



Fluid mechanics applications

- **Energy**

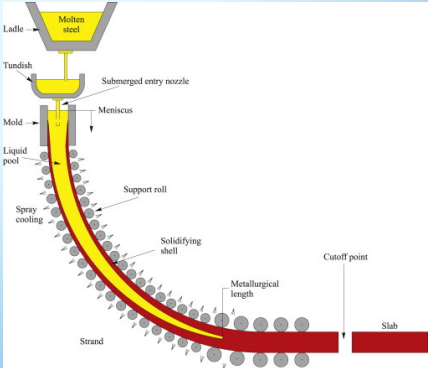
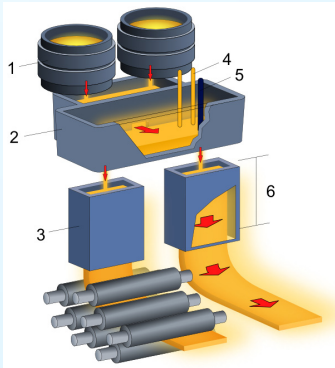


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Fluid mechanics applications

● Energy

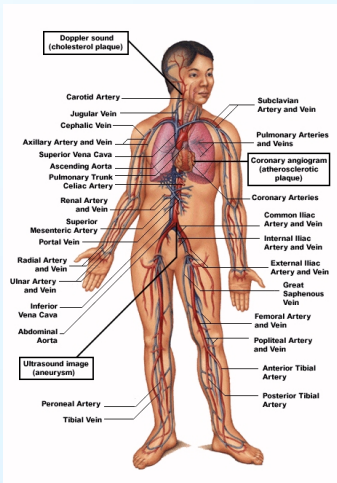


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Fluid mechanics applications

● Bioengineering

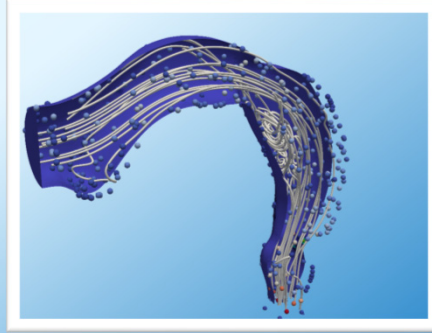


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● Bioengineering

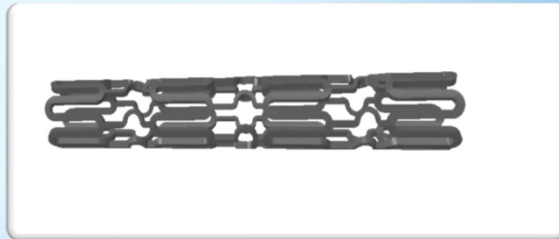
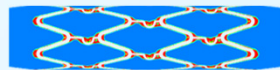
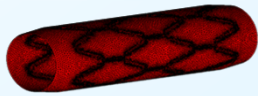


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● Bioengineering

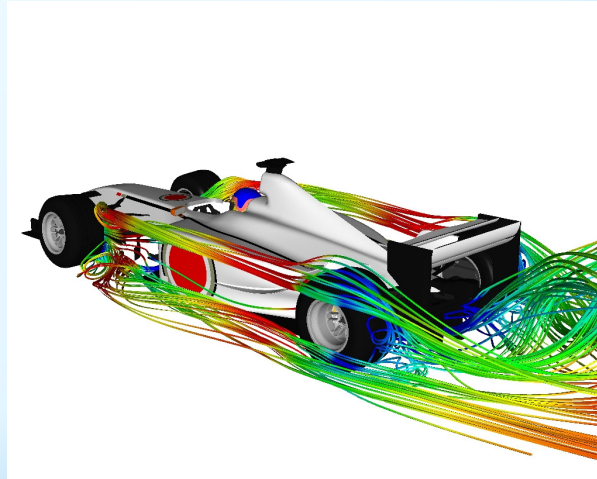


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Fluid mechanics applications

