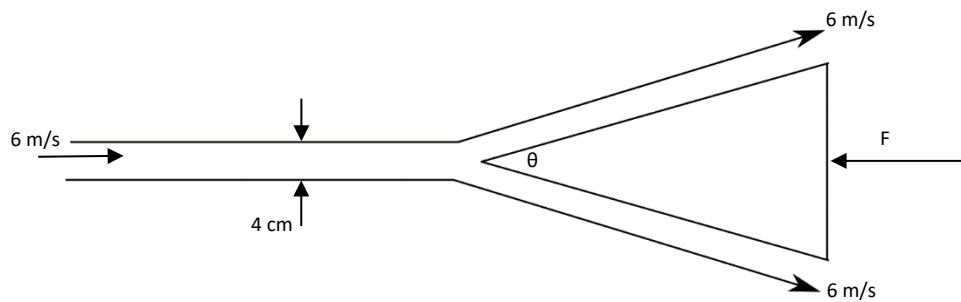

 The exam is closed book and closed notes.

A wedge splits a sheet of water, as shown in the figure. Both wedge and sheet are very long into the paper. The angle of the wedge θ is 48° . (a) What is the thickness of the water sheets at each side of the wedge? (b) What is the mass flow rate per unit depth? (c) What is the force F_x (per meter of depth into the paper) required to hold the wedge stationary? (d) Explain why F_y is equal to zero. (Use water density $\rho = 998\text{kg/m}^3$)



Continuity equation: $-\frac{d}{dt} \int_{CV} \rho dV = \int_{CS} \rho \underline{V}_R \cdot \underline{n} dA$

Momentum equation: $\sum F = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{CV} \rho \underline{V} dV + \int_{CS} \rho \underline{V} \underline{V}_R \cdot \underline{n} dA$

Hint: 1) the force required to hold the wedge should be in the x-direction.

2) $\cos(24\text{deg}) = 0.9135$

Assumption: non-deforming CV, steady uniform flow with one inlet and two outlets.

Solution:

(a) Apply continuity to find thickness of exit sheets t_{exit} (D is the depth into the paper)

$$\begin{aligned}\sum V_{in}A_{in} &= \sum V_{out}A_{out} \\ V_{in}A_{in} &= 2V_{exit}A_{exit} \\ V_{in} &= V_{exit} = V = 6 \text{ m/s} && +3 \\ VDt_{in} &= 2VDt_{exit} \\ t_{exit} &= \frac{t_{in}}{2} = \frac{(4 \text{ cm})}{2} = 2 \text{ cm} = 0.02 \text{ m} && +2\end{aligned}$$

(b) The mass flow per unit depth is

$$\frac{\dot{m}}{D} = \rho V t_{in} = \left(998 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}\right) \left(6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right) (0.04 \text{ m}) = 239.5 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m s}} \quad +2$$

(c) Apply x-momentum integral relation over a control volume surrounding the wedge:

$$\sum F_x = -F = \sum_{out} \dot{m}_j u_j - \sum_{in} \dot{m}_j u_j = 2 \frac{\dot{m}}{2} V \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \dot{m} V = \dot{m} V (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - 1) \quad +2$$

Substitute the values:

$$F = - \left(239.5 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m s}}\right) \left(6 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}\right) (0.9135 - 1) = 124 \text{ N} \quad +0.5$$

(d) The flow is symmetric with respect to the x-axis since the wedge forms an isosceles triangle and the sheets have the same thickness t_{exit} . +0.5