

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulic Machines



Comprehensive Theory
with Solved Examples and Practice Questions





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Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulic Machines

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EDITIONS

First Edition : 2015
Second Edition : 2016
Third Edition : 2017
Fourth Edition : 2018
Fifth Edition : 2019
Sixth Edition : 2020
Seventh Edition : 2021
Eighth Edition : 2022
Ninth Edition : 2023
Tenth Edition : 2024

Eleventh Edition : 2025

CONTENTS

Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulic Machines

CHAPTER 1

Fluid Properties 01-27

1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Fluid Mechanics	1
1.3	Fluid as a Continuum	2
1.4	Fluid Properties	2
1.5	Viscosity	4
1.6	Surface Tension	10
1.7	Applications of Surface Tension	12
1.8	Vapour Pressure	17
1.9	Cavitation	17
1.10	Compressibility and Elasticity	18
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	23
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	26

CHAPTER 2

Fluid Pressure & its Measurement 28-47

2.1	Introduction	28
2.2	Pressure at a Point in a Fluid	28
2.3	Different Types of Pressure	30
2.4	Variation of Pressure in Vertical Direction (For fluid at Rest)	30
2.5	Pressure Head	32
2.6	Pressure Measurement Devices	33
2.7	Simple Manometers	34
2.8	Differential Manometers	38
2.9	Mechanical Gauge	41
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	42
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	45

CHAPTER 3

Hydrostatic Forces on Surfaces 48-70

3.1	Introduction	48
3.2	Total Hydrostatic Force on a Plane Surface	48
3.3	Pressure Diagram or Prism	56
3.4	Total Hydrostatic Force on Curved Surface	57
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	60
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	65

CHAPTER 4

Buoyancy and Floatation 71-92

4.1	Introduction	71
4.2	Buoyant Force	71
4.3	Metacentre and Metacentric Height	74
4.4	Determination of Metacentric Height	74
4.5	Stability of Submerged and Floating Bodies	76
4.6	Metacentric Height for Floating Bodies Containing Liquid	81
4.7	Time Period of Transverse Oscillation of a Floating Body	82
4.8	Rolling and Pitching	83
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	85
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	89

CHAPTER 5

Liquids in Rigid Body Motion 93-113

5.1	Introduction	93
5.2	Rigid Translation Motion	93
5.3	Rigid Rotational Motion	102
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	108
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	112

CHAPTER 6

Fluid Kinematics..... 114-152

6.1	Introduction	114
6.2	Types of Fluid Flow.....	115
6.3	Description of Flow Pattern	120
6.4	Continuity Equation	123
6.5	Acceleration of a Fluid Particle	127
6.6	Types of motion or Deformation of fluid elements	132
6.7	Circulation and Vorticity.....	135
6.8	Velocity Potential.....	137
6.9	Stream Function.....	139
6.10	Streamlines, Equipotential Lines and Flow Net.....	141
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	144
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	150

CHAPTER 7

Fluid Dynamics 153-198

7.1	Introduction	153
7.2	Forces Acting on Fluid in Motion.....	153
7.3	Euler's Equation of Motion along the Streamline	154
7.4	Bernoulli's Equation of Motion along the Streamline...	155
7.5	Analysis of Bernoulli's Equation.....	156
7.6	Bernoulli's Equation as Energy Equation.....	157
7.7	Kinetic Energy Correction Factor	160
7.8	Applications of Bernoulli's Equation.....	161
7.9	Free Liquid Jet.....	171
7.10	Vortex Motion	174
7.11	Impulse Momentum Equation	181
7.12	Angular Momentum Principle	185
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	188
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	196

CHAPTER 8

Flow Measurement..... 199-234

8.1	Introduction	199
8.2	Orifice.....	199
8.3	Sharp Edged Orifice Discharging Free	200
8.4	Hydraulic Coefficients	201

8.5	Experimental determination of Hydraulic Coefficient	202
8.6	Flow Through Large Vertical Orifice.....	205
8.7	Flow Through Submerged (or Drowned) Orifice	207
8.8	Mouthpiece	208
8.9	Notches and Weirs.....	214
8.10	Flow over a Rectangular Sharp-Crested Weir or Notch.....	215
8.11	Flow over a Triangular Weir (V- weir) or Triangular Notch (V-notch).....	216
8.12	Flow over a Trapezoidal Weir or Notch	217
8.13	Discharge Over a Stepped Notch or Weir	218
8.14	Effect on discharge over a notch or weir due to error in the measurement of head.....	219
8.15	Time Required to Empty a Reservoir	220
8.16	Velocity of approach	222
8.17	Broad Crested Weir.....	225
8.18	Submerged Weirs	226
8.19	Proportional Weir or Sutro Weir.....	227
8.20	Ventilation of Weirs.....	229
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	230
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	233

CHAPTER 9

Laminar Flow..... 235-261

9.1	Introduction	235
9.2	Laminar Flow Through Circular Pipe (Hagen-Poiseuille law)	235
9.3	Laminar Flow between Two Parallel Plates	243
9.4	Kinetic Energy Correction Factor	249
9.5	Momentum Correction Factor	251
9.6	Laminar Flow in Open Channel	253
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	255
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	259

CHAPTER 10

Turbulent Flow in Pipes..... 262-282

10.1	Introduction	262
10.2	Shear Stress in Turbulent Flow.....	263

10.3	Various Regions in Turbulent Flow	266
10.4	Hydrodynamically Smooth and Rough Boundaries....	267
10.5	Velocity Distribution for Turbulent Flow in Pipes	268
10.6	Karman Prandtl Velocity Distribution Equation for Hydrodynamically Smooth and Rough Pipes	269
10.7	Velocity Distribution in Terms of Average Velocity...	273
10.8	Friction Factor in Turbulent Flow Through Pipes	276
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	280

