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# Characteristic of the non-Newtonian fluid flows with vibration

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**Key Words :** Non-Newtonian fluids( ), Vibration( ), Shear-thinning( ), Flow Resistance( )

## Abstract

The present study investigated the effect of the transversal vibration on the flow characteristics for non-Newtonian fluids. The effect was tested by experiment and numerical analysis. For Newtonian fluids, both of experiment and numerical analysis results showed that mechanical vibration did not affect the flow rate. For non-Newtonian fluids, however, there was significant disagreement between experiment and numerical results. The numerical results showed a negligibly small effect of vibration on the flow rate whereas experimental results showed a significant flow rate increase associated with transversal vibration. The results implied that the increased flow rate was caused not only by imposed shear rates at the wall but also by the changes of rheological characteristics due to the transversal vibration.

1.

D :  
L :  
P :  
Q :  
V :  
v :  
t :  
 $\dot{\gamma}$  :  
 $\tau$  :

EL Display  
(1)  
가  
(Newtonian fluid)  
(shear thinning)  
(longitudinal vibration) 가  
Deshpande (2)

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†  
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가 (3,4)  
가 Seo (5)  
bovine blood

가  
 (shear-thinning) 가  
 , Deshpande <sup>(2)</sup> 가 (extra shear) 가  
 ,  
 (transversal vibration) 가

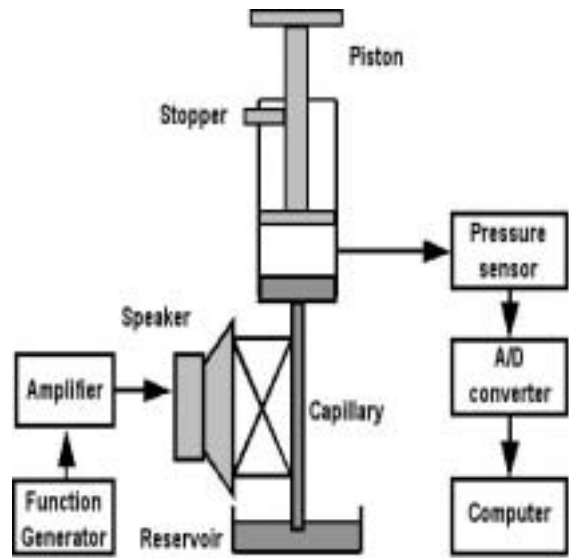


Fig. 1 Schematic of experimental apparatus

2.

Shin [7] Pressure-scanning capillary viscometer(PSCV) 가  
 Carbopol (1,000ppm) (transversal vibration) 가

Fig. 1 vacuum chamber, capillary tube, precision pressure transducer,

PSCV  
 Vacuum chamber  $4.363 \times 10^4 \text{ mm}^3$ ,  
 $\phi_c = 1.06 \text{ mm}$   
 $L_c = 1.06 \text{ mm}$   
 0.25 Pa 가  
 (Validyne DP15TL)  
 A/D (NI DAS-16) 가  
 generator amplifier function

vacuum chamber  $P_i = 8.6 \text{ kPa}$   
 ,  
 stopper  
 t = 0 ,  
 vacuum chamber  
 ,  
 vacuum chamber 가

$$V(t) = \sum_i P_i V_i = P(t) V(t) \quad (6)$$

Vacuum chamber  
 $v(t) = V_i - V(t)$  t

$$Q(t) = \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = -\frac{dV(t)}{dt} = -\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{P_i V_i}{P(t)} \right) \quad (1)$$

Carbopol 1000wppm

$(P_A)$  vacuum chamber  
 $(V_0)$

3.

