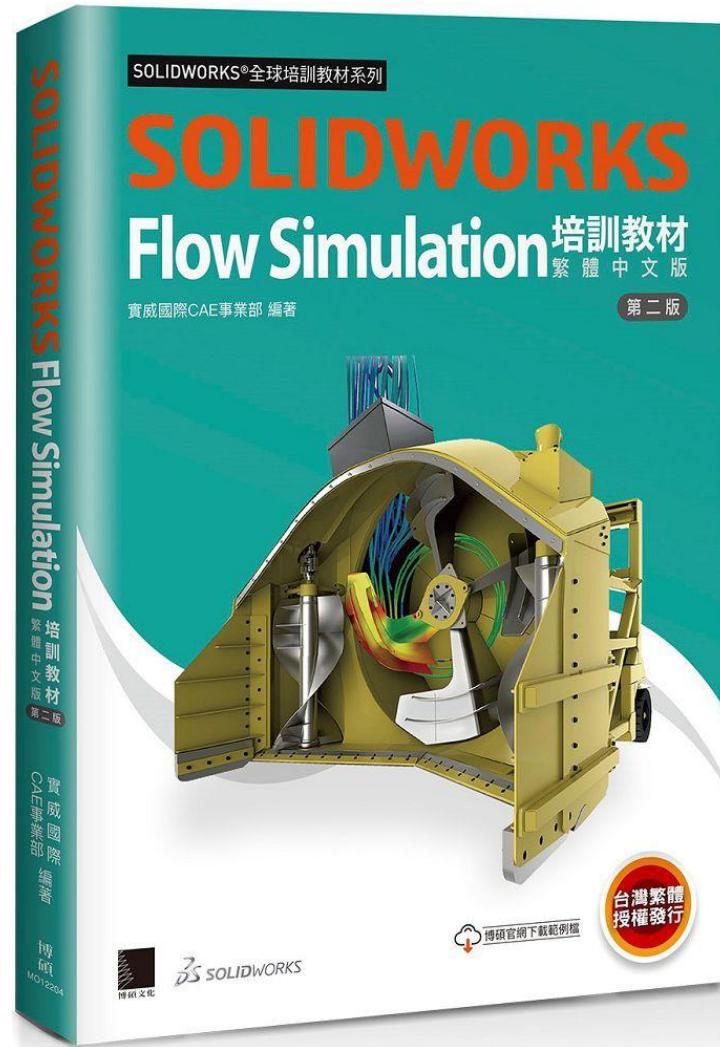
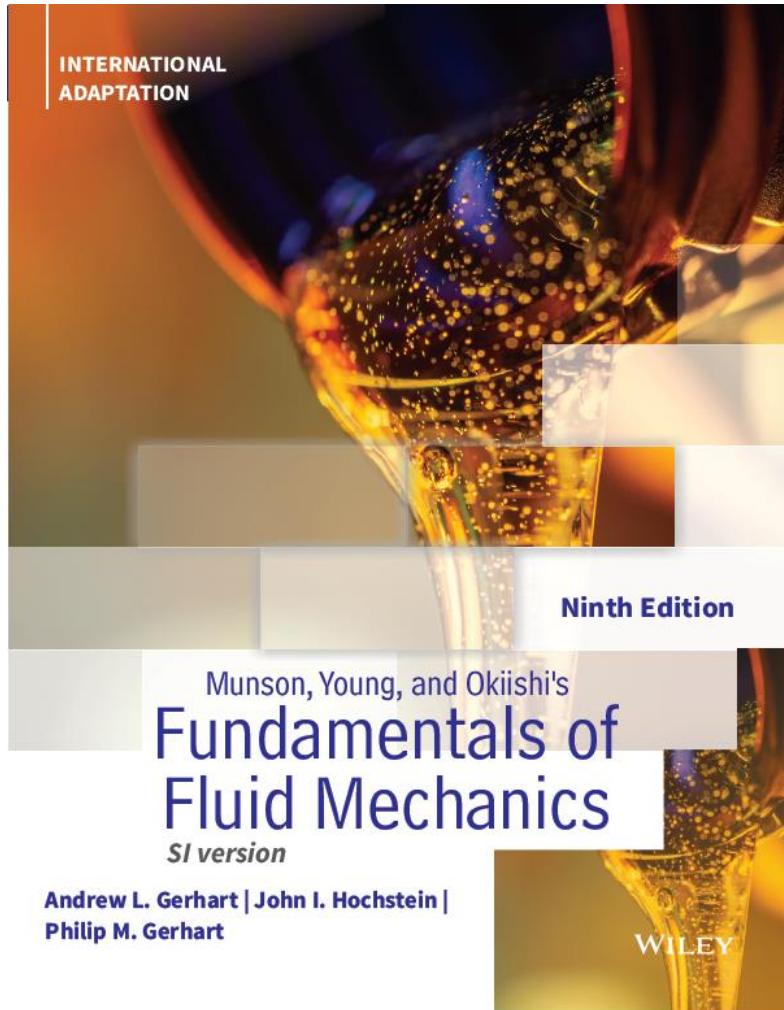
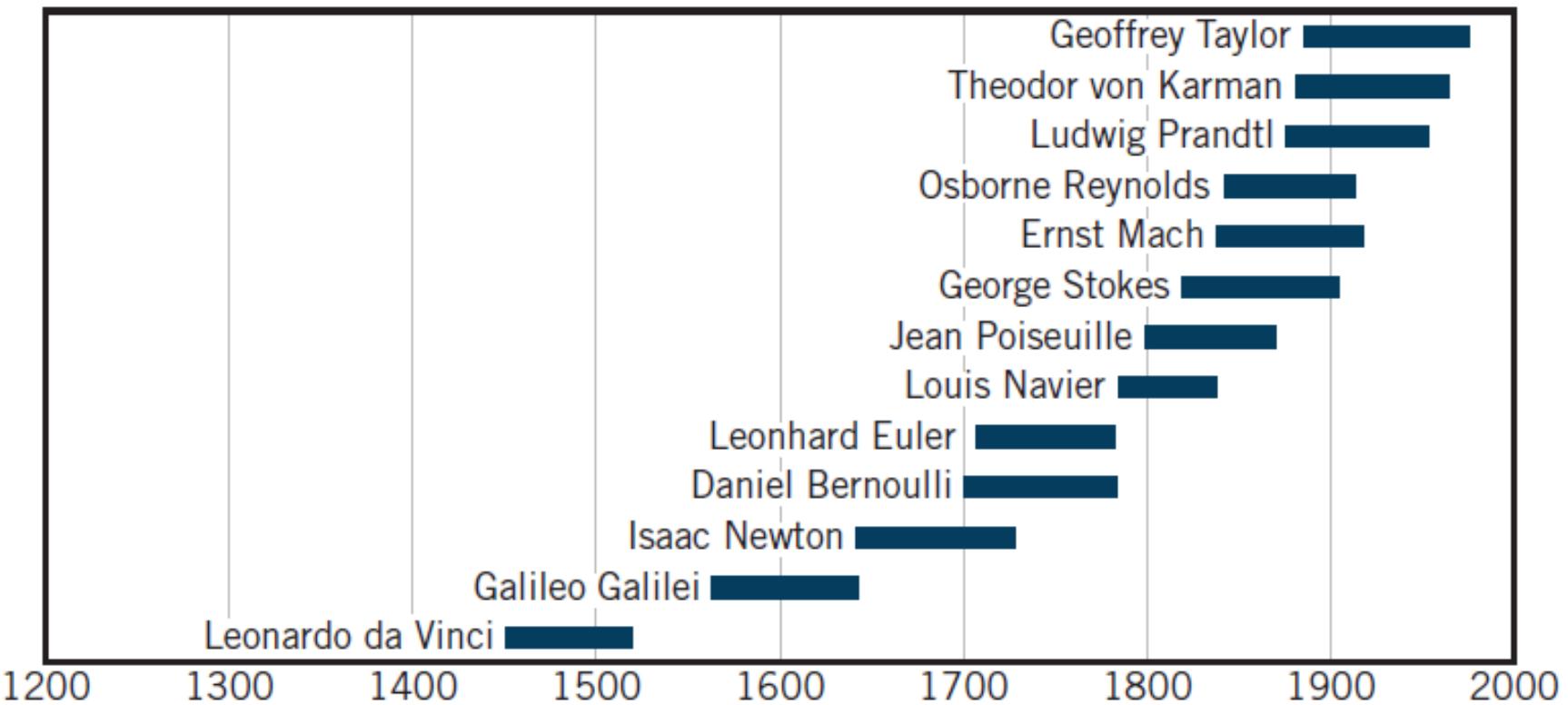


