Weekly Reflection

I have learned how to apply Bernoulli's equation in various ways through the problems we discussed in class. One of the techniques we learned was to have a reference point on the diagram. I also learned how to use the equation to determine the height of a figure, calculate the volume flow rate and pressure using specific gravity or specific heat, and find the energy loss of a pipe. For energy loss, I learned how to find the relative roughness value based on a chart, which won't be used, but I also learned how to use the equation for relative roughness. Lastly, I learned how to use Bernoulli's equation when a pipe has an efficiency, which was not a problem discussed in class.

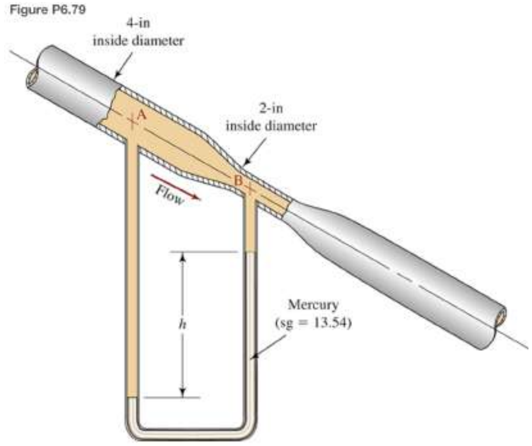
HW 1.3

Group 2: Sanchez, Perkins, Ashley, Wells, Watts

6.79 Oil with a specific gravity of 0.90 is flowing downward through the venturi meter shown in **Fig. P6.79**. If the manometer deflection h is 28 in, calculate the volume flow rate of oil.

$$\frac{P_A}{\gamma_o} + z_A + \frac{v_A^2}{2g} = \frac{P_B}{\gamma_o} + z_B + \frac{v_B^2}{2g} \Rightarrow \frac{P_A - P_B}{\gamma_o} + \Delta z = \frac{v_B^2 - v_A^2}{2g}$$

Figure P6.79



$$\frac{v_B}{v_A} = \frac{A_A}{A_B} \quad \text{where } A_A = \pi \frac{d^2}{4} = 12.57 \text{ in}^2$$

$$A_B = 3.14 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\rightarrow v_B = v_A \left(\frac{A_A}{A_B}\right) = 3.\bar{9} v_A \approx 4 v_A$$

$$\frac{13.54}{0.9} \times h - h - \Delta z = \frac{15 v_A^2}{2g}$$

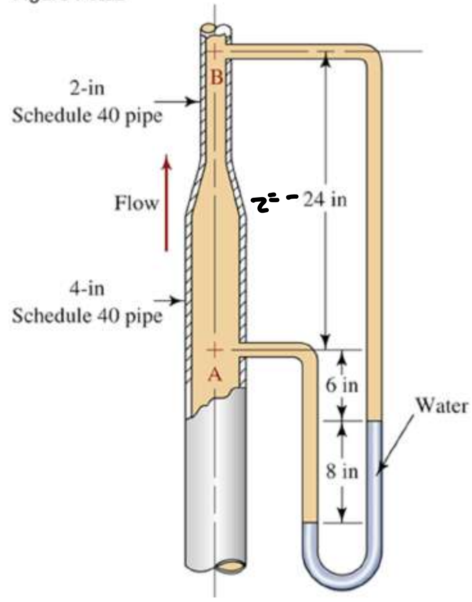
$$v_A = \sqrt{2 \times 32.2 \times 14(28/12)/15} = 11.84$$

$$Q = A_A v_A = (11.84)(12.57)/144 = 1.033 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$Q = 1.033 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

6.82 Oil with a specific weight of 55.0 lb/ft^3 flows from A to B through the system shown in **Fig. P6.82**. Calculate the volume flow rate of the oil.

