Chapter 4 Shear Flow Dispersion

Contents

Taylor, Geoffrey – English fluid mechanician

Objectives:

1) Derive shear flow dispersion equation using Taylor' analysis (1953, 1954)

- laminar flow in pipe (1953)
- turbulent flow (1954)

→ apply Fickian model to dispersion

→ reasonably accurate estimate of the rate of longitudinal dispersion in rivers and estuaries

2) Extend dispersion analysis to unsteady flow and two-dimensional flow

4.1 Dispersion in Laminar Shear Flow

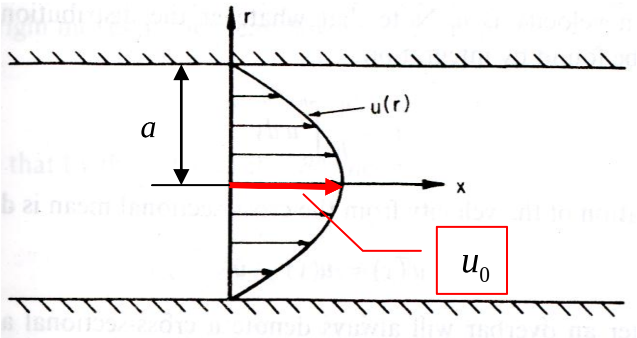
4.1.1 Introductory Remarks

Shear effect

· Taylor's analysis (1953) in laminar flow in pipe

Consider laminar flow in pipe with velocity profile shown below.

Assume two molecules are being carried in the flow; one in the center and one near the wall.



1) Rate of separation caused by the difference in advective velocity

≫ separation by molecular motion

2) Because of molecular diffusion, given enough time, each molecule would wander randomly throughout the cross section.

3) If a long enough averaging time was available, a single molecule's time-averaged velocity would be equal to the instantaneous cross-sectional average of all molecules' velocities.

4) If we adopt a coordinate system moving at the mean velocity, the random steps are likely to be back and forward.

→ motion of single molecule is the sum of a series of independent steps of random length.

5) Fickian diffusion equation, Eq. (2.4) can describe the spread of particles along the axis of the pipes, except that since the step length and time increment are much different from those of molecular diffusion. We expect to find a different value of diffusion coefficient.

→ dispersion coefficient

Now, find the rate of spreading for laminar shear flow in pipe

For turbulent flow, diffusion coefficient is given as

$$\varepsilon = \langle U^2 \rangle T_L$$

where U = velocity deviation

T_L = Lagrangian time scale

Mean square velocity deviation of the molecule results from the wandering of the molecule across the cross section.
Molecule samples velocities ranging from zero at the wall to the peak velocity u_0 at the centerline.

For laminar flow in pipe; $\langle U^2 \rangle \propto u_0^{\ 2}$

$$T_L \propto \frac{a^2}{D}$$

~ time required to sample the whole field of velocities
~ time scale for cross-sectional mixing

where u_0 = maximum velocity at the centerline of pipe

a = radius of pipe

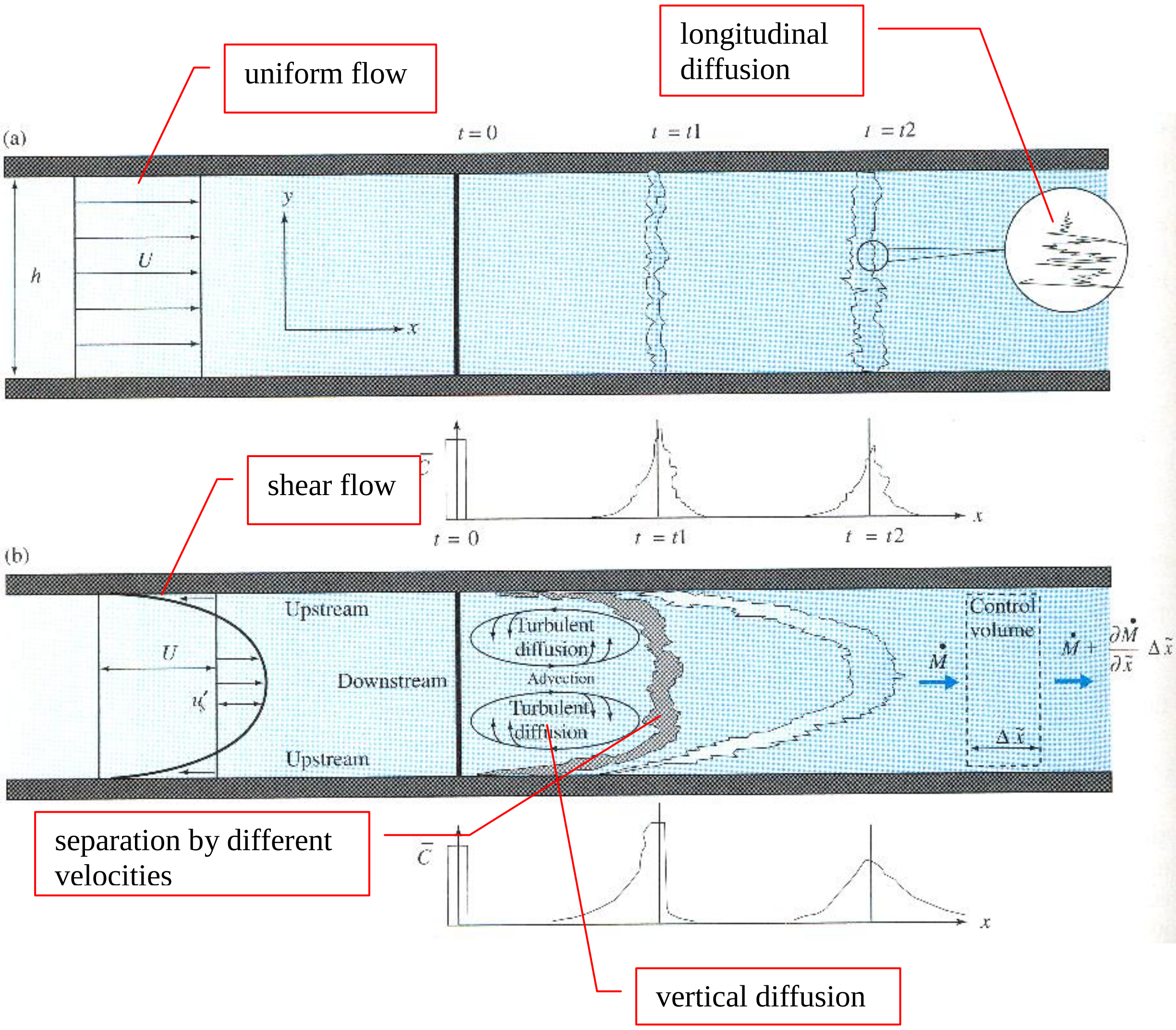
D = molecular diffusion coefficient

Thus, longitudinal dispersion coefficient due to combined action of shear advection and molecular diffusion is given as

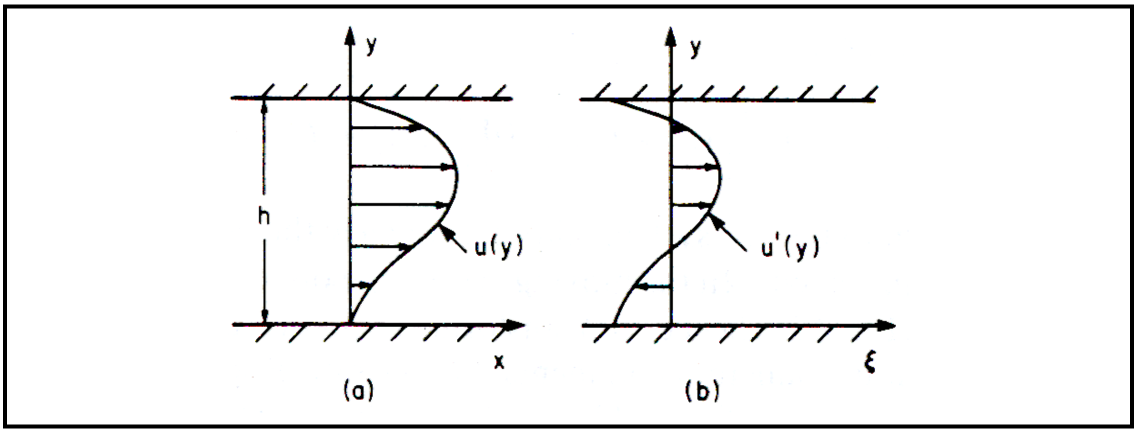
$$\boxed{K = \langle U^2 \rangle T_L \propto u_0^{\,2} \frac{a^2}{D}} \tag{4.1}$$

→ K is inversely proportional to molecular diffusion.

[Re] Dispersion in shear flow vs. diffusion in uniform flow



4.1.2 A Generalized Introduction



(a) example velocity distribution (b) transformed coordinate system moving at the mean velocity

Consider the **<u>2-D laminar flow</u>** with velocity variation $u(y)$ between walls

Shear flow

Define the cross-sectional mean velocity as

$$\bar{u} = \frac{1}{h}\int_0^h u dy \tag{4.2}$$

Then, velocity deviation is

$$u' = u(y) - \bar{u} \tag{4.3}$$

Let flow carry a solute with concentration $C(x, y)$ and molecular diffusion coefficient D.

Define the mean concentration at any cross section as

$$\bar{C} = \frac{1}{h}\int_0^h C dy, \qquad \bar{C} = f(x) \neq f(y) \tag{4.4}$$

Then, concentration deviation is

$$C' = C(y) - \bar{C}, \quad C' = C'(x, y) \tag{4.4a}$$

Molecular diffusion

Now, use 2-D diffusion equation with <u>only flow in *x*-direction (v =0)</u>

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial C}{\partial x} + \cancel{v\frac{\partial C}{\partial y}} = D\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} + D\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial y} = 0$$

Substitute (4.2)~(4.4) into (1)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\bar{C} + C') + (\bar{u} + u')\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\bar{C} + C') = D\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}(\bar{C} + C') + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}(\cancel{\bar{C}} + C')\right] \tag{4.5}$$

Now, simplify (4.5) by a <u>transformation of coordinate system</u> whose origin moves at the mean flow velocity

$$\xi = x - \bar{u}t \quad \rightarrow \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = -\bar{u}$$

$$\tau = t \quad \rightarrow \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t} = 1$$

Chain rule

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x}\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x}\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \tag{b}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t}\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t}\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} = -\bar{u}\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \qquad \text{(c)}$$

Substitute Eq. (b)-(c) into Eq. (4.5)

$$\cancel{-\bar{u}\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}(\bar{C}+C^{'})} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}(\bar{C}+C^{'}) + \left(\cancel{\bar{u}} + u^{'}\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}(\bar{C}+C^{'}) = D\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2}(\bar{C}+C^{'}) + \frac{\partial^2 C^{'}}{\partial y^2}\right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}(\bar{C}+C^{'}) + u^{'}\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}(\bar{C}+C^{'}) = D\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2}(\bar{C}+C^{'}) + \frac{\partial^2 C^{'}}{\partial y^2}\right] \qquad (4.8)$$

→ view the flow as an observer moving at the mean velocity

→ $u^{'}$ is the only observable velocity

Now, neglect longitudinal diffusion because rate of spreading along the flow direction <u>due to velocity difference</u> greatly exceed that due to <u>molecular diffusion</u>.

$$u^{'}\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}(\bar{C}+C^{'}) \gg D\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi^2}(\bar{C}+C^{'})$$

$$\cancel{\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \tau}} + \cancel{\frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial \tau}} + u^{'}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi} + u^{'}\cancel{\frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial \xi}} = D\frac{\partial^2 C^{'}}{\partial y^2} \qquad (4.9)$$

Taylor's assumption

→ This equation is still intractable because $u^{'}$ varies with *y*.

→ General solution cannot be found because a general procedure for dealing with differential equations with variable coefficients is not available.

Now introduce Taylor's assumption

→ discard three terms to leave the easily solvable equation for $C^{'}(y)$

$$\boxed{u^{'}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi} = D\frac{\partial^2 C^{'}}{\partial y^2}} \tag{4.10}$$

[Re] Derivation of Eq. (4.10) using order of magnitude analysis

Take average over the cross section of Eq. (4.9)

→ apply the operator $\frac{1}{h}\int_0^h (\ )dy$

$$\overline{\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \tau}} + \cancel{\overline{\frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial \tau}}} + \cancel{\overline{u^{'}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi}}} + \overline{u^{'}\frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial \xi}} = \cancel{\overline{D\frac{\partial^2 C^{'}}{\partial y^2}}}$$

Apply Reynolds rule of average

$$\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \tau} + \overline{u^{'}\frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial \xi}} = 0 \tag{4.11}$$

Subtract Eq.(4.11) from Eq.(4.9)

$$\frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial \tau} + u^{'}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi} + u^{'}\frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial \xi} - \overline{u^{'}\frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial \xi}} = D\frac{\partial^2 C^{'}}{\partial y^2}$$

Assume $\bar{C}, C^{'}$ are well behaved, slowly varying functions and $\bar{C} >> C^{'}$

Then $u^{'}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi} >> u^{'}\frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial \xi}, \overline{u^{'}\frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial \xi}}$

Thus we can drop $u'\dfrac{\partial C'}{\partial \xi},\ \overline{u'\dfrac{\partial C'}{\partial \xi}}$

$$\frac{\partial C'}{\partial \tau} = D\frac{\partial^2 C'}{\partial y^2} - u'\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi} \qquad \text{(d)}$$

$-u'\dfrac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi}$ = source term of variable strength

$\rightarrow$ Net addition by source term is zero because the average of u' is zero.

Assume that $\dfrac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi}$ remains constant for a long time, so that the source is constant.

Then, Eq. (a) can be assumed as steady state.