CHAPTER 11

Flow Through Pipes283-337

11.1	Introduction	283
11.2	Reynolds' Experiment.....	283
11.3	Laws of Fluid Friction	285
11.4	Velocity Profile in Pipe Flow.....	286
11.5	Loss of Energy in pipes	287
11.6	Head Loss Due to Friction in Pipe.....	288
11.7	Minor Losses.....	292
11.8	Total Energy line and Hydraulic Gradient Line	300
11.9	Various Connections in Pipelines.....	303
11.10	Flow Through a By-pass	307
11.11	Siphon	308
11.12	Flow between reservoirs at different level	312
11.13	Time of emptying a reservoir through a pipe discharged in open air	312
11.14	Time required to reduced the level difference between two reservoirs from H_1 to H_2	313
11.15	Loss of Head due to Friction in a Pipe with Side Tappings.....	314
11.16	Transmission of Power	315
11.17	Water Hammer in pipes.....	317
11.18	Pipe Network.....	323
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	327
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	335

CHAPTER 12

Boundary Layer Theory 338-361

12.1	Introduction	338
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12.2	Various Types of Thicknesses of Boundary Layer	339
12.3	Boundary Layer along a Long Thin Flat Plate	343
12.4	Boundary Layer Equations (for 2-D steady, laminar flow of incompressible fluids).....	346
12.5	Local and Average Drag Coefficient	346
12.6	Blasius Results.....	348
12.7	Von-Karman Integral Momentum Equation	351
12.8	Boundary Layer Separation	353
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	358
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	361

CHAPTER 13

Dimensional Analysis..... 362-389

13.1	Introduction	362
13.2	Dimensions	362
13.3	Dimensional Homogeneity.....	364
13.4	Non-Dimensionalisation of Equations.....	366
13.5	Methods of Dimensional analysis.....	367
13.6	Model Analysis.....	371
13.7	Similitude (Types of Similarities).....	372
13.8	Force Ratios-Dimensionless Numbers	373
13.9	Model Laws (similarity laws)	375
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	383
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	387

CHAPTER 14

External Flow-Drag and Lift 390-414

14.1	Introduction	390
14.2	Drag and Lift.....	390
14.3	Types of Drag	392
14.4	Drag on various shapes	394
14.5	Lift on various shapes	404
	<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	408
	<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	412

CHAPTER 15**Impact of Jets 415-432**

15.1 Introduction	415
15.2 Force by fluid jet on stationary flat plate	415
15.3 Force by fluid jet on moving flat plate.....	419
15.4 Force by fluid jet on curved plate.....	421
15.5 Flow over runner blades	426
<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	429
<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	431

CHAPTER 16**Hydraulic Turbines.....433-470**

16.1 Introduction	433
16.2 Layout of Hydroelectric Power Plant.....	433
16.3 Heads of a Turbine.....	434
16.4 Efficiencies of a Turbines.....	434
16.5 Classification of Turbines	436
16.6 Pelton Turbine.....	439
16.7 Radial Flow turbine	444
16.8 Francis turbine.....	447
16.9 Kaplan Turbine.....	451
16.10 Comparison of Kaplan and Francis Turbine	452
16.11 Draft Tube.....	452
16.12 Cavitation in Reaction turbine	455
16.13 Unit Quantities and Specific Speed	457
16.14 Performance Characteristic Curves.....	459
<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	462
<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	467

CHAPTER 17**Hydraulic Pumps471-509**

17.1 Introduction	471
17.2 Classification of rotodynamics pumps.....	472
17.3 Centrifugal Pump	473
17.4 Heads of Pump	477
17.5 Design parameters of centrifugal pump.....	479
17.6 Efficiencies of Centrifugal Pump.....	480
17.7 Multistage centrifugal pumps	483
17.8 Minimum Speed for Starting a Centrifugal Pump	484
17.9 Specific speed of centrifugal pump.....	485
17.10 Model Testing of Centrifugal Pumps	487
17.11 Cavitation in Pumps.....	489
17.12 Net Positive Suction Head (NPSH).....	490
17.13 Thoma's Cavitation Factor	491
17.14 Priming of Pump.....	491
17.15 Characteristic Curves of Centrifugal Pumps	492
17.16 Reciprocating Pump	493
17.17 Centrifugal pump vs Reciprocating pump.....	499
<i>Objective Brain Teasers</i>	502
<i>Conventional Brain Teasers</i>	506



Fluid Properties

1.1 INTRODUCTION

- A substance in the liquid or gas phase is referred as a fluid.
 - Fluid is capable of flowing and conforms to the shape of the containing vessel.
 - Fluid undergoes continuous deformation under the influence of shearing forces no matter how small the forces may be.
 - This property of continuous deformation in technical terms is known as 'flow property', whereas this property is absent in solids.
 - The distinction between a solid and a fluid is made on the basis of their ability to resist an applied shear stress. A solid can resist an applied shear stress by deforming itself by a fixed amount. On the other hand, a fluid shows its flow property under the application of shear stresses due to which it deforms continuously and does not come back to its previous position.
 - In case of solids, total deformation is significant, whereas, in case of fluids, rate of deformation is significant in defining the properties.
 - If a fluid is at rest, there can be no shearing forces acting and therefore, all forces in the fluid must be perpendicular to the planes upon which they act.
 - Fluids may be classified as Ideal fluids or real fluids.
- (i) **Ideal Fluids:** Ideal fluids are those fluids which have neither viscosity nor surface tension and they are incompressible. In nature, the ideal fluids do not exist and therefore, they are only imaginary fluids.
- (ii) **Real Fluids:** Practical or real fluids are those fluids which possess viscosity, surface tension and compressibility.

