

锥面间流体流动考虑流动惯性的近似解*

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摘 要

本文采用锥坐标下的Navier-Stokes方程式, 利用迭代近似解法, 求出了考虑流动惯性时锥面间流体流动的速度分布、压力分布以及流量的解析式; 并对轴对称过流流动的外向流和内向流进行了比较。

一、引 言

在液压工程中, 锥形阀广泛用于单向阀、溢流阀、减压阀和逻辑阀, 是控制液压系统压力、流量和方向的有效结构形式。此外, 锥轴承在流体动力润滑中也占有重要位置, 陀螺、机床和仪表中均有广泛的应用。因此, 锥面间的流体流动是轴对称过流流动的一种重要形式。如同平行圆板间和球面间的过流流动一样, 由于沿程过流断面的变化, 在锥面间也必然引起流动惯性。对于前二者, 用圆柱坐标系和球坐标系讨论问题是人们所熟知的, 如文献[1,2,3]等。本文将用正交圆锥坐标系对锥面间的流动惯性进行详尽的推导和讨论。

二、基 本 方 程

建立正交圆锥坐标系 ξ, φ, η , 如图1所示。称 ξ 和 η 分别为锥面的切向和法向坐标, 而 φ 为方位角, 其所对应的速度分量为 u, v, w 。若 α 为半锥角, 则正交圆锥坐标系与直角坐标系的对应转换关系为

$$\begin{cases} x = (\xi \sin \alpha - \eta \cos \alpha) \cos \varphi \\ y = (\xi \sin \alpha - \eta \cos \alpha) \sin \varphi \\ z = \xi \cos \alpha + \eta \sin \alpha \end{cases}$$

其Lame系数

$$H_1 = 1, H_2 = \xi \sin \alpha - \eta \cos \alpha, H_3 = 1$$

由于流体进入间隙的方式不同, 锥面间的过流流动可以具有中心供油(或供气)的圆形油腔结构, 如图2所示, 或具有环形油腔结构, 如图3所示。

假设锥面间的工作流体是不可压缩(流体密度 $\rho = \text{常数}$)和常物性(流体动力粘度 $\mu = \text{常}$

* 钱伟长推荐。

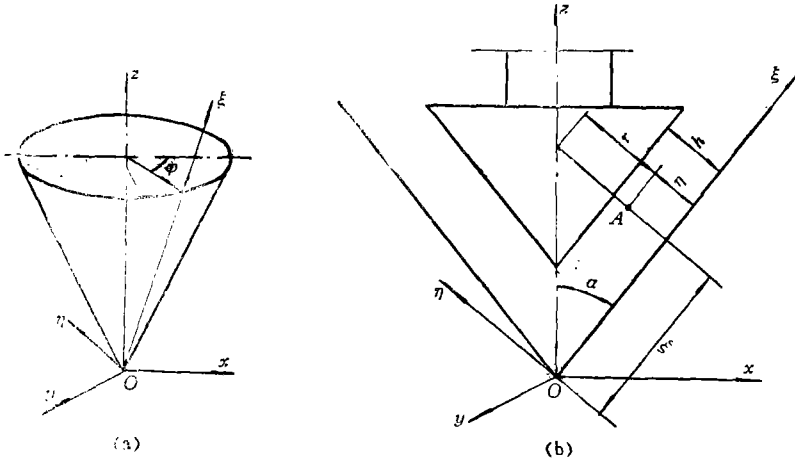


图 1

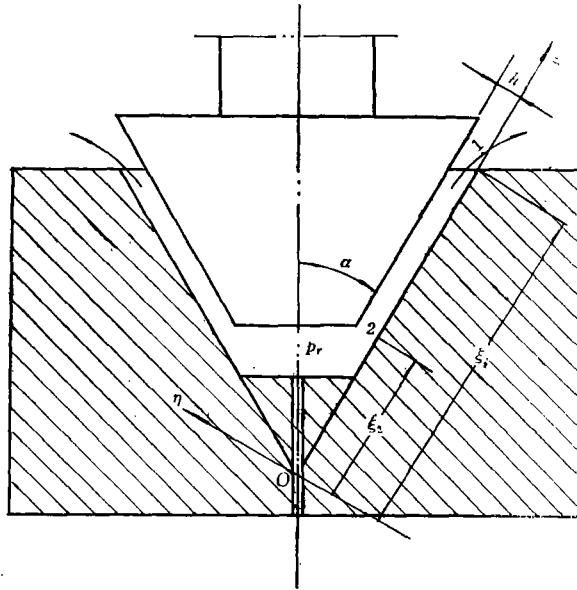


图 2

数) 的, 定常并呈轴对称的层流流动 ($\partial/\partial t=0, \partial/\partial\varphi=0, v=0$); 忽略质量力; 若间隙为 h , 且 $h/\xi \ll 1$, 可以认为 $w=0$ 。则锥坐标下的 Navier-Stokes 方程式可简化为如下形式

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \rho u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} &= -\frac{\partial p}{\partial \xi} + \mu \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\sin \alpha}{\xi \sin \alpha - \eta \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{\xi \sin \alpha - \eta \cos \alpha} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{u \sin^2 \alpha}{(\xi \sin \alpha - \eta \cos \alpha)^2} \right] \\ 0 &= -\frac{\partial p}{\partial \eta} + \mu \frac{u \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{(\xi \sin \alpha - \eta \cos \alpha)^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.1)$$

