

Chap. 3 Kinematics of fluid flow

§3.1 描述流體運動的方法

自然界中所觀察到的流體運動，不論是空氣的運動或是河水的流動，通常都十分混亂而使人難以觀察。然而流體的運動仍然必須符合力學的一般原理，故而我們在研究流體運動時，力學的基本觀念仍是不可或缺的工具。

流體不同於固體的一點，便是流體組成粒子之間的相對位置並不是固定的。各點粒子都有不同的瞬時加速度及瞬時速度並隨著時間而不停的變化，由此可以了解在物理上敘述流體運動的困難性。為了能夠對流體的運動做一完整的描述，我們可以尋找流體中其中一個質點觀察其軌跡，亦或是在某瞬時間觀察流體中所有連續粒子的運動情況。而一般為了描述流體的運動，常用到的數學分析方法有 **Lagrangian method** 和 **Eulerian method** 兩種方法。

首先介紹 Lagrangian method，由於它是對單一的質點所經歷的軌跡作研究，所以在直角座標系中某質點的各種物理量僅受到其初始位置及某 t 時刻兩項變數的影響。假若 B 表示流體質點的任意物理量(如瞬時速度或瞬時加速度等)

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{r}_0 &= (x_0, y_0, z_0) \\ B &= B(\bar{r}_0, t) \\ u &= u(\bar{r}_0, t) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}(\bar{r}_0, t) \\ v &= v(\bar{r}_0, t) = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}(\bar{r}_0, t) \\ w &= w(\bar{r}_0, t) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}(\bar{r}_0, t)\end{aligned}$$

Eulerian method 則在許多的不同點 (various points) 上描述通過此點時流體分子的流動性質。Eulerian 取 x, y, z, t 作為四項獨立變數 (independent, coordinates), 以速度為例, 速度在直角座標系中的三個分量為

$$\begin{aligned}u &= \frac{dx}{dt} \\ v &= \frac{dy}{dt} \\ w &= \frac{dz}{dt}\end{aligned}$$

此時我們更可以更進一步的探討流體任意特性 B 的情形

$$B = B(x, y, z, t)$$

consider any continuum property

→ B 可以用來表示 P, ρ, V, T 或 σ 等物理性質

Eulerian method 和 Lagrangian method 將以下列的數學式建立起它們之間的關係。首先由 Lagrangian method 的觀點

$$\begin{aligned}B &= B(t) \\ dB &= \frac{dB}{dt} dt\end{aligned}\tag{3-1}$$

再由 Eulerian method 的觀點

$$B = B(x, y, z, t)$$

$$dB = \frac{\partial B}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial B}{\partial z} dz + \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} dt \quad (3-2)$$

following a fluid particle (or an element) , 此時 x 、 y 、 z 不再獨立於 t

(no more independent of t)

$$dx = udt$$

$$dy = vdt$$

$$dz = wdt$$

代回 3-2 式得

$$dB = \frac{\partial B}{\partial x} udt + \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} vdt + \frac{\partial B}{\partial z} wdt + \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} dt$$

再代回 3-1 式得

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{\partial B}{\partial x} u + \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} v + \frac{\partial B}{\partial z} w + \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$$

$$\square \quad \square \quad \square$$

\square total derivative following the fluid

\square advective terms (convective terms)

\square local derivation

【e.g.】 令 $B = \bar{v}$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{a} = \frac{d\bar{v}}{dt} = u \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial t} + \bar{v} \cdot \nabla \bar{v}$$

【e. g.】 令 $B = T$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dT}{dt} = u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \bar{v} \cdot \nabla T$$

\square

\square temperature advection (溫度平流)

$$\text{即} \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{dT}{dt} - \bar{v} \cdot \nabla T$$

上式中的 $-\bar{v} \cdot \nabla T$ 若大於零 , 可看出 \bar{v} 和 ∇T 反向 , 即空氣由溫

度高的地方向低處移動，故稱為暖平流；反之，則稱為冷平流。另外，

如果 T 保守 ($\frac{dT}{dt} = 0$) 則上式變成：

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} - w \frac{\partial T}{\partial z}$$

