# **Summary | Fluid Dynamics**

# Introduction

### **Flow**

Motion with relative movement between fluid particles where continuous deformation happens.

### Classification of fluid flow

### **Density**

#### **Incompressible**

Density doesn't vary significantly.

### Examples:

- Pipe and channel flows of liquids
- Gas flows in pipes

$$\frac{|\Delta \rho|}{\rho} \ll 1$$

### **Compressible**

Density varies significantly.

### Examples:

• Pressure surges in pipes

# **Viscosity**

#### **Non-viscous**

Fluid doesn't show any resistance to the flow.

#### **Viscous**

Fluid shows any resistance to the flow.

• Newtonian:  $\mu$  is constant

Examples: Water

• Non-newtonian:  $\mu$  is not constant

Examples: Paints, Clay, Plastics

### Variation of parameters

The parameters:

- Velocity  $oldsymbol{V}$
- ullet Pressure  $oldsymbol{P}$
- Flow rate Q

### **Temporal Variation**

The variation of the parameters with time.

• Steady: no variation with time

$$V = f(x, y, z)$$

• Unsteady: variation of flow parameters with time

$$V=f(t,x,y,z)$$

### **Spatial Variation**

The variation of the parameters with coordinates.

• **Uniform**: no variation with spatial parameters

$$V = f(t)$$

• Non-uniform: spatial variation of flow parameters

$$V = f(t, x, y, z)$$

#### **Dimensional**

If a variation of flow parameter in a certain direction can be neglected, that can reduce the calculations.

#### **Nature of movement**

• Laminar: Fluid particles move in a orderly fashion

• Turbulent: Fluid particles move disorderly

### **Rotation of particles**

• Rotational: Usually due to shear forces. Flow of real fluids.

• Non-rotational: Flow of frictionless forces.

### Flow patterns

#### **Streamline**

A line tangential to the flow velocity.

#### **Streamtube**

A passage enclosed by a collection of streamlines.

#### **Pathline**

Path traced by an individual fluid particle.

#### Streakline

Suppose a dye is injected into a fluid flow. Streakline indicates the positions of all particles passed through the point of injection.

(i) Note

In steady flow: streamline, pathline and streakline all coincide.

# **Conservation Laws**

In fluid dynamics, 4 laws are used to analyse the fluid flow.

- Laws of mechanics
- Conservation of mass
- Conservation of energy
- · Conservation of momentum

These laws are applied to a specific volume of the fluid in motion, and it's called as control volume.

### **Control volume**

A volume, through which a fluid flows.

- It's a fixed volume
- · Can either be real or imaginary

### Conservation of mass

Mass cannot be created nor destroyed.

### **Conservation of energy**

Energy cannot be created nor destroyed, but can be converted from one form to another.

### **Conservation of momentum**

Unless a resultant force is exerted on a mass, it cannot gain or lose momentum.

#### **Momentum**

$$M = \mathrm{mass} imes \mathrm{velocity} = mv$$

### **Derivations**

### **Continuity equation**

From the conservation of mass law, the below equation can be derived for an incompressible fluid:

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$$Q = Av$$

Here:

- $oldsymbol{\cdot}$  Q Flow rate
- $oldsymbol{\cdot}$  A Cross-sectional area
- $oldsymbol{v}$  velocity

### Bernoulli's equation

For an incompressible fluid in steady flow, total head on a point is constant throughout a streamline. Can be derived from the conservation of energy law.

$$\text{Total head } H = z + \frac{P}{\rho g} + \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

Here:

- $oldsymbol{ iny z}$  Datum head. Height to the point from a reference level.
- $\frac{P}{\rho g}$  Pressure head.  $\frac{v^2}{2g}$  Velocity head. Kinetic energy per unit weight.

(i) Note

- Head is the energy per unit weight.
- Piezometric head is equal to  $rac{P^*}{
  ho g}$  where  $P^*$  is the piezometric pressure.

## Steady flow momentum equation

$$F_S = \dot{M_o} - \dot{M_i}$$

Here:

- ${\it F}_{\it S}$  Force exerted on the fluid within the control volume
- $\dot{M}_o$  Rate of change of momentum of the inflow fluid
- $\dot{M}_i$  Rate of change of momentum of the outflow fluid

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