Integrates principles of flow through porous media with stochastic analyses, for advanced-level students, researchers and professionals in hydrogeology and hydraulics. This well-established textbook fills the gap between the general texts on fluid mechanics and the highly specialised volumes on hydraulic engineering. It covers all aspects of hydraulic science normally dealt with in a civil engineering degree course and will be as useful to the engineer in practice as it is to the student and the teacher. This book presents the foundations of fluid mechanics and transport phenomena in a concise way. It is suitable as an introduction to the subject as it contains many examples, proposed problems and a chapter for self-evaluation. The eighth edition of White’s Fluid Mechanics offers students a clear and comprehensive presentation of the material that demonstrates the progression from physical concepts to engineering applications and helps students quickly see the practical importance of fluid mechanics fundamentals. The wide variety of topics gives instructors many options for their course and is a useful resource to students long after graduation. The book’s unique problem-solving approach is presented at the start of the book and carefully integrated in all examples. Students can progress from general ones to those involving design, multiple steps and computer usage. This textbook deals with the fundamental principles of fluid dynamics, heat and mass transfer. The basic equations governing the convective transfer by fluid motion of matter, energy and momentum, and the transfer of the same properties by diffusion of molecular motion, are presented at the outset. These concepts are then applied systematically to the study of fluid dynamics in an engineering context and to the parallel investigation of heat and mass transfer processes. The influence of viscosity and the dominant role of turbulence in fluid motion are emphasised. Individual chapters are concerned with the important subjects of boundary layers, flow in pipes and ducts, gas dynamics, and flow in turbo-machinery and of a liquid with a free surface. Later chapters cover some of the special types of flow and transfer process encountered in chemical engineering applications, including two-phase flow, condensation, evaporation, flow in packed beds and fluidized solids. The present book – through the topics and the problems approach – aims at filling a gap, a real need in our literature concerning CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics). Our presentation results from a large documentation and focuses on reviewing the present day most important numerical and computational methods in CFD. Many theoreticians and experts in the field have expressed their interest in and need for such an enterprise. This was the motivation for carrying out our study and writing this book. It contains an important systematic collection of numerical working instruments in Fluid Dyn- ics. Our current approach to CFD started ten years ago when the University of Paris XI suggested a collaboration in the field of spectral methods for fluid dynamics. Soon after – preeminently studying the numerical approaches to Navier–Stokes nonlinearities – we completed a number of research projects which we presented at the most important international conferences in the field, to gratifying appreciation. An important qualitative step in our work was provided by the development of a computational basis and by access to a number of expert softwares. This fact allowed us to generate effective working programs for most of the problems and examples presented in the book, an aspect which was not taken into account in most similar studies that have already appeared all over the world. Written primarily to provide petroleum engineers with a systematic analytical approach to the solution of fluid flow problems, this book will nevertheless be of interest to geologists, hydrologists, mining-, mechanical-, or civil engineers. It provides the knowledge necessary for petroleum engineers to develop design methods for drilling, production, transport of oil and gas. Basic mechanical laws are applied for perfect fluid flow, Newtonian fluid, non-Newtonian fluid, and multiple phase flows. Elements of gas dynamics, a non-familiar treatment of shock waves, boundary layer theory, and two-phase flow are also included. An ideal textbook for civil and environmental, mechanical, and chemical engineers taking the required Introduction to Fluid Mechanics course, Fluid Mechanics for Civil and Environmental Engineers offers clear guidance and builds a firm real-world foundation using practical examples and problem sets. Each chapter begins with a statement of objectives, and includes practical examples to relate the theory to real-world engineering design challenges. The author places special emphasis on topics that are included in the Fundamentals of Engineering exam, and make the book more accessible by highlighting keywords and important concepts, including Mathcad algorithms, and providing chapter summaries of important concepts and equations. Both broad and deep in coverage, Rubenstein shows that fluid mechanics principles can be applied not only to blood circulation, but also to air flow through the lungs, joint lubrication, intraocular fluid...