Figure P6.82



$$\frac{P_A - P_B}{\gamma_o} + \Delta z = \frac{v_B^2 - v_A^2}{2g}$$

$$A_A = 12.57 \text{ in}^2, \; A_B = 3.14 \text{ in}^2$$

$$v_B = v_A \left(\frac{A_A}{A_B}\right) \approx 4 v_A$$

$$\rightarrow (16)\left(\frac{62.4}{55}\right)(8 \text{ in}) = 25 \text{ in}$$

$$\rightarrow 25 - 24 = 13.36 v_A^2 / 2g$$

$$\rightarrow v_A = \sqrt{(2)(32.2)(1)/13.36/12} = 0.634 \text{ ft/s}$$

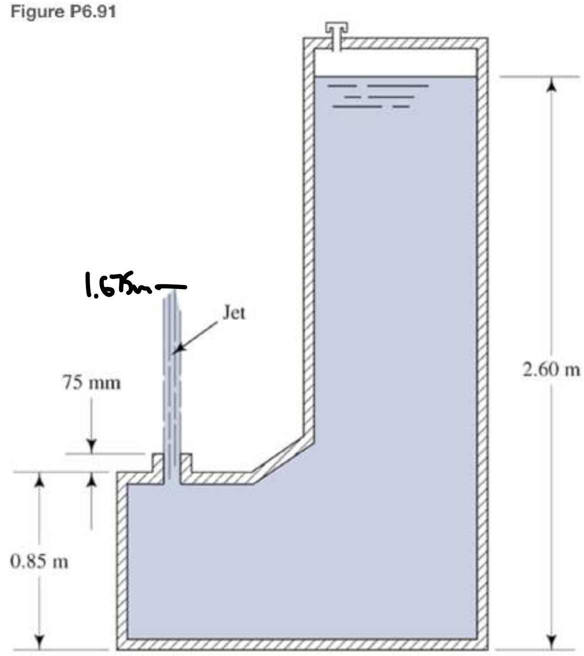
$$Q = (12.57)(0.634)/12^2 = 0.055 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

$$Q = 0.055 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$$

6.91 To what height will the jet of fluid rise for the conditions shown in **Fig. P6.91**?

$$2.6m - (0.85\,m + 0.075m) = 1.675m$$

Figure P6.91



7.11 A submersible deep-well pump delivers $745\ \mathrm{gal/h}$ of water through a 1-in Schedule 40 pipe when operating in the system sketched in **Fig. P7.11**. An energy loss of $10.5\ \mathrm{lb\text{-}ft/lb}$ occurs in the piping system. (a) Calculate the power delivered by the pump to the water. (b) If the pump draws 1 hp, calculate its efficiency.

$h_L = 10.5\ lbft/lb$

$sg_w = 62.4\ lbft^2$

$$h_A + \cancel{\frac{V_2^2}{2g}} + \frac{P_2}{\gamma} + z_2 = \cancel{\frac{V_1^2}{2g}} + \frac{P_1}{\gamma} + z_1 + \cancel{h_R} + h_L$$

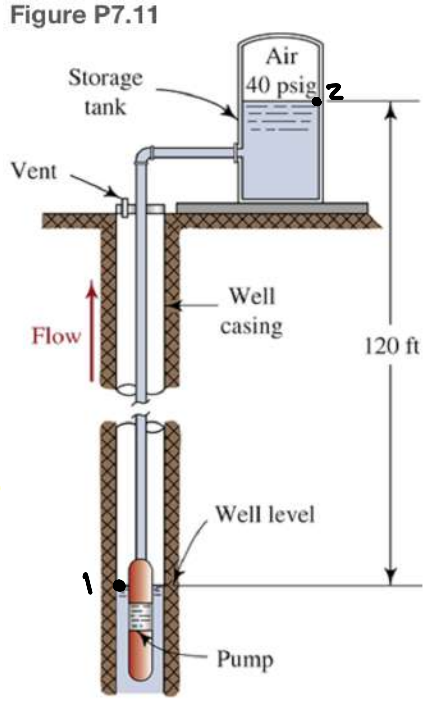
$$h_A = \frac{(40)(12)^2}{62.14} + 120 + 10.5 = 222.8\ lbft/lb$$

