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# 锥形液膜的 Kelvin Helmholtz 扰动波

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摘 要:为进行锥形液膜雾化过程分析,研究锥形液膜的 Kelvin-Helmholtz 稳定性问题,应用小扰动假设, 建立了锥形液膜数学模型、轴对称扰动运动的控制方程和边界条件,采用分离变量法求解线性偏微分扰动方 程组,经过严格的数学推导,得到了锥形液膜内外表面扰动波增长速率特征方程。当液膜锥角为零时,与环形 液膜扰动波特征方程一致;当液膜锥角和液膜内径为零时,与圆射流扰动波特征方程一致,表明导出的锥形液 膜扰波动方程是合理的。

关键词: 航空航天推进系统; 雾化; 扰动; 特征方程; 锥形液膜; 扰动波增长速率 中图分类号: V231. 2+ 3 文献标识码: A

# Kelvin-Helmholtz Perturbative Wave on Hollow Conical Liquid Sheets

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Abstract: Analytical study of wave growth on hollow conical liquid sheets was made. By using small wave amplitude model, the linearized perturbation equations of the liquid phase and the gas phase were solved. After some rather tedious algebraic manipulations, the characteristic equations relating the non-dimensional temporal growth rate of a disturbance on conical liquid sheets to the normalized wave numbers were obtained. The numbers are the generalization for the well-known cases of round cylindrical jets and the annular liquid sheets. The characteristic equations are the solid comerstone of theoretical analysis of conical liquid sheets' atomization.

Key words: aerospace propulsion system; atomization; perturbation; characteristic equation; conical liquid sheet; wave growth rate

在内燃机、航空涡轮/涡扇发动机、液体火箭发动机、固液混合火箭发动机、金属/水反应发动机等采 用液体燃料/氧化剂的动力系统中,液体雾化燃烧是其工作的关键过程。大量实验研究表明<sup>1-3</sup>,液体 雾化过程和雾化效果直接影响动力系统性能。如何清晰了解雾化机理,合理组织雾化燃烧过程,提高能 量转换效率和动力系统性能,是液体雾化过程理论分析的基础工作,并为数值仿真和试验研究提供指 导。雾化理论将液体雾化过程描述为液体在不同介质中的流动,先形成液射流或液膜,受到扰动后表面 变形并产生不稳定波动,当这种扰动波不断发展到一定程度,液体破碎成液丝,再形成细小的液滴,完成 雾化过程,称之为液体流动的 Kelvin-Helmholtz 稳定性问题。因此,得到扰动波方程是进行液体雾化过程 理论分析的重要基础工作。

目前大量文献<sup>4-9</sup>主要针对圆柱形液射流、平面扇形液膜和环形液膜开展稳定性理论分析,锥形液膜一般简化为平面液膜或环形液膜,工程上有时还简化为圆柱形液射流,分析结果误差较大。针对以上 情况,本文开展锥形液膜雾化过程的理论分析,导出其扰动波方程,为雾化过程理论分析奠定基础。

1 锥形液膜数学模型

假设: (1) 流体为均匀、不可压; (2) 流动为轴对称,未受扰动的流动本身无旋; (3) 扰动为小振幅、轴 对称; (4) 物性参数为常数; (5) 忽略彻体力和气相粘性影响; (6) 气液边界面上无质量交换,液体剪应力 为零,法向应力不变。

考虑柱坐标系 $(Y, \theta, z)$ 下一锥形区域,锥角为  $\varphi$ ,内外表面半径分别为 a, b,均匀液体以速度 W 在

此锥形区域内运动,形成锥形液膜,周围环境为静止均匀气体。

设 ቢ、ቢ 分别为液膜内外表面由于扰动而偏离其平衡位置的位移,即扰动振幅。由小扰动假设有  $\Pi_{a} \ll a$ ,  $\Pi_{a} \ll b$ ,  $a_{0}$ ,  $b_{0}$  分别为 z = 0 时锥形液膜内外表面半径, 则受扰动后锥形液膜内外表面半径分别为

$$r_a(z,t) = a + \eta_a(z,t), \quad a = a_0 + z \tan \varphi \tag{1}$$

$$r_b(z, t) = b + \eta_b(z, t), \quad b = b_0 + z \tan \varphi$$
 (2)

扰动振幅为以下形式:

$$\eta_{j} = \operatorname{Re}(\eta_{j} \cos \varphi \cdot e^{\beta_{l+i}(kx+\varphi)}), \quad j = a, b$$
(3)

式中, Re 表示取实部:  $\eta_{0}$  为扰动波初始振幅:  $\beta$  为扰动波增长速率:  $k = 2\pi \lambda$ , 为扰动波数,  $\lambda$ 为扰动波 К.

