

北航宇航学院 空气动力学(32学时)

主讲: 覃粒子

陈兵

qlz@buaa.edu.cn

Markchien@buaa.edu.cn

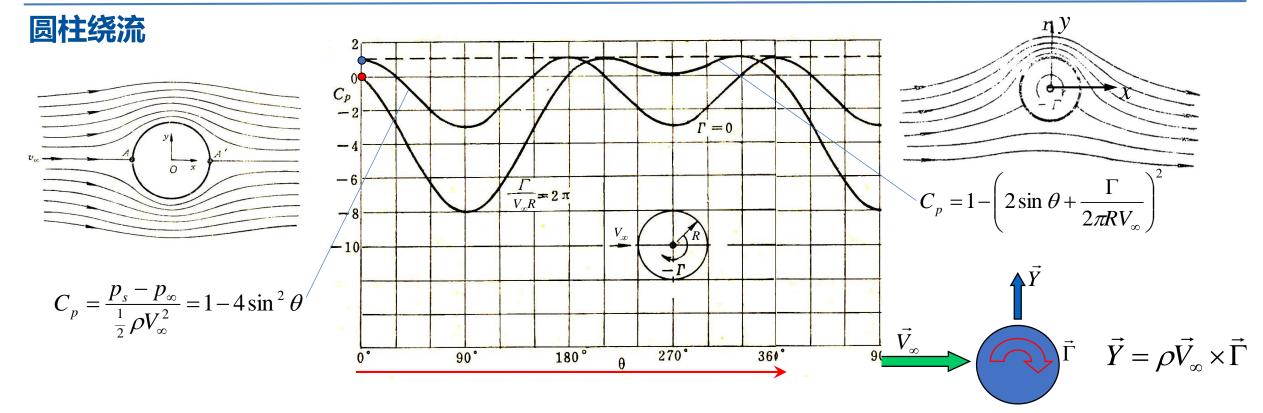
沙河主楼D510,13911744896 沙河主楼I

沙河主楼D519, 13683012881

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【回顾/总结】





■ 达朗培尔疑题

达朗培尔(D'Alembert, 18世纪法国著名数学家)提出,在理想不可压流中,任何一个封闭物体的绕流,其阻力都是零。这个结论不符合事实。这个矛盾多少耽误了一点流体力学的发展,那时人们以为用无粘的位流去处理实际流动是没有什么价值的。

【回顾/总结】



□后来才知道,这样撇开粘性来处理问题,是一种很有价值的合乎逻辑的抽象,它能使我们把影响流动的各种因素分开来看清楚。譬如,早期由经验得出来的良好翼型,最大的升阻比不过是几十比一,后来在位流理论指导下,设计出来的翼型的最大升阻比竟达三百比一。这就是无粘抽象的指导意义。

□事实上,物体的阻力不仅由压力流向不平衡构成,同时还包括流体与固体壁面之间的摩擦力。要彻底的研究阻力问题,解决达朗贝尔疑题等类似问题,必须考虑流体的粘性。 这是粘性流体力学需要解决的问题。



第七章 粘性流体力学基础 (1/2)

- 1 粘性流体中的作用力
- □ 粘性流体运动基本方程
- 雷诺方程与雷诺应力
- □ 附面层基础知识
- □ 管道内的流动损失与湍流



- 粘性流体中的作用力
- 切应力互等定理
- 广义牛顿定律



7.1.1 粘性流体中的作用力

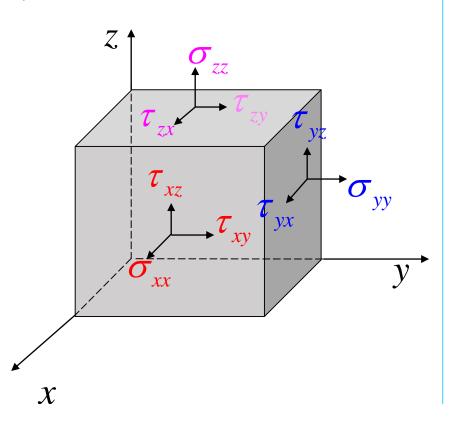
- 六面体微元表面力

第2章时,已经介绍过作用在流体上的力,取三个正交的面元, 一点的应力状态由九个分量组成.

