



MACHAKOS UNIVERSITY

University Regular Examinations 2022/2023

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING

SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS FOR

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (MECHANICAL ENGINEERING)

EMM 205: FLUID MECHANICS II

DATE: 13/4/2023

TIME: 11:00 – 1:00 PM

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper contains FIVE questions

Question ONE is **compulsory** and carries 30 Marks.

Questions TWO – FIVE carries 20 Marks each.

Answer question **ONE** and any other **TWO** questions.

QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY) (30 MARKS)

- a) A horizontal jet of cross-sectional area, $a \text{ m}^2$, mass density $\rho \text{ kg/m}^3$ moving at a speed $v \text{ m/s}$ from the nozzle strikes an inclined plane at an angle of θ degrees to the normal to plate. Derive an expression for the force exerted by the jet normal to the plate in terms of a , ρ , v and θ . **(2 Marks)**

- b) If the plate is now moving at $u \text{ m/s}$ (where $v > u$) in the direction of the jet, derive an expression for the;

- i) Normal force exerted on the plate by the jet in Newtons **(3 Marks)**
- ii) Work done per second in Watts **(3 Marks)**
- iii) Efficiency of the arrangement **(4 Marks)**

Note: Derive these expressions in terms of a , ρ , v , u and θ

- c) A horizontal jet of water 50 mm in diameter moving at a velocity of 18 m/s strikes an inclined flat plate at 65° to the normal to the plate. Determine

- i) Normal force exerted on the plate if the plate is stationary. **(3 Marks)**
- ii) Normal force exerted on the plate if the plate is moving at 5 m/s in the direction of the jet **(5 Marks)**
- iii) Work done per second **(4 Marks)**
- iv) Efficiency of the operation **(6 Marks)**

QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

- a) Derive an expression for the loss of head due to friction in a pipeline in terms of the velocity head, assuming that the frictional resistance per unit area of the pipewall is proportional to the square of mean velocity of flow (The Darcy/Weisbach Formula). **(10 Marks)**
- b) Water flows through a 150 mm diameter pipe which is 360 m long at the rate of $0.042 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. Calculate the head loss due to friction. Assume $f = 0.005$. **(5 Marks)**
- c) Determine the power loss due to friction. **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

Water flows from a tank at the rate of $0.0303 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ into a horizontal pipeline 150 mm in diameter. The pipe suddenly changes to 200 mm in diameter. The 200 mm diameter part after a length of 20 m suddenly reduces to 120 mm diameter. Determine the head loss;

- i) at entry into the pipe **(5 Marks)**
- ii) due to sudden enlargement **(5 Marks)**
- iii) due to sudden contraction **(5 Marks)**
- iv) due to friction on the 20 m portion **(5 Marks)**

Assume $f = 0.007$.

QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

- a) What do you understand by the term dynamic similarity? **(2 Marks)**
- b) A resistance F is acting on a ball d m in diameter, moving at v m/s, through a fluid of mass density $\rho \text{ kg/m}^3$ and a coefficient of dynamic viscosity $\eta \text{ kg/ms}$. By means of dimensional analysis, show that; **(8 Marks)**

$$F = \rho v^2 d^2 f\left(\frac{\eta}{\rho v d}\right)$$

- c) A 150 mm diameter sphere is a model of 400 mm diameter sphere prototype. It is tested in a wind tunnel. The prototype travels at 96 km/h in standard air. Compressibility effects are to be neglected;

Calculate;

- i) Speed of the model in the wind tunnel under dynamically similar flow patterns. **(5 marks)**
- ii) Force on the prototype if the force on the model was measured as 15 N. **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)

- a) Working from first principles, stating the assumptions made and explaining the meaning of symbols used, show that the loss of pressure (p) due to laminar flow in a horizontal circular pipe is given by:

$$p = \frac{32\eta v L}{d^2}$$

Where: η – coefficient of dynamic viscosity

v – mean velocity of the liquid

L – length of the pipe

d – diameter of the pipe

(10 Marks)

- b) The discharge of oil of specific gravity 0.9 through a pipeline 6 m long of a 25 mm diameter is 1.473 litres per second. The coefficient of dynamic viscosity of the oil is 1.3 kg/(m-sec). Calculate;

i) Velocity of oil at a distance of 3 mm from the pipe wall

(5 Marks)

ii) Pressure drop over the 6 metres length

(5 Marks)