# 流體力學

# Textbook



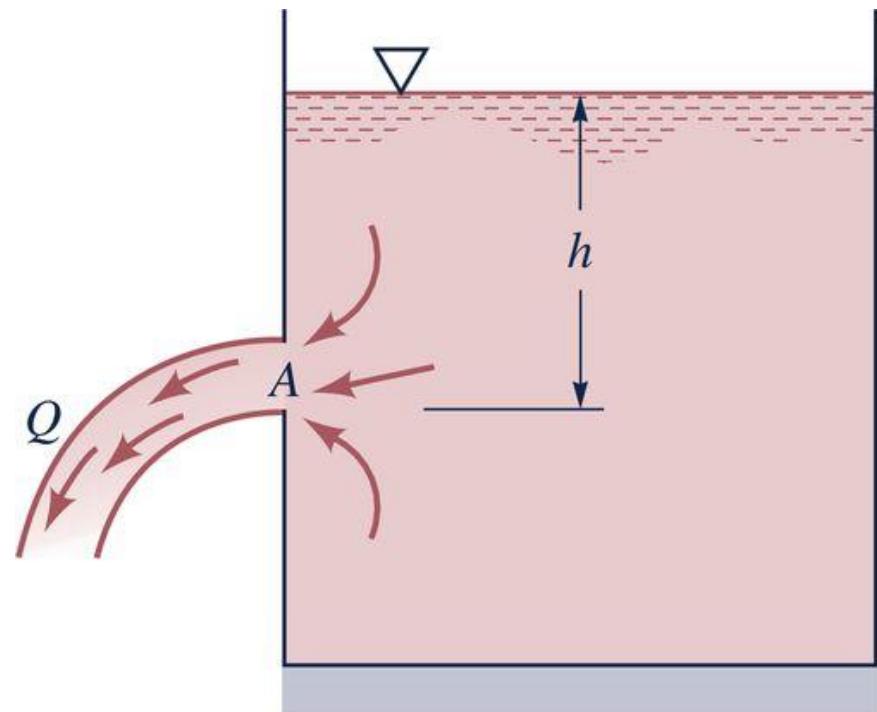
# History of Fluid Mechanics



# 重要人物

- Archimeds 浮力 (公元前 287~212)
- Pascal 氣壓計原理
- Newton 流體阻力、慣性力、黏性
- Pitot 皮托管 (雙層管)
- Bernoulli 液體動力學
- Euler 解釋壓力在流體力學中扮演腳色、列出伯努力定律

# Ch2. 流體靜力學、壓力場



# Ch3. Bernoulli equation

Bernoulli's equation  
for an ideal,  
incompressible fluid:

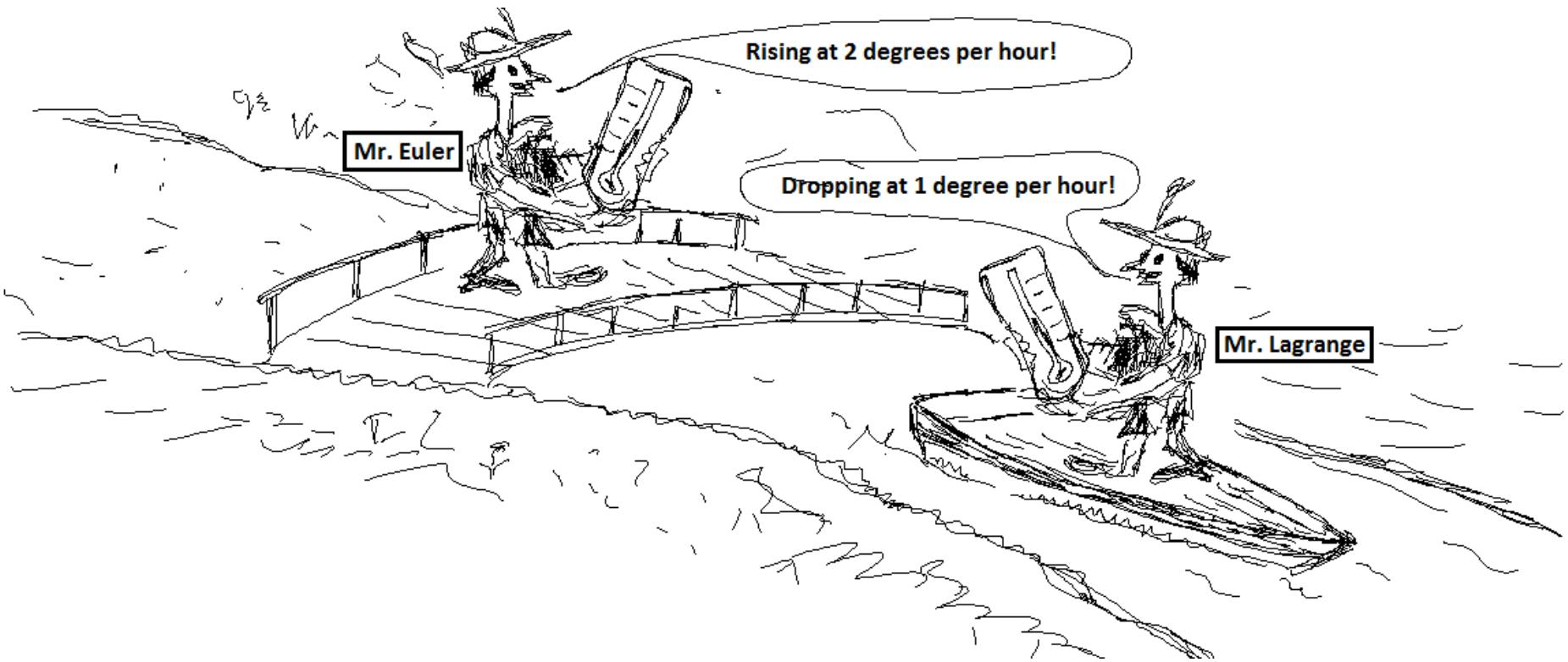
$$p + \rho gy + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 = \text{constant}$$

Pressure      Fluid density      Value is same at all points in flow tube.  
Acceleration due to gravity      Elevation      Flow speed

(12.18)

**CAUTION** Bernoulli's equation applies in certain situations only We stress again that Bernoulli's equation is valid for only incompressible, steady flow of a fluid with no internal friction (no viscosity). It's a simple equation, but don't be tempted to use it in situations in which it doesn't apply! ■

# Ch4. 流體動力學、速度場



# Eulerian and Lagrangian

## Eulerian

首先第一個方法是尤拉描述法。尤拉描述法的基本精神是在某個固定點觀察流場在不同時刻下的變化，對於該固定點而言，只考量時間對物理量的影響。如果觀察對象是某個特定範圍內的流場，則在該範圍內設下若干觀察點，並觀察各點在不同時刻下的流場變化。流場內的物理性質 $\phi$ 均可描述成時間與位置的函式，如式(1)。

$$\phi = \phi(x, y, z, t) - (1)$$

其中 $x, y, z$ 用來描述空間座標， $t$ 代表時間。而流場性質 $\phi$ 對所有自變數的變化可表示為式(2)。

$$d\phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} dz - (2)$$

# Eulerian and Lagrangian

## Lagrangian

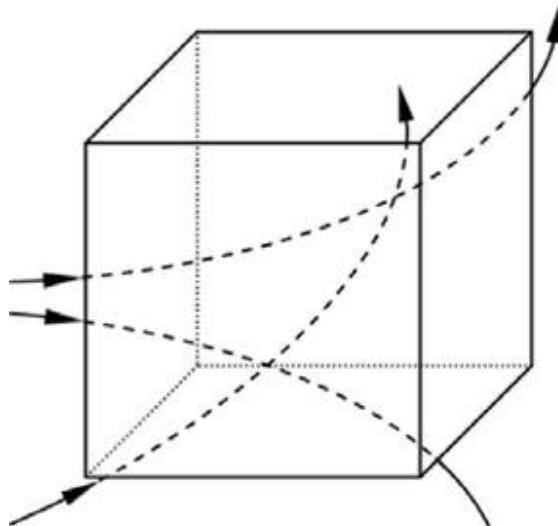
第二個方法則是拉格朗日描述法。拉格朗日描述法的基本精神是假設在某個隨著流跡線移動的質點上觀察流場不同時刻下的變化。與尤拉描述法最大不同為尤拉法中的位置與時間互為獨立變數，但在拉格朗日描述法中，位置會隨著時間改變，因此位置也能表示成時間的函式。流場性質 $\phi$ 為時間t的函式，如式(3)，性質隨時間的變化可表示成式(4)。

$$\phi = \phi(t) \quad (3)$$

$$d\phi = \frac{d\phi}{dt} dt \quad (4)$$

# Eulerian and Lagrangian

Eulerian

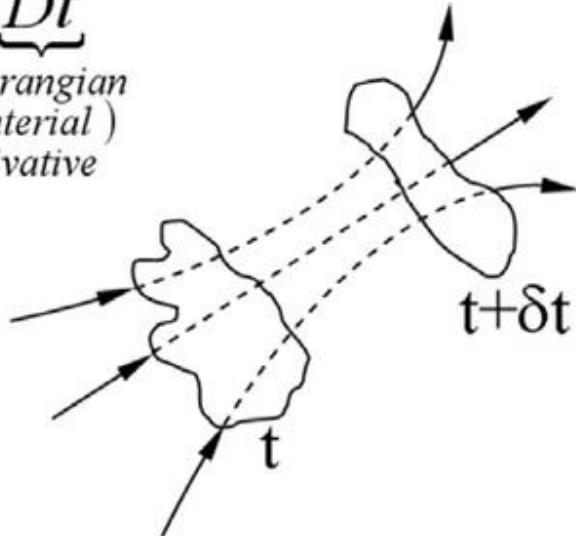


Spatially fixed  
volume element

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla}_{\text{Eulerian derivative}} =$$

