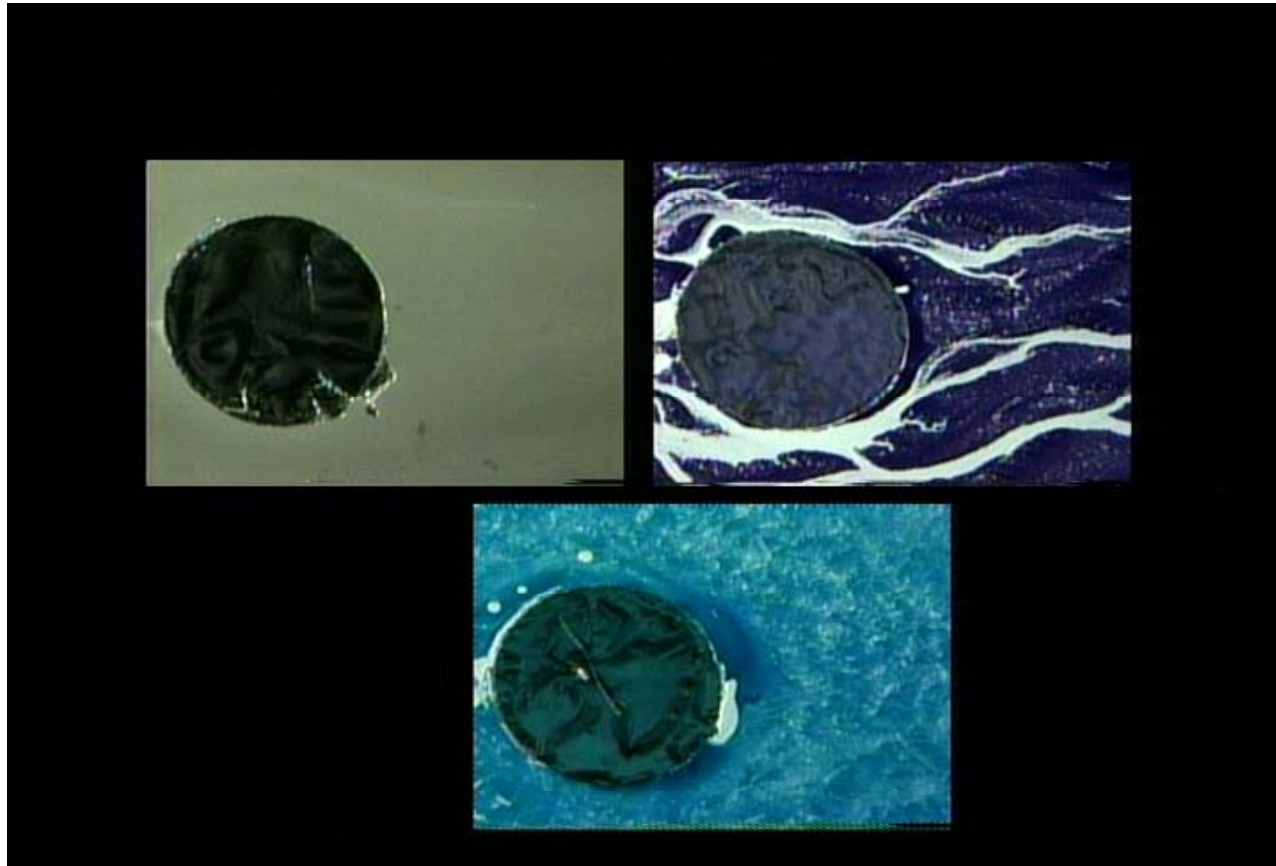


The flow of Herschel-Bulkley fluids

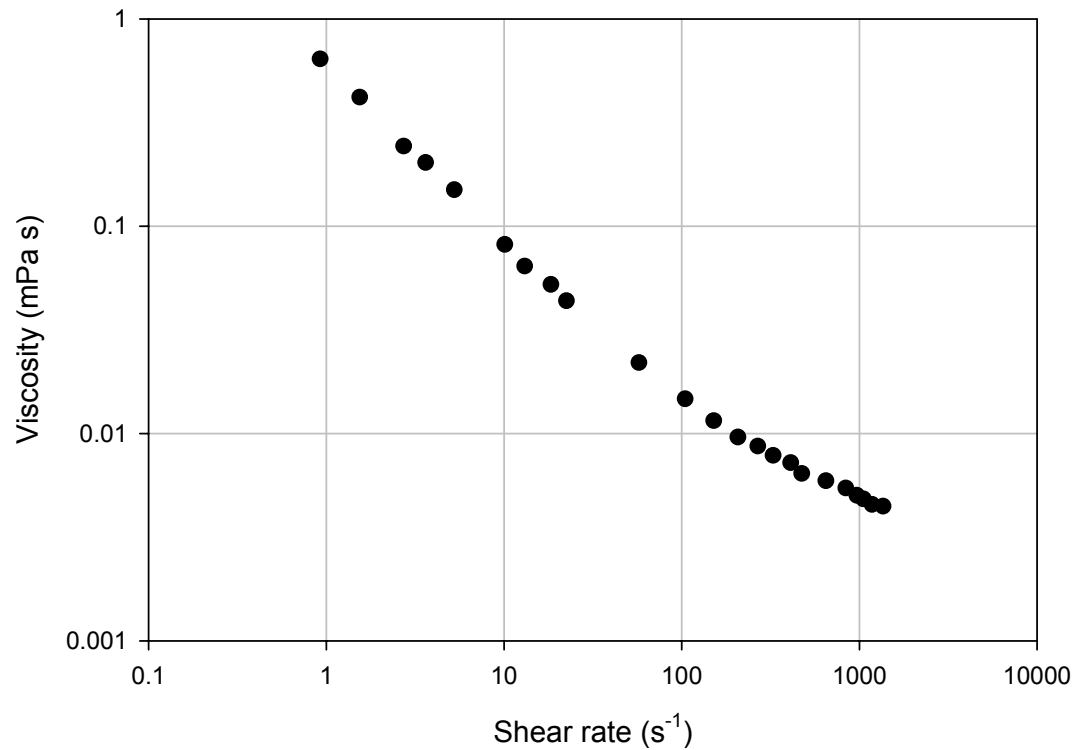
Ian Morrison, Cabot Corporation

Thin polymer-filled layers coated from dispersions



Typical shear thinning rheogram

