

# 交流电磁流体直接发电的粘性影响

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本文在磁雷诺数不作任何限制的条件下,对直管感应式发电机(图1)计算了粘性对电参数和流场的影响,并着重探索各种因素对功率因子的影响。

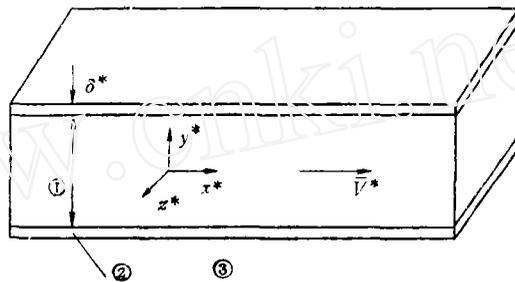


图1 直管感应式发电机

①是窄沟流体区,②是管壁、绕组区,③是铁蕊区,  $2a^*$  是窄沟高度,  $\delta^*$  是管壁厚度。

## 1. 基本方程及解法

坐标系如图1所示,  $x$  轴取在中心平面上平行于平板流向,  $y$  轴取为窄沟高度方向,把坐标系固结在行波磁场上,故  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$ 。①区忽略横向、纵向边缘效应,没有外加电场。②区忽略厚度影响。③区不考虑磁滞、涡流损失。选取  $\epsilon = 2\pi a^*/\lambda^* \ll 1$  为本文小参数( $\lambda^*$ 是波长),并定义  $\xi = \frac{2\pi x^*}{\lambda^*} - \omega^* t^*$ ,  $\eta = \frac{y^*}{a^*}$ ,在上述假设下经无量纲化后的基本方程组为:(凡带\*是有量纲量)

$$\nabla \times \bar{B} = R_m \bar{v} \times \bar{B} = \bar{J} R_m \quad (1.1)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{B} = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

$$\bar{v} \cdot \nabla \bar{v} = -\nabla P + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \nabla^2 \bar{v} + Q(\bar{J} \times \bar{B}) \quad (1.3)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{v} = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

其中  $\bar{B}$  是磁感强度,  $R_m$  是磁雷诺数,  $\bar{v}$  是介质速度,  $P$  是介质压强,  $\text{Re}$  是介质雷诺数,  $\bar{J}$  是电流密度,  $M^2 = \text{Re} \cdot Q$ ,上述方程组是通过介质速度  $\bar{v}$  把流体力学和电动力学方程式耦合在一起的非线性方程组,要想求得该组方程的解析解是很困难的,本文是采用了“小参数  $\epsilon$ ”级数展开法,求到了  $\epsilon$  一阶近似解。在①区内,各物理量按  $\epsilon$  展开的级数为:

本文于1977年收到,1981年7月收到修改稿。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B_x &= B_x^{(0)} + \varepsilon B_x^{(1)} + \dots \\ B_y &= B_y^{(0)} + \varepsilon B_y^{(1)} + \dots \\ J &= J^{(0)} + \varepsilon J^{(1)} + \dots \\ u &= u^{(0)} + \varepsilon u^{(1)} + \dots \\ v &= \varepsilon v^{(1)} + \varepsilon^2 v^{(2)} + \dots \\ P &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon} (P^{(0)} + \varepsilon P^{(1)} + \dots) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.5)$$

定义哈特曼数为  $M^2 = \text{Re} \cdot Q$ , 把(1.5)式代入基本方程组 (1.1—1.4)后得到零阶,  $\varepsilon$  阶方程及边界条件. 零阶方程:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial B_y^{(0)}}{\partial \eta} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial B_x^{(0)}}{\partial \eta} &= -R_m u^{(0)} B_y^{(0)} = -R_m J_z^{(0)} \\ \frac{\partial P^{(0)}}{\partial \xi} &= \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \frac{\partial^2 u^{(0)}}{\partial \eta^2} - Q u^{(0)} B_y^{(0)2} \\ \frac{\partial P^{(0)}}{\partial \eta} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial u^{(0)}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial v^{(1)}}{\partial \eta} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.6)$$