- **Aerodynamics**

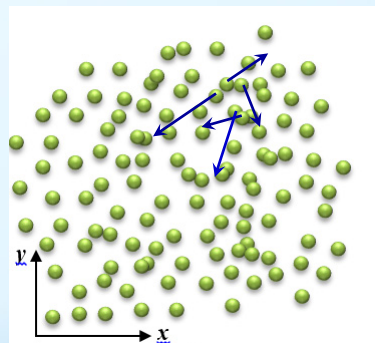


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Different points of view

- **Discrete particles mechanics**
 - **Lagrangian: Molecule particles**

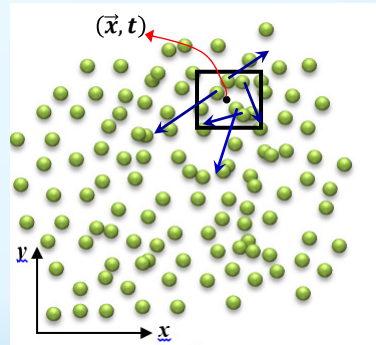


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Different points of view

- Discrete particles mechanics vs. continuum

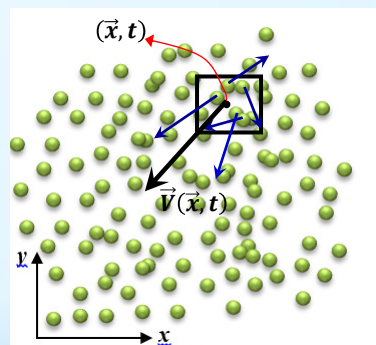


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Different points of view

- Discrete particles mechanics vs. continuum

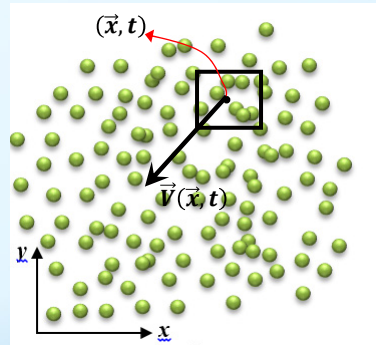


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Different points of view

- Discrete particles mechanics vs. continuum

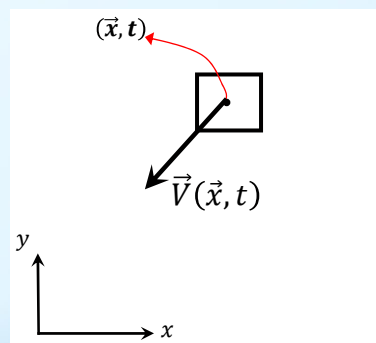


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Different points of view

- Continuum mechanics

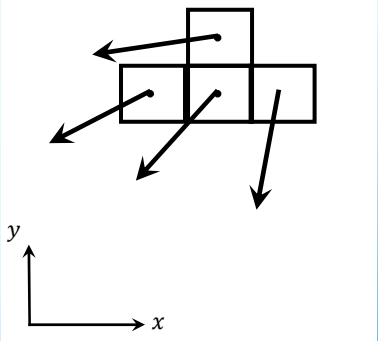


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Different points of view

- Continuum mechanics



The diagram shows a 2D velocity field represented by a grid of squares. Each square contains a black arrow indicating the direction and magnitude of the velocity at that point. The arrows generally point towards the bottom-left. Below the grid is a small coordinate system with a horizontal x-axis and a vertical y-axis.

Velocity field

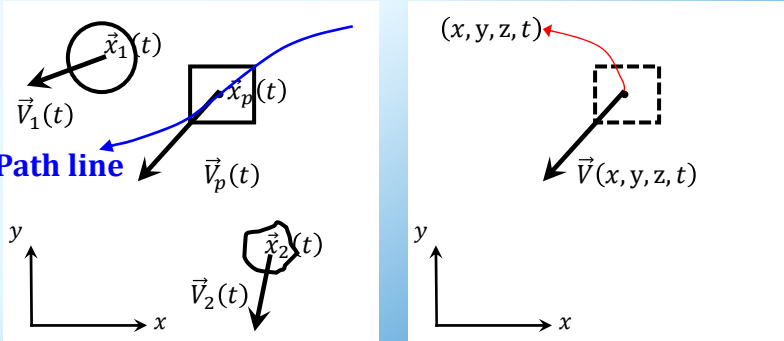
$$\vec{V}(\vec{x}, t) = \vec{V}(x, y, z, t) = u(x, y, z, t)\hat{i} + v(x, y, z, t)\hat{j} + w(x, y, z, t)\hat{k}$$

