

EOS 352 Continuum Dynamics

Conservation law summary

© Christian Schoof. Not to be copied, used, or revised without explicit written permission from the copyright owner

The copyright owner explicitly opts out of UBC policy # 81.

Permission to use this document is only granted on a case-by case basis. The document is never 'shared' under the terms of UBC policy # 81.

April 30, 2014

Overview

These notes cover the following

- Conservation of mass, momentum, angular momentum and energy in subscript notation

A summary of conservation laws

Below, ρ is ordinary mass density, c is heat capacity, u_i is the velocity field and σ_{ij} the stress field. f_i is body force, and a is rate of heat production per unit volume, and k thermal conductivity. Conservation of mass can be written as

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho u_i)}{\partial x_i} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Conservation of linear momentum is

$$\rho \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \rho u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + f_i \quad (2)$$

while conservation of angular momentum requires

$$\sigma_{ij} = \sigma_{ji}. \quad (3)$$

We also derived the heat equation in the form

$$\rho c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \rho c u_i \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_i} \right) = a. \quad (4)$$