Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)
Volume 12, Issue 10, October 2021: 590-604

Investigation Of Compressible Fluid Flow Between Spinning Rotor Cascades In Elevated Aerodynamics Using Numerical Techniques

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Abstract : Fluid mechanics is an ancient science that is still very much fairly flexible. In order to advance technology, a better knowledge of the behavior of actual fluids is required. But at the other extreme, mathematics difficulties may be addressed by fresh discoveries. Due to the presence of viscous incompressible flow, fluid mechanics played a key role in this study. Several issues and challenges related to observational fluid mechanics are discussed in this paper. Conceptual Paradoxes, fundamental laws, and current investigative approaches are all addressed in this paper. Experiments, in conjunction with academic concepts and numerical simulations, are increasingly used to lay the groundwork for resolving contemporary problems. This article will discuss compressible fluid flow. As a result, specific results from high-speed aerodynamic research that have resulted in the installation and operation of devices capable of exceeding the speed of sound will be explored in more detail. Additionally, the author wishes to establish that fluid mechanics is a wide science capable of describing complex interactions between fluid flows. Empirical fluid mechanics is concerned with the discovery and implementation of solutions to flow field modelling problems, as well as the description of natural and technological phenomena.

Key words: Fluid Mechanics, Applications, Numerical simulations.

1. Introduction

Fluid mechanics is a field of physics that studies the behavior of both flowing and stagnant fluid. With fluid mechanics being the science that underpins all we understand about the cosmos, life as we know it being impossible and without fluids, as well as the weather and seas covering our globe being made of fluids, fluid mechanics is unquestionably important both scientifically and practically. Due to the fact that it is represented by a quadratic theorem and that fluid events may be seen easily Luxa et al. [1] .it has attracted researchers from a variety of disciplines. Many different kinds of researchers and technologists, including mathematics, physiologists, scientists, geographers, hydrologists, earth's atmosphere researchers, or even creative types have already been attracted to fluid mechanics to research, leverage and utilize it in terms of developing and test sophisticated and analytical modeling, to understand better the natural environment, and in an attempt to improve the human condition Synac J et al. [2].

It is impossible to exaggerate the significance of fluid mechanics in applications such as mobility, electricity production and transmission, metals processing and marketing, food security, and communications infrastructure, to name a few categories. The American Government, for instance, had an almost twofold increase in population over the 20th century. It is estimated that improvements in healthcare profession, especially antimicrobial treatments, are responsible for about half of this increase Shivakumara et al. [3]. Other side was mostly due to a significant decrease in kid death from liquid illnesses, which happened as a consequence of extensive provision of potable water to almost the whole population, which was a fluids-engineering and community accomplishment. However, the endeavors of mathematics, researchers, and technologists are intertwined: engineers require an understanding of the natural phenomena in order to succeed, researchers aspire to provide knowledge, and statisticians continue pursuing the official and information processing solutions that enable such efforts Laohasurayodhin et al. [4].

Progress in fluid mechanics may come about via quantitative analysis, simulators, or experimental work, just as it might in any other area of physical research. Solving problems to idealized and reduced issues using research techniques is often effective, and such approaches may be very valuable for gaining information and understanding, as well as for comparisons with numerical and experimental results Nimadge M.G et al. [5]. As a result, a working knowledge of mathematics, particularly multidimensional calculus, is beneficial in the study of fluid mechanics. Because of the complexity of real-world fluid flow phenomena, it is often essential to make severe simplifications in order to obtain accurate expression in practice. Furthermore, it is certainly fair to argue that some of the most significant theoretical contributions have come from individuals who drew heavily on their practical sense while developing their theories.

2. Review of Literature

Shivakumara et al. [3] discovered that when fluid particles of varying temperatures are mixed, a temperature difference occurs both spatially and temporally. If this variation is significant, it may result in structural damage as a result of high cycle thermal stress, which is referred to as the heat peeling phenomenon. Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) is also a useful approach when employed instead of Finite Element Analysis (FEA). FEA may save costs and time throughout the development process, and the set of indicators is reduced. Laohasurayodhin et al. [4] To simulate the movement of fluid through a pipe, use numerical simulation to examine the effects of various viscous theories. In order to perform a comprehensive flow analysis of a dumping dispersion, an application of the k-turbulence version called ANSYS FLUENT was employed by Klein. No influence was seen on the diffuser's efficiency when the direction of dispersion was increased.

Nimadge and Chopade [5] Fluid mechanics that uses numerical equations was used to simulate the continual incompatible fluid flow over a T-junction (CFD). The researchers discovered a proposed approach to collect reference data whenever fluid flows across a T-junction in a pipeline. To do CFD analysis using FLUENT and ANSYS, they first utilized the very same information.