作用在正x面上的力表示为 $\vec{p}_x = (\sigma_{xx}, \tau_{xy}, \tau_{xz})$

作用在正y面上的力表示为 $\vec{p}_y = (\tau_{yx}, \sigma_{yy}, \tau_{yz})$

作用在正z面上的力表示为 $\vec{p}_z = (\tau_{zx}, \tau_{zy}, \sigma_{zz})$



把上述九个分量写成矩阵形式:

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

 τ_{ij} :第一个脚标i表示作用面的法向, 第二个脚标j表示作用力的方向

在记法上: σ_x , σ_{xx} , τ_{xx} 都是指x面上的正压力



7.1.1 粘性流体中的作用力

□利用这九个应力分量可以表示任意面上的面力

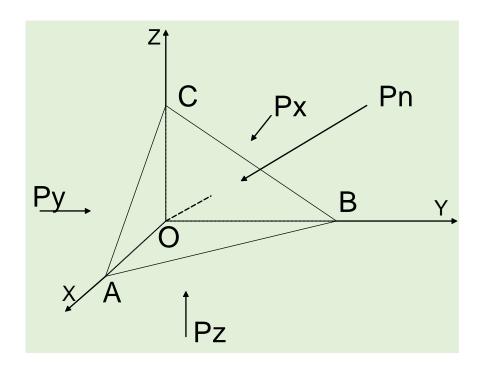
面力
$$\vec{p}_n = (p_{nx}, p_{ny}, p_{nz})$$

面的方向为
$$(n_x, n_y, n_z)$$

 $n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2 = 1$

$$\begin{cases} p_{nx} = \tau_{xx} n_x + \tau_{yx} n_y + \tau_{zx} n_z \\ p_{ny} = \tau_{xy} n_x + \tau_{yy} n_y + \tau_{zy} n_z \\ p_{nz} = \tau_{xz} n_x + \tau_{yz} n_y + \tau_{zz} n_z \end{cases}$$

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





7.1.2 切应力互等定理

在均质流体中,这九个应力分量不是独立的:

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

六个剪切应力分量只有三个独立:

$$\tau_{XY} = \tau_{YX}, \tau_{XZ} = \tau_{ZX}, \tau_{YZ} = \tau_{ZY}$$

即剪切应力互等定理.



7.1.3 广义牛顿定律

牛顿内摩擦定律:

$$\tau = \mu \frac{dV}{dy}$$

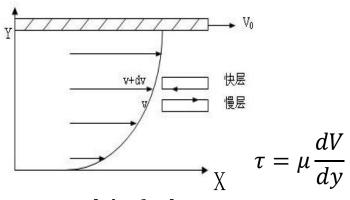
揭示了:切应力与角变形率成正比的关系.

将这一规律推广到多维中去,得多维流体切应力计算式

$$\tau_{xy} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial x} \right) = 2\mu \gamma_z$$

$$\tau_{xz} = \mu(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial x}) = 2\mu\gamma_y$$

$$\tau_{yz} = \mu(\frac{\partial V_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial y}) = 2\mu\gamma_x$$



牛顿实验

4.3 流体微团运动分析

」运动形式表示小结

线变形率

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial x}$$
 $\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial y}$ $\varepsilon_{z} = \frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial z}$

角变形率

$$\gamma_{x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial y} \right) \qquad \gamma_{y} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial x} \right)$$
$$\gamma_{z} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial x} \right)$$

旋转角速度

$$\begin{split} \omega_x &= \frac{1}{2} \bigg(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial z} \bigg) \ \omega_y = \frac{1}{2} \bigg(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial x} \bigg) \\ \omega_z &= \frac{1}{2} \bigg(\frac{\partial V_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} \bigg) \end{split}$$
 直角坐标



7.1.3 广义牛顿定律

接下来确定三个法向分量

在理想流体中,法向力就是压强p。

但由于有粘性作用,粘性流体中p与三个法向应力不完全一致。

定义法向应力为:

$$\tau_{xx} = -p + \tau'_{xx}$$

$$\tau_{yy} = -p + \tau'_{yy}$$

$$\tau_{zz} = -p + \tau'_{zz}$$

其方向与面元外法向方向一致.

 au'_{xx} , au'_{yy} , au'_{zz} 是粘性作用引起的附加法向应力,表示与流体静压的区别。

类似于切应力与角变形率成线性关系,**广义 牛顿定律**认为,附加法向应力应与**线变形**相关。 假设:

$$\tau'_{xx} = 2\mu\varepsilon_x + \lambda\nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

$$\tau'_{yy} = 2\mu\varepsilon_y + \lambda\nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

$$\tau'_{zz} = 2\mu\varepsilon_z + \lambda\nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

其中: λ为比例系数

 $\nabla \cdot \vec{V}$: 是相对体积膨胀率,

前面介绍过
$$\nabla \cdot \vec{V} = \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z$$

即认为附加的法向应力与三个线变线率都成线性关系。有两个比例系数表示不同方向的线变形率对附加应力的贡献不同.



