



第二章重要要点



迹线方程:

$$\frac{dx}{u} = \frac{dy}{v} = \frac{dz}{w} = dt$$

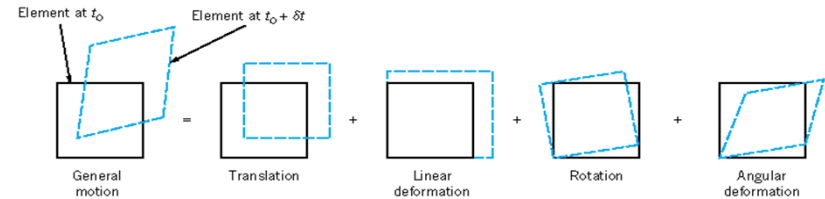


流线方程:

$$\frac{dx}{u} = \frac{dy}{v} = \frac{dz}{w}$$



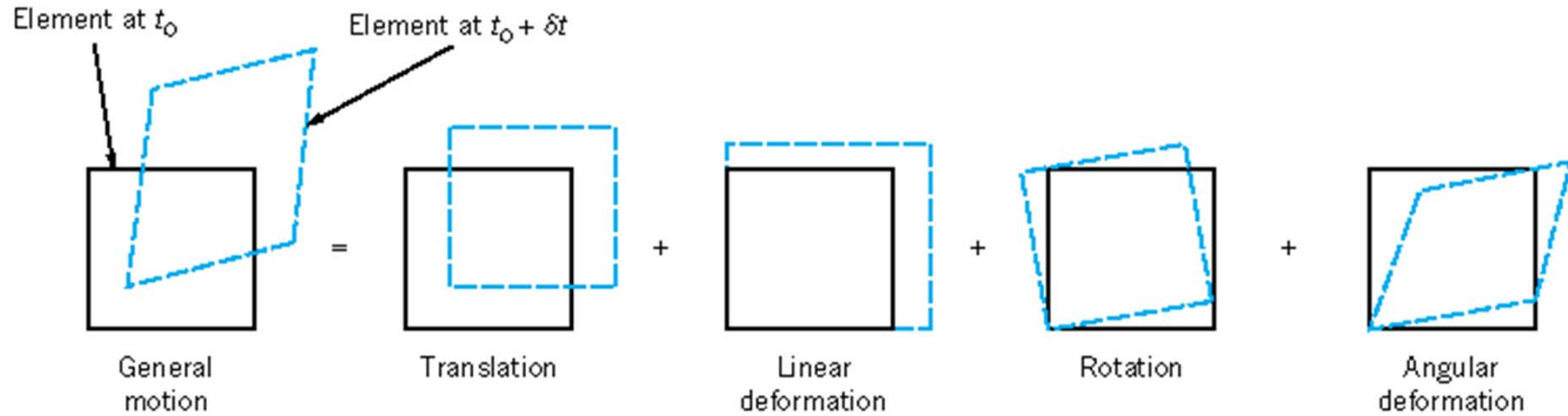
流体运动:



$$\text{General motion} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Translation (1)} \\ + \\ \text{Rotation (2)} \\ + \\ \text{Dilatation (3)} \\ + \\ \text{Angular deformation (4)} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{(rigid body motion)} \\ \\ \text{(change in volume)} \\ \\ \text{(change in shape)} \end{array}$$

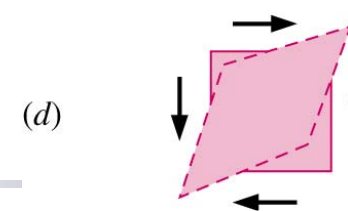
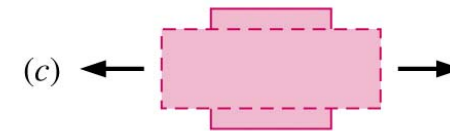
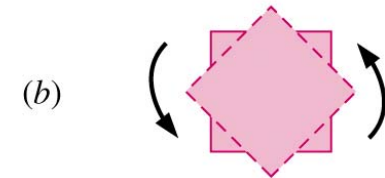
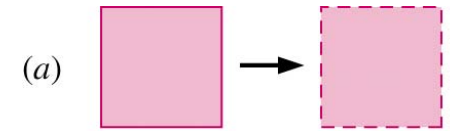