$$Q = (745)(3.71 \times 10^{-5}) = 0.0277\ ft^3/s$$

a) $Power = h_A \gamma Q = (222.8)(62.4)(0.0277) = 348\ lbft/lb = 0.7\ hp$

b) $\eta = \frac{Power}{1hp} = \frac{0.7}{1} = 70\%$

Figure P7.11



7.16 **Figure P7.16** shows a pump delivering $840\ \mathrm{L/min}$ of crude oil $(\mathrm{sg} = 0.85)$ from an underground storage drum to the first stage of a processing system. (a) If the total energy loss in the system is $4.2\ \mathrm{N \cdot m/N}$ of oil flowing, calculate the power delivered by the pump. (b) If the energy loss in the suction pipe is $1.4\ \mathrm{N \cdot m/N}$ of oil flowing, calculate the pressure at the pump inlet.

$sg = 0.85$, $Q = 0.014\ m^3/s$, $\gamma = 8.34$

$$h_A + \cancel{\frac{V_2^2}{2g}} + \frac{P_2}{\gamma} + z_2 = \cancel{\frac{V_1^2}{2g}} + \frac{P_1}{\gamma} + z_1 + \cancel{h_R} + h_L$$

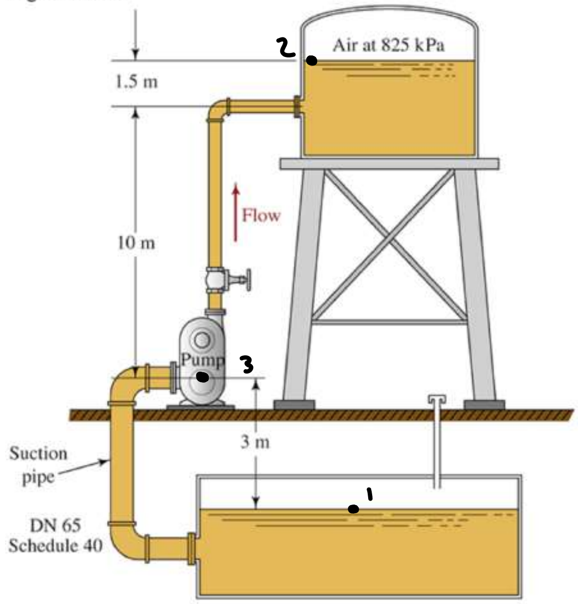
$$h_A = \frac{825}{8.34} + 14.5 + 4.2 = 117.64\ m$$

a) $\text{Power} = h_A \gamma Q = (117.64)(8.34)(0.014) = 13.73\ kW$

b) $P_3 = \gamma\left(\Delta z - \frac{V_3^2}{2g} - h_L\right) = 8.34\left(-3 - \frac{(4.53)^2}{2(9.81)} - 1.4\right)$

$\rightarrow P_3 = -45.4\ kPa$

Figure P7.16



7.22 **Figure P7.22** shows the arrangement of a circuit for a hydraulic system. The pump draws oil with a specific gravity of 0.90 from a reservoir and delivers it to the hydraulic cylinder. The cylinder has an inside diameter of 5.0 in, and in 15 s the piston must travel 20 in while exerting a force of 11000 lb. It is estimated that there are energy losses of 11.5 lb-ft/lb in the suction pipe and 35.0 lb-ft/lb in the discharge pipe. Both pipes are ⅝-in Schedule 80 steel pipes. Calculate:

a. The volume flow rate through the pump.
b. The pressure at the cylinder.
c. The pressure at the outlet of the pump.
d. The pressure at the inlet to the pump.
e. The power delivered to the oil by the pump.

a) $A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4} = \left(\frac{\pi (5)^2}{4}\right)/144 = 0.1364\ ft^2$