Spooner et al.[6] The mechanisms with bifurcations/trifurcations led to liquid pressure loss and quantifiable data were gathered by Fluid Mechanics.

Gedik et al.[6] The investigation of MR flowing fluid in smooth tubes was done experimentally and numerically using Computational Fluid Dynamics.

Banjara et al. [7] To find out how mass flow rate and turbulence fluid dynamic velocities influence Reynolds number in a trifurcation pipe branching, researchers studied these characteristics using CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics).

Acharya et al. [8] In addition, the team ran studies in order to better understand fluid flow, then used analogue flow metres to quantify flow rate in order to find the angular speed of fluid through a pipe. This was all done in order to use COMSOL software to simulate Navier-Stokes compressible fluid flow.

Mandal et al. [9] to see the liquid motion of a minimum of parallel liquids (oil and water) that had travelled through a vertical pipe, the researchers used CFD software (ANSYS FLUENT) to simulate the movement. In the annular, there is a reduction in stress distribution as the velocity of the fluid oil increases, since the pipe cross-sectional area is entirely saturation with fluid.

Ramos et al. [10] The influence of grid independence as well as the most efficient grid for laminar flow were examined for three-dimensional pressurized stream, which is known to have a load factor.

Hosseini et al. [11] This CFD model was applied to finding the flow patterns of liquid in a hollow spiral pipe, and it was observed that as the Reynolds number rises, the flow patterns shift accordingly. An higher pressure and velocity area takes place in test liquids, on the outermost layer of the hollow spiraling capillary tube, that was previously unseen in Reynolds number and the development of magnetic forces. That is, besides that, they observed that when the chance of instability increases, the mean velocity lowers.

Kumar et al. [12] used computational fluid dynamics (CFD) software, specifically ANSYS, to conduct a point-by-point analysis of the flow through a pipe as well as to determine head losses owing to changes in pipe shape. Sehgal et al. [13] Using Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD), we investigated the impact of pipe bends, flow rate, pipe diameter, and Reynolds number on resistance coefficient and discovered that resistant coefficients changes with change of water variables.

3. Fluid Mechanics

Fluid mechanics studies systems with a fluid, such liquid or gas, exposed to transient and steady state forces. When the dynamics and characteristics of materials are modeled as a constant volume but instead as particle surface, fluid mechanics is part of the continuous mechanics area. While in continuum mechanics, certain geometry and shapes are usually retained inside the three-dimensional space (3D), in fluid mechanics, the volume continues to change concentration given time or place. This image illustrates some of the most common problems that fluid mechanics comes into. Various basic concerns, including pipe flow, lamination stream, and ground water, were modeled using FEA.

