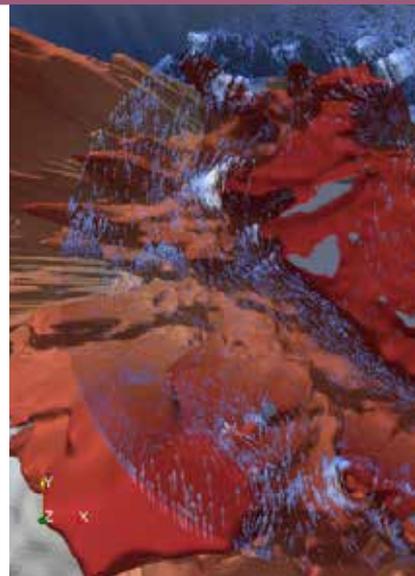
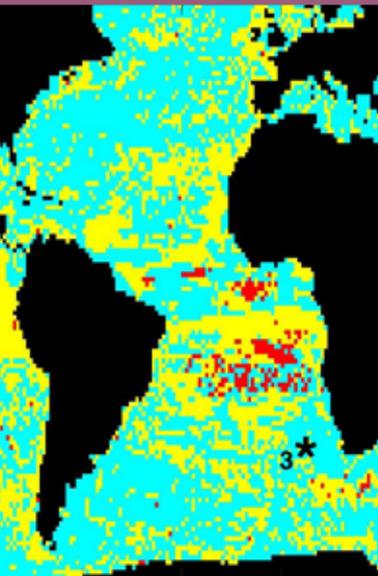


2018

2019



COURSE PROGRAMME

Course Programme 2018 - 2019

JM Burgerscentrum
Research School for Fluid Mechanics

TUD, TUE, UT, RUG, WUR, UU

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Correspondence for reproduction:

JM Burgerscentrum

Attn. Mrs. I Hoekstein

Mekelweg 2

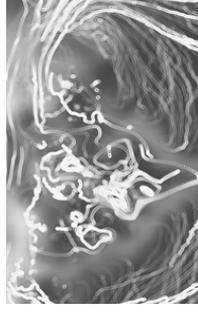
2628 CD Delft (The Netherlands)

015 278 3216 | jmburgerscentrum@tudelft.nl | <http://www.jmburgerscentrum.nl>

Produced by : Prof.dr.ir. GJF van Heijst and Mrs. I Hoekstein of the JM Burgerscentrum

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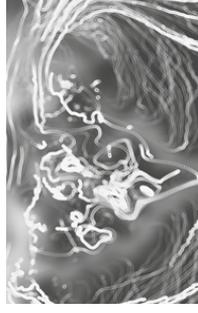
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Who and Where



Introduction

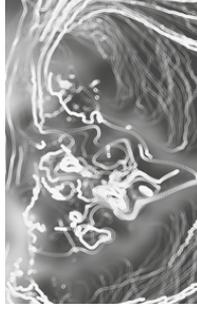
Introduction

This is the guide for the training programme especially developed for the training of the PhD students of the JM Burgerscentrum (JMBC), the Dutch research school on fluid mechanics. The guide describes the general idea of the PhD programme and presents a framework in which individual training schedules can be developed. It gives a description of the courses in the year 2018-2019, with information about the conditions to participate and instructions for registration. The courses are primarily organised for PhD students of the JMBC, although PhD students from other research schools and post-docs may also participate. Moreover, persons from industries and technological institutes are also welcome to attend the courses.

Additional information about courses and more general information about the JM Burgerscentrum may be found on our website www.jmburgerscentrum.nl

Prof.dr.ir. GJF van Heijst
Scientific director

Structure of the PhD programme



Structure of the PhD programme

Purpose of the PhD programme

The purpose of the PhD programme of the JM Burgerscentrum is the development of PhD students into independent researchers in the field of fluid mechanics. To reach this goal a thorough and fundamental knowledge of fluid mechanics and its mathematical and numerical modelling is required, as well as the ability to further develop this knowledge and to apply it to solve scientific and technical problems. An important part of the PhD programme consists of the execution of a scientific research project under the supervision of an expert of the JMBC. That part is not discussed in this guide. A smaller part consists of the participation in courses. Details of that part of the programme (the training programme) are given in this guide.

Structure of the training programme

The training programme provides a framework, in which individual training schemes can be developed. It contains the following three components:

- ♦ MSc courses
- ♦ PhD courses
- ♦ Workshops, summer schools, seminars.

The different components are meant for broadening or deepening of knowledge, and also for specialisation in certain areas of fluid mechanics. Individual training programmes are composed from elements of the three components.

MSc courses

The MSc degree courses may be useful for PhD students (or other interested persons), with limited earlier formal training in fluid mechanics. The courses will bring those PhD students to the same level of knowledge in fluid mechanics as PhD students who did receive their MSc degree in fluid mechanics. The courses are usually selected from the advanced courses of the study programme for the MSc degree. An overview of the most relevant MSc degree courses is given in this guide, ordered according to the main research themes of the JMBC. Information about time and location of these courses can be obtained from the contact persons mentioned in the course descriptions given in this guide, or can be found in the study guides of the different universities participating in the JMBC.

JMBC PhD courses

For a PhD student it is essential to deepen his/her knowledge in fluid mechanics to a level significantly higher than that of a person with an MSc degree in fluid mechanics. The PhD courses of the JM Burgerscentrum fulfil this purpose. The deepening of knowledge is not restricted to the area of fluid mechanics, to which the research project of a PhD student belongs. The idea of the PhD degree courses is to continue the formal training of the PhD student in a number of areas in the field of fluid mechanics, but on a post-graduate level. After his/her PhD degree the PhD student must be able to quickly acquaint himself/herself with a new area of fluid mechanics and solve problems in that area. Therefore, each PhD student must at least participate in three PhD courses. In consultation with his/her supervisor a PhD student can decide to follow more courses. The content of the courses is composed in such a way, that the courses can be followed by all PhD students (independent of their knowledge obtained in their MSc degree programme). The different PhD courses of the JM Burgerscentrum are usually given once every two years, depending on the number of participants. The courses are concentrated in time, usually during one week. The courses are given by senior staff members of the JMBC, but also by (internationally well-known) guest lecturers. The courses may contain different elements: theoretical training, own work, numerical simulations, demonstrations, etc. An active role of the participants is stimulated.

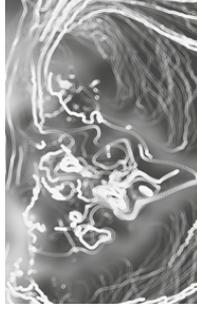
Workshops, summer schools, seminars or courses of other organisations

A less-structural part of the training programme of the JM Burgerscentrum consists of workshops, summer schools and seminars. These may be valuable for the education of the PhD student, and will usually be in the area of fluid mechanics to which the research project of the PhD student belongs. It is recommended that a PhD student participates in a few (international) summer schools. Also courses organised by organisations such as the Von Karman Institute, ERCOFTAC, EUROMECH, CISM, etc. are highly recommended.

Individual training programme

For each PhD student an individual training programme has to be designed within the framework of the graduate school of the particular university at which the PhD student is working. These graduate schools provide a training in professional and personal skills, but not in the scientific expertise area in which the PhD student is working. That type of training is ideally provided by the research schools. The JM Burgers Centre provides this scientific training in the area of fluid dynamics. Although the specific requirements of the graduate schools differ from university to university, PhD students of the JM Burgers Centre are generally supposed to take at least three JMBC courses, to be selected in consultation with the supervisor.

Registration for JMBC PhD courses



Registration for JMBC PhD courses

Conditions

The PhD courses organised by the JM Burgerscentrum are primarily organised for the PhD students of the JM Burgerscentrum. They have priority with respect to registration for these courses. However, also PhD students from other research schools, post-docs and staff members from industries and technological institutes can participate.

Fees

- ◆ € 250 | Officially registered JMBC PhD students and JMBC Postdocs.
Registration fee includes: course material, lunches, a joint diner, and (if necessary) hotel accommodation. The hotel (if necessary) will be booked and paid by the JMBC.
- ◆ € 400 | All other national and international PhD students, scientific staff, post docs, post-graduate students. Registration fee includes: course material, lunches, a joint diner. Participants have to book their own hotel accommodation; no reimbursement is provided by the JMBC.
- ◆ € 1000 | Staff members from industries, technological institutes or other participants. Registration fee includes: course material, lunches, a joint diner. Participants have to book their own hotel accommodation; no reimbursement is provided by the JMBC.

Registration

Registration for the JMBC PhD courses is possible by filling in the online registration form on www.jmburgerscentrum.nl (Registration).

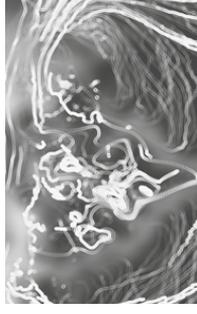
Certificate

Upon request any participant in a JMBC course may receive from the JMBC secretariat a certificate confirming his/her participation.

Course evaluation form

Each participant of a JMBC course is asked to fill in a course evaluation form via the website of the JMBC www.jmburgerscentrum.nl (Registration). The evaluation form is anonymous. The JMBC scientific director will discuss the evaluation results with the course leader.

Course Programme 2018 - 2019



JMBC PhD courses

Registration via the online form (www.jmburgerscentrum.nl)
Registration preferably one month before the start of the course

Overview of the courses for the academic year 2018-2019

- ♦ Particle-based modeling techniques 8 – 14 Oct 2018
- ♦ Fundamental fluid dynamics challenges in inkjet printing 5 – 9 Nov 2018
- ♦ CFD 2 14 – 18 Jan 2019
- ♦ Combustion 29 Jan – 1 Feb 2019
- ♦ Experimental techniques in fluid mechanics 8 – 11 April 2019
- ♦ Particle technology 29 April – 3 May 2019
- ♦ Complex flows and complex fluids (CISM-JMBC) 13 – 17 May 2019
- ♦ Capillarity-driven flows in microfluidics 3 – 7 June 2019

Particle-based modeling techniques

Particle-based Modeling Techniques

8 – 14 October 2018

Location: TUE

Coordinator: Federico Toschi (TUE)

Lecturers: Federico Toschi (TUE), Gianluca Di Staso (TUE), Alex Lyulin (TUE), Stefan Luding (UT), Johan Padding (TUD)

The course covers particle-based techniques that are commonly employed to model flows at different time- and length-scales. Aside from lectures on theory, the course includes exercises and computer practical sessions where participants can experience the theory and computational methods. The course is addressed to PhD students and postdoctoral researchers working on fluid mechanics. Topics covered include: Multi-Particle Collision Dynamics, Molecular Dynamics Simulations, Discrete Particle Method, Lattice Boltzmann techniques, Smoothed-particle hydrodynamics, Direct Simulation Monte Carlo.

