



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

主讲人：万德成

章节：第8章 粘性流体力学基本理论

内容：8.2 粘性流动的基本控制方程



粘性流动的基本控制方程

对于水动力学，一般只考虑不可压粘性流体的流动问题。对于不可压粘性流体流动的基本控制方程，我们在第三章流动动力学中已推导给出**Navier-Stokes方程**，简称**NS方程**：

连续方程

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

动量方程

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{V}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{V} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \mathbf{g} + \nu \nabla^2 \mathbf{V}$$

再加上**边界条件**和**初始条件**，就构成了不可压粘性流体流动的基本控制方程。



或用Einstein指标法表示：

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

$$\rho \left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t}}_{\text{(I)}} + u_j \underbrace{\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}}_{\text{(II)}} \right) = - \underbrace{\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i}}_{\text{(III)}} + \underbrace{\rho g_i}_{\text{(IV)}} + \underbrace{\mu \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j^2}}_{\text{(V)}}$$

或：

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

这里 $\nu = \mu/\rho$ 是运动粘性系数(kinematic viscosity)。



先看NS动量方程各项的物理意义：

(I) – **局部加速度** (local acceleration);

(II) – **变位加速度**(convective acceleration), **惯性项** (inertia), **对流项**(convection), **非线性项**(nonlinear term of the equation);

(III) – **压力梯度**(pressure gradient);

(IV) – **体积力或重力**(volume force or gravity);

(V) – **粘性扩散项**(viscous diffusion of momentum owing to molecular viscosity of the fluid).



粘性流动的基本控制方程

NS方程在直角坐标下(Rectangular Coordinates (x, y, z)) 的表示:

连续方程:
$$\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

x方向动量方程:
$$\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial t} + u_x \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} + u_y \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + u_z \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_x}{\partial z^2} \right) + g_x$$

y方向动量方程:
$$\frac{\partial u_y}{\partial t} + u_x \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} + u_y \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} + u_z \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_y}{\partial z^2} \right) + g_y$$

z方向动量方程:
$$\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial t} + u_x \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} + u_y \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y} + u_z \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial z^2} \right) + g_z$$



粘性流动的基本控制方程

NS方程在柱坐标下(Cylindrical Coordinates (r, θ, z)) 的表示:

连续方程:

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (ru_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

r -分量:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial t} + u_r \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{u_\theta^2}{r} + u_z \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial z} \\ = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \nu \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (ru_r) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_r}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 u_r}{\partial z^2} \right] + g_r \end{aligned}$$

θ -分量:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial t} + u_r \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{u_r u_\theta}{r} + u_z \frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial z} \\ = -\frac{1}{\rho r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + \nu \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (ru_\theta) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_\theta}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 u_\theta}{\partial z^2} \right] + g_\theta \end{aligned}$$

z -分量:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial t} + u_r \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial \theta} + u_z \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} \\ = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \nu \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z}{\partial z^2} \right] + g_z \end{aligned}$$



