

Question:

The Hagen Poiseuille Eqn is sometimes written with gravity + sometimes without. Which is correct or which should I use?

They are both correct.

For a vertical tube w/ z-direction pointing downward we obtained:

$$Q = \frac{\pi R^4 (L \rho g + P_0 - P_L)}{8 \mu L} \quad (\text{Lecture 6})$$

For a horizontal tube Giancoli's gets (4th edition, p85):

$$\langle v \rangle = \frac{Q}{\pi R^2} = \frac{(P_0 - P_L) R^2}{8 \mu L}$$

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(2)

Note that there is no  $z$ -component of gravity in the horizontal case; if we cross out  $g$  in the lecture notes, the equations are the same.

We can define an equivalent pressure  $\mathcal{P}$  that incorporates the effect of gravity:

$$\mathcal{P} \equiv P + \rho g h \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{See Bird, Stewart,} \\ \text{+ Lightfoot, 1960,} \\ \text{p45} \end{array} \right)$$

where  $h$  is the distance upward from a chosen reference plane.

For the horizontal pipe

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$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\rho g h)$$

↙ ↘  
constant

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}}$$

The two pressures work the same in the microscopic balance.

For the vertical pipe with  $z$  pointing down,  $h = -z$ .

$$\mathcal{P} = P - \rho g z$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}}{\partial z} = \underbrace{\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \rho g}$$

these two terms appear in the microscopic balance.

$z$ -component: (after simplification)

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= -\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} + \mu \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \right) + \rho g \right] \\ &= -\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}}{\partial z} + \mu \left[ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

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Now the microscopic balance looks like there is no gravity term. Equivalent pressure is a way of combining pressure + gravity.

In the Hagen-Poiseuille eqn:

$$P_0 = P_0$$

$$P_L = P_L - \rho g L$$

$$P_0 - P_L = P_0 - P_L + \rho g L$$

$$Q = \frac{\pi R^4 (P_0 - P_L)}{8 \mu L}$$

This version is good for both horizontal + vertical pipes (and other angles too!)

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