

Index

Note to index: An *n* following a page number indicates a note on that page; an *f* following a page number indicates a figure on that page; a *t* following a page number indicates a table on that page.

- accuracy
 - factors affecting, 844*t*
 - numerical solutions method, 843–845
- aerodynamics, 120–121, 137–143. *See also* lift
- aeronautics, 5, 118
- airfoil, 699*f*, 854, 857*f*
 - angle of attack, 140–142*f*, 141*f*
 - boundary layer thickness, 698–699*f*
 - lateral vs. upward flow, 638*f*–641
 - uniform flow, 308–309, 308*f*
- anisotropic bodies, and lift, 138*f*, 141
- anisotropic stress, 228, 297, 302, 304, 305, 310, 347, 347*f*, 348. *See also* extra-stress tensor
- API (American Petroleum Institute) gravity, 881
- Archimedes’ principle, 259
- Aristotle, 115
- associative law for scalars, 58
 - with vectors, 59
- asymptote, 178, 536
- automobiles, and drag, 5, 117*f*
- average density, 52, 184
- average fluid velocity, 9, 12, 13–14*f*
- average of function, calculating, 55–58, 184
- ball valve. *See* valves and fittings
- basis vector
 - Cartesian, 61*f*–63, 74–75, 615
 - curvilinear, 75–77, 76*f*
 - orthonormal, 62–63, 64, 76, 78, 887
- behavior of fluid, 838–874
 - compressible flow, 867–874
 - examples/solutions, 871–874
 - flows with curved streamlines,
 - examples/solutions, 861–867
 - laminar flow, turbulent flow, 845–853
 - flow instability, 851–853
 - statistical modeling of turbulence, 846–851
 - lift, circulation, 853–861
 - numerical solutions method, 840–845
 - accuracy, 843–845
 - software packages, 842–843
 - strategy, 840–842
 - supersonic flow, 867–874
 - viscosity, drag, and boundary layers, 838–840
- Bernoulli equation, 15–26, 578, 668–672, 706, 862
 - irrotational flow, 668–672
- bicycle racing, 116*f*, 117–118
- Bingham viscosity function, 109, 411*t*
- blood flow dynamics. *See* hemodynamics
- blunt objects, flow past, 705–718
- body forces, 229*f*–230, 887
- body moments, 298, 298*n*4
- Bond number, 333
- boundary conditions, 464–472
 - example/solution, 464–467, 470–472
 - falling film (incline) problem, 470–472, 471*f*
 - finite velocity and stress, 469
 - flows in most common, 464–467, 465*f*
 - no-slip at wall, 467
 - no-slip for rectangular duct, 550
 - Poiseuille flow in slit, 546
 - stress continuity, 468–469
 - surface tension, 469–470
 - symmetry, 467–468
 - velocity continuity, 469
- boundary-layer analysis, 678*f*
- boundary layers, 4–5, 7, 118–127
 - attached vs. detached, 5*f*, 710–714
 - blunt objects, 705–718
 - cylinders, 124–127*f*, 125*f*, 715*f*
 - flat plate, 681–694
 - fluid behavior, 838–840
 - introduction to, 673–677
 - laminar, 120*f*, 121
 - examples/solutions, 678–696
 - inertia, 678
 - thickness, 692*f*, 695–696
 - velocity profile, 697*f*
 - and rotation, 689*f*
 - separation of, 710*f*, 711*f*, 713*f*, 714–716
 - thickness of airfoil, 698–699*f*
 - turbulent, 120*f*, 121
 - drag, 698*f*
 - examples/solutions, 696–705

- turbulent (*cont.*)
 - thickness of, 698–699*f*
 - and viscosity, 678, 838–840
- Brown, Robert, 362
- Brownian motion, 319, 362–364
- bulk deformation, 239, 881
- buoyancy, 81–84, 257–259
 - and drag, 604–619, 605*f*, 608*f*, 609*f*, 611*f*, 612*f*, 618*f*
 - neutrally buoyant particles, 177*n*4
- buoyancy effect, 83, 305–306, 618*f*
- burst pipe problem, 601*f*
 - conclusion, 513–517, 515*f*
 - flow-rate/pressure-drop relationship, 505–508
 - laminar flow, 495–497*f*, 496*f*
- calculus, 49–93
 - of continuous functions, 50–58
- calibration, 881
- Cannon-Fenske routine viscometer, 508*f*–511, 509*f*
- capacity, 8*f*, 881
- capillary action, 147–148*f*, 328*f*–332
 - Cannon-Fenske routine viscometer, 508*f*–511, 509*f*
- Carreau–Yasuda model, 409*f*–411*t*, 410*f*
- Cartesian coordinates, 61*f*–63, 74, 75*f*, 707*f*, 892–893
 - boundary conditions, 470–472, 471*f*
 - continuity equation, 902*t*
 - control volume, 200, 207–208, 214
 - equations
 - incompressible fluids, constitutive equation, 904*t*
 - incompressible fluids, motion, 902*t*, 903*t*
 - incompressible fluids, power-law, 905*t*
 - microscopic energy, 904*t*
 - examples/solutions, 63–67
 - flow direction in ducts, 557
 - microscopic energy balance, 451–452
 - microscopic momentum balance, 460
 - right angle bend, 317–319, 389
 - stationary liquids, 256
 - tensors, 286, 288
- Casson viscosity function, 411*t*
- Cauchy momentum equation, 411, 464, 846, 847, 848, 849
 - microscopic balance, 440, 441–442, 448–450, 459, 460
- cavitation, 815–816, 815*f*, 816*f*
- centrifugal pumps, 800–823, 801*f*
- check valve. *See* valves and fittings
- choked flow, 867–868*f*, 870
- circulation, 853–861. *See also* lift
 - examples/solutions, 858–861
- Clay Mathematics Institute (CMI), 464*n*4
- closed system, energy balance in, 751*f*–752
- Coanda effect, 139*f*, 140*f*
- coefficient of sliding friction, 171, 881–882
- Colebrook correlation for pipe friction, 37, 536–538
- commutative law for scalars, 58, 59
- complex flows, 572–574, 718–733
 - dimensional analysis, 726–733
 - example/solution, 574–577
 - quasi-steady-state solutions, 577–580