(transversal vibration) 가

가

(7)

$$\nabla v = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\rho \frac{Dv}{dt} = -\nabla p + [\nabla \eta \dot{\gamma}] + \rho g \quad (3)$$

$p$ ,  $t$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $g$  가

(non-Newtonian fluid) power-law

$$\eta = K \cdot \dot{\gamma}^{n-1} \quad (4)$$

$K$  the flow consistency index flow behavior index

(sinusoidal transversal vibration)

$$x = A \sin(\omega t) \quad (5)$$

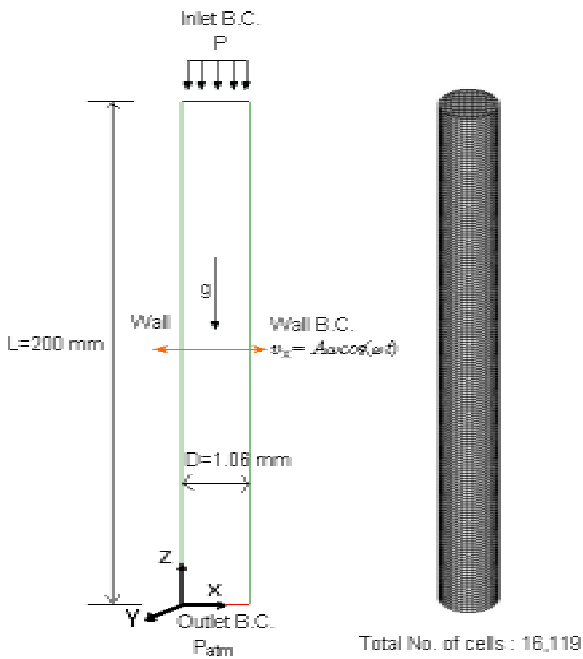


Fig. 2 Schematic of a numerical model

$\omega = 2\pi f$  (angular frequency)

$$v_x = A \omega \cos(\omega t), \quad v_y = 0, \quad v_z = 0 \quad (6)$$

(steady) (unsteady) (no-slip condition)

Fig. 2 (grid)

(transversal vibration) (axisymmetric)

SIMPLE-C algorithm CFD-ACE (CFD Research Corporation)

가

(steady flow)

(velocity field)

(unsteady flow)

(smooth transition)

$\omega t = \pi / 2$

200

(capillary tube)

(transversal vibration)

