牛顿流体非定常非等温热流动的理论研究。在注塑工艺中, 工程师们很关心制成品中的微观结构(比如结晶度、分子取向、应力分布等)而微观结构在很大程度上又依赖于加工过程中高分子熔体在流道和模腔中的流动和传热状态。因此研究高分子熔体在各种流道如模腔中的流动和传热, 不仅有重要的理论价值, 同时对注塑工艺中的模具设计和参数控制等有重要的实际意义。

本文首先研究了高分子熔体从中心浇口注入圆盘形模腔的情形。选用幂律流体模型首次用分步法实现了二维传热问题的数值计算。分步法是由苏学者 Yanenko 等(1971年)提出来的, 该法用于研究空气动力学及一般流体力学问题已获得成功。在本文中, 首次将该方法用于研究非牛顿流体力学二维非定常传热问题。由于大大减少了计算量, 不仅可能为解决更为复杂的粘弹体注塑问题提供一条有效途径, 也为在非牛顿流体计算力学中解决多维问题开拓了一种新的可能性。本文还同时研究了上随体 Maxwell 流体在直圆管形流道中的热流动, 给出了基本方程、求解方法及差分格式。

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二、基本方程

(一) 圆盘状模腔中注塑流动

对圆盘状模腔中的注塑流动是一个轴对称问题。将柱坐标系取在中心浇口及模腔中心线上， r 轴沿径向， z 轴竖直向上。对于较一般的轴对称流动其连续方程、运动方程、能量方程可写为以下形式：

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rv_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} = 0 \\ & \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{v_\theta^2}{r} + v_z \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} \right) \\ & = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r\tau_{rr}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\tau_{\theta\theta}}{r} + \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial z} \right] + F_r \end{aligned} \quad (2.1a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_r \cdot v_\theta}{r} + v_z \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial z} \right) \\ & = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \tau_{r\theta}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}}{\partial z} \right] + F_\theta \end{aligned} \quad (2.1b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) \\ & = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r\tau_{rz}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{\theta z}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} \right] + F_z \end{aligned} \quad (2.1c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho C_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) \\ & = -\left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rq_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial q_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial q_z}{\partial z} \right] + \left\{ \tau_{rr} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \tau_{\theta\theta} \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + v_r \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \tau_{zz} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right\} + \left\{ \tau_{r\theta} \left[r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{v_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right] + \tau_{rz} \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \tau_{\theta z} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial z} \right) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.1d)$$

其中 $q_r = -\alpha \frac{\partial T}{\partial r}$; $q_\theta = -\alpha \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta}$; $q_z = -\alpha \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$

由于注塑模腔内物理量变化总有一个方向的几何尺度比其元方向要小得多，因此可初步认为在模腔中的流动主要是简单剪切流动，且利用量级比较的方法可简化上述基本方程组。略去法向应力、拉伸和弹性效应、入口效应。由于在注塑过程中，高分子熔体的粘度很大，流动雷诺数很低，热传导率很小，流动的 Péclet 数很高（高 Graetz 数），因此可认为

速度场已是发展完全的, 而温度场还未发展完全。

在本问题中, z 方向的尺度要比 r 方向尺度小得多。设 $v_\theta=0$, $v_z=0$, $v_r=v_r(t, r, z)$, $T=T(t, r, z)$ 连续性方程、运动方程和能量方程在上述假设下可简化成:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rv_r) &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tau_{rz} \\ \rho C_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) &= \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} + \tau_{rz} \cdot \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

初边条件为:

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} t=0 \text{ 时, } T &= T_{\text{entry}} = T_e \quad (r=r_0 \text{ 处}) \\ T &= T_{\text{wall}} = T_w \quad (r \rightarrow r_0 \text{ 处}) \\ z=0 \text{ 时, } \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} = 0 \\ z=H/2 \text{ 时, } v_r &= 0, \quad T = T_w \end{aligned} \right.$$

高分子熔体的本构方程采用考虑了温度效应的幂律流体模型

$$\tau_{rz} = \eta \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z}; \quad \eta = \eta_0 \left| \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} \right|^{\frac{1}{m}-1} \cdot \exp(-E/RT) \quad (2.3)$$

为避免求解强非线性偏微分方程, 可引入特征粘度 η^* 。

$$\eta^* = \eta_0 \exp(-E/RT^*)$$

$$\text{则有: } \eta = \eta^* \left| \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} \right|^{\frac{1}{m}-1} \quad (2.4)$$

