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Oldroyd-B 流体绕拉伸楔形体的 非稳态滑移流动与传热分析*

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摘要: 研究了在速度滑移现象存在下, 上随体 Oldroyd-B 流体绕加热的楔形体的非稳态流动. 采用松弛-延迟热通量模型, 模拟了传热过程和热延迟时间对传热的影响, 通过考虑浮升力、热辐射和对流换热边界条件, 进一步研究了流动及传热特性. 利用同伦分析方法获得常微分方程组的近似解析解, 发现滑移参数的增大可以促进流体的流动, 以及流体的温度随热辐射参数增大而升高. 此外还发现, 温度场在热松弛时间和热延迟时间中出现相反的变化趋势.

关键词: Oldroyd-B 流体; 楔形体; 非稳态流动; 速度滑移; 热辐射; 松弛-延迟热通量模型
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Unsteady Slip Flow and Heat Transfer Analysis of Oldroyd-B Fluid Over the Stretching Wedge

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Abstract: The unsteady flow of the upper-convected Oldroyd-B fluid over the heated wedge in the presence of velocity slip was discussed. The process of heat transfer and the effect of the thermal retardation time on heat transfer were simulated with the relaxation-retardation heat flux model. The buoyancy, the thermal radiation and the convective heat transfer boundary condition were considered to further elucidate the flow and heat transfer characteristics. The homotopy analysis method was used to obtain the approximate analytical solutions to ordinary differential equations. It is found that the magnification of the slip parameter can promote the flow of fluid, and the fluid temperature rises with the thermal radiation parameter. In addition, the temperature field shows opposite trends in the thermal relaxation time and the thermal retardation time.

Key words: Oldroyd-B fluid; wedge; unsteady flow; velocity slip; thermal radiation; relaxation-retardation heat flux model

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引 言

在实际的工业生产中, 玻璃纤维的拉伸或聚合物的挤出过程都会涉及到流体绕楔形体的流动. 当聚合物溶液流过楔形体表面时, 由于流体与楔形体表面之间存在温差, 所以最终流体会加热或冷却到设定的温度. Falkner 等^[1]首次研究了流体绕楔形体流动的边界层问题. Lin 等^[2]提出相似求解的方法, 讨论了在强迫对流下流体绕楔形体的流动与传热问题. 在 Lin 等工作的基础上, Kuo^[3]利用微分变换法求解了流体绕楔形体流动的边界层方程. Afify 等^[4]考虑了热源存在下纳米磁流体在楔形体上的流动, 并得到了数值解. Ashraf 等^[5]通过讨论浮升力和热辐射的影响, 进一步扩展了 Afify 等的工作, 他们发现对流参数会促进流体的流动. 此外, 一些研究还考虑了时间的影响. Mahdy 等^[6]研究了纳米流体在浮升力作用下绕多孔楔形体的非稳态流动. Kebede 等^[7]对纳米流体流过非稳态拉伸楔形体时的传热和传质进行了分析. 大多数研究者通常研究纳米流体通过楔形体的流动, 而关于黏弹性流体沿拉伸楔形体的非稳态流动与传热的分析很少.

流体流经楔形体表面或平板时, 除壁面的拉伸会使得流体产生拉伸流动和剪切流动之外, 在一定条件下, 由于流体自身的黏性还会在壁面处出现滑移形式的运动, 即壁面处的速度滑移现象. 控制速度滑移现象的产生在实际工业中是十分重要的, 因此该现象吸引了研究者的广泛关注. 朱婧等^[8]对磁流体在具有幂律速度的拉伸板上的滑移流动进行了讨论. Zhu 等^[9]研究了在 Brown 运动和热泳影响下的纳米流体的二阶滑移流动. 许晓勤等^[10]建立了黏性流体在可渗透拉伸板上的二阶滑移模型, 并分析了该模型中驻点流问题. 最近, Megahed^[11]探索了 Maxwell 流体在嵌入多孔介质的拉伸板上的滑移流动.

经典的 Fourier 定律常常被用来描述热传递过程. 然而, 由于该定律是一个抛物型能量方程, 那么当初始扰动发生时, 所考虑的介质会迅速受到影响. 因此, 为了克服这一缺点, Cattaneo^[12]在 Fourier 定律中引入了热松弛时间, 即用来调节和评估加热区传热所需的时间. 在 Cattaneo 的启发下, Christov^[13]得到了上随体 Maxwell-Cattaneo 定律. 之后, 基于 Cattaneo-Christov 热通量模型, Hayat 等^[14]讨论了非线性表面上的驻点流动问题. Shehzad 等^[15]研究了 Oldroyd-B 流体在可渗透拉伸板上的流动. Zhang 等^[16]采用 Cattaneo-Christov 热通量模型, 分析了变导热系数下的 Maxwell-幂律流体的传热行为. 然而, Cattaneo-Christov 热通量模型只描述了热松弛时间的影响, 而忽略了热延迟时间的影响. 因此, Bai 等^[17]提出了松弛-延迟双扩散模型来研究变导热系数的 Oldroyd-B 纳米流体在拉伸板上的传热传质现象.

