Handed out: 5 Sept 03 12 Sept 03 Due:

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1) A "passive" scalar quantity s (such as the concentration of a flow tracer dye, say) which does not diffuse significantly obeys

$$\frac{Ds}{Dt} = 0$$

which simply states that s does not change at a particular point moving with the fluid.

a) Determine how the gradient of s evolves in the flow:

$$\frac{D(\nabla s)}{Dt} = ?$$

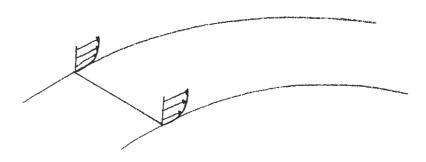
Which kinematic components of the fluid motion contribute to the changes in magnitude and/or direction of ∇s ?

b) A small amount of the passive material is deposited in a flow as a small round blob, so that ∇s points radially inward to the blob center. This is then subjected to a simple 2-D shear flow.

$$\vec{u} = Ky\hat{\imath} + 0\hat{\jmath}$$

Sketch the blob boundaries, indicating ∇s , a short time later. Verify that the gradient evolved as indicated by your result from 1a).

2) The boundary layer which exists on the floor of a wind tunnel is taken through a horizontal turn in the tunnel as shown below.



Because the boundary layer's growth due to viscosity is relatively slow, the inviscid vorticity convection equation

$$\frac{D\vec{\omega}}{Dt} \; = \; \vec{\omega} \cdot \nabla \; \vec{u}$$

is approximately valid for rapid flow changes. Determine qualitatively the vorticity orientation in the boundary layer after it is turned a small amount, and the associated velocity pattern.

3) Determine which of the following equations (1) - (5) are invariant under the Galilean coordinate transformation $(\vec{r},t) \rightarrow (\vec{r}',t')$, with \vec{c} some constant frame-translation velocity.

$$\vec{r}' = \vec{r} - \vec{c}\vec{t}$$
 $t' = t$
also: $\vec{u}' = \vec{u} - \vec{c}$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{u} = 0$$
 - invariant (1)

$$\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} = 0$$
 — not invariant (2)

$$\frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} = 0 - Invariant$$
 (3)

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{u} = 0 - \text{invariant}$$
 (1)
$$\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} = 0 - \text{not invariant}$$
 (2)
$$\frac{D\vec{u}}{Dt} = 0 - \text{Invariant}$$
 (3)
$$\frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \nabla^2 \rho = 0 - \text{not invariant}$$
 (4)

4.