

機械情報工学科 流体力学

第5回

流体の運動(2)連続の式と運動方程式

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非線形項の振る舞い:ロジスティック方程式

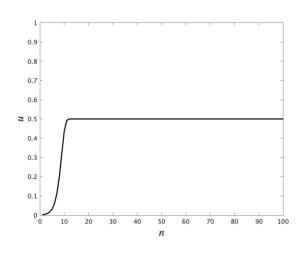
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \cdots$$

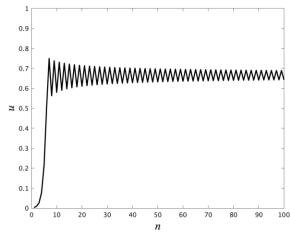
時間発達の漸化式的表現(参考)

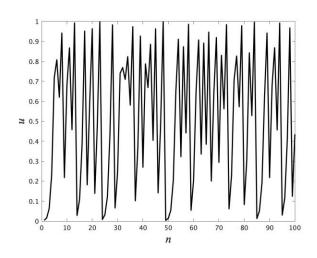
$$u^{n+1} = a u^n (1-u^n)$$
 a: parameter ロジスティック方程式

厳密には形が違うので注意

aの値による振る舞いの違い







予測が困難

非線形項の振る舞い:ロジスティック方程式

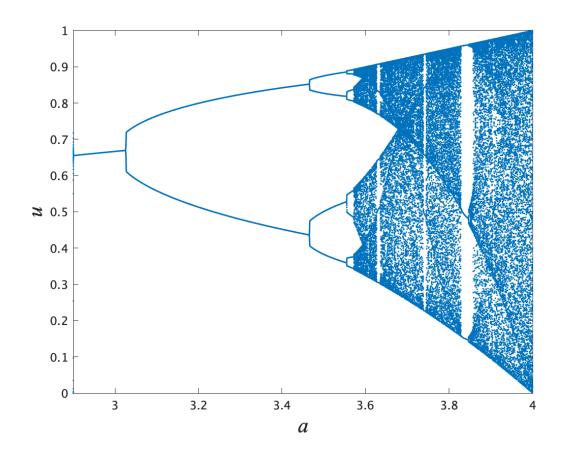
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \cdots$$

時間発達の漸化式的表現(参考)

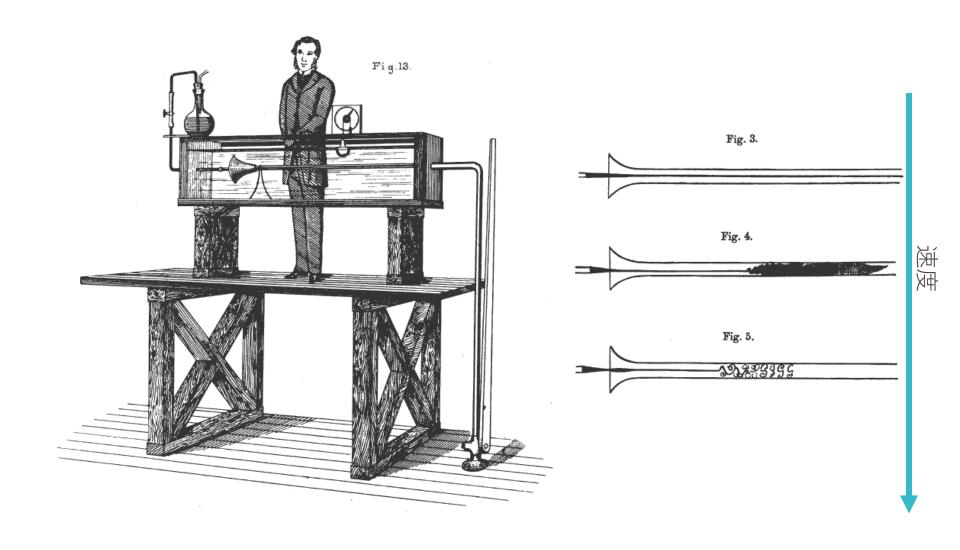
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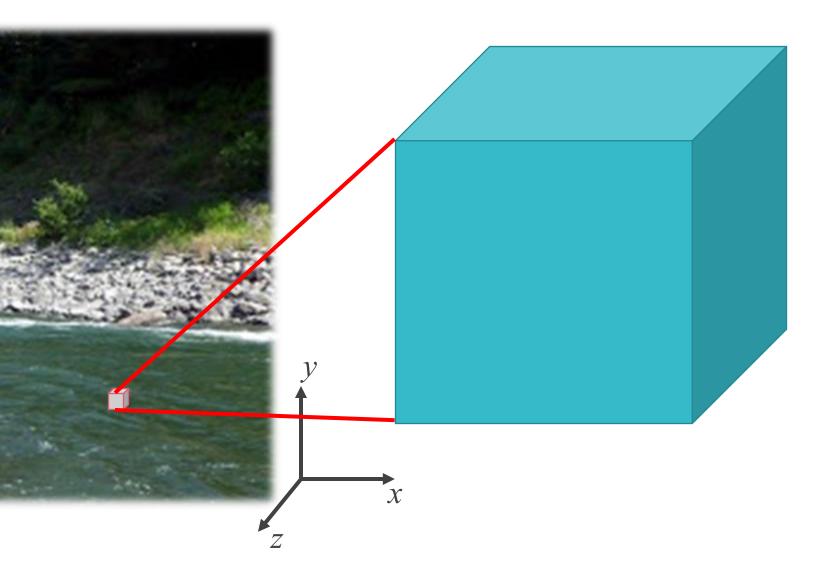