【e.g.】如圖所示，在台灣上方存在由南到北遞減的溫度場，今釋放

一探空汽球隨風探測溫度的改變（假設無垂直方向之變

化），試問：若吹東北風，風速 $10\sqrt{2}$ 公尺每秒，且汽球所

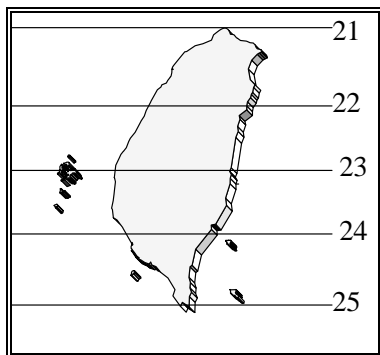
測得的溫度保守吹東北風，風速 $10\sqrt{2}$ 公尺每秒，汽球測得

溫度每秒上升 $0.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{C}$ 吹東風，風速 10 公尺每秒，且汽

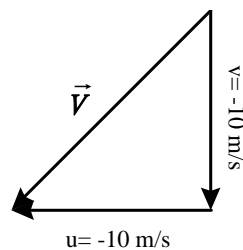
球所測得的溫度保守吹東風，風速 10 公尺每秒，汽球測得

溫度每秒上升 $0.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{C}$ ，問那在台北測站所測得的溫度變

化為何？（假設台灣全長 400 公里）



《圖 3-1》



《圖 3-2》

Solution : $\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = 0$, $\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = \frac{21 - 25}{400} = -1 \text{C/km}$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} - w \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} + \frac{dT}{dt}$$

□ 風場可以表示為圖 3-2，而因為汽球測得的溫度保守

$$\therefore \frac{dT}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -(-10)(-1) = -10^{-4} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/S}$$

$$\sim -8.64^\circ\text{C/day}$$

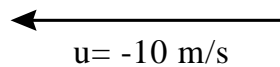
□ 風場同上題，而因為汽球測得的溫度改變量為每秒上升

$$0.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = 0.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/S} \sim 4.32^\circ\text{C/day}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -8.64 + 4.32 = -4.32 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/day}$$

□ 風場可以表示為下圖



$$\text{而因為汽球測得的溫度保守 } \therefore \frac{dT}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 0$$

□ 風場同上題，而因為汽球測得的溫度改變量為每秒上升

$$0.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dT}{dt} = 0.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/S} \sim 4.32^\circ\text{C/day}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{dT}{dt} = 4.32 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/day}$$

附註：

在實際的大氣環境中，水汽的蒸發和凝結及輻射加熱都是改變溫度的主要因素。

§3.2 System, Control volume, Control surface

(系統、控制體積、控制面)

在做物理問題的分析時，多少都會用到一些定律；而這些定律都必須在一個“系統”(system)或是“控制體積”(control volume)的條件下成立。

系統 (system):

A quantity of matter of fix mass and identity.

(包含擁有固定質量和密度的物質之元件組合)

一個系統可以改變其外形、位置及熱力性質，但必須永遠包含相同的物質。這些物質被限制在一個邊界中，這個邊界可以是固定、不固定、甚至是假想的。

控制體積 (control volume; C.V.):

針對特殊研究或分析之空間中的某一體積。

控制面 (control surface; C.S.):

The boundary of a control volume. (控制體積的邊界)