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial C'}{\partial \tau} = 0$$

Then (a) becomes

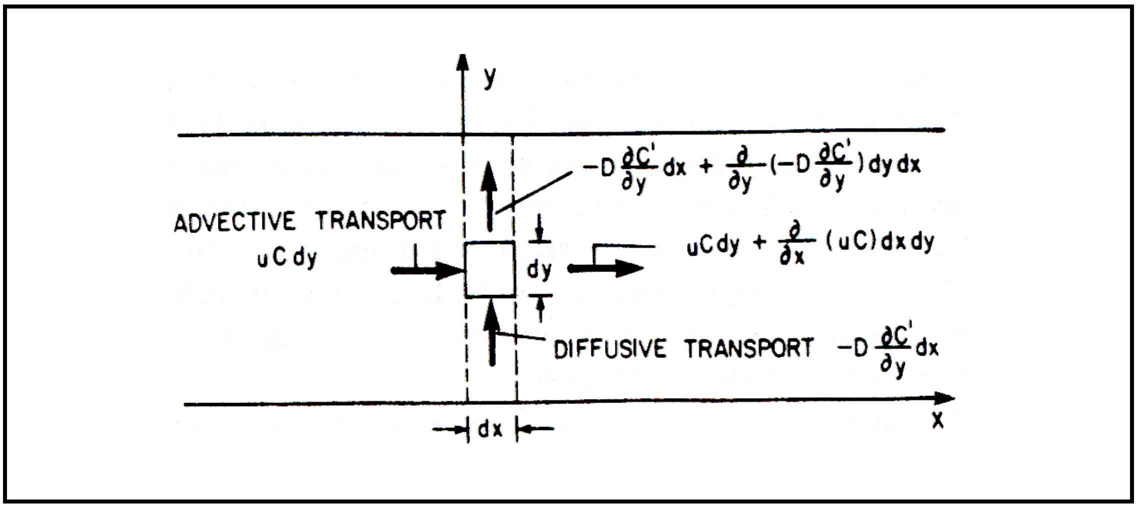
longitudinal advective transport

$$\underbrace{u'\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi}}_{(A)} = \underbrace{D\frac{\partial^2 C'}{\partial y^2}}_{(B)}$$

Cross-sectional diffusive transport

$\rightarrow$ same as Eq. (4.10)

$\rightarrow$ cross sectional concentration profile $C'(y)$ is established by a balance between longitudinal advective transport and cross sectional diffusive transport.



<Fig. 4.3> The balance of advective flux versus diffusive flux

• fluxes in *x*-direction of moving coordinate system

$$= \underbrace{u'\bar{C}}_{\text{advective flux}} + \underbrace{\cancel{\left(-D\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi}\right)}}_{\text{diffusive flux}}$$

advective flux diffusive flux

• fluxes in *y*-direction of moving coordinate system

$$= \cancel{v'C'} + \left(-D\frac{\partial C'}{\partial y}\right)$$

advective flux diffusive flux

Conservation of mass in 2D flow

$$\cancel{\frac{\partial C}{\partial t}} + \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial y}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} = 0$$

In balance, for steady state, net transport = 0

$$u'\bar{C}dy - \left\{u'\bar{C}dy + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(u'\bar{C}\right)dxdy\right\} + \left\{-D\frac{\partial C'}{\partial y}dx - \left[-D\frac{\partial C'}{\partial y}dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(-D\frac{\partial C'}{\partial y}\right)dydx\right]\right\} = 0$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(u'\bar{C}\right)dxdy + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(D\frac{\partial C'}{\partial y}\right)dydx = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(u'\bar{C}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(D\frac{\partial C'}{\partial y}\right)$$

Now, let's find solution of Eq. (4.10)

$$\frac{\partial^2 C'}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial \xi}u' = \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x}u' \qquad \text{(e)}$$

Integrate (e) twice w.r.t. y

$$\boxed{C'(y) = \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x}\int_0^y \int_0^y u' dy dy + C'(0)} \qquad (4.14)$$

Consider mass transport in the <u>streamwise direction</u>

$$\dot{M} = \int_0^h q_x dy = \int_0^h \left[u'C' + \cancel{\left(-D\frac{\partial C'}{\partial x} \right)} \right] dy \qquad \text{(f)}$$

concentration gradient in the streamwise direction

Substitute (4.14) in (f)

$$\boxed{\dot{M} = \int_0^h u'C' dy = \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x}\int_0^h u' \int_0^y \int_0^y u' dy dy dy} \qquad (4.15)$$

since $\int_0^h u' \underbrace{\left\{ C'(0) \right\}}_{\text{constant}} dy = 0$

→ Eq. (4.15) means that total <u>mass transport</u> in the <u>streamwise direction</u> is proportional to the <u>concentration gradient</u> in that direction.

$$\dot{M} \propto \frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x} \tag{g}$$

→This is exactly the same result that we found for molecular diffusion (Fick's law).

$$q = -D \frac{\partial C}{\partial x}$$

But this is <u>diffusion due to whole field of flow.</u>

Let q = rate of mass transport <u>per unit area</u> per unit time

Then, (g) becomes

$$q = \frac{\dot{M}}{h \times 1} \propto \frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}$$

where h = depth = area per unit width of flow

Now introducing constant of proportionality with K yields

$$q = \frac{\dot{M}}{h \times 1} = -K \frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x} \tag{h}$$

K = longitudinal dispersion coefficient (= bulk transport coefficient)

→ express as the diffusive property of the velocity distribution (shear flow)

Then, (h) becomes

$$\dot{M} = -hK \frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x} \tag{4.16}$$

Comparing Eq. (4.15) and Eq. (4.16) to derive an equation for *K*

$$\boxed{K = -\frac{1}{hD}\int_0^h u' \int_0^y \int_0^y u' dy dy dy} \tag{4.17}$$

$$K \propto \frac{1}{D}$$

Now, we can express this transport process due to velocity distribution as a one-dimensional Fickian-type diffusion equation in moving coordinate system.

→ Substitute (h) into conservation of mass

$$\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi}$$

Then, we have

$$\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial \tau} = K\frac{\partial^2 \overline{C}}{\partial \xi^2} \tag{4.18}$$

Return to fixed coordinate system

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial t} + \overline{u}\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x} = K\frac{\partial^2 \overline{C}}{\partial x^2}} \tag{4.19}$$

where $\overline{C}$, $\overline{u}$ = cross-sectional average values

→ 1-D advection-dispersion equation

~ can be applied to analysis of dispersion in natural rivers and estuaries

~ can be applied to far-field mixing

▪ Balance of advection and diffusion in Eq. (4.10)

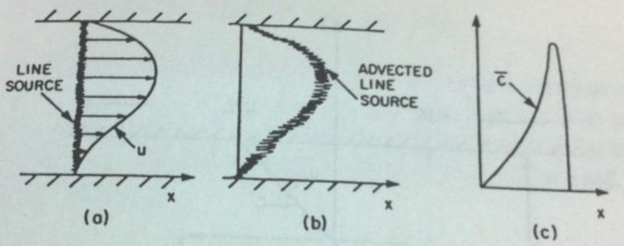


Figure 4.4 The production of a skewed longitudinal distribution by advection of a line source. (a) The line source and the velocity profile. (b) The advected line source. (c) The longitudinal distribution of the cross-sectional mean concentration corresponding to the distribution shown in (b).

Suppose that at some initial time $t = 0$ a line source of tracer is deposited in the flow.

→ Initially the line source is advected and distorted by the velocity profile (Fig. 4.4).

At the same time the distorted source begins to diffuse across the cross section.

→ Shortly we see a smeared cloud with trailing stringers along the boundaries (Fig. 4.4b).

During this period, advection and diffusion are by no means in balance.

→ Cross-sectional average concentration is skewed distribution (Fig. 4.4c).

→ Taylor's assumption does not apply.

If we wait much longer time, the cloud of tracer extends over a long distance in the x direction.

→ $\overline{C}$ varies slowly along the channel, and $\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x}$ is essentially constant over a long period of time.

→ C' becomes small because cross-sectional diffusion evens out cross-sectional concentration gradient.

• Chatwin (1970) suggested two regions

i) Initial period: $t < 0.4\frac{h^2}{D}$

→ advection > diffusion

ii) Taylor period: $\boxed{t > 0.4\frac{h^2}{D}}$

→ advection ≈ diffusion

→ can use Eq. (4.19)

→ The initial skew degenerates into the normal distribution $\frac{\partial \sigma^2}{\partial t} = 2K$

[Re] Taylor model

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Taylor Model Ⅰ</th><th>Taylor Model Ⅱ</th></tr>
<tr><td>Model</td><td colspan="2">Model: 1D advection-dispersion equation,
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + U\frac{\partial C}{\partial x} = K\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2}$$
where $C,\ U:$ cross-sectional average values
$K:$ longitudinal dispersion coefficient</td></tr>
<tr><td>Base Equation</td><td colspan="2">Start with 2D depth-averaged advection-dispersion equation for turbulent shear flow
$$\frac{\partial \overline{c}}{\partial t} + \overline{u}\frac{\partial \overline{c}}{\partial x} + \overline{v}\frac{\partial \overline{c}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(D_L + \varepsilon_x\right)\frac{\partial \overline{c}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(D_T + \varepsilon_y\right)\frac{\partial \overline{c}}{\partial y}$$</td></tr>
<tr><td>Derivation Procedure</td><td>① Decomposition
$\overline{c} = C + c'', \overline{u} = U + u'', \overline{v} = v'',$
where, $c'',\ u'',\ v'':$ deviation
② Averaging across the cross section of the channel
③ Drop terms using Reynolds rules of average
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + U\frac{\partial C}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left((D_L + \varepsilon_x)\frac{\partial C}{\partial x}\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\overline{u''c''}\right)$$</td><td>① Transform coordinates
② Decomposition
$\overline{c} = C + c'', \overline{u} = U + u'', \overline{v} = v''$
③ Drop longitudinal dispersion term
④ Discard three terms (Taylor's assumption 2)
and solve for $c''(y)$
$$\cancel{\frac{\partial C}{\partial \tau}} + \cancel{\frac{\partial c''}{\partial \tau}} + u''\frac{\partial C}{\partial \xi} + \cancel{u''\frac{\partial c''}{\partial \xi}} = \varepsilon_t\frac{\partial^2 c''}{\partial y^2}$$</td></tr>
</table>

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>④ $\overline{u"c"} = K\dfrac{\partial C}{\partial x}$ (Taylor's assumption 1)

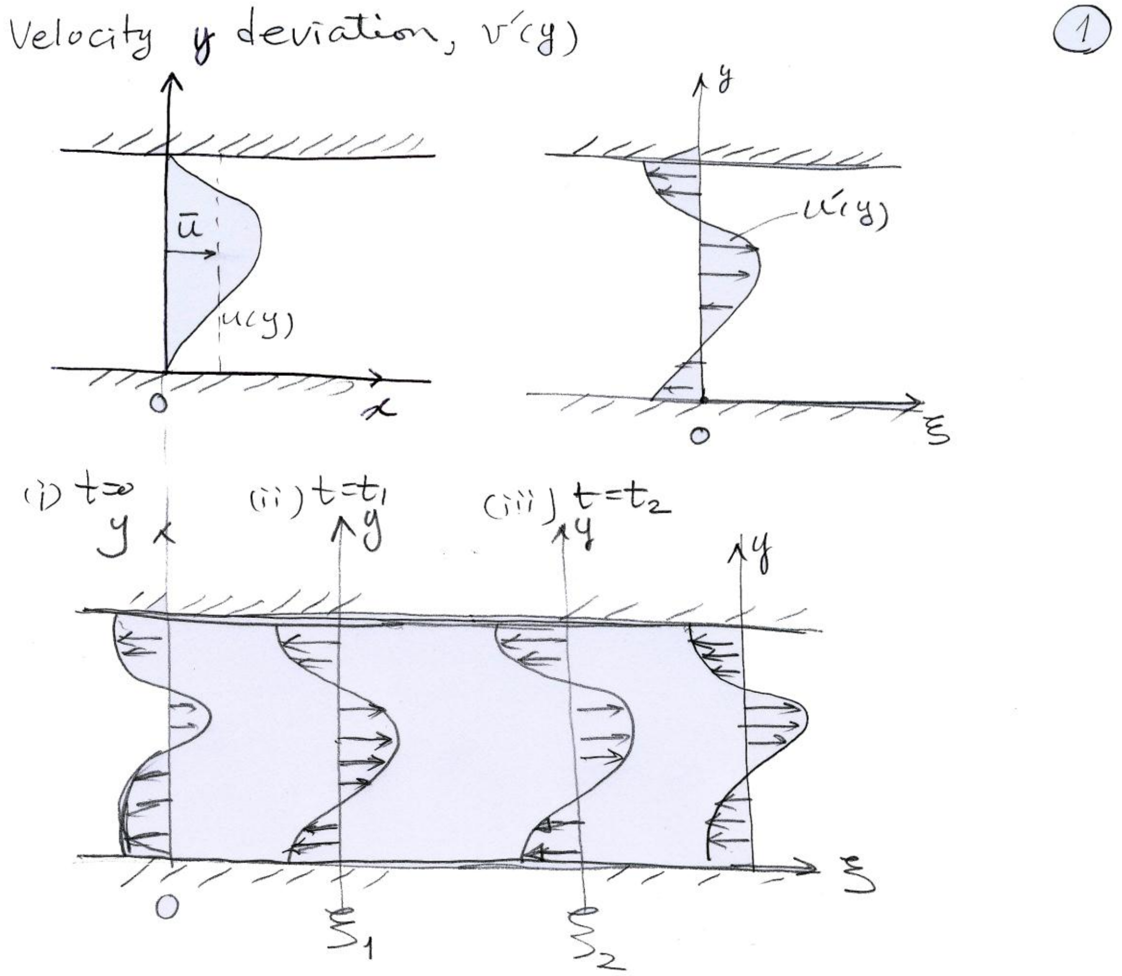
⑤ Substitute Fickian model

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + U\frac{\partial C}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left((K + D_L + \varepsilon_x)\frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \right)$$</td>
<td>$$u"\frac{\partial C}{\partial \xi} = \varepsilon_t \frac{\partial^2 c"}{\partial y^2}$$
$$c"(y) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_t}\frac{\partial C}{\partial \xi}\iint u" dydy + c"(0)$$
⑤ Consider mass transport,
$$\dot{M} = \int_0^W u"c" dy = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_t}\frac{\partial C}{\partial x}\int_0^W u"\int_0^y\int_0^y u" dydydy$$
$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{W}\overline{u"c"} \propto \frac{\partial C}{\partial x}$$
$$\frac{1}{W}\overline{u"c"} = -K\frac{\partial C}{\partial x}$$
(Same with Taylor's assumption 1)

⑥ Substitute Fickian dispersion into mass conservation equation
$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + U\frac{\partial C}{\partial x} = K\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2}$$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demerits</td>
<td colspan="2">① Cannot be applied during initial time, should be applied to Taylor period;
$$t > \frac{0.4W^2}{\varepsilon_t}$$
② Have to input dispersion coefficient, K into the model</td>
</tr>
</table>

[Re] Time-split advection-diffusion model for sequential mixing process

~ assume cross-sectional mixing occurs shortly after shear advection in the stream-wise direction



