

CHAPTER (5)

CONTROL VOLUME APPROACH

HOMEWORK (4)

5.8, 5.11, 5.49, 5.50, 5.71

Problem (5.8)

ANALYSIS

Flow rate equation

$$Q = ?$$

$$\bar{V} = ?$$

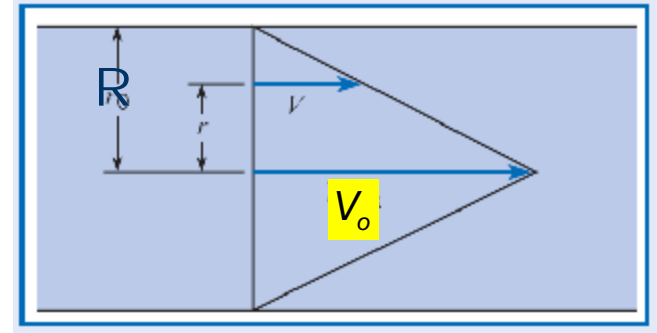
$$Q = \int v dA$$

where $dA = 2\pi r dr$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \int_0^R V_0(1 - (r/R))2\pi r dr \\ &= V_0(2\pi)((r^2/2) - (r^3/(3R))) \Big|_0^R \\ &= 2\pi V_0((R^2/2) - (R^2/3)) \\ &= (2/6)\pi V_0 R^2 \end{aligned}$$

Average Velocity

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{V} &= \frac{Q}{A} \\ \frac{\bar{V}}{V_0} &= \frac{Q}{A V_0} \\ &= \frac{(2/6)\pi V_0 R^2}{\pi R^2} \frac{1}{V_0} \\ &\boxed{\bar{V}/V_0 = 1/3} \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{V_0}{R} = \frac{V}{R-r}$$

$$V = V_0 \left(1 - \frac{r}{R}\right)$$

Problem (5.11)

Situation: Water flows in a 2 m pipe. The velocity profile is linear. The center line velocity is $V_{\max} = 8 \text{ m/s}$ and the velocity at the wall is $V_{\min} = 6 \text{ m/s}$.

Find: (a) Discharge: Q
(b) Mean velocity: V

APPROACH

Apply the flow rate equation.

ANALYSIS

Flow rate equation $V = V_{\max} - \frac{2r}{R}$

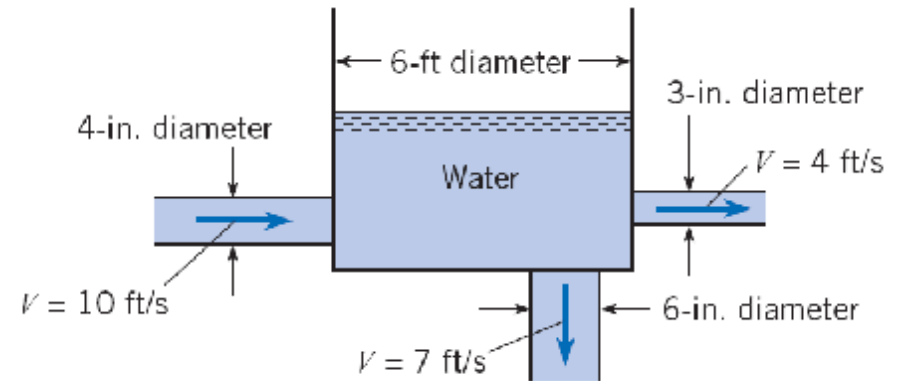
$$\begin{aligned} Q &= 2\pi r_0^2 \left((V_{\max}/2) - (2/3) \right) \text{ (see problem 5.10 for derivation)} \\ &= 2\pi \times 1 \left((8/2) - (2/3) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = 20.94 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$V = Q/A = 20.94/(\pi \times 1)$$

$$V = 6.67 \text{ m/s}$$

Problem (5.49)



Situation: A tank with one inflow and two outflows indicated by diagram with problem statement.

Find: (a) Is the tank filling or emptying.

(b) Rate at which the tank level is changing: $\frac{dh}{dt}$

ANALYSIS

$$\text{Inflow} = 10 \times \pi \times 2^2 / 144 = 0.8727 \text{ cfs}$$

$$\text{Outflow} = (7 \times \pi \times 3^2 / 144) + (4 \times \pi \times 1.5^2 / 144) = 1.571 \text{ cfs}$$

Outflow $>$ Inflow, Thus, **tank is emptying**

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = -Q/A$$

$$= -(1.571 - 0.8727) / (\pi \times 3^2)$$

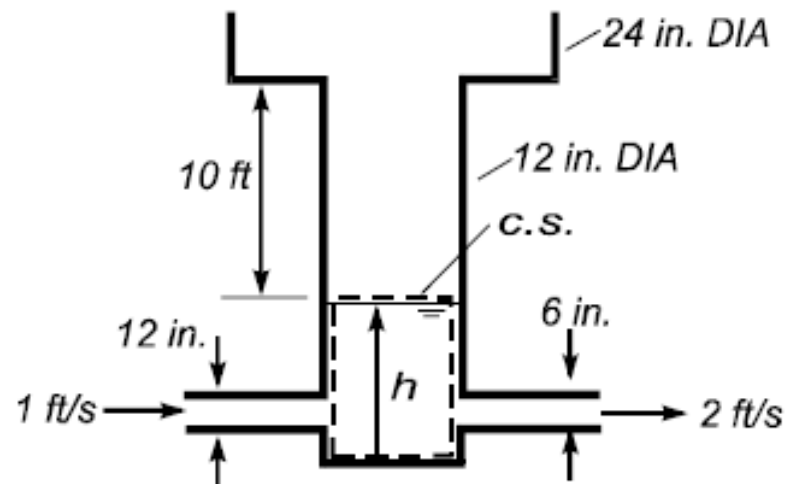
$$\frac{dh}{dt} = -0.0247 \text{ ft/s}$$

Problem 5.50

(p. 176)

PROBLEM 5.50

Situation: The sketch shows a tank filled with water at time $t = 0$ s.