2.3 流体微团的变形和旋转



Helmholtz速度分解定理:

流体微团的运动(速度)可以分解为四部分，即 (1) 平移运动；(2) 旋转运动；(3) 线变形运动；(4) 角变形运动。





2.3 流体微团的变形和旋转

Helmholtz速度分解定理可以写成张量形式：

$$\text{令 } \delta \mathbf{r} = dx \mathbf{i} + dy \mathbf{j} + dz \mathbf{k}$$

有
$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}_0 + \mathbf{E} \cdot \delta \mathbf{r} + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \delta \mathbf{r}$$

平移速度 变形速度 旋转角速度



2.3 流体微团的变形和旋转

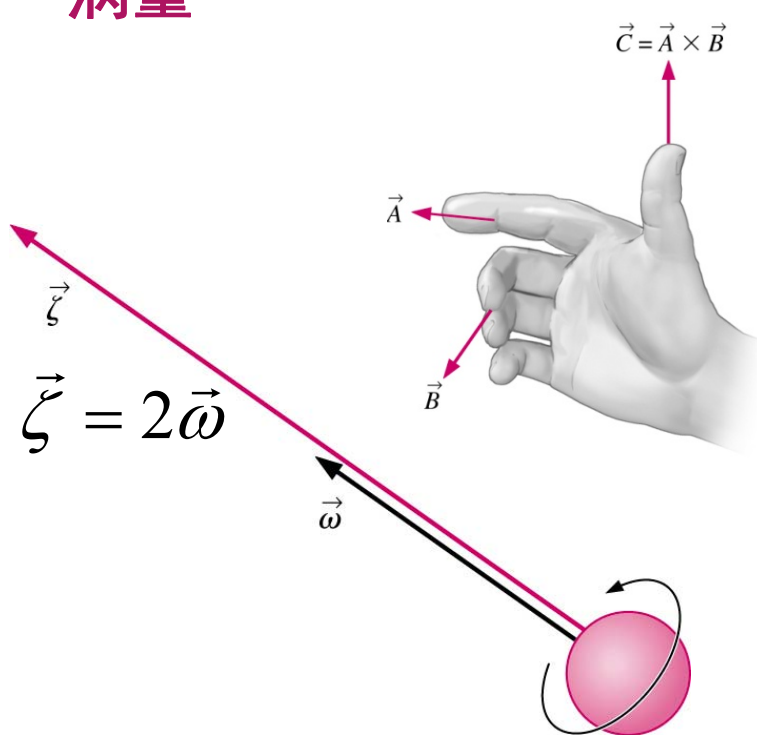
变形率 (张量)

$$\text{shear rate tensor } \mathbf{E} = e_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

旋转速度 (矢量)

$$\text{rate of rotation } \boldsymbol{\omega} = \omega_x \vec{i} + \omega_y \vec{j} + \omega_z \vec{k} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\zeta} \text{ (vorticity)}$$

涡量

vorticity $\boldsymbol{\zeta} = \boldsymbol{\Omega} = \nabla \times \mathbf{V}$ (curl of velocity)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ u & v & w \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right)}_{2\omega_x} \vec{i} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)}_{2\omega_y} \vec{j} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)}_{2\omega_z} \vec{k} \end{aligned}$$