边界条件:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \eta = \pm 1: \quad u^{(0)} &= \frac{1}{s-1}, \quad v^{(1)} = 0 \\ B_y^{(0)} &= B_{3y}^{(0)}, \quad B_x^{(0)} - \frac{B_{3x}^{(0)}}{\mu_{e3}} = I_{2z}^{(0)}, \quad R_m \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.7)$$

$\varepsilon$  阶:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial B_y^{(1)}}{\partial \eta} &= -\frac{\partial B_x^{(0)}}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial B_x^{(1)}}{\partial \eta} &= R_m (v^{(1)} B_x^{(0)} - u^{(0)} B_y^{(1)} - u^{(1)} B_y^{(0)}) + \frac{\partial B_y^{(0)}}{\partial \xi} \\ J_z^{(1)} R_m &= \frac{\partial B_y^{(0)}}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial B_x^{(1)}}{\partial \eta} \\ u^{(0)} \frac{\partial u^{(0)}}{\partial \xi} + v^{(0)} \frac{\partial u^{(0)}}{\partial \eta} &= -\frac{\partial P^{(1)}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \frac{\partial^2 u^{(1)}}{\partial \eta^2} \\ &\quad + Q (v^{(1)} B_x^{(0)} B_y^{(0)} - u^{(1)} B_y^{(0)2} - 2u^{(0)} B_y^{(0)} B_y^{(1)}) \\ \frac{\partial P^{(1)}}{\partial \eta} &= Q u^{(0)} B_y^{(0)} B_x^{(0)} \\ \frac{\partial u^{(1)}}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial v^{(2)}}{\partial \eta} &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.8)$$

边界条件:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \eta = \pm 1, u^{(1)} = v^{(2)} = 0 \\ B_y^{(1)} = B_{3y}^{(1)}, B_x^{(1)} - \frac{B_{3x}^{(1)}}{\mu_{e3}} = I_z^{(1)} R_m \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1.9)$$

## 2. 计算结果

根据各阶方程及边界条件, 可以相应地求出各阶的解. ①区零阶解为:

$$M B_y^{(0)} = f(\xi) = M \sin \xi \quad (2.1)$$

$$B_x^{(0)} = \frac{R_m f}{M} \left[ \frac{\eta}{1-s} + A \left( \eta \operatorname{ch} f - \frac{\operatorname{sh}(f\eta)}{f} \right) \right] \quad (2.2)$$

$$u^{(0)} = A(\operatorname{ch}(f\eta) - \operatorname{ch} f) + \frac{1}{s-1} \quad (2.3)$$

$$v^{(1)} = jA \left( \eta \operatorname{sh} f - \frac{\eta \operatorname{ch}(f\eta)}{f} + \frac{\operatorname{sh}(f\eta)}{f^2} \right) + A \left( \eta \operatorname{ch} f - \frac{1}{f} \operatorname{sh}(f\eta) \right) \quad (2.4)$$

$$J_z^{(0)} = \frac{f}{M} \left[ A(\operatorname{ch}(f\eta) - \operatorname{ch} f) - \frac{1}{1-s} \right] \quad (2.5)$$

$$I_z^{(0)} = \int_0^1 J_z^{(0)} d\eta = \frac{sf}{(s-1)M} \quad (2.6)$$

$$\frac{dP^{(0)}}{d\xi} = \frac{f^2}{\operatorname{Re}} \left( A \operatorname{ch} f + \frac{1}{1-s} \right) \quad (2.7)$$

$$A = \frac{f}{(\operatorname{sh} f - f \operatorname{ch} f)} \quad (2.8)$$

每波长压差:

$$\Delta P^{*(0)} = \frac{\rho^* u_0^{*2} Q}{e} \left[ \frac{s\pi}{1-s} + \frac{1}{M^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f^2 \operatorname{sh} f}{\operatorname{sh} f - f \operatorname{ch} f} d\xi \right] \quad (2.9)$$

