### **Engineering Fluid Mechanics**

## 工程流体力学 第4章 流体动力学分析基础

教学团队: 严 岩

韩 煜

吴 泽

李 晓

莫景文

孙东科



东南大学机械工程学院 2023/4/24

### 主要内容

- 4.1 系统与控制体
- 4.2 雷诺输运定理
- 4.3 流体流动的连续性方程
- 4.4 理想流体的能量方程
- 4.5 不可压缩理想流体一维流动的伯努利方程
- 4.6 动量定理
- 4.7 动量矩定理
- 4.8 微分形式的守恒方程
- 4.9 定常欧拉运动微分方程的积分求解



# 7 清wid Flows 流体动力学分析动量矩方程

#### 如何求解流体与固体相互作用的力矩问题?

由动量矩定理:系统内流体对某点的动量矩对时间的导数,等于作用于系统的外力对同一点的力矩的矢量和。即:

$$\sum (M_0)_s = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{m_s} (r_0 \times \vec{V}) dm$$

应用雷诺输运方程  $(\frac{dB}{dt})_s = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{c.v} \beta \rho dV + \int_{c.s} \beta \rho (\vec{V} \bullet \vec{n}) dA$ 

$$B = \int_{m_s} (\vec{r}_0 \times \vec{V}) dm \longrightarrow \beta = \frac{dB}{dm} = \vec{r}_0 \times \vec{V}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{m_s} (r_0 \times \vec{V}) dm = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{cv} (r_0 \times \vec{V}) \rho dV + \int_{cs} (r_0 \times \vec{V}) \rho (\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dA$$

$$\therefore \sum (M_0)_s = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{cv} (r_0 \times \vec{V}) \rho dV + \int_{cs} (r_0 \times \vec{V}) \rho (\vec{V} \cdot \vec{n}) dA$$

#### 定常流动的动量矩方程

对定常流动 
$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{c.v} (r_0 \times \vec{V}) \rho dV = 0$$

$$\sum (M_0)_s = \int_{c.s} (r_0 \times \vec{V}) \rho(\vec{V} \bullet \vec{n}) dA$$

定常流动时,作用在控制体内部质点上的所有力的力矩矢量和,等于流入、流出控制面的净动量矩流率。

#### 动量矩方程的应用

例4-10

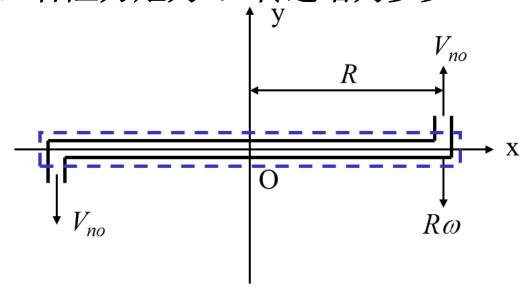
已知: 草坪洒水器在水平面(xy平面)

作120rpm的等角速度旋转,水流量 $Q_i$ =0.006m³/s,

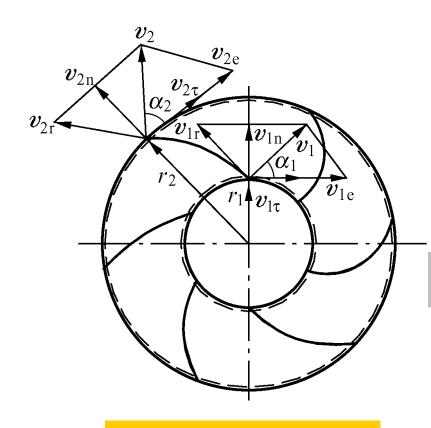
出口面积 $A_0$ =0.001m2,R=0.2m。

求: 1) 维持此速度所需的阻力矩;

2) 若阻力矩为0, 转速增为多少?



#### 动量矩方程的应用 叶轮机械



离心泵叶轮内的流动

#### 定常流动动量矩方程可以表示为:

$$\iint_{CS} \rho (\vec{r} \times \vec{v}) \upsilon_n dA = \sum (\vec{r}_i \times \vec{F}_i)$$

#### 所有外力矩矢量和

取图中虚线包容的体积为控制体:

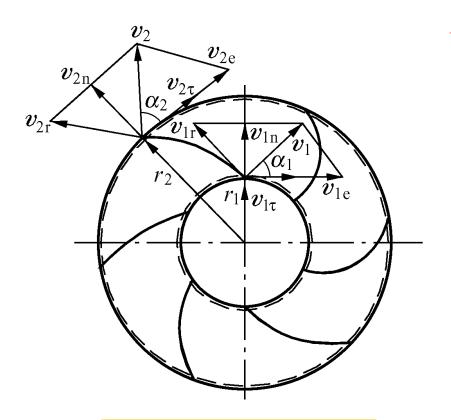
$$[\sum (\overrightarrow{r_i} \times \overrightarrow{F_i})]_z = M_z$$
 叶轮的力矩。

$$\left[\iint_{CS} \rho(\vec{r} \times \vec{\upsilon}) \upsilon_n dA\right]_z = \iint_{A_2} \rho \upsilon_2 r_2 \cos \alpha_2 \upsilon_{2n} dA - \iint_{A_1} \rho \upsilon_1 r_1 \cos \alpha_1 \upsilon_{1n} dA$$

$$=\rho \upsilon_2 r_2 \cos \alpha_2 \upsilon_{2n} A_2 - \rho \upsilon_1 r_1 \cos \alpha_1 \upsilon_{1n} A_1$$

$$= \rho q_V (r_2 \upsilon_{2\tau} - r_1 \upsilon_{1\tau})$$

## 动量矩方程的应用叶轮机械



离心泵叶轮内的流动

力矩:

$$M_z = \rho q_V (r_2 v_{2\tau} - r_1 v_{1\tau})$$

功率:

$$P = M_z \omega = \rho q_V (\upsilon_{2e} \upsilon_{2\tau} - \upsilon_{1e} \upsilon_{1\tau})$$

叶轮机械的基本方程:

$$H = \frac{1}{g} (v_{2e} v_{2\tau} - v_{1e} v_{1\tau})$$

单位重量流体获得的能量

动量矩方程的应用

解题注意事项

- 1) 步骤类似于动量定理的应用;
- 2) 流体通过旋转通道,绝对速度为相对速度与牵连速度的矢量和;
- 3) 绝对速度用于计算动量矩;
- 4) 相对速度用于计算流速或流量;
- 5) 相对速度的方向取决于通道的型线。

#### 动量矩方程的应用

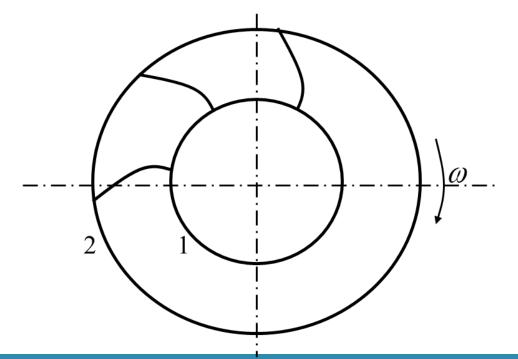
#### 例2

已知: 水通过等速旋转的泵叶, 不考虑流动

损失,进出口截面上的参数均匀。

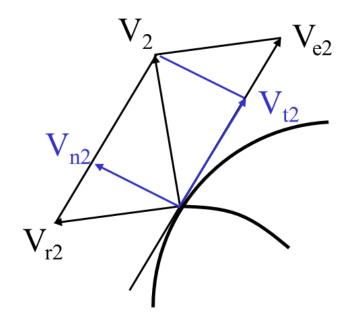
求: 1)维持泵叶旋转所需要施加的力矩T;

2) 泵叶消耗的功率P,增加的压强p。



动量矩方程的应用 例2

解: 泵叶出口速度分析



#### 动量矩方程的应用 例2

流体经过离心式泵的泵叶通道: 压强增加,可借用伯努利方程表示如下:

$$gz_1 + \frac{V_1^2}{2} + \frac{p_1}{\rho} + \frac{P}{\rho Q} = gz_2 + \frac{V_2^2}{2} + \frac{p_2}{\rho}$$

$$\therefore z_1 \approx z_2 \quad V_1 \approx V_2$$

$$\therefore p_2 - p_1 = \Delta p = \frac{P}{Q}$$

### 作业

- 4-24
- 4-34

• 4-29

• 4-35

• 4-33

## 8 流体动力学分析 微分形式的守恒方程

• 微分形式的质量守恒方程一连续性方程

式(4-11)给出了积分形式的连续性方程,即

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{c.v} \rho dV + \int_{c.s} \rho(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) dA = 0$$