For more information, contact:

Federico Toschi | 040 247 3911 | f.toschi@tue.nl

Fundamental fluid dynamics challenges in inkjet printing

5 – 9 November 2018

Location: Océ Technologies BV, Venlo

Coordinators: Christian Diddens (TUE), Tim Segers (UT)

Lecturers: Tim Segers (UT), Christian Diddens (TUE), Detlef Lohse (UT), Herman Wijshoff (Océ, TUE)

Inkjet printing is ubiquitous in daily life as well as in industry. This course will elaborate on all aspects of inkjet printing thereby going through the lifetime of a jetted droplet. We'll start

by explaining current state of the art printhead designs and operating principles including acoustics, cross-talk between jetting nozzles, and failure mechanisms that break down the jetting process. The driving acoustics will be elaborated from first principles, starting at basic Helmholtz resonator acoustics, extended by including ink supply channels, and the variable mass of the ink in the nozzle. For a full understanding, problem assignments will be provided and solved during the course. After understanding the driving acoustics, droplet formation and breakup will be discussed both from experiment and from simulation. First, the experimental techniques to capture picoliter droplets in flight at 10 m/s will be highlighted. Then, numerical methods will be discussed that allow for the modeling of jet formation and breakup, including volume of fluid and lattice Boltzmann methods. After droplet formation, the jetted drops impact on the substrate where they interact through capillary forces. On a longer timescale, part of the ink is absorbed into the paper and part is evaporated. The final part of this course will focus first on the short timescale, i.e. on impact, wetting, and capillarity phenomena. Finally, the phenomena on the longer timescales such as absorption and droplet evaporation will be highlighted.

For more information, contact:

Christian Diddens | 040 247 2135 | c.diddens@tue.nl

Tim Segers | 053 489 7477 | t.j.segers@utwente.nl

CFD 2

14 – 18 January 2019

Location: TUD

Coordinator: Kees Vuik (TUD)

Lecturers: Kees Vuik, Fred Vermolen (TUD)

This lecture course focuses on (1) finite element methods for the incompressible Navier-Stokes equations and on (2) iterative solution methods.

(1) A short introduction to the finite element method is given. The following fluid flow applications are used: Poisson equation, convection-diffusion equation and the incompressible Navier-Stokes equations. Subjects studied in more detail are: (streamline) upwind methods, problems originating from the incompressibility condition, and the linearisation of convective terms in the Navier-Stokes equations. Some remarks are given on time-dependent problems.

(2) The second part of the course is devoted to modern iterative methods. Furthermore the following related topics are considered:

- direct and iterative methods for (sparse) linear systems;
- iterative methods to compute eigenvalues of matrices;
- implementation of these methods on vector- and parallel computers.

As applications systems are used which originate from fluid flow problems. To illustrate the theory, practical work is done in the afternoons using MATLAB and the finite element package SEPRAN. Required background: a basic course in numerical analysis, partial differential equations and linear algebra.

For more information, contact:

Kees Vuik | 015 278 5530 | c.vuik@tudelft.nl

Combustion

29 January – 1 February 2019

Location: TUE

Coordinator: Jeroen van Oijen (TUE)

Lecturers: Jeroen van Oijen (TUE), Philip de Goey (TUE), Dirk Roekaerts (TUE/TUD)

The objective of this 4-day course is to bring the participants to the forefront of modern computational and experimental methods for premixed and non-premixed gaseous combustion processes, by giving insight into the underlying physical/chemical principles and mathematical descriptions. Starting from the governing equations for chemically reacting flows, state-of-the-art models will be derived for laminar and turbulent flames, by means of which their physical and chemical behavior will be analyzed. Computational issues for modeling these systems numerically will be discussed as well. A further focus is on the use of laser-diagnostic methods, such as LIF, Raman, CARS, and PIV, to measure local species concentrations, temperatures and flow velocities in high-temperature, chemically reacting flow systems. Practical applications will be studied for a number of examples, such as engines, gas turbines and furnaces. Combustion of liquid and solid fuels is briefly discussed. The theory is tested and illustrated with numerical exercises using a code for modeling simple 1D-flame structures. The course is intended for graduate scientists and engineers, equipped with a firm basic knowledge in fluid mechanics, heat transport and combustion science, who have started to specialize in the field of combustion.

For more information, contact:

Jeroen van Oijen | 040 247 3133 | j.a.v.oijen@tue.nl

Experimental techniques in fluid mechanics

8 – 11 April 2019

Location: UT

Coordinators: Alvaro Marin (UT), Michel Versluis (UT), Rudie Kunnen (TUE), Christian Poelma (TUD), Joshua Dijkman (WUR)

Lecturers: Nico Dam (TUE), Joshua Dijkman (WUR), Fulvio Scarano (TUD), Jan van Dijk (TUE), Michel Versluis (UT), Alvaro Marin (UT), Christian Poelma (TUD), Willem van de Water (TUD), Rudie Kunnen (TUE)

This course for JMBC PhD students gives a general overview of concepts of experimental methods for flow, pressure, concentration and temperature measurements. The course will discuss various classic techniques (thermocouples, Pitot-tubes, hot-wire anemometry) and

optical techniques such as shadowgraphy and Schlieren. The course will also focus on modern non-intrusive laser techniques (Laser Doppler and Phase Doppler Anemometry, Particle Imaging and Particle Tracking Velocimetry and Laser-induced Fluorescence). We will discuss methods for flow visualization and high-speed imaging and we have special presentations on experimental methods used in two-phase flows, in rheology and in industrial applications.

For more information, contact:

Michel Versluis | 053 489 6824 | m.versluis@utwente.nl

Alvaro Marin | 053 489 2379 | a.marin@utwente.nl

Particle technology

29 April – 3 May 2019

Location: UT

Coordinator: Stefan Luding (UT)

Lecturers: Stefan Luding, Ruud van Ommen, Vanessa Magnanimo (UT)

Particles can be found as granular materials in our kitchen (coffee/starch/sugar), in chemical and pharmaceutical industry (tablets/medicine/powders) in nature (sand/soil), or as solids with microstructure (ceramics/composites/metal-alloys). They are everywhere in nature and constitute over 75% of all raw material feedstock to industry – providing many challenges for innovation and fundamental science. The discrete, particulate nature of these materials leads to usually unwanted and sometimes fatal phenomena. Particle technology is the branch of science and engineering that deals with the production, handling, modification, and use of a various particulate materials (wet or dry) in sizes ranging from nanometers to centimeters; its scope and applications span a range of industries including chemical, mechanical, petrochemical, agricultural, food, pharmaceuticals, mineral processing, advanced materials, energy, and the environment. The purpose of this course is to give a broad overview of most fields and applications of particle technology. Due to the broad range of particle technology, only few issues can be discussed in depth and addressed by exercises. During the course, reference will be made to various more specialized courses that are given in the near future. Participants can be PhD students in the fields of fluid-mechanics and –physics, process technology, chemical and mechanical engineering as well as geo-sciences, informatics or mathematics. However, also other researchers who want to gain a broader overview and industrial researchers and technicians will find this course interesting.

Recommended reading: M. Rhodes, Introduction to Particle Technology, Wiley & Sons

For more information, contact:

Stefan Luding | 053 489 4212 | s.luding@utwente.nl

Complex flows and complex fluids

13 – 17 May 2019

Location: CISM, Udine (Italy)

Coordinator: Federico Toschi (TUE)

Lecturers: Federico Toschi, Roberto Benzi (Roma), Elisabeth Guazzelli (Marseille), Detlef Lohse (UT), Peter Schall (Amsterdam)

This lecture course is organised jointly with CISM, Udine (I)

The course will present a broad overview on fluids and flows ranging from the dynamics of complex fluids to the statistical description of complex flows. In particular the course will address the physics of yield stress materials, the rheology of dense fluid suspensions, the physics of laminar and turbulent flows, the turbulent transport of heat and mass. Lectures will present the phenomenology, the theoretical framework and, where appropriate, they will illustrate numerical and experimental approaches. The course addresses both the Dutch (JMBC) and the international scientific community (CISM).

For more information, contact:

Federico Toschi | 040 247 3911 | f.toschi@tue.nl

Capillarity-driven flows in microfluidics

3 – 7 June 2019

Location: UT

Coordinators: Frieder Mugele (UT), Jacco Snoeijer (UT)

Lecturers: Frieder Mugele, Jacco Snoeijer, Anton Darhuber (TUE), Michiel Kreutzer (TUD)

Wetting and interfacial tensions play a crucial role for the behavior of fluids on length scales below the capillary length, which is typically of order 1mm. Typical application areas include well-established traditional fields such as coating technology, emulsification and oil recovery as well as recent fields such as microfluidic systems, inkjet printing technology, and immersion lithography. The course will cover the basic theoretical models used to describe thin film flows in coating, wetting, and dewetting flows. Topics addressed during the course include wetting of patterned surfaces, superhydrophobic surfaces, contact line dynamics, theory of thin film (lubrication) flows, surface-stress driven flows, (Marangoni, thermocapillarity, electrowetting), two-phase flow micro-fluidics, drop generation. Next to approximately 20 lectures, the program also contains ample time for discussions in the form of tutorial and in extended case studies for the evening program. Friday morning is reserved to the presentation of the results of the cases by the participants of the course.

For more information, contact:

Frieder Mugele | 053 489 3094 | f.mugele@utwente.nl

Jacco Snoeijer | 053 489 3085 | j.h.snoeijer@utwente.nl

Provisional programme of JMBC courses 2019-2021

A couple of the JMBC courses are organised every two years, while others are given at a lower frequency. It is anticipated that the following JMBC courses will be organised in the coming few years:

2019 – 2020

- Solution methods in computational mechanics (JMBC & EM)
- CFD1
- Turbulence
- Computational multiphase flows
- Micro- and nanofluidics
- Shallow flows (JMBC & VKI)
- PIV

2020 – 2021

- CFD2
- Experimental techniques
-

This list will be completed with some additional courses, which are given less frequently. This will be announced in due time.