式中 p ——流体的静压力。

连续性方程为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = -\frac{u \sin \alpha}{\xi \sin \alpha - \eta \cos \alpha} \quad (2.2)$$

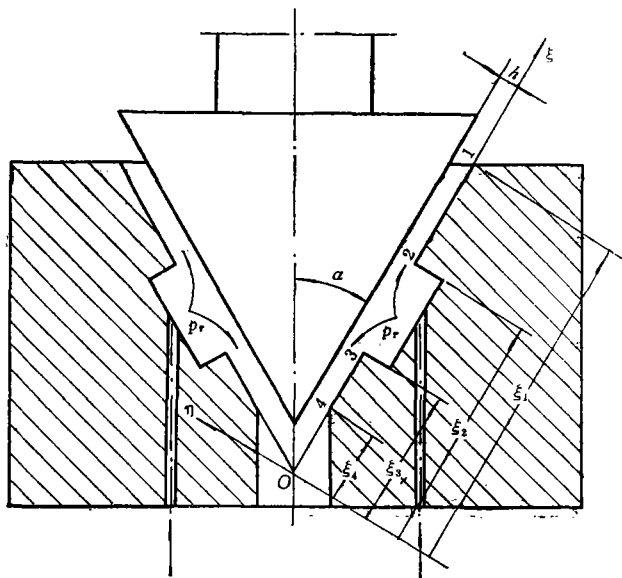


图 3

仿边界层理论^[4], 将 p 视作与 η 无关, 即有 $\partial p/\partial \eta = 0$, 因而 p 仅是 ξ 的函数. 假定以圆锥的对称轴 z 为基准时, 参照图1(b)对 η 进行下述坐标变换

$$r = \xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \eta \quad (2.3)$$

则式(2.1)和(2.2)成为

$$\rho u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial \xi} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}{r^2} u \right) \quad (2.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = -\frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}{r} u \quad (2.5)$$

其边界条件为

$$r = \xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha \text{ 和 } r = \xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h \text{ 时, } u = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

三、具有圆形油腔的锥面间流动的迭代近似解

一级近似 把式(2.5)对 ξ 求偏微分后代入式(2.4)右端, 则式(2.4)线性化后有

$$\frac{\mu}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial p}{\partial \xi} \quad (3.1)$$

因为 $\partial p/\partial \xi$ 与 r 无关, 将上式对 r 两次积分, 并利用边界条件式(2.6), 求得

$$u = \frac{1}{4\mu} \frac{dp}{d\xi} \left[r^2 + (2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2) \frac{\ln\left(\frac{r}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\right)}{\ln\left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\right)} - \xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha \right] \quad (3.2)$$

通过任意 ξ 处过流断面的流量

$$Q = \int_{\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h}^{\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha} u \cdot 2\pi r \cos \alpha dr \quad (3.3)$$

把式(3.2)代入上式并积分,得

$$Q = \frac{\pi \cos \alpha}{2\mu} \frac{dp}{d\xi} \left[-h\xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha + \frac{3}{2} h^2 \xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - h^3 \xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \frac{h^4}{4} - \frac{h^2 \xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - h^3 \xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \frac{h^4}{4}}{\ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \right] \quad (3.4)$$

由于上式右端分式项的分母中含有两项差的对数,难以直接化简,为此做如下处理:因为

$$\ln(1-t) = -\left(t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{t^n}{n} + \dots\right) \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

$$\text{令} \quad \frac{1}{\ln(1-t)} = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i t^{i-1} \quad (m=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\text{则} \quad 1 = -\left(t + \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{t^5}{5} + \frac{t^6}{6} + \frac{t^7}{7} + \frac{t^8}{8} + \dots\right) \left(\frac{a_0}{t} + a_1 + a_2 t + a_3 t^2 + a_4 t^3 + a_5 t^4 + a_6 t^5 + a_7 t^6 + a_8 t^7 + \dots\right)$$

将上式右端展开后,比较两端系数解得 a_i ,从而构造出一个新的级数

$$\frac{1}{\ln(1-t)} = -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{t}{12} + \frac{t^2}{24} + \frac{19}{720} t^3 + \frac{3}{160} t^4 + \frac{863}{60480} t^5 + \frac{275}{24192} t^6 + \frac{33953}{3628800} t^7 + \dots \quad (3.5)$$

此级数在二级近似中还要多次用到,之所以需要精确到九项之多,正是在二级近似中这是必不可少的.置换 $t = \xi^{-1} h \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$,而后将式(3.5)代入式(3.4),即得

$$Q = -\frac{\pi h^3 \xi \sin \alpha}{6\mu} \frac{dp}{d\xi} \cdot A\left(\frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\right) \quad (3.6)$$

式中

$$A\left(\frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \frac{1}{60} \frac{h^2}{\xi^2} \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha + \dots \quad (3.7)$$

因为 $\xi^{-1} h \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \ll 1$,则忽略 $\xi^{-1} h \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$ 及其高阶小量,得

$$Q \approx -\frac{\pi h^3 \xi \sin \alpha}{6\mu} \frac{dp}{d\xi} \quad (3.8)$$

或

$$\frac{dp}{d\xi} = -\frac{6\mu Q}{\pi h^3 \xi \sin \alpha} \quad (3.9)$$

把上式代回式(3.2),即可解得一级近似速度

$$u = -\frac{3Q}{2\pi h^3 \xi \sin \alpha} \left[r^2 + (2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2) \frac{\ln\left(\frac{r}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\right)}{\ln\left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\right)} - \xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha \right] \quad (3.10)$$

二级近似 仿照一级近似推导步骤进行,但二级近似的推导工作将较之复杂得多.

