

Uzoukwu Melina Churazom

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CHB 311

Chemical Engineering.

Derive Bernoulli's equation from Newton's Second law.

Although the Bernoulli's equation is not concerned with the pressure gradient normal to the stream line, it does not mean that this pressure gradient is unimportant.

Newton's second law states that the sum of the forces acting on a particle equals the particle's mass times its acceleration.

Since we are tracking a particular fluid particle, Newton's second law can be applied directly.

Mathematically:

$$\sum \vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

Newton's second law applied to the

s-direction:

$$\sum F_s = ma_s$$

Step by step derivation:

$$\sum F_s = m \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$2 \left[\frac{p-1}{2} \frac{dp}{ds} ds \right] dn dw - \left[\frac{p+1}{2} \frac{dp}{ds} ds \right] dn dw$$

$$= \rho g ds dn dw \sin \theta = - \left[\frac{dp}{ds} + \rho g \sin \theta \right] ds dn dw$$

$$m = \rho ds dn dw$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv}{ds} \frac{ds}{dt} = v \frac{dv}{ds}$$

$$m \frac{dv}{ds} = \rho ds dn dw \left(v \frac{dv}{ds} \right)$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{dz}{ds}$$

$$\rho v \frac{dv}{ds} = - \frac{dp}{ds} - \rho g \frac{dz}{ds}$$

$$\rho v \frac{dv}{ds} + \frac{dp}{ds} + \rho g \frac{dz}{ds} = 0$$

$$v \frac{dv}{ds} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dp}{ds} + g \frac{dz}{ds} = 0$$

$$v dv + \frac{dp}{\rho} + g dz = 0$$

The acceleration in the s direction is the time rate of change of the velocity in the s -direction. The velocity also depends on where the particle is along the stream line. Hence the velocity is a function of s and time t . This allows the acceleration component in the s -direction to be written as

$$a_s = \frac{dv(s,t)}{dt} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial s}$$

Limiting the derivation to steady state conditions allows the s -direction acceleration to be

written as

$$a_s = v \frac{dv}{ds}$$

allowing applying Newton's second law in the s direction

$$v \frac{dv}{ds} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dp}{ds} + g \frac{dz}{ds} = 0$$