

# Shear stress in "Laminar" flow

## 7.1 Newton's Viscosity relation

$$\text{Shear Modulus} = \frac{\text{Shear stress}}{\text{Shear strain}}$$

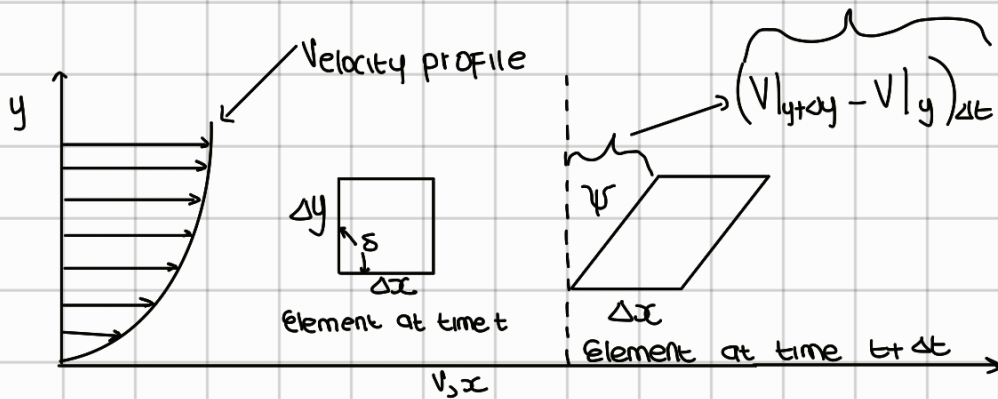
$$\mu (\text{viscosity}) = \frac{\text{Shear stress } (\tau)}{\text{Rate of Shear strain}}$$

$\mu$  - Tendency of a fluid to resist deformation when acted upon by shear stress

$$\mu = \lambda(T, \alpha, P)$$

composition

$$\mu \neq \lambda(\text{rate of shear strain})$$



$$\tan \psi = \frac{(V|_{y+\Delta y} - V|_y)\Delta t}{\Delta y} = \frac{\Delta d}{\Delta y}$$

$$\psi = \arctan\left(\frac{(V|_{y+\Delta y} - V|_y)\Delta t}{\Delta y}\right)$$

$$\psi = \frac{\tau}{2} - \delta \Big|_{t+\Delta t} \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{Since: } \frac{d\delta}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\delta|_{t+\Delta t} - \delta|_t}{\Delta t}$$

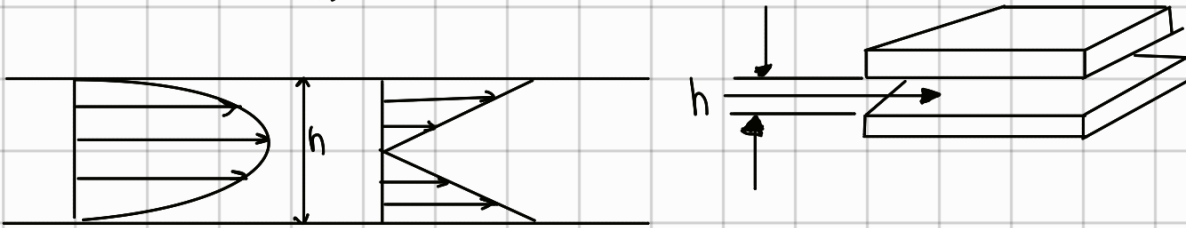
$$\frac{d\delta}{dt} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta t \rightarrow 0 \\ (\Delta x, \Delta y \rightarrow 0)}} \left[ \frac{\frac{\tau}{2} - \left[ \frac{(V|_{y+\Delta y} - V|_y)\Delta t}{\Delta y} \right] - \frac{\tau}{2}}{\Delta t} \right]$$

$$= \left[ \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{(V|_{y+\Delta y} - V|_y)}{\Delta y} \right] - dv \right]$$

$-\frac{ds}{dt} \equiv$  rate of shear strain at a point

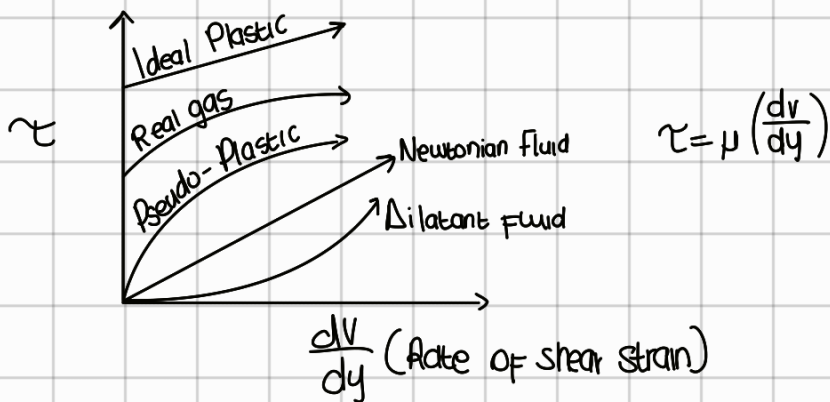
$$\mu = \frac{\tau}{\left(\frac{dv}{dy}\right)}$$

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



## 7.2 Non-Newtonian Fluids

Does not obey Newton's law of viscosity



In 'V' fluids, shear stress depends upon the rate of shear strain, albeit differently

## 7.3 Viscosity

For gases  $\mu \propto T^\beta$

$$\beta \approx \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\mu = \frac{F}{\left(\frac{dv}{dt}\right)} = \frac{F/L^2}{(L/t)/L} = \frac{Ft}{L^2}$$

F = force

t = time

L = length

$$F = \frac{ML}{t^2}$$

$$ML + M$$

$$\mu = \frac{MLt}{t^2 L^2} = \frac{M}{Lt}$$

$$v = \frac{\mu}{\rho} = \frac{M}{Lt} \frac{L^3}{M}$$

$$v = L^2/t$$

7.4 Shear stress in Multidimensional Laminar flows of a newtonian fluid

$$\text{Viscosity} = \frac{\text{Shear stress}}{\text{rate of shear strain}}$$