Related courses

PhD students of the JM Burgers Centre may also participate in courses organised by other graduate schools or institutions:

Engineering Mechanics (EM)

Graduate School on Engineering Mechanics

Information about EM courses: <http://www.em.tue.nl>

OSPT

Research School in Process Technology

Overview of OSPT courses: http://www.ispt.eu/innovation_academy/ospt/

CISM

International Centre for Mechanical Sciences (Udine, Italy)

Information about CISM courses: <http://www.cism.it/>

VKI

Von Karman Institute for Fluid Dynamics (Brussels, Belgium)

Information about VKI courses: <https://www.vki.ac.be/>

MSc degree courses

General fluid dynamics

Advanced fluid dynamics I (3MT010)

prof.dr.ir. GJF van Heijst, dr.ir. LPJ Kamp, TUE

In this course some important fundamental aspects of fluid mechanics will be discussed which one often encounters both in theoretical problems and in industrial applications. The first part of the course concentrates on the subject of ‘vortex dynamics’. Topics like vortex theorems, vorticity production and diffusion, coherent vortices in 2D flows and 3D vortex structures will be discussed. The second part of the course concentrates on the application of ‘complex function theory’ in fluid dynamics (complex flow potential, Milne-Thomson circle theorem, forces on bodies in potential flows, and conformal mapping). Also, attention will be given to aspects like kinetic energy of potential flows (Kelvin’s minimum principle) and added mass of accelerating bodies in a fluid. Additional topics are: flows governed by the Helmholtz equation (application: spin-up), flows governed by the biharmonic equation (Stokes flows, application: swimming of micro-organisms) and characterization of 2D flows (Okubo-Weiss function). In addition to the lectures, in which the theoretical concepts are discussed and explained, a number of numerical sessions are scheduled, in which numerical flow simulations will be carried out by the students.

For more information, contact :

GJF van Heijst | 040 247 2722 | g.j.f.v.heijst@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Advanced physical transport phenomena (TN375-3)

Dr.ir. S Kenjeres, TUD

The covered subjects are: heat diffusion: stationary and instationary transport, moving boundary problems; mathematical methods: separation of variables, Laplace transformation, integral methods; momentum transport: potential flow, creeping flow, boundary layer flow; turbulence modelling; numerical methods in Computational Fluid Dynamics.

For more information, contact :

S Kenjeres | 015 278 3649 | s.kenjeres@tudelft.nl

Compressible flows

Aeroacoustics (115440)

Dr. SW Rienstra, TUE

Aeroacoustics is the study of sound production by unsteady flows of gas and liquids. By means of simple model problems, examples from real applications and exercises, the student is taught to identify various aspects of acoustics as a branch of fluid mechanics, more specifically sound affected or modified by flow, sound produced by flow, and sound interacting with flow. The course will be a selection of the lecture notes “An Introduction to Acoustics”, S.W. Rienstra & A. Hirschberg, <http://www.win.tue.nl/~sjoerdr/papers/boek.pdf>.

Contents: Wave equations for sound in fluid flow, sources of sound, acoustic energy. Simple waves, impedance, evanescent waves and related effects. One dimensional models, the Helmholtz resonator. 3D waves in free field, Lighthill’s theory, compact sources. Duct acoustics with applications from turbofan aeroengines. Effect of motion, Doppler shift.

For more information, contact :

SW Rienstra | 040 247 4603 | s.w.rienstra@tue.nl | 3 ECTS

Gasdynamics (4EM10)

Prof.dr.ir. DMJ Smeulders, TUE

Gas dynamics is that part of fluid mechanics in which fluid compressibility, characterized by the speed of sound, is important. The following subjects will be discussed during the course: compressible gas turbine flow, one-dimensional propagation of waves in tubes, distortion of high-amplitude waves, the formation of almost discontinuous pressure-waves, characterized by a large change in velocity and thermodynamic state (shock waves). The possibility to create well-defined shock waves in a laboratory using a shock tube and its use for studying physical and chemical properties of gases will be treated, as well as the analogy between waves in gases and waves in traffic density on a highway. We treat the generation and propagation of detonation waves. The principle and application of the Random Choice Method (RCM) is exercised.

For more information, contact :

DMJ Smeulders | 040 247 2140 | d.m.j.smeulders@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Multiphase flow, dispersed media and rheology

Multiphase flow and heat transfer (AP3181D)

Dr.Eng. LM Portela, TUD

The course on multiphase flow covers basic parameters for design and operation of process equipment, interfacial phenomena, waves in two-phase flow, dimensionless numbers for scale-up, flow regime dependent modelling, two-phase pressure gradients and phase hold-ups for separated, slug and bubble gas/liquid pipe flow and flow regime maps for inclined tube flows. It will furthermore provide introductions to dispersed gas/liquid flows in simple and complex geometries and dispersed flows with solid particles. Moreover, it will address the two-phase heat transfer aspects of boiling liquids. The course is concluded with a brief introduction to the course on Computational Multiphase Flows.

For more information, contact :

LM Portela | 015 278 2842 | l.portela@tudelft.nl | 6 ECTS

Continuümmechanics

Dr. D van den Ende, UT

The continuum model, kinematics, conservatoin laws, the stress tensor, simple materials, special constitutive equations, special types of flow, rheological material functions. This course will not be lectured on specific dates, but on an individual base in the form of self-study, after making an appointment with Dr. D van den Ende.

For more information, contact :

D van den Ende | 053 489 3105 | h.t.m.vandenende@utwente.nl

Capillarity and wetting phenomena

Prof.dr. F Mugele, UT

Many physical and technological processes are affected by Capillarity and Wetting (C&W) phenomena. C&W phenomena dominate many processes in fluid dynamics on small scales. Compared to other fluid physics courses within APH curriculum this course focuses on the effect of interfaces and the related interfacial energies that control fluid flows by indirectly by imposing well-defined boundary conditions. The course focusses on fundamental concepts described within the context of fluid dynamics and discusses a variety of classical phenomena of microscopic fluid flows. The course covers the following topics: Molecular interaction force and interfacial tensions; Derivation of the fundamental equations of Young and Laplace; Wetting in external fields; Wetting and molecular forces (disjoining pressure); Thin film flows and lubrication approximation; Linear stability analysis and classical instabilities (Rayleigh Plateau, Rayleigh Taylor); Contact line dynamics; Dewetting; Surface tension-driven flows (Marangoni); Electrowetting.

The course is taught in the form of classical lectures (HCs) accompanied by seminars (WCs) in which homework problems prepared and submitted by the students beforehand are being discussed. The course will be given in the fourth quarter (Mei-Juli 2016).

For more information, contact :

F Mugele | 053 489 3094 | f.mugele@utwente.nl | 5 ECTS

Nanoparticulate materials

Prof.dr. A Schmidt-Ott, TUD

- What is special about nanoparticulate and nanophase materials? Basic properties (electrical, optical, magnetic, mechanical, chemical) and size effects
- Synthesis of nanoparticulate and nanophase materials, e.g.in flow reactors
- Characterization of nanoparticulate and nanophase materials, including on-line characterization of particles in gas suspension
- present and future applications of nano-composites including solar cells, fuel cells, hydrogen storage, catalysis, magnetic, optical, structural materials

For more information, contact :

A Schmidt-Ott | 015 278 3540 | a.schmidt-ott@tudelft.nl

Computational multiphase flow (AP3551)

Dr.Eng. LM Portela, TUD

This course consists of 12 weeks, starting in the beginning of September, in which the behaviour and description of flows, whereby one phase is dispersed in another phase, will be discussed. The Euler-Lagrange and Euler-Euler approaches to dispersed multiphase flows will be discussed. During the course, the students will develop a small CFD code, to which subsequently the various important aspects of dispersed flows will be added. The influence of different interaction forces (drag, lift, added mass, etc.) between the phases and the effects of turbulence will be studied using the CFD code.

For more information, contact :

LM Portela | 015 2782842 | L.Portela@tudelft.nl | 6 ECTS

Multiphase reactor engineering (CH3061)

Dr.ir. JR van Ommen, TUD

This is an elective course for MSc en PhD students, taught in the third quarter of the academic year. The course treats the various types of multiphase reactors, such as packed beds, fluidized beds, and bubble columns. A large part of the course consists of modelling assignments, to be made in teams of two or three persons.

For more information, contact :

JR van Ommen | 015 278 2133 | j.r.vanommen@tudelft.nl | 4 ECTS

Multiphase reactor modeling (6EMA05)

Prof.dr.ir. M van Sint Annaland and dr.ir. EAJF Peters, TUE

In this course you learn how advanced mass and heat transfer problems accompanied by complex chemical transformations can be formulated and solved. Both single phase and multiphase systems (gas-solid, gas-liquid and gas-liquid-solid) will be considered. Topics covered are:

- Fixed bed reactors
- Fluidized bed reactors
- Slurry Bubble column reactors
- Generalized Maxwell-Stefan equations
- Particle models

Through tutorial sessions the students first will learn how to formulate, implement and solve these problems in Matlab. The assessment will be done by means of an assignment where you need to model a specified reactor type for a given process.

For more information, contact :

M van Sint Annaland | 040 2472241 | M.v.SintAnnaland@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Transport in porous media (3MT130)

Dr. L Pel, dr. HP Huinink, prof.dr.ir. DMJ Smeulders, prof.dr.ir. CJ van Duijn, TUE

The transport of, e.g., water, oil in porous media is studied in various disciplines, e.g., civil engineering, building physics, chemical engineering, reservoir engineering and soil science. In all these disciplines, problems are encountered in mass and heat transport through a porous material. In these disciplines many models have been developed to describe the transport processes in porous media. It is beyond the scope of this course to go into the details of these various theories. This course is a first introduction and provides a basic theoretical background for modelling transport phenomena engaged in various engineering projects. Main subjects with respect to porous media: REV, capillary forces, absorption, component transport, multiphase transport, NMR + porous media, density-driven flow, drying, fire spalling, phase changes.

For more information, contact :

L Pel | 040 2473406 | l.pel@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Multiphase flows

Prof.dr. S Luding, M van der Hoef, WK den Otter, AR Thornton, R Hagmeijer, E van der Weide, G Brem, J Kok, UT

In fluid mechanics, multiphase flow is a generalization of two-phase flow, i.e. cases where the phases are not chemically related (e.g. dusty gases, particles in fluid) or where more than two phases are present (e.g. propagating steam explosions, suspensions, aerosols, sprays,

clouds, ...). More general, multi-phase flow involves the interaction of solids with fluids, or of different fluids with each other and is of utmost importance in many engineering and science fields. Each of the phases is considered to have a separately defined volume fraction (the sum of which is unity), and its own velocity field. Conservation equations for the flow of each species (perhaps with terms for interchange between the phases), can then be written down straightforwardly. The momentum equation for each phase is less straightforward. It can be shown that a common pressure field can be defined, and that each phase is subject to the gradient of this field, weighted by its volume fraction. Transfer of momentum between the phases is sometimes less straightforward to determine, and in addition, a very light phase in bubble form has a virtual mass associated with its acceleration. (The virtual mass of a single bubble is about half its displaced mass). These terms, often called constitutive relations, are often strongly dependent on flow regime.

