

一类 Marangoni 对流边界层方程的近似解析解^{*}

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利用 Adomain 解析拆分和 Padé 逼近方法对由 Marangoni 对流诱发的层流边界层问题进行了研究, 提供了一种求解边界层方程的解析分析方法. 得到了问题的近似解析解并对相应的流动及传热特性进行了探讨. 本文所提出的思想方法可以用于解决其他科学和工程技术问题.

关键词: Marangoni 对流, 非线性, Adomain 拆分法, 近似解析解

PACC: 4715C, 4725Q, 0340G, 0365D

1. 引言

在汽-液或液-液体系中, 物质的蒸发、溶解、表面活性物质的迁移或温度效应都可能导致界面张力梯度的出现, 而这种界面张力梯度的存在又会导致自发的界面运动, 如界面变形、界面流等. 这种由界面上的表面张力梯度引起的流动称为 Marangoni 对流^[1-6]. 近年来, 很多科学工作者对于这些复杂流动及其质、能传递行为进行了研究^[7-13]. 本文利用 Adomain 解析拆分和 Padé 逼近方法来研究由 Marangoni 对流诱发的层流边界层流动及热量传递问题, 寻求问题的近似解析解并探求其复杂流动、传热的物理特性及本质.

2. 边界层控制方程

考虑由气-液形成的自由表面处, 由于表面温度梯度而诱发的 Marangoni 对流边界层流动, 忽略体积力、外部压力梯度的影响, 描述牛顿流体的质量守恒、动量守恒、能量守恒边界层方程用无量纲形式可以表示为^[14, 15]

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

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}, \quad (2)$$

$$u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = a \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2}. \quad (3)$$

这里 x 轴和 y 轴分别表示沿平板方向和垂直自由表面方向, u 和 v 分别为平行于表面和垂直于表面的速度分量. 相应的边界条件为自由表面处边界条件

$$\mu \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} = - \left. \frac{d\sigma}{dT} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right|_{y=0}, \quad (4a)$$

$$u(x, 0) = 0 \quad (4b)$$

$$T(x, 0) = T(0, 0) + Ax^{k+1}. \quad (4c)$$

距自由表面无穷远处边界条件

$$u(x, \infty) = 0, \quad (5a)$$

$$T(x, \infty) = T_\infty = T(0, 0). \quad (5b)$$

3. 非线性边界值问题

对于不可压缩流动, 存在流函数 $\psi(x, y)$, 满足

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}, \quad v = - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}. \quad (6)$$

引入相似变换群如下:

$$\eta = C_1 x^\alpha y, \quad (7a)$$

$$F(\eta) = C_2 x^\beta \psi(x, y), \quad (7b)$$

$$\theta(\eta) = (T(x, y) - T(0, 0))x^l. \quad (7c)$$

其中 η 为相似变量, $F(\eta)$ 表示无量纲流函数, $\theta(\eta)$ 表示无量纲温度函数, $C_i (i=1, 2), d, \alpha, l$ 为待定常数. 将(7a)~(7c)式代入方程组(1)~(5b), 选取

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$$C_1 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{(d\sigma/dT)A\rho}{\mu^2}}, \quad C_2 = \sqrt[3]{\frac{\rho^2}{(d\sigma/dT)A\mu}} \quad (8)$$

$$a = \alpha - \beta = \frac{2k+1}{3}, \quad (9)$$

$$b = -\alpha = \frac{k+2}{3}, \quad t = -1 - k.$$

边界层方程简化为

$$F''' = aF'^2 - bFF'' \quad (10a)$$

$$\theta'' = Pr(-bF\theta' - tF'\theta). \quad (10b)$$

动量方程边界条件简化为

$$F(0) = 0, \quad F''(0) = t \text{ 见公式(9)}, \\ F'(\infty) = 0. \quad (11)$$

能量方程边界条件简化为

$$\theta(0) = A, \quad \theta(\infty) = 0. \quad (12)$$

下面利用 Adomian 解析拆分和 Padé 逼近方法来寻求方程组(10)–(12)的近似解析解^[15,16].

