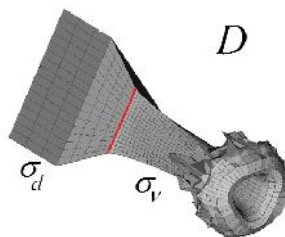


**МАТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЕ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЕ  
ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННЫХ СТРУЙНЫХ  
ЭФФЕКТОВ**

« » –  
:  
[1 – 2].  
,  
.  
( )

1. ( ) –  
( .1).



.1.  
 $\sigma_d$   
 $\sigma_v$  –

$\dots, \dots, \dots$

---

$\sigma_d - \dots, \sigma_v - \dots, \dots, D$

$\vec{V} = \nabla\varphi:$

$t \geq t_0: \Delta\varphi = 0 \quad D, \tag{1}$

$\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial n} = 0 \quad \sigma_d, \tag{2}$

$\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial n} = W, \tag{3}$

$\sigma_d - \dots$

$\dots$

$\frac{\partial\varphi^+}{\partial n}\Big|_{r_v} = \frac{\partial\varphi^-}{\partial n}\Big|_{r_v}, \quad \vec{r} = \vec{r}_v \in \sigma_v(t), \tag{4}$

$\frac{d}{dt}(\varphi^+ - \varphi^-)\Big|_{r_v} = 0, \quad \vec{r} = \vec{r}_v \in \sigma_v(t), \tag{5}$

$\lim_{|r-r_0| \rightarrow \infty} \nabla\varphi = \vec{U}_\infty, \tag{6}$

$t = t_0: \sigma_d(t_0), \varphi^+|_{t=t_0} = \varphi_0^+. \tag{7}$

$\varphi \in C^2(D(t)) \cap C^1(\bar{D}(t)), \dots$

$|\nabla\varphi| < \infty. \tag{8}$

$\sigma_d - \dots, \dots, \sigma_d$

$\sigma_v, \dots$

$\sigma_d - \dots, \sigma_v ( \dots )$

$(2) - (3) \quad \sigma_d, \tag{3}$

$(5), \quad \sigma_v, \tag{4}$

$(6) \quad \infty$

$(4) - \dots, \tag{5}$

$\dots, \tag{1} - (8).$

$\bar{D}(t)$

$\sigma(t) = \sigma_d + \sigma_v(t).$

$\uparrow_v(t) \quad \vec{r}_v = (x_v(t), \dots)$

$y_v(t), z_v(t) \in \sigma_v:$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}_v}{dt} = \vec{W}_v(\vec{r}_v, t), \quad (9)$$

$$t = t_0 : \sigma_v(t_0) = \sigma_{0v}, \quad (10)$$

$$\vec{W}_v(\vec{r}_v, t) = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla\varphi^+(\vec{r}_v, t) + \nabla\varphi^-(\vec{r}_v, t)) \quad (11)$$

$$(4) \quad (1) - (10). \quad (8)$$

$$\sigma_d \quad \sigma_v(t) \quad (8) \quad \sigma_d.$$

$$(1) - (11) \quad \varphi = \varphi(\vec{r}, t) \quad \sigma(t) = \sigma_d + \sigma_v(t),$$

$$\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{(\nabla\varphi)^2}{2} + \frac{p}{\rho} = \frac{\partial\varphi_\infty}{\partial t} + \frac{U_\infty^2}{2} + \frac{p_\infty}{\rho}. \quad (12)$$

$$2. \quad (1) - (11)$$

$$\varphi(x, y, z, t) = u_\infty x + v_\infty y + w_\infty z +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\sigma_d(t)} g_d(x_\sigma, y_\sigma, z_\sigma, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial n_\sigma} \left( \frac{1}{r_\sigma} \right) d\sigma + \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\sigma_v(t)} g_v(x_\sigma, y_\sigma, z_\sigma, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial n_\sigma} \left( \frac{1}{r_\sigma} \right) d\sigma. \quad (13)$$

$$\vec{V}(x, y, z, t) = \vec{U}_\infty +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla \iint_{\sigma_d(t)} g_d(x_\sigma, y_\sigma, z_\sigma, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial n_\sigma} \left( \frac{1}{r_\sigma} \right) d\sigma +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla \iint_{\sigma_v(t)} g_v(x_\sigma, y_\sigma, z_\sigma, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial n_\sigma} \left( \frac{1}{r_\sigma} \right) d\sigma, \quad (14)$$

$$\vec{V}_\infty = (u_\infty, v_\infty, w_\infty), \quad \sigma_d \quad \sigma_v.$$