②区电参量零阶解:

$$E_{2z}^* = E_{2m}^* \sin(\xi + \phi_1) \quad (2.10)$$

$$E_{2m}^* = B_0^* u_s^* \sqrt{(1 + \beta s)^2 + \frac{1}{R_{m2}^2}} \quad (2.11)$$

$$J_{2z}^{(0)} = \sigma^* E_{2m}^* \frac{\sqrt{(\beta s)^2 + \frac{1}{R_{m2}^2}}}{\sqrt{(1 + \beta s)^2 + \frac{1}{R_{m2}^2}}} \sin(\xi + \phi_2) \quad (2.12)$$

$$\cos \phi^{(0)} = \frac{1 + (1 + \beta s)\beta s R_{m2}^2}{\sqrt{[(\beta s R_{m2})^2 + 1][(1 + \beta s)^2 R_{m2}^2 + 1]}} \quad (2.13)$$

其中  $\beta = (\sigma^* a^*) / (\sigma_s^* \delta^*)$ ,  $u_0^*$  代表平均流速,  $u_s^*$  是波速. 功率密度为  $\frac{s^*(0)}{a^* \lambda^*} = -\sigma^*$ .

$u_s^{*2} B_0^{*2} s$ ,  $s^*$  是管壁上的波印亭矢量能量流为:

$$s^{*(0)} = \lambda^* \cdot a^* \cdot \sigma^* (u_0^* - u_s^*) u_s^* B_0^{*2} / 2 \quad (2.14)$$

电效率

$$\eta_c^{(0)} = \frac{1}{1-s} (M \gg 1), \quad \eta_c^{(0)} = \frac{-M^2 s}{6(1-s)^2} (M \ll 1)$$

