

Transport Equations

- Mass
 - Momentum
 - Energy
 - Species
- } Conservation Laws

$$\text{Accumulation} = \text{in} + \text{out} + \text{Generation}_{\text{net}}$$

{ Transport Eqs are Eulerian
Conservation Laws are for some system → Lagrangian

Link these with The Reynolds Transport theorem (RTT)

$$\frac{dB_{\text{sys}}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{CV} \rho b dV + \int_{CS} \rho b \vec{V}_R \cdot \vec{n} dA$$

- B_{sys} is some extensive Property of the System
 - Mass, energy, momentum, etc.
 - The system is some Defined mass
- $b = B/\text{mass}$
- Read the equation as: "The rate of Change of B of the system) = (The rate of change of B in some Control Volume) + (The rate that B crosses out of the C.V.)"
- (Generation) $\equiv$ (Accumulation) + (out - in)

Divergence Theorem

$$\int_{CV} \nabla \cdot \vec{V} dV = \int_{CS} \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} dA$$

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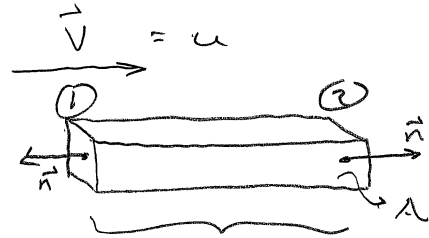
• Divergence is like a net outflow per unit volume. $(\nabla \cdot \vec{V})$

So $\int_{CV} \nabla \cdot \vec{V} dV$ is the net outflow in the C.V.

$$= (\text{out} - \text{in})$$

$$= \int_{CS} \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} dA$$

Example: 1-D



$$\int_{CV} \nabla \cdot \vec{V} dV \Rightarrow \int_1^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u \cdot A dx = A(u_2 - u_1)$$

$$\int_{CS} \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} dA \Rightarrow \int_{CS(2)} \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} dA + \int_{CS(1)} \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} dA$$

$$= A u_2 - A u_1 = A(u_2 - u_1)$$

$$\text{at } ① \quad \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} = -u_1$$

$$\text{at } ② \quad \vec{V} \cdot \vec{n} = u_2$$

Mass

$$\bullet B_{sys} = M_{sys}$$

$$\bullet b = 1 = B_s / M_s$$

• Conservation Law: $\frac{dM_{sys}}{dt} = 0$; M_{sys} is const, not (created or destroyed).

$$\bullet \frac{dB_{sys}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{CV} \rho b dV + \int_{CS} \rho b \vec{V}_R \cdot \vec{n} dA$$

$$0 = \underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \int_{CV} \rho dV}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ CV \neq CV(t)}} + \underbrace{\int_{CS} \rho \vec{V}_R \cdot \vec{n} dA}_{\int_{CV} \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) dV}$$

$$0 = \int_{CV} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho) dV + \int_{CV} \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) dV$$

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$$\text{or } \int_{cv} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) dV = 0$$

• This is True for Any C.V. so

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}) = 0}$$

• Differential form

• Mass Balance

• The integral form was $\frac{d}{dt} \int_{cv} \rho dV + \int_{cs} \rho \vec{V}_R \cdot \vec{n} dA = 0$

Momentum

$$\bullet B_{sys} = \vec{M}_{om_{sys}} = M_{sys} \vec{V}_{sys}$$

$$\bullet b = B_{sys} / M_{sys} = \vec{V}_{sys}$$

• Conservation Law : Newton's 2nd Law $\frac{d\vec{M}_{om_{sys}}}{dt} = \vec{F}_{ext, sys}$

$$\bullet \vec{F}_{ext, sys} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{cv} \rho \vec{V}_s dV + \int_{cs} \rho \vec{V}_s \vec{V}_R \cdot \vec{n} dA$$

$$\bullet \vec{F}_{ext, s} = \int_{cv} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho \vec{V}_s) + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V}_s \vec{V}_R) \right] dV$$

• $\vec{F}_{ext, s}$: Pressure, Viscous, Body, etc.

$$\text{Pressure : } \int_{c.s.} - (P \vec{n}) dA = \int_{cs} - \underline{\underline{\delta}} \cdot (P \vec{n}) dA$$

$$\underline{\underline{\delta}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \int_{cv} - \nabla \cdot (\underline{\underline{\delta}} P) dV$$

Viscous: $-\int_{CS} \underline{\underline{\tau}} \cdot \vec{n} dA = -\int_{CV} \nabla \cdot \underline{\underline{\tau}} dV$

Body: $\int_{CV} \rho \vec{g} dV$

$$\rightarrow \int_{CV} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho \vec{V}) + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V} \vec{V}) \right] dV = \int_{CV} -\nabla \cdot (P \underline{\underline{S}}) dV - \int_{CV} \nabla \cdot \underline{\underline{\tau}} dV + \int_{CV} \rho \vec{g} dV$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho \vec{V}) + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{V} \vec{V}) = -\nabla P - \nabla \cdot \underline{\underline{\tau}} + \rho \vec{g}}$$

• Differential form

• Integral form is

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{CV} \rho \vec{V} dV + \int_{CS} \rho \vec{V}_s \vec{V}_R \cdot \vec{n} dA = \int_{CS} -P \vec{n} dA - \int_{CS} \underline{\underline{\tau}} \cdot \vec{n} dA + \int_{CV} \rho \vec{g} dV$$

• u-mom:

$$\frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho u \vec{V}) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \tau_x}{\partial x} + \rho g_x$$

• V-mom, w-mom like wise.