7.1.3 广义牛顿定律

得法向应力为:

$$\tau_{xx} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} + \lambda \nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

$$\tau_{yy} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} + \lambda \nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

$$\tau_{zz} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \lambda \nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

平均法向应力为:

$$\frac{1}{3}(\tau_{xx} + \tau_{yy} + \tau_{zz}) = -p + (\lambda + \frac{2}{3}\mu)\nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

平均法向应力与静压p和体积膨胀率都有关.

$$\frac{1}{3}(\tau_{xx} + \tau_{yy} + \tau_{zz}) = -p + (\lambda + \frac{2}{3}\mu)\nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$
$$= -p + \mu'\nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

定义第二粘性系数:
$$\mu' = \lambda + \frac{2}{3}\mu$$

对于不可压流体, $\nabla \cdot \vec{V} = 0$,第二粘性系数不起作用.



7.1.3 广义牛顿定律

- 斯托克斯假设

$$\frac{1}{3}(\tau_{xx} + \tau_{yy} + \tau_{zz}) = -p + (\lambda + \frac{2}{3}\mu)\nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$
$$= -p + \mu'\nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

对于可压流体,引入斯托克斯假设:

认为平均法向应力不应既与p有关,又与体积膨胀率 $\nabla \cdot \vec{V}$ 有关 平均法向应力等于流体静压强:

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

$$\mathbb{P}: \quad \mu' = 0$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{2}{3}\mu$$

斯托克斯在1880年提出这一假设.



7.1.3 广义牛顿定律

- 表面应力最终结果

根据斯托克斯假设, 六个独立应力分量为:

$$\tau_{xx} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

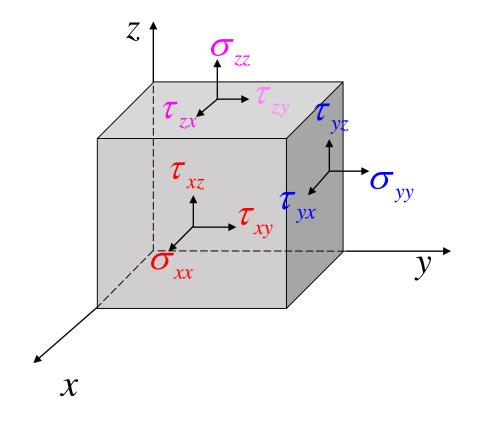
$$\tau_{yy} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

$$\tau_{zz} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = \mu(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial x})$$

$$\tau_{xz} = \tau_{zx} = \mu(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial x})$$

$$\tau_{yz} = \tau_{zy} = \mu(\frac{\partial V_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial x})$$



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



- 质量方程/连续方程
- 动量方程
- 能量方程
- 定解条件



7.2.1 质量方程

直续方程的推导过程与流体受力无关,因此粘性流体的连续方程与无粘流情形相同

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0$$

或:
$$\frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \rho \nabla \cdot \vec{V} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \rho \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} + \rho \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} + \rho \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + V_x \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} + V_y \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} + V_z \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} = 0$$



7.2.2 动量方程

理想流体微分形式动量方程【回顾】

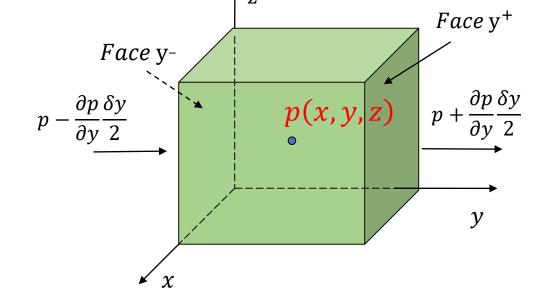
于是得到微分形式的动量方程(欧拉方程): $\frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = \vec{R} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p$

写成分量形式:

$$a_{x} = \frac{DV_{x}}{Dt} = \frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial t} + V_{x} \frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial x} + V_{y} \frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial y} + V_{z} \frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial z} = X - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$a_{y} = \frac{DV_{y}}{Dt} = \frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial t} + V_{x} \frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial x} + V_{y} \frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial y} + V_{z} \frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial z} = Y - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

$$a_{z} = \frac{DV_{z}}{Dt} = \frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial t} + V_{x} \frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial x} + V_{y} \frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial y} + V_{z} \frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial z} = Z - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}$$



柱坐标系下的欧拉方程:

$$a_{r} = \frac{\partial V_{r}}{\partial t} + V_{r} \frac{\partial V_{r}}{\partial r} + V_{\theta} \frac{\partial V_{r}}{r \partial \theta} + V_{z} \frac{\partial V_{r}}{\partial z} - \frac{V_{\theta}^{2}}{r} = R_{r} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r}$$

$$a_{\theta} = \frac{\partial V_{\theta}}{\partial t} + V_{r} \frac{\partial V_{\theta}}{\partial r} + V_{\theta} \frac{\partial V_{\theta}}{r \partial \theta} + V_{z} \frac{\partial V_{\theta}}{\partial z} + \frac{V_{r} V_{\theta}}{r} = R_{\theta} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{r \partial \theta}$$

