

8.56

8.56 A fluid flows through a smooth horizontal 2-m-long tube of diameter 2 mm with an average velocity of 2.1 m/s. Determine the head loss and the pressure drop if the fluid is (a) air, (b) water, or (c) mercury.

$$\frac{p_1}{\gamma} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + z_1 = \frac{p_2}{\gamma} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + z_2 + h_L, \text{ where } h_L = f \frac{L}{D} \frac{V^2}{2g}, z_1 = z_2, \text{ and } V_1 = V_2$$

Thus, $h_L = f \left(\frac{2 \text{ m}}{0.002 \text{ m}} \right) \frac{(2.1 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{2(9.81 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2})}$ or $h_L = 225f \text{ m}$ (1)

and

$$\Delta p = p_1 - p_2 = \gamma h_L$$

Also, $Re = \frac{VD}{\nu} = \frac{(2.1 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})(0.002 \text{ m})}{\nu} = \frac{4.2 \times 10^{-3}}{\nu}$, where $\nu \sim \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}$

Thus:

fluid	$\nu, \frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}$	Re	flow	f	h_L, m	$\gamma, \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^3}$	$\Delta p, \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2}$
a) air	1.46×10^{-5}	287	laminar	$\frac{64}{Re} = 0.223$	50.2	12.0	602
b) water	1.12×10^{-6}	3750	turbulent	0.0404	9.09	9800	8.91×10^4
c) mercury	1.15×10^{-7}	36,500	turbulent	0.0220	4.95	133,000	6.58×10^5

8.57

8.57 Air at standard temperature and pressure flows through a horizontal 2 ft by 1.3 ft rectangular galvanized iron duct with a flowrate of 8.2 cfs. Determine the pressure drop in inches of water per 200-ft length of duct.

$$\frac{p_1}{\gamma} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} + z_1 = \frac{p_2}{\gamma} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g} + z_2 + f \frac{L}{D_h} \frac{V^2}{2g}, \text{ where } z_1 = z_2 \text{ and } V_1 = V_2$$

Also, $D_h = \frac{4A}{P} = \frac{4(2 \text{ ft})(1.3 \text{ ft})}{2[2 \text{ ft} + 1.3 \text{ ft}]} = 1.576 \text{ ft}$

and $V = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{8.2 \frac{\text{ft}^3}{\text{s}}}{(2 \text{ ft})(1.3 \text{ ft})} = 3.15 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}}$

Thus, $p_1 - p_2 = f \frac{L}{D_h} \frac{1}{2} \rho V^2$, where for galvanized iron $\epsilon = 0.0005 \text{ ft}$ (Table B.1)

Hence, $\frac{\epsilon}{D_h} = \frac{0.0005 \text{ ft}}{1.576 \text{ ft}} = 0.000317$ and $Re_h = \frac{VD_h}{\nu} = \frac{(1.576 \text{ ft})(3.15 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}})}{1.57 \times 10^{-4} \frac{\text{ft}^2}{\text{s}}} = 31,600$

so from Fig. 8.20, $f = 0.025$

Thus, $p_1 - p_2 = (0.025) \left(\frac{200 \text{ ft}}{1.576 \text{ ft}} \right) \frac{1}{2} (2.38 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{slug}}{\text{ft}^3}) (3.15 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}})^2 = 0.0374 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$

or with $p_1 - p_2 = \gamma_{H_2O} h$,

$h = \frac{p_1 - p_2}{\gamma_{H_2O}} = \frac{0.0374 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}}{62.4 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}} = 6.00 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ft} = \underline{\underline{0.00720 \text{ in. of water}}}$