







OP Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost

> INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Inovace bakalářského studijního oboru Aplikovaná chemie

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Lecture vocabulary:

Liquid	kapalina
Viscosity	viskozita
Surface tension	povrchové napětí
Liquid state	kapalný stav
Definite shape	určitý tvar
Container	nádoba
Arrangement	uspořádání
Random	náhodný
Translational motion	translační (posuvný) pohyb
Short order	krátký dosah
Permanent deformation	stálá deformace
Minute force	nepatrná síla
Flow	tok
Velocity	rychlost
Magnitude	velikost
Inner forces	vnitřní síly
Act against the flow	působit proti toku
Shear deformation	střižná nebo smyková deformace
Spherical object	sférický (kulatý) objekt
Initital period	počáteční perioda
Buoyancy	vztlak
uniform motion in a straight line	rovnoměrný přímočarý pohyb
tube radius	poloměr trubice
apparent viscosity	zdánlivá viskozita
pitch	tér, asfalt
cohesive force	přitažlivá (kohezní) síla
like molecules	molekuly stejného druhu
consequently	v důsledku
cohere	zapadat do sebe, být skloubený s čím
wetting	smáčení
phenomenon	jev
foam	pěna
jaundice	žloutenka
soap	mýdlo
detergent	saponát



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Introduction to Physical Chemistry

Lecture 2

Liquids –

- viscosity

- surface tension



The liquid state

A liquid





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has a definite volume,

but it does not have a definite shapetakes the shape of the container

•unlike the gas state, a liquid does not occupy the entire volume of the container if its volume is larger than the volume of the liquid.

•At the molecular level, the arrangement of the molecules is random

•molecules in the liquid state have translational motions as those in a gas state.

•There is short order intermolecular ordering or structure.

Glasses, although solids, are often called frozen liquids, because the arrangements of molecules in glasses are very similar to those in liquid states.











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VISCOSITY

Liquids have a property of being permanently deformed when even a minute force is exerted on them => **the liquids flow**

The flow velocity depends on the magnitude of force applied and on the inner forces which act against the flow

Under the condition of low velocity, the flow has the character of **shear deformation.**

$$\tau = \eta \frac{dv}{dy}, \qquad [\eta] = Pa \cdot s, N \cdot s \cdot m^{-2}$$

 τ ... shear force v ... flow velocity $\frac{dv}{dy}$... velocity gradient





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 $Flow rate = \frac{\Delta p\pi r^4}{8\eta l}$

VISCOSITY

 F_{g}

Spherical object falling in viscous medium

After (short) initial period the Stokes and buoyancy forces equal the gravitational force ⇒no force applies to the sphere ⇒the sphere moves by uniform motion in a straight line (2nd Newton's law)

Stokes force $F_s = 6\pi\eta rv$
(η = dynamic viscosity,
r = sphere radius, v = motion velocity)



 $(\Delta p = \text{difference between pressures on each side of the tube,}$ $\eta = \text{dynamic viscosity}, r = \text{tube radius}, l = \text{tube length})$

Poiseuille's equation









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VISCOSITY

Newtonian: Shear thickening: Shear thinning:

Thixotropic:

Rheopectic:

fluids, such as water and most gases which have a constant viscosity. viscosity increases with the rate of shear.

viscosity decreases with the rate of shear. commonly, but misleadingly, described as thixotropic.

materials which become less viscous over time when shaken, agitated, or otherwise stressed

materials which become more viscous over time when shaken, agitated, or otherwise stressed.

A Bingham plastic is a material that behaves as a solid at low stresses but flows as a viscous fluid at high stresses.

A magnetorheological fluid

is a type of "smart fluid" which, when subjected to a magnetic field, greatly increases its apparent viscosity, to the point of becoming a viscoelastic solid.



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The University of Queensland Pitch Drop Experiment

Event

1930 The stem was cut 1938(Dec) 1st drop fell 1947(Feb) 2nd drop fell 1954(Apr) 3rd drop fell 1962(May) 4th drop fell 1970(Aug) 5th drop fell 1979(Apr) 6th drop fell 1988(Jul) 7th drop fell 2000(28 Nov) 8th drop fell

Year

The viscosity of pitch is approximately 2.3×10¹¹ times higher than that of water











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ramé-hart instrument co.

SURFACE TENSION

•Surface tension is caused by the cohesive forces between liquid molecules

•The molecules at the surface do not have other like molecules on all sides of them and consequently they cohere more strongly to those directly associated with them on the surface

•This forms a surface "film" which makes it more difficult to move an object through the surface than to move it when it is completely submersed













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SURFACE TENSION





 $F = 2\gamma l$ $A = 2\gamma ls$

Stalagmometric method

$$F_g = F_s$$
$$mg = 2\pi r\gamma$$







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SURFACE TENSION

Capillary elevation / depression



Usually, an ideal wetting is assumed

$$\pi r^2 h \rho g = 2\pi r \gamma$$

 $\frac{rh\rho g}{2}$











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SURFACE TENSION

Surface tension is interesting and important phenomenon



foam



Young-Laplace equation

Wettability, superhydrophobicity, contact angle Jaundice test











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