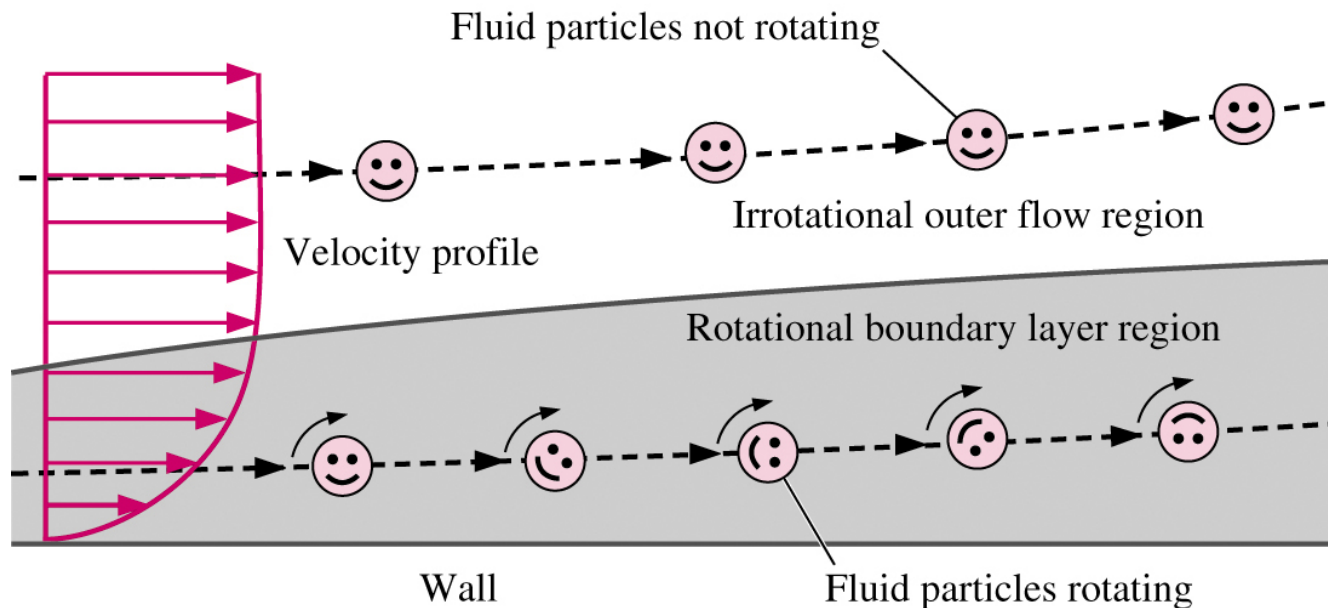


2.4 有旋运动和无旋运动

定义： 如果流场中某一区域内处处有**涡量为零**, $\vec{\Omega} = 0$, 则流体在这一区域的运动是**无旋的**(irrotational), 否则, 流体的运动就是**有旋的**(rotational)。

$$\Omega = (\Omega_x, \Omega_y, \Omega_z) = 0$$

$$\Omega_z = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \Omega_x = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \Omega_y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0$$





2.4 有旋运动和无旋运动

例子1

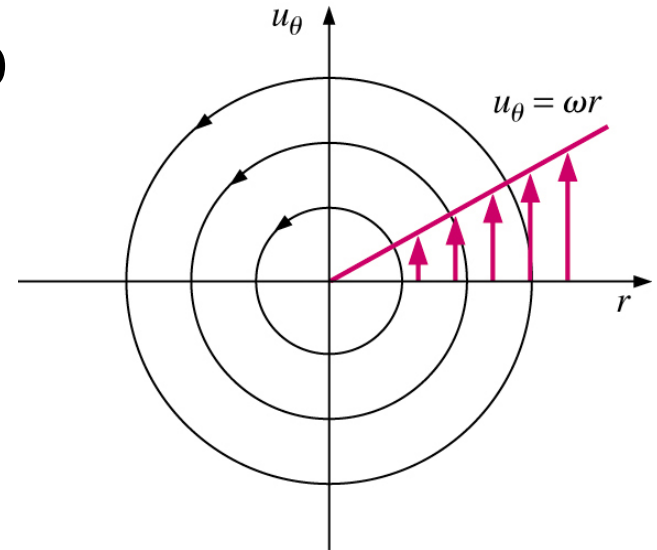
已知二维速度场 $u = -\omega y$, $v = \omega x$ ，问流场是有旋运动还是无旋运动，运动流体微团会否发生变形？

解：
$$\Omega_z = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2\omega, \quad \Omega_x = 0, \quad \Omega_y = 0$$