 - unpredictability of, 718–720
 - unsteady-state solutions, 573–574
 - vorticity, 718–726
- complex problems, 538*f*–540
 - method for solving, 538
- compressible flow, 867–874
 - examples/solutions, 871–874
- computational fluid dynamics (CFD), 839–840
- conservative force, 882
- conservation laws, 8–9
 - Bernoulli equation, 15–26
 - energy, 70, 87–88, 89*f*, 167
 - equations
 - control volume balances, 444*f*
 - individual bodies, 444*f*
 - microscopic balances, 445*f*
 - mass, 70, 87–88, 89*f*, 167
 - momentum, 70, 87–88, 89*f*, 167
- constant-head tank, 19*f*
- constitutive equations, 369–372, 882
 - example/solution, 373–393
 - generalized Newtonian fluid, 408–412*f*, 416, 460–461
 - incompressible fluids, 504, 904*t*
 - inelastic (*see* inelastic constitutive equations)
 - Newtonian fluids, 319–320, 369–375
 - power-law viscosity, 408–412*f*, 441
 - stress, 4, 229, 349*f*, 390, 838–839, 850
 - stress tensor, 544
 - stress-velocity, 299, 319, 348
 - viscoelastic, 414–418, 415*f*, 441
- contact forces, 228, 229*f*, 230, 882
 - moving fluids, 283–320
 - free-surface stress effects, 320–322
 - isotropic and anisotropic stress, 302–320
 - total molecular stress, 284–302, 347
 - stationary fluids, 236–283
 - devices, 271–283
 - gases, 237*f*–241
 - liquids, 237*f*, 241–261
- Pascal’s principle, 263–270, 277–278
 - pressure on, 250*f*, 251–255, 261
 - principles of, 277
 - solids, 263–270
 - total stress tensor equation, 302
- total molecular stress
 - stress sign convention, 301–302
 - stress tensor, 294–297
- continuity equation
 - coordinate systems, 902*t*
 - dimensionless, 520
 - microscopic mass balance, 429, 437–438, 447–448

- pressure-driven flow, 549–550
- continuum assumption, 155, 173–174
- continuum model, 4, 175–187
 - continuum hypothesis, 181–184
 - field variables, 176–180
 - fluid particles, 184–187
- control surface, 882
- control volume (CV), 8, 9*f*, 174, 187–194, 766
 - conservation law equations, 444*f*
 - definition, 190*f*, 882
 - examples/solutions, 194–201
 - forces on, 229–236
 - macroscopic, 212–217, 230*f*
 - microscopic, 207–212, 230*f*
 - microscopic parallelepiped CV, 311*f*
 - momentum balance, 190–194
- convective term, 189, 194–206, 435, 882. *See also* Reynolds transport theorem
- coordinate systems, 61–63. *See also* Cartesian
 - coordinates; curvilinear coordinates;
 - cylindrical coordinates; spherical coordinates
 - differential operations, 898–905
 - Gibbs notation independence from, 438, 440
 - vector calculus, 61–67, 892–893
- correlations, 11, 529–530, 882
 - example/solution, 531–540
- coupling. *See* valves and fittings
- creeping flow, 119, 376*f*–377, 476*f*–477, 675*f*, 676, 677*f*
 - around sphere, 604–619, 605*f*, 608*f*, 611*f*, 612*f*, 623
 - dimensional analysis, 731
 - terminal speed, 619–621
- Crocco’s theorem, 667
- cross product, 59, 60*f*, 63
- cross-stream momentum balance, 864
- cup-and-bob apparatus, 306*f*–308
- curved streamlines, flows with, 149–153, 366–369, 373–375, 861–867
- curvilinear coordinates, 74–84
 - cylindrical, 74–77, 75*f*, 76*f*
 - examples/solutions, 78–84
 - spherical, 75*f*, 76*f*, 77
- cylinders, flow around
 - boundary layers, 124–127*f*, 125*f*
 - pressure fields, 672–673
- cylindrical coordinates
 - differential operations in, 900*t*
 - equations
 - incompressible fluids, 504, 904*t*
 - incompressible fluids, motion, 902*t*, 903*t*
 - incompressible fluids, power-law, 905*t*
 - microscopic energy, 904*t*
 - flow-direction momentum balance, 557
- d’Alembert, Jean le Rond, 662
- d’Alembert’s paradox, 662
- Darcy friction factor, 528*n*5. *See also* Fanning friction factor
- Darcy-Weisbach equation, 36
- data correlations. *See* correlations
- Dean vortices, 152
- deformable media, motion of, 172–218
 - continuum model, 175–187
- deformation rate, 156, 397, 403
- DeKee viscosity function, 411*t*
- del operator, 71, 893–898
- density field, 177–181
- derivatives, 50–52, 182–183
 - examples/solutions, 52–54
- diagonal stress tensor, 304, 347. *See also* isotropic stress
- differential operations, 70–71. *See also* partial differential equations
 - examples/solutions, 71–74
 - in rectangular and curvilinear coordinates, 898–905
 - on vectors and tensors, 892–898
- dimensional analysis, 7, 513, 726–733
 - creeping flow around sphere, 731
 - examples/solutions, 731–733
 - noncreeping flow, 628–638
 - example/solution, 638, 641–646
 - lift, 637–641, 638*f*
 - terminal speed, 641–643
 - velocity/trajectory, 643–647, 644*f*
 - turbulent flow in pipes, 518–529
- dipole-dipole forces, 229*f*, 231, 232*t*
- distributive law for scalars, 58
 - with vectors, 59
- divergence, 432–433, 894
 - of tensor, 882, 896
 - of vector, 882, 895
- divergence theorem, 432–433
- dot product, 59, 60*f*, 62–63, 68–69
- double integral, 58, 204
- double-well manometer, 275–276*f*
- drag, 113–118
 - and automobiles, 117*f*
 - and blunt objects, 716
 - and buoyancy, 604–619, 605*f*, 608*f*, 609*f*, 611*f*, 612*f*, 618*f*
 - examples/solutions, 114, 117–118
 - fluid behavior, 838–840
 - form drag, 712–713
