

# **ME-445 AERODYNAMICS**

## **03 - Potential flow theory**

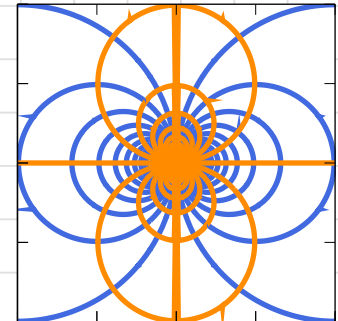
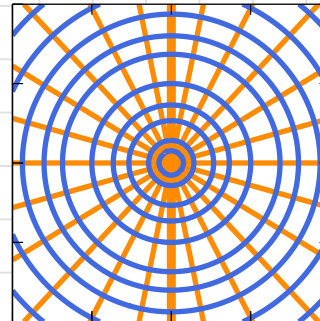
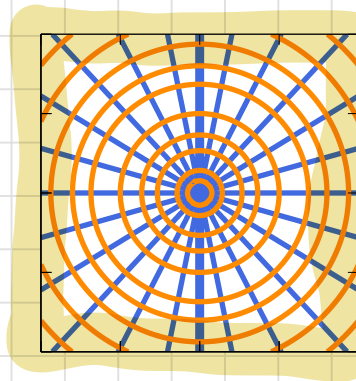
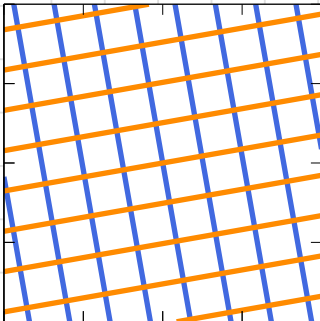


# Elementary potential flows

— streamlines  
— equipotential lines

## Summary

	$w$	$\phi$	$\psi$
a. Uniform parallel flow	$U_\infty e^{-i\alpha} z$	$U_\infty (x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha)$	$U_\infty (y \cos \alpha - x \sin \alpha)$
b. Potential vortex	$-\frac{i\gamma}{2\pi} \ln z$	$\frac{\gamma}{2\pi} \theta$	$-\frac{\gamma}{2\pi} \ln r$
c. Point source or sink	$\frac{Q}{2\pi} \ln z$	$\frac{Q}{2\pi} \ln r$	$\frac{Q}{2\pi} \theta$
d. Source-sink doublet	$\frac{\mu}{2\pi z} e^{i\alpha}$	$\frac{\mu}{2\pi r} \cos(\theta - \alpha)$	$-\frac{\mu}{2\pi r} \sin(\theta - \alpha)$

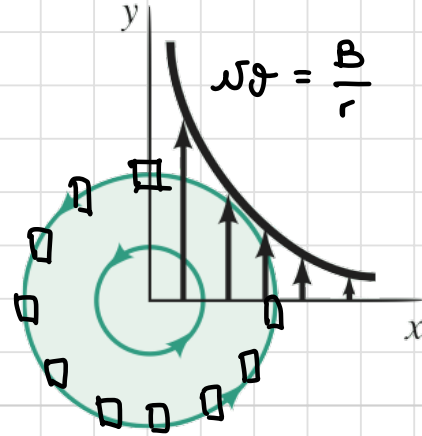
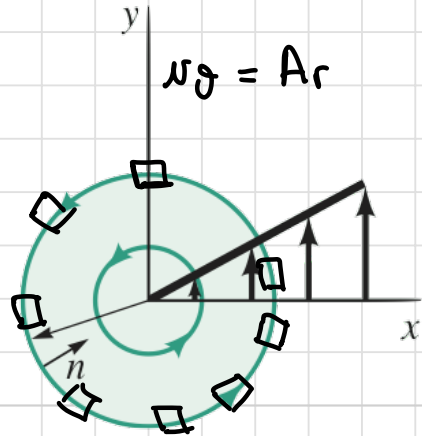


