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Civil-Engineering,
fluid Mechanics.

2) Given Specific gravity 0.8, $D_1 = 150\text{mm}$
 $= 0.15\text{m}$

$$D_2 = 75\text{mm} = 0.075\text{m}$$

$$Z_2 - Z_1 = 150\text{mm} = 0.15\text{m}$$

$Q = 40\text{lit/sec} = 0.04\text{m}^3/\text{s}$, $c_d = 0.96$
Pressure difference ($P_1 - P_2$)

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi D_1^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times 0.15^2}{4} = 0.01767\text{m}^2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi D_2^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times 0.075^2}{4} = 0.00442\text{m}^2$$

$$Q = \frac{C_d \times A_1 A_2 \times \sqrt{2gh}}{\sqrt{A_1^2 - A_2^2}}$$

$$0.04 = \frac{0.96 \times 0.01767 \times 0.00442 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times h}}{\sqrt{0.01767^2 - 0.00442^2}}$$

$$0.04 = 0.96 \times 0.004565 \times 4.429\sqrt{h}$$

Diameter of throat $D_2 = 150\text{mm} = 0.15\text{m}$

$$\text{Area of Inlet } A_2 = \frac{\pi D_2^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times 0.15^2}{4}$$

$$= 0.01767\text{m}^2$$

Specific gravity of heavy liquid (mercury)

in U tube manometer $S_{hr} = 13.6$

Specific gravity of liquid (oil) flowing through pipe $S_p = 0.9$

Reading of differential manometer

$$y = 250\text{mm} = 0.25\text{m}$$

The differential "h" is given by

$$h = \left(\frac{P_1}{\rho} + Z_1 \right) - \left(\frac{P_2}{\rho} + Z_2 \right)$$

$$= y \left[\frac{S_{hr}}{S_p} - 1 \right] = 0.25 \left[\frac{13.6}{0.9} - 1 \right] = 3.53\text{m}$$

(a) Discharge of Oil Q

Using the rxn

$$Q = \frac{C_d \times A_1 A_2 \times \sqrt{2gh}}{\sqrt{A_1^2 - A_2^2}}$$

$$Q = \frac{0.98 \times 0.07 \times 0.01767 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times 3.53}}{\sqrt{0.01^2 - 0.01767^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{0.01^2 - 0.01767^2}$$

$$Q = 0.1489\text{m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$h = \left(\frac{0.04}{0.96 \times 0.004565 \times 4.429} \right)^2 = 4.247 \text{ m}$$

$$h = \left(\frac{P}{\rho} + z_1 \right) - \left(\frac{P_2}{\rho} + z_2 \right)$$

$$h = \left(\frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho} \right) + (z_1 - z_2)$$

$$4.247 = \left(\frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho_g} \right) - 0.15$$

$$4.247 + 0.15 = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho_g}$$

$$(4.247 + 0.15) \rho_g = P_1 - P_2$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = (0.8 \times 1000 \times 9.81) (4.247 + 0.15)$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = 34.51 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

① Diameter of Inlet $D_1 = 300 \text{ mm} = 0.3 \text{ m}$
 Area of Inlet $D_1 = \frac{\pi \times D_1^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times 0.3^2}{4} = 0.07 \text{ m}^2$

(b) Pressure difference between entrance of throat Section $P_1 - P_2$ we are known that

$$h = \left(\frac{P_1}{\rho} + z_1 \right) - \left(\frac{P_2}{\rho} + z_2 \right) = 3.53$$

$$h = \left(\frac{P_1}{\rho} - \frac{P_2}{\rho} \right) - (z_1 - z_2) = 3.53$$

$$z_2 - z_1 = 300 \text{ mm} = \cancel{0.3 \text{ mm}} \quad 0.3 \text{ m}$$

$$\left(\frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho} \right) - 0.3 = 3.53$$

$$\frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho} = 3.53 + 0.3$$

$$\frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho} = 3.83$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = 3.83 \rho$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = 3.83 \times 9.81 \times 0.9$$
$$= 33.8 \text{ kN/m}^2$$