movement and renal transport. Each section initiates discussion with governing equations, derives the state equations and then shows examples of their usage. Clinical applications, extensive worked examples, and numerous end of chapter problems clearly show the applications of fluid mechanics to biomedical engineering situations. A section on experimental techniques provides a springboard for future research efforts in the subject area. Uses language and math that is appropriate and conducive for undergraduate learning, containing many worked examples and end of chapter problems All engineering concepts and equations are developed within a biological context Covers topics in the traditional biofluids curriculum, as well as addressing other systems in the body that can be described by biofluid mechanics principles, such as air flow through the lungs, joint lubrication, intraocular fluid movement, and renal transport Clinical applications are discussed throughout the book, providing practical applications for the concepts discussed. One of the bestselling books in the field, Introduction to Fluid Mechanics continues to provide readers with a balanced and comprehensive approach to mastering critical concepts. The new seventh edition once again incorporates a proven problem-solving methodology that will help them develop an orderly plan to finding the right solution. It starts with basic equations, then clearly states assumptions, and, finally, relates results to expected physical behavior. Many of the steps involved in analysis are simplified by using Excel. Foundations and Applications of Mechanics: Volume II, Fluid Mechanics shows how suitable approximations such as ideal fluid flow model, boundary layer methods, and the acoustic approximation, can help solve problems of practical importance. The author proceeds from the general to the particular, making it clear at each stage what assumptions have been made to obtain a particular approximation. In his discussion of compressible fluids, Jog steers away from using gas tables and emphasizes obtaining solutions by numerical techniques - an approach more amenable to computer solutions. He discusses the control volume and the differential equation forms of governing equations in detail and uses examples to demonstrate the advantages and shortcomings of each approach. This collection of over 200 detailed worked exercises adds to and complements the textbook “Fluid Mechanics” by the same author, and, at the same time, illustrates the teaching material via examples. The exercises revolve around applying the fundamental concepts of “Fluid Mechanics” to obtain solutions to diverse concrete problems, and, in so doing, the students’ skill in the mathematical modelling of practical problems is developed. In addition, 30 challenging questions WITHOUT detailed solutions have been included. While lecturers will find these questions suitable for examinations and tests, students themselves can use them to check their understanding of the subject. Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) is an important design tool in engineering and also a substantial research tool in various physical sciences as well as in biology. The objective of this book is to provide university students with a solid foundation for understanding the numerical methods employed in today’s CFD and to familiarise them with modern CFD codes by hands-on experience. It is also intended for engineers and scientists starting to work in the field of CFD or for those who apply CFD codes. Due to the detailed index, the text can serve as a reference handbook too. Each chapter includes an extensive bibliography, which provides an excellent basis for further studies. Biofluid Mechanics is a thorough reference to the entire field. Written with engineers and clinicians in mind, this book covers physiology and the engineering aspects of biofluids. Effectively bridging the gap between engineers’ and clinicians’ knowledge bases, the text provides information on physiology for engineers and information on the engineering side of biofluid mechanics for clinicians. Clinical applications of fluid mechanics principles to fluid flows throughout the body are included in each chapter. All engineering concepts and equations are developed within a biological context, together with computational simulation examples as well. Content covered includes; engineering models of human blood, blood rheology in the circulation system and problems in human organs and their side effects on biomechanics of the cardiovascular system. The information contained in this book on biofluid principles is core to bioengineering and medical sciences. Comprehensive coverage of the entire biofluid mechanics subject provides you with an all in one reference, eliminating the need to collate information from different sources. Each chapter covers principles, needs, problems, and solutions in order to help you identify potential problems and employ solutions. Provides a novel breakdown of fluid flow by organ system, and a quick and focused reference for clinicians. Through the centuries, the intricacies of fluid mechanics — the study of the laws of motion and