http://www.applmathmech.cn

充液弹性毛细管低温相变的力学分析

陶 泽^{1,2}, 李墨筱^{1,2}, 提 飞^{1,2}, 刘勇岗^{1,2}, 刘少宝^{1,2}, 卢天健^{1,2}

(1.南京航空航天大学机械结构力学及控制国家重点实验室,南京 210016;2.南京航空航天大学多功能轻量化材料与结构工信部重点实验室,南京 210016)

(我刊编委卢天健、刘少宝来稿)

摘要: 充液弹性毛细管广泛存在于生物体(如毛细血管、植物导管等)和工程领域(如微流控冰阀门、制冷系统热管、MEMS 微通道谐振器等).低温工作环境中,充液弹性毛细管内部的液柱会发生相变并引发冻胀效应,从而导致管壁的变形、损伤乃至断裂.该文建立并求解了考虑温度梯度、界面张力及液体冻胀作用的弹性毛细管平衡方程,分析了液柱低温相变过程中毛细管壁的径向和环向应力,发现管壁应力分布受热毛细弹性数和冻毛细弹性数的影响,且影响大小跟壁厚相关.该研究不仅有助于理解生物体内充液弹性毛细管冻胀失效机制,还可为 MEMS 微流控芯片的抗冻胀失效设计提供理论指导.

关 键 词: 相变; 界面张力; 冻胀; 热毛细弹性数; 冻毛细弹性数 **中图分类号:** 0343 **文献标志码:** A DOI: 10.21656/1000-0887.420301

Mechanics of Low-Temperature Phase Transition in Liquid-Filled Elastic Capillary Tubes

TAO Ze^{1,2}, LI Moxiao^{1,2}, TI Fei^{1,2}, LIU Yonggang^{1,2}, LIU Shaobao^{1,2}, LU Tianjian^{1,2}

(1. State Key Laboratory of Mechanics and Control of Mechanical Structures,

Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing 210016, P.R.China;

2. MIIT Key Laboratory of Multifunctional Lightweight Materials and Structures,

Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Nanjing 210016, P.R.China)

(Contributed by LU Tianjian, LIU Shaobao, M. AMM Editorial Board)

Abstract: Liquid-filled elastic capillary tubes are a kind of standard component in life bodies (e.g., capillary blood vessels and plant vessels) and engineering fields (e.g., MEMS microchannel resonators and heat pipes). Under a low temperature, the liquid in a capillary tube will undergo a phase transition and exhibit a frozenheave effect, which may cause deformation, damage and even fracture of the tube wall. In this study, the governing equations for elastic capillary tubes were established, with temperature difference, interfacial tension and frozen-heave effect accounted for, and the equations for stresses developed in the tube wall during freezing

作者简介: 陶泽(1997—),男,硕士(E-mail: ztao@ nuaa.edu.cn);

刘少宝(1988—),男,副研究员,博士,硕士生导师(通讯作者. E-mail: sbliu@nuaa.edu.cn);

[•] 收稿日期: 2021-09-30;修订日期: 2021-10-14

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(12032010;11902155);江苏省自然科学基金(BK20190382);江苏省仿生功能材料重点 实验基金;江苏高校优势学科建设工程项目基金

⁽C)1994 互无健(1964-A)。器。教授 ;博士。博士集导师(通讯作者in E-mailustilu@muaa.edu.co.)erved. http://www.cnki.net

引用格式: 陶泽, 李墨筱, 提飞, 刘勇岗, 刘少宝, 卢天健. 充液弹性毛细管低温相变的力学分析[J]. 应用数学和力学, 2021, **42**(10): 1045-1061.

were solved. It is demonstrated that stress distribution in tube wall is influenced by the thermoelastocapillary number and the freeze-elastocapillary number, both dependent upon wall thickness. Results obtained in this study are not only helpful for understanding the prevention of frozen-heave failure, but provide theoretical guidance for tailoring the freezing resistance of microfluidic devices used in MEMS.

Key words: phase transition; interfacial tension; frost heave; thermoelastocapillary number; freeze-elastocapillary number

引 言

充液弹性毛细管广泛存在于生物体(如毛细血管^[1-2]、植物导管^[3]等)和工程领域(如微流控阀门^[45]、 MEMS 微通道谐振器^[6-9]、毛细管电泳技术^[10-11]等).低温环境下,充液弹性毛细管内部的液体会发生相变及 冻胀,管壁应力显著增大,从而导致管壁变形、损伤乃至断裂.因此,建立可以量化充液弹性毛细管内相变及 应力状态的力学理论模型,对防治冻胀破坏具有重要的指导意义.

充液弹性毛细管的固-液界面对其应力状态有显著影响.弹性固体的尺寸较小或弹性模量较低时,毛细 力会导致固体的结构发生变形,即毛细弹性现象(如纤维素泡沫吸水溶胀^[12]、毛细管 Rayleigh-Taylor 不稳定 性^[13]、毛细折纸^[14]、纳米颗粒组装^[15]等),其本质是物体中的弹性应变能与界面能之间的平衡.近年来,国内 外针对毛细弹性相关的力学行为开展了大量研究.例如,Singh 等^[16]提出了描述界面张力下多弹性体聚集行 为的力学模型;Das 等^[17]基于密度泛函理论,计算了液滴在固体基底上的毛细力,发现切向力会导致附加的 弹性变形;Hadjittofis 等^[18]基于润滑理论,研究了蒸发诱导的弹性毛细聚集行为.此外,界面张力作用下,充液 弹性毛细管的毛细弹性的力学行为也引起了广泛关注.例如,Smalyukh 等^[19]发现,在强毛细-弹性耦合作用 的液晶表面上,胶体粒子导致的界面屈曲与毛细力之间存在相关性;表面张力作用下,Hoberg 等^[20]发现弹性 毛细管会发生非轴对称屈曲,进而自发地塌陷、聚结,并建立了弹性毛细管初始变形和完全塌陷的判据,而 Xuan 等^[21]则分析了圆柱通道的弹性失稳;Liu 等^[22]基于梁理论,分析了液-固界面张力对充液毛细管悬臂梁 振动的影响;Wu 等^[23]考虑界面张力及静水压力的作用,建立了基于 Flugge 理论的充液毛细管波动模型;通 过研究气泡在弹性毛细管内的热毛细迁移现象,Mazouchi 等^[24]修正了 Landau-Levich 方程.

近年来,低温相变过程中弹性毛细结构(如毛细管、水凝胶)的力学行为也日益受到国内外学者的关注. 例如,Rao 等^[25]发现冰冻水凝胶具有较高的延展性和屈服强度;Morelle 等^[26]发现可通过调控水凝胶中离子 化合物浓度,增加其在低温相变下的断裂韧性;Coussy^[27]发展了相变多孔力学理论框架;Rabin 等^[28-29]求解 了相变过程中球壳结构的冻胀应力及热应力.针对毛细管液体相变过程,Gilpin^[30-31]研究了冷管中冰的形成 和流动堵塞的模式;Alexiades^[32]发现冷管的相变界面模糊区存在树枝状、柱状、非晶态等微观结构特征; Conde 等^[33]分析了层流圆柱管道中水和橄榄油冻结长度的影响因素;Liu 等^[34-35]理论研究了管状和膜状液 体相变过程中的界面生长速度,提出了临界毛细管半径(critical capillary radius)的概念;Jain 等^[36]基于体积 离散的简化模型,计算了有限长的液柱低温相变堵塞通道所需时间.

综上,尽管国内外学者针对充液弹性毛细管的低温相变过程展开了大量理论和实验研究,但液-固界面 张力在相变过程的作用仍不明晰.本文首先求解了毛细管相变过程中的温度分布,进而在考虑温度梯度、界 面张力及液体冻胀效应的基础上,建立了充液弹性毛细管力学平衡方程,由此确定了液体低温相变后毛细管 壁的应力分布,并分析了热毛细弹性数λ(温度相对毛细力引起的变形)和冻毛细弹性数φ(冻胀相对毛细 力引起的变形)对毛细管应力的影响规律.

1 问题描述

考虑内径为 r_i ,外径为 r_o ,长度为L的封闭充液弹性毛细管模型(图1).低温环境下,毛细管内部水柱从 外到内发生由液到固的相变,其内部水柱半径为 δ , ΔL 为毛细管轴向的伸长量, u_r ,为毛细管内壁位移.模型 初始温度为 $T_{io}^{994,202}$ 时刻置于 T_o 的低温环境中,管内水柱从管壁处开始发生结冰相变,直至完全转变成固^{cnki.net} 体冰柱.按照相变开始时间 t_s 及相变结束时间 t_o 分为三个阶段,对毛细管降温相变过程进行力学分析: 1) $t \leq t_s$ 时,内部水柱的温度高于相变温度 (T_f),水柱未开始相变 ($\delta = r_i$).毛细管受到由于内外壁温度 差产生的热应力,且毛细管内壁存在不可忽略的界面张力 p^{γ} .

