

Tobias Bleninger

MECÂNICA DOS FLUIDOS AMBIENTAL I

Impact evaluation – methods

= **predictions** about expected effects, based on:



Field experiments

- rhodamine dye tests (Perth SWRO)

Picture:
Western Australian,
(Crisp et. Al 2007)



Laboratory experiments

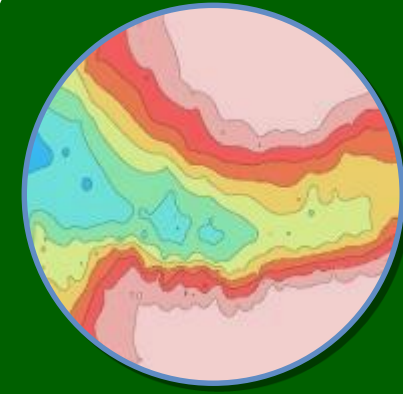
- effluent toxicity tests (Carlsbad)

Picture:
Voutchkov & Dietrich
2007



Analogies & judgement

- similar desalination projects



Computer models

- hydrodynamic modelling

Todos métodos requerem

- 1. Entendimento dos processos e fenômenos
(descrição qualitativa)**
- 2. Descrição quantitativa (física / modelagem)**
- 3. Solução (matemática)**
- 4. Interpretação**

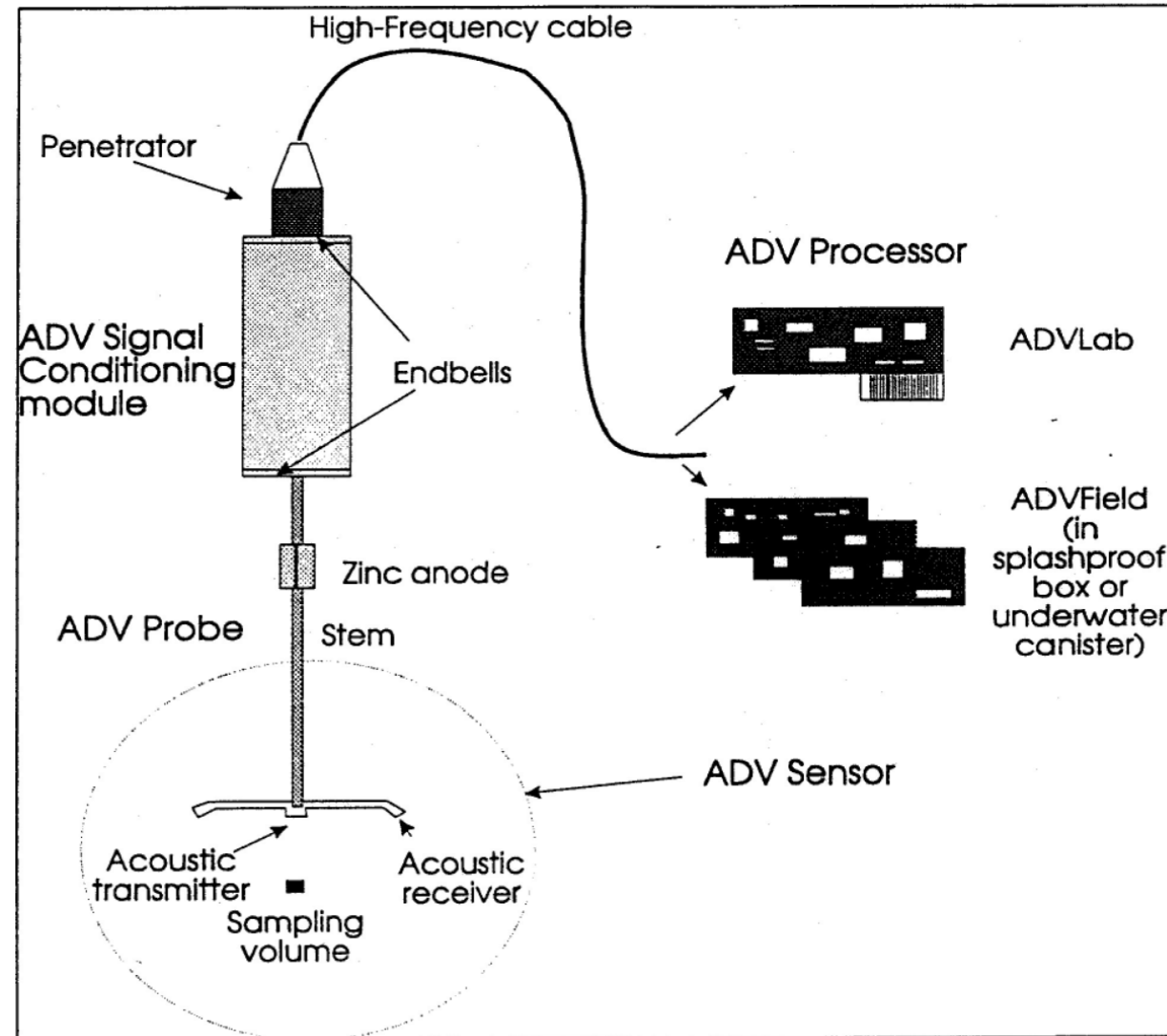
Laboratorio didático de mecânica dos fluidos



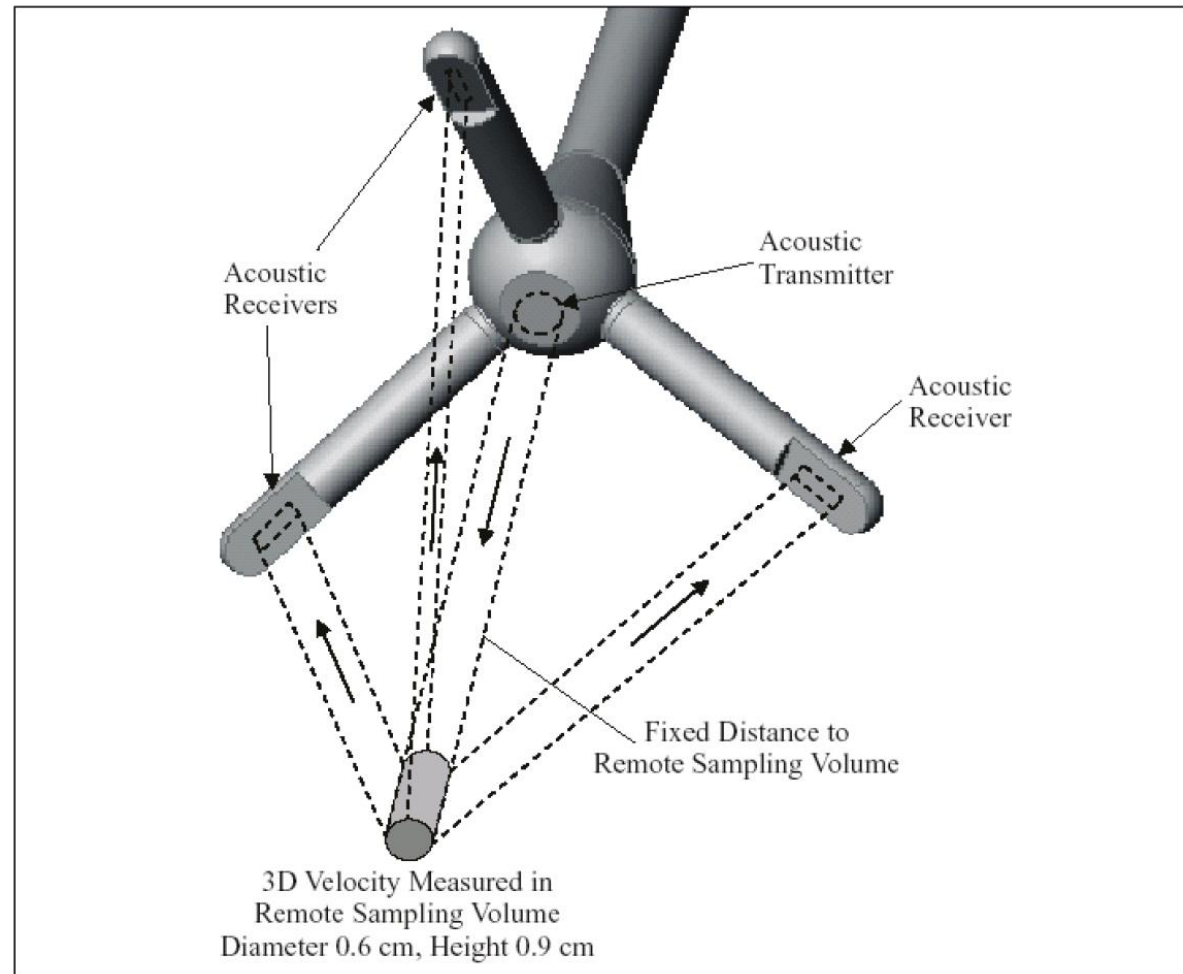
Medições de velocidades com ADV (Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter)



