

FLUIDS AND FLOWS



Julia Yeomans: Fluids all around us

Ramin Golestanian: The bacterial viewpoint

Michael Barnes: Turbulence

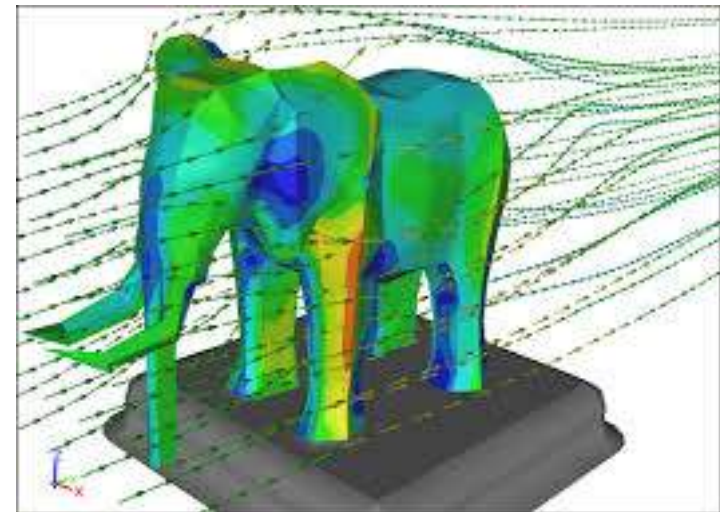
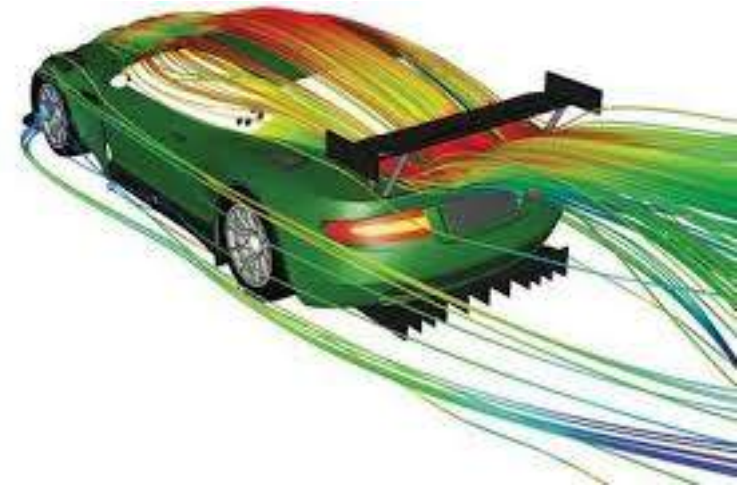
The Navier-Stokes equation

$$\rho \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} \right\} = -\nabla p + \eta \nabla^2 \mathbf{u}$$

$$\rho \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} \right\} = -\nabla p + \eta \nabla^2 \mathbf{u}$$



Computational fluid dynamics:
a success story



$$\rho \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} \right\} = -\nabla p + \eta \nabla^2 \mathbf{u}$$

Inertial term

viscous term

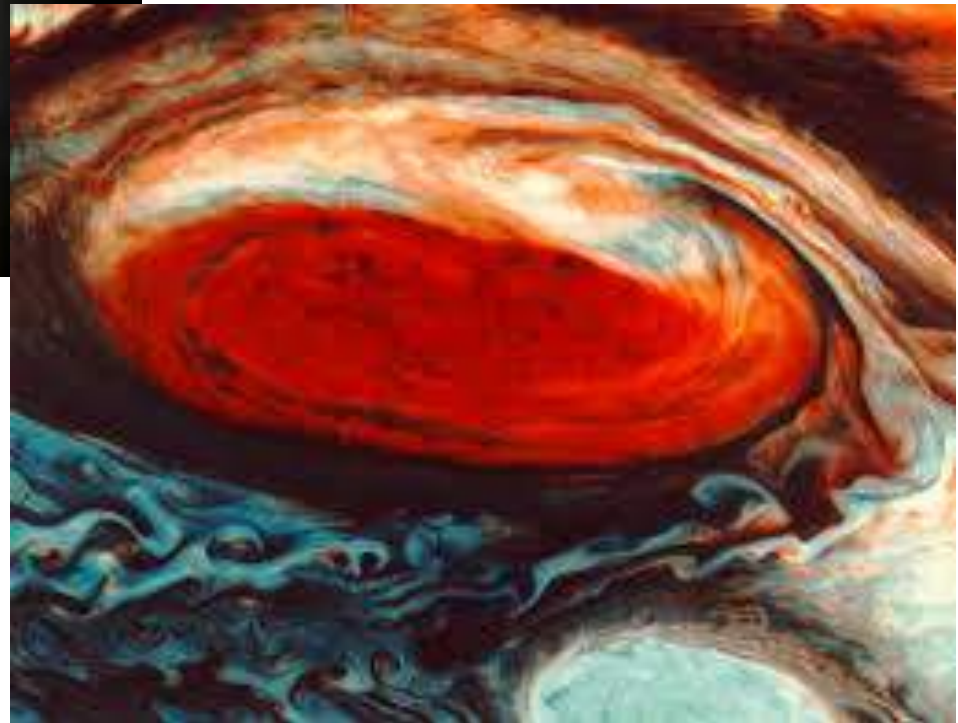
$$\frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{u}}}{\partial t} + (\tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \tilde{\nabla}) \tilde{\mathbf{u}} = -\frac{\tilde{\nabla} \tilde{p}}{\tilde{\rho}} + \frac{\nu}{LU} \tilde{\nabla}^2 \tilde{\mathbf{u}}$$

