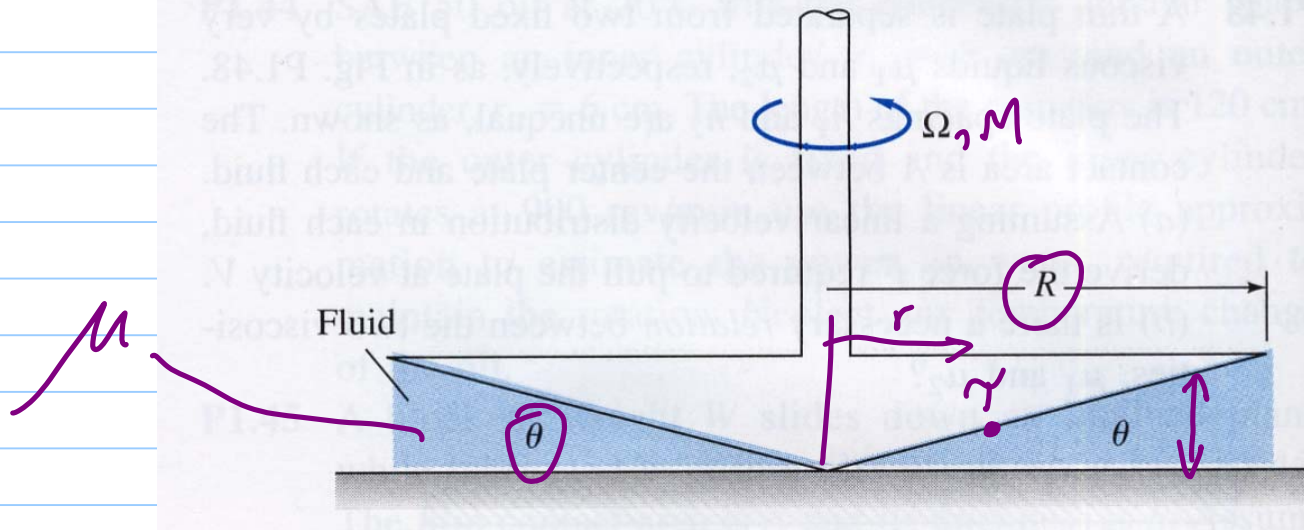


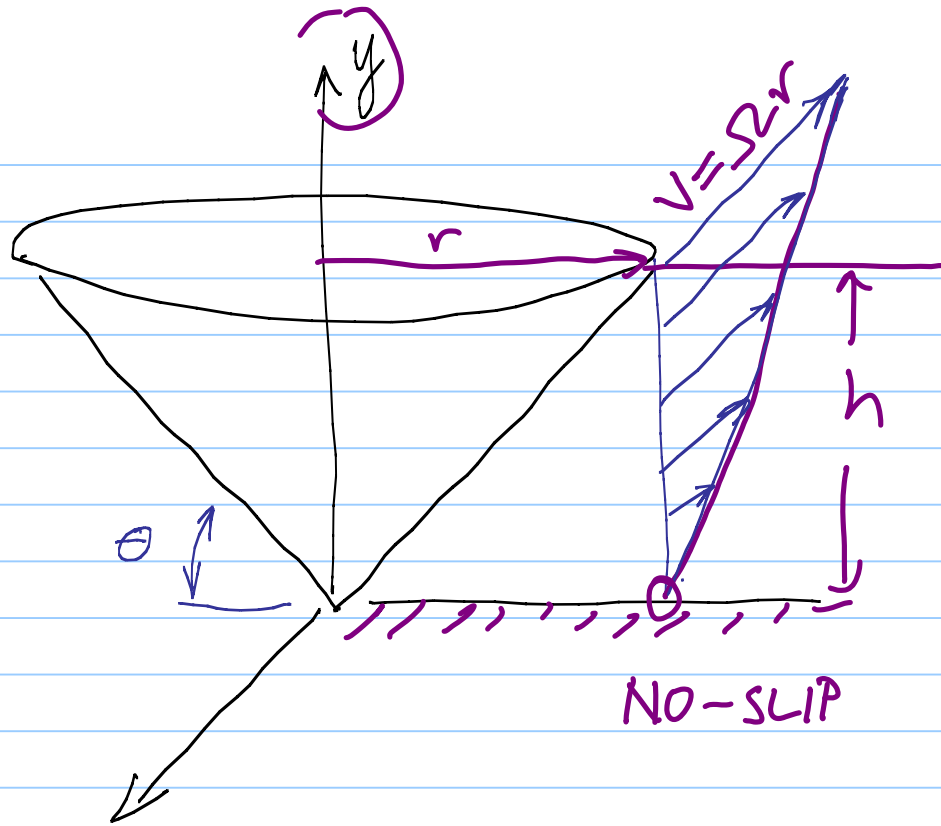
PROBLEM P1.56

Note Title

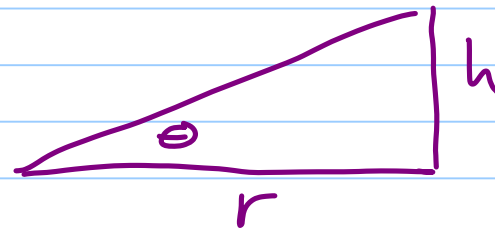
18/05/2014

- *P1.56 The device in Fig. P1.56 is called a *cone-plate viscometer* [29]. The angle of the cone is very small, so that $\sin \theta \approx \theta$, and the gap is filled with