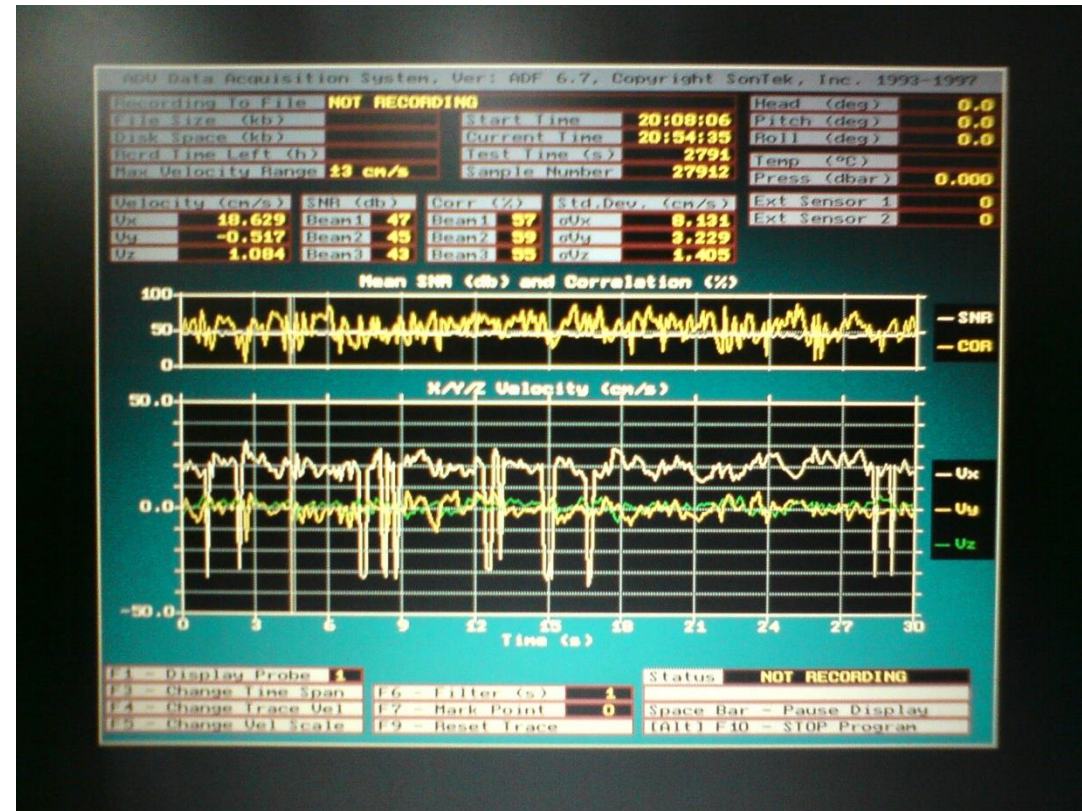
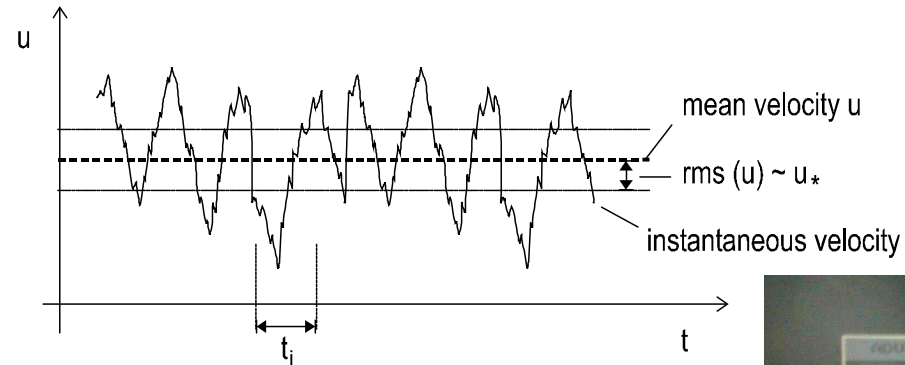
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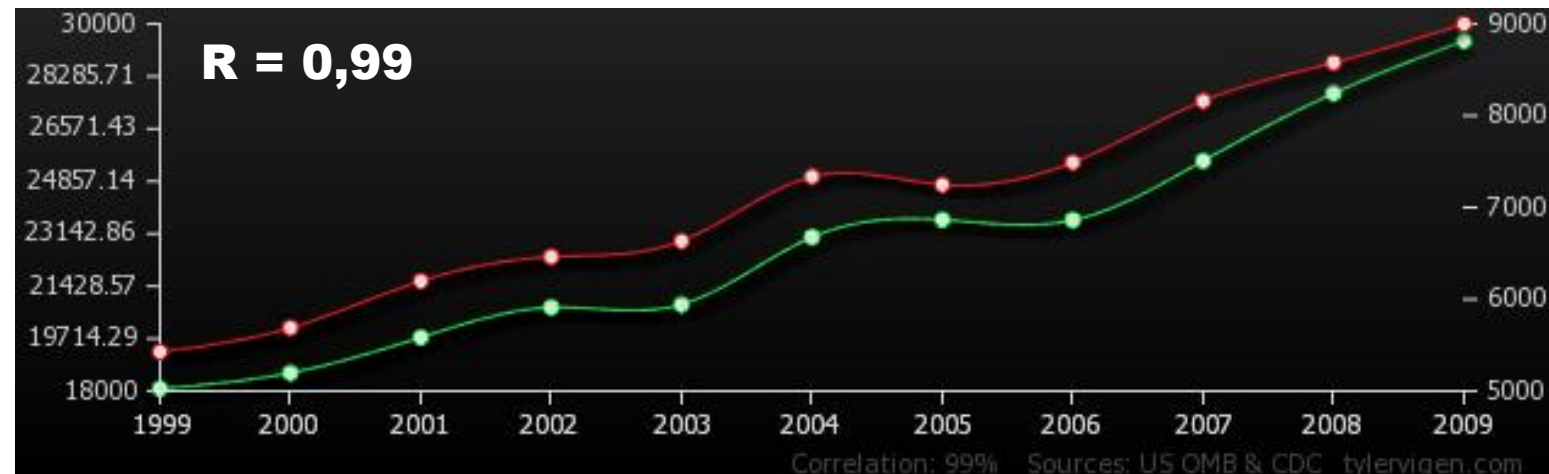
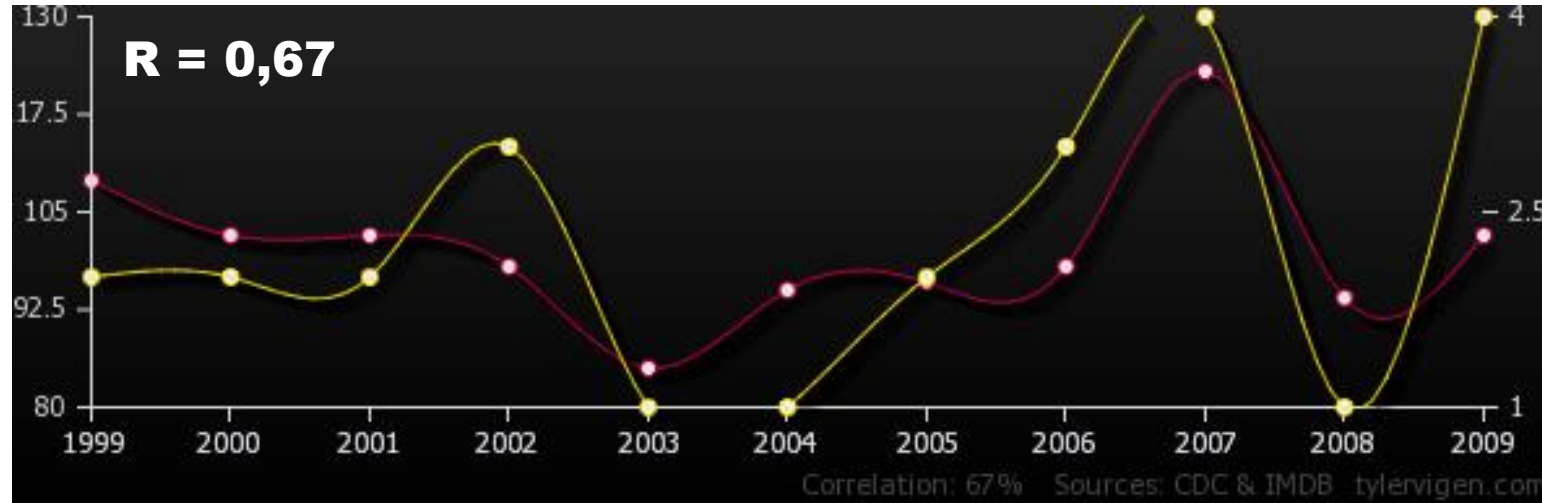
Medições de velocidades com ADV (Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter)



Medições de velocidades com ADV (Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter)



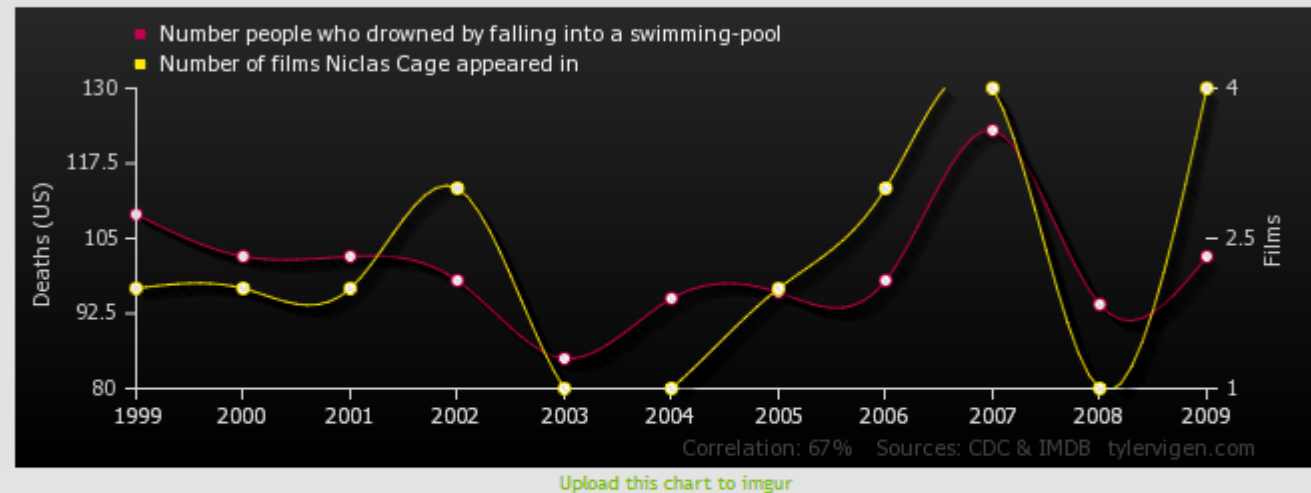
Perguntas a fazer



Source: <http://www.tylervigen.com/>

Caso 1

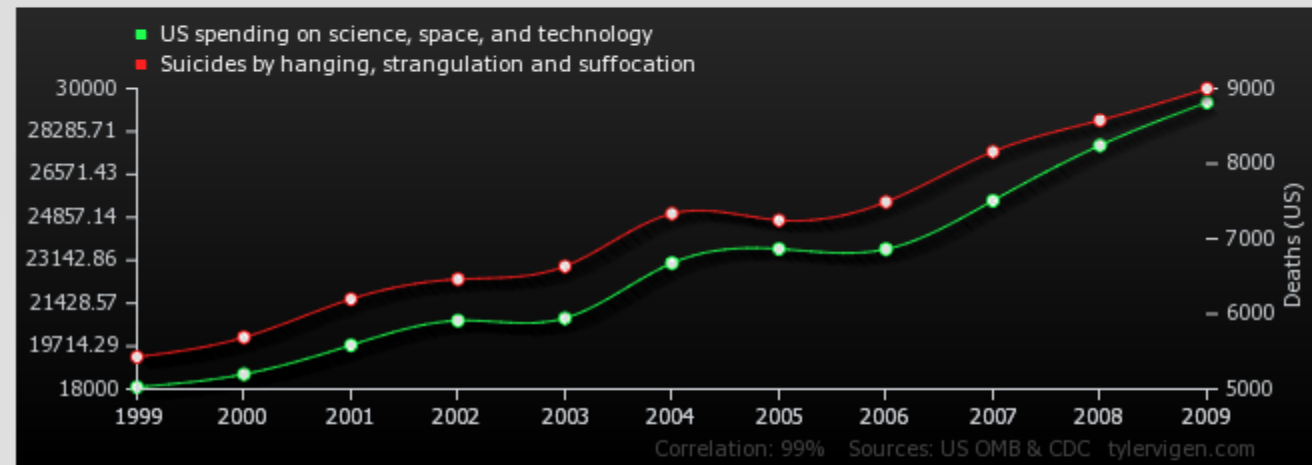
Number people who drowned by falling into a swimming-pool correlates with Number of films Nicolas Cage appeared in



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number people who drowned by falling into a swimming-pool Deaths (US) (CDC)	109	102	102	98	85	95	96	98	123	94	102
Number of films Nicolas Cage appeared in Films (IMDB)	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	4	1	4
Correlation: 0.666004											

Source: <http://www.tylervigen.com/>

US spending on science, space, and technology correlates with Suicides by hanging, strangulation and suffocation

