

I.5

Conservation of Mass in a fluid

a fluid parcel conserves its mass (*)

mass = ρ δV for parcel with volume δV

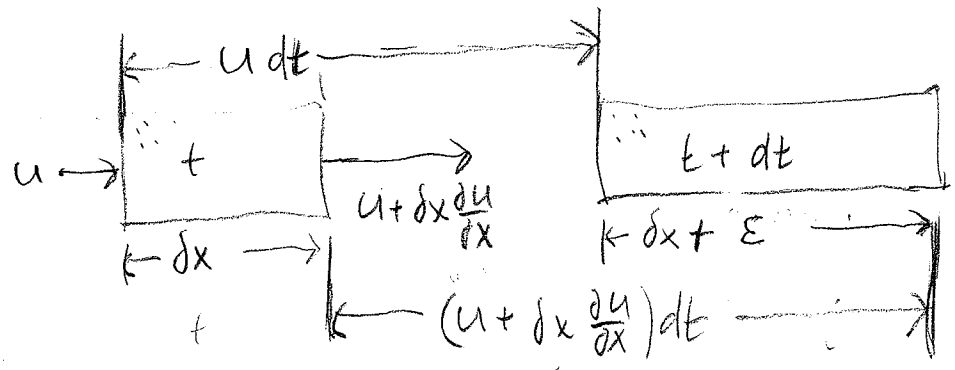
∴ D(ρδV)/Dt = 0 is a way to write (*)

⇒ ρ DδV/Dt + δV Dρ/Dt = 0

or 1/ρ Dρ/Dt + 1/δV DδV/Dt = 0 (**)

we can write this in a more useful way

consider a fluid parcel whose volume is changing ($\delta V \uparrow \Rightarrow \rho \downarrow$)



and $\epsilon = \delta x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dt$

so $\frac{D \delta x}{Dt} = \frac{\epsilon}{dt} = \delta x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\delta x} \frac{D \delta x}{Dt} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

then note that

$$\frac{1}{\delta V} \frac{D \delta V}{Dt} = \frac{1}{\delta x \delta y \delta z} \frac{D \delta x \delta y \delta z}{Dt} = \frac{1}{\delta x} \frac{D \delta x}{Dt} + \frac{1}{\delta y} \frac{D \delta y}{Dt} + \frac{1}{\delta z} \frac{D \delta z}{Dt}$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \nabla \cdot \underline{u} = \frac{1}{\delta V} \frac{D \delta V}{Dt}$$

= the divergence of \underline{u} (scalar field)

(fractional rate of change of volume following a fluid parcel)

so now we can rewrite (A) as

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \nabla \cdot \underline{u} = 0$$

mass

equation for mass conservation

fractional rate of change of density following a fluid parcel.

- exact
- a Lagrangian idea, written in Eulerian terms

Often the change in ρ is negligible...

eg.

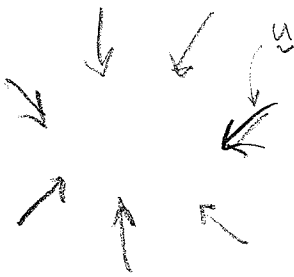
$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{D\rho}{Dt} + \underbrace{u_x}_{3 \text{ s}^{-1}} + \underbrace{v_y}_{-2 \text{ s}^{-1}} + \underbrace{w_z}_{-1.001 \text{ s}^{-1}} = 0$$

10^{-3} s^{-1} -10^{-3} s^{-1}

Then we approximate mass as

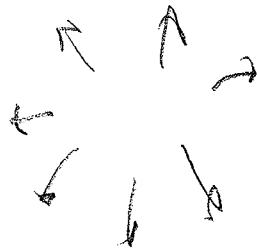
$$\nabla \cdot \underline{u} = 0$$

"incompressible"



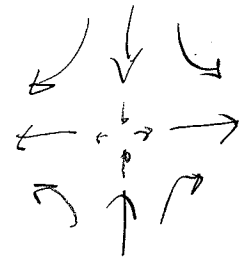
$$\nabla \cdot \underline{u} < 0$$

convergence

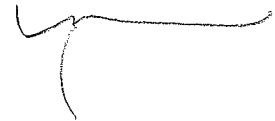


$$\nabla \cdot \underline{u} > 0$$

divergence



$$\nabla \cdot \underline{u} = 0$$



incompressible

compressible