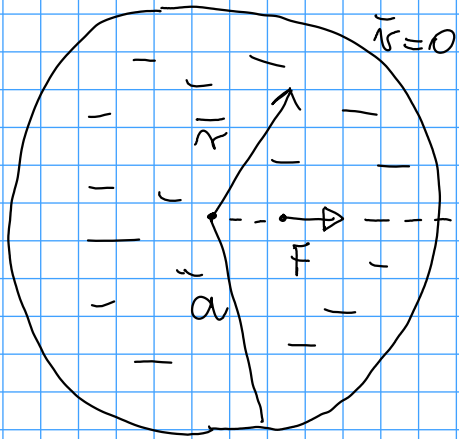


Metoda obrazów dla c. punktowego wewnątrz węższej kulistego pojemnika



"złota reguła" w aluminium

$\vec{v}(\vec{r}) = ?$

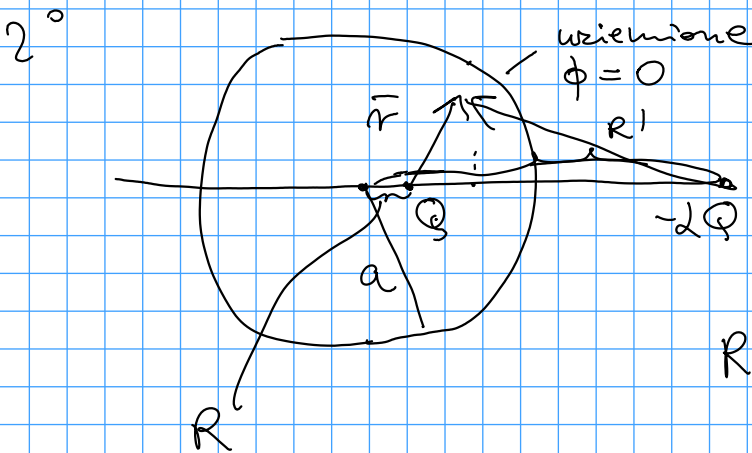
S. Kim Phys. Fluids 6
C. Maud (1994) 2221

C. W. Oseen, Hydrodynamik, Leipzig, 1927 pp. 97-107

Uwagi

1° $\vec{v} = 0$ jui wtedy spełniamy (dla pola na zewnętrznej sfery; wtedy w środku sfery mapować się Spieslet over multiple odpowiadający dipolowi elektrostatycznemu)

2° Poszukujemy analogii ~ elektrostatyka



$\phi(\vec{r}) = ?$

Metoda obrazów

$R \cdot R' = a^2$

Na powierzchni: $\phi(\vec{r}) = 0$
" $\phi_1 + \phi_2$

$$\left[\frac{\ominus}{r} + \frac{\ominus d}{r'} \right] = \ominus$$

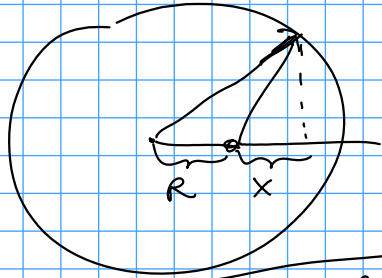
na sferze

$$\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$$

$$\vec{r}' = (x', y, z)$$

$$(x+R)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$

analogicznie
dla x'

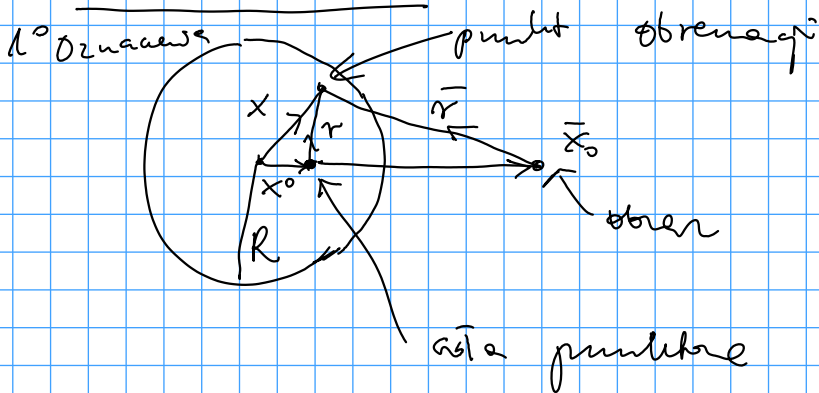


Wychodzi

$$R' = \frac{a^2}{R}$$

$$d = \frac{a}{R}$$

Rozwiązanie Kim et al.