e 阶计算结果: 在 ① 区内为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 u^{(1)}(\xi, \eta) = & -R_m f \frac{1}{\left(\frac{T}{f} - 1\right)^4} \left[ \frac{T}{2f^3} + \frac{1}{2f^2} \left( \frac{3T^2}{2} - 1 \right) + \frac{T}{f} \left( \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{c} \right) \right] \\
 & - R_m \frac{f}{(1-s) \left(\frac{T}{f} - 1\right)^3} \left[ -\frac{T}{4f^3} + \frac{1}{4f^2} + \frac{3T}{2f} + \frac{1}{R_m} \right. \\
 & \cdot \left. \left( \frac{T}{f} - 1 \right) \frac{(1-s)^2 \beta}{1 + \beta s} \left\{ \frac{1}{R_m} - \frac{R_m}{(1-s) \left(\frac{T}{f} - 1\right)^2} \right. \right. \\
 & \cdot \left. \left. \left[ \frac{2T^2}{f^4} - \frac{4T}{f^3} + \frac{1}{f^2} \left( 2 - \frac{3T^2}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{f} \left( \frac{5T}{6} + \frac{T}{c} \right) - \frac{1}{5} (1 + T^2) \right] \right. \right. \\
 & - R_m \left( \frac{T}{f} - 1 \right)^{-3} [f^{-3}(2T^3 + c^{-2}(1-T))] + \frac{T^2}{f^2 c} + \frac{1}{f} \\
 & \cdot \left. \left. \left( \frac{T^2}{2} - T - \frac{T}{c} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{c} \right) + \frac{T^2}{6} \right) - \frac{R_m}{6(1-s)^2} - \frac{R_m \beta}{1-s} \right. \right. \\
 & \cdot \left. \left. \left( \frac{1}{2(1-s)} + \left( \frac{T}{f} - 1 \right)^{-2} \left( \frac{T}{f} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{c} \right) - \frac{T^2}{f^2} + \frac{T^2}{2} - 1 \right) \right) \right\} \right] \\
 & - \frac{R_e f}{1-s} \left( \frac{T}{f} - 1 \right)^{-3} \left[ \frac{T}{2f} + \frac{T}{4f^3} - \frac{1}{4f^2} \right] \left\{ \eta \operatorname{sh}(f\eta) \frac{T-f}{cf} \right. \\
 & + \frac{\operatorname{ch}(f\eta)}{c} \left( \frac{T}{f^2} - \frac{1}{f} + T \right) + \frac{1}{f} (1 - T^2) - \frac{T}{f^2} \left. \right\} \\
 & - \frac{R_e f}{4(1-s)f \left(\frac{T}{f} - 1\right)} \left\{ \frac{\eta^2 \operatorname{ch}(f\eta)}{c} - \frac{\operatorname{ch}(f\eta)}{c} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{f^2} \right) + \frac{2}{f^2} \right\} \quad (2.15)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_y^{(1)} = & B_y^{(1)}(\xi, 0) + \frac{R_m f}{M} \left[ A \left\{ -\frac{\eta^2}{2} (\operatorname{ch} f + f \operatorname{sh} f) + \frac{1}{f^2} (f\eta \operatorname{sh}(f\eta) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \operatorname{ch}(f\eta) + 1) \right\} + \frac{fA}{f} \left( -\frac{\eta^2}{2} \operatorname{ch} f + \frac{\operatorname{ch}(f\eta) - 1}{f^2} \right) - \frac{\eta^2}{(1-s)^2} \right] \quad (2.16)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_x^{(1)}(\xi, 1) = & -\frac{fR_m^2}{M} \left[ \frac{A}{1-s} \left\{ \operatorname{sh} f \left( -\frac{f}{6} + \frac{1}{2f} + \frac{4}{f^3} \right) + \operatorname{ch} f \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{f^2} \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \frac{1}{f^2} \right\} - A^2 \left\{ \operatorname{sh}(2f) \left( \frac{f}{12} - \frac{5}{4f} - \frac{2}{f^3} \right) + \operatorname{ch}(2f) \left( \frac{5}{2f^2} + \frac{1}{6} \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + \frac{3}{2f^2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\operatorname{sh} f}{f^3} + \frac{\operatorname{ch} f}{f^2} \right\} - \frac{fA}{f} \left\{ \operatorname{sh}(2f) \left( \frac{1}{4f} + \frac{2}{f^3} \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. + \frac{\operatorname{sh} f}{f^3} + \operatorname{ch}(2f) \left( \frac{1}{12} - \frac{3}{2f^2} \right) + \frac{1}{12} - \frac{5}{2f^2} - \frac{\operatorname{ch} f}{f^2} \right\} \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{fAs}{f} \left\{ \operatorname{ch} f \cdot \left( \frac{1}{f^2} - \frac{1}{6} \right) - \frac{2}{f^3} \operatorname{sh} f + \frac{1}{f^2} \right\} + \frac{1}{6(1-s)^2} \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{Ms}{(1-s)fR_m} B_y^{(1)}(\xi, 0) \right] + \frac{f}{M} \quad (2.17)
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $\mu_{e3} \gg 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{2z}^{(1)} = & \frac{-f}{M(s\beta + 1)} \left[ \frac{R_m}{(1-s)\left(\frac{T}{f} - 1\right)^2} \left\{ \frac{2T^2}{f^4} - \frac{4T}{f^3} + \frac{1}{f^2} \left( 2 - \frac{3T^2}{2} \right) \right. \right. \\
 & + \frac{1}{f} \left( \frac{5T}{6} + \frac{T}{c} \right) - \frac{1}{6} (1 + T^2) \left. \right\} - \frac{R_m}{\left(\frac{T}{f} - 1\right)^3} \left\{ \frac{2T^3}{f^3} \right. \\
 & + \frac{T^2}{fc} + \frac{1}{f} \left( \frac{T^3}{2} - T - \frac{T}{c} - \frac{T}{c^2} \right) + \frac{T^2}{6} \left. \right\} + \frac{R_m}{6(1-s)^2} \\
 & - \frac{1}{R_m} - \frac{R_ms}{1-s} \left\{ \frac{1}{2(1-s)} + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{T}{f} - 1\right)^2} \left( \frac{T}{f} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{c} \right) \right. \right. \\
 & \left. \left. - \frac{T^2}{f^2} + \frac{T^2}{2} - 1 \right) \right\} \left. \right] \quad (2.18)
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $\mu_{e3} \gg 1, f \gg 1$ ,

