

双分散多孔介质圆形和圆环形 通道内高速流动分析*

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(上海工程技术大学 机械工程学院, 上海 201620)

摘要: 基于双速度 Brinkman-Darcy 扩展流动模型,分析了高速流体在双分散多孔介质圆形和圆环形通道内的流动特征.双分散多孔介质裂纹相(f 相)和多孔相(p 相)流场相互耦合且本质上受四阶微分方程控制.采用正常模式降阶法将原控制方程化简为含两个中间变量的二阶解耦微分方程组,进而方便地推得 f 相和 p 相流场的速度分布解析解.不论圆形的还是圆环形的通道,两种结果均表明:两相流场的速度及其速度差随着 Darcy 数的提高而增大;但随着两相间动量传递程度的加强,两相流场呈现出相反的速度变化趋势,从而导致速度差变小.

关键词: 双分散多孔介质; Brinkman-Darcy 扩展流动模型; 强迫对流; 高速流动; 动量传递

中图分类号: TK124

文献标志码: A

doi: 10.21656/1000-0887.370105

引言

常规多孔介质包含流相和固相,流体分布于固体骨架孔隙内^[1-3],具有单孔隙度特征,故又称为单分散多孔介质(monodisperse porous medium,MDPM).此外,还有一类多孔介质是由大颗粒团构成,大颗粒团又由若干体积更小的固体颗粒聚集而成,Chen 等^[4]称之为双分散多孔介质(bidisperse porous medium,BDPM).BDPM 结构具有双重孔隙度特征,即大颗粒团之间形成的大孔隙及其内部形成的小孔隙.基于上述结构特征,人们将双分散多孔介质进行了直观描述:一种观点认为常规多孔介质的固相部分被另一常规多孔介质替代,引入的多孔相视为 p 相,其余部分视为 f 相;另一种观点则认为常规多孔介质内部引入许多大裂纹,这些大裂纹视为 f 相而其余部分视为 p 相^[5-8].

与常规多孔介质相比,双分散多孔介质具有更大的比表面积.在一些应用中发现,双分散吸附剂可改善吸附性能而双分散毛细芯可强化热管换热^[9].近年来,双分散多孔介质内孔隙流体的流动与传热研究出现了少量报道^[5-8,10-11],但分析流场时大多采用 Nield 和 Kuznetsov 提出的双速度 Darcy 动量方程^[5].当孔隙流体作高速流动时, f 相和 p 相流场本质上是相互耦合且受四阶微分方程控制的.Nield 和 Kuznetsov^[12-13]最早提出了双速度 Brinkman-Darcy 扩展动量模

* 收稿日期: 2016-04-08; 修订日期: 2016-07-25

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型,利用直接消去法将原二阶耦合控制方程组解耦为两个独立的一元四阶微分方程,分析了双分散多孔介质平板通道内的高速流动.为了避免直接消去法的繁琐过程,Magyari^[14]采用一种正常模式降阶法(normal mode reduction method, NMRM),将原控制方程化简为含两个中间变量的二阶解耦微分方程组,最终推得两相流场的速度分布解析解.

基于正常模式降阶法,本文分别建立了双分散多孔介质圆形和圆环形通道的双速度 Brinkman-Darcy 扩展动量模型,推得 f 相和 p 相流场的速度分布解析解.文末分析了 Darcy 数和两相间无量纲动量传递系数对速度分布特征的影响.

1 控制方程及其求解

1.1 控制方程

如图 1 所示,圆形和圆环形通道中分别塞入半径为 R 的圆柱形、内外径为 R_i, R_o 的环形双分散多孔介质,通道壁为不可渗透壁.流体占据了双分散多孔介质内全部 f 相以及部分 p 相.在分析中,假定流体物性参数为常数,流体作层流且充分发展.基于 Nield 和 Kuznetsov 的工作^[12-13],可写出圆柱坐标系下双分散多孔介质 f 相和 p 相的 Brinkman-Darcy 扩展动量方程

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{du_f}{dr} \right) - \frac{\mu}{K_f} u_f + \xi_{pf} (u_p - u_f) + G = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{du_p}{dr} \right) - \frac{\mu}{K_p} u_p - \xi_{pf} (u_p - u_f) + G = 0, \quad (2)$$

式中, G 为外加压力梯度的负值, μ 为流体的动力粘度, K_f 和 K_p 分别为 f 相和 p 相的渗透率, ξ_{pf} 为两相间的动量传递系数,它可通过实验确定^[15].