同理,把式(2.5)对 ξ 求偏微分后代入式(2.4)右端,保留左端惯性项,则式(2.4)成为

$$\frac{\mu}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial \xi} \quad (3.11)$$

式中 $P = p + \frac{1}{2} \rho u^2$, 称作总压力.

把一级近似速度 u 的表达式 (3.10) 代入式 (3.11) 右端, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{r}{\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \xi} + \frac{9\rho Q^2}{4\mu\pi^2 h^6 \xi^3 \sin^2 \alpha} \left[b_0 r^5 + b_1 r^4 + b_2 r^3 + b_3 r^2 + b_4 r + b_5 \right. \\ \left. + (b_6 r^3 + b_7 r^2 + b_8 r + b_9) \ln \left(\frac{r}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right) + b_{10} r \ln^2 \left(\frac{r}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &= -1, \quad b_1 = 2\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha, \quad b_2 = -\frac{2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2}{\ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\ b_3 &= -2\xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha + \frac{\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha (2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)}{\ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\ b_4 &= \xi^4 \operatorname{tg}^4 \alpha + \frac{\xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha (2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)}{\ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)}, \quad b_5 = -\frac{\xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha (2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)}{\ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\ b_6 &= \frac{-2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha + 2h^2}{\ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} - \frac{h(2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)}{(\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h) \ln^2 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\ b_7 &= \frac{2\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha (2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)}{\ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\ b_8 &= -\frac{2h^2 \xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha - 7h^3 \xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + 5h^4 \xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^5}{(\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h) \ln^2 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} - \frac{2h\xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha}{\ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\ b_9 &= \frac{\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha (2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)^2}{\ln^2 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\ b_{10} &= \frac{h^2 (2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)}{\ln^2 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} - \frac{h(2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)^2}{(\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h) \ln^3 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \end{aligned} \quad (3.13)$$

利用边界条件式(2.6), 求解微分方程式(3.12), 得出二级近似速度表达式

$$\begin{aligned} u = \frac{1}{4\mu} \frac{dp}{d\xi} \left[r^2 + (2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2) \frac{\ln \left(\frac{r}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)}{\ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} - \xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha \right] + \frac{9\rho Q^2}{4\mu\pi^2 h^6 \xi^3 \sin^2 \alpha} \left\{ g_0 (r^6 \right. \\ \left. - \xi^6 \operatorname{tg}^6 \alpha) + g_1 (r^5 - \xi^5 \operatorname{tg}^5 \alpha) + g_2 (r^4 - \xi^4 \operatorname{tg}^4 \alpha) + g_3 (r^3 - \xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha) + g_4 (r^2 - \xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha) \right. \\ \left. + g_5 (r - \xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha) + \left[g_6 (r^4 - (\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h)^4) + g_7 (r^3 - (\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h)^3) + g_8 (r^2 - (\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h)^2) \right] \right. \\ \left. + g_9 (r - (\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h)) - g_{10} (\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h)^2 \ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right) + (g_0 (\xi^6 \operatorname{tg}^6 \alpha - (\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h)^6) \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &+g_1(\xi^6 \operatorname{tg}^5 \alpha - (\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h)^5) + g_2(\xi^4 \operatorname{tg}^4 \alpha - (\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h)^4) + g_3(\xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha - (\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h)^3) \\
 &+ g_4(\xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - (\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h)^2) + g_5 h \left/ \ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right) \right] \ln \left(\frac{r}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right) + g_{10} r^2 \ln^2 \left(\frac{r}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right) \} \\
 &\hspace{15em} (3.14)
 \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_0 &= -\frac{1}{36}, \quad g_1 = \frac{2}{25} \xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha \\
 g_2 &= \frac{h(2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)}{32(\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h) \ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} - \frac{h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{16 \ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\
 g_3 &= \frac{\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha (2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)}{27 \ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} - \frac{2}{9} \xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha \\
 g_4 &= -\frac{3h(2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)^2}{8(\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h) \ln^3 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} + \frac{h(2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)(2\xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - 3h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)}{8(\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h) \ln^2 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\
 &\quad + \frac{h\xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha (4\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h)}{4 \ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} + \frac{\xi^4 \operatorname{tg}^4 \alpha}{4} \\
 g_5 &= -\frac{2\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha (2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)^2}{\ln^2 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} - \frac{\xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha (2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)}{\ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\
 g_6 &= -\frac{h(2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)}{16(\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h) \ln^2 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} - \frac{h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2}{8 \ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\
 g_7 &= \frac{2\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha (2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)}{9 \ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\
 g_8 &= \frac{h(2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)^2}{2(\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h) \ln^3 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} - \frac{h(2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)(\xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - 2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)}{4(\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h) \ln^2 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\
 &\quad - \frac{h\xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha}{2 \ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\
 g_9 &= \frac{\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha (2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)^2}{\ln^2 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} \\
 g_{10} &= -\frac{h(2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)^2}{4(\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h) \ln^3 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)} + \frac{h^2(2h\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h^2)}{4 \ln^2 \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)}
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.15}$$