For more information, contact :

S Luding |s.luding@utwente.nl | 053 489 4212 | 5 ECTS

Numerical computations and modelling

Elements of computational fluid dynamics A (WI4011)

Dr.ir. DR van der Heul, TUD

Topics: The governing equations; finite volume methods; stability theory; singular perturbations; numerical methods for the incompressible Navier-Stokes equations; efficient iterative solution methods. MATLAB software is available at <http://ta.twi.tudelft.nl/users/wesseling> For more information look at <http://ta.twi.tudelft.nl/users/wesseling/cfdcourse.html>

For more information, contact :

DR van der Heul | 020 511 3113 | d.r.vanderheul@tudelft.nl

Advanced numerical methods (WI4212)

Prof.dr.ir. C Vuik and dr.ir. JE Romate TUD

This course is an introduction to hyperbolic partial differential equations and a powerful class of numerical methods for approximating their solution, including both linear problems and nonlinear conservation laws. These equations describe a wide range of wave propagation and transport phenomena arising in nearly every scientific and engineering discipline. Several applications are described in a self-contained manner, along with much of the mathematical theory of hyperbolic problems. High-resolution versions of Godunov's method are developed, in which Riemann problems are solved to determine the local wave structure and limiters are then applied to eliminate numerical oscillations. These methods were originally designed to capture shock waves accurately, but are also useful tools for studying linear wave-propagation problems, particularly in heterogeneous material.

More information : http://ta.twi.tudelft.nl/nw/users/vuik/wi4212/wi4212_eng.html

For more information, contact :

C Vuik | 015 278 5530 | c.vuik@tudelft.nl | 6 ECTS

Scientific programming (WI4260TU)

Prof.dr.ir.H.X.Lin and Ir.C.W.J.Lemmens TUD

This course tries to bring students to a level where they are able to change algorithms from e.g. numerical analysis into efficient and robust programs that run on a simple computer. It comprises: 1. Introduction to programming in general; 2. (Numerical) Software design; 3. Data Structures; 4. Testing, debugging and profiling; 5. Efficiency issues in computing time and memory usage; 6. Optimization and dynamic memory allocation; 7. Scientific software sources and libraries. This course only talks about simple sequential programming. More advanced

topics like threads or parallel (MPI/GPU) programming on supercomputers are not covered by this course (they are covered by other courses).

http://ta.twi.tudelft.nl/nw/users/vuik/wi4260/wi4260_eng.html

For more information, contact :

C Vuik | 015 278 5530 | c.vuik@tudelft.nl | 6 ECTS

Computational modelling of flow and transport (CIE4340)

Dr.ir. M Zijlema, TUD

Introduction to computational modelling of flow and transport in civil engineering, to be able to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the various numerical recipes, and understand how numerical algorithms used by many well-known numerical packages (e.g. Delft3D-FLOW, SWASH) work. The following topics are dealt with during the course:

1. Ordinary Differential Equations (ODE), test equation and spring-mass system.
2. Time integration for ODE, consistency, convergence, stability and stiffness.
3. Partial Differential Equations (PDE), diffusion equation, convection or wave equation and convection-diffusion equation. Dirichlet and Neumann boundary conditions, well-posed problems.
4. Space discretization for PDE, finite differences, Von Neumann stability analysis, CFL condition, amplitude and phase error analysis, wiggles and monotonicity, modified equation approach, upwind and numerical diffusion.
5. 1D shallow water equations, method of characteristics, Riemann invariants, boundary conditions, spin up and Sommerfeld radiation, leapfrog and Preissmann schemes, staggered grids, SWASH and applications.

For this course is knowledge of solution of first order and second order differential equations and some mathematical techniques like Taylor series expansion and Fourier transform essential. Also some knowledge and experience with programming in Matlab is recommended.

For more information, contact :

M Zijlema | 015 278 3255 | m.zijlema@tudelft.nl | 4 ECTS

Computational hydraulics (CTwa5315)

Prof.dr.ir. GS Stelling and prof.dr. JD Pietrzak, TUD

Description: Theory and practice of 2D and 3D nonstationary flow and transport computations.

For more information, contact :

JD Pietrzak | 015 278 5466 | j.d.pietrzak@tudelft.nl

Computational fluid dynamics

Prof.dr. RWCP Verstappen, RUG

Introduction to numerical methods for simulating viscous flow problems: discretization on nonuniform grids, convection-diffusion equation, incompressible Navier-Stokes equations, free-surface flow, Burgers' equation, simulation of turbulent flow (DNS).

For more information, contact :

RWCP Verstappen | 050 363 3958 | r.w.c.p.verstappen@math.rug.nl

Boundary-layer flow

Prof.dr. RWCP Verstappen, RUG

Physical modelling and numerical simulation of laminar and turbulent boundary layers: boundary-layer equations, integral formulation, turbulence modelling, asymptotic structure, flow separation, strong viscous-inviscid interaction.

For more information, contact :

RWCP Verstappen | 050 363 3958 | r.w.c.p.verstappen@math.rug.nl

CFD 1 - Incompressible flows (AE4-151)

Dr.ir. MI Gerritsma, TUD

Subjects treated: Introduction to Computational Fluid Dynamics. Classification of partial differential equations and well-posedness. Finite volume methods, finite difference methods, finite element methods, boundary element methods and spectral element methods. For the incompressible Navier-Stokes equations two topics will be treated in depth: the relation between the (hyperbolic) convective terms and the (elliptic/parabolic) diffusive terms, and the role of the pressure in incompressible flows and the ensuing compatibility conditions between velocity and pressure approximation. Examination takes place in the form of an assignment in which the student writes and analyzes an incompressible Navier-Stokes solver. This assignment will be concluded with an oral examination.

For more information, contact :

MI Gerritsma | 015 278 5903 | m.i.gerritsma@tudelft.nl

Advanced programming in engineering (191158500)

Prof.dr. S Luding and dr. WK den Otter, UT

The goal of the course is to familiarize students with the basics of various algorithms and methods commonly used in mechanical engineering, civil engineering, and physics. The course goes deep into the basics, involving advanced computational programming and algorithms. The goal is not to master to use commercial software packages or functions from,

e.g., Matlab, but to understand the methods “from the inside”. There are class room lectures to learn the basic algorithms and underlying theory, as well as practical exercises to implement and apply the gained knowledge on a computer. A wide range of topics is treated, including complexity, differential equations, finite elements and final volume methods, molecular dynamics, discrete particle method, signal processing, image analysis, and using an arduino micro-controller; suggestions for new topics are always welcome. Unique about this lecture is that some example problems are treated by multiple methods (for example diffusion can be dealt with by finite differences, finite elements, or stochastic methods). Required: basic programming skills and a background in maths, physics or engineering. Second and third quarter every year, or in self-study at any time.

For more information, contact :

WK den Otter | 053 489 2441 | w.k.denotter@utwente.nl | 5 ECTS

Cardiovascular fluid-structure interaction

Prof.dr.ir. FN van de Vosse, TUE

An important factor in the functioning of our cardiovascular system is the interaction between the fluid (blood) and elastic media like vessel walls and (heart) valves. In this course the necessary numerical tools to analyse these so-called fluid-structure interaction problems will be explained and the strengths/limitations of these methods will be discussed.

The course starts with a general introduction to the mathematical modelling of the cardiovascular system based on finite element approximation solutions of the governing equations and the role of fluid-structure interaction i.e. blood flow vessel wall interaction. Next, standard finite element solution methods for 2D and 3D flows in rigid arterial geometries and the choice of proper boundary conditions are discussed. After the introduction of 1D finite element methods for pressure and flow wave propagation and reflections in the arterial tree and the discussion of solution strategies for 2D and 3D non-linear solid deformation, Arbitrary Lagrange Euler (ALE) as well as Fictitious Domain (FD) methods for fluid structure interaction will be discussed. In addition to lectures about theory and applications, the course includes hands-on training in which the theory is applied to specific and well-defined problems using in-house finite element software tools.

For more information, contact :

FN van de Vosse | f.n.v.d.vosse@tue.nl

Object oriented scientific programming with C++ (WI4771TU)

Dr.M Möller, prof.dr.ir. C Vuik, TUD

Introduction to C++ programming (C++11 standard). Object-oriented scientific/parallel programming. Programming in team: source version control, build/testing systems. After the course the student will be able to apply modern software design patterns and state-of-the-art programming techniques to implement numerical algorithms in C++.

He/she will build up practical experience in turning a textbook numerical algorithm into an efficient and maintainable C++ code. The student will be able to apply profiling tools to identify performance bottlenecks and know how to overcome them by devising more efficient hardware-friendly implementations.

For more information, contact :

C Vuik | 015 278 5530 | c.vuik@tudelft.nl

Theory of chaos and dynamical systems

Chaos (3MT100)

Prof.dr. F Toschi, prof.dr.ir. W van de Water, dr.ir. LPJ Kamp, TUE

Almost all flows in nature or in industry are chaotic and even turbulent. This course covers the basic fundamentals of chaos theory, including the concept of scaling and universal route to chaos, and its connection to these non-linear, deterministic but unpredictable dynamical systems. From simple chaotic maps, to the physics of fractals and multi-fractals via the concept of renormalization group. Applications in fluid dynamics, plasma and fusion physics will be discussed. Chaos is the seemingly erratic behaviour of simple dynamical systems. They are simple but nonlinear. The route to chaos is often universal, which will be illustrated in simple maps. The universal route follows from a renormalization theory, a theory of scales. The scaling concept is central to the entire course. We will see synchronization of two coupled oscillators, and the folklore of the golden mean. We will end with synchronization of a very large number of oscillators, which has the characteristics of a phase transition. Chaos in Hamiltonian systems will be described using intuitively appealing geometry; it can be applied directly to tokamaks, machines for nuclear fusion. The scaling concept will be extended to a thermodynamic description of fractals, and will be applied to fluid turbulence. Chaos is characterized by a continued sensitivity to variation of initial conditions. We will analyze the statistics and scaling properties of this sensitivity, a sensitivity which can be defied using chaos control. Essential for the course is hands-on experience using simple computer exercises that provide a vivid illustration of the theoretical concepts.

For more information, contact :

F Toschi | 040 247 3911 | f.toschi@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Combustion

Chemically reacting flows (4BC00)

Dr.ir. JA van Oijen, TUE

Reacting flows play an important role in energy conversion systems. Chemical reactions are essential in the conversion of fuels in heat and other useable forms of energy. Some examples are heating boilers, biomass gasifiers, combustion engines, gas turbines and furnaces for steel and glass manufacturing. In order to design such conversion systems, good understanding of the fundamental physical and chemical processes that occur in chemically reacting flows is inevitable. The mathematical models that describe these processes will be presented and used to analyze simple chemical reactors and combustion systems. The use of numerical tools for the design of energy conversion systems will be trained in a practical work. These skills and knowledge are inevitable for the design of energy systems that convert future durable fuels in a clean and efficient way.