2) $t_s < t < t_e$ 时,水柱开始发生相变 (0 < $\delta < r_i$),冰层从内壁向内发展^[36],此时存在两个不同的界面 (管-冰界面、冰-水界面),毛细管内壁受到的张力 p^γ 来自两个部分,即管-冰界面张力直接在管壁产生的 p_1^γ , 以及冰-水界面张力 p_2^γ 在管壁处产生的 p_m .此外,由于水的密度大于冰的密度,故相变后水柱的体积膨胀,在 管壁处产生冻胀压力 p^φ .

3) $t \ge t_e$ 时,水柱完全相变为固体 ($\delta = 0$),毛细管受到的力来自于热应力、冻胀应力以及管-冰界面张力 产生的应力.



图1 弹性毛细管内水柱相变前后示意图



1.1 控制方程

考虑毛细管壁中的轴对称温度分布问题[37],其导热方程为

$$\frac{1}{r}\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r}\left(r\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}r}\right) = 0.$$
(1)

毛细管和冰层的径向及环向应力平衡方程为

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_r^a}{\partial r} + \frac{\sigma_r^a - \sigma_\theta^a}{r} = 0, \tag{2}$$

其中, a = c 表示毛细管, a = i 表示冰层.

毛细管轴向力平衡方程为

$$\sigma_{z}^{c}\pi(r_{o}^{2}-r_{i}^{2})=p^{\varphi}\pi r_{i}^{2}.$$
(3)

1.2 变形协调方程

 $\frac{\mathrm{d}\varepsilon_{\theta}}{\mathrm{d}r} = \frac{1}{r} (\varepsilon_{r}^{a} - \varepsilon_{\theta}^{a}) \,. \tag{4}$

1.3 本构方程

 $\varepsilon_r^a = \frac{1}{E_a} (\sigma_r^a - \mu_a (\sigma_z^a + \sigma_\theta^a)) + \alpha_a T_a,$ (5a)

$$\varepsilon_{\theta}^{a} = \frac{1}{E_{a}} (\sigma_{\theta}^{a} - \mu_{a} (\sigma_{z}^{a} + \sigma_{r}^{a})) + \alpha_{a} T_{a}, \qquad (5b)$$

$$\varepsilon_z^a = \frac{1}{E_a} (\sigma_z^a - \mu_a (\sigma_\theta^a + \sigma_r^a)) + \alpha_a T_a,$$
(5c)

其中, E_a 为弹性模量, μ_a 为 Poisson 比, α_a 为热膨胀系数, T_a 为温度.

1.4 边界条件

毛细管内壁压力、毛细管外壁自由边界条件为

$$\sigma_r^{\rm e}(r_{\rm i}) = p^{\varphi} + p^{\gamma}, \tag{6a}$$

 $\sigma_r^{\circ}(r_{o}) = 0.$ (6b) 冰层内小生力边界条件为 (6b)

$$\sigma_r^i(\delta) = p_2^{\gamma},\tag{7a}$$

(9)

$\sigma_r^i(r_i) = p^{\varphi} + p^{\gamma} \cdot$	(7b)
毛细管的内壁温度随时间变化,外壁温度恒定 ^[36, 38-40] ,即	
$T(r_{i},t) = T_{i}(t),$	(8a)

$$T(r_{o},t) = T_{o}, \tag{8b}$$

其中, $T_i(t)$ 为内壁温度.

初始时刻
$$(t = 0)$$
, 毛细管内壁温度为 T_{io} , 即 $T_i(t)$ 为

 $T_{i}(0) = T_{io}$

2 问题求解

2.1 传热分析

满足毛细管内外壁温度边界条件(8)和导热方程(1)的温度分布 T(r,t) 可表示为

$$T(r,t) = \frac{\ln(r/r_{o})}{\ln(r_{i}/r_{o})} (T_{i}(t) - T_{o}) + T_{o}.$$
(10)

以下根据热力学定律求解内壁温度 $T_i(t)$.水柱内能 Q(t) 的变化等于管内壁处的热流量 $\psi(r_i,t)$ (忽略 毛细管两端的热流量),故可得

$$\psi(r_{i},t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}Q(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}.$$
(11)

根据 Fourier 定律,毛细管的热流密度 q(r,t) 为

$$q(r,t) = -\lambda_c \frac{\mathrm{d}T(r,t)}{\mathrm{d}r},\tag{12}$$

其中, λ_{c} 为毛细管导热系数.对式(10)求导,代人式(12),可得内壁处的热流量 $\psi(r_{i},t)$ 为

$$\psi(r_{i},t) = \frac{2\pi\lambda_{c}L(T_{o} - T_{i}(t))}{\ln(r_{i}/r_{o})}.$$
(13)

假设管内自然对流使得管内水柱的温度分布迅速达到均匀^[41-43],则相变前毛细管内部水柱内能变化由 温度变化引起,为

$$Q(t) = c_{w} \rho_{w} \pi r_{i}^{2} L(T_{i}(t) - T_{io}), \qquad (14)$$

其中, c_w 为水柱比热容, ρ_w 为水柱密度.

将式(13)、(14)代入式(11)中,结合内壁温度边界条件(9),可得毛细管相变前内壁的温度 T_i(t) 需 满足

$$\frac{T_{i}(t) - T_{o}}{T_{io} - T_{o}} = \exp\left(\frac{2\lambda_{c}t}{\ln(r_{i}/r_{o})c_{w}\rho_{w}r_{i}^{2}}\right).$$
(15)

水柱的结冰相变温度为 T_{f} ,温度从初始温度 T_{i} 降到相变温度 T_{f} 所需的时间为 t_{s} ,由式(15)可得

$$t_{s} = \frac{r_{i}^{2} c_{w} \rho_{w}}{2\lambda_{c}} \ln \frac{r_{i}}{r_{o}} \ln \frac{T_{f} - T_{o}}{T_{io} - T_{o}}.$$
 (16)

相变过程中,管内为冰水混合物,且温度恒定^[44].相变时,潜热只能通过内壁的热流量向外释放(忽略毛 细管两端的热流量),且流量恒定(式(12)).相变过程中,冰层内剩余未相变的水柱半径为δ,此时释放潜热 所需的时间为

$$t(\delta) = t_{s} + \frac{\rho_{v} \chi r_{i}^{2}}{2\lambda_{c} (T_{f} - T_{o})} \ln \frac{r_{o}}{r_{i}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{\delta}{r_{i}}\right)^{2}\right), \qquad (17)$$

其中,X为单位质量的水柱相变的潜热。

毛细管内水柱完成相变所需要的时间,即相变时间 t_f:

(C)1994-2021 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net

$$t_{\rm f} = \frac{\rho_{\rm w} r_{\rm i}}{2\lambda_{\rm c} (T_{\rm f} - T_{\rm o})} \ln \frac{r_{\rm o}}{r_{\rm i}}.$$
(18)

式(17)中的 δ 对t求导,可得毛细管内冰-水界面推进的速度,即相变速度 $v(\delta)$:

$$v(\delta) = \frac{\lambda_c(T_f - T_o)}{\delta \rho_v \chi r_i \ln(r_o / r_i)}.$$
(19)

相变平均速度 \bar{v} 可由毛细管内径 r_i 除以相变时间 t_i 得到

$$\bar{v} = \frac{2\lambda_c (T_f - T_o)}{r_i \delta \rho_v \chi r_i \ln(r_o/r_i)}.$$
(20)

比较相变速度 $v(\delta)$ 与平均相变速度 \bar{v} 发现,当毛细管内相变界面发展到中间位置 ($\delta = r_i/2$) 时,二者 相等.

相变完成后 (t≥t_e),利用式(11)可求得内壁温度的变化,即

$$\frac{T_{i}(t) - T_{o}}{T_{io} - T_{o}} = \exp\left(\frac{2\lambda_{c}t}{\ln(r_{i}/r_{o})c_{i}\rho_{i}r_{i}^{2}}\right).$$
(21)

由式(15)可得无量纲的内壁温度 $T_i^*(F_o)$ 为

$$T_{i}^{*}(F_{o}) = e^{2F_{o}/\ln\eta},$$
 (22)

其中,內壁温度
$$T_i^*(t) = \frac{T_i(t) - T_o}{T_{io} - T_o}$$
, 热扩散系数 $\alpha = \frac{\lambda_o}{c_w \rho_w}$, 无量纲时间 $F_o = \frac{\alpha t}{r_i^2}$, 管壁内外径之比 $\eta = \frac{r_i}{r_o}$.