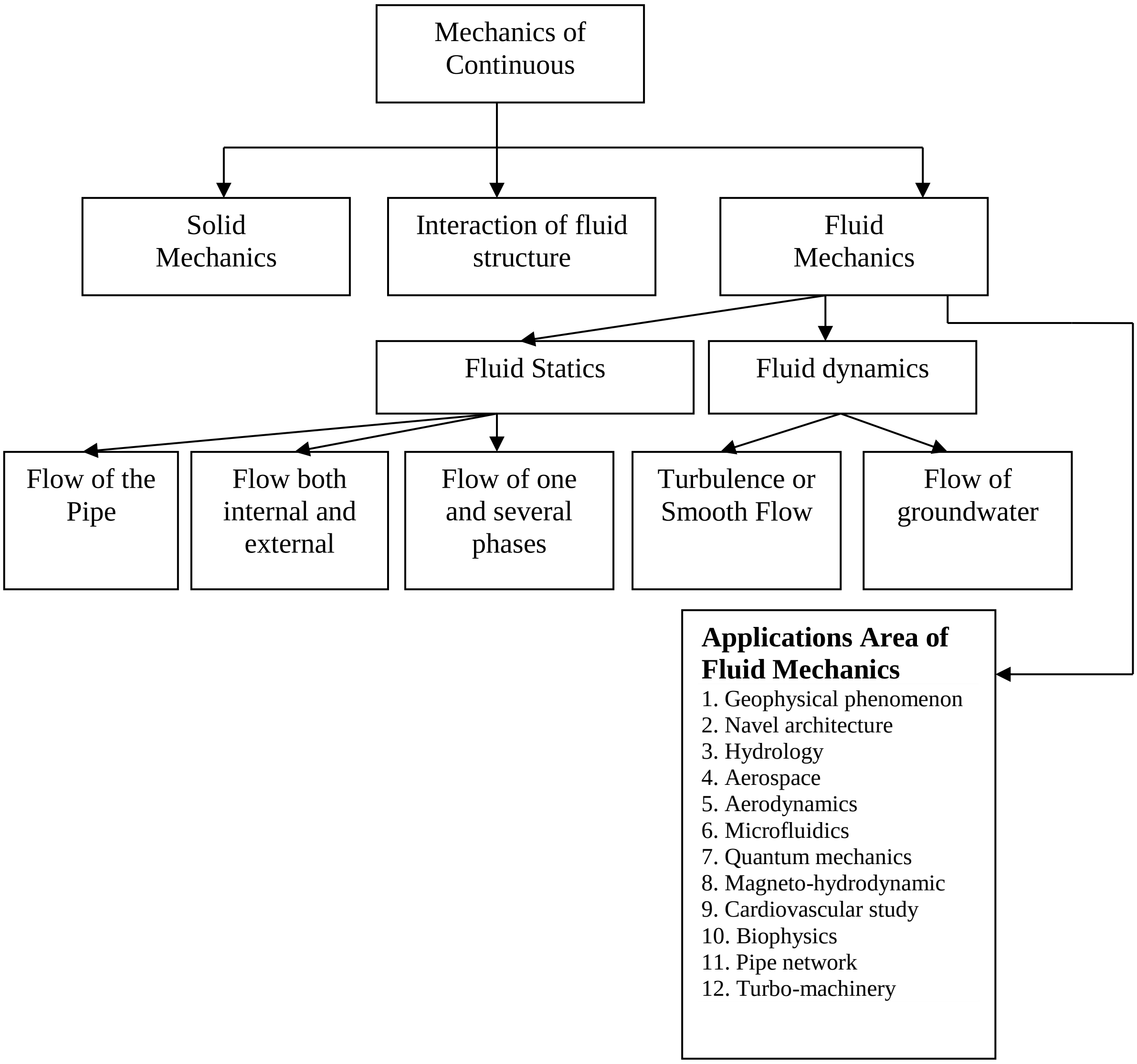

Fig.1. Fluid Mechanics as a Perpetual Mechanic Branch

The fluid distinguishes from the material for its responsiveness to injury endurance. Therefore, a fluids thing will continually be deformed, whereas a solid surface will have a minor distortion that would not evolve over time. When fluid is distorted, it cannot return to its prior state. This is feasible: liquids and gases may be classified into two parts: one for liquids, and one for gases. With liquid, the capacity of each bottle tends to remain consistent, whereas gases will fill the maximum capability [7]. Any distortion pressure renders a liquid unable of able to withstand it, thus the fluid flows or travels as a consequence. A change in shape will occur whenever an external force acts. The computerized simulation of flow field was initially used in the 1960s with future motions [8].

To understand a future environment, a numeric functional gradation is used to find the velocity profile and irrigation and domestic wind speed is discovered. It had turned into a fluid medium after that. In a flowing fluid, the movement of energy, motion, and work are all characteristic of the stream. The Navier-Stokes models (preservation formulas of weight, momentum, and work) characterize fluid movement of this type. The finite element model technique was just the first occasion the Navier-Stokes equations was applied (FEA). In addition to being used extensively in the field of aviation, aerospace, heating, circulatory system, and central heating, oil and natural gas, manufacturing techniques, and hydraulic systems, fluid mechanics that uses numerical fundamentals is now being employed to resolve a diverse range of fluid dynamics concerns in different markets, including the aeronautics, aerospace, insulation, circulatory system, and central air, oil and gas, production, and hydraulic systems [9].

4. Paradoxes in Fluid Mechanics

It is considered a paradox when something or someone contradicts logic and reason. Through research, the veracity of the claim may well be demonstrated.

4.1. Hydrostatic Paradox

Even if the amount of liquid in receptacles is the same, the hydraulic loads exerted on equal-sized floors of liquid pressure at same altitude under these evolutionary stress are still the same. From the graph in Figure 2, we can see that there are four distinct receptacles loaded with same liquid, which have the same volume and surface elevation. In region A[10], the bases of boats are the location. Regardless, the force exerted on the sides of the cylinders are equivalent, even if the fluid contents vary. Because the capacity of a carrying number doesn't always match the quantity of water in the container, it is essential to verify the amount of liquid prior to calculating the loaded.