Osborne Reynoldsの実験(1883)





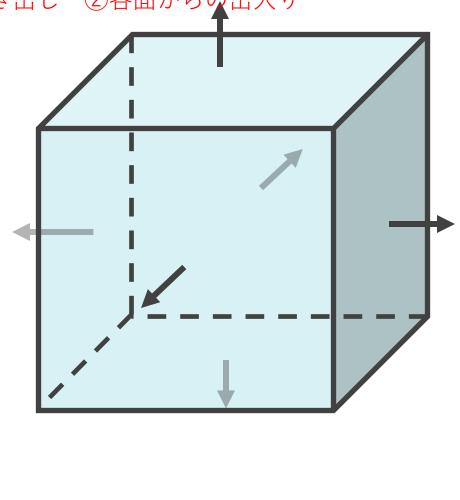
微小領域



質量保存則:連続の式

質量:微小体積に含まれる流体の質量

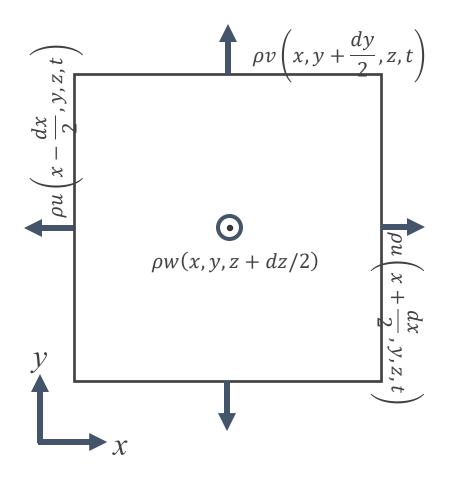
①体積内での湧き出し ②各面からの出入り



質量保存則

dx

(x,y,z)での微小体積の質量を考える



* 直方体を横から見てる

微小体積内の質量

$$\dot{M} = \frac{\partial \rho(x, y, z, t)}{\partial t} dx dy dz = \frac{\partial \rho(x, y, z, t)}{\partial t} dV$$

右:x + dx/2の面の単位時間通過流量

$$\rho u \left(x + \frac{dx}{2}, y, z, t \right) dy dz$$

左:x-dx/2の面の単位時間通過流量

$$\rho u \left(x - \frac{dx}{2}, y, z, t \right) dy dz$$

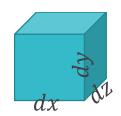
左右の出入りによる収支

$$\rho u\left(x + \frac{dx}{2}, y, z, t\right) dy dz - \rho u(x - dx/2, y, z) dy dz$$

同様に残りの2方向の出入り

$$\rho v\left(x, y + \frac{dy}{2}, z, t\right) dz dx - \rho v(x, y - dy/2, z) dz dx$$
$$\rho w(x, y, z + dz/2, t) dx dy - \rho w(x, y, z - dz/2) dx dy$$

