

# المواضع

تأليف

الأستاذ الدكتور / عصام محمد عبد الماجد أحمد

والأستاذ الدكتور / صابر محمد صالح إبراهيم

والمهندس / ساتي ميرغني محمد أحمد

والدكتور / عباس عبد الله إبراهيم

الدار السودانية للكتب

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الناشرون

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2001

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2001 ( )

الرموز والمصطلحات المستخدمة في الكتاب

			= a
		( <sup>2</sup> / )	= a
		( <sup>2</sup> / )	= a <sub>n</sub>
		( <sup>2</sup> / )	= a <sub>s</sub>
( <sup>2</sup> / ) y	x		= a <sub>x</sub> , a <sub>y</sub>
		( <sup>2</sup> )	= A
		( <sup>2</sup> )	= δA
		( )	= b
		( )	= B
			= c <sub>d</sub>
( . / )			= c <sub>p</sub>
( . / )			= c <sub>v</sub>
		δA	= dA.cosθ
		δA	= δA.cosθ
		( )	= Ca
		( )	= CP
			= °C
		( )	= d
		( / ) ( )	= $\frac{du}{dy}$
		( )	= D
		( <sup>2</sup> / )	= E
( ) ( )		( )	= Es
		( <sup>2</sup> / )	= Ev
		( )	= Eu
			= f
		( )	= f
		( )	= F
		( )	= F <sub>B</sub>
( )			= F <sub>R</sub>
( )			= F <sub>R</sub>
		( )	= Fr
		(°)	= °F
		( <sup>2</sup> / )	= g
			= G
		( )	= GM
( )	( )		= h
	( )		= h
	( ) δF		= h
	( )		= h
	( )		= h <sub>f</sub>

		( )	= $h_1$
	( )	( )	= $h_1$
		( )	= $h_2$
	( )		= $\bar{h}$
		( )	= $H$
		( <sup>4</sup> )	= $I$
)			= $I_{xx}$
		( <sup>4</sup> ) (	
	( <sup>4</sup> )		= $I_{xG}$
	( <sup>4</sup> )		= $I_{xy}$
			= $I_{xyG}$
		( <sup>4</sup> )	
			= $k$
			= $\bar{k}$
	( <sup>2</sup> / )		= $K$
		( )	= $l$
		( )	= $L$
		( )	= $m$
		( )	= $m'$
		( )	= $Ma$
			= $MW$
			= $n$
	( <sup>2</sup> / )		= $p$
		( <sup>2</sup> / )	= $P$
	( <sup>2</sup> / )	$y=0$	= $P_a$
		( <sup>2</sup> / )	= $\bar{P}_c$
		( <sup>2</sup> / )	= $P_g$
	( <sup>2</sup> / )		= $P_x, P_y, P_s$
	( <sup>2</sup> / )	$z \ y \ x$	= $P_x, P_y, P_z$
		( <sup>2</sup> / )	= $P_2, P_1$
		( )	= $P_v$
		( <sup>2</sup> ) ( )	= $Q$
	( ) ( )		= $r$
		( )	= $r_H$
		( $\times$ / )	= $R$
		( )	= $Re$
		( <sup>o</sup> )	= $^oR$
			= $s$
		( )	= $S$
		( )	= $St$
		( )	= $t$

	( )	( )	= T
	(y=0)		= T <sub>a</sub>
	(°)		= T <sub>c</sub>
	( / )		= u
	( / )		= U
	( / )		= v
		( / )	= v <sub>av</sub>
		( <sup>3</sup> )	= V
( )	.cosθ.δA	h	= δV
		( )	= We
		( )	= w <sub>p</sub>
		( )	= W
		( )	= x
		( )	= y
( ) o			= $\bar{y}$
( ) y			= δy/2
		( )	= z
			= Z
		(°)	= α,β,φ,φ
	(°)		= θ
	( / ) ( )		= β
			= γ
	( <sup>3</sup> / )		= γ
	( ) ( )		= δ
		( <sup>3</sup> / )	= ρ
			= κ
			= ε
			= ε
			= $\frac{\epsilon}{D}$
		(%)	= η
	( <sup>2</sup> / × ) ( )		= μ
	( / <sup>2</sup> ) ( )		= ν
	( <sup>2</sup> / × )		= ξ
	( / <sup>3</sup> )		= υ
( × / × 49720 = . / 8314.3 =)		( <sup>3</sup> / )	= λ
		( <sup>3</sup> / )	= ρ
		( <sup>3</sup> / )	= ρ <sub>w</sub>
		( <sup>3</sup> / )	= ρ <sub>f</sub>
	( )		= δx, δy, δz
			δ*
			δ**

	$\delta^{***}$
$(\circ)$	$= \phi$
	$= \pi$
$(\ell / )$	$= \tau$
$(\ell / )$	$= \sigma$
$( / )$ $( )$	$= \sigma$
$( / )$	$= \omega$
	$= \lambda_1$
	$= \lambda_v$

## مقدمة الطبعة الثانية

## مقدمة الطبعة الأولى

( ):

( )

( )

.4177  
.20845 20836

493 .