$\omega t = 6\pi$

cosine wave

Fig. 3

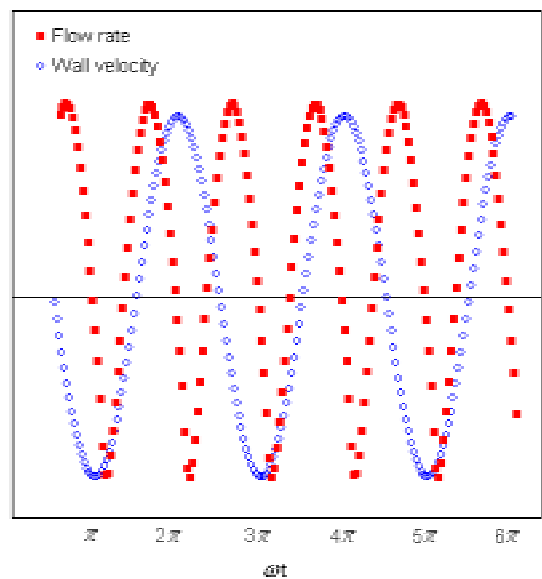


Fig. 3 Transients flow rate and fluid velocity at the wall

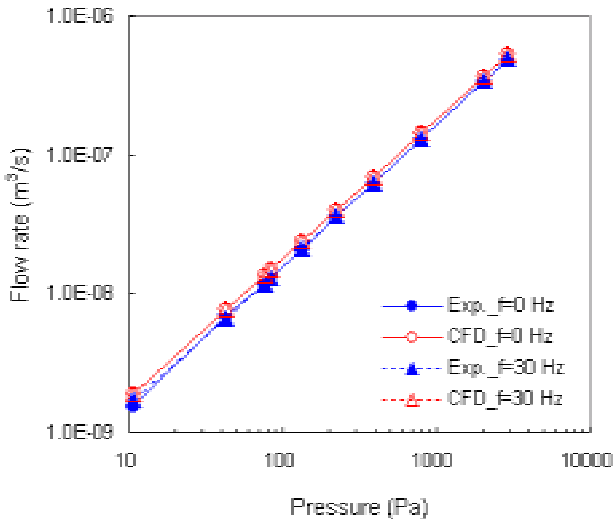


Fig. 4 Flow rate vs. pressure for water

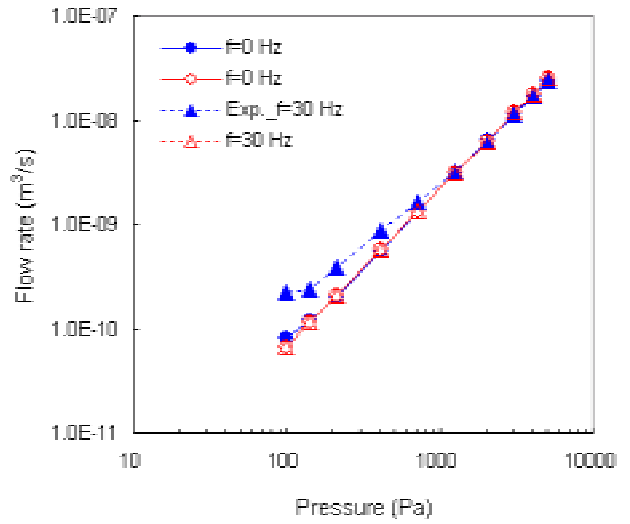


Fig. 5 Effect of vibration frequency on flow rate between Experiment and numerical analysis

4.

Fig. 4 PSCV

(solid circle symbols)  
 (open circle symbols) ( $f=0$  Hz)  
 (Solid triangle symbols)  
 (open triangle symbols) ( $f=30$  Hz)

Fig. 5

(2,3)

Carbopol

가

(solid circle symbols)  
 (open circle symbols) ( $f=0$  Hz)  
 (Solid triangle symbols)  
 (open triangle symbols) ( $f=30$  Hz)