質量保存則



(x,y,z)での微小体積の質量を考える

微小体積内の質量

$$\dot{M} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV$$

$$+\rho u(x + dx/2, y, z) dy dz - \rho u(x - dx/2, y, z) dy dz$$

$$+\rho v(x, y + dy/2, z) dz dx - \rho v(x, y - dy/2, z) dz dx$$

$$+\rho w(x, y, z + dz/2) dx dy - \rho w(x, y, z - dz/2) dx dy$$

体積で除して単位体積あたりの微小体積内の質量 $\mathrm{d}V=dx\;dy\;dz$

$$\frac{\dot{M}}{dV} = \dot{m} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\rho u(x + dx/2, y, z) - \rho u(x - dx/2, y, z)}{dx} + \frac{\rho v(x, y + dy/2, z) - \rho v(x, y - dy/2, z)}{dy} + \frac{\rho w(x, y, z + dz/2) - \rho w(x, y, z - dz/2)}{dz}$$

 $dV = dx dy dz \rightarrow 0$ の極限

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

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質量保存則

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

$$= \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \rho \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} + \boldsymbol{u} \cdot \nabla \rho \qquad \text{非圧縮より}$$

$$= \rho \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u}$$

$$\dot{m} = \frac{D\rho}{Dt} = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \boldsymbol{u}) = \rho \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} = 0$$

$$\text{非圧縮より}$$

$$\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{k} \mathbf{c}$$

密度で除して

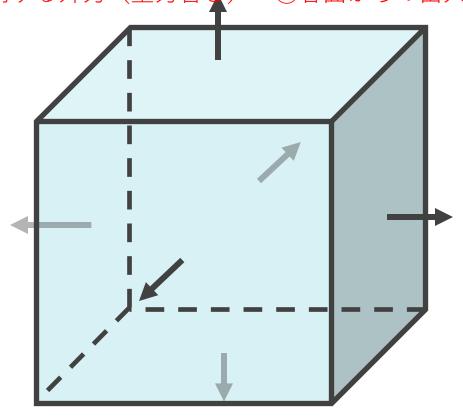
$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} = 0 \qquad div \ \boldsymbol{u} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

連続の式, Continuity equation

運動量保存則:Navier-Stokes方程式

運動量:微小体積に含まれる流体の運動量





Ref. オイラー方程式

$$\rho \frac{D\mathbf{u}}{Dt} = \rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \rho (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \rho \mathbf{g}$$

流体要素の運動について

2025/05/19

移動+回転+変形に分別できる。 それぞれに呼応して力が生じる(例,変形に応じて粘性応力発生)

移動 回転 変形 粘性応力発生 伸長 収縮 渦運動による
 圧力勾配発生 運動後に質量は不変 剪断 非圧縮流体=> 運動後に体積は不変

流体要素の運動について

$$\frac{D\boldsymbol{u}}{Dt} = (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla)\boldsymbol{u} = \nabla \boldsymbol{u} \cdot \frac{d\boldsymbol{x}}{dt}$$

微小時間後の微小距離離れた位置での相対速度(微小時間dtで積分)

$$d\mathbf{u} = \nabla \mathbf{u} \cdot d\mathbf{x}$$

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz$$

$$dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} dz$$

$$dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} dz$$

$$dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} dz$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} du \\ dv \\ dw \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx \\ dy \\ dz \end{bmatrix}$$

流体要素の運動について

ひずみ速度テンソルγ

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix}$$

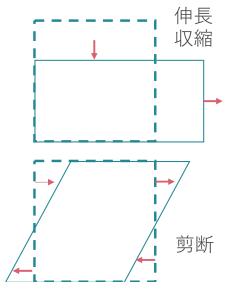
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & 2\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} & 2\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix}$$

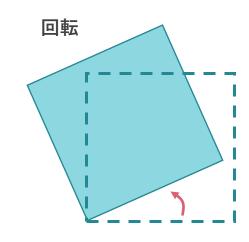
回転テンソルΩ

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & 0 & \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