所以是有旋运动。

$$\varepsilon_{xx} = \varepsilon_{yy} = \varepsilon_{zz} = 0$$

$$\varepsilon_{xy} = \varepsilon_{xz} = \varepsilon_{yz} = 0$$



由上分析，该运动是有旋，但无变形。用来描述龙卷风核心区流动。



2.4 有旋运动和无旋运动

例子2

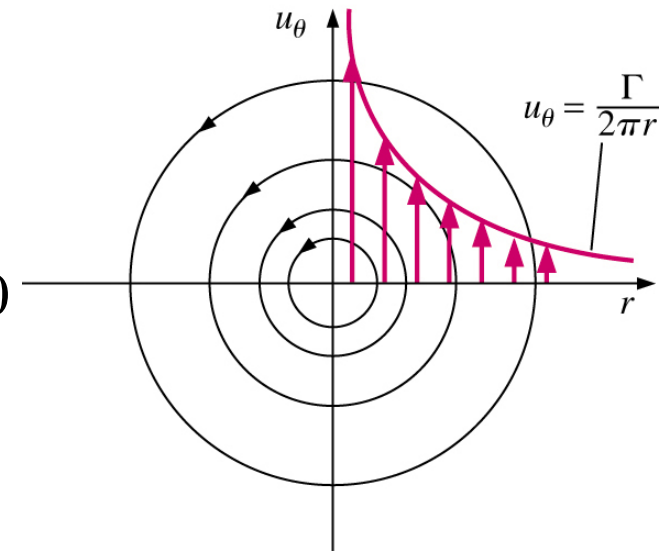
已知二维速度场 $u = -\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$, $v = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$, 问流场是有旋运动还是无旋运动, 运动流体微团是否会发生变形?

解:

$$\omega_x = \omega_y = 0, \quad \omega_z = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = 0$$

$$\varepsilon_{xx} = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)} = -\varepsilon_{yy} \neq 0, \quad \varepsilon_{zz} \neq 0$$

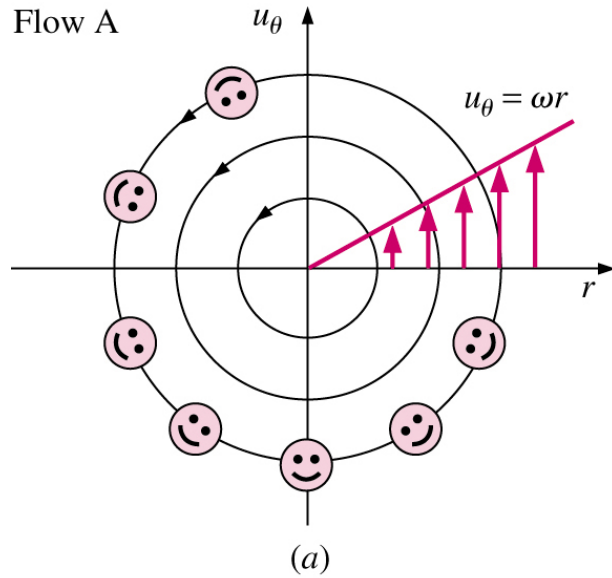
$$\varepsilon_{xy} = \varepsilon_{yx} = \varepsilon_{zx} = 0$$



