Engineering Fluid Mechanics

工程流体力学



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东南大学机械工程学院 2023-04-24

第6章不可压缩流体的无黏流动



- 1. 有旋流动的基本概念和定理
- 2. 流函数与速度势
- 3. 基本平面势流
- 4. 基本平面势流的简单叠加
- 5. 平行绕流圆柱体的流动

根据流体微团在流动中是否旋转,可将流体的流动分为两类:

有旋流动和无旋流动。

有旋流动

流体在流动中,如果流场中有若干处流体微团具有绕通过其自身轴 线的旋转运动,则称为有旋流动。

无旋流动

如果在整个流场中各处的流体微团均不绕自身轴线的旋转运动,则 称为无旋流动。

数学条件:

当
$$\vec{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times \vec{V} = 0$$
 无旋流动

当
$$\vec{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times \vec{V} \neq 0$$
 有旋流动



即当流场速度同时满足: $\omega_x = \omega_v = \omega_z = 0$,流动无旋

$$\vec{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times \vec{V} = 0$$

$$\omega_{x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\omega_y = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\omega_z = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

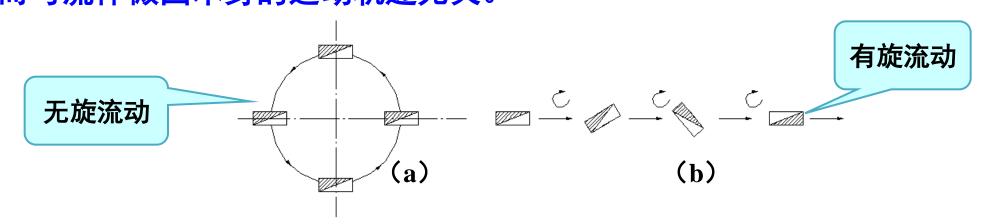
即当流场速度同时满足: $\omega_x = \omega_v = \omega_z = 0$, 流动无旋

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

需要指出的是,有旋流动和无旋流动仅由流体微团本身是否发生旋转来决定,而与流体微团本身的运动轨迹无关。



如图(a),流体微团的运动为旋转的圆周运动,微团自身不旋转,流场为 无旋流动;图(b)流体微团的运动尽管为直线运动,但流体微团在运动过 程中自身在旋转,所以该流动为<mark>有旋流动</mark>。

6.1 有旋流动的基本概念和定理 - 速度环量和旋涡强度

速度环量

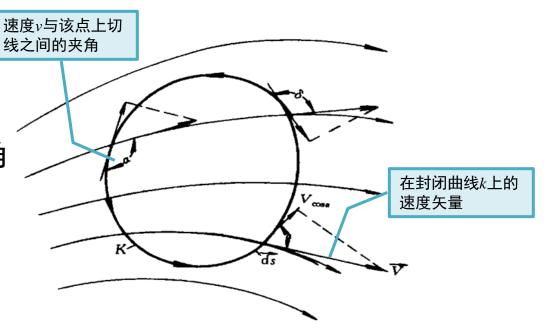
定义:在流场中任取封闭曲线 k。速度 \vec{v} 沿该封闭曲线的线积分称为速度沿封闭曲线 k 的环量,简称速度环量,用 Γ (gamma)表示,即

$$\Gamma = \oint_K \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_K v \cos \alpha ds$$

ⅳ——在封闭曲线上的速度矢量

 α ——速度与该点上切线之间的夹角

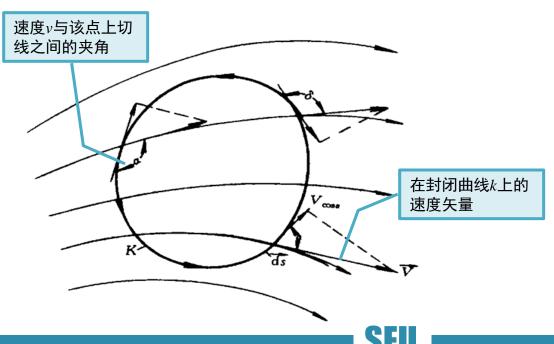
速度环量是个标量,但具有正负号。



速度环量

- > 速度环量的正负不仅与速度方向有关,而且与积分时所取的绕行方向有关。
- \triangleright 通常规定逆时针方向为K的正方向,即封闭曲线所包围的面积总在前进方向左侧
- > 当沿顺时针方向绕行时,公式应加一负号。
- ightharpoons 速度环量所表征的是流体质点沿封闭曲线K运动的总的趋势的大小,或者说所反映的是流体的有旋性。

速度环量、漩涡强度(涡通量) 有什么关系?