4. 非线性方程求解

首先求解动量边界层方程(10a). 在相应的边界条件(11)中有两个条件出现在原点 $\eta=0$, 另一个出现在 $\eta=\infty$, 该条件不能直接利用. 为此, 设 $c = F'(0)$ (c 为待定参数), 先求初值问题的解 $F(\eta)$, 然后利用 $\eta=\infty$ 处的条件来确定参数 c . 本文所提出的方法可以用于解决其他科学和工程技术问题.

将方程(10a)从 0 到 η 积分得到

$$F'' = t + \int (aF'^2 - bFF''). \quad (13)$$

对(13)式又两边连续积分两次, 并利用条件(11)得

$$F(\eta) = c\eta + \frac{1}{2}t\eta^2 + L^{-1}\left(\int \int (aF'^2 - bFF'')\right). \quad (14)$$

这里 L^{-1} 代表二次积分. 令 $F(\eta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n(\eta)$,

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n = aF'^2 - bFF''$, 则方程(14)转化为

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n(\eta) = c\eta + \frac{1}{2}t\eta^2 + L^{-1}\left(\int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n d\eta\right). \quad (15)$$

其中 A_n 是 Adomian 多项式. 分解式 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n(\eta)$ 中各项可由如下递推方法确定:

$$F_0 = c\eta, \quad (16)$$

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{2}t\eta^2 + L^{-1}\left(\int A_0 d\eta\right), \quad (17)$$

$$F_{k+1} = L^{-1}\left(\int A_k d\eta\right). \quad (18)$$

下面对 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n = aF'^2 - bFF''$ 按照拆分法规则进行拆分^[15,16]:

$$A_0 = aF_0'^2 - bF_0F_0'', \quad (19)$$

$$A_1 = a(2F_0'F_1') - b(F_1F_0'' + F_0F_1''), \quad (20)$$

$$A_2 = a(2F_0'F_2' + F_1'^2) - b(F_2F_0'' + F_1F_1'' + F_0F_2''), \quad (21)$$

$$A_3 = a(2F_0'F_3' + 2F_1'F_2') - b(F_3F_0'' + F_2F_1'' + F_1F_2'' + F_0F_3''), \quad (22)$$

$$A_4 = a(2F_0'F_4' + 2F_1'F_3' + F_2'^2) - b(F_4F_0'' + F_3F_1'' + F_2F_2'' + F_1F_3'' + F_0F_4''), \quad (23)$$

$$A_5 = a(2F_0'F_5' + 2F_1'F_4' + 2F_2'F_3') - b(F_5F_0'' + F_4F_1'' + F_3F_2'' + F_2F_3'' + F_1F_4'' + F_0F_5''), \quad (24)$$

依次得到

$$F_0 = c\eta, \quad (25)$$

$$A_0 = ac^2, \quad (26)$$

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{2}t\eta^2 + \frac{1}{6}ac^2\eta^3, \quad (27)$$

$$A_1 = (2act - bct)\eta + (a^2c^3 - abc^3)\eta^2, \quad (28)$$

$$F_2 = \frac{2act - bct}{24}\eta^4 + \frac{a^2c^3 - abc^3}{60}\eta^5, \quad (29)$$

$$A_2 = \left(at^2 - \frac{1}{2}bt^2\right)\eta^2 + \left(\frac{5}{3}a^2c^2t - 2abc^2t + \frac{1}{2}b^2c^2t\right)\eta^3 + \left(\frac{5}{12}a^3c^4 - \frac{2}{3}a^2bc^4 + \frac{1}{3}ab^2c^4\right)\eta^4, \quad (30)$$

$$F_3 = \frac{1}{60}\left(at^2 - \frac{1}{2}bt^2\right)\eta^5 + \frac{1}{120}\left(\frac{5}{3}a^2c^2t - 2abc^2t + \frac{1}{2}b^2c^2t\right)\eta^6 + \frac{1}{210}\left(\frac{5}{12}a^3c^4 - \frac{2}{3}a^2bc^4 + \frac{1}{3}ab^2c^4\right)\eta^7, \quad (31)$$