変形

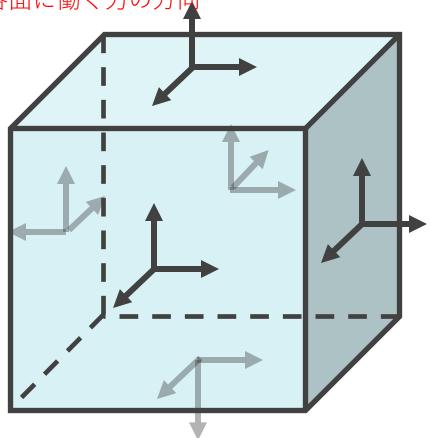
粘性応力発生

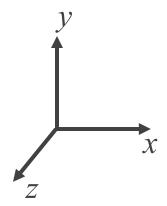




応力:面当たりに定義される力

①各面の方向 ②各面に働く力の方向





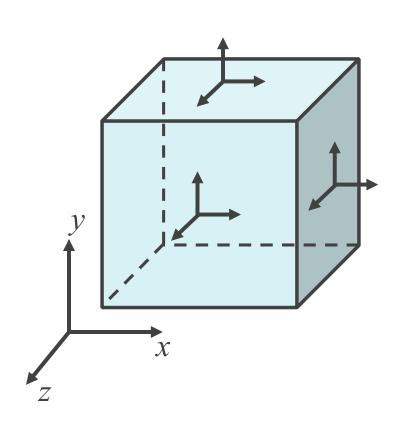
垂直応力(normal stress):面に垂直

剪断応力(shear stress):面に平行

応力:**面当たりに定義される力**

①各面の方向 ②各面に働く力の方向

応力テンソル

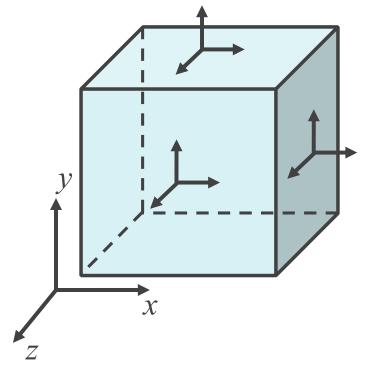


応力:**面当たりに定義される力**

①各面の方向 ②各面に働く力の方向

応力テンソル

$$m{T} = egin{pmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} & T_{13} \ T_{21} & T_{22} & T_{23} \ T_{31} & T_{32} & T_{33} \ \end{pmatrix}$$
剪断成分 $\, au$
垂直成分 $\,\sigma$



$$\boldsymbol{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\sigma_{11}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boldsymbol{\sigma_{22}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boldsymbol{\sigma_{33}} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \tau_{12} & \tau_{13} \\ \tau_{21} & 0 & \tau_{23} \\ \tau_{31} & \tau_{32} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=oldsymbol{\sigma}+oldsymbol{ au}=\sigma_{ij}\delta_{ij}+ au_{ij}(1-\delta_{ij})$$
 δ_{ij} : δ_{ij} :

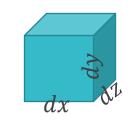
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応力テンソルは**対称テンソル**である

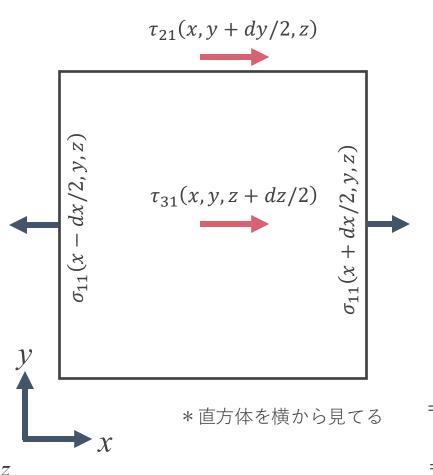
を対テンソルは対称テンソルである
$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{33} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \tau_{12} & \tau_{13} \\ \tau_{21} & 0 & \tau_{23} \\ \tau_{31} & \tau_{32} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{33} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \tau_{12} & \tau_{13} \\ \tau_{12} & 0 & \tau_{23} \\ \tau_{13} & \tau_{23} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

値としては **垂直3成分+剪断3成分=6成分** で記述可能



(x,y,z)での微小体積にかかるx方向の全応力を考える



右:
$$x + dx/2$$
の面

$$\begin{split} &\sigma_{11}(x+dx/2,y,z)\\ &=\sigma_{11}(x,y,z)+\frac{dx}{2}\,\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\,\sigma_{11}(x,y,z)+\mathcal{O}(dx^2) \end{split}$$