把式 (3.14) 代入流量表达式 (3.3), 对 r 进行积分后再把式 (3.15) 代入积分结果, 经过大量的运算和整理, 并按 $1/\ln \left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \right)$ 的升幂排列, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q = & -\frac{\pi h^3 \xi \sin \alpha}{6\mu} \frac{dp}{d\xi} \cdot A\left(\frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\right) + \frac{9\rho Q^2 \cos \alpha}{2\mu\pi h^6 \xi^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \frac{1}{\xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - h} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{15} h^5 \xi^8 \operatorname{tg}^8 \alpha \right. \right. \\
 & + \frac{17}{120} h^2 \xi^7 \operatorname{tg}^7 \alpha + \frac{11}{120} h^3 \xi^6 \operatorname{tg}^6 \alpha - \frac{37}{48} h^4 \xi^5 \operatorname{tg}^5 \alpha + \frac{337}{240} h^5 \xi^4 \operatorname{tg}^4 \alpha - \frac{163}{120} h^6 \xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha \\
 & + \frac{1923}{2520} h^7 \xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - \frac{793}{3360} h^8 \xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \frac{h^9}{32} \left. \right) - \left(-\frac{241}{360} h^2 \xi^7 \operatorname{tg}^7 \alpha + \frac{1091}{360} h^3 \xi^6 \operatorname{tg}^6 \alpha \right. \\
 & - \frac{1023}{160} h^4 \xi^5 \operatorname{tg}^5 \alpha + \frac{2339}{288} h^5 \xi^4 \operatorname{tg}^4 \alpha - \frac{15723}{2400} h^6 \xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha + \frac{7867}{2400} h^7 \xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - \frac{6697}{7200} h^8 \xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha \\
 & + \frac{11}{96} h^9 \left. \right) / \ln\left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\right) - \left(-\frac{323}{72} h^3 \xi^6 \operatorname{tg}^6 \alpha + \frac{709}{48} h^4 \xi^5 \operatorname{tg}^5 \alpha - \frac{17813}{864} h^5 \xi^4 \operatorname{tg}^4 \alpha \right. \\
 & + \frac{27389}{1728} h^6 \xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha - \frac{12407}{1728} h^7 \xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha + \frac{6311}{3456} h^8 \xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \frac{233}{1152} h^9 \left. \right) / \ln^2\left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\right) \\
 & - \left(-\frac{21}{4} h^4 \xi^5 \operatorname{tg}^5 \alpha + \frac{111}{8} h^5 \xi^4 \operatorname{tg}^4 \alpha - \frac{233}{16} h^6 \xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha + \frac{243}{32} h^7 \xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - \frac{63}{32} h^8 \xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha \right. \\
 & + \frac{13}{64} h^9 \left. \right) / \ln^3\left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\right) - \left(-\frac{3}{2} h^5 \xi^4 \operatorname{tg}^4 \alpha + 3h^6 \xi^3 \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha - \frac{9}{4} h^7 \xi^2 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + \frac{3}{4} h^8 \xi \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \frac{3}{32} h^9 \right) / \ln^4\left(1 - \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\right) \right] \quad (3.16)
 \end{aligned}$$

利用式 (3.5) 已有的结果, 则

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{\ln^2(1-t)} &= \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{12} - \frac{t^2}{240} - \frac{t^3}{240} - \frac{221}{60480} t^4 - \frac{19}{6048} t^5 - \frac{9829}{3628800} t^6 - \dots \\
 \frac{1}{\ln^3(1-t)} &= -\frac{1}{t^3} + \frac{3}{2t^2} - \frac{1}{2t} - \frac{t}{240} - \frac{t^2}{480} - \frac{t^3}{945} - \frac{11}{20160} t^4 - \frac{47}{172800} t^5 - \dots \\
 \frac{1}{\ln^4(1-t)} &= \frac{1}{t^4} - \frac{2}{t^3} + \frac{7}{6t^2} - \frac{1}{6t} - \frac{1}{720} + \frac{t^2}{3024} + \frac{t^3}{3024} + \frac{199}{725760} t^4 + \dots
 \end{aligned} \right\} (3.17)$$

置换 $t = \xi^{-1} h \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$, 将式 (3.17) 和 (3.5) 代入式 (3.16), 展开整理后, 得到了一个十分简洁的流量表达式

$$Q = -\frac{\pi h^3 \xi \sin \alpha}{6\mu} \frac{dp}{d\xi} \cdot A\left(\frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\right) + \frac{9\rho Q^2 h}{140\mu\pi \xi^2 \sin \alpha} \cdot B\left(\frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\right) \quad (3.18)$$

式中 $A(\xi^{-1} h \operatorname{ctg} \alpha)$ 已如前述, 而

$$B\left(\frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{\xi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \frac{19}{162} \frac{h^2}{\xi^2} \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha + \dots \quad (3.19)$$