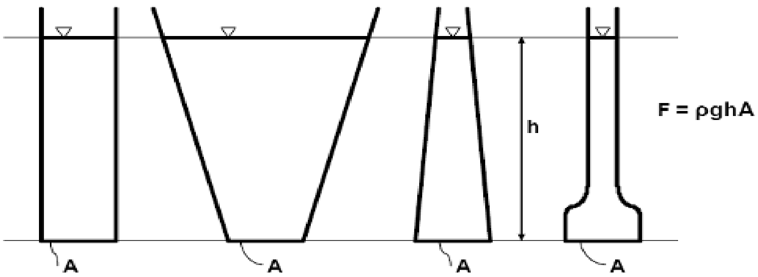

Fig. 2. Hydrostatic paradox

4.2. Paradox of Hydrodynamic

A hydraulic paradox is generated when the resultant force on the capillary tube is in the reverse direction as the pressure working on the capillary tube. In channels, this happens because the flow field temperature drops in proportion to the size of the fluid velocity distribution increase. Because the fluid is travelling at a quicker pace in the small part of the tube, the voltage is reduced there. Figure 3 illustrates the hydrodynamic paradox, whereas Figure 4 illustrates it. Even though the fluid is flowing in the opposite way, in figure 3, the bottom surface is elevated. Figure 4 illustrates the fluid flow between the curving sides and causes the curving wall thickness to approach each other. [11].

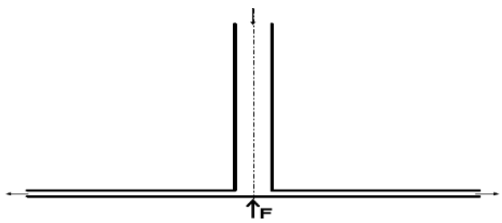

Fig. 3. Hydrodynamic paradox

4.3. Paradox of D´Alambert´S

Considering constant speed, the dragging force of an object is equal to zero. There is zero drag, yet nevertheless considerable drag as bodies move through fluids. Theoretical models of incompressible inviscid hydraulic flow field, although having negligible friction, are disregarded by the scientific community.[12] There really are flaws in the theory [5] that D'Alambert discovered. Figure 5 shows two flow field streams around with a rectangular channel, with one streamlining designated for inviscid and elastic deformation circulation and the other streamlined for viscous and compress movement. According to the investigation, there is no resistance to the water's capacity. Minimal pressure may well be inferred by examining the uniformity of a fluid flow.

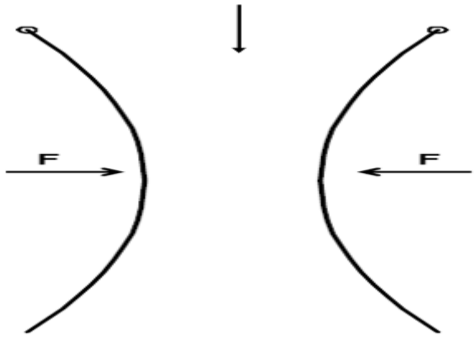

Fig. 4. Hydrodynamic paradox

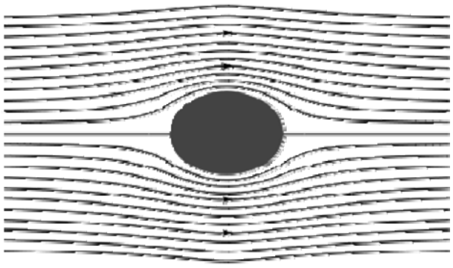

Fig. 5. Lowers operational requirements in order to favor an uncompressed fluid flow around with a cylinder in the on setting

4.4. Loss of global axisymmetric annular channel liquid flow stability

The fluid flow may appear strange whenever a fluid moves via an axisymmetric circular duct. The instability of the circulation is destroyed whenever the stream plane doesn't really flowing fluid. This results in vortex movements of a fluid and the generation of rotating energy. Sedlacek's bladeless turbine is based on this concept. An illustration of a small Sedlacek turbine is provided in Figure 6.

5. The Fundamentals of Fluid Mechanics

In the previous part, it is demonstrated that if the only way to get an in-depth understanding of fluid mechanics is to perform a complete analysis of the investigated topics and obtained conclusions. Foundations must be based on fluid mechanics rules in order to create results and claims. The next parts will cover the essential laws and equations.

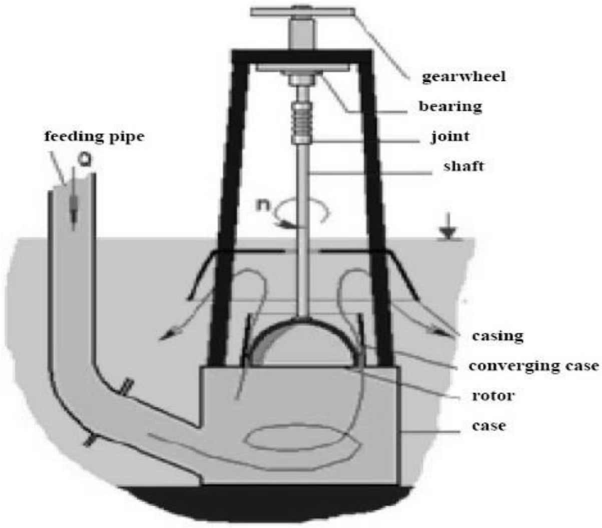

Fig. 6. A scheme of a small Sedlacek´s turbine

5.1. Archimedes´ Law

Archimedes' law, that governs the floatation loads applied on immersed objects, says that "Any item, totally or partially covered in a fluids, is propped taken equal to the water displaced by the body." Numerically, it is equal to the equation

$$F = g \times \rho \times V_{Fluid} \tag{5.1}$$

When applying potential energy, the pressure acting on the fluid, F, is known as the force acting. Next, the concentration of the fluid, ρ, is used to calculate the weight of the flowing liquid, and finally, the gravitational acceleration, g, is applied to get the weight of the fluid displaced.