2 控制方程与边界条件

扰动使锥形液膜表面附近的气/液相压力、速度等参数产生波动.定义参数波动增量为受扰动时的 流体参数减去未受扰动时的流体参数, p、pga、pgb分别为液相、液膜内表面、液膜外表面附近气相的压力 波动增量:u, u, u, b 分别为液相、液膜内表面、液膜外表面附近气相的速度波动增量。

由小扰动假设, 流体扰动运动的连续方程和动量方程为:

液相:

$$\Delta \bullet \boldsymbol{u} = 0 \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial t} + V \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \Delta p + \frac{\mu}{\rho} \Delta^2 \boldsymbol{u}$$
(5)

气相:

液相:

液相:

$$\Delta \bullet \mathbf{u}_{j} = 0, \quad j = a, b \tag{6}$$

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}_i}{\partial r} + V \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}_j}{\partial r} + U \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}_i}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho_g} \Delta p_{gj}, \quad j = a, b$$
(7)

式中,  $\mu$  为液相粘性系数,  $\rho$  为液相密度,  $U = W \cos \varphi$ ,  $V = W \sin \varphi$ 

由边界面上无质量交换假设. 有边界条件:

气相: 
$$v_j = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z}, \quad j = a, b, \exists r = a, b$$
时 (8)

$$v = \frac{\partial n}{\partial t}, \quad$$
当  $r = a, b$  时

由边界面上液体剪应力为零假设,有边界条件<sup>[5]</sup>

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right) = 0, \quad \stackrel{\text{\tiny $\underline{i}$}}{=} a, b \ \mathfrak{N}$$
(10)

由边界面上法向应力不变假设,有边界条件:

$$\left(P+p_b\right)+2\mu\frac{\partial v}{\partial r}\cos \varphi = -p_{gb}-P_{\varphi}, \quad r=b \text{ ff}$$
(11)

式中, P 为液体未受扰动时的压力; P。为表面张力影响下曲面两侧的压力差值<sup>[10-11]</sup>, 由下式计算:

$$P_{\sigma} = \sigma \left[ \frac{\cos \varphi}{b} - \frac{\cos \varphi}{b^2} \eta_{\rm e} - \frac{\partial^2 \eta_{\rm e}}{\partial z^2} \cos^2 \varphi \right]$$
(13)

式中,  $\sigma$ 为表面张力。当  $\varphi$ = 0 时,  $\cos \varphi$ = 1, 上式即为圆柱形射流的平均曲率, 与文献[5,11]结果一致。

3 控制方程求解

3.1 气相控制方程求解

根据基本假设,扰动是无旋的,因而存在速度势,定义气相势函数为

$$u_i = \Delta \Phi_i, \quad j = a, b$$

(6)

(9)

用势函数表示气相控制方程和边界条件为:

控制方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi_j}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_j}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_j}{\partial z^2} = 0, \quad j = a, b$$
(14)

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + V \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + U \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} = -\frac{p_{si}}{\rho_{s}}, \quad j = a, b$$
(15)

# 边界条件: $\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z}, \quad j = a, b, \exists r = a, b$ 时 (16)

采用分离变量法求解控制方程。根据扰动振幅方程形式,取势函数为

$$\Phi(r, z, t) = G(r) e^{\frac{P(t+1)(kz+\Psi)}{2}}$$
(17)

代入连续方程式(14),得

$$r^{2}G''(r) + rG'(r) - k^{2}r^{2}G(r) = 0$$
(18)

式中, G'(r)、G''(r)分别为 G(r)的一阶、二阶导数。该式是含有参数 k 的零级修正 Bessel 方程, 全解为<sup>[2]</sup>

$$G(r) = AI_0(kr) + BK_0(kr)$$
(19)