For more information, contact :

Dr.ir. JA van Oijen | 040 247 3133 or 2140 | j.a.v.oijen@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Gasturbines (4P700)

Dr.ir. HC de Lange, TUE

The gasturbine is one of the most often used machines in the production of mechanical power. In this course a number of application areas (aero engines, turbochargers, industrial applications) will be discussed. Using the book by Cohen et al. the thermo- and fluid dynamics of turbomachines is studied. First, different systems (using intercooling, regeneration, etc.) are compared using simple thermodynamical theory. They show the applicability and efficiency of different processes. Second, the working principles of both radial and axial compressors are explained based on compressible flow equations (both one- and more dimensional). Using aerodynamical arguments the working of a combined compressor/turbine is discussed, both in the design-point as well as at offdesign conditions. Besides the stationary flow considerations, a number of dynamical aspects (acceleration, stall, surge, etc.) will be discussed.

Books: H.I.H. Saravanamuttoo, G.F.C. Rogers and H. Cohen, 'Gasturbine theory', 2001.

For more information, contact :

HC de Lange | 040 247 2129 | h.c.d.lange@tue.nl

Turbulent reacting flows (ME1540)

Prof.dr. DJEM Roekaerts, TUD

Models for interaction between turbulent flow and chemical reaction are treated. The main question addressed is by which method or model the mean properties of the flow can be obtained without having to solve the transport equations in full detail. Such methods are useful

in the design of industrial combustion chambers, chemical reactors and in the description of reactions in the atmosphere. In the first part, basic aspects are developed (transport equations, reaction kinetics, non-dimensional numbers and regime diagrams, fundamentals of a statistical description, laminar flames). In the second part a more extensive introduction to turbulent combustion is presented. Methods for handling the closure problems arising in averaged or filtered transport equations are described and evaluated (RANS, LES, flamelet model, probability density function method). Simple application exercises are made. Depending on the specific interest of the student, additional topics can be added. This course will be given in the year 2017-2018.

For more information, contact :

DJEM Roekaerts | 015 278 2470 | d.j.e.m.roekaerts@tudelft.nl | 3 ECTS

Non-linear differential equations (WI4019TU)

Dr.ir. WT van Horssen, TUD

1st semester, second quarter.

F. Verhulst, Nonlinear Differential Equations and Dynamical Systems, 2nd edition, Springer-Verlag, 1996. Take home exam and oral exam.

Pre-knowledge: an introductory course on Differential Equations e.g. Boyce and DiPrima, Chapters 2-7, 9.

Contents: Existence and uniqueness of initial value problems, Gronwall's lemma, Autonomous systems, Critical points, Periodic solutions, Stability theory, Linear systems and Floquet theory, Perturbation theory and asymptotic methods, Poincare-Lindstedt method, Averaging method, Multiple time-scales method, Elementary bifurcations.

For more information, contact :

WT van Horssen | 015 278 3524 | w.t.vanhorssen@tudelft.nl

Optical diagnostics for combustion and fluid flow (4BM40)

Dr. NJ Dam, TUE

After completion of this course the student will

- Have an general notion of molecular spectroscopy;
- Be able to discuss on a basic level the possibilities to study individual fluid properties by means of optical techniques;
- Have a broad overview and basic knowledge of spectroscopy-based diagnostic techniques for the study of fluid flows;
- Be able to select appropriate experimental methods for studying particular research questions in the field of fluid dynamics (reacting or not);
- Be aware of the global inventory of modern optical equipment and components;
- Have a basic understanding of the role of polarisation and diffraction in optics.

Optical diagnostics are arguably the most powerful experimental tools for the study of reactive and non-reactive fluid flow. The light scattered by any object carries information on the state and properties of that object, like its temperature, chemical composition, speed,.. you name it. Moreover, light is minimally intrusive, and in contrast to mechanical probes typically does not perturb the phenomenon under study. In order to make full use of the potential of optical diagnostics, a basic understanding of the way light interacts with matter (spectroscopy) is required, as is a basic understanding of the special equipment that is typically used: lasers, CCD and CMOS camera's, and fancy optical components. This course covers all this, in lectures, demonstrations and specific literature. Specific Laser-diagnostic techniques that will be discussed include Laser-Induced Fluorescence (LIF), Incandescence (LII) and Phosphorescence (LIP); Rayleigh and Raman scattering, both the spontaneous and stimulated version; Four-Wave-Mixing techniques, like CARS; new developments.

For more information, contact :

NJ Dam | 040 247 2117 | n.j.dam@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Engines: modeling and analysis

Dr.ir. LMT Somers, TUE

In this lecture series the student will apply the first law of thermodynamics to the general systems of reacting mixtures. The course covers aspects related to cycle simulation tools (modeling) and analysis approaches for engine experiments (analysis). Modeling: a matlab based computer program to simulate a real engine cycle using a modeled combustion progress (Wiebe-like). The oral lectures are short and only meant to give a concise introduction to the problem. A systematic approach is used to increase the complexity in a gradual way through the organization of the lectures series. Emphasis is not on numerics but on physics. Analysis: experiments performed on a Heavy-Duty diesel engine (12.4l DAF) will be analyzed. Using the same first law analysis as above, the Sankey diagram will be determined and engine parameters like thermal efficiency, BMEP etc, computed. A so-called heat-release model is developed. The course is mainly in hands-on exercise and a notebook and Matlab are required. Final term: written report and a final presentation (10-15 min).

For more information, contact :

LMT Somers | 040 247 2107 | l.m.t.somers@tue.nl

Powertrain components (4AT00)

Dr.ir. LMT Somers, dr.ir. T Hofman, TUE

This introductory course on automotive power trains (including engine and transmission), covers the basic technology behind automotive vehicle propulsion. In the introductory lecture, basic road load forces will be discussed in order to derive the amount of torque and power a vehicle power train should deliver. Next, the principles of 4-stroke Internal Combustion Engine are discussed (components, kinematics and operating characteristics). Some elements of ICE operation (a.o. gas exchange, cycles, thermo chemistry and fuels, fuel consumption and emissions) are discussed in

more depth in order to enable students to make quantitative computations. The course continues by treating the history and basic principles of the automotive drive train and its components. The aim of this part is to obtain a broad (and in some aspects deep) insight in components, systems and system designing of vehicle drive trains. Some basic powertrain modeling techniques will be treated, followed by the somewhat more detailed analysis of the Toyota Prius powertrain. This example and others will be used to explain the challenges that powertrain designers are facing nowadays. The course consists of 16 hours of lectures, approximately 12 hr's of guided selfstudy, and some additional practicals at the laboratories of Automotive Engineering Science (2x half a day). The course runs in the first quartile of the academic year.

For more information, contact :

LMT Somers | 040 247 2107 | l.m.t.somers@tue.nl

Clean engines and future fuels (4AT020)

Dr.ir. LMT Somers, ir. PC Bakker, TUE

Geopolitical, environmental and societal factors are forcing the automotive industry to develop more efficient and cleaner engines, running on a wide variety of fuels. In current engine design processes, fuels are regarded as “facts of life”. New feedstocks (gas, bio) ask for detailed understanding of future fuel requirements. In the course, starting from knowledge of the molecular structure of fuels available today, the student will learn to compute or estimate the relevant physical (e.g. vapour pressure) and chemical properties (e.g. heating value). Essential engine processes such as spray formation, evaporation, and emission formation in an engine will be discussed with emphasis on the interplay between fuel properties and spray parameters. This knowledge will then be applied to new (low-temperature) combustion concepts. Homogeneous reactors and phi-T maps will be introduced and used to find the origin of low emissions and/or high efficiency. Eventually, students will put their ideas to test on one of our experimental rigs.

For more information, contact :

LMT Somers | 040 247 2107 | l.m.t.somers@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Turbulence

Turbulence in hydraulics (CIE5312)

Prof.dr.ir. WSJ Uijttewaal TUD

This course is an introduction to turbulence with applications in hydraulics. The subjects treated are: statistical description of turbulence, Reynolds equations, energy equation, turbulent boundary layers, free shear flows, turbulence models, dispersion and diffusion, experimental techniques.

For more information, contact :

WSJ Uijttewaal | 015 278 1371 | w.s.j.ujttewaal@tudelft.nl

Turbulence A (wb1424A)

Dr.ir. WP Breugem TUD

In this course an introduction is given to the theory of turbulence. The course starts with the treatment of the properties of turbulence and the distinction between laminar and turbulent flows. This is followed by the treatment of linear stability theory applied to Kelvin-Helmholtz instability, the inflection criterion of Rayleigh and the Orr-Sommerfeld equation. Next follows a phenomenological treatment of turbulence, a discussion of Richardson's energy cascade and the Kolmogorov 1941 theory on the micro and macrostructure of turbulence. The statistical treatment of stochastic processes is discussed and the Reynolds-Averaged Navier-Stokes (RANS) equations are derived. This leads to a discussion of the closure problem for the Reynolds stress and the introduction of the gradient-diffusion hypothesis and K-theory for the turbulent viscosity. The RANS equations are then applied to boundary-free shear flows such as jets and wakes. For jets and wakes an analytical expression for the mean velocity profile can be derived based on an order-of-magnitude analysis and the assumption of self-similarity. Next the RANS equations are applied to wall-bounded shear flows such as channel and pipe flows. Approximate analytical expressions are derived for the mean velocity in the inner and the outer layer. The logarithmic law is derived for the mean velocity in the overlap region. The influence of wall roughness and a streamwise pressure gradient on wall-bounded turbulence is discussed. The transport equations are derived for the mean and the turbulent kinetic energy and related to Richardson's energy cascade. The effect of buoyancy is explained by means of the flux Richardson number and the Obukhov length. Several popular models are discussed for the turbulent viscosity such as the k-epsilon model. The strengths and weaknesses of these models are demonstrated by means of simulations with a commercial Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) package. The concept of Direct Numerical Simulation (DNS) and Large Eddy Simulation (LES) is explained. Finally, an introduction is given to energy spectra and correlations of turbulent flows. The $-5/3$ law for the spectrum of turbulence in the inertial subrange is derived.

For more information, contact :

WP Breugem | 015 278 8663 | w.p.breugem@tudelft.nl | 6 ECTS

Turbulence (358001)

Prof.dr. D Lohse, UT

Subjects: Navier-Stokes equations, hydrodynamic instabilities, routes to chaos, transition to turbulence, Rayleigh-Benard convection, Boussinesq equation, fully developed turbulence, Kolmogorov, intermittency, phenomenological models for intermittency, cascade models, Keps model, boundary layer theory, turbulent diffusion.

For more information, contact :

D Lohse | 053 489 8076 | d.lohse@utwente.nl | 5 ECTS

Geophysical and environmental flows

Open channel flow (CTB3350/CIE3310-09)

Dr.ir. RJ Labeur, TUD

Subjects to be treated are: basic equations for long waves in open channels and in closed conduits; categories of long waves in open channels: translatory waves, tides, harbour oscillations, floodwaves in rivers; translatory waves of low and finite height; method of characteristics; harmonic method for sinusoidal wave propagation with linearised damping; flood waves in rivers.