$$A_3 = \left(\frac{5}{6}a^2ct^2 - \frac{4}{3}abct^2 + \frac{11}{24}b^2ct^2\right)\eta^4 + \left(\frac{2}{3}a^3c^3T - \frac{83}{60}a^2bc^3t + \frac{103}{120}ab^2c^3t - \frac{1}{8}b^3c^3t\right)\eta^5 + \left(\frac{1}{9}a^4c^5 - \frac{17}{60}a^3bc^5 - \frac{1}{15}ab^3c^5 + \frac{41}{180}a^2b^2c^5\right)\eta^6, \quad (32)$$

$$F_4 = L^{-1}\left(\int A_3 d\eta\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{210} \left(\frac{5}{6} a^2 c t^2 - \frac{4}{3} a b c t^2 + \frac{11}{24} b^2 c t^2 \right) \eta^7 \\
&+ \frac{1}{336} \left(\frac{2}{3} a^3 c^3 t - \frac{83}{60} a^2 b c^3 t + \frac{103}{120} a b^2 c^3 t - \frac{1}{8} b^3 c^3 t \right) \eta^8 \\
&+ \frac{1}{504} \left(\frac{1}{9} a^4 c^5 - \frac{17}{60} a^3 b c^5 - \frac{1}{15} a b^3 c^5 + \frac{41}{180} a^2 b^2 c^5 \right) \eta^9, \\
\end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

... ..

各项相加,得到级数

$$\begin{aligned}
F(\eta) &= c\eta + \frac{1}{2} t \eta^2 + \frac{1}{6} a c^2 \eta^3 + \frac{2act - bct}{24} \eta^4 \\
&+ \frac{a^2 c^3 - abc^3 + at^2 - \frac{1}{2} bt^2}{60} \eta^5 \\
&+ \frac{1}{120} \left(\frac{5}{3} a^2 c^2 t - 2abc^2 t + \frac{1}{2} b^2 c^2 t \right) \eta^6 \\
&+ \frac{1}{210} \left(\frac{5}{12} a^3 c^4 - \frac{2}{3} a^2 b c^4 + \frac{1}{3} a b^2 c^4 \right. \\
&+ \left. \frac{5}{6} a^2 c t^2 - \frac{4}{3} a b c t^2 + \frac{11}{24} b^2 c t^2 \right) \eta^7 \\
&+ \frac{1}{336} \left(\frac{2}{3} a^3 c^3 t - \frac{83}{60} a^2 b c^3 t + \frac{103}{120} a b^2 c^3 t \right. \\
&- \left. \frac{1}{8} b^3 c^3 t \right) \eta^8 + \frac{1}{504} \left(\frac{1}{9} a^4 c^5 - \frac{17}{60} a^3 b c^5 \right. \\
&- \left. \frac{1}{15} a b^3 c^5 + \frac{41}{180} a^2 b^2 c^5 \right) \eta^9 + \dots \quad (34)
\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
F'(\eta) &= c + t\eta + \frac{1}{2} a c^2 \eta^2 + \frac{2act - bct}{6} \eta^3 \\
&+ \frac{a^2 c^3 - abc^3 + at^2 - \frac{1}{2} bt^2}{12} \eta^4 \\
&+ \frac{1}{20} \left(\frac{5}{3} a^2 c^2 t - 2abc^2 t + \frac{1}{2} b^2 c^2 t \right) \eta^5 \\
&+ \frac{1}{30} \left(\frac{5}{12} a^3 c^4 - \frac{2}{3} a^2 b c^4 + \frac{1}{3} a b^2 c^4 \right. \\
&+ \left. \frac{5}{6} a^2 c t^2 - \frac{4}{3} a b c t^2 + \frac{11}{24} b^2 c t^2 \right) \eta^6 \\
&+ \frac{1}{42} \left(\frac{2}{3} a^3 c^3 t - \frac{83}{60} a^2 b c^3 t + \frac{103}{120} a b^2 c^3 t \right. \\
&- \left. \frac{1}{8} b^3 c^3 t \right) \eta^7 + \frac{1}{56} \left(\frac{1}{9} a^4 c^5 - \frac{17}{60} a^3 b c^5 \right. \\
&- \left. \frac{1}{15} a b^3 c^5 + \frac{41}{180} a^2 b^2 c^5 \right) \eta^8 + \dots \quad (35)
\end{aligned}$$

利用条件(11)来确定参数 c 的值. 由 Padé 逼近理论知,如果 $F'(\eta)$ 在整个实数轴非奇异,则计算 $F'(\eta)$ 的 Padé 逼近运算法则适用于整个实数轴.