1.2 FLUID MECHANICS

- Fluid mechanics is the study of fluids at rest (fluid statics) or in motion (fluid dynamics).
- The basic laws which are applicable to any fluid for analysis of any problem in fluid mechanics, are
 - (i) The law of conservation of mass
 - (ii) Newton's second law of motion
 - (iii) The principle of angular momentum
 - (iv) The first law of thermodynamics
 - (v) The second law of thermodynamics

1.3 FLUID AS A CONTINUUM

- In a fluid system on macro scale, the intermolecular spacing between the fluid particles is treated as negligible and the entire fluid mass system is assumed as continuous distribution of mass, and such continuous mass of fluid is known as continuum.
- This assumption is valid only if the fluid system is very large as compared to the spacing between the particles. (Continuum is invalid at low pressure i.e. at high elevation)
- As a consequence of the continuum, each fluid property is assumed to have a definite value at every point in space. Thus, the fluid properties such as density, temperature and velocity etc., are considered as continuous functions of position and time.

For Example:

Velocity field, $\vec{V} = \vec{V}(x, y, z, t)$ or $\vec{V} = u\hat{i} + v\hat{j} + w\hat{k}$

where, each velocity component, u , v and w will be a function of x , y , z and t .

$\vec{V}(x, y, z, t)$ indicates the velocity of a fluid particle that is passing through the point x , y , z at time instant t .

Thus, the velocity is measured at the same location at different points of time.

In case of steady flow,

$$\frac{\partial \vec{V}}{\partial t} = 0$$

Therefore,

$$\vec{V} = \vec{V}(x, y, z)$$

1.3.1 The No Slip Condition

- Consider the flow of a fluid over a stationary solid surface that is non-porous. As per the experimental observation, it has been found out that a fluid in motion comes to a complete stop at the surface of solid body and assumes zero relative velocity with solids surface. It represents that the fluid in direct contact with a solid, stick to the surface and there is no slip. This is known as “no slip condition”.
- The fluid property responsible for the no slip condition and development of the boundary layer is viscosity.
- The no slip condition is responsible for the development of velocity profile.
- Another consequence of no slip condition is the surface drag or skin friction drag.

1.4 FLUID PROPERTIES

- Any characteristic of a fluid system is called a fluid property.
- Fluid properties are of two types:
 - Intensive Properties:** Intensive properties are those that are independent of the size of the system or the amount of material in it. **Example:** Temperature, pressure, density etc.
 - Extensive Properties:** Extensive properties are those whose values depend on the size or extent of the system. **Example:** Total mass, total volume, total momentum etc.
- Following are some of the intensive and extensive properties of a fluid system.
 - Viscosity
 - Surface tension
 - Vapour pressure
 - Compressibility and elasticity

1.4.1 Some other Important Properties

1. **Mass Density:** Mass density or specific mass (ρ) of a fluid is the mass which it possesses per unit volume. Its SI unit is kg/m^3 .

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Mass of fluid}}{\text{Volume of fluid}}$$

2. **Specific Weight:** Specific weight or weight density (γ) of a fluid is the weight it possesses per unit volume. Its SI unit is N/m^3 . The mass density and specific weight γ has following relationship:

$\gamma = \rho g$; $\rho = \gamma/g$. Both mass density and specific weight depend upon temperature and pressure.

3. **Relative Density (R.D.):** It is defined as the ratio of density of one substance to the density of

other substance. Mathematically, $\rho_{1/2} = \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2}$.

where, $\rho_{1/2}$ = Relative density of substance '1' with respect to substance '2'.

4. **Specific Gravity:** Specific gravity (S) is the ratio of specific weight (or mass density) of a fluid to the specific weight (or mass density) of a standard fluid. The standard fluid chosen for comparison is pure water at 4°C for liquids and air or hydrogen for gases at some specified temperature and pressure.

$$S(\text{for liquid}) = \frac{\text{Specific weight of liquid}}{\text{Specific weight of water}} = \frac{\text{Specific weight of liquid}}{9810 \text{ N/m}^3}$$

$$S(\text{for gases}) = \frac{\text{Specific weight of gas}}{\text{Specific weight of air}}$$

If specific gravity $< 1 \Rightarrow$ Fluid is lighter than standard fluid.

If specific gravity $> 1 \Rightarrow$ Fluid is heavier than standard fluid.

Specific gravity is unitless property.

5. **Specific Volume:** Specific volume of a fluid is the volume of fluid per unit mass. Thus it is the reciprocal of density. It is generally denoted by v . Its SI unit is m^3/kg .

Example 1.1

Three litres of petrol weigh 23.7 N. Calculate the mass density, specific weight, specific volume and specific gravity of petrol.

Solution :

$$\text{Mass density of petrol, } \rho_p = \frac{M}{V} = \frac{W/g}{V} = \frac{W}{gV} = \frac{23.7}{9.81 \times 3} = 0.805 \text{ kg/litre} = 805 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Mass density of water, } \rho_w = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Specific gravity of petrol} = \frac{\rho_p}{\rho_w} = \frac{805}{1000} = 0.805$$

$$\text{Specific weight of petrol} = \frac{W}{V} = \frac{23.7}{3.0} = 7.9 \text{ N/litre} = 7.9 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\text{Specific volume} = \frac{V}{M} = \frac{1}{\rho_p} = \frac{1}{805} = 1.242 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

1.5 VISCOSITY

- Viscosity is the property of fluids by virtue of which they offer resistance to shear or angular deformation.
- It is primarily due to cohesion (in case of liquids) and molecular momentum exchange (in case of gases) between fluid layers, and as flow occurs, these effects appear as shearing stresses between the moving layers.

