

María José Polo¹, Marta Egüen², Cristina Aguilar¹

¹ Fluvial Dynamics and Hydrology Research Group-University of Córdoba. Campus de Rabanales, Edif. Leonardo da Vinci. Área Ingeniería Hidráulica. 14071. Córdoba, Spain. mjpolo@uco.es; caguilar@uco.es
² Environmental Flows Dynamics Research Group-CEAMA, University of Granada. Av. del Mediterráneo s/n. 18006. Granada, Spain. meguen@ugr.es

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Transport theory provides not only with a conceptual basis ranging from the Reynolds Theorem to the mass/energy transfer due to chemical and biological processes, and phase change, but also with a methodological framework to establish similarities between momentum, energy and mass fluxes, which, focused on the diffusive analogy and introducing turbulence description in a pedagogic manner, makes it possible to understand in depth different processes that may appear differently from a simple analysis but which can be described similarly.

MÁSTER OFICIAL
Universidades de Granada, Córdoba y Málaga

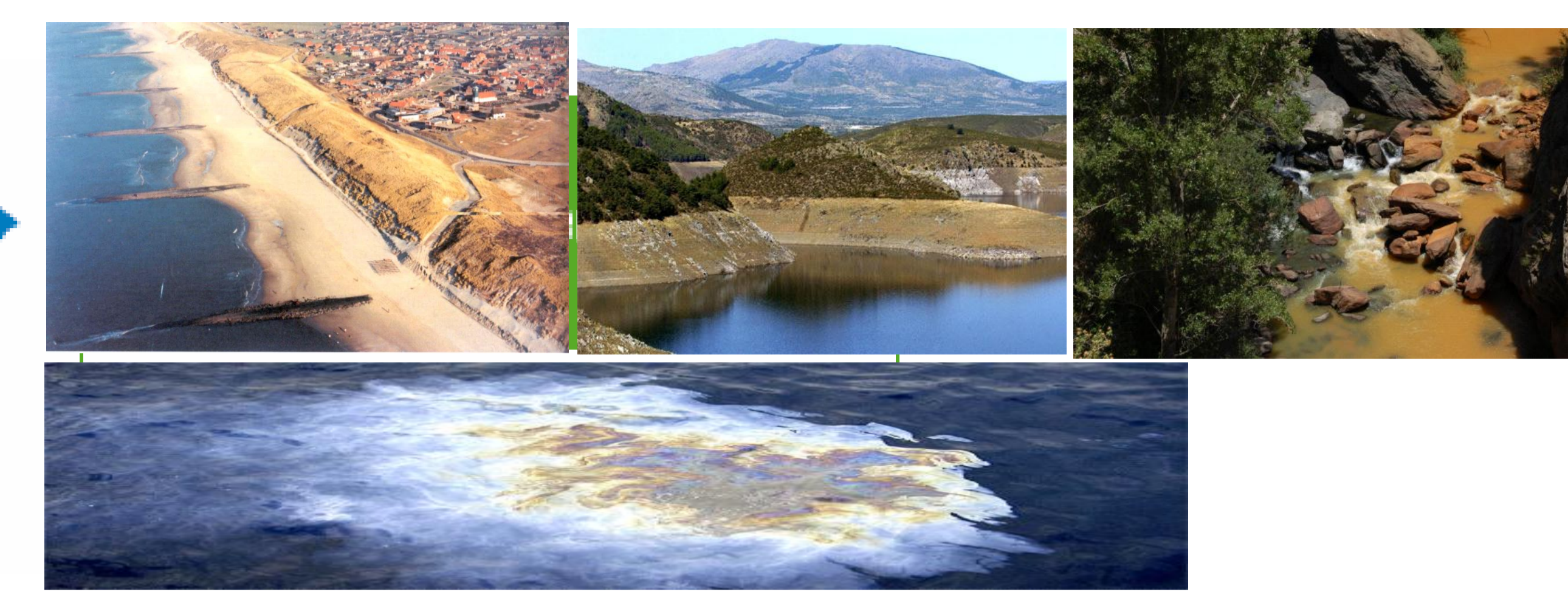
Environmental Hydraulics
Official Postgraduate Program: Biogeochemical Fluid Dynamics and their Applications

1-YR -MASTER ACADEMIC STRUCTURE AND DOCTORATE DEGREE

First Quarter
Obligatory Courses
(30 ECTS credits)

