

Cauchy's eqn:

U

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + \rho F_i = \rho \frac{D u_i}{D t}$$

Stress tensor

Body force (per unit mass)

density

Accel.

$$= \rho \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right)$$

4. Symmetry of stress tensor

$$\tau_{ij} = \tau_{ji}$$

Constitutive eqns

2

provide a link between the kinematics of the flow & τ_{ij} .

Restriction: we will only consider incompressible fluids.

Observation:

Fluids:

- can generate hydrostatic pressures.
- have a resistance to shear flows (viscosity!)
knife & honey.
- do not generate internal stresses when subjected to rigid body motions.

$\Rightarrow \tau_{ij}$ should contain a (3)
hydrostatic pressure &
& depend on ϵ_{ij} .

A wide range of fluids
(Newtonian fluids) behave:

$$\tau_{ij} = -p \delta_{ij} + 2\mu \epsilon_{ij}$$

↑ dynamic
viscosity
(has to be
measured)

$$\tau_{ij} = -p \delta_{ij} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

Into Cauchy's eqn:

$$\rho \frac{D u_i}{D t} = \rho f_i + \frac{\partial \tau_{ij}}{\partial x_j}$$

$$= \rho f_i + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(-\rho \delta_{ij} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right)$$

$$\rho \frac{du_i}{dt} = \rho f_i - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j^2} + \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} = 0$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{du_i}{dt} + u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right) = \rho f_i - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j^2}$$

+ eqn. of continuity

$$\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} = 0$$

Navier Stokes eqns.

A system four coupled
nonlinear 2nd order PDE.
for 3 veloc. comp. &
pressure.

Boundary & initial conditions