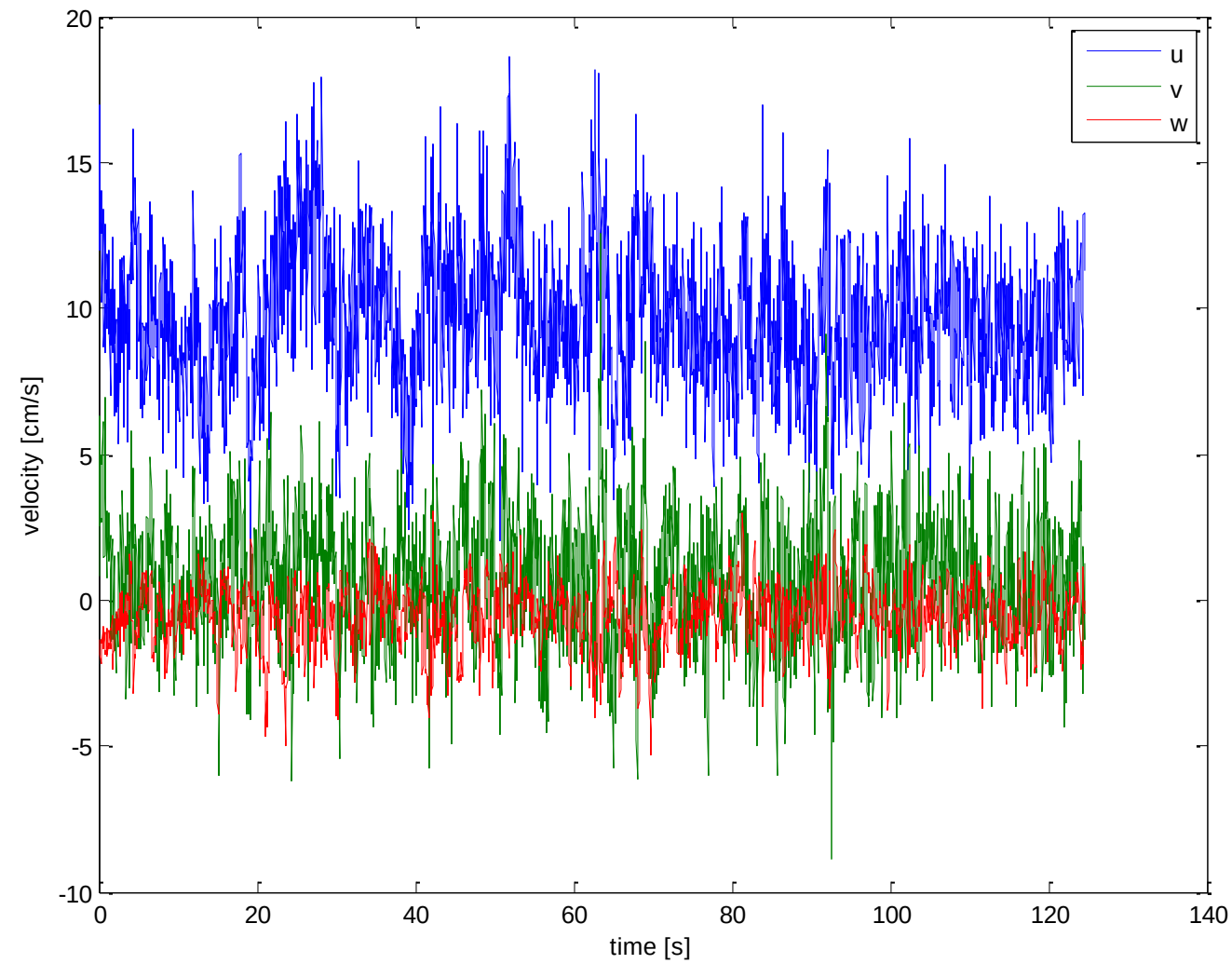


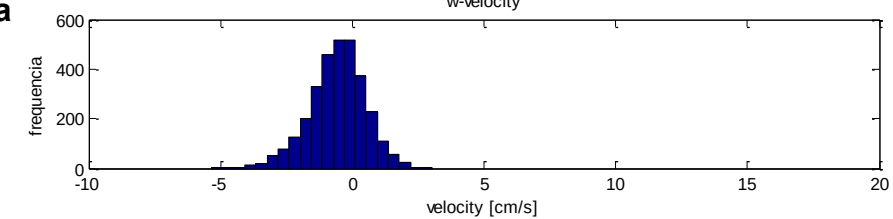
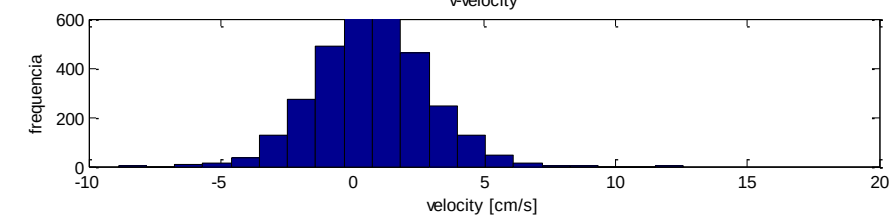
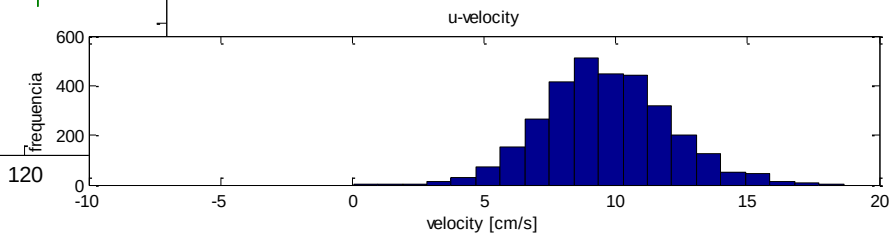
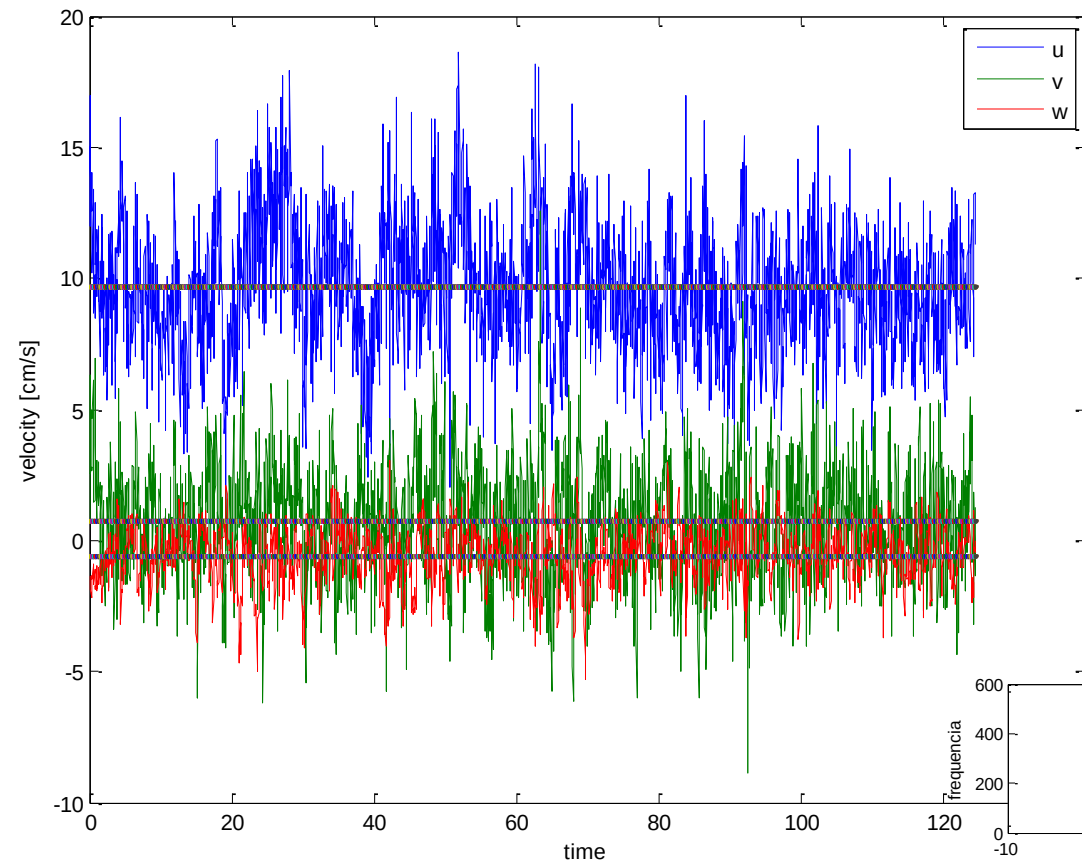
Upload this chart to imgur

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
US spending on science, space, and technology Millions of today's dollars (US OMB)	18,079	18,594	19,753	20,734	20,831	23,029	23,597	23,584	25,525	27,731	29,449
Suicides by hanging, strangulation and suffocation Deaths (US) (CDC)	5,427	5,688	6,198	6,462	6,635	7,336	7,248	7,491	8,161	8,578	9,000

