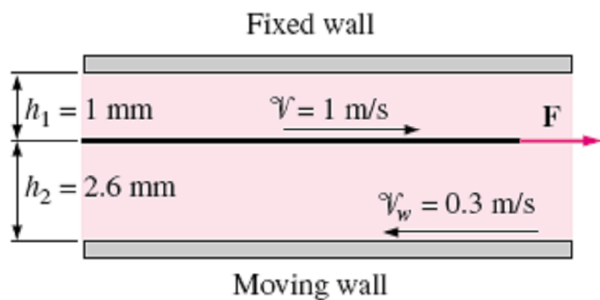




1

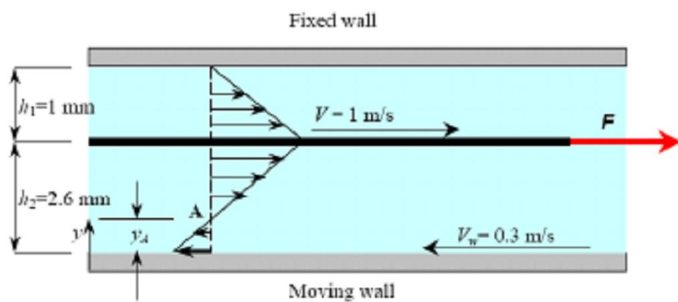
$\mu = 0.027 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s} = 0.027 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s} / \text{m}^2$
 0.3 m/s,
 $\mu = 0.027 \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s} = 0.027 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s} / \text{m}^2$.

- a)
- b)



)

$$\frac{2.6 - y_A}{y_A} = \frac{1}{0.3} \Rightarrow y_A = 0.60 \text{ mm}$$



) μ μ

μ :

$$F_{\text{νοδίατ.}} = \tau_u \cdot A_S = \mu A_S \left| \frac{du}{dy} \right| = \mu A_S \frac{V-0}{h_1} = (0.027 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}/\text{m}^2)(0.2 \cdot 0.2 \text{ m}^2) \frac{1 \text{ m}/\text{s}}{1.0 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 1.08 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{\text{Κ τωδίατ.}} = \tau_u \cdot A_S = \mu A_S \left| \frac{du}{dy} \right| = \mu A_S \frac{V-V_w}{h_2} = (0.027 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s}/\text{m}^2)(0.2 \cdot 0.2 \text{ m}^2) \frac{[1 - (-0.3)] \text{ m}/\text{s}}{2.6 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}} = 0.54 \text{ N}$$

μ F :

$$F = F_{\text{νοδίατ.}} + F_{\text{Κ τωδίατ.}} = 1.08 + 0.54 = 1.62 \text{ N}$$

 μ 2

, ΔP , μ μ ()

:

$$\Delta P = \frac{K_v \mu V}{D} + K_u \left(\frac{A_0}{A_1} - 1 \right)^2 \rho V^2$$

, V μ , μ (FL^{-2}T), (ML^{-3}),

D μ , 0 μ 1 μ

K_v K_u .

μ μ ;

$$\Delta p = K_v \frac{\mu V}{D} + K_u \left[\frac{A_0}{A_1} - 1 \right]^2 \rho V^2$$

$$[\text{FL}^{-2}] \doteq [K_v] \left[\left(\frac{\text{FT}}{\text{L}^2} \right) \left(\frac{\text{L}}{\text{T}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\text{L}} \right) \right] + [K_u] \left[\left(\frac{\text{L}^2}{\text{L}^2} \right) - 1 \right]^2 \left[\frac{\text{FT}^2}{\text{L}^4} \right] \left[\frac{\text{L}}{\text{T}} \right]^2$$

$$[\text{FL}^{-2}] \doteq [K_v] [\text{FL}^{-2}] + [K_u] [\text{FL}^{-2}]$$

, K_v

K_u .

μ μ .

 μ 3

μ μ , μ ,

μ μ μ , μ :

$$h = (0.07) \left(\frac{D}{d} \right)^4 V^2 / 2g$$

h μ , D μ , d

μ , V , μ μ μ μ μ ;

$$h = (0.07) \left(\frac{D}{d} \right)^4 \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

$$\left[\frac{FL}{F} \right] \doteq [0.07] \left[\frac{L^4}{L^4} \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] \left[\frac{L^2}{T^2} \right] \left[\frac{T^2}{L} \right]$$

$$[L] \doteq [0.07][L]$$

0.07

Williams [2]:

Hazen-Williams

$$Q = 61.9d^{2.63} \left(\frac{dp}{dx} \right)^{0.54} \tag{1}$$

Hazen-Williams

$$\{Q\} = \left\{ 61.9d^{2.63} \left(\frac{dp}{dx} \right)^{0.54} \right\} \tag{2}$$

$$\{Q\} = \frac{\{\gamma \kappa \sigma\}}{\{X \rho \text{ vo}\varsigma\}} = \frac{\{L^3\}}{T} = \{L^3 T^{-1}\} \tag{3}$$

$$\left\{ 61.9d^{2.63} \left(\frac{dp}{dx} \right)^{0.54} \right\} = \{61.9\} \{L\}^{2.63} \left\{ \frac{L^{-1} M T}{L} \right\}^{0.54} = \{61.9\} \{L^{1.55} M^{0.54} T^{-1.08}\} \tag{3}$$

$$\{L^3 T^{-1}\} = \{61.9\} \{L^{1.45} M^{0.54} T^{-1.08}\} \tag{4}$$

$$\{61.9\} = \{L^{1.45} M^{0.54} T^{0.08}\} \tag{5}$$

Hazen-Williams

(61.9) : 1.45, 0.54, 0.08, 0.

5

1.2 %

75 MPa, 100 kPa, 500kg

1000 kg/m³.

$$480 \times 10^{-12} \text{ Pa}^{-1}, \quad (75 \text{ Pa};$$

$$\Delta m = m_\tau - m_0 \quad (1)$$

$$m_0 (= 500 \text{ kg}) \quad m_\tau, \quad V:$$

$$m_\tau = \rho_\tau \nabla_\tau \quad (2)$$

$$\rho_\tau = \rho_0 + \Delta\rho \quad (3)$$

$$\rho_0 = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad \Delta\rho = 75 \text{ MPa} \cdot \mu \quad \Delta\rho$$

$$k = \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial p} \right)_T \quad (4)$$

$$\Delta\rho = k\rho\Delta p \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta\rho = (480 \times 10^{-12} \text{ Pa}^{-1}) (1000 \text{ kg/m}^3) (75 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}) = 36 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad (6)$$

$$\rho_\tau = [(1000) + (36)] \text{ kg/m}^3 = 1036 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad (7)$$

$$\nabla_\tau = 1.012 \nabla_0 = 1.012 (m_0 / \rho_0) = 1.012 [(500 \text{ kg}) / (1000 \text{ kg/m}^3)] = 0.506 \text{ m}^3 \quad (8)$$

$$m_\tau = (1036 \text{ kg/m}^3) (0.506 \text{ m}^3) = 524.2 \text{ kg} \quad (9)$$

$$\Delta m = [(524.2) - (500)] \text{ kg} = 24.2 \text{ kg} \quad (10)$$

24,2 kg .

μ 6

(Stokes) : () μ (centipose) () μ 20° C 150 kPa.

$$\mu = a + bT + cT^2 \quad (1)$$

$$a, b, c \quad d \quad (1)$$

$$a = 18.11 \quad b = 66.32 \times 10^{-2} \quad c = -187.9 \times 10^{-6} \quad (2)$$

$$T = 293 \text{ K} \quad (1) \quad \text{micropoise } (\mu)$$

$$\mu = (18.11) + (66.32 \times 10^{-2})(293) + (-187.9 \times 10^{-6})(293)^2 \approx 196 \mu P \quad (3)$$

$$\mu = 0.0196 \text{ cP}$$

$$v = \mu / \rho$$

$$\rho = \frac{P}{R^* T}$$

$$R^* = 259.83 \text{ J}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{K})$$

$$\rho = \frac{150 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}}{[259.83 \text{ J}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{K})](293 \text{ K})} = 1.97 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$$

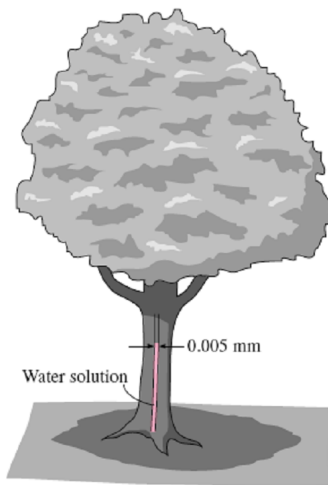
$$v = \frac{0.0196 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}}{1.97 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3} = 9.95 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

stokes (1 St = 10⁻⁴ m²/s):

0.0196 centipoise at 20 °C, 150 kPa
0.0995 stokes.

