



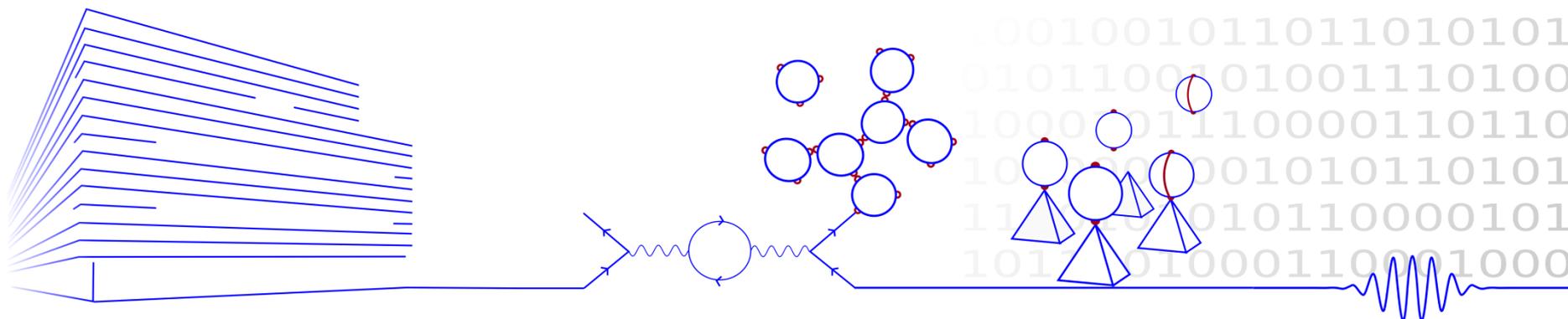
Ciências
ULisboa

Física dos Meios Contínuos

Diogo Pinto

Margarida Telo da Gama

2025/26



Avaliação

- (20%) Exercícios resolvidos durante a TP + versão escrita:
 - Entregar a versão escrita até a T de segunda-feira anterior à TP;
 - 1 exercício por aluno ao longo do semestre;
 - Separação em ordem alfabética e divisão em duas TPs;
 - Os exercícios podem ser escolhidos dentre uma lista.
- (40%) Projecto final (Relatório + Apresentação + Demonstração):
 - Apresentações nas últimas 2 semanas;
 - Relatório escrito (1 – 2 páginas) entregue até ao dia anterior;
 - Grupos de 5 – 6 alunos.
- (40%) exame final:
 - A avaliação contínua será usada no 1º exame escrito feito. O segundo exame vale 100% da nota.

Bibliografia

- **Elementary Fluid Dynamics** by D J **Acheson**, Oxford University Press;
- **Fluid Mechanics: Fundamentals and Applications** by **Çengel & Cimbala**, McGraw-Hill series in mechanical engineering;
- **Fluid Dynamics for Physicists** by T E **Faber**, Cambridge University Press.

Programa

- 1. **Introdução** e visão geral da unidade curricular
- 2. **Cinemática**. Descrição de Lagrange e de Euler. Operador D/Dt . Visualização. O tensor da taxa de deformações. Vorticidade. O teorema de transporte de Reynolds. Conservação da massa e equação da continuidade. Dinâmica. O tensor das tensões. Equação do momento linear. Teorema de Pascal. Fluido ideal e equação de Euler. Aplicações: Equilíbrio hidrostático e o vórtice do ralo. O teorema e a equação de Bernoulli. Aparelhos para medir a velocidade e a taxa de escoamento.
- 3. **Escoamento potencial**. O teorema da circulação de Kelvin. Sobreposição. Fontes e sumidouros. Soluções da equação de Laplace em 2d e em 3d. Aplicações: Escoamento potencial à volta de uma esfera. Efeito de Magnus. Forças de elevação e de arrasto.
- 4. **Viscosidade e equação de Navier-Stokes**. Equação de Cauchy. Tensões de corte em fluidos Newtonianos. Viscosidade. O tensor das tensões. Escoamento laminar plano. Escoamento laminar cilíndrico. Equação de Navier-Stokes adimensional. Semelhança dinâmica. Equação de Stokes. Escoamento à volta de uma esfera e lei de Stokes.
- 5. **Vorticidade e camadas limite**. Linhas de vorticidade. Camadas limite. Separação das camadas limite e formação de turbilhões. Turbilhões estacionários na esteira de esferas e cilindros. Aplicações. Equações da camada limite.
- 6. **Instabilidades e Turbulência**. A instabilidade de Rayleigh-Taylor. A instabilidade de Saffman-Taylor. A instabilidade de Rayleigh-Plateau. Turbulência. (**Projectos**)