速度环量

$$\Gamma = \oint_K \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_K v \cos \alpha ds$$

$$\vec{V} = u\vec{i} + v\vec{j} + w\vec{k}$$

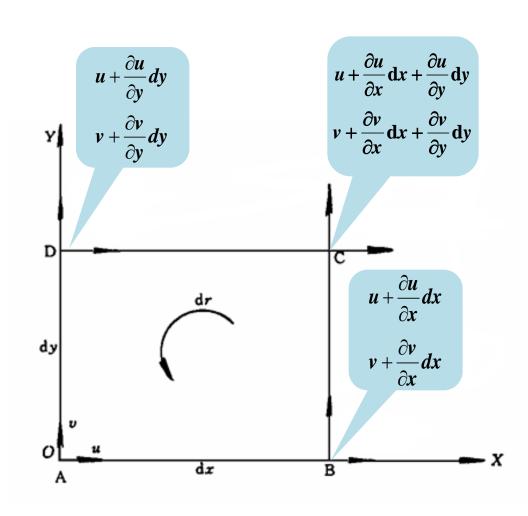
$$\vec{d}\vec{s} = dx\vec{i} + dy\vec{j} + dz\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{V} \cdot d\vec{s} = u dx + v dy + w dz$$

$$\Gamma = \oint_K \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_K (u dx + v dy + w dz)$$

沿封闭曲线逆时针方向ABCDA的速度环量

$$d\Gamma = \frac{u_{A} + u_{B}}{2} dx + \frac{v_{B} + v_{C}}{2} dy - \frac{u_{C} + u_{D}}{2} dx - \frac{v_{D} + v_{A}}{2} dy$$



Example: P256 8-1



速度环量

$$\Gamma = \oint_K \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{s} = \oint_K v \cos \alpha ds$$

沿封闭曲线逆时针方向ABCDA的速度环量

$$d\Gamma = \frac{u_{A} + u_{B}}{2} dx + \frac{v_{B} + v_{C}}{2} dy - \frac{u_{C} + u_{D}}{2} dx - \frac{v_{D} + v_{A}}{2} dy$$

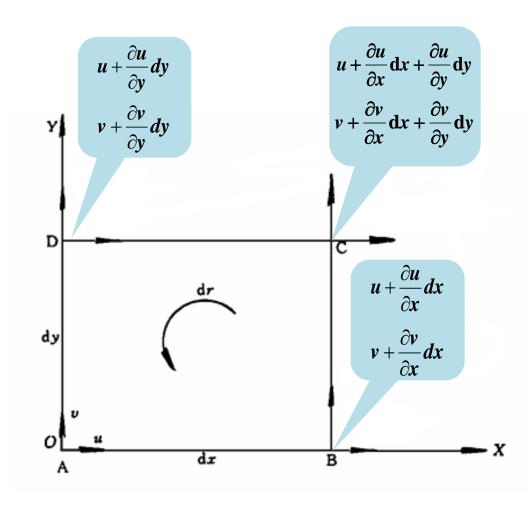
将速度各值代入上式,略去高于一阶的无 穷小各项, 再将旋转角速度公式代入

$$\mathbf{d}\Gamma = \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) \mathbf{d}x \mathbf{d}y = 2\omega_z \mathbf{d}A$$

对面积积分



$$\Gamma = 2 \iint \omega_z dA$$



得到速度环量与漩涡强度的关系

斯托克斯定理: (速度环量与旋转角速度(涡通量)关系)

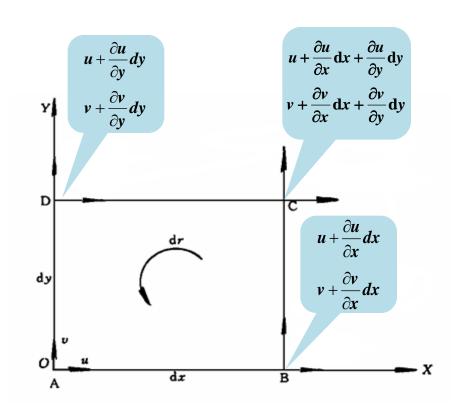
当封闭周线内有涡束时,沿封闭周线的速度环量等于该封闭周线内所有涡束的漩涡强度之和。

$$\Gamma = 2 \iint \omega_z dA$$

漩涡强度I

$$dI = 2\omega_n dA \qquad \qquad \blacksquare \qquad I = 2\iint \omega_n dA$$

 $\omega_n - \vec{\omega}$ 在微元面积 dA 的外法线上的分量

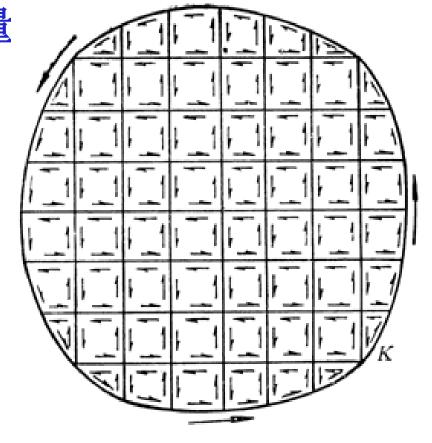


有限单连通区域的斯托克斯定理

对任一微元矩形可求得速度环量 dΓ_i=dI_i,总速度环量:

$$\Gamma = \sum d\Gamma_i = \sum dI_i = 2\int_A \omega_n dA$$

另一方面,总速度环量中沿各微 元矩形内周线的相邻切向速度线 积分方向相反, 刚好抵消, 仅剩 下沿外封闭周线K的切向速度线 积分,即: $\Gamma = \oint \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{s}$