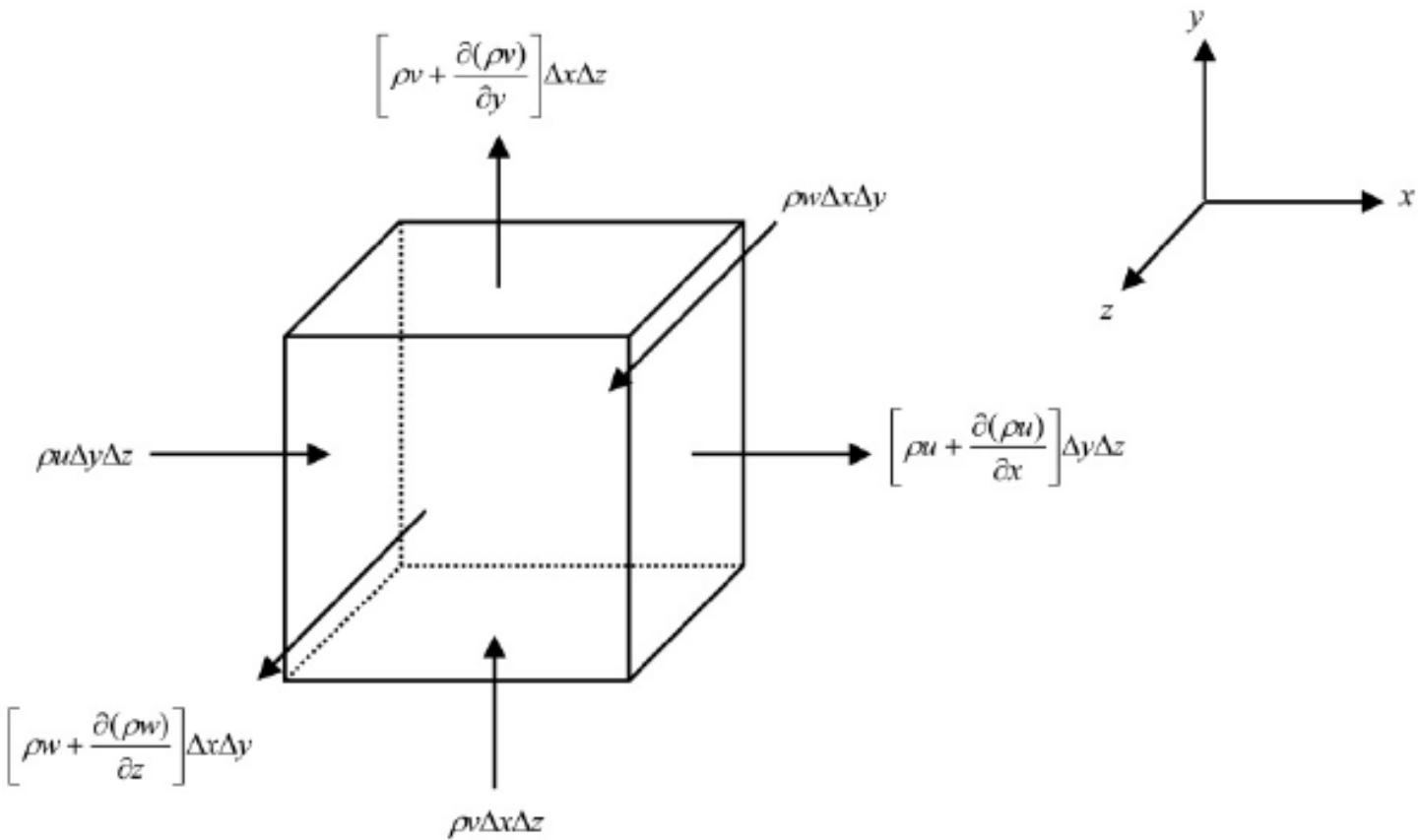
$$\underbrace{\frac{D}{Dt}}_{\text{Lagrangian (Material) derivative}}$$

Lagrangian



Following the motion  
of the fluid element

# Ch5. control volume analysis



# Ch6. 流體動力學微分式

Continuity Equation

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

Momentum Equations

$$\rho \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = -\nabla p + \rho \vec{g} + \mu \nabla^2 \vec{V}$$

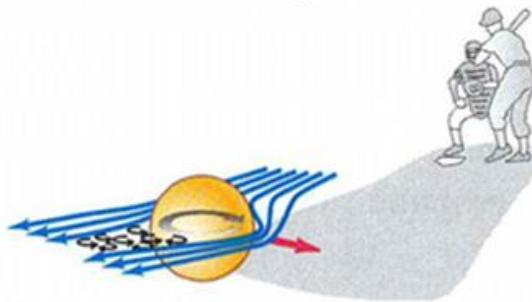
Total derivative                          Pressure gradient                          Body force term                          Diffusion term  
=

$$\rho \left[ \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + (\vec{V} \cdot \nabla) V \right]                          \text{Fluid flows in the direction of largest change in pressure.}                          \text{External forces, that act on the fluid (gravitational force or electromagnetic).}                          \text{For a Newtonian fluid, viscosity operates as a diffusion of momentum.}$$

Change of velocity with time                  Convective term

# Ch.7 因次分析

- 就以棒球於空中飛行的例子來說明此定律。首先我們必須判斷影響此棒球於空氣中飛行時所受到氣動力(aerodynamic force)之因素有哪些？



$$\text{氣動力 } [F_{\text{aero}}] = [M][L][T]^{-2}$$

$$\text{棒球之飛行速度 } [v] = [L][T]^{-1}$$

$$\text{物體尺寸大小 } [l] = [L]$$

$$\text{空氣密度 } [\rho] = [M][L]^{-3}$$

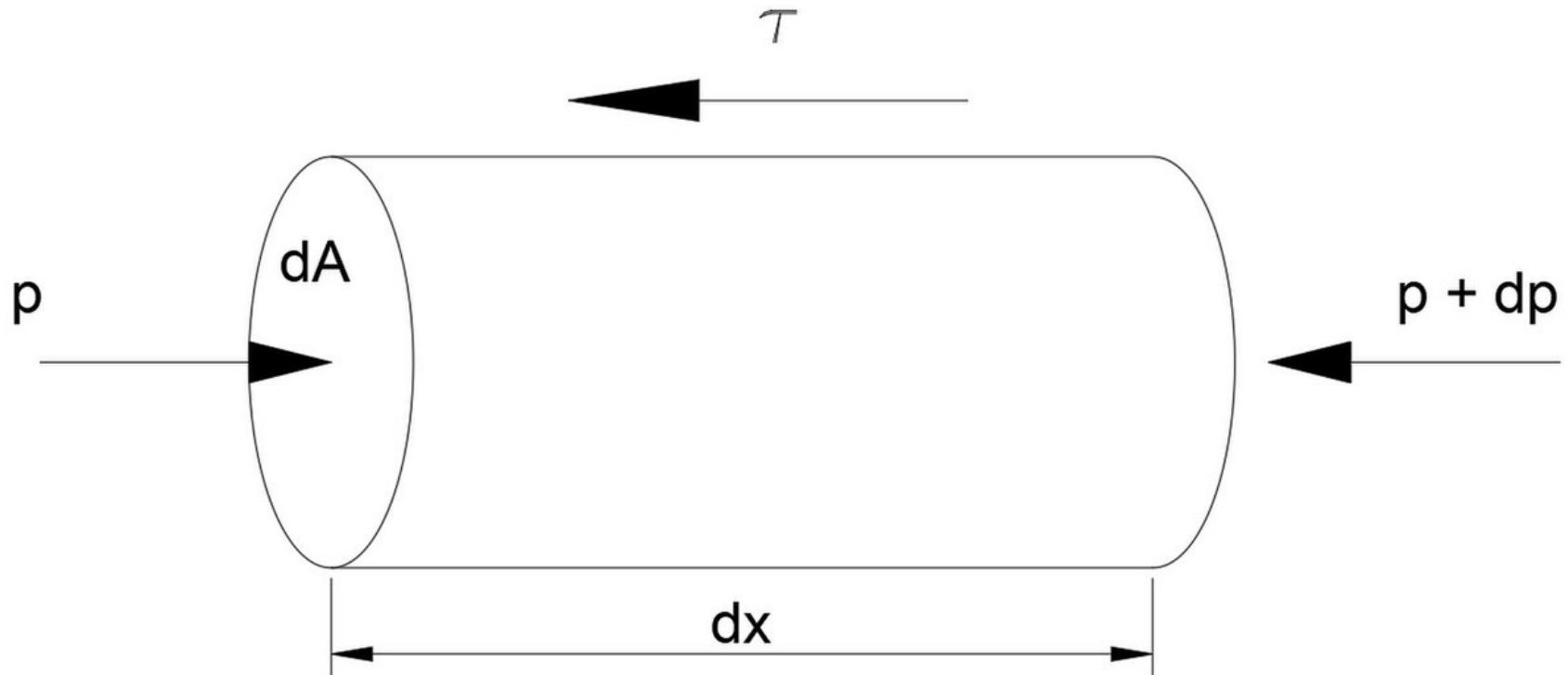
$$\text{空氣的黏滯係數 } [\eta] = [M][L]^{-1}[T]^{-1}$$