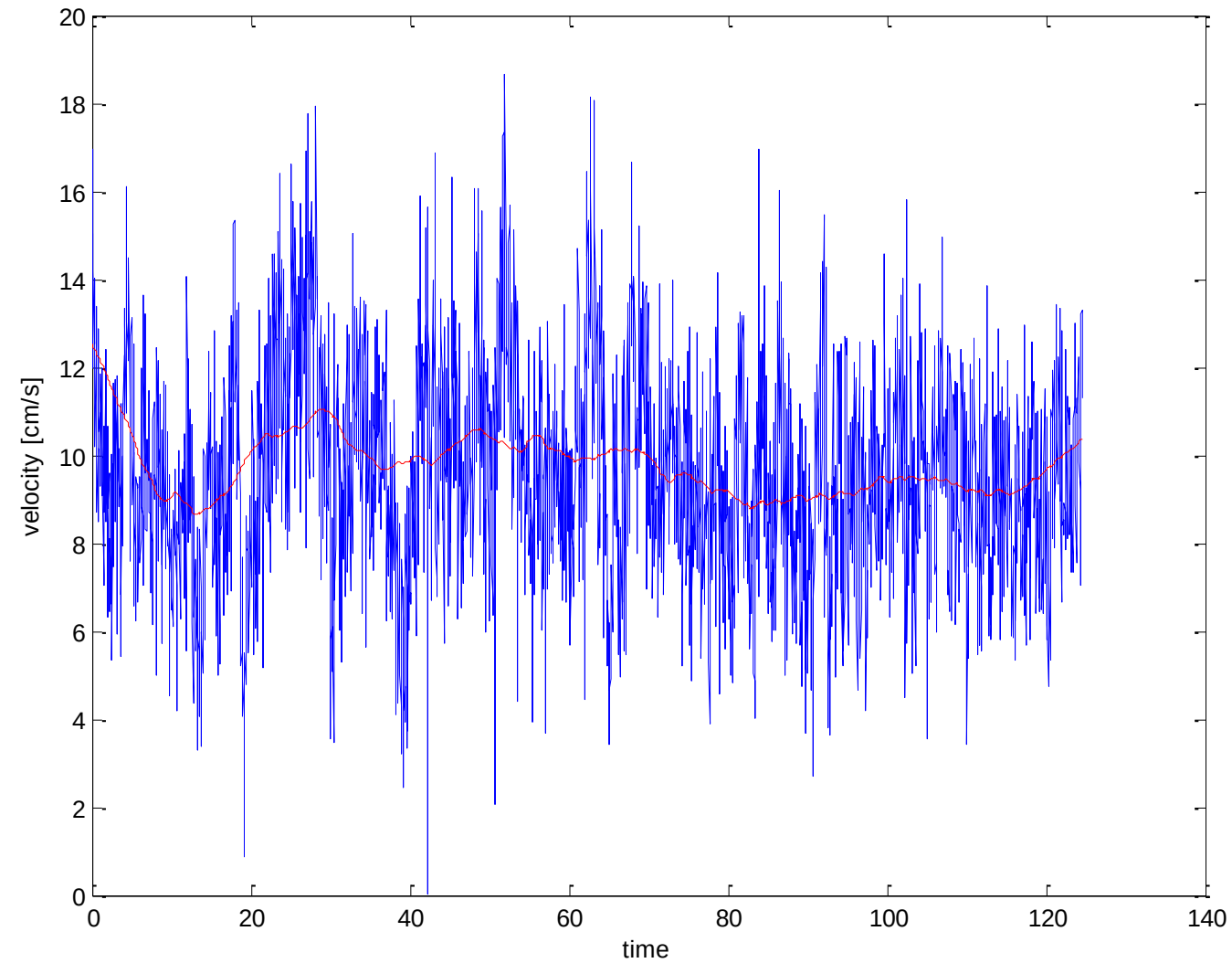
Correlation: 0.992082

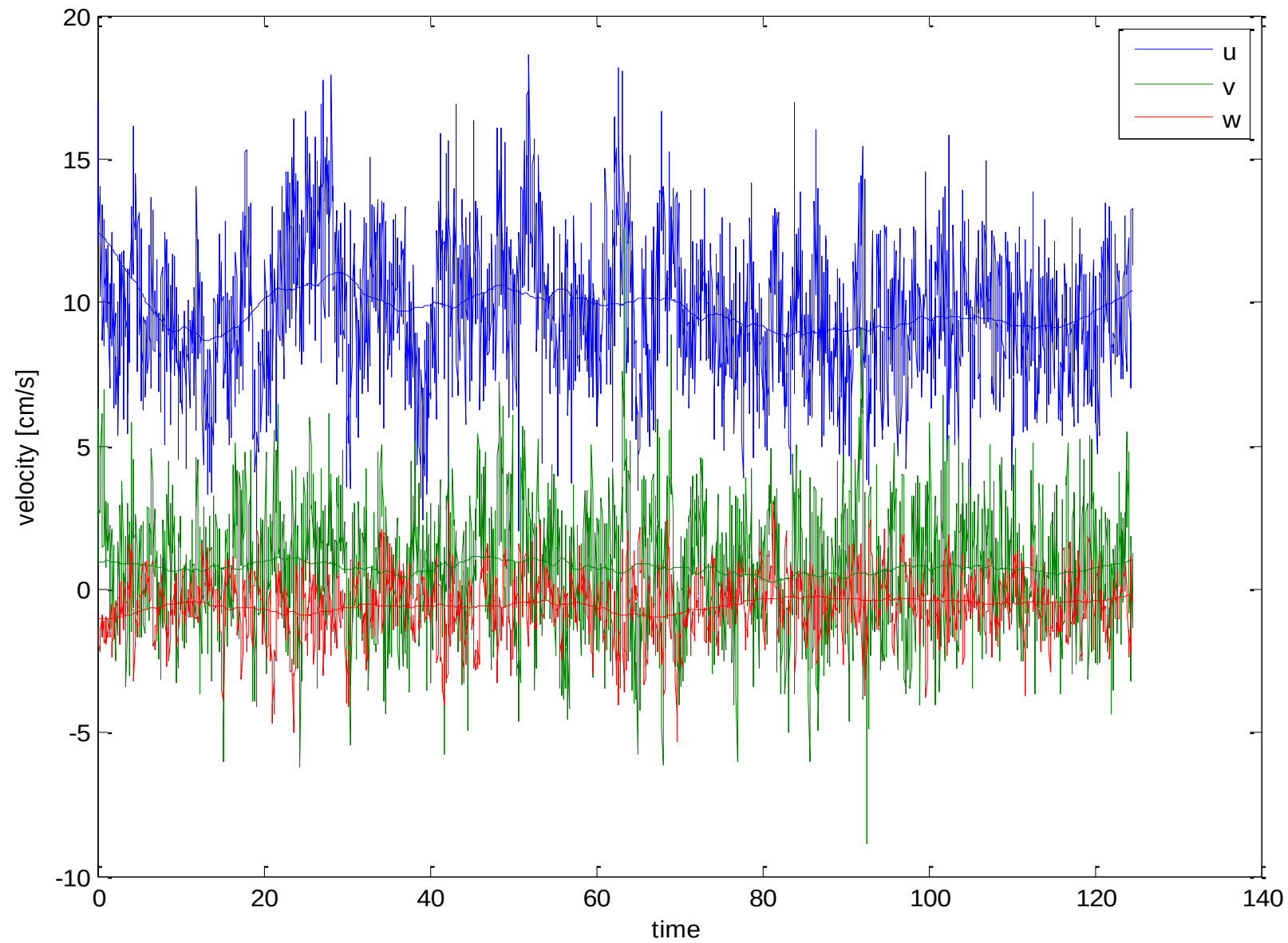
Series temporais





Direction	Mean [cm/s]	std	median	varianca
u	9.6614	2.3859	9.5500	5.6925
v	0.7440	2.0750	0.7300	4.3058
w	-0.5636	1.0668	-0.5000	1.1381





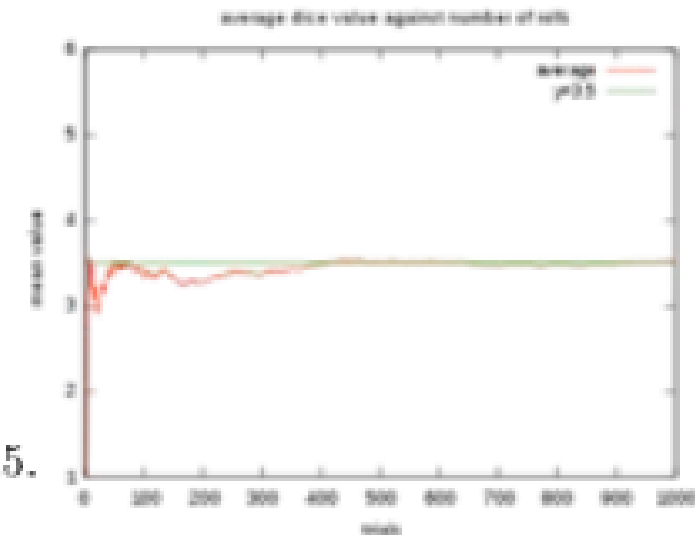
- Expected value (mean)

$$E[X] = \mu.$$

$$E[X] = \frac{x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2 + \dots + x_k p_k}{p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_k}.$$

Dice example :

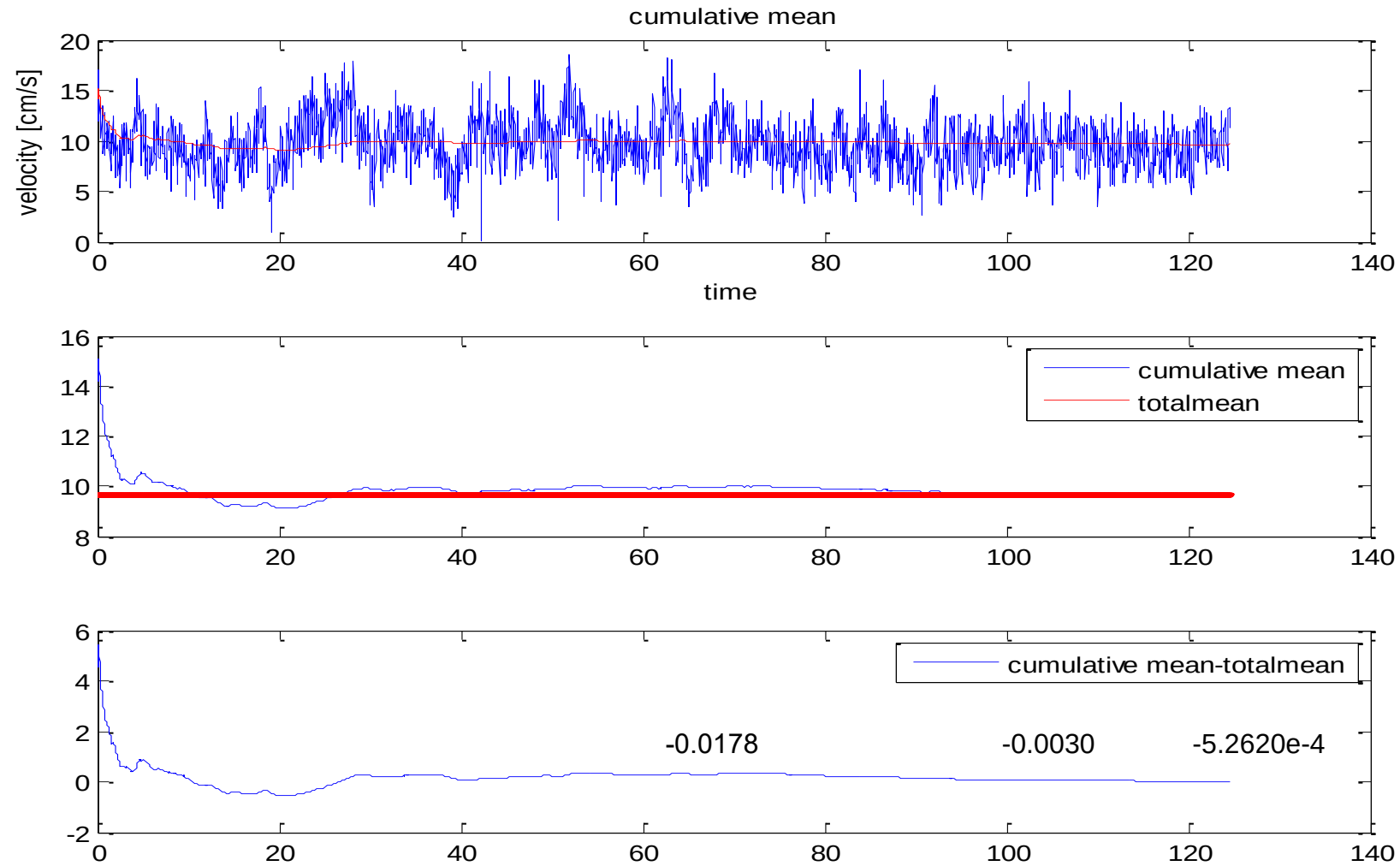
$$E[X] = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = 3.5.$$

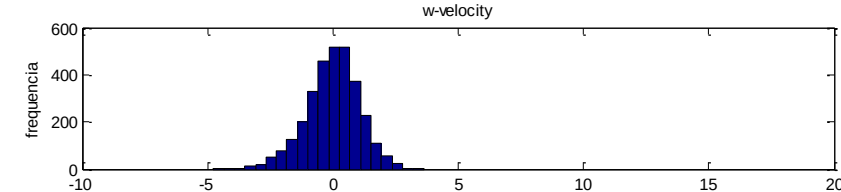
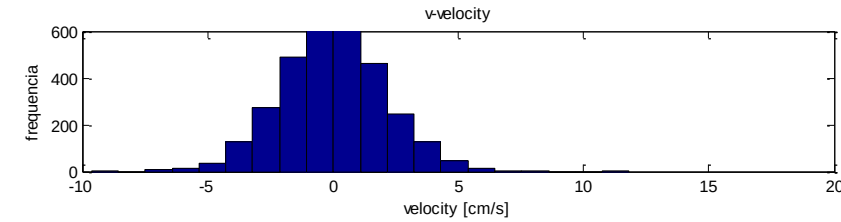
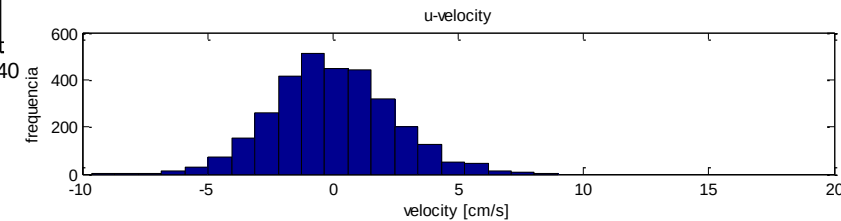
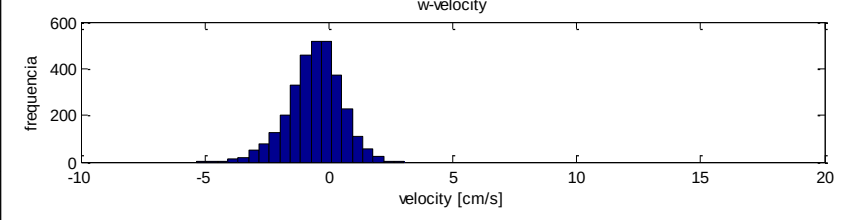
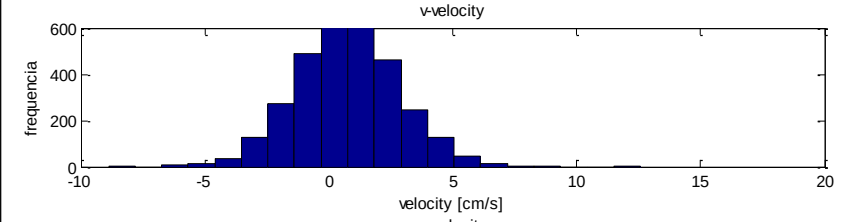
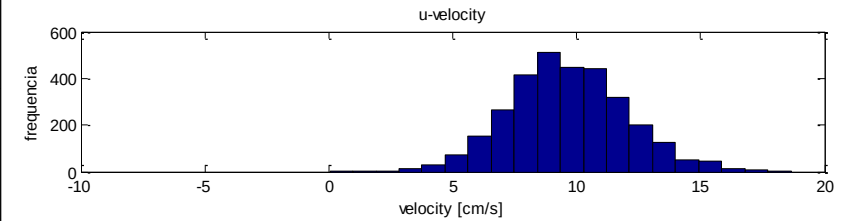
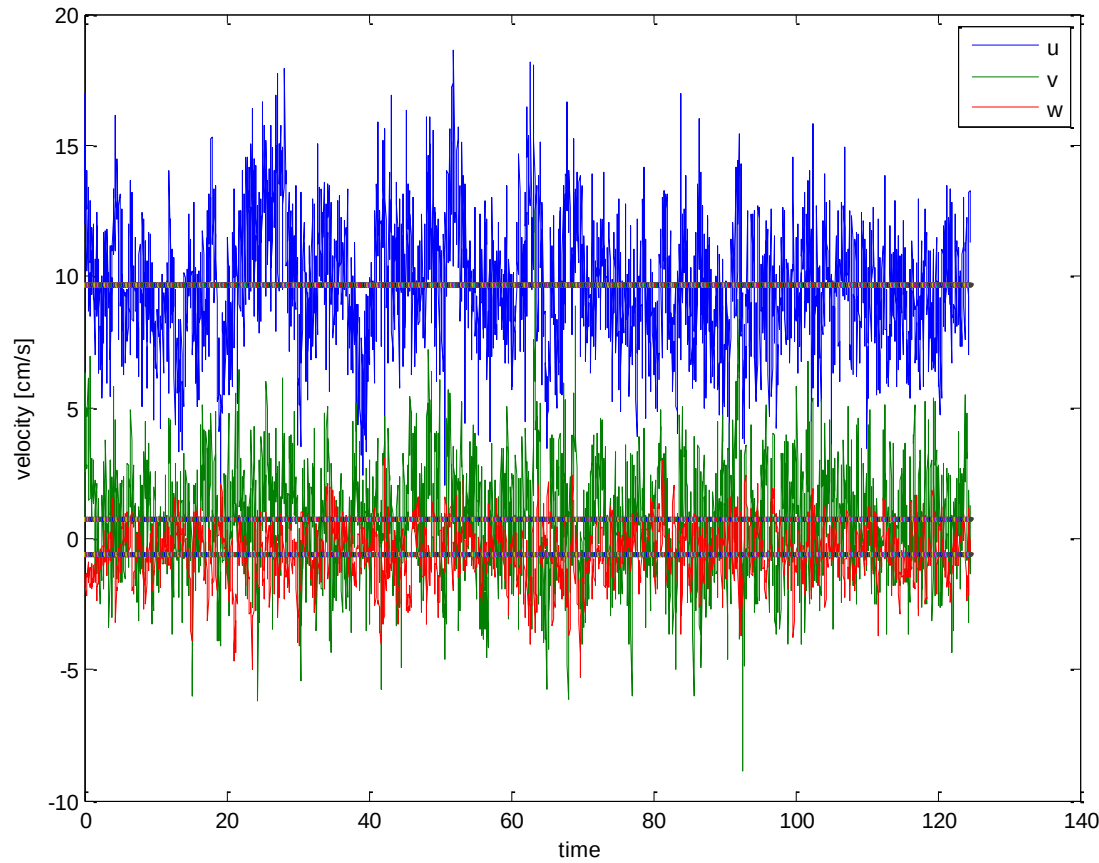


