## Final Exam Problem

- 1. A pipe needs to be designed for carrying water at a specified mass flow rate. The known parameters for the pipe to be designed is pressure drop (P<sub>0</sub>-P<sub>L</sub>), length (L) mass flow rate (w) and fluid properties ( $\mu$ ,  $\rho$ ). (12 Points)
  - a. Derive a relationship between friction factor (f) and the known quantities :  $(P_0 P_L)$ , mass flow rate (w), Length (L) and Reynolds nr (Re).

[Hint: Use the method of eliminating unknowns to relate the known variables to

friction factor] (6 Points)

Mass flow rate:  $w = \frac{\pi D^2 \langle v_z \rangle \rho}{\frac{4}{\mu}}$ Reynolds number:  $Re = \frac{\rho \langle v_z \rangle \rho}{\frac{\rho}{\mu}}$ Friction factor:  $f = \frac{(P_0 - P_L) D}{2 \rho \langle v_z \rangle^2(L)}$ 

 $\omega = \pi D^2 \langle v_z \rangle f$   $\frac{4}{4}$ 

 $\langle v_z \rangle = \frac{4\omega}{\pi f D^2}$ 

Re= P<V2>D = PD × 400 = 400 TPD2 TUD

D= FURE.

(VZ) = 4w = TURE, Z = TUREL 4ws.

CPO-PL) (400) (T244Re4)

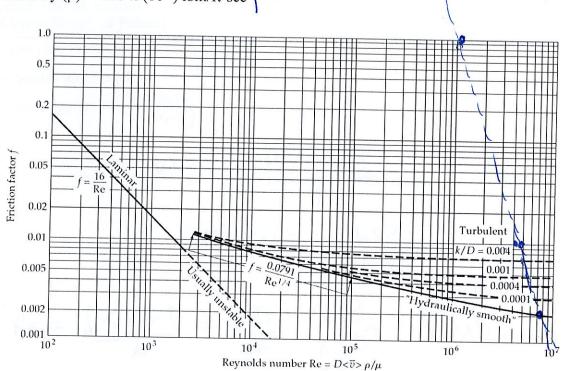
 $f = \frac{(P_0 - P_L) 32 \omega^3 P}{\text{Re}^5 \mu^5 \pi^3 L}$   $\log f = -5 \log \text{Re} + \log \left[ \frac{(P_0 - P_L) 32 \omega^3 P}{\mu^5 \pi^3 L} \right]$ 

b. Calculate the diameter (D) of the pipe for the following parameters. Assume that the pipe is hydraulically smooth. The friction factor chart for pipe is provided. (6 Points)

Mass flow rate  $w = 5 \times 10^3$  lbm/hr Density ( $\rho$ ) = 62.3 lbm/(ft<sup>3</sup>) L = 1000 ft

 $P_0$ - $P_L = 2.78 \text{ x } (10^4) \text{ lbm/(ft-sec}^2)$ 

Viscosity ( $\mu$ ) = 6.93 x (10<sup>-4</sup>) lbm/ft-sec



**Fig. 6.2-2.** Friction factor for tube flow (see definition of *f* in Eqs. 6.1-2 and 6.1-3). [Curves of L. F. Moody, *Trans. ASME*, **66**, 671–684 (1944) as presented in W. L. McCabe and J. C. Smith, *Unit Operations of Chemical Engineering*, McGraw-Hill, New York (1954).]

This is a log-log graph (Base 10)  $\log f = -5\log Re + \log \Gamma (P_0 - P_L) 32 \omega^3 \int$   $\log f = -5\log Re + 30.146.$