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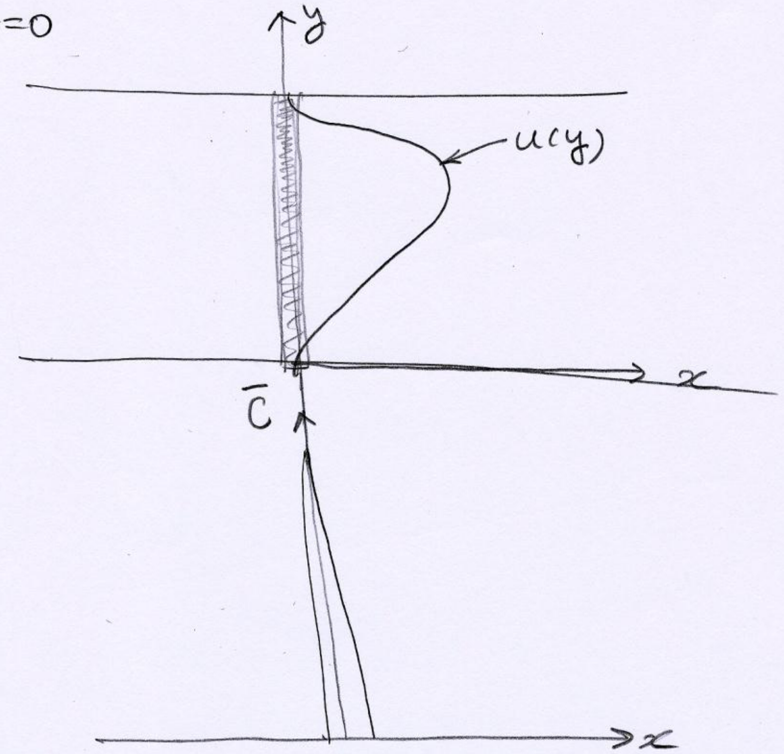
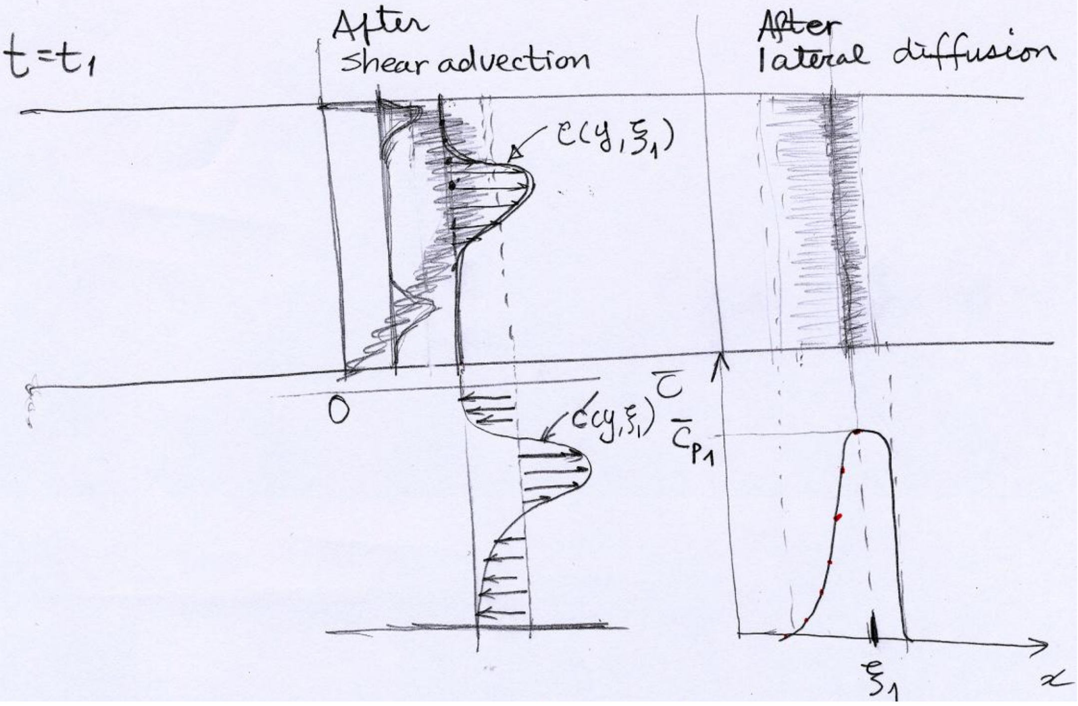
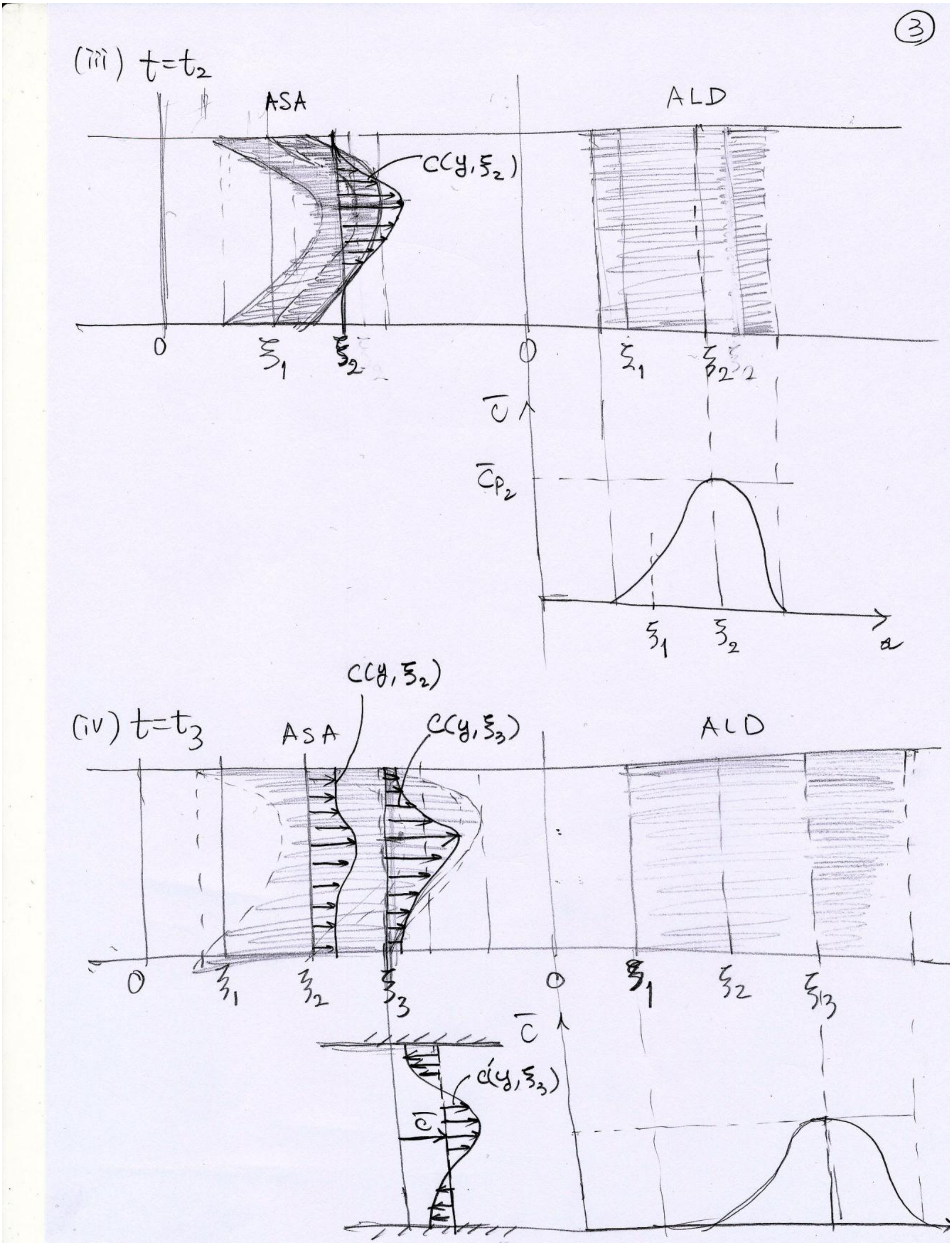
B. Concentration deviation, $c'(y)$ and cross-sectional average concentration, $\bar{c}(x)$

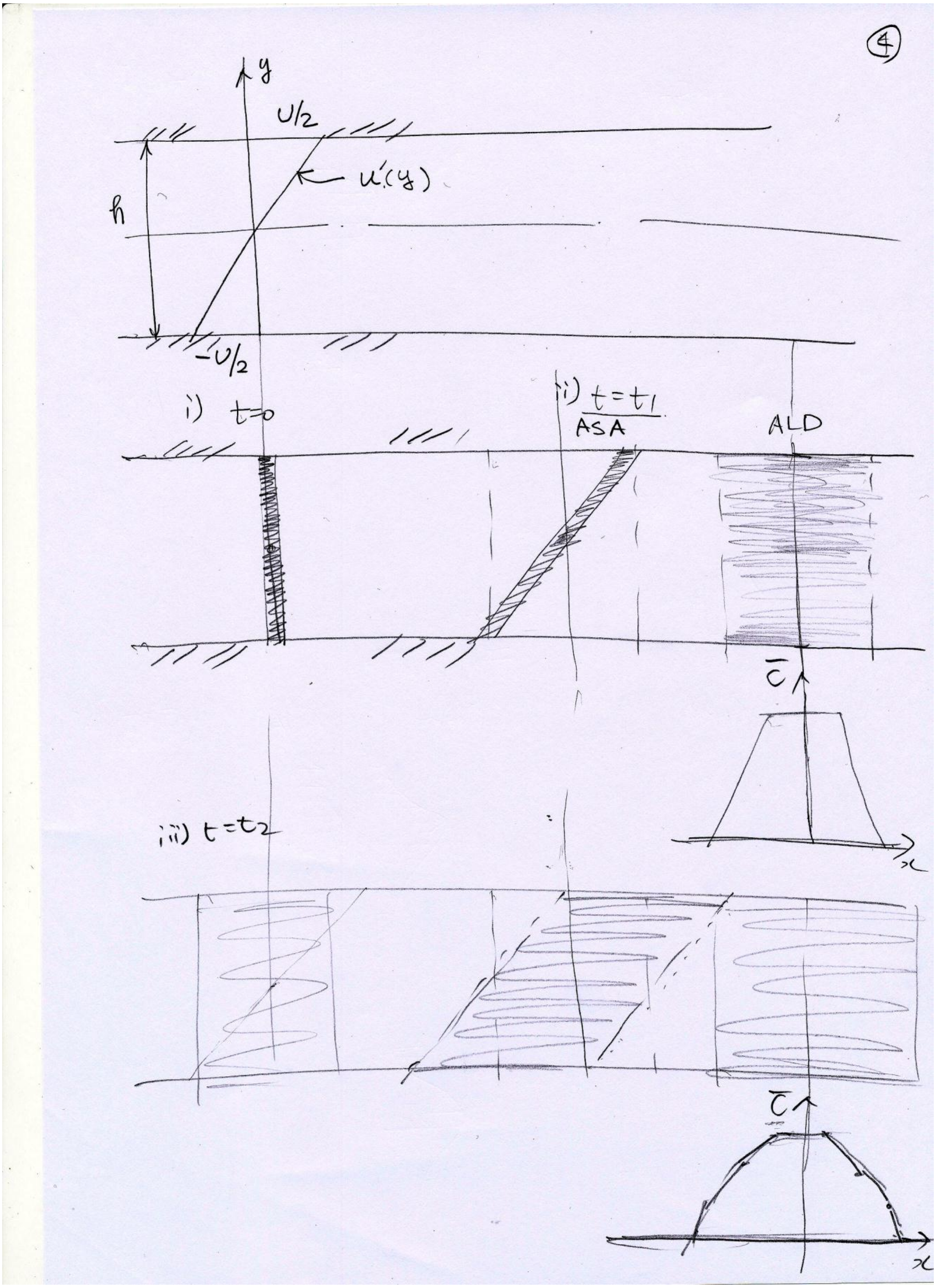
(i) $t=0$



(ii) $t=t_1$




③
(iii) $t=t_2$
ASA
ALD
$c(y, \xi_2)$
0
ξ_1
ξ_2
$\bar{c}$
$\bar{c}_{p_2}$
x
$c(y, \xi_2)$
(iv) $t=t_3$
ASA
ALD
$c(y, \xi_3)$
ξ_3
$c'(y, \xi_3)$
$\bar{c}$


4
y
U/2
u'(y)
h
-U/2
i) t=0
ii) t=t1
ASA
ALD
C̄
x
iii) t=t2
C̄
x

4.1.3 A Simple Example

Consider laminar flow between two plates → Couette flow

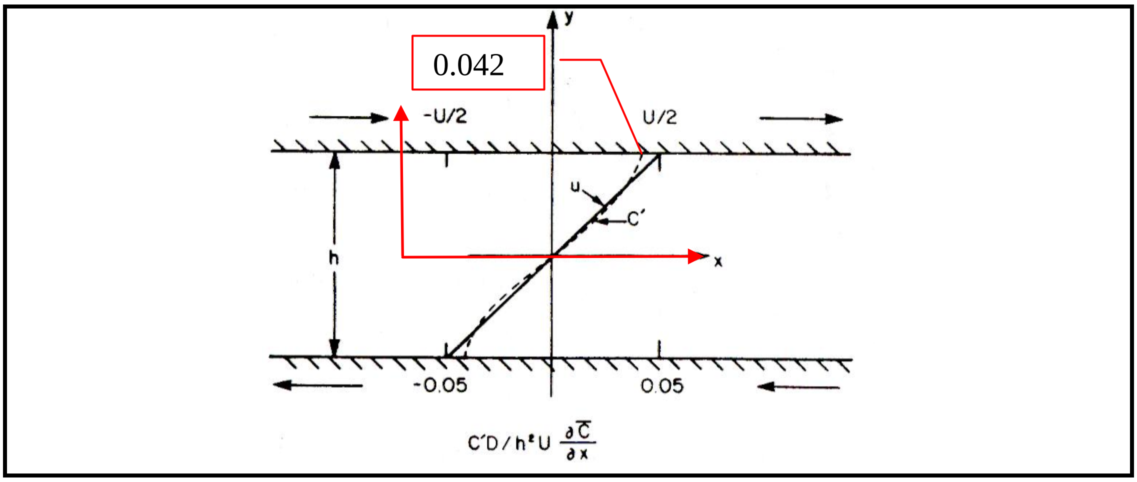


Fig. 4.5 Velocity profile and the resulting concentration profile

$$u(y) = U\frac{y}{h}$$

$$\bar{u} = \frac{1}{h}\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} U\frac{y}{h}dy = 0$$

$$\therefore u'(y) = u(y)$$

Suppose $t > \dfrac{h^2}{D}$ → tracer is well distributed

→ Taylor's analysis can be applied

From Eq. (4.14)

$$C'(y) = \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\int_0^y \int_0^y u' dy dy + C'(0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{y}\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{y}\frac{Uy}{h}dydy + C'(-\frac{h}{2}) \qquad \text{(a)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{y}\left[\frac{U}{2h}y^2\right]_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{y} dy + C'(-\frac{h}{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{y}\left[\frac{Uy^2}{2h} - \frac{Uh}{8}\right]dy + C'(-\frac{h}{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\left[\frac{Uy^3}{6h} - \frac{Uh}{8}y\right]_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{y} + C'(-\frac{h}{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\left[\frac{Uy^3}{6h} - \frac{Uh}{8}y + \frac{Uh^2}{48} - \frac{Uh^2}{16}\right] + C'(-\frac{h}{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\frac{U}{2h}\left[\frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{h^2}{4}y - \frac{h^3}{12}\right] + C'\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)$$