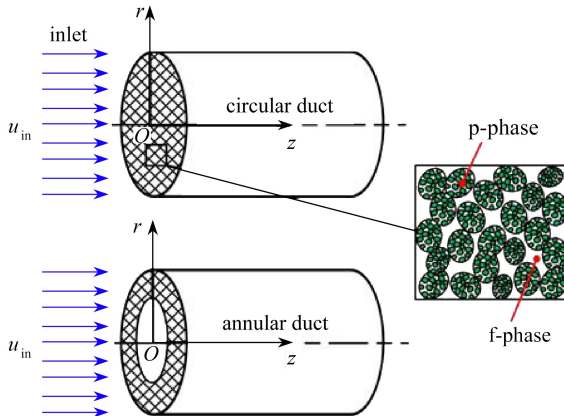


图 1 流体流经双分散多孔介质圆形和圆环形通道示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram for flow through the circular and annular ducts filled with bidisperse porous media

1.2 双分散多孔介质圆形通道的流场解析解

在圆形通道-多孔介质交界面处,考虑下列无滑移边界条件:

$$u_f \Big|_{r=R} = u_p \Big|_{r=R} = 0. \quad (3)$$

在中心线处,满足对称边界条件

$$\left. \frac{du_f}{dr} \right|_{r=0} = \left. \frac{du_p}{dr} \right|_{r=0} = 0. \quad (4)$$

引入下列无量纲变量

$$\eta = \frac{r}{R}, \quad \tilde{u}_f = \frac{\mu u_f}{GR^2}, \quad \tilde{u}_p = \frac{\mu u_p}{GR^2}, \quad Da_f = \frac{K_f}{R^2}, \quad Da_p = \frac{K_p}{R^2}, \quad \psi = \frac{\xi_{pl} R^2}{\mu}, \quad (5)$$

式中 Da 为 Darcy 数, 则可得到控制方程(1)和(2)的无量纲形式:

$$\frac{1}{\eta} \frac{d}{d\eta} \left(\eta \frac{d\tilde{u}_f}{d\eta} \right) - \frac{\tilde{u}_f}{Da_f} + \psi(\tilde{u}_p - \tilde{u}_f) + 1 = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{1}{\eta} \frac{d}{d\eta} \left(\eta \frac{d\tilde{u}_p}{d\eta} \right) - \frac{\tilde{u}_p}{Da_p} - \psi(\tilde{u}_p - \tilde{u}_f) + 1 = 0. \quad (7)$$

相应地, 边界条件(3)和(4)的无量纲形式可写成

$$\tilde{u}_f|_{\eta=1} = \tilde{u}_p|_{\eta=1} = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\left. \frac{d\tilde{u}_f}{d\eta} \right|_{\eta=0} = \left. \frac{d\tilde{u}_p}{d\eta} \right|_{\eta=0} = 0. \quad (9)$$

不失一般性, 令 $M_f = M_p = 1$ ^[12, 16-17]. 应用正常模式降阶法^[12], 可推得 f 相和 p 相速度的解析解. 为此, 令

$$A_1 = \psi + Da_f^{-1}, \quad A_2 = \psi + Da_p^{-1}, \quad L = \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{d}{d\eta} \left(\eta \frac{d}{d\eta} \right),$$