无量纲的结冰相变温度 T_f* 为

$$T_{\rm f}^* = \frac{T_{\rm f} - T_{\rm o}}{T_{\rm io} - T_{\rm o}}.$$
(23)

由式(16)可得无量纲的开始相变时间 F_{os} 为

$$F_{\rm os} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \eta \ln T_{\rm f}^* \,.$$
(24)

利用商业有限元软件 COMSOL Multiphysics 5.6 分析无量纲的相变开始时间 F_{os} 与无量纲相变温度 T_{f}^{*} 之间的关系,仿真结果如图 2 所示,同时给出了理论结果.附录中的表 A1 列出了计算时所需的相关物理参数.图 2 表明理论解与仿真解吻合良好,从而验证了相变前温度分析的正确性.相变开始时间 F_{os} 随相变温度 T_{f}^{*} 的提高而减小;无量纲相变温度 T_{f}^{*} 趋于零时(即环境温度 T_{o} 接近于相变温度 T_{f}),无量纲相变开始时间 F_{os} 较长,而 T_{f}^{*} 趋于 1 时(即环境温度远低于相变温度),相变开始时间 F_{os} 趋于零,即相变立即发生.



图2 相变开始时刻与相变温度的关系

Fig. 2 The relationship between the phase transition beginning time and the phase transition temperature

由式(17)可得无量纲的相变持续时间 $F_{0}(\zeta)$ 为

$$F_{o}(\zeta) = F_{os} + \frac{1}{2N_{ste}} \ln \frac{1}{\eta} (1 - \zeta^{2}), \qquad (25)$$

其中, $N_{\text{ste}} = \frac{c_0 (T_{\tau} 2 \circ \mathcal{I}_0)}{\chi}$ 为 Stefan 数, $F_o(\zeta) = \frac{c_0 (\zeta)}{r_i^2}$, $\zeta = \frac{\sigma_0}{r_i}$. http://www.cnki.net

由式(18)可得无量纲的相变结束时间 F_{of} 为

$$F_{\rm of} = \frac{1}{2N_{\rm ste}} \ln \frac{1}{\eta} \,. \tag{26}$$

式(26)与 Myers 等^[39]和 Jain 等^[36]通过不同建模方法得到的公式一致,即完全相变所需时间与管道尺 寸成正比、与内外管壁温度差成反比.该结果进一步验证了上文通过温度分析所得相变时间的正确性. 最后,将式(21)代入式(10)中,可得毛细管在相变过程中的无量纲温度分布为

$$T^{*}(\rho, F_{o}) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(\rho - \eta\rho + \eta)}{\ln \eta} e^{2F_{o}/\ln \eta}, & F_{o} < F_{os}, \\ \frac{\ln(\rho - \eta\rho + \eta)}{\ln \eta} T_{f}^{*}, & F_{os} \leq F_{o} \leq F_{oe}, \\ \frac{\ln(\rho - \eta\rho + \eta)}{\ln \eta} e^{2kF_{o}/\ln \eta}, & F_{o} > F_{oe}, \end{cases}$$
(27)

其中, $\rho = (r - r_i)/(r_0 - r_i)$, 冰水体热容之比 $k = (c_w \rho_w)/(c_i \rho_i)$. 2.2 应力分析

将作用于弹性毛细管的应力分解为弹性毛细管热应力 σ^{r} 、界面张力引起的拉应力 σ^{r} 及冻胀引起的压应力 $\sigma^{\varphi^{[45]}}(\mathbb{B}_{3})$,即

$$\sigma(r,t) = \sigma^{T}(r,t) + \sigma^{\gamma}(r,t) + \sigma^{\varphi}(r,t) .$$
⁽²⁸⁾



图 3 弹性毛细管的载荷分解为内外温差、界面张力和冻胀压力

Fig. 3 The load of elastic capillary tube decomposed into temperature difference, interfacial tension and frost heave pressure

接下来,首先求解毛细管在低温相变过程中的温度分布,然后分别求解热应力、冻胀压应力及界面张力 引起的拉应力.

1) 热应力

利用式(2)~(5)并结合式(27)可求得毛细管由于内外温度差产生的热应力^[46],无量纲处理后表示为
$$\sigma^{T}(\rho,F) =$$

$$\frac{E\alpha}{1-\mu} \frac{T_{io} - T_{o}}{2\ln(1/\eta)} \left[-\ln\frac{1}{\eta + (1-\eta)\rho} + \frac{\eta^{2}}{1-\eta^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{(\eta + (1-\eta)\rho)^{2}} - 1 \right) \ln\frac{1}{\eta} \right] e^{2F_{o}/\ln\eta}, \quad (29a)$$

$$\sigma_{\theta}^{T}(\rho, F_{o}) =$$

$$\frac{E\alpha}{1-\mu}\frac{T_{io}-T_{o}}{2\ln(1/\eta)}\left[1-\ln\frac{1}{\eta+(1-\eta)\rho}-\frac{\eta^{2}}{1-\eta^{2}}\left(\frac{1}{(\eta+(1-\eta)\rho)^{2}}+1\right)\ln\frac{1}{\eta}\right]e^{2F_{o}/\ln\eta},\quad(29b)$$

$$\sigma_{z}^{T}(\rho, F_{o}) = \frac{E\alpha}{1-\mu} \frac{T_{io} - T_{o}}{2\ln(1/\eta)} \left[1 - 2\ln\frac{1}{\eta + (1-\eta)\rho} - \frac{2\eta^{2}}{1-\eta^{2}}\ln\frac{1}{\eta} \right] e^{2F_{o}/\ln\eta},$$
(29c)

其中,内壁温度 $T_i^*(F_o)$ 上文已经给出(式(27)).

2) 冻胀应力

根据式(2)~(5)结合边界条件(式(6))可得冻胀情况下毛细管应力分布^[47]为
(C)1994-2021 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.ne
$$\sigma_r^p(\rho, F_o) = \frac{\eta p^o(F_o)}{1 - \eta^2} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \eta)\rho + \eta}\right)\right),$$
(30a)

$$\sigma_{\theta}^{p}(\rho, F_{o}) = \frac{\eta^{2} p^{\varphi}(F_{o})}{1 - \eta^{2}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \eta)\rho + \eta} \right)^{2} \right),$$
(30b)
$$\eta^{2} p^{\varphi}(F_{o})$$

$$\sigma_z^p(\rho, F_o) = \frac{\eta p(F_o)}{1 - \eta^2}, \qquad (30c)$$

其中,相变过程的冻胀压力 $p^{e}(F_{o})$ 不断增大,故需要根据冻胀率的定义求解 $p^{e}(F_{o})$.

为便于模型的建立,首先定义等效冻胀率.一般而言,冻胀率表示冻结前后体积之差与冻结前体积之比. 质量恒定的水柱完全相变后的冻胀率 *φ* 为

$$\varphi = \frac{\rho_{\rm w} - \rho_{\rm i}}{\rho_{\rm i}},\tag{31}$$

其中, ρ_{w} 为水的密度, ρ_{i} 为冰的密度.

若毛细管内水柱未完全相变,且管内存在半径为 δ 的水柱,则毛细管内部水柱的等效冻胀率 φ_e 为

$$\varphi_{e}(\delta) = \varphi \left(1 - \left(\frac{\delta}{r_{i}} \right)^{2} \right).$$
(32)

 $\delta = 0$ 时,毛细管内水柱完全相变,此时等效冻胀率 $\varphi_e(0) = \varphi; \delta = r_i$ 时,毛细管内水柱尚未开始相变,此时等效冻胀率 $\varphi_e(r_i) = 0$.

毛细管内水柱完全相变时,根据其体积变化,冻胀率 φ 可表示为

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi (r_{i} + u_{r_{i}})^{2} (1 + \varepsilon_{zi}) L - \pi r_{i}^{2} L}{\pi r_{i}^{2} L} \approx \varepsilon_{zi} + 2\varepsilon_{\theta i} .$$
(33)

冻胀效应引起毛细管内壁的位移及毛细管轴向伸长(图1)为

$$u_{r_i} = \varepsilon_{\theta i} r_i, \tag{34a}$$
$$\Delta L = \varepsilon_{zi}, \tag{34b}$$

其中, $\varepsilon_{\mathfrak{s}}$ 及 $\varepsilon_{\mathfrak{s}}$ 为毛细管内壁 ($r = r_{\mathfrak{s}}$)的环向和轴向应变,将本构方程(5)和式(30)代入式(33)中,可求得毛 细管内水柱完全相变时冻胀产生的内壁压力 $p^{\mathfrak{s}}$ 为

$$p^{\varphi} = \frac{\eta^2 E_c \varphi}{(3 - 6\mu_c) \eta^2 + 2 + 2\mu_c}.$$
(35)

若毛细管内水柱趋于无限长,可视作平面应变问题,即

$$\varepsilon'_{z} = 0.$$

冻胀率φ的表达式(33)可相应简化为

$$\varphi' = 2\varepsilon_{\theta i} \,. \tag{37}$$

由式(5)结合式(30)可得轴向应力为

$$\sigma_{z}^{p'} = \frac{2\mu_{c}\eta^{2}p^{\varphi'}}{1-\eta^{2}}.$$
(38)