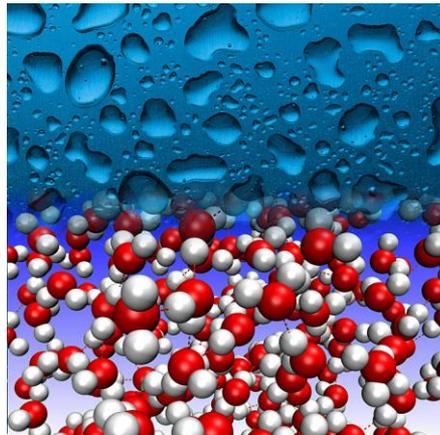
What is a continuous media?

Continuous mechanics

Major areas [\[edit \]](#)

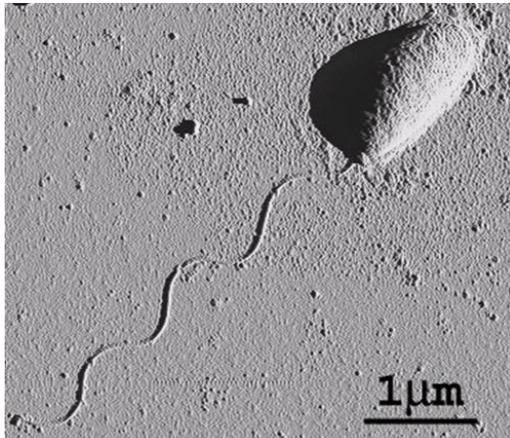
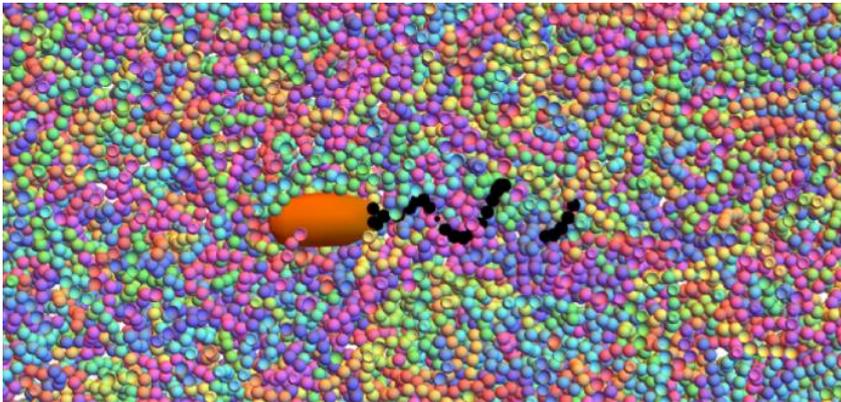
Continuum mechanics The study of the physics of continuous materials	Solid mechanics The study of the physics of continuous materials with a defined rest shape.	Elasticity Describes materials that return to their rest shape after applied stresses are removed.	
		Plasticity Describes materials that permanently deform after a sufficient applied stress.	Rheology The study of materials with both solid and fluid characteristics.
	Fluid mechanics The study of the physics of continuous materials which deform when subjected to a force.	Non-Newtonian fluid Do not undergo strain rates proportional to the applied shear stress.	
			Newtonian fluids undergo strain rates proportional to the applied shear stress.