则式(6)和(7)重写成

$$L\tilde{u}_f = A_1 U - \psi V + A_1 A_3 - A_4 \psi - 1, \quad (10)$$

$$L\tilde{u}_p = A_2 V - \psi U + A_2 A_4 - A_3 \psi - 1, \quad (11)$$

其中

$$\tilde{u}_f(\eta) = A_3 + U(\eta), \quad \tilde{u}_p(\eta) = A_4 + V(\eta), \quad (12)$$

$$A_3 = \frac{(1 + 2\psi Da_p) Da_f}{1 + \psi(Da_f + Da_p)}, \quad A_4 = \frac{(1 + 2\psi Da_f) Da_p}{1 + \psi(Da_f + Da_p)}. \quad (13)$$

进一步地, 令 $A_1 A_3 - A_4 \psi - 1 = 0$ 和 $A_2 A_4 - A_3 \psi - 1 = 0$, 式(10)和(11)可化简并写成紧凑的矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} L - A_1 & \psi \\ \psi & L - A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U \\ V \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}. \quad (14)$$

对上式的系数矩阵应用相似矩阵变换, 可得

$$\Phi^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} L - A_1 & \psi \\ \psi & L - A_2 \end{bmatrix} \Phi \Phi^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} U \\ V \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}, \quad (15)$$

其中

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} -A_5 & 1 \\ 1 & A_5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Phi^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 + A_5^2} \begin{bmatrix} -A_5 & 1 \\ 1 & A_5 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (16)$$

经过矩阵对角化, 即令

$$\begin{cases} A_5 = \frac{A_1 - A_2}{2\psi} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{A_1 - A_2}{2\psi}\right)^2}, \\ \Phi^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} U \\ V \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \omega_{1,2}^2 = \psi \left[\frac{A_1 + A_2}{2\psi} \pm \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{A_1 - A_2}{2\psi}\right)^2} \right], \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

无量纲控制方程(6)和(7)最终可化成关于中间变量 Z_1 和 Z_2 的二阶微分方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} L - \omega_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & L - \omega_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{d}{d\eta} \left(\eta \frac{dZ_{1,2}}{d\eta} \right) = \omega_{1,2}^2 Z_{1,2}. \quad (18)$$

显然地,式(18)已经解耦,其通解可写成

$$Z_{1,2} = B_{1,2} I_0(\omega_{1,2} \eta), \quad (19)$$

其中, I_0 为第一类零阶修正 Bessel (贝塞尔) 函数。

考虑式(12)和式(17)的第二个关系式,双分散多孔介质圆形通道 f 相和 p 相流场的无量纲速度分布可写成

$$\tilde{u}_f(\eta) = A_3 - A_5 B_1 I_0(\omega_1 \eta) + B_2 I_0(\omega_2 \eta), \quad (20)$$

$$\tilde{u}_p(\eta) = A_4 + B_1 I_0(\omega_1 \eta) + A_5 B_2 I_0(\omega_2 \eta), \quad (21)$$

其中

$$B_1 = \frac{A_3 A_5 - A_4}{(1 + A_5^2) I_0(\omega_1)}, \quad B_2 = \frac{A_4 A_5 + A_3}{(1 + A_5^2) I_0(\omega_2)}. \quad (22)$$

1.3 双分散多孔介质圆环形通道的流场解析解

为获得圆环形通道的流场解析解,在通道壁-多孔介质界面处考虑无滑移边界条件:

$$u_f|_{r=R_o} = u_p|_{r=R_o} = 0, \quad (23)$$

$$u_f|_{r=R_i} = u_p|_{r=R_i} = 0. \quad (24)$$

引入下列无量纲变量

$$\begin{cases} \eta = \frac{r}{H}, \quad \eta_i = \frac{R_i}{H}, \quad \eta_o = \frac{R_o}{H}, \\ H = R_o - R_i, \quad \tilde{u}_f = \frac{\mu u_f}{GH^2}, \quad \tilde{u}_p = \frac{\mu u_p}{GH^2}, \\ Da_f = \frac{K_f}{H^2}, \quad Da_p = \frac{K_p}{H^2}, \quad \psi = \frac{\xi_{pf} H^2}{\mu}, \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