二总速度环量: $\int_K \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{s} = 2 \int_A \omega_n dA$ 沿有限单连通域K封闭周线的速度环量等于通过该区

域漩涡强度的总和—有限单连通区域斯托克斯定理

多连通区域的斯托克定理

对右图中由多连通区域改成的

连通区域,速度环量可写成:

$$\Gamma_{ABK_2B'A'K_1A} = \Gamma_{AB} + \Gamma_{BK_2B'} + \Gamma_{B'A'} + \Gamma_{A'K_1}$$

$$\Gamma_{AB} = -\Gamma_{B'A'}$$

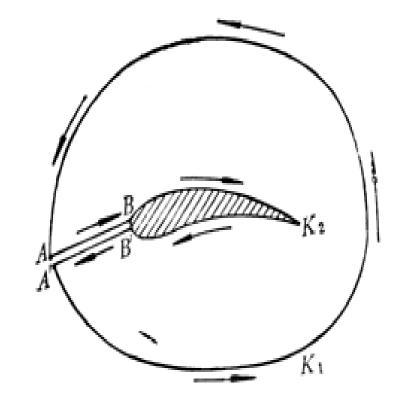
$$\Gamma_{BK_2B'} = -\Gamma_{K_2} \qquad \Gamma_{A'K_1A} = \Gamma_{K_1}$$

$$\Gamma_{ABK_2B'A'K_1A} = \Gamma_{K_1} - \Gamma_{K_2}$$



由Stokes定理,假如外周线内有多个内周线,则多连通区域的Stokes定理成为:

$$\Gamma_{k1} - \Gamma_{k2} = 2 \int \omega_n dA$$



Stokes定理说明:

速度环量取决于所包围区域内的漩涡。没有漩涡,就没有环量。反之,环量等于零,总漩涡强度等于零,环量不等于零,必然存在漩涡。____

涡量 以Ω表示。它定义为单位面积上的速度环量,是一个矢量。

- > 在有旋流动中,流体运动速度的旋度称为涡量。
- ▶ 在流体流动中,如果涡量的三个分量中有一个不等于零,即为有旋流动。
- 如果在一个流动区域内各处的涡量或它的分量都等于零,也就是沿任何封闭曲线的速度环量都等于零,则在这个区域内的流动一定是无旋流动。

6.2 流函数与速度势 - 有势流动 速度势

有势流动

不可压缩流体或可压缩流体作无旋流动时,总有速度势存在,故无旋流动也称有势流动。

$$\vec{\omega} = 0$$
 \Rightarrow $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$

函数 $\varphi(x,y,z,t)$: 速度势函数。

速度势
$$\varphi = udx + vdy + wdz = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}dy + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}dz$$

势函数 $\varphi(x,y,z,t)$ 的微分方程(以t为参数)

$$u = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$
, $v = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}$, $w = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$

6.2 流函数与速度势 - 有势流动 速度势

速度势的性质

① 速度沿三个坐标轴的分量等于速度势对于相应坐标的偏导数

$$u = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$
, $v = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}$, $w = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$

② 有势流动中沿一曲线的速度环量等于曲线终点与起点的速度势之差(和路径无关)

$$\Gamma_{AB} = \int_{A}^{B} v_{x} dx + v_{y} dy + v_{z} dz = \int_{A}^{B} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} dz = \int_{A}^{B} d\varphi = \varphi_{B} - \varphi_{A}$$

③ 在有势流动中,速度势函数满足拉普拉斯方程(连续性方程-质量守恒可得)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} = \nabla^2 \varphi = 0$$

流函数存在的条件

不可压缩流体的平面流动

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

存在函数 $\psi(x,y)$: 流函数, 使得 $u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$, $v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$

流函数

$$d\psi = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} dy = -vdx + udy$$

流函数 $\psi(x,y,z,t)$ 的微分方程

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$
, $v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$

流函数的性质

① 速度与流函数的关系

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$
, $v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$

② 在平面流动中,两条流线间通过的体积流量等于两条流线上的流函数值之差

$$q_{V} = \int_{A}^{B} v_{n} dl = \int_{A}^{B} [v_{x} \cos(n, x) + v_{y} \cos(n, y)] dl = \int_{A}^{B} [v_{x} \frac{dy}{dl} + v_{y} (-\frac{dx}{dl})] dl = \int_{A}^{B} (v_{x} dy - v_{y} dx) = \psi_{B} - \psi_{A}$$

③ 在平面势流流动中,流函数满足二维拉普拉斯方程(无旋流动可得)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = \nabla^2 \psi = 0$$

例题2:已知不可压缩平面流动速度场 $u = -2x^2 - 4x + 2y^2$, v = 4xy + 4y,试确定流动是否连续?是否有旋?求速度势函数和流函数?

例题2:已知不可压缩平面流动速度场 $u = -2x^2 - 4x + 2y^2$, v = 4xy + 4y,试确定流动是否连续?是否有旋?求速度势函数和流函数?