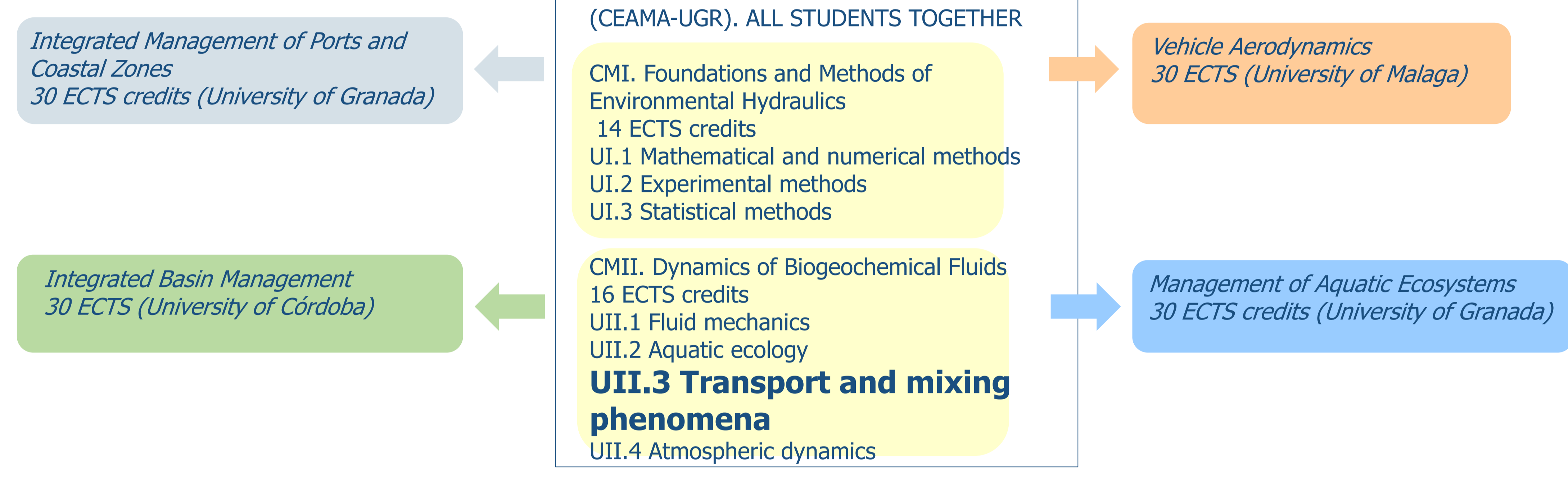
Second Quarter
Specialization
(30 ECTS credits)
24 ECTS credits + 6 ECTS credits (Masters Thesis)

Master Degree in Environmental Hydraulics
by the Universities of Córdoba, Granada, and Málaga



(1) METHODS

(a) ACADEMIC STRUCTURE



(b) CONTENTS AND EVALUATION

- Part I. Transport phenomena in fluids**
 - Topic 1. Momentum, energy, and mass transport in fluids
 - Topic 2. Reynolds transport theorems
- Part II Mass transport in fluid media**
 - Topic 3. Mass transport mechanisms
 - Topic 4. Mass transport and turbulence.
 - Topic 5. 1-D systems
- Part III Energy transport in fluid media**
 - Topic 6. Energy transport mechanisms
 - Topic 7. Energy transport and turbulence
 - Topic 8. Fundamentals of energy transport by radiation.

DIFUSSION

$$f_A = \frac{dA/dt}{\text{cross section}} = -K \frac{da_{vol}}{dr}$$

TRANSPORT THEOREM REYNOLDS

$$\frac{DB_{syst}}{Dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{ve} b \rho dvol + \iint_{S,ve} b \rho \vec{q} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