由高斯定理,一物理量通过<u>控制面的面积分</u>,等于该物理量的<u>散度在控制面所包围的控制体内的体积分</u>,即

$$\int_{A} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{n} dA = \int_{V} \nabla \cdot \vec{a} dV$$

$$\int_{C} \rho(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n}) dA = \int_{C} \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) dV$$

则

代入积分形式的连续性方程,得

$$\int_{c.v} \left[ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) \right] dV = 0$$

• 微分形式的质量守恒方程一连续性方程 由于流场满足连续介质条件,控制体的选取具有任意性,则 有:  $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0$ 

上式即为微分形式的连续性方程,展开后合并,可得到一个 包含密度随体导数的连续性方程:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \bullet (\rho \vec{V})$$

$$= \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho u) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho v) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\rho w)$$

$$= \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} + \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \rho \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \rho \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

$$= \frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \rho \nabla \bullet \vec{V} = 0$$

1、定常流动时的连续性方程:

$$\nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0$$

2、不可压缩流体的连续性方程:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

笛卡儿坐标系:

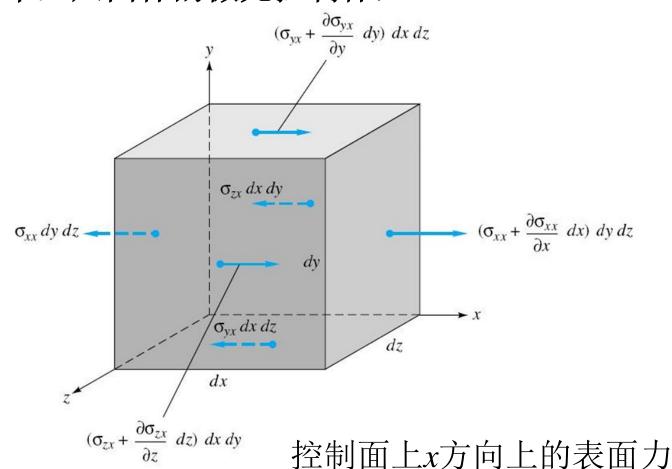
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

例:

假设有一不可压缩流体三维流动,其速度分布规律为:  $u=3(x+y^3)$ ,  $v=4y+z^2$ , w=x+y+2z。试分析该流动是否连续

例:有一不可压缩流体平面流动,其速度分布规律为 u=x²siny, v=2xcosy, 试分析该流动是否连续。

微分形式的动量守恒方程一纳维-斯托克斯方程选取一个正六面体的微元控制体,



应用牛顿第二定律得

$$\sum \vec{F} = \rho dx dy dz \frac{DV}{Dt}$$

考虑x方向的动量平衡,有

$$\sum F_x = (dF_m)_x + (dF_s)_x = \rho dx dy dz \frac{Du}{Dt}$$

式中  $(dF_m)_x = \rho f_x dx dy dz$  ,为作用在微元六面体上质量力的x分量, $(dF_s)_x$  为作用在微元六面体上表面力的x分量

x方向净表面力为:

$$(dF_s)_x = \left(\frac{\partial \sigma_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{zx}}{\partial z}\right) dx dy dz$$

考虑静压强p的影响,有

$$\sigma_{xx} = -p + \tau_{xx}$$
  $\sigma_{yx} = \tau_{yx}$   $\sigma_{zx} = \tau_{zx}$ 

则

$$(dF_s)_x = \left(-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z}\right) dx dy dz$$

将质量力和表面力的表达式代入得

$$\rho \frac{Du}{Dt} dx dy dz = \left( \rho f_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad \rho \frac{Du}{Dt} = \rho f_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z}$$

于是写出三个坐标方向的运动微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} \rho \frac{Du}{Dt} = \rho f_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} \\ \rho \frac{Dv}{Dt} = \rho f_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

写成矢量形式,为 
$$\rho \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = \rho \vec{f} - \nabla p + \nabla \bullet \tau_{ij}$$

式中, $\tau_{ii}$  为作用在微元六面体上的粘性应力张量

$$au_{ij} = egin{bmatrix} au_{xx} & au_{xy} & au_{xz} \ au_{yx} & au_{yy} & au_{yz} \ au_{zx} & au_{zy} & au_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

粘性流体的运动微分方程表明:

流体作加速运动,必定是质量力、压强力和黏性应力 共同作用的结果。

#### 1、理想流体的欧拉运动方程:

对理想流体,黏性应力张量为0,可得理想流体的欧拉运动方程:

$$\rho \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = \rho \vec{f} - \nabla p$$