By symmetry $C' = 0 \quad @ \quad y = 0$

$$0 = \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\frac{U}{2h}\left[-\frac{h^3}{12}\right] + C'\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)$$

$$C'\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\frac{Uh^2}{24}$$

$$\therefore C'(y) = \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\frac{U}{2h}\left[\frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{h^2}{4}y\right] \qquad (4.21)$$

$$\rightarrow \ @y = \frac{h}{2};\ C' = \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}U\left[-\frac{h^2}{24}\right]$$

$$\rightarrow \quad \frac{C'D}{\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}Uh^2} = -\frac{1}{24} = -0.042$$

From (a):

$$(A) = \frac{DC'(y)}{\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}}\left[C'(y) - C'\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)\right]$$

Dispersion coefficient K

$$K = -\frac{1}{hD}\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} u' \underbrace{\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{y}\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{y} u'\,dy dy}_{(A)} dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{hD}\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} u' \frac{D}{\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}}\left[C'(y) - C'\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)\right] dy$$

$$= -\frac{1}{h\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}}\left[\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} u'C'dy + C'\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} u'dy\right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{h\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}}\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \left(\frac{Uy}{h}\right)\left\{\frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\frac{U}{2h}\left(\frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{h^2}{4}y\right)\right\} dy$$

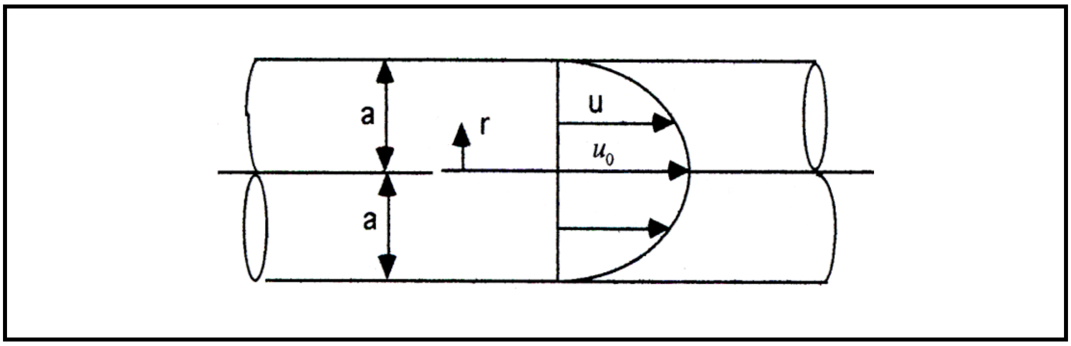
$$= -\frac{U^2}{2h^3D}\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}}\left[\frac{y^4}{3} - \frac{h^2y^2}{4}\right] dy$$

$$= -\frac{U^2}{2h^3D}\left[\frac{y^5}{15} - \frac{h^2y^3}{12}\right]_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{U^2h^2}{120D}$$

Note that $K \propto \frac{1}{D} \rightarrow$ Larger lateral mixing coefficient makes C' to be decreased.

4.1.4 Taylor's Analysis of Laminar Flow in a Tube

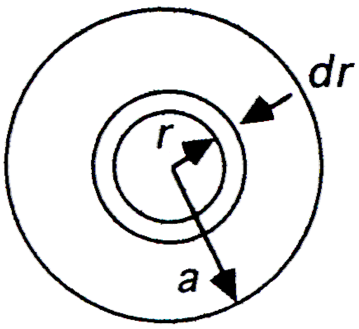


Consider axial symmetrical flow in a tube → Poiseuille flow

Tracer is well distributed over the cross section.

$$u(r) = u_0\left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right) \quad \rightarrow \text{paraboloid} \qquad \text{(a)}$$

Integrate *u* to obtain mean velocity



$$dQ \cong u\,2\pi r dr$$

$$\therefore Q = \int_0^a 2\pi r \left\{ u_0 \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2} \right) \right\} dr$$

$$= 2\pi u_0 a^2 \int_0^1 \frac{r}{a} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2} \right) d\left(\frac{r}{a} \right) = 2\pi u_0 a^2 \int_0^1 z(1 - z^2) dz$$

$$= 2\pi u_0 a^2 \left[\frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^2}{4} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} a^2 u_0$$

By the way, $Q = \bar{u} \cdot \pi a^2$

$$\therefore \bar{u} = \frac{u_0}{2}$$

2-D advection-dispersion equation in cylindrical coordinate is

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + u_0 \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2} \right) \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} = D \left(\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial C}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} \right) \qquad \text{(b)}$$

Shift to a coordinate system moving at velocity $\frac{u_0}{2}$

Neglect $\frac{\partial C}{\partial t}$ and $\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2}$ as before

Let $z = \frac{r}{a}, \xi = x - \bar{u}t, \tau = t$

Decompose *C*, then (b) becomes

$$\frac{u_0 a^2}{D} \left(\frac{1}{2} - z^2 \right) \frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial^2 C'}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial C'}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial C'}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad z = 1$$

Integrate twice w.r.t. z

$$C' = \frac{u_0 a^2}{8D}\left(z^2 - \frac{1}{2}z^4\right)\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x} + const \qquad \text{(c)}$$

$$K = -\frac{\dot{M}}{A\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}} = -\frac{1}{A\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}}\int_A u'C'dA \qquad \text{(d)}$$

Substitute (a), (c) into (d), and then perform integration

$$\boxed{K = \frac{a^2 u_0^{\ 2}}{192D}}$$

[Example] Salt in water flowing in a tube

$$D = 10^{-5} cm^2 / \sec$$

$$u_0 = 1 cm / \sec$$

$$a = 2mm$$

$$R_e = \frac{ud}{v} = \frac{(0.01)(0.004)}{1\times 10^{-6}} = 40 << 2000 \ \rightarrow \text{laminar flow}$$

$$K = \frac{a^2 u_0^{\ 2}}{192D} = \frac{(0.2)^2 (1)^2}{192(10^{-5})} = 21 cm^2 / \sec \approx \underline{10^6 D}$$

☞ Initial period

$$t_0 = 0.4\frac{a^2}{D} = \frac{0.4(0.2)^2}{(10^{-5})} = 1600\sec = 27\min$$

$$x_0 = \bar{u}t_0 = \frac{u_0}{2}t_0$$

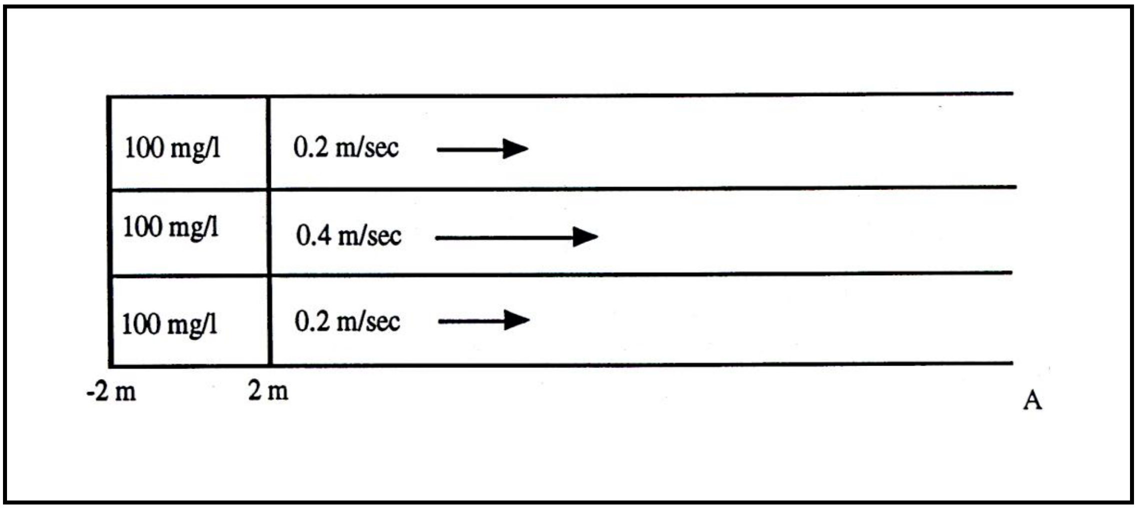
$$= (0.5)(1600) = 800cm$$

$$= \frac{800}{0.2} = 4000a$$

$x > x_0 \rightarrow$ 1-D dispersion model can be applied

Homework Assignment No. 4-1

Due: Two weeks from today



A hypothetical river is 30 m wide and consists of three "lanes", each 10m in width. The two outside lanes move at 0.2 m/sec and the middle lane at 0.4m/sec. Every t_m second complete mixing across the cross section of the river (<u>but not longitudinally</u>) occurs. An instantaneous injection of a conservative tracer results in a uniform of 100mg/ℓ in the water 2 m upstream and downstream of the injection point. The concentration is initially zero elsewhere. As the tracer is carried downstream and is mixed across the cross-section of the stream, it also becomes mixed longitudinally, due to the <u>velocity difference between lanes</u>, even though there is no longitudinal diffusion within lanes. We call this type of mixing "dispersion".

1) Mathematically simulate the tracer concentration profile (concentration vs. longitudinal distance) as a function of time for several (at least four) values of t_m including 10 sec. Use MATLAB or FORTRAN to code your program.

2) Compare the profiles and decide whether you think the effective longitudinal mixing increases or decrease as t_m increases.

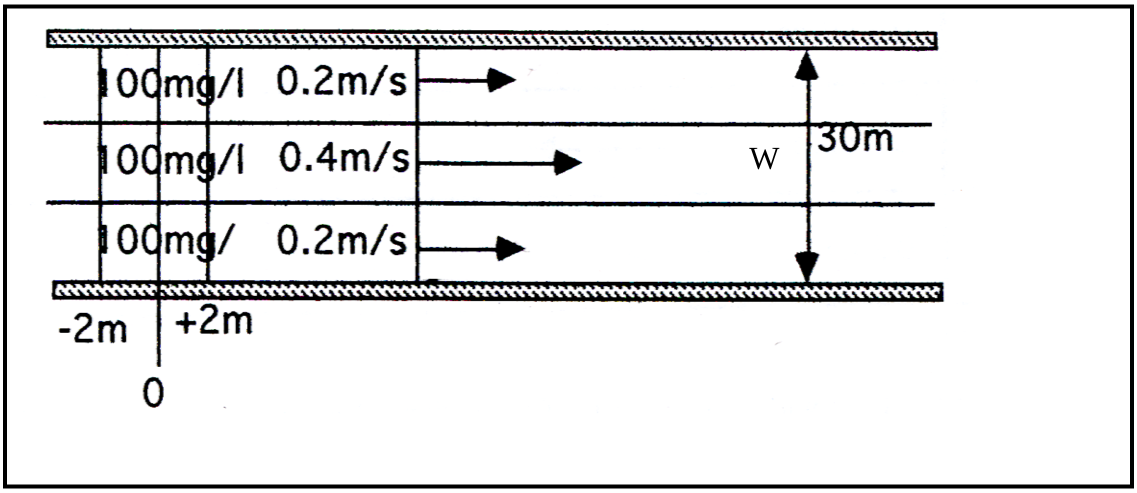
This "scenario" represents the one-dimensional unsteady-state advection and longitudinal dispersion of an instantaneous impulse of tracer for which the concentration profile follow the Gaussian plume equation

$$C = \frac{M}{\sqrt{4\pi Kt}} exp\left\{ -\frac{\left(x - Ut\right)^2}{4Kt} \right\}$$

in which x = distance downstream of the injection point, M = mass injected width of the stream, K = longitudinal dispersion coefficient, U = bulk velocity of the stream (flowrate/cross-sectional area), t = elapsed time since injection.

3) Using your best guess of a value for U, find a best-fit value for K for each and for which you calculated a concentration profile. Tabulate of plot the effective K as a function t_m of and make a guess of what you think the functional form is.

◆ Dispersion mechanism in a hypothetical river



1) 3 lanes of different velocities

2) Every t_m seconds complete mixing occurs across the cross section of the river (but not longitudinally) occurs, after shear advection is completed.

