

Phys101 Lectures 24-25

Fluids II (Fluids in motion)

Key points:

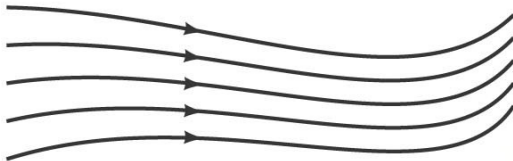
- **Bernoulli's Equation**
- **Poiseuille's Law**

Ref: 10-8,9,10,11,12.

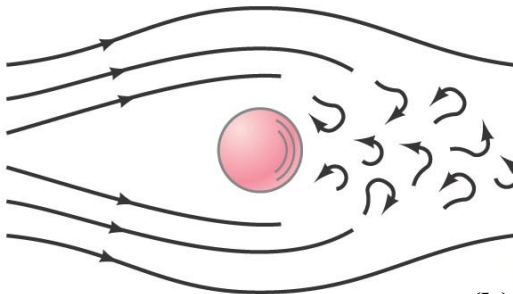
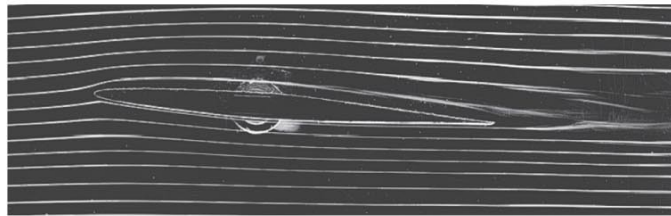
10-8 Fluids in Motion; Flow Rate and the Equation of Continuity

If the flow of a fluid is smooth, it is called **streamline or laminar flow (a)**.

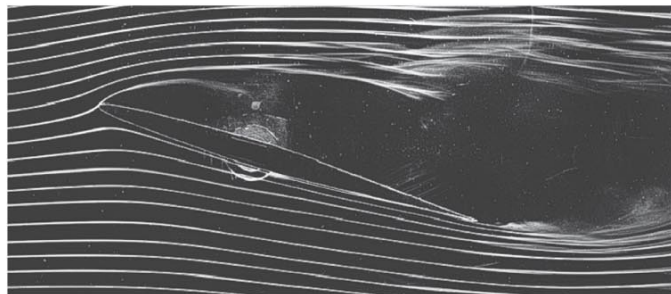
Above a certain speed, the flow becomes **turbulent (b)**. Turbulent flow has **eddies**; the **viscosity** of the fluid is much greater when eddies are present.



(a)



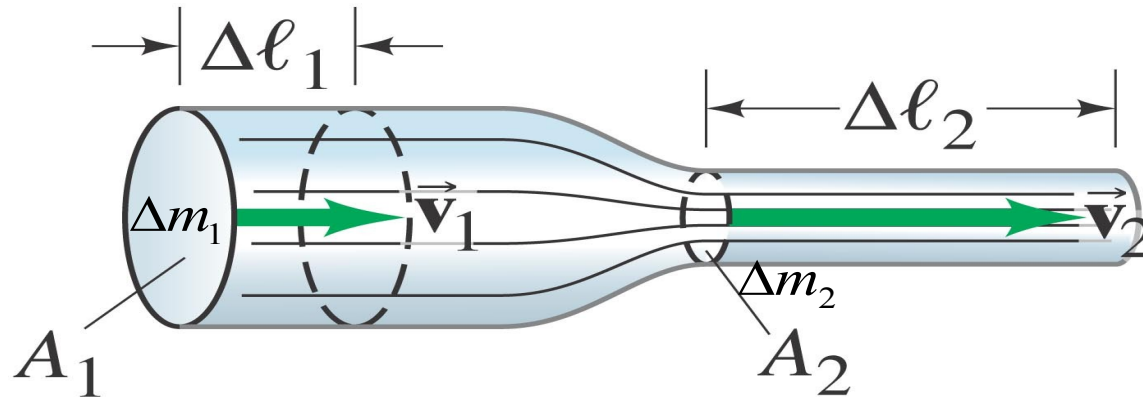
(b)



Flow Rate and the Equation of Continuity

We will deal with **laminar flow**.

The **mass flow rate** is the mass that passes a given point per unit time. The flow rates at any two points must be **equal**, as long as no fluid is being added or taken away.