 - Newtonian fluid, 366*f*, 400–401, 484*f*–485
 - noncircular conduits, 563–564
 - nondimensional, 622, 623–624*f*, 640
 - potential flow, 660–661, 663–665
 - simple shear flow, 358–359, 366*f*
 - steady drag flow, 400–401, 482–483
 - turbulent boundary layers, 698*f*
 - viscous, 714, 716, 838–840
 - at wall (*see* wall drag)
- drag coefficient, 116*f*–118, 622, 641, 882
- correlations, 116*f*, 624, 625*f*
- ducts of constant cross section, 558
- dyad/dyadic product, 67, 68, 889

- dynamic pressure, 630*f*–634, 652
 - and buoyancy effect, 649
 - definition, 630, 883
 - nondimensional, 639, 651, 663, 674
 - steady, two-dimensional, 683, 685
- eddies, 845*f*
- Einstein notation, 437, 883
- electrostatic attraction, 230–231*f*, 244*f*
- elliptical cross section, laminar flow, 560–562, 561*f*, 562*f*
- Ellis viscosity function, 411*t*
- elongational flow, 378*f*–379
- empirical relation, 883
- energy
 - internal, 443
 - kinetic, 442*f*, 443, 527
 - potential, 442*f*–443
- energy balance, 750–766
 - closed systems, 751–752
 - mechanical energy balance, 8–49, 759–766
 - open systems, 753–759
- energy conservation, 70, 87–88, 89*f*, 167, 442–445
- energy velocity-profile parameter, 763, 766*t*, 768
- entanglement forces, 232*f*, 232*t*
- equilateral triangle cross section, 559*f*–560
- equivalent pressure. *See* dynamic pressure
- Ergun correlation, 567, 569
- error, roundoff, 27, 41, 46, 843, 845, 888
- Eulerian description of fluid mechanics, 190–206, 883–884
- Euler's method, 646
- external flows, 4, 600–733
 - definition, 884
 - dimensional analysis, 726–733
 - examples/solutions, 731–733
 - vorticity, 718–726
 - examples/solutions, 724–726
- extra-stress tensor, 304, 364–365, 378, 884
- falling film (incline) problem, 174–175*f*
 - boundary conditions, 470–472, 471*f*
 - conclusion of, 379–386*f*
 - flow rate/average velocity, 12, 390–392
 - microscopic balances, 452–457
 - microscopic control-volume, 207–212, 208*f*, 209*f*, 211*f*
 - Newtonian fluids, 364–365*f*
 - stress-tensor components, 310–316, 311*f*, 312*f*, 314*t*
 - total force on wall, 473–475
- Fanning friction factor (*f*), 35–37, 39, 513, 528
 - ducts, 570
 - flow-rate/pressure-drop, 532
 - smooth/rough commercial pipes, 537*f*
- Faraday's law of induction, 153
- ferrifluids, 298*n*4
- field variables, 176–177
 - example/solution, 177–180*f*, 178*f*, 179*f*
- first law of thermodynamics, 443
- flat plate, flow past, 681–705
- flow cytometry, 7*f*
- flow-direction component of fluid velocity, 682*f*, 691*f*
- flow instability, 851–853
- flow rate, 194–201, 390–392, 481–483
- flow-rate-measurement devices,
 - examples/solutions, 772–779
- flow variables, examples/solutions, 13–15
- flow-visualization videos, 106
- fluctuation-averaged equations of change for turbulent flow, 848–849
- fluid acceleration, 862*f*
- fluid-centered view, 113
- fluid contact forces, 203
- fluid-force equation
 - for ideal gases, 245
 - sphere in creeping flow, 614, 617
 - sphere in noncreeping flow, 626
 - sphere in uniform flow, 626
- fluid-layer separation, 714
- fluid particles, 184–187*f*, 185*f*
- fluid(s)
 - definition, 233, 884
 - properties of, 283
- fluid-stress modeling, 4
- flux/temperature law, 299
- form drag, 712–713
- free-stream velocity, 674*f*
- free-surface effects, 145–146, 884
- free-surface stress effects, 320–322
 - capillary action, 328–332
 - examples/solutions, 322–332
 - spherical water droplet in air, 322–328, 323*f*
- friction, 792*f*
 - examples/solutions, 34–49
 - Fanning friction factor (*f*), 35–37, 39
 - no friction, no work, examples/solutions, 15–26
- friction factor. *See also* Fanning friction factor;
Darcy friction factor
 - circular ducts, 555
 - correlations, 35, 37, 529–540, 532*f*
 - laminar slit flow, 555
 - noncircular conduit, 555
 - packed bed, 567
 - Reynolds number, 36, 530–533, 531*f*
- friction loss, 807*f*. *See also* head loss
- friction-loss factors for fittings
 - laminar flow, 43*t*
 - turbulent flow, 43*t*
- Froude number, 523, 529, 530, 633, 830
- fully developed flow, 884
- function
 - average of, 55–58
 - maximum value of, 52–54
- Galilei, Galileo, 115
- gases, static, 237*f*–241
 - examples/solutions, 240–241

- ideal gas law, 237–238
 - kinetic-molecular theory of, 238*t*–240
- gate valve. *See* valves and fittings
- gauge pressure, 112, 266, 268, 770*f*, 772, 884
- Gauss-Ostrogradskii divergence theorem, 432–433. *See also* Stokes’s theorem
- Gauss’s integral theorem, 884–885
- g_c , 29*n*2, 47, 885
- generalized Newtonian fluid (GNF) constitutive equation, 408–412*f*, 416, 460–461
- geological flows, 154
- geometrically complex flows, 580–581
 - example/solution, 581–585
- Gibbs notation, 71, 85, 89, 898
 - boundary conditions, 468
 - continuity equation, 447, 605, 680
 - definition, 885
 - flow-direction momentum balance, 557
 - independence from coordinate systems, 438, 440
 - molecular contact forces, 299
 - nondimensionality, 523, 632, 731, 732
 - stress tensor, 285, 288, 293, 303, 346
- globe valve. *See* valves and fittings
- golf balls, 119*f*–120*f*, 121*f*