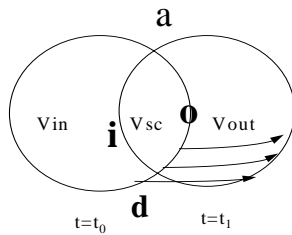
控制面的大小和外形在不同的時間內是保持原狀的，並且是一個封閉的表面。

如果考慮在一個流體的系統中， B 表示流體任意性質的量值，例如：質量、動量、能量…等；而 b 表示單位質量任意性質的量值。其

二者之關係可表示如下

$$B = \iiint_{system} b\rho dV \quad (3-3)$$

其中 ρ 代表流體的密度； B 為 extensive property，是質量的函數； b 稱為 intensive property，不是質量的函數。



《圖 3-3》

現在我們來看系統中 B 之改變率和控制體積中 B 之改變率的關係。如圖 3-3 所示，跟隨此系統， B 由 $t_0 \rightarrow t_1$ ，極短時間 (δt) 中之改變為

$$\left(\frac{dB}{dt}\right)_{system} = \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{B_{t_1} - B_{t_0}}{\delta t} \quad (3-4)$$

考慮流體流經一控制體積。因為流體是連續的，故控制體積中在任何的時間都是充滿著流體的。我們可分割圖 3-3 為三部分，分別為 V_{in} 、 V_{sc} 、 V_{out} 。利用 3-3 式，可將 3-4 式改為

$$\left(\frac{dB}{dt}\right)_{system} = \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\iiint_{V_{out}} b\rho dV + \iiint_{V_{sc}} b\rho dV\right)_{t_1}}{\delta t} - \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\iiint_{V_{in}} b\rho dV + \iiint_{V_{sc}} b\rho dV\right)_{t_0}}{\delta t}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\iiint_{V_{sc}} b\rho dV \right)_{t_1} - \left(\iiint_{V_{sc}} b\rho dV \right)_{t_0}}{\delta t} \\
&\quad + \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\iiint_{V_{out}} b\rho dV \right)_{t_1}}{\delta t} \\
&\quad - \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\iiint_{V_{in}} b\rho dV \right)_{t_0}}{\delta t}
\end{aligned} \tag{3-5}$$

現在，讓我們來討論 3-5 式中的三個部分。第一個部分表示，B 在經 δt 時間，在 V_{sc} 中的改變率。而當 $\delta t \rightarrow 0$ ， V_{sc} 即為其控制體積，因此我們得到

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\iiint_{V_{sc}} b\rho dV \right)_{t_1} - \left(\iiint_{V_{sc}} b\rho dV \right)_{t_0}}{\delta t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{C.V.} b\rho dV \\
&\quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \text{單位時間進入 a.i.d.} \\ \nearrow \text{單位時間離開 a.o.d.} \end{array}
\end{aligned} \tag{3-6}$$

而第二和第三項代表 Efflux of B from the C.V. through the C.S.，可表示為

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\iiint_{V_{out}} b\rho dV \right)_{t_1}}{\delta t} - \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\iiint_{V_{in}} b\rho dV \right)_{t_0}}{\delta t} = \oiint_{c.s.} b\rho \bar{v} \cdot d\bar{A} \\
&\quad \searrow \text{mass flux through } dA \text{ per unit time}
\end{aligned} \tag{3-7}$$

故由 3-5、3-6、3-7 三式，我們可得

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{dB}{dt}\right)_{system}}_{\square} = \underbrace{\iint_{c.s.} b(\rho\bar{v}) \cdot d\bar{A}}_{\square} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{c.v} b\rho dV}_{\square} \quad (\text{積分形式})$$

□ rate of change of B for a system

□ rate of efflux of B across the C.S.

□ rate of change of B inside C.V.

微分形式：

$$\frac{dB}{dt} = \frac{\partial B}{\partial t} + \bar{v} \cdot \nabla B \quad (\S 3.1)$$

§3.3 質量守恆（導出連續方程）

對於一固定系統而言，其質量可以表示為 $m = \iiint_{system} \rho \cdot dV$ ，且

$\left(\frac{dm}{dt}\right)_{system} = 0$ ，根據 3.2 節所導證之結果可得：

$$0 = \left(\frac{dm}{dt}\right)_{system} = \iint_{c.s.} \rho\bar{v} \cdot d\bar{A} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{c.v} \rho dV$$

再者，由 Divergence Theorem，可以將上式寫成

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \iiint_{c.v} \nabla \cdot (\rho\bar{v}) dV + \iiint_{c.v} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV \\ &\Rightarrow \iiint_{c.v} \left[\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho\bar{v}) \right] dV = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho\bar{v}) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \text{continuity e.q.} \end{aligned}$$