可得到 f 相和 p 相的无量纲控制方程,其形式与圆形通道完全相同.但对于圆环形通道,其通解变为

$$Z_{1,2} = C_{1,2} I_0(\omega_{1,2} \eta) + D_{1,2} K_0(\omega_{1,2} \eta), \quad (26)$$

其中, K_0 为第二类零阶修正 Bessel 函数。

将边界条件(23)和(24)转化为无量纲形式

$$\tilde{u}_f|_{\eta=\eta_o} = \tilde{u}_p|_{\eta=\eta_o} = 0, \quad (27)$$

$$\tilde{u}_f|_{\eta=\eta_i} = \tilde{u}_p|_{\eta=\eta_i} = 0 \quad (28)$$

代入式(26)中,同时注意到式(12),可得到双分散多孔介质圆环形通道 f 相和 p 相流场的无量纲速度分布:

$$\tilde{u}_f(\eta) = A_3 - A_5 [C_1 I_0(\omega_1 \eta) + D_1 K_0(\omega_1 \eta)] + C_2 I_0(\omega_2 \eta) + D_2 K_0(\omega_2 \eta), \quad (29)$$

$$\tilde{u}_p(\eta) = A_4 + C_1 I_0(\omega_1 \eta) + D_1 K_0(\omega_1 \eta) + A_5 [C_2 I_0(\omega_2 \eta) + D_2 K_0(\omega_2 \eta)], \quad (30)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{A_3 A_5 - A_4}{1 + A_5^2} \frac{K_0(\omega_1 \eta_i) - K_0(\omega_1 \eta_o)}{I_0(\omega_1 \eta_o) K_0(\omega_1 \eta_i) - I_0(\omega_1 \eta_i) K_0(\omega_1 \eta_o)}, \\ C_2 = \frac{A_4 A_5 + A_3}{1 + A_5^2} \frac{K_0(\omega_2 \eta_o) - K_0(\omega_2 \eta_i)}{I_0(\omega_2 \eta_o) K_0(\omega_2 \eta_i) - I_0(\omega_2 \eta_i) K_0(\omega_2 \eta_o)}, \\ D_1 = \frac{A_3 A_5 - A_4}{1 + A_5^2} \frac{I_0(\omega_1 \eta_o) - I_0(\omega_1 \eta_i)}{I_0(\omega_1 \eta_o) K_0(\omega_1 \eta_i) - I_0(\omega_1 \eta_i) K_0(\omega_1 \eta_o)}, \\ D_2 = \frac{A_4 A_5 + A_3}{1 + A_5^2} \frac{I_0(\omega_2 \eta_i) - I_0(\omega_2 \eta_o)}{I_0(\omega_2 \eta_o) K_0(\omega_2 \eta_i) - I_0(\omega_2 \eta_i) K_0(\omega_2 \eta_o)}. \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

2 结果与讨论

2.1 解析解的验证

为了验证本文解析解的正确性,选取 $\psi = 10^{-5}$, $Da_f = 0.1$, $Da_p = 10^{-4}$ 和 $R_i/R_o = 0.5$ 进行分析,无量纲速度分布的比较结果示于图 2 中.由图可以看出,本文给出的 f 相无量纲速度分布与 Wang 等^[18-19]所得无滑移解(令 Knudsen 数为 0)相当吻合.当 $Da_p \rightarrow 0$ 时,BDPM 的 p 相退化为 MDPM 的固相,故其无量纲速度降为 0.由上述验证可知,单分散多孔介质仅是双分散多孔介质的一个特例.

