Bernoulli's Equation

$$\frac{p_1}{\rho} + \frac{{v_1}^2}{2} + gz_1 = \frac{p_2}{\rho} + \frac{{v_2}^2}{2} + gz_2 = \alpha$$

$$p_1 + \frac{\rho v_1^2}{2} + \rho g z_1 = p_2 + \frac{\rho v_2^2}{2} + \rho g z_2 = \beta$$

p = fluid pressure

 ρ = fluid density

v = fluid velocity

g = acc'l of gravity

z = height above reference plane

Poiseuille's Equation

×

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

$$R \propto \frac{\eta l}{r^4}$$

Q = flow, volume/sec

P = pressure

r = radius

I = length

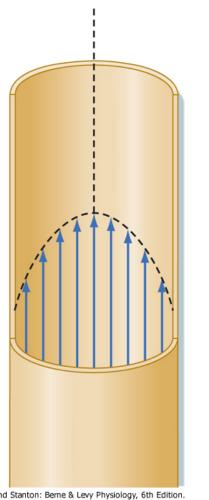
 η = dynamic (shear) viscosity

R = resistance

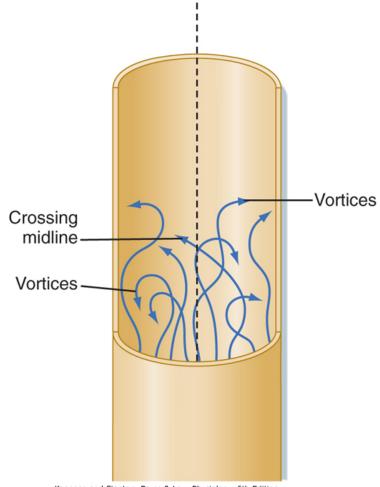
Fluid Resistance

$$R_t = \sum_{i=1}^{n} R_i$$
 Flow paths in series

$$\frac{1}{R_t} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{R_i}$$
 Flow paths in parallel



Koeppen and Stanton: Berne & Levy Physiology, 6th Edition. Copyright © 2010 by Mosby, an imprint of Elsevier, Inc. All rights reserved.



Koeppen and Stanton: Berne & Levy Physiology, 6th Edition. Copyright © 2010 by Mosby, an imprint of Elsevier, Inc. All rights reserved.

Re < 2000 Re > 2000

END

Video 2, Module 8