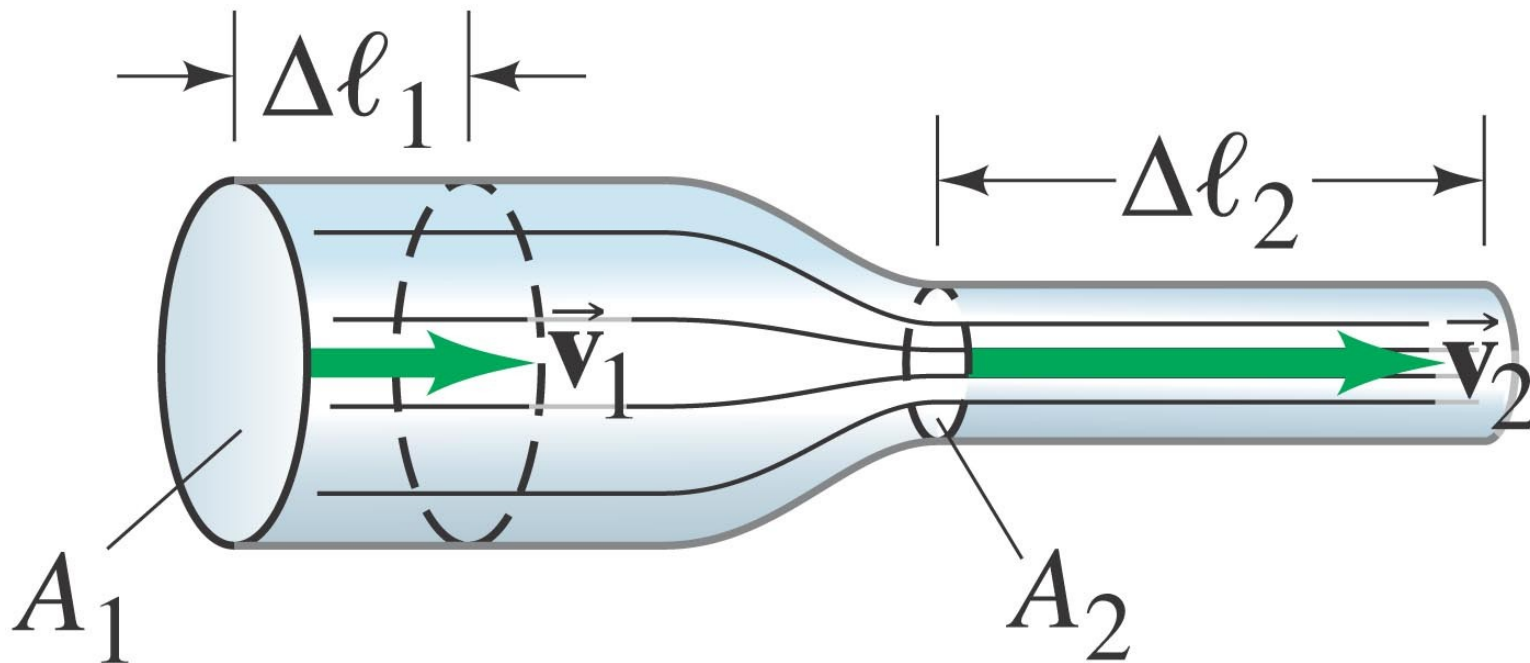
This gives us the **equation of continuity**:

Since
$$\frac{\Delta m_1}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta m_2}{\Delta t}, \quad (\text{in} = \text{out}, \Delta m_1 = \Delta m_2)$$

then
$$\rho_1 A_1 v_1 = \rho_2 A_2 v_2.$$

Fire nozzles

If the density does not change, the continuity equation simplifies to $A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$. If the cross-sectional area of the nozzle is smaller, the flow is slower.



$$A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$$

For incompressible fluids

Example: Blood flow.