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Different points of view

- Continuum mechanics
 - Eulerian: Fields of fluid properties $\vec{V}(x, y, z, t)$, $p(x, y, z, t)$, ...
 - Lagrangian: Fluid particles (mass elements)



The left diagram illustrates the Lagrangian point of view. It shows three fluid particles at different positions: $\vec{x}_1(t)$, $\vec{x}_p(t)$, and $\vec{x}_2(t)$. Each particle has an associated velocity vector: $\vec{V}_1(t)$, $\vec{V}_p(t)$, and $\vec{V}_2(t)$. A blue line labeled 'Path line' connects the three particles, showing their trajectories. A coordinate system with x and y axes is shown at the bottom. The right diagram illustrates the Eulerian point of view. It shows a fixed point in space, represented by a dashed square, with a velocity vector $\vec{V}(x, y, z, t)$ at that point. A red arrow points from the text (x, y, z, t) to the point. A coordinate system with x and y axes is shown at the bottom.

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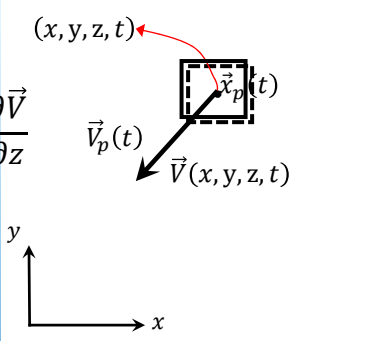
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Different points of view

- Continuum mechanics
 - Connection between Eulerian and Lagrangian view points

$$\vec{V}_p(t) = \vec{V}(x = x_p, y = y_p, z = z_p, t)$$
$$\vec{a}_p(t) = \frac{d\vec{V}_p}{dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial z}$$
$$\equiv \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt}$$

Material derivative

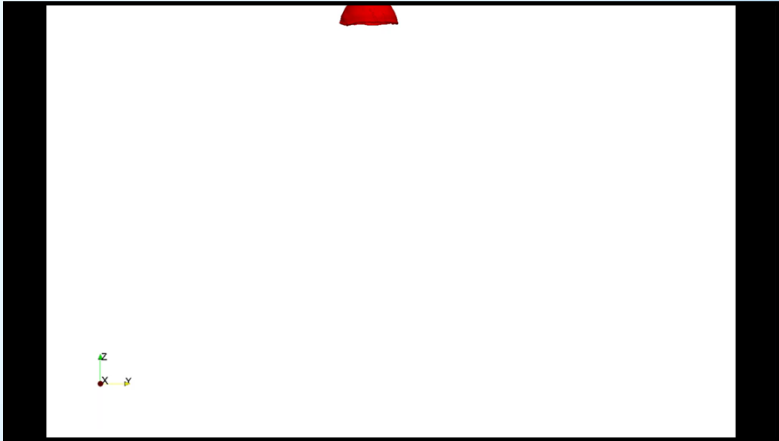


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Different points of view

- Continuum mechanics
 - Eulerian-Lagrangian: Multiphase flows



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Continuum mechanics

- **Primary variables**
 - Velocity $\vec{V}(x, y, z, t)$
 - Pressure $p(x, y, z, t)$
 - Temperature $T(x, y, z, t)$
 - ...
- **Fluid properties**
 - Viscosity $\mu(x, y, z, t)$
 - Surface tension coefficient $\sigma(x, y, z, t)$
 - ...