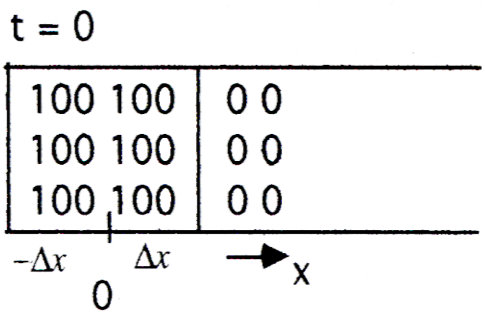
→ <u>sequential mixing model</u>

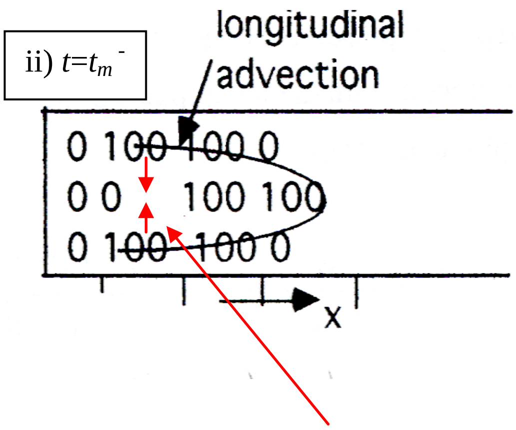
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\varepsilon_x \frac{\partial C}{\partial x}\right) \rightarrow 0$$

$$t_m \cong \frac{W^2}{\varepsilon_y}$$

3) Instantaneous injection

t_m = 10 s; u_a =0.2 m/s; Δx =2 m





$t=t_m^+$: After lateral mixing

0 67 100 33 0

0 67 100 33 0

0 67 100 33 0

(iii) $t = 2\ t_m^-$: After shear advection

0 0 67 100 33 0

0 0 0 67 100 33

0 0 67 100 33 0

$t = 2\ t_m^+$: After lateral mixing

0 0 45 89 55 11 0

0 0 45 89 55 11 0

0 0 45 89 55 11 0

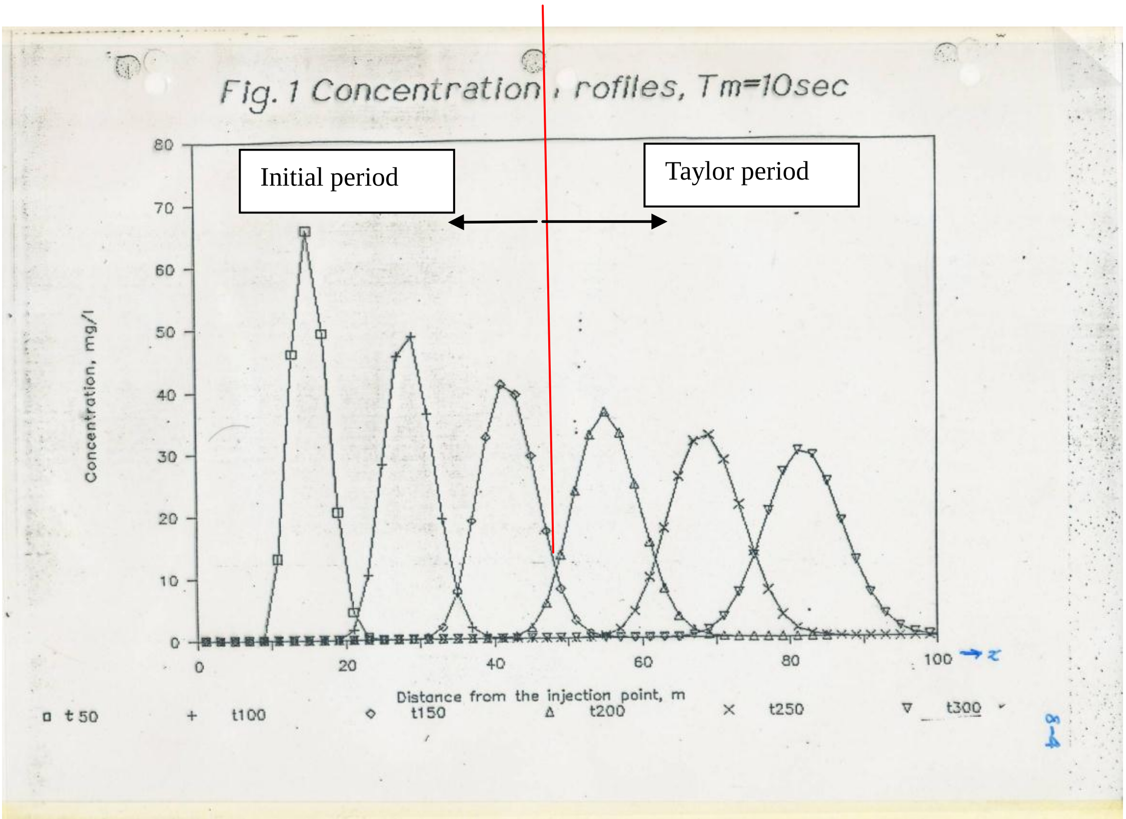
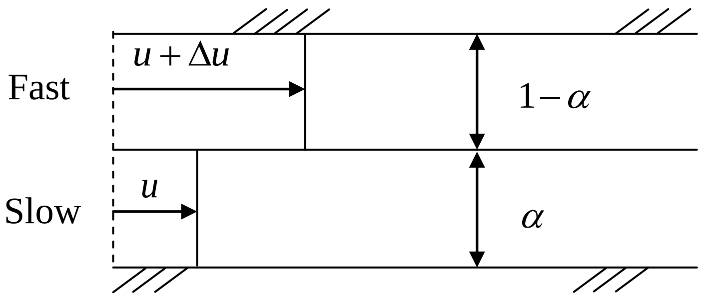


Fig. 1 Concentration profiles, Tm=10sec
Initial period
Taylor period
Concentration, mg/l
Distance from the injection point, m
t 50
t100
t150
t200
t250
t300

[Re] Longitudinal Dispersion in 2-lane river



$\alpha =$ Area fraction of river occupied by slow lane

$0 \le \alpha \le 1$

$$u_S = u$$

$$u_F = u + \Delta u$$

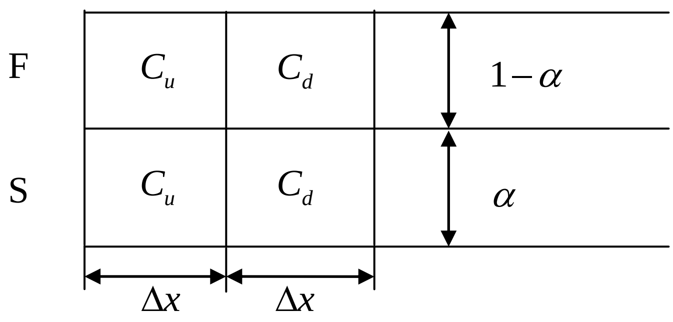
$\bar{u} =$ cross-sectional mean velocity

$$= \alpha u + (1-\alpha)(u+\Delta u)$$

Consider deviations:

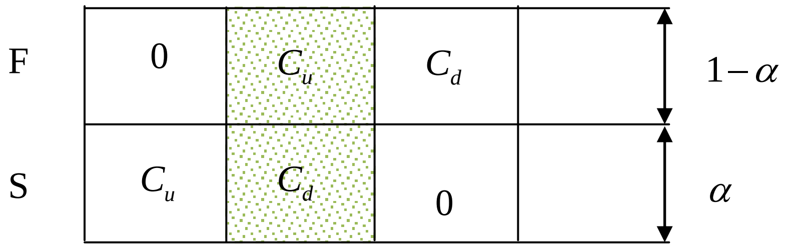
$$u_S' = u_S - \bar{u} = u - \alpha u - (1-\alpha)(u+\Delta u)$$
$$= u - \alpha u - u - \Delta u + \alpha u + \alpha \Delta u = -(1-\alpha)\Delta u$$
$$u_F' = u_F - \bar{u} = u + \Delta u - \bar{u} = u + \Delta u - \alpha u - (1-\alpha)(u+\Delta u)$$
$$= \alpha \Delta u$$

(i) Before any processes



$$\Delta x = \Delta u \cdot t_m$$

(ii) Just before mixing (JBM) …. after advection only

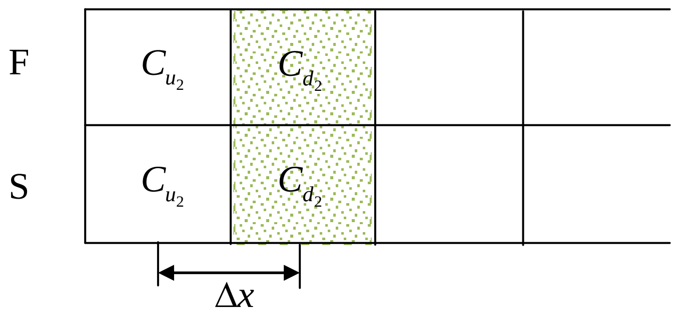


$$\overline{C} = \alpha C_d + (1-\alpha) C_u$$

$$C_S' = C_d - \overline{C} = C_d - \alpha C_d - (1-\alpha) C_u$$
$$= (1-\alpha)(C_d - C_u)$$

$$C_F' = C_u - \overline{C} = C_u - \alpha C_d - (1-\alpha) C_u$$
$$= -\alpha (C_d - C_u)$$

(iii) Just after mixing (JAM)



$$\overline{C} = C_{d_2}$$

$$C_S' = 0$$

$$C_F' = 0$$

$$\overline{u'C'} = \frac{1}{A}\int_A u'C'\,dA$$

$$\overline{u'C'} \cong \frac{1}{2}\left\{\left(\overline{u'C'}\right)_{\text{JBM}} + \left(\overline{u'C'}\right)_{\text{JAM}}\right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left\{\alpha\left(u'C'\right)_S + (1-\alpha)\left(u'C'\right)_F\right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left\{\alpha\left[-(1-\alpha)\Delta u\right]\left[(1-\alpha)(C_d - C_u)\right] + (1-\alpha)\left[\alpha\Delta u\right]\left[(-\alpha)(C_d - C_u)\right]\right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\alpha^2 - \alpha\right)\Delta u\left(C_d - C_u\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial\overline{C}}{\partial x} \approx \frac{C_d - C_u}{\Delta u\, t_m}$$

$$K = -\frac{\overline{u'C'}}{\frac{\partial\overline{C}}{\partial x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(\alpha - \alpha^2\right)\Delta u\left(C_d - C_u\right)}{\frac{\left(C_d - C_u\right)}{\Delta u\, t_m}}$$

$$\boxed{= \frac{1}{2}\left(\alpha - \alpha^2\right)\left(\Delta u\right)^2 t_m}$$

<Example>

$$\alpha = \frac{2}{3};\quad \Delta u = 0.2;\quad t_m = 10\,\text{sec}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{2}{3} - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2\right](0.2)^2\, t_m = 0.0044\, t_m$$

$t_m = 5$	10	20	30
$K = 0.0222$	0.0444	0.0889	0.1333

4.1.5 Aris's Analysis

Aris (1956) proposed the concentration moment method in which he obtained Taylor's main results without stipulating the feature of the concentration distribution.

Begin with 2-D advective-diffusion equation in the moving coordinate system to analyze the flow between two plates (Fig. 4.5)

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial C}{\partial \tau}}_{(1)} + u' \underbrace{\frac{\partial C}{\partial \xi}}_{(2)} = D\left(\underbrace{\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial \xi^2}}_{(3)} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2}}_{(4)} \right) \tag{4.29}$$

Now, define the p_{th} moments of the concentration distribution

$$C_P(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi^p C(\xi, y)\, d\xi \tag{4.30}$$

Define cross-sectional average of p_{th} moment

$$M_p = \overline{C_P} = \frac{1}{A}\int_A C_P(y)\, dA$$

Take the moment of Eq. (4.29) by applying the operator $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi^P (\quad) d\xi$

$$(1) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi^p \frac{\partial C}{\partial \tau} d\xi = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi^p C d\xi = \frac{\partial C_p}{\partial \tau}$$ ← Leibnitz rule

[Re] Leibnitz formula

$$\int_{u_0}^{u_1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha} dx = \frac{d}{d\alpha}\int_{u_0}^{u_1} f dx$$

u v'

$$(2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi^p u' \frac{\partial C}{\partial \xi} d\xi = u' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi^p \frac{\partial C}{\partial \xi} d\xi$$ ← integral by parts

$\boxed{C\big|_{\xi=\pm\infty} = 0}$

$$= u' \left\{ \cancel{\left[\xi^p C \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty}} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p\xi^{p-1} C \, d\xi \right\}$$

$$= -pu' \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi^{p-1} C d\xi = -pu' C_{p-1}$$

u v'

$$(3) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi^p D \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial \xi^2} d\xi = D \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi^p \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial \xi} \right) d\xi$$ ← integral by parts

$$= D \left\{ \cancel{\left[\xi^p \frac{\partial C}{\partial \xi} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty}} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\partial C}{\partial \xi} p\xi^{p-1} d\xi \right\}$$

$$= -Dp \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi^{p-1} \frac{\partial C}{\partial \xi} d\xi$$

$$= -Dp \left\{ \cancel{\left[\xi^{p-1} C \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty}} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C(p-1)\xi^{p-2} d\xi \right\}$$

$$= Dp(p-1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi^{p-2} C d\xi = Dp(p-1) C_{p-2}$$

$$(4) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi^p D \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y^2} d\xi = D \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi^p C d\xi = D \frac{\partial^2 C_P}{\partial y^2}$$

Therefore Eq. (4.29) becomes

$$\frac{\partial C_p}{\partial \tau} - pu' C_{p-1} = D \left\{ p(p-1) C_{p-2} + \frac{\partial^2 C_P}{\partial y^2} \right\} \qquad (4.33)$$

B.C. gives

$$D\frac{\partial C_P}{\partial y} = 0 \ at \ \ y = 0, h \qquad \leftarrow \text{impermeable boundary}$$

Take cross-sectional average of Eq. (4.33)

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 \overline{C_P}}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \overline{C}_P}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial \overline{C}_P}{\partial y}\right) = 0}$$

$$\frac{\partial \overline{C_p}}{\partial \tau} - \overline{pu^{'}C_{p-1}} = D\left\{\overline{p(p-1)C_{p-2}} + \cancel{\frac{\partial^2 \overline{C_P}}{\partial y^2}}\right\}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{dM_p}{d\tau} - \overline{pu^{'}C_{p-1}} = p(p-1)DM_{p-2}} \qquad (4.34)$$

Eq. (4.34) can be solved sequentially for p = 0, 1, 2, …

	Equation	Consequences as $t \to \infty$
$p = 0$	$dM_0 / d\tau = 0$	Mass is conserved
	$M_0 \frac{1}{A}\int_A C_0(y)dA = \frac{1}{A}\int_A \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Cd\xi dA$	
(4.33) $\rightarrow$	$\frac{\partial C_0}{\partial \tau} = D\frac{\partial^2 C_0}{\partial y^2}$	
$p = 1$	$\frac{dM_1}{dt} = \overline{u^{'}C_0}$	$M_1 \to consant$
(4.33) $\rightarrow$	$\frac{\partial C_1}{\partial \tau} - u^{'}C_0 = D\frac{\partial^2 C_1}{\partial y^2}$	
$p = 2$	$\frac{dM_2}{dt} = \overline{2u^{'}C_1} + 2D\overline{C_0}$	$\frac{d\sigma^2}{dt} = 2K + 2D$

$\rightarrow$ molecular diffusion and shear flow dispersion are additive

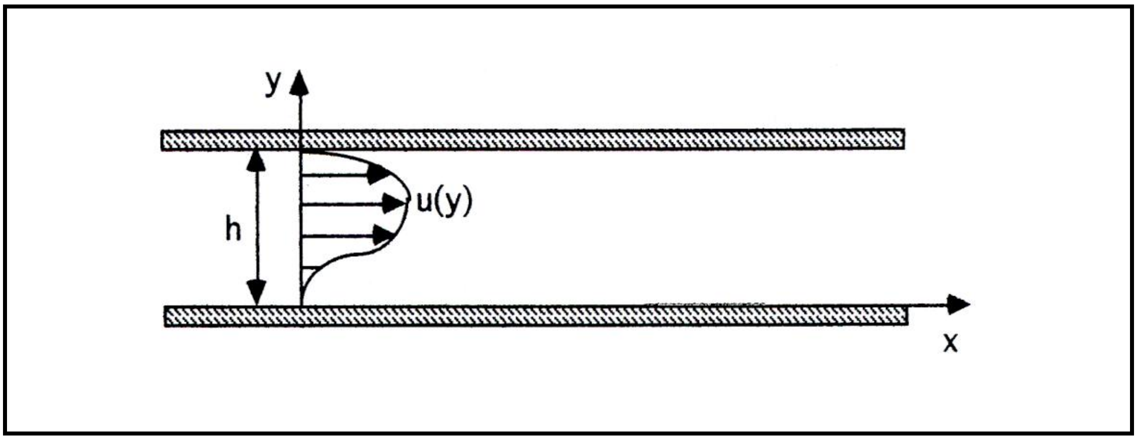
Aris' analysis is more general than Taylor's analysis in that it applies for low values of time.