Find: (a) At $t = 22$ s, if the the water surface will be rising or falling.
(b) Rate at which the tank level is changing: $\frac{dh}{dt}$

APPROACH

Apply the continuity principle. Define a control volume in which the control surface (c.s.) is coincident with the water surface and moving with it.

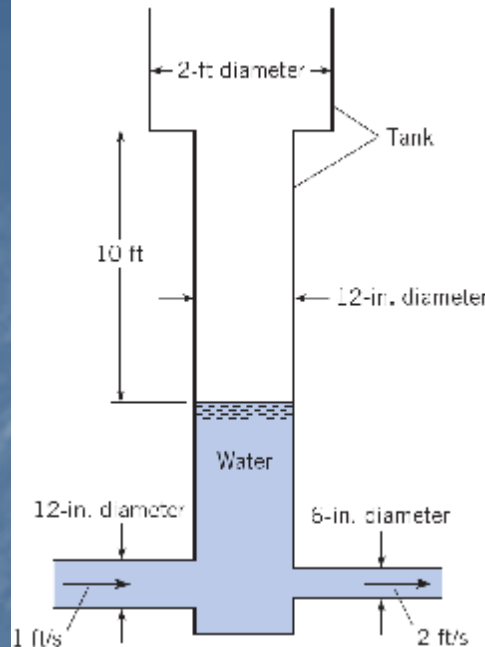
ANALYSIS

Continuity principle

$$\begin{aligned}d/dt \int_{cv} \rho dV &= \dot{m}_i - \dot{m}_o \\d/dt(\rho Ah) &= (\rho AV)_{in} - (\rho AV)_{out} \\d/dt(\rho Ah) &= \rho(\pi/4 \times 1^2)(1) + \rho(\pi/4 \times 0.5^2)(2) \\Adh/dt &= (\pi/4) - (\pi/8) \\Adh/dt &= (\pi/8)\end{aligned}$$

Since $Adh/dt > 0$, the water level must be **rising.** While the water column occupies the 12 in. section, the rate of rise is

$$\begin{aligned}dh/dt &= (\pi/8) / A \\&= \pi / (8 \times \pi/4 \times 1^2) \\&= 1/2 \text{ ft/s}\end{aligned}$$



Determine the time it takes the water surface to reach the 2 ft. section:

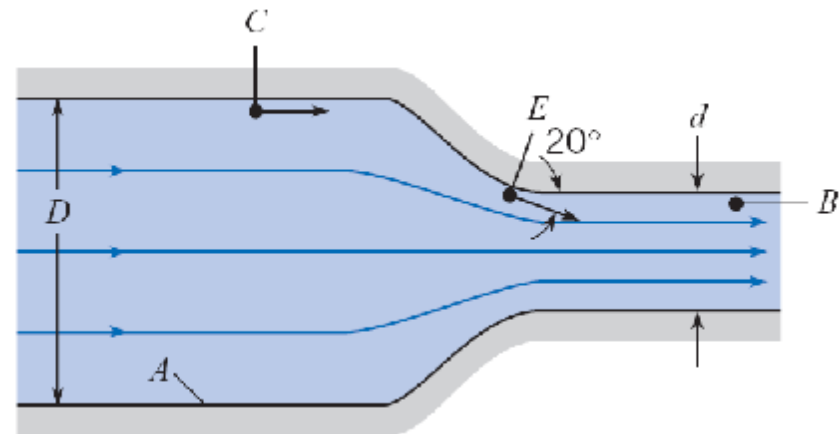
$$10 = (dh/dt)t;$$

$$t = (10)/(1/2) = 20 \text{ secs.}$$

Therefore, at the end of 20 sec. the water surface will be in the 2 ft. section. Then the rise velocity will be:

$$\begin{aligned} dh/dt &= \pi/(8A) \\ &= \pi/(8 \times \pi/4 \times 2^2) \\ \boxed{dh/dt = 1/8 \text{ ft/sec}} \end{aligned}$$

Problem (5.71)



Situation: The flow pattern through a pipe contraction is described in the problem statement. Discharge of water is 70 cfs and pressure at point A is 3500 psf.

Find: Pressure at point B.

APPROACH

Apply the Bernoulli equation and the continuity principle.

ANALYSIS

Continuity principle

$$V_A = Q/A_A = 70/(\pi/4 \times 6^2) = 2.476 \text{ ft/s}$$

$$V_B = Q/A_B = 70/(\pi/4 \times 2^2) = 22.28 \text{ ft/s}$$

Bernoulli equation

$$p_A/\gamma + V_A^2/2g + z_A = p_B/\gamma + V_B^2/2g + z_B$$

$$p_B/\gamma = 3500/62.4 - 2.48^2/64.4 - 22.28^2/64.4 - 4$$

$$p_B = 2775 \text{ lbf/ft}^2$$

$$p_B = 19.2 \text{ lbf/in}^2$$

END OF HOMEWORK (4)