Reynolds number

$$Re = \frac{LU}{\nu}$$

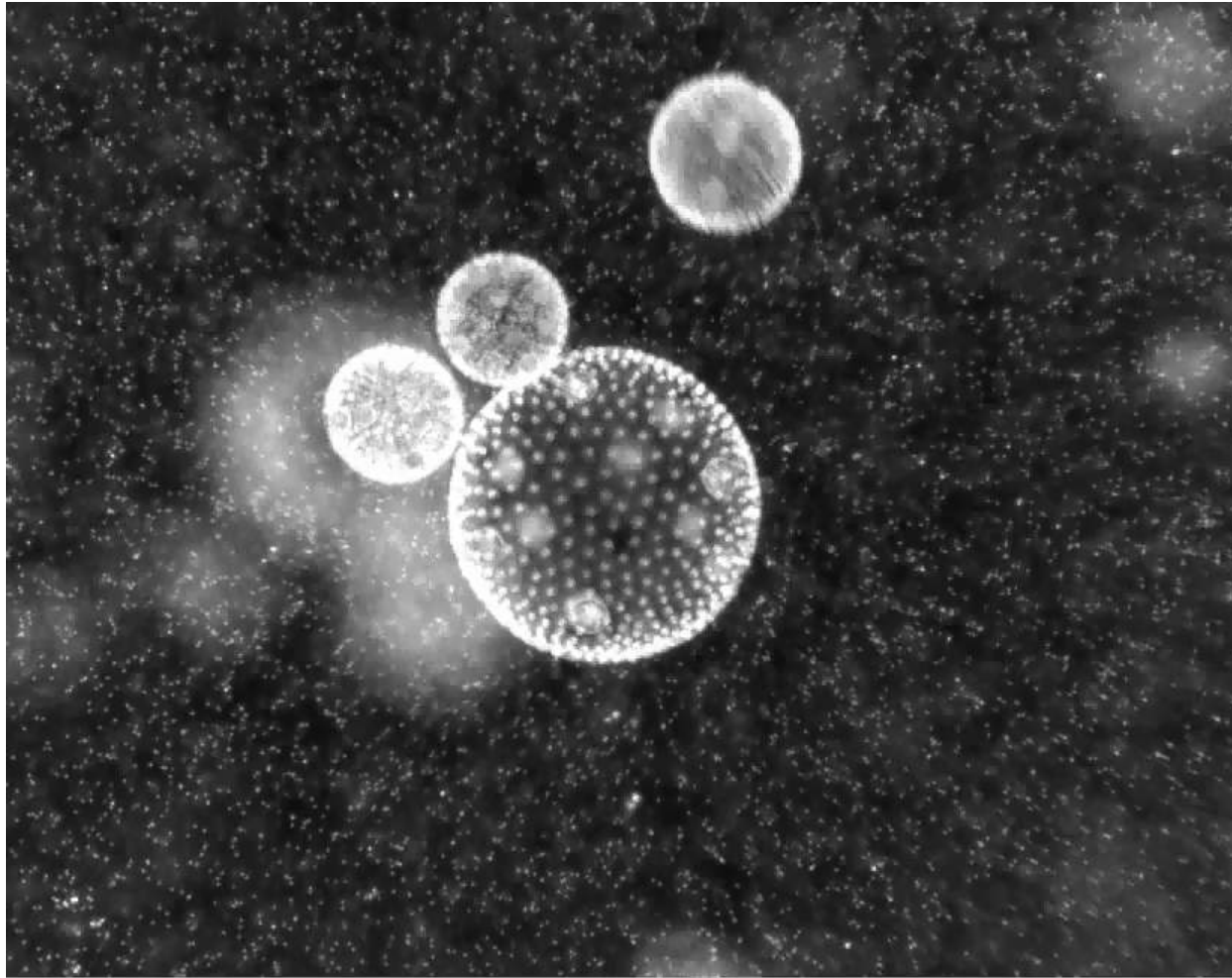
High Reynolds numbers

$$Re = \frac{LU}{\nu}$$



Low Reynolds numbers

$$Re = \frac{LU}{\nu}$$



Goldstein group, Cambridge

A day in the life of a fluid dynamicist

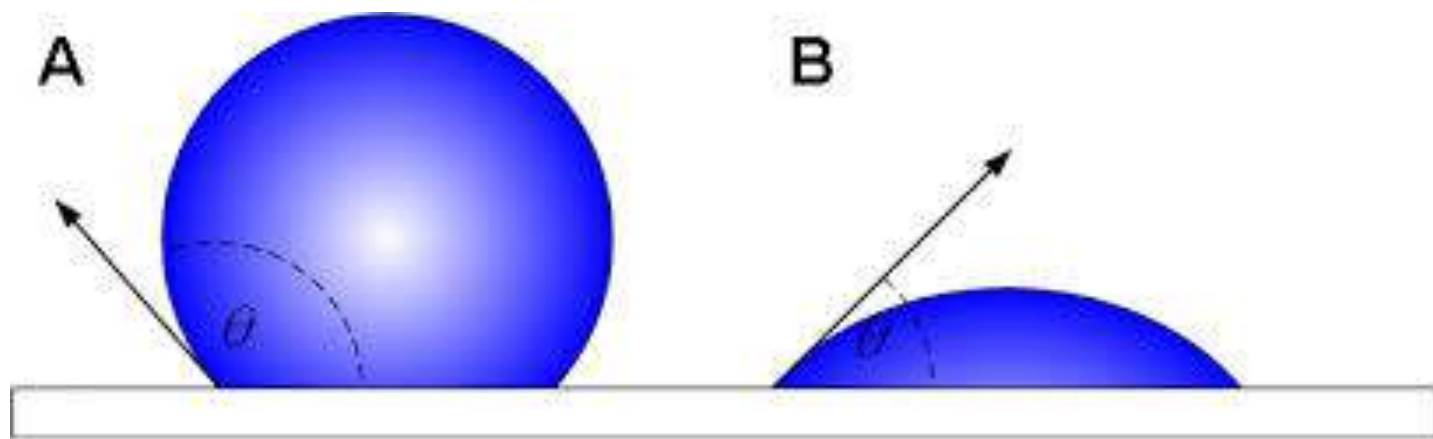
<https://gfm.aps.org/meetings/dfd-2015/55ec9a5d69702d060d570100>

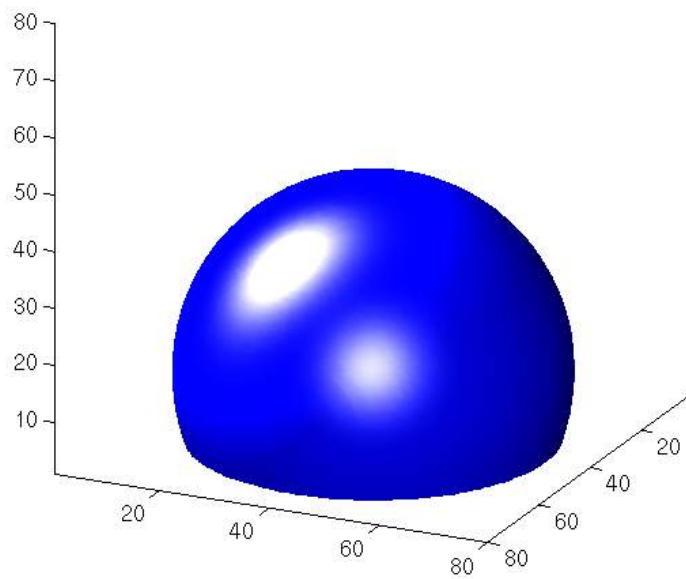
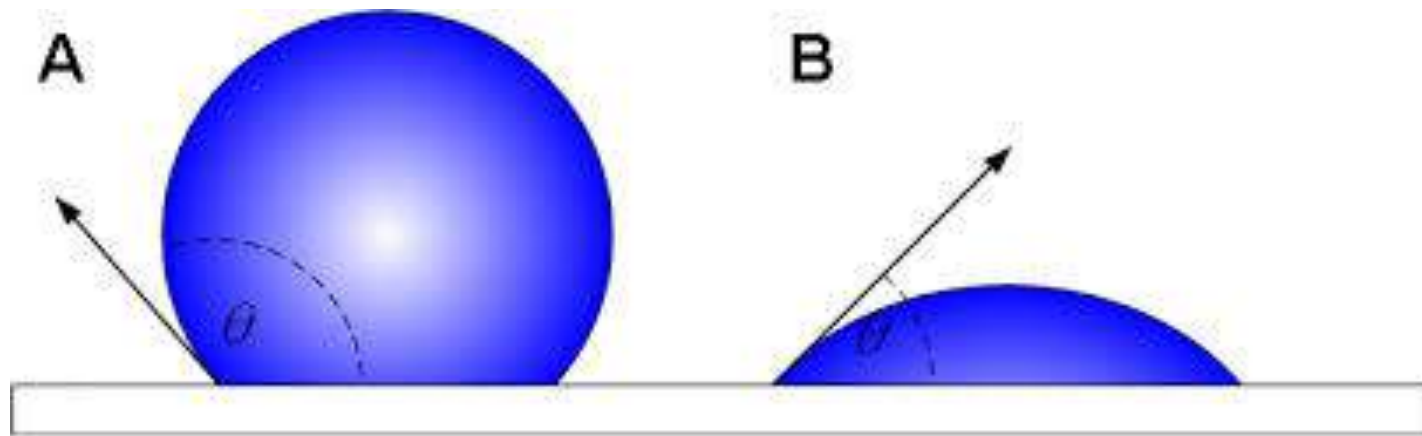
1. Superhydrophobic surfaces