本文研究了松弛-延迟热通量模型中, 上随体 Oldroyd-B 流体绕非稳态拉伸的楔形体上的滑移流动与传热问题. 在传热过程中还同时考虑了热辐射和对流换热边界条件的影响. 采用相似变换将偏微分方程组转化为常微分方程组, 并用同伦分析法^[18]求得了方程的近似解析解. 最后, 通过图形分析了部分参数对速度场及温度场的影响.

1 数学模型

考虑 Oldroyd-B 流体在楔形体上的非稳态滑移流动与传热问题. 如图 1, 楔形体表面沿 x 轴方向延伸, y 轴垂直于楔形体表面. 流体流动是由拉伸速度为 $U_w=bx^m/(1-at)$ 的楔形表面和速度为 $U_e=dx^m/(1-at)$ 的环境流体所产生的, 其中 a, b 和 d 是正常数. 同时, $m=\omega/(2-\omega)$ 表示 Falkner-Skan 幂律参数 ($0 \leq m \leq 1$), 其中 ω 是 Hartree 压力梯度, 它与楔形体的总夹角 Ω 有关, 即 $\omega=\Omega/\pi$. 此外, 利用松弛-延迟热通量模型研究了流体的传热现象.

Oldroyd-B 流体的流动控制方程为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = & v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial t} + U_e \frac{\partial U_e}{\partial x} + \lambda_1 \left(\frac{\partial^2 U_e}{\partial t^2} + 2U_e \frac{\partial^2 U_e}{\partial x \partial t} + U_e^2 \frac{\partial^2 U_e}{\partial x^2} \right) - \\ & \lambda_1 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + 2u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} + 2v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial t} + u^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + v^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 2uv \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + \\ & \lambda_2 v \left(\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial y^2 \partial t} + v \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial y^3} + u \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - 3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) + g\beta_T (T - T_\infty) \sin \frac{\Omega}{2}, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中, u 和 v 分别为 x 和 y 方向上的速度分量, $t, \nu, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, g, \beta_T$ 和 T 分别表示时间、流体的运动黏度系数、松弛时间参数、延迟时间参数、重力加速度、体积热膨胀系数和流体温度.

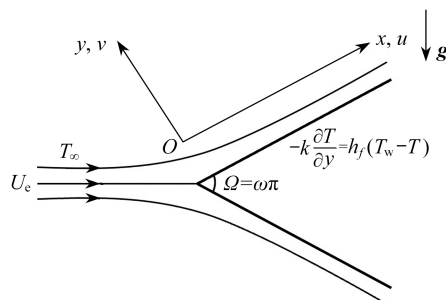


图1 物理模型示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the physical model

Cattaneo-Christov 热通量模型为

$$\mathbf{q} + \lambda_3 \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{q}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{q} - \mathbf{q} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{V} + (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}) \mathbf{q} \right) = -k \nabla T, \quad (3)$$

这里, \mathbf{q} 是热通量, λ_3 为热松弛时间参数, \mathbf{V} 是速度矢量, k 为导热系数. 对于不可压缩流体, $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} = 0$. 因此, 式(3)可以表示为

$$\mathbf{q} + \lambda_3 \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{q}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{q} - \mathbf{q} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{V} \right) = -k \nabla T. \quad (4)$$

然而, 式(4)忽略了传热过程中的热延迟时间的影响, 在 Cattaneo-Christov 热通量模型中引入热延迟时间参数, 可得到松弛-延迟热通量模型^[17]:

$$\mathbf{q} + \lambda_3 \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{q}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{q} - \mathbf{q} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{V} \right) = -k \left[\nabla T + \lambda_4 \left(\frac{\partial (\nabla T)}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla (\nabla T) - (\nabla T) \cdot \nabla \mathbf{V} \right) \right], \quad (5)$$

其中, λ_4 为热延迟时间参数.

流体的温度控制方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + \lambda_3 \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + 2u \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x \partial t} + 2v \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y \partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + \right. \\ \left. v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + 2uv \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x \partial y} + u^2 \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + v^2 \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} \right) = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \alpha \lambda_4 \left(\frac{\partial^3 T}{\partial y^2 \partial t} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + u \frac{\partial^3 T}{\partial x \partial y^2} + v \frac{\partial^3 T}{\partial y^3} \right) - \frac{1}{\rho c_p} \frac{\partial q_r}{\partial y}, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

这里, $\alpha = k/(\rho c_p)$ 是流体的热扩散率, ρ 为流体的密度, c_p 为定压比热容, q_r 为辐射热通量.