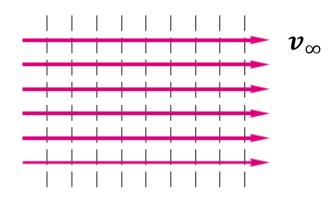
$$\varphi = -\frac{2}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 2y^2x + 2y^2 + C_1 \qquad \qquad \psi = -2x^2y - 4xy + \frac{2}{3}y^3 + C_2$$

请问点1(0,0),与点2(1,2)处速度各是多少?

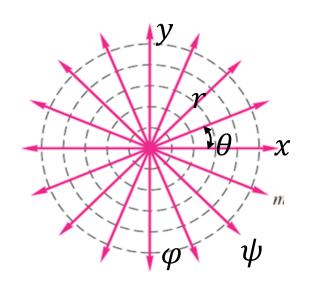
本章习题

- 6-2 速度环量
- 6-6 速度-势函数-流函数
- 6-7 速度-势函数-流函数
- 6-8 速度-势函数-流函数-伯努利方程

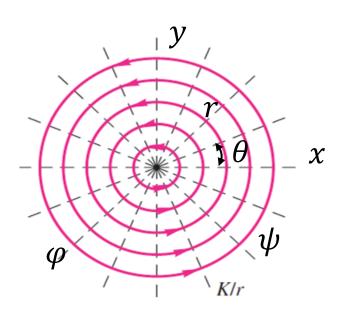
均匀流



点源(点汇)



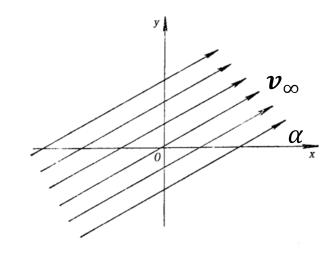
点涡



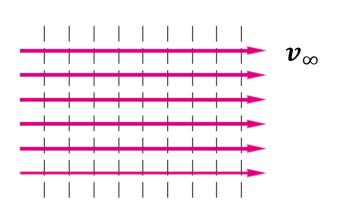
目的:通过基本平面势流的组合,获得复杂平面势流的流动关系

均匀流

> 流体做等速直线运动,流场中各点速度的大小和方向都相同的流动成为均匀流

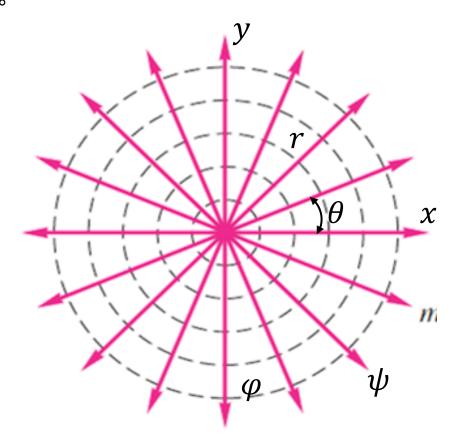


若等速均匀流平行于x轴



点源和点汇

- > 源可以有正负。
- ▶ 正源是从流场上某一点有一定的流量向四面八方流开去的一种流动。
- ▶ 负源(又名汇)是一种与正源流向相反的向心流动。



点源和点汇

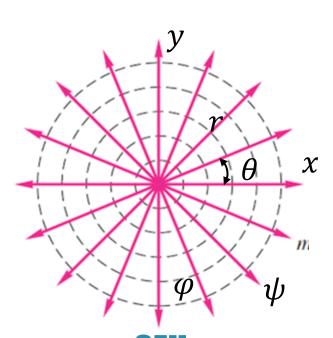
- ▶ 源可以有正负。
- 正源是从流场上某一点有一定的流量向四面八方流开去的一种流动。
- 负源(又名汇)是一种与正源流向相反的向心流动。

设源点或汇点位于坐标原点,则仅存在径向速度 u_r ,无切向速度 u_θ ,流量为:

$$Q = 2\pi r u_r$$
 \Rightarrow $u_r = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{Q}{2\pi r}$ $u_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = 0$

势函数
$$\varphi = \int u_r dr + u_\theta r d\theta = \int \frac{Q}{2\pi r} dr = \frac{Q}{2\pi} Inr = \frac{Q}{2\pi} In\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

流函数
$$\psi = \int u_r r d\theta - u_\theta dr = \int \frac{Q}{2\pi r} r d\theta = \frac{Q}{2\pi} \theta = \frac{Q}{2\pi} \operatorname{arctan} \frac{y}{x}$$



点源和点汇

▶ 流体从四周沿径向均匀流入一点(汇点)成为点汇,流入汇点的流量:

$$-Q = 2\pi r u_r$$

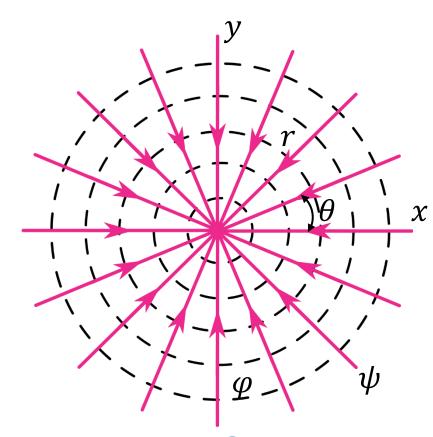


$$u_r = \frac{-Q}{2\pi r} \qquad u_\theta = 0$$

$$u_{\theta} = 0$$

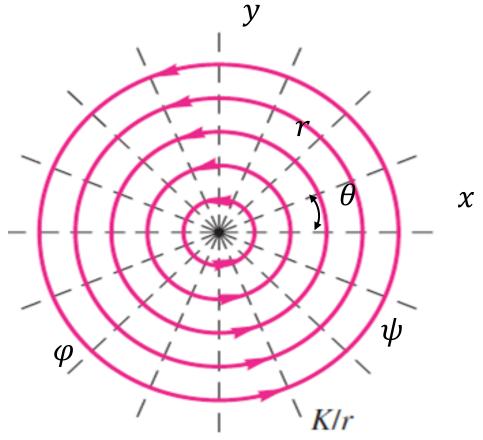
势函数
$$\varphi = -\frac{Q}{2\pi}Inr = -\frac{Q}{2\pi}In\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

流函数
$$\psi = -\frac{Q}{2\pi}\theta = -\frac{Q}{2\pi}\arctan\frac{y}{x}$$



点涡

- ➤ 流体质点沿着同心圆的轨迹运动,且其速度大小与向径r成反比的流动成为点涡。
- \triangleright 设点涡处位于坐标原点,设点涡的强度为 Γ ,则任一半径r处流体的速度可由斯托克斯定理求得:



点涡

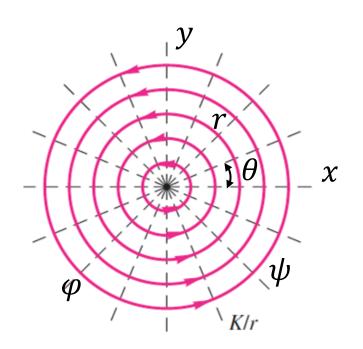
- ➤ 流体质点沿着同心圆的轨迹运动,且其速度大小与向径r成反比的流动成为点涡。
- \triangleright 设点涡处位于坐标原点,设点涡的强度为 Γ ,则任一半径r处流体的速度可由斯 托克斯定理求得:

$$u_{\theta} = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r} \qquad u_r = 0$$

势函数
$$\varphi = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi}\theta$$

流函数
$$\psi = -\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi}Inr$$

环流是圆周运动, 但却不是有旋运动



点汇和点涡——螺旋流

波轮洗衣机



屋顶通风器



旋流除尘器



螺旋桨尾迹

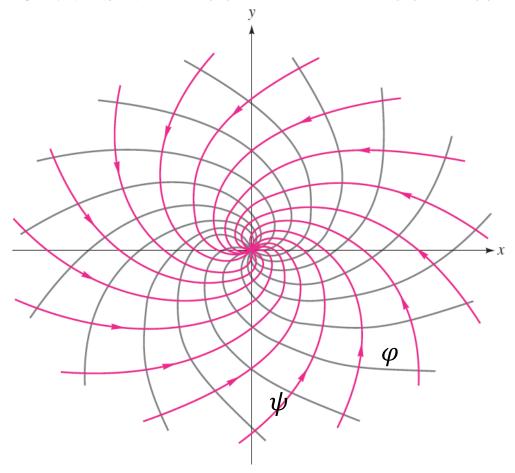


水体中旋涡



点汇和点涡——螺旋流

▶ 流体自外沿圆周切向进入,又从中央不断流出,这样的流动可以近似地看成是点 汇和点涡的叠加。例如在旋风燃烧室、离心式喷油嘴和离心式除尘器等设备中。



点汇和点涡——螺旋流

点汇

$$u_r = \frac{-Q}{2\pi r}$$

$$u_{\theta} = 0$$

点涡

$$u_r = 0$$

$$u_{\theta} = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r}$$

速度分量

$$u_r = \frac{-Q}{2\pi r}$$

$$u_{\theta} = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r}$$

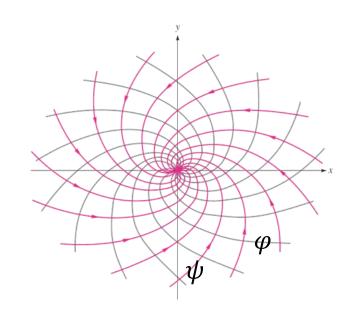
$$u_r = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}$$
 $u_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}$

$$u_{\theta} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}$$

势函数

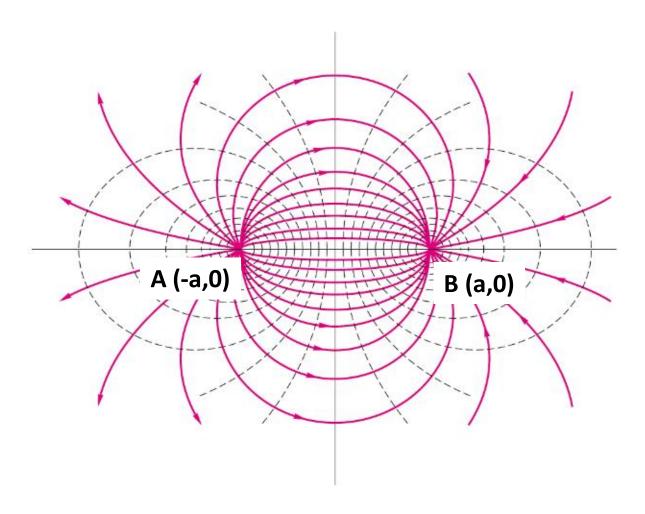
$$\varphi = \int u_r dr + u_\theta r d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} (\Gamma \theta - QInr)$$

$$\psi = \int u_r r d\theta - u_\theta dr = \frac{1}{2\pi} (Q\theta + \Gamma Inr)$$