式(35)可改写为

$$p^{\varphi'} = \frac{E_e \varphi'^{1-\eta^2}}{(2 - 2\mu_e - 4\mu_e^2)\eta^2 + 2 + 2\mu_e}.$$
(39)

若水柱并非完全相变,且相变沿径向由内壁向内发展^[48],利用等效冻胀率 $\varphi_{e}(\delta)$,将式(32)代入式(35),可求得非完全冻胀产生的内壁压力 $p^{e}(\delta)$ 为

$$p^{\varphi}(\delta) = \frac{\eta^2 E_{\rm e} \varphi (1 - (\delta/r_{\rm i})^2)}{(3 - 6\mu_{\rm e})\eta^2 + 2 + 2\mu_{\rm e}}.$$
(40)

进一步,将式(17)代入,可得相变过程中的冻胀压力 p^e(t) 为

$$(C)^{1994-2021} \mathcal{P}_{e}^{fina} \mathcal{P}_{e}^{f$$

(36)

相变结束 (t ≥ t_e) 后,冻胀应力不变.将上述结果无量纲化,毛细管内壁在相变过程中受到的无冻胀压 力 $p^{\varphi}(F_{o})$ 为

$$\frac{p^{\varphi}(F_{o})}{E} = \begin{cases} 0, & F_{o} < F_{os}, \\ \frac{2\varphi f_{2}(\eta) (F_{os} - F_{o}) N_{ste}}{\ln \eta}, & F_{os} \leq F_{o} \leq F_{oe}, \\ \frac{\varphi f_{2}(\eta)}{\varphi f_{2}(\eta)}, & F_{o} > F_{oe}, \end{cases}$$

$$(42)$$

$$f_{2}(\eta) = \frac{\eta^{2}}{(3 - 6\mu_{c})\eta^{2} + 2 + 2\mu_{c}}.$$

其中

将式(42)代入式(30)即可求得毛细管低温相变过程中受到冻胀压力时的应力分布。

3) 界面张力产生的应力

根据式(2)~(5)结合边界条件(6),可得界面张力下毛细管应力分布[47]为

$$\sigma_{r}^{p}(\rho,F_{o}) = \frac{\eta^{2} p^{\gamma}(F_{o})}{1-\eta^{2}} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{(1-\eta)\rho + \eta}\right)^{2}\right),$$
(43a)

$$\sigma_{\theta}^{p}(\rho, F_{o}) = \frac{\eta^{2} p^{\gamma}(F_{o})}{1 - \eta^{2}} \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \eta)\rho + \eta} \right)^{2} \right),$$
(43b)

其中,界面张力 $p^{\gamma}(F_{o})$ 在相变过程中未知.接下来,按照相变开始时间 F_{os} 及相变结束时间 F_{os} ,分三个阶段 求解.

相变前,水柱的半径不变,根据 Young-Laplace 方程,管壁与水柱之间的固-液界面对毛细管内壁的张力 p^{γ} [49] 为

$$p^{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma_{\rm w}}{r_{\rm i}},\tag{44}$$

其中,γ"为毛细管壁与水之间的界面张力系数.



图4 相变过程中的管-冰界面及冰-水界面示意图

Fig. 4 Diagram of tube-ice interface and ice-water interface during phase transition

相变过程中,冰与水之间的界面张力系数为 γ_x ,冰与壁面之间界面张力系数为 γ_i ,管内未相变的水柱 半径为 $\delta(t)$,如图4所示.此时,毛细管壁不仅受到冰与壁面之间界面张力的直接作用力 p_1^{γ} ,还受到冰与水之 间界面张力 p_2^{γ} 对管壁的作用力 p_m .由式(44)可得毛细管壁受到的冰与壁面之间直接作用的界面张力 p_1^{γ} 为

$$p_1^{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma_i}{r_i},\tag{45}$$

式中,γ;为管壁与冰之间的界面张力系数.

接下来,求解冰-水界面张力 p_2^{γ} 对管壁间接作用的 p_m , 而 p_2^{γ} 为

 $(p_2^{\gamma} \models 9 \stackrel{\gamma_x}{\sim} 0, 21$ China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://v(46).cnki.net



式中, γ, 为冰-水界面之间的界面张力系数.根据式(2)~(5),结合边界条件(6)、(7),可求得冰-水界面张力 作用下毛细管及冰层的应力分布为

$$\sigma_r^c = \frac{r_i^2 p_m}{r_o^2 - r_i^2} \left(1 - \frac{r_o^2}{r^2} \right),$$
(47a)
$$r_o^2 p_m \left(r_m^2 \right)$$

$$\sigma_{\theta}^{c} = \frac{r_{i} P_{m}}{r_{o}^{2} - r_{i}^{2}} \left(1 + \frac{r_{o}}{r^{2}} \right),$$
(47b)

$$\sigma_{r}^{i} = \frac{\delta^{2}(t)}{r_{i}^{2} - \delta^{2}(t)} \left(\left(1 - \frac{r_{i}^{2}}{r^{2}}\right) p_{2}^{\gamma} - \left(\frac{r_{i}^{2}}{\delta^{2}(t)} - \frac{r_{i}^{2}}{r^{2}}\right) p_{m} \right),$$
(47c)

$$\sigma_{\theta}^{i} = \frac{\delta^{2}(t)}{r_{i}^{2} - \delta^{2}(t)} \left(\left(1 + \frac{r_{i}^{2}}{r^{2}} \right) p_{2}^{\gamma} - \left(\frac{r_{i}^{2}}{\delta^{2}(t)} + \frac{r_{i}^{2}}{r^{2}} \right) p_{m} \right).$$
(47d)

鉴于毛细管内壁位移 u。与冰层外壁位移 u, 相同, 有

$$u_{i} = \frac{1 - \mu_{i}}{E_{i}} \left(\frac{\delta^{2}(t) p_{2}^{\gamma} - r_{i}^{2} p_{m}}{r_{i}^{2} - \delta^{2}(t)} \right) r + \frac{1 + \mu_{i}}{E_{i}} \left(\frac{\delta^{2}(t) r_{i}^{2}(p_{2}^{\gamma} - p_{m})}{r_{i}^{2} - \delta^{2}(t)} \right) \frac{1}{r},$$
(48a)

$$u_{c} = \frac{1 - \mu_{c}}{E_{c}} \left(\frac{r_{i}^{2} p_{m}}{r_{o}^{2} - r_{i}^{2}} \right) r + \frac{1 + \mu_{c}}{E_{c}} \left(\frac{r_{o}^{2} r_{i}^{2} p_{m}}{r_{o}^{2} - r_{i}^{2}} \right) \frac{1}{r},$$

$$u_{i}(r_{i}) = u_{c}(r_{i}) .$$
(48b)
(49)

$$u_{i}(r_{i}) = u_{c}(r_{i}) \cdot$$

将式(48)代入式(49),可求得冰-水界面张力 p^y 对毛细管内壁的作用力 p_m 为

$$p_{\rm m} = \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{E_{\rm i}}\frac{\delta^2(t)}{r_{\rm i}^2 - \delta^2(t)}p_2^{\gamma}\right)}{\left(\frac{1-\mu_{\rm i}}{E_{\rm i}} - \frac{1-\mu_{\rm c}}{E_{\rm c}}\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{E_{\rm i}}\frac{\delta^2(t)}{r_{\rm i}^2 - \delta^2(t)} + \frac{1}{E_{\rm c}}\frac{r_{\rm o}^2}{r_{\rm o}^2 - r_{\rm i}^2}\right)}.$$
(50)

最终,相变过程中毛细管的管壁受到的界面张力 p^v 为

 $p^{\gamma} = p_1^{\gamma} + p_m \, .$



图 5 不同材料的毛细管相变过程中冰-水界面张力对管壁的影响

Fig. 5 Effects of ice-water interfacial tension on tube wall during phase transition of different materials

考虑 pm时,若满足 pm/p1 < 5%,则认为冰-水界面张力对管壁的作用力 pm可忽略不计(图 5).其中横坐 标1- ζ 表示已经相变水柱的径向尺寸,纵坐标 E_c/E_i 表示毛细管弹性模量与冰弹性模量之比.对于模量较大 nki.net 的毛细管(不锈钢), pm影响较大;对于模量适中的毛细管(玻璃、聚乙烯),相变开始阶段 pm影响较大,相变 结束阶段则影响较小;当管壁模量较小、内外径之比较小(薄壁管)时,冰-水界面张力对管壁的作用力较小,

(51)

且随着相变界面的移动进一步减小.对于软管(如硅胶管、橡胶管、血管),由于冰的弹性模量 ($E_i \approx 9$ GPa)较大,整个相变过程中 $p_m/p_1^{\gamma} < 5\%$,冰-水界面张力对管壁的作用力可忽略不计,即式(43)简化为

$$p^{\gamma} = p_{1}^{\gamma}$$
. (52)
相变结束后,管壁与冰柱之间的固-固界面对毛细管内壁的作用 $p^{\gamma[49]}$ 为

$$p^{\gamma} = \frac{\gamma_i}{r_i},\tag{53}$$

其中,γ,为毛细管壁与水之间的界面张力系数.