其中 T^* 为特征温度, 比如可取:

$$T^* = \begin{cases} T_e & (\text{当 } G_z \gg 1) \\ \frac{1}{2} (T_e + T_w) & (\text{当 } G_z = O(1)) \\ T_w & (\text{当 } G_z \ll 1) \end{cases}$$

对基本方程进行无量纲化, 设给定流入模腔的熔体体积流量 $Q(t)$ 。(取在熔体刚好充满整个模腔时刻的 $Q(t)$ 为 Q), 令 $v_e = Q/2\pi RH$,

$$v_r^* = \frac{v_r}{v_e}; \quad r^* = \frac{r}{R}; \quad z^* = \frac{z}{H}; \quad t^* = t / \frac{H}{v_e};$$

$$T = (T - T_w) / (T_e - T_w); \quad p^* = p / \rho v_e^2.$$

将无量纲量代入基本方程组及初边条件, 利用本构方程 (2.1) (2.2) 可最后得到:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial r^*} (rv_r^*) &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial p^*}{\partial z^*} = 0 \\ A_r \frac{\partial p^*}{\partial r^*} &= \frac{1}{R_e} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^*} \left[\left(\frac{\partial v_r^*}{\partial z^*} \right) \left| \frac{\partial v_r^*}{\partial z^*} \right|^{\frac{1}{m}-1} \right] \\ \frac{\partial T}{\partial t^*} + A_r v_r^* \frac{\partial T}{\partial r^*} &= \frac{1}{G_z} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^{*2}} + \frac{B_r}{G_z} \left| \frac{\partial v_r^*}{\partial z^*} \right|^{\frac{m+1}{m}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t=0 \text{ 时, } T=1 & \quad (\text{在 } r=r_0/R \text{ 处}) \\ T=0 & \quad (\text{在 } r>r_0/R \text{ 处}) \\ z=0 \text{ 时, } \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z}=0, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}=0 \\ z=1/2 \text{ 时, } v_r=0, \quad T=0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

其中仍用不带*号的量代表无量纲量, A_r, R_e, G_z, B_r 为无量纲参数. r_0 为中心浇口半径, R 为盘状模腔的半径, H 为模腔的厚度.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_r = \frac{H}{R}; \quad R_e = \frac{v_e^{1-1/m} \cdot \rho \cdot H^{1/m}}{\eta_0^*} \\ G_z = \frac{\rho C_v H \cdot v_e}{\alpha}; \quad B_r = \frac{\eta_0^* \cdot v_e^{1+1/m} \cdot H^{1-1/m}}{\alpha(T_e - T_w)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.7)$$

(二) 直圆管形流道中热流动

在 高 分 子 注 塑 工 程 中, 熔 体 通 常 要 经 过 流 道、喷 嘴 才 进 入 模 腔。如 我 们 略 去 入 口 段, 弯 管 效 应 等, 可 将 流 道 中 的 流 动 和 传 热 简 化 成 一 根 细 长 圆 管 中 的 热 流 动。取 柱 坐 标 系 原 点 在 入 口 处, z 轴 在 圆 管 的 中 心 线 上, 有 $L \gg D, dD/dz=0$ 。设 管 中 流 动 是 一 维 的, $v_r=0, v_\theta=0, v_z=v_z(r)$, 动 量 方 程 和 能 量 方 程 可 简 化 为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}=0, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \tau_{rz}) \\ \rho C_v \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + v_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\alpha}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \tau_{rz} \cdot \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.8)$$

初边条件为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t=0 \text{ 时, } v_z=0, \quad T=T_1 \\ r=0 \text{ 时, } \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r}=0, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial r}=0 \\ r=R \text{ 时, } v_z=0, \quad T=T_w \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

选用本构方程为上随体 Maxwell 流体模型.

$$\tau^{ik} + \lambda_1 \dot{\tau}^{ik} = 2\eta_0 D^{ik} \quad (2.10)$$

$\dot{\tau}^{ik}$ 为偏应力张量逆变分量的上随体导数.