$Q = A\frac{\Delta h}{t} = 0.1364\left(\frac{20}{15 \times 12}\right) = 0.015\ ft^3/s$

b) $P_C = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{11{,}000}{0.1364} = 80672\ lb/ft^2$

c) $\frac{P_B}{\gamma} + z_B - h_L = \frac{P_C}{\gamma} + z_C$

$\rightarrow P_B = 560 + (0.9)(62.4)(45)\left(\frac{1}{144}\right) = 577\ psi$

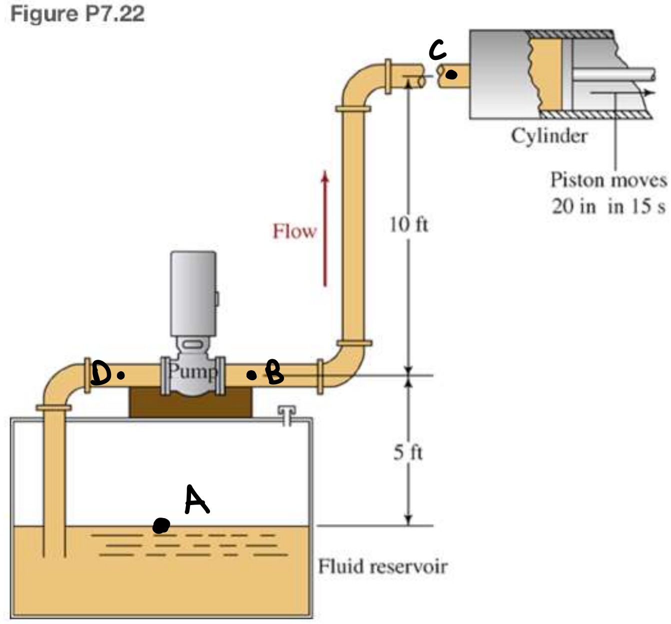
d) $\frac{P_A}{\gamma} + z_A - h_L = \frac{P_D}{\gamma} + z_D$

$\rightarrow P_D = (0.9)(62.4)(-16.5)\left(\frac{1}{144}\right) = -6\ psi$

e) $h_A = \frac{P_C}{\gamma} + \Delta z + h_L \rightarrow h_A = \frac{80672}{(0.9)(62.4)} + 15 + 11.5 + 35 = 1498\ ft$

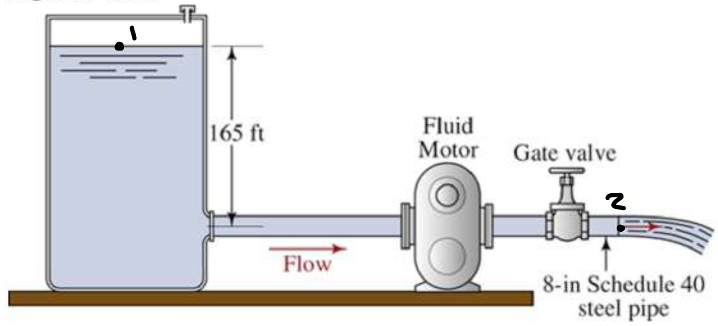
$\text{Power} = h_A \gamma Q = (1498)[(0.9)(62.4)](0.015) = 1275\ ft \cdot lb/s = 2.32\ hp$

Figure P7.22



7.30 Water at $60^{\circ}F$ flows from a large reservoir through a fluid motor at the rate of 1000 gal/min in the system shown in **Fig. P7.30**. If the motor removes 37 hp from the fluid, calculate the energy losses in the system.