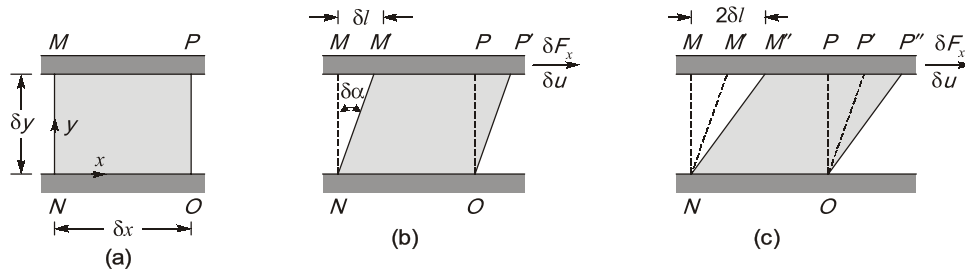


Fig: (a) Fluid element at time t , **(b)** Deformation of fluid element at time $t + \delta t$, and **(c)** Deformation of fluid element at time $t + 2\delta t$.

- Consider a fluid element between the two infinite plates. The rectangular fluid element is initially at rest at time t . Let us now suppose a constant rightward force δF_x is applied to the upper plate so that it is dragged across the fluid at constant velocity δu . The relative shearing action of the plates produces a shear stress, τ_{yx} , which acts on the fluid element and is given by

$$\tau_{yx} = \lim_{\delta A_y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta F_x}{\delta A_y} = \frac{dF_x}{dA_y},$$

where δA_y is the area of contact of the fluid element with the plate and δF_x is the force exerted by the plate on that element.

Various positions of the fluid element, illustrate the deformation of the fluid element from position $MNOP$ at time t , to $M'NOP'$ at time $t + \delta t$, to $M''NOP''$ at time $t + 2\delta t$, due to the imposed shear stress. The deformation of the fluid is given by

$$\text{Deformation rate} = \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta \alpha}{\delta t} = \frac{d\alpha}{dt}$$

Distance between the points M and M' is given by,

$$\delta l = \delta u \delta t \quad \dots(1)$$

Alternatively, for small angles,

$$\delta l = \delta y \delta \alpha \quad \dots(2)$$

Equating equations (1) and (2),

$$\delta u \delta t = \delta y \delta \alpha$$

or

$$\frac{\delta \alpha}{\delta t} = \frac{\delta u}{\delta y}$$

Taking the limits of both sides

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta \alpha}{\delta t} &= \lim_{\delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta u}{\delta y} \\ \frac{d\alpha}{dt} &= \frac{du}{dy} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the rate of angular deformation is equal to velocity gradient across the flow.

1.5.1 Newton's law of viscosity

- According to Newton's law of viscosity, shear stress is directly proportional to the rate of deformation or velocity gradient across the flow.

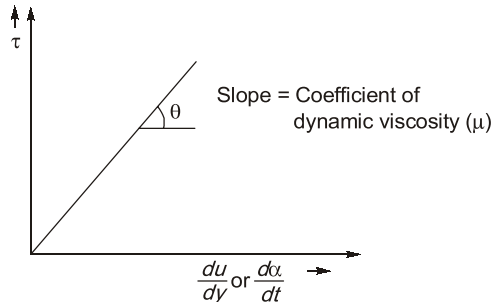


Fig. Newton's law of viscosity

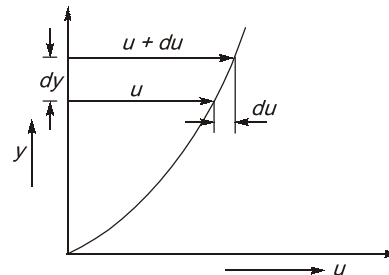


Fig. Velocity profile

Thus,

$$\tau \propto \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy}$$

where,

μ = Coefficient of dynamic viscosity

Dynamic Viscosity (μ)

- Dimension of μ = $[M L^{-1} T^{-1}]$
- Unit of μ = Ns/m^2 or $Pa \cdot s$
- In C. G. S. units, μ is expressed as 'poise', 1 poise = $0.1 N \cdot s/m^2$
- A $20^\circ C$ and at standard atmospheric pressure, $(\mu)_{water} \approx 10^{-3} Ns/m^2$;
 $(\mu)_{air} \approx 1.81 \times 10^{-5} Ns/m^2$



- Water is nearly 55 times viscous than air.
- Linearization of Newton's law of viscosity:** If the flow is taking place between two parallel plates where the gap between the plates is very small then velocity gradient is assumed to be constant. If the gap is large then velocity gradient will be variable.

Kinematic Viscosity (ν)

- The kinematic viscosity (ν) is defined as the ratio of dynamic viscosity to mass density of the fluid. Therefore, $\nu = \mu/\rho$
- Dimension of ν = $[L^2 T^{-1}]$
- Unit of ν = m^2/s or cm^2/s (stoke, in C.G.S. units)
- 1 stoke = $10^{-4} m^2/s$
- At $20^\circ C$ and standard atmospheric pressure, $\nu_{water} = 1 \times 10^{-6} m^2/s$, $\nu_{air} = 15 \times 10^{-6} m^2/s$

NOTE: Kinematic viscosity of air is about 15 times greater than the corresponding value of water.

1.5.2 Variation of viscosity with Temperature

1. **Dynamic viscosity:** Increase in temperature causes a decrease in the dynamic viscosity of a liquid, whereas viscosity of gases increases with temperature growth.

The reason for the above phenomena is that; in liquids; viscosity is primarily due to molecular cohesion which decreases due to increase in volume due to temperature increment, while in gases, viscosity is due to molecular momentum transfer which increases due to increase in number of collision between gas molecules.