同一级近似, 若忽略 $\xi^{-1} h \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$ 及其高阶小量, 则

$$Q \doteq -\frac{\pi h^3 \xi \sin \alpha}{6\mu} \frac{dp}{d\xi} + \frac{9\rho Q^2 h}{140\mu\pi \xi^2 \sin \alpha} \quad (3.20)$$

从而得到压力梯度

$$\frac{dp}{d\xi} = -\frac{6\mu Q}{\pi h^3 \xi \sin \alpha} + \frac{27\rho Q^2}{70\pi^2 h^2 \xi^3 \sin^2 \alpha} \quad (3.21)$$

有关压力的边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } \xi = \xi_2 \text{ 时, } p = p_r \\ \text{当 } \xi = \xi_1 \text{ 时, } p = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (3.22)$$

将式 (3.21) 对 ξ 积分, 并由上式的边界条件确定积分常数, 则得二级近似压力分布规律

$$p = \frac{6\mu Q}{\pi h^3 \sin \alpha} \ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi} + \frac{27\rho Q^2}{140\pi^2 h^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} - \frac{1}{\xi^2} \right) \quad (3.23)$$

而间隙两端的压力降为

$$\Delta p = p_r = \frac{6\mu Q}{\pi h^3 \sin \alpha} \ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} + \frac{27\rho Q^2}{140\pi^2 h^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} - \frac{1}{\xi_2^2} \right) \quad (3.24)$$

若以压力降表示压力分布, 则由上二式可得

$$p = \frac{\ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi}}{\ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2}} \Delta p + \frac{27\rho Q^2}{140\pi^2 h^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} - \frac{1}{\xi^2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} - \frac{1}{\xi_2^2} \right) \frac{\ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi}}{\ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2}} \right] \quad (3.25)$$

因此, 压力分布可做如下的无因次化

$$\frac{p}{\Delta p} = \frac{\ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi}}{\ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2}} + \frac{27\rho Q^2}{140\pi^2 h^2 \sin^2 \alpha \Delta p} \left[\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} \left(1 - \frac{\xi_1^2}{\xi^2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} - \frac{1}{\xi_2^2} \right) \frac{\ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi}}{\ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2}} \right] \quad (3.26)$$

其中流量可由式 (3.24) 求得

$$Q = \frac{-\frac{6\mu}{h^2} \ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{6\mu}{h^2} \ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} \right)^2 + \frac{27\rho}{35} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} - \frac{1}{\xi_2^2} \right) \Delta p}}{27\rho \left(\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} - \frac{1}{\xi_2^2} \right)} \cdot 70\pi h \sin \alpha \quad (3.27)$$

取 $\xi_1 = 11.823 \text{ cm}$, $\xi_2 = 3.624 \text{ cm}$, $\alpha = 30^\circ$, $h = 0.005 \text{ cm}$, $\rho = 0.87 \times 10^{-8} \text{ kgf} \cdot \text{s}^2 \cdot \text{cm}^{-4}$, 而 $\Delta p (\text{kgf} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2})$ 取任意值, 由式 (3.27) 和 (3.26) 做无因次压力分布曲线, 如图4所示。与文献[5]的实验值比较, 二者基本上吻合。这里, 由于间隙甚小, 流动惯性不突出, 故线性解与非线性解重合在一起了。

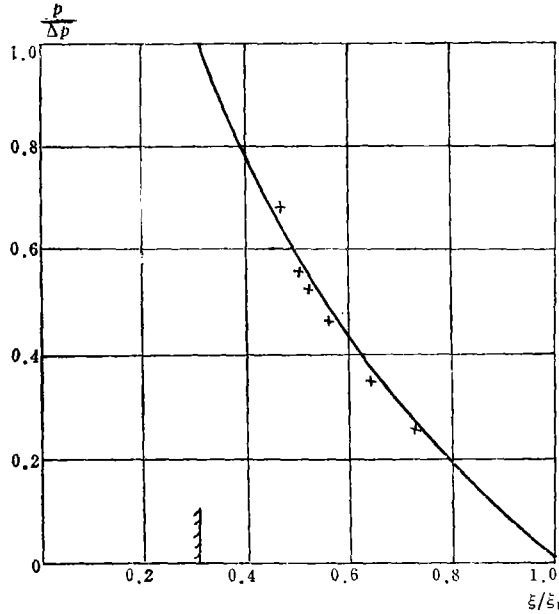
四、锥环面间的压力分布和流量

如图3所示的环形油腔结构, 使锥面间的流动分为2—1段的外向流和3—4段的内向流两种不同情况。其中外向流与前述圆形油腔者完全相同, 而对于内向流, 只要以 $-u$ 代替 u 进行同样的推导, 即可求得相应的二级近似解。不过, 这时的压力边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } \xi = \xi_2 \text{ 和 } \xi = \xi_3 \text{ 时, } p = p_r \\ \text{当 } \xi = \xi_1 \text{ 和 } \xi = \xi_4 \text{ 时, } p = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad (4.1)$$

令以脚标 0 和 i 分别表示外向流和内向流, 则其二级近似压力分布为

$$p_0 = \frac{6\mu Q_0}{\pi h^3 \sin \alpha} \ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi} + \frac{27\rho Q_0^2}{140\pi^2 h^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} - \frac{1}{\xi^2} \right) \quad (4.2)$$