fluids in motion — have occupied many of history’s greatest minds. In this pioneering account, a distinguished aeronautical scientist presents a history of fluid mechanics focusing on the achievements of the pioneering scientists and thinkers whose inspirations and experiments lay behind the evolution of such disparate devices as irrigation lifts, ocean liners, windmills, fireworks and spacecraft. The author first presents the basics of fluid mechanics, then explores the advances made through the work of such gifted thinkers as Plato, Aristotle, da Vinci, Galileo, Pascal, Newton, Bernoulli, Euler, Lagrange, Ernst Mach and other scientists of the 20th century. Especially important for its illuminating comparison of the development of fluid mechanics in the former Soviet Union with that in the West, the book concludes with studies of transsonic compressibility and aerodynamics, supersonic fluid mechanics, hypersonic gas dynamics and the universal matter-energy continuity. Professor G. A. Tokaty has headed the prestigious Aeronautical Research Laboratory at the Zhukovsky Academy of Aeronautics in Moscow, and has taught at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is Emeritus Professor of Aeronautics and Space Technology, The City University, London. 161 illustrations. Preface. Fluid Mechanics for Civil Engineers - Department of Civil Engineering by Bruce Hunt (New Zealand) Fluid mechanics is a traditional cornerstone in the education of civil engineers. As numerous books on this subject suggest, it is possible to introduce fluid mechanics to students in many ways. This text is an outgrowth of lectures I have given to civil engineering students at the University of Canterbury during the past 24 years. It contains a blend of what most teachers would call basic fluid mechanics and applied hydraulics. Chapter 1 contains an introduction to fluid and flow properties together with a review of vector calculus in preparation for chapter 2, which contains a derivation of the governing equations of fluid motion. Chapter 3 covers the usual topics in fluid statics - pressure distributions, forces on plane and curved surfaces, stability of floating bodies and rigid body acceleration of fluids. Chapter 4 introduces the use
of control volume equations for one-dimensional flow calculations. Chapter 5 gives an overview for the problem of solving partial differential equations for velocity and pressure distributions throughout a moving fluid and chapters 6-9 fill in the details of carrying out these calculations for irrotational flows, laminar and turbulent flows, boundary-layer flows, secondary flows and flows requiring the calculation of lift and drag forces. Chapter 10, which introduces dimensional analysis and model similitude, requires a solid grasp of chapters 1-9 if students are to understand and use effectively this very important tool for experimental work. Chapters 11-14 cover some traditionally important application areas in hydraulic engineering. Chapter 11 covers steady pipe flow, chapter 12 covers steady open channel flow, chapter 13 introduces the method of characteristics for solving waterhammer problems in unsteady pipe flow, and chapter 14 builds upon material in chapter 13 by using characteristicsto attack the more difficult problem of unsteady flow in open channels. Throughout, I have tried to use mathematics, experimental evidence and worked examples to describe and explain the elements of fluid motion in some of the many different contexts encountered by civil engineers. The study of fluid mechanics requires a subtle blend of mathematics and physics that many students find difficult to master. Classes at Canterbury tend to be large and sometimes have as many as a hundred or more students. Mathematical skills among these students vary greatly, from the very able to mediocre to less than competent. As any teacher knows, this mixture of student backgrounds and skills presents a formidable challenge if students with both stronger and weaker backgrounds are all to obtain something of value from a course. My admittedly less than perfect approach to this dilemma has been to emphasize both physics and problem solving techniques. For this reason, mathematical development of the governing equations, which is started in Chapter 1 and completed in Chapter 2, is covered at the beginning of our first course without requiring the deeper understanding that would be expected of more advanced students. A companion volume containing a set of carefully chosen homework problems, together with corresponding solutions, is an important part of courses taught from this text. Most students can learn problem solving skills only by solving problems themselves, and I have a strongly held belief that this practice is greatly helped when students have access to problem solutions for checking their work and for obtaining help at difficult points in the solution process. A series of laboratory experiments is also helpful. However, courses at Canterbury do not have time to include a large amount of experimental work. For this reason, I usually supplement material in this text with several of Hunter Rouse's beautifully made fluid-mechanics films.