5.2. Hydrostatics of Euler´s equation

Calculation Euler employed to describe determining the type applies as well to fluids, since it says that at balance, fluids exert a balance of power, according to the strength of their gravity influences and the gradients of their force. We can address the underlying problem of finding the hydraulic pressure values at varying angles in a stationary fluid [13] by utilizing this method. To find out the density of a fluid, another work might be done. Euler's hydrostatic equation is written as the Euler equation.

$$dp = \rho(k_x dx + k_y dy + k_z dz) \tag{5.2}$$

Whenever the entire derivatives of force (dp) is equivalent to the densities of flow (df), the elements of weight intensities pressures (Kx, Ky, and Kz) are identical to the variants of the Cartesian coordinates (dx, dy, and dz). Formulating the hydrostatic paradox will be precluded as a consequence of this theory because of the prior one.

5.3. The Law of Mass Conservation

Without neglecting the basic problem with mass conserving, equilibrium in weight and fluid flow would be difficult to achieve. Mass cannot evaporate or be created independently according to the rule of conservation of momentum. Mass following equation states the divergent form of the idea of conservation of mass for unstable fluid flow.

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt}+div(\rho.v)=0 \tag{5.3}$$

Where t is time, d is fluid density, and v is fluid velocity

5.4. Law of Energy Conservation

One of the foundations of calculations and physiological studies is the idea of energy efficiency. The first order differential equations is based on this notion. Energy is provided or dissipated, as mentioned in the law of conservation of energy. An only source of data can be turned to some other forms of fuel, not the other way around. The Bernoulli equation 4 takes into account the kinetic work that is included in the flowing fluid (stream tube). The body is smooth and cylindrical for a fluid flow.

$$g.h_1+\frac{p_1}{\rho}+k_1.\frac{v_1^2}{2}=g.h_2+\frac{p_2}{\rho}+k_2.\frac{v_2^2}{2}+e_{zI-2} \tag{5.4}$$

"Gh" is a particular potential energy measurement unit (a measure of energy stored that is based on the rate of change of a source of power). When there is enough particular energy stored, it is defined as "gh". Avoiding the hydrodynamic dilemma is possible by using the Bernoulli equation 4 in a rational manner.

The Saint-Venant-Wantzel equation was created on the basis of the First Law of Thermodynamics and the premise of exchanger movement of an inert fluid, all of which are considered to be correct assumptions in line with the this rule. it has a clear, recognizable form.

$$v=\sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\gamma-1}}\gamma T_0\left[1-\left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}\right] \tag{5.5}$$

5.5. Law of Conservation of Momentum

Momentum conservation is implied by Newtonian mechanics. In the resolution of the flow field streaming impact consumers on barriers or pathways, the preservation of angular momentum is expressed by the following equation:

$$F=H_1-H_2+F_{P1}-F_{P2}+G \tag{5.6}$$

The pressure gradient is subject to the pressure of F. F is operating on the continuity equation, and the pressure gradient has two entries and two exits. The fluid's gravitational force (G) and pressure force (FP) are in the continuity equation. The velocity flow (H) can be represented as

$$H=mv \tag{5.7}$$

Mass flow m and velocity vector v

Momentum preservation acts as the building block for the creation of Navier-Stokes equation. Underneath the assumption that hydrodynamic pressure is the total of a viscosity component (approximately equal to deformation), a pressures frequency, and a word of weight forces, the corresponding system of equations is acquired: Here is the vector version of the Navier-Stokes equation for a fluid flow:

$$\rho \frac{Dv}{Dt} = \rho K - \nabla p + \eta . \Delta v \tag{5.8}$$

The density of the fluid, the rate of change of the fluid's density, and the significant derivatives of the fluid's velocity all factor into the fluid's gravitational force, as does the strength of weight interactions, the pressure gradient, and the Laplace exponent of the fluid's velocity.

It would also be possible to avert the creation of d'Alambert's dilemma if the Navier-Stokes equations were used in a relevant method and if a rigorous investigation was performed to verify the results. Although these calculations were not known during the life of Navier and Stokes, the Navier-Stokes equations were discovered after their death. It is critical to note that Navier-Stokes problems are of particular relevance within the realm of pure mathematics. Some mathematics has claimed that there exist equations in three dimensions, but thus far no one has provided proof.