2. **Kinematic Viscosity:** Kinematic viscosity is ratio of dynamic viscosity to the density of fluid. In case of liquids with increase in temperature, the dynamic viscosity as well as density both decrease but decrease in dynamic viscosity is very high as compared to density. So, overall kinematic viscosity will decrease for liquids. On the other hand, in case of gases, with increase in temperature dynamic viscosity increases and density decreases. So overall kinematic viscosity increases for gases.

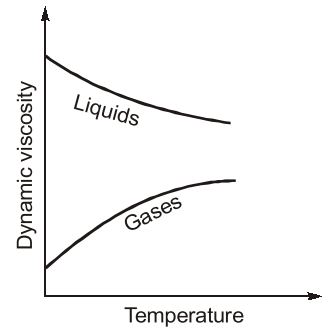


Fig: Variation of Dynamics Viscosity with Temperature

1.5.3 Variation of viscosity with pressure

1. **Dynamic viscosity:** In fluids, dynamic viscosity is practically independent of pressure except at extremely high pressure.
2. **Kinematic viscosity:** In liquids, kinematic viscosity is independent of pressure at low to moderate pressure.
In case of gases, density increases with increase in pressure, therefore kinematic viscosity decreases.

1.5.4 Types of Fluids

The fluids are classified into following types based on shear stress variation with velocity gradient:

(i) Newtonian Fluids

- Fluids which obey newton's law of viscosity are known as Newtonian fluids.
- General relationship between shear stress and velocity gradient is given by,

$$\tau = A \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)^n + B$$

- For Newtonian fluids, $n = 1$, $A = \mu$ and $B = 0$,

Thus,

$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy}$$

Examples: Air, water, Mercury, Petrol, Kerosene, etc.

(ii) Non-Newtonian Fluids

- Fluids for which shear stress is not directly proportional to deformation rate are Non-Newtonian fluids.

Examples: Toothpaste and paint.

- Non-Newtonian fluids are commonly classified as having time-independent or time-dependent behavior.

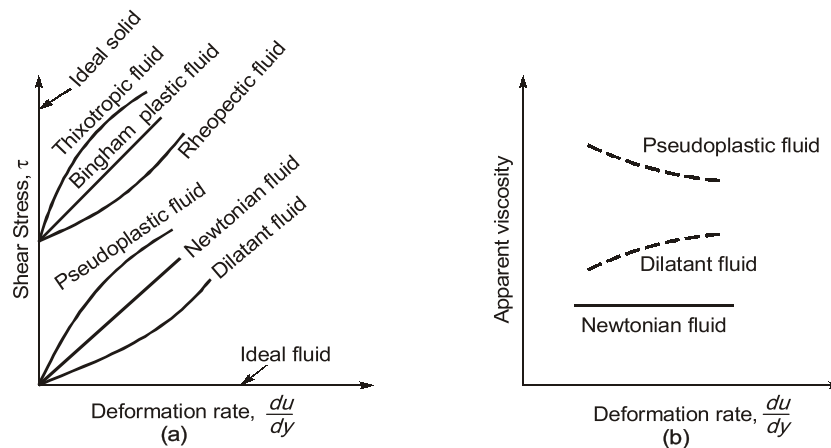


Fig: (a) Variation Shear stress rate with deformation **(b)** Variation of Apparent viscosity with deformation rate

- Relation between shear stress and rate of deformation for non-Newtonian fluid can be represented as:

$$\tau = A \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)^n + B$$

where, n = flow behavior index; A = consistency index; B = Residual strength

Above equation can also be represented as:

$$\tau = A \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)^{n-1} \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right) + B = \eta \frac{du}{dy} + B$$

where,

$$\eta = A \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)^{n-1} \text{ is referred as the apparent viscosity}$$

NOTE: Dynamic viscosity (μ) doesn't depend on the shear rate, while apparent viscosity (η) depends on the shear rate.

- Various types of non-Newtonian fluids are :
 1. **Pseudoplastic fluids:** Fluids in which the apparent viscosity decreases with increasing deformation rate ($n < 1$) are called pseudoplastic fluids or shear thinning fluid. Most Non-Newtonian fluids fall into this group. These are time independent fluids.
Example: Polymer solutions, colloidal suspensions, milk, blood and paper pulp in water, etc.
 2. **Dilatant fluids:** If the apparent viscosity increases with increasing deformation rate ($n > 1$), then the fluid is termed as dilatant or shear thickening fluid. These are time independent fluids.
Example: Suspensions of starch, saturated sugar solution, etc.
 3. **Bingham Plastic fluids:** Fluids that behave as a solid until a minimum yield stress, τ_y , is reached and flow after crossing this stress are known as Ideal plastic or Bingham plastic fluids. The corresponding shear stress model is $\tau = \tau_y + \mu \frac{du}{dy}$.
Example: Clay suspensions, drilling muds, sewage sludge, creams, toothpaste, etc.
 4. **Thixotropic fluid:** Apparent viscosity (η) for thixotropic fluids decreases with time under a constant applied shear stress. These are time dependent fluids.
Example: Paints, printer inks, etc.

5. **Rheopectic fluid:** Apparent viscosity (η) for rheopectic fluids increases with time under constant shear stress. These are time dependent fluids.

Example: Gypsum pastes.



- **Viscoelastic fluids:** Fluids which after some deformation partially return to their original shape when the applied stress is released are called viscoelastic fluids. Example, polymerised fluid with drag reduction features.
- **Rheology:** It is the branch of science which deals with the studies of different types of fluid behaviours.