源和汇——偶极子流

▶ 设源位于A点(-a,0), 汇位于B点(a,0)



源和汇——偶极子流

▶ 设源位于A点(-a,0), 汇位于B点(a,0)

点源

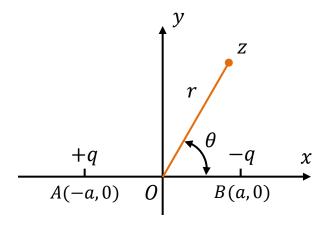
势函数
$$\varphi_A = \frac{Q}{2\pi} In\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

流函数
$$\psi_A = \frac{Q}{2\pi} \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

点汇

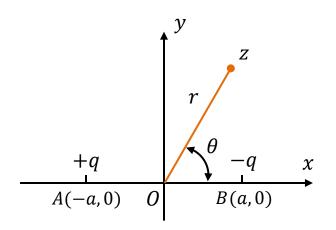
势函数
$$\varphi_B = -\frac{Q}{2\pi} In\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

流函数
$$\psi_B = -\frac{Q}{2\pi} \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$



源和汇——偶极子流

▶ 设源位于A点(-a,0), 汇位于B点(a,0)



点源和点汇 势函数分别为

$$\varphi_A = \frac{q_A}{2\pi} In\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2}$$
 $\varphi_B = -\frac{q_B}{2\pi} In\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2}$

叠加后 势函数为

$$\varphi = \varphi_A + \varphi_B = \frac{q_A}{2\pi} In\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2} - \frac{q_B}{2\pi} In\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2} = \frac{q}{4\pi} In\frac{(x+a)^2 + y^2}{(x-a)^2 + y^2}$$

偶极矩为常数

$$M = \lim_{\substack{2a \to 0 \\ a \to \infty}} 2aq$$

汇将源中流出的流体全部吸掉而不发生任何流动

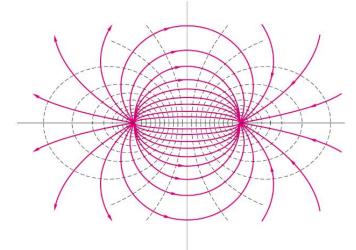
当源汇强度一 样且无限靠近

$$\varphi = \lim_{\substack{2a \to 0 \\ q \to \infty}} \frac{q}{4\pi} \ln \frac{(x+a)^2 + y^2}{(x-a)^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{2a \to 0 \\ q \to \infty}} \frac{q}{4\pi} \ln \left(1 + \frac{4ax}{(x-a)^2 + y^2}\right) = \frac{q}{4\pi} \frac{4ax}{(x-a)^2 + y^2}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{M}{2\pi} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

源和汇——偶极子流

▶ 设源位于A点(-a,0), 汇位于B点(a,0)



流函数
$$\psi = \frac{Q}{2\pi} \arctan \frac{y}{x+a} - \frac{Q}{2\pi} \arctan \frac{y}{x-a} = -\frac{Q}{2\pi} \arctan \frac{2ay}{x^2+y^2-a^2}$$

$$\psi = \lim_{\substack{2a \to 0 \\ a \to \infty}} -\frac{Q}{2\pi} \arctan \frac{2ay}{x^2 + y^2 - a^2} = \lim_{\substack{2a \to 0 \\ a \to \infty}} -\frac{M}{2\pi} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{M}{2\pi} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

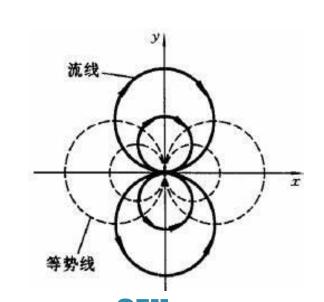
等势线

$$(x - \frac{M}{4\pi C_1})^2 + y^2 = (\frac{M}{4\pi C_1})^2$$

一簇圆心在x轴上与y轴在原点相切的圆

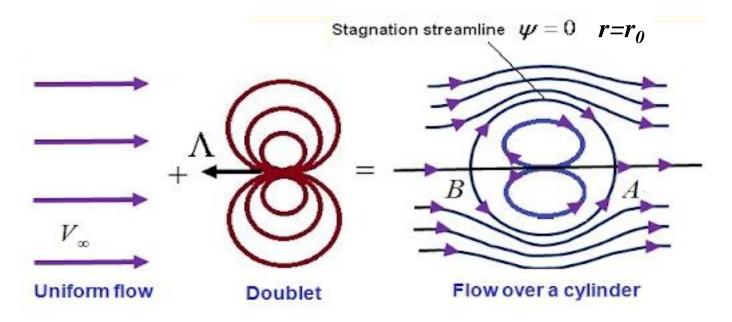
$$x^{2} + \left(y + \frac{M}{4\pi C_{2}}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{M}{4\pi C_{2}}\right)^{2}$$