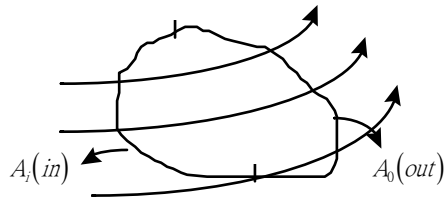
若再將連續方程作適當的變形可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) = 0 \\
\Rightarrow & \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \rho + \rho \nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \\
\Rightarrow & \frac{d\rho}{dt} + \rho \nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0 \\
\Rightarrow & \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dt} + \nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

接下來，我們要討論的是流場速度與其通過面積間的關係。

如圖 3-4 所示，均勻流場流經一固定系統，此系統分為兩個部份，左邊為流進，右邊為流出，且系統質量在控制體積內的改變以及其通過控制表面的通量應為相等，故可得到

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{c.v} \rho \cdot dV = \iint_{c.s} \rho \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{A} = \iint_{A_i} \rho_i \vec{v}_i \cdot d\vec{A}_i + \iint_{A_0} \rho_0 \vec{v}_0 \cdot d\vec{A}_0$$

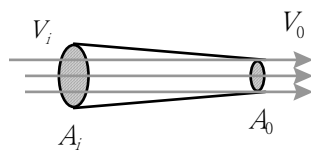


《圖 3-4》

若考慮穩流 (steady flow) 且 $\rho = \text{constant}$ ，其質量不會累積，則

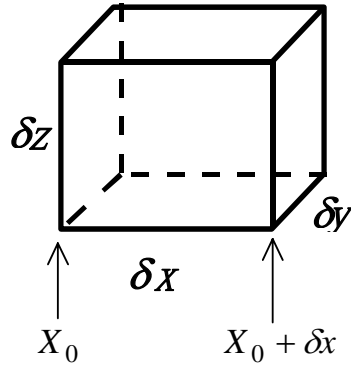
$$\begin{aligned}
-\iint_{A_i} \rho_i \vec{v}_i \cdot d\vec{A}_i &= \iint_{A_0} \rho_0 \vec{v}_0 \cdot d\vec{A}_0 \\
\Rightarrow -\iint_{A_i} \vec{v}_i \cdot d\vec{A}_i &= \iint_{A_0} \vec{v}_0 \cdot d\vec{A}_0
\end{aligned}$$

【e.g.】 1-D steady flow



$$-(-V_i \cdot A_i) = V_0 \cdot A_0 \Rightarrow V_i A_i = V_0 A_0$$

除此之外連續方程也可利用別的方法加以導證，但在導證之前，我們有必要對 $\nabla \cdot \vec{v}$ 再加以說明。如圖 3-5，考慮一立方體積，則



《圖 3-5》

$$\delta A = \delta x \delta y$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta A} \frac{d(\delta A)}{dt} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\delta V = \delta x \cdot \delta y \cdot \delta z$$

且

$$\frac{d(\delta x)}{dt} = \frac{d(x_0 + \delta x)}{dt} - \frac{d(x_0)}{dt} = u(x_0 + \delta x) - u(x_0) = \delta u \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\delta x} \frac{d(\delta x)}{dt}$$

$$\text{同理 } \frac{d(\delta y)}{dt} = \delta v \quad \frac{d(\delta z)}{dt} = \delta w$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d(\delta V)}{dt} = \delta y \cdot \delta z \cdot \frac{d(\delta x)}{dt} + \delta x \cdot \delta z \cdot \frac{d(\delta y)}{dt} + \delta x \cdot \delta y \cdot \frac{d(\delta z)}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d(\delta V)}{dt} = \delta y \cdot \delta z \cdot \delta u + \delta x \cdot \delta z \cdot \delta v + \delta x \cdot \delta y \cdot \delta w$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\delta V} \frac{d(\delta V)}{dt} = \frac{\delta y \cdot \delta z \cdot \delta u + \delta x \cdot \delta z \cdot \delta v + \delta x \cdot \delta y \cdot \delta w}{\delta x \cdot \delta y \cdot \delta z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \nabla \cdot \vec{v}$$

