

The Taxonomy of Fluid Dynamics

The Cauchy Equation

- Valid for any fluid

$$\frac{\partial(\rho \vec{V})}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\rho \vec{V} \vec{V}) = \rho \vec{g} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \sigma_{ij}$$

The Navier-Stokes Equation

- Valid for *Newtonian* fluid only

$$\rho \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = -\vec{\nabla} P + \rho \vec{g} + \mu \nabla^2 \vec{V}$$

Approximations of the Navier-Stokes equation:

Creeping Flow

- Linear
- Density drops out
- Very *low* Re
- $\vec{\nabla} P = \mu \nabla^2 \vec{V}$

Inviscid Flow

- Nonlinear
- Viscous terms drop out
- Bernoulli equation valid along streamlines
- Euler equation

$$\rho \frac{D\vec{V}}{Dt} = -\vec{\nabla} P + \rho \vec{g}$$

Irrotational Flow

- Linear
- Viscous terms drop out
- Bernoulli equation valid everywhere
- Superposition valid
- Potential flow solutions

$$\vec{\zeta} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{V} = 0$$

$$\vec{V} = \vec{\nabla} \phi, \quad \nabla^2 \phi = 0$$

Boundary Layer

- Nonlinear
- Some viscous terms drop out
- Very *high* Re

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

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = U \frac{dU}{dx} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$