经过线性的 Rosseland 近似, 辐射热通量定义为

$$q_r = -\frac{4\sigma^*}{3k^*} \frac{\partial T^4}{\partial y}, \quad (7)$$

其中, σ^* 是 Stefan-Boltzmann 常数, k^* 为平均吸收系数. 将 T^4 在 T_∞ 处进行 Taylor 展开, 可以得到 $T^4 = 4T_\infty^3 T - 3T_\infty^4$. 即

$$-\frac{\partial q_r}{\partial y} = \frac{16\sigma^* T_\infty^3}{3k^*} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}. \quad (8)$$

在考虑速度滑移现象和对流换热情况下, 边界条件为:

当 $y=0$ 时,

$$u = U_w - \lambda_1 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial U_w}{\partial t} - u \frac{\partial U_w}{\partial x} \right) + L \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial t} \right), \quad v = 0, \quad -k \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = h_f (T_w - T); \quad (9)$$

当 $y \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$u \rightarrow U_e = \frac{dx^m}{1-at}, T \rightarrow T_\infty, \tag{10}$$

其中, L 表示滑移参数, h_f 是对流换热系数, 楔形体表面的温度为 $T_w = T_\infty + T_0 U_w x v^{-1} (1-at)^{-1/2}$, T_∞ 为环境流体的温度.

采用如下的流函数及相似变量:

$$\begin{cases} \psi = \sqrt{\frac{2\nu x U_e}{m+1}} f(\eta), \eta = y \sqrt{\frac{(m+1)U_e}{2\nu x}}, \theta(\eta) = \frac{T - T_\infty}{T_w - T_\infty}, u = dx^m(1-at)^{-1} f', \\ v = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(m+1)^{-1/2} d^{1/2} \nu^{1/2} x^{(m-1)/2} (1-at)^{-1/2} [(m+1)f + (m-1)\eta f']. \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

将式 (11) 代入式 (2)、(6)、(8)~(10) 中, 得到对应的常微分方程与边界条件:

$$\begin{aligned} A \left(f' + \frac{1}{2} \eta f'' \right) + m(f')^2 - \frac{m+1}{2} (ff'' + f''') + A\beta_1 \left[A \left(2f' + \eta f'' + \frac{1}{2} \eta f' + \frac{1}{4} \eta^2 f'' \right) + 2m(f')^2 - \right. \\ \left. \frac{3m+3}{2} ff'' + (m+1)\eta f' f'' - \frac{m+1}{2} \eta f f''' \right] + \beta_1 \left[\frac{1-m^2}{4} \eta (f')^2 f'' - \frac{(3m-1)(m+1)}{2} ff' f'' + \right. \\ \left. \frac{(m+1)^2}{4} f^2 f''' + m(m-1)(f')^3 \right] - A\beta_2 \left(f''' + \frac{1}{4} \eta f^{(4)} \right) + \beta_2 \left[\frac{(m+1)^2}{4} ff^{(4)} + \frac{(m+1)^2}{2} f' f''' + \right. \\ \left. (m^2-1)\eta f'' f''' + \frac{(3m-1)(m+1)}{4} (f'')^2 \right] - A - m - \beta_1 [2A^2 + 2mA + m(m-1)] - \lambda \theta \sin \frac{\Omega}{2} = 0, \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A}{2} (3\theta + \eta \theta') + (m+1) \left(f' \theta - \frac{1}{2} f \theta' \right) - \frac{m+1}{2Pr} (1+Rd) \theta'' + A\beta_3 \left[\frac{A}{4} (15\theta + 9\eta \theta' + \eta^2 \theta'') + \right. \\ \left. \frac{3m+3}{4} \eta f' \theta' + 4(m+1) f' \theta + \frac{m+1}{2} \eta f'' \theta - \frac{9m+9}{4} f \theta' - \frac{m+1}{2} \eta f \theta'' \right] + \beta_3 \left[\frac{(m+1)^2}{4} f^2 \theta'' + \right. \\ \left. 2m(m+1)(f')^2 \theta - \frac{5m^2+6m+1}{4} ff' \theta' - \frac{(m+1)^2}{2} ff'' \theta + \right] - \frac{(m+1)\beta_4}{4Pr} [A(5\theta'' + \eta \theta''') + \\ 4mf' \theta'' - (3m-1)f'' \theta' - (m-1)\eta f''' \theta' - (m+1)f \theta'''] = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

当 $\eta=0$ 时,

$$\begin{cases} (1 + A\beta_1 - m\beta_1 S) f'(0) = S + A\beta_1 S - m\beta_1 (f'(0))^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (m+1)^{1/2} \delta \left(1 + \frac{3}{2} A\beta_2 \right) f''(0); \\ f(0) = 0, \theta'(0) = -Nu(1 - \theta(0)); \end{cases} \tag{14}$$