Divergence

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} >0 : \text{體積隨時間增加} \\ =0 : \text{incompressible} \\ <0 : \text{體積隨時間減少} \end{array} \right.$$

或者由 divergence theorem $\rightarrow \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{v} dV = \iint_{\partial V} \vec{v}_0 \cdot d\vec{A}$, 如果

$V \rightarrow 0$, 則

$$(\nabla \cdot \vec{v}) = \frac{\iint \vec{v} \cdot d\vec{A}}{\Delta V}$$

有了以上的觀念之後，我們便可以開始導證連續方程

$$\delta m = \rho \delta V$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\delta m} \frac{d(\delta m)}{dt} = \left[\rho \frac{d(\delta V)}{dt} + \frac{d\rho}{dt} \delta V \right] / \rho \delta V$$

因為連續，所以

$$\frac{1}{\delta m} \frac{d(\delta m)}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{\delta V} \frac{d(\delta V)}{dt} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dt} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dt} + \nabla \cdot \vec{v}$$

物理涵義：

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) = 0 \rightarrow \text{flux form}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dt} + \nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

※小記：

1. if the fluid is incompressible, then

$$(\nabla \cdot \vec{v}) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d\rho}{dt} = 0$$

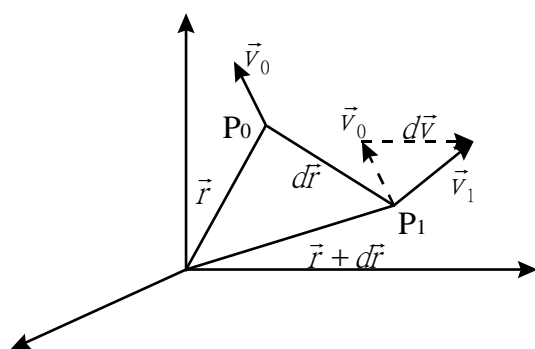
2. if the fluid is steady, then

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}) = 0 \Rightarrow \rho \nabla \cdot \vec{v} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \rho = 0$$

§3.4 流體的相對變化項(The rate of relation displacement)

在課程的最開始時，我們曾經討論過流體基於本身的性質相對應於外力，會有不同的變化項產生。現在在此一節中我們就將針對流體的相對變化項(The rate of relation displacement)來討論。

我們先將流體的運動以下圖來表示，



《圖 3-5》

我們以此座標軸寫出每一個向量如下：

$$\vec{r} = x_1 \vec{e}_1 + x_2 \vec{e}_2 + x_3 \vec{e}_3$$

$$\vec{r} + d\vec{r} = (x_1 + dx_1) \vec{e}_1 + (x_2 + dx_2) \vec{e}_2 + (x_3 + dx_3) \vec{e}_3$$

$$d\vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_0$$

$$= \vec{v}(x_1 + dx_1, x_2 + dx_2, x_3 + dx_3) - \vec{v}(x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$= \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial x_3} dx_3$$

$$\vec{v} = u_1 \vec{e}_1 + u_2 \vec{e}_2 + u_3 \vec{e}_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
d\vec{v} &= \left(\bar{e}_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \bar{e}_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} + \bar{e}_3 \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \right) dx_1 + \left(\bar{e}_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \bar{e}_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + \bar{e}_3 \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_2 \\
&\quad + \left(\bar{e}_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} + \bar{e}_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + \bar{e}_3 \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} \right) dx_3 \\
&= \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} dx_3 \right) \bar{e}_1 + \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} dx_3 \right) \bar{e}_2 \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} dx_3 \right) \bar{e}_3 \tag{3-8}
\end{aligned}$$