- Standard deviation

$$\sigma = \sqrt{E[(X - \mu)^2]} = \sqrt{E[X^2] - (E[X])^2}.$$

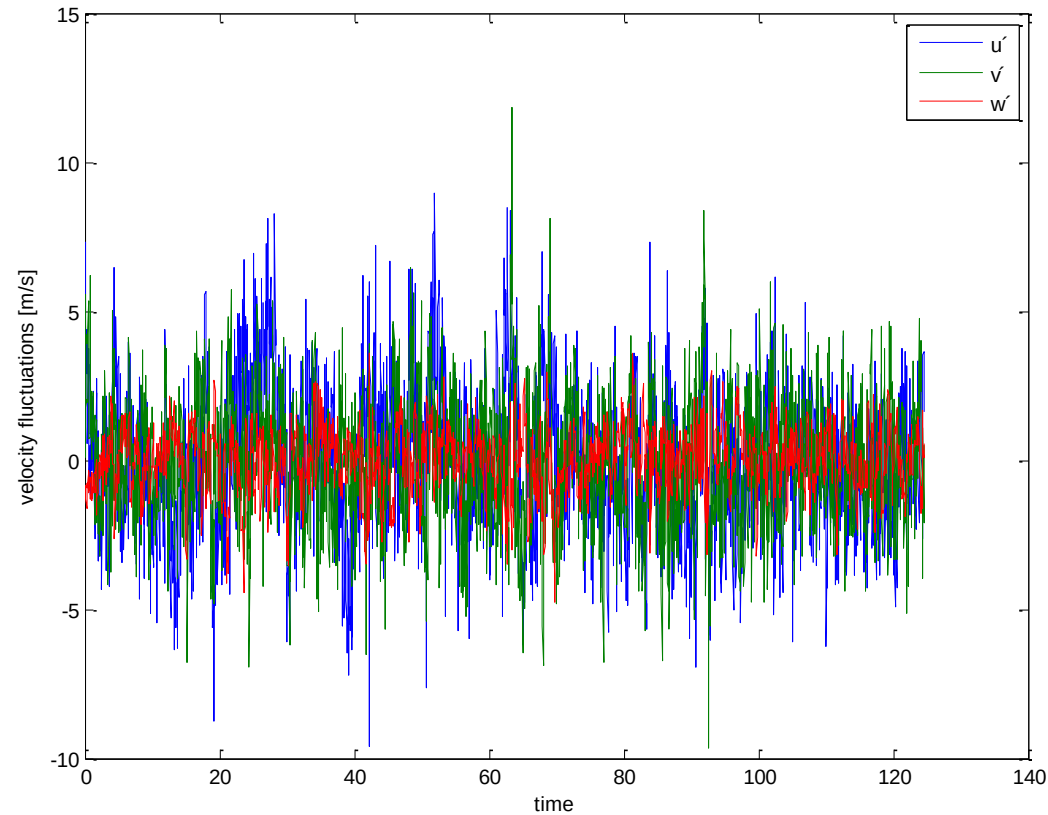
Source:
Wernher Brevis, University of Sheffield





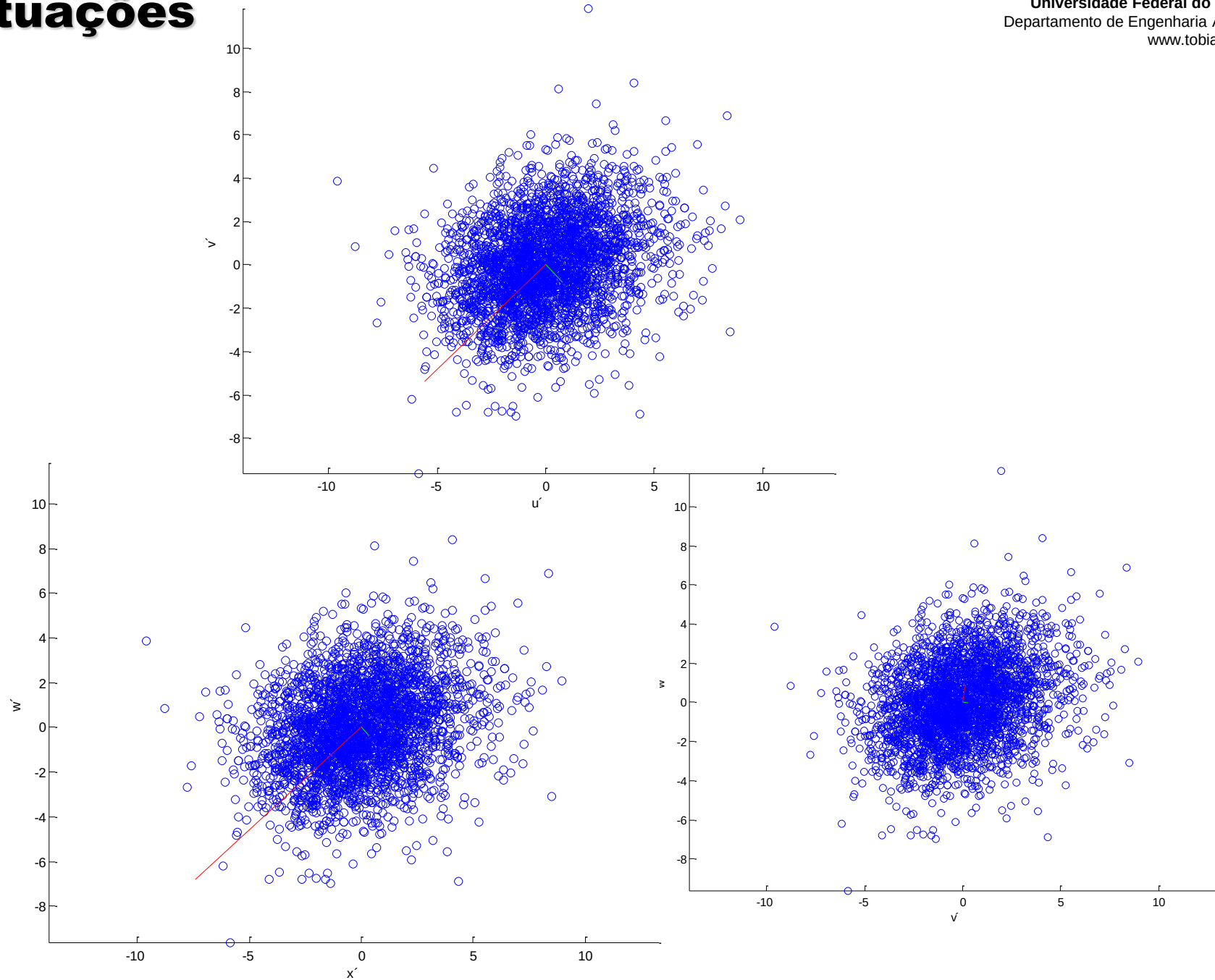
Direction	Mean [cm/s]	std	median	varianca
u	9.6614	2.3859	9.5500	5.6925
u-mean	0	2.3859	-0.1114	5.6925
v	0.7440	2.0750	0.7300	4.3058
v-mean	0	2.0750	-0.0140	4.3058
w	-0.5636	1.0668	-0.5000	1.1381
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Flutuacoes



Direction	Mean [cm/s]	std	median	varianca
u	9.6614	2.3859	9.5500	5.6925
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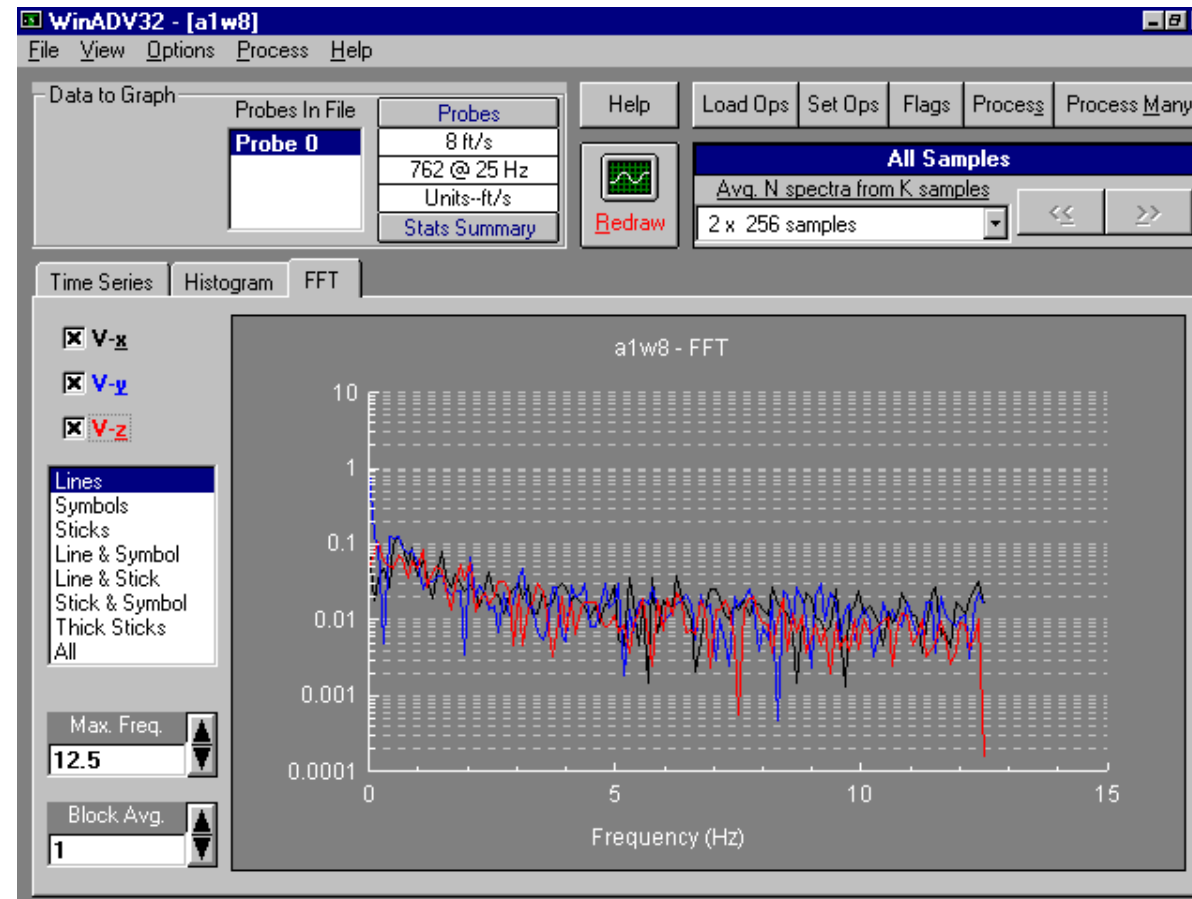
Flutuações