当 $\eta \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$f'(\infty) = 1, \theta(\infty) \rightarrow 0, \tag{15}$$

其中, A 为非稳态参数, β_1 为松弛时间参数, β_2 为延迟时间参数, λ 为对流参数, Gr_x 为局部 Grashof 数, Re_x 为局部 Reynold 数, β_3 为热松弛时间参数, β_4 为热延迟时间参数, R_d 为热辐射参数, Pr 为 Prandtl 数, S 为驻点参数, δ 为速度滑移参数, Nu 为 Nusselt 数,

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{a}{dx^{m-1}}, \beta_1 = \frac{\lambda_1 U_e}{x}, \beta_2 = \frac{\lambda_2 U_e}{x}, \lambda = \frac{Gr_x}{Re_x^2}, Gr_x = \frac{g\beta_T(T_w - T_\infty)x^3}{\nu^2}, Re_x = \frac{xU_e}{\nu}, \\ \beta_3 = \frac{\lambda_3 U_e}{x}, \beta_4 = \frac{\lambda_4 U_e}{x}, R_d = \frac{16\sigma^* T_\infty^3}{3k^*k}, Pr = \frac{\nu}{\alpha}, S = \frac{b}{d}, \delta = L \sqrt{\frac{U_e}{xv}}, Nu = \frac{h_f}{k} \sqrt{\frac{2\nu x}{(m+1)U_e}}. \end{cases} \tag{16}$$

2 同伦分析方法

采用同伦分析方法求解在相应的边界条件 (14) 和 (15) 下的常微分方程 (12) 及 (13). 首先, 初始猜测解和辅助线性算子分别为

$$f_0(\eta) = -z + \eta + ze^{-\eta}, \theta_0(\eta) = \frac{Nu}{1+Nu} e^{-\eta}, \tag{17}$$

这里

$$z = \frac{C_1 + 2C_3 + C_4 - \sqrt{C_1^2 + 2C_1C_4 + 4C_2C_3 + 4C_3C_4 + C_4^2}}{2C_3},$$

其中

$$C_1 = 1 + A\beta_1 - m\beta_1 S, C_2 = S + A\beta_1 S, C_3 = m\beta_1, C_4 = \sqrt{\frac{(m+1)}{2}}\delta\left(1 + \frac{3}{2}A\beta_2\right).$$

$$L_f = \frac{d^3 f}{d\eta^3} + \frac{d^2 f}{d\eta^2}, L_\theta = \frac{d^2 \theta}{d\eta^2} + \frac{d\theta}{d\eta}, \quad (18)$$

并且辅助线性算子满足如下关系:

$$L_f[a_1 + a_2\eta + a_3e^{-\eta}] = 0, L_\theta[a_4 + a_5e^{-\eta}] = 0, \quad (19)$$

其中, $a_i (i=1, 2, \dots, 5)$ 是任意常数.

下面构造零阶形变方程:

$$(1-q)L_f[F(\eta; q) - f_0(\eta)] = qh_f H_f(\eta) N_f[F(\eta; q)], \quad (20)$$

$$(1-q)L_\theta[\Theta(\eta; q) - \theta_0(\eta)] = qh_\theta H_\theta(\eta) N_\theta[\Theta(\eta; q)]. \quad (21)$$

相应的边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} (1+A\beta_1 - m\beta_1 S)F'(0, q) = S + A\beta_1 S - m\beta_1(F'(0, q))^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(m+1)^{1/2}\delta\left(1 + \frac{3}{2}A\beta_2\right)F''(0, q), \\ F(0, q) = 0, \Theta'(0, q) = -Nu(1 - \Theta(0, q)), F'(\infty, q) = 1, \Theta(\infty, q) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