Figure P7.30



$$\frac{V_2^2}{2g} + \cancel{\frac{P_2}{\gamma}} + z_2 = \cancel{\frac{V_1^2}{2g}} + \cancel{\frac{P_1}{\gamma}} + z_1 + h_R + h_L$$

$$V_2 = \frac{Q}{A_2} = \frac{1000}{\left(\frac{0.66}{2}\right)^2 \pi} = 6.41\ ft/s$$

$$h_R = \frac{P_R}{\gamma Q} = \frac{20{,}350}{(62.4)(2.227)} = 146.4\ ft$$

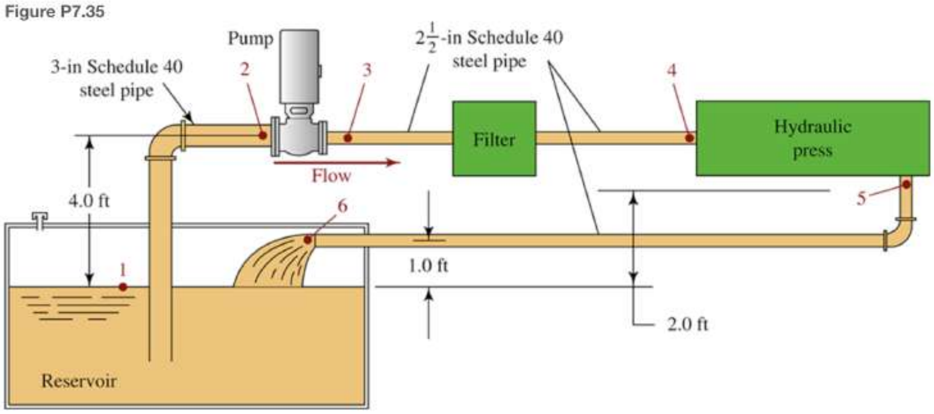
$$h_L = \Delta z - \frac{V_2^2}{2g} - h_R$$

$$\rightarrow h_L = 165 - \frac{6.41^2}{2(32.2)} - 146.4 = 17.9\ ft$$

$h_L = 17.9\ ft$

7.35 Compute the power removed from the fluid by the press.

Figure P7.35



1. The fluid is oil (sg = 0.93).
2. Volume flow rate is 175 gal/min.
3. Power input to the pump is 28.4 hp.
4. Pump efficiency is 80 percent.
5. Energy loss from point 1 to 2 is 2.80 lb-ft/lb.
6. Energy loss from point 3 to 4 is 28.50 lb-ft/lb.
7. Energy loss from point 5 to 6 is 3.50 lb-ft/lb.

$\gamma_o = 0.93(62.4) = 58\ lb/ft$

$P = 0.39\ ft^3/s$

$\eta = 0.8$

$$\frac{V_2^2}{2g} + \cancel{\frac{P_2}{\gamma}} + z_2 = \cancel{\frac{V_1^2}{2g}} + \cancel{\frac{P_1}{\gamma}} + z_1 + h_R + h_L$$

$$V_6 = Q/A = 0.39/0.033 = 11.8$$

$$h_A = \frac{P_A}{\gamma Q} = \frac{28.4(0.8)(550)}{(58)(0.39)} = 552.4$$

$$h_R = \Delta z - \frac{V_6^2}{2g} - h_L + h_A$$

$$\rightarrow h_R = -1 - \frac{11.8}{2(32.2)} - 34.8 + 552.4 = 516.4\ ft$$

$$Power = h_R \gamma Q = (516.4)(58)(0.39) = 11681\ ft\,lb/s = 21.2\ hp$$

Power = 21.2 hp

7.42 Professor Crocker is building a cabin on a hillside and has proposed the water system shown in **Fig. P7.42**. The distribution tank in the cabin maintains a pressure of 30.0 psig above the water. There is an energy loss of $15.5\ \text{lb-ft/lb}$ in the piping. When the pump is delivering $40\ \text{gal/min}$ of water, compute the horsepower delivered by the pump to the water.

$P = 40 \text{ gal/min} = 0.0891 \text{ ft}^3/\text{sec}$

$h_A = \frac{P_2}{\gamma} + \Delta z + h_L$

$\rightarrow \frac{30}{62.4}(12)^2 + 220 + 15.5 = 304.7 \text{ ft}$

$\text{Power} = h_r \gamma P = (304.7)(62.4)(0.089) = 1692 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

$\text{Power} = 3.08 \text{ hp}$