Causa

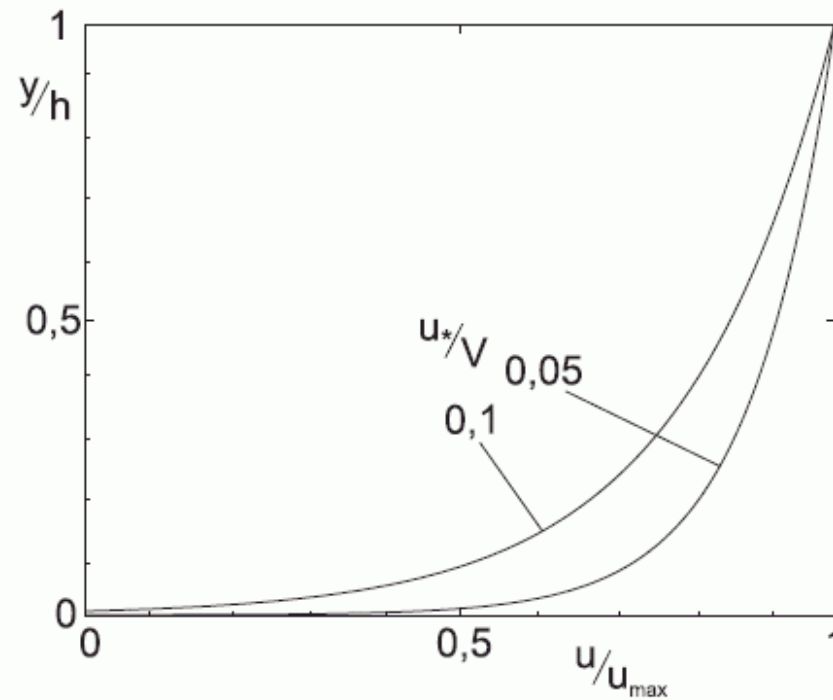
- **Vórtices no escoamento com estruturas dominantes/coerentes**
- **Flutuações = Oscilações?**
- **→ Analise estatística usando series e transformadas de Fourier**

Medições de velocidades com ADV (Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter)

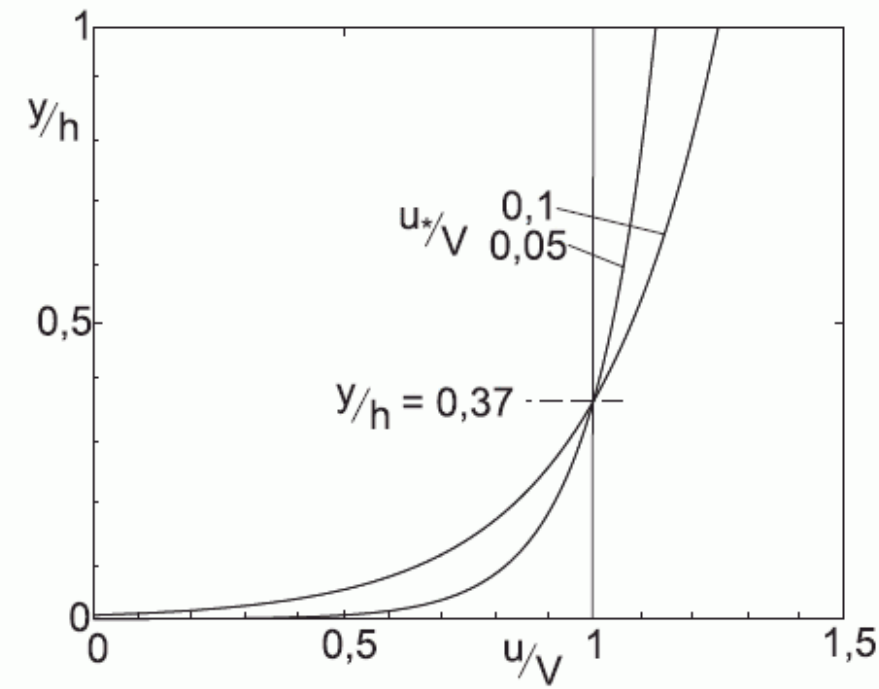


Fonte: http://www.usbr.gov/pmts/hydraulics_lab/twahl/winadv/wadv-ex.html

Perfil de velocidade



(a) Normalisiert mit $u_{\max}$



(b) Normalisiert mit V

Abb. 2.3: Logarithmisches Profil für turbulente breite Gerinneströmungen (vereinfachte Gl. (2.11)) normiert durch (a) maximale Geschwindigkeit $u_{\max}$ und (b) mittlere Geschwindigkeit V , in Abhängigkeit vom Turbulenzparameter u_*/V .

Flutuações turbulentas

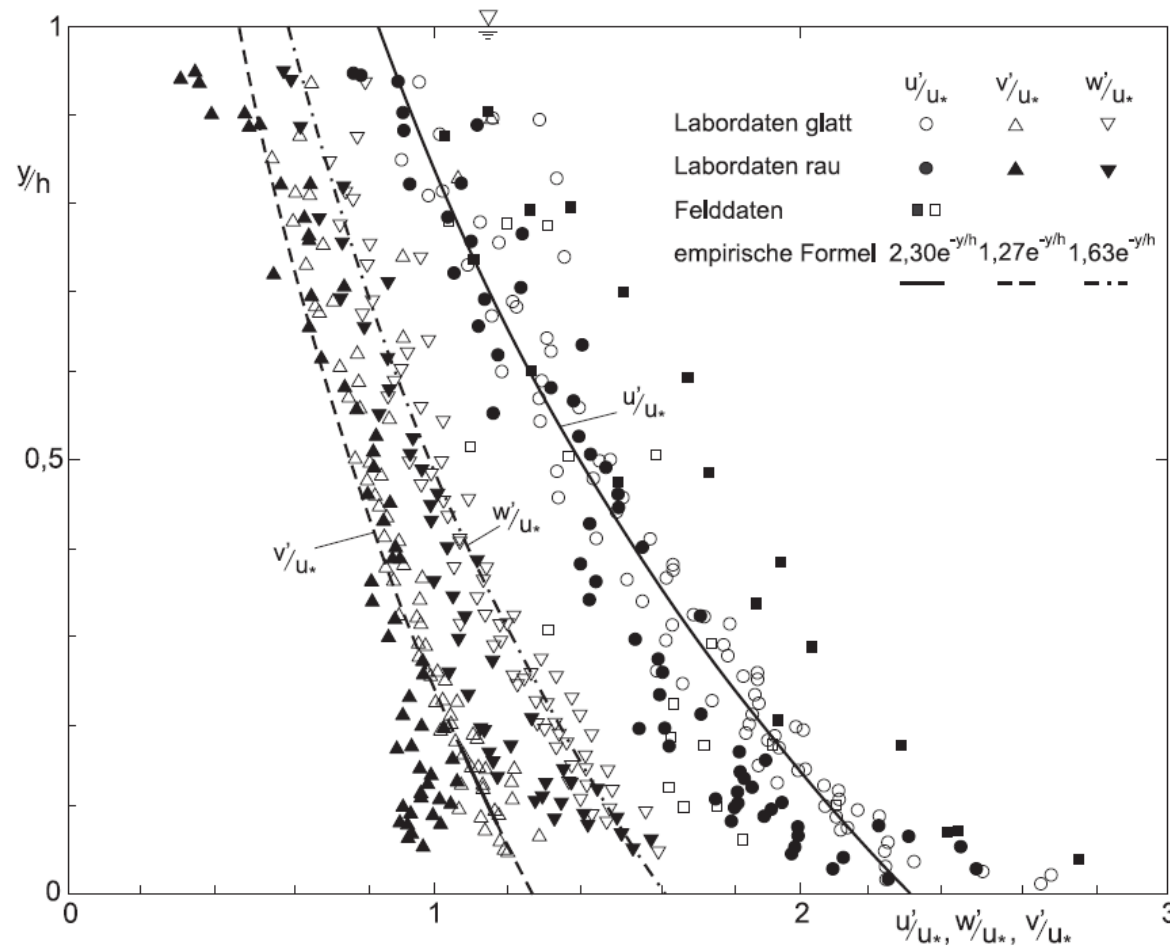
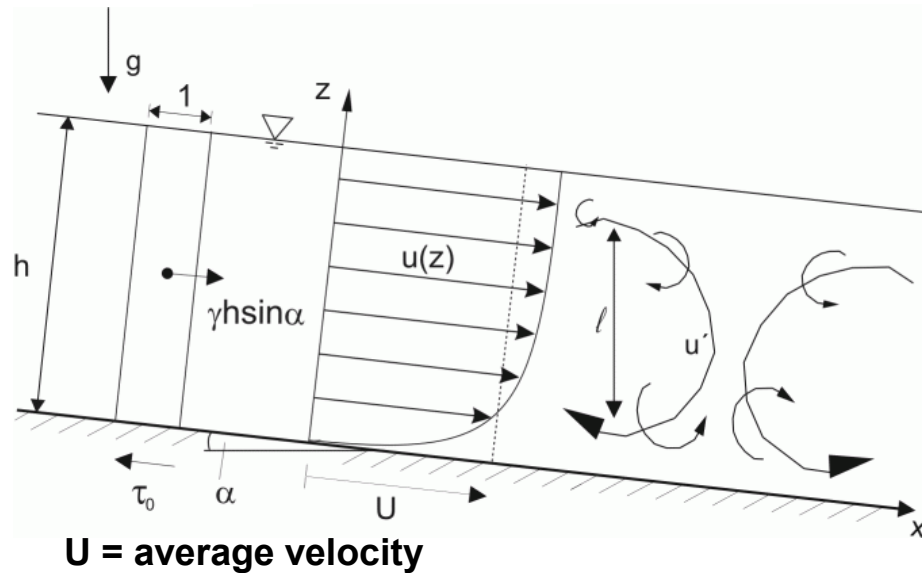


Abb. 2.4: Profile der Fluktuationsgeschwindigkeiten u' , v' und w' normiert durch die Reibungsgeschwindigkeit u_* in turbulenten Gerinneströmungen (Daten nach Nezu und Nakagawa, 1993)

Visualização do escoamento e processos de mistura



B) Turbulent Diffusion in river



- Eddy generation due to roughness:

$$\tau_0 = \rho g h \sin \alpha \approx \rho g h l$$

$$l = \text{slope} \approx \sin \alpha$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\tau_0}{\rho}} = u_* = \sqrt{g h l}$$

$$u_* = \sqrt{g h l} \text{ , Friction velocity,}$$

$$\text{typical } u_* = (0,05 - 0,1)U$$

- Turbulent eddy spectrum:

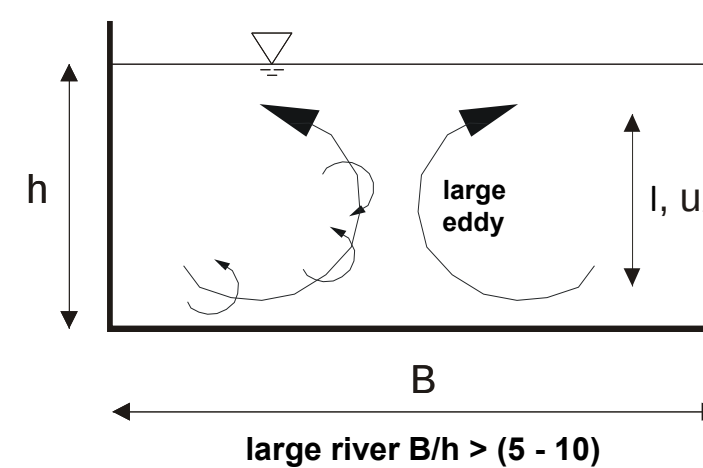
$$u' = \text{eddy velocity}$$

$$l \approx h = \text{eddy size}$$

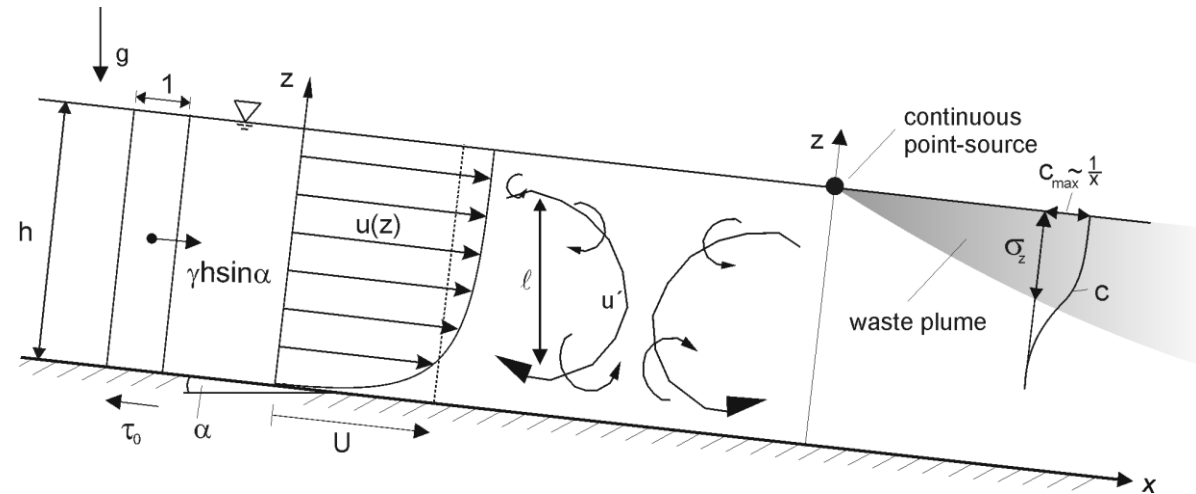
- Diffusion analogy ($D_m \sim \lambda_m u_m$):

$$E \approx h u_* \text{ turbulent Diffusivity [m}^2/\text{s]}$$

$$E = 0,1(+/-50\%) u_* h \text{ for rivers}$$



Vertical mixing (Advection + Diffusion)