非线性算子定义为

$$\begin{aligned} N_f[F(\eta; q)] = & A\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{2}\eta\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2}\right) + m\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}\right)^2 - \frac{m+1}{2}\left(F\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial \eta^3}\right) + A\beta_1\left[A\left(2\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} + \eta\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2} + \right.\right. \\ & \left.\left.\frac{1}{2}\eta\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{4}\eta^2\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2}\right) + 2m\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}\right)^2 - \frac{3(m+1)}{2}\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2} + (m+1)\eta\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{m-1}{2}\eta\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}\frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial \eta^3}\right] + \\ & \beta_1\left[\frac{1-m^2}{4}\eta\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}\right)^2\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{(3m-1)(m+1)}{2}F\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{(m+1)^2}{4}F^2\frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial \eta^3} + m(m-1)\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}\right)^3\right] - \\ & A\beta_2\left(\frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial \eta^3} + \frac{1}{4}\eta\frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial \eta^4}\right) + \beta_2\left[\frac{(m+1)^2}{4}F\frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial \eta^4} + \frac{(m+1)^2}{2}\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}\frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial \eta^3} + \frac{(3m-1)(m+1)}{4}\left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2}\right)^2 + \right. \\ & \left. (m^2-1)\eta\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2}\frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial \eta^3}\right] - \lambda\Theta\sin\frac{\Omega}{2} - A - m - \beta_1(2A^2 + 2mA + m^2 - m), \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_\theta[\Theta(\eta; q)] = & \frac{A}{2}\left(3\Theta + \eta\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \eta}\right) + (m+1)\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \eta} - \frac{m+1}{2}F\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \eta} - \frac{m+1}{2Pr}(1+R_d)\frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \eta^2} + \\ & A\beta_3\left[\frac{A}{4}\left(15\Theta + 9\eta\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \eta} + \eta^2\frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \eta^2}\right) + \frac{3m+3}{4}\eta\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} + 4(m+1)\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}\Theta + \frac{m+1}{2}\eta\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2}\Theta - \right. \\ & \left. \frac{9m+9}{4}F\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \eta} - \frac{m+1}{2}\eta F\frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \eta^2}\right] + \beta_3\left[\frac{(m+1)^2}{4}F^2\frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{5m^2+6m+1}{4}F\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \eta} + \right. \\ & \left. 2m(m+1)\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}\right)^2\Theta - \frac{(m+1)^2}{2}F\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2}\Theta\right] - \frac{(m+1)\beta_4}{4Pr}\left[4m\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta}\frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \eta^2} - (m+1)F\frac{\partial^3 \Theta}{\partial \eta^3} - \right. \\ & \left. (m-1)\eta\frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial \eta^3}\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \eta} - (3m-1)\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \eta^2}\frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \eta} + A\left(5\frac{\partial^2 \Theta}{\partial \eta^2} + \eta\frac{\partial^3 \Theta}{\partial \eta^3}\right)\right], \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

这里, $q \in [0, 1]$ 是嵌入参数, h_f 和 h_θ 是辅助参数, $H_f(\eta)$ 与 $H_\theta(\eta)$ 为辅助函数, 选取 $H_f(\eta) = H_\theta(\eta) = e^{-\eta}$.

相应的 n 阶形变方程为

$$L_f[f_n(\eta) - \chi_n f_{n-1}(\eta)] = h_f H_f(\eta) \mathfrak{R}_{f,n}(\eta), \quad (25)$$

$$L_\theta[\theta_n(\eta) - \chi_n \theta_{n-1}(\eta)] = h_\theta H_\theta(\eta) \mathfrak{R}_{\theta,n}(\eta), \quad (26)$$

其对应的边界条件可转化为

$$\begin{cases} (1 + A\beta_1 - m\beta_1 S)f'_n(0) = -2m\beta_1 f'_n(0)f''_n(0) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(m+1)^{1/2}\delta\left(1 + \frac{3}{2}A\beta_2\right)f''_n(0), \\ f_n(0) = 0, \theta'_n(0) = Nu\theta_n(0), f'_n(\infty) = 0, \theta_n(\infty) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (27)$$

这里

$$f_n(\eta) = \frac{1}{n!} \left[\frac{\partial^n F(\eta; q)}{\partial q^n} \right]_{q=0}, \theta_n(\eta) = \frac{1}{n!} \left[\frac{\partial^n \Theta(\eta; q)}{\partial q^n} \right]_{q=0}, \quad (28)$$

$$F(\eta; q) = f_0(\eta) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} f_n(\eta)q^n, \Theta(\eta; q) = \theta_0(\eta) + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \theta_n(\eta)q^n. \quad (29)$$

3 结果与讨论

在同伦分析方法中, 辅助参数的选取对解析解的收敛性具有重要意义. 图 2 和图 3 分别给出了确定辅助参数 h_f 和 h_θ 的曲线图, 为方便计算, 我们选取 $h_f=1.5, h_\theta=0.3$. 从表 1 中可以看到, 当前结果与现有文献 [4] 的结果具有较好的一致性. 此外, 默认 $m=0.5, A=0.4, \beta_1=0.1, \beta_2=0.06, S=0.3, \lambda=0.3, \delta=0.4, \beta_3=0.9, \beta_4=0.5, Pr=0.8, Nu=0.4, R_d=0.6$, 并从物理角度解释了部分参数对速度场和温度场的影响.