Discrete X continuous



Continuous limit

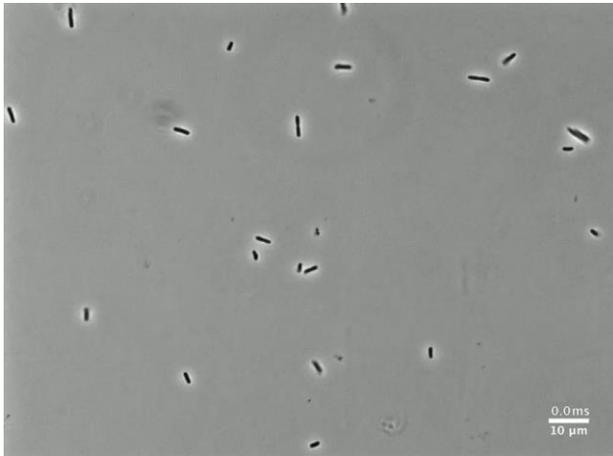
- Large number of particles;
- The typical distance between them is much smaller than that of the system size.
- Water molecule ~ 0.3 nm



Hydrodynamic limit

- Many collisions among particles;
- The mean free path between collisions is much smaller than the system's dimensions.

Swimming E. coli

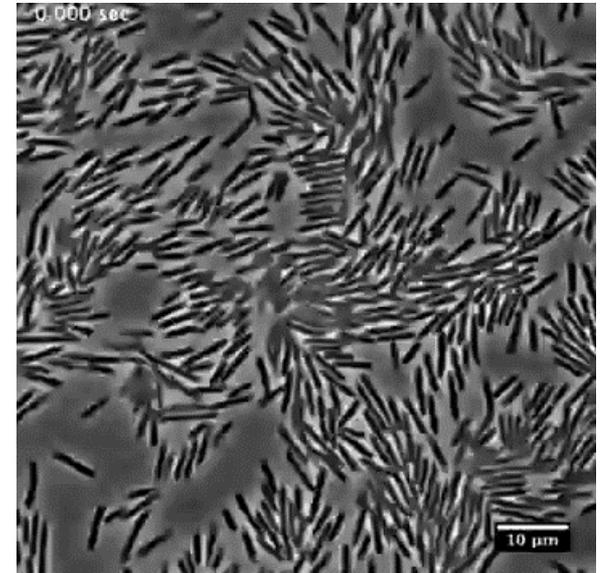


Individual motion

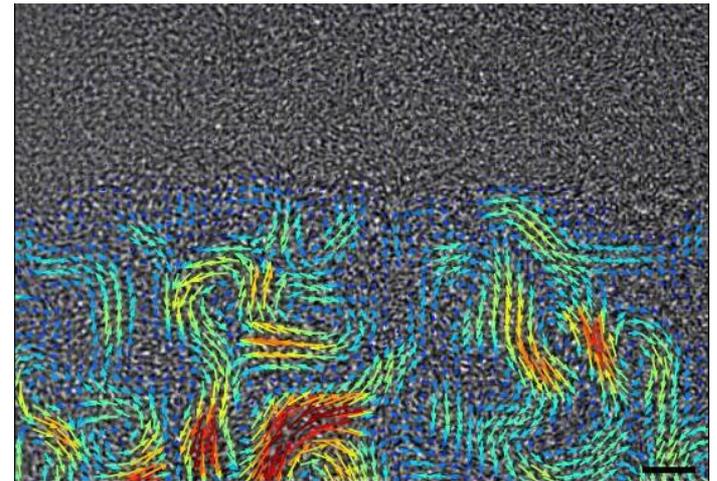
Knudsen number

$$Kn = \frac{\lambda}{L} \quad Kn \ll 1$$

Swarming E. coli

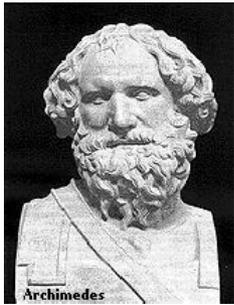


Collective motion



History

Faces of Fluid Mechanics



Archimedes
(C. 287-212 BC)