the test liquid. The torque M to rotate the cone at a rate Ω is measured. Assuming a linear velocity profile in the fluid film, derive an expression for fluid viscosity μ as a function of (M, R, Ω, θ) .





$$\frac{du}{dy} = \frac{v}{h} = \frac{\Omega r}{h}$$

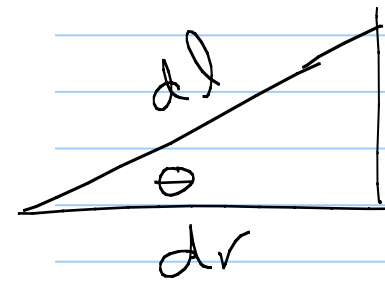
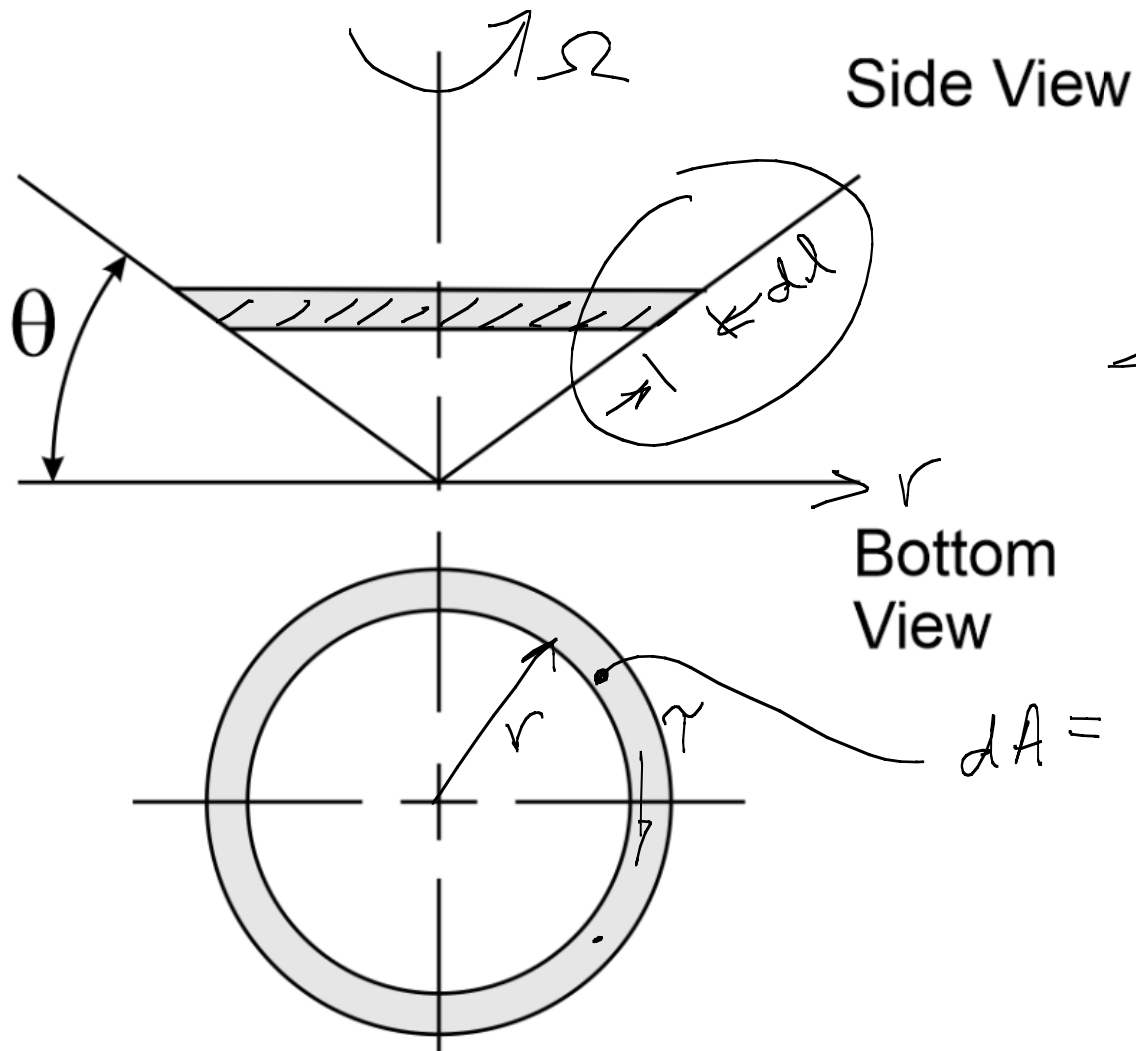