综上,弹性毛细管水柱低温相变过程中,界面张力的等效压力 p^γ 为

$$\frac{p^{\gamma}}{\gamma_{i}/r_{i}} = \begin{cases}
\frac{\gamma_{w}}{\gamma_{i}}, & F_{o} < F_{os}, \\
\frac{2\left(\frac{1}{E_{i}}\frac{\zeta(F_{o})}{1-\zeta^{2}(F_{o})}\frac{\gamma_{x}}{\gamma_{i}}\right)}{\left(\frac{1-\mu_{i}}{E_{i}}-\frac{1-\mu_{c}}{E_{c}}\right)+2\left(\frac{1}{E_{i}}\frac{\zeta^{2}(F_{o})}{1-\zeta^{2}(F_{o})}+\frac{1}{E_{c}}\frac{1}{1-\eta^{2}}\right), & F_{os} \leq F_{o} < F_{oe}, \\
1, & F_{o} \geq F_{oe},
\end{cases}$$
(54)

其中, $\zeta(F_{o})$ 由式(25)可得.将式(54)代入式(43),可得毛细管低温相变过程中界面张力引起的应力分布. 2.3 无量纲化

根据式(28),将应力进行无量纲化,令 $\frac{\sigma_r}{\gamma_i/r_i} = \sigma_r^*, \frac{\sigma_{\theta}}{\gamma_i/r_i} = \sigma_{\theta}^*, \frac{\sigma_z}{\gamma_i/r_i} = \sigma_z^*.定义两个无量纲参数: \lambda = \frac{\alpha(T_{io} - T_o)}{\gamma_i/(r_i E)}$ (热毛细弹性数), $\phi = \frac{\varphi}{\gamma_i/(r_i E)}$ (冻毛细弹性数). λ 反映温度与毛细力引起的相对变形:毛细管 内部温度高于外部温度时,即 $\lambda > 0$ 时,毛细管内水柱在低温环境中发生相变;毛细管内外部温度相同时,即 $\lambda = 0$ 时,不存在温度梯度. ϕ 表示毛细力与冻胀压力引起的相对变形:冻胀效应存在时, $\phi > 0$; 冻胀效应不存在时, $\phi = 0$.通过 λ 及 ϕ 的取值变化,可表示多种不同环境下毛细管壁的应力状态.

毛细管管壁的无量纲应力可表示为

$$\sigma_{r}^{*} = \begin{cases} \lambda g_{2}(\eta,\rho) e^{2F_{o}/\ln \eta} + \beta f_{1}(\eta) (1 - g_{1}(\eta,\rho)), & F_{o} < F_{os}, \\ \lambda g_{2}(\eta,\rho) T_{f}^{*} + \left[f_{1}(\eta) \left((p_{m} + 1) - \frac{2\phi f_{2}(\eta) (F_{os} - F_{o}) N_{ste}}{\ln \eta} \right) \right] (1 - g_{1}(\eta,\rho)), & F_{os} \leq F_{o}, \\ \lambda g_{2}(\eta,\rho) e^{2kF_{o}/\ln \eta} + \left[f_{1}(\eta) (1 - \phi f_{2}(\eta)) \right] (1 - g_{1}(\eta,\rho)), & F_{o} \geq F_{oe}, \\ \lambda g_{3}(\eta,\rho) e^{2F_{o}/\ln \eta} + \beta f_{1}(\eta) (1 + g_{1}(\eta,\rho)), & F_{o} < F_{os}, \\ \lambda g_{3}(\eta,\rho) T_{f}^{*} + \left[f_{1}(\eta) (p_{m} + 1) - \frac{2\phi f_{2}(\eta) (F_{os} - F_{o}) N_{ste}}{\ln \eta} \right] (1 + g_{1}(\eta,\rho)), & F_{os} \leq F_{o} < F_{oe}, \\ \lambda g_{3}(\eta,\rho) e^{2kF_{o}/\ln \eta} + \left[f_{1}(\eta) (1 - \phi f_{2}(\eta)) \right] (1 + g_{1}(\eta,\rho)), & F_{o} \geq F_{oe}, \end{cases}$$
(55b)

其中

$$\beta = \frac{\gamma_{w}}{\gamma_{i}}, f_{1}(\eta) = \frac{\eta^{2}}{\eta^{2} - 1}, f_{2}(\eta) = \frac{\eta^{2}}{(3 - 6\mu)\eta^{2} + 2 + 2\mu}, g_{1}(\eta, \rho) = \left(\frac{1}{(1 - \eta)\rho + \eta}\right)^{2},$$

$$g_{2}(\eta, \rho) = \frac{1}{1 - \mu} \frac{1}{2\ln(1/\eta)} \left[-\ln\frac{1}{\eta + (1 - \eta)\rho} + \frac{\eta^{2}}{1 - \eta^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{(\eta + (1 - \eta)\rho)^{2}} - 1\right) \ln\frac{1}{\eta} \right],$$
(C)1994-2021 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. If http://www.cnki.ne
$$g_{3}(\eta, \rho) = \frac{1}{1 - \mu} \frac{1}{2\ln(1/\eta)} \left[1 - \ln\frac{1}{\eta + (1 - \eta)\rho} - \frac{\eta^{2}}{1 - \eta^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{(\eta + (1 - \eta)\rho)^{2}} + 1\right) \ln\frac{1}{\eta} \right],$$

式中, $f_1(\eta)$ 和 $f_2(\eta)$ 仅与内外径之比 η 相关, 而 $g_1(\eta,\rho) \sim g_3(\eta,\rho)$ 还与管壁的归一化位置相关.

3 结果与讨论

接下来,控制某一变量进行分析时,所用物理参数均在实际应用范围内选取,其他参数取其范围内的特定值作为基准值(表 A1).由于界面张力对毛细管产生的轴向张力可忽略不计,仅分析充液弹性毛细管相变的径向应力和环向应力.毛细管的相变是由内壁沿径向向内,相变过程中冻胀应力不断增大.相变开始时刻, 热应力达到最大值;相变结束时,冻胀应力达到最大值.鉴于此,本文重点分析相变开始时刻(*φ* = 0、界面张力影响最显著)及相变结束时刻(完全冻胀)毛细管壁的应力分布.分厚壁、薄壁两种情况,分别研究热毛细弹性数、冻毛细弹性数对管壁应力分布的影响.

3.1 厚壁毛细管应力分布

首先,分析毛细管壁为厚壁(η =0.1)情况下的应力(图6).在较大的热毛细弹性数(λ =100)及冻毛细 弹性数(ϕ =100)下,毛细管壁径向压应力也较大(图6(a)),因为较大的 λ 意味着温度梯度相对于界面张 力影响更为显著,较大的 ϕ 意味着冻胀效应相对于界面张力影响更为显著.因此,尽管界面张力产生的应力 为拉应力,冻胀效应和温度梯度在内壁附近产生的径应力均为压应力,而压应力最终占据主导地位.热毛细 弹性数较小(λ =1)时,径向压应力沿壁厚方向减小,由于此时温度影响较小,故应力分布主要由冻胀产生 的内压引起;而较大的热毛细弹性数下,界面张力影响较小,应力分布主要由内外温差引起,其应力分布趋势 近似于圆筒温差应力分布趋势^[45].内壁处的径向压应力与热毛细弹性数无关,且较大冻毛细弹性数下,径向 压应力较大,这是由于温度在内壁处不产生径向应力,而冻胀效应在内壁处产生径向压应力,其应力分布趋势近似于圆筒受内压应力分布趋势^[45].从式(55a)看出, ρ =0时, $\sigma_r^* = \phi(\eta^2 - 1)/[(3 - 6\mu)\eta^2 + 2 + 2\mu]$ + 1, 而厚壁情况下有 $\sigma_r^* = -\phi/(2 + 2\mu) + 1$,通过简化公式,可直接计算厚壁毛细管内壁处径向应力.但是,无论热弹性毛细数及冻毛细弹性数如何变化,径向应力在外壁处始终趋于零,即外壁始终为"零应力面",即 ρ =1时, $\sigma_r^* = 0$.这是因为外壁处不产生温度径向应力和冻胀径向应力,且不受界面张力作用.





