

MEASUREMENT IN FLUID MECHANICS

Measurement in Fluid Mechanics is an introductory, up-to-date, general reference in experimental fluid mechanics, describing both classical and state-of-the-art methods for flow visualization and for measuring flow rate, pressure, velocity, temperature, concentration, and wall shear stress. Particularly suitable as a textbook for graduate and advanced undergraduate courses, *Measurement in Fluid Mechanics* is also a valuable tool for practicing engineers and applied scientists. This book is written by a single author, in a consistent and straightforward style, with plenty of clear illustrations, an extensive bibliography, and over 100 suggested exercises. *Measurement in Fluid Mechanics* also features extensive background materials in system response, measurement uncertainty, signal analysis, optics, fluid mechanical apparatus, and laboratory practices, which shield the reader from having to consult with a large number of primary references. Whether for instructional or reference purposes, this book is a valuable tool for the study of fluid mechanics.

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To Sofia, Christina and Jason

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Preface

The purpose of experimental fluid mechanics is to measure the properties of a flowing fluid. Combined with theoretical analysis, measurements are used for understanding the operation of a fluid-containing system and then applying this knowledge towards designing improved systems and predicting their future operation. One may also use measurement to monitor and control a physical process, thus ensuring efficient and safe operation of a system. Performing a fluid mechanics experiment requires theoretical and practical knowledge and skills from a variety of fields of science and engineering. The experimental fluid mechanicist will likely need, in addition to a solid education in fluid mechanics, an advanced background in material properties, physics, mathematics, statistics, and electronics, with the list often expanding to include computer science, chemistry, biology, physiology, and environmental sciences. Much of the necessary background is covered in typical engineering education curricula, although segmented and presented in ways that are not focussed on the needs of experimental fluid mechanics. The diversity of background information, combined with the need for in-depth understanding of many different topics, can be intimidating to the novice in this field. Conducting an apprenticeship of substantial length under the guidance of an experienced experimentalist would certainly be the most sensible approach, but not one that is always available or compatible with time constraints. The next option is to learn through published literature. A literature search in even a narrow aspect of experimental fluid mechanics will most likely reveal an overwhelmingly lengthy list of related sources, widely uneven in scope, objectives, and styles. One would have to steer judiciously among these sources in order to identify and extract the truly needed material. This is by no means a negative reflection on the fluid mechanics community, which has put extraordinary efforts in disseminating the available knowledge in hundreds of books, review articles, and reports, both at introductory and advanced levels. It reflects on the understandable frustration of the non-expert when dealing with expert-written material. Some sources are very specialized and advanced, presuming that the reader is already familiar with the topic and has readily available all required background. Many available sources of broad scope constitute collections of separate articles, with little or no connecting material among the different topics. In other cases, the information presented is practical and targeted towards a specific audience, such as process engineers or technologists.

The present book is an attempt to fill in the observed need for a consistently written, introductory-level, up-to-date, general reference in experimental fluid mechanics. Its main intended use is as a textbook in an introductory graduate course, and, in fact, the material is based on a set of notes I developed over several years for such a course at the University of Ottawa. Selected sections may also serve as a textbook in an advanced undergraduate or a combined undergraduate–graduate course on this topic. The book contains extensive background material to shield the reader from having to consult a large number of primary references in diverse areas of science and engineering. The book may also be of interest to practicing engineers and applied scientists in many areas of application, as much of the instrumentation and methods described here are used not only in fluid mechanics research but also in many other fundamental and applied fields.

Like all areas of engineering and science, experimental fluid mechanics has been profoundly influenced by recent advances in electronics, optics, computers, and information technology. Yet most experimental methods are based on classical scientific principles, which must be understood well for their correct application. The emphasis in selecting and presenting the material was on time-resisting fundamentals, rather than on giving a detailed description of the latest technologies, which, in any case, would likely be of ephemeral duration. A main strength of any educational material is its use of illustrations. I have tried to supplement the text with simple, consistent sketches and plots, the great majority of which are original, although often based on previously published illustrations. Considering the breadth of the included topics and the diversity, in quality and style, of the available information, this represents an option for uniformity and clarity, rather than exactness in scale and completeness. To restrict the length of the exposition and the cost of publication, a significant number of methods discussed briefly in the text have not been accompanied by illustrations, and the reader is referred to the cited references for further details. Fluid mechanics is a field that is distinguished by the ample availability of images, often spectacular ones, illuminating the physical phenomena under study and suitable for both qualitative and quantitative purposes. Once more, restrictions on the length and cost of the present book have dictated the inclusion of only a small number of such images, mostly obtained by relatively modest means. The reader and instructors who consider using this book as a textbook are encouraged to augment the material with images easily accessible in collective works. Examples of suitable sources include *An Album of Fluid Motion* (assembled by M. Van Dyke, Parabolic Press, Stanford, California, 1982), *A Gallery of Fluid Motion* (edited by M. Samimy et al., Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 2003), *Visualized Flow* (compiled by the Japan Society of Mechanical Engineers, Pergamon, Oxford, UK, 1988), and the website www.efluids.com.

It is impossible to acknowledge all persons who provided ideas, specific material, or criticisms on the different topics discussed in this book. The long-lasting influence of my mentor, the late Stan Corrsin, has unquestionably affected the style and organization of the material, particularly the urge for clarity of presentation, whether it was actually achieved or not. The input and feedback of the many students who attended my classes have had a strong effect on the selection of topics and the level and scope of the

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presentation. During recent years, while the book was getting formalized, I gratefully acknowledged the valuable suggestions of the following individuals, in alphabetical order: Yiannis Andreopoulos, Sean Bailey, Warren Dunn, Mohamed Gad-el-Hak, Gordon Holloway, Jacques Lewalle, Martin Maxey, Cliff Weissman, and Phil Zwart. Conscious of possible limitations in the present edition, I welcome any feedback and suggestions of all readers, which I would gladly consider in future amendments or revisions.

Stavros Tavoularis
Ottawa, 2005