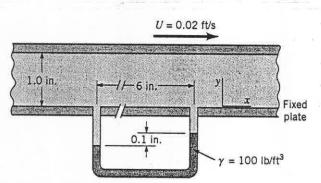
6.97 A viscous fluid (specific weight = 80 lb/ft^3 ; viscosity = $0.03 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{s/ft}^2$) is contained between two infinite, horizontal parallel plates as shown in Fig. P6.9.7. The fluid moves between the plates under the action of a pressure gradient, and the upper plate moves with a velocity U while the bottom plate is fixed. A U-tube manometer connected between two points along the bottom indicates a differential reading of 0.1 in. If the upper plate moves with a velocity of 0.02 ft/s, at what distance from the bottom plate does the maximum velocity in the gap between the two plates occur? Assume laminar flow.



(1)

FIGURE P6.97

$$u = U + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \right) (y^2 - by)$$
 (Eq. 6.140)

Maximum velocity will occur at distance ym where du = 0.

Thus,
$$\frac{du}{d\dot{y}} = \frac{U}{b} + \frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \right) (2y - b)$$
and for $\frac{du}{d\dot{y}} = 0$

$$y_m = -\frac{\mu U}{b(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x})} + \frac{b}{2}$$

For manometer (see figure to right),

or

$$P_{1} - P_{2} = (8gf - 8f) \Delta h$$

$$= (100 \frac{1b}{ft^{3}} - 80 \frac{1b}{ft^{3}}) (\frac{0.1 \text{ in.}}{12 \text{ in.}}) = 0.167 \frac{1b}{ft^{2}}$$

Also,
$$-\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{Q} = \frac{0.167 \frac{1b}{ft^2}}{\left(\frac{6 \text{ in.}}{12 \text{ in.}}\right)} = 0.334 \frac{1b}{ft^3}$$

Thus, from Eq. (1)

$$V_{m} = -\frac{\left(0.03 \frac{1b \cdot 5}{ft^{2}}\right)\left(0.02 \frac{ft}{5}\right)}{\left(\frac{1.0 \text{ in.}}{12 \frac{in.}{ft}}\right)\left(-0.334 \frac{1b}{ft^{3}}\right)} + \frac{\frac{1.0 \text{ in.}}{12 \frac{in.}{ft}}}{2}$$

$$= 0.0632 \text{ ft} \left(\frac{12 \text{ in.}}{ft}\right) = \frac{0.759 \text{ in.}}{12 \frac{in.}{ft}}$$