对角逼近一直被众多学者认为是有效的逼近. 我们将仅构造对角逼近,通过计算对角逼近 [2/2]

和 [3/3],...; 在每一个对角逼近中利用边界条件 $F'(\infty) = 0$ 来得到 c 的值. 此时逼近的误差估计为

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} c_i \eta^i - [L/M] = O(\eta^{L+M+1}).$$

下面首先确定(35)式的 Padé 逼近 [2/2]. 用同样的方法可以得到 Padé 逼近 [3/3] [4/4],... 为确定 $F'(\eta)$ 的 [2/2] 逼近,选择 a_0, a_1, a_2, b_1 和 b_2 来作为 $\eta^i (i=0, 1, 2)$ 的系数. 设

$$\begin{aligned}
F'(\eta) &= (1 + b_1 \eta + b_2 \eta^2) \\
&= a_0 + a_1 \eta + a_2 \eta^2 + (a_3 \eta^3 + a_4 \eta^4). \quad (36)
\end{aligned}$$

对于 2 阶逼近,有 $a_3 = a_4 = 0$.

$$F'(\eta) = \frac{a_0 + a_1 \eta + a_2 \eta^2}{1 + b_1 \eta + b_2 \eta^2} = \frac{\frac{a_0}{\eta^2} + \frac{a_1}{\eta} + a_2}{\frac{1}{\eta^2} + \frac{b_1}{\eta} + b_2}. \quad (37)$$

又由 $F'(\infty) = 0$ 得到 $a_2 = 0$.

将 $F'(\eta)$ 的解代入(37)中,比较两边同阶项的系数有

$$\frac{1}{2} a c^2 + b_1 t + b_2 c = a_2 = 0. \quad (38)$$

为求 c 需要求 b_1, b_2 . 由 $a_3 = a_4 = 0$ 得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2act - bct}{6} + b_1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} a c^2 + b_2 \cdot t = 0, \\ \frac{a^2 c^3 - abc^3 + at^2 - \frac{1}{2} bt^2}{12} \\ + b_1 \cdot \frac{2act - bct}{6} + b_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} a c^2 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

由上式可以解得 b_1, b_2 . 利用类似的方法可以计算 [3/3], [4/4], ...

赋予系数 k 不同的值,即可得到相应参数 c 的值.

当 $k = -0.5$ 时, $a = 0, b = 0.5, t = -0.5$, 得到 $c = 0.98$, 此时得到方程的解

$$\begin{aligned}
F &= -\frac{1}{1199001} \eta^{10} - \frac{3}{281185} \eta^9 + \frac{3}{224575} \eta^8 \\
&+ \frac{25}{187013} \eta^7 - \frac{6}{11995} \eta^6 - \frac{1}{960} \eta^5 \\
&+ \frac{49}{4800} \eta^4 - \frac{1}{4} \eta^2 + \frac{49}{50} \eta, \quad (40)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F' &= -\frac{10}{1199001} \eta^9 - \frac{15}{156214} \eta^8 + \frac{7}{65501} \eta^7 \\
&+ \frac{48}{51295} \eta^6 - \frac{36}{11995} \eta^5 - \frac{1}{192} \eta^4 \\
&+ \frac{49}{1200} \eta^3 - \frac{1}{2} \eta + \frac{49}{50}, \quad (41)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F'' &= -\frac{13}{173189}\eta^8 - \frac{23}{29941}\eta^7 + \frac{45}{60154}\eta^6 && + \frac{153}{3086}\eta^3 - \frac{93}{160}\eta^2 + \frac{961}{600}\eta \\
&+ \frac{65}{11577}\eta^5 - \frac{36}{2399}\eta^4 - \frac{1}{48}\eta^3 && - \frac{3}{2}. \tag{48} \\
&+ \frac{49}{400}\eta^2 - \frac{1}{2}. \tag{42}
\end{aligned}$$

