



Esbunye Kelvin Olanide  
18/ENG041025  
Elect-Elect

Fluid mechanics  
ENG 214

$$1) \text{ actual rate} = 10 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min} = 0.01 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} = 1.67 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{pressure} = 12 \text{ bar} = 12 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$\text{Speed} = 1500 \text{ rev/min} = 25 \text{ rev/s}$$

$$\text{Nominal displacement} = 10 \text{ cm}^3/\text{rev} = 1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{rev}$$

$$\text{Torque} = 12.5 \text{ Nm}$$

$$\text{Volumetric efficiency} = \frac{\text{actual flow rate}}{\text{ideal flow rate}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{ideal flow rate} = \text{displacement} \times \text{speed}$$

$$\text{ideal flow rate} = 1 \times 10^{-5} \times 25 = 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Volumetric efficiency} = \frac{1.67 \times 10^{-4}}{2.5 \times 10^{-4}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Volumetric efficiency} = 66.8\%$$

$$\text{Fluid power} = \text{actual rate} \times \text{pressure}$$

$$\text{fluid power} = 1.67 \times 10^{-4} \times 12 \times 10^5$$

$$\text{Fluid power} = 200.4 \text{ Watts}$$



$$\text{Shaft power} = \text{Torque} \times \text{Angular speed}$$

$$\text{Angular speed} = 2\pi \times \text{speed} \\ = 2\pi \times 25 = 157.08 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{Shaft power} = 12.5 \times 157.08$$

$$\text{Shaft power} = 1963.5 \text{ Watts}$$

$$\text{Overall efficiency} = \frac{\text{Fluid power}}{\text{Shaft power}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Overall efficiency} = \frac{200.4}{1963.5} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Overall efficiency} = 10.21\%$$

$$(2) \text{ rate} = 35 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min} = 0.035 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} = 5.83 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{pressure} = 100 \text{ bar} = 100 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$\text{Overall efficiency} = 87\%$$

$$\text{Overall efficiency} = \frac{\text{Fluid power}}{\text{Shaft power}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Fluid power} = \text{actual flow rate} \times \text{pressure} \\ = 5.83 \times 10^{-4} \times 100 \times 10^5$$

$$\text{Fluid power} = 5830 \text{ Watts}$$

$$\text{Overall efficiency} = \frac{\text{Fluid power}}{\text{Shaft power}} \times 100\%$$

$$87 = \frac{5830}{\text{Shaft power}} \times 100$$

$$0.87 = \frac{5830}{\text{Shaft power}}$$

$$\text{Shaft power} \times 0.87 = 5830$$

$$\text{Shaft power} = \frac{5830}{0.87} = 6701.15 \text{ Watts}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \text{ nominal displacement} &= 50 \text{ cm}^3/\text{rev} = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{rev} \\ \text{pressure} &= 100 \text{ bar} = 100 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2 \\ \text{Shaft power} &= 15 \text{ kW} = 15 \times 10^3 \text{ W} \\ \text{Actual flow rate} &= 35 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min} = 0.035 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} = 5.83 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ \text{speed} &= 850 \text{ rev/min} = 14.17 \text{ rev/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Volumetric efficiency} = \frac{\text{Actual rate}}{\text{ideal rate}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{ideal rate} = \text{nominal displacement} \times \text{speed}$$

$$\text{ideal flow rate} = 5 \times 10^{-5} \times 14.17$$

$$\text{ideal flow rate} = 7.085 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Volumetric efficiency} = \frac{\text{actual flow rate}}{\text{ideal flow rate}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{5.83 \times 10^{-4}}{7.085 \times 10^{-4}} \times 100$$

$$= 82.29\%$$

$$\text{Volumetric efficiency} = 82.29\%$$

$$\text{Overall efficiency} = \frac{\text{fluid power}}{\text{Shaft power}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Fluid power} = \text{actual rate} \times \text{pressure}$$