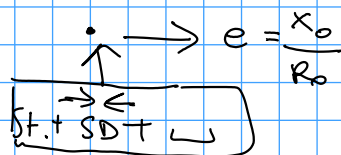
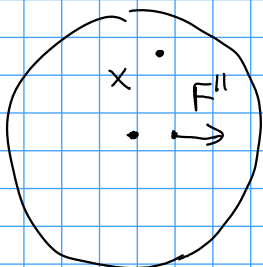


$$|x_0| = R_0$$

$$R = 1 \quad R_0/R$$

2° Site jest wolnymi tri symetrii

F'' tri symetrii



$$r = x - x_0$$

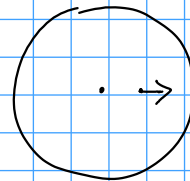
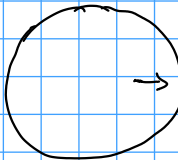
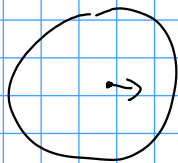
wolny

$$v(x) = w_1 \underbrace{T(x - \bar{x}_0)}_{\text{obrot}} \cdot F'' + w_2 \underbrace{(e \cdot \nabla T(x - \bar{x}_0))}_{\text{obrot}} \cdot F''$$

wolny Stokes doublet

$$+ \underbrace{w_3 \nabla^2 T(x-\bar{x}_0) \cdot F''}_{\text{obran}} + \underbrace{T(x-x_0) \cdot F'}_{\text{magnituda nra}}$$

$$w_1 = \frac{1-3R_0^2}{2R_0^3}$$



nie
mo
wiedzi
o d. Stokel

$$w_2 = -\frac{1-R_0^2}{R_0^4} < 0$$

$$w_3 = -\frac{(1-R_0^2)^2}{4R_0^5} < 0$$

Dla $F \perp$ jest mozej adomaw (obran zawa
mozej multipli)

Ogólne: $\sigma_{ij} u_j = (G_{jm} + T_{jm}) F_m$, gdzie

$$G_{jm} = e_m e_k \left\{ \frac{13R_0^2}{2R_0^3} T_{jk}(x-\bar{x}_0) - \frac{1-R_0^2}{R_0^4} e_l \nabla_l T_{jk}(x-\bar{x}_0) - \frac{(1-R_0^2)^2}{4R_0^5} \nabla^2 T_{jk}(x-\bar{x}_0) \right\}$$

$$+ (\delta_{km} - e_k e_m) \left\{ \frac{3R_0^2-5}{2R_0^3} T_{jk}(x-\bar{x}_0) + \frac{(1-R_0^2)^2}{4R_0^5} \nabla^2 T_{jk}(x-\bar{x}_0) \right\} +$$

$$+ \frac{1-R_0^2}{R_0^4} e_k (\delta_{km} - e_k e_m) \nabla_l T_{jk}(x-\bar{x}_0) - \frac{3(R_0^2-1)}{R_0^3} \frac{(\delta_{jm} - e_j e_m)}{\bar{r}} +$$

$$+ (R^2-1) (\delta_{km} - e_k e_m) \frac{\partial \varphi_k}{\partial x_j}$$

gdzie $\varphi_k = -\frac{3(R_0^2-1)}{2R_0^3} \frac{x_k}{\bar{r}} \frac{R - R_0 \cos \theta + \bar{r} \cos \theta}{R R_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}$