

$$\frac{d\bar{v}}{d\bar{t}} = \frac{3}{2}R \frac{D\bar{u}}{D\bar{t}} + \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}R\right)\bar{g} + A\frac{\bar{u}}{L}[\bar{u} - \bar{v}]$$

Proceeding to non dimensionalize

$$\underline{v} = \frac{\bar{v}}{\langle \bar{v} \rangle}, \quad \underline{u} = \frac{\bar{u}}{\langle \bar{u} \rangle}, \quad \underline{t} = \frac{\bar{t}}{\langle \bar{t} \rangle}, \quad \underline{g} = \frac{\bar{g}}{\langle \bar{g} \rangle}, \quad \underline{x} = \frac{\bar{x}}{\langle \bar{x} \rangle}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{x}}{d\bar{t}^2} = \frac{3}{2}R \frac{D\bar{u}}{D\bar{t}} + \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}R\right)\bar{g} + A\frac{\langle \bar{u} \rangle}{\langle \bar{x} \rangle} \left[\bar{u} - \frac{d\bar{x}}{d\bar{t}} \right]$$

~~$$\frac{d}{d\bar{t}} \left[\frac{d\bar{x}}{d\bar{t}} \right] = \frac{3}{2}R \frac{D\bar{u}}{D\bar{t}} + \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}R\right)\bar{g} + A\frac{\langle \bar{u} \rangle}{\langle \bar{x} \rangle} \left[\bar{u} - \frac{d\bar{x}}{d\bar{t}} \right]$$~~

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{x}}{d\bar{t}^2} = \frac{3}{2}R \frac{D\bar{u}}{D\bar{t}} + \left(1 - \frac{3}{2}R\right)\bar{g} + A\frac{\langle \bar{u} \rangle}{\langle \bar{x} \rangle} \left[\bar{u} - \frac{d\bar{x}}{d\bar{t}} \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2 \underline{x}}{d\underline{t}^2} = \frac{3}{2}R \frac{\langle \bar{t} \rangle \langle \bar{u} \rangle}{\langle \bar{x} \rangle} \frac{D\underline{u}}{D\underline{t}} + \left[1 - \frac{3}{2}R\right] \underline{g} \frac{\langle \bar{t} \rangle^2}{\langle \bar{x} \rangle} + A \frac{\langle \bar{u} \rangle \langle \bar{t} \rangle^2}{\langle \bar{x} \rangle^2} \left[\underline{u} - \frac{d\underline{x}}{d\underline{t}} \right]$$

$$\text{Let } \frac{\langle \bar{t} \rangle \langle \bar{u} \rangle}{\langle \bar{x} \rangle} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\langle \bar{t} \rangle}{\langle \bar{x} \rangle} = \frac{1}{\langle \bar{u} \rangle}$$

$$\text{Then } \frac{\langle \bar{g} \rangle \langle \bar{t} \rangle^2}{\langle \bar{x} \rangle} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\langle \bar{g} \rangle}{\langle \bar{t} \rangle^2} = \frac{\langle \bar{x} \rangle}{\langle \bar{u} \rangle^2}$$

$$\text{then } \frac{\langle \bar{u} \rangle \langle \bar{t} \rangle^2}{\langle \bar{x} \rangle^2} = \frac{\langle \bar{u} \rangle}{\langle \bar{x} \rangle^2} \cdot \frac{\langle \bar{x} \rangle^2}{\langle \bar{u} \rangle^2} = \frac{1}{\langle \bar{u} \rangle}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \underline{x}}{d\underline{t}^2} = \frac{3}{2}R \frac{D\underline{u}}{D\underline{t}} + \left[1 - \frac{3}{2}R\right] \underline{g} + A \left[\underline{u} - \frac{d\underline{x}}{d\underline{t}} \right]$$

where,

$$\underline{u} = \frac{\bar{u}}{u}, \quad \underline{t} = \frac{\bar{t}}{L} u, \quad \underline{g} = \frac{\bar{g}}{u^2}, \quad \underline{x} = \frac{\bar{x}}{L}$$

where u & L are the characteristic velocity and length respectively.

$$R = \frac{2\rho_f}{\rho_f + 2\rho_p}, \quad A = \frac{R}{St}, \quad St = \frac{1}{6\pi} \left(\frac{a}{L} \right)^2 Re$$

Let K denote the velocity magnitude of interest.
 Then on the x -axis ($y=0$) ^{around the source}, # Note that K has been nondimensionalized.

$$\left(\frac{x}{2\pi x^2} \right)^2 = K^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi x} = K \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2\pi K}$$

Non-dimensionalizing yields $\bar{x} = (x, 0)$ to become
 $\underline{x} = \left(\frac{1}{2\pi KL}, 0 \right)$

Then,

$$x_0 = r \cos \theta, y_0 = r \sin \theta \quad \text{where } r = \frac{1}{2\pi KL}$$

For an initial velocity same as the flow, we have

$$\underline{u} = \frac{\bar{u}}{u} = \left(\frac{u^*}{u}, \frac{v^*}{u} \right)$$

$$u^* = \frac{1}{u} \left[u_0 + \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{x_0}{y_0^2 + x_0^2} - \frac{\rho(x_0 - l)}{y_0^2 + (x_0 - l)^2} \right\} \right]$$

$$v^* = \frac{1}{u} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{y_0}{y_0^2 + x_0^2} - \frac{\rho y_0}{y_0^2 + (x_0 - l)^2} \right\} \right]$$

I have other concerns with this last result; since (x_0, y_0) is already nondimensionalized then \underline{u}^* need not be divide by u , rather u_0 should be nondimensionalized as u_0/u and we should have

$$u^* = \frac{u_0}{u} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{x_0}{y_0^2 + x_0^2} - \frac{\rho(x_0 - l)}{y_0^2 + (x_0 - l)^2} \right] \quad \text{and} \quad v^* = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{y_0}{y_0^2 + x_0^2} - \frac{\rho y_0}{y_0^2 + (x_0 - l)^2} \right]$$

But I also have concerns for l , "should it also be nondimensionalized?"