$$I_{2z}^{(1)}(\xi) = \frac{\cos \xi}{1 + s\beta} \left( \frac{1}{R_m} + \frac{s^2 R_m}{3(1-s)^2} \right) \quad (2.19)$$

当  $\mu_{e3} \gg 1, f = 0(10)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{2z}^{(1)}(\xi) = & \frac{\cos \xi R_m}{1 + s\beta} \left[ \frac{s^2}{3(1-s)^2} + \frac{1}{R_m^2} + \frac{1}{|f|} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2(1-s)} \right) \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{1}{3f^2} \left( \frac{7}{1-s} - 6 \right) + \frac{1}{6|f|^3} \left( 26 - \frac{49}{1-s} \right) \right] \quad (2.20)
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $\mu_{e3} \gg 1, M \gg 1$  时,

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left[ \frac{\sigma R_m (1-s)}{s(1+s\beta)} \left( \frac{1}{R_m^2} + \frac{s^2}{3(1-s)^2} \right) \right]^2}} \quad (2.21)$$

其中  $T = \text{th} f, c = \text{ch} f$ .

关于  $M \gg 1$  和任意  $\mu_{e3}$  的电参量计算结果从略。

### 3. 结果讨论

1) 粘性的影响: 图 2 是当  $M = 10$  时, 等速理论和本文理论关于  $I_{2z}$  计算结果的比较, 由图 2 看出在  $f = 0$  附近, 两者结果相差较大, 粘性使  $I_{2z}$  在这个区域内产生波形畸形, 而在其它区域内波形仍是一次简谐波, 与等速理论结果是一致的, 但无论  $M$  多大, 在  $f = 0$  附近总是有畸形的, 只是这畸形区随着  $M$  的增大而缩小, 所以  $M \gg 1$  等速理论是适用的. 而实际问题也确是  $M = O(10^2)$  的量级.

图 3 是根据 (2.15) 式计算的, 由图 3, 4 可见  $\sigma$  很小或  $M$  很大, 流动是哈特曼流, 流体不具有惯性力, 但图 4 所示, 在中心区流速比哈特曼流快些, 在沟壁附近慢些, 这正是惯性力的影响. 所以当  $M = O(10^2)$  时零阶的解在  $\sigma = O\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)$  范围内可适用, 若  $\sigma$  不是太小时, 有必要计算  $\sigma^2$  阶的解.

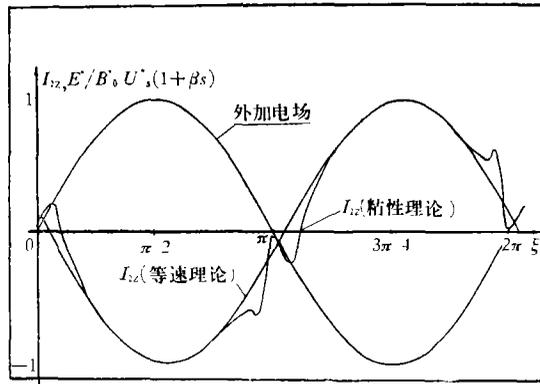


图2 当  $M = 10, \mu_{e3} = \infty, \epsilon = 0.1, s = 1, R_m = 2$  时等速理论和粘性理论的  $I_{xz}$  的比较