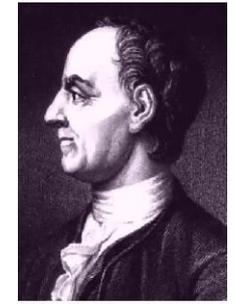
Newton
(1642-1727)



Leibniz
(1646-1716)



Bernoulli
(1667-1748)



Euler
(1707-1783)



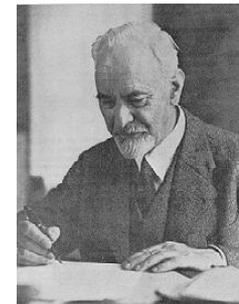
Navier
(1785-1836)



Stokes
(1819-1903)



Reynolds
(1842-1912)



Prandtl
(1875-1953)



Taylor
(1886-1975)

Analytical Fluid Dynamics

- The theory of mathematical physics problem formulation
- Control volume & differential analysis (RTT)
- Exact solutions only exist for simple geometry and conditions
- Approximate solutions for practical applications
 - Linear
 - Empirical relations using EFD data

Computational Fluid Dynamics

- CFD is use of computational methods for solving fluid engineering systems, including modeling (mathematical & Physics) and numerical methods (solvers, finite differences, and grid generations, etc.).
- Rapid growth in CFD technology since advent of computer



ENIAC 1, 1946



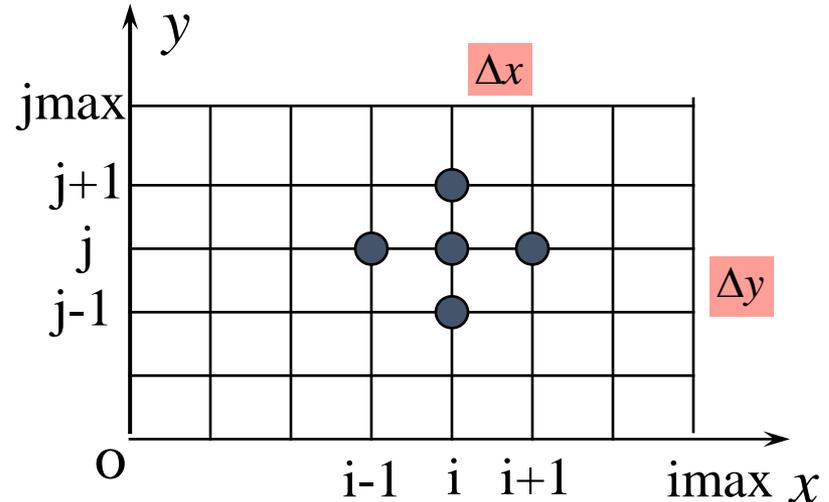
IBM WorkStation

Numerical methods

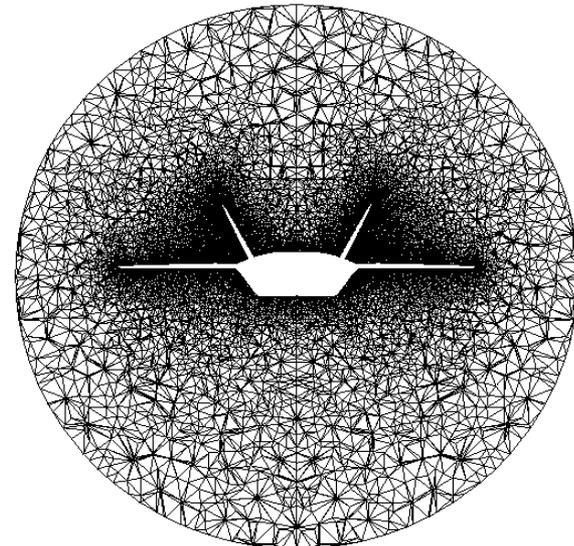
- **Finite difference methods:** using numerical scheme to approximate the exact derivatives in the PDEs

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} = \frac{P_{i+1} - 2P_i + P_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} = \frac{P_{j+1} - 2P_j + P_{j-1}}{\Delta y^2}$$



