

1) Material derivative is the rate of change with respect to a moving fluid particle.

2) Péclet =  $\frac{UL}{D}$  ratio of time for convection to time for diffusion.

$$3) \frac{Dc}{Dt} = \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla c = D \nabla^2 c$$

When  $\vec{v} \cdot \nabla c = 0$  then we have the regular diffusion equation.

true when  $\vec{v} = 0$  - or -

$$u \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial c}{\partial y} = 0$$

the latter can occur when  $u \neq 0$   $v = 0$

$$\text{and } \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} = 0$$

Most common when there is no flow.

$$4) \nabla \cdot \vec{v} = 0$$

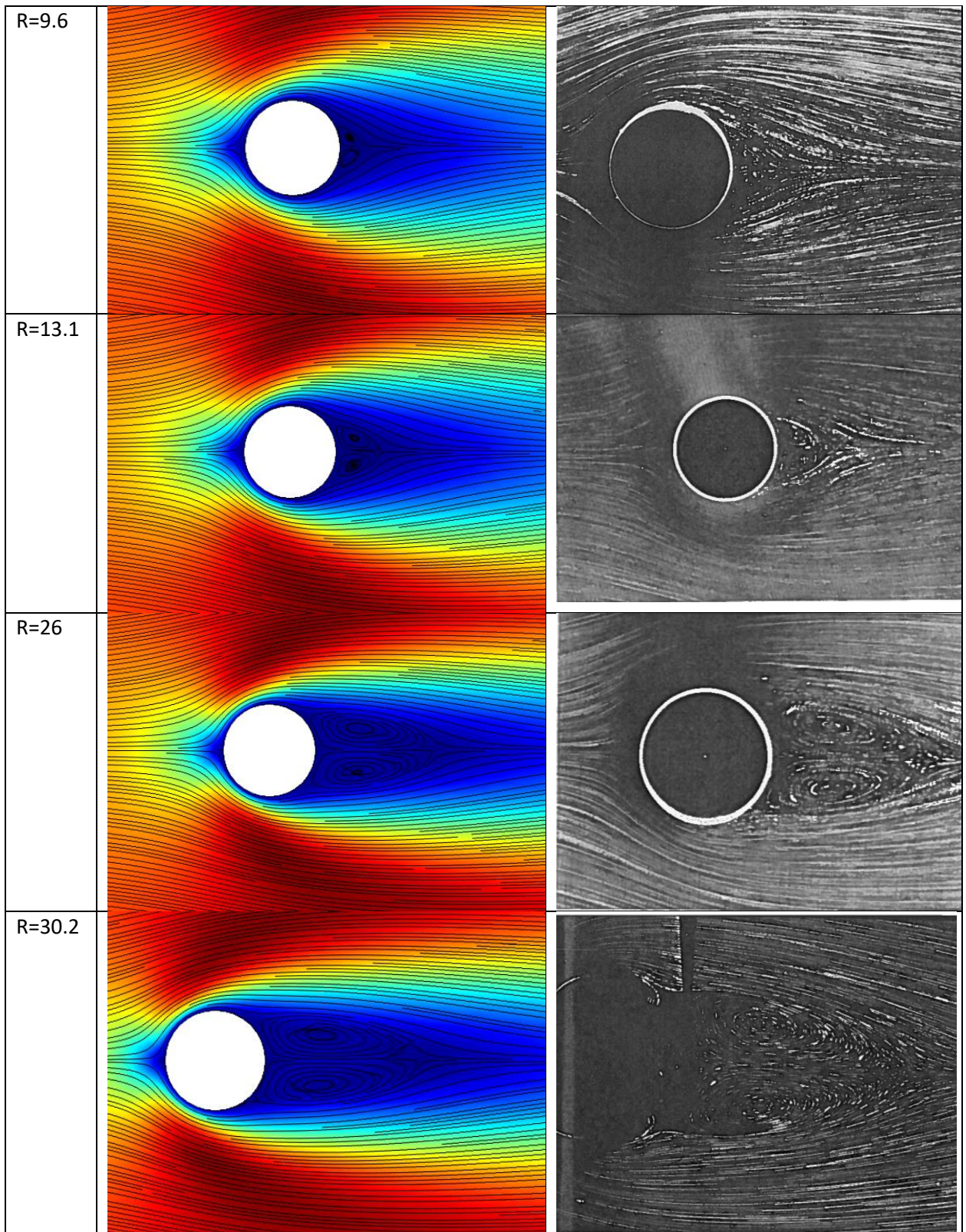
Conservation of mass for incompressible flow. Not valid when density is not a constant.