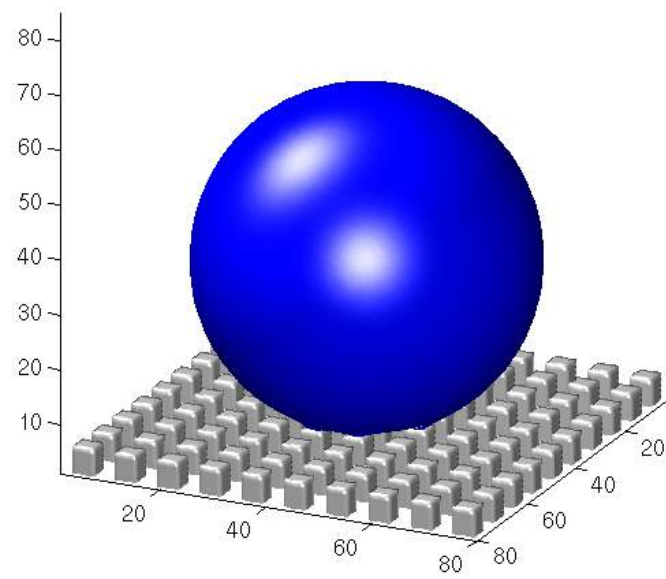
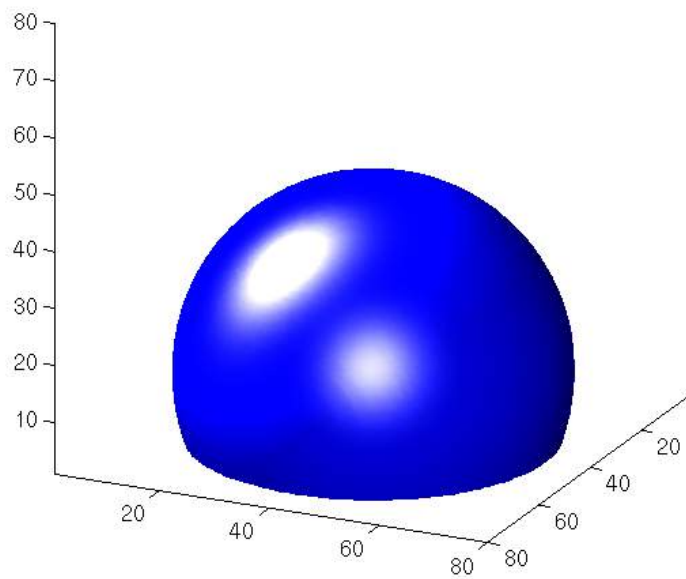
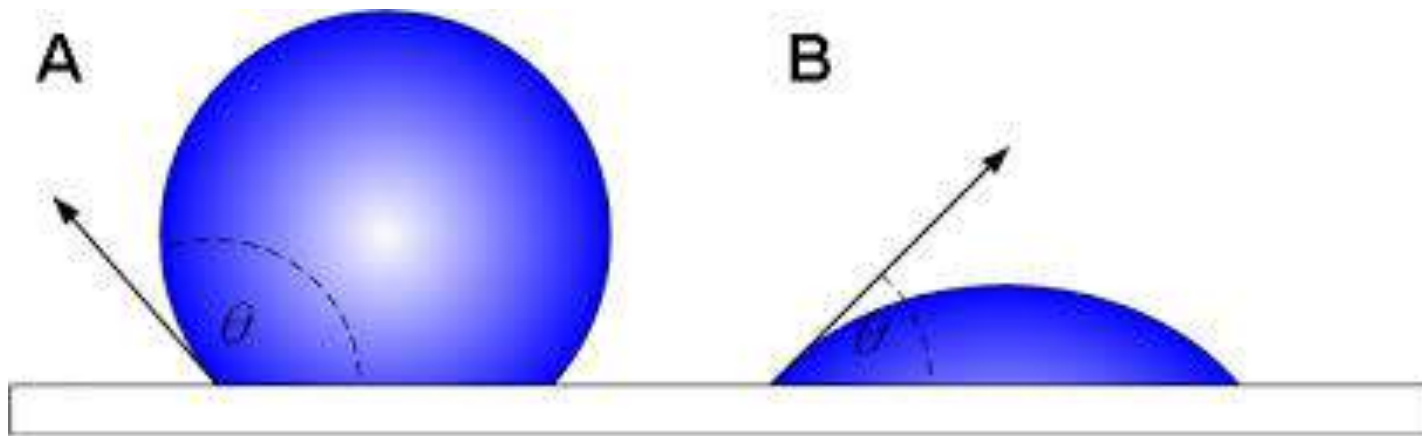
2. Pancake bouncing