 $a_z = \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial t} + V_r \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial r} + V_\theta \frac{\partial V_z}{r \partial \theta} + V_z \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} = Z - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}$ 其中: $-\frac{V_\theta^2}{r}$, $\frac{V_r V_\theta}{r}$ 分别与向心加速度和科氏加速度有关

流体微元体



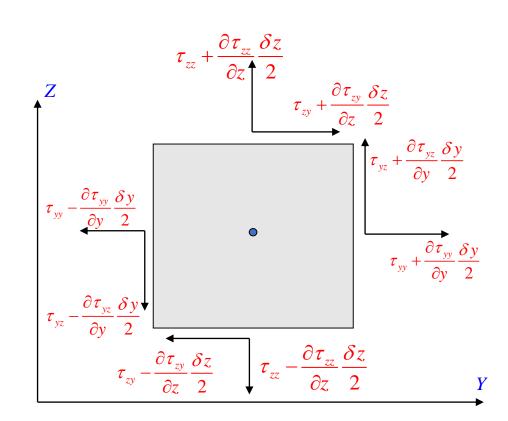
7.2.2 动量方程

理想流体微元的受力分析中没有考虑切应力,现加入切应力, 并根据牛顿第二定律重新列解方程。

现在y方向上列方程。y方向受力情况如图。

图中未画出在x+和负x-,这两个面上沿Y向切应力分别:

$$\tau_{xy} \pm \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} \frac{\delta x}{2}$$





7.2.2 动量方程

各面面力对微元体的y-向合力为

$$\mathbf{X}^{+}$$
和 \mathbf{X}^{-} 面:
$$\left(\tau_{xy} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} \frac{\delta x}{2}\right) \delta y \delta z - \left(\tau_{xy} - \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} \frac{\delta x}{2}\right) \delta y \delta z = \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} \delta x \delta y \delta z$$

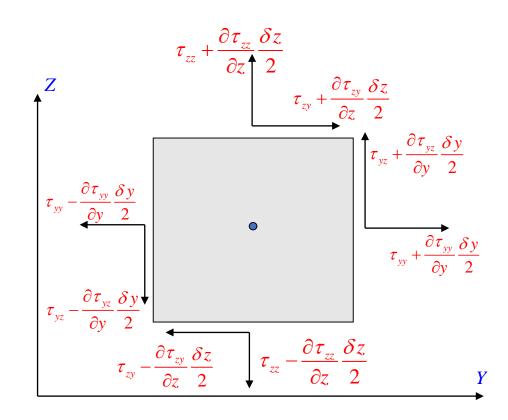
$$y^{+}$$
和 y^{-} 面:

$$\left(\tau_{yy} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} \frac{\delta y}{2}\right) \delta x \delta z - \left(\tau_{yy} - \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} \frac{\delta y}{2}\right) \delta x \delta z = \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} \delta x \delta y \delta z$$

$$\mathbf{Z}^{+}$$
和 \mathbf{Z}^{-} 面:
$$\left(\tau_{zy} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} \frac{\delta z}{2} \right) \delta x \delta y - \left(\tau_{zy} - \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} \frac{\delta z}{2} \right) \delta x \delta y = \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} \delta x \delta y \delta z$$

6个面力在y-方向总的合力:

$$\left(\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z}\right) \delta x \delta y \delta z$$





7.2.2 动量方程

y方向的牛顿定律为:

$$\rho \delta x \delta y \delta z \frac{DV_{y}}{Dt} = \rho Y \delta x \delta y \delta z + \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} \right) \delta x \delta y \delta z$$

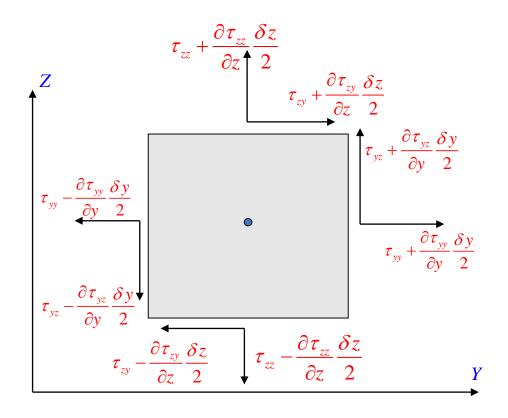
化简方程:

$$\rho \frac{DV_{y}}{Dt} = \rho Y + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z}$$

其它两个方向的方程可类似得到:

$$\rho \frac{DV_{x}}{Dt} = \rho X + \frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z}$$

$$\rho \frac{DV_{z}}{Dt} = \rho Z + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z}$$



其中应力分量可以通过广义牛顿定律用速度的偏导数表示出来.