$$\dot{\tau}^{ik} = \frac{\partial \tau^{ik}}{\partial t} + v^m \tau^{ik}_{,m} - v^i_{,m} \tau^{mk} - v^k_{,m} \tau^{im}$$

$$\text{而} \quad \tau^{i,k}_{,m} = \frac{\partial \tau^{ik}}{\partial x^m} + \tau^{sk} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i \\ m \quad s \end{matrix} \right\} + \tau^{is} \left\{ \begin{matrix} k \\ m \quad s \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$v^i_{,m} = \frac{\partial v^i}{\partial x^m} + v^s \left\{ \begin{matrix} i \\ m \quad s \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{化简得:} \quad \dot{\tau}^{ik} = \frac{\partial \tau^{ik}}{\partial t} + v^m \frac{\partial \tau^{ik}}{\partial x^m} - \tau^{mk} \frac{\partial v^i}{\partial x^m} - \tau^{im} \frac{\partial v^k}{\partial x^m}$$

应变率张量 D 的逆变分量

$$D^{ik} = \frac{1}{2} (v_{;k}^i + v_{;i}^k) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v^i}{\partial x^k} + v^m \left\{ \begin{matrix} i \\ k \\ m \end{matrix} \right\} + \frac{\partial v^k}{\partial x^i} + v^m \left\{ \begin{matrix} k \\ i \\ m \end{matrix} \right\} \right)$$

在柱坐标系下, 只有

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} r \\ \theta \end{matrix} \right\} = -r, \quad \left\{ \begin{matrix} \theta \\ r \end{matrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{matrix} \theta \\ \theta \\ r \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{1}{r},$$

其余的第二类 Christoffel 符号皆为零。

在我们所考虑的流动中有 $v\langle r \rangle = 0$, $v\langle \theta \rangle = 0$, $\partial/\partial\theta = 0$, $\partial/\partial z = 0$ 。则偏应力张量各分量的随体导数和应变率张量各分量皆解有而化简。我们将逆变分量换成用物理分量表示有:

$$\dot{\tau}^{rr} = \frac{\partial \tau\langle r, r \rangle}{\partial t}; \quad \dot{\tau}^{r\theta} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau\langle r, \theta \rangle}{\partial t}$$

$$\dot{\tau}^{rz} = \frac{\partial \tau\langle r, z \rangle}{\partial t} - \tau\langle r, r \rangle \frac{\partial v\langle z \rangle}{\partial r}; \quad \dot{\tau}^{\theta\theta} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial \tau\langle \theta, \theta \rangle}{\partial t};$$

$$\dot{\tau}^{\theta z} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau\langle \theta, z \rangle}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{r} \tau\langle r, \theta \rangle \frac{\partial v\langle z \rangle}{\partial r}.$$

$$\dot{\tau}^{zz} = \frac{\partial \tau\langle z, z \rangle}{\partial t} - 2\tau\langle r, z \rangle \frac{\partial v\langle z \rangle}{\partial r}.$$

$$D^{rr} = 0; \quad D^{r\theta} = 0; \quad D^{rz} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v\langle z \rangle}{\partial r}; \quad D^{\theta\theta} = 0; \quad D^{\theta z} = 0; \quad D^{zz} = 0$$

则由(2.10)得上随体 Maxwell 流体本构方程写成分量形式有:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau\langle r, r \rangle + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial \tau\langle r, r \rangle}{\partial t} &= 0 \\ \tau\langle r, \theta \rangle + \frac{\lambda_1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau\langle r, \theta \rangle}{\partial t} &= 0 \\ \tau\langle r, z \rangle + \lambda_1 \left(\frac{\partial \tau\langle r, z \rangle}{\partial t} - \tau\langle r, r \rangle \frac{\partial v\langle z \rangle}{\partial r} \right) &= \eta_0 \frac{\partial v\langle z \rangle}{\partial r} \\ \tau\langle \theta, \theta \rangle + \frac{\lambda_1}{r^2} \frac{\partial \tau\langle \theta, \theta \rangle}{\partial t} &= 0 \\ \tau\langle \theta, z \rangle + \frac{\lambda_1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial \tau\langle \theta, z \rangle}{\partial t} - \tau\langle r, \theta \rangle \frac{\partial v\langle z \rangle}{\partial r} \right) &= 0 \\ \tau\langle z, z \rangle + \lambda_1 \left(\frac{\partial \tau\langle z, z \rangle}{\partial t} - 2\tau\langle r, z \rangle \frac{\partial v\langle z \rangle}{\partial r} \right) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.11)$$