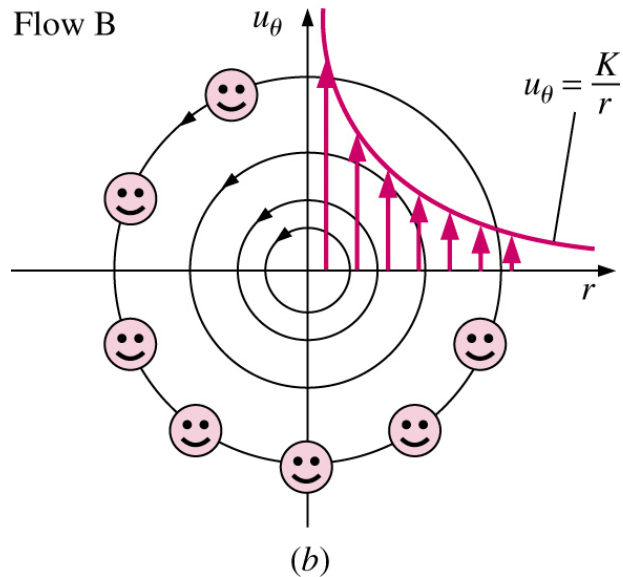
此流动为有变形、无旋运动, 可用来描述龙卷风的核心区外运动。



2.4 有旋运动和无旋运动



该运动是有旋，但无变形。用来描述龙卷风核心区流动。



此流动为有变形、无旋运动，可用来描述龙卷风的核心区外运动。

。



2.4 有旋运动和无旋运动

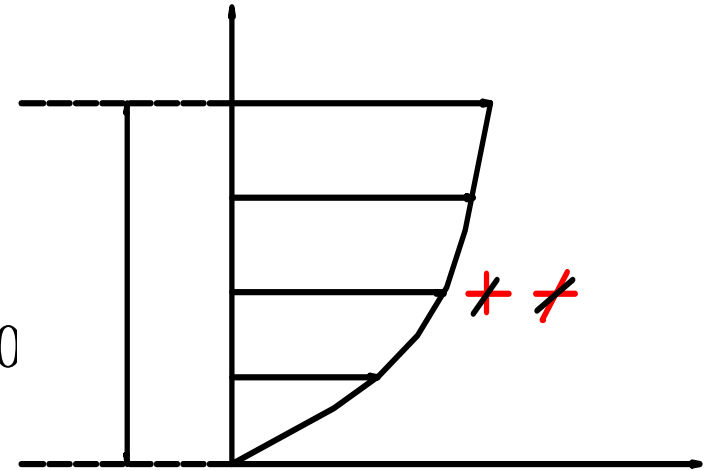
例子3

直线运动 $u = \frac{v_{\max}}{h} (2y - y^2/h), \quad v = 0$

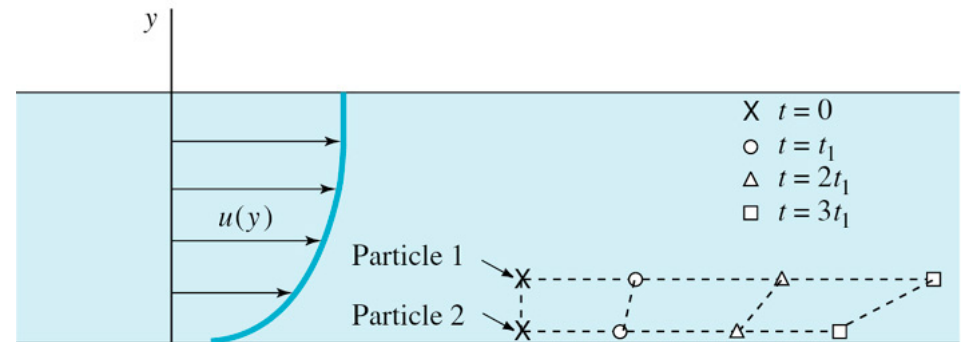
$$\varepsilon_{xx} = \varepsilon_{yy} = \varepsilon_{zz} = 0$$

$$\omega_x = \omega_y = 0, \quad \omega_z = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{v_{\max}}{h} (1 - y/h) \neq 0$$

$$\varepsilon_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{v_{\max}}{h} \left(1 - \frac{y}{h} \right) \neq 0$$



这是一种有旋、有变形的流动。





2.4 有旋运动和无旋运动

例子4

匀速直线运动 $u = v_0 = \text{const}$, $v = 0$

$$\varepsilon_{xx} = \varepsilon_{yy} = \varepsilon_{zz} = 0$$

$$\varepsilon_{xy} = \varepsilon_{yz} = \varepsilon_{zx} = 0$$

$$\omega_x = \omega_y = \omega_z = 0$$

是一种既无旋又无变形的运动。



2.4 有旋运动和无旋运动

例子 平面直角坐标系中的无旋条件为 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$

试导出平面极坐标系下无旋条件的表达式。

解：平面极坐标 (r, θ) 与直角坐标 (x, y) 之间的关系为：

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

这里： $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ $\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

两坐标系中速度间的关系为：

$$u = v_r \cos \theta - v_\theta \sin \theta$$

$$v = v_r \sin \theta + v_\theta \cos \theta$$



2.4 有旋运动和无旋运动

微分算子之间的关系为

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

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

从而可解得

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

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



2.4 有旋运动和无旋运动

平面直角坐标系中的无旋条件为 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ ，转化为极坐标系为

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= \left(\cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{r \partial \theta}\right)(v_r \sin \theta + v_\theta \cos \theta) \\ &= \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + v_r \cos \theta \cdot 0 - \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial v_r}{r \partial \theta} - \frac{v_r}{r} \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ &\quad + \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + v_\theta \cos \theta \cdot 0 - \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{r \partial \theta} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \sin^2 \theta\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{r \partial \theta}\right)(v_r \cos \theta - v_\theta \sin \theta) \\ &= \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + v_r \sin \theta \cdot 0 + \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial v_r}{r \partial \theta} - \frac{v_r}{r} \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ &\quad - \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} - v_\theta \sin \theta \cdot 0 - \sin \theta \cos \theta \frac{\partial v_\theta}{r \partial \theta} - \frac{v_\theta}{r} \cos^2 \theta\end{aligned}$$