7.2.2 动量方程

表面应力为

$$\tau_{xx} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

$$\tau_{yy} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

$$\tau_{zz} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} - \frac{2}{3}\mu \nabla \cdot \vec{V}$$

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = \mu(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial x})$$

$$\tau_{xz} = \tau_{zx} = \mu(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial x})$$

$$\tau_{yz} = \tau_{zy} = \mu(\frac{\partial V_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial x})$$

三个动量方程为:

$$\frac{DV_{x}}{Dt} = X - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[2\mu \left(\frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{3} \nabla \cdot \vec{V} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\mu \left(\frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\mu \left(\frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial x} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{DV_{y}}{Dt} = Y - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\mu \left(\frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[2\mu \left(\frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{3} \nabla \cdot \vec{V} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\mu \left(\frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{DV_{z}}{Dt} = Z - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\mu \left(\frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial x} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\mu \left(\frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial y} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[2\mu \left(\frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{3} \nabla \cdot \vec{V} \right) \right]$$

这就是粘性流体的运动微分方程,在流体力学中称为纳维尔-斯托克斯(Navier-Stokes)方程,简称NS方程.

*NS*方程是一组偏微分方程组,其求解构成了当今流体力学研究的主要内容.



7.2.3 能量方程

□ 与理想流体能量方程的差别

- (1)前面介绍理想流体能量方程时,没有考虑粘性力的功;
- (2) 粘性力是摩擦力,会耗散微元体的动能;
- (3) 另外,对于分子间的热传导。热传导是与分子扩散作用相关的,就象粘性是分子扩散的结果一样。在理想流体中,不考虑粘性,也不考虑热传导。

现在传热也要加以考虑.



7.2.3 能量方程

取长方体形微元体如图所示:

对于此微元体, 热力学第一定律表示为:

$$\dot{q} = \frac{DE}{Dt} + \dot{W}$$

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\delta Q}{dt}$$

单位时间内外界传给微元体的热量

 $\frac{DE}{Dt}$: 微元体所含能量的变化率

$$\dot{W} = \frac{\delta W}{dt}$$
:

x 理想流体能量方程(微分形式) $\dot{q} = \frac{D}{Dt} \left(u + \frac{V^2}{2} + \frac{p}{\rho} + U \right) - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}$

单位时间内微元体对外所做的功;



7.2.3 能量方程

□ 外界传给微元体的热量(单位时间)

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\delta Q}{dt}$$
 传导项 + 非传导项

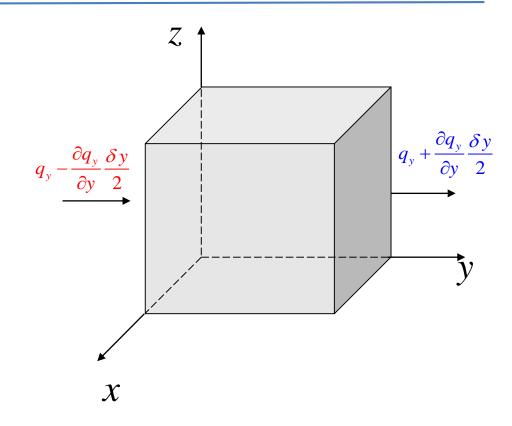
根据傅利叶热传导定律: $q = -\lambda \nabla T$

在y方向上:
$$q_y = -\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

在y向正、负面上的热流密度如图。

则进入控制体的热流为:

$$\left(-\frac{\partial q_{y}}{\partial y}\delta y\right)\delta x\delta z = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\lambda\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\right)\delta x\delta y\delta z$$



三个方向上总的传导热量为:

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\lambda\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\lambda\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(\lambda\frac{\partial T}{\partial z}\right)\right]\delta x \delta y \delta z$$



7.2.3 能量方程

□ 外界传给微元体的热量(单位时间)

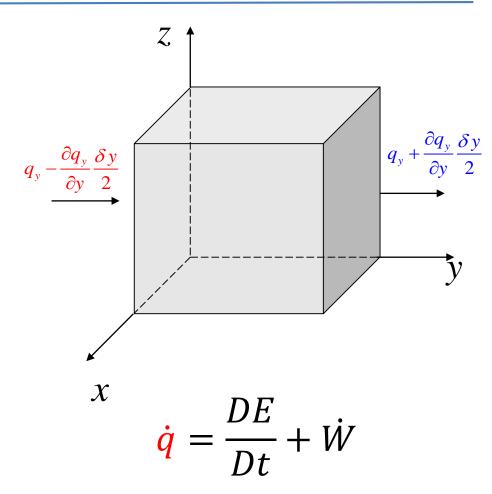
$$\dot{q} = \frac{\delta Q}{dt}$$
 传导项 + 非传导项