# Solid body rotation vs potential or point vortex

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{u} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(rv_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta}$$

$$v_r = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{u} = \left( 0, 0, \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial(rv_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \right)$$



incompressible?  $\nabla \cdot \vec{u} = 0 \checkmark$

$\nabla \cdot \vec{u}' = 0 \checkmark$

irrotational?  $\nabla \times \vec{u} \neq 0$

$\nabla \times \vec{u} = 0$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(rv_\theta)}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (Ar^2) = \frac{1}{r} 2Ar = \underline{2A}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(rv_\theta)}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (B) = 0 \checkmark$$



irrotational + incomp.  $\Rightarrow$  potential flow

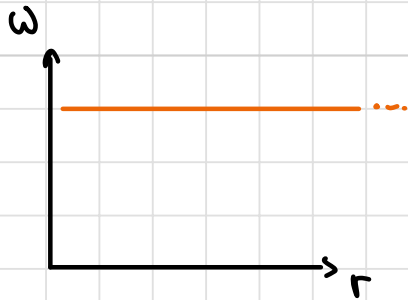
# Solid body rotation vs potential or point vortex

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{u} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(rv_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\text{Circulation } \Gamma \equiv \iint_S \vec{\omega} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{u}) \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint_C \vec{u} \cdot d\vec{l}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{u} = \left( 0, 0, \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial(rv_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \right)$$

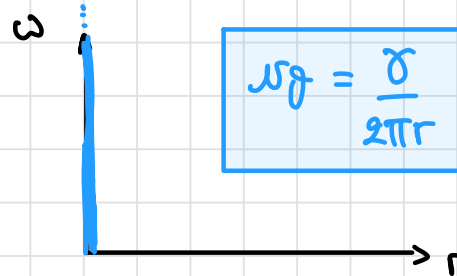
$$\Gamma_{sb} = \iint_S \vec{\omega} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_{S=\odot R} 2A \cdot dS = 2A \pi R^2$$



not vortex  
no concentrated distribution of  $\omega$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{pv} &= \oint \vec{u} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_0^{2\pi} \omega r \cdot r d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{B}{r} r d\theta = 2\pi B \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma \stackrel{?}{=} \iint \vec{\omega} \cdot d\vec{A} \quad \omega = \gamma \delta(x)$$

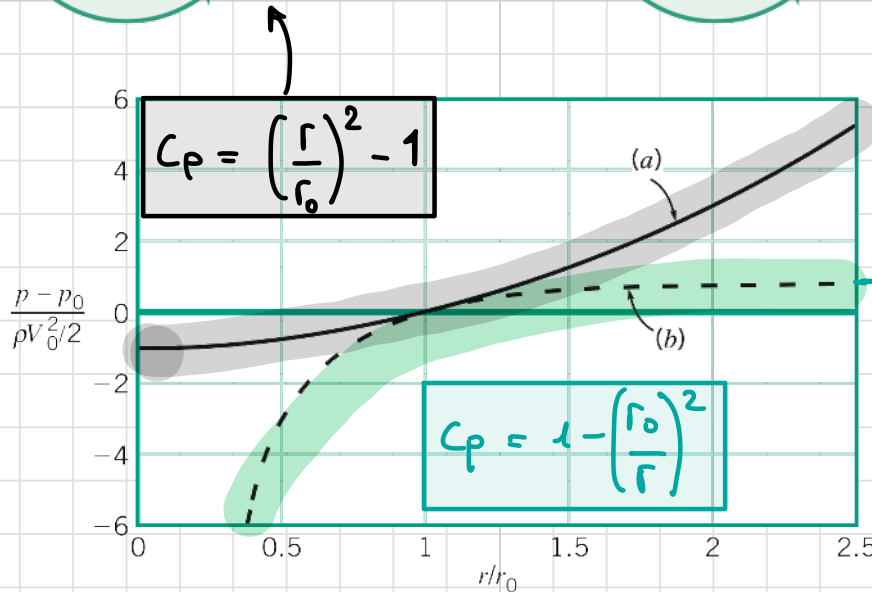
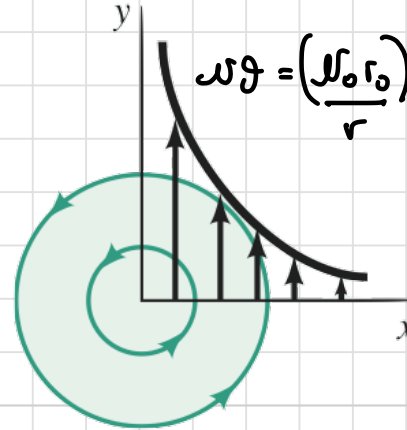
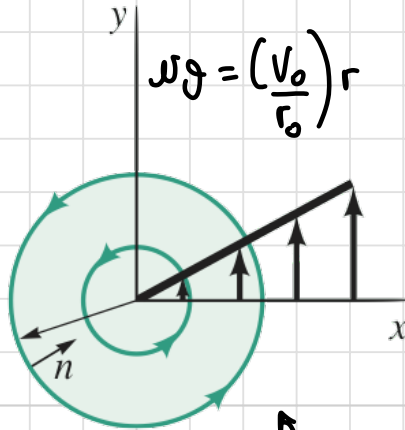


