

Contents

PREFACE	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Preamble	1
1.2 Scope of book	2
1.3 Notation and definitions	4
2. PIPE AND CHANNEL FLOW	6
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Laminar flow theory: channel	7
2.3 Laminar flow theory: pipe	9
2.4 The Reynolds number	11
2.5 The entry length	12
2.6 Transition to turbulent flow	13
2.7 Relationship between flow rate and pressure gradient	16
3. FLOW PAST A CIRCULAR CYLINDER	18
3.1 Introduction	18
3.2 The Reynolds number	19
3.3 Flow patterns	19
3.4 Drag	27
4. CONVECTION IN HORIZONTAL LAYERS	30
4.1 The configuration	30
4.2 Onset of motion	31
4.3 Flow regimes	33
5. EQUATIONS OF MOTION	42
5.1 Introduction	42
5.2 Fluid particles and continuum mechanics	42
5.3 Eulerian and Langrangian co-ordinates	44
5.4 Continuity equation	45
5.5 The substantive derivative	46

5.6	The Navier–Stokes equation	48
5.7	Boundary conditions	53
5.8	Condition for incompressibility	56
	Appendix: Derivation of viscous term of dynamical equation	59
 6. FURTHER BASIC IDEAS		61
6.1	Streamlines, streamtubes, particle paths and streaklines	61
6.2	Computations for flow past a circular cylinder	63
6.3	The stream function	67
6.4	Vorticity	67
6.5	Vorticity equation	71
6.6	Circulation	72
 7. DYNAMICAL SIMILARITY		74
7.1	Introduction	74
7.2	Condition for dynamical similarity: Reynolds number	75
7.3	Dependent quantities	77
7.4	Other governing non-dimensional parameters	79
 8. LOW AND HIGH REYNOLDS NUMBERS		81
8.1	Physical significance of the Reynolds number	81
8.2	Low Reynolds number	82
8.3	High Reynolds number	83
 9. SOME SOLUTIONS OF THE VISCOUS FLOW EQUATIONS		88
9.1	Introduction	88
9.2	Poiseuille flow	88
9.3	Rotating Couette flow	89
9.4	Stokes flow past a sphere	90
9.5	Low Reynolds number flow past a cylinder	92
 10. INVISCID FLOW		94
10.1	Introduction	94
10.2	Kelvin circulation theorem	94
10.3	Irrotational motion	94
10.4	Bernoulli's equation	96
10.5	Drag in inviscid flow: d'Alembert's 'paradox'	97
10.6	Applications of Bernoulli's equation	98
10.7	Some definitions	100
 11. BOUNDARY LAYERS AND RELATED TOPICS		101
11.1	Boundary layer formation	101
11.2	The boundary layer approximation	101
11.3	Zero pressure gradient solution	103
11.4	Boundary layer separation	106

<i>Contents</i>	xiii
11.5 Drag on bluff bodies	109
11.6 Streamlining	110
11.7 Wakes	111
11.8 Jets	112
11.9 Momentum and energy in viscous flow	116
12. LIFT	119
12.1 Introduction	119
12.2 Two-dimensional aerofoils	120
12.3 Three-dimensional aerofoils	123
12.4 Spinning bodies	124
13. THERMAL FLOWS: BASIC EQUATIONS AND CONCEPTS	127
13.1 Introduction	127
13.2 Equations of convection	127
13.3 Classification of convective flows	130
13.4 Forced convection	130
13.5 Flow with concentration variations (mass transfer)	132
14. FREE CONVECTION	135
14.1 Introduction	135
14.2 The governing non-dimensional parameters	136
14.3 The adiabatic temperature gradient	139
14.4 Free convection as a heat engine	141
14.5 Convection from a heated vertical surface	142
14.6 Thermal plumes	148
14.7 Convection in fluid layers	148
Appendix: The Boussinesq approximation in free convection	155
15. FLOW IN ROTATING FLUIDS	162
15.1 Introduction	162
15.2 Centrifugal and Coriolis forces	162
15.3 Geostrophic flow and the Taylor–Proudman theorem	163
15.4 Taylor columns	165
15.5 Ekman layers	171
15.6 Intrinsic stability and inertial waves	176
15.7 Rossby waves	177
15.8 Convection in a rotating annulus	182
16. STRATIFIED FLOW	184
16.1 Basic concepts	184
16.2 Blocking	187
16.3 Lee waves	191
16.4 Internal waves	192
16.5 Stratification and rotation	199

17. INSTABILITY PHENOMENA	201
17.1 Introduction	201
17.2 Surface tension instability of a liquid column	201
17.3 Convection due to internal heat generation	203
17.4 Convection due to surface tension variations	204
17.5 Instability of rotating Couette flow	206
17.6 Shear flow instability	209
18. THE THEORY OF HYDRODYNAMIC STABILITY	213
18.1 The nature of linear stability theory	213
18.2 Onset of Bénard convection	214
18.3 Overstability	218
18.4 Rotating Couette flow	218
18.5 Boundary layer stability	220
19. TRANSITION TO TURBULENCE	225
19.1 Boundary layer transition	225
19.2 Transition in jets and other free shear flows	229
19.3 Pipe flow transition	233
20. TURBULENCE	238
20.1 The nature of turbulent motion	238
20.2 Introduction to the statistical description of turbulent motion	239
20.3 Formulation of the statistical description	242
20.4 Turbulence equations	244
20.5 Calculation methods	248
20.6 Interpretation of correlations	248
20.7 Spectra	250
20.8 The concept of eddies	252
21. HOMOGENEOUS ISOTROPIC TURBULENCE	253
21.1 Introduction	253
21.2 Space correlations and the closure problem	254
21.3 Spectra and the energy cascade	255
21.4 Dynamical processes of the energy cascade	259
22. THE STRUCTURE OF TURBULENT FLOWS	261
22.1 Introduction	261
22.2 Reynolds number similarity and self-preservation	261
22.3 Intermittency and entrainment	265
22.4 The structure of a turbulent wake	269
22.5 Turbulent motion near a wall	275
22.6 Large eddies in a boundary layer	281
22.7 The Coanda effect	284

<i>Contents</i>	xv
22.8 Stratified shear flows	286
22.9 Reverse transition	290
23. EXPERIMENTAL METHODS	292
23.1 General aspects of experimental fluid dynamics	292
23.2 Velocity measurement	294
23.3 Pressure and temperature measurement	298
23.4 Flow visualization	298
24. PRACTICAL SITUATIONS	301
24.1 Introduction	301
24.2 Cloud patterns	301
24.3 Waves in the atmospheric circulation	303
24.4 Continental drift and convection in the Earth's mantle	303
24.5 Solar granulation	306
24.6 Effluent dispersal	308
24.7 Wind effects on structures	310
24.8 Boundary layer control: vortex generators	313
24.9 Fluidics	315
24.10 Undulatory swimming	318
24.11 Convection from the human body	320
24.12 The flight of a boomerang	323
NOTATION	324
PROBLEMS	329
BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES	346
INDEX	354