(—: 本文式 (3.26) 的解; +: 文献[5]实验值)

图 4

$$p_i = \frac{6\mu Q_i}{\pi h^3 \sin \alpha} \ln \frac{\xi}{\xi_4} + \frac{27\rho Q_i^2}{140\pi^2 h^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_4^2} - \frac{1}{\xi^2} \right) \quad (4.3)$$

而间隙两端的压力降为

$$\Delta p_0 = \frac{6\mu Q_0}{\pi h^3 \sin \alpha} \ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} + \frac{27\rho Q_0^2}{140\pi^2 h^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_1^2} - \frac{1}{\xi_2^2} \right) \quad (4.4)$$

$$\Delta p_i = \frac{6\mu Q_i}{\pi h^3 \sin \alpha} \ln \frac{\xi_3}{\xi_4} + \frac{27\rho Q_i^2}{140\pi^2 h^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_4^2} - \frac{1}{\xi_3^2} \right) \quad (4.5)$$

设若 u_2 和 u_3 分别是两侧间隙进口 ξ_2 和 ξ_3 处的平均流速, 则流量可以表示为

$$Q_0 = u_2 \cdot \pi h \sin \alpha (2\xi_2 - h \cot \alpha) \quad (4.6)$$

$$Q_i = u_3 \cdot \pi h \sin \alpha (2\xi_3 - h \cot \alpha) \quad (4.7)$$

注意上二式, 即可由式 (4.4) 和 (4.5) 定义下述的压力损失系数

$$\lambda_{p_0} = \frac{\Delta p_0}{\frac{1}{2} \rho u_2^2} = \frac{12}{Re_0} \ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} + \beta_0 \quad (4.8)$$

$$\lambda_{p_i} = \frac{\Delta p_i}{\frac{1}{2} \rho u_3^2} = \frac{12}{Re_i} \ln \frac{\xi_3}{\xi_4} + \beta_i \quad (4.9)$$

式中

$$\beta_0 = \frac{54}{35} \left(\frac{\xi_2^2}{\xi_1^2} - 1 \right) \quad (4.10)$$

$$\beta_i = \frac{54}{35} \left(\frac{\xi_3^2}{\xi_4^2} - 1 \right) \quad (4.11)$$

称作流动惯性压力损失修正系数,

$$Re_0 = \frac{\rho u_2 h}{\mu} \frac{h}{2\xi_2 - h \operatorname{ctg} \alpha} \quad (4.12)$$

$$Re_i = \frac{\rho u_2 h}{\mu} \frac{h}{2\xi_3 - h \operatorname{ctg} \alpha} \quad (4.13)$$

称作进口修正雷诺数.

把式 (4.12) 和 (4.13) 分别代回式 (4.8) 和 (4.9), 解得进口平均速度

$$u_2 = \frac{h^2 \Delta p_0}{c_0 \cdot 6\mu(2\xi_2 - h \operatorname{ctg} \alpha) \ln(\xi_1/\xi_2)} \quad (4.14)$$

$$u_3 = \frac{h^2 \Delta p_i}{c_i \cdot 6\mu(2\xi_3 - h \operatorname{ctg} \alpha) \ln(\xi_3/\xi_4)} \quad (4.15)$$

将之分别代入式 (4.6) 和 (4.7), 即可求得流量表达式为

$$Q_0 = \frac{\pi h^3 \sin \alpha \Delta p_0}{c_0 \cdot 6\mu \ln(\xi_1/\xi_2)} \quad (4.16)$$

$$Q_i = \frac{\pi h^3 \sin \alpha \Delta p_i}{c_i \cdot 6\mu \ln(\xi_3/\xi_4)} \quad (4.17)$$

式中

$$c_0 = 1 + \beta_0 / \frac{12}{Re_0} \ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} = \lambda_{p_0} / \frac{12}{Re_0} \ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} \quad (4.18)$$

$$c_i = 1 + \beta_i / \frac{12}{Re_i} \ln \frac{\xi_3}{\xi_4} = \lambda_{p_i} / \frac{12}{Re_i} \ln \frac{\xi_3}{\xi_4} \quad (4.19)$$

称为流量修正系数.

显然, 通过整个锥面的流量为

$$Q = Q_0 + Q_i \quad (4.20)$$

讨论整个锥面间的流动时, 必须注意到下述事实, 即 2—1 和 3—4 两段间隙内的流场并不是相互独立无关的, 而是存在着必然的内在联系, 这个联系就是由压力边界条件式 (4.1) 所确定的 $\Delta p_0 = \Delta p_i = \Delta p$. 这样, 由式 (4.4) 和 (4.5) 的相等, 且注意到式 (4.6) 和 (4.7), 即可得到 u_3 和 u_2 间的函数关系

$$u_3 = \frac{-\frac{\mu}{h^2} \ln \frac{\xi_3}{\xi_4} + \left\{ \left(\frac{\mu}{h^2} \ln \frac{\xi_3}{\xi_4} \right)^2 + \frac{3\rho}{140\xi_3^2} \left(\frac{\xi_3^2}{\xi_4^2} - 1 \right) \left[\frac{27\rho u_2^2}{35} \left(\frac{\xi_2^2}{\xi_1^2} - 1 \right) + \frac{12\mu\xi_2 u_2}{h^2} \ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2} \right] \right\}^{1/2}}{\frac{9\rho}{70\xi_3} \left(\frac{\xi_3^2}{\xi_4^2} - 1 \right)} \quad (4.21)$$

当给定了结构参数、流体的物理性质以及某一侧间隙的进口修正雷诺数后, 即可对整个锥面间的流动进行讨论.