厚壁 (η = 0.1) 情况下,热毛细弹性数较小 (λ = 1) 时,毛细管壁环向应力沿壁厚方向减小;反之,热毛 细弹性数较大 (λ = 100) 时,环向应力沿壁厚方向单调增加(图 6(b)).由于较厚的管壁界面张力及冻胀压 力均直接作用于内壁,对环向应力的影响范围有限,故外壁处的应力主要受温度主导,且为环向拉应力.其 实,将式(55b)退化为 $\sigma_{\theta}^* = (\phi - 2 - 2\mu)/(2 + 2\mu) - 2\lambda(1/(2(1 - \mu))),$ 可直接求得厚壁毛细管内壁 (ρ = 0) 处的环向应力;将式(55b)退化为 $\sigma_{\theta}^* = \lambda/[2(1 - \mu)\ln(1/\eta)],$ 则可直接求得厚壁毛细管外壁 (ρ = 1) 处的环向应力.此外,由于冻胀压力引起的环向压力始终为拉应力,故环向应力随冻毛细弹性数增大.有趣的 是,热毛细弹性数较大 (λ = 100) 时,内,外壁处的环向应力方向相反,此时管壁内始终存在一个"零应力面". 3.2 **薄壁毛细管应力分布**

就薄壁 (η=0.9) 毛细管而言,其径向应力的"零应力面"在外壁处,且不受热毛细弹性数和冻毛细弹性

数影响(图7(a));而其内壁处的径向应力可为压应力(冻毛细弹性数较大,如 ϕ = 100),也可为拉应力(冻 毛细弹性数较小,如 ϕ = 0).热毛性弹性数对径向应力分布的影响较大:热毛细弹性数较小(λ = 1)时,径向 应力呈单调分布;热毛细弹性数较大(λ = 100)时,径向应力呈先减后增的非单调分布.有意思的是,热毛细 弹性数较大和冻毛细弹性数较小时,管壁内会产生一个"零应力面",此时管壁同时存在径向拉应力和压应 力,通过内外温差及内压的调控,可使弹性毛细管壁的厚度恒定不变.



图 7 薄壁 (η = 0.9) 毛细管的无量纲径向应力及环向应力

Fig. 7 The dimensionless radial and circumferential stresses of thin-walled capillary tubes ($\eta~$ = 0.9)

薄壁情况下,环向应力的分布规律相对简单,呈线性分布.在管壁中线附近 (ρ = 0.5)存在一个"不动 点",其环向应力不受热毛细弹性数影响,但与冻毛细弹性数相关(图7(b)).由于线性分布,且在管壁中线, 可进一步推断"不动点"处的环向应力为整个管壁内的平均应力.此外,冻毛细弹性数较小时,径向压力远小 于环向压力,故在薄壁分析中通常忽略径向压力的影响.



(C)1994-2021 China A窗窗de环间热电细弹性数C陈电细弹性数体泡细管的最炭应力ll rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net Fig. 8 The maximum stresses of capillary tubes under different thermoelastocapillary numbers and freeze-elastocapillary numbers

第10期

3.3 管壁最大应力

就薄壁 (η=0.9) 毛细管而言,其环向应力远大于径向应力(图8(a)和(b)).此时,若毛细管的管壁材料 为各向同性材料,则须优先考虑环向应力引起的破坏.较小的冻毛细弹性数下,(无量纲)最大径向应力随热 毛细弹性数的增大而增大,此时的最大应力由温度梯度产生;冻毛细弹性数增大时,热毛细弹性数的影响减 小,最大径向应力随冻毛细弹性数的增大而增大;相同材料制成的薄壁毛细管内外温差较小时,仅需考虑冻 毛细弹性数即可确定管壁的最大径向应力.

接下来考虑厚壁 (η = 0.1) 毛细管最大应力(图 8(c)和(d)):较小的热毛细弹性数下,相变结束时刻内 壁处受到最大应力,且随着冻毛细弹性数的增大而增大;随着热毛细弹性数的增大,冻毛细弹性数的影响减 小,此时初始时刻的径向应力在管壁内部 (ρ = 0.13) 最大,也即温差应力最大的位置.与此类似,较小的热毛 细弹性数下,相变结束时刻内壁处(由冻胀效应主导)的环向应力最大,且随冻毛细弹性数的增大而增大;冻 毛细弹性数的影响随热毛细弹性数的增大而减小;热毛细弹性数较大时,初始时刻外壁处(由温差主导)的 环向应力最大.因此,根据冻毛细弹性数及热毛细弹性数的取值,可判断不同环境下管壁最大径向应力的位 置、大小及产生的主要因素.

在毛细管的设计过程中,考虑到其对于较大的热毛细弹性数及较大的冻毛细弹性数的承载能力,壁厚的 选择应与环境温度相适应.毛细管承受较大温差应力时,应选择薄壁;反之,若冻胀效应为主要应力的产生原 因,毛细管应设计为厚壁.此外,相同环境温度下,毛细管尺寸越小,其受到的应力越小.事实上,关于壁厚(尺 寸)对冻胀应力或组织损伤的影响也是非常显著的,例如,在组织冷冻保存中,小尺寸组织(如受精卵)较大 尺寸组织(器官)更容易成活.

4 结 论

本文考虑温度梯度、界面张力及冻胀效应,建立了充液弹性毛细管相变后的平衡方程,系统分析了热毛 细弹性数、冻毛细弹性数及毛细管壁厚对管壁径向应力和环向应力的影响。

结果表明,毛细管壁的应力分布受热毛细弹性数调控:径向应力,在较小的热毛细弹性数下单调递减,在 较大的热毛细弹性数下先增后减;环向应力,在较小的热毛细弹性数下单调递减,在较大的热毛细弹性数下 单调递增.毛细管为厚壁时,在较大的冻毛细弹性数下,其径向压应力及环向应力均增大.毛细管为薄壁时, 除较大热毛细弹性数下的径向应力沿壁厚方向先减后增外,其余均沿壁厚方向呈线性分布.此外,对于厚壁 毛细管,热毛细弹性数对最大径向应力及环向应力的影响更显著;对于薄壁毛细管,冻毛细弹性数对最大径 向应力的影响更显著.鉴于此,毛细管壁厚的选择需根据使用环境及承受载荷确定.

本文的模型可以用于描述低温相变下生物体系中的现象,例如,植物筛管、导管的冻融栓塞,人体末端组 织冻疮的形成机理,含毛细血管组织的冷冻保存等.此外,还可为 MEMS 微流控芯片的抗冻胀失效设计提供 理论指导.

附 录

表 A1 给出了物理参数取值,表中*表示根据表中数据计算的值。

表 A1 物理参数取值

Table A1 Physical parameter value	Table A1	Physical	parameter	values
-----------------------------------	----------	----------	-----------	--------

physical parameter	value range	reference	e value
capillary size r_i , r_o	$1 \sim 10^3 \ \mu m$	$r_{\rm i}$ = 450 µm,	$r_{\rm o} = 500 \ \mu {\rm m}$
	206 GPa(stainless steel) ^[50]		
	3.7~4.2 GPa(glass) ^[51]		
Young's modulus of capillary $E_{\rm c}$	$0.2 \sim 0.35$ GPa(polyethylene) ^[52]	3 M	IPa
(C)1994-2021 China Academic Journa	al Electronic Publishing House. All ri 0.8 MPa(PDMS)(base:crosslinking=15:1)	ghts reserved.	http://www.cnki.net
	$1.2 \sim 10.8 \text{ kPa(blood vessel)}^{[55]}$		

		续表
physical parameter	value range	reference value
Poisson's ratio of capillary $\mu_{ m c}$	0.33	0.33
thermal expansion parameter of capillary $\alpha_{\rm e}$	$3.09 \times 10^{-4} \text{ K}^{-1} (\text{ sylgard } 184)^{56}$ $6.75 \times 10^{-4} \text{ K}^{-1} (\text{ silicon resin})^{57}$	$5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ K}^{-1}$
thermal conductivity of capillary $\lambda_{\rm c}$	1.38 W/(m•K)	1.38 W/(m•K)
Young's modulus of ice E_{i}	$8 \sim 9.8 \text{ GPa}^{[58]}$, $8.9 \text{ GPa}^{[59]}$	9 GPa
Poisson's ratio of ice μ_i	$0.31 \sim 0.36^{[58]}$	0.33
specific heat capacity of ice $c_{\rm i}$	2.1 kJ/(kg·K) ^[39]	2.1 kJ/(kg•K)
density of ice $ ho_{ m ice}$	0.9 g/cm ^{3[60]}	0.9 g/cm^3
density of water $ ho_{ m water}$	1 g/cm ^{3[61]}	1 g/cm^3
specific heat capacity of water $c_{\rm w}$	4.2 kJ/(kg·K) ^[62]	4.2 kJ/(kg·K)
phase transition temperature of water $T_{\rm f}$	273 K ^[36]	273 K
frost heave ratio of water $arphi$ = $(ho_{ m water}$ - $ ho_{ m ice})/ ho_{ m ice}$	11.1% *	11.1%
latent heat of phase change X	334 kJ/kg ^[36]	334 kJ/kg
ambient temperature $T_{\rm o}$	247 $K^{\text{[42]}}$, 231 $K^{\text{[63]}}$, 223~247 $K^{\text{[36]}}$	253 K
dimensionless phase transition temperature $T_{\rm f}^* = (T_{\rm f} - T_{\rm o})/(T_{\rm io} - T_{\rm o})$	0~1*	0.5
tube-water interfacial tension coefficient γ_w	$20 \text{ mN/m}^{[64-65]}$	20 mN/m
tube-ice interfacial tension coefficient $\gamma_{\rm i}$	40 mN/m ^[66]	40 mN/m
ice-water interfacial tension coefficient γ_x	$10\!\sim\!40~mN/m^{[67]}$, 29.1 $mN/m^{[68]}$	30 mN/m
Stefan number $N_{\rm ste} = (c_{\rm w}T_{\rm f} - T_{\rm o}) \mathcal{X}$	0~0.62 *	0.25
frozen elastocapillary number $\phi = \varphi/(\gamma_i/(r_i E))$	8.25~8 250*	100
thermoelastocapillary number $\lambda = \alpha (T_{i_0} - T_o) / (\gamma_i / (r_i E))$	0~1 875 *	1 100