2.4 有旋运动和无旋运动

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + (\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta) \frac{v_\theta}{r} - (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) \frac{\partial v_r}{r \partial \theta} = 0$$

即

$$\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} - \frac{\partial v_r}{r \partial \theta} = 0$$

或

$$\frac{\partial(rv_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} = 0$$



- **速度势 (velocity potential)**
—— 针对无旋运动流体。
 - **流函数 (stream function)**
—— 针对不可压缩流体。
-



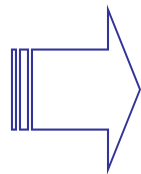
2.5 速度势

根据空间格林定理：设 $P(x,y,z)$, $Q(x,y,z)$, $R(x,y,z)$ 及其偏导数

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}$$

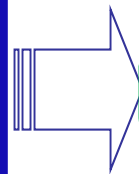
等在空间闭区域中及其边界上皆为单值连续函数，若在区域中下式成立：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \right\}$$



则必存在一个由如下线积分所定义的函数，这个函数是有势的，称为势函数：

$$F(x,y,z)$$



$$F(x, y, z) = \int Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$



2.5 速度势

这一积分与路径无关，且有如下关系：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} &= P \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} &= Q \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} &= R \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$F(x, y, z) = \int \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} dz$$



2.5 速度势

对于无旋运动，有 $\omega=0$ ，即：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

对照

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$u \rightarrow P$$

$$v \rightarrow Q$$

$$w \rightarrow R$$



2.5 速度势

从而存在一个函数：

$$\phi(x, y, z; t) = \int u dx + v dy + w dz$$

且有如下关系：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} &= u \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} &= v \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} &= w \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \text{即：} \quad \mathbf{V} = \nabla \phi$$

称 ϕ 为速度势，存在速度势的流动称为势流(potential flow)。

$$\text{无旋} \Leftrightarrow \nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0} \Leftrightarrow \phi \Leftrightarrow \text{势流}$$



2.5 速度势

速度势的重要意义：

速度势 ϕ 是标量，只有一个分量

$$\phi(x, y, z; t) = \int u dx + v dy + w dz$$

速度 V 是矢量，有三个分量

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} &= u \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} &= v \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} &= w \end{aligned} \right\}$$

无旋速度场 \Leftrightarrow 势流



2.5 速度势

例子 已知一有旋流动的速度分布为 $u = 2(x-a)y$, $v = (x+a)^2 - y^2$ 其中 a 为常数。现有一无旋流动，其流体线性变形速度和角变形速度处处与上面有旋流动相同，且原点速度为0，即当 $x = y = 0$ 时， $u = v = 0$ ，求无旋流动的速度分布和速度势。

解：

所给有旋流动的变形速度为：

$$\text{线变形速度: } \varepsilon_{xx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2y, \quad \varepsilon_{yy} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2y \quad (\text{a})$$

$$\text{角变形速度: } \varepsilon_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 4x \quad (\text{b})$$

由题目条件知道，无旋流动的流体线性变形速度和角变形速度处处与上面相同。此外，无旋流动必须满足

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (\text{c})$$



2.5 速度势

由(c)+(b)得: $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2x$ 即 $v = x^2 + f(y)$

把上式代入(a)式, 可得 $f'(y) = -2y$, 即 $f(y) = -y^2 + C_1$

由(c)-(b)得: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2x$ 即 $u = 2xy + g(x)$