Why Study Fluid Mechanics? 1.1 Getting Motivated Flows are beautiful and complex. A swollen creek tumbles over rocks and through crevasses, swirling and foaming. A child plays with sticky taffy, stretching and reshaping the candy as she pulls it and twists it in various ways. Both the water and the taffy are fluids, and their motions are governed by the laws of nature. Our goal is to introduce the reader to the analysis of flows using the laws of physics and the language of mathematics. On mastering this material, the reader becomes able to harness flow to practical ends or to create beauty through fluid design. In this text we delve deeply into the mathematical analysis of flows, but before beginning, it is reasonable to ask if it is necessary to make this significant mathematical effort. After all, we can appreciate a flowing stream without understanding why it behaves as it does. We can also operate machines that rely on fluid behavior - drive a car for example - without understanding the fluid dynamics of the engine, and we can even repair and maintain engines, piping networks, and other complex systems without having studied the mathematics of flow. What is the purpose, then, of learning to mathematically describe fluid flows? The answer to this question is quite practical: knowing the patterns fluids form and why they are formed, and knowing the stresses fluids generate and why they are generated is essential to designing and optimizing modern systems and devices. While the ancients designed wells and irrigation systems without calculations, we can avoid the wastefulness and tediousness of the trial-and-error process by using mathematical models. Basic fluid dynamic theory and applications in a single, authoritative reference. The growing capabilities of computational fluid dynamics and the development of laser velocimeters and other new instrumentation have made a thorough understanding of classic fluid theory and laws more critical today than ever before. Fundamentals of Fluid Mechanics is a vital repository of essential information on this crucial subject. It brings together the contributions of recognized experts from around the world to cover all of the concepts of classical fluid mechanics - from the basic properties of liquids through thermodynamics, flow theory, and gas dynamics. With answers for the practicing engineer and real-world insights for the student, it includes applications from the mechanical, civil, aerospace, chemical, and other fields. Whether used as a refresher or for first-time learning, Fundamentals of Fluid Mechanics is an important new asset for engineers and students in many different disciplines. The multidisciplinary field of fluid mechanics is one of the most actively developing fields of physics, mathematics and engineering. In this book, the fundamental ideas of fluid mechanics are presented from a physics perspective. Using examples taken from everyday life, from hydraulic jumps in a kitchen sink to Kelvin-Helmholtz instabilities in clouds, the book provides readers with a better understanding of the world around them. It teaches the art of fluid-mechanical estimates and shows how the ideas and methods developed to study the mechanics of fluids are used to analyze other systems with many degrees of freedom in statistical physics and field theory. Aimed at undergraduate and graduate students, the book assumes no prior knowledge of the subject and only a basic understanding of vector calculus and analysis. It contains 32 exercises of varying difficulties, from simple estimates to elaborate calculations, with detailed solutions to help readers understand fluid mechanics. The mechanics of fluid flow is a fundamental engineering discipline explaining both natural phenomena and human-induced processes, and a thorough understanding of it is central to the operations of the oil and gas industry. This book, written by some of the world's best known and respected petroleum engineers, covers the concepts, theories, and applications of the mechanics of fluid flow for the veteran engineer working in the field and the student, alike. It is a must-have for any engineer working in the oil and gas industry. Computational methods and modelling is of growing importance in fundamental science as well as in applications in industry and in environmental research. In this topical volume the readers find important contributions in the field of turbulent...
1918, Jan Burgers, 23 years old, started as professor of ‘aerodynamics, hydrodynamics, and their applications’ at the Technical University in Delft. This can be regarded as the birth of fluid mechanics in the Netherlands, not only as an academic discipline but also as the start of the serious study of flow phenomena in engineering environments. During the period of Burgers’ tenure in Delft (till 1955) three Dutch institutes were founded which to this day remain important centres of research in various fields of fluid mechanics: aerospace engineering, hydraulics, and naval engineering. Burgers and others developed mathematical, experimental, and numerical approaches of a broad range of fluid flows; some of their achievements have become well-known worldwide and can be seen as highlights of Dutch fluid mechanics. From the 1950s ‘stromingsleer’ (flow theory) attained a permanent and respected place in the curriculum and research of (technical) universities, at many old and new research institutes and also at several industrial research laboratories. In the 1980s fluid mechanics finally became ‘recognized’ as a serious branch of physics and an important field of (applied) science. This resulted in a close cooperation between academic groups, institutes and industry and the foundation of the Burgerscentrum, the Research School for Fluid Mechanics in the Netherlands. One hundred years after Burgers’ appointment in Delft, Dutch fluid mechanics is