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Section = B

Dept = BE(c)

Paper = Fluid M.

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Question = 1:-Part = A:-Energy head:-

It is the sum of all energy head at a point in a fluid

# Forms of Energy Head:-

There are various forms of Energy Head which are in following -

- i) Kinetic Head-
- ii) Potential Head-
- iii) Pressure Head-

# Kinetic Head:-

It is the kinetic energy per unit weight of the fluid.

# Mathematical form:-

$$\frac{K.E}{w} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}mv^2}{mg}$$

$$\frac{K.E}{w} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{g}$$

This is also known as velocity Head.

Unit:-

The unit is meter (m)

## # Potential Head:-

It is the potential energy per unit weight of the fluid.

## # Mathematical form:-

$$\frac{P.E}{w} = \frac{mgh}{mg} = h$$

## # Pressure Head:-

The vertical height of the free surface above any point in a liquid

at rest is pressure  
Head-

OR

Level of fluid due  
to pressure exerted  
by fluid

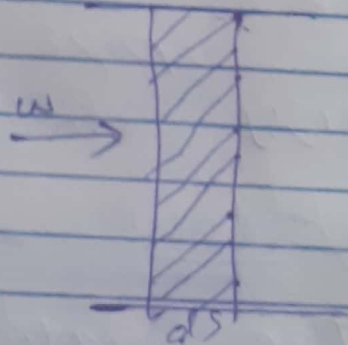
# Mathematical form:-

$$\text{Pressure Head} = \frac{P \cdot E}{\text{weight}} = \frac{P}{\gamma}$$

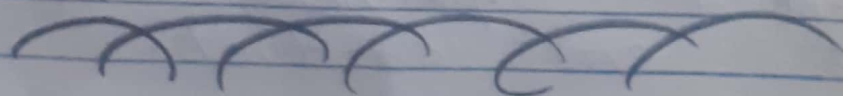
OR

$$= \frac{F \cdot ds}{w}$$

$$= \frac{P \cdot A \cdot ds}{w}$$

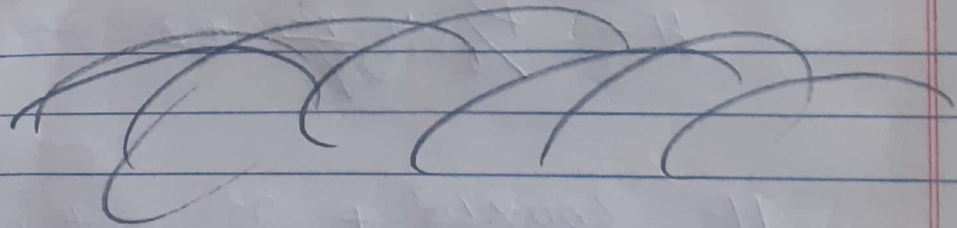


$$= \frac{P \cdot V}{w} = \frac{P}{\gamma} \quad \text{is pressure.}$$



## Energy grade line:-

A line that represents the elevation of energy head (in feet or meters) of water flowing in a pipe, conduit, or channel. The line is drawn above the hydraulic grade line a distance equal to the velocity head ( $v^2/2g$ ) of the water flowing at each section or point along the pipe or channel.



Question = 2:-

Part = A:-

Given data:-

$$\text{Velocity} = v = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Pressure} = P = 300 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\text{datum} = z = 5 \text{ m.}$$

Sol

$$H = \text{pressure head} + \text{KE} + \text{PE}$$

$$H = \frac{P}{\rho g} + \frac{v^2}{2g} + z$$

$$H = \frac{300 \times 10^3}{9810} + \frac{2^2}{2 \times 981} + 5$$

$$H = 35.7849 \text{ m}$$

(7)  
Part = B :-

Given data :-

$$\text{Diameter} = d_1 = 300\text{mm}$$

$$\text{Diameter} = d_2 = 200\text{mm}$$

$$\text{pressure} = P_1 = 300\text{kpa} = 300 \times 10^3 \text{N/m}^2$$

$$P_2 = 120\text{kpa} = 120 \times 10^3 \text{N/m}^2$$

$$\text{Datum} = z = ?$$

$$Q = \frac{40 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}}{1000}$$

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

$$d_2 = 200\text{mm} = 0.2\text{m}$$

Required :-

~~z = ?~~

Sol :-

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi d_1^2}{4}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{3.14 \times (0.3)^2}{4}$$

$$A_1 = 0.0706 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi d_2^2}{4}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{3.14 \times (0.2)^2}{4}$$

$$A_2 = 0.0314 \text{ m}^2$$

As we know that

$$Q_1 = V_1 A_1$$

$$V_1 = \frac{Q}{A_1}$$

$$Q = \frac{40}{1000}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0.04}{0.0706} = 70.04$$

$$V_1 = 0.566 \text{ m}^3$$



$$V_2 = \frac{Q}{A_2}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{0.04}{0.03144}$$

$$V_2 = 1.27 \text{ m}^3$$

Now

$$\frac{P_1}{\gamma} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + z_1 = \frac{P_2}{\gamma} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + z_2$$

$$z_1 = 0$$

$$\gamma = 9810$$

$$\frac{300 \times 10^3}{9810} + \frac{0.566}{2(9.81)} = \frac{120 \times 10^3}{9810} + \frac{1.27}{2(9.81)} + z_2$$

$$30.60 + 0 = 12.314 + z_2$$

$$z_2 = +18.286 \text{ m}$$

Question = 3:-Given data:-

Length of pipe =  $l = 500\text{m}$   
 dia =  $d = 0.2\text{m}$

Specific gravity of oil =  $0.9\text{m}$

flow rate =  $Q = 0.06\text{m}^3/\text{s}$

viscosity =  $\mu = 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N}\cdot\text{s}/\text{m}^2$

Required:-

Pressure loss =  $DP = ?$

As we know that-

$$f = \left( 0.0032 + \frac{0.0001}{R^{0.8}} \right)$$

where  $R = \text{Reynold's No}$

and is given data

$$R = \frac{v \times d}{\nu} \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\therefore \nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho} = \frac{6 \times 10^{-5}}{900}$$

$$V = 6.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\text{and } v = \frac{Q}{A}$$

∴ for circular pipe

$$A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{0.06}{0.031}$$

$$= \frac{\pi (0.02)^2}{4}$$

$$A = 0.031 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow v = 1.95 \text{ m/s}$$

Now eq (1)

$$R = \frac{1.95 \times 0.2}{6.67 \times 10^{-5}} = 5.73 \times 10^6$$

Now

$$f = 0.0032 + \frac{0.221}{(5.73 \times 10^6)^{0.237}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f = 8.79 \times 10^{-3}$$

or

$$f = 0.00879$$

Now from Bernoulli's equation.

Head loss in eq (ii)

$$h_2 = \frac{(0.00878)(500)(1.85)^2}{2(9.81)(0.2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow h_2 = 4.259 \text{ m}$$

Now to find pressure loss due to friction.

Head friction formula used.

$$h_2 = \frac{DP}{\rho g}$$

$$\Rightarrow DP = h_2 \cdot \rho g$$

Put value.

$$DP = 4.25 \times 900 \times 9.81$$

$$\Rightarrow DP = 37602.7 \text{ Pa}$$

$$DP = 37.602 \text{ kPa}$$