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Forces within a fluid

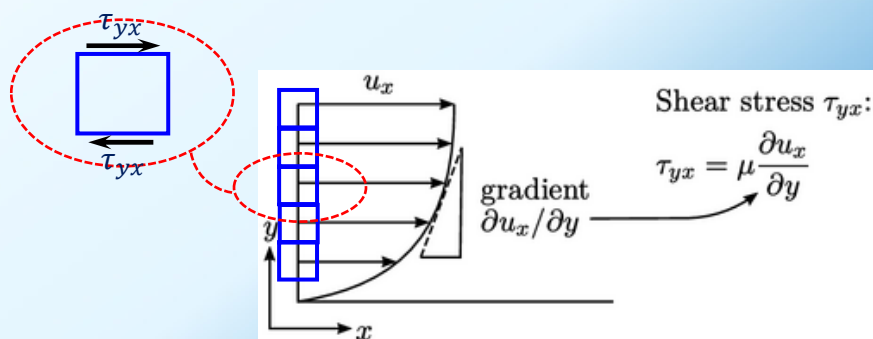
- **Body forces (per unit mass)**
 - Gravity \vec{g}
 - Electromagnetic
 - ...
- **Surface force (per unit area: stress)**
 - **Viscous** shear (and normal) stresses
 $\tau_{xy}(x, y, z, t), \tau_{xz}(x, y, z, t), \dots, \tau_{xx}(x, y, z, t), \dots$
 - Pressure $p(x, y, z, t)$ (normal stress)
- **Line force (per unit length)**
 - **Surface tension** $\sigma(x, y, z, t)$

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Forces within a fluid

- Stokes empirical law
 - Newtonian fluid
 - Parallel flow



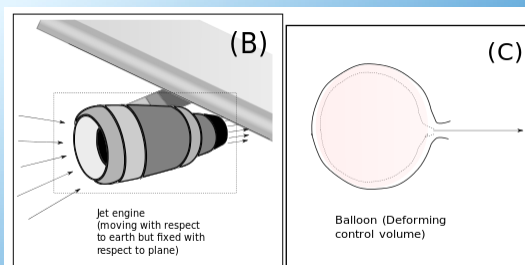
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Basic principles of classical mechanics

Mass conservation
Momentum
Energy conservation
+
State equations

- Finite system (free-body diagram)
 - ✓ Control volume
 - ✓ Control mass



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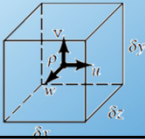
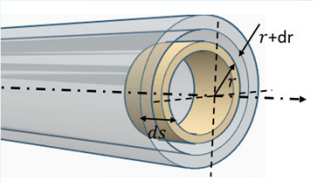
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Basic principles of classical mechanics

Mass conservation
Momentum
Energy conservation
+
State equations

➤ Finite system (free-body diagram)
✓ Control volume
✓ Control mass

➤ Differential system (element)



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Basic principles of classical mechanics