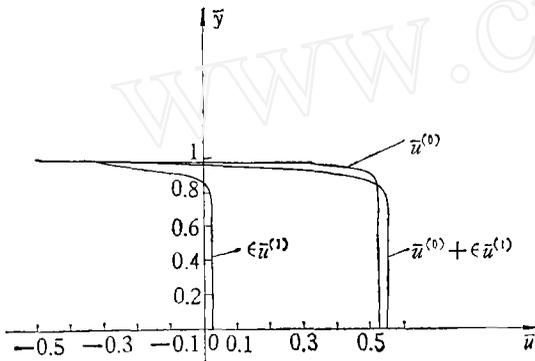


图3 当  $Re = 10^5, M = 70.7, R_m = 2, \beta = \frac{1}{20}, \xi = 45^\circ, s = -1, Q = 0.49, \epsilon = 0.1$  时的速度  $\bar{u}$  的剖面

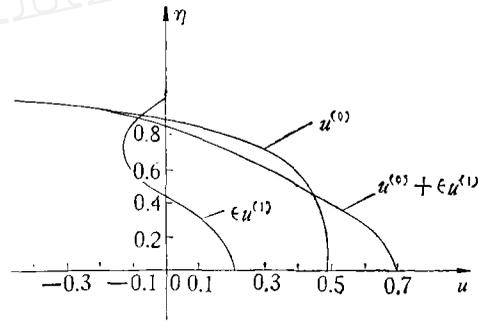


图4 当  $Re = 10^5, s = -1, R_m = 2, \beta = \frac{1}{20}, \xi = 45^\circ, M = 7.07, Q = 0.05, \epsilon = 0.1$  时的纵向速度  $u$  的剖面

2) 向量图和功率因子 图5是  $M \gg 1$  的电参量向量图, 由图5可以分析得出, 欲使功率因子接近于1, 就要求(1)磁化电流  $I_{2m} = 0$  或尽量小. (2)要求  $\beta \rightarrow 0$  (3)  $R_m$  不能太小或太大, 由此可以提出改进功率因子的途径.

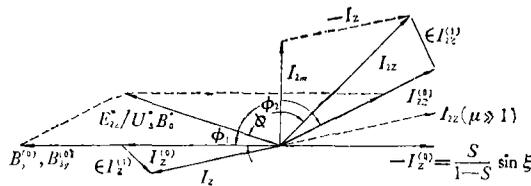


图5  $M \gg 1$  时的电参量向量

#### 4. 结论

1) 当  $\epsilon \ll 1$  时, 用等速理论来求电参量是可以的, 此时粘性对流动的影响是哈特曼流, 其哈特曼数是  $M \sin \xi$ , 所以无论对时间或空间的变化, 流动是周期性的从哈特曼数为0到M不断交替的变化.

2) 当  $\epsilon$  不是很小时, 若  $M \geq O(10^2)$ , 基本上可用等速理论来求电参量, 但在  $f \leq 0(10)$  的区域失真, 流动也偏离哈特曼流, 而当  $M \leq O(10)$  时等速理论甚至对电参量也不适用, 此时流动是有惯性力的影响, 其偏离哈特曼流的程度正比于  $\epsilon$ , 中心区较哈特曼流快, 沟壁附近较慢.

3) 提高功率因子的途径是(1)在③区采用高导磁材料(2)必须尽量采用比较长的波长或狭窄的流体通道(3)采用适当的  $R_m$ .

## THE VISCOUS EFFECTS ON AN AC MHD POWER GENERATOR

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### Abstract

This paper discusses viscous effects on the electrical performance and flow field of an AC MHD power generator. The analytical expressions for power factor, electrical fields and viscous incompressible flow in an AC MHD generator with channel height  $2a$  and wave length  $\lambda$  are calculated to order  $2a/\lambda$  by the usual method of expansion in powers of  $2a/\lambda$ . It is found that viscous effects has to be taken into account when  $\epsilon$  is not quite small and equivalent Hartman number  $M \sin \left( \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x - \omega t \right) \leq 0(10)$ .