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质量含气率: $x = M''/M$

$$i = xi'' + (1-x)i'$$

$$x = \frac{i - i'}{i'' - i'}$$

容积含气率: $\beta = V''/V$

$$\beta = \frac{x/\rho''}{x/\rho'' + (1-x)/\rho'}$$

截面含气率: $\alpha = A''/A$

$$\rho = \frac{M}{V}$$

$$\rho' = \frac{M'}{V'}$$

$$\rho'' = \frac{M''}{V''}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(1-x)\rho''}{x\rho'}}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(1-x)\rho''W''}{x\rho'W'}}$$

质量流速: $G = M/A$

$$G' = M'/A \quad G'' = M''/A$$

平均速度:

$$W' = V'/A' \quad W'' = V''/A''$$

折算速度:

$$j = \frac{V}{A} = j_g + j_l = \frac{V'}{A} + \frac{V''}{A}$$

$$j_g = \alpha W'', \quad j_l = (1-\alpha)W'$$

气相漂移速度: $W_{gm} = W'' - j$

液相漂移速度: $W_{lm} = W' - j$

气相漂移通量:

$$j_{gm} = \frac{A''}{A}(W'' - j)$$

$$= j_g - \alpha j$$

液相漂移通量:

$$j_{lm} = \frac{A'}{A}(W' - j)$$

$$= \alpha j - j_g$$

这 2 飘移通量是逆向过程, 提前在后面知道好用, 才弄过来的。

循环速度: 两相混合物总质量流量 M 相等的液相介质流过同一截面的通量时的速度

$$W_o = \frac{M}{\rho'A} = \frac{\rho''}{\rho'} j_g + j_l$$

循环倍率: 单位时间内, 流过通量某一截面的两相介质总质量与其气相总质量的比

$$K' = \frac{M}{M''} = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{W_o \rho'}{j_g \rho''}$$

滑速比: $S = W''/W'$

相对速度: $W_{xd} = W'' - W'$

影响 S 的因素很多, 一般根据实验得到。

当两公式竖直上升流动时, 由于浮力作用, 使得 $W'' > W'$, $S > 1$, 则 $\beta > \alpha$, 下降时相反。

两相介质的流动密度: 指单位时间内流过流道某一横截面的两相介质质量和体积之比

$$\rho_m = \frac{M}{V} = \beta \rho'' + (1-\beta) \rho'$$

两相介质的真实密度: 单位体积内两相介质的质量, 来源于:

$$\rho'' A'' \Delta L + \rho' A' \Delta L = [\rho'' \alpha + \rho' (1-\alpha)] A \Delta L$$

$$\rho_o = \alpha \rho'' + (1-\alpha) \rho'$$

两相介质比体积

$$v_m = \frac{V}{M} = \frac{1}{\rho_m} = xv'' + (1-x)v'$$

截面平均比体积

$$v_A = \frac{(1-x)v'S + xv''}{x + (1-x)S}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha \rho'' + (1-\alpha) \rho'}$$

动量平均比体积

$$v_M = \frac{(1-x)^2 v'}{1-\alpha} + \frac{x^2 v''}{\alpha}$$

竖直上升不加热管 P9:

泡状、弹状、搅浑、环状、(细束环状流)

竖直上升加热管 P10

单相液、泡状、弹状、环状、雾状、单相气

水平管不加热:

泡状、塞状、分层、波状、弹状、环状
单相连续方程:

$$M = \rho W A = \text{Const}$$

单相动量方程、定常流动:

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \frac{\tau_o P_h}{A} + \rho g \sin \theta + \rho W \frac{\partial W}{\partial z}$$

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \frac{\tau_o P_h}{A} + \rho g \sin \theta + \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial (MW)}{\partial z}$$

其中右一摩擦压降梯度, 二重力压降梯度, 三加速度压降梯度

单相能量方程:

$$dq_o = dU + d\left(\frac{W^2}{2}\right) + d(pV) + g \sin \theta dz$$

分相流连续:

$$M = M' + M''$$

$$= \rho'' W'' \alpha A + \rho' W' (1-\alpha) A$$

$$= \text{Const}$$

分相流动量:

$$-\frac{dp}{dz} = \frac{\tau_o P_h}{A} + \rho_o g \sin \theta +$$

$$G^2 \frac{d}{dz} \left[\frac{(1-x)^2}{\rho'(1-\alpha)} + \frac{x^2}{\rho'' \alpha} \right]$$

动量用得少

均相流连续方程 (与焓 i 类似):

$$v_m = xv'' + (1-x)v'$$

均相流动量方程 (能量方程和它相同):

$$\frac{dp}{dz} = \frac{\tau_o P_h}{A} + \rho_m g \sin \theta + G^2 \frac{dv_m}{dz}$$

截面含气率:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right) \frac{\rho''}{\rho'} S} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1-\beta}{\beta}\right) S}$$

$$Fr' = \frac{G^2}{g D \rho'^2}$$

混合相-单相并流模型:

E 均匀混合物中液相质量和总的液相质量之比, $E = 1$ 时,

$$\alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\rho''}{\rho'} \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right)}$$

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$E = 0$ 时:

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right) \left(\frac{\rho''}{\rho'}\right)^{0.5}}$$

漂移流模型:

加尖括号的是截面取平均:

$$\langle F \rangle = \frac{1}{A} \int_A F dA$$

横线是加权取平均:

$$\bar{F} = \frac{\langle \alpha F \rangle}{\langle \alpha \rangle} = \frac{\frac{1}{A} \int_A \alpha F dA}{\frac{1}{A} \int_A \alpha dA}$$

$$C_o = \frac{\langle \alpha j \rangle}{\langle \alpha \rangle \langle j \rangle}$$

$$\langle \beta \rangle = \frac{\langle j_g \rangle}{\langle j \rangle} = \left\langle \frac{V''}{V} \right\rangle$$

$$\langle \alpha \rangle = \frac{\langle \beta \rangle}{C_o + \frac{\langle \alpha W_{gm} \rangle}{\langle \alpha \rangle \langle j \rangle}} = \frac{\beta}{C_o + \frac{\bar{W}_{gm}}{\langle j \rangle}}$$

$$\langle \alpha \rangle = \frac{\langle \beta \rangle}{C_o + \frac{\langle \alpha W_{gm} \rangle}{\langle \alpha \rangle \langle j \rangle}}$$

C_o 表示流速和气相含量的分布规律,
 $\langle \alpha W_{gm} \rangle / \langle \alpha \rangle$ 表示局部位置的相对速度
加热通道内流动区域的划分: 单相、深度欠热、轻度欠热、饱和沸腾, 其中有壁面效应、容积效应, 书 P50。

热平衡关系式:

$$q'' \pi D z_A = M c_p (T_A - T_i)$$

D-B 公式:

$$h_f = 0.023 \frac{k_f}{D_e} Re^{0.8} Pr^{0.4}$$

$$Nu = \frac{h_f D_e}{k_f} = \frac{q'' D_e}{k_f (T_s - T_B)}$$

$$St = \frac{h_f}{c_p W_o \rho'} = \frac{q''}{G c_p (T_s - T_B)}$$

$$Pe = \frac{G c_p D_e}{k_f}$$

$$Pe = Re \cdot Pr$$

$$Nu = Pe \cdot St$$

当 $Pe \leq 70000$ 时:

$$Nu = \frac{q'' D_e}{k_f \Delta T_B} = 455$$

$$\Delta T_B = 0.0022 \times \frac{q'' D_e}{k_f}$$

当 $Pe > 70000$ 时:

$$St = \frac{q''}{G c_p \Delta T_B} = 0.0065$$

$$\Delta T_B = 154 \times \frac{\rho''}{G c_p}$$

$$S = \frac{\bar{W}''}{\bar{W}'} = \frac{<1-\alpha>}{1/\left(C_0 + \frac{<\alpha W_{gm}>}{\langle \alpha \rangle <j>}\right) - \langle \alpha \rangle}$$

$$\langle \alpha \rangle = \frac{x_T}{C_o \left[\frac{x_T (\rho' - \rho'')}{\rho'} + \frac{\rho''}{\rho'} \right] + \frac{\rho'' \bar{W}_{gm}}{G}}$$

均匀加热情况:

$$\frac{q_z}{q_t} = \frac{z}{L} = \frac{(i' + x_z i_{fg}) - i_i}{(i' + x_{out} i_{fg}) - i_i}$$

$$x_z = \{i_i - i' + \frac{z}{L} [(i' + x_{out} i_{fg}) - i_i]\} / i_{fg}$$

当 $x = 0$ 时, $z = L_o$,

$$L_o = \frac{i' - i_i}{(i' + x_{out} i_{fg}) - i_i} L$$

Blasius 公式:

均相流模型:

$$\left(\frac{dp_f}{dz} \right)_{lo} = \frac{\lambda_{lo}}{D} \cdot \frac{\rho'}{2} W_o^2$$

$$= \frac{\lambda_{lo}}{D} \cdot \frac{G^2}{2} v'$$

$$\Phi_{lo}^2 = \left[1 + x \left(\frac{v''}{v'} - 1 \right) \right] \cdot$$

$$\left[1 + x \left(\frac{\mu'}{\mu''} - 1 \right) \right]^{-1/4}$$

$$\frac{dp_f}{dz} = \Phi_{lo}^2 \left(\frac{dp_f}{dz} \right)_{lo}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{x}{\mu''} + \frac{(1-x)}{\mu'}$$

分相流模型:

$$\Phi_{l/g}^2 = \frac{\frac{dp_f}{dz}}{\left(\frac{dp_f}{dz} \right)_{l/g}}$$

$$\Phi_l^2 = (1 - \alpha)^{\frac{n-5}{2}}$$

$$X^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{dp_f}{dz} \right)_l}{\left(\frac{dp_f}{dz} \right)_g} = \frac{\Phi_g^2}{\Phi_l^2}$$

$$\Phi_l^2 = 1 + \frac{c}{X} + \frac{1}{X^2}$$

系数 c 的值: tt 20, lt 12, tl 10, ll 5.

动量方程的重位压力梯度为:

$$\frac{dp_g}{dz} = \rho_o g \sin \theta$$

$$\Delta p_a = G^2 \left[x_e \left(\frac{1}{\rho''} - \frac{1}{\rho'} \right) \right]$$

$$\lambda_{lo} = 0.3164 Re_f^{-0.25} = 0.3164 \left(\frac{GD}{\mu'} \right)^{-0.25}$$

$$G_c^2 = - \left(\frac{dV_m}{dp} \right)^{-1}$$

$$v_m = v'(1-x) + v''x$$

$$S^* = \sqrt{v''/v'}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dp} = - \left(\frac{1-x}{i_{fg}} \frac{di'}{dp} \right) - \left(\frac{x}{i_{fg}} \frac{di''}{dp} \right)$$

对于 L/D 超过 12 的长孔道, 临界压比大约为 0.55。