5.6. Law of Conservation of Moment Momentum

Similar to Newton’s 2nd law, force vector conserved applies to spinning bodies. Energy preservation in fluid mechanics is shown quantitatively using the equation.

$$\sum M = \frac{dL}{dt} \tag{5.9}$$

M, and L are the vectors that indicate the summation of all external influences and boundary layer instant moments, respectively, which are related to a certain point or axis. Some paradoxes, or questions, about the lack of economic security of fluid flow via an axial annular tube are avoided if a careful study of the results and application of the rules of conservation of mass and the Navier-Stokes equation are used. As long as vortices, their implications, and disintegration remain concerns in fluid mechanics, and empirical fluid flow is incorporated in research, it is important to emphasise that the presence of vortical structures, their repercussions, and collapse are ongoing difficulties in fluid mechanics [11].

6. Selected Experimental Results of High-Speed Aerodynamic Research

In this part, a chosen amount of increased water modeling of spinning rotor cascading in bladeless large gas turbine turbines is provided. As shown in Figure 7, the cylinder sections of rotors components utilized in the empirical aerodynamics evaluation process to designate things for examination are displayed

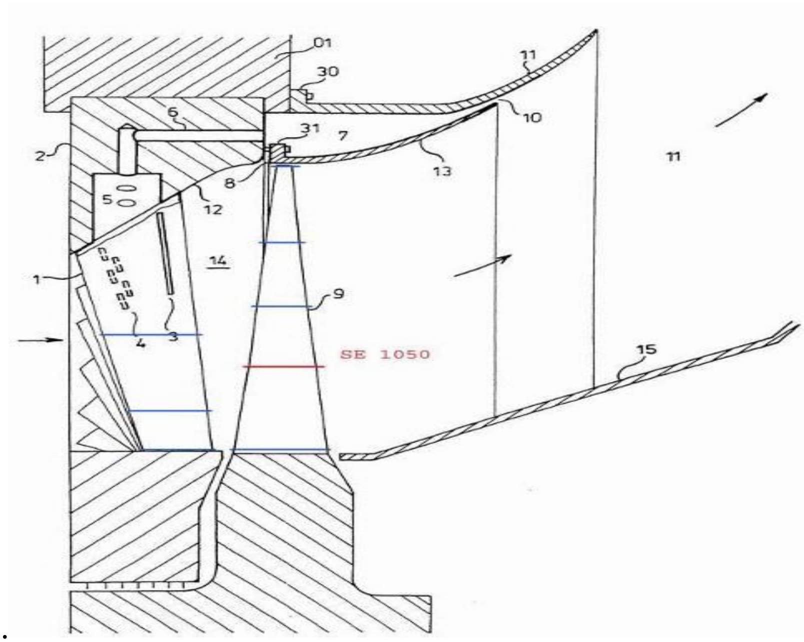

Fig. 7. Meridian section of the last stage of large output steam turbine

A test was done in an elevated aerodynamics wind tunnel to examine the performance of the blade cascade. This information, revealed through the use of frequency components, was collected using optical measurements.

6.1. The Root Section of Rotor Blading

The roots region of the rotors blading is designated by exceptionally low blades pitching and a large flow twist inclination. In this portion of the circuitry, supersonic speeds are employed. A investigation of the inter-blade conduit found that aerodynamic constriction occurred. The suggestions were essential in sparking more research and building work on larger steam generator phases. Flowing field in a blade cascading illustrating the root portion near to design point is shown in Figure 8.

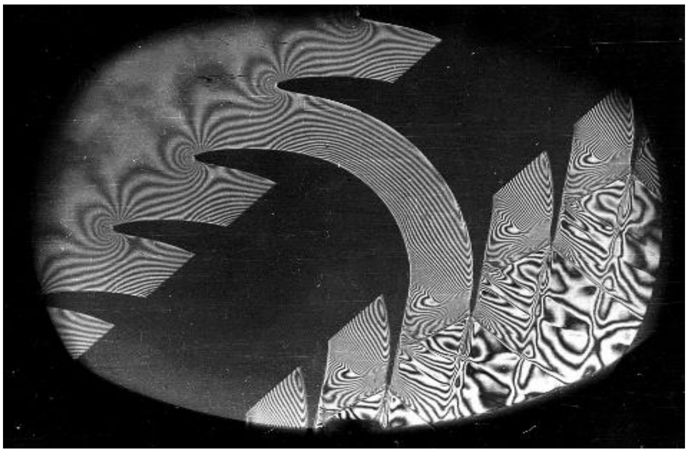

Fig. 8. The interferogram of the fluid flow in the blade cascading represents the root section when exit isentropic Mach number M2is = 1.096, inlet angle 1 = 44.2°, and inlet Mach number M1 = 0.626.