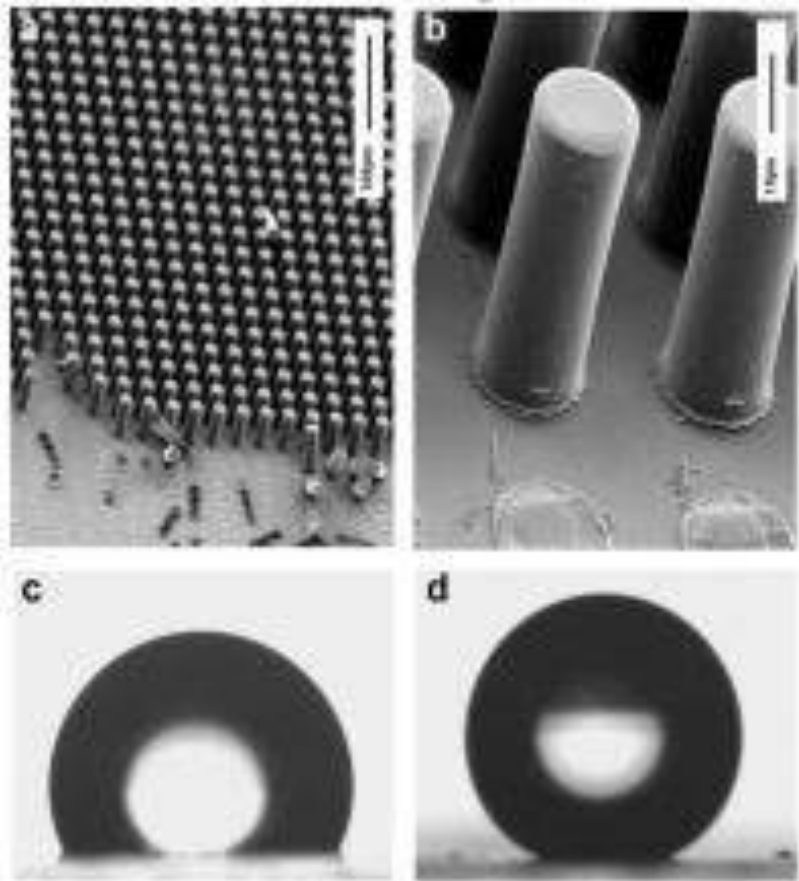
3. Vorticity



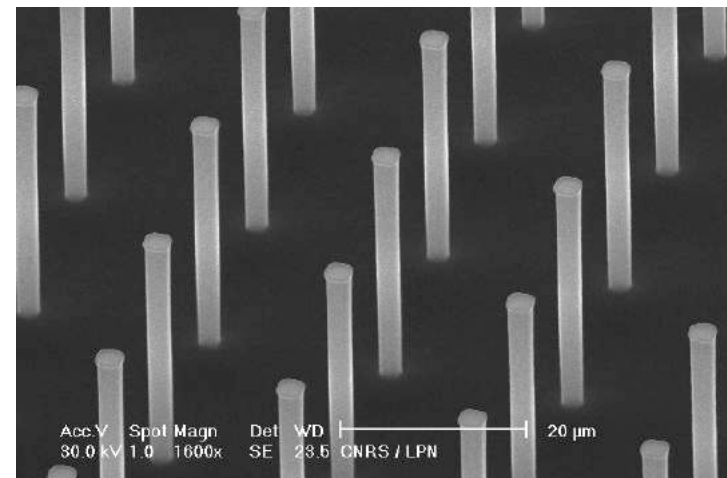
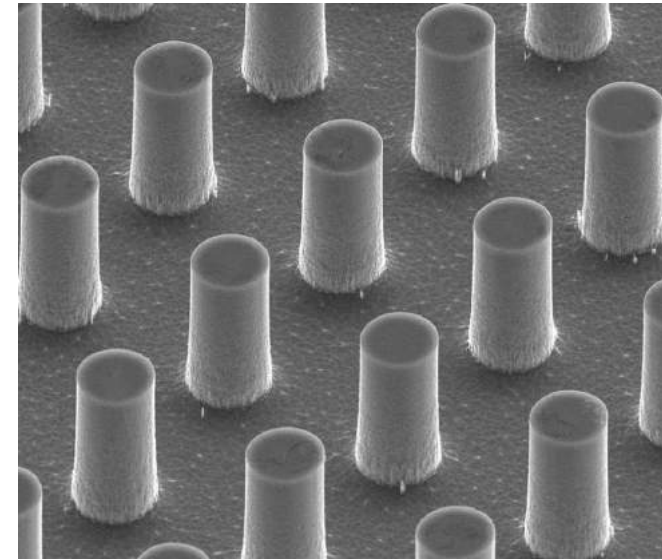