- **Finite volume methods**
- **Grid generation:** conformal mapping, algebraic methods and differential equation methods
- **Grid types:** structured, unstructured
- **Solvers:** **direct methods** (Cramer's rule, Gauss elimination, LU decomposition) and **iterative methods** (Jacobi, Gauss-Seidel, SOR)



Slice of 3D mesh of a fighter aircraft

Significance

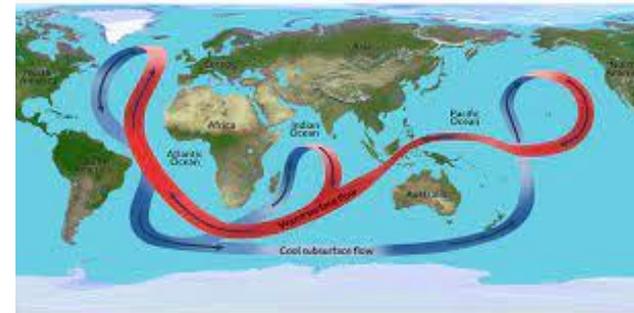
- Fluids everywhere
 - Weather & climate
 - Vehicles: automobiles, trains, ships, and planes, etc.
 - Environment
 - Physiology and medicine
 - Sports & recreation
 - Many other examples!

Weather & Climate

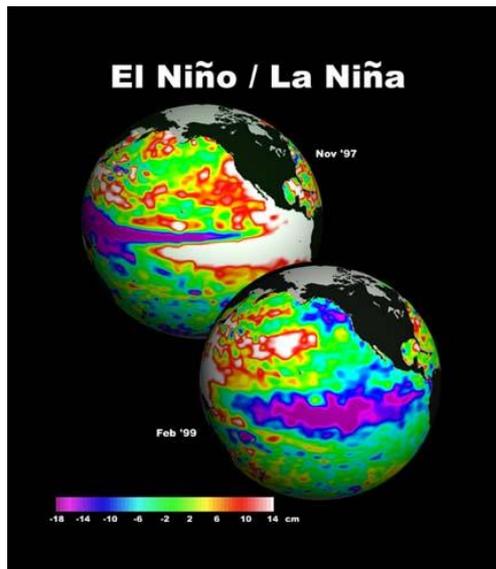
Tornadoes



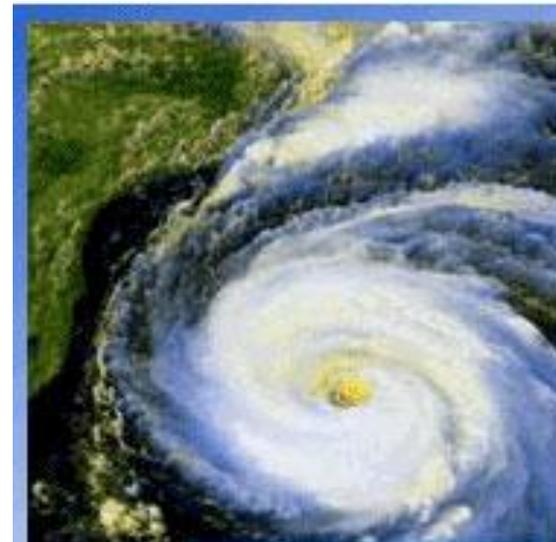
Ocean currents



Global Climate



Hurricanes



Vehicles

Aircraft