- gradient function, 179, 180*f*, 894, 895. *See also* del operator
- gravity field equation, 208
- gravity forces, ratios, 333, 523, 830
- Hagen-Poiseuille equation
 - flow-rate/pressure-drop, 111*f*, 507, 511, 532
 - flow through capillary, 509
 - laminar flow, 128, 497
 - steps to, 511
- Hamel flow, 581*f*, 582*f*–583
- head, 8*f*, 47–48, 769, 777, 885
- head loss, 36, 41, 818–819, 821, 885. *See also* friction loss
- heart–lung machine (HLM), 151–152*f*
- hemodynamics, 5, 6*f*, 129–130*t*, 130*f*
- hotel tower example
 - and boundary layers, 124–127*f*, 125*f*
 - pressure fields, 672–673
- hydraulic diameter, 557
 - and Poiseuille equation, 554–558
- hydraulic jump, 826–830, 827*f*
- hydraulic lifts, 144*f*, 277–282
 - examples/solutions, 278–282
- hydraulic radius, 557*n*11
- hydroelectric power, 30–34, 31*f*
- hydrogen bond, 229*f*, 230, 231*f*, 232*t*
- hydrostatics, 236–283. *See also* contact forces, stationary fluids
- ideal gas law, 237–238, 239, 240, 244, 245, 260, 871–872
- incline problem. *See* falling film (incline) problem
- indeterminate vector product, 67–68, 70, 290, 292, 885, 889, 895. *See also* tensor
- induction, 30*f*, 153–154
- inelastic constitutive equations, 402–414, 441
 - example/solution, 403–404, 403–414, 406, 407–408
 - generalized, 408–414, 412*f*
 - planar-jet flow, 403*f*–404, 407–408
 - power-law viscosity function, 408–409, 411*t*, 412–414
 - rate of deformation, 403, 406
- inertial forces
 - circular flow, 150
 - laminar boundary layers, 678
 - sudden acceleration of wall, 575–577
 - viscous forces *vs.*, 676
- inertia *vs.* viscosity, 676
- inner product, 59
- integral, 54–55, 182–183
 - example/solution, 55–58
 - over arbitrary limits, 436, 437*f*
- interfacial forces, 148–149
- intermolecular forces, 230–232*t*, 231*f*
 - potential energy function, 242*f*, 243–244
- intermolecular repulsion, 242, 243, 244*f*, 263, 320
- internal energy, 443
- internal flow, 4, 494, 885–886.
 - See also* laminar flow; turbulent flow
 - entry flow, 127, 583–584
 - noncircular conduits, 540–564, 570–572
 - packed bed, 564–569
 - pipe flow, laminar, 497
 - pipe flow, turbulent, 511
- inviscid fluid, 651, 675*f*, 886. *See also* potential flow
- ion-dipole forces, 229*f*, 231, 232*t*
- irrotational flow, 668–672, 855, 857*n*1, 886.
 - See also* vorticity
- irrotational regions, 720, 721*f*
- isotropic pressure distribution, 156, 250*f*
- isotropic stress, 228, 302–320
 - examples/solutions, 303–319, 347, 886
 - moving fluid, 347*f*, 348
 - stationary fluid, 323
- iterative solution, 514–515*f*, 539*f*
- Kelvin’s circulation theorem, 864, 865–866
- kinematics, 886
- kinematic viscosity. *See* viscosity, kinematic
- kinetic energy, 442*f*, 443, 527
- kinetic-molecular theory of gases, 238*t*–240, 241–242
- Korotkov sound, 129
- Kronecker delta, 886
- Kutta–Joukowski theorem, 856–857, 858, 861
- Lagrangian description of fluid mechanics, 87. *See also* Eulerian description
- laminar boundary layers, 120*f*, 121, 678
 - examples/solutions, 678–696
- inertia in, 678

- laminar boundary layers (*cont.*)
 - thickness of, 692*f*, 695–696
 - velocity profile, 697*f*
- laminar flow, 4, 5*f*, 11, 127–137, 845–853. *See also* turbulent flow; internal flow
 - burst pipe problem, 495–497*f*, 496*f*, 505–508
 - Cannon-Fenske routine viscometer, 508*f*–511, 509*f*
 - conduit with equilateral triangular cross section, 559*f*–560
 - defining, 128*f*, 512*f*
 - elliptical cross section, 560–562, 561*f*, 562*f*
 - example/solution, 497–511
 - examples/solutions, 131–137, 135*f*
 - flow instability, 851–853
 - flow-rate/pressure-drop relationship, 497–505*f*, 502*f*–503*f*
 - friction factor in slit flow, 555
 - friction-loss factors, 43*t*
 - Hagen-Poiseuille equation, 128, 497
 - microscopic balances equation, 497–505*f*, 502*f*–503*f*
 - noncircular conduits, 540–544
 - Poiseuille number and hydraulic diameter, 554–558
 - average velocity in triangular duct, 562–563
 - drag in laminar flow, 563–564
 - ducts of constant cross section, 558
 - elliptical cross section, 560–562, 561*f*, 562*f*
 - equilateral triangle cross section, 559*f*–560
 - example/solution, 558–569
 - pressure-driven flow through packed bed, 564–569, 565*f*
 - Poisson equation, 541–544
 - problem solving strategy, 513*f*
 - turbulent flow vs., 127–137, 762*f*
- Laplacian, 894–895
 - of scalar, 896
 - of vector, 896–897
- Leibniz rule (constant volume), 435, 438
- lift, 137–143, 853–861
 - angle of attack and, 138*f*, 139–140
 - anisotropic bodies, 138*f*, 141
 - calculating, 142–143
 - examples/solutions, 858–861
 - lateral vs. upward flow, 638*f*–641
- lift coefficient, 140–141*f*, 142*f*
- liquids, stationary, 237*f*, 241–261. *See* hydrostatics
 - confined, 263
 - examples/solutions, 251–260
 - momentum balances, 245–251
 - pressure on, 250*f*, 251–255, 261–262
 - unconfined, 263*f*
- London dispersion forces, 229*f*, 231*f*, 232*t*
- Lorentz force, 154
- lubricants, 107, 472, 473*f*
- lubrication approximation, 585
- Mach number (Ma), 145
- macroscopic analysis, disadvantages of, 9
