

Lecture 31

(Fluid Mechanics II)

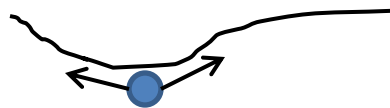
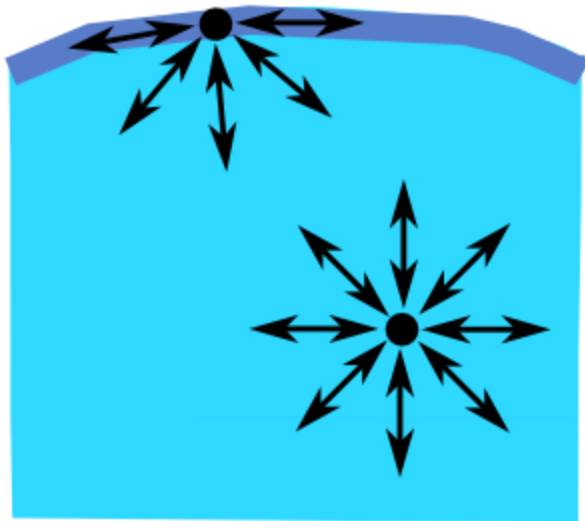
Physics 160-01 Fall 2012

Douglas Fields

Surface Tension

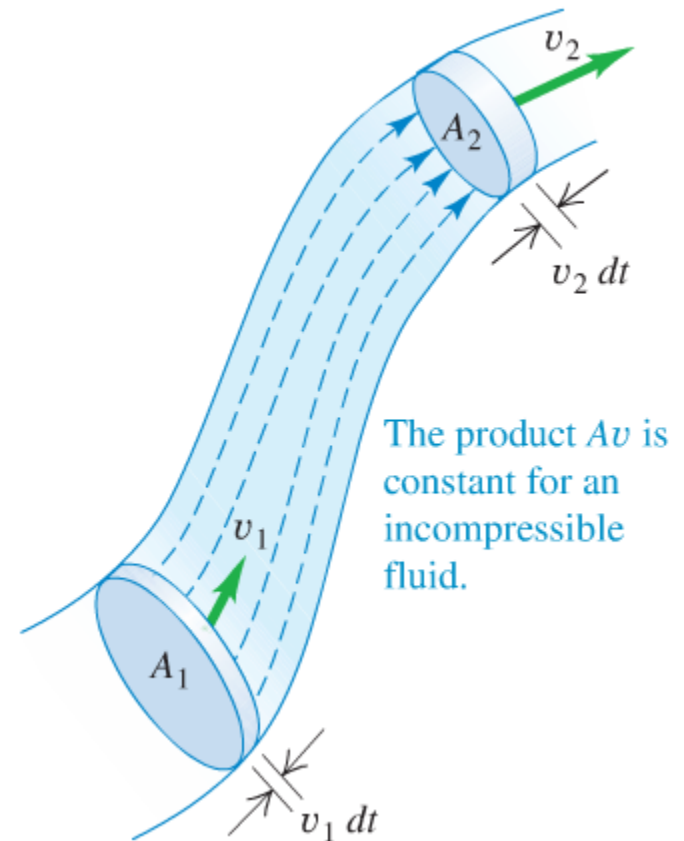
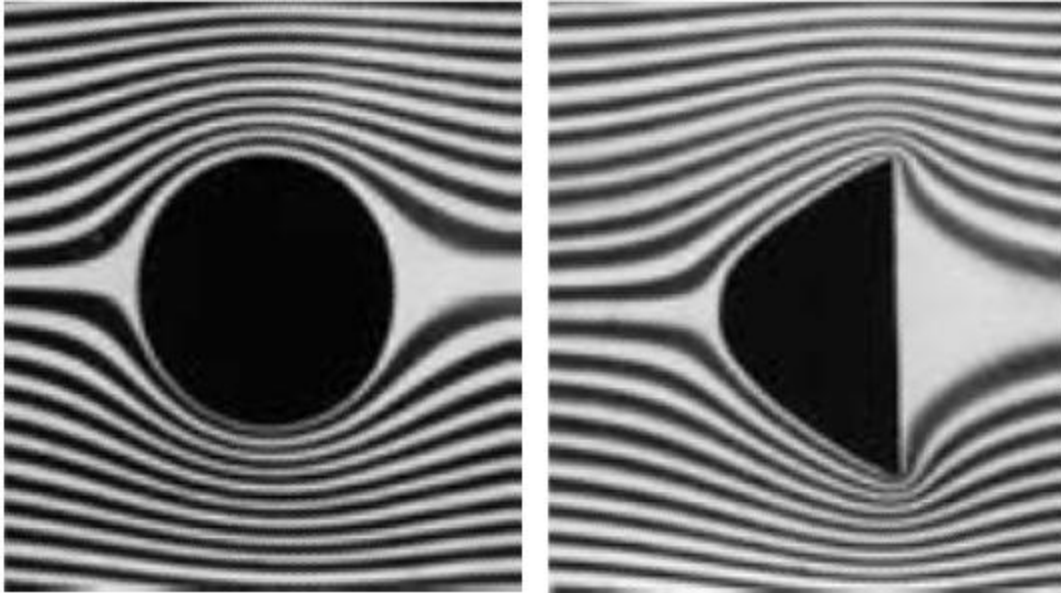


Surface Tension



Fluid Flow

- Flow lines (or streamlines) show the motion of parts of the fluid.
- If the streamlines get closer together, the velocity must get higher.