Example 1.2

If the velocity profile of a fluid over a plate is parabolic with free stream velocity of 120 cm/s occurring at 20 cm from the plate, calculate the velocity gradients and shear stress at a distance of 0, 10 and 20 cm from the plate. Take the viscosity of the fluid as 8.5 poise.

Solution:

Given:

Distance of surface from plate = 20 cm

Velocity at surface, $U = 120 \text{ cm/s}$

Viscosity, $\mu = 8.5 \text{ poise} = \frac{8.5}{10} \text{ Ns/m}^2 = 0.85 \text{ Ns/m}^2$

The velocity profile is given as parabolic. Hence equation of velocity profile is

$$u = ay^2 + by + c \quad \dots(i)$$

where a, b and c are constants. Their values are determined from boundary conditions as:

(a) at $y = 0, u = 0$

(b) at $y = 20 \text{ cm}, u = 120 \text{ cm/s}$

(c) at $y = 20 \text{ cm}, \frac{du}{dy} = 0$

Boundary condition (a) on substitution in equation (i), gives

$$c = 0$$

Boundary condition (b) on substitution in equation (i) gives

$$120 = a(20)^2 + b(20) = 400a + 20b \quad \dots(ii)$$

Boundary condition (c) on substitution in equation (i) gives

$$\frac{du}{dy} = 2ay + b \quad \dots(iii)$$

$$\text{or} \quad 0 = 2 \times a \times 20 + b = 40a + b$$

Solving equations (ii) and (iii) for a and b

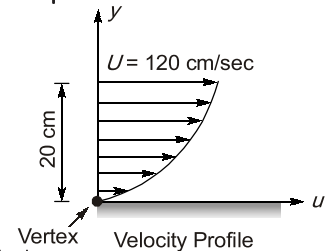
From equation (iii), $b = -40a$

Substituting this value in equation (ii), we get

$$\begin{aligned} 120 &= 400a + 20 \times (-40a) \\ &= 400a - 800a = -400a \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{120}{-400} = -\frac{3}{10} = -0.3$$

$$\therefore b = (-40) \times (-0.3) = 12.0$$





**OBJECTIVE
BRAIN TEASERS**

Q.1 If the dynamic viscosity of a liquid is 0.012 poise and its R.D. is 0.79, then its kinematic viscosity in stoke is

- (a) 0.0152 (b) 0.152
(c) 1.52 (d) 15.20

Q.2 The velocity distribution, in m/s near the solid wall at a section in a laminar flow is given by $u = 5 \sin(5\pi y)$. If $\mu = 5$ poise, the shear stress at $y = 0.05\text{m}$, in N/m^2 is

- (a) 39.27 (b) 27.77
(c) 38.9 (d) 26.66

Q.3 Kinematic viscosity of fluid depends upon

- (a) Temperature (b) Pressure
(c) Density (d) Surface tension
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

[MSQ]

Q.4 A fluid indicated the following shear stress and deformation rates :

$\frac{du}{dy}$ (units)	0	1	2	4
τ (units)	10	15	20	30

This fluid is classified as

- (a) Newtonian (b) Bingham Plastic
(c) Dilatant (d) Pseudoplastic

Q.5 Kerosene is known to have a bulk modulus of elasticity $K = 1.43 \times 10^9 \text{ N/m}^2$ and a relative density of 0.806. The speed of sound in kerosene, (in m/s) is

- (a) 1332 (b) 1075
(c) 1197 (d) 184

Q.6 If 5.66 m^3 of oil weighs 4765 kg, then its mass density, specific weight and specific gravity respectively are

- (a) 841.87 kg/m^3 , 8.26 kN/m^3 and 0.842
(b) 8.26 kg/m^3 , 841 kN/m^3 and 8.42

- (c) 841.87 kg/m^3 , 841 kN/m^3 and 8.42
(d) None of these

Q.7 A reservoir of capacity 0.01 m^3 is completely filled with a fluid of coefficient of compressibility $0.75 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2/\text{N}$. The amount of fluid that spill over (in m^3), if pressure in the reservoir is reduced by $2 \times 10^7 \text{ N/m}^2$ is

- (a) 0.15×10^{-4} (b) 1×10^{-4}
(c) 1.5×10^{-4} (d) None of these

Q.8 Assuming that sap in trees has the same characteristic as water and that it rises purely due to capillary phenomenon, what will be the average diameter of capillary tubes in a tree if the sap is carried to a height of 10 m? (Take surface tension of water = 0.0735 N/m & $\theta = 0^\circ$)

- (a) 0.003 mm (b) 0.03 mm
(c) 0.3 mm (d) 0.006 mm

Q.9 A small circular jet of mercury 0.1 mm in diameter issue from an opening. What is the pressure difference between the inside and outside of the jet when at 20°C ? (Surface tension of mercury at 20°C is 0.514 N/m)

- (a) 41 kPa (b) 21.5 kPa
(c) 10.28 kPa (d) 5.14 kPa

Q.10 An apparatus produces water droplets of diameter $70 \mu\text{m}$. If the coefficient of surface tension of water in air is 0.07 N/m , the excess pressure in these droplets, in kPa, is

- (a) 5.6 (b) 4.0
(c) 8.0 (d) 13.2

Q.11 If the surface tension of water air interface is 0.073 N/m , the gauge pressure inside a rain drop of 1 mm diameter is

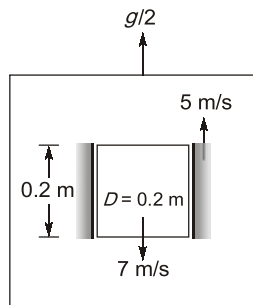
- (a) 146.0 N/m^2 (b) 0.146 N/m^2
(c) 73.0 N/m^2 (d) 292.0 N/m^2