由于动量方程和能量方程中仅含偏应力分量 $\tau\langle r, z \rangle$ 。因而只需考虑二个分量的本构方程。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \tau\langle r, r \rangle + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial \tau\langle r, r \rangle}{\partial t} &= 0 \\ \tau\langle r, z \rangle + \lambda_1 \left(\frac{\partial \tau\langle r, z \rangle}{\partial t} - \tau\langle r, r \rangle \frac{\partial v\langle z \rangle}{\partial r} \right) &= \eta_0 \frac{\partial v\langle z \rangle}{\partial r} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$t=0$ 时可认为 $\tau\langle r, r \rangle = 0$, 则 $\tau\langle r, r \rangle \equiv 0$ 。

$$\text{则有: } \tau\langle r, z \rangle + \lambda_1 \frac{\partial \tau\langle r, z \rangle}{\partial t} = \eta_0 \frac{\partial v\langle z \rangle}{\partial r} \quad (2.12)$$

$\tau\langle r, z \rangle$ 分量在此种流动条件下, 其形式与线性粘弹模型 Maxwell 流体是一致的, 但别的分量与线性 Maxwell 流体模型就不一定相同。对(2.8)、(2.9)、(2.12)进行无量纲化。

$$\text{令 } p^* = p/\Delta p; \quad v_z^* = v_z / \left(\frac{\Delta p}{L} \right) \frac{R^2}{\eta_0}; \quad t^* = \frac{\eta_0 t}{\rho R^2};$$

$$r^* = r/a, \quad \tau_{rz}^* = \tau_{rz} / \left(\frac{\Delta p}{L} \right) R; \quad z^* = z/L;$$

$$T^* = (T - T_w) / (T_i - T_w)$$

$$\text{代入(2.8)式得: } \begin{cases} \tau_{rz} + H_a \frac{\partial \tau_{rz}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \end{cases} \quad (2.13)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \tau_{rz}) \end{cases} \quad (2.14)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + R_o \cdot A_r v_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{p_r} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{B_r}{p_r} \tau_{rz} \cdot \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \quad (2.15)$$

其中仍用不带*号量表示无量纲量

H_a, R_o, A_r, p_r, B_r 皆为无量纲参数

$$\left. \begin{aligned} H_a &= \frac{\lambda_1 \eta_0}{\rho R^2} = \frac{\lambda_1 \left(\frac{\Delta p}{L} \right) \frac{R^2}{\eta_0} / R}{\rho R \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta p}{L} \right) \frac{R^2}{\eta_0} / \eta_0} = \frac{\lambda_1 v_0 / R}{\rho R v_0 / \eta_0} = \frac{W_e}{R_e} \\ R_o &= \frac{\rho \left(\frac{\Delta p}{L} \right) R^2 L}{\eta_0^2}; \quad A_r = \frac{R}{L}; \quad p_r = \frac{\eta_0 C_v}{\alpha}; \\ B_r &= \frac{\left(\frac{\Delta p}{L} \right)^2 R^4}{\eta_0 \alpha (T_i - T_w)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.16)$$

初边条件变为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t=0 \text{ 时, } v_z &= 0, \quad T = 1 \\ r=0 \text{ 时, } \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = 0 \\ r=1 \text{ 时, } v_z &= 0, \quad T = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.17)$$

三、计算方法

(一) 圆盘状模腔内注塑热流动的分步差分格式

由于引入特征粘度, 使本构方程中不显含温度 T , 这样可先单独求出定常流动的速度分布, 再代入能量方程求得非定常的温度分布。

由(2.5)得, $rv_r = f_1(z)$

由(2.5)中第2式得: $\left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z}\right) \cdot \left|\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z}\right|^{m-1} = A_r \cdot R_e \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} z + C_1(r)$

$$\because z=0 \text{ 时, } \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} \left| \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} \right|^{m-1} = A_r \cdot R_e \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} z$$

$$\because \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} < 0, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} < 0 \quad \therefore -\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} = A_r^n \cdot R_e^n \cdot \left| \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \right|^m z^m$$

即: $v_r = -\frac{1}{m+1} A_r^n \cdot R_e^n \cdot \left| \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \right|^m z^{m+1} + C_2(r)$

$$\because z = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } v_r = 0$$

$$\therefore v_r = -\frac{1}{m+1} A_r^n \cdot R_e^n \left| \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \right|^m \cdot \left[z^{m+1} - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{m+1} \right]$$

$$\text{又} \because rv_r = f_1(z) \quad \therefore r \left| \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \right|^m = -\frac{(m+1)f_1(z)}{A_r^n R_e^n \left[z^{m+1} - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{m+1} \right]}$$