- vertical Diffusivity: $E_z = \alpha_z u_* h$ $\alpha_z = 0,07 \pm 50\%$
 - vertical distribution: $\sigma_z = \sqrt{2E_z t} = \sqrt{2E_z \frac{x}{U}}$ $t = \frac{x}{U}$ „flowtime“ (Advection)
 - Vertical passive mixing (method-of-images)
- Mixing if $\sigma_z \approx h$, then $x = x_{MV}$
 → independent of velocity
 → morphology dominates!
- $$x_{MV} \approx \frac{h^2 U}{2E} = \frac{h^2 U}{2(0,07 u_* h)} \approx 70h$$
- 0,10U

Bsp. 1: Rhein near Karlsruhe

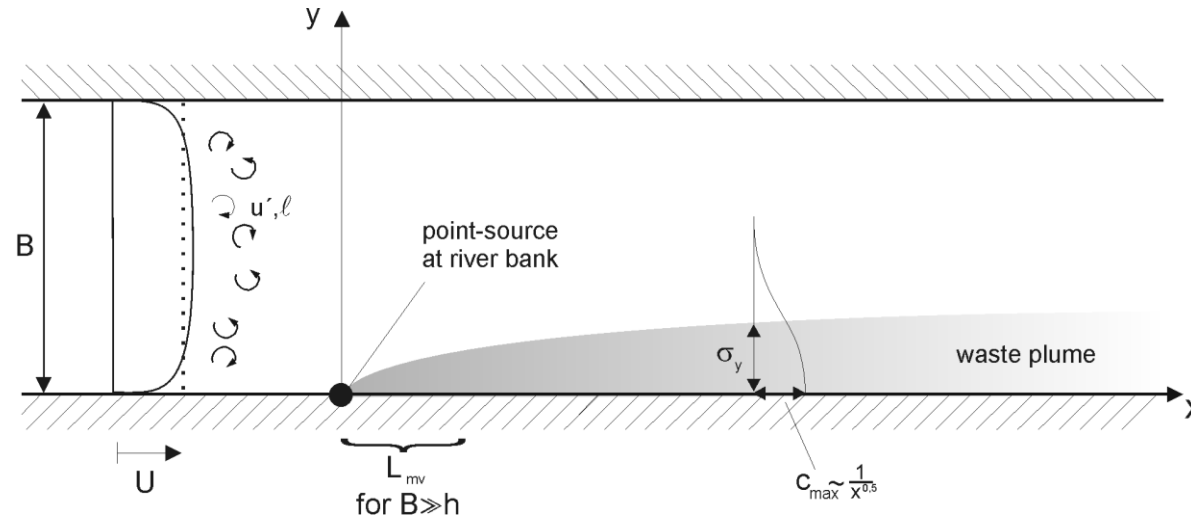
$B = 250\text{m}$, $h = 3\text{m}$, $U = 3\text{m/s}$
 $x_{MV} = 70 \times 3 = 210\text{m}$ ~fast!

Bsp. 2: Small river in Schwarzwald (Murg)

$B = 5\text{m}$, $h = 0,5\text{m}$
 $x_{MV} = 70 \times 0,5 = 35\text{m}$ ~fast!

vertical mixing is fast process!

Lateral mixing (Advection + Diffusion)



- Horizontal Diffusivity:

$$E_y = \alpha_y u_* h \quad \alpha_z = 0,5 \pm 50\%$$

moderate heterogeneities

- Horizontal distribution:

$$\sigma_y = \sqrt{2E_y \frac{x}{U}}$$

- Horizontal mixing (river bank)

Lateral mixing if $\sigma_y \approx B$, $x = x_{ML}$

→ independent of velocity

→ morphology dominates!

$$x_{ML} \approx \frac{B^2 U}{2E} = \frac{B^2 U}{2(0,5 u_* h)} \approx 10 \frac{B^2}{h}$$

0,10U

Bsp. 1: Rhein near Karlsruhe

$$x_{ML} \approx 10 \times 250^2 / 3$$

$$= 208.000\text{m} \approx 200\text{km} \text{ slow!}$$

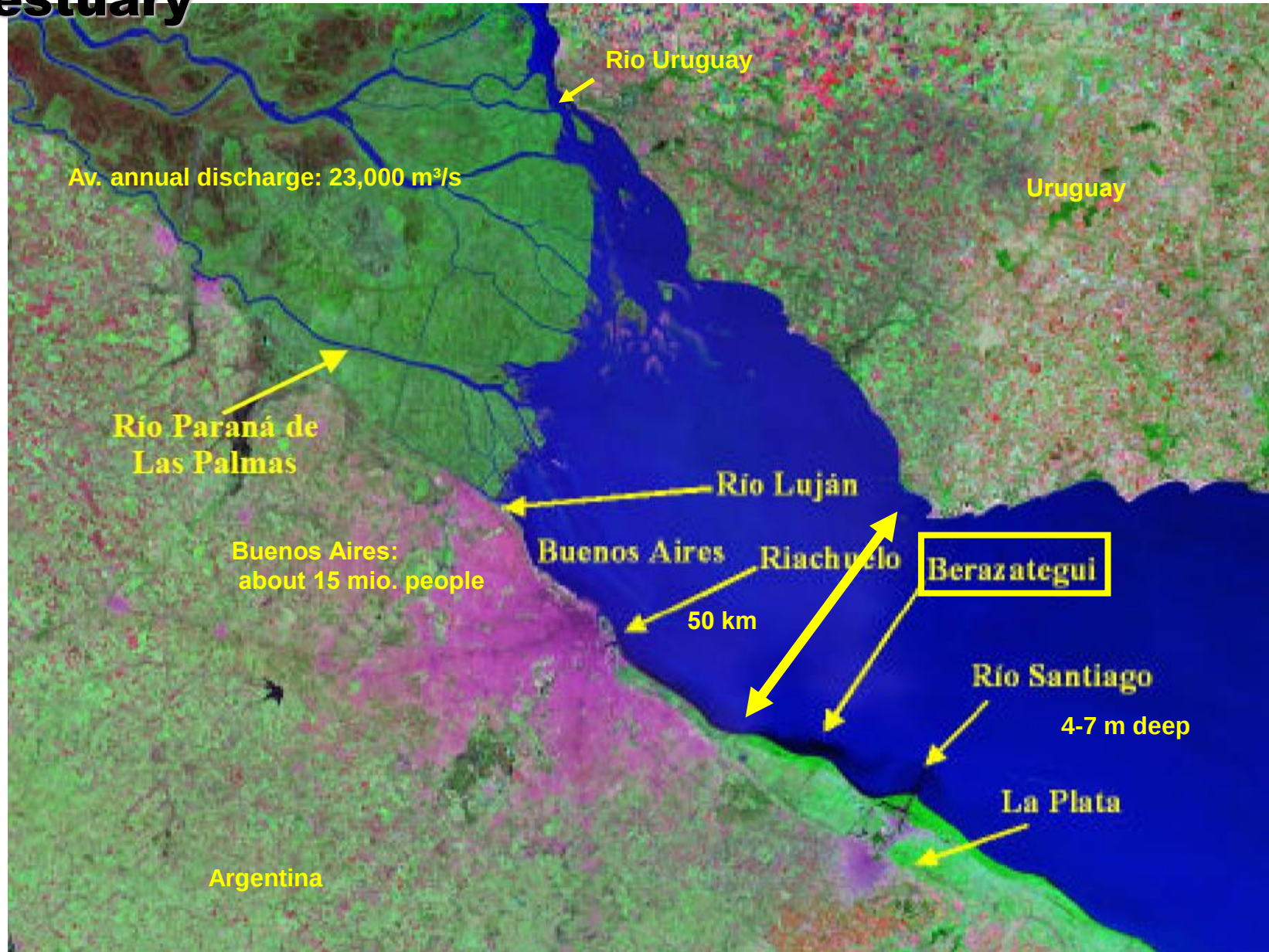
Bsp. 2: small river in Schwarzwald (Murg)

$$x_{ML} \approx 10 \times 5^2 / 0,5$$

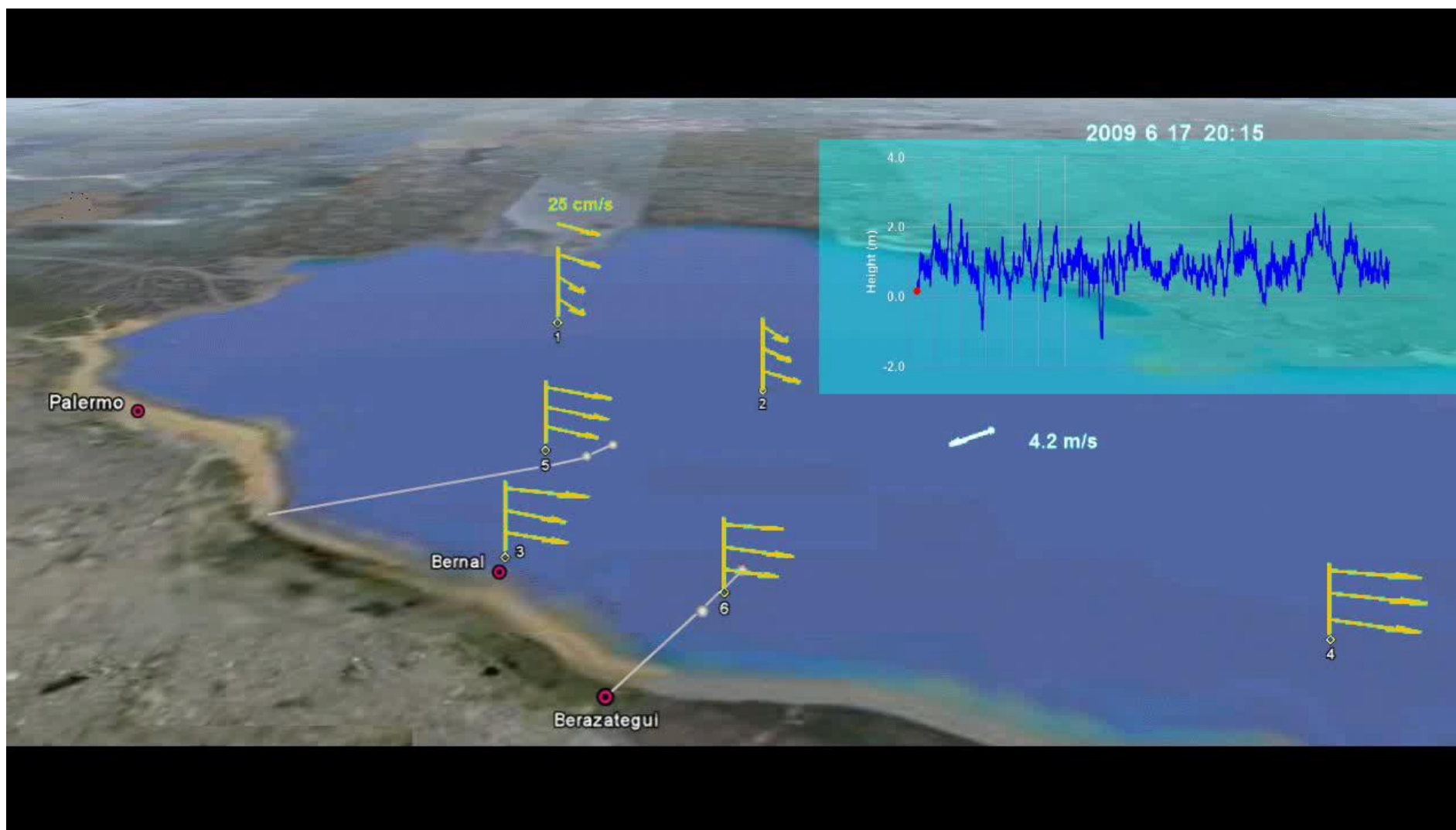
$$= 500\text{m} = 0,5\text{km}$$

lateral mixing is slow process!