$$\text{棒球之自旋角速度 } [\omega] = [T]^{-1}$$

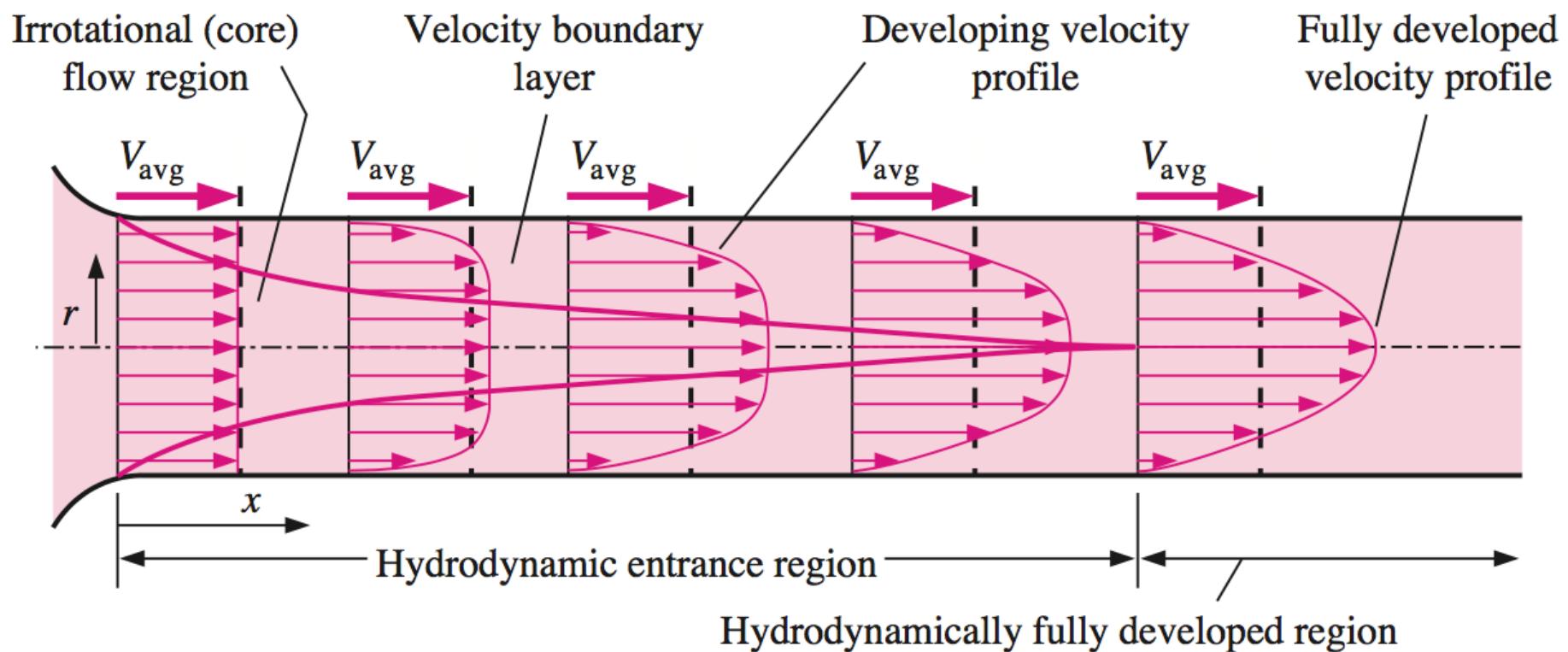
n物理變數：6個  
k獨立基本單位：3個  
1. 選k個物理變數

因此可以找到6-3個互為獨立的無因次參數量

# Ch.8 管流

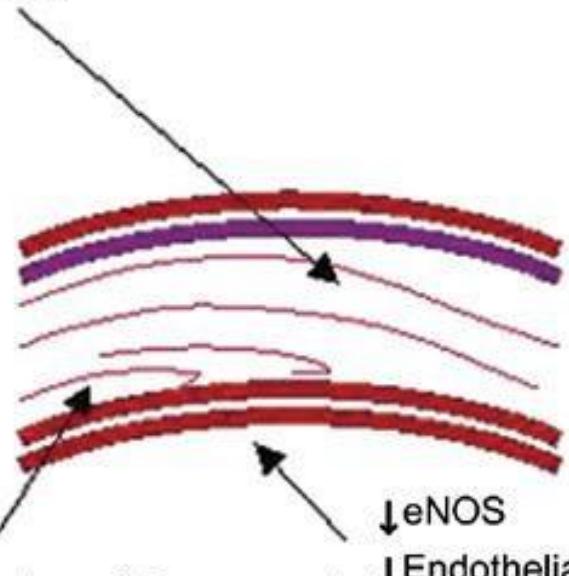


# Fully Development Flow



# 血管

Laminar Flow



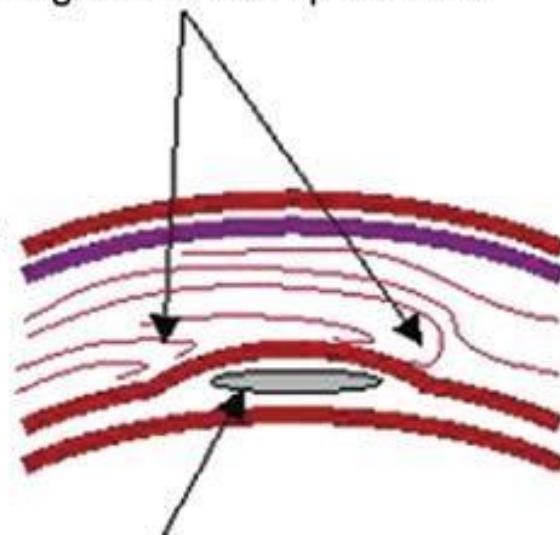
Focal Region of Decreased Shear Around Curvature

Risk Factors:  
Hypertension  
Smoking  
Hypercholesterolemia  
Diabetes Mellitus