6.2. The Section in Rotor Blading at 321 mm fromthe Root

This blades cascading, with a pitch of 0.4, is shown in Figure 7, where the number SE 1050 is labeled. Supersonic to transonic operational conditions vary specific application. This is seen in Figure 9 where the observed fluid flow at the designed range is shown in interferogranular interferometry. Numeric techniques and research methodologies evaluated by ERCOFTAC might be benchmarked using this environment. Theory predicted that flow field effects would occur, and an interesting phenomena that had never been observed before was identified and designated as "high altitude contraction after aerodynamic growth."

Fig. 9. With exit isentropic Mach number M2is = 1.197, exit angle 1 = 70.6°, and inlet Mach number M1 = 0.376, an interferogram of flow field in the blade cascade representing the section 321 mm from the root may be obtained by using an interferogram of the flow field in the blade cascade.

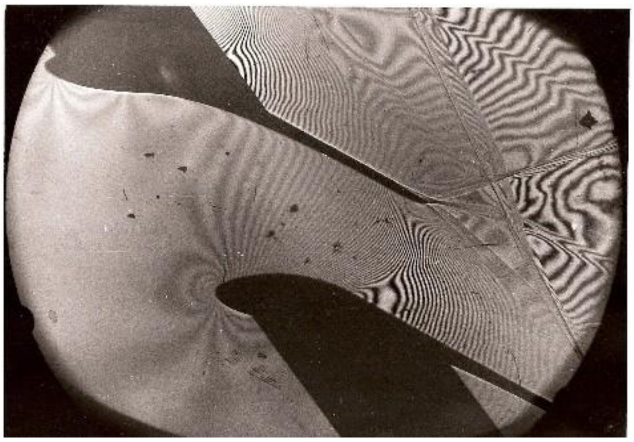

Fig. 10. A blade cascade with an exit isentropic Mach number of 1.354 and an inlet angle of 154.9° and an inlet Mach number of 0.458 is shown by an interferogram of the flow field 561 mm from the root at exit isentropic Mach number M2is = 1.354 and an inlet Mach number of 0.457.

6.3. The Section of Rotor Blading at 561 mm fromthe Root

This section, which is situated in the middle of the blade, differs from other sections because of the blade's modest depending on the cultural and the fact that it has a comparative frequency that is an octave lower. Supersonic to transonic operational conditions vary specific application. The fluid flow recorded in Figure 10 is quite close to planned parameters. Research conducted in the recent past has supported this theory, and the effect of parasitic shock waves has been studied. In terms of experimental modelling, several novel suggestions have been made [11].

6.4. The Section of Rotor Blading at 801 mm fromthe Root

The comparative pitching is relatively high and the angle of attack is low, showing that it constitutes a segment. There is a distinct structure inside the early quarter of the chords of the profiles that sets it apart from rest of the curve. This is required because of kinematic and thermal restrictions. The blades cascading is capable of operating at a wide range of supersonic to light speed as well as higher and lower velocities, among many others. The mass flow in Figure 11, shown by the interferogram, is close to specification values. In terms of the value of the kinetic energy insertion loss, this component was found to have the best value.

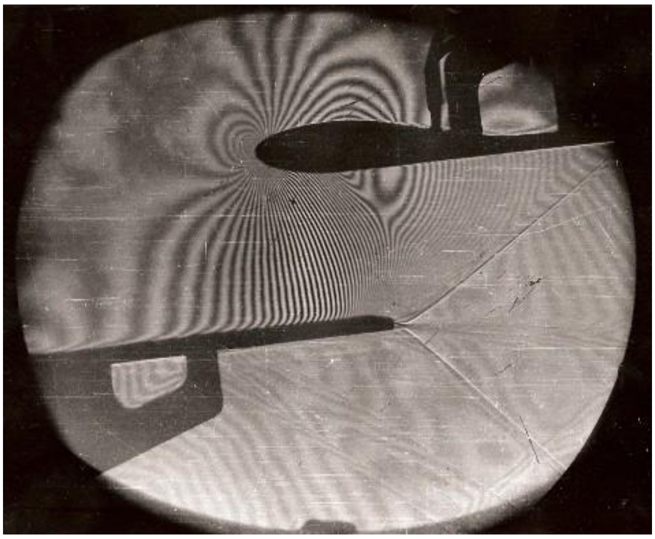

Fig. 11. Interferogram of the flow field in the blade cascade representing the section 801 mm from the root at exit isentropic Mach number M2is = 1.504, inlet angle 1 = 126.9°, and inlet Mach number M1 = 0.530 at the exit isentropic Mach number M2is = 1.504, inlet angle 1 = 126.9°, and inlet Mach number M1 = 0.530