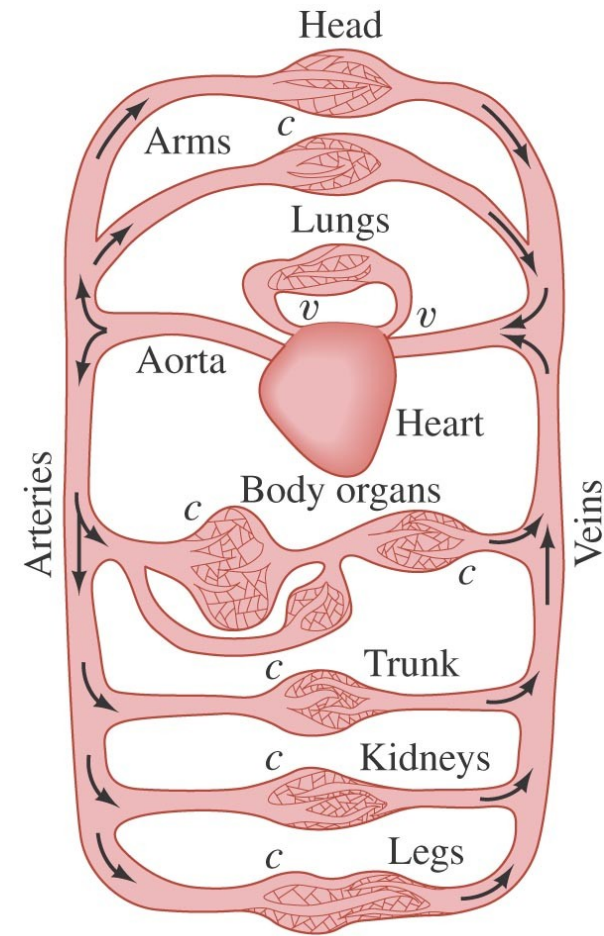
In humans, blood flows from the heart into the aorta, from which it passes into the major arteries. These branch into the small arteries (arterioles), which in turn branch into myriads of tiny capillaries. The blood returns to the heart via the veins. The radius of the aorta is about 1.2 cm, and the blood passing through it has a speed of about 40 cm/s. A typical capillary has a radius of about 4×10^{-4} cm, and blood flows through it at a speed of about 5×10^{-4} m/s. Estimate the number of capillaries that are in the body.

$$A_1 v_1 = N A_2 v_2$$

$N A_2$ is the total cross sectional area of all the capillaries

$$N = \frac{A_1 v_1}{A_2 v_2} = \frac{\pi R^2 v_1}{\pi r^2 v_2} = \frac{R^2 v_1}{r^2 v_2}$$

$$N = \frac{(1.2 \times 10^{-2})^2 \times 0.4}{(4 \times 10^{-6})^2 \times 5 \times 10^{-4}} = 7 \times 10^9$$



v = valves
 c = capillaries

Bernoulli's Equation

In time interval Δt , m_1 moves in and m_2 moves out. Continuity requires

$$m_1 = m_2 = m = \rho A_1 v_1 \Delta t = \rho A_2 v_2 \Delta t$$

Work done by external pressures:

$$W_p = P_1 A_1 v_1 \Delta t - P_2 A_2 v_2 \Delta t = \frac{m}{\rho} (P_1 - P_2)$$

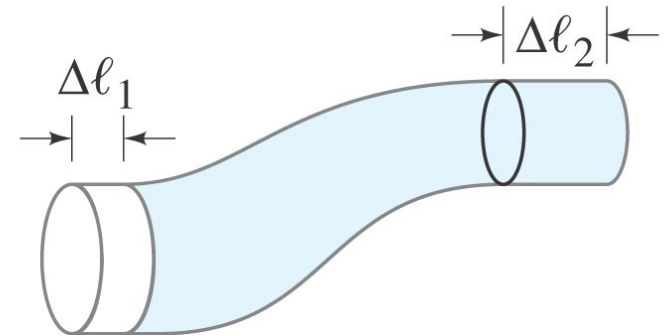
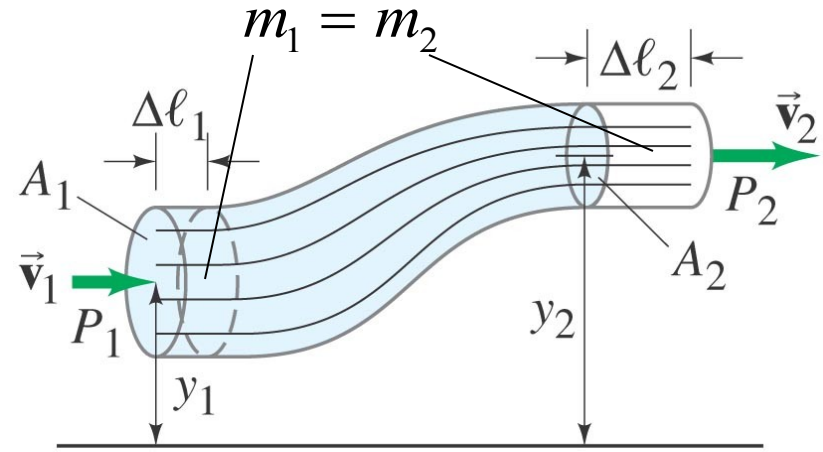
Ideally, **when there is no drag**, W_p should be equal to the gain in mechanical energy:

$$\frac{m}{\rho} (P_1 - P_2) = \Delta E = mgy_2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_2^2 - mgy_1 - \frac{1}{2}mv_1^2$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = \rho gy_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 - \rho gy_1 - \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2$$

$$P_1 + \rho gy_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 = P_2 + \rho gy_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2$$

$$\text{OR: } P + \rho gy + \frac{1}{2}\rho v^2 = \text{constant}$$



This is known as Bernoulli's equation, which is a consequence of conservation of energy.

Bernoulli's principle:

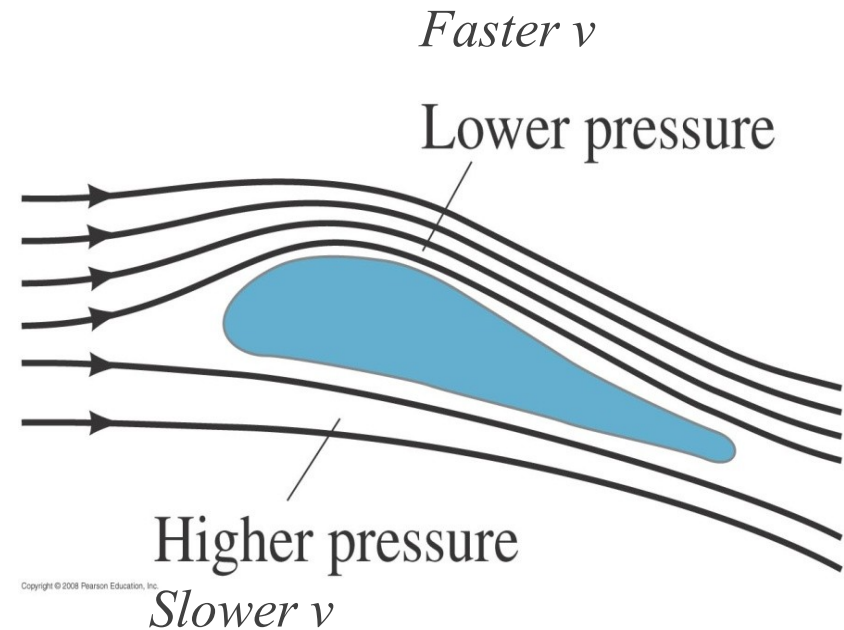
When the height y doesn't change much, Bernoulli's equation becomes

$$P_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = P_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2$$

$$\text{OR: } P + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 = \text{constant}$$

Where the velocity of a fluid is high, the pressure is low, and where the velocity is low, the pressure is high.

Lift on an airplane wing is due to the different air speeds and pressures on the two surfaces of the wing.



Demo

Example: Flow and pressure in a hot-water heating system.

Water circulates throughout a house in a hot-water heating system. If the water is pumped at a speed of 0.5 m/s through a 4.0-cm-diameter pipe in the basement under a pressure of 3.0 atm, what will be the flow speed and pressure in a 2.6-cm-diameter pipe on the second floor 5.0 m above? Assume the pipes do not divide into branches.

[Solution]

$$P_1 = 3.0 \text{ atm}, v_1 = 0.5 \text{ m/s}, A_1 = \pi \left(\frac{0.04}{2} \right)^2 = 0.00126 \text{ m}^2, y_1 = 0$$

