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Steady Parallel Viscous Flows

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Viscous Flows

Outline

- Cartesian Coordinates
- Cylindrical Axial Flows
- Cylindrical Rotating Flows

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Cartesian Coordinates

Incompressible Fluid

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = \rho g_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) = \rho g_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) = \rho g_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

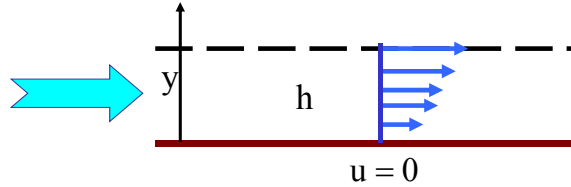
**4 Equations for 4
unknowns u,v,w and p**

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Cartesian Coordinates

Steady Parallel Flows



$$u(y), v = 0, w = 0$$

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Steady Fully Developed $v=0$ $w=0$ **Steady Parallel Flows**

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = \rho g_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) = \rho g_y - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) = \rho g_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

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Cartesian Coordinates Clarkson University

Steady Parallel Flows

$$\rho g_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} = 0$$

General Solution

$$u = -\frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\rho g_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right) y^2 + Ay + B$$

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Boundary Conditions Clarkson University

Solid Walls

A viscous fluid sticks to its boundary, $u_{\text{fluid}} = u_{\text{wall}}$

Free Surface

Shear Stress = 0

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Boundary Conditions Clarkson University

Between Two Fluids

Velocity and shear stress are the same at the interface.

$$u_1 = u_2$$

$$\tau_1 = \tau_2$$

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Cylindrical Coordinates Clarkson University

r-Momentum

$$\rho\left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla v_r - \frac{1}{r} v_\theta^2\right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \mu\left(\nabla^2 v_r - \frac{v_r}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta}\right) + \rho g_r$$

\theta-Momentum

$$\rho\left(\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla v_\theta + \frac{1}{r} v_r v_\theta\right) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + \mu\left(\nabla^2 v_\theta - \frac{v_\theta}{r^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta}\right) + \rho g_\theta$$

z-Momentum

$$\rho\left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla v_z\right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \nabla^2 v_z + \rho g_z$$

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Cylindrical Coordinates Clarkson University

Mass

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(rv_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

Convective

$$\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla = v_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} v_\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

Laplacian

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

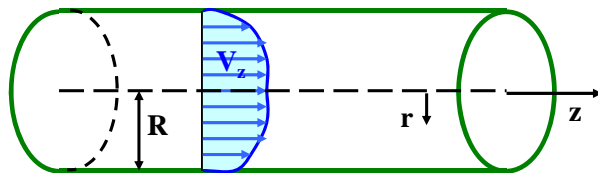
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Steady Parallel Axial Flows

$$v_z(r), v_r = 0, v_\theta = 0$$



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Steady Parallel Axial Flows Clarkson University

$v_r=0$ $v_\theta=0$ Fully Developed

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(rv_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \equiv 0$$

$$\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla = v_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} v_\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \equiv 0$$

symmetry

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)$$

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Steady Parallel Axial Flows Clarkson University

Steady $v_r=0$ $v_\theta=0$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla v_r - \frac{1}{r} v_\theta^2 \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \mu \left(\nabla^2 v_r - \frac{v_r}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right) + \rho g_r$$

symmetry

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla v_\theta + \frac{1}{r} v_r v_\theta \right) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + \mu \left(\nabla^2 v_\theta - \frac{v_\theta}{r^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right) + \rho g_\theta$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla v_z \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \nabla^2 v_z + \rho g_z$$

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Cylindrical Coordinates Clarkson University

Steady Parallel Axial Flows

$$\rho g_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dv_z}{dr} \right) = 0$$

General Solution

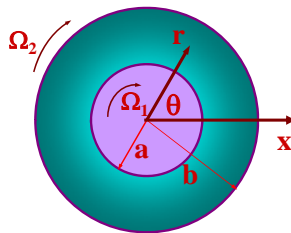
$$v_z = -\frac{1}{4\mu} \left(\rho g_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) r^2 + A \ln r + B$$

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Cylindrical Coordinates Clarkson University

Steady Parallel Rotating Flows



$$v_z = 0, v_r = 0, v_\theta(r)$$

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Steady Parallel Rotating Flows Clarkson University