.1877  
.11278 9982 9565 8673 7676 7598

1

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1933 . . . 407 . . .  
562536 : 562789 : 115 771449 :

2001 - 1422

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	4-10
	5-10
	6-10
	7-10

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- :(3)
- :(4)
- (5)
- (6)
- (7)
- (7)

## ميكانيكا الموائع

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( ) 2-3

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4-3

5-3

6-3

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( ) 8-3

8-3

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:

1-4

( - ) 2-4

3-4

4-4

( ) 5-4

6-4

7-4

( ) 8-4

9-4

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:

1-7

2-7

3-7

4-7

5-7

6-7

:

:

:

:

## العنفات الآلية

**Turbomachines**

:  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:  
:

:  
:  
:  
:

1	5	-	-	-	4	
15	6	8	6	53	2	
12	12	10	2	35	-	
26	10	8	5	21	-	
7	9	8	4	16	-	
9	6	5	1	18	1	
33	11	21	8	46	-	
10	18	5	4	62	1	
9	8	9	3	61	4	
-	-	7	-	-	3	
<b>122</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>15</b>	

## الرموز والمصطلحات المستخدمة في الكتاب

		= a
	( <sup>2</sup> / )	= a
	( <sup>2</sup> / )	= a <sub>n</sub>
	( <sup>2</sup> / )	= a <sub>s</sub>
( <sup>2</sup> / ) y	x	= a <sub>x</sub> , a <sub>y</sub>
	( <sup>2</sup> )	= A
	( <sup>2</sup> )	= δA
	( )	= b
	( )	= B
		= c <sub>d</sub>
( . / )		= c <sub>p</sub>
( . / )		= c <sub>v</sub>
	δA	= dA.cosθ
	δA	= δA.cosθ
	( )	= Ca
	( )	= CP
		= °C
	( )	= d
	( )	= $\frac{du}{dy}$
	( )	= D
	( <sup>2</sup> / )	= E
( ) ( )	( )	= E <sub>s</sub>
	( <sup>2</sup> / )	= E <sub>v</sub>
	( )	= E <sub>u</sub>
		= f
	( )	= f
	( )	= F
		= F <sub>B</sub>
( )		= F <sub>R</sub>
( )		= F <sub>R</sub>
	( )	= Fr
		= °F
	( <sup>2</sup> / )	= g
		= G
		= GM
( )	( )	= h
	( )	= h
	( ) δF	= h
	( )	= h
	( )	= h <sub>f</sub>

		( )	= $h_1$
	( )	meniscus	= $h_1$
		( )	= $h_2$
			= $\bar{h}$
		( )	= $H$
		( <sup>4</sup> )	= $I$
)			= $I_{xx}$
		( <sup>4</sup> ) (	= $I_{xG}$
( <sup>4</sup> )			= $I_{xy}$
	( <sup>4</sup> )		= $I_{xyG}$
		( <sup>4</sup> )	= $k$
			= $\bar{k}$
	( <sup>2</sup> / )		= $K$
		( )	= $l$
		( )	= $L$
		( )	= $m$
		( )	= $m'$
		( )	= $Ma$
			= $MW$
			= $n$
	( <sup>2</sup> / )		= $p$
		( <sup>2</sup> / )	= $P$
	( <sup>2</sup> / )	$y=0$	= $P_a$
			= $\bar{P}_c$
		( <sup>2</sup> / )	= $P_g$
	( <sup>2</sup> / )		= $P_x, P_y, P_s$
	( <sup>2</sup> / )	$z \ y \ x$	= $P_x, P_y, P_z$
		( <sup>2</sup> / )	= $P_2, P_1$
		( )	= $Pv$
		( <sup>2</sup> ) ( )	= $Q$
	( ) ( )		= $r$
		( )	= $r_H$
		( $\times$ / )	= $R$
		( )	= $Re$
			= $^{\circ}R$
			= $s$
		( )	= $S$
		( )	= $St$
		( )	= $t$

	( )	( )	= T
	(y=0)		= T <sub>a</sub>
			= $\bar{T}_c$
		( / )	= u
		( / )	= U
		( / )	= v
		( / )	= v <sub>av</sub>
		( <sup>3</sup> )	= V
( )	.cosθ.δA	h	= δV
			= We
		( )	= w <sub>p</sub>
		( )	= W
		( )	= x
		( )	= y
( ) o			= $\bar{y}$
( ) y			= δy/2
		( )	= z
			= Z
		(°)	= α,β,φ,φ
			= θ
	( / ) ( )		= β
			= γ
	( <sup>3</sup> / )		= γ
	( ) ( )		= δ
		( <sup>3</sup> / )	= ρ
			= κ
			= ε
			= ε
			= $\frac{\epsilon}{D}$
			= η
	( <sup>2</sup> / × ) ( )		= μ
	( / <sup>2</sup> ) ( )		= ν
			= ξ
		( / <sup>3</sup> )	= υ
( × / × 49720 = . / 8314.3 =)			= λ
		( <sup>3</sup> / )	= ρ
		( <sup>3</sup> / )	= ρ <sub>w</sub>
		( <sup>3</sup> / )	= ρ <sub>f</sub>
			= δx, δy, δz
			= φ
			= π

