

Dimensionless numbers

Dimensionless numbers are those which are obtained by dividing the inertia force by viscous force, gravity force, pressure force or surface tension force or elastic force.

1. Reynold's Number :-

It is the ratio of inertia force of flowing fluid and the viscous force

$$\begin{aligned} F_i (\text{Inertia force}) &= \text{mass} \times \text{Acceleration} \\ &= \rho \times \text{Volume} \times \frac{\text{Velocity}}{\text{Time}} \\ &= \rho \times A \times V \times V \\ &= \rho A V^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Viscous force} &= \text{Shear Stress} \times \text{Area} \\ &= \tau \times A \\ &= \left(\mu \frac{dv}{dy} \right) \times A \\ &= \mu \cdot \frac{V}{L} \cdot A \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{Re = \frac{\rho V L}{\mu} = \frac{V \times L}{\mu}}$$

for pipe flow, the linear dimension L is taken as
 dia d

$$Re = \frac{\rho V d}{\mu}$$

Froude's number \rightarrow

$$\sqrt{\frac{\text{inertia force}}{\text{gravity force}}}$$

$$Fr = \sqrt{\frac{\rho A V^2}{\rho A L g}} = \sqrt{\frac{V^2}{Lg}}$$

$$Fr = \frac{V}{\sqrt{Lg}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} F_g &= \rho \times V \times g \\ &= \rho \times d^2 \times L \times g \\ &= \rho \times A \times L \times g \end{aligned} \right\}$$

~~Euler's~~ Weber's Number (Eu)

$$Eu = \sqrt{\frac{\text{inertia force}}{\text{Surface tension force}}}$$

$$F_i = \rho A V^2$$

$$F_s = \text{Surface tension force} = \frac{\text{Surface tension}}{h} \times \text{Length} = \sigma \times h$$

$$We = \sqrt{\frac{\rho A V^2}{\sigma \times h}} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho \times d^2 \times V^2}{\sigma \times h}} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{\sigma/\rho L}}$$

$$\frac{V}{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}$$

H Euler's number :-

$$\sqrt{\frac{\text{Inertia force}}{\text{Pressure force}}}$$

$$F_i = \rho A V^2$$

$$F_p = P \times A$$

$$E_u = \sqrt{\frac{\rho A V^2}{P \times A}} = \sqrt{\frac{V^2}{P/\rho}}$$

$$E_u = \frac{V}{\sqrt{\frac{P}{\rho}}}$$

A Mach's Number (M) →

$$M = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Inertia force}}{\text{Elastic force}}}$$

$$F_i = \rho A V^2$$

$$F_e = \text{Elastic force} = \text{Elastic Stress} \times \text{Area} \\ = k \times A = k \times d^2$$

$$M = \sqrt{\frac{\rho A V^2}{k \times d^2}} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{k/\rho}} \quad \sqrt{\frac{k}{\rho}} = c$$

$$M = \frac{V}{c}$$