

# Viscous Flows at High Reynolds Number

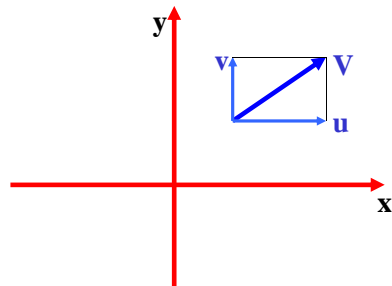
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- ▶ Plane Flows and Stream Function
- ▶ High Reynolds Number Flows
- ▶ Outer Solution
- ▶ Inner Solution
- ▶ Matching
- ▶ Boundary Layer Equation

### Stream Function

$$\mathbf{v} = \nabla \times (\mathbf{k}\psi) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & 0 & \psi \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \mathbf{i} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \mathbf{j}$$



$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

### Vorticity Transport Equation in terms of Stream Function

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla^2 \psi + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \nabla^2 \psi - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \nabla^2 \psi = \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \nabla^4 \psi$$

### Steady Flows

$$\left( \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \nabla^2 \right) \nabla^2 \psi = 0$$

## Two-Dimensional Plane Flows Clarkson University

$$\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - \varepsilon^2 \nabla^2\right) \nabla^2 \psi = 0, \quad \varepsilon^2 = \frac{1}{\text{Re}}$$

**Boundary Conditions**



$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \psi = 0 \quad \text{at } y = 0$$

$$\psi = y \quad \text{as } y \rightarrow \infty$$

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## Outer Expansion Clarkson University

$$\psi = \psi_o + \varepsilon \psi_1 + \dots$$

**Keeping terms  $\sim \varepsilon^0$**

$$\left(\frac{\partial \psi_o}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi_o}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) \nabla^2 \psi_o = 0$$

**Integrating for irrotational incoming flow**

$$\nabla^2 \psi_o = -\omega_o(\psi_o) = 0$$

**Boundary Conditions**

$$\psi = 0 \quad \text{at } y = 0$$

$$\psi = y \quad \text{as } y \rightarrow \infty$$



$$\psi_o = y$$

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## Inner Expansion Clarkson University

$$\left(u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - \varepsilon^2 \nabla^2\right) \nabla^2 \psi = 0$$

**Inner Variables**

$$u = U_o(x, Y), \quad v = \varepsilon V_o(x, Y), \quad y = \varepsilon Y, \quad \psi = \varepsilon \Psi_o(x, Y)$$

$$\left[U_o \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + V_o \frac{\partial}{\partial Y} - \varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Y^2}\right)\right] \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Y^2}\right) \varepsilon \Psi_o = 0$$

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## Inner Expansion Clarkson University

**Hence**

$$\left(U_o \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + V_o \frac{\partial}{\partial Y} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial Y^2}\right) \frac{\partial^2 \Psi_o}{\partial Y^2} = 0$$

$$U_o \frac{\partial^2 U_o}{\partial x \partial Y} + V_o \frac{\partial^2 U_o}{\partial Y^2} - \frac{\partial^3 U_o}{\partial Y^3} = 0, \quad U_o = \frac{\partial \Psi_o}{\partial Y}$$

**Therefore**

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial Y} \left( U_o \frac{\partial U_o}{\partial x} + V_o \frac{\partial U_o}{\partial Y} - \frac{\partial^2 U_o}{\partial Y^2} \right) = 0$$

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# Inner Expansion Clarkson University

Since 
$$\left( \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_0}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial Y} \right) = \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial Y} \left( \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_0}{\partial Y} \right) = 0$$

Therefore, the inner solution is given as

$$U_0 \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial x} + V_0 \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial Y} - \frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial Y^2} = f(x)$$

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# Matching Clarkson University

The outer limit of (inner expansion) =  
The inner limit of (outer expansion)

The inner limit of (outer expansion)

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} u_o(x, \varepsilon Y) = u_o(x, 0)$$

The outer limit of (inner expansion)

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} U_o(x, y / \varepsilon) = U_o(x, \infty)$$

Therefore

$$u_o(x, 0) = U_o(x, \infty)$$

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# Inner Expansion Clarkson University

For the inner solution to be valid

$y \rightarrow \infty$  
$$u_o(x, 0) \frac{du_o(x, 0)}{dx} = f(x) = -\frac{dp_o}{dx}$$

Therefore, the inner solution is given as

$$U_0 \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial x} + V_0 \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial Y} = u_o(x, 0) \frac{du_o(x, 0)}{dx} + \frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial Y^2}$$

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# Boundary Layer Equation Clarkson University

$$U_0 \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial x} + V_0 \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial Y} = u_o \frac{du_o}{dx} + \frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial Y^2}$$

Or

$$U_0 \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial x} + V_0 \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial Y} = -\frac{dp_o}{dx} + \frac{\partial^2 U_0}{\partial Y^2}$$

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## Concluding Remarks Clarkson University

- **Plane Flows and Stream Function**
- **High Reynolds Number Flows**
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# Thank you!

# Questions?

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