# Solid body rotation vs potential or point vortex

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{u} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(rv_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} = \rho \frac{\omega^2 r}{2}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{u} = \left(0, 0, \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial(rv_\theta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right] \right)$$



$$C_p = \left(\frac{r}{r_0}\right)^2 - 1$$

$$C_p = 1 - \left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right)^2$$

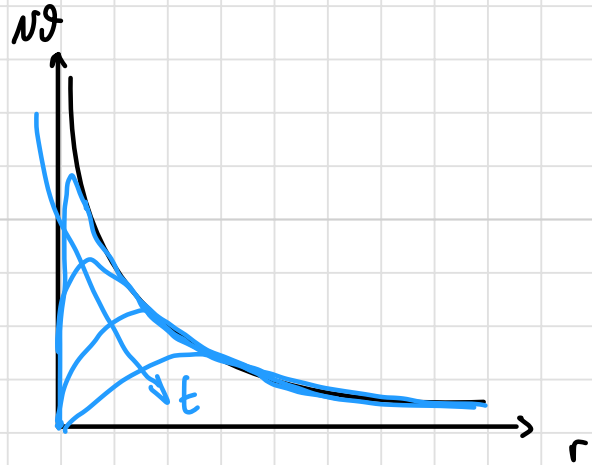
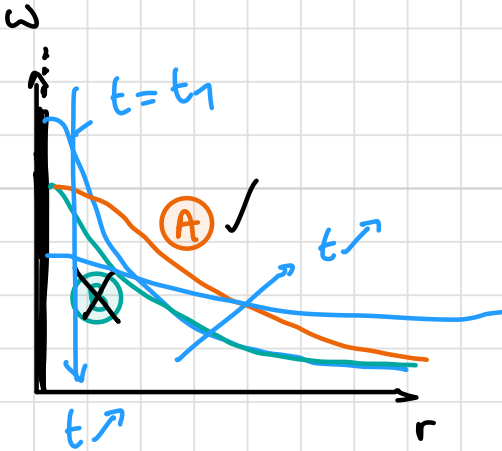
1 (p = p∞)