$$\tan \theta = \frac{h}{r} \quad h = r \tan \theta$$

LOCAL SHEAR STRESS \uparrow

$$\frac{du}{dy} = \frac{\Omega r}{r \tan \theta} = \frac{\Omega}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy} = \frac{\mu \Omega}{\tan \theta}$$



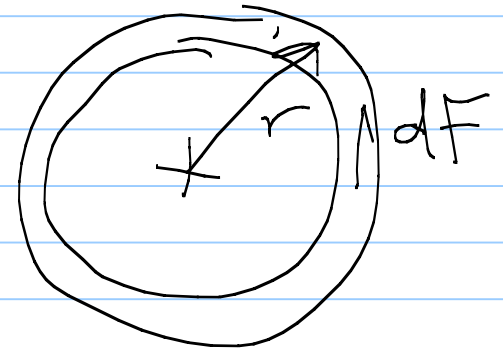
$$dr = dl \cos \theta$$

$$dA = 2\pi r dl = \frac{2\pi r dr}{\cos \theta}$$

SHEAR FORCE $dF = T dA = \frac{\mu \Omega}{\tan \theta} \frac{2\pi r dr}{\cos \theta}$

$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}$

$$dF = \frac{2\pi \mu \Omega r dr}{\sin \theta}$$



SHEAR MOMENT $dM = dF \cdot r$

$$dM = \frac{2\pi \mu \Omega r^2 dr}{\sin \theta}$$

TOTAL MOMENT

$$M = \int_0^R dM$$

$$M = \frac{2\pi\mu\Omega}{\sin\theta} \int_0^R r^2 dr = \frac{2\pi\mu\Omega}{\sin\theta} \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^R$$

$$M = \frac{2\pi\mu\Omega R^3}{3\sin\theta}$$

SOLVE FOR μ :

$$\mu = \frac{3M\sin\theta}{2\pi\Omega R^3}$$

SMALL θ $\sin\theta \approx \theta$

$$\mu = \frac{3M\theta}{2\pi\Omega R^3} \quad \text{ANS.}$$