6.5. The Section in Rotor Blading at the tip

The zero-turning angle and relatively higher pitch of the blades indicate that it symbolizes the segment. It's shaped like a dish. To get the Cascades blades operating parameters, we'll have to follow the requirements: The transonic to low supersonic range of flow rates is found The image in Figure 12 illustrates an interferogram of the observed fluid domain, as contrasted to the design point, where the three competitors exit Total head is about 50% higher than the design point. These findings concluded that flow-field characteristics, namely stream inflow speed, are very sensitive to intake angle and, eventually, incident angle. In this situation, a discontinuity is often found at the exit of the blades cascades, when the flow transitions from supersonic to subsonic. It should be taken into consideration at the start of the profile design process. With regard to the development of new generations of rotor blading tips for late phases of high output steam turbines, it is crucial to understand the aerodynamics of rotor blading tips, and hence new research are being done in this field.

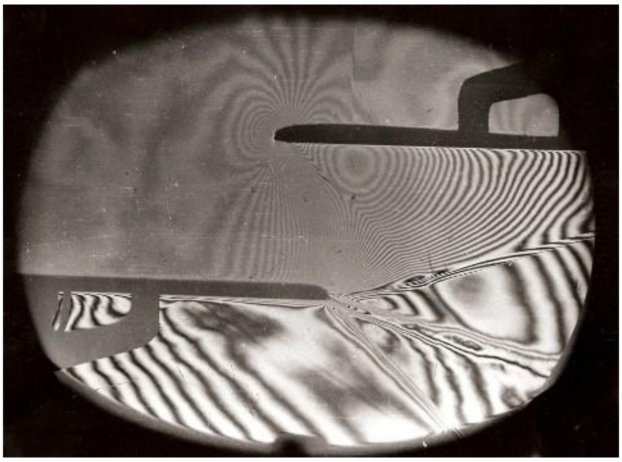

Fig. 12. Interferogram of flow field in the blade cascade representing the tip at exit isentropic Mach number M_{2is} = 1.814, inlet angle β_1 = 165.4°, and inlet Mach number M_1 = 0.866

7. Overview of Distinctions and TopicalProblems in High-Speed Aerodynamics

Pressurized fluid at incredible velocities has several features in contrast to low response rate and semi - infinite fluid mechanics, and these qualities may be characterized as continues to follow:

Property of Compressibility:

$$\delta = -\frac{1}{v}\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial P}\right)_T \tag{7.1}$$

Speed of Sound:

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho}\right)_s} \tag{7.2}$$

The Existence of Maximum Mass Flux

$$\frac{\partial(\rho \mathrm{v})}{\partial\left(\frac{\mathrm{p}}{\mathrm{p}_0}\right)} = 0 \tag{7.3}$$

One of two ideal solutions to parameters of flow structures was realized when the exit part of a blade cascade with supersonic flow deflection supersonic flow deflection was studied.

The density and specific entropy values (d and s) of each component may be found in equations 10 to 12. For the sake of clarity, contemporary challenges in high-speed aerodynamics could be added to the list:

- Exceeding the sound speed limit.
- Choking caused by aerodynamics,

- The development of the supersonic area,
- The formation of boundary layers, and
- Turbulence models,
- Allow for smooth transitions beyond trailing edges,
- Interaction between a shock wave and a boundary layer,
- Wakes, vortex formations, and other phenomena,
- Keeps the stress on the blade cascading to a minimum
- Instability in the transonic regime,
- Data reduction and uncertainty analysis are important.

8. Conclusion

One of the major components of experimentation fluid mechanics is investigating several areas of fluid mechanics to get useful skills. Another two techniques to decentralized network and numerical modelling (both helped and added to by the studies) are also supported and added to by the experimentation. A paradox is a peculiar behavior shown by a flow that is identified. Fluid mechanics concepts may be used in a rational fashion, as well as rigorous study, in attempt to elucidate the phenomenon of flow, identify flow behaviors, and avoid paradox from occurring. To illustrate a distinct section of the spinning rotor cascades, the results below are from elevated aerodynamics investigation on the flows through blade cascades. Elevated aerodynamics is reviewed briefly, accompanied by a few challenges.

Nomenclature

F	-	Pressure acting on the fluid
ρ	-	Concentration of the fluid
g	-	Gravitational acceleration
(dp)	-	Derivatives of force
(df)	-	Densities of flow
(Kx, Ky, and Kz)	-	Elements of weight intensities pressures
(dx, dy, and dz)	-	Variants of the Cartesian coordinates
d	-	Fluid density
v	-	Fluid velocity
t	-	Time
gh	-	Particular potential energy measurement unit

FP - Pressure force

H - Velocity flow

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