Photoconductive Pigment in Nonaqueous Polymer Solution

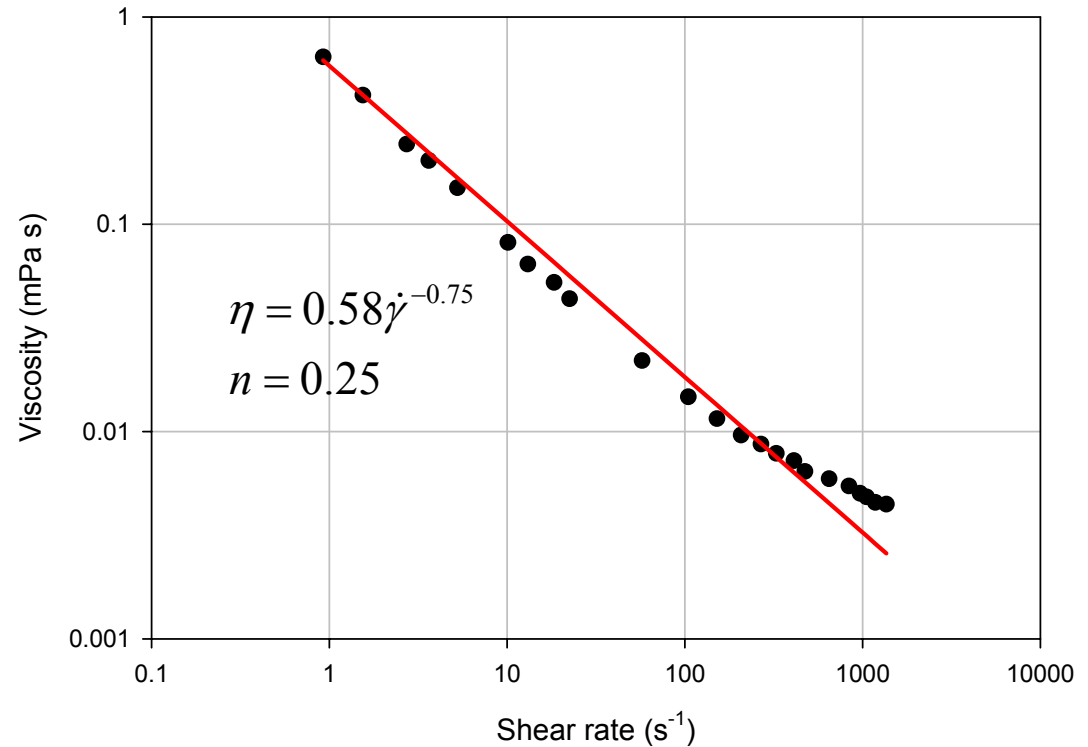


Data is reasonably fitted by a power law

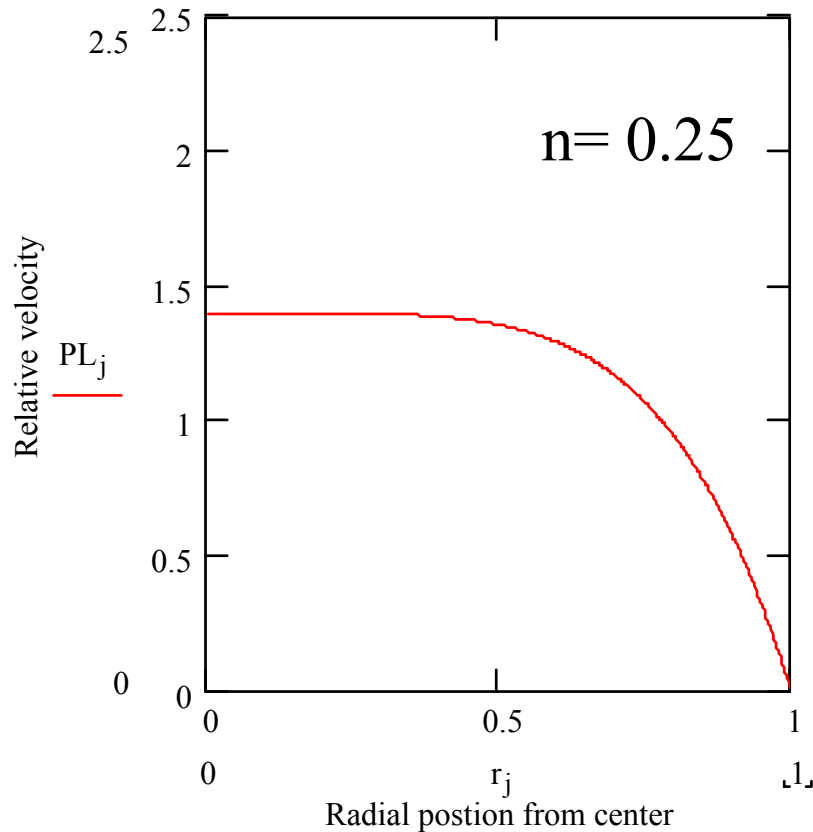
Photoconductive Pigment in Nonaqueous Polymer Solution