参见文献[6], 讨论用下列数据进行: $\xi_1 = 10\text{cm}$, $\xi_1/\xi_2 = \xi_3/\xi_4 = 1.25$, $\xi_2/\xi_3 = 1.6$, $h = 0.005\text{cm}$, $\alpha = 45^\circ$, $\rho = 0.87 \times 10^{-9} \text{kgf} \cdot \text{s}^2 \cdot \text{cm}^{-4}$, $\mu = 20 \times 10^{-8} \text{kgf} \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$; 还给定了 $Re_0 = 0.0005 \sim 0.001$. 这样, 对于外向流按前述各推导结果可直接进行计算, 而对于内向流, 则需经过式 (4.12), (4.21) 和 (4.13) 的转换计算, 首先由 Re_0 算得 Re_i 之后, 方可进行其它各项的计算.

图 5 所示即为 Re_i 与 Re_0 间的关系曲线. 因为本算例来源于流体动力润滑, 其供油压力不

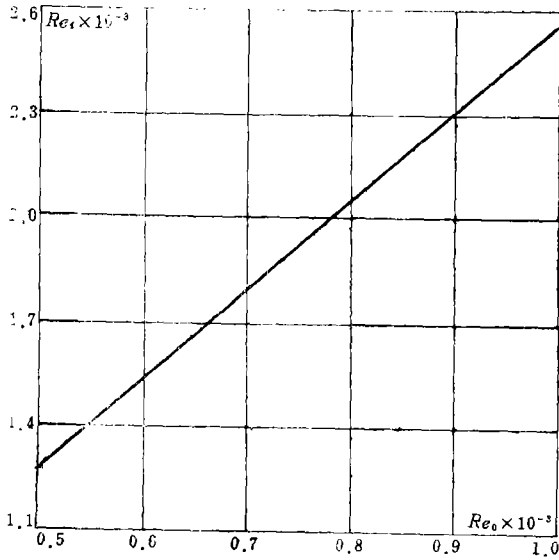


图 5

高，且间隙甚小，故进口修正雷诺数不大，流动惯性亦不太突出，所以 Re_i 与 Re_o 间近乎线性关系。图6和图7分别为外向流和内向流的压力损失系数及流量修正系数与进口修正雷诺数间的关系曲线，而表1为其计算数据。因为流量修正系数是相对值，由式(4.18)和(4.19)已知，其线性解对于内、外向流均为1，考虑了流动惯性之后，对于外向流， $c_o < 1$ ，而对于内向流，则 $c_i > 1$ ，对应于式(4.16)和(4.17)，即流动惯性使得外向流流量增加，而使内向流流量减少。这是由于外向流时，过流断面沿程不断扩大，流速减低，则考虑流动惯性后比仅考虑粘性摩擦时所产生的压力降减小，若保持压力降不

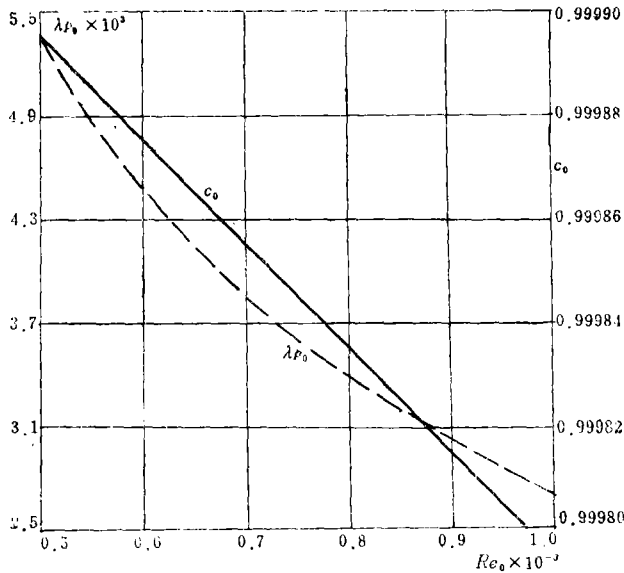


图 6

变，则需增大流量。内向流时正好相反，其过流断面沿程不断减小，流速升高，则考虑流动惯性后比仅考虑粘性摩擦时所产生的压力降加大，若保持压力降不变，则需减少流量。综合以上三图及表1还可看到，进口修正雷诺数越大，流动惯性效应越突出。因此，对于润滑问题，忽略流动惯性不至于产生太大的偏差，而对于各种锥阀孔口的流动，因其间隙 h 较大，从而进口修正雷诺数亦较大，故对流动惯性需认真对待。