- macroscopic balance equations, 9, 741–830
 - derivation of, 741–766
 - energy balances, 750–766
 - mass-balance equation, 742–745
 - momentum-balance equation, 745–750
 - use of, 766–830
 - flow-rate-measurement devices, examples/solutions, 772–779
 - open-channel flow, examples/solutions, 823–830
 - pressure-measurement devices, examples/solutions, 769–772
 - pumps, examples/solutions, 800–823
 - valves and fittings, examples/solutions, 779–800
- macroscopic Bernoulli equation, 15–26
- macroscopic closed-system energy balance, 751–752
- macroscopic control-volume, 212–217, 230*f*
 - example/solution, 212–217
- macroscopic energy balance, 750–766, 768
- macroscopic mass balance, 742–745, 766–767
- macroscopic momentum balance, 767–768, 779*f*
 - equation, 745–750
- macroscopic open-system energy balance, 751, 753–759
- magnetohydrodynamics (MHD), 5, 153–154*f*, 155*f*
- magnitude of tensor, 405
- manometers, 271–277, 274*f*, 272*f*
 - definition, 886
 - examples/solutions, 274–276
- manometer tubes, 770, 770*f*, 774–776, 774*f*
- Marangoni effect, 148, 149*f*, 333
- mass balance, 433–438. *See* macroscopic mass
 - balance; continuity equation; mass conservation
 - continuity equation, 429, 437–438
 - example/solution, 436–437*f*
- mass-body-motion approach, 174
- mass conservation, 70, 87–88, 89*f*, 167, 433–438
 - continuity equation, constant density, 572
- mass flow rate, 12, 14, 195, 197
 - pentahedron example, 198–201
- matrix algebra, 69
- maximum value of function, calculating, 52–54
- mechanical energy balance (MEB), 8–49, 759–766
 - application method, 13*t*
 - definition of terms, 10
 - derivation, 759–766
 - flow variables, examples/solutions, 13–15
 - with friction, examples/solutions, 34–49
 - macroscopic energy balance and, 750
 - with no friction, no work, examples/solutions, 15–26
 - pumps and, 805*f*
 - requirements for using, 11*t*
 - with shaft work, examples/solutions, 26–34
 - volumetric flow rate-average velocity relationship, 12, 13
- memory fluid, 109, 416
- meniscus effect, 146*f*

- microfluidics, 5–6, 7*f*, 541
- microscopic balance equation, 71, 429
 - Cauchy momentum, 440, 441–442, 448–450, 459, 460
 - continuity equation, 447–448
 - deriving equations, 430–432
 - energy balance, 442–445
 - falling film (incline) problem, 452–457
 - flow-direction momentum balance for Poiseuille flow in conduit, 549–554, 550*f*, 551*f*
 - mass balance, 433–438
 - continuity equation, 429, 437–438
 - example/solution, 436–437*f*
 - momentum balance, 438–442, 440, 448–450, 459–463, 460
 - Navier-Stokes, 441, 449, 450–451*f*, 454–456, 457–458, 463–464, 499
 - Newtonian fluids, 457–459
 - non-Newtonian fluids, 459–463
 - problem-solving procedure, 446–447, 452*f*, 498*f*
 - steady flow for laminar pipe flow, 497–505*f*, 502*f*–503*f*
 - velocity and stress field quantities, 472–473
 - creeping flow, 476*f*–477
 - example/solution, 473–478
 - falling-film (incline) problem, 472–475
 - flow rate and average velocity, 481–483
 - torsional rheometer, 478–481, 479*f*
 - total force on wall, 472–473
 - velocity and stress extrema, 483–485
- microscopic control-volume, 230*f*
 - example/solution, 207–212
- microscopic parallelepiped, 311*f*
- molecular forces
 - definition, 886
 - dipole-dipole, 229*f*, 231, 232*t*
 - electrostatic attraction, 230–231*f*, 244*f*
 - hydrogen bond, 229*f*, 230, 231*f*, 232*t*
 - intermolecular repulsion, 242, 243, 244*f*, 263, 320
 - ion-dipole, 229*f*, 231, 232*t*
 - London dispersion, 229*f*, 231*f*, 232*t*
 - polymer entanglement, 229*f*, 231, 232*f*, 232*t*, 396
- momentum balance, 147, 167–171, 438–442. *See also* microscopic balance equation
 - general fluids, 438–440
 - Newtonian fluids, 441–442
 - on skydiver at terminal speed, 603
- momentum conservation, 70, 87–88, 89*f*, 167, 184–186, 245
- momentum flow rate, 195–196, 198, 201–206
- momentum velocity-profile parameter, 746, 747–749, 766*f*, 767
- Moody Plot, 38*f*, 568*f*, 570
- motor oil, viscosity of, 107
- in coordinate systems, 429–430, 903*t*
- dynamic pressure term, 631, 652
- flow around sphere, 606–610
- flow rate/pressure-drop relationship, 498–500
- geometrically complex flows, 580–585
- microscopic momentum balance, 441, 449, 450–451*f*, 454–456, 457–458, 463–464, 499
- momentum conservation, 542–543
- nondimensional, 421, 519–523, 528, 535, 631–632, 674–675
- pressure-driven flow in duct, 550
- regular pressure term, 631
- semi-infinite fluid bound by wall, 575
- net positive suction head (NPSH), 814–823, 818*f*
 - examples/solutions, 817–823
- neutrally buoyant particles, 177*n*4
- Newton, Sir Isaac, 316, 361, 886
- Newtonian fluids, 364–393. *See also* non-Newtonian fluids
 - constitutive equation, 319–320, 369–373
 - creeping flow around solid sphere, 376*f*–377
 - drag flow, 366*f*, 484*f*–485
 - elongational flow, 378*f*–379
 - equations for all incompressible flow problems, 572
 - falling film (incline) problem, 364–365*f*, 379–386*f*, 390–392
 - flow around sphere, 366*f*, 368–369*f*, 374–375
 - microscopic balance equation, 457–459
 - molecular fluid force, 301–302