4.2 Dispersion in Turbulent Shear Flow

4.2.1 Extension of Taylor's analysis to turbulent flow

Cross-sectional velocity profile in turbulent motion in the channel is different than in a laminar flow.

Consider unidirectional turbulent flow between parallel plates



Begin with 2-D turbulent diffusion equation

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t}+u\frac{\partial C}{\partial x}+v\frac{\partial C}{\partial y}=\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\varepsilon_x\frac{\partial C}{\partial x}\right)+\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\varepsilon_y\frac{\partial C}{\partial y}\right) \qquad \text{(a)}$$

Here, the cross-sectional mixing coefficient $\varepsilon(y)$ is function of cross-sectional position.

$C,u,v=$ time mean values; $C=\overline{C}=\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T c\,dt$

Let $v=0$, turbulent fluctuation $v' \neq 0$

Assume $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\varepsilon_x \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} << u\frac{\partial C}{\partial x}$

Then (a) becomes

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t}+u\frac{\partial C}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\varepsilon_y \frac{\partial C}{\partial y}\right) \qquad \text{(b)}$$

Now, decompose *C* and *u* into cross-sectional mean and deviation

$$\frac{\partial(\bar{C}+C^{'})}{\partial t}+\left(\bar{u}+u^{'}\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\bar{C}+C^{'})=\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\varepsilon_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\cancel{\bar{C}}+C^{'}\right) \qquad \text{(c)}$$

Transform coordinate system into moving coordinate according to $\bar{u}$

$$\cancel{\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \tau}}+\cancel{\frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial \tau}}+u^{'}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi}+u^{'}\cancel{\frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial \xi}}=\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\varepsilon_y \frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial y}$$

Now, introduce Taylor's assumptions (discard three terms)

$$u^{'}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi}=\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\varepsilon_y \frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial y} \qquad (4.35)$$

Solution of Eq. (4.35) can be derived by integrating twice w.r.t. *y*

$$C^{'}=\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi}\int_0^y \frac{1}{\varepsilon_y}\int_0^y u^{'}dydy+C^{'}(0)$$

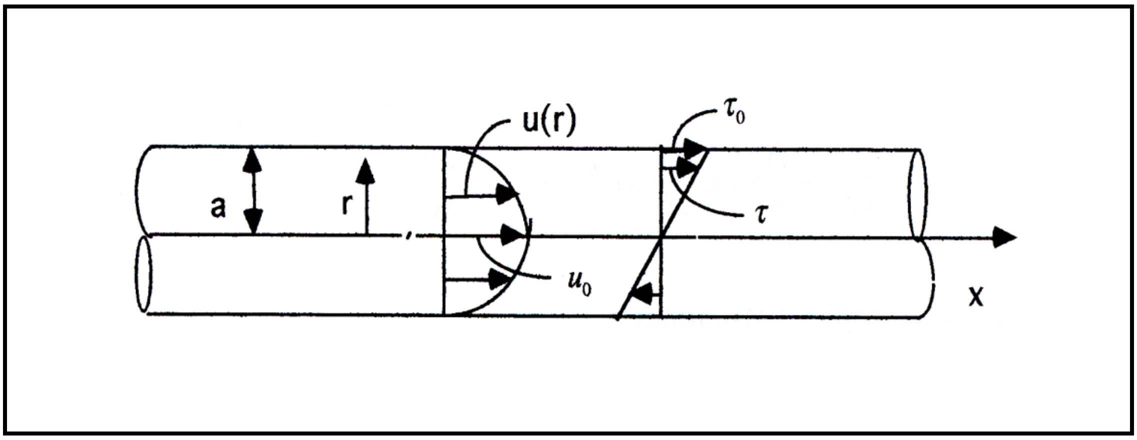
Mass transport in streamwise direction is

$$\dot{M} = \int_0^h u' C' dy = \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial \xi} \int_0^h u' \int_0^y \frac{1}{\varepsilon_y} \int_0^y u' dydydy$$

$$q = \frac{\dot{M}}{h} = -K \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial \xi}$$

$$\boxed{K = -\frac{1}{h} \int_0^h u' \int_0^y \frac{1}{\varepsilon_y} \int_0^y u' dydydy} \tag{4.36}$$

4.2.2 Taylor's analysis of turbulent flow in pipe (1954)



Set $z = \frac{r}{a} \rightarrow \frac{dz}{dr} = \frac{1}{a}$

Then, velocity profile is

$$u(z) = u_0 - u^* f(z) \qquad \text{(a)}$$

in which u^* = shear velocity = $\sqrt{\frac{\tau_0}{\rho}}$

f(z) = logarithmic function

[Re] velocity defect law [Eq. (1.27)]

$$u = \bar{u} + \frac{3}{2}\frac{u^*}{\kappa} + \frac{2.30}{\kappa} u^* \log_{10} \frac{\zeta}{a}$$

in which κ = von Karman's constant ≈ 0.4

ς = distance from the wall

$$u = \bar{u} + 3.75u^* + 5.75u^* \log_{10} \frac{\zeta}{a}$$

$$\frac{u-\bar{u}}{u^*} = 3.75 + 2.5 \ln \frac{\zeta}{a}$$

The cross-sectional mixing coefficient can be obtained from Reynolds analogy.

→ The mixing coefficients for momentum and mass transports are the same.

i) momentum flux through a surface

$$\frac{\tau}{\rho} = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$$ ☜ Daily & Harleman (p. 56)

Kinematic eddy viscosity

ii) mass flux - Fickian behavior

$$q = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial C}{\partial r}$$

$$\therefore \varepsilon = \frac{q}{-\frac{\partial C}{\partial r}} = \frac{\tau}{-\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}} \tag{b}$$

For turbulent flow in pipe, shear stress is given

$$\tau = \tau_0 \frac{r}{a} = z\tau_0 \tag{c}$$

Differentiate (a) w.r.t. *r*

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = -u^* \frac{df(z)}{dz} \frac{dz}{dr} = -u^* \frac{df}{dz} \frac{1}{a} \tag{d}$$

Divide (c) by (d)

$$\frac{\tau}{\dfrac{\partial u}{\partial r}} = \frac{z\tau_0}{-u^* \dfrac{df}{dz}\dfrac{1}{a}} \qquad \text{(e)}$$

Substitute (e) into (b)

$$\left(u^*\right)^2$$

$$\therefore \varepsilon = -\frac{\tau}{\rho \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial r}} = \frac{z\tau_0}{\rho u^* \dfrac{df}{dz}\dfrac{1}{a}} = \frac{az(\tau_0/\rho)}{u^* \dfrac{df}{dz}} = \frac{azu^*}{\dfrac{df}{dz}}$$

Now, it is possible to tabulate $u^{'}(r) = u(r) - \bar{u}, \quad \varepsilon(r)$ (f)

And, numerically integrate Eq. (4.39) [Taylor's equation in radial coordinates] to obtain $C^{'}(r)$ using $\varepsilon(r)$ obtained in (f)

$$u^{'}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi} = \varepsilon\left[\frac{\partial^2 C^{'}}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial C^{'}}{\partial r}\right] \qquad (4.39)$$

Again, numerically integrate Eq. (4.36) to find *K*

$$\boxed{K = 10.1au^*} \qquad (4.40)$$

in which *a* = pipe radius

$$u^* \propto \frac{au_0^{\,2}}{D}$$

[Cf] For laminar flow in a tube, $K = \dfrac{a^2 u_0^{\,2}}{192D}$

4.2.3 Elder's application of Taylor's method (1959)

Consider turbulent flow down an infinitely wide inclined plane assuming von Karman logarithmic velocity profile

$$u'(y) = \frac{u^*}{\kappa}(1 + \ln y') \qquad \text{(a)}$$

where $u' = u - \bar{u} \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{du}{dy} = \frac{u^*}{\kappa}\frac{1}{y'}\frac{1}{d}$ (b)

$y' = y/d$

d = depth of channel

$$\boxed{\frac{d\bar{u}}{dy} = 0}$$

For open channel flow, shear stress is given

Parabolic profile

$$\tau = \rho\varepsilon\frac{du}{dy} = \tau_0(1 - y') \qquad \text{(c)}$$

$$\varepsilon(y) = \frac{\tau_0}{\rho}\frac{(1-y')}{\frac{du}{dy}} = \frac{\tau_0}{\rho}\frac{(1-y')}{\frac{u^*}{\kappa}\frac{1}{y'}\frac{1}{d}} = \kappa y'(1-y')du^* \qquad \text{(d)}$$

Substitute Eq. (a) and Eq. (d) into Eq. (4.36) and integrate

$$C' = \frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\frac{d}{\kappa^2}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}\left(\frac{d-y}{d}\right)^n - 0.648\right) \qquad (4.44)$$

$$K = \frac{0.404}{\kappa^3}du^* \qquad (4.45)$$

Input $\kappa = 0.41$

$$\boxed{K = 5.93 d u^{*}} \tag{4.46}$$

3. Shear Flow Dispersion

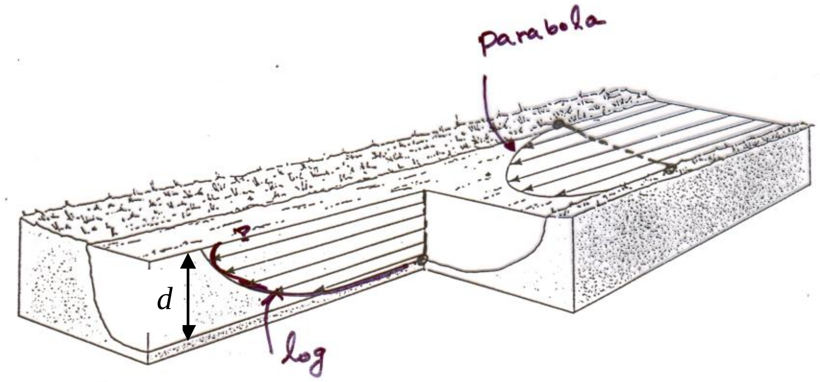
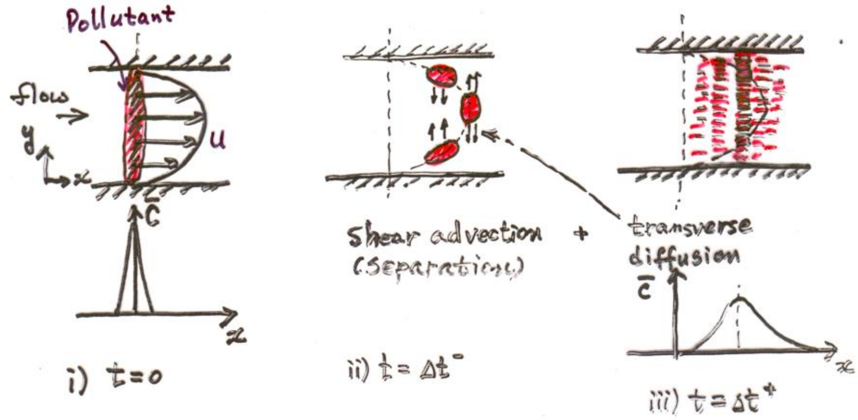


Figure 10.5
Variations in the velocity of flow in natural stream channels occur both horizontally and vertically. Friction reduces the velocity along the floor and sides of the channels. The maximum velocity in a straight channel is near the top and center of the channel.



■ General form for the longitudinal dispersion coefficient

Introduce dimensionless quantities

$$y' = \frac{y}{h} \rightarrow y = hy',\ dy = hdy' \qquad \text{(a)}$$

$$u'' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{\overline{u'^2}}} \rightarrow u' = u''\sqrt{\overline{u'^2}} \qquad \text{(b)}$$

$$\varepsilon' = \frac{\varepsilon}{E} \rightarrow \varepsilon = \varepsilon' E \qquad \text{(c)}$$

Where E = cross-sectional average of ε

u' = velocity deviation from cross-sectional mean velocity

$$\sqrt{\overline{u'^2}} = \left\{\frac{1}{h}\int_0^h (u')^2 dy\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

= intensity of the velocity deviation (different from turbulent intensity)

= measure of how much the turbulent averaged velocity deviates throughout the cross section from its cross-sectional mean

Substitute (a) ~ (c) into Eq. (4.36)

$$K = -\frac{1}{h}\int_0^1 u''\sqrt{\overline{u'^2}}\int_0^{y'}\frac{1}{\varepsilon' E}\int_0^{y'} u''\sqrt{\overline{u'^2}}\,h^3 dy'dy'dy'$$

$$= -\frac{1}{h}\sqrt{\overline{u'^2}}\,\frac{1}{E}\sqrt{\overline{u'^2}}\,h^3\int_0^1 u''\int_0^{y'}\frac{1}{\varepsilon'}\int_0^{y'} u''dy'dy'dy'$$

$$= \frac{\overline{u'^2}h^2}{E}\left(-\int_0^1 u''\int_0^{y'}\frac{1}{\varepsilon'}\int_0^{y'} u''dy'dy'dy'\right) \qquad \text{(d)}$$

Set $$I = -\int_0^1 u'' \int_0^{y'} \frac{1}{\varepsilon'} \int_0^{y'} u'' dy' dy' dy' \qquad (4.48)$$

Then (d) becomes

$$\boxed{K = \frac{h^2 \overline{u'^2}}{E} I} \qquad (4.47)$$

■ Range of values of I for flows of practical interest

$$I = 0.054 \sim 0.10 \;\rightarrow\; I \cong 0.10$$

Flow	Velocity profile	Charac. length, h	I	K
(i)Laminar flow in a tube	$u = u_0(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2})$	a	0.0625	$\frac{a^2 u_0{}^2}{192D}$
(ii)Laminar flow at depth down on inclined plane	$u = u_0\left[2\left(\frac{y}{d}\right) - \frac{y^2}{d^2}\right]$	d	0.0952	$\frac{8}{945}\frac{d^2 u_0{}^2}{D}$
(iii)Laminar flow with a linear velocity profile across a spacing	$u = U\frac{y}{h}$	h	0.10	$\frac{U^2 h^2}{120D}$
(iv)Turbulent flow in a pipe	empirical	a	0.054	$10.1\, au^*$
(v)Turbulent flow at depth down an inclined plane	$u = \bar{u} + \frac{u^*}{\kappa}(1 + \ln\frac{y}{d})$	d	0.067	$5.93 du^*$

4.3 Dispersion in Unsteady Shear Flow

Real environmental flows are often unsteady flow.