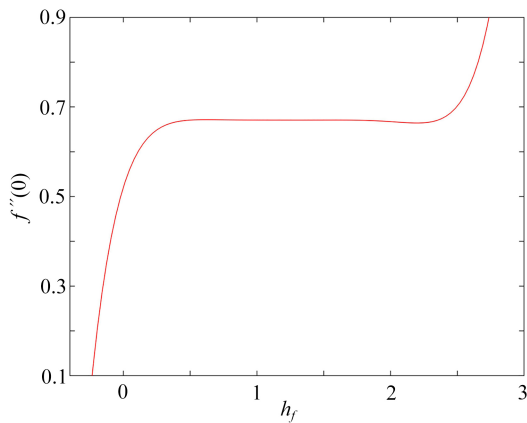


图 2 $h_f-f''(0)$ 曲线图
Fig. 2 The $h_f-f''(0)$ curve

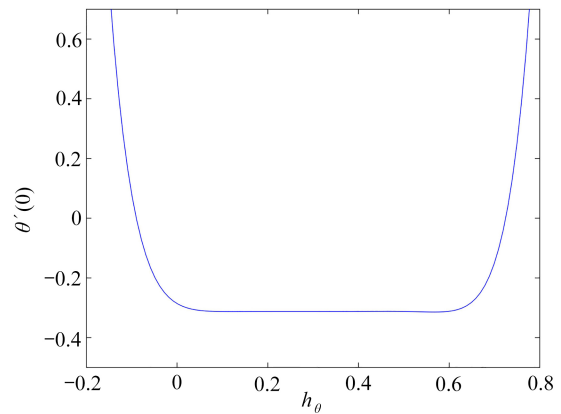


图 3 $h_\theta-\theta'(0)$ 曲线图
Fig. 3 The $h_\theta-\theta'(0)$ curve

表 1 同伦解 $f''(0)$ 与文献 [4] 结果的比较

Table 1 Comparison of the values of $f''(0)$ with the results of ref. [4]

m	0	1/5	1/3
ref. [4]	0.469 6	0.802 1	0.927 7
present result	0.469 6	0.802 1	0.927 7

图 4 描述了 Falkner-Skan 幂律参数 m 对速度场的影响. 当 $m=0$ 时, 楔体的整个角度 $\Omega=0$, 即楔形体表面是水平的. 从图中可以看到, 随着 m 的增加, 流体的流速增加, 并且动量边界层的厚度明显变薄, 这是由于 m 越大, 浮升力越大, 从而促进流体的流动. 图 5 描绘了非稳态参数 A 对速度场的影响. 已知 A 与环境流体运动速率 d 成反比, 因此 A 越大对应的 d 越小, 导致流体的速度减慢.

图 6 展示了滑移参数 δ 的变化对速度场的影响. 可以看到, 当 δ 增大时, 流体的速度也随之加快. 从物理角度来说, δ 的增大会使得流体的黏性降低, 从而流动中的摩擦阻力减小, 因此流体的速度变快. 图 7 为不同的延迟时间参数 β_2 下, 速度场的变化情况. 延迟时间是流体中建立剪切应力的时间, 当延迟时间增加时, 黏性效应变小, 从而提高了流动速度.

图 8 描绘了对流参数 λ 的变化对速度场所产生的影响. 对流参数越大, 产生的浮升力越大, 导致流动加速, 速度增大. 图 9 反映了 Nu 增大时温度场的变化趋势, 这时, 温度是关于 Nu 的增函数. Nu 的增大意味着对流换热系数增大, 进而使楔形体表面的换热增加, 流体被加热, 因此温度升高.