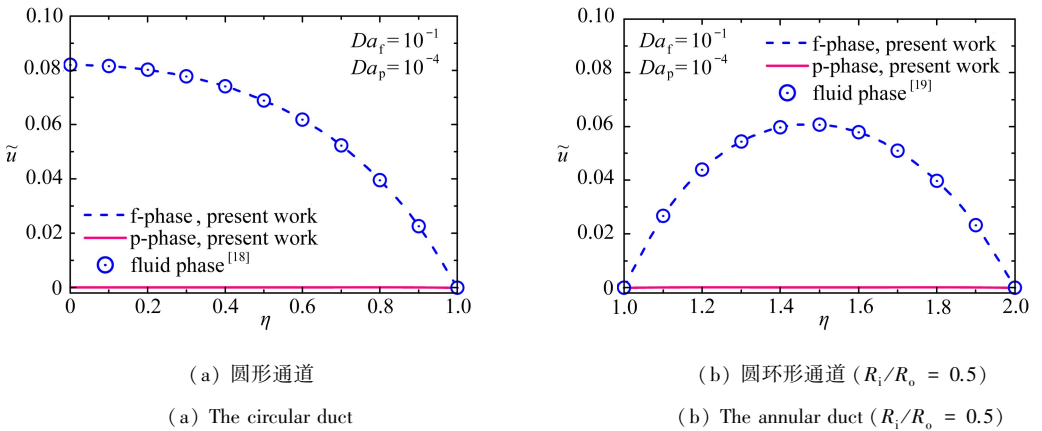


图 2 本文解析解与单分散多孔介质结果的比较

Fig. 2 Comparison between the present analytical solutions with the MDPM results

2.2 各参数对速度分布的影响

与常规多孔介质的单孔隙流场相比,双孔隙流场的复杂性在于 f 相和 p 相之间存在动量传递且相互耦合^[10],无量纲系数 ψ 代表两相间动量传递程度的强弱.下面分析两种极限情形:

弱耦合 ($\psi \rightarrow 0$) 和强耦合 ($\psi \rightarrow \infty$)。在弱耦合情形下, $A_3 \rightarrow Da_f, A_4 \rightarrow Da_p, A_5 \rightarrow \infty, \omega_1 \rightarrow Da_p^{-0.5}$ 和 $\omega_2 \rightarrow Da_f^{-0.5}$ 。此时, f 相和 p 相流场的无量纲速度分布简化为:

圆形通道

$$\tilde{u}_f(\eta) = \left[1 - \frac{I_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta)}{I_0(Da_f^{-0.5})} \right] Da_f, \quad (32)$$

$$\tilde{u}_p(\eta) = \left[1 + \frac{I_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta)}{I_0(Da_p^{-0.5})} \right] Da_p; \quad (33)$$

圆环形通道

$$\tilde{u}_f(\eta) = [1 - E_1 I_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta) - F_1 K_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta)] Da_f, \quad (34)$$

$$\tilde{u}_p(\eta) = [1 + E_2 I_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta) - F_2 K_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta)] Da_p, \quad (35)$$

其中

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} E_1 &= \frac{K_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta_i) - K_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta_o)}{I_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta_o) K_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta_i) - I_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta_i) K_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta_o)}, \\ E_2 &= \frac{K_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta_o) - K_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta_i)}{I_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta_o) K_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta_i) - I_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta_i) K_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta_o)}, \\ F_1 &= \frac{I_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta_o) - I_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta_i)}{I_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta_o) K_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta_i) - I_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta_i) K_0(Da_f^{-0.5}\eta_o)}, \\ F_2 &= \frac{I_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta_i) - I_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta_o)}{I_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta_o) K_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta_i) - I_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta_i) K_0(Da_p^{-0.5}\eta_o)}. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (36)$$

另一方面,在强耦合情形下,

$$A_3 = A_4 \rightarrow 2Da_f Da_p / (Da_f + Da_p), A_5 \rightarrow 1, \omega_1 \rightarrow \infty$$

和

$$\omega_2 \rightarrow (Da_f + Da_p) / (2Da_f Da_p),$$

此时, f 相和 p 相流场的无量纲速度分布趋于相同,即:

圆形通道

$$\tilde{u}_f(\eta) = \tilde{u}_p(\eta) = \left[1 - \frac{I_0\left(\sqrt{\frac{Da_f + Da_p}{2Da_f Da_p}}\eta\right)}{I_0\left(\sqrt{\frac{Da_f + Da_p}{2Da_f Da_p}}\right)} \right] \frac{2Da_f Da_p}{Da_f + Da_p}; \quad (37)$$