把上式代入(a)式, 可得 $g'(x) = 0$, 即 $g(x) = C_2$

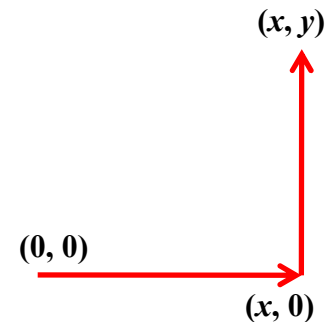
上面 C_1 和 C_2 是积分常数, 由条件 $x = y = 0$ 时, $u = v = 0$

得到: $C_1 = C_2 = 0$, 从而得到速度分布为:

$$u = 2xy, \quad v = x^2 - y^2$$

速度势为: $\phi = \int u dx + v dy = \int 2xy dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$

$$= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} = 0 + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} (x^2 - y^2) dy = x^2 y - \frac{1}{3} y^3$$





描述流体运动的两种方法:

Lagrange方法, Euler方法



随体导数:
$$\frac{D(\quad)}{Dt} = \frac{\partial(\quad)}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla)(\quad)$$



迹线方程:
$$\frac{dx}{u} = \frac{dy}{v} = \frac{dz}{w} = dt$$



流线方程:
$$\frac{dx}{u} = \frac{dy}{v} = \frac{dz}{w}$$



- 流体微团的运动和变形

$$\boldsymbol{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times \mathbf{V} = \omega_x \vec{i} + \omega_y \vec{j} + \omega_z \vec{k} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \vec{i} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \vec{j} + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \vec{k}$$

- Helmholtz速度分解定理

$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}_0 + \mathbf{E} \cdot \delta \mathbf{r} + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \delta \mathbf{r}$$

$$e_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

- 有旋运动和无旋运动

$$\boldsymbol{\Omega} = (\Omega_x, \Omega_y, \Omega_z) = 0$$

- 速度势：针对无旋运动流体

$$\mathbf{V} = \nabla \phi, \quad \phi(x, y, z; t) = \int u dx + v dy + w dz \text{ ——}$$



上海交通大学

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

第三章 流体力学

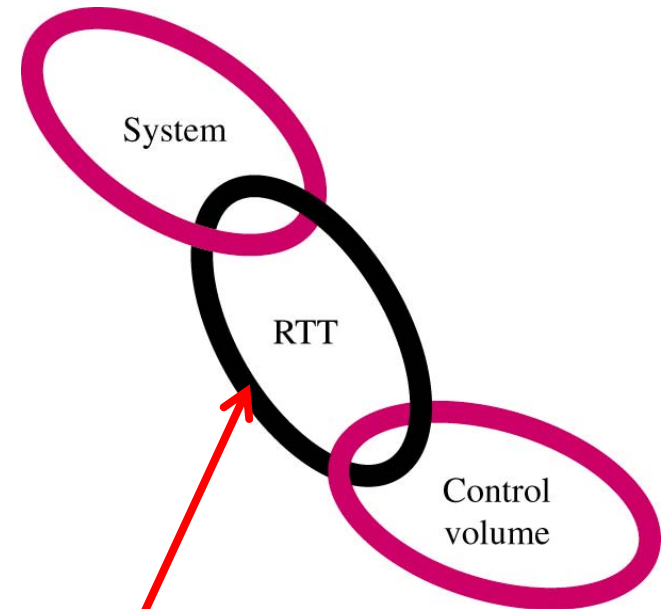


3.1 流体动力学的两个研究途径

流体动力学的两个研究途径：系统途径和控制体途径。

(1) 系统途径(System approach): 或称为物质体(material volume)途径。对由确定的流体质点所组成的流体团系统的动力特性进行研究。 Follow the fluid as it moves and deforms; no mass crosses the boundary。与Lagrange法对应。

(2) 控制体途径 (Control volume approach): 对一个固定空间控制体的流体动力特性进行研究。 Consider the changes in a certain fixed volume; mass can cross the boundary。与Euler法对应。



雷诺输运定理(Reynolds Transport Theorem (RTT))