$v_\theta(r)$ $v_r=0$ symmetry $v_z=0$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(rv_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \equiv 0$$

$$\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla = v_r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} v_\theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \equiv 0$$

Two-D Flow

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right)$$

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Steady Parallel Rotating Flows Clarkson University

Steady $v_r=0$ $v_z=0$ symmetry $v_\theta(r)$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla v_r - \frac{1}{r} v_\theta^2 \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \mu \left(\nabla^2 v_r - \frac{v_r}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right) + \rho g_r$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla v_\theta + \frac{1}{r} v_r v_\theta \right) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + \mu \left(\nabla^2 v_\theta - \frac{v_\theta}{r^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right) + \rho g_\theta$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla v_z \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \nabla^2 v_z + \rho g_z$$

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Cylindrical Coordinates Clarkson University

Steady Parallel Rotating Flows

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dv_\theta}{dr} \right) - \frac{v_\theta}{r^2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d^2 v_\theta}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dv_\theta}{dr} - \frac{v_\theta}{r^2} = 0$$

General Solution

$$v_\theta = Ar + \frac{B}{r}$$

Euler's Equation

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r-Component

$$\frac{dp}{dr} = \rho \frac{v_\theta^2}{r}$$



$$\frac{dp}{dr} = \rho \frac{1}{r} \left(Ar + \frac{B}{r} \right)^2$$

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Summary Clarkson University

Cartesian

$$\rho g_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} = 0$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\rho g_x - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right) y^2 + Ay + B$$

Cylindrical Axial

$$\rho g_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dv_z}{dr} \right) = 0$$

$$v_z = -\frac{1}{4\mu} \left(\rho g_z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) r^2 + A \ln r + B$$

Rotating

$$\frac{d^2 v_\theta}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dv_\theta}{dr} - \frac{v_\theta}{r^2} = 0$$

$$v_\theta = Ar + \frac{B}{r}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dr} = \rho \frac{v_\theta^2}{r}$$

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Steady Radial Flows Clarkson University

Steady $v_\theta=0$ $v_z=0$ symmetry $v_r(r)$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla v_r - \frac{1}{r} v_\theta^2 \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \mu \left(\nabla^2 v_r - \frac{v_r}{r^2} - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right) + \rho g_r$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla v_\theta + \frac{1}{r} v_r v_\theta \right) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + \mu \left(\nabla^2 v_\theta - \frac{v_\theta}{r^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right) + \rho g_\theta$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla v_z \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \nabla^2 v_z + \rho g_z$$

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Steady Radial Flows Clarkson University

$v_r(r)$ **r - Momentum**

$$\rho v_r \frac{dv_r}{dr} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \mu \left(\frac{d^2 v_r}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dv_r}{dr} - \frac{v_r}{r^2} \right)$$

Mass

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r v_r)}{\partial r} = 0$$

$$v_r = \frac{A}{r}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dr} = \rho \frac{A^2}{r^3}$$

$$p = p_o - \frac{\rho A^2}{2r^2}$$

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$v_r(r)$ $v_\theta(r)$

$$\rho \left(v_r \frac{dv_r}{dr} - \frac{1}{r} v_\theta^2 \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \mu \left(\frac{d^2 v_r}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dv_r}{dr} - \frac{v_r}{r^2} \right)$$

$$\rho \left(v_r \frac{dv_\theta}{dr} + \frac{1}{r} v_r v_\theta \right) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + \mu \left(\frac{d^2 v_\theta}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dv_\theta}{dr} - \frac{v_\theta}{r^2} \right)$$

Solution

$$v_r = \frac{C}{r}$$

$$v_\theta = \frac{K}{r}$$

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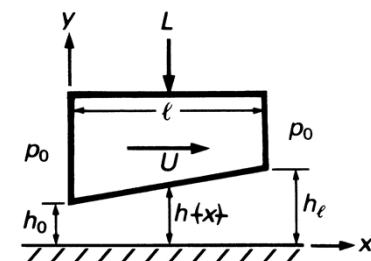
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$$h_o/l \ll 1, h_e/l \ll 1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \approx 0$$

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} = 0$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} y^2 + Ay + B$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} (hy - y^2) + \frac{Uy}{h}$$



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Concluding Remarks

- Cartesian Coordinates
- Cylindrical Axial Flows
- Cylindrical Rotating Flows

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Thank you!

Questions?

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