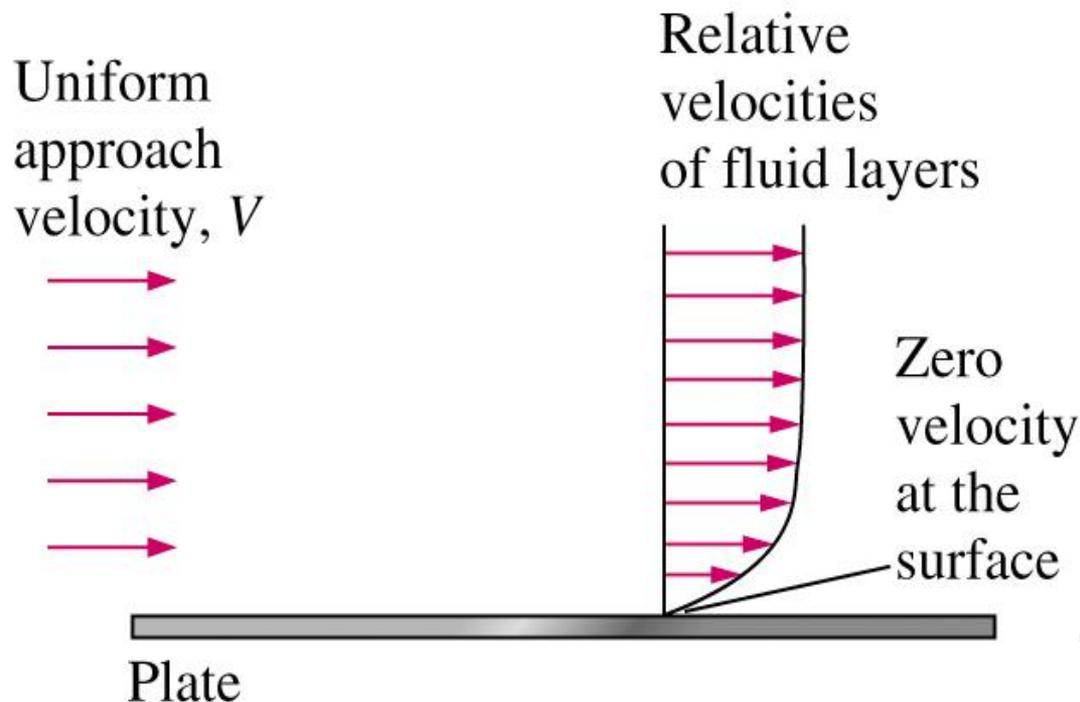
粘性流动的基本控制方程

边界条件:

1) 物面不可滑移条件: 与物面接触的流体质点速度等于物体物面的运动速度。

$$V_{\text{fluid}} = V_{\text{solid}}$$

沿流体—物体交界面





粘性流动的基本控制方程

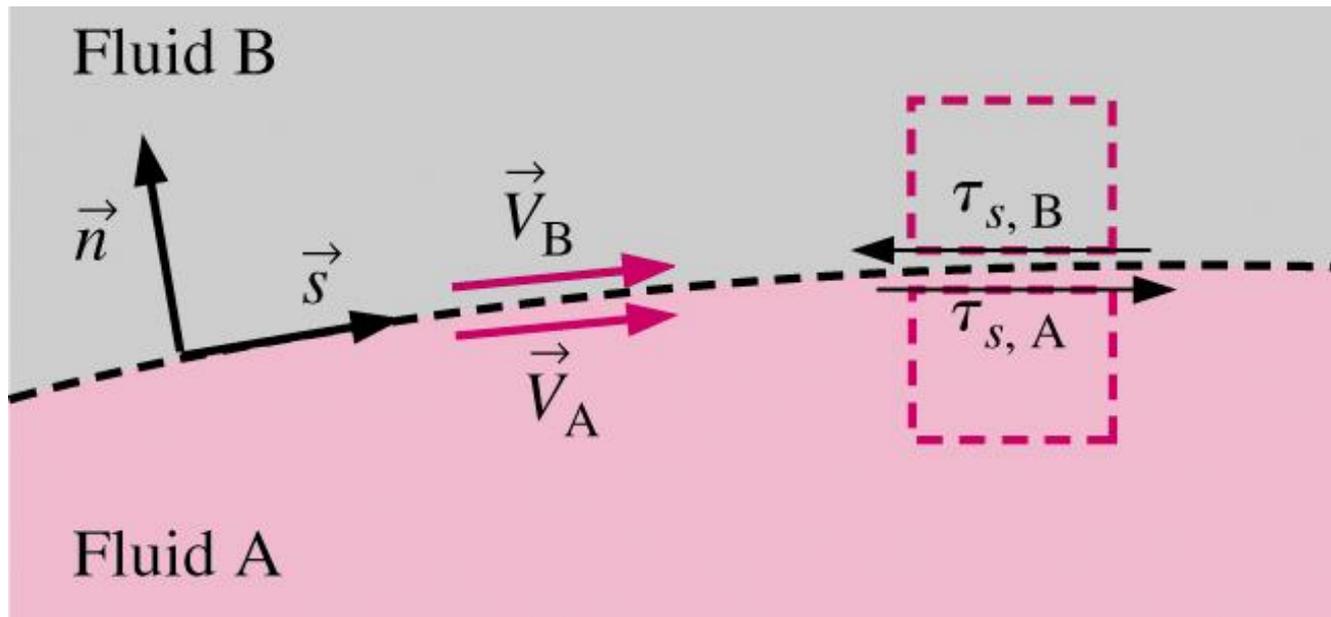
2) 两种流体接触面条件：在两种流体交界面上，速度(velocity)和应力(stress)要保持连续。

$$\mathbf{V}_A = \mathbf{V}_B,$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_A = \boldsymbol{\tau}_B$$