Rio de la Plata estuary

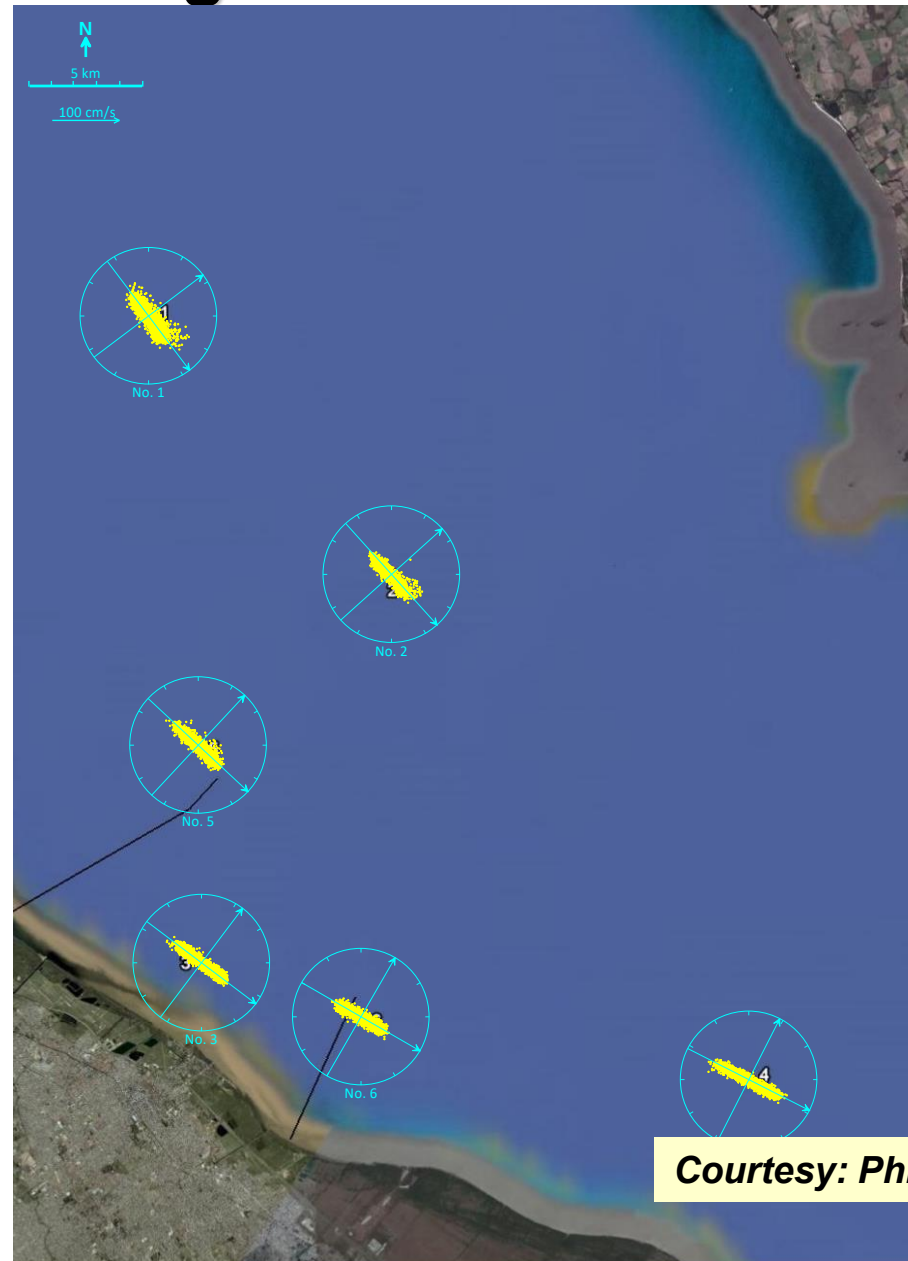


ADCP e vento



Courtesy: Phil Roberts, Georgia Tech

Polar Scatter Diagrams of Currents



Courtesy: Phil Roberts, Georgia Tech

GPS Drifter



Courtesy: Phil Roberts, Georgia Tech

Drifter Experiment Riachuelo



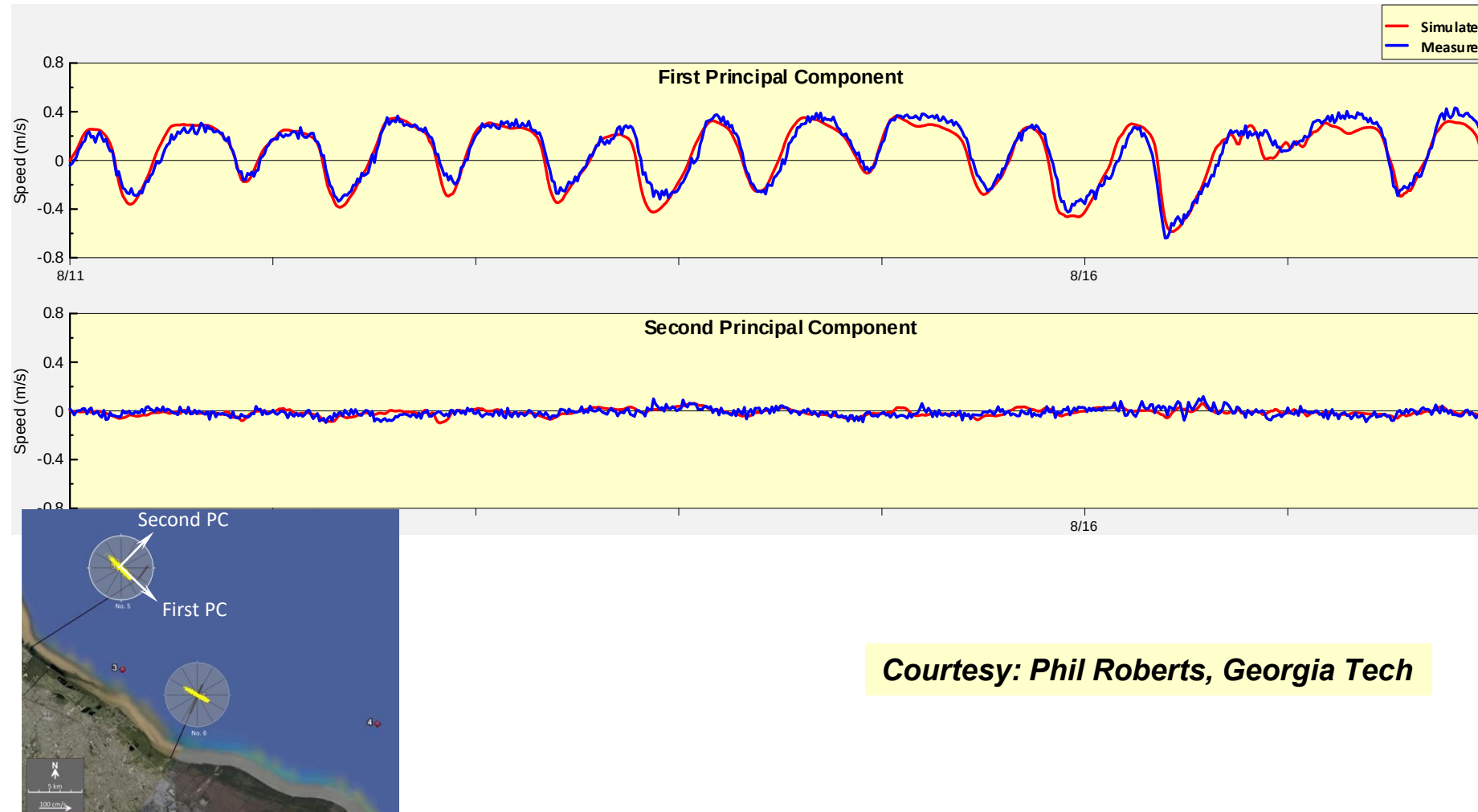
Courtesy: Phil Roberts, Georgia Tech

Mathematical Model Domains



Courtesy: Phil Roberts, Georgia Tech

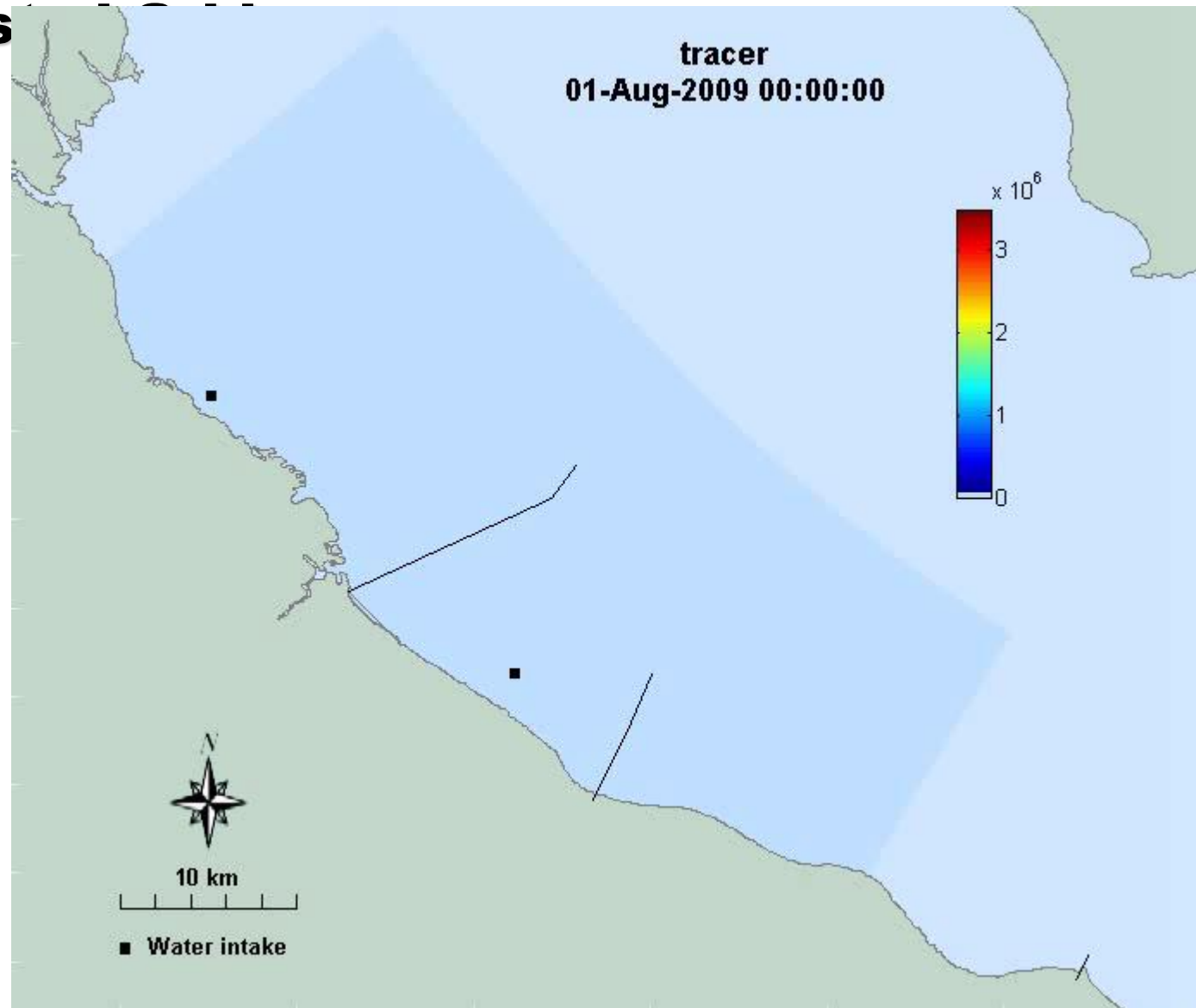
Model Comparisons with ADCP5



Courtesy: Phil Roberts, Georgia Tech

Simulation Results – Particle Tracking Model

Nes



Courtesy: Phil Roberts, Georgia Tech