

# SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

MSTITUTIONS

**Coimbatore-35 An Autonomous Institution** 

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# DEPARTMENT OF AEROSPACE ENGINEERING

23AST206 – AERODYNAMICS

II YEAR IV SEM

UNIT 2 – INCOMPRESSIBLE AND INVISCID FLOWS

TOPIC - DOUBLETS AND VORTEX FLOWS





# WHAT IS A VORTEX?

In fluid dynamics, a vortex is a region in a fluid in which the flow rotates around an axis line, which may be straight or curved. The plural of vortex is either vortices or vortexes. Vortices form in stirred fluids, and may be observed in phenomena such as smoke rings, whirlpools in the wake of boat.

In most vortices, the fluid flow velocity is greatest next to its axis and decreases in inverse proportion to the distance from the axis. Vortex can be either laminar or turbulent, whereas turbulence gives rise to only turbulent vortices.





# TYPES OF VORTEX/VORTICES(FLOW)

#### Free Vortex Flow:

When no external torque is required to rotate the fluid mass that type of flow is called free vortex flow. Examples:

- . Flow of liquid through a hole provided at the bottom of the container
- · Flow through kitchen sink
- Draining the bath tub

#### Forced Vortex Flow:

Forced vortex flow is defined as that type of vortex flow in which some external torque is required to rotate the fluid mass. Examples:

- · Flow of water through the runner of a turbine
- Flow of liquid through the passage of impeller of centrifugal pumps
- · Rotation of water in a washing machine





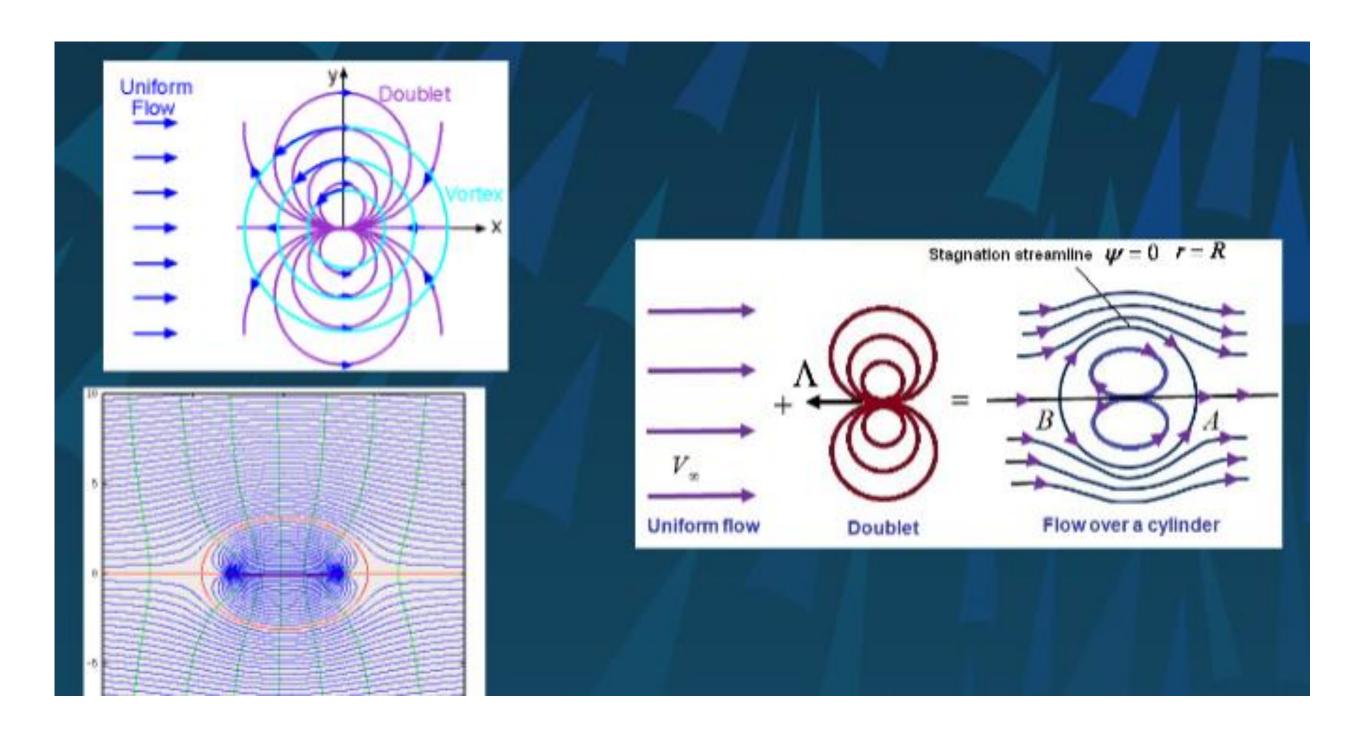
# WHAT IS A DOUBLET?

A doublet can be thought of as a combination of a source and a sink of equal strengths kept at an infinitesimally small distance apart. Thus the streamlines can be seen to start and end at the same point.

The concept of a doublet is very similar to that of electric dipoles and magnetic dipoles in electrodynamics.











# Thank You