设非传导进入微元体的热量为:

$$\rho q \delta x \delta y \delta z$$

微元体从外界吸收的总的热量为:

$$\dot{q} = \frac{\delta Q}{dt} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) \right] \delta x \delta y \delta z$$
$$+ \rho q \delta x \delta y \delta z$$





7.2.3 能量方程

□ 微元体对外所做的功 (单位时间) ₩ 体积力项 + 表面力项

以y方向为例:

作用在负
$$y$$
面上的力: $\vec{f}_y = -(\tau_{yx}, \tau_{yy}, \tau_{yz})$

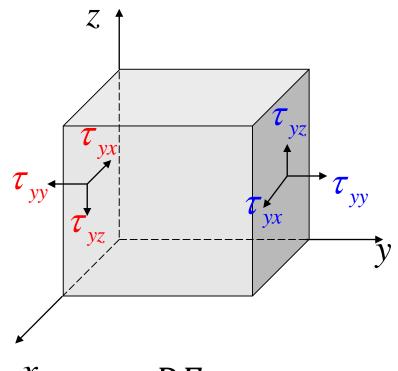
$$w_{y-} = (\vec{f}_{y-} \cdot \vec{V})(-\delta x \delta z)$$

$$= -(\tau_{yx}\vec{i} + \tau_{yy}\vec{j} + \tau_{yz}\vec{k}) \cdot (V_x\vec{i} + V_y\vec{j} + V_z\vec{k}) (-\delta x \delta z)$$

$$= (\tau_{yx}V_x + \tau_{yy}V_y + \tau_{yz}V_z)\delta x \delta z$$

作用在正y面上的力: $\vec{f}_y = (\tau_{yx}, \tau_{yy}, \tau_{yz})$

$$w_{y+} = (\vec{f}_{y+} \cdot \vec{V}) \delta x \delta z = -\left[(\vec{f}_{y-} \cdot \vec{V}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\vec{f}_{y-} \cdot \vec{V}) \delta y \right] \delta x \delta z$$
$$= -(\tau_{yx} V_x + \tau_{yy} V_y + \tau_{yz} V_z) \delta x \delta z - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\tau_{yx} V_x + \tau_{yy} V_y + \tau_{yz} V_z) \delta x \delta y \delta z$$



$$\dot{q} = \frac{DE}{Dt} + \dot{W}$$



7.2.3 能量方程

□ 微元体对外所做的功 (单位时间) ₩ 体积力项 + 表面力项

以y方向为例:

可得微元体表面力对外界做功为两功率之和.

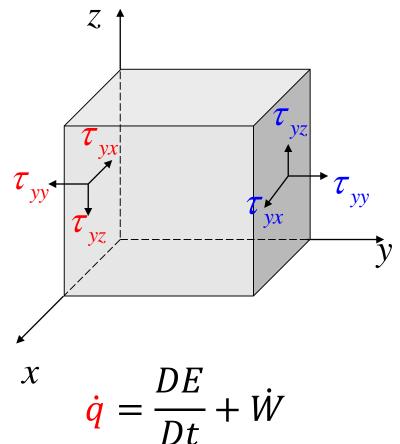
$$w_{y-} + w_{y+} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\tau_{yx} V_x + \tau_{yy} V_y + \tau_{yz} V_z) \delta x \delta z \delta y$$

X,Z方向也有面力对外做功:

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\tau_{xx} V_{x} + \tau_{xy} V_{y} + \tau_{xz} V_{z} \right) \delta x \delta z \delta y$$
$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\tau_{zx} V_{x} + \tau_{zy} V_{y} + \tau_{zz} V_{z} \right) \delta x \delta z \delta y$$

总的面力功为:

$$\dot{W} = -\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\tau_{xx}V_{x} + \tau_{xy}V_{y} + \tau_{xz}V_{z}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\tau_{yx}V_{x} + \tau_{yy}V_{y} + \tau_{yz}V_{z}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(\tau_{zx}V_{x} + \tau_{zy}V_{y} + \tau_{zz}V_{z}\right)\right]\delta x \delta z \delta y$$





7.2.3 能量方程

□ 微元体对外所做的功 (单位时间) ₩ 体积力项 + 表面力项

下面考虑质量力的功:

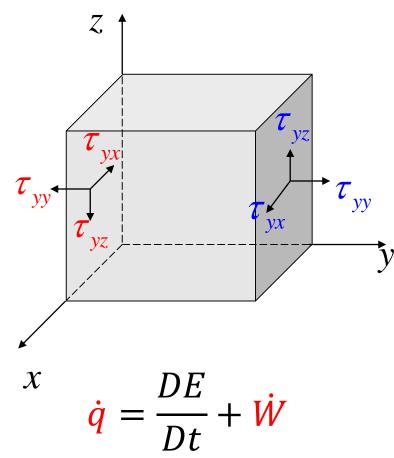
U:势能函数

$$\frac{DU}{Dt} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + (\vec{V} \cdot \nabla)U$$

势能取决微元所处的位置,与时间无关:

$$\frac{DU}{Dt} = (\vec{V} \cdot \nabla)U = -\vec{V} \cdot \vec{R} = -XV_x - YV_y - ZV_z$$

此即为质量力的功率!





7.2.3 能量方程

□微元体内能量变化率

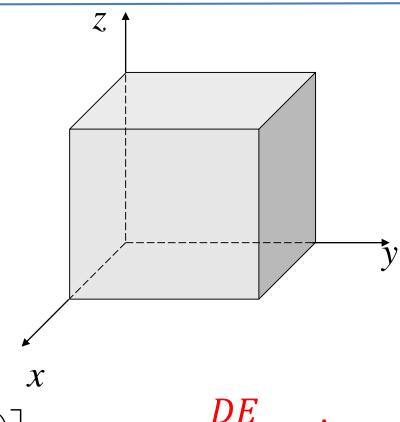
微元体内流体的能量包括:

内能:u

动能: $\frac{V^2}{2}$

势能:U

总的能量变化率为:
$$\frac{DE}{Dt} = \delta x \delta y \delta z \frac{D}{Dt} \left[\rho \left(u + \frac{V^2}{2} + U \right) \right]$$



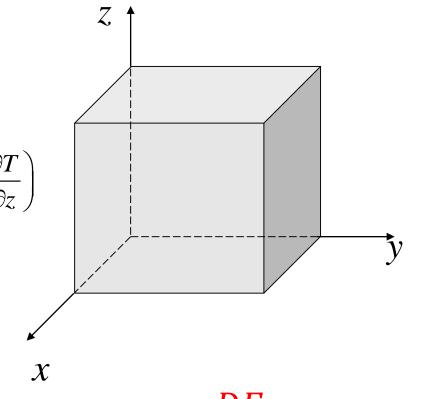
$$\dot{q} = \frac{DE}{Dt} + \dot{W}$$



7.2.3 能量方程

□总能量形式方程

$$\rho \frac{D}{Dt} \left(u + \frac{V^{2}}{2} \right) = \rho \left(XV_{x} + YV_{y} + ZV_{z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\tau_{xx}V_{x} + \tau_{xy}V_{y} + \tau_{xz}V_{z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\tau_{yx}V_{x} + \tau_{yy}V_{y} + \tau_{yz}V_{z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\tau_{zx}V_{x} + \tau_{zy}V_{y} + \tau_{zz}V_{z} \right) + \rho q$$



$$\dot{q} = \frac{DE}{Dt} + \dot{W}$$

能量变化=质量力功+传导热量+粘性力的功+非传导热量



7.2.3 能量方程

□其他形式——动能方程

三式分别乘 V_x, V_y, V_z ,并相加,得:

$$\rho \frac{DV_{x}}{Dt} = \rho X + \frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z}$$

$$\rho \frac{DV_{y}}{Dt} = \rho Y + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z}$$

$$\rho \frac{DV_{z}}{Dt} = \rho Z + \frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z}$$

$$+V_{y} \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} \right) + V_{z} \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} \right)$$

动能变化=质量力功+粘性力的功的一部分

从此式可见, 动能的变化与质量力做功以及表面力的不均布有关 而与对流体的加热无关!



7.2.3 能量方程

□其他形式——内能方程: 总能量方程减去动能方程

$$\rho \frac{Du}{Dt} = \tau_{xx} \frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} + \tau_{yy} \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} + \tau_{zz} \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \tau_{yx} \left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial x} \right) + \tau_{yz} \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial z} \right) + \tau_{zx} \left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + \rho q$$

$$= -p \left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right) \qquad (= -p \nabla \cdot \vec{V}, \quad \cancel{\cancel{P}} - \cancel{\cancel$$

(第二部分:体积和形状改变时,克服粘性力所做的功)



7.2.3 能量方程

□ 其他形式——内能方程

$$\rho \frac{Du}{Dt} = -p \left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{2}{3} \mu \left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right)^2 + 2\mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right] + \mu \left[\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}$$

取体积和形状改变时,克服粘性力所做的功为中,称为耗散函数.

$$\Phi = -\frac{2}{3}\mu \left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2 + 2\mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial$$