➤ Finite system (free-body diagram)
✓ Control volume
✓ Control mass

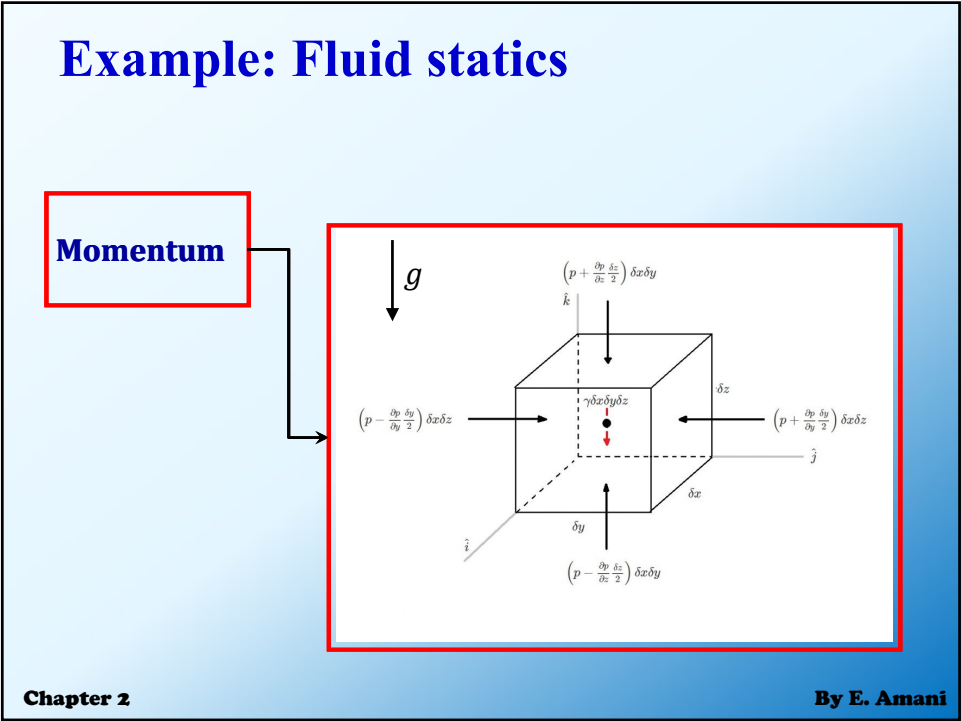
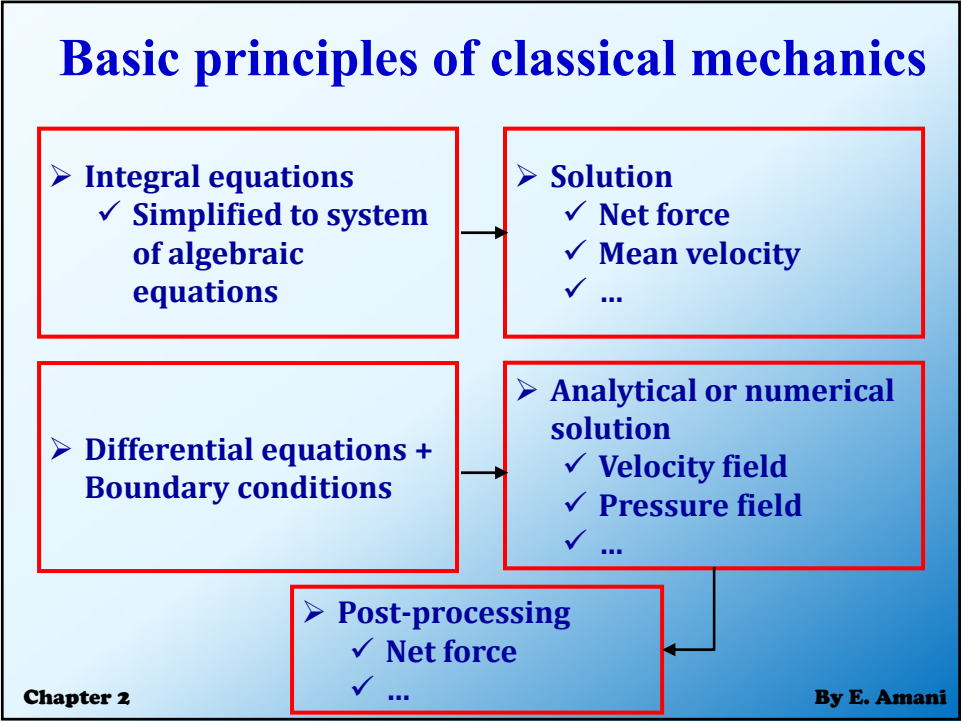
➤ Integral equations
✓ Simplified to system of algebraic equations

➤ Differential system (element)