# Point vortices vs real vortices

- Differences:
- singularity in  $\omega$
  - $p, v_0 \rightarrow \infty$  in centre

potential flow

$$\underline{v = 0}$$

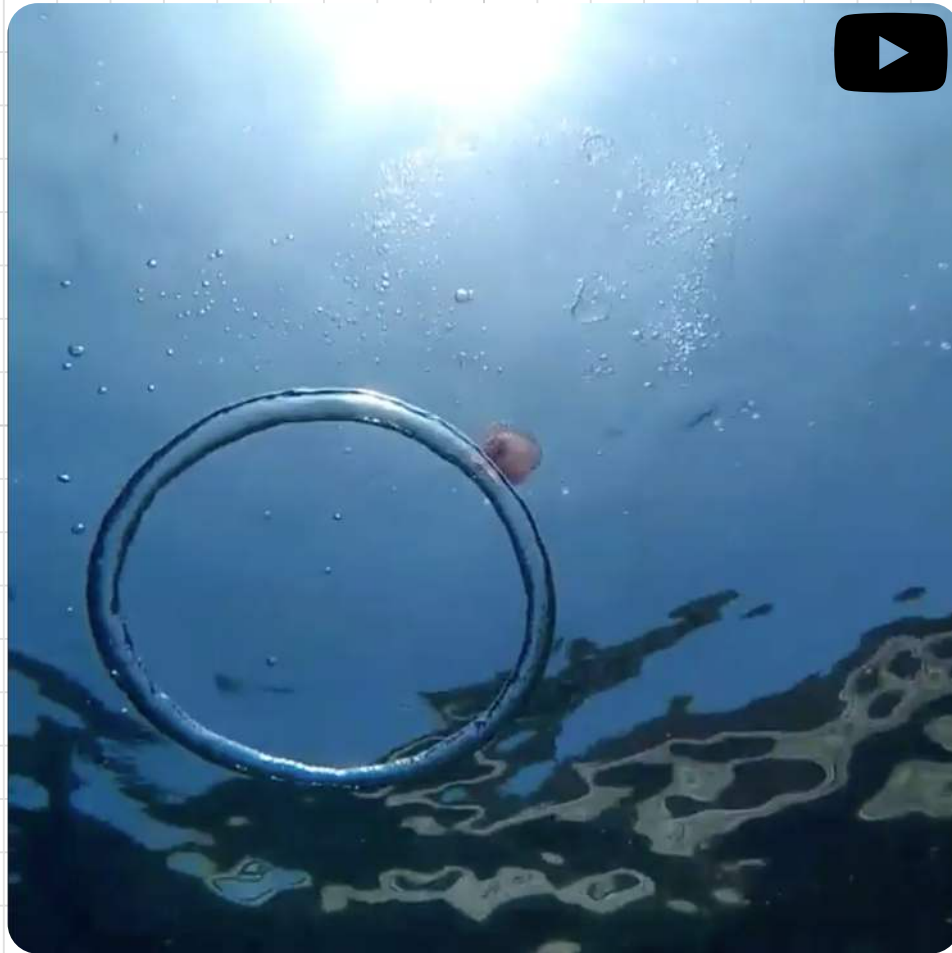


$$\underline{\Gamma = cte}$$

- in time:
- ①  $\omega(r=0)$  decreases
  - ② radius of vortex increases

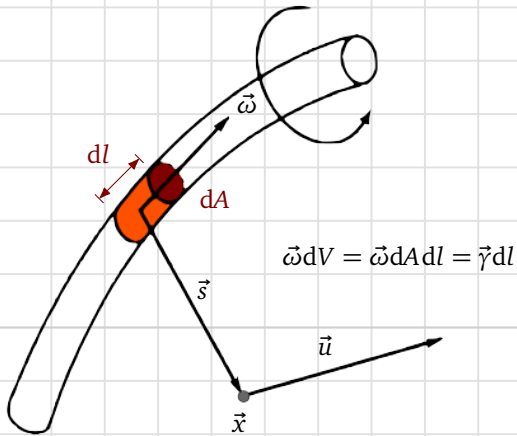
- ①  $\eta_{g \max}$  decreases
- ②  $r @ \eta_{g \max}$  increases