在流体-流体交界面

$$p_A = p_B, \quad \mu_A \left. \frac{du}{dy} \right|_A = \mu_B \left. \frac{du}{dy} \right|_B$$

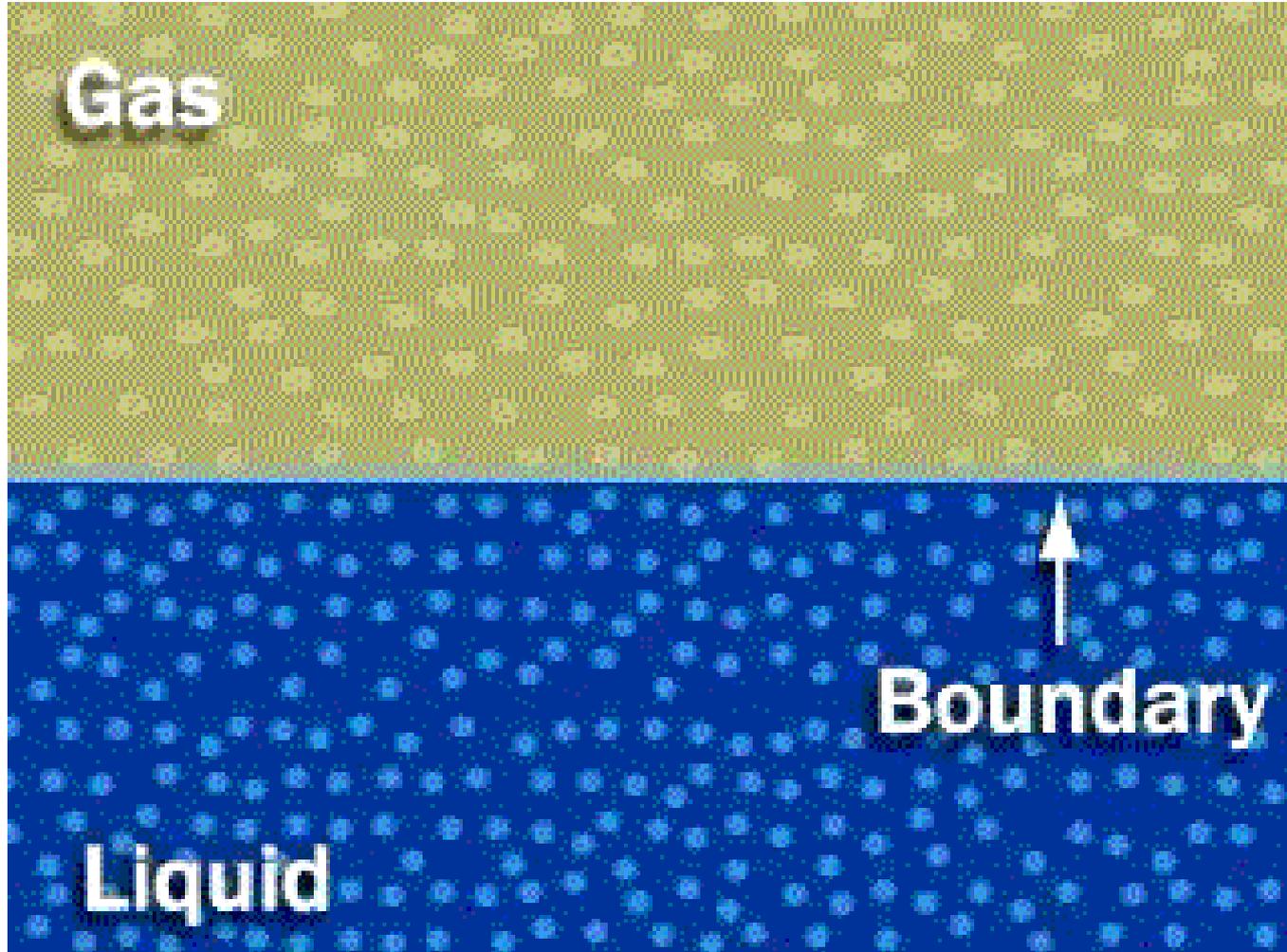




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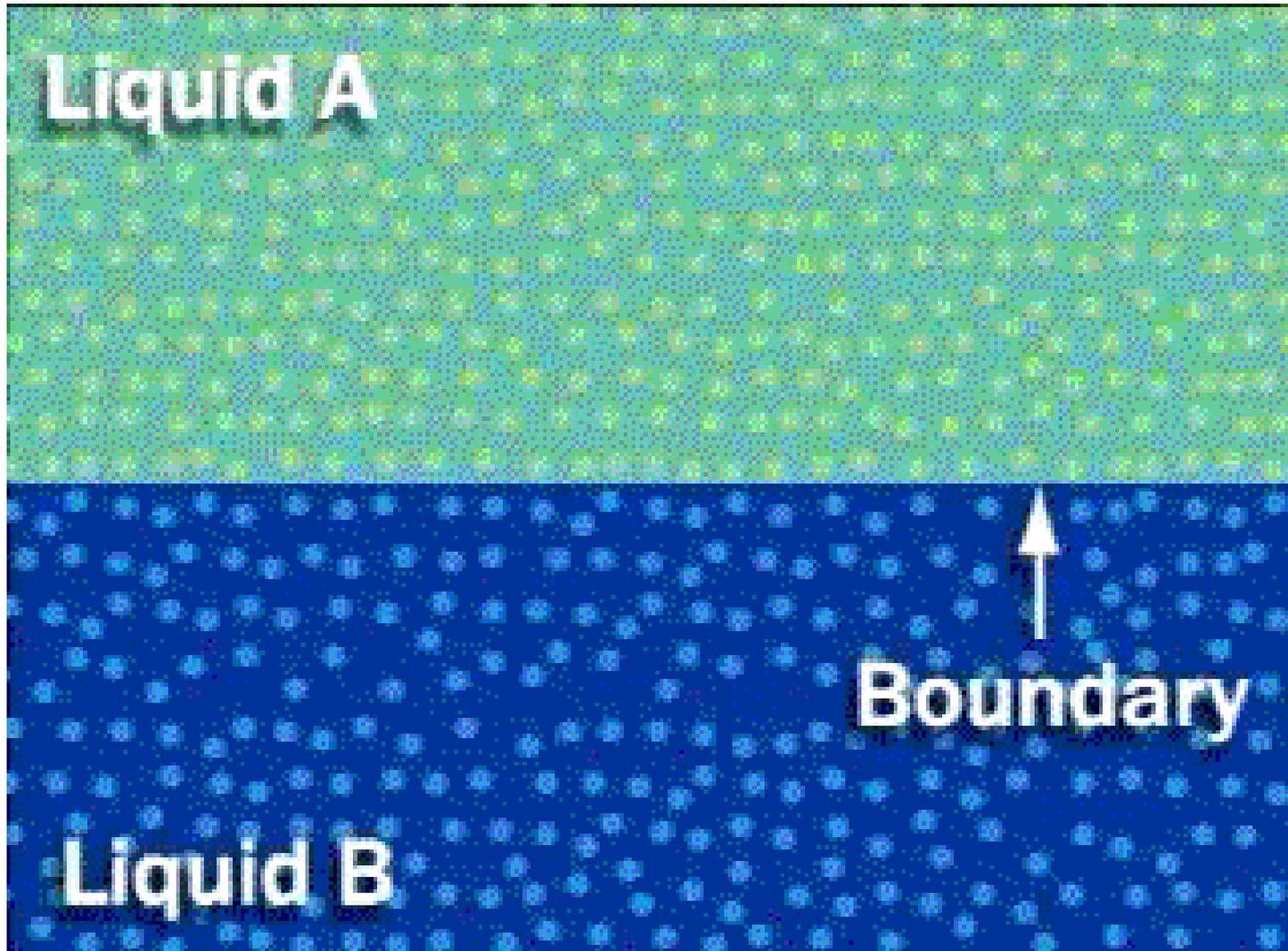