当 $k = 0$ 时, $a = \frac{1}{3}$, $b = \frac{2}{3}$, $t = -1$, 得到 $c =$

1.1 此时得到方程的解

$$\begin{aligned}
F &= -\frac{1}{2716602}\eta^{11} + \frac{5}{572219}\eta^{10} - \frac{15}{273029}\eta^9 \\
&+ \frac{11}{55844}\eta^8 - \frac{35}{49026}\eta^7 + \frac{5}{2592}\eta^6 \\
&- \frac{25}{6912}\eta^5 + \frac{25}{288}\eta^3 - \frac{1}{2}\eta^2 + \frac{5}{4}\eta, \tag{43}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F' &= -\frac{1}{2716602}\eta^{10} + \frac{50}{572219}\eta^9 - \frac{135}{273029}\eta^8 \\
&+ \frac{22}{13961}\eta^7 - \frac{245}{49026}\eta^6 + \frac{5}{432}\eta^5 \\
&- \frac{125}{6912}\eta^4 + \frac{25}{96}\eta^2 - \eta + \frac{5}{4}, \tag{44}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F'' &= -\frac{8}{197571}\eta^9 + \frac{87}{110629}\eta^8 - \frac{41}{10365}\eta^7 \\
&+ \frac{61}{5530}\eta^6 - \frac{245}{8171}\eta^5 + \frac{25}{432}\eta^4 \\
&- \frac{125}{1728}\eta^3 + \frac{25}{48}\eta - 1. \tag{45}
\end{aligned}$$

当 $k = 0.5$ 时, $a = \frac{2}{3}$, $b = \frac{5}{6}$, $t = -1.5$, 得到 $c =$

1.55 此时得到方程的解为

$$\begin{aligned}
F &= \frac{1}{546464}\eta^{11} + \frac{2}{72643}\eta^{10} + \frac{1}{75402}\eta^9 \\
&- \frac{11}{168369}\eta^8 - \frac{7}{420928}\eta^7 + \frac{321}{461759}\eta^6 \\
&+ \frac{203}{81890}\eta^5 - \frac{31}{640}\eta^4 + \frac{961}{3600}\eta^3 \\
&- \frac{3}{4}\eta^2 + \frac{31}{20}\eta, \tag{46}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F' &= \frac{11}{546464}\eta^{10} + \frac{20}{72643}\eta^9 + \frac{1}{8378}\eta^8 \\
&- \frac{88}{168369}\eta^7 - \frac{49}{420928}\eta^6 + \frac{961}{230400}\eta^5 \\
&+ \frac{203}{16378}\eta^4 - \frac{31}{160}\eta^3 + \frac{961}{1200}\eta^2 \\
&- \frac{3}{2}\eta + \frac{31}{20}, \tag{47}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F'' &= \frac{7}{34775}\eta^9 + \frac{236}{95243}\eta^8 + \frac{4}{4189}\eta^7 \\
&- \frac{46}{12573}\eta^6 - \frac{11}{15749}\eta^5 + \frac{961}{46080}\eta^4
\end{aligned}$$

图 1 给出了当 $k = -0.5, k = 0, k = 0.5$ 时, 由本文方法得到的无量纲速度的近似解与用数值方法直接求解边界层相似解方程(10a)–(11)得到的数值解比较. 数值结果证明了本文方法的可靠性和有效性. 图 2 给出了相应于不同参数 $k(k = 0, k = 0.5)$ 时无量纲速度分布. 图 3 给出了当 $k = 0$ 时无量纲剪切应力分布.

从图中可看出, F' 及 $|F''|$ 均伴随着 η 的增大而减小, 表明切向速度及剪切应力的绝对值($F'' < 0$)均伴随着与自由表面距离的增大而单调减小. 由图亦可看出 F' 伴随着 k 值的增大而增大, 表明切向速度为幂律参数 k 的增函数. 幂律参数 k 的值越大, 边界层内流体流速越快, 从而流体之间的剪切应力越大.