上式中左端仅是 (r, t) 的函数, 而右端是 (z, t) 的函数,

$$\text{则: } r \left| \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \right|^m = -\frac{(m+1)f_1(z)}{A_r^n R_e^n \left[z^{m+1} - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{m+1} \right]} = A(t) > 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} = -\left(\frac{A(t)}{r} \right)^{1/m}$$

$$v_r = -\frac{1}{m+1} A_r^n \cdot R_e^n \frac{A(t)}{r} \left[z^{m+1} - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{m+1} \right] \quad (3.1)$$

$$p = p_0 + \frac{m}{1-m} A(t)^{1/m} \cdot \left[r^{\frac{m-1}{m}} - \left(\frac{r_0}{R} \right)^{\frac{m-1}{m}} \right] \quad (3.2)$$

p_0 为入口处压力, $A(t)$ 待定. 无量纲体积流量

$$Q = 2 \int_0^{1/2} rv_r dz = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{A_r} \frac{dr_i^2}{dt} \quad (3.3)$$

通常在流动中给定 $Q(t)$, 从而确定 $A(t)$, 再求出速度和压力分布以及熔体流动前锋的位置 r_i .

对于注塑工艺中的非牛顿流体传热, 其能量方程可写为以下一般形式:

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + L_1(U) = L_2(U)$$

其中 $L_1(U)$ 为对流算子, $L_2(U)$ 为扩散算子. 应用 Yanenko 分步算子理论将上述问题化为由对流和扩散算子分别构成的初值问题, 即两步求解:

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + L_1(U) = 0 \quad (\text{对流方程})$$

$$(n\tau < t \leq (n+1/2)\tau, \tau = \Delta t)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = L_2(U) \quad (\text{扩散方程})$$

$$(n+1/2)\tau < t \leq (n+1)\tau$$

在本研究中对于方程(2.6)采用分步差分法求解.

将时间划分成小区间 $\tau = \Delta t$

当 $n\tau < t \leq (n+1/2)\tau$ 时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial T^{(1)}}{\partial t} + A_r v_r \frac{\partial T^{(1)}}{\partial r} &= 0 \\ t=0 \text{ 时, } T^{(1)} &= 1, \quad r = \frac{r_0}{R} \text{ 时, } T^{(1)} = 1 \\ t = n\tau \text{ 时, } T^{(1)} &= T^{(2)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.4)$$

当 $(n+1/2)\tau < t \leq (n+1)\tau$ 时

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial T^{(2)}}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{G_z} \frac{\partial^2 T^{(2)}}{\partial z^2} + \frac{B_r}{G_z} \left| \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} \right|^{\frac{1}{m}+1} \\ t = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\tau \text{ 时, } T^{(2)} &= T^{(1)} \\ z=0 \text{ 时, } \frac{\partial T^{(2)}}{\partial z} &= 0, \quad z = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } T^{(2)} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3.5)$$

由(3.4)和(3.5)单独求得的解都不是原方程(2.6)的解. 但如把(3.4)的解作为(3.5)的初值所求得的解却是原方程(2.6)的解, 其精度为一阶的. 再将(3.5)的解当作(3.4)的初值重复此过程, 就可得到在下一 Δt 时刻(2.6)的解. 如此循环下去可得到(2.6)的全部时刻的解.

对方程(3.4)采用恒稳的隐式格式求解

$$\frac{T_{ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - T_{ij}^n}{\Delta t/2} + 2A_r v_{rij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \frac{T_{ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - T_{i-1,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta r} = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} i=2, \dots, N_{r+1}; \\ j=1, \dots, N_{z+1} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{有: } T_{ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \left(T_{ij}^n + \frac{A_r \cdot v_{rij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \Delta t}{\Delta r} T_{i-1,j}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) / \left(1 + \frac{A_r \cdot v_{rij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \Delta t}{\Delta r} \right) \quad (3.6)$$

由入口处条件 $T_{ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = 1$, 利用此格式可逐点求出 $T_{ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$ ($i=2, \dots, N_{r+1}$), 计算量仅相当于显式格式.