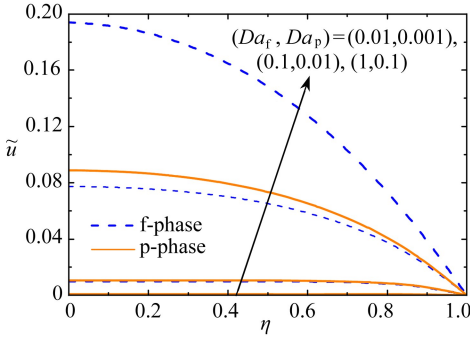
圆环形通道

$$\tilde{u}_f(\eta) = \tilde{u}_p(\eta) = \left[1 + F_3 K_0\left(\sqrt{\frac{Da_f + Da_p}{2Da_f Da_p}}\eta\right) \right] \frac{2Da_f Da_p}{Da_f + Da_p}, \quad (38)$$

其中

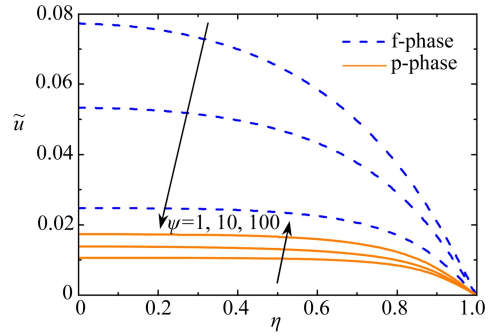
$$F_3 = \left[I_0\left(\sqrt{\frac{Da_f + Da_p}{2Da_f Da_p}}\eta_i\right) - I_0\left(\sqrt{\frac{Da_f + Da_p}{2Da_f Da_p}}\eta_o\right) \right] \div$$

$$\left[I_0 \left(\sqrt{\frac{Da_f + Da_p}{2Da_f Da_p}} \eta_o \right) K_0 \left(\sqrt{\frac{Da_f + Da_p}{2Da_f Da_p}} \eta_i \right) - I_0 \left(\sqrt{\frac{Da_f + Da_p}{2Da_f Da_p}} \eta_i \right) K_0 \left(\sqrt{\frac{Da_f + Da_p}{2Da_f Da_p}} \eta_o \right) \right] \quad (39)$$



(a) Darcy 数

(a) For different Darcy numbers

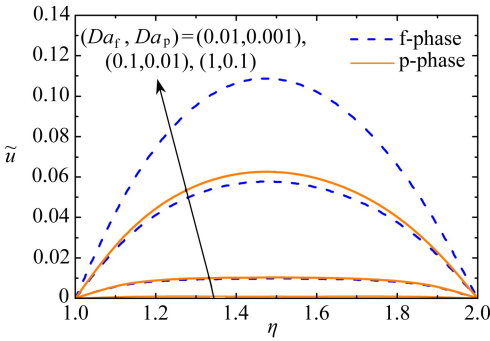


(b) 两相间无量纲动量传递系数

(b) For different dimensionless inter-phase momentum transfer coefficients

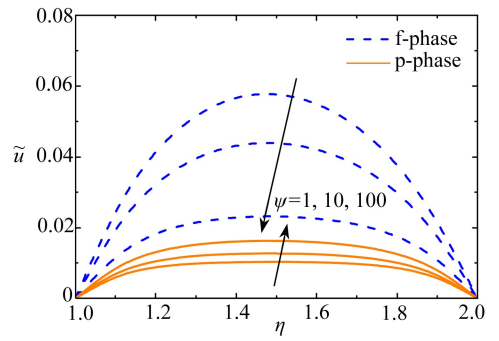
图 3 Darcy 数和两相间无量纲动量传递系数对圆形通道内速度分布的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of the Darcy number and the dimensionless inter-phase momentum transfer coefficient on the velocity distribution in the circular duct