$\sigma_v, \dots, \sigma_d, \dots$   
 $(x_{\sigma_d}, y_{\sigma_d}, z_{\sigma_d}) = (x_{\sigma_v}, y_{\sigma_v}, z_{\sigma_v}),$   
 $\sigma_d \quad \sigma_v$  :  
 $g_d(x_{\sigma_d}, y_{\sigma_d}, z_{\sigma_d}, t) = g_v(x_{\sigma_v}, y_{\sigma_v}, z_{\sigma_v}, t).$

(1)–(11) (13), (14)  
 $g_d(x_{\dagger_d}, y_{\dagger_d}, z_{\dagger_d}, t)$   
 $\dagger_d$   
 $\dagger_v$ . (2)

$(x_{\dagger_0}, y_{\dagger_0}, z_{\dagger_0}) \quad \dagger_d :$   

$$\frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla \iint_{\sigma_d(t)} g_d(x_\sigma, y_\sigma, z_\sigma, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial n_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial n_\sigma} \left( \frac{1}{r_\sigma} \right) d\sigma =$$

$$= -(\vec{V}_\infty \cdot \vec{n}_0) - \frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla \iint_{\sigma_v(t)} g_v(x_\sigma, y_\sigma, z_\sigma, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial n_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial n_\sigma} \left( \frac{1}{r_\sigma} \right) d\sigma. \quad (15)$$

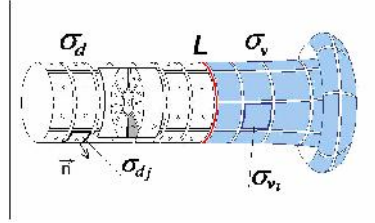
$\dagger_v :$   

$$\frac{d\vec{r}_{\sigma_v}}{dt} = \vec{W}(\vec{r}_{\sigma_v}(t), t), \quad \vec{r}_{\sigma_v}(t_0) = \vec{r}_0, \quad (16)$$

**3.**  
 (1)–(7) (9)–(11)  $\sigma_v \quad \sigma_d,$   
 (15)

[1, 2, 5, 6]. (13), (14)  
 $\sigma_v \quad \sigma_d$  ( . 2), (14)

$\vec{V}_j(x, y, z, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint_{\sigma_j} \nabla \frac{\partial}{\partial n_\sigma} \left( \frac{1}{r_\sigma} \right) d\sigma = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\partial\sigma_j} \frac{d\vec{r}_\sigma \times \vec{r}_\sigma}{r_\sigma^3}. \quad (17)$



.2.

$$( \quad . 2) \tag{14}$$

:

$$\vec{V}(x, y, z, t) = \vec{U}_\infty + \sum_{j=1}^{M_d} \sigma_{dj}(t) \vec{V}_j(x, y, z, t) + \sum_{i=1}^{M_v(t)} \sigma_{vi} \vec{V}_i(x, y, z, t), \tag{18}$$

t

j -

j -

$\sigma_{dj}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=1}^{M_d} \sigma_{dj}(t) (\vec{n}(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot \vec{V}_j(x_k, y_k, z_k, t)) = \\ & = -(\vec{n}(x_k, y_k, z) \cdot \vec{V}_\infty) - \sum_{i=1}^{M_v(t)} \sigma_{vi} (\vec{n}(x_k, y_k, z_k) \cdot \vec{V}_i(x_k, y_k, z_k, t)) \\ & \quad k = \overline{1, M_d}. \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

$\sigma_v$ ,

i-

$\sigma_{vi}$ ,

(9) - (11) (

):

$$\vec{r}_{\sigma_v}(t_{n+1}) = \vec{r}_{\sigma_v}(t_n) + \overline{W}(\vec{r}_{\sigma_v}(t_n)) dt, \quad \vec{r}_{\sigma_v}(t_0) = \vec{r}_{0\sigma_v}. \tag{20}$$

$\sigma_v$  « »

$\sigma_v$ ,

$\sigma_v$

$\sigma_d$ .

$\sigma$

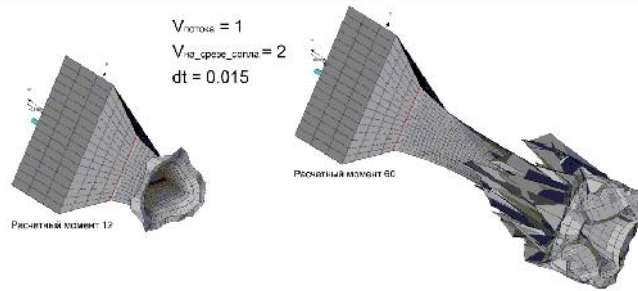
( . . .

).

