2.25
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10 Potential Flow, Lift, and Drag

10.1 The occurrence of irrotational (potential) flows. The definition of the velocity potential $\phi$.

10.2 Incompressible potential flows as solutions of Laplace's equation for the velocity potential with $\partial \phi / \partial n$ specified at the boundaries (the "Neumann problem").

10.3 The equation for the pressure distribution (Bernoulli's integral in terms of $\phi$).

10.4 An example: The solution for 2D potential flow over a cylinder. Comparison with experimental data at high Reynolds number, where the flow might be expected to be reasonably "inviscid." Discussion of the pitfalls of potential flow theory.

10.5 [Two-dimensional potential flows. Analytical solutions for simple 2D flows: parallel uniform flow, line source or sink, line vortex. Superposition of simple elemental flows as representations of flows over 2D bodies.]

10.6 Three properties of ideal potential flows around 2D bodies in an infinite stream: (a) The nonexistence of drag (D'Alembert's paradox), (b) the relation between lift and circulation around the body (Kutta-Joukowsky theorem), and (c) the indeterminacy of the circulation in 2D potential flow theory.

10.7 The Kutta condition: an ad hoc criterion, derived from experimental observation, that allows potential flow analysis to be used to establish the circulation (i.e. lift) for a 2D shape with a sharp trailing edge.

10.8 Comments on the fact that viscosity, no matter how "small" it may be in a high Reynolds number flow, is responsible—by causing separation!—for the existence of both lift and drag.

10.9 Qualitative picture of the 3D flow field over a finite lifting surface (wing). Wing-tip vortices, downwash, etc. Induced drag.

10.10 Overview of lift and drag forces on lifting surfaces.

Read: Fay, Chapter 11, Kundu Chapter 6
or, for example, Potter & Foss, pp. 360-390, 454-468