$$= 5.83 \times 10^{-4} \times 100 \times 10^5$$

$$\text{Fluid power} = 5830 \text{ W/s}$$

$$\text{Overall efficiency} = \frac{5830}{15 \times 10^3} \times 100$$

$$\text{Overall efficiency} = 38.87\%$$

1) depth = 15m

manometer reading  $y = 170 \text{ mm} = 0.17 \text{ m}$

Specific gravity mercury  $S_{Hg} = 13.6$

Specific gravity sea water  $S_{swater} = 1.026$

$$\text{Differential head} = y \left[ \frac{S_{Hg}}{S_{swater}} - 1 \right]$$

$$h = 0.17 \left[ \frac{13.6}{1.026} - 1 \right]$$

$$h = 0.17 (12.255)$$

$$h = 2.08335 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{velocity} = \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times 2.08335}$$

$$\text{velocity} = 6.3934 \text{ m/s}$$

2)  $d_1 = 300 \text{ mm} = 0.3 \text{ m}$

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi (d_1)^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times 0.3^2}{4} = 0.0707 \text{ m}^2$$

$d_2 = 150 \text{ mm} = 0.15 \text{ m}$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi (d_2)^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times (0.15)^2}{4} = 0.0177 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q = 40 \text{ l.t/sec} = 0.04 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$z_1 = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$z_2 = 6 \text{ m}$$



$$P_1 = 400 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 400 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$P_2 = ?$$

From continuity equation

$$Q = AV$$

$$Q = A_1 V_1 = A_2 V_2$$

For section 1

$$Q = A_1 V_1$$

$$0.04 = 0.0707 \times V_1$$

$$V_1 = 0.5658 \text{ m/s}$$

For section 2

$$Q = A_2 V_2$$

$$0.04 = 0.0177 \times V_2$$

$$V_2 = 2.2599 \text{ m/s}$$

Applying Bernoulli's equation,

$$\frac{P_1}{w} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + Z_1 = \frac{P_2}{w} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + Z_2$$

$$\frac{400 \times 10^3}{1000 \times 9.81} + \frac{(0.5658)^3}{2 \times 9.81} + 10 = \frac{P_2}{w} + \frac{(2.2599)^3}{2 \times 9.81} + 6$$

$$40.7747 + 0.0163 + 10 = \frac{P_2}{w} + 0.2603 + 6$$

$$50.791 = \frac{P_2}{w} + 6.2603$$

$$\frac{P_2}{w} = 50.791 - 6.2603$$

$$\frac{P_2}{w} = 44.5307$$

$$P_2 = 44.5307 \times w$$

$$P_2 = 44.5307 \times \rho \times g$$

$$P_2 = 44.5307 \times 1000 \times 9.81$$

$$P_2 = 436846.167 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$8) d_1 = 0.152 \text{ m}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi (d_1)^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times (0.152)^2}{4} = 0.0181 \text{ m}^2$$

$$d_2 = 0.076 \text{ m}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi (d_2)^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times (0.076)^2}{4} = 4.536 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$C_d = 0.97$$

$$\text{Relative density} = 0.8$$

$$i) \text{ For } P_1 = P_2$$

$$h (\text{differential head}) = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{w} = \frac{0}{w} = 0 \text{ m}$$

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

$$Q = \frac{0.97 \times 0.0181 \times 4.536 \times 10^{-3} \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times 0}}{\sqrt{(0.0181)^2 - (4.536 \times 10^{-3})^2}}$$



$$Q = 0 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$F_u, P_1 > P_2$$

$$h = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{w} = \frac{15170}{w} = \frac{15170}{10000 \times 9.81 \times 0.8}$$

$$h = 1.933 \text{ m}$$

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

$$Q = \frac{0.97 \times 0.0181 \times 4.536 \times 10^{-3} \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times 1.933}}{\sqrt{0.0181^2 - (4.536 \times 10^{-3})^2}}$$

$$Q = \frac{4.9044 \times 10^{-4}}{0.0175}$$

$$Q = 0.028 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$4) z = 24000 \text{ cm} = 240 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{volumetric flow rate} = 13 \text{ lit/s} = 0.013 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{jet velocity} = 66 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{Since } p = 0, z = 0$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{P \times Q \cdot v^2}{2}$$

2



ENGINEERING  
ASSEMBLY

THEME  
**Entrepreneurship and Manufacturing in Nigeria:**  
Challenges and Opportunities for a Better Future