#### 分量形式

$$\begin{cases} \rho \frac{Du}{Dt} = \rho f_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \\ \rho \frac{Dv}{Dt} = \rho f_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = f_x - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = f_y - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = f_z - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

切向应力:

#### 2、黏性流体的纳维一斯托克斯方程:

广义内摩擦定律:

$$\begin{cases}
\tau_{xy} = 2\mu\varepsilon_{xy} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) = \tau_{yx} \\
\tau_{yz} = 2\mu\varepsilon_{yz} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right) = \tau_{zy} \\
\tau_{zx} = 2\mu\varepsilon_{zx} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) = \tau_{xz}
\end{cases}$$

2、黏性流体的纳维一斯托克斯方程:

广义内摩擦定律:

法向应力: 
$$\begin{cases} \tau_{xx} = 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \tau_{yy} = 2\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \tau_{zz} = 2\mu \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

- 2、黏性流体的纳维一斯托克斯方程:
  - 三个方向的法向应力之和为

$$\sigma_{xx} + \sigma_{yy} + \sigma_{zz} = -3p + 2\mu \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)$$

对不可压缩流体

$$p = -\frac{1}{3} \left( \sigma_{xx} + \sigma_{yy} + \sigma_{zz} \right)$$

上式表明:

在不可压缩黏性流体中,某点的静压强正好等于三个法向应力的算术平均值的负值。

#### N-S方程(1823~1845)的导出

将广义牛顿内摩擦定律代入黏性流体运动方程,在x方向:

$$\tau_{xy} = 2\mu\varepsilon_{xy} = \mu\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) = \tau_{yx} \qquad \tau_{xx} = 2\mu\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$\rho\frac{Du}{Dt} = \rho f_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z}$$

$$\rho\frac{Du}{Dt} = \rho f_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}\right) + \mu\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)$$

#### N-S方程(1823~1845)的导出

$$\rho \frac{Du}{Dt} = \rho f_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) + \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right)$$

#### 对于不可压缩流体

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\therefore \rho \frac{Du}{Dt} = \rho f_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

#### N-S方程(1823~1845)的导出

于是有

$$\begin{cases} \rho \frac{Du}{Dt} = \rho f_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dv}{Dt} = \rho f_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \rho \frac{Dw}{Dt} = \rho f_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \end{cases}$$

#### 矢量形式:

$$\rho \frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt} = \rho \vec{f} - \nabla p + \mu \Delta \vec{v}$$

N-S方程(1823~1845)的导出

矢量形式:

$$\rho \frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt} = \rho \vec{f} - \nabla p + \mu \Delta \vec{v}$$

式中 
$$\Delta = \nabla \bullet \nabla = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$
,称为拉普拉斯(Laplace)  
算符

#### N-S方程的求解

$$\rho \frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt} = \rho \vec{f} - \nabla p + \mu \Delta \vec{v}$$
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

u,v,w,p 四个未知数

精确解: 1、圆管内的层流, 7.2

2、平行平板的层流,7.3

3、同心圆管之间的层流

近似解: 1、边界层的流动, 8.1

2、绕小圆球的蠕流流动,8.4

#### 基本微分方程的定解条件

初始条件(Initial Conditions):

$$t = t_0: \qquad \vec{V}(x, y, z, t_0) = \vec{V}_0(x, y, z)$$

$$p(x, y, z, t_0) = p_0(x, y, z)$$

注: 定常流动不需要初始条件

#### 边界条件(Boundary Conditions):

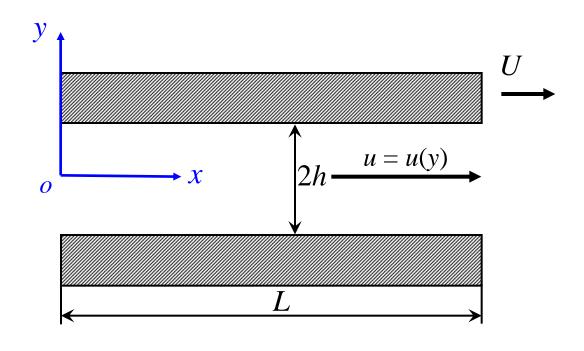
1、固体壁面

**Velocity** 
$$\vec{V}_{fluid} = \vec{V}_{wall}$$
 (No slip)

If the wall is stationary

$$\vec{V}_{\textit{fluid}} = \vec{V}_{\textit{wall}} = 0$$

例: 平板间的层流(Laminar Flow between Plates)