- reversing flow in a tidal estuary; wind driven flow in a lake caused by a passing storm

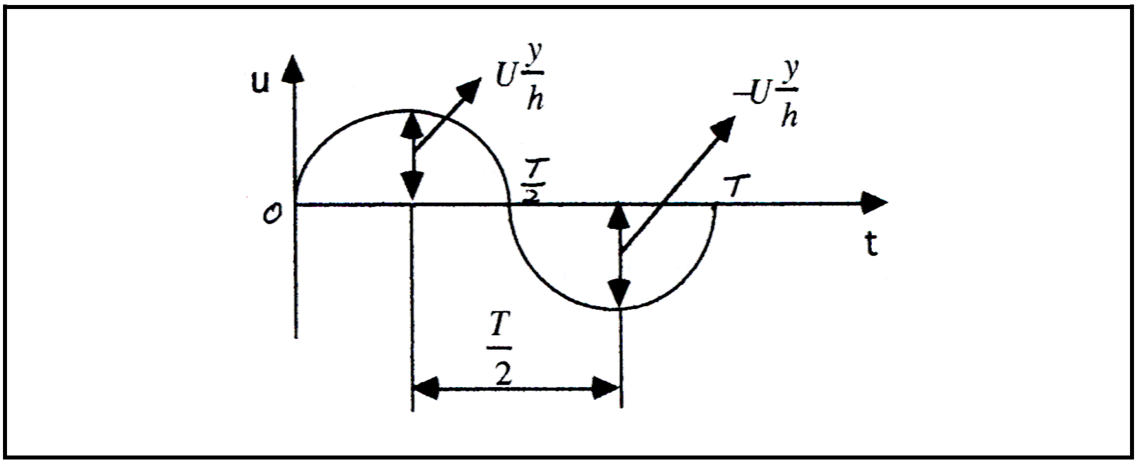
· unsteady flow = steady component + oscillatory component

Application of Taylor's analysis to an oscillatory shear flow

(i) Linear velocity profile with a sinusoidal oscillation

$$u = U\frac{y}{h}\sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}\right) \tag{4.49}$$

where T = period of oscillation



■ 'flip-flop' sort of flow

- reversing instantaneously between $u = U\dfrac{y}{h}$ and $-u = U\dfrac{y}{h}$ after every time interval $\dfrac{T}{2}$

→ after each reversal the concentration profile has to be reversed

→ substitute – y for y in Eq. (4.21)

→ but enough time bigger than mixing time ($T_c \approx h^2 / D$) is required before the concentration profile is completely adopted to a new velocity profile.

(1) $T >> T_C$

- concentration profile will have sufficient time to adopt itself to the velocity profile in each direction

- time required for to reach the profile given by Eq.(4.21) is short compared to the time during which has that profile.

→ dispersion coefficient will be the same as that in a steady flow

→ dispersion as if flow were steady in either direction

(2) $T << T_C$

- period of reversal is very short compared to the cross-sectional mixing time

- concentration profile does not have time to respond to the velocity profile

- C' will oscillate around the mean of the symmetric limiting profiles, which is C'=0.

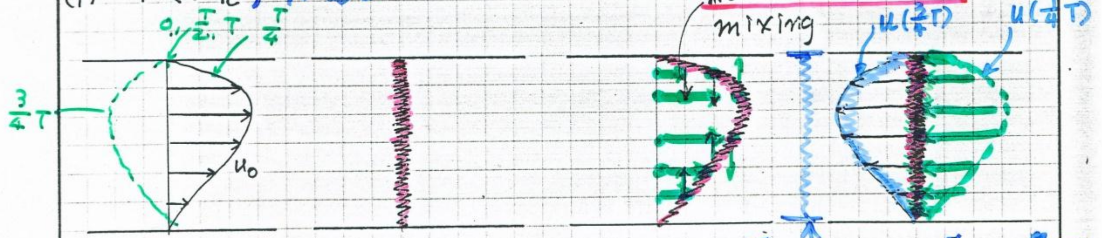
→ dispersion coefficient tends toward zero

→ no dispersion due to the velocity profile

◎ Shear effects in oscillating flow

(i) $T \ll T_c$, $K \approx 0$

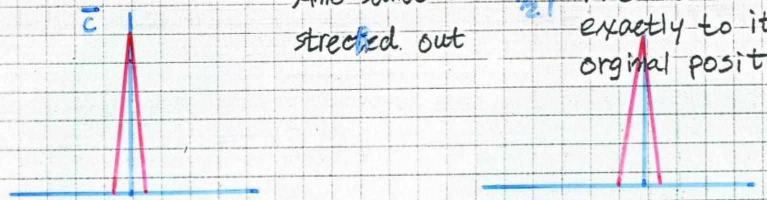
* No cross-sectional mixing



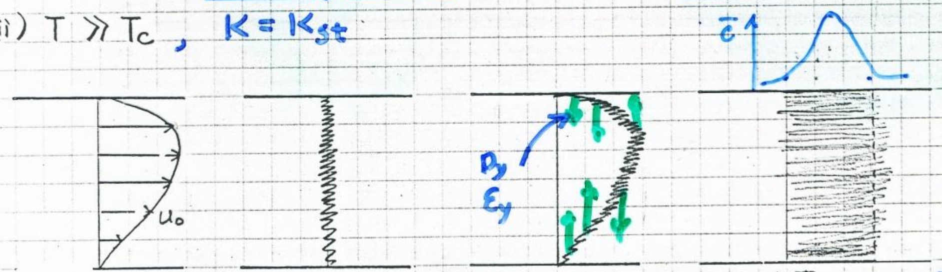
$u = u_0 \sin(\frac{2\pi t}{T})$ $t=0$ $t = \frac{T}{4}, \frac{5}{4}T$ $\frac{1}{2}T$ $t = \frac{3}{4}T, \frac{7}{4}T$

line source is strected out

Line is returned exactly to its orginal position



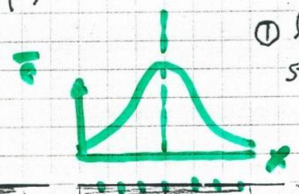
(ii) $T \gg T_c$, $K = K_{st}$

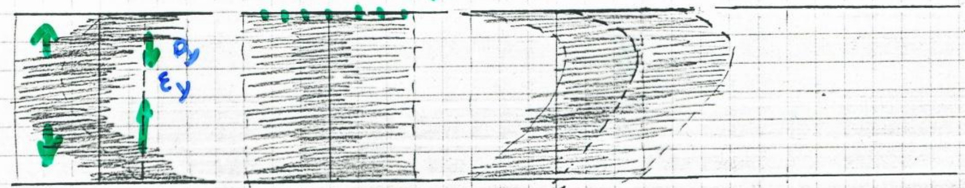


$u = u_0 \sin(\frac{2\pi t}{T})$ $t=0$ $t = \frac{T}{4}$ $t = \frac{T}{4}$

① line source is strected out

② then dye is well mixed over cross sectional area due to lateral diffusion



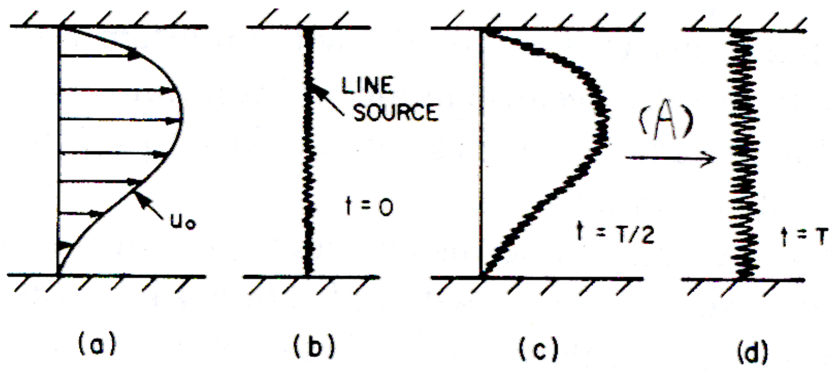


$t = \frac{3}{4}T$ $t = \frac{3}{4}T$ $t = \frac{5}{4}T$

③ mixed plane is strected in opposite direction

④ then this is well mixed again laterally

▪ Fate of an instantaneous line source when $T << T_C$



Solution of Eq. (4.13) by Carslaw and Jaeger (1959)

$$\frac{\partial C'}{\partial \tau} - D\frac{\partial^2 C'}{\partial y^2} = -u'\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi}$$

unsteady source term

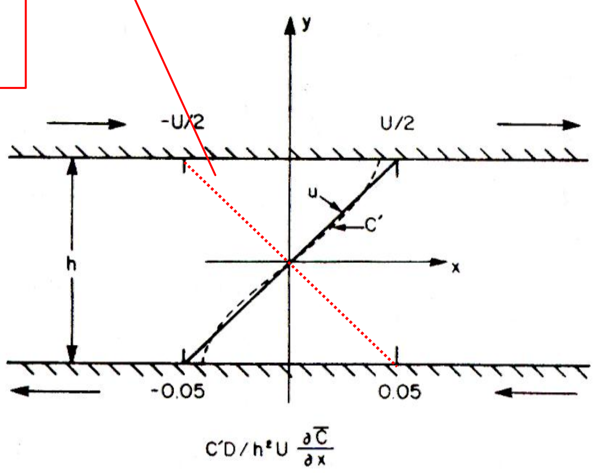
Taylor's equation for unsteady flow

$$u = u' = U\frac{y}{h}\sin\frac{2\pi t}{T} \quad (\because \bar{u} = 0)$$

B.C. $\quad \dfrac{\partial C'}{\partial y} = 0 \ at \ y = \pm\dfrac{h}{2}$

I.C. $\quad C'(y,0) = 0$

$$-u = U\frac{y}{h}$$



Replace unsteady source term $u' \dfrac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial \xi}$ by a source of constant strength by setting $t = t_0$

$$\frac{\partial C^*}{\partial \tau} - D\frac{\partial^2 C^*}{\partial y^2} = -U\frac{y}{h}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\sin(\frac{2\pi t_0}{T})$$

$$\frac{\partial C^*}{\partial y} = 0 \;\; at \;\; y = \pm\frac{h}{2}$$

$$C^*(y,0) = 0$$

where C^* = distribution resulting from a suddenly imposed source distribution of constant strength

As diagrammed in Fig. 2.8, the solution for a series of sources of variable strength, can be obtained by

$$C'(y,t) = \int_0^t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} C^*(y, t - t_0; t_0)\, dt_0$$

For large t

$$C'(y,t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} C^*(y, t - t_0; t_0)\, dt_0$$

C^* can be expressed by the sum

$$C^*(y,t) = u(y) + w(y,t)$$

$w(y,t)$ can be solved by separation of variables and Fourier expansion.

Further integration of the result leads to

$$C' = \frac{2Uh^2}{\pi^3 D}\frac{T}{T_c}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{(2n-1)^2}\sin(2n-1)\pi\frac{y}{h}$$

$$\times\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(2n-1)\right)^2\frac{T}{T_c}+1\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}\sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T}+\theta_{2n-1}\right)$$

where $\theta_{2n-1} = \sin^{-1}\left(-\left\{\left[\frac{1}{2}\pi(2n-1)^2\frac{T}{T_c}\right]^2+1\right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)$

Average over the period of oscillation of K

$$\bar{K} = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T\left(-\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}}u'C'dy/h\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}\right)dt$$

$$= \frac{U^2}{\pi^4}\frac{h^2}{D}\left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(2n-1)^{-2}\left\{\left[\frac{\pi}{2}(2n-1)^2\left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^2\right]^2+1\right\}^{-1}$$

$$\rightarrow\left[\begin{array}{l} T \ll T_c,\ K \rightarrow 0 \\ T \gg T_c,\ \boxed{K_0 = \frac{1}{240}\frac{U^2h^2}{D}} \end{array}\right.$$

[Re] Case of $T \gg T_c$

For a linear steady velocity profile, $u = U\frac{y}{h}\sin\alpha$

$$K_{st} = \frac{1}{120}\frac{U^2h^2}{D}\sin^2\frac{\alpha}{D}$$

$\rightarrow$ $K_0 = \dfrac{1}{240}\dfrac{U^2h^2}{D}$ is an ensemble average of K_{st} over all values of α

Intermediate behavior → Fig.4.7

$$\frac{T}{T_c} = 0.1 \rightarrow K \approx 0.03K_0$$

$$\frac{T}{T_c} = 1 \rightarrow K \approx 0.8K_0$$

$$\frac{T}{T_c} = 10 \rightarrow K = K_0$$

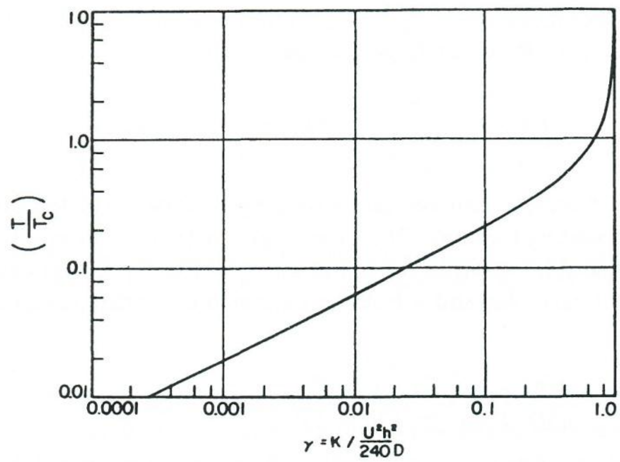


Figure 4.7 The dependence of the dispersion coefficient on the period of oscillation, as given by Eq. (4.55). γ is the ratio of K in a flow oscillating with period T to K in the same flow as $T \rightarrow \infty$.

(ii) Flow including oscillating and a steady component

→ pulsating flow found in blood vessel

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} &u(y) = u_1(y)\sin 2\pi t/T + u_2(y) \\ &u_1 = u_2 = Uy/h \end{aligned}}$$

Assume that the results by separate velocity profile are additive.