式中,  $I_0$ ,  $K_0$  分别为零级第一、二类修正 Bessel 函数; A, B 为待定系数, 由边界条件式(16) 确定。

根据势函数和 Bessel 函数性质<sup>112</sup>, 当  $r \to 0$ 时,  $K_0 \to +\infty$ ,  $I_0 \to 1$ ; 当  $r \to +\infty$ 时,  $I_0 \to \infty$ ,  $K_0 \to 0$ , 则锥 形液膜内、外表面附近气相的势函数  $\Phi_{\alpha}$ 、 $\Phi_{\alpha}$ 为

$$\Phi_{t}(r,z,t) = AI_{0}(kr) e^{\beta_{t+1}(kx+\varphi)}, \quad \Phi_{t}(r,z,t) = BK_{0}(kr) e^{\beta_{t+1}(kx+\varphi)}$$
(21)

将式(3)和式(20)代入式(16),得

$$A = \frac{\beta_{+} \mathbf{i} \cdot kU}{kI_{1}(\xi_{a})} \cdot \eta_{0a} \cos \varphi, \quad B = -\frac{\beta_{+} \mathbf{i} \cdot kU}{kK_{1}(\xi_{b})} \cdot \eta_{0b} \cos \varphi$$
(21)

式中,  $\xi_{s} = ka$ ,  $\xi_{s} = kb$ ;  $I_{1}$ 、 $K_{1}$ 分别为一级第一、二类修正 Bessel 函数。

3.2 液相控制方程求解

液相扰动为无旋流动和粘性流动两部分之和<sup>[5,9]</sup>,则有

$$\boldsymbol{u} = \Delta \Phi + \Delta \times \boldsymbol{B} \tag{22}$$

式中,  $\Phi$ 为无旋流动部分的势函数;  $B = (0, - \Psi r, 0)$ , 其中, 流函数  $\Psi$  定义为:

$$u = -\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\Psi, \quad v = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\Psi$$
 (23)

用势函数和流函数表示的液相控制方程和边界条件为:

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} + V \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} = - \frac{p}{\rho}$$
(24)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\rho}{\mu} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = 0$$
(25)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial z^2} = 0$$
(26)

边界条件:

控制方程:

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t}, \quad \stackrel{\text{\tiny $\square$}}{=} a, b \text{ I}$$
(27)

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} \right) + 2\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial z \partial r} = 0, \quad \stackrel{\text{\tiny $\underline{\texttt{H}}$}}{=} a, b \text{ I} \text{I}$$
(28)

采用分离变量法求解液相控制方程,设液相势函数、流函数具有以下形式:  $\Phi(r, z, t) = G(r) e^{\beta_{+i}(k_{+}, \varphi)}, \quad \Psi(r, z, t) = G(r) e^{\beta_{+i}(k_{+}, \varphi)}$ 

将势函数 Φ的各项偏导数代入式(26)中,得

$$r^{2}G''(r) + rG'(r) - k^{2}r^{2}G(r) = 0$$
(29)

(30)

此方程为含有参数 k 的零级修正 Bessel 方程, 全解为<sup>L<sup>2</sup></sup>  $\Phi(r,z,t) = \begin{bmatrix} G_0(kr) + DK_0(kr) \end{bmatrix} e^{\beta_{t+1}(kr+9)}$  将流函数 Ψ的各项偏导数代入式(25)中,得

$${}^{2}G''(r) - rG'(r) - l^{2}r^{2}G(r) = 0$$

令G(r) = rF(r),代入上式,得

$$r^{2}F''(r) - rF''(r) - (l^{2}r^{2} + 1)F(r) = 0$$
  
此方程为含有参数 *l* 的一级修正 Bessel 方程,全解为<sup>[12]</sup>

$$\Psi(r, z, t) = r \cdot \left[ EI_1(lr) + FK_1(lr) \right] e^{\beta t + i(kz + \varphi)}$$
(31)

式中, 
$$l^2 = k^2 + \beta \mu, C, D, E, F$$
为待定系数, 由边界条件确定。将式(30)、(31)代入式(27)、(28), 得

$$C = \left[\frac{2k\mu}{\rho} + \frac{\beta}{k}\right] \frac{\eta_{0b}\cos \varphi}{a} \frac{bK_{1}(\xi_{b}) - aK_{1}(\xi_{a})}{K_{1}(\xi_{b})I_{1}(\xi_{a}) - K_{1}(\xi_{a})I_{1}(\xi_{a})}$$