soft matter group
Nottingham Trent
University



Davide Quere, Mathilde Reysat







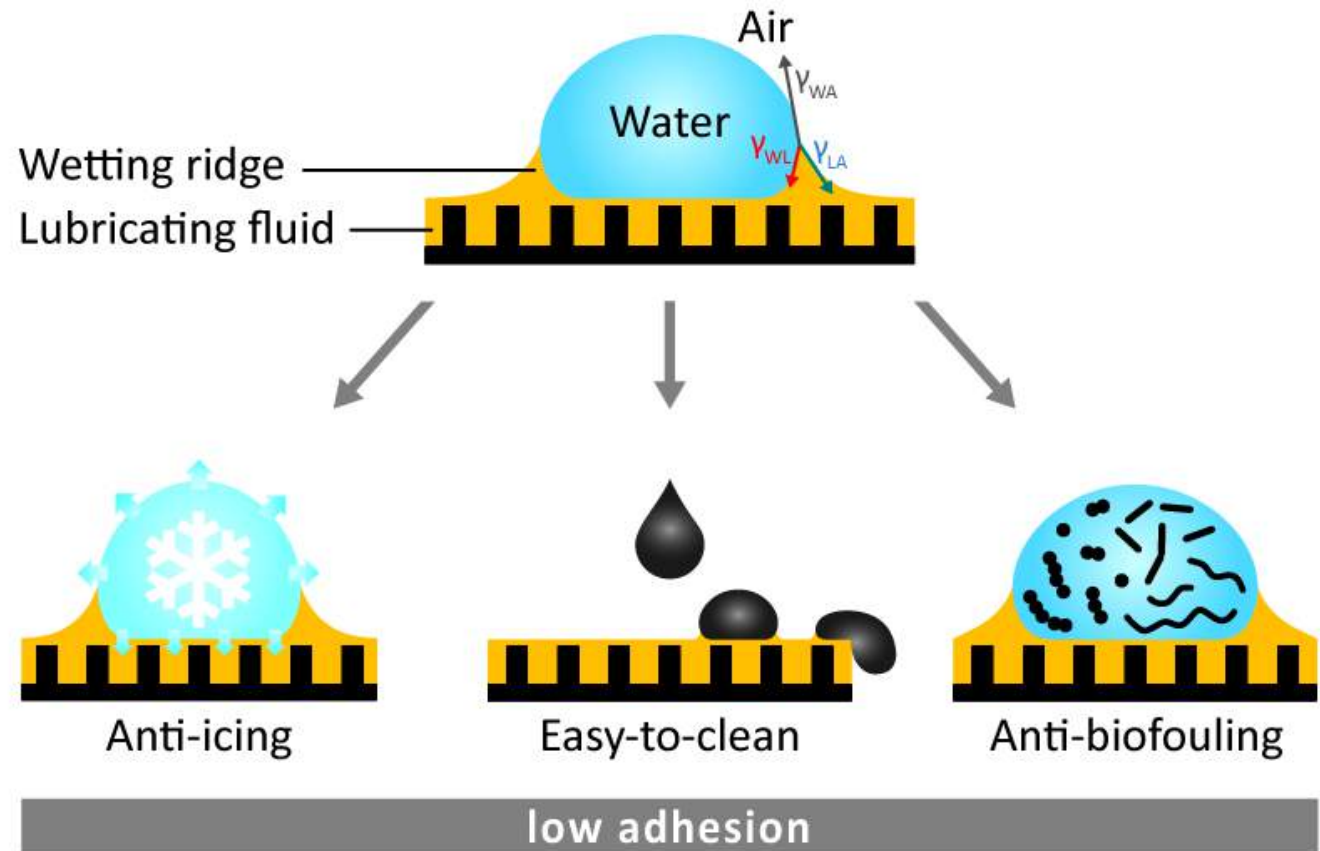






Credits: Holger Bohn and Walter Federt

Lubricant impregnated slippery surface



1. Superhydrophobic surfaces

2. Pancake bouncing

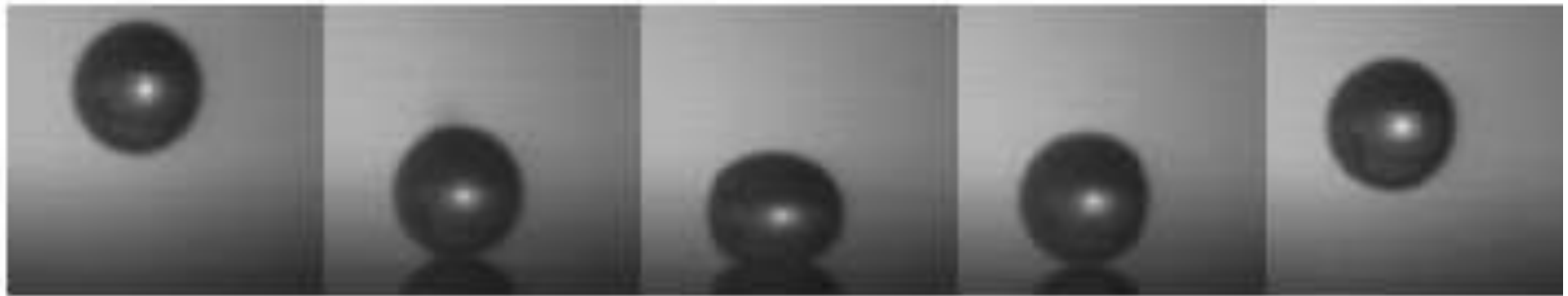
3. Vorticity

Weber number

balancing inertia and surface tension

$$We = \frac{r_0 v_0^2 \rho}{\gamma}$$

We=0.07



We=12

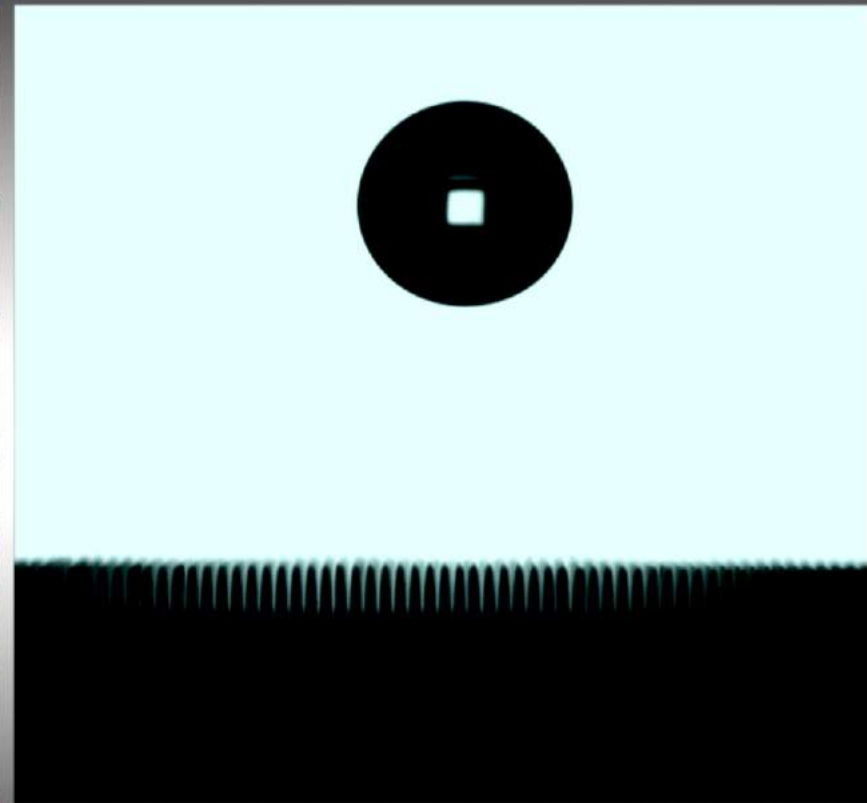
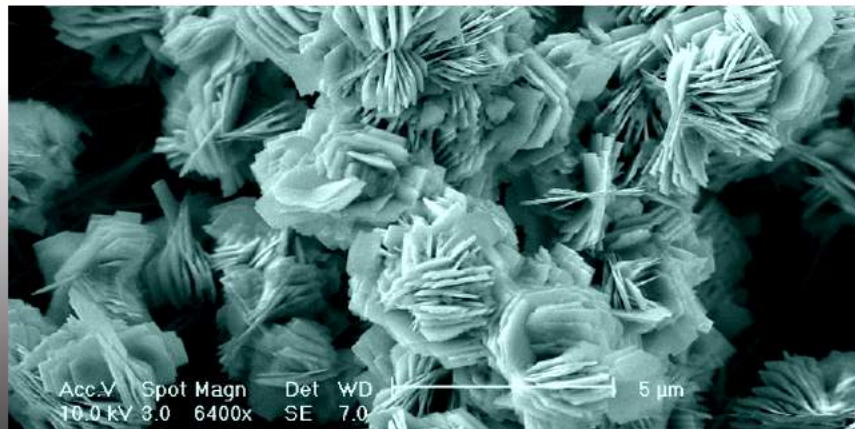
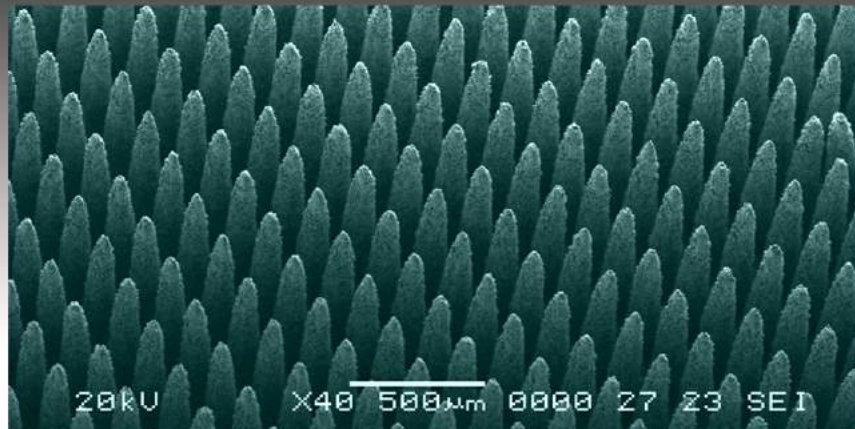


spreading time

$$t_{max} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\rho r_0^3}{\gamma}}$$

independent of
impact velocity

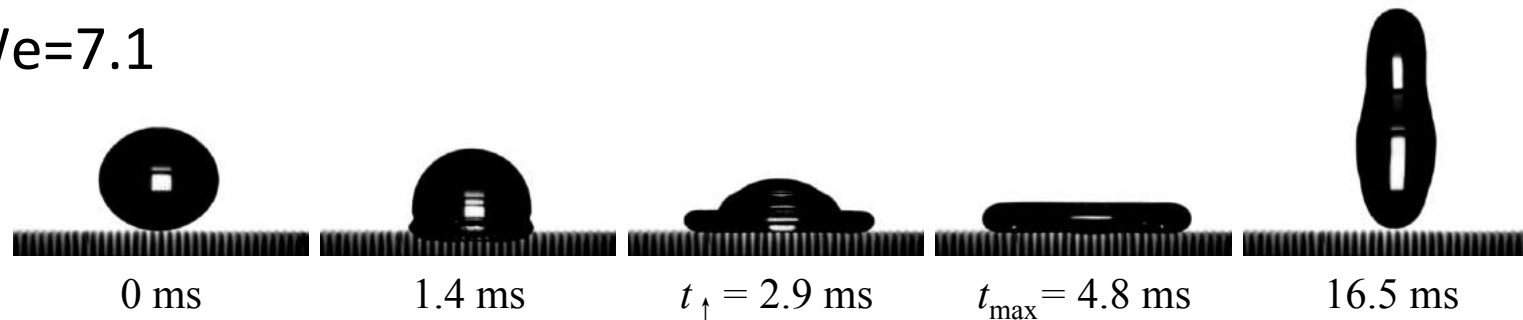
Drop impinging on tapered surface under $We=14.1$