Surface ships



High-speed rail



Submarines



Environment

Air pollution



River hydraulics



Physiology and Medicine

Blood pump



A BVS blood pump

Ventricular assist device

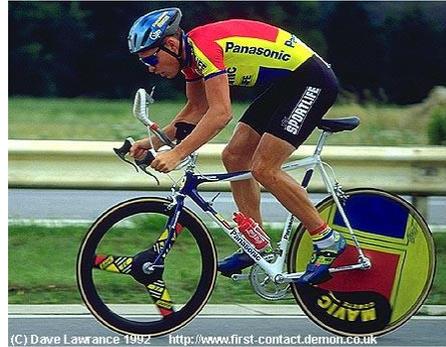


Sports & Recreation

Water sports



Cycling



Offshore racing



Auto racing



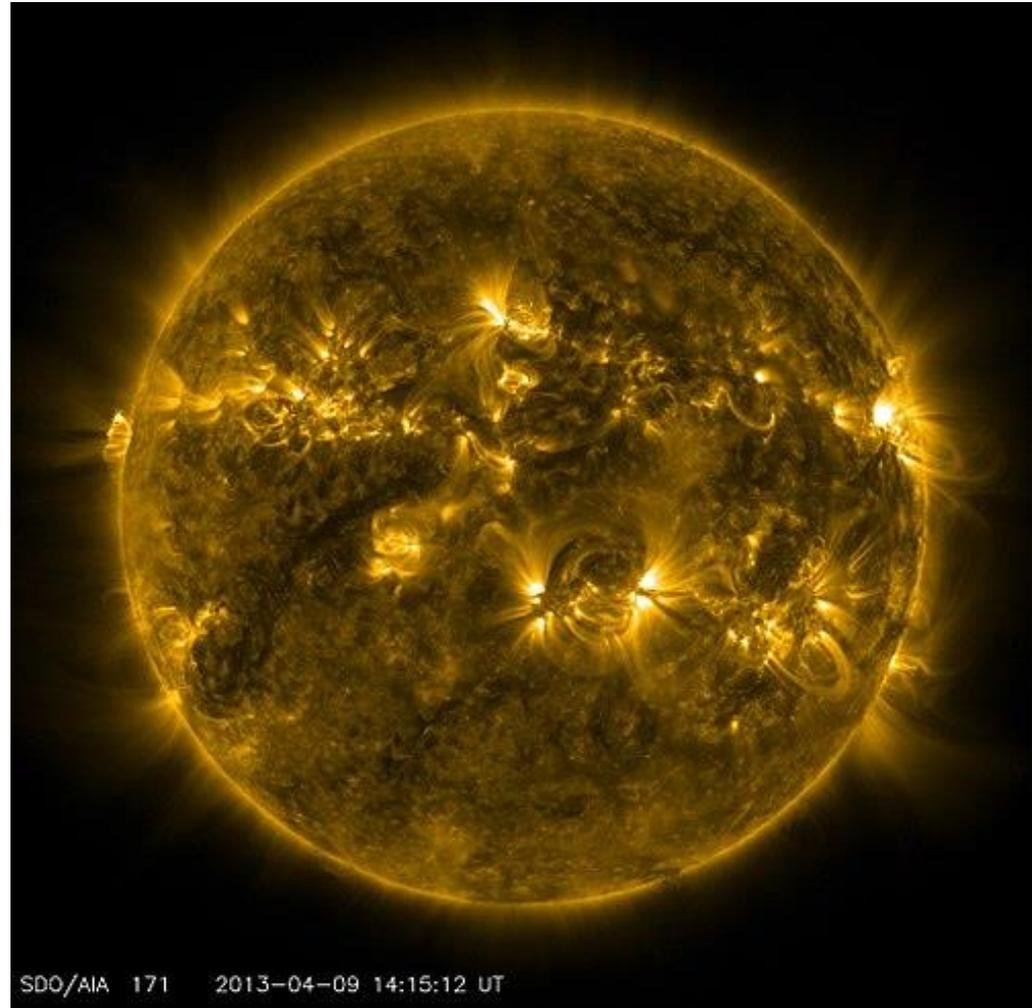
Surfing



Astrophysics & Plasma



Space probe Juno



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- Responsável por TP11

Turno	Semanas	Data	Sala	Turma(s)
TP12		Ter, 08:00 — 09:30	1.3.20	3LFIS01 3LFAA01 3LEF01
TP11		Ter, 08:00 — 09:30	1.3.33A	3LFIS01 3LFAA01 3LEF01
T11		Ter, 09:30 — 10:30	8.2.39	3LFIS01 3LFAA01 3LEF01
T11		Qui, 12:00 — 13:00	8.2.38	3LFIS01 3LFAA01 3LEF01
T11		Seg, 11:30 — 12:30	1.3.14	3LFIS01 3LFAA01 3LEF01