# Induced velocity - Biot-Savart



# Biot-Savart

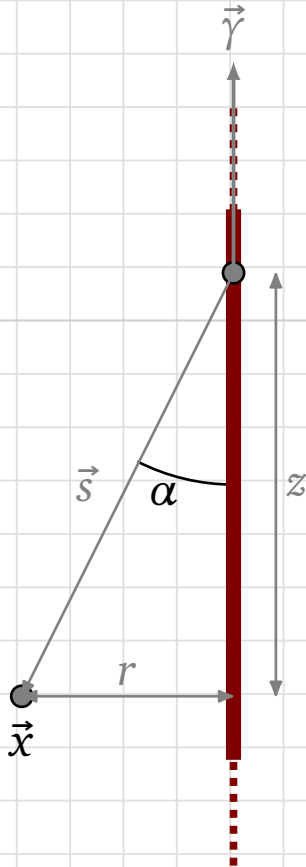
*determines the velocity field associated with given vorticity field*



$$\vec{u}(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iiint_V \frac{\vec{\omega} \times \vec{s}}{s^3} dV = \frac{1}{4\pi} \oint_L \frac{\vec{\gamma} \times \vec{s}}{s^3} dl$$

# Biot-Savart

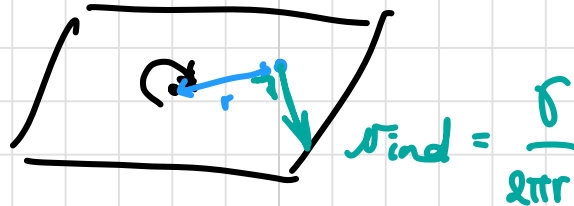
## Induced velocity by point vortices



$$u(\vec{x}) = \frac{\gamma r}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dz}{(r^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi r}$$

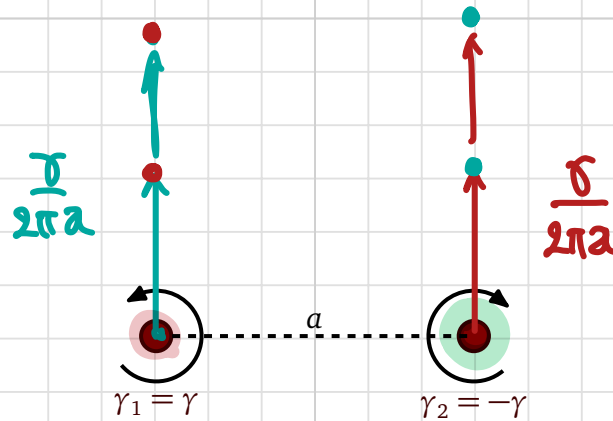
semi-infinite vortex line:

$$u(\vec{x}) = \frac{\gamma r}{4\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dz}{(r^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\gamma}{4\pi r}$$