一簇圆心在y轴上与x轴在原点相切的圆



6.5 平行绕流圆柱体的流动

圆柱体无环量绕流



均匀流和偶极子势函数叠加为

均匀流:

势函数 $\varphi_A = V_{\infty} x$

流函数 $\psi_A = V_{\infty} y$

偶极子:

势函数
$$\varphi_B = \frac{M}{2\pi} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

流函数
$$\psi_B = -\frac{M}{2\pi} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

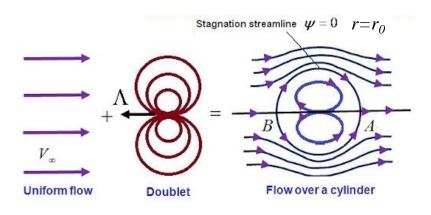
圆柱体无环量绕流

均匀流和偶极子 势函数叠加为

$$\varphi = \varphi_A + \varphi_B = V_{\infty} x + \frac{M}{2\pi} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

流函数

$$\psi = \psi_A + \psi_B = V_{\infty} y - \frac{M}{2\pi} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$



零流线

$$\psi = V_{\infty} y - \frac{M}{2\pi} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 = \frac{M}{2\pi V_{\infty}} = r_0^2 \end{cases} M = 2\pi V_{\infty} r_0^2$$

$$M=2\pi V_{\infty}r_0^2$$

势函数改写为
$$\varphi = v_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{r_0^2}{r^2} \right) r \cos \theta$$

流函数改写为
$$\psi = v_{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{r_0^2}{r^2}\right) r sin \theta$$

圆柱体无环量绕流

速度分布

圆柱表面压强分布

由伯努利方程计算

$$\frac{p}{\rho} + \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{p_{\infty}}{\rho} + \frac{v_{\infty}^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$p = p_{\infty} + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_{\infty}^2 (1 - 4\sin^2\theta)$$
 代入圆柱表面速度

有切速度

Stagnation streamline $\psi = 0$ $r = r_0$

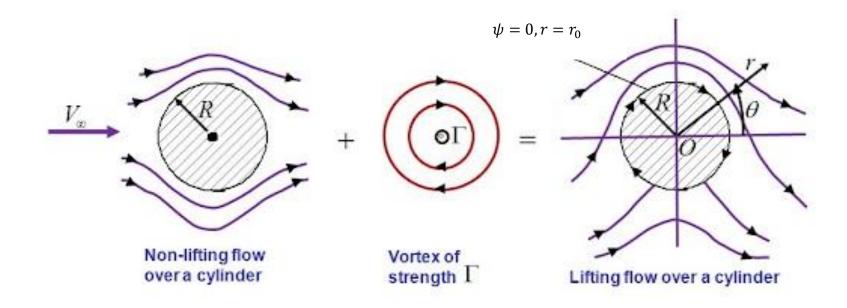
压强系数

$$C_p = \frac{p - p_{\infty}}{\frac{1}{2}\rho v_{\infty}^2} = 1 - 4\sin^2\theta$$

圆柱面量纲一的压强系数与半径、无穷远处速度和压强均无关

圆柱体有环量绕流

 \triangleright 让圆柱体以等角速度 ω 绕起轴心顺时针旋转,成为均匀流、偶极子流和<mark>点涡</mark>叠加。



圆柱无环量扰流:

势函数
$$\varphi = v_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{r_0^2}{r^2} \right) r \cos \theta$$

流函数
$$\psi = v_{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{r_0^2}{r^2} \right) r sin \theta$$

点涡:

势函数
$$\varphi = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi}\theta$$
 流函数 $\psi = -\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi}In\theta$

圆柱体有环量绕流

 \triangleright 让圆柱体以等角速度 ω 绕起轴心顺时针旋转,成为均匀流、偶极子流和<mark>点涡</mark>叠加。

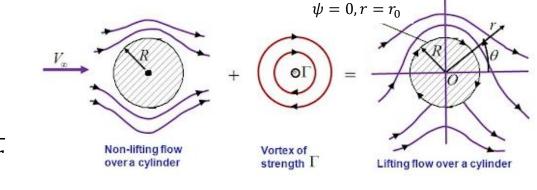
势函数
$$\varphi = v_{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{r_0^2}{r^2} \right) r cos \theta + \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \theta$$

流函数
$$\psi = v_{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{r_0^2}{r^2} \right) r cos\theta - \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} Inr$$

势函数
$$\varphi = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \theta$$
 流函数 $\psi = -\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} Inr$

速度分布
$$v_r = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = v_\infty \left(1 - \frac{r_0^2}{r^2} \right) cos\theta$$

$$v_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = -v_\infty \left(1 + \frac{r_0^2}{r^2} \right) sin\theta - \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r}$$