Bernoulli's Equation

- Examine the movement of a bit of a fluid (from point a to point c) over a time Δt . Fluid at point a will move to point b during that time. Fluid starting at point c will move to point d during the same time.
- Now, let's use the work energy theorem: $dW = dK + dU$
- The work done by the external fluid from point a to b minus the work done by the external fluid from point c to d is:

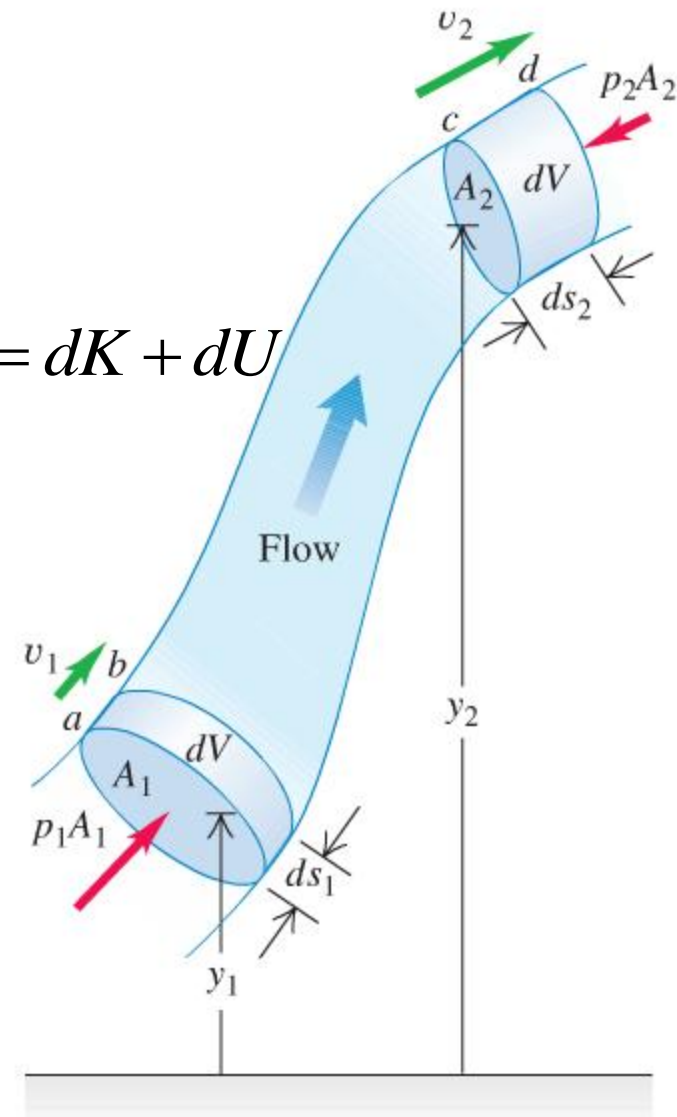
$$dW = p_1 A_1 ds_1 - p_2 A_2 ds_2 = (p_1 - p_2) dV$$

- The change in the kinetic energy of the fluid is just:

$$dK = \frac{1}{2} \rho dV (v_2^2 - v_1^2)$$

- The change in the gravitational potential energy is:

$$dU = \rho dV (y_2 - y_1)$$



Bernoulli's Equation

- Putting this all together, we have:

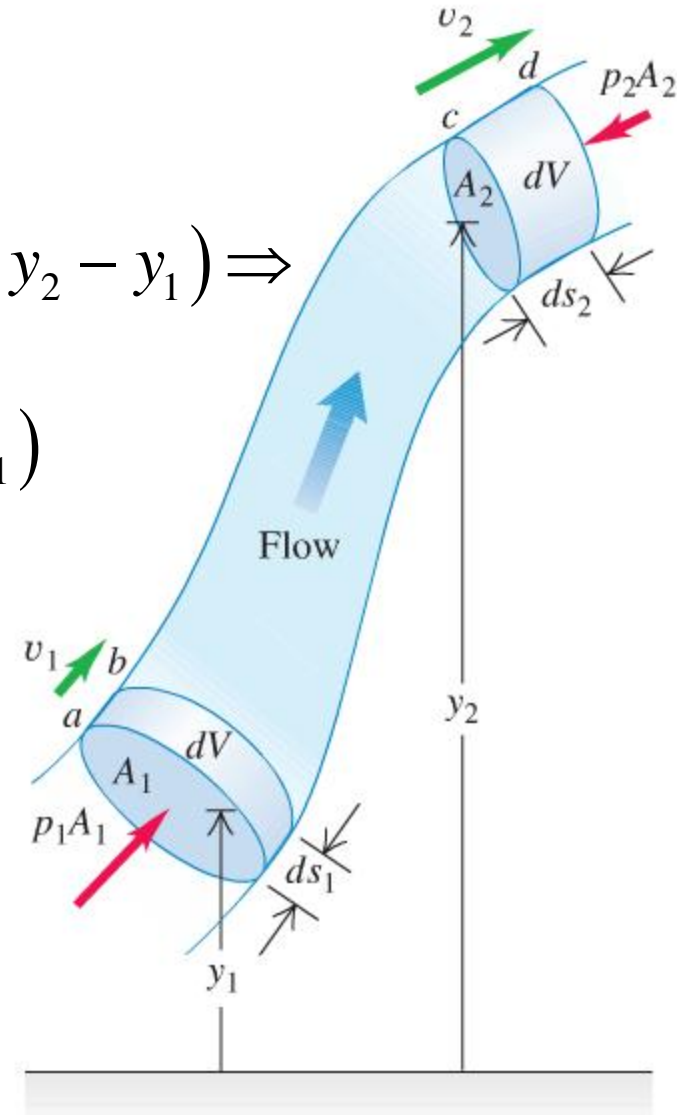
$$dW = dK + dU \Rightarrow$$

$$(p_1 - p_2)dV = \frac{1}{2}\rho dV(v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \rho dV(y_2 - y_1) \Rightarrow$$

$$(p_1 - p_2) = \frac{1}{2}\rho(v_2^2 - v_1^2) + \rho(y_2 - y_1)$$

or

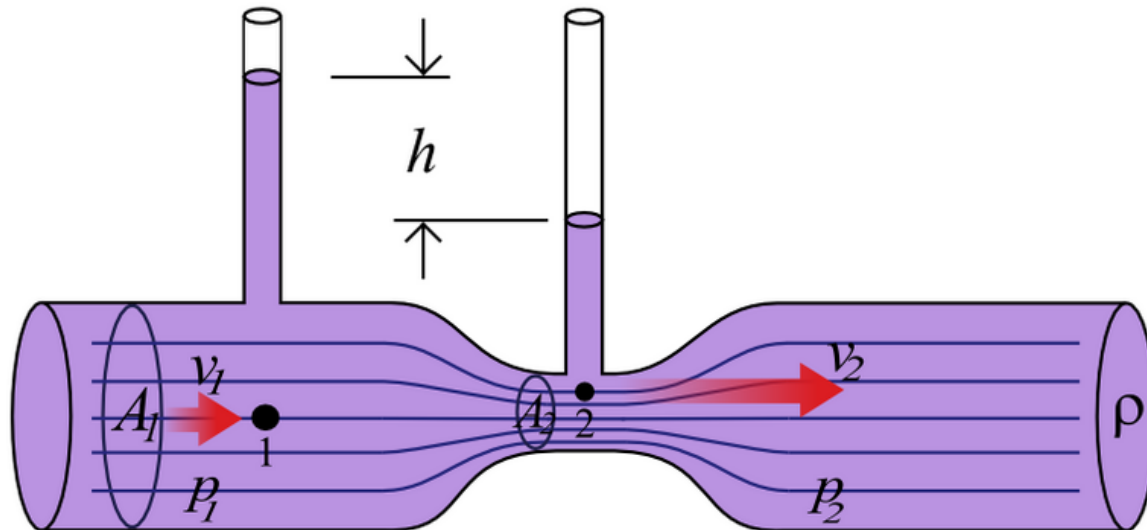
$$p_1 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_1^2 + \rho y_1 = p_2 + \frac{1}{2}\rho v_2^2 + \rho y_2$$



Bernoulli's Equation

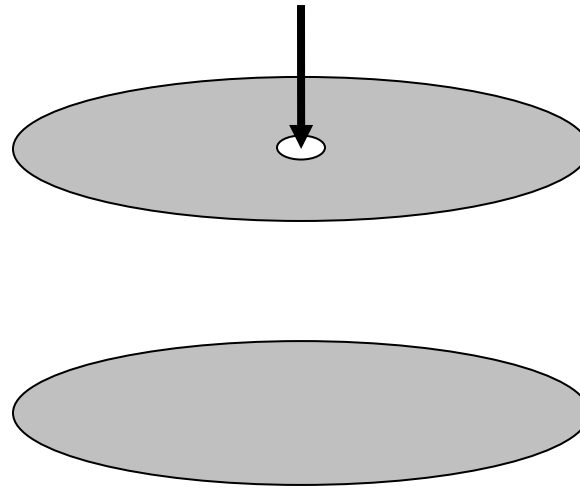
$$p_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 + \rho y_1 = p_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 + \rho y_2$$

- Consequences:
 - When the velocities are zero (static) we get back our pressure relationship with height.
 - When the heights are the same, note that higher velocities give lower pressures.



CPS 34-4

- One of the two plates of the demonstration has air flowing out of the center. What will happen when the two plates approach each other?



- A) The air will blow them apart.**
- B) The air will suck them together.**
- C) Nothing, these demonstrations never work.**
- D) Not enough information to solve.**

Demos