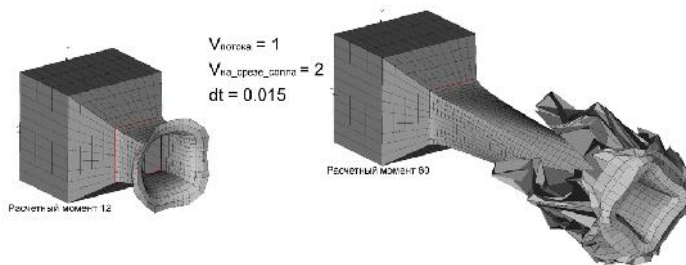
[8 – 10]

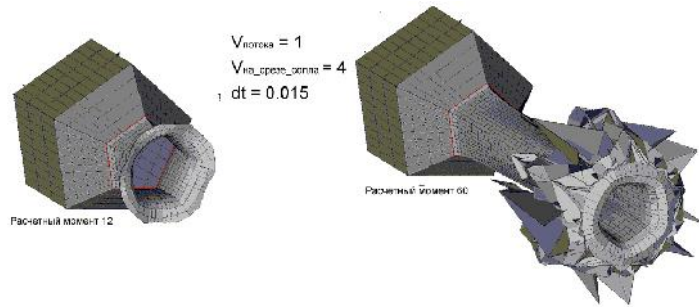
« » ( ),  
.9 ( )  
« » )  
–  
,  
( .3 – 9) 2/1 – 4/1.  
 $W / U_{\infty}$ ,

.3.

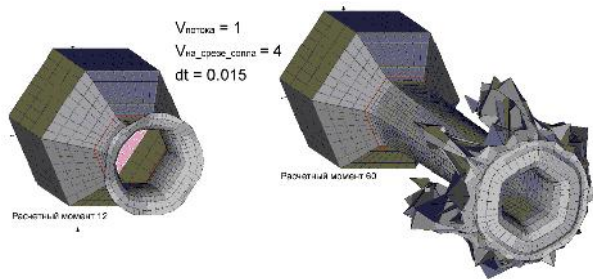


.4.

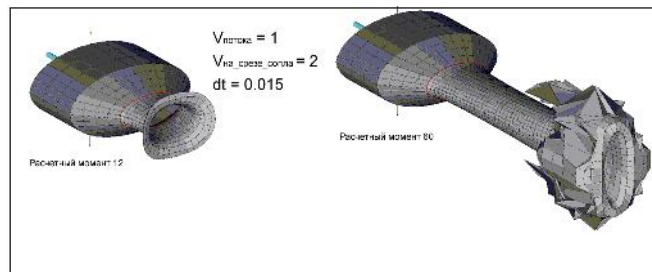




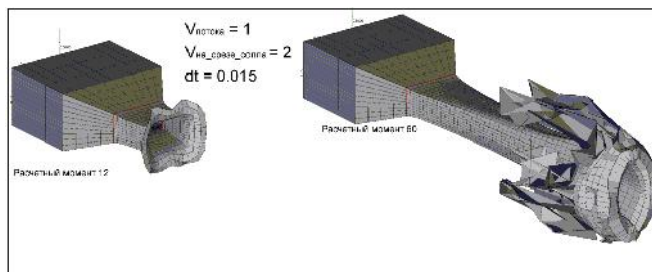
.5.



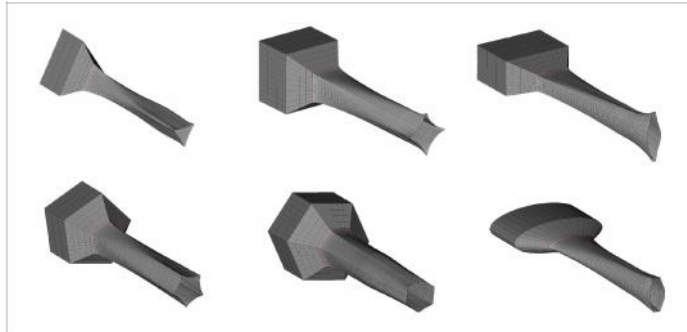
.6.



.7.



.8.



.9.

[8 – 10].

.2

» –

*S.O. Dovgyi, V. Flomboim, D.I. Cherniy*

#### MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF JET EFFECTS

A mathematical model of a three-dimensional non-stationary flooded jet is constructed. The numerical model of the jet boundary allows one to take into account both the manifestation of the vortex formation at the end of the jet and the effect of the jet inversion. With the help of computer simulation the manifestation of the inversion effect for flooded jets in media with equal density is shown. It is shown that the inversion in jets arises independently of the vortex formation outside the submerged jet.