当
$$r=r_0$$
时 $v_r=0$
$$v_{\theta}=-2v_{\infty}sin\theta+\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r_0}$$

圆柱体有环量绕流

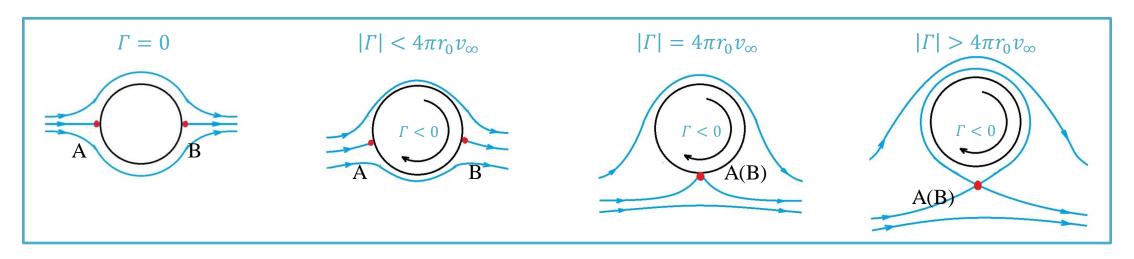
当
$$r=r_0$$
时

$$v_r = 0$$

$$v_{\theta} = -2v_{\infty}sin\theta + \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r_0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v_{\theta} = 0$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\Gamma}{4\pi r_0 v_{\infty}}$$



$$p = p_{\infty} + \frac{1}{2}\rho \left[v_{\infty}^2 - (2v_{\infty}sin\theta + \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r_0})^2 \right]$$

代入圆柱表面速度



本章习题

6-9 势流叠加

附录

- 1. 柱坐标与直角坐标
- 2. 球坐标与直角坐标

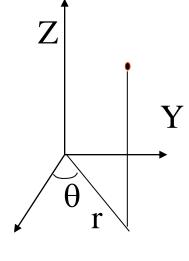
附1: 柱坐标与直角坐标

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \theta = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_r = \cos\theta \, u + \sin\theta \, v \\ u_\theta = -\sin\theta \, u + \cos\theta \, v \\ u_z = w \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$



$$X A(r, \theta, z)$$

$$\phi = \phi(r, \theta, z) = \phi(x, y, z)$$

$$r = r(x, y), \quad \theta = \theta(x, y), \quad z = z$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \sin \theta \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$$

$$u\vec{i} + v\vec{j} + w\vec{k} = u_r\vec{e}_r + u_\theta\vec{e}_\theta + u_z\vec{e}_z$$

$$u_r = u\vec{i} \cdot \vec{e}_r + v\vec{j} \cdot \vec{e}_r + w\vec{k} \cdot \vec{e}_r = \cos\theta \ u + \sin\theta \ v$$

$$u_\theta = u\vec{i} \cdot \vec{e}_\theta + v\vec{j} \cdot \vec{e}_\theta + w\vec{k} \cdot \vec{e}_\theta = -\sin\theta \ u + \cos\theta \ v$$

$$u_z = u\vec{i} \cdot \vec{e}_z + v\vec{j} \cdot \vec{e}_z + w\vec{k} \cdot \vec{e}_z = w$$

附1: 柱坐标与直角坐标

$$\vec{u} \cdot \nabla = u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$= u \left(\cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + v \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right) + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$= \left(\cos \theta \ u + \sin \theta \ v \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \left(-\sin \theta \ u + \cos \theta \ v \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + w \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$= u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + u_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \cos\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \sin\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} u_r = \cos\theta u + \sin\theta v \\ u_\theta = -\sin\theta u + \cos\theta v \\ u_z = w \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{D}{Dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{u} \cdot \nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + u_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

附1: 柱坐标与直角坐标

$$\begin{split} & \left[(\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \vec{u} \right]_r = \cos \theta \ (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) u + \sin \theta \ (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) v \\ & = \cos \theta \left(u_r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + u_z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \sin \theta \ \left(u_r \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} + u_z \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \\ & = u_r \left(\cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \left(\cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \right) \\ & \quad + u_z \left(\cos \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\cos \theta \ u + \sin \theta \ v \right) + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\cos \theta \ u + \sin \theta \ v) - (-\sin \theta \ u + \cos \theta \ v) \right] \\ & \quad + u_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\cos \theta \ u + \sin \theta \ v) \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\cos \theta \ u + \sin \theta \ v \right) \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} - \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} - \frac{v}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} - \frac{v}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ & = u_r \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \left$$

附2: 球坐标与直角坐标

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ \theta = \text{arc tg} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z} \\ \phi = \text{arc tg} \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_r = \sin \theta \cos \phi \, u + \sin \theta \sin \phi \, v + \cos \theta \, w \\ u_\theta = \cos \theta \cos \phi \, u + \cos \theta \sin \phi \, v + (-\sin \theta) \, w \\ u_\phi = -\sin \phi \, u + \cos \phi \, v \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \sin \theta \cos \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta \cos \phi}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{-\sin \phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \sin \theta \sin \phi \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta \sin \phi}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos \phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \left(-\frac{\sin \theta}{r}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}$$

Thanks!