For more information, contact :

RJ Labeur | 015 278 5069 | r.j.labeur@tudelft.nl | 4 ECTS

Stratified flows (CIE5302)

Prof.dr. JD Pietrzak, TUD

Flows influenced or caused by differences in density. Basic equations. The two-layer model. Internal and external long waves. Steady-state two-layer flows. Internal hydraulic jumps and gravity currents. Stability, turbulence and mixing. Salt intrusion in estuaries.

For more information, contact :

JD Pietrzak | 015 278 5466 | j.d.pietrzak@tudelft.nl

Ocean waves (CIE4325)

Dr. MFS Tissier, TUD

Subjects to be treated are: concepts from the theory of stochastic processes, energy-density spectrum, wind waves considered as stochastic processes in space and time, statistical properties, development and propagation of wind waves, wave climate, spectral calculations and responses.

For more information, contact :

MFS Tissier | 015 278 3255 | m.f.s.tissier@tudelft.nl

Physical oceanography (CIE317)

Prof.dr. JD Pietrzak, TUD

The course will deal with the following topics: The physics of free surface waves; Linear wave theory, non-linear waves; Short waves, shallow water waves; Numerical methods for various wave models, e.g. Delft3D and SWAN.

For more information, contact :

JD Pietrzak | 015 278 9455 | j.d.pietrzak@tudelft.nl

Water systems (201300077)

Dr.ir. DCM Augustijn, UT

Water systems gives a qualitative introduction into marine systems, river systems and water quality. The parts on marine systems and river systems prepare for the more quantitative and advanced courses Marine Dynamics and River Dynamics. The part on marine systems discusses essential physical processes such as tides, waves, sediment transport and morphology that play a role in the marine environment like shelf seas, estuaries and beaches. The part on river systems deals with the following topics: river forms, water flow in rivers, influence of tides on rivers, sediment transport, field measurements and human interventions in the river system. The part on water quality deals with the sources, fate and transport and effects of various types of pollutants in surface water. In addition, attention is given to water quality policies, the derivation of water quality standards and measures to improve water quality. If desired, the parts on Marine Systems, River Systems or Water Quality can be taken separately.

For more information, contact :

DCM Augustijn | 053 489 4510 | d.c.m.augustijn@utwente.nl

Marine dynamics (195400800)

Dr.ir. BW Borsje, dr.ir. PC Roos, UT

This course focuses on a quantitative description of marine processes, which were considered in a more qualitatively sense in the course Marine Systems (195400240) . The course consists of two parts. The first part deals with tides and ocean currents, involving e.g. Kelvin waves and Ekman dynamics. The second part is about short waves and nearshore morphodynamics, covering e.g. linear wave theory, sediment transport and coastline evolution models.

For more information, contact :

BW Borsje | 053 489 1094 | b.w.borsje@utwente.nl | 7,5 ECTS

Morphology (195410200)

Prof.dr. SJMH Hulscher, UT

In the course Morphology five topics are discussed that have a relation with morphology of rivers, estuaries, coasts and seas. Physics play an important role in this. Because understanding and predicting morphology is often necessary to support control, the link with practice often comes into play. An example is the widening of the Westerschelde, maintaining the coast line, controlling pipe lines in a dynamic seabed with sand waves. By means of recent articles these

topics are studied; the articles are presented by students and the topic is discussed using the associated assignments. Moreover, every student reviews a paper, written by a researcher from the Water Engineering and Management department.

This paper is ready to submit or just submitted to a peer-reviewed journal. Finally, every student focuses on a subject, individually or in pairs, which is laid down in a short report and a poster. This poster is presented and commented to other students and lecturers during a final poster session.

For more information, contact :

SJMH Hulscher | 053 489 4256 | s.j.m.h.hulscher@utwente.nl

River dynamics

Dr.ir. B Vermeulen, UT

In the River Dynamics course students learn to apply the basic principles of fluid flow, sediment transport and morphology (erosion / sedimentation) to quantify the response of fluvial systems to natural or man-made changes. During the lectures, students learn to recognize the physical processes relevant to specific engineering problems, and translate these into 1D equations for steady and unsteady shallow water flows, sediment transport and 1D morphology. Using simple analytical solutions, students can provide a first quantitative estimate of the effect of measures on backwater flows, flood waves, tidal flows and short and long term morphology. Subsequently, students will use a state of the art 1D numerical model as is used in research and engineering practice, to quantify the impact of more complex measures and learn the basic principles of numerical modelling. During a one day excursion students will visit several river engineering projects that illustrate how the course content can be applied in the day to day practice.

For more information, contact :

B Vermeulen | 053 489 2367 | b.vermeulen@utwente.nl

Geophysical fluid dynamics (3MT110)

Prof.dr.ir. GJF van Heijst, dr. M Duran Matute, dr.ir. RPJ Kunnen, prof.dr. HJH Clercx, TUE

This course focusses on some basic features of the dynamics of large-scale geophysical flows as occurring in oceans and planetary atmospheres, which are essentially affected by background rotation and density stratification of the medium. Topics that are discussed: geostrophic flow, conservation of potential vorticity, Ekman boundary layers, spin-up, wind-driven ocean circulation, Boussinesq approximation, waves in rotating and stratified fluids, density currents, geostrophic adjustment, barotropic and baroclinic instability. Additionally, attention will be given to aspects of tides and estuarine circulation, rotating convection, rotating and/or stratified turbulence, and aspects of 2D turbulence.

A laboratory course is organized with experimental and computer sessions, in which students can investigate some dynamical features of rotating and stratified flows in the laboratory and by numerical simulations.

For more information contact

GJF van Heijst | 040 247 2722 | g.j.f.v.heijst@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Environmental fluid mechanics (3MT150)

Prof.dr.ir. GJF van Heijst, dr. M Duran Matute, TUE

This course offers an introduction to and an overview of various aspects of fluid mechanics phenomena occurring in the natural environment. After a short discussion of some basic fluid-dynamical concepts and approaches (such as mass and momentum balances), the following topics will be covered: basic elements of instability and turbulence, diffusion, mixing and dispersion, convection, jets and plumes, water waves, fluid dynamics of rivers and streams, lakes and reservoirs. Attention will also be given to the atmospheric boundary layer, to local and global air pollution, and to dispersion in the built environment.

For more information contact

GJF van Heijst | 040 247 2722 | g.j.f.v.heijst@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Micro-scale fluid mechanics

Microfluidics (WB1429)

Prof.dr.ir. J Westerweel, TUD

This course is an introduction to fluid mechanics at small scales. The subjects treated are: Scaling laws, Navier-Stokes equations for micro-scale gas and liquid flows, for electroosmotic flow, electrophoresis, dielectrophoresis, dispersion and diffusion, capillary effects, experimental techniques, applications in flow control, flow sensors, valves, pumps, mixers, filters, separators, heaters and life science applications.

For more information, contact :

J Westerweel | 015 278 6887 | j.Westerweel@tudelft.nl

Micro- and nanofluidics (3MT020)

Prof.dr. AA Darhuber, dr. HP Huinink, TUE

This course provides students with an overview of micro- and nanofluidics, i.e. aspects of fluid mechanics, heat- and mass transfer at small length scales, where surface- and interface effects dominate the dynamics. The students will gain insight into the forces and physical mechanisms that determine and that are available for transport at micro- and nanoscales. The course does not focus on microfabrication and device design, but will provide students with a basis for estimating quantities such as stresses exerted by liquids on microscopic objects, flow velocities, permeabilities and mixing efficiencies.

Course structure and contents:

1. The predominance of viscous friction and interfacial effects: - The Stokes equation and corresponding boundary conditions
2. Liquids in contact with other phases: Surface tension, Van der Waals forces, contact angles, superhydrophobic surfaces
3. Mixing: - Brownian motion and diffusion, - Micromixing and chaotic advection
4. Electrophoresis and electroosmotic flows
5. Applications: - Transport in porous media

For more information, contact :

AA Darhuber | 040 247 4499 | a.a.darhuber@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Microfluidics put-to-work (4UM10)

Prof.dr.ir. JMJ den Toonder, TUE

Micro-fluidics is the science and technology of manipulating and analyzing fluid flow in sub-millimeter dimensions. It is the key enabling technology for many emerging applications and disciplines, especially in the fields of medicine, environmental sensing, biology, and chemistry. Also in engineering and the physical sciences microfluidic systems are employed in applications such as control systems, heat management, and energy generation. Microfluidics approaches can be used to characterize and even manufacture in a controlled way functional particles based on soft materials. Concrete examples of applications are biosensor devices for molecular diagnostics, polymerase chain reaction chips, in-line water quality sensing, high-throughput screening, controlled drug delivery systems, drug discovery methods, forensic analysis instruments, and so on. In this course, you will learn about physical principles that play an important role in micro-fluidics, how these principles can be applied in practical applications, and which device manufacturing principles can be used to realize these applications. The emphasis will be on concepts and their practical applications, rather than on scientific in-depth theoretical understanding. All of the principles and concepts will be introduced in a bottom-up approach, focusing on examples of actual application areas already in use today. For each of these applications the relevant design concepts and physical mechanisms are categorized in application domains, so that the relation with practice is immediately evident. Special attention will be given to probing properties of soft materials using microfluidics. A practical workshop forms an essential component of the course as well as the examination, aimed at gaining hands-on experience with basic micro-fluidics device manufacturing and testing.

For more information, contact :

Jaap den Toonder | 040 2475706 | j.m.j.d.toonder@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Heat and flow in microsystems (4EM40)

Dr. AJH Frijns, Dr. SV Nedeia, prof. JMJ den Toonder, TUE

Microfluidic systems become more and more important in engineering, since their low costs, low weights, high efficiency and flexibility enable to realize applications such as lab-on-chip, micro-cooling, environmental sensors, e.g. realized in systems-in-foil. For designing such microfluidic systems, a good physical understanding of the phenomena is needed and proper (numerical) models are required. In micro- and nanofluidic devices, length scales can be reached where a continuum approach starts to fail (e.g. due to rarefaction effects): the local properties cannot be averaged out anymore and individual particle properties have to be taken into account, boundary effects and surface and interface forces become dominant.

In this course we will start at the basis: the interactions that take place at a molecular level. We will show that these small interactions sometimes can have major influences on macroscopic

level, e.g. slip velocities and temperature jumps. We start modelling at a molecular level (Molecular Dynamics models for heat and mass transfer) and scale it up via Monte Carlo models (DSMC) and the kinetic theory to the continuum level. We will show that by using the appropriate assumptions these models can be directly related to each other. After deriving the appropriate models, we will apply them to design microfluidic systems making use of different small-scale phenomena, for gas cooling, evaporative cooling, evaporative pumping, gas-surface reactions, mixing, AC electro-osmosis, acoustic streaming, droplet, particle or cell manipulation, etc.