下面求解能量边界层方程(10b). 令 $\theta(\eta) = Ag(\eta)$, 方程(10b)变为

$$g'' = Pr(-bFg' - tF'g). \tag{49}$$

边界条件(12)式变为

$$g(0) = 1, \quad g(\infty) = 0.$$

设 $g'(0) = \beta$, 由方程(49)从 0 到 η 积分, 得到

$$g(\eta) = 1 + \beta\eta + PrL^{-1}(-bFg' - tF'g). \tag{50}$$

这里 L^{-1} 表示两次积分算子, 令

$$g(\eta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_n(\eta), \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n(\eta) = -bFg' - tF'g. \tag{51}$$

B_n 是 Adomian 多项式, 类似可得

$$\begin{aligned}
B_0(\eta) &= -bF_0g'_0 - tF'_0g_0, \\
B_1(\eta) &= -b(F_0g'_1 + F_1g'_0) - t(F'_0g_1 + F'_1g_0), \\
B_2(\eta) &= -b(F_0g'_2 + F_1g'_1 + F_2g'_0) \\
&\quad - t(F'_0g_2 + F'_1g_1 + F'_2g_0), \\
&\dots \dots
\end{aligned} \tag{52}$$

Adomian 拆分法满足以下关系

$$\begin{aligned}
g_0(\eta) &= 1, \\
g_1(\eta) &= \beta\eta + PrL^{-1}\eta_0, \tag{53} \\
g_{k+1}(\eta) &= PrL^{-1}B_k.
\end{aligned}$$

得到 $g(\eta)$ 的展开式以后, 仍然利用 Padé 逼近法来确定 β 的值, 分别取 $k = -0.5, 0, 0.5$, 对于每一个 k 值取不同的 Pr 值, 可以得到相应的换热系