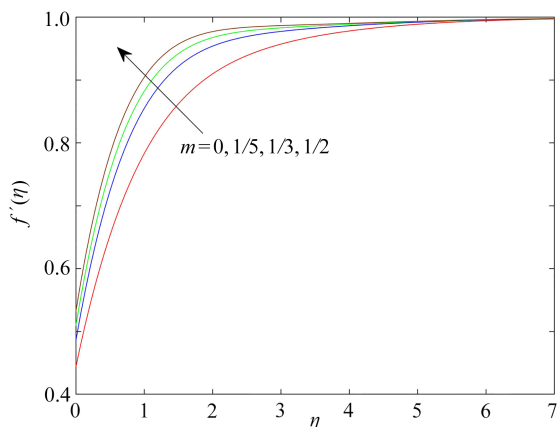


图4 不同 m 下的速度分布

Fig. 4 Velocity distributions for different m values

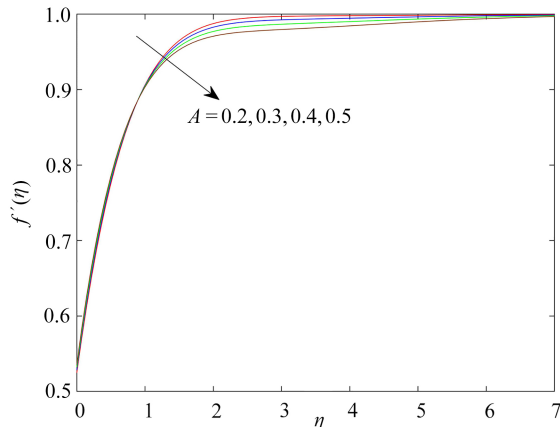


图5 不同 A 下的速度分布

Fig. 5 Velocity distributions for different A values

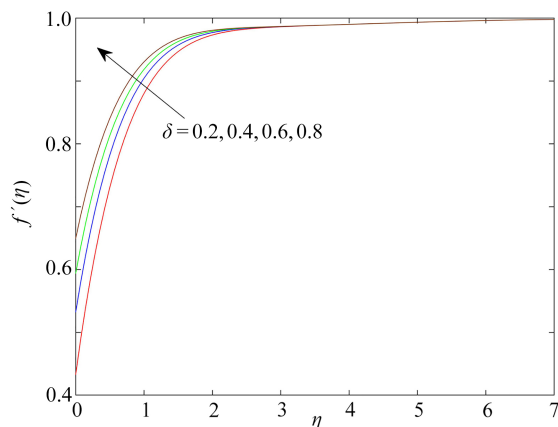


图6 不同 δ 下的速度分布

Fig. 6 Velocity distributions for different δ values

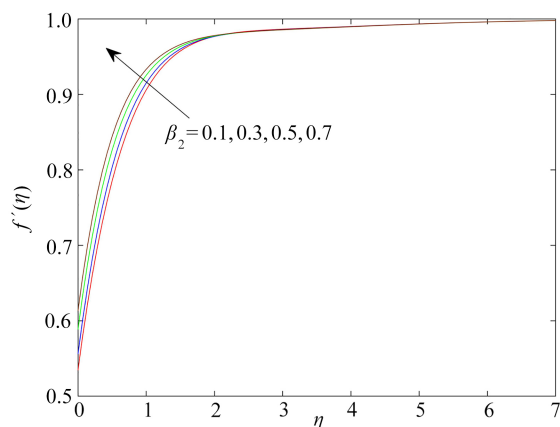


图7 不同 β_2 下的速度分布

Fig. 7 Velocity distributions for different β_2 values

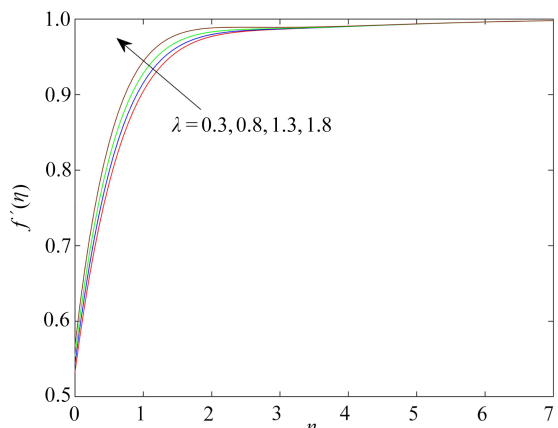


图8 不同 λ 下的速度分布

Fig. 8 Velocity distributions for different λ values

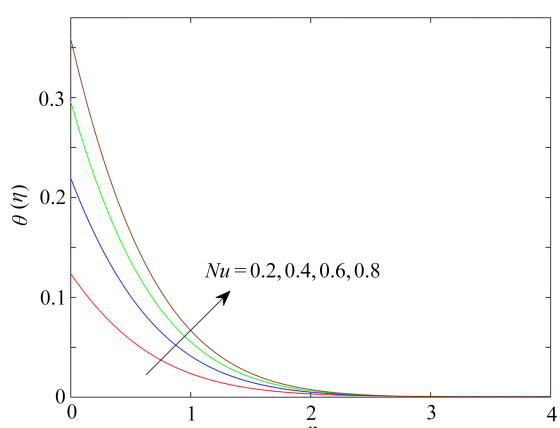


图9 不同 Nu 下的温度分布

Fig. 9 Temperature distributions for different Nu values

图10和图11分别表示了变化的热松弛时间参数 β_3 与热延迟时间参数 β_4 对温度场所造成的影响. 随着 β_3 的增大, 为达到更多的热通量, 导致从流体到拉伸板的热传输速度加快, 因此热量从流体中散失, 即流体的温度降低. 值得注意的是, 热延迟时间对温度的影响恰与热松弛时间对温度的影响相反. 从图11中可以看到, 当 β_4 增大时, 温度场随之升高并且热边界层的厚度增大. 这是因为热延迟时间的增加与较小的热通量有关, 这种较低的热通量会使得温度升高.