Q.12 The capillary rise in a 3 mm tube immersed in a liquid is 15 mm. If another tube of diameter 4 mm is immersed in the same liquid, the capillary rise would be

- (a) 11.25 mm (b) 20.00 mm
(c) 8.44 mm (d) 26.67 mm

- Q.13** A cylinder of 0.2 m diameter and 0.5 m length, is moving inside a shaft with a constant velocity of 7 m/s in downward direction. Shaft is moving upwards with 5 m/s velocity. Gap between shaft and cylinder is filled with oil. The whole assembly is in a lift which is moving with an acceleration of $\frac{g}{2}$ m/s² in upward direction. If

gap between cylinder and shaft is 2 mm and mass of cylinder is 100 gm then viscosity of oil is _____ $\times 10^{-4}$ Ns/m²



- Q.14** A Newtonian fluid fills the clearance between a shaft and a sleeve. When a force of 800 N is applied to the shaft, parallel to the sleeve, the shaft attains a speed of 1.5 cm/s. If a force of 2.4 kN is applied instead, the shaft would move with a speed of
- (a) 1.5 cm/s (b) 13.5 cm/s
(c) 0.5 cm/s (d) 4.5 cm/s

- Q.15** The bulk modulus of elasticity for a liquid
- (a) is function of both temperature and pressure
(b) at any given temperature decreases continuously with pressure
(c) at any pressure increases continuously with temperature
(d) is a constant

- Q.16** The height of liquid in a capillary tube
- (a) increases with an increase in diameter
(b) increases with a decrease in diameter
(c) increases with an increase in surface tension.
(d) increase with an increase in specific weight.

[MSQ]

- Q.17** Newton's Law of viscosity relates
- (a) pressure, velocity and viscosity.
(b) shear stress and rate of angular deformation in a fluid.
(c) shear stress, temperature, velocity and viscosity.
(d) pressure, viscosity and rate of angular deformation.

- Q.18** A pressure increase of 200 N/cm² increases the density of water by 0.1%. The bulk modulus of elasticity (in GN/m²) of water is ____.

- Q.19** Which one of the following statement is correct?
- (a) Surface tension of a liquid decreases with temperature
(b) Vapour pressure of a liquid is independent of the externally exerted pressure
(c) Dynamic viscosity is the force per unit velocity gradient
(d) Viscosity of a liquid decreases with increase in temperature

[MSQ]

- Q.20** A U-tube has two limbs of internal diameter 6 mm and 16 mm respectively and contains some water. Surface tension of water is 0.05 N/m and angle of contact is 0°. The difference in water levels in the two limbs is ($g = 9.81$ m/s²)
- (a) 1.5 mm (b) 2.5 mm
(c) 2.8 mm (d) 2.1 mm

- Q.21** If the surface tension at the soap-air interface is 0.5 N/m, then the internal pressure in a soap bubble of 5 cm diameter is ____ (N/m²).

- Q.22** Arrange the following sizes of glass tube in increasing order of capillary rise of water.
1. 5 mm 2. 2 mm
3. 10 mm 4. 1 mm
(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 4, 2, 1 and 3
(c) 4, 1, 2 and 3 (d) 3, 1, 2 and 4

- Q.23 Assertion (A):** The coefficient of dynamic viscosity (μ) as its nomenclature indicates, is an absolute constant for a given fluid.

Reason (R): Newton's universally accepted definition for absolute viscosity shows that it is a coefficient in the form of a ratio

- (a) Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

■■■■

ANSWER KEY

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (a, b, c) 4. (b)
5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (c)
10. (b) 11. (d) 12. (a) 13. (7.807) 14. (d)
15. (a) 16. (b, c) 17. (b) 18. (2) 19. (a, d)
20. (d) 21. (80) 22. (d) 23. (d)

HINTS & EXPLANATIONS

8. (a)

$$h = \frac{2\sigma \cos \theta}{\rho g r}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 = \frac{2 \times 0.0735 \times \cos 0^\circ \times 2}{1000 \times 9.81 \times d}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 0.003 \text{ mm}$$

13. 7.807 (7.8 to 7.9)

Since cylinder is moving with constant velocity. It is in force equilibrium.

So, Effective weight = Viscous force

$$\text{Effective weight} = m \left(g + \frac{g}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} mg$$

$$\text{Viscous force} = \mu \frac{du}{dy} \times \text{Area}$$

[Here u will be u_{relative}]

$$\text{So, } u_r = 7 + 5 = 12 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} mg = \mu \frac{du}{dy} \cdot (2\pi D \times L)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \times (0.1) \times 9.81 = \mu \times \frac{12}{(2 \times 10^{-3})} (2\pi \times 0.1) \times 0.5$$

$$\mu = 7.807 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Ns/m}^2$$

18. (2)

$$K = \frac{\Delta p}{\frac{\Delta V}{V}} = \frac{\Delta p}{\frac{\Delta p}{\rho}}$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{200}{0.001} \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$= 2 \text{ GN/m}^2$$

19. (a, d)

- Surface tension decreases with increase in temperature.
- Viscosity of a liquid decrease with increase in temperature.

20. (d)

Let h = difference in water levels in the two limbs

$$\theta = 0^\circ$$

$$\therefore \Delta P = \rho g h = \left(\frac{2\sigma}{R_1} - \frac{2\sigma}{R_2} \right)$$

$$h \times 9.81 \times 10^3 = 2 \times 0.05 \left(\frac{1}{3 \times 10^{-3}} - \frac{1}{8 \times 10^{-3}} \right)$$

$$\therefore h = 2.12 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} = 2.12 \text{ mm}$$

21. (80)

In a soap bubble, there are two interfaces

$$\therefore \Delta p = \frac{4\sigma}{R} = \frac{4 \times 0.5}{2.5 \times 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 80 \text{ N/m}^2$$

22. (d)

$$h = \frac{4\sigma \cos \theta}{d \gamma_w}$$

$$\therefore h \propto \frac{1}{d}$$

23. (d)

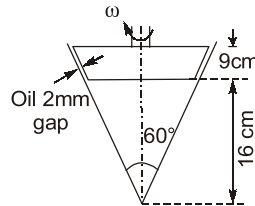
For a given fluid, ' μ ' changes with temperature and hence it is NOT an absolute constant for a given fluid.