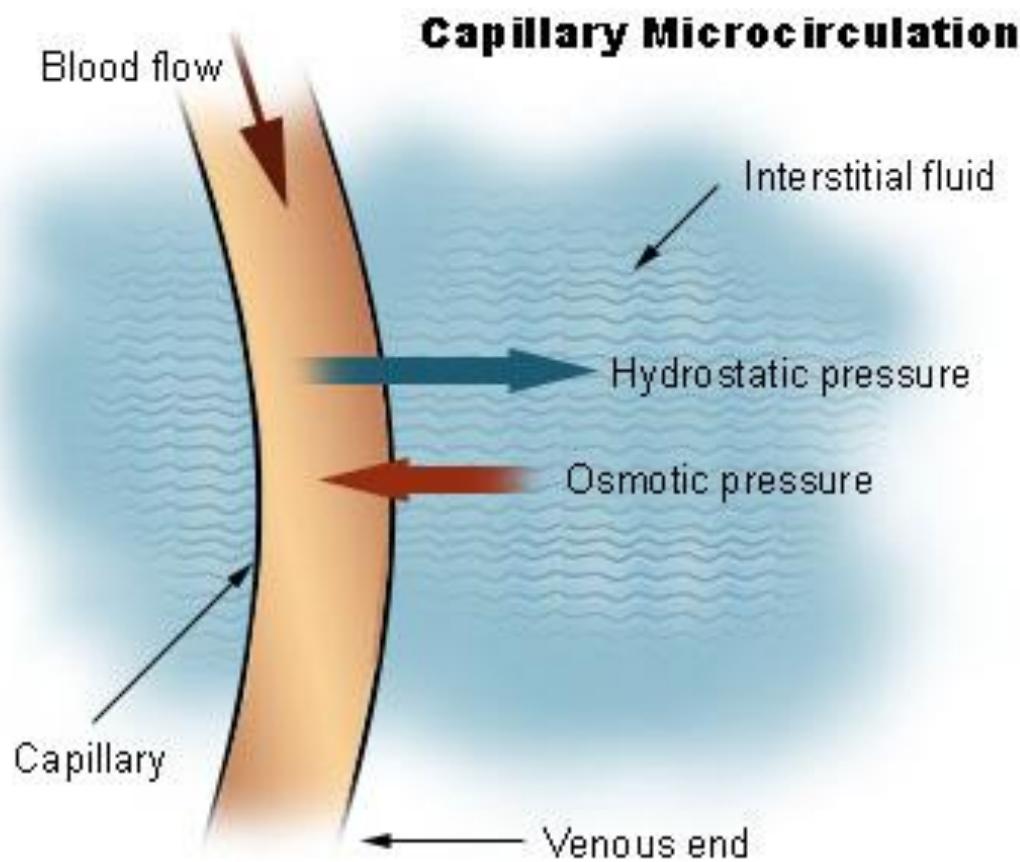
- ↓ eNOS
- ↓ Endothelial Repair
- ↓ Cytoskeletal/Cellular Alignment in Direction of Flow
- ↑ Reactive Oxygen Species
- ↑ Leukocyte Adhesion
- ↑ Lipoprotein Permeability
- ↑ Inflammation

Regions of Disrupted Flow



Atherosclerotic Plaque

# 微血管流體

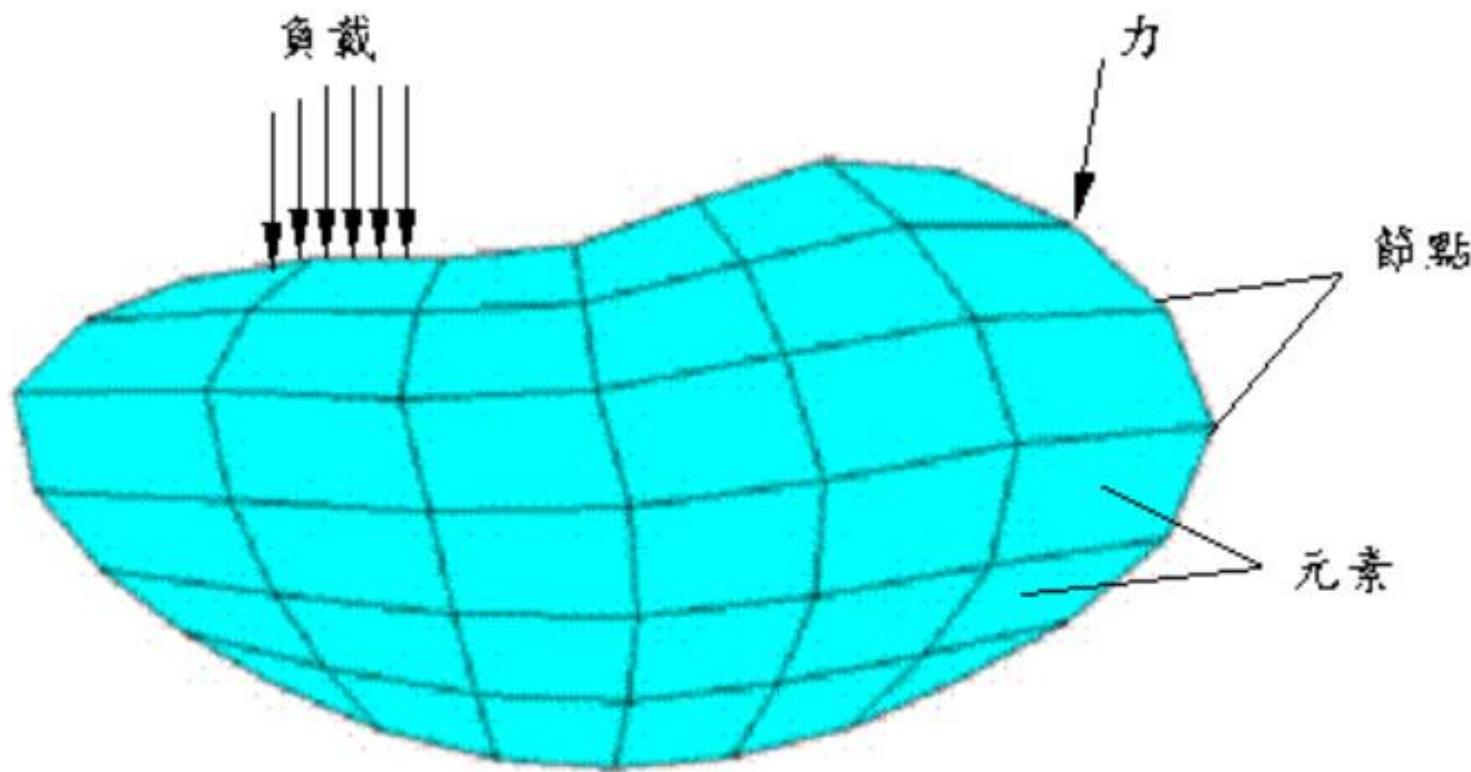


# 數值分析

- 大部分工程問題的解決有下列步驟：
  1. 發展一數學模式來描述物理系統的特性。
  2. 應用物理定律導出統御方程式。
  3. 解統御方程式。
  4. 解釋所得到的解。

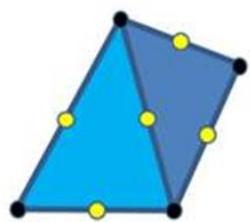
而統御方程式可能是一組聯立的非線性代數方程式、一組超越方程式、一組常微分或偏微分方程式、特徵值問題或是牽涉到積分和微分方程式的問題。

# 有限元素分析法



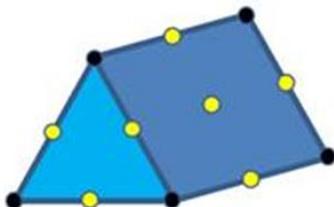
# 網格

5c. Nodes of Element in Finite Element Analysis – Solid Element (3D)



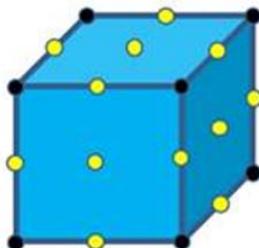
● Required nodes : 1-4  
● Optional nodes : 5-10

Tetrahedron



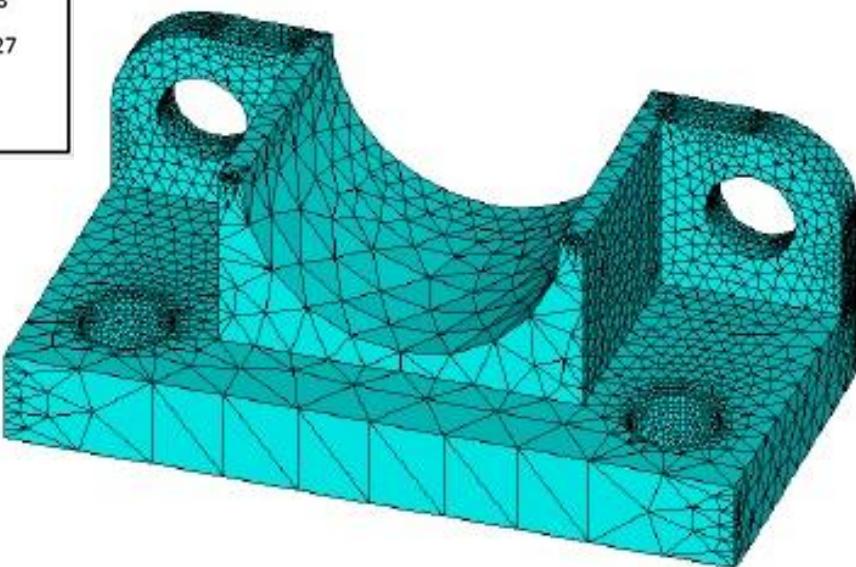
● Required nodes : 1-6  
● Optional nodes : 7-18