左:x - dx/2の面

$$\sigma_{11}(x - dx/2, y, z)$$

$$= \sigma_{11}(x, y, z) - \frac{dx}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sigma_{11}(x, y, z) + \mathcal{O}(dx^2)$$

x方向の全垂直応力

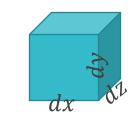
面積 面の法線方向

$$\sigma_{11}(x + dx/2, y, z) \times (dy \cdot dz) \times (1)$$

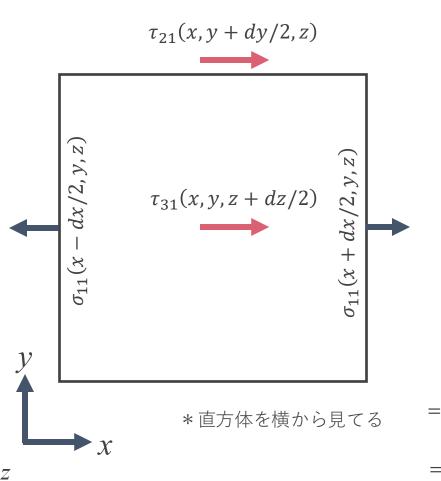
+
$$\sigma_{11}(x - dx/2, y, z) \times (dy \cdot dz) \times (-1)$$

$$= dx \times \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \sigma_{11}(x, y, z) \times (dy \cdot dz)$$

$$= \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}(x, y, z, t)}{\partial x} \times (dx \cdot dy \cdot dz) = \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x} dV$$
 微小体積



(x,y,z)での微小体積にかかるx方向の全応力を考える



上:
$$y + dy/2$$
の面

$$\tau_{21}(x, y + dy/2, z) = \tau_{21}(x, y, z) + \frac{dy}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \tau_{21}(x, y, z) + \mathcal{O}(dy^2)$$

下:y - dy/2の面

$$\tau_{21}(x, y - dy/2, z) = \tau_{21}(x, y, z) - \frac{dy}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \tau_{21}(x, y, z) + \mathcal{O}(dy^2)$$

x方向のy面から生じる剪断応力

面積 面の法線方向

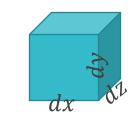
$$\tau_{21}(x, y + dy/2, z) \times (dz \cdot dx) \times (1)$$

$$+\tau_{21}(x, y - dy/2, z) \times (dz \cdot dx) \times (-1)$$

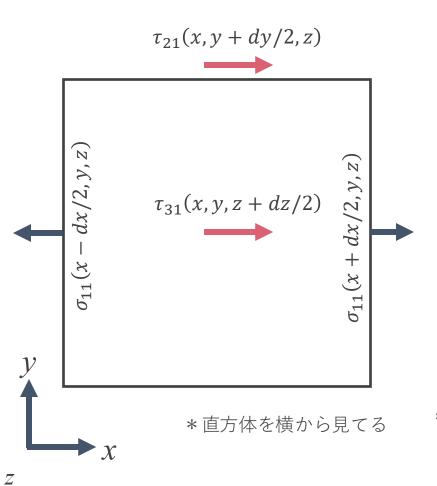
$$= dy \times \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \tau_{21}(x, y, z) \times (dz \cdot dx)$$

$$= \frac{\partial \tau_{21}}{\partial y} \times (dx \cdot dy \cdot dz) = \frac{\partial \tau_{21}}{\partial y} dV$$

微小体積



(x,y,z)での微小体積にかかるx方向の全応力を考える



手前:z + dz/2の面

$$\begin{aligned} &\tau_{31}(x, y, z + dz/2) \\ &= \tau_{31}(x, y, z) + \frac{dz}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tau_{21}(x, y, z) + \mathcal{O}(dz^2) \end{aligned}$$

奥:z - dz/2の面

$$\tau_{31}(x, y, z - dz/2) = \tau_{31}(x, y, z) - \frac{dz}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tau_{31}(x, y, z) + \mathcal{O}(dz^2)$$

x方向のy面から生じる剪断応力

面積 面の法線方向

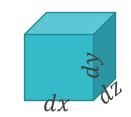
$$\tau_{31}(x, y, z + dz/2) \times (dx \cdot dy) \times (1)$$