 - momentum balance, 441–442
 - planar-jet flow, 366*f*–368*f*, 373–374
 - right angle bend problem, 386–390, 387*f*, 392–393
 - shear flow, 364–365*f*
 - steady-drag flow, 400–401
- Newton’s law of viscosity, 108–109, 360–361
 - example/solution, 157–158
- Newton’s second law of motion, 167–168*f*, 185
- control volume (*see* Reynolds transport theorem)
 - definition, 886–887
 - examples/solutions, 168–172
 - terminal speed, 602, 619, 642
- noncontact forces. *See* body forces
- noncreeping flow, 628–638
 - around sphere, 622–623, 728–729, 729*f*
 - drag coefficient, 623–625, 624, 625*f*, 641
 - terminal speed, 625–628
 - example/solution, 638, 641–646
 - fluid-force equation, 626
 - lift, 637–641, 638*f*
 - terminal speed, 641–643
 - velocity/trajectory, 643–647, 644*f*
- nondimensional flow equations
 - drag, 622, 623–624*f*, 640
 - dynamic pressure, 639, 651, 663, 674
 - Navier-Stokes equation, 421, 519–523, 528, 535, 631–632, 674–675

- nondimensional flow equations (*cont.*)
 - Reynolds number, 523, 622, 623–625*f*, 624*f*
 - wall drag, 527–528
- nondimensional pressure distributions, 675*f*
- nonlinear constitutive models, 417
- non-Newtonian fluids, 5, 393–418. *See also*
 - Newtonian fluids
 - inelastic constitutive equations, 402–403
 - example/solution, 403–404, 406, 407–408, 412–414
 - generalized, 408–414, 412*f*
 - planar-jet flow, 403*f*–404, 407–408
 - power-law viscosity function, 408–409, 411*t*, 412–414
 - rate of deformation, 406
 - microscopic balance equation, 459–463
 - shear-induced normal stresses, 397, 399–402, 399*f*, 400*f*
 - viscoelastic constitutive equations, 414–418, 415*f*
 - viscosity, 394–397
 - non-Newtonian 394–397
 - shear-thickening, 394–397, 395*f*, 398*f*
 - shear-thinning, 396*f*–397, 398*f*, 412–414
- normal forces, 233*f*–234, 284
- normal stresses, 397, 399–402
- numerical solutions method, 840–845, 841*f*, 842*f*
 - accuracy, 843–845
 - software packages, 842–843
 - strategy, 840–842
- open-channel flow, 853*f*
 - examples/solutions, 823–830, 824*f*
 - gravity in, 823
- open system, energy balance in, 751*f*, 753–759
- ordinary differential equations (ODEs),
 - examples/solutions, 91–93
- orifice plate (orifice meter), 34, 811, 887
- orthonormal basis vectors, 64, 76, 78, 887
- outer flow
 - potential-flow solution, 121, 123, 126
 - pressure distribution, 684–685, 686, 698, 700, 708–710*f*, 715
 - streamlines, 122*f*, 123
- outer product, 59
- pail-and-scale method, 16*f*
- parallel-plate apparatus
 - boundary conditions, 464–467, 465*f*
 - derivatives, 52–54, 53*f*
 - force-velocity relationship, 360
 - Newtonian fluid drag flow, 484*f*–485
 - Newtonian fluids, 457–459
 - non-Newtonian fluids, 459–463
 - Poisson equation for velocity and stress fields, 544–549, 545*f*, 546*f*, 547*f*, 548*f*
 - shear-induced normal stresses, 399–400
 - simple shear flow, 349–350*f*, 355–358, 357*f*
 - steady drag flow, 482–483
 - torsional rheometer, 478–479*f*
 - velocity field, 351
 - viscosity, 364, 394
- partial derivatives, 54
- partial differential equations (PDEs), 6, 8, 9*f*, 91
 - definition, 887
 - examples/solutions, 91–93
- particulate flow, 154–157, 156*f*
- Pascal’s principle, 263–271, 887–888
- pathlines of the flow, 86*f*–87
- perfect fluid, 651
- pipe flow. *See* internal flow
 - dimensional analysis of, 135
- Pitot tube, 771–772, 771*f*, 774–776, 774*f*, 777*f*
- planar-jet flow
 - Newtonian fluids, 366*f*–368*f*, 373–374
 - non-Newtonian fluids, 403*f*–404, 407–408
- Poiseuille, Jean Marie, 361
- Poiseuille equation
 - burst pipe problem, 495–497*f*, 496*f*
 - drag at wall, 524–529, 544–549
 - duct of elliptical cross section, 560–562, 561*f*, 562*f*
 - examples/solutions, 92–93
 - and hydraulic diameter, 554–569
 - momentum balance, 543–544
 - rectangular duct, 549–554, 550*f*, 551*f*
 - velocity and stress fields in slit, 544–549, 545*f*, 546*f*, 547*f*, 548*f*
- Poiseuille number (Po), 557, 560, 561*f*, 562*f*, 570
- Poisson equation, 554–555
- polymer entanglement, 229*f*, 231, 232*f*, 232*t*, 396
- potential energy, 442*f*–443
- potential energy function, 242*f*
- potential flow, 121–122, 650–673, 675, 677*f*
 - drag on sphere, high-Reynolds-number, 660–661
 - examples/solutions, 651–657, 660–661, 663–665, 666–673
 - flow around sphere, high Reynolds number, 651–657*f*, 658*f*
 - flow around sphere, no drag, 676–677*f*
 - irrotational flow around cylinder, 670–672
 - pressure distribution, irrotational flow, 668–670
 - pressure distribution, steady, incompressible, potential flow, 666–668
 - pressure distribution of flows, 672–673
 - pressure distribution on drag, 663–665
 - rules for using solutions, 670
- power-law viscosity function, 408–409, 409*f*, 411*t*, 412–414
- Prandtl, Ludwig, 118, 678–679, 714, 851
- Prandtl correlation
 - burst pipe problem, 513–517, 515*f*

- modified, for turbulent flow in noncircular ducts, 570
- turbulent pipe flow, smooth pipe, 512, 533, 537–538
- pressure, equivalent. *See* dynamic pressure
- pressure drag, 714, 716
- pressure-measurement devices, examples/solutions, 769–772