参考文献(References):

- [1] BOWDEN R. Neuroanatomy: an illustrated colour text[J]. Clinical Anatomy, 1996, 9(1): 349.
- [2] YANG S, GONG X, QI Y, et al. Comparative study of variations in mechanical stress and strain of human blood vessels: mechanical reference for vascular cell mechano-biology [J]. *Biomechanics and Modeling in Mechanobiology*, 2020, 19(2): 519-531.
- [3] BABU A M, MENON A. Distribution of gum and gum-resin ducts in plant body: certain familiar features and their significance[J]. *Flora*, 1990, **184**(4): 257-261.
- [4] DARHUBER A A, TROIAN S M. 表面应力调制的微流控技术的驱动原理[J]. 力学进展, 2007, 37(1): 113-129.
 (DARHUBER A A, TROIAN S M. Principles of microfluidic a ctuation by modulation of surface stresses[J]. *Advances in Mechanics*, 2007, 37(1): 113-129.(in Chinese))
- [5] 黄永光,刘世炳,陈涛,等. 基于微通道构型的微流体流动控制研究[J]. 力学进展, 2009, 39(1): 69-78.
 (HUANG Yongguang, LIU Shibing, CHEN Tao, et al. Studies on microfluid flow controls based on the configuration of microchannel[J]. Advances in Mechanics, 2009, 39(1): 69-78.(in Chinese))
- [6] YAO S C, TANG X, HSIEH C C, et al. Micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS)-based micro-scale direct methanol fuel cell development[J]. *Energy*, 2006, **31**(5): 636-649.
- [7] XUAN X, SINTON D, LI D. Thermal end effects on electroosmotic flow in a capillary [J]. International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer, 2004, 47(14/16): 3145-3157.
- [8] PETTIGREW K, KIRSHBERG J, YERKES K, et al. Performance of a MEMS based micro capillary pumped loop for chip-level temperature control [C]//IEEE International Conference on Micro Electro Mechanical Systems 2001 427-430. Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net
- [9] 闫寒,张文明. 微纳通道谐振器检测与表征中的动力学问题[J]. 力学进展, 2019, **49**(1): 274-311.(YAN Han, ZHANG Wenming. Dynamics problems of micro/nano channel resonators for detection and characterization

[J]. Advances in Mechanics, 2019, **49**(1): 274-311.(in Chinese))

- [10] LANDERS J P. Handbook of Capillary Electrophoresis [M]. 2nd ed. CRC Press, 1996.
- [11] ISSAQ H J, CHAN K C, LI Q, et al. Multidimensional high performance liquid chromatography-capillary electrophoresis separation of a protein digest: an update[J]. *Electrophoresis*, 2001, 22(6): 1133-1135.
- [12] MIRZAJANZADEH M, DESHPANDE V S, FLECK N A. The swelling of cellulose foams due to liquid transport
 [J]. Journal of the Mechanics and Physics of Solids, 2020, 136(1): 103707.
- [13] CAMPANA D, DI P J, SAITA F A. A 2-D model of Rayleigh instability in capillary tubes: surfactant effects
 [J]. International Journal of Multiphase Flow, 2004, 30(5): 431-454.
- [14] BICO J, REYSSAT E, ROMAN B. Elastocapillarity: when surface tension deforms elastic solids [J]. Annual Review of Fluid Mechanics, 2018, 50(1): 629-659.
- [15] HOMSCHOTEN J W V, ESCALANTE M, TAS N R, et al. Elastocapillary filling of deformable nanochannels
 [J]. Journal of Applied Physics, 2007, 101(9): 094310.
- [16] SINGH K, LISTER J R, VELLA D. A fluid-mechanical model of elastocapillary coalescence [J]. Journal of Fluid Mechanics, 2014, 745(2): 621-646.
- [17] DAS S, MARCHAND A, ANDREOTTI B, et al. Elastic deformation due to tangential capillary forces [J]. Physics of Fluids, 2011, 23(7): 827.
- [18] HADJITTOFIS A, LISTER J R, SINGH K, et al. Evaporation effects in elastocapillary aggregation [R/OL].
 2016. [2021-10-14]. https://arxiv.org/pdf/1506.07241.pdf.
- [19] SMALYUKH I I, CHERNYSHUK S, LEV B I, et al. Ordered droplet structures at the liquid crystal surface and elastic-capillary colloidal interactions [J]. *Physical Review Letters*, 2004, **93**(11): 117801.
- [20] HOBERG T B, VERNEUIL E, HOSOI A E. Elastocapillary flows in flexible tubes[J]. *Physics of Fluids*, 2014, **26**(12): 122103.
- [21] XUAN C, BIGGINS J. Finite wavelength surface-tension driven instabilities in soft solids, including instability in a cylindrical channel through an elastic solid[J]. *Physical Review E*, 2016, **94**(2): 023107.
- [22] LIU S, WU Y, YANG F, et al. Vibration of a liquid-filled capillary tube [J]. Journal of the Mechanical Behavior of Biomedical Materials, 2020, 106: 103745.
- [23] WU Y, LI M, YIN J, et al. Hydrostatic pressure and interfacial tension induce mode instability in wave propagation along a liquid-filled microtubule[J]. *Physics of Fluids*, 2020, **32**(3): 031901.
- [24] MAZOUCHI A, HOMSY G M. Thermocapillary migration of long bubbles in cylindrical capillary tubes [J]. Physics of Fluids, 2000, 12(3): 542-549.
- [25] RAO P, LI T, WU Z, et al. Ductile "ice": frozen hydrogels with high ductility and compressive yielding strength[J]. Extreme Mechanics Letters, 2019, 28: 43-49.
- [26] MORELLE X P, ILLEPERUMA W R, TIAN K, et al. Highly stretchable and tough hydrogels below water freezing temperature [J]. Advanced Materials, 2018, **30**(35): 1801541.
- [27] COUSSY O. Poromechanics of freezing materials [J]. Journal of the Mechanics and Physics of Solids, 2005, 53(8): 1689-1718.
- [28] RABIN Y, OLSON P, TAYLOR M J, et al. Gross damage accumulation on frozen rabbit liver due to mechanical stress at cryogenic temperatures [J]. *Cryobiology*, 1997, **34**(4): 394-405.
- [29] RABIN Y, STEIF P S. Thermal stresses in a freezing sphere and its application to cryobiology[J]. *Journal of Applied Mechanics*, 1998, **65**(2): 328-333.
- [30] GILPIN R R. The effects of dendritic ice formation in water pipes [J]. International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer, 1977, **20**(6): 693-699.
- [31] GILPIN R R. Modes of ice formation and flow blockage that occur while filling a cold pipe[J]. Cold Regions Science and Technology, 1981, 5(2): 163-171.
- [32] ALEXIADES V. Mathematical Modeling of Melting and Freezing Processes [M]. CRC Press, 1992.
- [33] CONDE R. PARRA M T. CASTRO F. et al. Numerical model for two-phase solidification problem in a pipe (C)1994-2021 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net [J]. Applied Thermal Engineering, 2004, 24(17/18): 2501-2509.
- [34] LIU Z, MULDREW K, WAN R G, et al. Measurement of freezing point depression of water in glass capillaries

and the associated ice front shape [J]. *Physical Review E*, 2003, **67**(6): 061602.