• Index notation.

$$\frac{\partial \rho V_j}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\rho V_i V_j) = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial \tau_{ij}}{\partial x_i} + \rho g_j$$

• repeated indicies imply summation.

• lone indicies indicate a vector component.

Energy

- $B_{sys} = E_{tot}$: internal + kinetic

- $b = e_{tot} = u + \frac{1}{2} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v}$ $u = h - \frac{P}{\rho}$

- Conservation Law: $\frac{dE_t}{dt} = \dot{Q} + \dot{W}$: heat + work

- $\dot{Q} + \dot{W} = \int_{cv} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho e_t) + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}_R e_t) \right] dV$

- $\dot{Q} = - \int_{cs} \vec{q} \cdot \vec{n} dA = - \int_{cv} \nabla \cdot \vec{q} dV$

- $\dot{W} = - \int_{cs} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} dA = - \int_{cs} (P \underline{\underline{\delta}} + \underline{\underline{\tau}}) \cdot \vec{v} dA + \int_{cv} \rho \vec{g} \cdot \vec{v} dV$
 $= - \int_{cv} \nabla \cdot (P \underline{\underline{\delta}} \cdot \vec{v}) dV = - \int_{cv} \nabla \cdot (P \vec{v}) dV$
 $- \int_{cv} \nabla \cdot (\underline{\underline{\tau}} \cdot \vec{v}) dV + \int_{cv} \rho \vec{g} \cdot \vec{v} dV$

- $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho e_t + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{v}_R e_t) = - \nabla \cdot \vec{q} - \nabla \cdot (P \vec{v}) - \nabla \cdot (\underline{\underline{\tau}} \cdot \vec{v}) + \rho \vec{g} \cdot \vec{v}$

- Differential

- Integral form is above.

Species

- $B_s = m_s = m Y_i$

- $b = Y_i$

- Conservation Law: $\frac{dm Y_i}{dt} = S_i = \int_{cv} \dot{m}_i''' dV$

- $\vec{v}_R = \vec{v}_s = \vec{v} + \vec{v}_s^D \rightarrow \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho Y_i) + \nabla \cdot (\rho Y_i \vec{v}) + \nabla \cdot (\rho Y_i \vec{v}_s^D) = \dot{m}_i''' \right]$

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Constitutive Relations.

$$\vec{q} = -k \nabla T + \sum_k h_k \vec{j}_k + \vec{q}_{\text{rad}}$$

$$P = \frac{\rho R T}{M} \quad M = \text{molec. wt here.}$$

$$\rho Y_k V_k^D = \vec{j}_k = -\rho Y_k D_k \nabla X_k = -\rho D_k \nabla Y_k - \frac{\rho D_k Y_k}{M} \nabla M$$

$$\tau_{xy} = -\mu \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} - \frac{2}{3} \delta_{xy} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\tau_{xx} = -2\mu \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{2}{3} \mu \nabla \cdot \vec{v}$$

likewise for τ_{yy} , τ_{zz}

$$\tau_{xy} = \tau_{yx} = -\mu \left[\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right]$$

likewise for τ_{yz} , τ_{zx}

Summary

Mass: $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\rho v_i)$

Mom: $\frac{\partial \rho v_i}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\rho v_i v_j) - \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial \tau_{ij}}{\partial x_i} + \rho g_i$

Energy: $\frac{\partial \rho e_t}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\rho v_i e_t) - \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\rho v_i) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\tau_{ij} v_j) + \rho g_i v_i$

Species: $\frac{\partial \rho Y_k}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\rho v_i Y_k) - \frac{\partial j_{k,i}}{\partial x_i} + \dot{m}_k'''$

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$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(v_i Q) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} f + S$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} P \\ PV_j \\ PE_k \\ PY_k \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ P + \tau_{ij} \\ q_k + PV_k + \tau_{ij} v_j \\ f_{k,l} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ P q_k \\ P q_k v_k \\ \dot{m}_k''' \end{bmatrix}$$

For use in an ODE Solver, we do

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = R(Q, t)$$

• Code the R function,

Discretize the equations on a 3-D Grid.

$$\leadsto Q = Q^{ijk}$$

$\leadsto$ Solve via Method of lines.

$$\bullet 1 \text{ PDE : } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} = \dots$$

becomes n_{grid} ODE's