Let $C' = C_1' + C_2'$ is solution to $\dfrac{\partial C'}{\partial t} + u(t)\dfrac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x} = \varepsilon \dfrac{\partial^2 C'}{\partial y^2}$

Then C_1' is solution to the equation

$$\frac{\partial C_1'}{\partial t} + u_1 \sin(2\pi t/T)\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 C_1'}{\partial y^2}$$

C_2' is solution to the equation

$$\frac{\partial C_2'}{\partial t} + u_2 \frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x} = \varepsilon \frac{\partial^2 C_2'}{\partial y^2}$$

cycle-averaged dispersion coefficient

$$\bar{K} = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T -\frac{1}{h\dfrac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}} \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \left(u_1 \sin\frac{2\pi t}{T} + u_2 \right)(C_1' + C_2')\,dy\,dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{h\dfrac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}} \left[\underline{\frac{1}{T}\int_0^T \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} u_1 C_1' \sin\frac{2\pi t}{T}\,dy\,dt} + \underline{\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} u_2 C_2'\,dy} \right]$$

$$= K_1 + K_2$$

where K_1 = result of oscillatory profile = $f(T/T_c) \rightarrow$ Fig. 4.7

K_2 = result of steady profile

▪ Application to tidal rivers and estuaries

Consider <u>shear effects</u> in estuaries and tidal rivers

Flow oscillation - flow goes back and forth.

Consider effect of <u>oscillation</u> on the longitudinal dispersion coeff.

$$K = K_0 f(T') \tag{7.1}$$

where $f(T')$ is plotted in Fig. 4. 7.

$T' = T/T_c$ = dimensionless time scale for <u>cross-sectional mixing</u>

$T =$ tidal period ~ 12 hrs

$T_C =$ cross-sectional mixing time = W^2/ε_t

$K_0 =$ dispersion coefficient if $T \gg Tc$

• For wide and shallow cross section with no density effects

$$K_0 = I\overline{u'^2}T_C \tag{5.17}$$

where I = dimensionless triple integral ≈ 0.1 (Table 4.1)

Combine Eq. (7.1) and Eq. (5.17)

$$\boxed{K = 0.1\overline{u'^2}T\left[(1/T')\,f(T')\right]} \tag{7.2}$$

Function $\left[(1/T')\,f(T')\right]$ is plotted in Fig.7.4

Max = 0.8

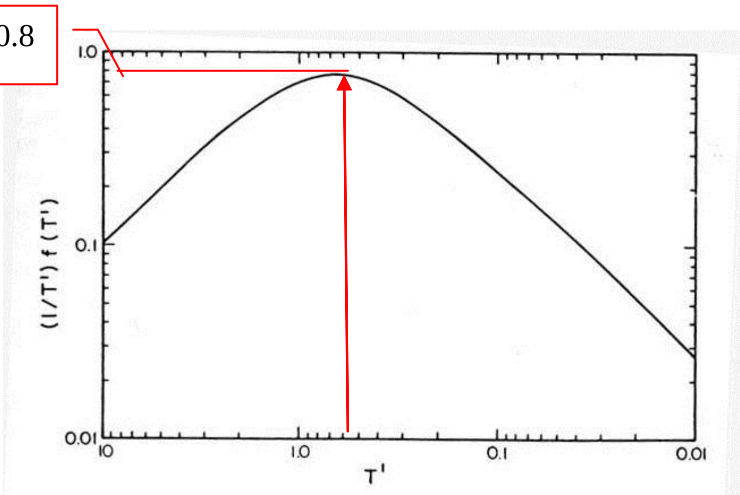


Figure 7.4 The quantity $T'^{-1}f(T')$ used in Eq. (7.2).

i) T_C is small (narrow estuary) $T_C = \dfrac{W^2}{\varepsilon_t}$

$$T' = \frac{T}{T_C} >> 1 \;\rightarrow\; K \text{ is small}$$

ii) T_C is very large (very wide estuary)

$$T' = \frac{T}{T_C} << 1 \;\rightarrow\; K \text{ is smallest}$$

iii) $T' = \dfrac{T_C}{T} \approx 1 \quad : \left[(1/T')\,f(T')\right] \approx 0.8$

$$\therefore K_{\max} = 0.08\overline{u'^2}T$$

[Ex] $T = 12.5$ hrs, $\bar{u} = 0.3$ m/s, $\overline{u'^2} = 0.2\bar{u}^2$ Ch. 5

$$K_{\max} = 0.08 \times 0.2(0.3)^2 \times (12.5 \times 3600) \approx 60 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

4.4 Dispersion in Two Dimensions

In many environmental flows velocity vector rotates with depth

$$\vec{u} = \vec{i}u(z) + \vec{j}v(z)$$

where $u =$ component of velocity $\vec{u}$ in the x direction

$v =$ component of velocity $\vec{u}$ in the y direction

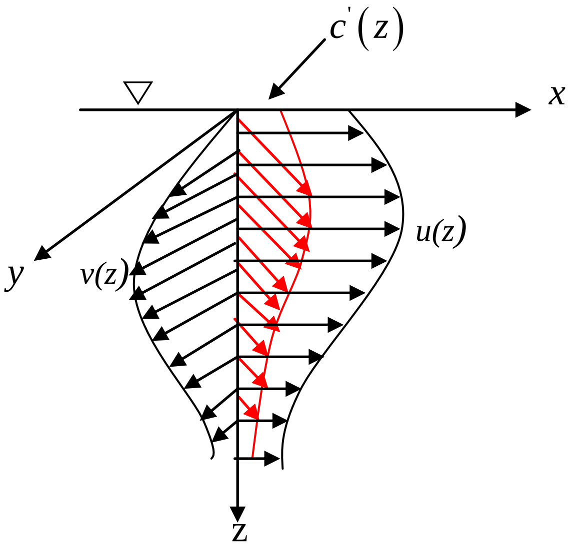


Fig. 4.8 skewed shear flow in the surface layer of Lake Huron

• Taylor's analysis applied to a skewed shear low with velocity profiles

The 2-D form of Eq. (4.10) for turbulent flow is

$$\boxed{u' \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x} + v' \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \varepsilon \frac{\partial C'}{\partial z}} \qquad (4.61)$$

$$\frac{\partial C'}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad z = 0, h \quad \text{(water surface \& bottom)}$$

Integrate (4.61) w.r.t. *z* twice

$$C'(z)=\int_0^z \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\int_0^z\left(u'\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}+v'\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial y}\right)dzdz \tag{4.62}$$

Bulk dispersion tensor can be defined by

$$\dot{M}_x=\int_0^h u'C'dz=-hK_{xx}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}-hK_{xy}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial y}$$

$$\dot{M}_y=\int_0^h v'C'dz=-hK_{yx}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}-hK_{yy}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial y} \tag{4.63}$$

Substitute (4.62) into (4.63)

(a): $$\int_0^h u'\int_0^z \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\int_0^z\left(u'\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}+v'\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial y}\right)dzdzdz=h\left(-K_{xx}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}-K_{xy}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$\boxed{K_{xx}=-\frac{1}{h}\int_0^h u'\int_0^z \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\int_0^z u'dzdzdz} \tag{4.64a}$$

$$\boxed{K_{xy}=-\frac{1}{h}\int_0^h u'\int_0^z \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\int_0^z v'dzdzdz} \tag{4.64b}$$

depend on the interaction of the *x* and *y* velocity profiles

(b): $$\int_0^h v'\int_0^z \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\int_0^z\left(u'\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}+v'\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial y}\right)dzdzdz=h\left(-K_{yx}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial x}-K_{yy}\frac{\partial \bar{C}}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$\boxed{K_{yx}=-\frac{1}{h}\int_0^h v'\int_0^z \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\int_0^z u'dzdzdz} \tag{4.64c}$$

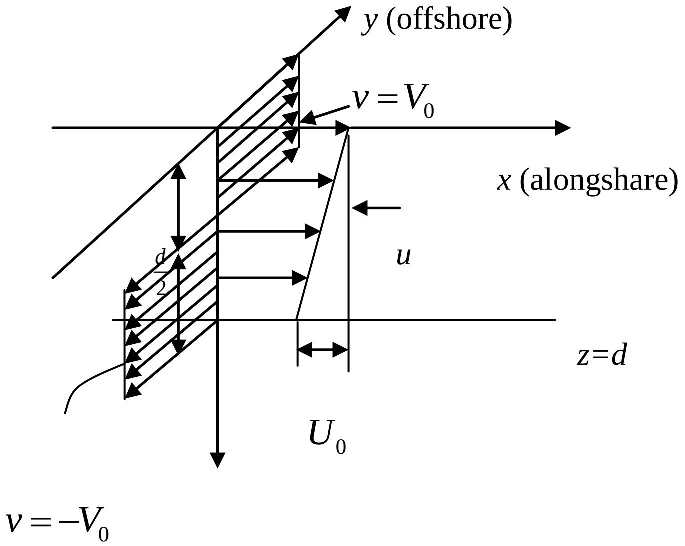
$$\boxed{K_{yy}=-\frac{1}{h}\int_0^h v'\int_0^z \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\int_0^z v'dzdzdz} \tag{4.64d}$$

The velocity gradient in the x direction can produce mass transport in the y direction and vice versa.

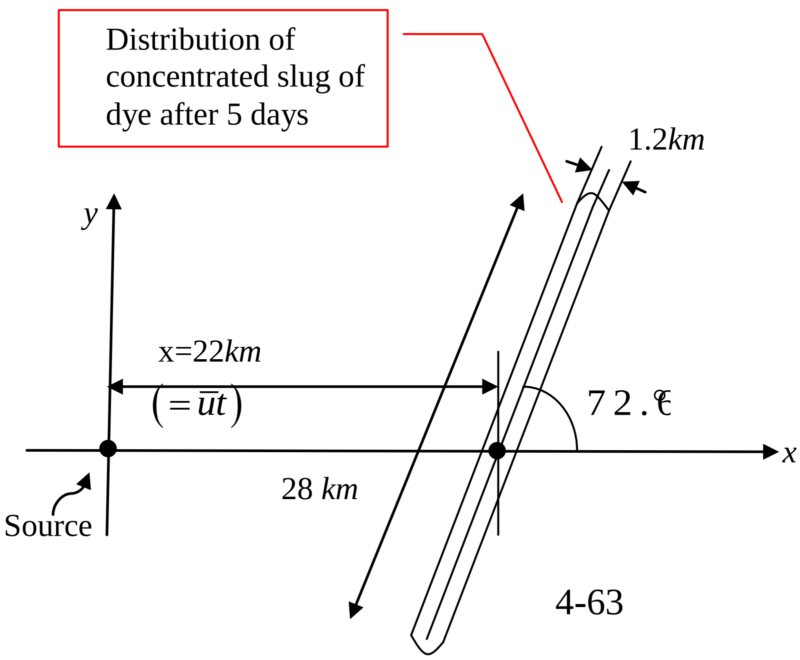
K_{xy} = x-dispersion coefficient due to velocity gradient in the y direction

K_{yx} = y-dispersion coefficient due to velocity gradient in the x direction

▪ Mean flow on a continental shelf (Fischer, 1978)

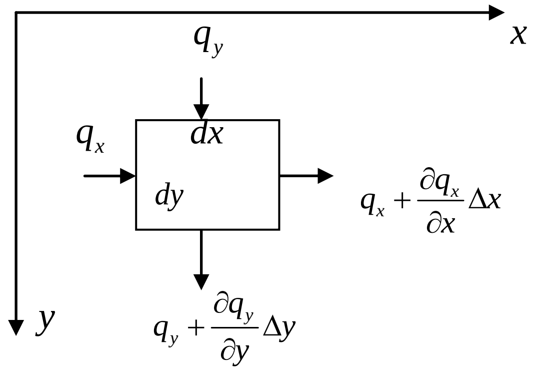


$$K = \frac{d^2}{\varepsilon}\begin{pmatrix} U_0^{\,2}/120 & 5U_0V_0/192 \\ 5U_0V_0/192 & U_0^{\,2}/120 \end{pmatrix} \tag{4.65}$$



$t = 5days$
$\bar{u} = 5cm/s$
$U_0 = 5cm/s$
$V_0 = 5cm/s$

[Re] Derivation of 2-D dispersion equation



(i) Conservation of mass

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t}\Delta x \Delta y = \left\{ q_x - \left(q_x + \frac{\partial q_x}{\partial x}\Delta x \right) \right\} \Delta y + \left\{ q_y - \left(q_y + \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y}\Delta y \right) \right\} \Delta x$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial q_x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} \tag{1}$$

(ii) Apply Taylor's Analysis on 2-D shear flow

$$\dot{q}_x = \dot{M}_x = \left(\overline{u^{'} C^{'}} \right) h = \int_0^h u^{'} C^{'} dz = \int u^{'} \int \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int \left(u^{'} \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x} + v^{'} \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial y} \right) dzdzdz$$

$$= -K_{xx} \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x} - K_{xy} \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial y} \tag{2}$$

$$q_y = \dot{M}_y = \left(\overline{v^{'} c^{'}} \right) h = \int_0^h v^{'} c^{'} dz = \int v^{'} \int \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int \left(u^{'} \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x} + v^{'} \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial y} \right) dzdzdz$$

$$= -K_{yx} \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x} - K_{yy} \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial y} \tag{3}$$

(iii) Substitute (2) & (3) into (1)

$$\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-K_{xx} \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x} - K_{xy} \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-K_{yx} \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x} - K_{yy} \frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial y} \right)$$

(iv) Return to fixed coordinate system containing mean advective velocities

$$\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial t} + \overline{u}\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x} + \overline{v}\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(K_{xx}\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x} + K_{xy}\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(K_{yx}\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial x} + K_{yy}\frac{\partial \overline{C}}{\partial y} \right)$$

In general K_{xy} and K_{yx} are small compared with K_{xx} and K_{yy}. Thus, those two terms are often neglected. Then, 2-D depth-averaged transport equation becomes

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial C}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial C}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(K_{xx}\frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(K_{yy}\frac{\partial C}{\partial y} \right)$$

[Cf] 2-D depth-averaged models (ASCE, 1988; vol.114, No.9)

· Scalar transport equation for Φ

$$\frac{\partial\left(H\bar{\Phi}\right)}{\partial t}+\frac{\partial\left(H\bar{U}\bar{\Phi}\right)}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial\left(H\bar{V}\bar{\Phi}\right)}{\partial y}=\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(H\bar{J}_x\right)+\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(H\bar{J}_y\right)$$

$$+\underbrace{\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\int\rho U^{'}\Phi^{'}dz}_{dispersion}+\underbrace{\frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\int\rho V^{'}\Phi^{'}dz}_{dispersion}$$

where $\bar{J}_x=\int-\rho\overline{u^{'}\phi^{'}}dz$ turbulent diffusion in *x*-dir

$\bar{J}_y=\int-\rho\overline{u^{'}\phi^{'}}dz$ turbulent diffusion in *y*-dir

$u^{'}=u-U$ → time fluctuation

$\phi^{'}=\phi-\Phi$

$U^{'}=U-\bar{U}$ → depth deviation

$\Phi^{'}=\Phi-\bar{\Phi}$

If dispersion >> turbulent diffusion

→ neglect turbulent diffusion or incorporate turbulent diffusion into dispersion.