- [35] LIU Z, MULDREW K, WAN R G, et al. Retardation of ice growth in glass capillaries: measurement of the critical capillary radius [J]. *Physical Review E*, 2004, **69**(2): 021611.
- [36] JAIN A, MIGLANI A, HUANG Y, et al. Ice formation modes during flow freezing in a small cylindrical channel
 [J]. International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer, 2018, 128: 836-848.
- [37] 张驰,张涛,韩涛,等.管壁温度非恒定条件下单管冻结温度场解析计算[J].煤炭科学技术,2012,40(3):20-23,82.(ZHANG Chi, ZHANG Tao, HAN Tao, et al. Analysis calculation on single pipeline freezing temperature field under non-constant condition of pipe wall temperature[J]. *Coal Science and Technology*, 2012, 40 (3):20-23,82.(in Chinese))
- [38] 胡向东,陈锦,汪洋,等.环形单圈管冻结稳态温度场解析解[J]. 岩土力学,2013,34(3):874-880.(HU Xiangdong, CHEN Jin, WANG Yang, et al. Analytical solution to steady-state temperature field of single-circle-pipe freezing[J]. Rock and Soil Mechanics, 2013, 34(3):874-880.(in Chinese))
- [39] MYERS T G, LOW J. An approximate mathematical model for solidification of a flowing liquid in a microchannel[J]. *Microfluidics and Nanofluidics*, 2011, **11**(4): 417-428
- [40] LELEA D, NISHIO S, TAKANO K. The experimental research on microtube heat transfer and fluid flow of distilled water[J]. *International Journal of Heat And Mass Transfer*, 2004, **47**(12/13): 2817-2830.
- [41] JAIN A. Characterization of flow freezing in small channels for ice valve applications [D]. PhD Thesis. West Lafayette: Purdue University, 2019.
- [42] 尹超男, 沈财敏. PVC 自来水管结冻物理特性的分析研究[J]. 水利科技与经济, 2016, 22(12): 22-27.(YIN Chaonan, SHEN Caimin. Aanlysis on the frozen physical characteristics of PVC tap water pipe[J]. Water Conservancy Science and Technology and Economy, 2016, 22(12): 22-27.(in Chinese))
- [43] BRAGA S L, MILON J J. Visualization of dendritic ice growth in supercooled water inside cylindrical capsules
 [J]. International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer, 2012, 55(13/14): 3694-3703.
- [44] AKYURT M, ZAKI G, HABEEBULLAH B. Freezing phenomena in ice-water systems [J]. Energy Conversion and Management, 2002, 43(14): 1773-1789.
- [45] 申彪,廖振强,李洪强,等. 厚壁圆筒热-结构耦合应力分析[J]. 弹箭与制导学报, 2019, 39(3): 49-52.(SHEN Biao, LIAO Zhenqiang, LI Hongqiang, et al. Calculating for thermo-mechanical coupling stress in thick wall cylinders[J]. *Journal of Projectiles, Rockets, Missiles and Guidance*, 2019, 39(3): 49-52.(in Chinese))
- [46] 中原一郎, 涩谷寿一, 土田荣一郎, 等. 弹性力学手册[M]. 关正西, 李跃明, 译. 西安: 西安交通大学出版社,
 2014. (NAKAHARA Ichiro, SHIBUYA Juichi, TSUCHIDA Eiichiro. *Handbook of Elasticity* [M]. GUAN Zhengxi, LI Yueming, transl. Xi'an: Xi'an Jiaotong University Press, 2014. (Chinese version))
- [47] 徐芝纶. 弹性力学[M]. 4 版. 北京:高等教育出版社, 2006.(XU Zhilun. *Elasticity Mechanics*[M]. 4th ed. Beijing: Higher Education Press, 2006.(in Chinese))
- [48] JAIN A, MIGLANI A, WEIBEL J A, et al. The effect of channel diameter on flow freezing in microchannels [J]. International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer, 2020, 157(11): 119718.
- [49] 高世桥, 刘海鹏. 毛细力学[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 2010.(GAO Shiqiao, LIU Haipeng. Capillary Mechanics
 [M]. Beijing: Science Press, 2010.(in Chinese))
- [50] 欧阳芳,鲁世强,方军,等.塑性应变对 21-6-9 高强不锈钢管瞬时弹性模量的影响[J].塑性工程学报, 2019, 26 (3): 209-217.(OUYANG Fang, LU Shiqiang, FANG Jun, et al. Effect of plastic strain on instantaneous elastic modulus of 21-6-9 high strength stainless steel tube[J]. *Journal of Plasticity Engineering*, 2019, 26(3): 209-217.(in Chinese))
- [51] 施季华. 有机玻璃动力弹性模量的测定[J]. 苏州教育学院学报, 1996(1): 83-84.(SHI Jihua. Plexiglass-determination of dynamic elastic modulus[J]. *Journal of Suzhou Institute of Education*, 1996(1): 83-84.(in Chinese))
- [52] 马洪顺, 邢国平. 聚乙烯合成塑料管弹性模量等指标测定的试验研究[J]. 试验技术与试验机, 1989(6): 10-13.
 (MA Hongshun, XING Guoping, Experimental study on elastic modulus of polyethylene synthetic plastic tube (1994-2021, China Academic Fourier Lettoric Publishing House, All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net [J]. Test Technology and Testing Machine, 1989(6): 10-13.(in Chinese))
- [53] JIANG H, SUN Y, ROGERS J A, et al. Post-buckling analysis for the precisely controlled buckling of thin film

encapsulated by elastomeric substrates [J]. *International Journal of Solids and Structures*, 2008, **45**(7/8): 2014-2023.

- [54] CAI S, CHEN D, SUO Z, et al. Creasing instability of elastomer films [J]. Soft Matter, 2012, 8: 1301-1304.
- [55] 姜宗来,何光篪.人冠状动脉的生物力学特性,Ⅲ:静态弹性模量与血管结构[J].第三军医大学学报,1989,11
 (4):252-256.(JIANG Zonglai, HE Guangchi. Biomechanical properties of human coronary arteries, Ⅲ: static elastic modulus and vascular structure[J]. *Journal of Third Military Medical University*, 1989, 11(4):252-256.(in Chinese))
- [56] MULLER A, WAPLER M C, WALLRABE U. A quick and accurate method to determine the Poisson's ratio and the coefficient of thermal expansion of PDMS[J]. *Soft Matter*, 2018, **15**(4): 779-784.
- [57] DUGAS J, MICHEL P, MARTIN L, et al. Behavior of the refractive index and of the coefficient of thermal expansion of silicone with temperature [J]. *Applied Optics*, 1986, **25**(21): 3807-3808.
- [58] 郭耀, 李刚, 贾成艳, 等. 冰力学参数的超声波测试研究[J]. 极地研究, 2016, 28(1): 152-157.(GUO Yao, LI Gang, JIA Chengyan, et al. Study of ultrasonic test in the measurements of mechanical properties of ice[J]. *Chinese Journal of Polar Research*, 2016, 28(1): 152-157.(in Chinese))
- [59] KAEWKULCHAI G. Dynamic progressive collapse of frame structures [D]. PhD Thesis. Austin: The University of Texas at Austin, 2003.
- [60] ZWALLY H J, GIOVINETTO M B, LI J, et al. Mass changes of the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets and shelves and contributions to sea-level rise: 1992–2002[J]. *Journal of Glaciology*, 2005, **51**(175): 509-527.
- [61] KELL G S, WHALLEY E. Reanalysis of the density of liquid water in the range 0~150 °C and 0~1 kbar[J]. Journal of Chemical Physics, 1975, 62(9): 3496-3503.
- [62] 刘传安,罗小凤. 用恒流量热器测定水的比热容[J]. 大学物理, 2006, **25**(4): 40-42.(LIU Chuan'an, LUO Xiaofeng. Determination of the specific heat capacity of water using a constant flow calorimeter [J]. *College Physics*, 2006, **25**(4): 40-42.(in Chinese))
- [63] CHAUDHARY G, LI R. Freezing of water droplets on solid surfaces: an experimental and numerical study[J]. Experimental Thermal and Fluid Science, 2014, 57: 86-93.
- [64] GRUNDKE K, MICHEL S, KNISPEL G, et al. Wettability of silicone and polyether impression materials: characterization by surface tension and contact angle measurements [J]. Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects, 2008, 317(1/3): 598-609.
- [65] TAN J, FENG S, et al. Effect of counterions on micellization of pyrrolidinium based silicone ionic liquids in aqueous solutions[J]. *Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data*, 2014, **59**(6): 1830-1834.
- [66] ADAMSON A W, SHIRLEY F P, KUNICHIKA K T. Contact angles on molecular solids, I : ice[J]. Journal of Colloid and Interface Science, 1970, 34(3): 461-468.
- [67] EVERETT D H. Thermodynamics of frost damage to porous solids[J]. *Transactions of the Faraday Society*, 1961, **57**(5): 1541-1551.
- [68] OSS C J V, GIESE R F, WENTZEK R, et al. Surface tension parameters of ice obtained from contact angle data and from positive and negative particle adhesion to advancing freezing fronts [J]. Journal of Adhesion Science and Technology, 1992, 6(4): 503-516.