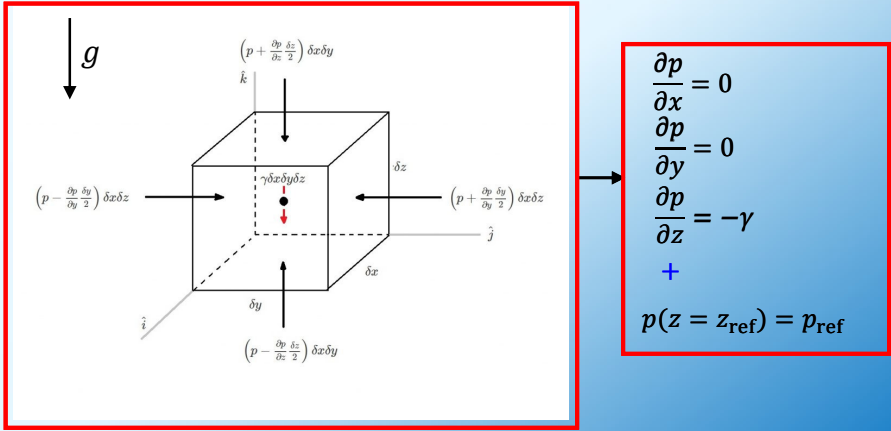
➤ Differential equations + Boundary conditions

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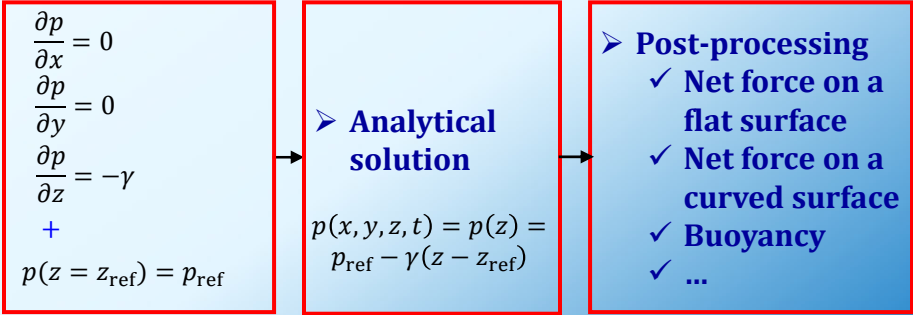
Basic principles of classical mechanics



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Basic principles of classical mechanics

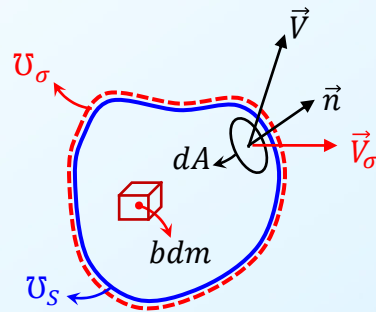


● **Exercise:** Draw a similar flowchart for the Bernoulli equation

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Reynolds transport theorems



$$B = \int_{\mathcal{V}} \underbrace{\rho d\mathcal{V}}_{bdm} \leftrightarrow b = \frac{dB}{dm}$$

$$\frac{DB_S}{Dt} = \frac{dB_{\sigma}}{dt} + \underbrace{\int_A \rho b (\vec{V} - \vec{V}_{\sigma}) \cdot \vec{n} dA}_{\sum_{out} \dot{m}b - \sum_{in} \dot{m}b}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{D}{Dt} \int_{\mathcal{V}_S} \rho b d\mathcal{V}}_{\text{Rate of change of } B \text{ in the system}} = \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathcal{V}_{\sigma}} \rho b d\mathcal{V}}_{\text{Rate of change of } B \text{ in the control volume}} + \underbrace{\int_A \rho b (\vec{V} - \vec{V}_{\sigma}) \cdot \vec{n} dA}_{\text{Net outflow of } B \text{ from the control surface}}$$

Chapter 2 **Rate of change of B in the system** **Rate of change of B in the control volume** **Net outflow of B from the control surface** **By E. Amani**

Reynolds transport theorems

● Example: Mass conservation

$$B = m \leftrightarrow b = \frac{dm}{dm} = 1$$

$$0 = \frac{DB_S}{Dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathcal{V}_{\sigma}} \rho 1 d\mathcal{V} + \int_A \rho 1 (\vec{V} - \vec{V}_{\sigma}) \cdot \vec{n} dA$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathcal{V}_{\sigma}} \rho d\mathcal{V} + \int_A \rho (\vec{V} - \vec{V}_{\sigma}) \cdot \vec{n} dA = 0$$

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The end of chapter 2

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