$t = -2.2$ ms

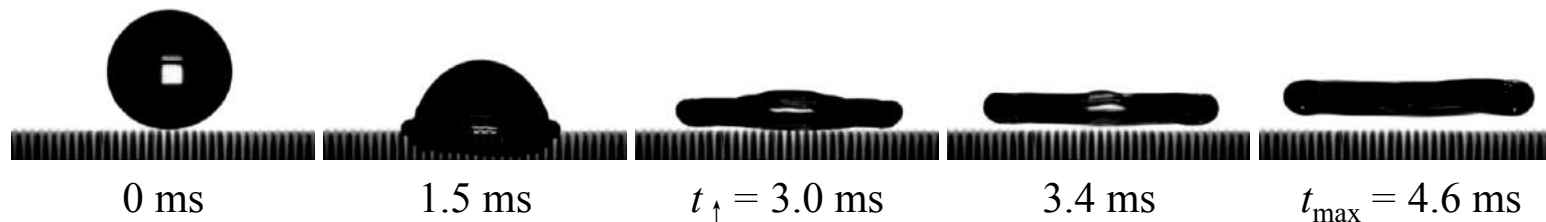
Impact on tapered posts

$We=7.1$



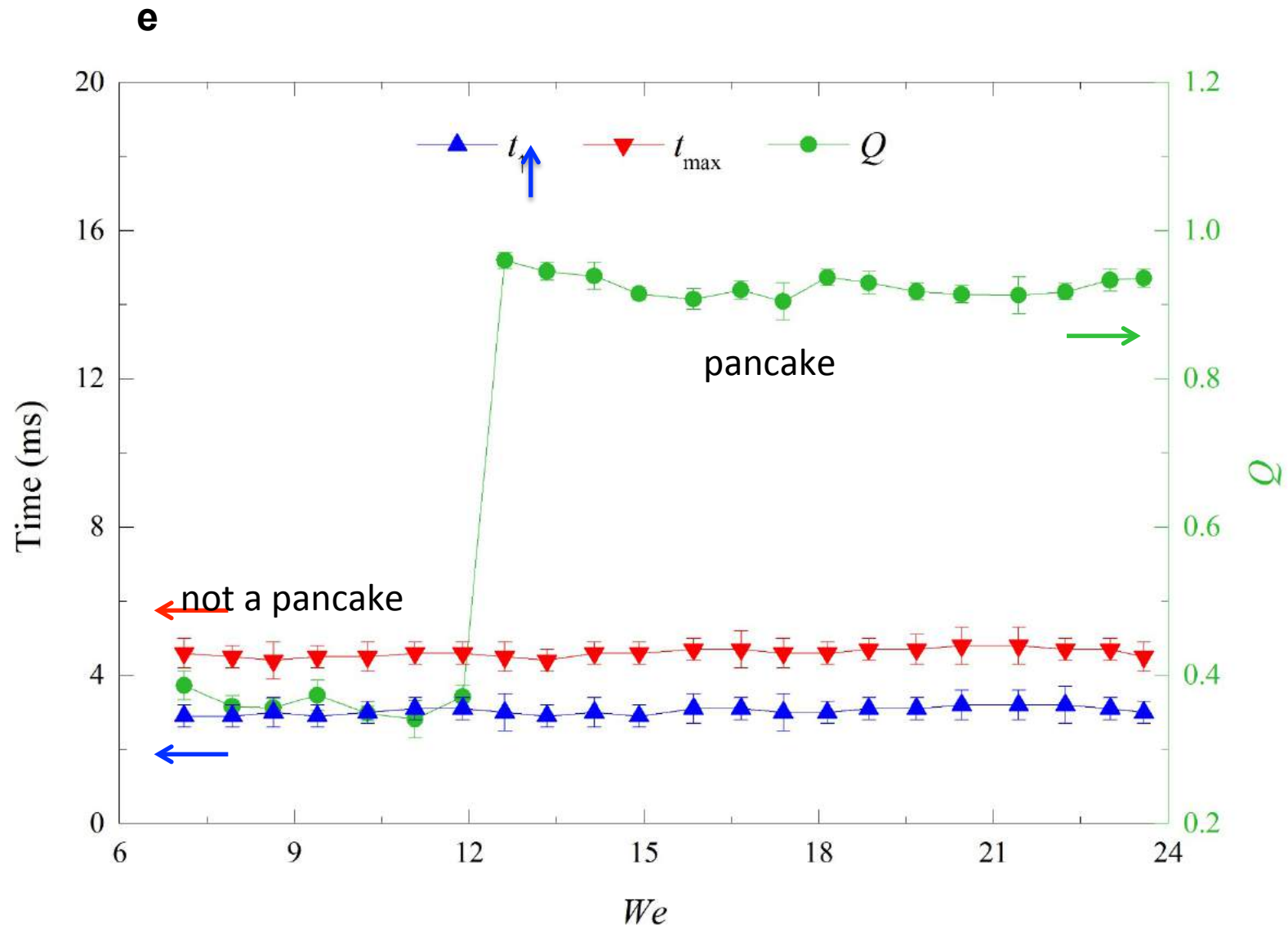
Normal bouncing on a superhydrophobic surface: very little friction so drops spread, retract and then bounce

$We=14.1$



Pancake bouncing: drop spreads, and then jumps as a pancake without retracting

Impact on tapered posts: experiments



Estimating the timescales: tapered posts

$$F \sim -2\pi R\gamma \cos \theta_Y n \quad R = \beta z$$

capillary force proportional to distance from surface
so simple harmonic motion

$$t_{\uparrow} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\omega^2 r_0 \rho}{\beta \gamma \cos \theta_Y}}$$

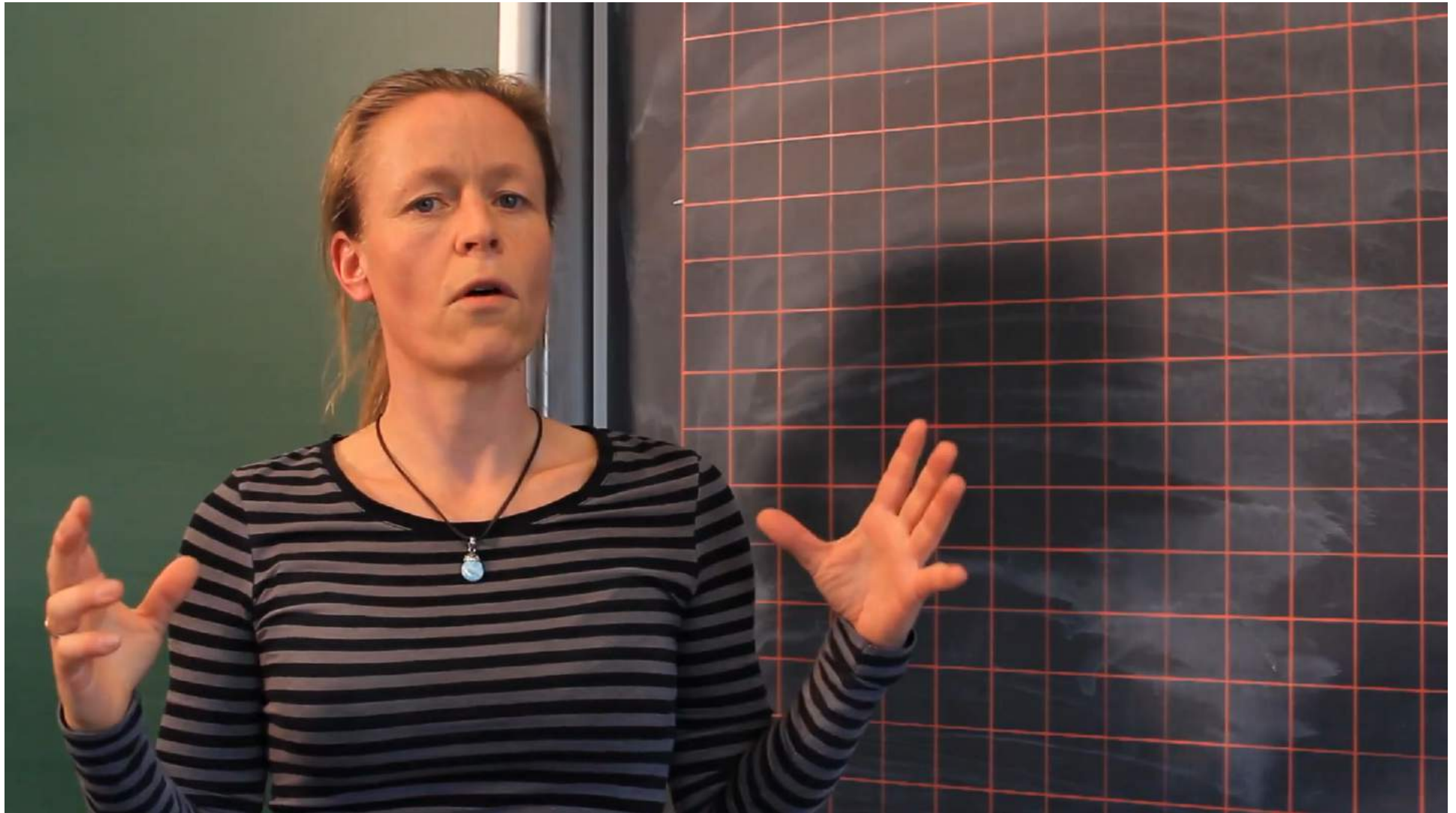
lateral spreading approx simple harmonic motion