边界条件: y=h, u=U y=-h, u=0

#### 边界条件(Boundary Conditions):

2、进口与出口

速度与压强分布需要知道,进口通常取上游无穷远处

- 3、液体与气体交界面
  - (1) 运动学条件

$$V_{n,liqiud} = V_{n,gas}$$

(2) 压强平衡条件

$$p_{liqiud} = p_{gas} + p_{$$
表面张力

## 9 A Marking M

· 兰姆(Lamb)运动微分方程

由理想流体的欧拉运动方程导出兰姆运动方程。

由理想流体的欧拉运动方程 
$$\frac{Du}{Dt} = f_x - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

将随体导数展开得 
$$\frac{Du}{Dt} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \left( u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) + v \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + w \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}{2} \right) - 2v\omega_z + 2w\omega_y$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{V^2}{2} \right) + 2\left( w\omega_y - v\omega_z \right)$$

· 兰姆(Lamb)运动微分方程

将三个方向的加速度作同样处理,代入欧拉运动方程,得兰姆运动方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + 2(w\omega_{y} - v\omega_{z}) = f_{x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{V^{2}}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + 2(u\omega_{z} - w\omega_{x}) = f_{y} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{V^{2}}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + 2(v\omega_{x} - u\omega_{y}) = f_{z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{V^{2}}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

• 欧拉运动微分方程可积的条件

尽管欧拉方程或兰姆方程比N-S方程简单,但要进行积分求解还要满足以下条件:

1、定常流动

$$\frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial t} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = 0$$

2、质量力有势

$$f_{x} = -\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial x} \quad f_{y} = -\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial y} \quad f_{z} = -\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial z} \quad \vec{\mathbf{g}} \qquad \vec{f} = -\nabla \pi$$

- 欧拉运动微分方程可积的条件
- 3、正压性流体 即流体的密度只与压强有关

定义压强函数 
$$P_F = \int \frac{dp}{\rho}$$
 
$$\frac{\partial P_F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial P_F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial P_F}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}$$

#### 关于压强函数

1) 不可压缩流体

$$\rho = C$$

2) 完全气体等温流动

$$\rho = \frac{p}{RT} \qquad P_F = \int \frac{dp}{\rho} = RT \ln p$$

3) 完全气体绝热流动

$$\rho = Cp^{\frac{1}{k}} \qquad P_F = \int \frac{dp}{\rho} = \frac{k}{k-1} \frac{p}{\rho}$$

- 欧拉运动微分方程的积分求解
- 1、无旋流动的欧拉积分 无旋流动时角速度为零,兰姆方程变为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{V^2}{2} + \pi + P_F \right) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{V^2}{2} + \pi + P_F \right) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{V^2}{2} + \pi + P_F \right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

上式分别乘dx、dy、dz再相加,得全微分式

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{V^2}{2} + \pi + P_F \right) dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{V^2}{2} + \pi + P_F \right) dy + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{V^2}{2} + \pi + P_F \right) dz$$

$$= d \left( \frac{V^2}{2} + \pi + P_F \right) = 0$$

积分后,得

$$\frac{V^2}{2} + \pi + P_F = const$$
 ——无旋流动欧拉积分

正压性的<u>理想流体</u>,在<u>有势的质量力</u>作用下,作<u>定常无旋流</u> 动,在流场中任意位置,单位质量流体的机械能守恒。

2、有旋流动的伯努利积分

取一段微元流线,在坐标上的投影为dx、dy、dz,因 定常流动流线、迹线重合,有

$$dx = udt$$
  $dy = vdt$   $dz = wdt$  将兰姆方程分别乘 $dx$ 、 $dy$ 、 $dz$ ,有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{V^2}{2} + \pi + P_F \right) dx = -2(w\omega_y - v\omega_z) u dt \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{V^2}{2} + \pi + P_F \right) dy = -2(u\omega_z - w\omega_x) v dt \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{V^2}{2} + \pi + P_F \right) dz = -2(v\omega_x - u\omega_y) w dt \end{cases}$$

2、有旋流动的伯努利积分相加,右边项和为零,同样可得到下式:

$$\frac{V^2}{2} + \pi + P_F = const$$

对不可压缩理想流体在重力场作用下的定常流动

$$: \pi = gz \quad P_F = \frac{p}{\rho}$$

$$\therefore \frac{V^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{\rho} = const$$
 伯努利方程

## Thanks!

感谢关注 敬请指导