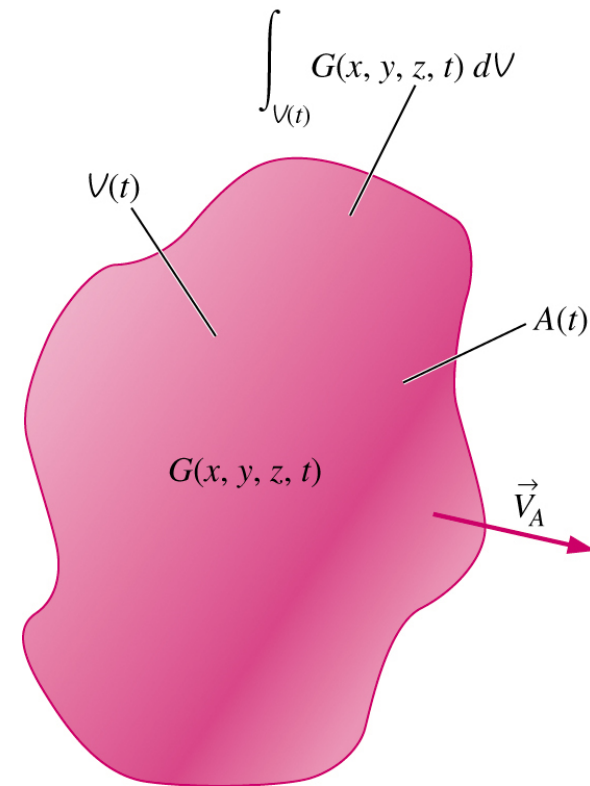


3.1 流体力学的两个研究途径

系统(system): 由确定的流体质点组成的流体团。

物质体积(Material Volume): 由系统的流体团构成的体积(a volume that contains the same fluid as **it moves and deforms** following the motion of the fluid.)

物质表面(Material Surface): 物质体积的封闭表面(enclosing surface of a material volume; by definition **no fluid particles can cross it.**)



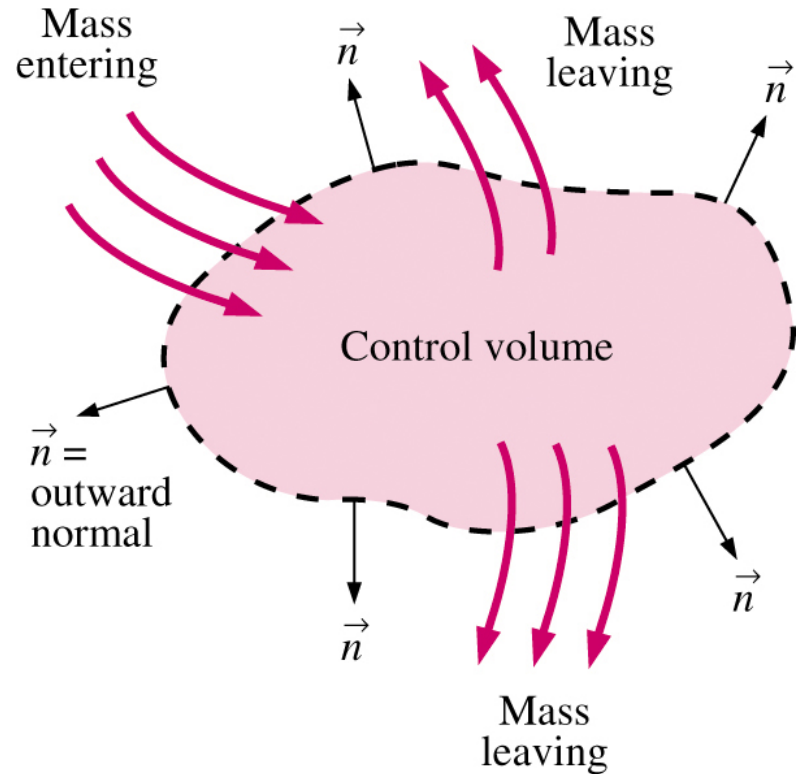


3.1 雷诺输运定理

控制体(control volume): 一个**空间体积**。

控制体积(control Volume): 由一个**固定空间构成的体积**(a volume of fluid in a flow field, usually **fixed in space**, to be occupied by different fluid particles at different times.)

控制表面(control Surface): 控制体积的**封闭表面**(imaginary or physical enclosing surface of a control volume, **fluid particles can cross it**)



$$\dot{B}_{\text{net}} = \dot{B}_{\text{out}} - \dot{B}_{\text{in}} = \int_{\text{CS}} \rho b \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} dA$$