For more information, contact :

AJH Frijns | 040 247 4825 | a.j.h.frijns@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Nanofluidics

Prof.dr. F Mugele, UT

Nanofluidics is a key element of nanotechnology. Nanofluidics plays a central role in many Lab-on-a-chip systems and is key for filtration and separation processes (e.g. water purification, desalination, environmental remediation). Moreover the physical principles discussed in the course are essential for many biophysical questions and modern material science of soft (colloidal) matter. This course gives an introduction into nanofluidics, considering fundamental aspects, intrinsic length scales and geometry.

A number of different selected topics in the field of nanofluidics are discussed, such as:

- basic fluid dynamics for micro- and nanochannels
- solid-liquid interfaces (interactions, adsorption/desorption)
- hydrodynamics at small scales (laminar flow, slip versus no-slip, mixing)
- 3-phase systems (capillary forces, wetting, superhydrophobicity)
- electrokinetic effects (electroosmotic pumping, electroviscous effect)
- electrophoresis and separation techniques
- (Nano)colloidal particles and colloidal assembly

The course is taught in the form of classical lectures (HCs) accompanied by seminars (WCs) in which homework problems prepared and submitted by the students beforehand are being discussed. Each student gives a final presentation on a specific topic based on a set of original articles from the literature. The course will be taught in the third quarter.

For more information, contact :

F Mugele | 053 489 3094 | f.mugele@utwente.nl

Bio fluid dynamics

Cardiovascular fluid mechanics

Prof.dr.ir. FN van de Vosse, TUE

The course cardiovascular fluid mechanics focuses on fluid mechanical phenomena that occur in the human cardiovascular system. These phenomena are complex due to non-linear and non-homogeneous properties of the blood and arterial wall, the complex geometry and the pulsatile flow properties. After a physiological introduction, a short review of the equations governing fluid mechanics is given, including the main concepts determining the constitutive equations for both blood and arterial wall. An important part of the course is dedicated to the description of flow in straight, curved and bifurcating, rigid tubes. With the aid of characteristic dimensionless groups the flow phenomena will be classified and related to specific physiological phenomena in the cardiovascular system. In this way differences between flow in the large arteries and flow in the micro-circulation will be elucidated. Flow in distensible tubes is characterized by wave propagation of the pressure pulse. Hence, wave propagation including attenuation and reflection of waves at geometrical transitions will be discussed. As blood consists of blood cells suspended in plasma its rheological properties differ from that of a Newtonian fluid. Constitutive relations for Newtonian, non-Newtonian and suspensions will be compared. In addition, the importance of the rheological properties of blood for the microcirculation will be dealt with. Finally, mass transfer at the vessel wall and the influence of tapering of the arterial lumen will be discussed.

For more information, contact :

FN van de Vosse | 040 247 4218 | f.n.v.d.vosse@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Cardiovascular fluid-structure interaction

Prof.dr.ir. FN van de Vosse, TUE

An important factor in the functioning of our cardiovascular system is the interaction between the fluid (blood) and elastic media like vessel walls and (heart) valves. In this course the necessary numerical tools to analyse these so-called fluid-structure interaction problems will be explained and the strengths/limitations of these methods will be discussed. The course starts with a general introduction to the mathematical modelling of the cardiovascular system based on finite element approximation solutions of the governing equations and the role of fluid-structure interaction i.e. blood flow vessel wall interaction. Next, standard finite element solution methods for 2D and 3D flows in rigid arterial geometries and the choice of proper boundary conditions are discussed. After the introduction of 1D finite element methods for pressure and flow wave propagation and reflections in the arterial tree and the discussion of solution strategies for 2D and 3D non-linear solid deformation, Arbitrary Lagrange Euler (ALE) as well as Fictitious Domain (FD) methods for fluid structure interaction will be discussed. In addition to lectures about theory and applications, the course includes hands-on training in which the theory is applied to specific and well-defined problems using in-house finite element software tools.

For more information, contact :

FN van de Vosse | 040 247 4218 | f.n.v.d.vosse@tue.nl | 5 ECTS

Experimental techniques in fluid mechanics

Experimental techniques in physics of fluids (193580020)

Dr. Dennis van Gils, UT

Experimental techniques for flow measurements, like particle image velocimetry, laser-Doppler anemometry, hot-wire anemometry, and high-speed imaging, are to be included in the course. Various modern techniques, as Tomographic PIV/PTV and micro/nano-PIV, will also be covered in this course. In the lectures, principles and specific advantages and limitations of the techniques will be discussed. This knowledge will be taught in lectures and deepened with research articles and homework questions. Following the lectures, hands-on experiments will be organized. In groups of two students, a specific measurement problem will be solved with one of the techniques presented in the course. The participants write a concise report and prepare a presentation on their work.

For more information, contact :

D.P.M. van Gils | 053 489 5604 | d.p.m.vangils@utwente.nl | 5 ECTS

Experimental methods in transport physics (3MT140)

Dr. RM Cardinaels, prof.dr. AA Darhuber, dr. SJF Erich, dr.ir. MFM Speetjens, dr. Nicolae Tomozeiu (Oc ), ir. HM Wyss, TUE

This course focusses on the following measurement challenges and methods:

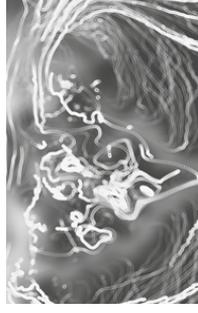
- Flows inside intransparent solids
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) / MRI; X-ray Computed Tomography (CT) and X-ray Diffraction (XRD)
- Liquid films as thin as a single molecule
Brewster Angle Microscopy (BAM); Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR) and Ellipsometry
- Droplets and particle suspensions
Light scattering
- Material composition
Confocal Raman Microscopy; Infrared Spectroscopy
- Three-dimensional velocity fields
3D-Particle Tracking- and Particle Image Velocimetry (PTV & PIV)
- Flow properties of complex liquids
Rheology and rheometry methods

The goals of this course are to

- Provide an overview of experimental methods in fluid mechanics that are useful in scientific research & technological applications.
- Enable the selection of the optimal technique for a certain measurement problem.
- Enable the optimization of an experimental setup.

For more information, contact :

AA Darhuber | 040 247 4499 | a.a.darhuber@tue.nl | 5 ECTS



Who and Where

PARTICIPATING GROUPS

Delft University of Technology

Mechanical Maritime and Material Engineering (3ME)

Process & Energy (3ME-PE)

Prof.dr.ir. BJ Boersma 015 278 7979 b.j.boersma@tudelft.nl
Prof.dr.ir. C Poelma 015 278 2620 c.poelma@tudelft.nl

Fluid Mechanics (3ME-FM)

Prof.dr.ir. J Westerweel 015 278 6887 j.westerweel@tudelft.nl
Prof.dr.ir. B Eckhardt (parttime) 015 278 2904 bruno.eckhardt@physik.uni-marburg.de
Prof.dr.ir. RAWM Henkes (parttime) 015 278 1323 r.a.w.m.henkes@tudelft.nl
Prof.dr.ir. G Ooms (em) 015 278 1176 g.ooms@tudelft.nl
Prof.dr. DJEM Roekaerts 015 278 2470 d.j.e.m.roekaerts@tudelft.nl

Maritime and Transport Technology (3ME-MTT)

Prof.dr.ir. AP van 't Veer 015 278 1631 riaan.vantVeer@tudelft.nl
Prof.dr.ir. C van Rhee 015 278 3973 c.vanrhee@tudelft.nl
Prof.dr.ir. TJC van Terwisga (parttime) 015 278 6860 t.v.terwisga@tudelft.nl

Chemical Engineering (CE)

Transport Phenomena (CE-TP)

Prof.dr.ir. CR Kleijn 015 278 2835 c.r.kleijn@tudelft.nl
Prof.dr. RF Mudde 015 278 2834 r.f.mudde@tudelft.nl
Prof.dr.ir. HEA van den Akker 015 278 5000 h.e.a.vandenakker@tudelft.nl
Prof.dr.ir. S Sundaresan 015 278 5000 sundar@princeton.edu

Product and Process Engineering (CE-PPE)

Prof.dr.ir. MT Kreutzer 015 278 9084 m.t.kreutzer@tudelft.nl
Prof.dr.ir. JR van Ommen 015 278 2133 j.r.vanommen@tudelft.nl

Applied Mathematics (AM)

Numerical Analysis (AM-NA)

Prof.dr.ir. C Vuik 015 278 5530 c.vuik@tudelft.nl

Mathematical Physics (AM-MP)

Prof.dr.ir. AW Heemink 015 278 5813 a.w.heemink@tudelft.nl

Applied Sciences (AS)

Radiation Science and Technology (AS-RST)

Dr.ir. M Rohde 015 278 2105 m.rohde@tudelft.nl

Aerospace Engineering (AE)

Prof.dr. F Scarano 015 278 5902 f.scarano@tudelft.nl

Prof.dr. S Hickel 015 278 9570 s.hickel@tudelft.nl

Civil Engineering and Geosciences (CEG)

Fluid Mechanics (CEG-FM)

Prof.dr.ir. WSJ Uijtewaal 015 278 1371 w.s.j.uiltewaal@tudelft.nl

Prof.dr. J Pietrzak 015 278 9455 j.d.pietrzak@tudelft.nl

Prof.dr.ir. AJHM Reniers 015 278 5426 a.j.h.m.reniers@tudelft.nl

Geoscience and Remote Sensing

Prof.dr.ir. AP Siebesma 015 278 4720 a.p.siebesma@tudelft.nl

Prof.dr.ir. HJJ Jonker 015 278 6157 h.j.j.jonker@tudelft.nl

Prof.dr.ir. BJH van de Wiel 015 278 9526 b.j.h.vandewiel@tudelft.nl

Eindhoven University of Technology

Applied Physics (AP)

Vortex Dynamics and Turbulence (AP-WDY)

Prof.dr. HJH Clercx 040 247 2680 h.j.h.clercx@tue.nl

Prof.dr.ir. GJF van Heijst 040 247 2722 g.j.f.v.heijst@tue.nl

Prof.dr. F Toschi 040 247 3911 f.toschi@tue.nl

Mesosopic Transport Phenomena (AP-MST)

Prof.dr.ir. AA Darhuber 040 247 4499 a.a.darhuber@tue.nl

Prof.dr. J Harting (parttime) 040 247 3766 j.d.r.Harting@tue.nl

Prof.dr.ir. MEH van Dongen (em) 040 247 3194 m.e.h.v.dongen@tue.nl

Transport in Porous Media (AP-TPM)

Prof.dr.ir. OCG Adan (parttime) 040 247 3398 o.c.g.adan@tue.nl

Plasma Physics (AP-PP)

