

# Surface Tensions on Different Droplets

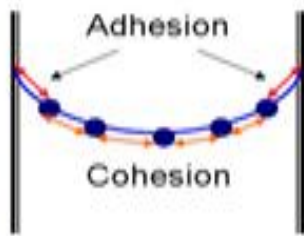
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**Abstract-** Pressure force in a hallow bubble is more as compared to the pressure force in the droplet and liquid jet and even the adhesive if more as compared to cohesion.

**Keywords-** Droplet, Membrane, Molecules, Pressure force, Tensile force,

## I. INTRODUCTION

It is defined as the tensile force acting on the surface of a liquid in contact with a gas or on the surface between two immiscible liquids such that the contact surface behaves like a membrane under tension. It MKS unit is kg /m and in SI units as N/m.



Adhesion > Cohesion

Figure: -Surface tension

Figure: - Adhesion and cohesion

Due to molecular attraction, liquids possess certain properties such as,

- (a) Cohesion,
- (b) Adhesion.

### Cohesion:

It is due to the inter-molecular attraction between molecules of the same liquid. That means it is a tendency of the liquid to remain as one assemblage of particles.

### Adhesive:

It means the attraction between the molecules of a liquid and the molecules of a solid boundary surface in contact with the liquid.

The property of cohesion enables a liquid to resist tensile stress, while adhesive enables it to stick to another body.

### Surface tension:

Surface tension is due to cohesion between liquid particles at the surface, whereas capillarity is due to both cohesion and adhesion.

### Surface Tension on Liquid Droplet:

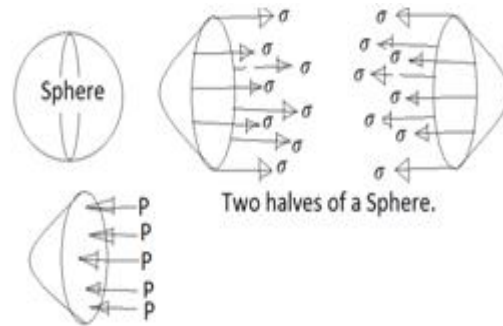


Figure: - Forces on droplet.

Consider a small spherical droplet of a liquid of radius 'r'. On the entire surface of the droplet, the tensile force due to surface tension will be acting.

Let  $\sigma$  = Surface tension of the liquid,  
 P = Pressure intensity inside the droplet,  
 d = Diameter of droplet.

Let the droplet is cut into two halves. The forces acting on one half will be,

- (a) Tensile force due to surface tension acting around the circumference of the cut portion as shown in figure.

Tensile force =  $\sigma \times \text{Circumference}$

Tensile force =  $\sigma \times \pi d$ ----- (1)

- (b) Pressure force =  $p \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times d^2$ ---- (2)

Equating equation (1) and (2), we get

$$\sigma \times \pi d = p \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times d^2$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{4\sigma}{d}$$

The above equation shows that with the decrease of diameter of the droplet. Pressure intensity inside the droplet increases.

**Surface Tension on a Hollow Bubble:**

A hollow bubble like a soap bubble in air has two surfaces in contact with air, one inside and other outside. Thus two surfaces are subjected to surface tension.

In such cases,

$$P \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times d^2 = 2 \times \sigma \times \pi d$$

$$P = \frac{8\sigma}{d}$$

**Surface Tension on a liquid jet:**

A hollow bubble like a soap bubble in air has two surfaces in contact with air, one inside and other outside. Thus two surfaces are subjected to surface tension.

In such cases,

$$P \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times d^2 = 2 \times \sigma \times \pi d$$

$$P = \frac{8\sigma}{d}$$

Consider a liquid jet of diameter 'd' and length 'L' as shown in figure,

Let P = Pressure intensity inside the liquid jet above the outside pressure,

$\sigma$  = Surface tension of the liquid.

Consider the equilibrium of the semi jet,

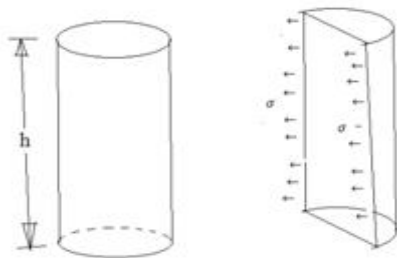


Figure: - Forces on liquid jet

We have

Force due to pressure = P x area of semi jet = P x L x d

Force due to surface tension =  $\sigma \times 2L$

Equating the forces, we have

$$P \times L \times d = \sigma \times 2L$$

$$P = \frac{\sigma \times 2L}{L \times d} = \frac{2\sigma}{d}$$

**III. CONCLUSION**

It is observed that the pressure force in hollow bubble is four times larger than the pressure force of liquid jet and two times than pressure force in drop jet.

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