The rate of relative displacement between two points separated by $d\vec{r}$ can be expressed by a matrix A

$$\begin{aligned}
d\vec{v} &= \begin{bmatrix} du_1 \\ du_2 \\ du_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx_1 \\ dx_2 \\ dx_3 \end{bmatrix} \\
d\vec{v} &= \left[\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \right) dx_2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \right) dx_3 \right] \bar{e}_1 \\
&\quad + \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \right) dx_3 \right] \bar{e}_2 \\
&\quad + \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_1 + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_3 \right] \bar{e}_2 \\
&\quad + \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \right) dx_1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} \right) dx_3 \right] \bar{e}_3 \\
&\quad + \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} \right) dx_1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} \right) dx_2 + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} dx_3 \right] \bar{e}_3 \\
&\quad + \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \right) dx_1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} \right) dx_2 \right] \bar{e}_3 \tag{3-9}
\end{aligned}$$

$$[A] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

扭曲變形(Angular deformation)的角應變率

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \right) & \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \right) \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \right) & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} \right) \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} \right) & \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} \right) & \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix} \quad [B]$$

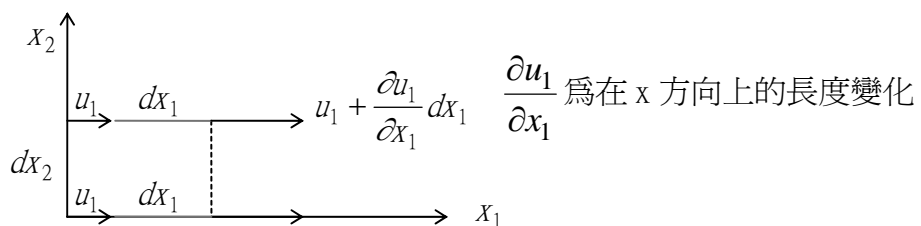
線性變形(Linear deformation)的線應變率

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \right) & \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \right) \\ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} \right) & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} \right) \\ -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_3} - \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_1} \right) & \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_3} \right) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad [C]$$

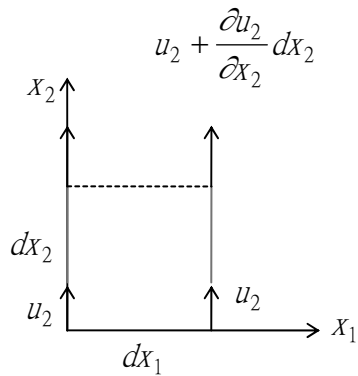
$$[A] = [B] + [C]$$

\swarrow \downarrow \searrow
 Rate of relative Rate of Rate of rotation
 displacement deformation

(1) rate of linear deformation



$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} = \frac{1}{l} \frac{dl}{dt}$$



(l 隨時間之變化量比上原長之比值)

原長： dx_1

伸長後為： $dx_1 + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} dx_1 dt$

相差： $\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} dx_1 dt = dl$

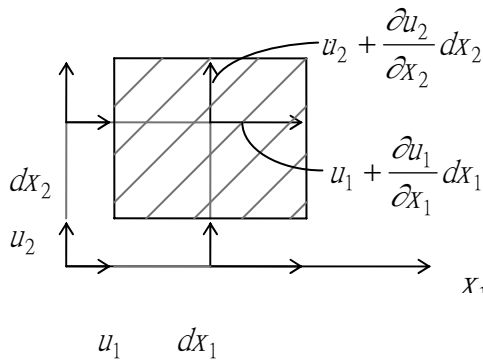
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{l} \frac{dl}{dt} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}$$

$A = dx_1 dx_2$

“ dt ”後 dx_1 , dx_2 分別為：

$dx_1 \rightarrow dx_1 + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} dx_1 \times dt$

$dx_2 \rightarrow dx_2 + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} dx_2 \times dt$



$$A' = \left(dx_1 + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} dx_1 dt \right) \left(dx_2 + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} dx_2 dt \right)$$

$$= dx_1 dx_2 + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} dx_1 dx_2 dt + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} dx_1 dx_2 dt + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} dx_1 dx_2 dt^2$$