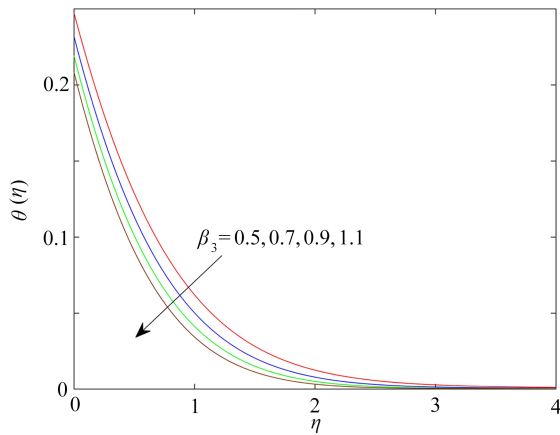


图 10 不同 β_3 下的温度分布

Fig. 10 Temperature distributions for different β_3 values

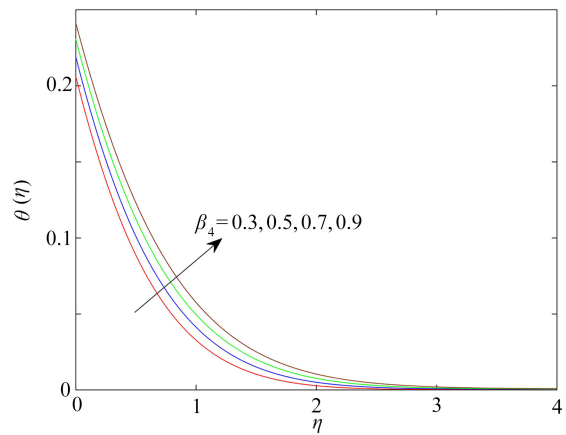


图 11 不同 β_4 下的温度分布

Fig. 11 Temperature distributions for different β_4 values

图 12 反映了 Pr 的变化对温度场的影响. 增大的 Pr 对应于较弱的热扩散率, 此时会造成温度的减小. 因此, Pr 值越大, 温度越低. 图 13 为热辐射参数 R_d 对温度场的影响, 当热辐射参数 R_d 的值越大时, 流体的温度越高且热边界层的厚度越厚. 由于较大的 R_d 表示以热辐射的方式向流体供应更多的热量, 从而导致流体的温度增大.

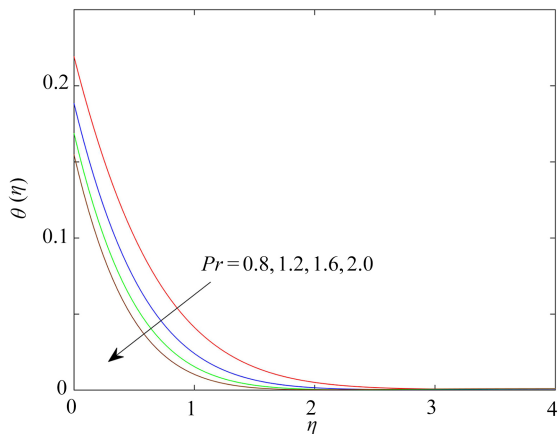


图 12 不同 Pr 下的温度分布

Fig. 12 Temperature distributions for different Pr values

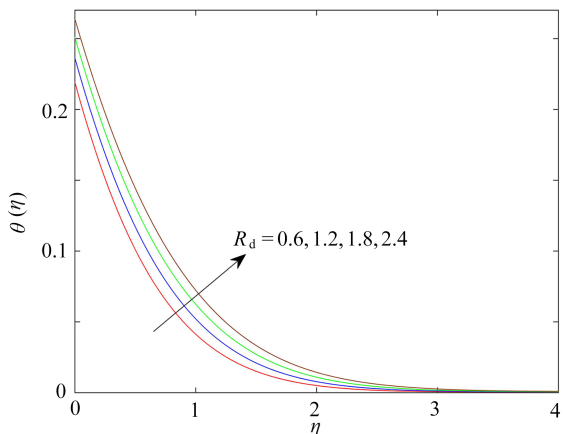


图 13 不同 R_d 下的温度分布

Fig. 13 Temperature distributions for different R_d values

4 结 论

本文从理论上讨论了松弛-延迟热通量模型中, 上随体 Oldroyd-B 流体在速度滑移和热辐射影响下绕楔形体的非稳态流动与传热问题. 此外, 还考虑了浮升力以及对流换热边界条件对流动和传热的影响. 采用同伦分析法得到相似变换后常微分方程的近似解析解, 并从物理的角度分析了部分参数对速度场及温度场的影响. 当 Falkner-Skan 幂律参数增大时, 即楔形体的楔角变大, 此时产生较强的浮升力会导致流体的流速变快. 随着滑移参数的增大, 流体的黏性效应减弱, 进而促进流体的流动. 此外, 增大的热延迟时间参数会使得流体的温度升高.

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