- pressure-relief valves, 868*f*
- pressure waves, 869, 869*f*, 871*f*
- pumping-head curves, 801–804, 806, 807*f*, 809*f*
- pumps, 6, 8*f*, 800–823
 - net positive suction head, examples/solutions, 814–823
- size of, examples/solutions, 801–814
- quasi-steady-state solution, 573, 577*f*–579, 588*f*
- rate-of-deformation tensor, 405. *See also* deformation rate
- rectangular coordinate system. *See also* Cartesian coordinates
 - differential operations in, 899*t*
- rectangular duct, 549–554, 550*f*, 551*f*
 - laminar flow, elliptical cross section, 560–562, 561*f*, 562*f*
- repulsion, intermolecular, 242, 243, 244*f*, 263, 320
- return bend. *See* valves and fittings
- Reynolds, Osborne, 128–129, 888
- Reynolds number, 18, 28–29, 128–132, 513, 727
 - circular ducts, 555, 556–558
 - examples/solutions, 131–137
 - flow patterns, high Reynolds number, 647–650, 648*f*, 649*f*
 - friction factor, 530–534, 531*f*, 532*f*, 555, 556–558
 - Hamel flow, 582*f*–583
 - high, drag on sphere, 660–661
 - high, flow around sphere, 651–657*f*, 658*f*
 - laminar flow, equilateral triangular cross section, 559*f*–560
 - lift coefficient as function of, 140–141*f*, 142*f*
 - noncircular duct, 570
 - nondimensional flow, 523, 622, 623–625*f*, 624*f*
 - packed bed, 567–568*f*
 - smooth/rough commercial pipes, 537*f*
- Reynolds transport theorem
 - control volume, 187–189, 205–206, 228, 346
 - definition, 888
 - macroscopic control volume, 213–214
 - momentum balance, 438, 439, 451
 - moving fluids, 283–284
 - right angle bend problem, 387
 - simple shear flow, 355
 - stationary fluids, 245
- rheology, 5, 109. *See also* non-Newtonian fluids
- right angle bend problem, 430, 779–781
 - conclusion of, 386–390, 387*f*
 - macroscopic control volume, 212–217, 213*f*, 214*f*
 - molecular stresses, 316–320, 317*f*
 - relative magnitudes of terms, 392–393
- right-hand rule, 60*f*
- rigid bodies, motion of, 167–168, 173*f*
 - examples/solutions, 168–172
- rod-climbing, 400*f*, 410
- rotameter, 888
- rotation, and boundary layers, 689*f*
- rotational flow, 720, 721*f*
- roughness of manufactured pipes, 535–536*t*
- roundoff error, 27, 41, 46, 843, 844, 888
- scalars
 - associative law for, 58, 59
 - commutative law for, 58, 59
 - definition, 888
 - distributive law for, 58, 59
 - product, 59
- Schedule 40 piping, 13
- Scott, David (astronaut), 116*f*
- secondary flow, 149–153, 151*f*
- separation, of boundary layers, 710*f*, 711*f*, 713*f*, 714–716
- shaft work, 10, 11, 26–34
 - examples/solutions, 26–34
- shear flow, simple, 348–364
- shear force, 233*f*–234*f*, 888
- shear-induced normal stresses, 397–402
- shear stress, 351–359
- shear thickening, 394–397, 395*f*, 411*t*
- shear thinning, 396*f*–397, 398*f*, 411*t*, 412–414
- shock wave, 873*f*
- simple shear flow, 348–359
 - drag flow, 358–359
 - examples/solutions, 355–358, 359
 - stress field, 351–355
 - velocity field, 350–351*f*, 352*f*
 - viscosity, 360–361
 - molecular interpretation of, 362–364
- siphon, 21–25
- skydiving, 601–604, 619–621, 625–628
- sliding-block
 - with friction, 170–172
 - without friction, 168–170, 168*f*, 170*f*
- slope
 - of secant line, 51*f*
 - of tangent line, 50–52, 51*f*
- software packages, for numerical solutions
 - method, 842–843
- solids, and transmission of forces, 263–270
- sound, speed of, 869–870
- spatial derivatives, 70–71, 892–893
- specific gravity (SG), 797, 798, 889
- sphere
 - dimensional analysis, 628–641
 - examples, 641–646
 - flow, creeping. *See* creeping flow
 - flow, noncreeping, 622–627

- sphere (*cont.*)
 - flow patterns, 647
 - pressure, creeping, 610
 - pressure, potential, 656, 666–668
 - potential flow, 650–665
- spherical coordinates, 708*f*
 - differential operations, 901*t*
 - equations
 - incompressible fluids, constitutive equation, 904*t*
 - incompressible fluids, motion, 902*t*, 903*t*
 - incompressible fluids, power-law, 905*t*
 - microscopic energy, 904*t*
- stagnation point, 675, 889
- statistical models of turbulence, 846–851
- Stokes’s flow. *See also* creeping flow
 - estimate of terminal speed, 621
- Stokes-Einstein-Sutherland equation, 619
- Stokes’s theorem, 889
- stream function, 122–123, 714–715*f*, 775*f*
 - curved streamlines, examples/solutions, 861–867
 - flows around sphere, 610–611*f*, 612*f*
 - flows with curved, 149–153, 150*f*
- streamlines. *See* stream function
- stress constitutive equation, 4, 229, 349*f*, 390, 838–839, 850
- stress sign convention, total molecular stress, 298–301
 - example/solution, 301–302
- stress tensor, 284–305
 - extra-stress tensor, 304, 364–365, 378, 884
 - matrix form, 310*f*
 - stationary fluids, 347
 - symmetry of, 405
 - total molecular stress, 286–293, 347
 - examples/solutions, 294–297
- substantial derivative, 84–90
 - examples/solutions, 89–90
 - physical meaning of, 84–88
- supersonic flow, 143–145, 867–874
- surface integral, 202*f*
- surface tension, 145–149, 146*f*, 147*f*, 320–333
 - capillary effect, 328–332
 - dimensionless numbers, 333
 - droplet, 322–328
 - nonspherical surface, 326–328
 - representative values, 321*t*