$$t_{max} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\gamma} r_0^3}$$

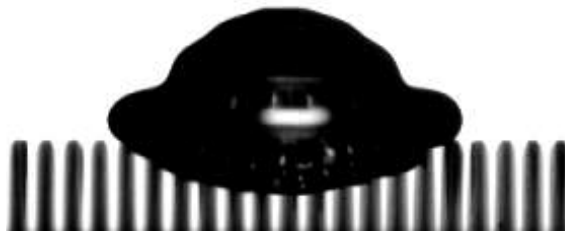
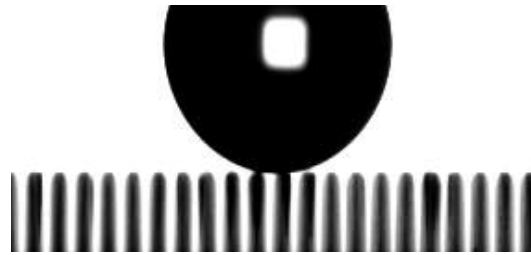
$$k = \frac{t_{\uparrow}}{t_{max}} \sim \frac{\omega^2}{\beta \cos \theta_Y r_0^2} \sim 1$$

Why has pancake bouncing not been seen before?

Tina Hecksher Balloons on Nails: a 2nd semester project at Roskilde University

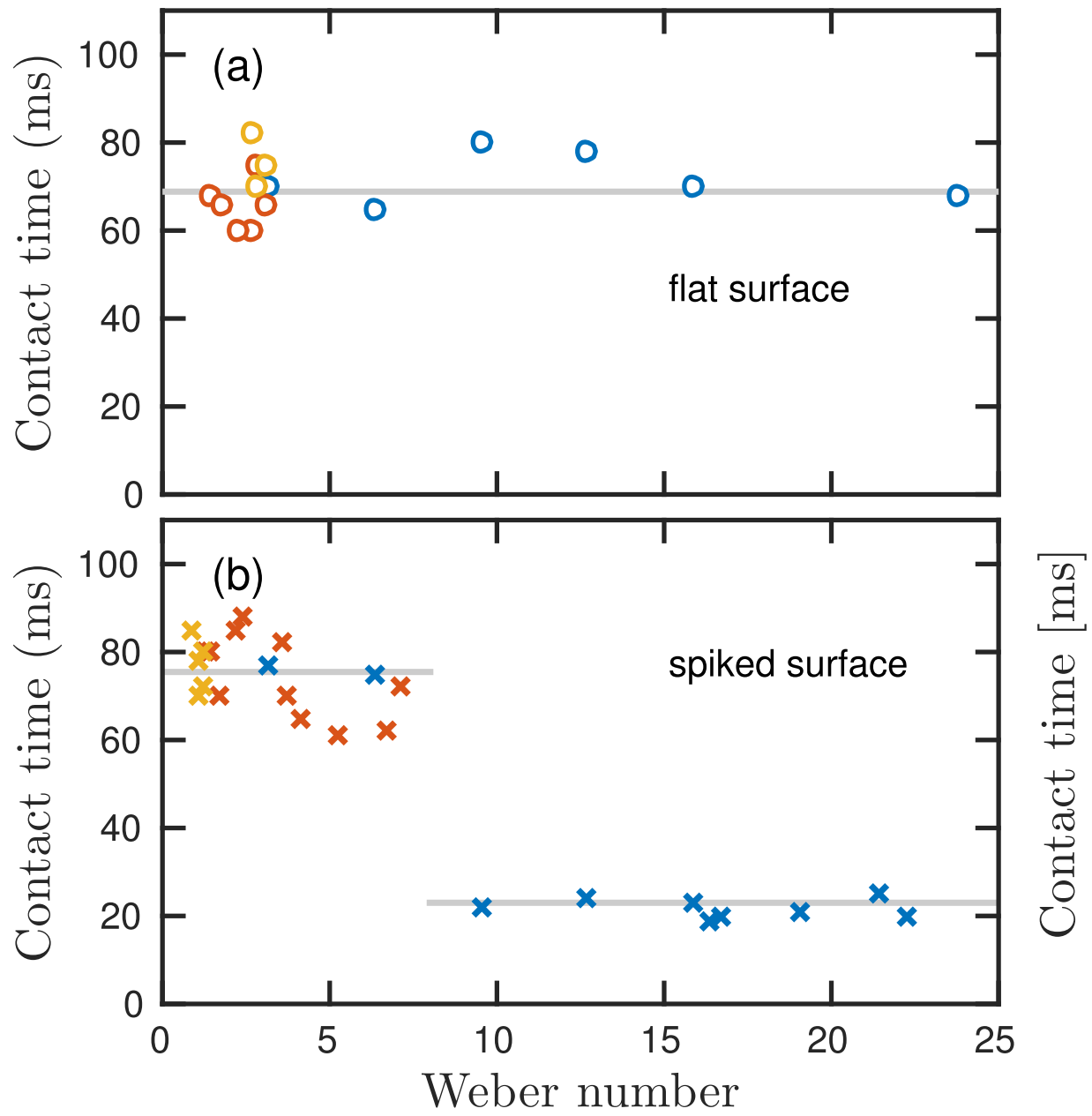


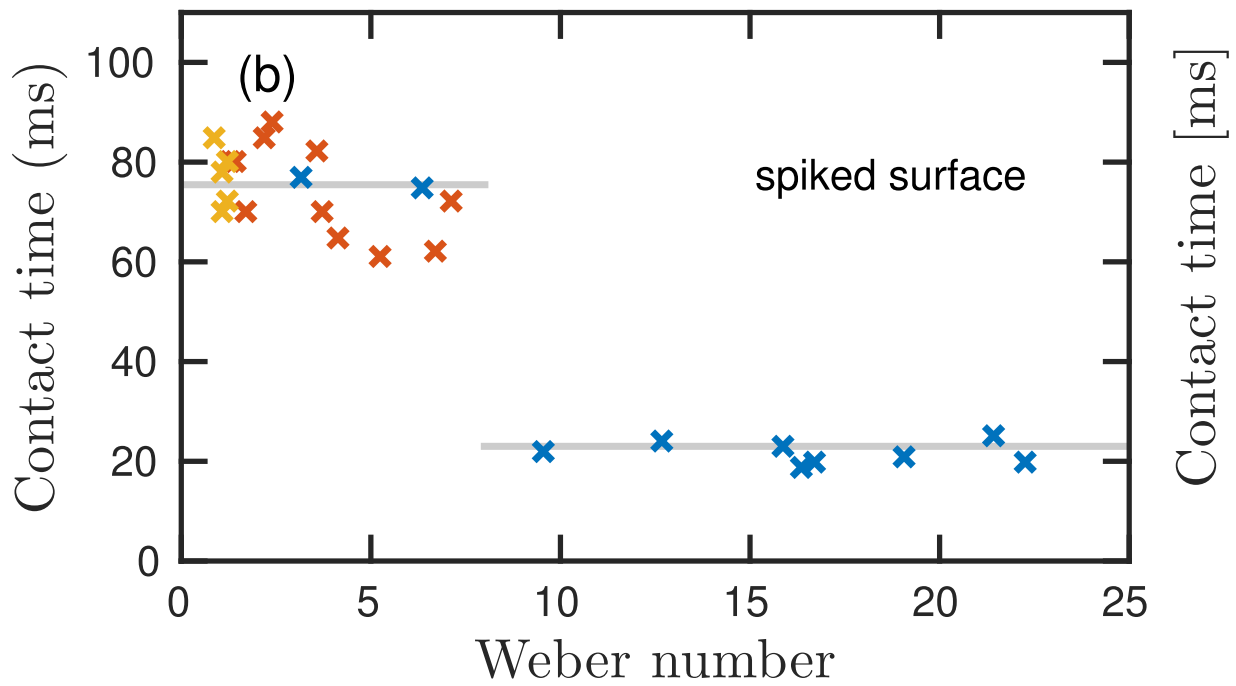
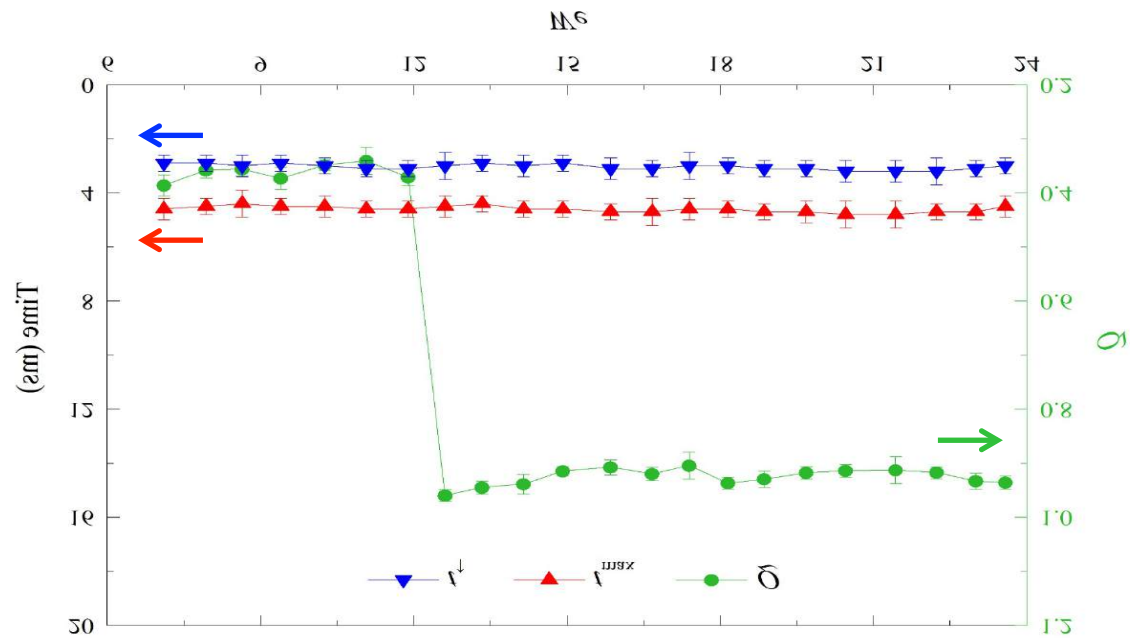
Tina Hecksher Balloons on Nails: a 2nd semester project at Roskilde University, Denmark



(a)

(b)





