



上海交通大学
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

CMHL COMPUTATIONAL MARINE HYDRODYNAMICS LAB
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

课程：船舶流体力学

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章节：第3章 流体运动学

内容：3.5 无旋运动的速度势



速度势

根据流体微团旋转角速度 $\vec{\omega}$ 或涡量 $\vec{\Omega}$ 是否为零，可将流体运动分为有旋运动 $\vec{\Omega} \neq 0$ 和无旋运动 $\vec{\Omega} = 0$

无旋运动



$$\begin{cases} \Omega_x = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 0 \\ \Omega_y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \Omega_z = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$



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速度势

针对无旋运动
——速度势 (velocity potential)



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：

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

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

这一积分与路径无关



由于: $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

那么:

得到如下对应关系:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F(x, y, z) &= \int dF \\ &= \int Pdx + Qdy + Rdz \\ &= \int \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} dz \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} &= P \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} &= Q \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} &= R \end{aligned}$$



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

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

$$u \rightarrow P$$

$$v \rightarrow Q$$

$$w \rightarrow R$$



速度势

从而存在一个函数：

$$\phi(x, y, z, t) = \int u dx + v dy + w dz = \int \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} dz$$

且有如下关系：

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

$$\text{即： } \mathbf{V} = \nabla \phi$$

称 ϕ 为速度的速度势，存在速度势的流动称为势流。

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



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



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： 已知的有旋流动的变形速度为

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

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

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



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:

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

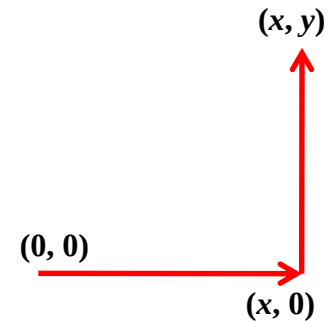


速度分布为：

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

速度势为：

$$\begin{aligned}\phi &= \int u dx + v dy = \int 2xy dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy \\ &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} = 0 + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} (x^2 - y^2) dy \\ &= x^2 y - \frac{1}{3} y^3\end{aligned}$$





描述流体运动的两种方法：

拉格朗日方法，欧拉方法



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



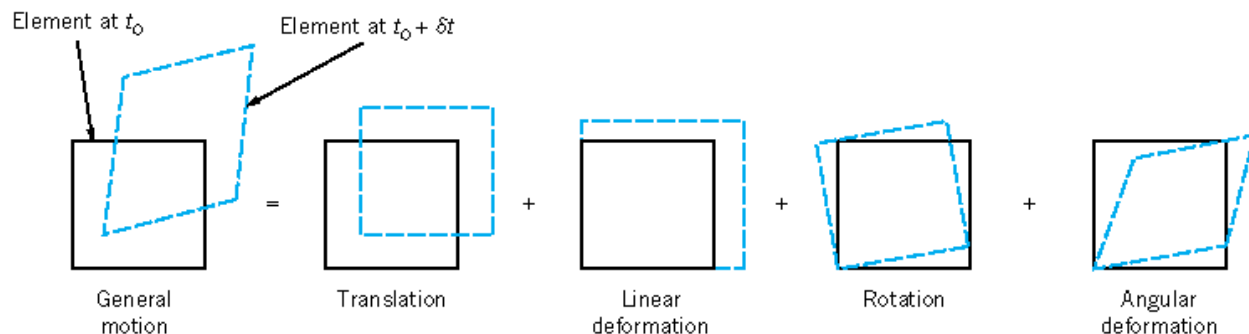
迹线方程：
$$\frac{dx}{u} = \frac{dy}{v} = \frac{dz}{w} = dt$$



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



- 流体微团的运动和变形



- 亥姆霍兹速度分解定理

$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}_0 + \mathbf{E} \cdot \delta \mathbf{r} + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \delta \mathbf{r} \quad \mathbf{E} = e_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

- 有旋运动和无旋运动

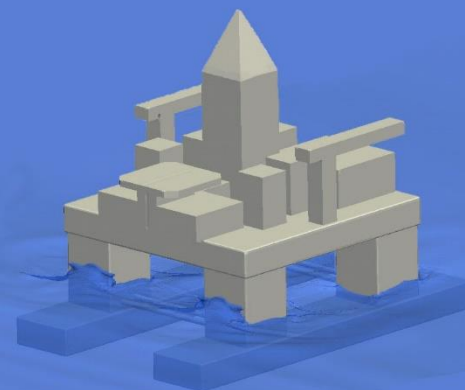
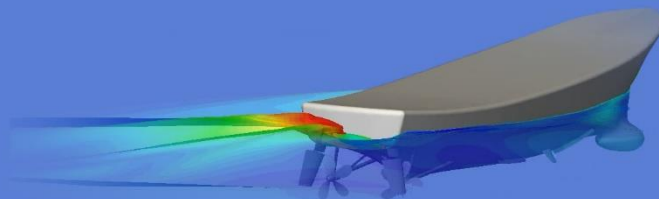
$$\boldsymbol{\Omega} = (\Omega_x, \Omega_y, \Omega_z) = 0 \quad \boldsymbol{\omega} = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \times \mathbf{V} = \frac{1}{2} \boldsymbol{\Omega}$$

- 速度势：针对无旋运动流体

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

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