Prof.dr.ir. GMW Kroesen 040 247 4357 g.m.w.kroesen@tue.nl

Prof.dr. VY Banine (parttime) 040 247 9111 vadim.banine@asml.com

Prof. UM Ebert (parttime) 040 247 9111 ute.ebert@cwil.nl

Mechanical Engineering (ME)

Energy Technology (ME-ET)

Prof.dr.ir. EH van Brummelen	040 247 5470	e.h.v.brummelen@tue.nl
Prof.dr.ir. DMJ Smeulders	040 247 2140	d.m.j.smeulders@tue.nl
Prof.dr.ir. AA van Steenhoven	040 247 2132	a.a.v.steenhoven@tue.nl
Prof.dr.ir. CJ van Duijn (em)	040 247 2855	c.j.v.duijn@tue.nl
Prof.dr.ir. HMA Wijshoff (parttime)	040 247 5399	h.m.a.wijshoff@tue.nl
Prof.dr. HA Zondag (parttime)	040 247 2719	h.a.zondag@tue.nl

Multiphase and Reactive Flows (ME-MRF)

Prof.dr.ir. NG Deen	040 247 3681	n.g.deen@tue.nl
Prof.dr.ir. LPH de Goey	040 247 2140	l.p.h.d.goey@tue.nl
Prof.dr.ir. JGM Kuerten	040 247 2362	j.g.m.kuerten@tue.nl
Prof.dr. M Golombok (parttime)	040 247 3664	m.golombok@tue.nl

Microsystems (ME-MS)

Prof.dr.ir. JMJ den Toonder	040 247 2987	j.m.j.d.toonder@tue.nl
-----------------------------	--------------	------------------------

Chemical Engineering and Technology (CET)

Multi-scale Modelling of Multiphase Flows (CET-MMM)

Prof.dr.ir. JAM Kuipers	040 247 4158	j.a.m.kuipers@tue.nl
-------------------------	--------------	----------------------

Chemical Process Intensification (CET-CPI)

Prof.dr.ir. M van Sint Annaland	040 247 2241	m.v.sintannaland@tue.nl
---------------------------------	--------------	-------------------------

Interfaces with Mass Transfer (SIM)

Prof.dr. CWM van der Geld	040 247 2923	c.w.m.v.d.geld@tue.nl
---------------------------	--------------	-----------------------

Mathematics and Computer Science (MCS)

Centre for Analysis, Scientific Computing and Applications (MCS-CASA)

Prof.dr.ir. B Koren	040 247 2080	b.koren@tue.nl
Prof.dr. MA Peletier	040 247 2628	m.a.peletier@tue.nl
Prof.dr. WHA Schilders (parttime)	040 247 5518	w.h.a.schilders@tue.nl
Prof.dr. JJM Slot (parttime)	040 247 4381	j.j.m.slot@tue.nl

Built Environment (BE)

Urban Physics and Wind Engineering (BE-UPWE)

Prof.dr.ir. BJE Blocken	040 247 2138	b.j.e.blocken@tue.nl
-------------------------	--------------	----------------------

University of Twente

Science and Technology (TNW)

Physics of Fluids (PoF)

Prof.dr. D Lohse	053 489 8076	d.lohse@utwente.nl
Prof.dr. D van de Meer	053 489 2387	d.vandermeer@utwente.nl
Prof.dr. J Snoeijer	053 489 3085	j.h.snoeijer@utwente.nl

Prof.dr. M Versluis	053 489 6824	m.versluis@utwente.nl
Prof.dr.ir. JF Dijkstra (parttime)	06 2334 1331	j.f.dijkstra@ziggo.nl
Prof.dr. J Harting (parttime)	053 489 4829	j.harting@tue.nl
Prof.dr. A Prosperetti (parttime)	053 489 9111	prosperetti@jhu.edu
Prof.dr. C Sun (parttime)	053 489 9111	c.sun@utwente.nl
Prof.dr. R Verzicco (parttime)	053 489 2470	r.verzicco@utwente.nl
Prof.dr.ir. L van Wijngaarden (em)	053 489 3086	l.vanwijngaarden@tnw.utwente.nl

Physics of Complex Fluids (PCF)

Prof.dr. F Mugele	053 489 3094	f.mugele@utwente.nl
-------------------	--------------	---------------------

Chemical Engineering (CT)

Soft Matter, Fluidics and Interfaces (SFI)

Prof.dr.ir. RGH Lammertink	053 489 2063	r.g.h.lammertink@utwente.nl
----------------------------	--------------	-----------------------------

Engineering Technology (CTW)

Engineering Fluid Dynamics (EFD)

Prof.dr.ir. CH Venner	053 489 2488	c.h.venner@utwente.nl
Prof.dr.ir. HWM Hoeijmakers (em)	053 489 4838	h.w.m.hoeijmakers@utwente.nl

Thermal Engineering (TE)

Prof.dr.ir. ThH van der Meer	053 489 2530	t.h.vandermeer@utwente.nl
------------------------------	--------------	---------------------------

Multiscale Mechanics (TSMMS)

Prof.dr. S Luding	053 489 4212	s.luding@ctw.utwente.nl
-------------------	--------------	-------------------------

Water Engineering Management (WEM)

Prof.dr. SJMH Hulscher	053 489 4256	s.j.m.h.hulscher@utwente.nl
------------------------	--------------	-----------------------------

Electrical Engineering, Mathematics and Computer Science (EEMCS)

Applied Analysis (AA)

Prof.dr.ir. EWC van Groesen	053 489 3413	e.w.c.vangroesen@utwente.nl
-----------------------------	--------------	-----------------------------

Mathematics of Computational Science (MACS)

Prof.dr.ir. JWW van der Vegt	053 489 5628	j.j.w.vandervegt@utwente.nl
------------------------------	--------------	-----------------------------

Multiscale Modelling and Simulation (MMS)

Prof.dr.ir. BJ Geurts	053 489 4125	b.j.geurts@utwente.nl
-----------------------	--------------	-----------------------

University of Groningen

Computational Mechanics and Numerical Mathematics (CMNM)

Prof.dr.ir. RWCP Verstappen	050 363 3958	r.w.c.p.verstappen@rug.nl
Prof.dr. AEP Veldman (em)	050 363 3939	veldman@math.rug.nl

Wageningen University

Experimental Zoology (EZ)

Prof.dr.ir. JL van Leeuwen

0317 482267 johan.vanleeuwen@wur.nl

Food Process Engineering (FPE)

Prof.dr.ir. CGPH Schroen

0317 483396 karin.schroen@wur.nl

Physical Chemistry and Soft Matter (PCC)

Prof.dr.ir. J van der Gucht

0317 483066 jasper.vandergucht@wur.nl

Utrecht University

Institute for Meteorology and Oceanography (IMAU)

Prof.dr.ir. HA Dijkstra

030 253 5441 h.a.dijkstra@uu.nl

Prof.dr. LRM Maas (parttime)

030 253 3275 l.r.m.maas@uu.nl

ORGANIZATION

Board of Directors

Prof.dr.ir. CJ van Duijn (TUE, Chairman)	040 247 2855	c.j.v.duijn@tue.nl
Prof.dr.ir. JWM Hilgenkamp (UT)	053 489 2806	j.w.m.hilgenkamp@utwente.nl
Prof.dr. S Hickel (TUD)	015 278 9570	s.hickel@tudelft.nl
Prof.dr.ir. LPH de Goey (TUE)	040 247 2140	l.p.h.d.goey@tue.nl
Ir. JJ Meerman (Teijin Aramid)	088 268 9367	hans.meerman@teijinaramid.com

Management Team

Prof.dr.ir. JGM Kuerten	040 247 2362	j.g.m.kuerten@tue.nl
Prof.dr. D Lohse (UT)	053 489 8076	d.lohse@utwente.nl
Prof.dr.ir. J Westerweel (TUD)	015 278 6887	j.westerweel@tudelft.nl

Industrial Board

Dr. B Borkent (NWO)	030 600 1310	b.borkent@nwo.nl
Dr. V Fokkema (VSL)	015 269 1501	vfokkema@vsl.nl
Ir. G Hommersom (Dow Benelux)	0115 67 4102	ghommersom@dow.com
Dr.ir. J Janssen (Unilever)	010 460 6324	jo.janssen@unilever.com
Ir. J de Jong (DSM)	06 5520 4591	jelle.jong-de@dsm.com
Ir. JJ Meerman (Teijin Aramid)	088 268 9367	hans.meerman@teijinaramid.com
Prof.dr.ir. AE Mynett (WL)	015 285 8580	a.mynett@unesco-ihe.org
Dr. J Kok (NLR)	020 511 3020	johan.kok@nlr.nl
Dr.ir. TWJ Peeters (Tatasteel)	0251 495018	tim.peeters@tatasteel.com
Dr. E Pelssers (Philips)	040 291 0926	eduard.pelssers@philips.com
Ir. J Pennekamp (Deltares)	088 335 8273	johan.pennekamp@deltares.nl
Dr.ir. HJ Prins (Marin)	0317 493 405	h.j.prins@marin.nl
Ir. H Reinten (Oce)	077 359 4061	hans.reinten@oce.com
Ir. M Riepen (ASML)	040 268 3000	michel.riepen@asml.nl
Ir. M Roest (VORTECH)	015 285 0127	mark.roest@vortech.nl
Ir. P Veenstra (Shell) (Chairman)	020 630 3384	peter.veenstra@shell.com
Ir. R Veraar (TNO Defence and Safety)	015 284 3395	ronald.veraar@tno.nl
Dr.ir. FC Visser (Flowserve)	076 502 8311	fvisser@flowserve.com
Prof.dr.ir. B Vreman (AKZO-Nobel/TUE)	026 366 9440	bert.vreman@akzonobel.com

JM Burgerscentrum (the Netherlands)

Prof.dr.ir. GJF van Heijst, scientific director

015 278 1176 g.j.f.v.heijst@tue.nl

I Hoekstein-Philips, secretariat

015 278 3216 jmburgerscentrum@tudelft.nl

Mekelweg 2

2628 CD Delft

Burgers Program Maryland

James M Wallace, Professor, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering

www.eng.umd.edu/~wallace

Gemstone Program Director

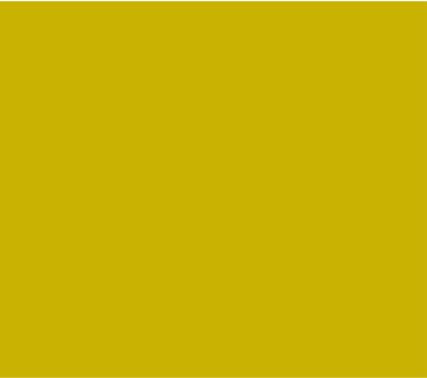
www.gemstone.umd.edu/Chair,

Burgers Program for Fluid Dynamics

www.burgers.umd.edu

T 301 314 6695F 301 314 8469

E wallace@eng.umd.edu



JMBC Course Programme
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