将体积膨胀功,耗散函数Φ代入内能方程,得:

$$\rho \frac{Du}{Dt} = -p\nabla \cdot \vec{V} + \Phi + \nabla(\lambda \nabla T) + \rho q$$

内能变化=膨胀功 +粘性耗散 +传导热量 +非传导热量



7.2.3 能量方程

□ 其他形式——内能方程

$$\Phi = -\frac{2}{3}\mu \left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right)^2 + 2\mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_y}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] + \mu \left[\left(\frac{\partial V_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial z} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_z}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\gamma_{x} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\gamma_{y} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\varepsilon_{x} = \frac{\partial V_{x}}{\partial x}$$

$$\varepsilon_{y} = \frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial y}$$

$$\varepsilon_{z} = \frac{\partial V_{y}}{\partial y}$$

$$\varepsilon_{z} = \frac{\partial V_{z}}{\partial z}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{2}{3}\mu \left[\left(\varepsilon_{x} - \varepsilon_{y} \right)^{2} + \left(\varepsilon_{y} - \varepsilon_{z} \right)^{2} + \left(\varepsilon_{z} - \varepsilon_{x} \right)^{2} \right] + 4\mu \left(\gamma_{x}^{2} + \gamma_{y}^{2} + \gamma_{z}^{2} \right)$$

- 1. 耗散函数不会有负值,总是 使流体内能增加;内能的增加来源于动能的损失。
- 2. 只有两种情况下耗散函数才会有零值:
- 1) $\varepsilon_{x,y,z} = 0$, $\gamma_{x,y,z} = 0$, 即无变形的 刚体运动情况;
- 2) $\varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_y = \varepsilon_y$, $\gamma_x = \gamma_y = \gamma_z = 0$, 无剪切, 只有各向同性的膨胀和压缩。



7.2.3 能量方程

各种作用力对能量形式的影响

- 质量力: 只影响动能;
- 压力:对动能、内能均有贡献;
- 加热: 只对内能有贡献, 不影响动能;
- 粘性力:使动能损失、内能增加;把机械能不可逆地转化为内能。

$$\rho \frac{D}{Dt} \left(u + \frac{V^{2}}{2} \right) = \rho \left(XV_{x} + YV_{y} + ZV_{z} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\tau_{xx} V_{x} + \tau_{xy} V_{y} + \tau_{xz} V_{z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\tau_{yx} V_{x} + \tau_{yy} V_{y} + \tau_{yz} V_{z} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\tau_{zx} V_{x} + \tau_{zy} V_{y} + \tau_{zz} V_{z} \right) + \rho q$$

$$\rho \frac{D}{Dt} \left(\frac{V^{2}}{2} \right) = \rho \left(XV_{x} + YV_{y} + ZV_{z} \right) + V_{x} \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{xx}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zx}}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$+ V_{y} \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zy}}{\partial z} \right) + V_{z} \left(\frac{\partial \tau_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{yz}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \tau_{zz}}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\rho \frac{Du}{Dt} = -p\nabla \cdot \vec{V} + \Phi + \nabla(\lambda \nabla T) + \rho q$$



7.2.4 定解条件

将流体连续方程、动量方程、能量方程连立求解,就可得到任意流动的解,其间要用到初始条件和边界条件,称为**定解条件**。

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

$$\frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = \vec{R} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \nu \Delta \vec{V}$$

$$\rho \frac{Du}{Dt} = -p \nabla \vec{V} + \Phi + \nabla (\lambda \nabla T) + \rho q$$

初始条件就是给出初始瞬间流场各物理量的分布规律:

$$\vec{V}(x, y, z, 0) = \vec{V}_0(x, y, z) \qquad T(x, y, z, 0) = T_0(x, y, z)$$
$$p(x, y, z, 0) = p_0(x, y, z) \qquad \rho(x, y, z, 0) = \rho_0(x, y, z)$$

 $\rho_0, T_0, \vec{V_0}, p_0$ 都是已知的 在解非定常运动时,初始条件是必不可少的.



7.2.4 定解条件

边界条件是流场边界上方程组的解所应满足的条件

这里具体讲一下流体与固壁面上的边界条件.

1.无滑移条件

固壁面无渗流时,粘性流体质点将附于固壁面上,即无滑移条件

$$\vec{V}_f = \vec{V}_w$$

 \vec{V}_f :固壁处流体质点速度;

V_w:与流体接触的固壁面速度;

2. 温度边界条件: 即无跳跃条件.

固壁与流体接触处温度相等.

$$T_f = T_w$$

流体与固壁间的热流密度:

$$-\left(\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial n}\right)_{w} = q_{w}$$

 $\frac{\partial T}{\partial n}$ 是固壁面外法线方向上的温度梯度。

课后作业



□ P289页, 10.4, 10.7。



To be continued ...