Solid Wedge



● Required nodes : 1-8  
● Optional nodes : 9-27

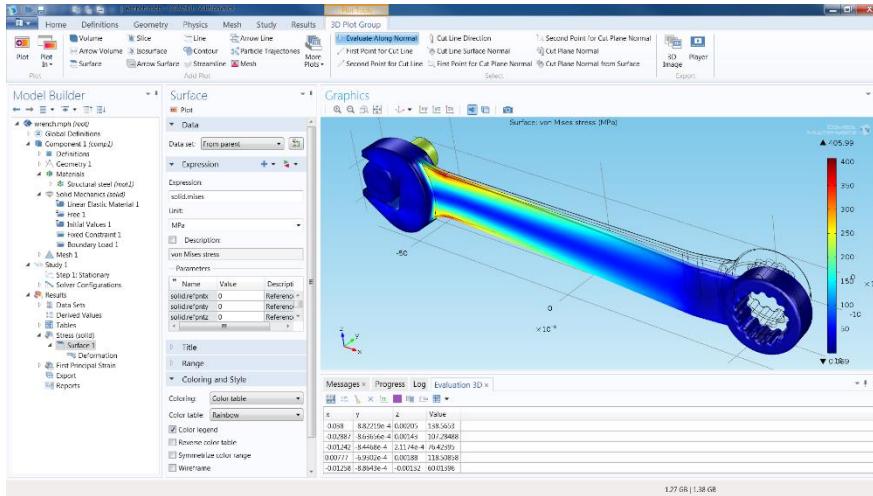
Solid Cubic



# 有限元素套裝軟體

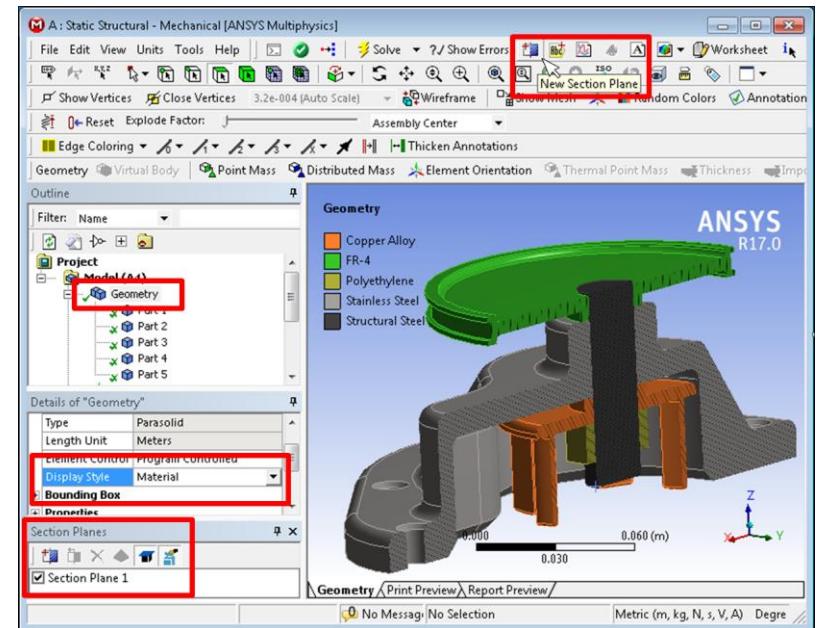
## Comsol

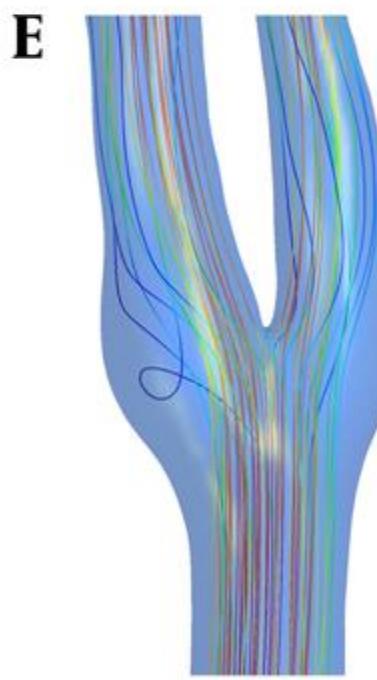
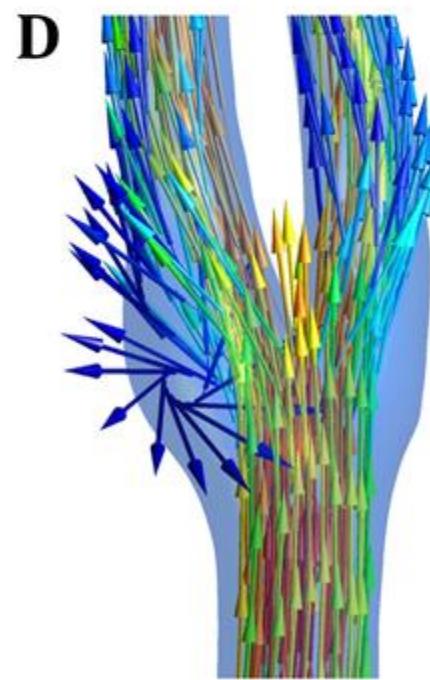
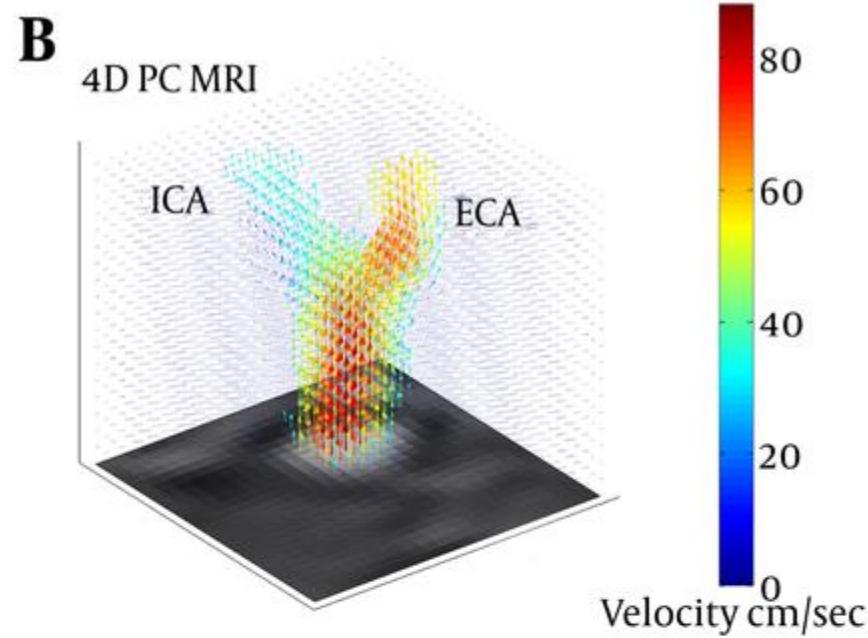
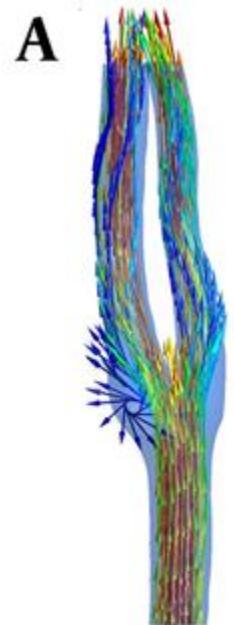
Matlab toolbox -> Femlab -> comsol



