

Inviscid Irrotational Flows

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Outline

- Irrotational Flows
- Simple Flows
- Source/Sink Flows
- Vortex Flows
- Doublet Flows
- Flow Superposition
- Flow over a Cylinder

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Euler Equation



$$\rho \frac{d\mathbf{V}}{dt} = \underbrace{\rho \mathbf{g}}_{\text{Body Force}} - \underbrace{\nabla p}_{\text{Pressure Force}}$$

Continuity

Given a ψ

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

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0$$

Irrotationality

Given a ϕ

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

$$\nabla^2 \psi = 0$$

Stream Function Formulation

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

Potential Function Formulation

$$\mathbf{V} = \nabla \phi$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$v = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$$

Bernoulli's Eq.

$$\frac{P}{\rho} + \frac{V^2}{2} + gz = \text{Const.}$$



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Uniform Flows Clarkson University

$\phi = U_\infty x$ $u = U_\infty$

$\psi = U_\infty y$ $v = 0$

Uniform Flow at an Angle

$u = U_\infty \cos \alpha$ $v = U_\infty \sin \alpha$

$\phi = U_\infty (x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha)$

$\psi = U_\infty (y \cos \alpha - x \sin \alpha)$

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Source/Sink Flows Clarkson University

$\phi = m \ln r$ $\psi = m\theta$

$v_r = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} = \frac{m}{r}$ $v_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} = 0$

Flow Rate

$Q = \int_0^{2\pi} v_r r d\theta = 2\pi m$

$m = \frac{Q}{2\pi}$

$\phi = \frac{Q}{2\pi} \ln r$ $\psi = \frac{Q}{2\pi} \theta$

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Vortex Flows Clarkson University

$\phi = K\theta$ $\psi = -K \ln r$

$v_r = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} = 0$ $v_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} = \frac{K}{r}$

Circulation

$\Gamma = \oint_c \mathbf{V} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_0^{2\pi} v_\theta r d\theta = 2\pi K$

$K = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi}$ $\phi = \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \theta$ $\psi = -\frac{\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln r$

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Doublet Flows Clarkson University

$\phi = \frac{\lambda \cos \theta}{r} = \frac{\lambda x}{x^2 + y^2}$ $\psi = -\frac{\lambda \sin \theta}{r} = -\frac{\lambda y}{x^2 + y^2}$

Potential Lines

$x^2 + y^2 - \frac{\lambda x}{\phi} = 0$

Streamlines

$x^2 + y^2 - \frac{\lambda y}{\psi} = 0$

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Source, Vortex and Doublet at Arbitrary Points Clarkson University

Source/Sink $\phi = m \ln r_1$ $\psi = m\theta_1$

Vortex $\phi = K\theta_1$ $\psi = -K \ln r_1$

Doublet $\phi = \frac{\lambda \cos \theta_1}{r_1} = \frac{\lambda(x-x_1)}{(x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2}$ $\psi = -\frac{\lambda \sin \theta_1}{r_1} = -\frac{\lambda(y-y_1)}{(x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2}$

$r_1^2 = (x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2$

$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1} \frac{y-y_1}{x-x_1}$

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Superposition Clarkson University

If ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 are velocity potentials, then $\nabla^2 \phi_1 = 0$
 $\nabla^2 \phi_2 = 0$

Let $\phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2$

$\nabla^2 \phi = \nabla^2 (\phi_1 + \phi_2) = 0$

$\phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2$ \longleftrightarrow **Velocity Potential**

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Source + Sink Clarkson University

Source + Sink

$\phi = m(\ln r_1 - \ln r_2)$

$\psi = m(\theta_1 - \theta_2)$

$r_1^2 = (x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2$

$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1} \frac{y-y_1}{x-x_1}$

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Rankin Half-Body Clarkson University

Uniform + Source

$\phi = U_\infty x + m \ln r$

$\psi = U_\infty y + m\theta$

$u = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = U_\infty + \frac{mx}{r^2}$

$v = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = \frac{my}{r^2}$

Stagnation Point $x = -\frac{m}{U_\infty} = -a$
 $y = 0$

Stagnation Streamline
 $y = a(\pi - \theta)$

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Flows Around a Cylinder Clarkson University

$\nabla^2 \phi = 0$

$\phi|_{r \rightarrow \infty} = U_\infty x = U_\infty r \cos \theta$

$v_r|_{r=a} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r}|_{r=a} = 0$

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Uniform + Doublet + Vortex

$\phi = U_\infty r \cos \theta + \frac{\lambda \cos \theta}{r} + K\theta$

$= U_\infty \left(r + \frac{a^2}{r}\right) \cos \theta + K\theta$

$\psi = U_\infty r \sin \theta - \frac{\lambda \sin \theta}{r} - K \ln r$

$= U_\infty \left(r - \frac{a^2}{r}\right) \sin \theta - K \ln r$

$a^2 = \frac{\lambda}{U_\infty}$

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Velocity Field

→

$v_r = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} = U_\infty \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{r^2}\right) \cos \theta$