↑ 忽略

$$A' - A = dA = \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \right) dt \times A \longrightarrow \text{代表面積之改變量}$$

$$\frac{1}{A} \frac{dA}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

Linear dilation Area dilation Volume. dilation

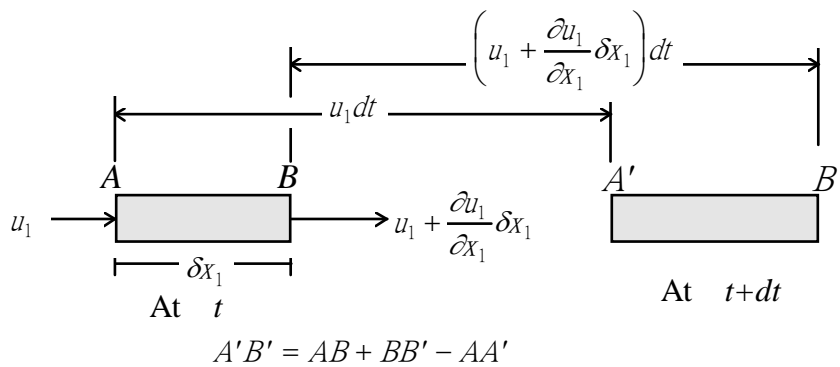
長度改變，但角度不變 → linear deformation

角度改變 → angular deformation

我們也可以利用下面的觀點來說明 the rate of linear deformation :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\delta x_1} \frac{D}{Dt}(\delta x_1) &= \frac{1}{dt} \frac{A'B' - AB}{AB} \\ &= \frac{1}{dt} \frac{1}{\delta x_1} \left[\delta x_1 + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \delta x_1 dt - \delta x_1 \right] = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} \end{aligned}$$

The linear strain rate in the α direction is $\frac{\partial u_\alpha}{\partial x_\alpha}$



Here $A'B' = AB + BB' - AA'$

The volumetric strain rate is

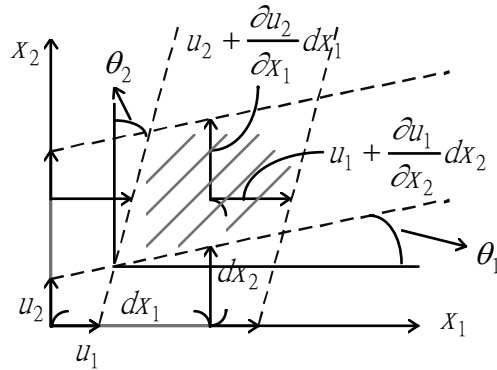
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\delta V} \frac{D}{Dt}(\delta V) &= \frac{1}{\delta x_1 \delta x_2 \delta x_3} \frac{D}{Dt}(\delta x_1 \delta x_2 \delta x_3) \\ &= \frac{1}{\delta x_1} \frac{D}{Dt}(\delta x_1) + \frac{1}{\delta x_2} \frac{D}{Dt}(\delta x_2) + \frac{1}{\delta x_3} \frac{D}{Dt}(\delta x_3) \\ \frac{1}{\delta V} \frac{D}{Dt}(\delta V) &= \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_3} = \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta V \equiv \delta x_1 \delta x_2 \delta x_3$$

The quantity $\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i}$ is the sum of the diagonal of the velocity

gradient tensor $\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}$

(2) rate of angular deformation



$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \Rightarrow u_1(x_1) \quad u_2(x_2)$$

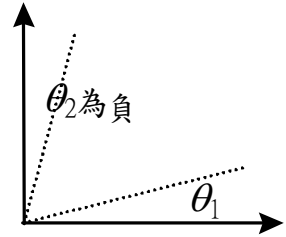
$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \right) \Rightarrow u_1(x_2) \quad u_2(x_1) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} u_1 \text{ 在 } x_2 \text{ 方向之改變} \\ u_2 \text{ 在 } x_1 \text{ 方向之改變} \end{array}$$

$$d\theta_1 = \frac{\left(u_2 + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} dx_1 - u_2 \right) dt}{dx_1} = \frac{\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} dx_1}{dx_1} dt$$