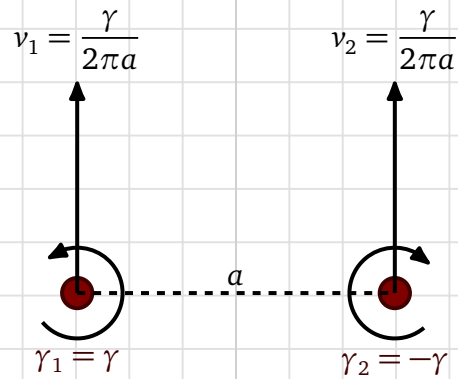
# Interaction of point vortices

*What would be the trajectory of this vortex pair?*



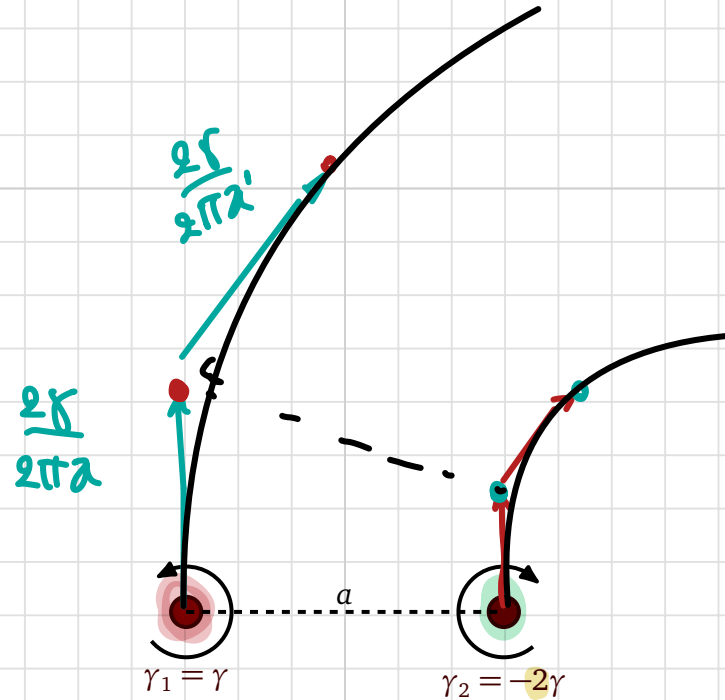
# Interaction of point vortices

*What would be the trajectory of this vortex pair?*



# Interaction of point vortices

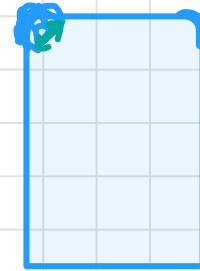
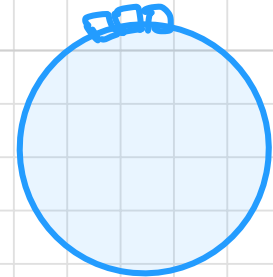
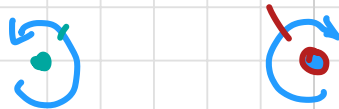
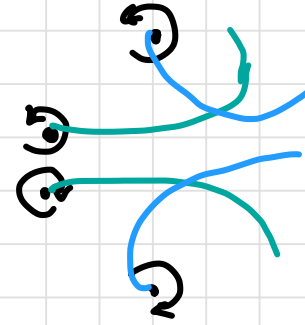
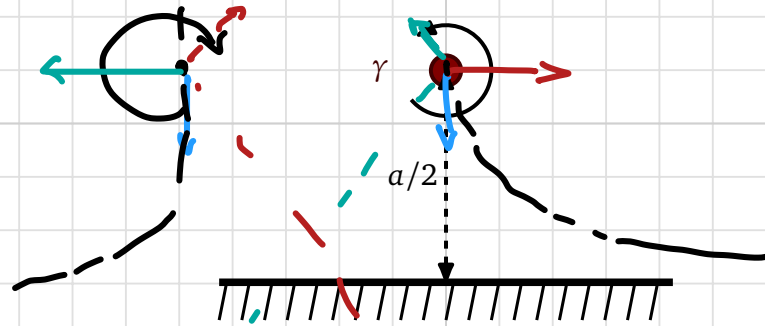
*What would be the trajectory of this vortex pair?*





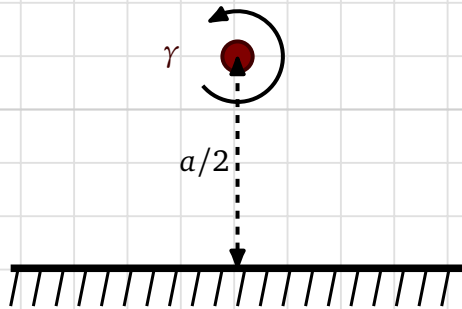
# Interaction of point vortices with walls

