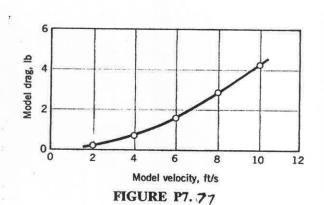
766 The drag on a sphere moving in a fluid is known to be a function of the sphere diameter, the velocity, and the fluid viscosity and density. Laboratory tests on a 4-in.-diameter sphere were performed in a water tunnel and some model data are plotted in Fig. P7.7%. For these tests the viscosity of the water was 2.3 × 10<sup>-5</sup> lb·s/ft<sup>2</sup> and the water density was 1.94 slugs/ft3. Estimate the drag on an 8-ft diameter balloon moving in air at a velocity of 3 ft/s. Assume the air to have a viscosity of  $3.7 \times 10^{-7}$  lb·s/ft<sup>2</sup> and a density of  $2.38 \times 10^{-3}$  slugs/ft<sup>3</sup>.



where: Dn drag = F, dn sphere diameter = L, V~ velocity = LT pro fluid density = FL+T2, un fluid viscosity = FL-2T.

From the pi theorem, 5-3 = 2 pi terms required, and a dimensional analysis yields

$$\frac{\mathcal{Q}}{\rho V^2 d^2} = \phi \left( \frac{\rho V d}{\mu} \right)$$

Thus, Reynolds number similarity is required so that

$$V_{m} = \frac{\mu_{m}}{\mu} \frac{\rho}{\rho_{m}} \frac{d}{d_{m}} V$$

$$= \frac{(2.3 \times 10^{-5} \frac{16.5}{ft^{2}})(2.38 \times 10^{-3} \frac{5 \log 5}{ft^{3}})}{(3.7 \times 10^{-7} \frac{16.5}{ft^{2}})(1.94 \frac{5 \log 5}{ft^{3}})} \frac{(8 \text{ ft})}{(\frac{4}{12} \text{ ft})}(3 \frac{ft}{s})$$

$$= 549 \frac{ft}{s}$$

= 5,49 ft

From the graph, for Vm = 5.49 ft/s, Dm = 1.30 16. Since

or

 $\mathcal{D} = \frac{\left(2.38 \times 10^{-3} \frac{5 \log 3}{ft^3}\right) \left(3 \frac{ft}{s}\right)^2}{\left(1.94 \frac{5 \log 3}{ft^3}\right) \left(5.49 \frac{ft}{s}\right)^2 \left(\frac{4}{12} ft\right)^2} \left(1.30 \, lb\right) = 0.274 \, lb$