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Matric: 18/ENG08/016

1) Length, $L = 2.0\text{m}$

The velocity flow at smaller end = $v_1 = 5\text{m/s}$

The velocity flow at larger end = $v_2 = 2\text{m/s}$

Let the pressure head at smaller end = $P_1 = 2.5\text{m}$ of liquid

$$\text{Let the loss of head} = H_L = \frac{0.35(v_1 - v_2)^2}{2g}$$
$$= \frac{0.35(5-2)^2}{2 \times 9.81} = 0.161\text{m}$$

Let the pressure head at the lower end = $P_L = ?$

By Applying Bernoulli's equation

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho g} + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + z_1 = \frac{P_2}{\rho g} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + z_2$$

+ H

$$\text{where } P_1 = \frac{P_1}{\rho g} \text{ and } P_2 = \frac{P_2}{\rho g}$$

$z_1 = 2.0$ and $z_2 = 0$ (datum line passes through section 2)

INPUTTING values into the equation

$$2.5 + \frac{5^2}{2 \times 9.81} + 2.0 = P_L + \frac{2^2}{2 \times 9.81} + 0 + 0.16$$

$$2.5 + \frac{25}{19.62} + 2 = P_L + \frac{4}{19.62} + 0.161$$

$$2.5 + \frac{25}{19.62} + 2 - \left(\frac{4}{19.62} + 0.161 \right) = P_L$$

$$5.774 - 0.365 = P_L$$

$$P_L = 5.409\text{m of fluid}$$

2) let Inlet diameter = $D_1 = 20\text{cm}$

let throat diameter = $D_2 = 10\text{cm}$

$$\text{let inlet area} = A_1 = \frac{\pi D_1^2}{4} = \frac{\pi (20)^2}{4}$$
$$= 314.16\text{cm}^2$$

$$\text{let throat area} = A_2 = \frac{\pi D_2^2}{4} = \frac{\pi (10)^2}{4}$$
$$= 78.54\text{cm}^2$$

Density of water, $\rho = 1000\text{kg/m}^3$

Pressure at inlet = $17.658\text{N/cm}^2 = 17.658 \times 10^4\text{N/m}^2$

$$\therefore \frac{P_1}{\rho g} = \frac{17.658 \times 10^4}{1000 \times 9.81} = 18\text{m}$$

$$\frac{P_2}{\rho g} = -30\text{cm of mercury, } \rho_{\text{Hg}} = 13.6$$

$$\frac{P_2}{\rho g} = -30 \times 10^{-2}\text{m of mercury} \times 13.6$$

$$= -4.08\text{m}$$

$$\text{Let differential head} = \frac{P_1}{\rho g} - \frac{P_2}{\rho g}$$
$$= 18 - (-4.08)$$
$$= 18 + 4.08 = 22.08\text{m} \times 100$$
$$H = 2208\text{cm}$$

$$\text{using } Q = \frac{C_d v \sqrt{2gh} \cdot A_1 A_2}{\sqrt{A_1^2 - A_2^2}}$$
$$= 0.98 \times \frac{\sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times 2208} \times 314.16 \times 78.54}{\sqrt{(314.16)^2 - (78.54)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{0.98 \times 2081.37 \times 24674.1264}{304.18411^2}$$

$$= 165455.3\text{cm}$$

$$= \frac{165455.3}{1000} = 165.4551\text{m/sec}$$

3) Diameter of pipe = 30cm

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = \frac{\pi (30)^2}{4} = 706.86 \text{ cm}^2$$

Diameter of orifice, $d_2 = 15 \text{ cm}$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi d_2^2}{4} = \frac{\pi (15)^2}{4} = 176.72 \text{ cm}^2$$

Specific gravity of oil = $S_o = 0.9$

Specific gravity of mercury, $S_g = 13.6$

Differential manometer reading, $x = 50 \text{ cm}$
of mercury

Coefficient of discharge, $C_d = 0.64$

Differential head, $h = x \left(\frac{S_g}{S_o} - 1 \right)$

$$h = 50 \left(\frac{13.6}{0.9} - 1 \right)$$

$h = 705.56 \text{ cm}$ of oil

\therefore The rate of flow of oil is

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

$$Q = 0.64 \times \frac{\sqrt{2 \times 981 \times 705.56} \times 706.86 \times 176.72}{\sqrt{(706.86)^2 - (176.72)^2}}$$

$$Q = 137443.29 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$$

$$Q = \frac{137443.29}{1000} = 137.44 \text{ l/s}$$

4) The difference of mercury load, $x = 170 \text{ mm} = 170 \times 10^{-3} = 0.17$

The specific gravity of mercury, $S_g = 13.6$

The specific gravity of sea water, $S_o = 1.026$

The speed, $v = ?$

$$v = \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$h = x \left[\frac{S_g}{S_o} - 1 \right] = 0.17 \left[\frac{13.6}{1.026} - 1 \right]$$
$$= 2.0834 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times 2.0834} = 6.393 \text{ m/s}$$

in km/hr

$$v = \frac{6.393 \times 60^2}{1000} = 23.01 \text{ km/hr}$$

5)

$$Q = 0.05 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} = 50 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$$

$$P_0 = 15 \text{ bar} = 15 \times 100000 = 15 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$\text{Speed} = 1700 \text{ rev/min}$$

$$T = 15 \text{ Nm}, \quad N_0 = 10 \text{ cm}^3/\text{rev}$$

$$(i) \text{ Volumetric efficiency} = \frac{\text{Actual flow rate}}{\text{Ideal flow rate}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ideal flow rate} &= \text{Nominal flow rate} \times \text{Speed} \\ &= 10 \text{ cm}^3/\text{rev} \times 1700 \text{ rev/min} \\ &= 17000 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ideal flow rate} = \frac{17000}{1000000} = 0.017 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$$

$$\therefore \text{volumetric efficiency} = \frac{0.05}{0.017} = 2.941$$

$$= 294\%$$

$$ii) \text{ Fluid Power} = P \times Q$$

$$P = 15 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$Q = 0.05 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} = \frac{0.05}{60}$$

$$= 8.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fluid Power} &= 15 \times 10^5 \times 8.33 \times 10^{-4} \\ &= 15 \times 10^5 \times 833 \times 10^{-5} \\ &= 1249.5 \times 10^{-5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Fluid Power} = 1249.5 \text{ watts}$$

$$iii) \text{ Shaft power} = \frac{25 \text{ Nm}}{60} = \frac{25 \times 1700 \times 15}{60}$$

$$\text{Shaft power} = 2670.35 \text{ watts}$$

$$iv) \text{ Overall efficiency} = \frac{\text{Fluid Power}}{\text{Shaft Power}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Fluid Power}}{\text{Shaft Power}} = \frac{1249.5}{2670.35} = 0.468$$

$$\text{Overall efficiency} = 0.468 \times 100 = 46.8\%$$