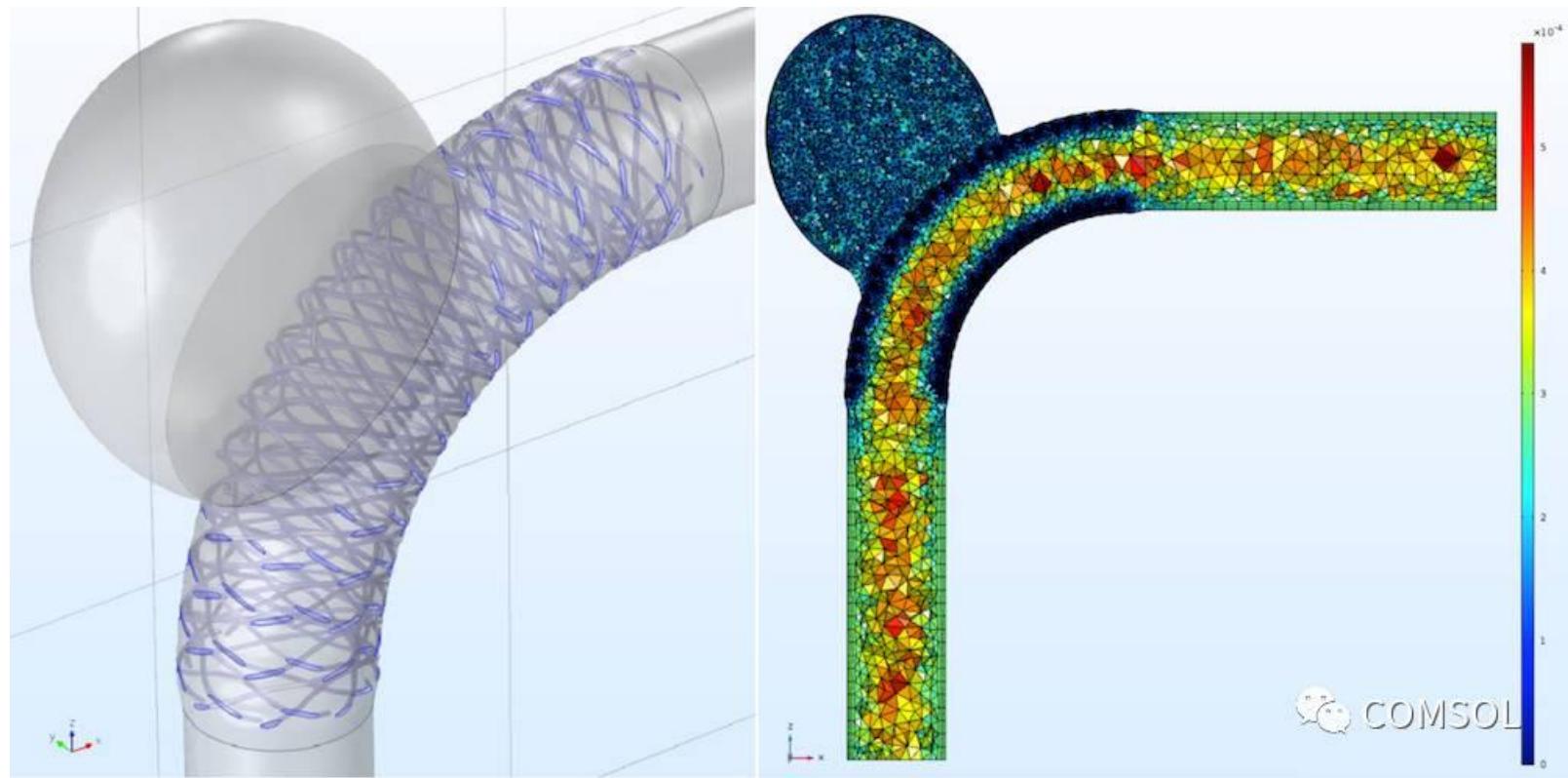
## ANSYS

ANSYS 併購 ICEM CFD Engineering ,  
CADOE , CFX , Century Dynamics ,  
Harvard Thermal , Fluent公司 (2006  
年2月16日) 以及Ansoft公司

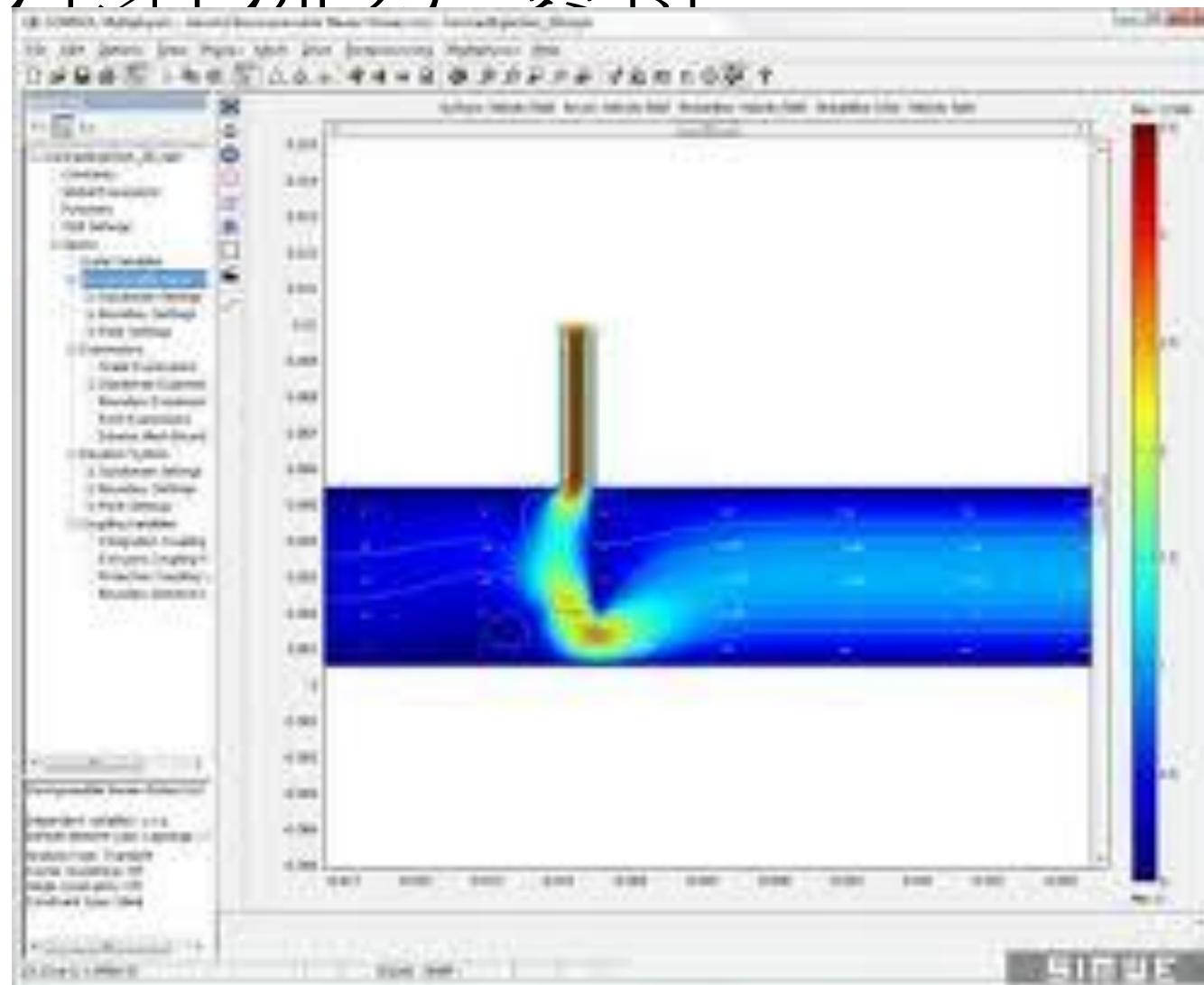




# 血管瘤



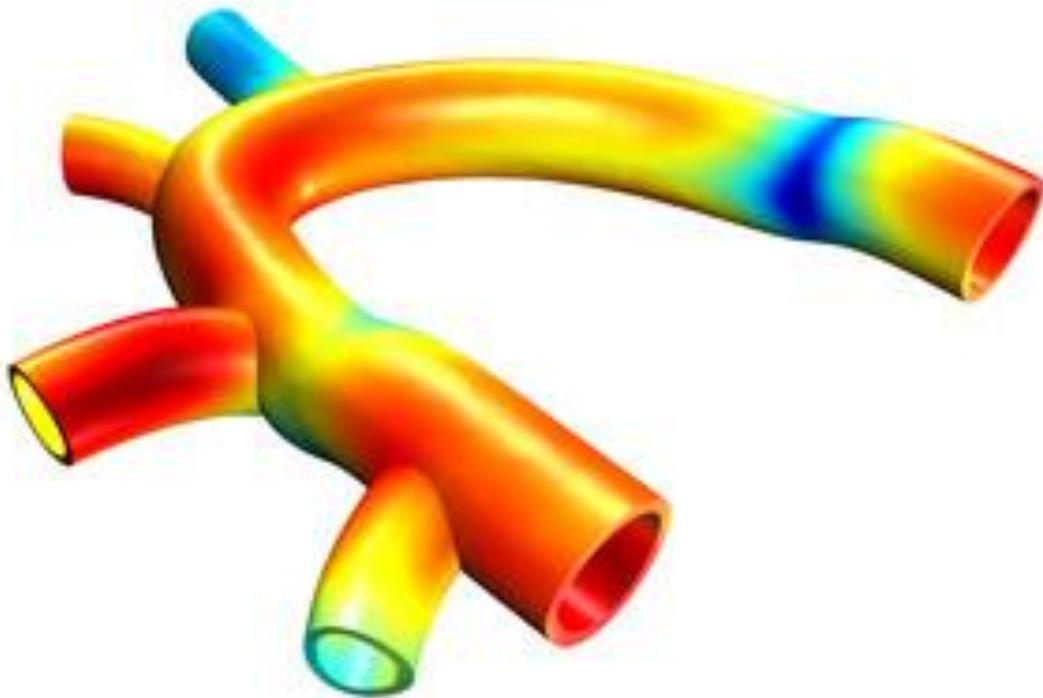
# 藥物注射流力+質傳



# 血管擴張 固體+流體

固液耦合

流體壓力進入，  
對管流造成壓力產生變形



# 統御方程式

## ▼ 方程

方程形式:

研究控制

显示假设方程:

研究 1, 瞬态

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \rho(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} =$$

$$\nabla \cdot \left[ -p\mathbf{I} + \mu(\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\nabla \mathbf{u})^T) - \frac{2}{3}\mu(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u})\mathbf{I} \right] + \mathbf{F}$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = 0$$

## ▼ 物理模型

可压缩性:

可压缩流 (  $Ma < 0.3$  )

## ▼ 方程

方程形式:

研究控制

显示假设方程:

研究 1, 瞬态

$$\rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \rho(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} =$$

$$\nabla \cdot \left[ -p\mathbf{I} + \mu(\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\nabla \mathbf{u})^T) \right] + \mathbf{F}$$

$$\rho \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u}) = 0$$

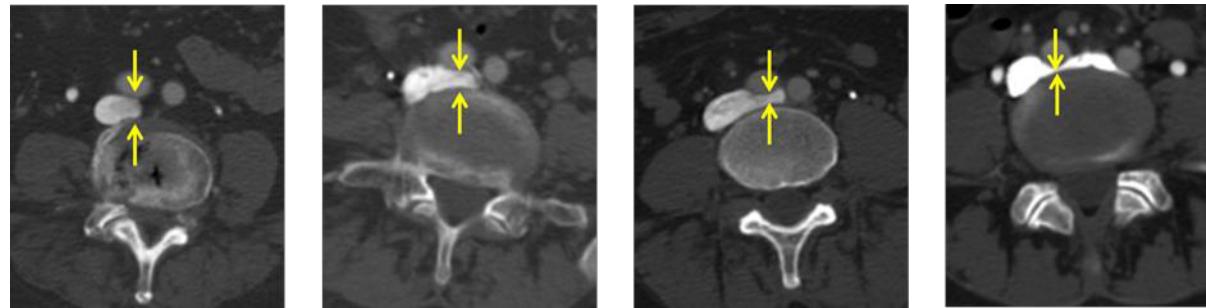
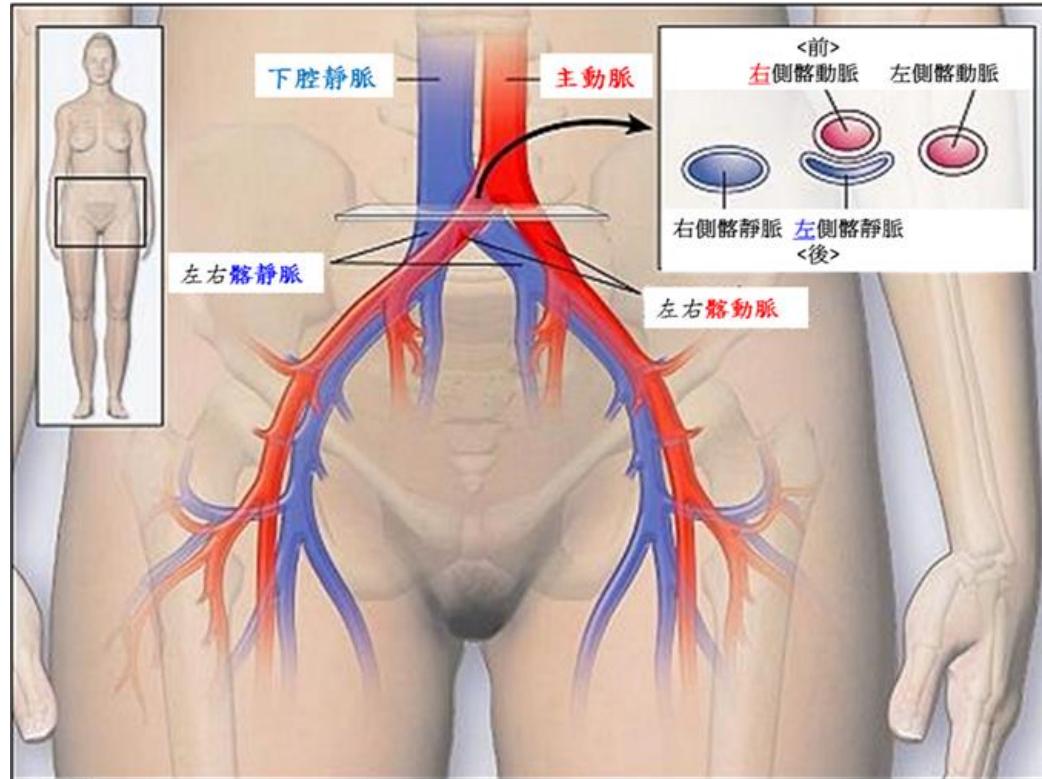
## ▼ 物理模型

可压缩性:

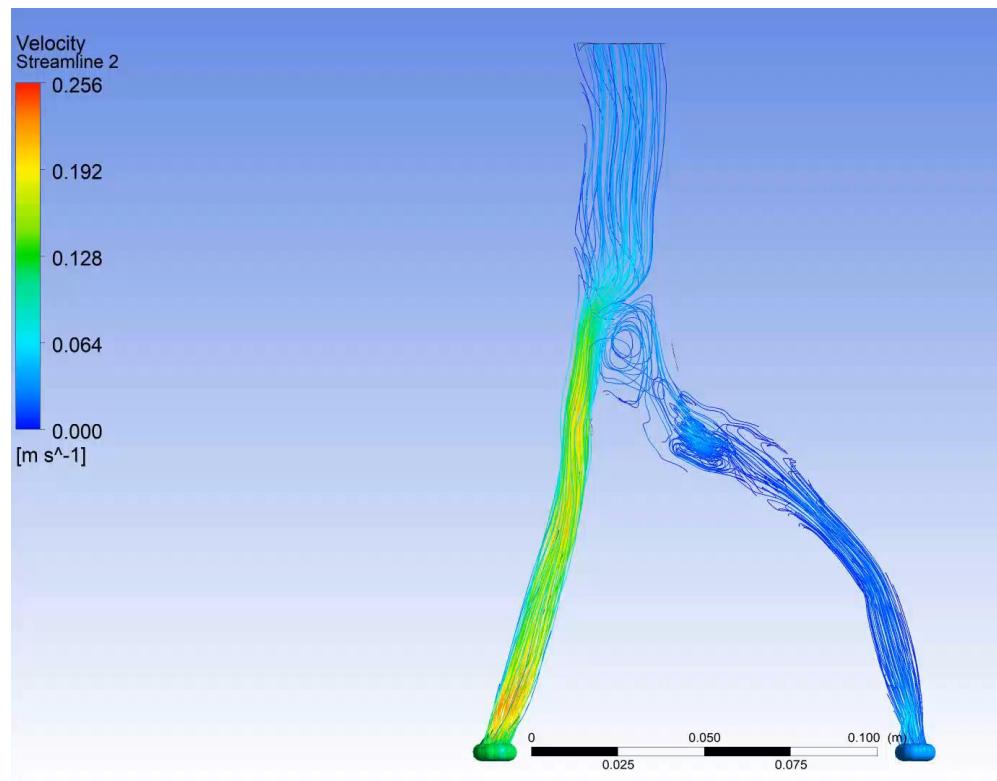
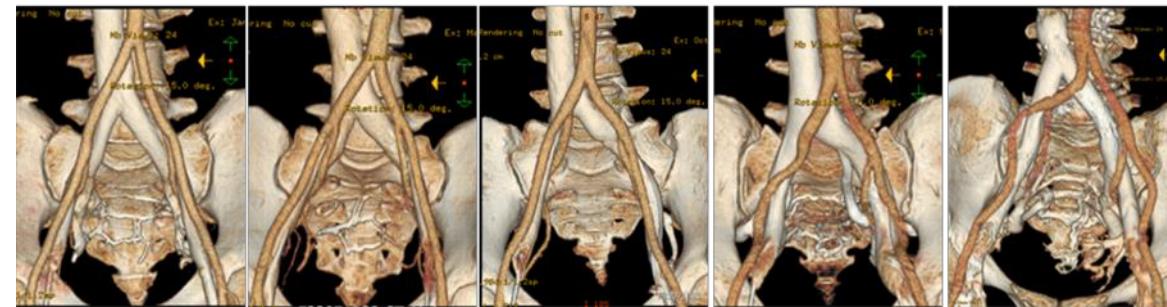
不可压缩流动

COMSOL ▾

# 髂靜脈壓迫症候群



# 將CT檔匯入模擬軟體進行流場分析



# 利用繪圖軟體建立不同角度模型