7

0.005 mm, 20 C, 15



1000 kg/m³, 20 C, σ_s = 0.073 N/m, 15

$$h = \frac{2\sigma_s \cos \phi}{\rho g R} = \frac{2(0.073 \text{ N/m})(\cos 15^\circ)}{(1000 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3)(9.81 \text{ m}/\text{s}^2)(2.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m})} \left(\frac{1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}/\text{s}^2}{1 \text{ N}} \right) = 5.75 \text{ m}$$

μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 () 0.2cm () 5cm 20 C. μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 : μ μ μ μ μ μ
 : μ μ μ μ μ μ
 N/m. μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 : μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

$$\Delta P_{\text{bubble}} = P_i - P_0 = \frac{4\sigma_s}{R}$$

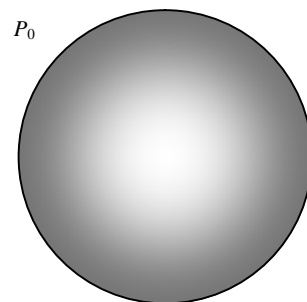
μ $P_0 = P_{\text{atm}}$ μ ΔP_{bubble} μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

$$P_{i,\text{gage}} = \Delta P_{\text{bubble}} = \frac{4(0.025 \text{ N/m})}{0.002/2 \text{ m}} = 100 \text{ N/m}^2 = 100 \text{ Pa}$$

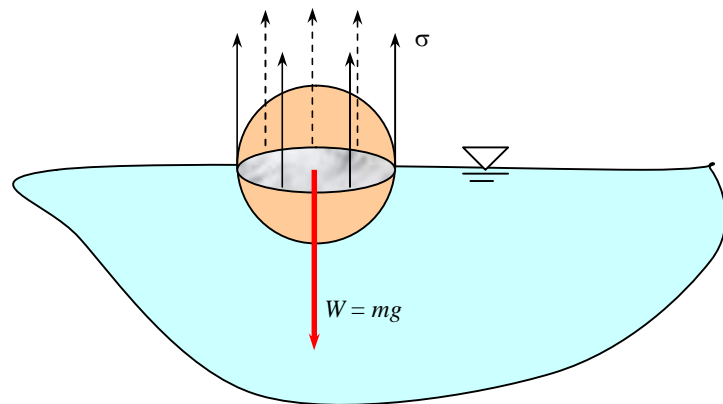
$$P_{i,\text{gage}} = \Delta P_{\text{bubble}} = \frac{4(0.025 \text{ N/m})}{0.05/2 \text{ m}} = 4 \text{ N/m}^2 = 4 \text{ Pa}$$

μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ



The diameter of the sphere is $D = 20 \text{ mm}$.
 The density of the steel is $\rho_{\text{steel}} = 7800 \text{ kg/m}^3$.
 The density of the aluminum is $\rho_{\text{Al}} = 2700 \text{ kg/m}^3$.
 The surface tension of water is $\sigma_s = 0.073 \text{ N/m}$.
 The angle of contact is $\theta = 0^\circ$.



The weight force $W = mg$ acts vertically downwards from the center of the sphere.

$$F_s = \pi D \sigma_s \quad W = mg = \rho g V = \rho g \pi D^3 / 6$$

For the sphere to be in equilibrium, the surface tension force must equal the weight force, $F_s = W$.

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{6\sigma_s}{\rho g}}$$

The minimum diameter of the sphere is determined by the surface tension of the water.

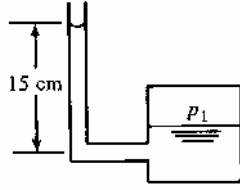
$$D_{\text{steel}} = \sqrt{\frac{6\sigma_s}{\rho g}} = \sqrt{\frac{6(0.073 \text{ N/m})}{(7800 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9.81 \text{ m/s}^2)} \left(\frac{1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2}{1 \text{ N}} \right)} = 2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 2.4 \text{ mm}$$

$$D_{\text{aluminum}} = \sqrt{\frac{6\sigma_s}{\rho g}} = \sqrt{\frac{6(0.073 \text{ N/m})}{(2700 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9.81 \text{ m/s}^2)} \left(\frac{1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2}{1 \text{ N}} \right)} = 4.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 4.1 \text{ mm}$$

The minimum diameter of the sphere is 2.4 mm for steel and 4.1 mm for aluminum.

μ 10

μ p_1 . μ μ 1 mm μ
 μ 30°C. μ ;
 μ ;



μ 11

μ d_1 μ μ μ
 d_2 μ μ d_3 .
 μ , d_3 d_1, d_2
 μ σ .