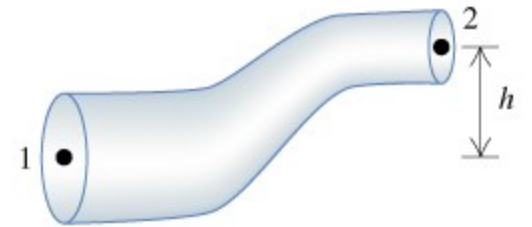
$$A_2 = \pi \left(\frac{0.026}{2} \right)^2 = 5.31 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2, y_2 = h = 5.0 \text{ m}$$

$$v_1 A_1 = v_2 A_2 \Rightarrow v_2 = \frac{v_1 A_1}{A_2} = \frac{0.5 \times 0.00126}{5.31 \times 10^{-6}} = 1.19 \text{ m/s}$$

$$P_1 + \rho g y_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = P_2 + \rho g y_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2$$

$$P_2 = P_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 - \rho g y_2$$

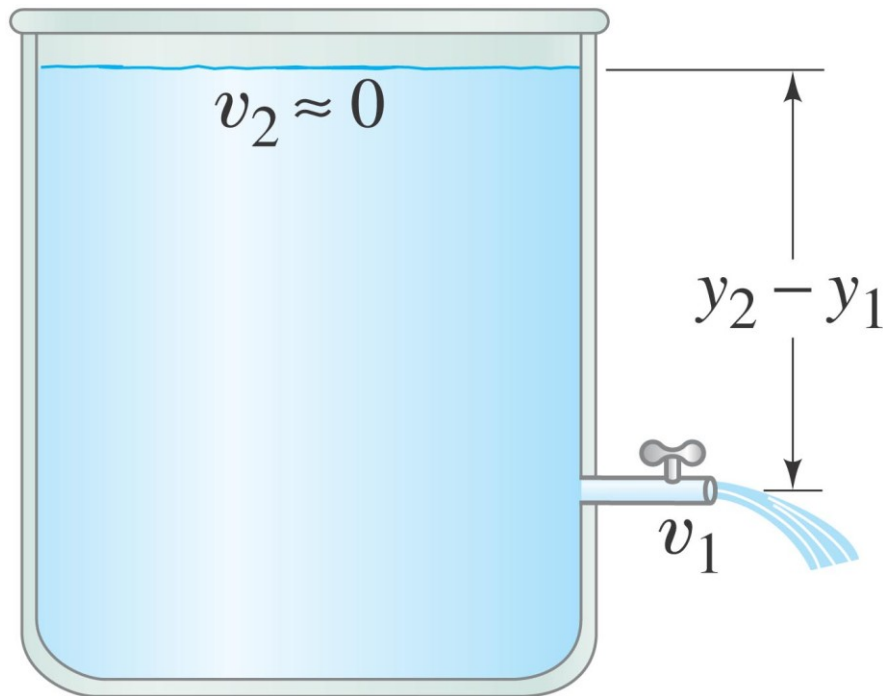
$$= 3.0 \times 10^5 + \frac{1}{2} (1000) (0.5^2 - 1.19^2) - (1000) (9.8) (5.0) = 2.5 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$



$$P_1 + \rho g y_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = P_2 + \rho g y_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2$$

Applications of Bernoulli's Principle: Torricelli, Airplanes, Baseballs, TIA

Using Bernoulli's principle, we find that the speed of fluid coming from a **spigot** on an **open tank** is:



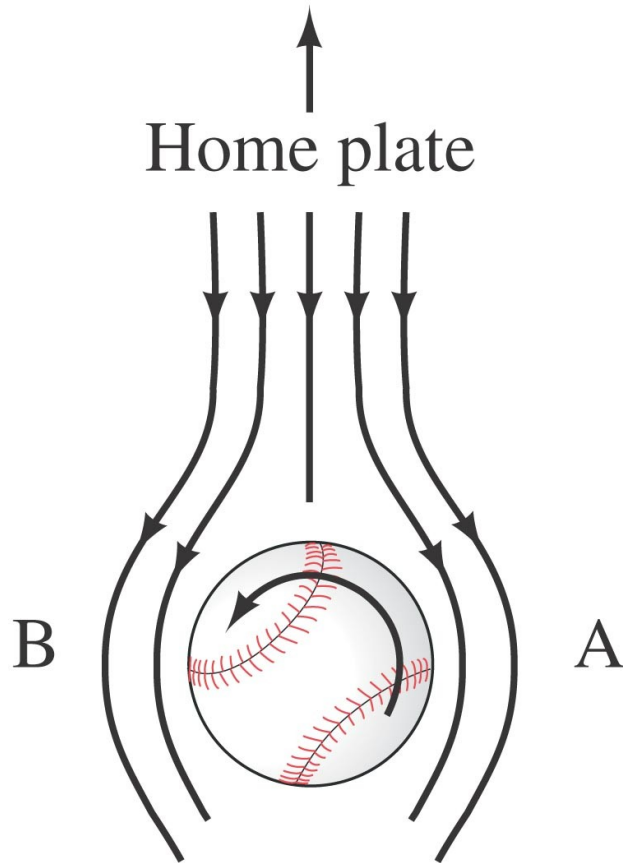
or

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 + \rho g y_1 = \rho g y_2$$

