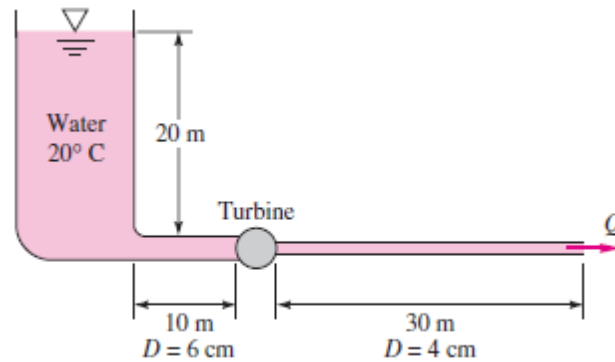


ESO204A: Fluid Mechanics and Rate Processes  
TUTORIAL 7 PROBLEMS

August-November 2017

1. Review of Tutorial-6

2. The small turbine in Fig. P6.76 extracts 400 W of power from the water flow. Both pipes are wrought iron. Compute the flow rate  $Q$  in  $\text{m}^3/\text{h}$ . Why are there two solutions? Which is better? Use the table below for surface roughness.

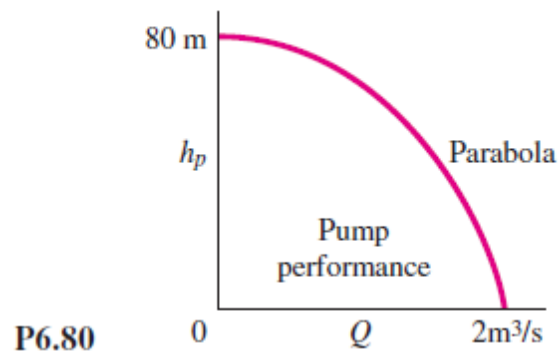


P6.76

Table 6.1 Recommended  
Roughness Values for Commercial  
Ducts

Material	Condition	$\epsilon$		Uncertainty, %
		ft	mm	
Steel	Sheet metal, new	0.00016	0.05	$\pm 60$
	Stainless, new	0.000007	0.002	$\pm 50$
	Commercial, new	0.00015	0.046	$\pm 30$
	Riveted	0.01	3.0	$\pm 70$
	Rusted	0.007	2.0	$\pm 50$
Iron	Cast, new	0.00085	0.26	$\pm 50$
	Wrought, new	0.00015	0.046	$\pm 20$
	Galvanized, new	0.0005	0.15	$\pm 40$
	Asphalted cast	0.0004	0.12	$\pm 50$
Brass	Drawn, new	0.000007	0.002	$\pm 50$
Plastic	Drawn tubing	0.000005	0.0015	$\pm 60$
Glass	—	Smooth	Smooth	
Concrete	Smoothed	0.00013	0.04	$\pm 60$
	Rough	0.007	2.0	$\pm 50$
Rubber	Smoothed	0.000033	0.01	$\pm 60$
Wood	Stave	0.0016	0.5	$\pm 40$

3. The head-versus-flow-rate characteristics of a centrifugal pump are shown in Fig. P6.80. If this pump drives water at 20°C through 120 m of 30-cm diameter cast iron pipe, what will be the resulting flow rate, in m<sup>3</sup>/s? Use surface roughness data from the table on page 1.



4. Three cast iron pipes are connected to meet smoothly at point *B*, as shown in Fig. P6.125. The cast iron pipes are with these dimensions:

Pipe	Length, m	Diameter, cm
1	800	12
2	600	8
3	900	10

The inlet pressures in each pipe are

$$p_1 = 200 \text{ kPa} \quad p_2 = 160 \text{ kPa} \quad p_3 = 100 \text{ kPa}$$

The fluid is water at 20°C. Neglect minor losses. Estimate the flow rate in each pipe and whether it is toward or away from point *B*.

