

$$6(a). \frac{e}{b} = \frac{0.6}{180} = 0.004 \Rightarrow f_F = 0.007$$

$$h_s = \frac{\Delta P}{\rho g} + \frac{1}{2g} \Delta V^2 + \Delta z + h_f$$

$$= 0 + 0 + 50 + \frac{2 \times 0.007 \times 250}{0.15 \times 9.8} \times \left( \frac{Q}{\pi \times 0.15^2 / 4} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2 \times 9.8} (15) \left( \frac{Q}{\pi \times 0.15^2 / 4} \right)^2$$

$$= 50 + 7869.5 Q^2$$

$$(b) h_p = h_{sys}$$

$$150 - 25 Q^2 = 50 + 7869.5 Q^2$$

$$100 = 7894.5 Q^2$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{100}{7894.5}}$$

$$= 0.113 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$V = 6.37 \text{ m/s}$$

$$(c) NPSHA = \frac{P_1 - P_{vap}}{\rho g} + z_1 - h_{fs}$$

$$= \frac{(101 - 2) \times 10^3}{10^3 \times 9.8} + 12 - \left( \frac{2 \times 0.007 \times 50}{0.15} + \frac{0.5}{2} \right) \times \frac{1}{9.8} \left( \frac{0.113}{\pi \times 0.15^2 / 4} \right)^2$$

$$= 10.1 + 12 - 20.2$$

$$= 1.75 \text{ m}$$

$NPSHA < NPSH_R$  therefore pump is not within the permissible operating range

52 2012

$$7(a) \quad \frac{(20 \times 10^5)^2 - (25 \times 10^5)^2}{2 \times 8.314 \times \frac{298}{2 \times 10^{-3}}} + \frac{2 \times 0.005 \times 400 \times 0.2^2 \times 16}{\pi^2 \times b^5} = 0$$

↑

$$-908147.1699 + \frac{0.259}{b^5} = 0$$

$$b^5 = \frac{0.259}{908147.1699}$$

$$b = \left( \frac{0.259}{908147.1699} \right)^{1/5}$$

$$= 0.05 \text{ m} //$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{P_2}{RT/M} = P_2$$

$$P_2 = \frac{20 \times 10^5}{8.314 \times \frac{298}{2 \times 10^{-3}}}$$

$$= 1.614 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

$$\frac{G}{AP_2} = \frac{0.2}{\pi \times \frac{0.05^2}{4} \times 1.614} = 63.09 \text{ m/s}$$

(c) True.

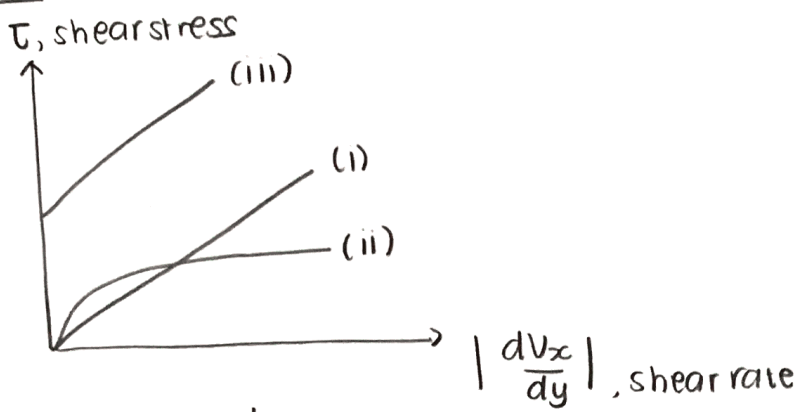
$$(d) \quad G_{\max} = V_{\max} = \sqrt{RT/M} \text{ (sonic velocity)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{8.314 \times 298}{2 \times 10^{-3}}}$$

$$= 1113 \text{ m/s} //$$

S2 2012

8)



(i) Newtonian fluid

↳ constant viscosity with increasing shear rate

(ii) Shear-thinning fluid

↳ decreasing viscosity with increasing shear rate

↳ power law index  $< 1$

$$|\tau_{yx}| = \kappa \left| \frac{dv_x}{dy} \right|^{n-1} \left| \frac{dv_x}{dy} \right|$$

(iii) Bingham fluid

↳ produces shear stress with increasing shear rate only after threshold stress is surpassed

$$|\tau_{yx}| = \tau_y + \kappa \left| \frac{dv_x}{dy} \right|^{n-1} \left| \frac{dv_x}{dy} \right|$$

152 2012

9) (a)  $V_x(y)$  only

cont eq satisfied

equation of motions

x-component

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \mu \frac{\partial^2 V_x}{\partial y^2}$$

y-component

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0$$

z-component

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = 0 //$$

$$\frac{P_2 - P_1}{L} = \mu \frac{\partial^2 V_{xz}}{\partial y^2}$$

$$V_x(y) = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{2\mu L} y^2 + C_1 y + C_2$$

$$V_x(y=0) = V \Rightarrow C_2 = V$$

$$V_x(y=D) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{P_2 - P_1}{2\mu L} D^2 + V = -C_1 D$$

$$C_1 = -\left(\frac{P_2 - P_1}{2\mu L}\right) D - \frac{V}{D}$$

$$V_x(y) = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{2\mu L} (y^2 - Dy) - \frac{V}{D} y + V$$

$$V_x(y) = 0$$

$$(b) \frac{P_2 - P_1}{L} = \left( \frac{\frac{V}{D} y - V}{y^2 - Dy} \right) \times 2\mu \quad ???$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= VA \\ Q' &= z \int_0^D V_x(y) dy \\ &= z \left[ \frac{P_2 - P_1}{2\mu L} \left( \frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{Dy^2}{2} \right) - \frac{V}{2D} y^2 + Vy \right]_0^D, z \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{2\mu L} \left( \frac{D^3}{3} - \frac{D^3}{2} \right) - \frac{VD}{2} + VD$$

$$\frac{P_2 - P_1}{2\mu L} \left( \frac{1}{6} D^3 \right) = \frac{VD}{2}$$

$$\frac{P_2 - P_1}{L} = \frac{6\mu V}{D^2} //$$

52 2012

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \quad \frac{Vx}{V} &= \frac{\frac{P_2 - P_1}{2\mu L} (y^2 - by) - \frac{V}{b} y + V}{V} \\
 &= \frac{P_2 - P_1}{2\mu L V} (y^2 - by) - \frac{y}{b} + 1 \\
 &= \frac{6\mu L}{2\mu L V b^2} (y^2 - by) - \frac{y}{b} + 1 \\
 &= 3 \left[ \left( \frac{y}{b} \right)^2 - \frac{y}{b} \right] - \frac{y}{b} + 1 \\
 &= 3 \left( \frac{y}{b} \right)^2 - 4 \left( \frac{y}{b} \right) + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

let  $y = \frac{Vx}{V}$  and  $x = y/b$ .

$$y = 3x^2 - 4x + 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x - 4$$

$\hookrightarrow 0$  when  $x = \frac{4}{6}$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6 \text{ (minimum point)}$$

$y = 0$  when  
 $x = \frac{1}{3}$  and  $x = 1$

$$\frac{y}{b} = \frac{4}{6} \Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{6} b$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{Vx}{V} &= 3 \left( \frac{4}{6} \right)^2 - 4 \left( \frac{4}{6} \right) + 1 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