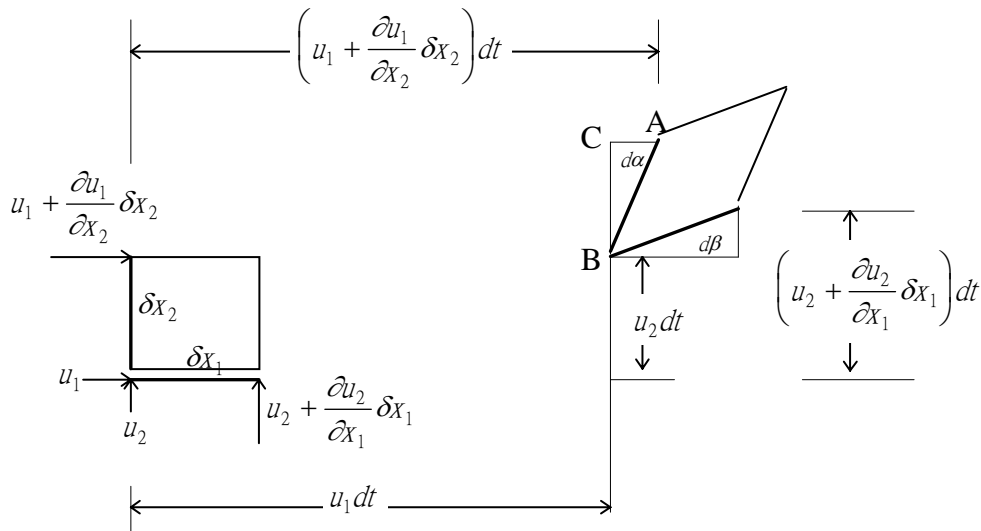
$$\frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \quad -\frac{d\theta_2}{dt} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d\theta_1}{dt} - \frac{d\theta_2}{dt} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \right)$$

平均角度變化量



相同的，我們也可以利用另一種觀點來看 **Shear Strain Rate**

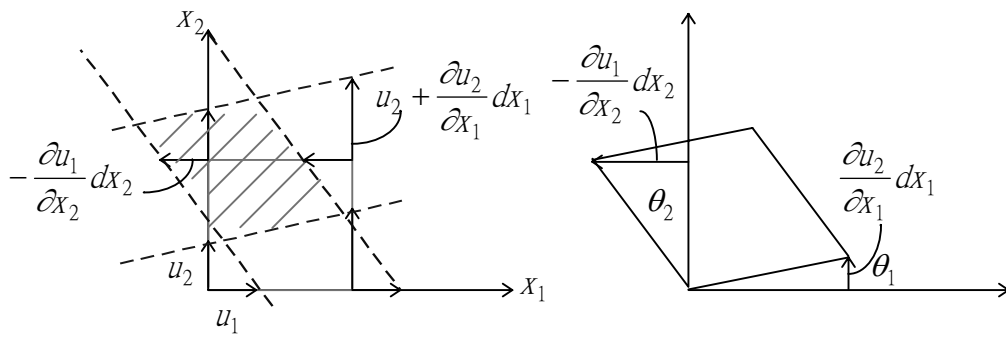


$d\alpha = CA/AB$, a similar expression represents $d\beta$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\alpha + d\beta}{dt} &= \frac{1}{dt} \left\{ \frac{1}{\delta x_2} \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \delta x_2 dt \right) + \frac{1}{\delta x_1} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \delta x_1 dt \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} \end{aligned}$$

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

(3) **rate of angular rotation**



$$\frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = \frac{\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} dx_1 dt}{dx_1}$$

$$\frac{d\theta_2}{dt} = \frac{-\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} dx_2 dt}{dx_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d\theta_1}{dt} - \frac{d\theta_2}{dt} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} \right)$$