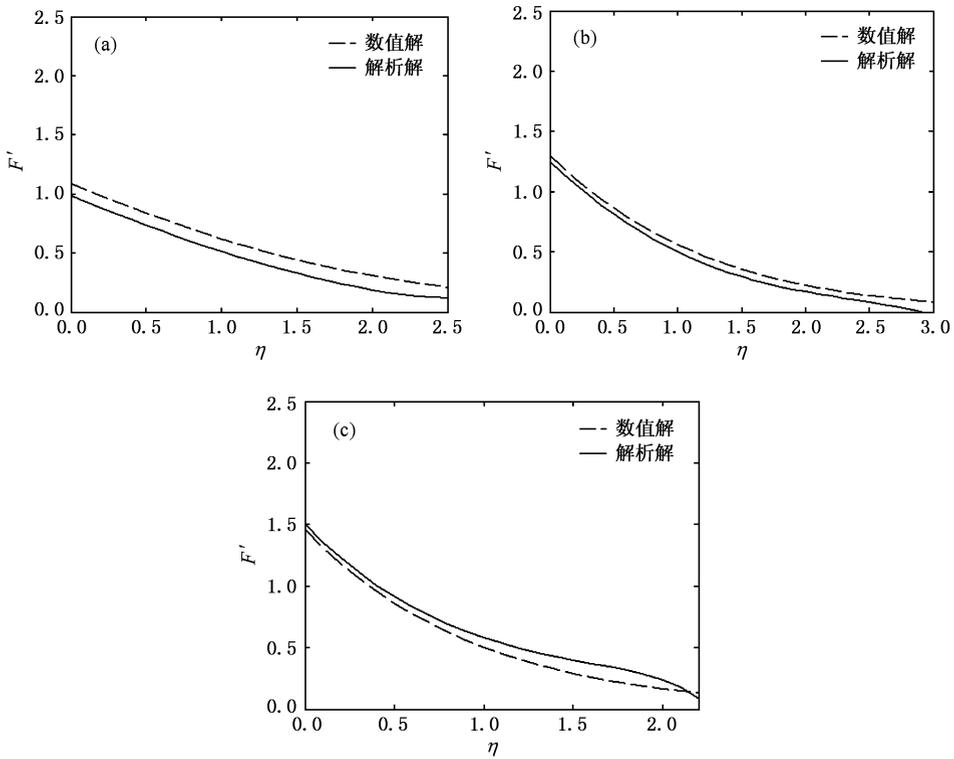


图 1 无量纲速度分布 (a) $k = -0.5$ (b) $k = 0$ (c) $k = 0.5$

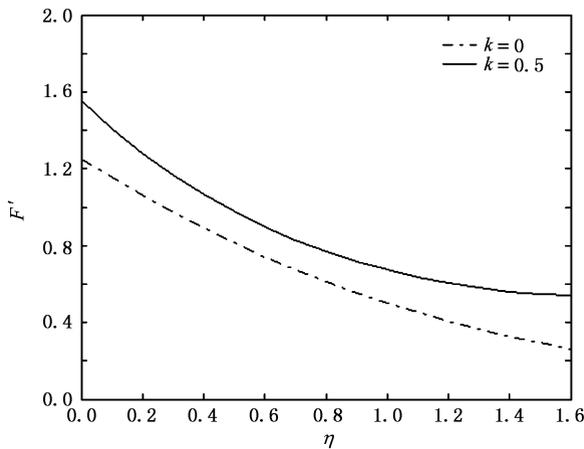


图 2 无量纲速度分布比较 $k = 0, k = 0.5$

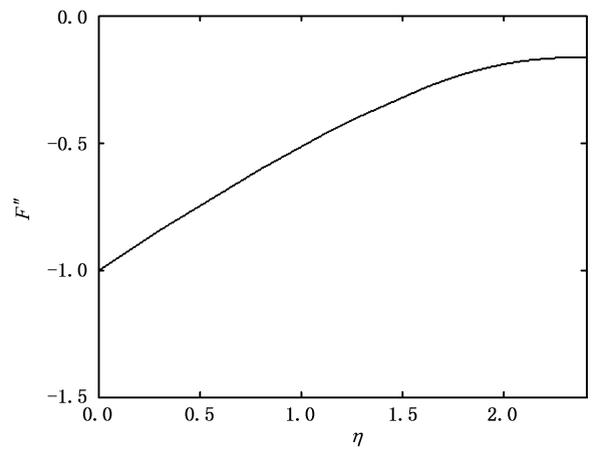


图 3 无量纲剪切应力分布 $k = 0$

数 $g'(0)$ 值. 进而可以得到 $g(\eta)$ 的表达式.

由于 $g(\eta)$ 是与 k, Pr, c 和 β 有关的函数, 这里给出对应于具体的 k 和 Pr 的 $g(\eta)$ 的表达式如下:

$k = -0.5, Pr = 1$ 时

$$g(\eta) = \frac{1}{1223470}\eta^{10} + \frac{1}{117502}\eta^9 + \frac{8}{133869}\eta^8 - \frac{29}{312809}\eta^7 - \frac{23}{41348}\eta^6 + \frac{49}{16000}\eta^5$$

$$- \frac{119}{60000}\eta^4 - \frac{1}{24}\eta^3 + \frac{49}{200}\eta^2 - \frac{77}{100}\eta + 1. \quad (54)$$

$k = -0.5, Pr = 10$ 时

$$g(\eta) = \frac{98}{1199}\eta^{10} + \frac{173}{1791}\eta^9 - \frac{179}{1796}\eta^8 - \frac{335}{2602}\eta^7 + \frac{341}{1310}\eta^6 + \frac{343}{1600}\eta^5 - \frac{883}{1453}\eta^4 - \frac{5}{12}\eta^3 + \frac{49}{20}\eta^2 - \frac{377}{100}\eta + 1. \quad (55)$$

$k = 0, Pr = 1$ 时

$$g(\eta) = \frac{3}{139994}\eta^{10} + \frac{7}{149958}\eta^9 - \frac{2}{16203}\eta^8 + \frac{11}{14800}\eta^7 - \frac{13}{10368}\eta^6 - \frac{19}{3456}\eta^5 + \frac{19}{360}\eta^4 - \frac{67}{288}\eta^3 + \frac{5}{8}\eta^2 - \frac{19}{20}\eta + 1. \quad (56)$$

