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| 5.00 crédits | 30.0 h + 30.0 h | Q1 |
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|---|---|
| Enseignants                                 | Chatelain Philippe ;Deleersnijder Eric ;Winckelmans Grégoire ;  |
| Langue d'enseignement                       | Anglais<br>> Facilités pour suivre le cours en français   |
| Lieu du cours                               | Louvain-la-Neuve  |
| Préalables                                  | Mécanique des fluides et transferts 1 [Imeca1321] or equivalent   |
| Thèmes abordés                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compressible flows in ducts and nozzles</li> <li>• Incompressible flows in porous media</li> <li>• Potential flows</li> <li>• Introduction to transition, turbulence, and CFD</li> <li>• Introduction to geophysical and environmental flows</li> </ul>  |
| Acquis d'apprentissage                      | <p><b>A la fin de cette unité d'enseignement, l'étudiant est capable de :</b></p> <p>In view of the LO frame of reference of the "Master Mechanical Engineering", this course contributes to the development, acquisition and evaluation of the following learning outcomes:</p> <p>LO1.1, LO1.2, LO1.3<br/>                 LO2.1, LO2.2, LO2.3, LO2.4, LO2.5<br/>                 LO3.1, LO3.2<br/>                 LO4.1, LO4.2, LO4.3, LO4.4<br/>                 LO5.4, LO5.5, LO5.6<br/>                 LO6.1, LO6.2</p> <p><b>Specific learning outcomes of the course</b></p> <p>At the end of this learning unit, the student will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the concepts and the associated equations of the simplified 1-D view, for compressible flows in ducts with friction, and in nozzles without friction, for various boundary conditions (reservoir and outlet); the acquisition and manipulations of the concept and equations being also supported by an experimental laboratory.</li> <li>1 • Apply the theory on flows in a porous media to various cases, linear and non-linear; also decide when non-linearity must be taken into account.</li> <li>• Manipulate the simple tools of 2-D potential flow theory to analyze various flows; also the flow past a circle and past an airfoil profile (obtained by transformation of a circle). Draw, using streamlines, flows with and without circulation, and exercise a critical view on the result, based on physics.</li> <li>• Comprehend the basic assumption of linear stability theory, the corresponding equations, and their application to the examples presented in class. Solve the equations in simple cases (e.g., for a piecewise linear flow). Comprehend the phenomenological description of the transition to turbulence.</li> <li>• Distinguish between the various scales of developed turbulence, also in terms of the energy spectrum (inertial range, dissipation range). Appreciate the impact on resolving scales in turbulent flows.</li> <li>• Comprehend the Reynolds averaging approach, also for shear flow, and the simple closure models of the RANS equations.</li> <li>• Use critical thinking when using a CFD software to compute a RANS solution of a case with medium geometrical complexity, also as supported by the Best Practice Guidelines (mesh quality, etc.).</li> <li>• Comprehend the specific dynamics of turbulent and stratified flows in a rotating reference frame, with specific applications to environmental and geophysical problems, thus enabling the students capable of engaging with researchers, practitioners and relevant officials.</li> </ul> |
| Modes d'évaluation des acquis des étudiants | voir la version en anglais  |
| Méthodes d'enseignement                     | voir la version en anglais  |
| Contenu                                     | voir la version en Anglais  |

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|------------------------------|--|
| Ressources en ligne          | site Moodle du cours   |
| Bibliographie                | <p><b>Non-exhaustive list:</b><br/> G.K. Batchelor, <i>An Introduction to Fluid Dynamics</i>, Cambridge University Press 1967 (reprinted paperback 1994).<br/> F. M. White, <i>Viscous Fluid Flow</i>, second edition, Series in Mechanical Engineering, McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1991.<br/> P. A. Thompson, <i>Compressible Fluid Dynamics</i>, advanced engineering series, Maple Press, 1984.<br/> D.J. Tritton, <i>Physical Fluid Dynamics</i>, Van Nostrand Reinhold, UK, 1985.<br/> P. G. Drazin, <i>Introduction to Hydrodynamic Stability</i>, Cambridge Texts in Applied Mathematics, Cambridge University Press, 2002<br/> P. G. Drazin and W. H. Reid, <i>Hydrodynamic Stability</i>, Cambridge University Press, 1985.<br/> S. B. Pope, <i>Turbulent Flows</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2000<br/> M. Van Dyke, <i>An Album of Fluid Motion</i>, The Parabolic Press, 1982.<br/> H. Burchard, <i>Applied Turbulence Modelling in Marine Waters</i>, Springer, 2002<br/> B. Cushman-Roisin and J.-M. Beckers, <i>Introduction to Geophysical Fluid Dynamics - Physical and Numerical Aspects</i>, Elsevier, 2011 (2nd ed.)<br/> H. B. Fisher et al., <i>Mixing in Inland and Coastal Waters</i>, Academic Press, 1979<br/> P. Kundu et al., <i>Fluid Mechanics</i>, Elsevier, 2015 (6th ed.)</p> |
| Faculté ou entité en charge: | MECA   |

| <b>Programmes / formations proposant cette unité d'enseignement (UE)</b> |        |         |           |   |
|--|--------|---------|-----------|---|
| Intitulé du programme  | Sigle  | Crédits | Prérequis | Acquis d'apprentissage  |
| Master [120] : ingénieur civil mécanicien                                | MECA2M | 5       |           |  |
| Master [120] : ingénieur civil électromécanicien                         | ELME2M | 5       |           |  |
| Master [120] : ingénieur civil en génie de l'énergie                     | NRGY2M | 5       |           |  |