1 = dynamic Viscosity [1.7 x 10-5 Pas] R = Roynolds muber Co = duag coething a C D P Lecture 9: Particle hydrodynamics Ist paint: cloud drops fall with u d D<sup>2</sup> 241 x 2 & u2 x D2 = x D3 (gu - sa) 3 0.5 x 1 g 42 TD = TD 3 (pw-fa)g Rain draps. Fall with u = (8 (fw-8a)gD W= 1 (8m-Sa) 9D2 5 = 24 Co ~ 0.5 Cloud Graps: Rundrop:

Example: What is the us of Sum diameter rainboop?

$$\lambda = \frac{8(1000 - 1.2) \times 9.8 \times 5 \times 10^{-3}}{3(1.2)}$$

Sometion a drop grows larger than very bours

Define volume of air swept out 5-1 in frame of drop.

1-85m  $V = \pi \left( D + d \right)^2 \left[ u(D) - u(d) \right]$ 

+

Number conc N [m-3]

[1-S#] NXN

We = liquid water call [Rg m Sw = denishy of water [kg/m to a = (8 (82-Pa))g ~ 1.47x102 the ratio of awar that results in a grazing collecion to the sweep out avea. E = collision eff. 2 (P+Q) Define co Vision efticionay, E(D,d) E(D,d) = 92 D(t)= ( Emea(1-b) & + D'-b) 1-b E We a Db 8.7 6.8 25° 25 

=> Broadens with thise. Do = 16, A= 1 1 = A + D 0.5 Do = 9 , A= 1 9) \$ = 0 100 = 7 VD " D.,21 0 D(F)

Predicts aland drop into randrop in a 10 mins (c.f. days) 3) D= 1x10-4 D= \$x10-3 W\_= 194-33 t · (605) Sign EWE a 3