

Institute of Natural and Life Sciences

Department of Biotechnology

Module: Biophysics

Series 5: Study of viscosity

Exercise: 1

A viscous Newtonian liquid with a dynamic viscosity coefficient of $\eta = 1 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$, and a density of 1000 kg/m^3 , flows through a pipe with a diameter of 1 cm. What is the flow rate in liters per minute required to transition from laminar flow to turbulent flow?

Exercise: 2

In the aorta of a normal subject, the systolic velocity v_s is twice the average velocity v_a , and the diastolic velocity v_d is half the average velocity. Determine the flow regimes in the aorta at the beginning of diastole and systole.

Given: aorta radius of 1 cm and volumetric flow rate $Q_v = 5.4 \text{ liters/min}$.

Exercise: 3

A spherical particle with a radius $r = 30 \text{ nm}$, a density $d = 1.3$, is released with no initial velocity in a medium with a viscosity $\eta = 0.2 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ and a density $\rho_0 = 1 \text{ g/cm}^3$.

1- Calculate the diffusion coefficient D at $T = 27 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

2- Derive the expression for the terminal velocity of sedimentation. Calculate its value.