

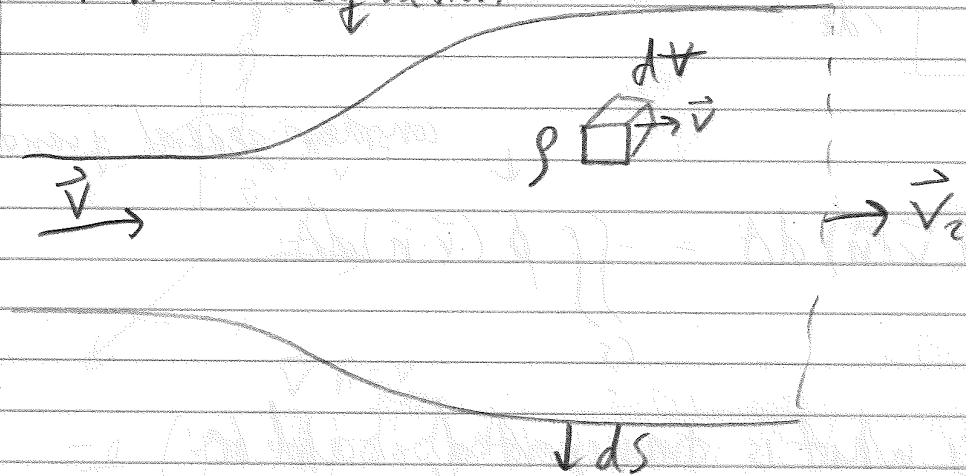
Lecture 3

Oct 1, 2018

Review:  $u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$        $v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v(x,y)}{u(x,y)} \Rightarrow$  derivative of the streamline, which is tangent the velocity field

Momentum equation

Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> law applied to fluids

[rate of change of momentum in a CV] = [sum of the forces applied to CV] + [net rate of momentum in control surface]

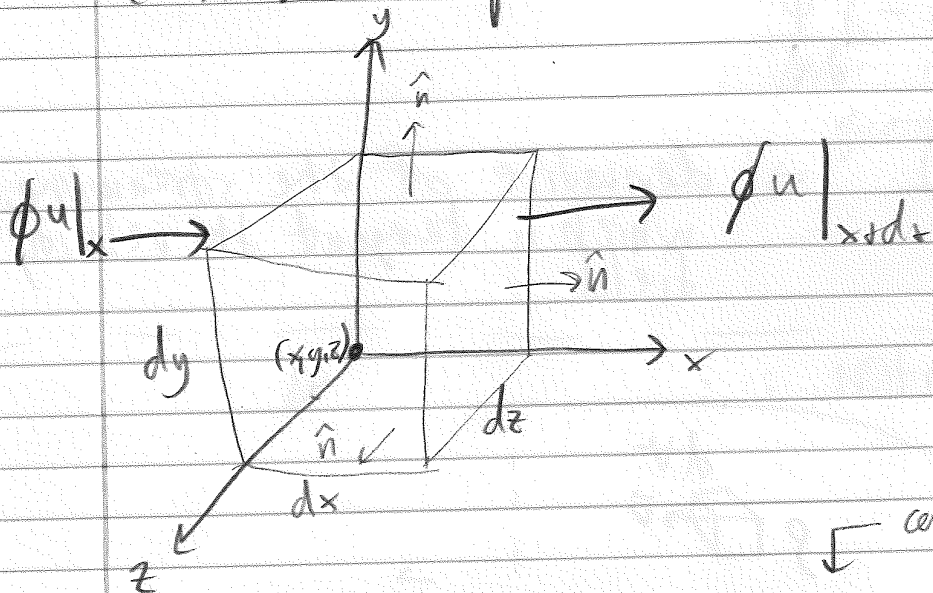
$$\frac{d}{dt} \iiint_{CV} \rho \vec{v} dV = \sum_i F_i - \iint_{CS} \rho \vec{v} (\underbrace{\vec{v} \cdot \hat{n}}_{\text{scalar}}) dA \quad \text{3 eqn (ijk)}$$

Evaluate for infinitesimal CV

$$\frac{d}{dt} \iiint_{CV} \rho \vec{v} dV = \iiint_{CV} \frac{d}{dt} \rho \vec{v} dV = \frac{d}{dt} \rho \vec{v} dx dy dz$$

$\uparrow$  CV indep. of time       $\uparrow$   $\frac{d(\rho \vec{v})}{dt} = \text{constant in CV}$

(consider x-component):



consider general quantity  $\phi$

$$-\iint_{CS} \rho u (\vec{v} \cdot \hat{n}) dA = -\iint_{CS} \phi (\vec{v} \cdot \hat{n}) dA$$

$\phi$  describes what is transported, could be:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= \rho && \text{mass} \\ \phi &= \rho u && \text{momentum} \\ \phi &= \rho e && \text{energy where } e = \text{internal energy/mol.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{at } x: -\phi (\vec{v} \cdot \hat{n}) = -\phi (-u) = \phi u$$

$$\text{at } x+dx: -\phi (\vec{v} \cdot \hat{n}) = -\phi (u) = -\phi u$$

$$\text{If } \phi u|_{x+dx} = \phi u|_x \Rightarrow \text{no change w/in C.V.}$$

$$\text{Net effect: } -\iint_{CS} \phi (\vec{v} \cdot \hat{n}) dA = \phi u|_x dy dz - \phi u|_{x+dx} dy dz$$

left/right

$$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{df}{dx}(a) \Delta x$$

1st term:

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{f(a+\Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x}$$

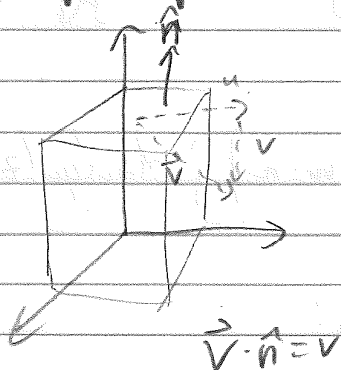
Taylor expansion

$$= - \frac{d(\rho u)}{dx} dx dy dz$$

x-comp. momentum  $\phi = \rho u$

$$- \frac{d}{dx} (\rho u \cdot u) dx dy dz$$

x-comp top/bottom surfaces:



$$- \frac{d}{dy} (\rho u \cdot v) dx dy dz$$

x-comp back + front surfaces:

$$- \frac{d}{dz} (\rho u \cdot w) dx dy dz$$

Total for 6 surfaces:

$$- \left[ \frac{d}{dx} (\rho u \cdot u) + \frac{d}{dy} (\rho u \cdot v) + \frac{d}{dz} (\rho u \cdot w) \right] dx dy dz$$

y-momentum:  $\phi = \rho v$

y comp, x surfaces:

$$-\frac{d}{dx} (\rho v \cdot u) dx dy dz$$

$$\Rightarrow - \left[ \frac{d}{dx} (\rho v u) + \frac{d}{dy} (\rho v \cdot v) + \frac{d}{dz} (\rho v \cdot w) \right] dx dy dz$$

z-momentum:  $\phi = \rho w$

$$\Rightarrow - \left[ \frac{d}{dx} (\rho w \cdot u) + \frac{d}{dy} (\rho w \cdot v) + \frac{d}{dz} (\rho w \cdot w) \right] dx dy dz$$

In vector form, the final result is:

$$- \left[ \frac{d}{dx} (\rho \vec{v} \cdot u) + \frac{d}{dy} (\rho \vec{v} \cdot v) + \frac{d}{dz} (\rho \vec{v} \cdot w) \right] dx dy dz$$

Moving this term to the LHS of mom. balance:

$$\left[ \frac{d}{dt} (\rho \vec{v}) + \frac{d}{dx} (\rho \vec{v} \cdot u) + \frac{d}{dy} (\rho \vec{v} \cdot v) + \frac{d}{dz} (\rho \vec{v} \cdot w) \right] dV$$

chain rule  $\Rightarrow \rho = \vec{v} \left[ \frac{d\rho}{dt} + \frac{d(\rho u)}{dx} + \frac{d(\rho v)}{dy} + \frac{d(\rho w)}{dz} \right] dV \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{Conservation of} \\ \text{mass} \end{matrix}$

$$+ \rho \left[ \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + u \frac{d\vec{v}}{dx} + v \frac{d\vec{v}}{dy} + w \frac{d\vec{v}}{dz} \right] dV \leftarrow \text{material derivative}$$

$$= \rho \frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt} dV \text{ where } \frac{D}{Dt} = \frac{d}{dt} + u \frac{d}{dx} + v \frac{d}{dy} + w \frac{d}{dz}$$

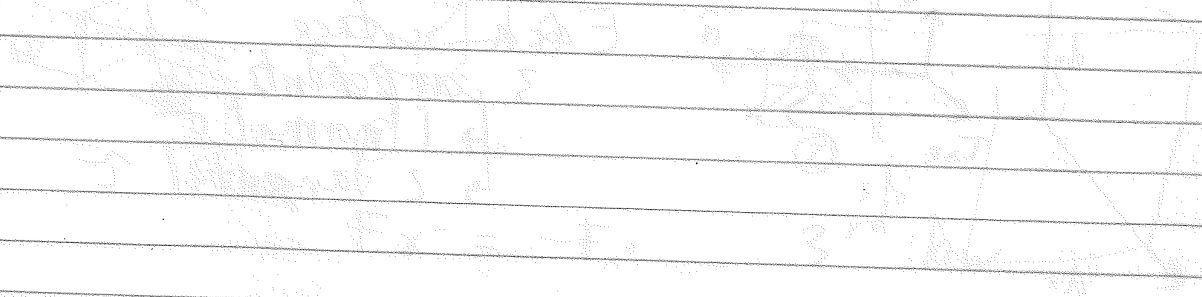
Note:  $\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{\vec{x} \text{ fixed}}$

$\frac{d}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \Big|_{y, z, t, \text{ fixed}}$

Momentum balance:

$$\rho \frac{D\vec{v}}{Dt} dV = \sum_i \vec{F}_i$$

the area normal ( $\hat{n}$ ) are in the same direction (both are  $\hat{x}$  or both are  $-\hat{x}$ )



Note: pressure applied inward, normal is outward  $\Rightarrow -p \hat{n}$