$k = 0, Pr = 10$ 时

$$g(\eta) = \frac{477}{715}\eta^{10} + \frac{3329}{3345}\eta^9 + \frac{96}{769}\eta^8 - \frac{893}{880}\eta^7 + \frac{5}{128}\eta^6 + \frac{2327}{1673}\eta^5 + \frac{1063}{2880}\eta^4 - \frac{329}{72}\eta^3 + \frac{25}{4}\eta^2 - \frac{209}{50}\eta + 1. \quad (57)$$

$k = 0.5, Pr = 1$ 时

$$g(\eta) = \frac{9}{38659}\eta^{10} + \frac{11}{51591}\eta^9 + \frac{13}{18029}\eta^8 - \frac{34}{29545}\eta^7 + \frac{131}{6130}\eta^6 - \frac{409}{2981}\eta^5 + \frac{627}{1454}\eta^4 - \frac{717}{866}\eta^3 + \frac{93}{80}\eta^2 - \frac{263}{100}\eta + 1. \quad (58)$$

$k = 0.5, Pr = 10$ 时

$$g(\eta) = \frac{6711}{1750}\eta^{10} + \frac{4653}{1115}\eta^9 + \frac{1736}{1693}\eta^8 - \frac{1632}{533}\eta^7 - \frac{541}{3834}\eta^6 + \frac{801}{658}\eta^5 + \frac{2439}{457}\eta^4 - \frac{4481}{360}\eta^3 + \frac{93}{8}\eta^2 - \frac{101}{20}\eta + 1. \quad (59)$$

图 4 给出了壁面换热率 $g'(0)$ 的分布情况. 由图可见, $g'(0)$ 的绝对值伴随着普朗特数及幂律参数 k 的增大而单调增大, 物理上表明换热能力伴随着

普朗特数及幂律参数 k 的增大而增大.

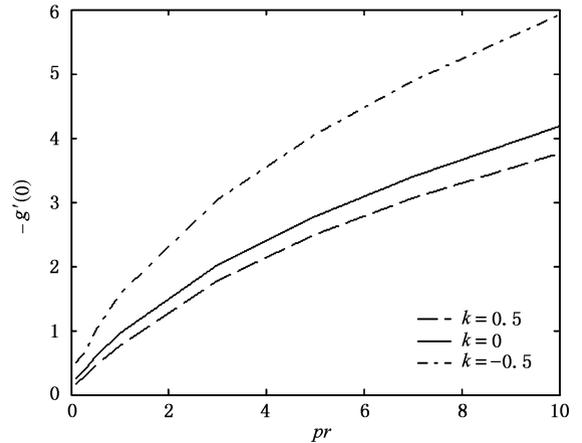


图 4 壁面换热率分布 $k = -0.5, 0, 0.5$

5. 结 论

利用 Adomian 解析拆分和 Padé 逼近方法对由 Marangoni 对流诱发的层流边界层问题进行研究, 提供了一个求解边界层方程的解析分析方法. 得到了问题的近似解析解并对 Marangoni 对流引起的传递行为进行探讨. 本文研究结果表明, 无量纲速度切向速度及剪切应力绝对值 ($F'' < 0$) 均伴随着与自由表面距离的增大而单调减小, 伴随着幂律参数 k 的增大而增大. 壁面换热率伴随着普朗特数及幂律参数 k 的增大而增大.

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Analytical approximate solutions for Marangoni convection boundary layer equations^{*}

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Abstract

This paper presents a theoretical analysis for the flow and heat transfer induced by Marangoni convection and an efficient analytical decomposition and numerical technique is given. The approximately analytical solution may be represented in terms of a rapid convergent power series with elegantly computable terms. The results are compared with the numerical ones in references and the associated transfer behavior is analyzed.

Keywords : Marangoni convection , nonlinear , Adomain decomposition , approximate solution

PACC : 4715C , 4725Q , 0340G , 0365D

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