$$v_1 = \sqrt{2g(y_2 - y_1)}.$$

**This is called
Torricelli's theorem.**

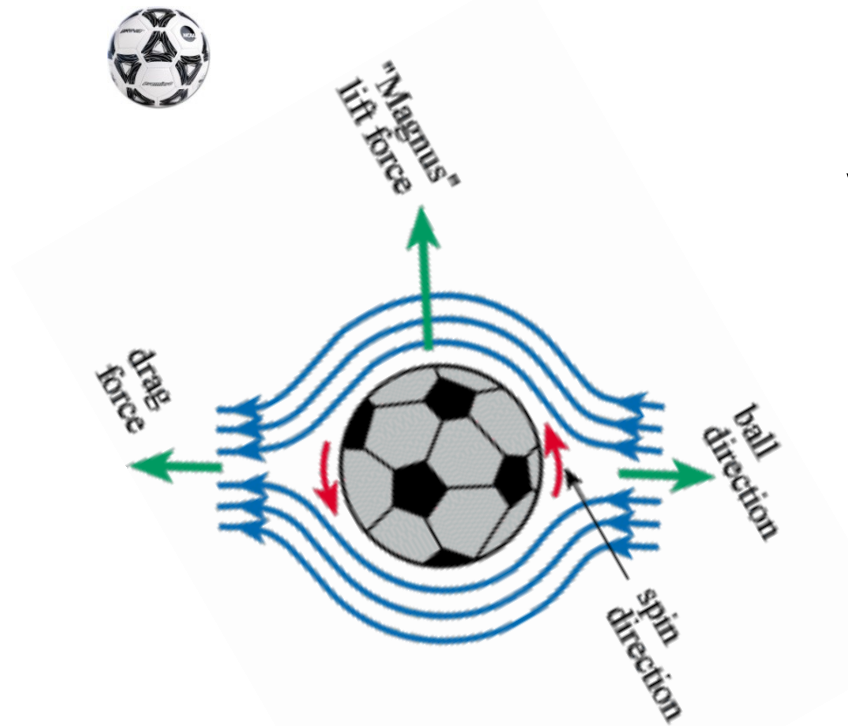
Applications of Bernoulli's Principle



The air travels faster relative to the center of the ball where the periphery of the ball is moving in the same direction as the airflow.

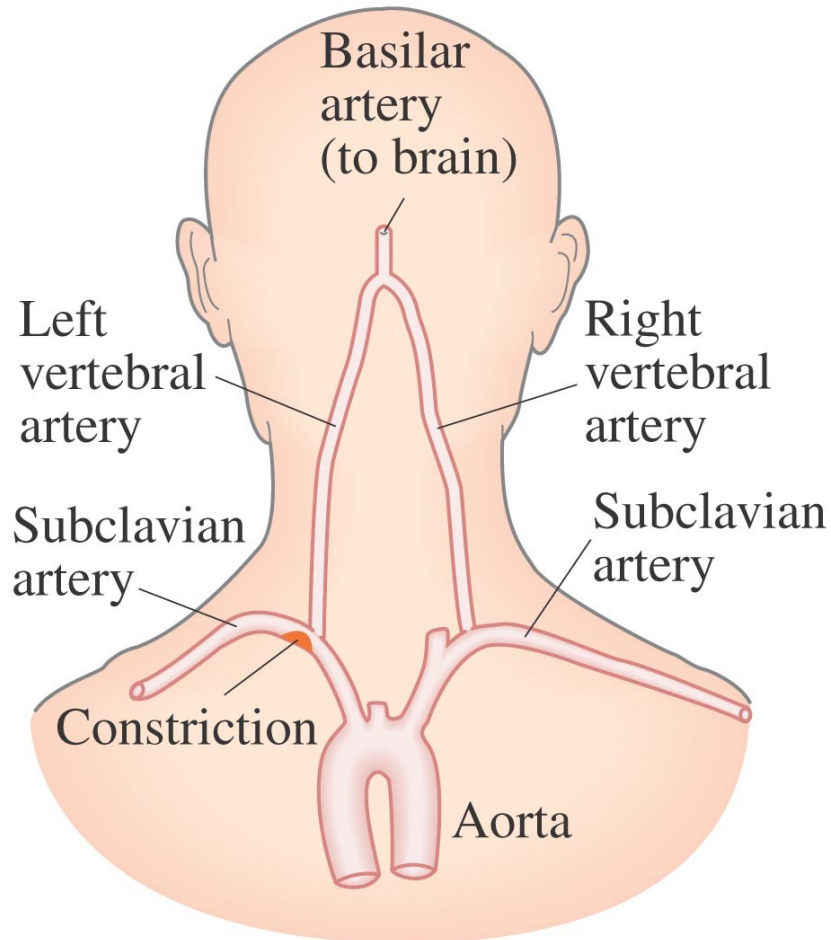
A ball's path will **curve** due to its **spin**, which results in the air speeds on the two sides of the ball not being equal; therefore there is a pressure difference.