五、讨 论

1. 当 $\alpha = 90^\circ$ 时，锥环面即转化为圆环面，而中心供油的锥面则转化为中心供油的圆

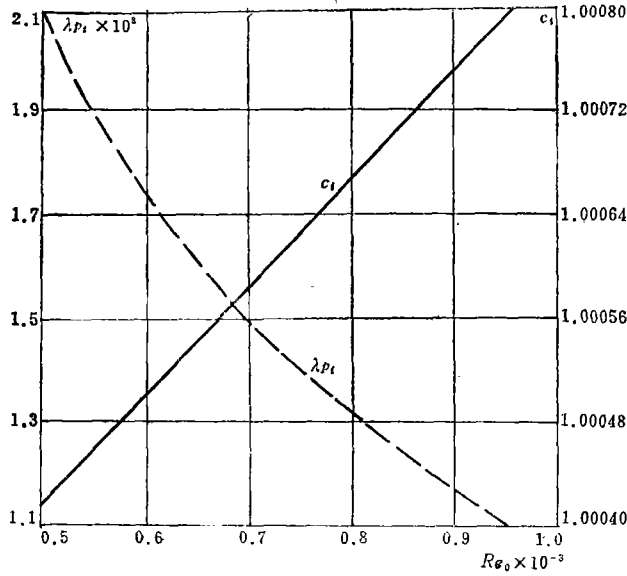


图 7

表 1

$Re_0 \times 10^{-3}$	$\frac{12}{Re_0} \ln \frac{\xi_1}{\xi_2}$	λ_{p_0}	c_0	$Re_i \times 10^{-3}$	$\frac{12}{Re_i} \ln \frac{\xi_3}{\xi_4}$	λ_{p_i}	c_i
0.50	5355.45	5354.89	0.99989	1.28	2091.24	2092.11	1.00042
0.55	4868.59	4868.03	0.99988	1.41	1901.95	1902.82	1.00046
0.60	4462.88	4462.32	0.99987	1.54	1743.29	1744.16	1.00050
0.65	4119.58	4119.02	0.99986	1.66	1609.65	1610.52	1.00054
0.70	3825.33	3824.77	0.99985	1.79	1493.86	1494.73	1.00058
0.75	3570.30	3569.74	0.99984	1.92	1394.71	1395.58	1.00062
0.80	3347.16	3346.60	0.99983	2.06	1307.83	1308.70	1.00066
0.85	3160.27	3149.71	0.99982	2.18	1230.75	1231.62	1.00071
0.90	2975.25	2974.69	0.99981	2.30	1162.60	1163.47	1.00075
0.95	2818.66	2818.10	0.99980	2.43	1101.60	1102.47	1.00079
1.00	2677.73	2677.17	0.99979	2.56	1064.69	1047.56	1.00083

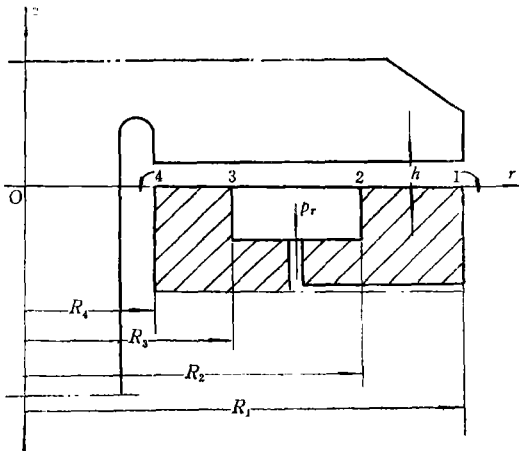


图 8

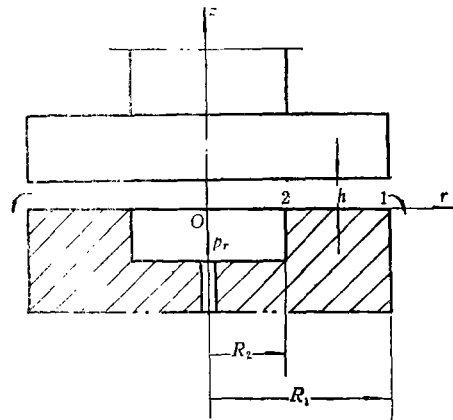


图 9

面,如图8和图9所示.由式(4.2)和(4.3)直接可得圆环面的压力分布为

$$p_0 = \frac{6\mu Q_0}{\pi h^3} \ln \frac{R_1}{r} + \frac{27\rho Q_0^2}{140\pi^2 h^2} \left(\frac{1}{R_1^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \quad (5.1)$$

$$p_i = \frac{6\mu Q_i}{\pi h^3} \ln \frac{r}{R_i} + \frac{27\rho Q_i^2}{140\pi^2 h^2} \left(\frac{1}{R_i^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \right) \quad (5.2)$$

而中心供油的圆面的压力分布即为式(5.1).

2. 文献[6,7]等曾用球坐标系对锥面间的流动进行过卓有成效的工作,但是在本文对锥面间流动惯性的研究中,已经显示了锥坐标系的优越性,它的物理概念清晰,数学处理上也不困难,应该引起重视.

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An Approximate Solution Considering Flow Inertia between Conical Surfaces

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Abstract

In this paper, analytical calculation expressions of the pressure distribution, velocity distribution and the rate of flow between conical surfaces are found by using the method of iterative approximate solution when the inertia terms of the Navier-Stokes equation in conical coordinates are taken into account. Furthermore, we compare the centrifugal flow with the centripetal flow of axisymmetrical passing flow.