Test 1 MET330 Fluid Mechanics Robert Morris 10/4/2022

Question 1

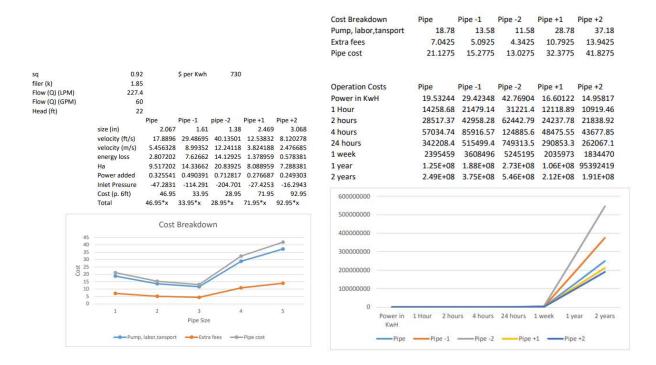
	1, 1	1 6	YOIL (38	-0.90)	803011	15870.68	P 2 2.7/77 PSI
		2,7177 = (0.90)(3)					
	11	* Jan		2.717	7=0.6	8.4	L= 3.9966 = 4 Ft
	644		J Nr	and .	59= 13,5	4	
	12.	1	7001				
- 24	1	2	3	4	5		
1	0.68	2.7177	3.996618				
2	0.9	2.7177	3.019667				
3	13.54	2.7177	0.200716				
4							
5							

Analysis

The results make sense as the gasoline has a lower specific gravity than the oil and the water. The gasoline would need to be higher the manometer because it is trying to float on the water. This is also the reason the mercury can be lower than the oil and the gasoline, because it is heavier.

Question 2

2.	Cooling 50= 0.92 , 1 = 3.6.10 \$ listet?
	FILTER H = 1,85 flow velocity = 3-1/5 = 9,84252 F/S
A	010: 20.81x + 10gpm = 30 gpm
	new: 3089 + 3089 - 6089 = 227/4 LPM
	AV= 60.4 - 17,88 FH/s = 5,454 m/s PR
	The state of the s
<i>B</i> .	heap= 22 ft ft +2+ to +h1-h= +2 + +2 + +2 +
	heas= 22ft
	1 = 6.70% + 2,805 = 4.5 106/10 1 = 4/4 0
	PA = (9.5106) (0.92) (9.81) (227.4) = (0.825) tw
	P. = (0,92) (9,81) [-9,9144 ~ - (5,454)2 2,805 }= [-47,252 MPA]



Analysis

The results make sense to me, because a system pumping sixty gallons per minute is moving a lot of material very quickly. A pump working for two years without stop is going to draw a lot of power over those two years.