Stagnation Points

→

$r = a$
 $\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{K}{2U_\infty a}$

Stagnation Stream Function

$\psi_{\text{Stag}} = -K \ln a$

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Flows Around a Cylinder Clarkson University

Stagnation Streamline

$U_\infty \left(r - \frac{a^2}{r}\right) \sin \theta - K \ln \left(\frac{r}{a}\right) = 0$

K=0

$U_\infty \left(r - \frac{a^2}{r}\right) \sin \theta = 0$

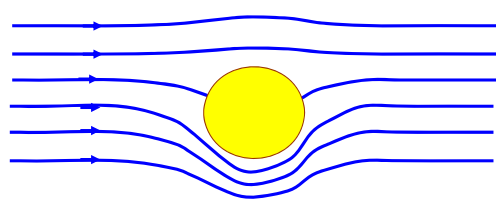
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Flows Around a Cylinder Clarkson University

Stagnation Streamline

$$U_\infty \left(r - \frac{a^2}{r} \right) \sin \theta - K \ln \left(\frac{r}{a} \right) = 0$$

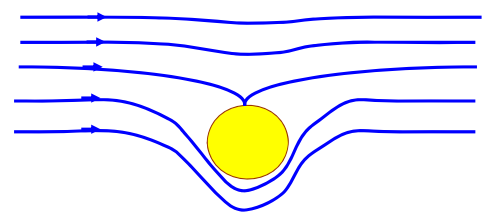
K/2Ua < 1



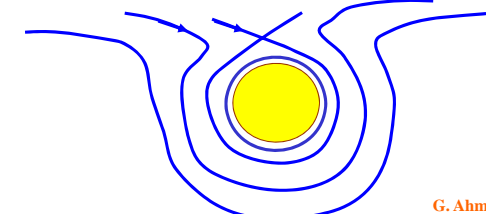
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K/2Ua = 1



K/2Ua > 1



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Kutta-Joukowski Lift Clarkson University

At r=a

$$v_\theta = -2U_\infty \sin \theta + \frac{K}{a}$$

$$v_r = 0$$

Bernoulli's Equation

$$\beta = \frac{K}{U_\infty a}$$

$$P = P_\infty + \frac{1}{2} \rho U_\infty^2 (1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta + 4\beta \sin \theta - \beta^2)$$

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Drag and Lift Clarkson University

Drag

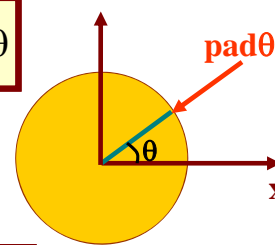
$$D = - \int_0^{2\pi} p \cos \theta a d\theta$$

$$D = 0$$

Lift

$$L = - \int_0^{2\pi} p \sin \theta a d\theta$$

$$L = -4\beta a \frac{\rho U_\infty^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$



$$L = -\rho U_\infty 2\pi K = -\rho U_\infty \Gamma$$

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Drag and Lift Clarkson University

Lift Coefficient

$$C_L = \frac{L}{\frac{1}{2}\rho U_\infty^2 (2a)} = \frac{\Gamma/a}{U_\infty} = \frac{2\pi K/a}{U_\infty} = \frac{2\pi v_\theta}{U_\infty}$$

Kutta-Joukowski

$$L = \rho U_\infty \Gamma$$

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Method of Images Clarkson University

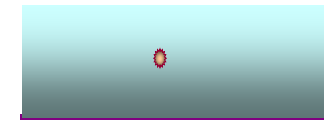
Source Near a Wall

Remove the wall but add an image source

$$\phi = m(\ln r_1 - \ln r_2)$$

$$r_1^2 = x^2 + (y-a)^2$$

$$r_2^2 = x^2 + (y+a)^2$$



Wall is a Streamline

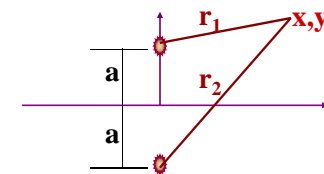


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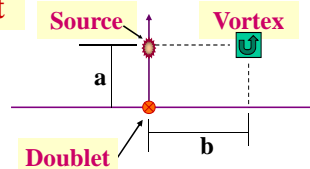
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Superposition Clarkson University

Source + Vortex + Doublet

$$\phi = m \ln r_1 + K\theta_2 + \frac{\lambda \cos \theta}{r}$$



$$\phi = \frac{m}{2} \ln[x^2 + (y-a)^2] + K \tan^{-1} \frac{y-a}{x-b} + \frac{\lambda x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{m}{2} \frac{2x}{x^2 + (y-a)^2} + K \frac{-\frac{y-a}{(x-b)^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{y-a}{x-b}\right)^2} + \frac{\lambda(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

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Concluding Remarks

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