+
$$\tau_{31}(x, y, z + dz/2) \times (dx \cdot dy) \times (-1)$$

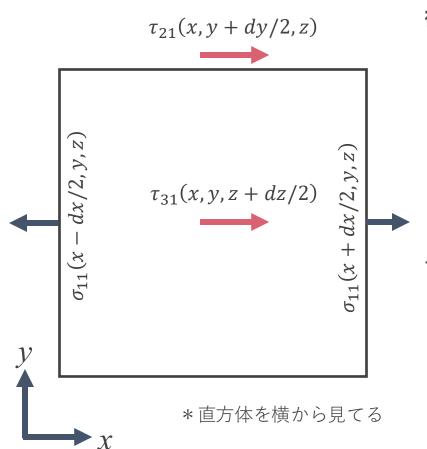
$$= dz \times \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tau_{31}(x, y, z) \times (dx \cdot dy)$$

$$= \frac{\partial \tau_{31}}{\partial z} \times (dx \cdot dy \cdot dz) = \frac{\partial \tau_{31}}{\partial z} dV$$

微小体積



(x,y,z)での微小体積にかかるx方向の全応力を考える



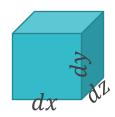
微小体積にかかるx方向の応力

$$\sigma_{11} \cdot (dy \, dz) + \tau_{21} \cdot (dz \, dx) + \tau_{31} \cdot (dx \, dy)$$
$$= \frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x} \, dV + \frac{\partial \tau_{21}}{\partial y} \, dV + \frac{\partial \tau_{31}}{\partial z} \, dV$$

単位体積あたりでは(dVで除する)

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{21}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{31}}{\partial z}$$

3次元デカルト座標系ではまとめると



x方向

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_{11}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{21}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{31}}{\partial z}$$

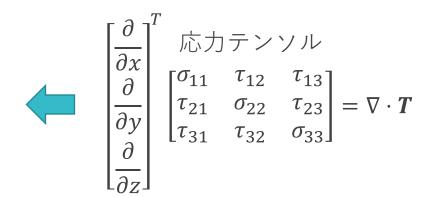
y方向

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{12}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{22}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{32}}{\partial z}$$

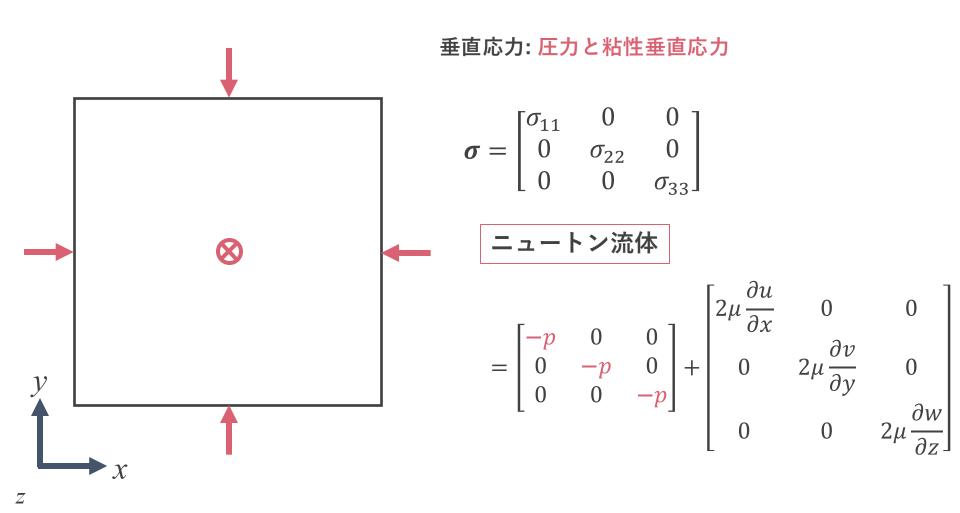
Z方向

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{13}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{23}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_{33}}{\partial z}$$