对方程(3.5), 宜采用平均隐式的Crank-Nicolson格式, 恒稳, 二阶精度

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\Delta t/2} \left(T_{ij}^{n+1} - T_{ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{G_z} \frac{1}{\Delta z^2} \delta^2 T_{ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - f_{ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{G_z} \frac{1}{\Delta z^2} \delta^2 T_{ij}^{n+1} - f_{ij}^{n+1} \right] = 0 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} i=1, 2, \dots, N_{r+1} \\ j=2, \dots, N_z \end{array} \right)$$

其中 $\delta^2 T_{ij} = T_{i, j-1} - 2T_{ij} + T_{i, j+1}$

$$f_{ij}^{n+1} = \frac{B_r}{G_z} A_r^{m+1} R_e^{m+1} \left\{ \frac{A^{n+1}}{r_0/R + (i-1)\Delta r} [(j-1)\Delta z]^m \right\}^m$$

再考虑其边界条件, 整理得:

当 $j=2$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{G_z} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z^2} \right) T_{i2}^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{G_z} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z^2} T_{i3}^{n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{G_z} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z^2} \left(T_{i3}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - 2T_{i2}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + T_{i1}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \Delta t \left(f_{i2}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + f_{i2}^{n+1} \right) \\ &+ T_{i2}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

当 $2 < j < N_z$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{G_z} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z^2} T_{i, j+1}^{n+1} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{G_z} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z^2} \right) T_{ij}^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{G_z} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z^2} T_{i, j-1}^{n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{G_z} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z^2} \left(T_{i, j+1}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - 2T_{ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + T_{i, j-1}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \Delta t \left(f_{ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + f_{ij}^{n+1} \right) \\ &+ T_{ij}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

当 $j=N_z$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{G_z} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z^2} T_{i, N_{z-1}}^{n+1} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{G_z} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z^2} \right) T_{i, N_z}^{n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{G_z} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z^2} \left(T_{i, N_{z+1}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - 2T_{i, N_z}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + T_{i, N_{z-1}}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \Delta t \cdot \left(f_{i, N_z}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + f_{i, N_z}^{n+1} \right) \\ &+ T_{i, N_z}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

(3.7)、(3.8)、(3.9)有 N_{z-1} 个变量, N_{z-1} 个方程, 其系数矩阵为三对角形的, 比较容易求解。

(二) 圆管形流道中热流动的差分格式

由于我们所考虑的圆管有 $R \ll L$, 则 $A_r \ll 1$, 可进一步简化方程(2.15)得到:

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{p_r} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{B_r}{p_r} \tau_{rz} \cdot \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \quad (3.10)$$

从物理上讲, 由于流动雷诺数较小, 轴向对流传热比较弱, 远小于温度随时间的变化率,

首先可由(2.14)、(2.15)联立求得速度分布,再代入(3.10)求得温度分布.

$$\text{由(2.14)得: } \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r\tau_{rz}) + H_a \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r\tau_{rz}) \right] = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + H_a \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \right)$$

左端是 (z, t) 的函数,右端是 (r, t) 的函数.

$$\therefore \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + H_a \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) = f(t) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$\text{则: } \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = C(t) \exp \left[-\frac{1}{H_a} t \right], \text{ 其中 } C'(t) = \frac{1}{H_a} f(t) \exp \left[\frac{1}{H_a} t \right]$$

$$\therefore C(t) = \frac{1}{H_a} \int f(t) \exp \left[\frac{1}{H_a} t \right] dt$$

$$\text{由 } r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} = \frac{f(t)}{2} r^2 \quad \text{得: } v_z = \frac{f(t)}{4} r^2 + A_1$$

$$\text{当 } r=1 \text{ 时, } v_z=0 \quad \text{有: } v_z = \frac{f(t)}{4} (r^2 - 1) \quad (3.11)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + H_a \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\tau_{rz} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} r = \frac{1}{2} C(t) \exp \left[-\frac{1}{H_a} t \right] \quad (3.12)$$

$$\text{体积流量 } Q = \int_0^1 2\pi r v_z dr = -\frac{\pi}{4} f(t) \quad (3.13)$$

如给定 Q ,则由(3.13)求出 $f(t)$,再由(3.11)(3.12)求出速度和应力分布.

