

Incompressible flow II

Concepts

- Normalisation
- Singular limits

More general proof that $\nabla \cdot \underline{u} = 0$ when Mach number small

Normalisation \rightarrow Removing dimensions

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \underline{u}) = 0$$

Typical scales

$$\rho = \rho_0 \hat{\rho} \quad G(1)$$

$$\rho_0 \frac{\partial \hat{\rho}}{\partial \hat{t}} + \hat{\nabla} \cdot (\hat{\rho} \hat{\underline{u}}) \frac{1}{L} \rho_0 u_0 = 0$$

$$\underline{u} = u_0 \hat{\underline{u}}$$

$$\nabla = \frac{1}{L} \hat{\nabla}$$

$$\hat{t} = \frac{L}{u_0} \hat{\hat{t}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{\rho}}{\partial \hat{\hat{t}}} + \hat{\nabla} \cdot (\hat{\rho} \hat{\underline{u}}) = 0$$

Momentum

$$\frac{\partial \underline{u}}{\partial t} + \underline{u} \cdot \nabla \underline{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p$$

$$p = p_0 \hat{p}$$

$$u_0 \frac{u_0}{L} \left[\frac{\partial \hat{\underline{u}}}{\partial \hat{\hat{t}}} + \hat{\underline{u}} \cdot \hat{\nabla} \hat{\underline{u}} \right] = -\frac{1}{\rho_0 \hat{\rho}} \frac{1}{L} p_0 \hat{\nabla} \hat{p}$$

$$\frac{p_0}{\rho_0} = c_s^2 \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$\gamma \frac{u_0^2}{c_s^2} \left[\frac{\partial \hat{u}}{\partial \hat{t}} + \hat{u} \cdot \nabla \hat{u} \right] = -\frac{1}{\rho} \hat{\nabla} \hat{p}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{M^2}$

$$\text{As } M \rightarrow 0 \quad \hat{\nabla} \hat{p} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\hat{p} = \bar{p} + M \hat{p}_1 \quad (+ M^2 \hat{p}_2 + M^3 \hat{p}_3 + \dots)$$

Pressure

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \underline{u} \cdot \nabla p = -\gamma p \nabla \cdot \underline{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{p}}{\partial \hat{t}} = M \frac{\partial \hat{p}_1}{\partial \hat{t}}$$

$$\frac{\cancel{u_0} \rho}{\cancel{\Delta}} M \left[\frac{\partial \hat{p}_1}{\partial \hat{t}} + \hat{u} \cdot \hat{\nabla} \hat{p}_1 \right] = -\cancel{\gamma} \rho \hat{p} \quad \frac{\cancel{u_0}}{\cancel{\Delta}} \hat{\nabla} \cdot \hat{u}$$

$$\nabla \hat{p} = M \nabla \hat{p}_1$$

$$M \left[\frac{\partial \hat{p}_1}{\partial \hat{t}} + \hat{u} \cdot \hat{\nabla} \hat{p}_1 \right] = -\gamma \hat{p} \hat{\nabla} \cdot \hat{u}$$

$$\text{as } M \rightarrow 0 \quad \nabla \cdot \underline{u} \rightarrow 0$$

singular limits