TURBULENCE AND MIXING

$$a = \langle a \rangle + a'$$

(2) RESULTS

(a) DIFFUSION ANALOGY

$$\tau = -\nu \rho \frac{d|\vec{q}|}{dy}$$

$$j_{calor} = -\alpha \rho c_p \frac{dT}{dy} = -k \frac{dT}{dy}$$

$$j_m = -D \rho \frac{dc}{dy}$$

[K] = L² T⁻¹

Dispersion coefficients \downarrow Turbulent diffusion coefficients

$\langle u'c' \rangle = -K_x \frac{\partial \langle c \rangle}{\partial x}$

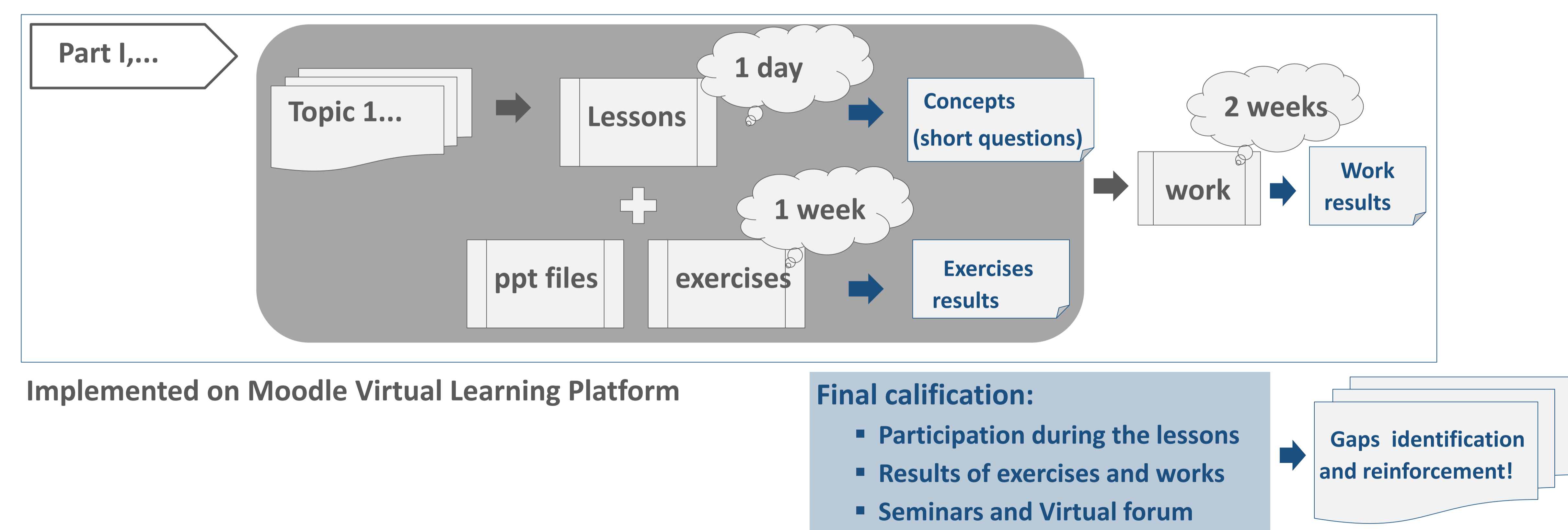
$\langle v'c' \rangle = -K_y \frac{\partial \langle c \rangle}{\partial y}$

$\langle w'c' \rangle = -K_z \frac{\partial \langle c \rangle}{\partial z}$

$K_{xx}, K_{zz} \gg K_x, K_z$

Hydrodynamics
 Mass transport in water quality issues
 Evaporation
 Stratification in waters
 Atmospheric circulation
 Oceanic currents
 Fluid flow in porous media

(b) EVALUATION



(3) CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Based on the Reynolds Theorem lessons and the introduction to momentum, energy and fluid mass transport equations, a block devoted to mass transport in fluids is developed. In parallel, a detailed work on the advection-diffusion equation from the microscopic molecular scale, to the turbulent scales and the space-averaged expressions, is carried out by the students along the first half of the semester, with detailed questions related to different aspects of the arising problems.
- ✓ The conclusions let them develop by themselves the final block devoted to energy transport in fluids, by conceptual and methodological analogies with the mass transport problem.
- ✓ The 6-yr experience has proven highly efficient to produce in the students skilled competences to describe, analyze and solve many applications in the field of Environmental Hydraulics: hillslope and river dynamics, littoral and oceanic dynamics, nutrient and energy dynamics in ecosystems, optimization of monitoring systems.... And many more... And with a special focus on the significant SCALES and the MODELLING options.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Prof. Polo thanks the Spanish Ministry of Education for the mobility funds for postgraduate courses given for the last five years in the framework of the Interuniversity Ms Degree in Environmental Hydraulics, Universities of Granada, Córdoba and Málaga (Spain). She also wants to thank G. Gómez and J.A. Polo for their valuable and irreplaceable support. M. Egüen thanks the Andalusian Government for her Scholarship as Training Professor in the University of Granada.