将(3.11), (3.12), (3.13)代入(3.10)就可求得对应的温度分布方程:

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{p_r} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{B_r}{p_r} \frac{f(t) \cdot C(t)}{4} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{H_a} t \right] r^2 \quad (3.14)$$

右端第一项有:

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r}$$

对(3.14)直接采用全隐格式求解

$$p_r \cdot \frac{T_i^{n+1} - T_i^n}{\Delta t} = \frac{T_{i+1}^{n+1} - 2T_i^{n+1} + T_{i-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta r^2} + \frac{1}{i\Delta r} \cdot \frac{T_i^{n+1} - T_{i-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta r} \\ + \frac{1}{4} B_r \cdot \left\{ f^{n+1} C^{n+1} \exp \left[\frac{1}{H_a} (n+1) \Delta t \right] \right\} (i\Delta r)^2 \quad (i=2, \dots, N_r)$$

写成三对角形式有:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{1}{\Delta r^2}\left(1-\frac{1}{i}\right)T_{i-1}^{n+1}+\left(-\frac{p_r}{\Delta t}+\frac{2}{\Delta r^2}-\frac{1}{i\Delta r^2}\right)T_i^{n+1}-\frac{1}{\Delta r^2}T_{i+1}^{n+1} \\
 & =\frac{p_r}{\Delta t}T_i^n+\frac{1}{4}B_r\cdot\left\{f^{n+1}C^{n+1}\cdot\exp\left[-\frac{1}{H_a}(n+1)\Delta t\right]\right\}(i\Delta r)^2 \quad (i=2,\dots,N_r)
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.15}$$

代入边条件得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{当 } i=2 \text{ 时,} \quad T_1^{n+1}=T_2^{n+1} \\
 & \left(\frac{p_r}{\Delta t}+\frac{1}{\Delta r^2}\right)T_2^{n+1}-\frac{1}{\Delta r^2}T_3^{n+1} \\
 & =\frac{p_r}{\Delta t}T_2^n+\frac{1}{4}B_r\cdot\left\{f^{n+1}C^{n+1}\exp\left[-\frac{1}{H_a}(n+1)\Delta t\right]\right\}(2\Delta r)^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.16}$$

当 $2 < i < N_r$ 时, 为方程(3.15)的形式.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{当 } i=N_r \text{ 时,} \quad T_{N_r+1}^{n+1}=0 \\
 & -\frac{1}{\Delta r^2}\left(1-\frac{1}{N_r}\right)T_{N_r-1}^{n+1}+\left(-\frac{p_r}{\Delta t}+\frac{2}{\Delta r^2}-\frac{1}{N_r\Delta r^2}\right)T_{N_r}^{n+1} \\
 & =\frac{p_r}{\Delta t}T_{N_r}^n+\frac{1}{4}B_r\cdot\left\{f^{n+1}C^{n+1}\exp\left[-\frac{1}{H_a}(n+1)\Delta t\right]\right\}(N_r\Delta r)^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.17}$$

(3.16), (3.15), (3.17)有 N_r-1 个自变量、 N_r-1 个方程, 其系数矩阵是三对角的, 易于求解.

四、计算结果

在IBM-pc-XT微机上实现了圆盘状模腔内注塑热流动分步差分法数值计算. 首次应用这一方法求得了非牛顿流体轴对称注塑模腔流场内的温度分布, 其部分结果示于图 1、2、3、4、5.

① 首次应用分步差分法于非牛顿流体注塑工艺的计算取得成功, 计算结果是合理的. 由于计算量的减少, 或许能为计算复杂得多的粘弹体注塑问题提供一条有效的途径.

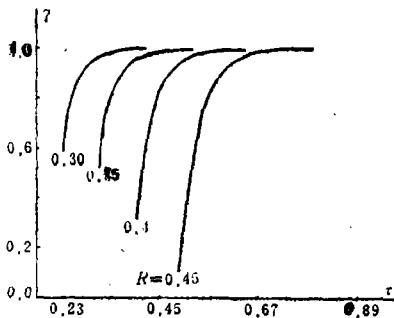


图 1

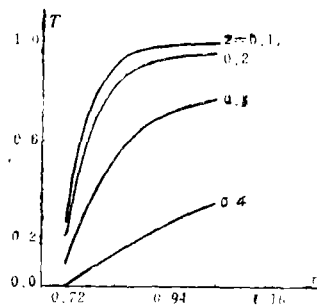


图 2

② 如图1,2, 给出了无量纲参数 $Re=5$; $G_z=100$; $B_r=0.2$; 幂指数 $m=2$ 时的温度 T 随时间 τ 变化规律。图1是在模腔中央线 $z=0$ 上, 在不同的 r 处给出的。可以看到它们都将趋于一常值。越远离中心浇口, 定常值略有减小。