가

가

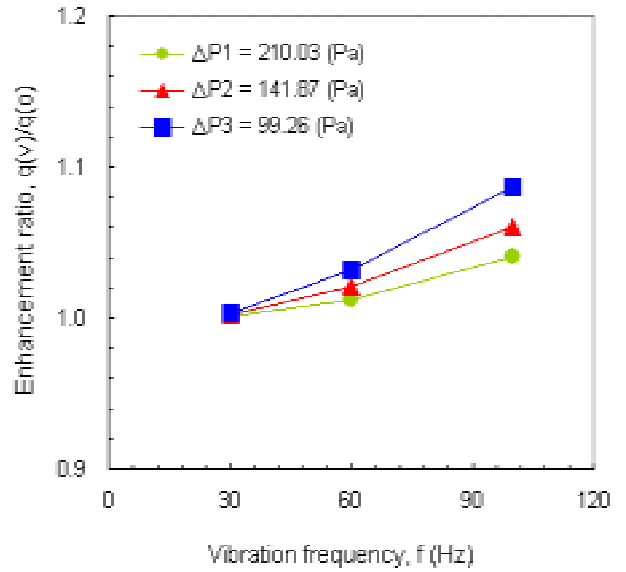


Fig. 6 Effect of vibration frequency on flow enhancement ratio

log-log

extra-shear

가

가

extra-

shear

, log-log

Fig. 5

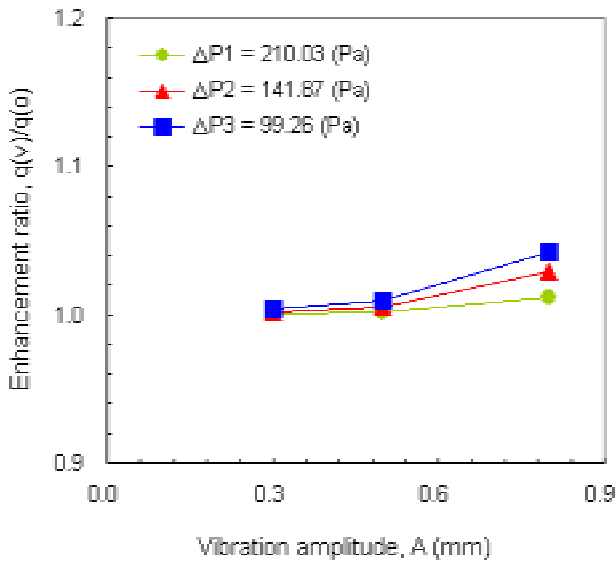


Fig. 7 Effect of vibration amplitude on flow enhancement ratio

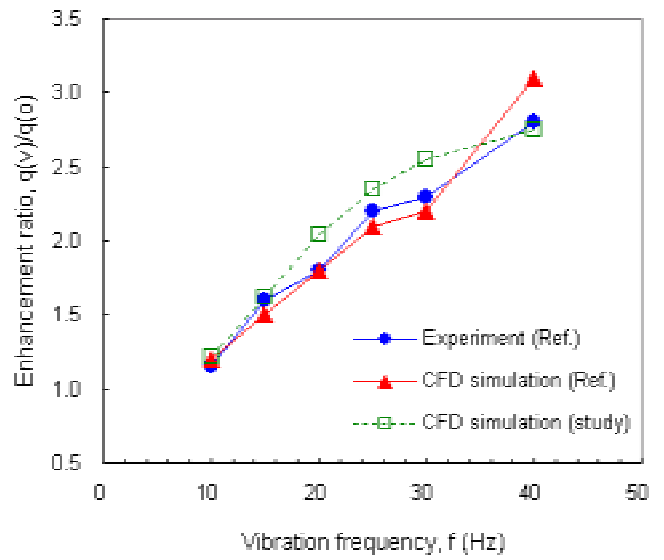


Fig. 8 Effect of longitudinal vibration frequency on flow enhancement ratio: 0.70 wt% CMC solution

Fig. 6 3  
 가 가  
 10 % 가 가  
 Desphande<sup>(2)</sup> 가 extra-shear  
 가 Fig. 7 3  
 (amplitude) 가  
 가 가 10 % 가  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 10% 가  
 extra-shear 가  
 가 가  
 가 (2)

Fig. 8 가 (2)  
 (shear)  
 Fig. 9  
 (mean wall shear rate)

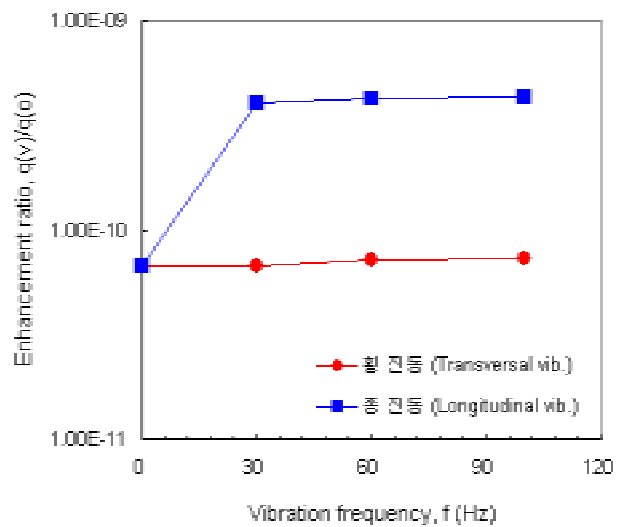


Fig. 9 Mean wall shear rate of the transversal and longitudinal vibrations

