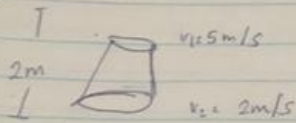


Nwachukwu Marshall

18/ENG 05/036

Mechanics

1)



$$P_1 = \frac{P_2}{4} = 2.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$H_0 = \frac{0.35(v_1 - v_2)^2}{2g}$$

$$\frac{P_1}{w} + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + z_1 = \frac{P_2}{w} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + z_2 + H_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{P_2}{w} = \frac{P_1}{w} + \frac{v_1^2 - v_2^2}{2g} + (z_1 - z_2) - \frac{0.35(v_1 - v_2)^2}{2g}$$

$$\frac{P_2}{w} = \frac{2.5}{w} + \frac{5^2 - 2^2}{2(9.81)} + 2 - \frac{0.35(5 - 2)^2}{2(9.81)}$$

$$\frac{P_2}{w} = 2.5 + 4.07 + 2 - 0.161$$

$$\frac{P_2}{w} = 5.409 \text{ m of liquid}$$

2)  $d_1 = 20 \text{ cm} = 0.2 \text{ m}$ ,  $d_2 = 10 \text{ cm} = 0.1 \text{ m}$

$$\rho_1 = 17658 \text{ N/cm}^2 = 176580 \text{ N/m}^2, \rho_2 = 0.3 \text{ cm Hg} = -0.3 \text{ m Hg}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi(0.2)^2}{4} = 0.0314 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi(0.1)^2}{4} = 7.85 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$h = \frac{P_1}{w} - \frac{P_2}{w} = \frac{176580}{(1000 \times 9.81)} = (0.3 \times 13.6)$$

$$h = 18 + 4.08 = 22.08 \text{ m}$$

$$C_d = 0.98$$

$$Q = C_d \cdot A_1 A_2 \sqrt{2gh} = \frac{0.98 \times 0.0314 \times 7.85 \times 10^{-3} \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times 22.08}}{\sqrt{A_1^2 - A_2^2}} = \frac{0.98 \times 0.0314 \times 7.85 \times 10^{-3} \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times 22.08}}{\sqrt{0.0314^2 - (7.85 \times 10^{-3})^2}}$$

b) Fluid Power,  $P_f = R \omega \Delta r$   
 $= 8.56 \times 10^{-3} \times 15 \times 10^3 = 124.95 \text{ W} \approx 125$

c) Shaft power =  $T \times \omega$   
 $\omega = 2 \times \pi \times \text{Speed of rotation} = 2 \times \pi \times 28.3$   
 $= 177 \text{ rad/sec}$

$\therefore$  shaft power =  $15 \times 177 = 2667.2 \text{ watts}$

d) Overall Efficiency =  $\frac{\text{Fluid power}}{\text{Shaft power}} \times 100$   
 $= \frac{124.95}{2667.2} \times 100$   
 $= 4.68\%$

$Q = 0.02 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$   
 $\mu = 0.01 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$   
 $A_1 = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$   
 $A_2 = 1.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$   
 $Q = \frac{\Delta P \cdot A_1^2}{4 \mu L} = \frac{\Delta P \cdot A_2^2}{4 \mu L}$   
 $\Delta P = \frac{4 \mu L Q}{A_1^2 - A_2^2} = \frac{4 \times 0.01 \times 0.02}{2 \times 10^{-4} - 1.6 \times 10^{-4}}$   
 $\Delta P = 1.25 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$   
 $\Delta P = 1.25 \text{ bar}$

$Q = 1.75 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 0.175 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$   
 $\Delta P = 1.5 \text{ bar}$   
 $\mu = 0.01 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$   
 $L = 2 \text{ cm}$   
 $A_1 = 2 \text{ cm}^2$   
 $A_2 = 1 \text{ cm}^2$   
 $Q = \frac{\Delta P \cdot A_1^2}{4 \mu L} = \frac{\Delta P \cdot A_2^2}{4 \mu L}$   
 $\Delta P = \frac{4 \mu L Q}{A_1^2 - A_2^2} = \frac{4 \times 0.01 \times 0.175}{2 - 1} = 0.7 \text{ bar}$   
 $\Delta P = 0.7 \text{ bar}$

$Q = 0.02 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$   
 Speed of rotation = 1750 Rev/min = 29.17 Rev/sec  
 Nominal displacement = 10 cm<sup>3</sup>/rev = 10<sup>-6</sup> m<sup>3</sup>/rev  
 Torque input = 15 Nm  
 Pressure change = 15 bar = 15 × 10<sup>5</sup> N/m<sup>2</sup>  
 Ideal flow rate = Nominal displacement × Speed of rotation  
 $= 10^{-6} \times 29.17 = 2.917 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

Volumetric Efficiency =  $\frac{\text{Actual flow rate}}{\text{Total flow rate}} \times 100$   
 $= \frac{0.02}{2.917 \times 10^{-5}} \times 100 = 685.6\%$