■■■■



CONVENTIONAL BRAIN TEASERS

- Q.1** For the truncated cone as shown in the given figure. Calculate the torque required if the cone is rotated at 200 rpm. Viscosity of oil in the 2 mm gap between the cone and the housing is 2 poise.

**Solution :**

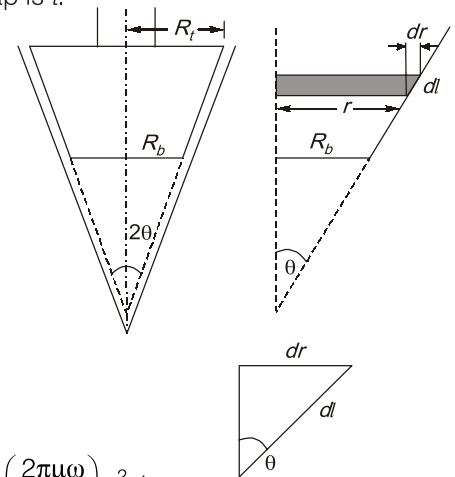
Consider the truncated cone as shown in figure, let R_t and R_b be the radii at top and bottom of the cone of the vertex angle 2θ . Let the cone is rotated at angular speed of ω rad/s and the thickness of the gap is t .

Consider an elementary strip of the cone with radius r .

Shear stress on the sloping wall of the strip,

$$\tau = \mu \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)$$

$$\tau = \mu \left(\frac{u}{t} \right) = \mu \left(\frac{r\omega}{t} \right)$$



$$\text{Area of sloping wall of strip} = 2\pi r (dl) = 2\pi r \left(\frac{dr}{\sin\theta} \right)$$

$$\therefore \text{Shear force on strip, } F = \tau \times \text{Area} = \left(\frac{\mu r \omega}{t} \right) \times \left(\frac{2\pi r dr}{\sin\theta} \right) = \left(\frac{2\pi\mu\omega}{t \sin\theta} \right) r^2 dr$$

Torque about central axis due to shear force on the strip, $dT = F \cdot r$

$$dT = \left(\frac{2\pi\mu\omega}{t \sin\theta} \right) r^3 dr$$

$$\therefore \text{Total torque, } T = \int_{R_b}^{R_t} dT = \frac{2\pi\mu\omega}{t \sin\theta} \int_{R_b}^{R_t} r^3 dr$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{2\pi\mu\omega}{t \sin\theta} \left[\frac{R_t^4}{4} - \frac{R_b^4}{4} \right]$$

$$T = \frac{\pi\mu\omega}{2t \sin\theta} [R_t^4 - R_b^4] \quad \dots(i)$$

$$R_t = (16 + 9) \tan 30^\circ = 25 \tan 30^\circ = 14.43 \text{ cm} = 0.144 \text{ m}$$

and $R_b = 16 \tan 30^\circ = 9.24 \text{ cm} = 0.0924 \text{ m}$

$$\therefore \mu = 2 \text{ poise} = \frac{2}{10} \text{ Ns/m}^2 = 0.2 \text{ Ns/m}^2, t = 2 \text{ mm} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

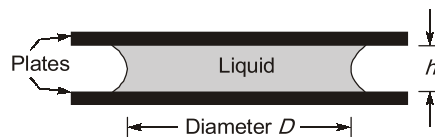
$$\theta = 30^\circ, \omega = \frac{2\pi N}{60} = \frac{2\pi \times 200}{60} = 20.94 \text{ rad/s}$$

\therefore Putting these values in equation (i)

$$T = \frac{\pi \mu \omega}{2t \sin \theta} [R_t^4 - R_b^4] = \frac{\pi \times 0.2 \times 20.94}{2 \times 2 \times 10^{-3} \sin 30^\circ} [(0.144)^4 - (0.0924)^4]$$

$$= 2.35 \text{ Nm}$$

Q.2 A very small quantity of a liquid having a surface tension σ forms a circular spot of diameter D between two glass plates separated by a small distance h , (Given figure). Obtain an expression for the force required to pull the plates apart.



Solution :

Let p_0 and p_1 be the ambient pressure and pressure inside the liquid and Δp be the difference between them.

i.e. $\Delta p = p_1 - p_0$ {where, $p_0 > p_1$ }

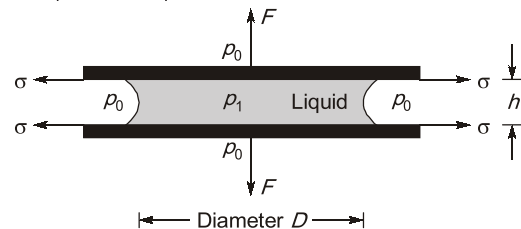
The circular spot is stable if

Total force on the liquid surface due to

difference in pressure = Total surface tension force

$$\pi D h (\Delta p) = 2\sigma (\pi D)$$

or
$$\Delta p = \frac{2\sigma}{h}$$



So, force required to pull the plates apart, $F = \left(\frac{\pi D^2}{4} \right) (\Delta p) = \frac{2\pi D^2 \sigma}{4h} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{D}{h} \right) (\sigma D)$