still very much alive. This volume gives a full account of its rich history and also offers a view on the broad range of areas of application: transport, energy production, biology and medicine, production processes, etc. It has been written not only for those working in this field but also for those interested in the history of Dutch science and in the development of science and the fascinating world of fluid flow phenomena. This textbook for senior undergraduate and graduate students outlines and provides links between classical mechanics and geophysical fluid dynamics. It is particularly suitable for the mechanics and fluids dynamics courses of geophysics, meteorology, or oceanography students as well as serving as a general textbook for a course on geophysical fluid dynamics. It describes the motions of rigid bodies and shows how classical mechanics has important applications to geophysics, as in the precession of the earth, oceanic tide, and the retreat of the moon from the earth owing to the tidal friction. Unlike the more general mechanics textbooks this gives a unique representation of these applications:Water is one of the world’s threatened resources: it is also a substance of importance in Geology. For some years I have felt the need for a book that sets out the fundamentals of fluid mechanics, written for geologists rather than engineers. The efforts to repair my own deficiencies in this respect led me along various unfamiliar paths, few of which were unrewarding. This book is the result of my journeys through the literature and as a geologist in several parts of the world. It has been written for students of geology of all ages, in the simplest terms possible, and it has one objective: to provide a basis for an understanding of the mechanical role of water in geology. It has not been written for experts in ground water hydrology, or specialists in the fluid aspects of structural geology: it has been written for geologists like me who are not very good mathematicians, so that we can take water better into account in our normal geological work, whatever it might be. The fundamentals apply equally to mineralization, geochemistry, and vulcanology although they have not been specifically mentioned. It has also been written for the university student of geology so that he or she may start a career with some appreciation of the importance of water, and understanding of its movement. The classic textbook on fluid mechanics is revised and updated by Dr. David Dowling to better illustrate this important subject for modern students. With topics and concepts presented in a clear and accessible way, Fluid Mechanics guides students from the fundamentals to the analysis and application of fluid mechanics, including compressible flow and such diverse applications as aerodynamics and geophysical fluid mechanics. Its broad and deep coverage is ideal for both a first or second course in fluid dynamics at the graduate or advanced undergraduate level, and is well-suited to the needs of modern scientists, engineers, mathematicians, and others seeking fluid mechanics knowledge. Over 100 new exercises designed to illustrate the application of the various concepts and equations featured in the text: A completely new chapter on computational fluid dynamics (CFD) authored by Prof. Gretar Tryggvason of the University of Notre Dame. This new CFD chapter includes sample MatlabTM codes and 20 exercises. New material on elementary kinetic theory, non-Newtonian constitutive relationships, internal and external rough-wall turbulent flows, Reynolds-stress closure models, acoustic source terms, and unsteady one-dimensional gas dynamics Plus 110 new exercises and nearly 100 new figures: Fluid and Particle Mechanics provides information pertinent to hydraulics or fluid mechanics. This book discusses the properties and behavior of liquids and gases in motion and at rest. Organized into nine chapters, this book begins with an overview of the science of fluid mechanics that is subdivided accordingly into two main branches, namely, fluid statics and fluid dynamics. This text then examines the flowmeter devices used for the measurement of flow of liquids and gases. Other chapters consider the principles of resistance in open channel flow, which is based on improper application of the Torricellian law of efflux. This book discusses as well the use of centrifugal pumps for exchanging energy between a mechanical system and a liquid. The final chapter deals with the theory of settling, which finds an extensive application in several industrially important processes. This book is a valuable resource for chemical engineers, students, and researchers. The book aims at providing to master and PhD students the basic knowledge in fluid mechanics for chemical engineers. Applicationsto mixing and reaction and to mechanical separation processes are addressed. The first part of the book presents the principles of fluid mechanics used by chemical engineers, with a focus on global theorems for describing the behavior of hydraulic systems. These second part deals with turbulence and its application for stirring, mixing and chemical reaction. The third part addresses mechanical separation processes by considering the dynamics of particles in aflow and the processes of filtration, fluidization and centrifugation. The mechanics of granular media is finally discussed. One cannot overemphasize the importance of studying fluids in motion or at rest for a variety of scientific and engineering endeavors. Fluid mechanics as an art reaches back into antiquity, but its rational formulation is a relatively recent undertaking. Much of the physics of a particular flow situation can be understood by conducting appropriate experiments. Flow visualization techniques offer a useful tool to establish an overall picture of a flow field and to delineate broadly its salient features before embarking on more detailed quantitative measurements. Among the single-point