*What would happen to this vortex?*



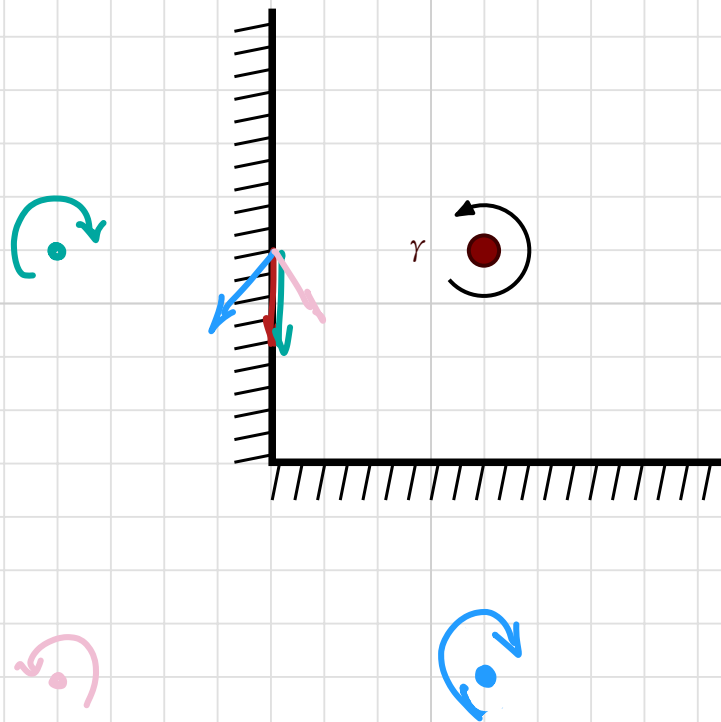
# Interaction of point vortices with walls

*What about the pressure at the wall?*



- ① add the induced velocities due to different vortices @ wall
- ② use Bernoulli to calculate  $p$  from  $u^2$  at the wall.

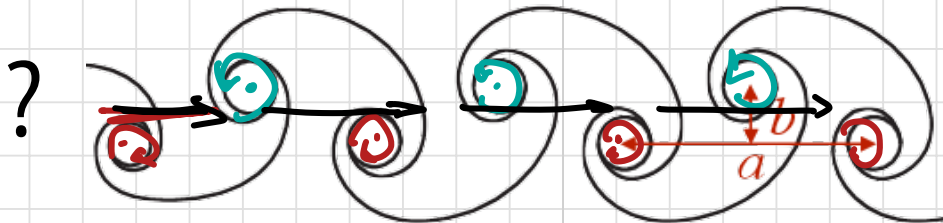
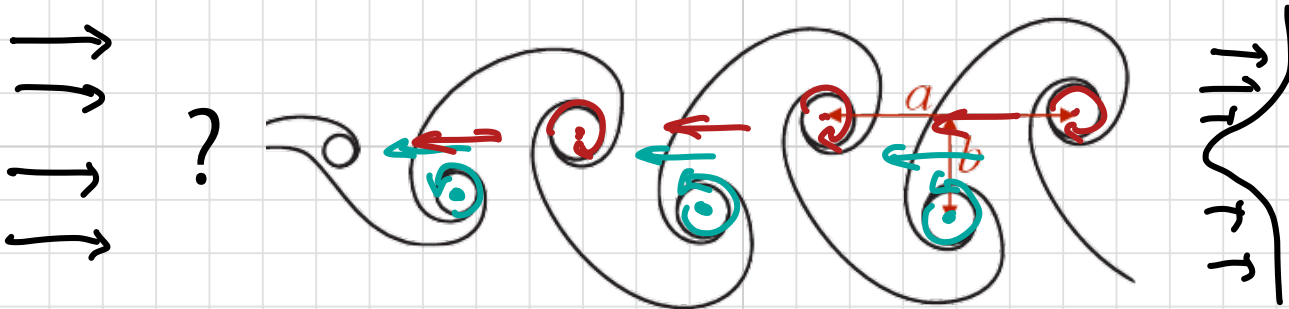
# Interaction of point vortices with walls



