

DAVID DAVID LAWRENCE
181GG06/039
Fluid mechanics

1) $V_1 = 5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$, $V_2 = 2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
 $D_1 = 2.5 \text{ m}$
 $P_{12} = ?$ $P_{T1} - P_{T2} = 0.35(V_1 - V_2)^2$
 $\frac{29}{2 \times 9.81} = 0.33 \times 3^2 = 0.161$

$\therefore P_{T1} - P_{T2} = 0.161$
 $2.5 - P_{T2} = 0.161$
 $P_{T2} = 2.5 + 0.161$
 $P_{T2} = 2.67 \text{ m}$
 \therefore pressure head at lower end = 2.67 m

2) $D = 200 \text{ mm}$
 $= 0.20 \text{ m}$

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = \frac{\pi (0.20)^2}{4} = 0.0314 \text{ m}^2$$

$$P_1 = 17.658 \text{ N/cm}^2 = \frac{17.658}{10^{-6}} = 17658000$$

Specific gravity of mercury = 13.6

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho g} = \frac{P_1}{\rho g} = \frac{17.658 \times 10^6}{1000 \times 9.81} = 1.8 \times 10^6$$

$$\text{Vacuum pressure} = \frac{P_2}{\rho} = 300 \text{ mm Hg}$$

3) $d = 150 \text{ mm} = 0.15 \text{ m}$

Pipe diameter $d_2 = 300 \text{ mm} = 0.30 \text{ m}$

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = \frac{3.142 \times 0.15^2}{4} = 0.0177 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi d_1^2}{4} = \frac{3.142 \times 0.30^2}{4} = 0.0707 \text{ m}^2$$

$$y = 500 \text{ mm Hg} = 0.50 \text{ m Hg}$$

$$cd = 0.64$$

$$h = \frac{\text{s.g. of Hg} - \text{s.g. of oil} \times y}{\text{s.g. of oil}}$$

16.0 g/cm³ of mercury = 13.6
Specific gravity = 1.026

$$h = 0.17 \left(\frac{13.6}{1.026} - 1 \right)$$

$$= 0.17 \left(\frac{13.6}{1.026} - 1 \right)$$

$$= 0.17 \times 12.255$$

$$= 2.0834 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{13.6 - 0.9}{0.9} \times 0.5$$

$$= 2.06 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2.06 \text{ m}$$

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

$$A = g \left(\frac{\text{S.G. of mercury} - \text{S.G. of water}}{\text{S.G. of water}} \right)$$

$$H = 0.17 \left(\frac{13.6 - 1.026}{1.026} \right)$$

$$= 0.17 \times 12.26$$

$$= 2.0842 \text{ m}$$

$$V = \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times 2.0842}$$

$$= 6.39 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \text{Speed of submarine} = 6.39 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$