$$E = i \cdot \frac{2k\mu}{\rho} \frac{\eta_{0b}\cos \varphi}{a} \frac{bK_{1}(\xi_{b}) - aK_{1}(\xi_{a})}{K_{1}(\xi_{b})I_{1}(\xi_{a}) - K_{1}(\xi_{a})I_{1}(\xi_{b})}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{2k\mu}{\rho} + \frac{\beta}{k}\right) \frac{\eta_{0b}\cos \varphi}{a} \frac{bI_{1}(\xi_{b}) - aI_{1}(\xi_{a})}{K_{1}(\xi_{b})I_{1}(\xi_{b}) - K_{1}(\xi_{a})I_{1}(\xi_{b})}$$

$$F = -i \cdot \frac{2k\mu\eta_{0b}\cos \varphi}{\rho} \frac{bI_{1}(\xi_{b}) - aI_{1}(\xi_{a})}{K_{1}(\xi_{b})I_{1}(\xi_{a}) - K_{1}(\xi_{a})I_{1}(\xi_{b})}$$

式中,  $\xi_a = la$ ,  $\xi_b = lb$ 。

4 扰动波方程

4.1 压力波动增量

将气相势函数式(20)代入式(15)中,分别得到液膜内/外表面附近的气相压力波动增量 
$$p_{ga}, p_{gb},$$
  
 $p_{ga} = - \rho_{g}AI_{0}(kr)(\beta + i \cdot kU)e^{\beta + i(kr \cdot \gamma)} - k\rho_{g}A\left\{W_{1}(kr) - U_{0}(kr)\tan\varphi\left[\frac{I_{0}(\xi)}{I_{1}(\xi)} + \frac{1}{\xi_{i}}\right]\right\}e^{\beta + i(kr \cdot \gamma)}$ 
(32)

$$p_{gb} = -\rho_g B I_0(kr) \left(\beta + i \cdot kU\right) e^{\beta + i(kz + \varphi)} - k\rho_g B \left\{ W_1(kr) - U K_0(kr) \tan \varphi \left[ \frac{K_0(\xi_0)}{K_1(\xi_0)} + \frac{1}{\xi_0} \right] \right\} e^{\beta + i(kz + \varphi)}$$
(33)

将液相势函数式(30)代入式(24)中,得到液相压力波动增量为  $p_j = \left\{ \beta \left[ CI_0(kr) + DK_0(kr) \right] + \beta V \left[ CI_1(kr) - DK_1(kr) \right] \right\} e^{\beta + i(kr+\theta)}, \quad j = a, b, r = a, b \quad (34)$ 

4.2 动力学边界条件

以液膜外表面为例,推导动力学边界条件(内表面推导过程相同)。将式(13)代入式(11)中,得

$$-p_{b} + 2\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \cos \varphi = -p_{gb} + \frac{\sigma}{b^{2}} \left[ \eta_{b} + \frac{\partial^{2} \eta_{b}}{\partial z^{2}} \cos^{2} \varphi \right] \cos \varphi, \quad r = b$$
(35)

将∂v/∂r 用势函数和流函数形式表达并代入上式,得到液膜外表面边界上的动力学边界条件为

$$p_{b} + 2\mu \left[ \frac{\partial^{2} \Phi}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{2}{\partial r} \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial z} \right] = -p_{gb} + \frac{\sigma}{b^{2}} \left( 1 - \xi_{b}^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi \right) \cdot \eta_{0b} \cos^{2} \varphi \cdot e^{\beta_{t+1} \left( |z+|\varphi| \right)}$$
(36)

## 4.3 扰动波增长速率特征方程

推导扰动波方程主要为求解扰动波增长速率。由液相势函数式(30)和流函数式(31)求得各项偏导数,并与液相压力波动增量式(34)和气相压力波动增量式(33)一起代入动力学边界条件式(36)中,经过 冗长的数学推导,得到无因次形式的锥形液膜外表面扰动波增长速率特征方程。