7<sup>TH</sup> - 9<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2017

VENUE: INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE (ICC), ABUJA

9:00AM DAILY



$$\text{Power} = \frac{1000 \times 0.013 \times (66)^2}{2}$$

$$\text{Power} = 28314 \text{ k/e/s}$$

Power supplied from reservoir

$$P = U, V = 0$$

$$P = \rho g Q z$$

$$\text{Power} = 1000 \times 9.81 \times 0.013 \times 240$$

$$\text{Power supplied from reservoir} = 30607.2 \text{ Watts}$$

Power loss in transmission = Power at reservoir - Power at jet

$$\text{Power loss in transmission} = 30607.2 - 28314$$

$$\text{Power loss} = 2293.2 \text{ k/e/s}$$

head loss in pipeline

$$h = \frac{\text{Power loss in transmission}}{\rho g Q}$$

$$h = \frac{2293.2}{1000 \times 9.81 \times 0.013}$$

$$h = 17.982 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Power at Jet}}{\text{Power at reservoir}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{28314}{30607.2} \times 100$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = 92.5\%$$





5) Specific gravity of oil = 0.89

$$Z = 30,000 \text{ cm} = 300 \text{ m}$$

$$Q = 220 \text{ litre/s} = 0.22 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Velocity} = 7 \text{ m/s}$$

$$P = U, Z =$$

i) Power of Jet

$$P = U, Z = 0$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{\rho \times Q \times v^3}{2}$$

$$\text{Power} = \frac{1000 \times 0.89 \times 0.22 \times (7)^3}{2}$$

$$\text{Power of Jet} = 4797.1 \text{ kJ/s}$$

ii) Power supplied from reservoir

$$P = U, v = 0$$

$$P = \rho g Q z$$

$$\text{Power supplied from reservoir} = 1000 \times 0.89 \times 9.81 \times 0.22 \times 300$$

$$\text{Power supplied from reservoir} = 576239.4 \text{ kJ/s}$$

iii) Head loss in pipeline =  $\frac{\text{Power loss in transmission}}{\rho g Q}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power loss on transmission} &= \text{Power at reservoir} - \text{Power at Jet} \\ \text{Power loss} &= 576239.4 - 4797.1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{power loss} = 571442.3$$

$$\text{Head loss in pipeline} = \frac{\text{Power loss}}{\rho g Q}$$

$$\text{Head loss} = \frac{571442.3}{1000 \times 0.89 \times 9.81 \times 0.22}$$

$$\text{Head loss} = 297.50 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Power at Jet}}{\text{Power at reservoir}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{4797.1}{576239.4} \times 100$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = 0.83\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{7) } d_1 &= 0.3 \text{ m} \\ A_1 &= \frac{\pi (d_1)^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times (0.3)^2}{4} = 0.0707 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_2 &= 0.2 \text{ m} \\ A_2 &= \frac{\pi (d_2)^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times (0.2)^2}{4} = 0.0314 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_d = 0.96$$

$$\text{Specific weight gas} = 19.62 \text{ N/m}^3$$

$$\text{Specific weight water} = 9807 \text{ N/m}^3$$

$$y = 0.06 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Differential head (h)} = y \left[ \frac{\text{Specific weight gas}}{\text{Specific weight water}} - 1 \right]$$



$$h = 0.06 \left[ \frac{9807}{\cancel{49.62} - 1} \right]$$

$$h = 0.06 (498.84)$$

$$h = 29.93_m$$

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

$$Q = \frac{0.96 \times 0.0707^2 \times 0.0314^2 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.81 \times 29.93}}{\sqrt{0.0707^2 - 0.0314^2}}$$

$$Q = \frac{0.0516}{0.0633}$$

$$Q = 0.815 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

(6)  $z = 20_m$

$$d = 10 \text{ cm} = 0.1_m$$

$$A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \times (0.1)^2}{4} = 0.0079 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

At the highest point, final velocity = 0

To obtain maximum height at height  $z$

$$V^2 = u^2 - 2gh$$

$$0 = u^2 - 2 \times 9.81 \times 20$$

$$0 = u^2 - 392.4$$

$$u^2 = 392.4$$

$$u = 19.8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\therefore Q = AV$$

$$Q = 0.0079 \times 19.81$$

$$Q = 0.1565 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Power} = \rho g Q z$$

$$= 1000 \times 9.81 \times 0.1565 \times 20$$

$$\text{Power} = 30705.3$$