$$\eta = \eta_0 \dot{\gamma}^{n-1}$$

n is the power law index and is one for a Newtonian fluid.



The flow of a shear thinning liquid through a pipe



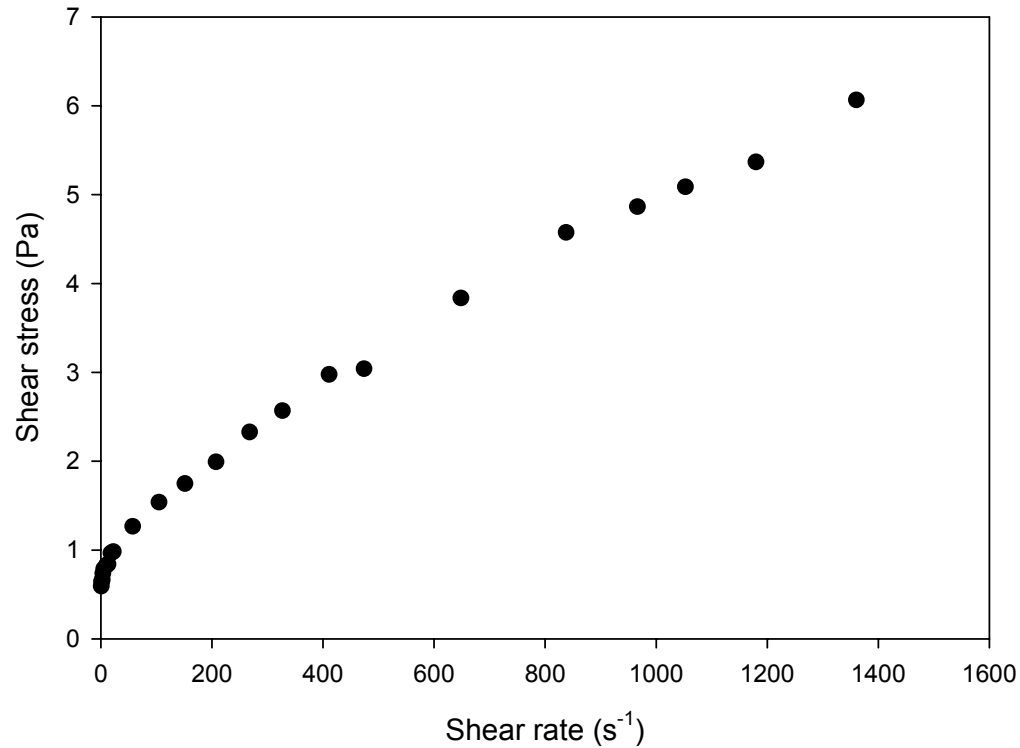
The reduced flow rate of a shear thinning liquid is:

$$\bar{v} = \frac{1+3n}{1+n} \left[1 - \left(\frac{r}{R} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}+1} \right]$$

Macosko, *Rheology*, pp. 88-89, 1994.

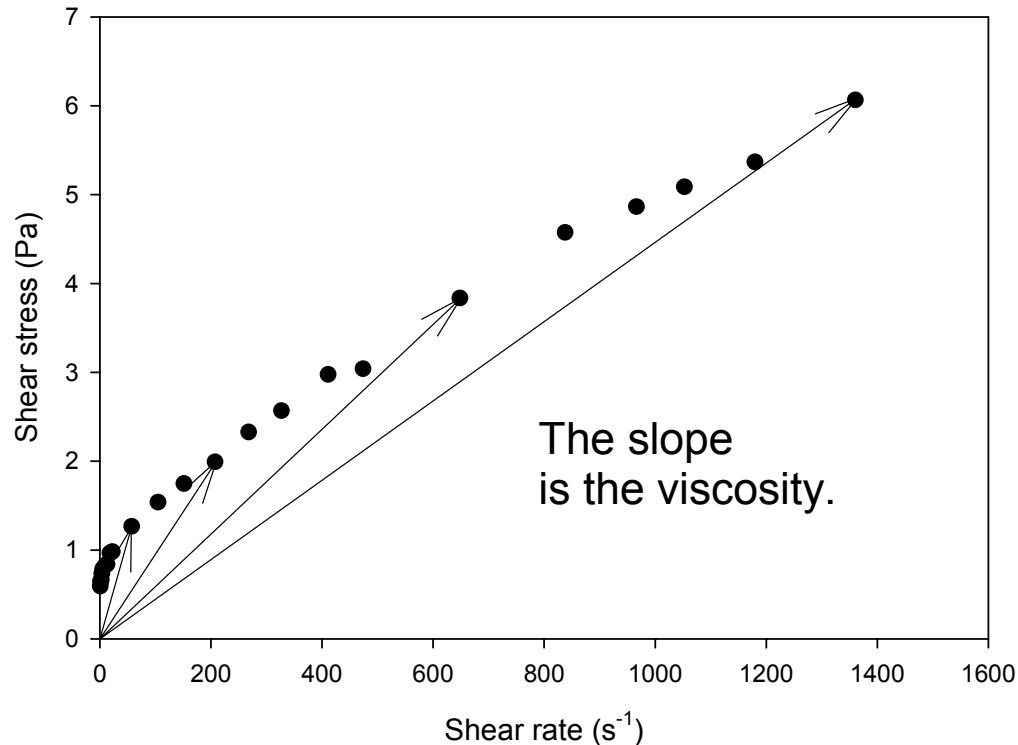
Same data replotted

Shear stress versus shear rate



How yield points approximate power law flow

Shear stress versus shear rate



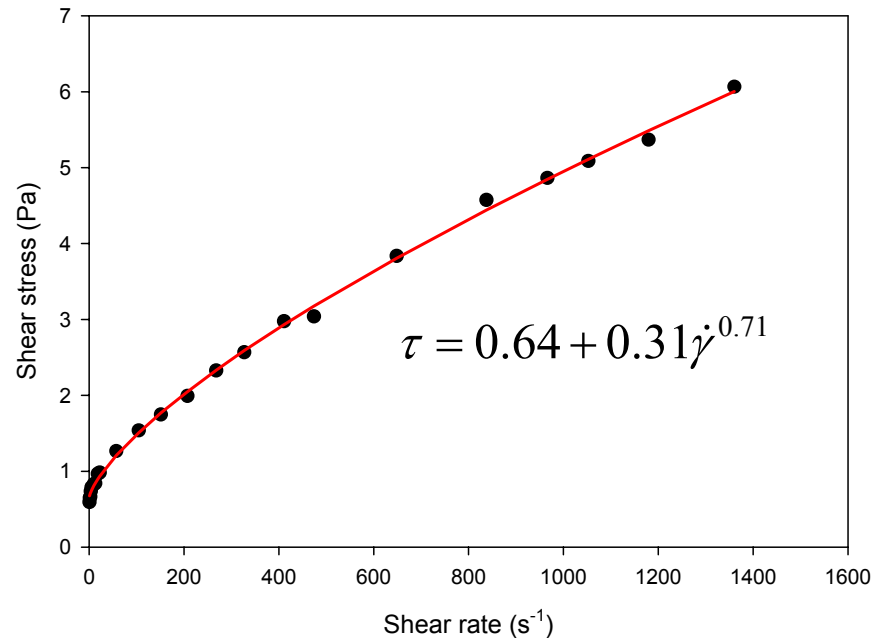
Herschel-Bulkley rheology

Model the flow as shear thinning above some yield point:

$$\tau = \tau_0 + m\dot{\gamma}^n$$

Note the value of “n” is now higher, apparently less shear thinning.

Shear stress versus shear rate



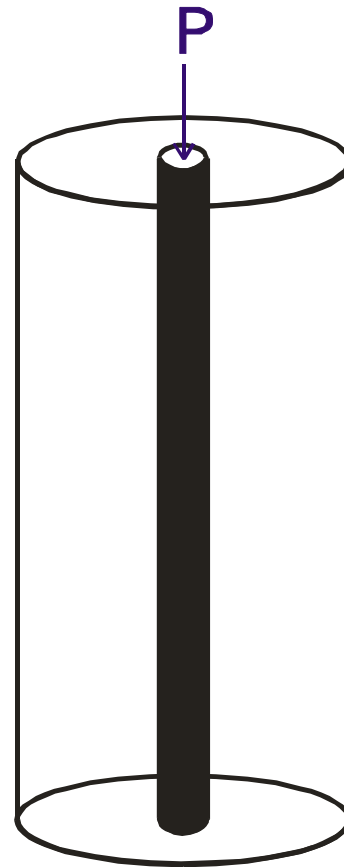
Effect of a yield point on flow

If a fluid has a yield point, τ_0 , and is under pressure, p , a column of radius r and length L in the center moves as a plug. The plug radius can be calculated.

$$p = \frac{\tau_0(2\pi rL)}{\pi r^2} \text{ or}$$

$$r = \frac{2\tau_0 L}{p} = \frac{2\tau_0}{P}$$

P is the pressure drop.



Flow of an Herschel-Bulkley fluid through a pipe

$$r > \frac{2\tau_0}{P}$$

$$\text{velocity} = \frac{-P^2 (3n+1)(2n+1)R^2 ((PR - \tau_0)^{-1/n} (Pr - \tau_0)^{\frac{1+n}{n}} - PR + \tau_0)}{2n^2 \tau_0^3 - R^3 P^3 + 2n\tau_0^2 RP + \tau_0 R^2 P^2 n - 2R^3 P^3 n^2}$$

else

$$\text{velocity} = \frac{2 \left(1 - \frac{\tau_0}{RP}\right)^2}{\left(1 - \frac{4}{3} \frac{\tau_0}{RP} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\tau_0}{RP}\right)^4\right)}$$

Flow of Herschel Bulkley fluid

The fitted Herschel-Bulkley parameters:

$$n = 0.75$$

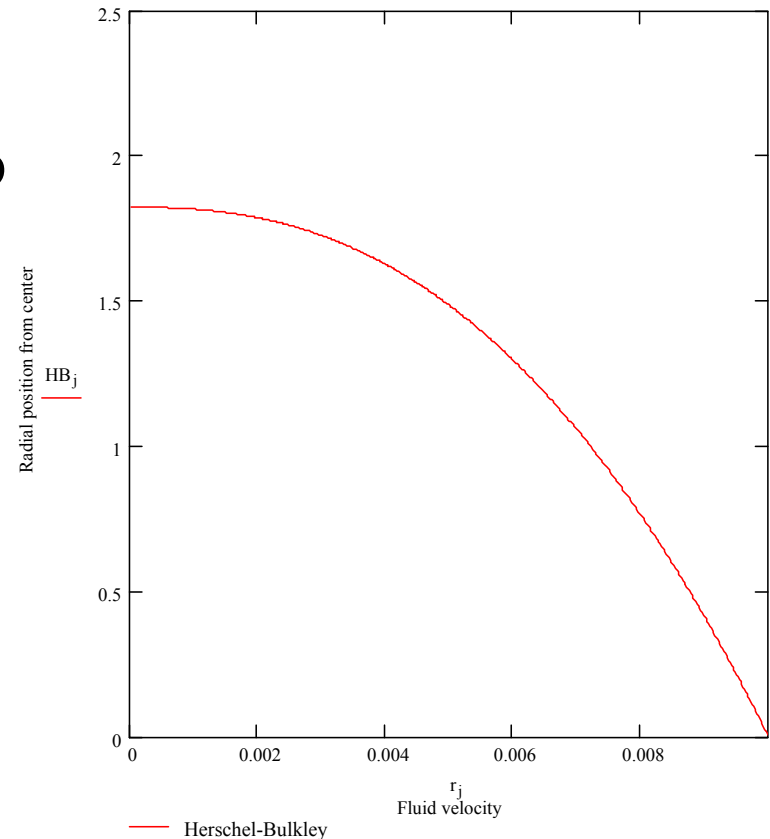
$$\tau = 0.5 \text{ Pa}$$

with a reasonable pressure drop

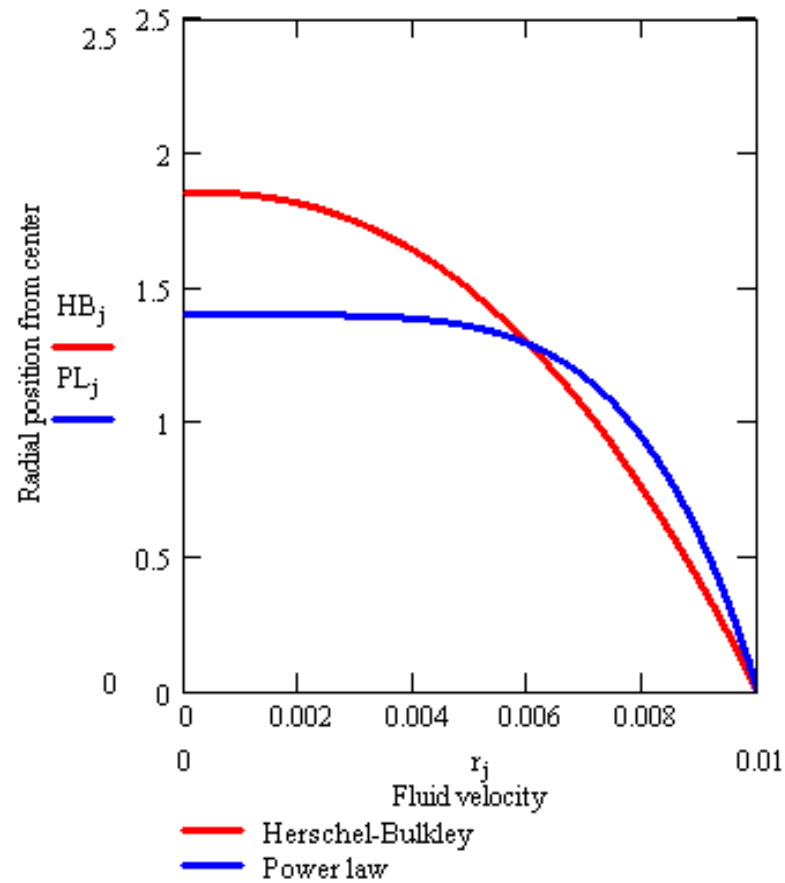
$$P = 10^6 \text{ Pa}/0.1m$$

Note: The radius of the plug is:

$$r = \frac{2 \times 0.5 \text{ Pa}}{10^5 \text{ Pa}/0.1m} = 1 \mu m$$



Comparison of predicted flows: Power law and Herschel-Bulkley



Some Problems Require More Study



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Herschel Bulkley Flow

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Herschel Bulkley Flow

Surface Energy Characterization of Fibers, Fillers and Paper

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