1. Superhydrophobic surfaces

2. Pancake bouncing

3. Vorticity



<http://www.wimp.com/extraordinary-toroidal-vortices-produced-by-dolphins-humpback-whales-and-volcanoes/>

Kutta-Joukowski theorem

$$L = -\rho u_0 \Gamma.$$

lift

circulation

$$\Gamma = \oint_{C(t)} \mathbf{u} \cdot d\boldsymbol{\ell}$$

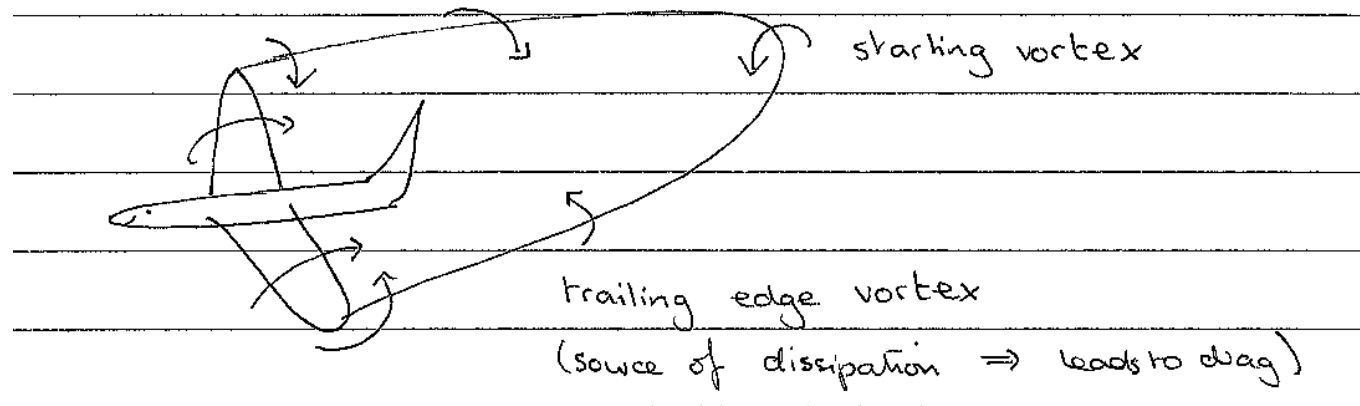
Kutta-Joukowski theorem

$$L = -\rho u_0 \Gamma.$$

lift

circulation

$$\Gamma = \oint_{C(t)} \mathbf{u} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$





$$\rho \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} \right\} = -\nabla p + \eta \nabla^2 \mathbf{u}$$