発散 オペレータ

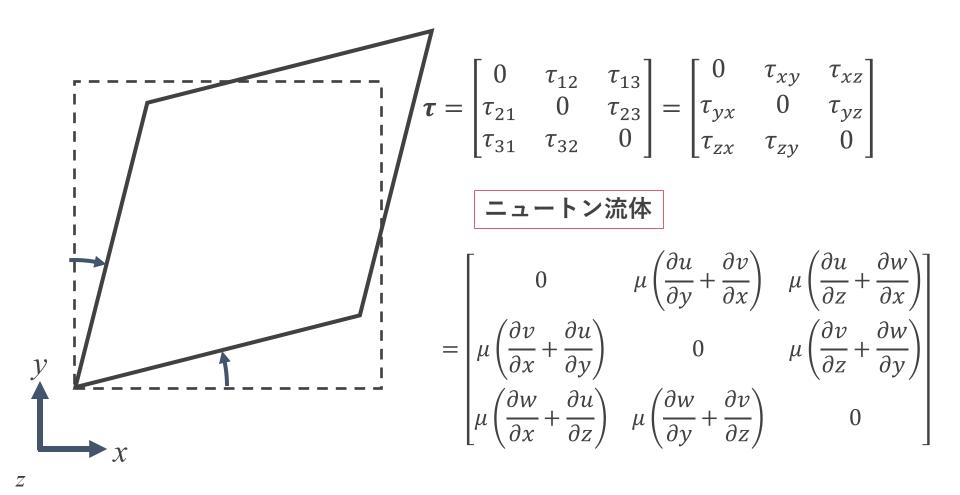


垂直応力の詳細



剪断応力の詳細

剪断応力: 粘性剪断応力



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粘性力を含んだ運動量保存則

$$\frac{D\rho u}{Dt} = \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial t} + (u \cdot \nabla)\rho u = \nabla \cdot T + \rho g$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial t} + (u \cdot \nabla)\rho u = \nabla \cdot \sigma + \nabla \cdot \tau + \rho g$$

$$= \nabla \cdot (-pI + 2\mu \nabla u I) + \nabla \cdot \tau + \rho g$$

$$= \nabla \cdot (-pI) + \nabla \cdot (2\mu \nabla u I + (\nabla u + \nabla u^T)(E - I)) + \rho g$$

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\nabla \cdot (pI) + \nabla \cdot (\mu (\nabla u + \nabla u^T)) + \rho g$$

$$= -\nabla \cdot (pI) + \nabla \cdot (\mu \nabla u) + \nabla \cdot (\mu \nabla u^T) + \rho g$$

$$= -\nabla p + \mu \nabla^2 u + \mu (\nabla (\nabla u))^T + \rho g$$

$$= -\nabla p + \mu \nabla^2 u + \rho g$$

粘性力を含んだ運動量保存則

$$\frac{\partial \rho \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial t} + (\boldsymbol{u} \cdot \nabla)\rho \boldsymbol{u} = -\nabla p + \mu \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{u} + \rho \boldsymbol{g}$$

非圧縮ナビエ-ストークス方程式

Incompressible Navier-Stokes equations

$$\frac{\partial \rho u_i}{\partial t} + u_j \frac{\partial \rho u_i}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j} - \rho g \delta_{i2}$$

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

y方向

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

z方向

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

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非圧縮流体の運動量保存方程式

非粘性流体:オイラー方程式

$$\frac{\partial \rho \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial t} + (\boldsymbol{u} \cdot \nabla)\rho \boldsymbol{u} = -\nabla p + \rho \boldsymbol{g}$$

粘性流体:ナビエーストークス方程式

$$\frac{\partial \rho \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial t} + (\boldsymbol{u} \cdot \nabla)\rho \boldsymbol{u} = -\nabla p + \mu \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{u} + \rho \boldsymbol{g}$$

非圧縮性粘性流体の支配方程式

デカルト座標系

連続の式,Continuity equation

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} = 0 \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \qquad \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

ナビエ-ストークス方程式, Navier-Stokes equations

$$\frac{\partial \rho \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial t} + (\boldsymbol{u} \cdot \nabla)\rho \boldsymbol{u} = -\nabla p + \mu \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{u} + \rho \boldsymbol{g} \qquad \frac{\partial \rho u_i}{\partial t} + u_j \frac{\partial \rho u_i}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j} - \rho g \delta_{i2}$$

非圧縮ナビエ-ストークス方程式の性質

$$\frac{\partial \rho u_i}{\partial t} + u_j \frac{\partial \rho u_i}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j} - \rho g \delta_{i2}$$



密度で除算 + 移行

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} = -u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_j} - g \delta_{i2}$$

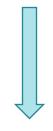
 $u \equiv \frac{\mu}{\rho}$ 動粘性係数 Kinematic viscosity

移流

圧力勾配

粘性拡散

重力 (無視されがち)



雷ン

速度分布をなだらかにする

流れによって運ぶ

次回予告