(a) Darcy 数

(a) For different Darcy numbers



(b) 两相间无量纲动量传递系数

(b) For different dimensionless inter-phase momentum transfer coefficients

图 4 Darcy 数和两相间无量纲动量传递系数对圆环形通道内速度分布的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of the Darcy number and the dimensionless inter-phase momentum transfer coefficient on the velocity distribution in the annular duct

图 3 给出了 Darcy 数和两相间无量纲动量传递系数对圆形通道内速度分布的影响,由图 3 (a)可以看出,动量传递系数一定的情况下 ($\psi = 1$), Darcy 数愈大, f 相和 p 相流场的速度愈大, 远离通道壁的两相速度差愈大.这是由于 Darcy 数增大导致渗透率增大, 使得 f 相和 p 相各自的流速增大, 而 f 相流速占主导地位.由图 3(b)可以看出, Darcy 数一定的情况下 ($Da_f = 0.1, Da_p = 0.01$), 随着无量纲动量传递系数 ψ 的增大, f 相流场的速度减小而 p 相流场的速度增大, 两相速度差变小.究其原因, 系数 ψ 的增大意味着 f 相和 p 相流场之间的耦合程度增强,

即两相流动之间的相互“牵制”现象愈显著;当 ψ 充分大($\psi \rightarrow \infty$)时,f相和p相流场的速度将趋于相同,这符合式(37)的结果.由图3还可以看出,f相和p相流场的速度最大值发生在中心线($\eta = 0$)处.值得注意的是,Darcy数和两相间无量纲动量传递系数对圆环形通道($R_i/R_o = 0.5$)流场速度分布的影响规律与圆形通道基本相同,如图4所示.然而,由于圆环形通道截面是多连通域(含两个通道壁),因此两相流场的速度最大值发生在环形多孔介质中心面($\eta_i + \eta_o$)/2处.

3 结 语

双分散多孔介质内流体流动特征的研究报道相对较少.本文基于双速度 Brinkman-Darcy 扩展动量方程,针对填充 BDPM 的圆形和圆环形通道,利用正常模式降阶法推导了 f 相和 p 相流场的速度分布解析解,并分析了两相间动量传递的两种极限情形.本文工作的主要结论如下:

1) 当双分散多孔介质的 p 相变为固体时,双分散多孔介质退化为单分散多孔介质,因此后者仅是前者的一个特例.

2) Darcy 数愈大,f相和p相流场的速度及其速度差愈大;无量纲动量传递系数 ψ 愈大,f相流场的速度愈小而p相流场的速度愈大,导致两相速度差愈小.

3) 弱耦合($\psi \rightarrow 0$)情形下,双分散多孔介质流场退化为两个独立的单分散多孔介质流场;而强耦合($\psi \rightarrow \infty$)情形下,f相和p相流场趋于相同.

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Analysis of High Speed Flow in Circular and Annular Ducts Occupied by Bidisperse Porous Media

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Abstract: Based on the two-velocity Brinkman-extended Darcy flow model, the characteristics of high speed flow in circular and annular ducts occupied by bidisperse porous media were analyzed. The flow fields of the fracture (f) and porous (p) phases were inherently governed by the 4th-order system of coupled differential equations. The original governing equations were simplified to a 2nd-order system of decoupled differential equations with the normal mode reduction method. Furthermore, the analytical solutions of velocity distributions were readily derived for the f- and p-phases. Results from both the circular and the annular ducts show that an increase in the Darcy number leads to a reduction in not only the flow velocities of the two phases but their difference. However, the flow velocities of the two phases exhibit an opposite trend with the increase of the momentum transfer between the two phases, resulting in a decrease in the velocity difference.

Key words: bidisperse porous medium; Brinkman-extended Darcy flow model; forced convection; high speed flow; momentum transfer

引用本文/Cite this paper:

王克用, 李培超. 双分散多孔介质圆形和圆环形通道内高速流动分析[J]. 应用数学和力学, 2017, **38**(2): 206-215.

WANG Ke-yong, LI Pei-chao. Analysis of high speed flow in circular and annular ducts occupied by bidisperse porous media[J]. *Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 2017, **38**(2): 206-215.