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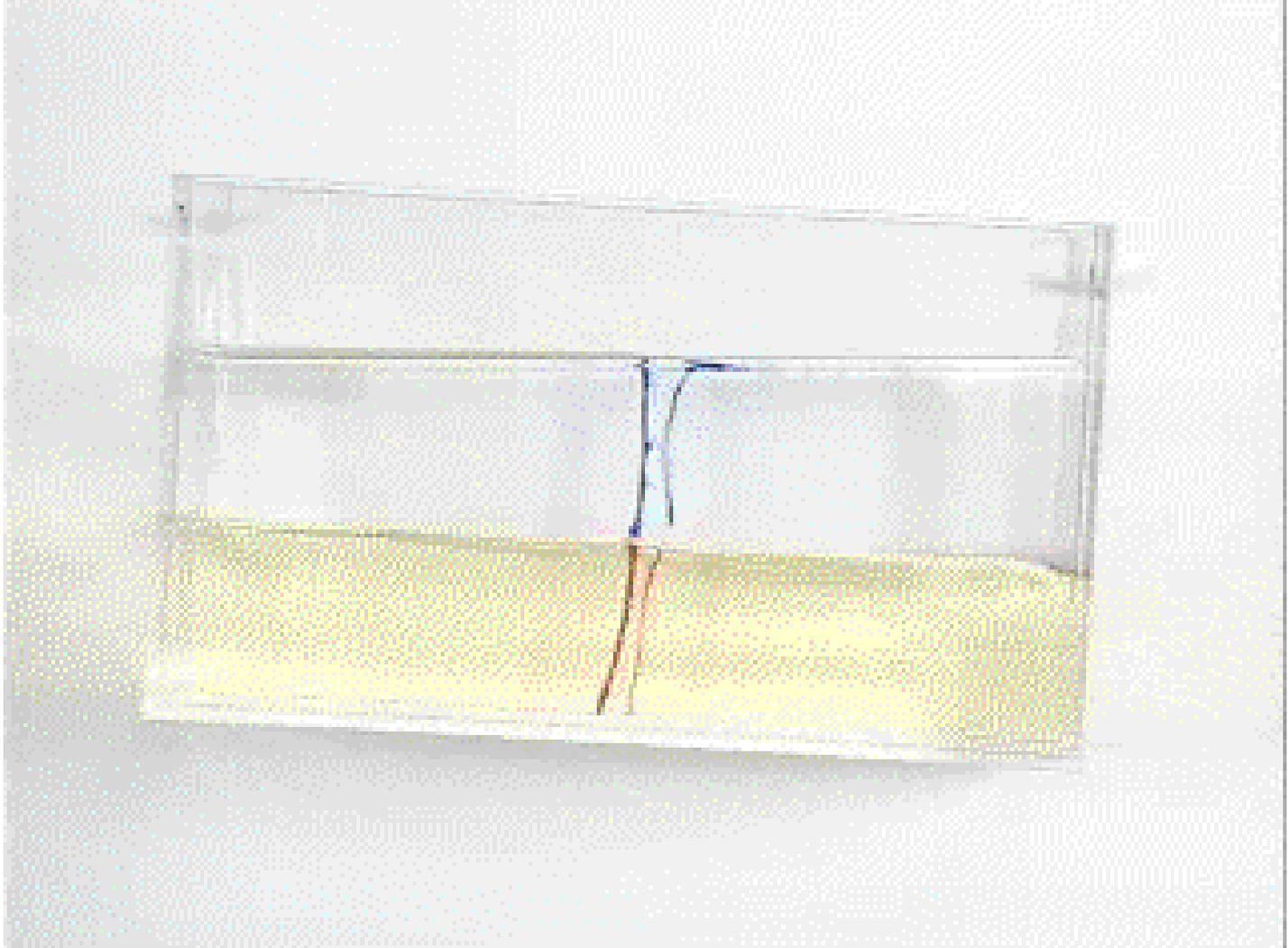