令  $\omega_s = \beta_b / U$ ,为液膜外表面无因次扰动增长速率;  $Re_s = \rho Ub / \mu$ ,为液膜外表面 Reynolds 数;  $We_s = \rho U^2 b / \sigma$ ,为液膜外表面 Weber 数;  $S = \rho_s / \rho$ ,为气相与液相密度比,则锥形液膜外表面扰动波增长速率特征方程为

$$\omega_b^2 \left[ M + S \frac{K_0 \left( \xi_b \right)}{K_1 \left( \xi_b \right)} \right] + \omega_b \left\{ \mathbf{i} \cdot 2\xi_b \left[ S \frac{K_0 \left( \xi_b \right)}{K_1 \left( \xi_b \right)} - \frac{2\xi_b I_0 \left( \xi_b \right)}{Reb I_1 \left( \xi_b \right)} \frac{K_0 \left( \xi_b \right)}{K_1 \left( \xi_b \right)} \sin \varphi \right] + \mathbf{i} \cdot 4 \frac{\sin \varphi}{\operatorname{Re}_b} \frac{\xi_b^2}{\xi_{lb}^2 - \xi_b^2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \xi_{b} \left( M_{1} + M_{2} \right) - \xi_{b}^{2} \frac{I_{0}(\xi_{b})}{I_{1}(\xi_{b})} \frac{K_{0}(\xi_{b})}{K_{1}(\xi_{b})} - \frac{Re_{b}^{2}S}{4\cos\varphi} \left( 1 - M_{3} \right) - 1 \end{bmatrix} + \left( M_{3}S - S \right) \xi_{b} \tan \varphi$$

$$+ \frac{2\xi_{b}}{Re_{b}} \left[ \xi_{b} M \left( 1 + \cos\varphi \right) - \cos\varphi + \frac{2\xi_{b}^{2}}{\xi_{b}^{2} - \xi_{b}^{2}} \left( \xi_{b} M - \xi_{b} M_{1} \right) \cos\varphi \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{We_{b}} \left[ SWe_{b} \xi_{b}^{2} \frac{K_{0} \left[ \xi_{b} \right]}{K_{1} \left[ \xi_{b} \right]} + \xi_{b} \left( 1 - \xi_{b}^{2} \cos\varphi \right) \cdot \cos\varphi \right]$$

$$M = \frac{1/\xi_{b} - \left[ K_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{0} \left( \xi_{b} \right) + K_{0} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \right]}{K_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) - K_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) + K_{0} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \right]}, \qquad M_{1} = \frac{1/\xi_{a} - \left[ K_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{0} \left( \xi_{b} \right) + K_{0} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{a} \right) \right]}{K_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) - K_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) + K_{0} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) + K_{0} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) + K_{0} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) + K_{0} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) + K_{0} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) + K_{0} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) + K_{0} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b} \right) + K_{0} \left( \xi_{b} \right) \cdot I_{1} \left( \xi_{b$$

$$+ \frac{1}{Re_{a}} \left[ \zeta_{a} Q \left( 1 + \cos \varphi \right) - \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{\xi_{a}^{2} - \xi_{a}^{2}} \left( \zeta_{a} Q - \zeta_{a} Q \right) \cdot \cos \varphi \right] \right]$$

$$= - \frac{1}{We_{a}} \left[ SWe_{a} \xi_{a}^{2} \frac{I_{0}(\xi_{a})}{I_{1}(\xi_{a})} + \xi_{a} \left( 1 - \xi_{a}^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi \right) \cdot \cos \varphi \right]$$

$$(38)$$

式中,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \omega_a = \beta a/U, \quad Re_a = \rho Ua/\mu, \quad We_a = \rho U^2 a/\sigma \\
& Q\left(\xi_b, \xi_a\right) = M\left(\xi_a, \xi_b\right), \quad Q_1\left(\xi_b, \xi_a\right) = M_1\left(\xi_a, \xi_b\right), \quad Q_2\left(\xi_b, \xi_a\right) = M_2\left(\xi_a, \xi_b\right), \quad Q_3 = \frac{I_0\left(\xi_b\right)}{I_1\left(\xi_b\right)}\left[\frac{I_0\left(\xi_b\right)}{I_1\left(\xi_b\right)} - \frac{1}{\xi_b}\right]
\end{aligned}$$

## 5 结论

基于小扰动假设,本文提出了锥形液膜的数学模型,经过严格的数学推导,得到了锥形液膜的扰动 波方程,为锥形液膜雾化过程理论分析奠定了良好的基础。 当  $\Phi = 0, a = 0$  时,锥形液膜变为圆射流,式 (37) 与圆射流的扰动波方程<sup>[4-5]</sup> 结果一致; 当  $\Phi = 0$  时,锥形液膜变为环形液膜,式(37)、(38) 与环形液 膜的扰动波方程<sup>[9]</sup> 结果一致,由此表明本文导出的锥形液膜扰波动方程的合理性。

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