Free kick – a curving soccer ball.



Video

Applications of Bernoulli's Principle: Torricelli, Airplanes, Baseballs, TIA

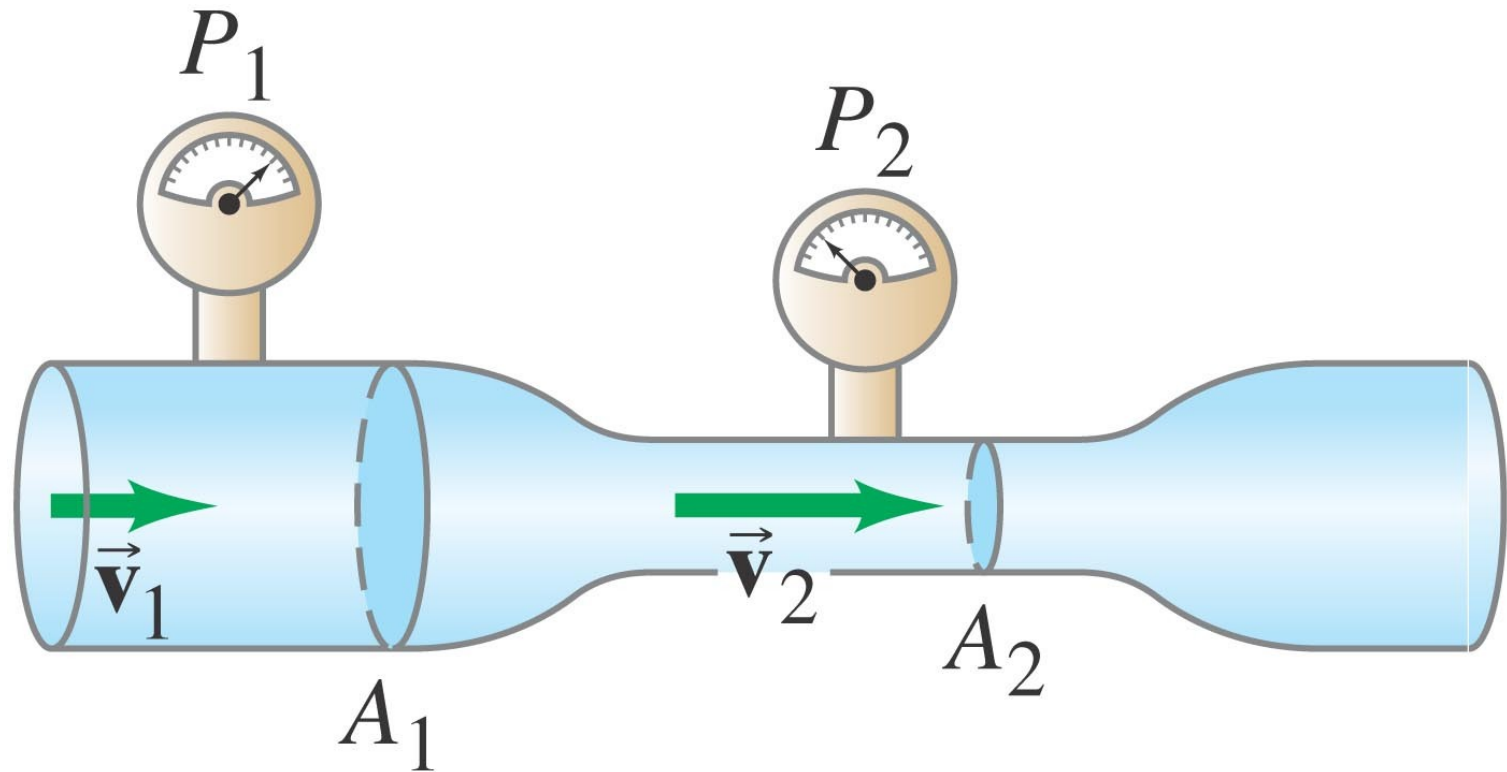


A person with constricted arteries may experience a temporary lack of blood to the brain (TIA) as blood speeds up to get past the constriction, thereby reducing the pressure.

transient ischemic attack (TIA)

Applications of Bernoulli's Principle: Torricelli, Airplanes, Baseballs, TIA

A venturi meter can be used to measure fluid flow by measuring pressure differences.

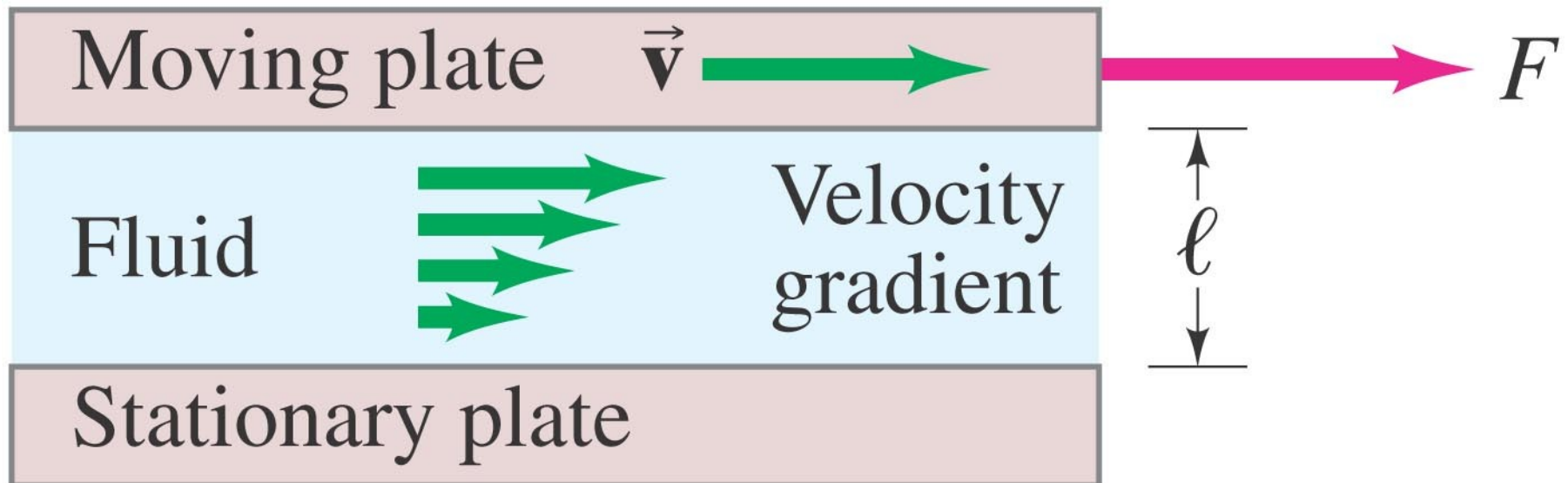


Viscosity

Real fluids have some internal friction, called **viscosity**.

The **viscosity** can be measured; it is found from the relation

$$F = \eta A \frac{v}{\ell}.$$



Flow in Tubes; Poiseuille's Equation, Blood Flow

The rate of flow in a fluid in a round tube depends on the viscosity of the fluid, the pressure difference, and the dimensions of the tube.

The volume flow rate is proportional to the pressure difference , inversely proportional to the length of the tube and the viscosity, and proportional to the fourth power of the radius of the tube.

$$Q = \frac{\pi R^4 (P_1 - P_2)}{8\eta l}$$