

ID

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Program

B (civil)

Course

fluid Mechanics 1

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Mid term

Q 1 Define viscosity? Derive newton equation of viscosity.

Ans Viscosity :-  
Viscosity is the resistance of fluid to flow

When a fluid is flowing the molecules comprise the experience friction due to the molecular interaction among them

Different fluid have different viscosities flow at different speed when same force is applied

Viscosity is key for any process involving fluid flow

It for determine for example how long will reservoir take to fill and settle. It will also determine how much energy is required to pump our process fluid

## Newton Equation of viscosity

it is stated that the shear stress in a flowing fluid is directly proportional to the rate of shear strain

Mathematically :-

$$\tau \propto \frac{du}{dy}$$

$\tau$  is shear stress

$$\tau \propto \frac{du}{dy}$$

change ~~sign~~ sign of Proportionality

$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy}$$

$\mu$  = viscosity (Dynamic viscosity)

$$\mu = \tau \frac{dy}{du}$$

$\mu$  = viscosity (

$$\mu = \tau \frac{dy}{du}$$

fluid which follow "Newton's law of viscosity" are called "Newtonian fluid"

Q 1  
Part "B"

Ans 1) Density :-

It is measure of mass per unit volume. The average density of an object equal to its total mass divided by its total volume.

$$\rho = \frac{\text{Mass}}{\text{Volume}}$$

2) Specific weight :-

It is also known as weight density. It is the measure that weight of substance which occupies cubic meter of space.

In fluid it is defined as the ratio of weight of fluid to its volume denoted by  $w$

$$w = \frac{\text{weight of volume}}{\text{volume of fluid}} = \frac{W}{V}$$

We know that  $W = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration due to Gravity}$

$$W = mg$$

$$w = \frac{W}{V} = \frac{mg}{V} = \rho g$$

## Specific Volume :-

It is property of material, define as the number of cubic meter occupied by one kg of particular substance

It is the ratio of volume of the material to its mass, denoted by "v"

It is reciprocal to specific mass

$$v = \frac{\text{volume of the fluid}}{\text{Mass of the fluid}} = \frac{V}{m} = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

## Relation between density and specific weight

As specific weight  $\gamma = \frac{W}{V}$

$\Rightarrow$  we also know that :  $W = mg$

$\Rightarrow \gamma = \frac{mg}{V}$

$\Rightarrow$  where as  $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$

$\Rightarrow$  so  $\gamma = (\rho)Vg$

$$\gamma = \rho g$$

and  $\rho = \frac{\gamma}{g}$

Q 1  
Part C

If specific volume of gas is  $0.72 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$   
what is specific weight in  $\text{N/m}^3$ ?

Ans

Given data

Specific volume,  $v = 0.72 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$

Specific weight  $\gamma_s = ?$

Solution

As

$$v = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{1}{v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \frac{1}{0.72}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = 1.38 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

As  $\gamma = \rho g$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma = 1.38 \times 9.81$$

$$\gamma = 13.54 \text{ N/m}^3$$

Q1

Part A

Define Pressure:-

Pressure is the ratio of applied Normal force action on an area to the area on which it is applied

$$\text{Pressure} = \frac{\text{Normal force}}{\text{Area of surface}}$$

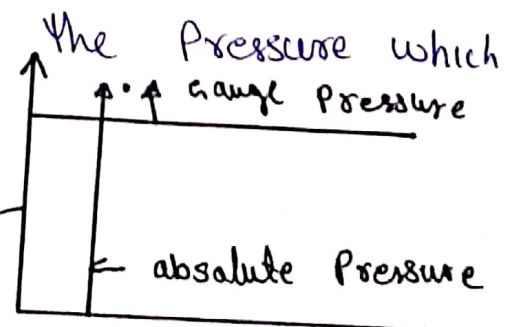
Normal force is applied perpendicularly to given surface  
 Pressure is also defined as Normal force per unit area

→ Absolute Pressure :-

It is the pressure measure from absolute vacuum

Absolute vacuum mean zero

The pressure upto is above atmospheric



Gauge Pressure :-

we measure on measuring instrument. It will start from zero reading. It is above atmospheric pressure

Q2

Part B

Ans

Given data

$$\text{Length} = L = \text{1500 mm}$$

$$L = 1500 \text{ mm} = \frac{1500}{1000} = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Width} = W = \frac{1500}{1000} = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Depth} = D = 7337 \text{ mm} = \frac{7337}{1000} = 7.337 \text{ m}$$

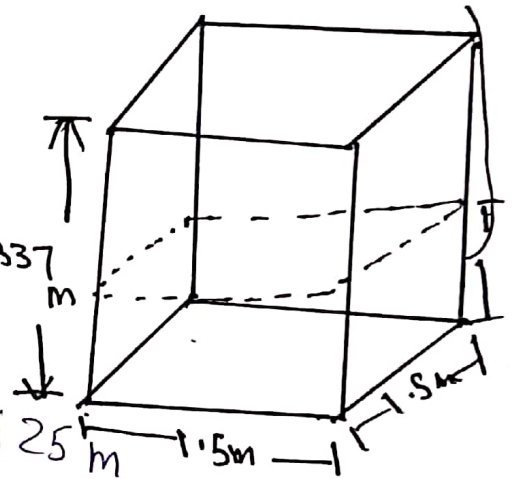
Let Depth  
3.6688

Required

Net Pressure force where 7.337 m

$$i) D = 7.337 \text{ m}$$

$$ii) D' = \frac{D}{2} = \frac{7.337 \text{ m}}{2} = 3.6625 \text{ m}$$



water tank

D Net Pressure force

when  $D = 7.337 \text{ m}$ 

$$F = \rho_{\text{avg}} \times A$$

$$F = (\rho g h/2) \times (L \times D) \quad \therefore h = D$$

$$F = (1000)(9.8) \left( \frac{7.337}{2} \right) \times 1.5 \times 7.337$$

$$F = 395662 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{or } F = 395.7 \text{ k.N}$$



ii) Net Pressure force

when  $D' = 3.6685$

$$F = \left( \rho g \frac{D'}{2} \right) \times (L \times D)$$

$$F = (1000)(9.8) \left( \frac{3.6685}{2} \right) \times 1.5 \times 3.6685$$

$$F = 98915.5 \text{ N}$$

$$F = 98.9 \text{ k.N}$$