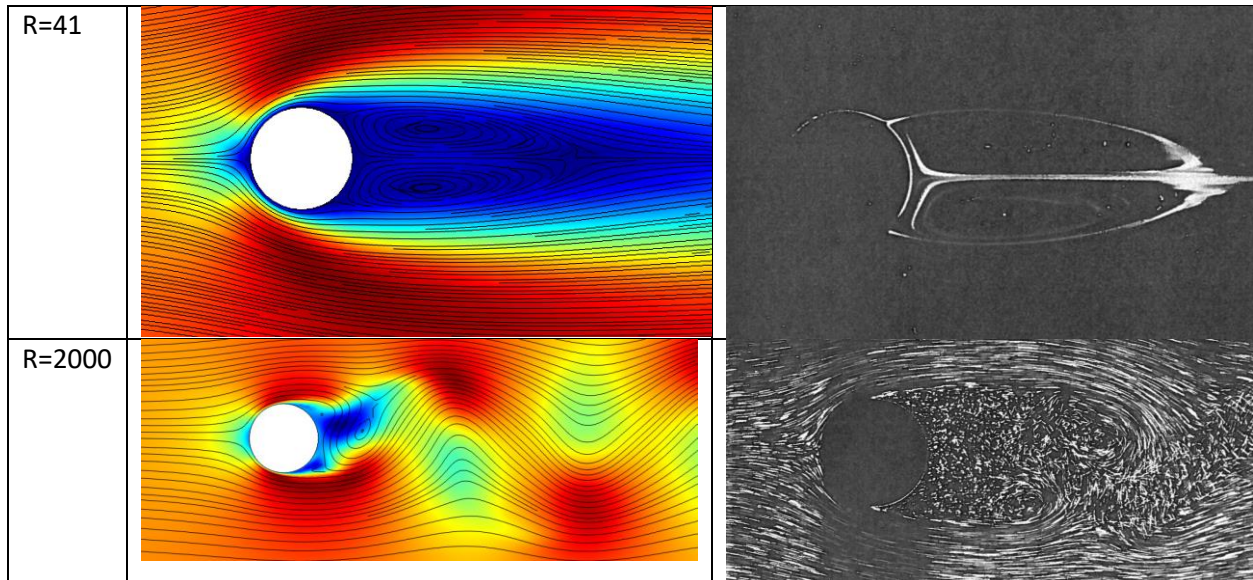
$$5) \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (c \vec{v}) = \frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla c + c \nabla \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$= \frac{Dc}{Dt} + c \nabla \cdot \vec{v}$$

So when flow is incompressible

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (c \vec{v}) = \frac{Dc}{Dt}$$





The agreement above looks pretty good except at  $Re=2000$ . At lower  $Re$ , if you measure the size of the wake where the streamlines re-connect in terms of cylinder diameters, the match is really good. At  $Re=2000$ , the experiment shows a lot of turbulence and structure in the wake, so it is expected (at least to me!) that the simulation cannot resolve all this detail. The point where I could clearly see unsteady flow was around  $Re=90$ . This is higher than the experimentally reported value of a little over 40. However, when thinking logarithmically, this isn't bad agreement. Also, capturing these instabilities is a challenge and it is actually pretty good that we can get this close without much effort.