图2是在 $r=0.55$, 而在不同的 z 处给出的, 在越接近壁面处, 温度随时间的变化越缓。在 $z=0.4$ 处已接近线性规律。

③ 如图3,4, 给出了无量纲参数 $Re=5$; $G_z=100$; $B_r=0.2$, 幂指数 $m=2$, 在 $t=1.655$ 时刻温度 T 沿 z 和 r 方向的分布。在 z 方向基本呈抛物分布。沿 r 方向是衰减的。可以看到只是在前锋附近衰减才很剧烈(在接近中心线处)。在接近壁面处($z=0.4$), 在中间温度分布有一个转折。

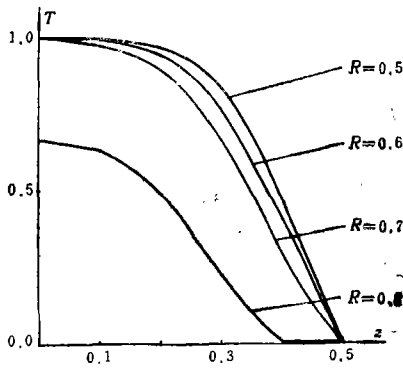


图 3

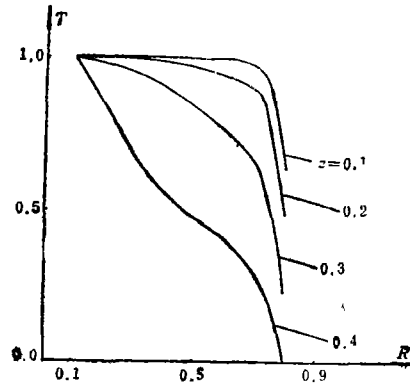


图 4

④ 如图5,6, 给出了无量纲参数 $Re=5$; $G_z=100$; $B_r=0.2$, 幂指数 $m=2$, 经时间 $t=2.5$, 熔体刚好充满整个模腔时刻, 温度 T 在 r 和 z 方向的分布。其形状同图5,6是一致的。

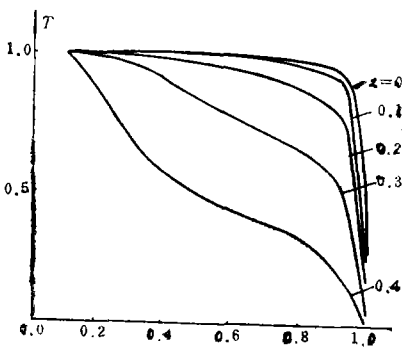


图 5

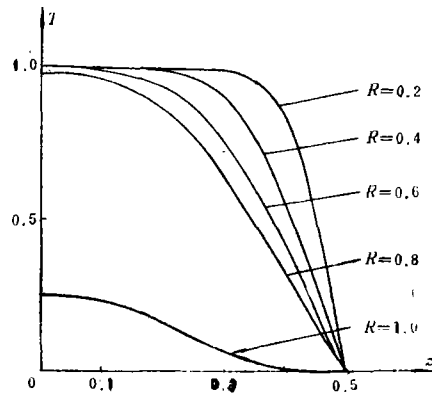


图 6

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Investigation on an Internal Thermal Flow of Non-Newtonian Fluid

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Abstract

In the present paper an unsteady thermal flow of non-Newtonian fluid is investigated which is of the flow into axisymmetric mould cavity. In the second part an unsteady thermal flow of upper-convected Maxwell fluid is studied. For the flow into mould cavity the constitutive equation of power law fluid is used as a rheological model of polymer fluid. The apparent viscosity is considered as a function of shear rate and temperature. A characteristic viscosity is introduced in order to avoid the nonlinearity due to the temperature dependence of the apparent viscosity. As the viscosity of the fluid is relatively high the flow of the thermal fluid can be considered as a flow of fully developed velocity field. However, the temperature field of the fluid flow is considered as an unsteady one. The governing equations are constitutive equation, momentum equation of steady flow and energy conservation equation of non-steady form. The present system of equations has been solved numerically by the splitting difference method. The numerical results show that the splitting difference method is suitable for the 2D problem of non-Newtonian fluid. The present application of the splitting difference method is at first developed by us for non-Newtonian case. For the unsteady flow in the tube the finite difference scheme is given which leads to a tridiagonal system of equations.

Key words internal thermal flow, power law fluid, Maxwell fluid, splitting difference scheme, unsteady flow