measurements that are particularly difficult are those in separated flows, non-Newtonian fluids, rotating flows, and nuclear aerosols. Pressure, shear stress, vorticity, and heat transfer coefficient are also difficult quantities to measure, particularly for time-dependent flows. These and other special situations are among the topics covered in this volume. Each article emphasizes the development of a particular measuring technique. The topics covered were chosen because of their importance to the field, recent appeal, and potential for future development. The articles are comprehensive and coverage is pedagogical with a bias towards recent developments. Applications of the science of fluid mechanics to the new and expanding fields of industrial safety and environmental protection are discussed in this volume. The material is organized in accordance with the chain-of-events in real accidents, starting with the loss of containment of hazardous fluids, going on to the spreading and mixing processes in water or air, and ending with the damage loads caused by explosions, fires or toxic content. To develop solutions relevant to the wide range of problems considered, it is necessary to draw on material from various branches of fluid mechanics, i.e. from the engineering fields (aero- and gas- and hydrodynamics, hydraulics, heat transfer and two-phase flows) as well as from geophysics (environmental flows, boundary-layer meteorology). The relevant solutions are developed from the fundamental equations, but are kept simple for transparency and understanding. To achieve this, the simplifications offered by scaling, similarity and entrainment concepts are used extensively. Many of the solutions are novel but have been confirmed by laboratory experiments. The material in the book has been used as a teaching text on Master's level, but the content will be useful also for practising engineers and scientists engaged in safety and environmental impact. The problems considered have been encountered in consultancy work for industry and government agencies. The coherent presentation and the fundamental basis for analytical developments, makes the material accessible also to readers not acquainted with the field. A unique and timely book on understanding and tailoring the flow of fluids in porous materials. Porous media play a key role in chemical processes, gas and water purification, gas storage and the development of new multifunctional materials. Understanding hydrodynamics in porous media is decisive for enabling a wide range of applications in materials science and chemical engineering. This all-encompassing book offers a timely overview of all flow and transport processes in which chemical or physicochemical phenomena such as dissolution, phase transition, reactions, adsorption, diffusion, capillarity, and surface phenomena are essential. It brings together both theoretical and experimental results and includes important industrial applications. Physicochemical Fluid Dynamics in Porous Media: Applications in Geoscience and Petroleum Engineering explains the thermodynamics of phase equilibria for multicomponent fluids, physicochemical models of single-phase and immiscible two-phase flow, based on the macroscopic theory of oil displacement by water. It also covers the theory of two-phase flow with partial miscibility and describes partially miscible flows with phase transitions by means of the negative saturation approach. The final chapters are devoted to flow with chemical reactions, based on the example of in-situ leaching of uranium, and flow with bio-chemical reactions in terms of the underground storage of hydrogen. -Brings together the theoretical and experimental results necessary for the understanding of hydrodynamics in porous media. -Covers important industrial applications such as underground leaching of uranium and underground storage of hydrogen. -Presents a state-of-the-art overview and summarizes the research results usually found only scattered in the literature. Physicochemical Fluid Dynamics in Porous Media: Applications in Geoscience and Petroleum Engineering will appeal to chemical engineers, materials scientists, applied physicists, and mechanical engineers. Provides the definition, equations and derivations that characterize the foundation of fluid mechanics utilizing minimum mathematics required for clarity yet retaining academic integrity. The text focuses on pipe flow, flow in open channels, flow measurement methods, forces on immersed objects, and unsteady flow. It includes over 50 fully solved problems to illustrate each concept. Three chapters of the book are reprinted from Fundamental Fluid Mechanics for the Practical Engineer by James W. Murdock. One of the core areas of study in civil engineering concerns water that encompasses fluid mechanics, hydraulics and hydrology. Fluid mechanics provide the mathematical and scientific basis for hydraulics and hydrology that also have added empirical and practical contents. The knowledge contained in these three subjects is necessary for the optimal and equitable management of this precious resource that is not always available when and where it is needed, sometimes with conflicting demands. The objective of Fluid Mechanics, Hydraulics, Hydrology and Water Resources for Civil Engineers is to assimilate these core study areas into a single source of knowledge. The contents highlight the theory and applications supplemented with worked examples and also include comprehensive references for follow-up studies. The primary readership is civil engineering students who would normally go through these core subject areas sequentially spread over the duration of their studies. It is also a reference for practicing civil engineers in the water sector to refresh and update their skills.