- tensor. *See also* stress tensor; indeterminate vector
 - product
 - definition, 67–69, 889–890
 - divergence of, 882, 896
 - dot product of, 68–69
 - examples/solutions, 69–70
 - magnitude of tensor, 405
 - rate-of-deformation tensor, 405
 - symmetric tensor, 405
 - vector calculus, 67–70
 - terminal speed, 602, 603, 619–621, 625–628, 641–643
 - test section, of flow of interest, 843*f*
 - torque, 65, 66*f*–67, 478–481, 479*f*
 - Torricelli’s law, 20
 - torsional rheometer, 478–481, 479*f*
 - total molecular stress, 284–302
 - stress sign convention, 298–301
 - example/solution, 301–302
 - stress tensor, 286–293, 347
 - examples/solutions, 294–297
 - trim of a valve. *See* valve trim
 - triple integrals, 58, 431
 - tube flow. *See* internal flow
 - turbine, 30–33
 - turbulent boundary layers, 120*f*, 121
 - drag, 698*f*
 - examples/solutions, 696–705
 - thickness of, 698–699*f*
 - turbulent flow, 4, 5*f*, 11, 127–137, 511–513, 728–729*f*, 845*f*–853. *See also* laminar flow
 - burst pipe problem, 513–517, 515*f*
 - data correlations, 529–540
 - defining, 128*f*, 512*f*
 - dimensional analysis, 518–529, 534–535
 - examples/solutions, 131–137, 135*f*, 513–517, 524–525, 531–533, 534–535, 538–540
 - flow instability, 851–853
 - flow splits, 538*f*–540
 - friction-loss factors for, 43*t*
 - laminar flow vs., 127–137, 762*f*
 - momentum balance, 517–518
 - noncircular conduits, 570–572
 - Prandtl correlation for noncircular ducts, 570
 - problem solving strategy, 513*f*
 - smooth pipe, Prandtl correlation, 512, 533, 537–538
 - statistical modeling of turbulence, 846–851
 - wall drag, 527–528, 536*f*
 - union. *See* valves and fittings
 - unit vector, 59, 60, 890. *See also* basis vector
 - unsteady, incompressible, unidirectional flow, 573–574
 - valves and fittings
 - ball valve, 42*f*
 - check valve, 42*f*
 - coupling, 44*t*
 - defining, 890–891
 - examples/solutions, 779–800
 - friction-loss factors, 43*t*
 - gate valve, 42*f*
 - globe valve, 42*f*
 - return bend, 42*f*
 - union, 42*f*
 - valve trim, 890
 - vapor lock, 24, 891
 - vector calculus, 58–84, 892–898

- coordinate systems, 61–67, 892–893
- curvilinear coordinates, 74–84
- differential operations, 70–74
- tensors, 67–70
- vorticity, 7, 152–153, 718
- vectors
 - algebra laws for, 59
 - cross product of, 59, 60*f*, 63
 - definition, 891
 - direction of, 59, 61
 - dot product of, 59, 60*f*, 62–63
 - magnitude of, 59, 60–61
 - orthonormal, 62–63
- velocity
 - direction and magnitude of, 744*f*
 - in turbulent vs. laminar flow, 762*f*
- velocity field, 176–177, 891
- velocity profile
 - calculating flow rate from average velocity, 481–483
 - converging flows, 583*f*–584*f*
 - energy velocity-profile parameter, 763, 766*t*, 768
 - equilateral triangle, 559–560
 - flow around sphere, 709*f*
 - flow down incline, 379–385, 386*f*
 - laminar boundary layers, 697*f*
 - laminar flow in pipes, 502*f*
 - laminar flow past flat plate, 691, 695–696
 - momentum velocity-profile parameter, 746, 747–749, 766*f*, 767
 - potential flow and creeping flow, 660
 - potential flow around sphere, 709*f*
 - quasi-steady-state solution, 578
 - rectangular duct, 554–555, 557
 - semi-infinite fluid wall suddenly set in motion, 575
 - simple shear flow, 349, 350–351*f*
 - steady drag, 352*f*
 - steady flow in narrow slit, 55–58, 56*f*
 - turbulent boundary layer, 696, 697
 - turbulent pipe flow, 749
 - two-dimensional, 543, 550
- Venturi meter, 15, 16–19, 772–773, 773*f*
- viscoelastic constitutive equations, 414–418, 415*f*, 441
- viscosity, 106–113, 114*t*, 115*t*, 360–361, 361*t*.
 - See also* drag
 - Bingham function, 109, 411*t*
 - boundary layers, 838–840
 - Casson function, 411*t*
 - DeKee function, 411*t*
 - drag, 714, 716, 838–840
 - effect on pressure, 677*f*
 - Ellis function, 411*t*
 - examples/solutions, 110–113
 - familiar materials, 114*t*
 - familiar materials, compared on logarithmic scale, 115*f*
 - fluid behavior, 838–840
 - kinematic, 38, 107, 891
 - laminar boundary layers, 678
 - measuring using Cannon–Fenske viscometer, 508*f*–511, 509*f*
 - molecular interpretation, 362–364
 - motor oil, 107
 - Newton’s law, 108–109, 157–158, 360–361
 - non-Newtonian fluids, 394–397, 412–414
 - parallel-plate apparatus, 364, 394
 - power-law function, 408–409, 411*t*, 412–414
 - simple shear flow, 360–364
- volumetric flow rate, 9, 12, 194–195, 197
- volumetric flow rate-average velocity relationship, 12, 13
- vortex tube, 865–866, 865*f*
- vorticity, 7, 152–153, 718–726, 721*f*, 722*f*, 723*f*, 891
 - examples/solutions, 724–726
- vorticity-transport equation, 725–726
- wake region, 120
- wall drag
 - noncircular conduits, 555
 - nondimensional, 527–528
 - Poiseuille flow, 524–529, 544–549
 - turbulent flow in circular pipe, 527–528, 536*f*
- water striders, 147, 148*f*
- Weber number, 333
- weir, 891
- Weissenberg effect, 400*f*
- wicking, 148
- work, 442, 750
- energy and, 442–443
- flow work, 756*f*
- yield-stress fluid, 109*f*. *See* Bingham viscosity function
- Young–Laplace equation, 328. *See also* surface tension