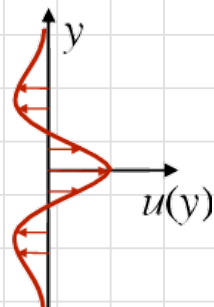
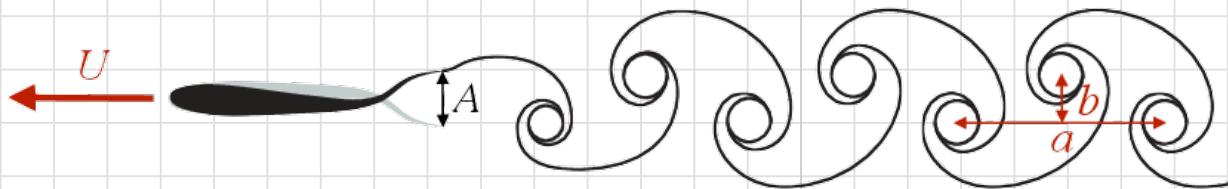
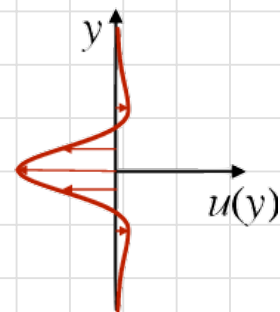
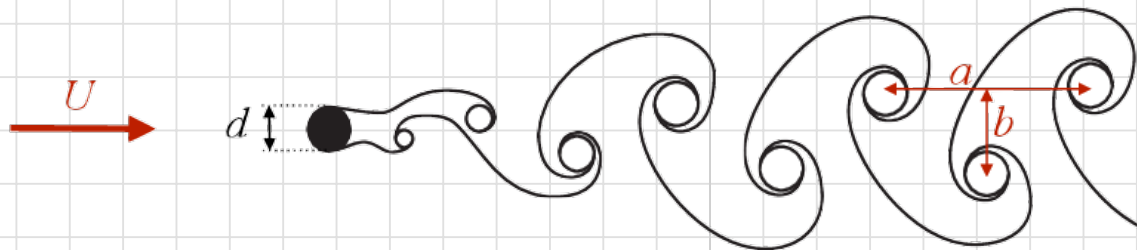
# Vortex wakes



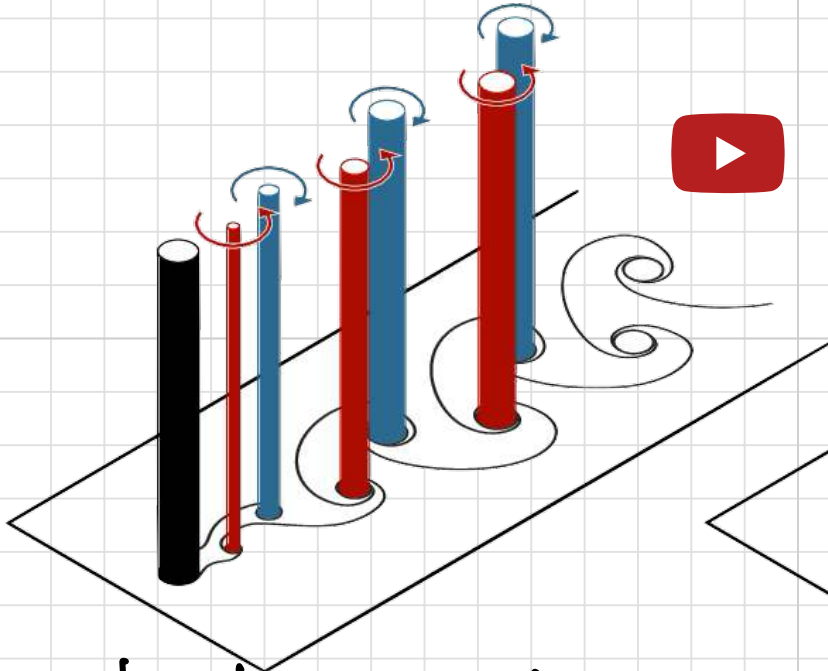
One of the images shows the wake behind a cylinder, the other one shows the wake behind a fish. Which image belongs to the fish?



# Vortex wakes



# Vortex wakes



von Kármán vortex street



inverse von Kármán Street



Bénard - von Kármán

# Animals and vortices