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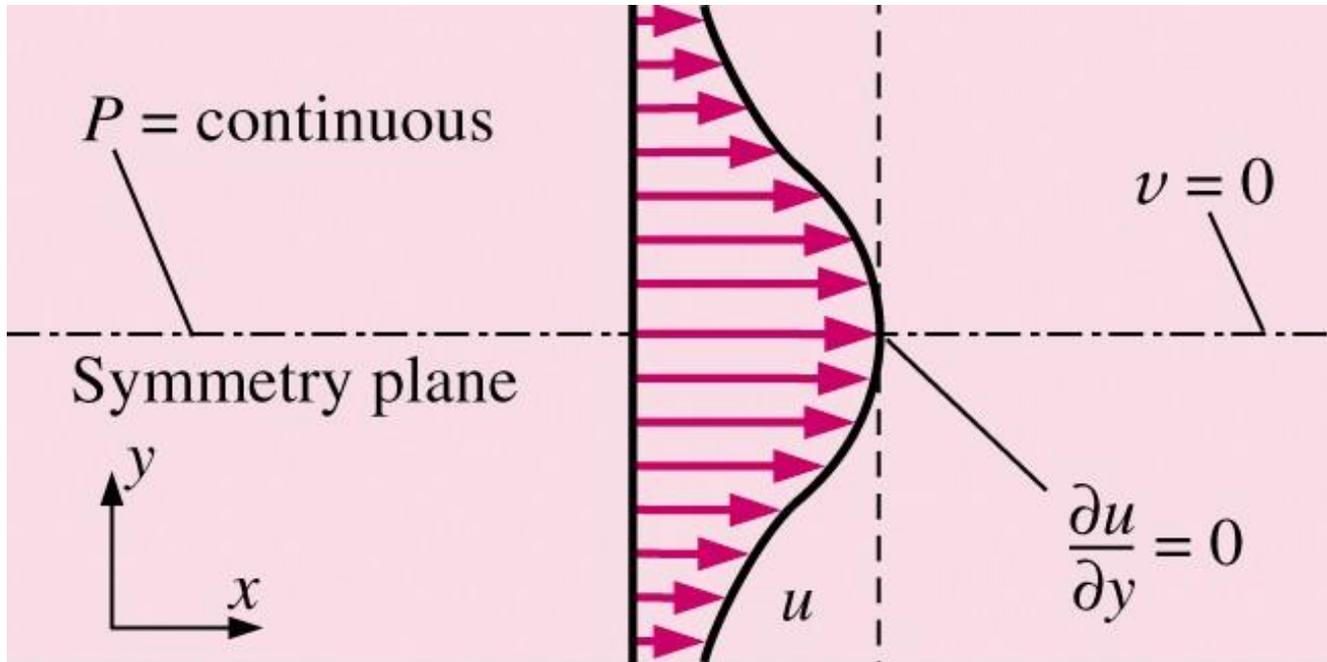
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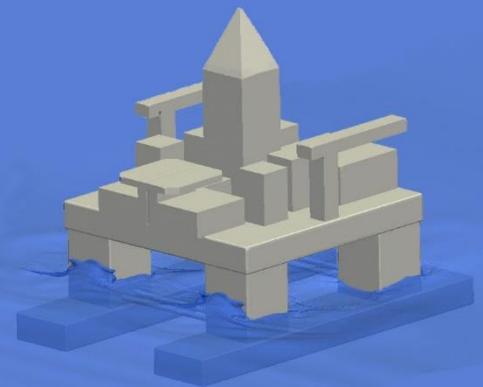
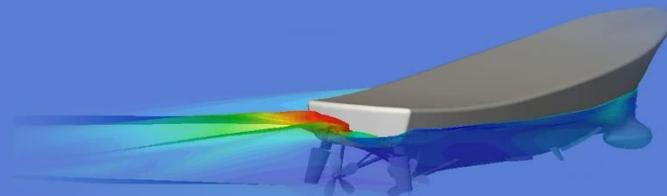
3) 其他边界条件：比如入口边界条件(inlet condition), 出口边界条件(outlet condition), 周期边界条件(periodic condition), 对称边界条件(symmetry)等。更加具体物理问题, 具体设定。



初始条件：如果流动问题是非定常的，则需要给出初始条件。

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