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\tau / \sigma) &= \tau \\
 (\tau / \sigma) &= \sigma \\
 (\tau / \sigma) &= \sigma \\
 (\tau / \sigma) &= \omega \\
 &= \lambda_1 \\
 &= \lambda_v
 \end{aligned}$$

# الفصل الأول

## مفاهيم أساسية

1-1

103) Sextus Julius	( 1519 1452)	( 1642 1564)	( 1782 1700)
	( 1662 1623)	( 1642 1327)	( 1798 1718)
	( 1783 1717)	( 1783 1707)	( 1869 1799)
( 1836 1785)	( 1822 1746)	( 1879 1810)	( 1871
1806)	( 1858 1803)	( 1879 1810)	( 1871
1819)	( 1897 1816)	( 1879 1810)	( 1871
1880)	( 1951 1871)	( 1912 1842)	( 1903
	Hydrodynamics		( 1953
	fluid boundary layer		Ludwing Prandtl
		aerodynamics	

2-1

(1-1)

2-1

(1-1)


( )

(2-1)


**Dimension 3-1**

(M, L, T)

T      M      L  
           T      F      L

: (F, L, T)  
 absolute units (

**Unit 4-1**

(3-1)

$(\frac{M}{LT})$        $(\frac{ML^2}{T^3})$        $(\frac{ML}{T^2})$        $(\frac{M}{L^3})$

3-1

slug	gm	Kg	M	
ft	cm	m	L	
s	s	s	T	

(c.g.s.) (

. c.g.s      Centimeter- Gram - Second , cm- gr- sec

(f.p.s.) (

. f.p.s      foot- pound - second , ft - lb - sec

(S.I) meter-kilogram-second , m-kgr-sec Systeme International d'unite's (SI) (2)  
 .Continental Europe MKS . MKS

:  
 : (Scalar ) Geometric (1)

.(L<sup>3</sup>) (L<sup>2</sup>) (L)  
 : (Vector ) Kinematic (2)

$\left(\frac{L}{T^2}\right)$   $\left(\frac{L}{T}\right)$   $\left(\frac{L^2}{T}\right)$   
 : Dynamic (3)

F = M.a 1-1

a = g Weight (W) F  
 = F  
 = M  
 = a

W = Mg 1-2  
 The weight of a (g) " : (one unit ) M=1  
.unit mass must be exactly (g) unit of force

(Gram mass = Gr<sub>m</sub>)

Dyne cm/sec /

Dyne = Gr<sub>m</sub>  $\frac{cm}{sec^2}$  1-3

Gr<sub>f</sub> ( Gram Force = Gram weight )

Gr<sub>f</sub> = 981 Gr<sub>m</sub>  $\frac{cm}{sec^2}$  1-4

g = 981  $\frac{cm}{sec^2}$  1-5

∴ Gr<sub>f</sub> = 981 Dyne 1-6

.7-1 slug

Slug = 981 Gr<sub>m</sub> 1-7  
 Gr<sub>f</sub> = Slug. cm/sec<sup>2</sup> 1-8

$\text{ft}^2 / \text{sec}^2$  / (one Slug)  $\text{Gr}_f$   
 : \_\_\_\_\_  
 :  
 $\text{ft}^2 / \text{sec}^2$  (pound mass =  $\text{lb}_m$ ) poundal  
 poundal =  $\text{lb}_m \cdot \text{ft}/\text{sec}^2$  1-9  
 (pound force = pound weight) lbf  
 $\text{Lb}_f = 32.2 \text{ lb}_m \cdot \text{ft}/\text{sec}^2$  1-10  
 $g = 32.2 \text{ ft}/\text{s}^2$  1-11  
 $\text{Lb}_f = 32.2 \text{ poundal}$  1-12  
 Slug  
 $\text{Slug} = 32.2 \text{ lb}_m$  1-13  
 $\text{Lb}_f = \text{Slug} \cdot \text{ft}/\text{sec}^2$  1-14  
 $\frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}^2}$  / one Slug lbf

.5-1 4-1

4-1

engineering units		absolute units		
fps	cgs	fps	cgs	
Slug	Slug	$\text{Lb}_m$	$\text{Gr}_m$	M mass
ft	cm	ft	cm	L length
sec	sec	sec	sec	T time
$\text{Lb}_f$	$\text{Gr}_f$	poundal	Dyne	F force

5-1

$\text{Lb}_f = 32.2 \text{ Poundal}$ $= 32.2 \text{ lb}_m \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}^2}$ $= \text{Slug} \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}^2}$	$\text{Gr}_f = 981 \text{ Dyne}$ $= 981 \text{ Gr}_m \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{sec}^2}$ $= \text{Slug} \frac{\text{cm}}{\text{sec}^2}$
--	---

$\text{m}/\text{sec}^2$  / Kilogram Mass =  $\text{Kgr}_m$   
 (N) Newton (N)  
 .S.I.Units

MKS Contenental Europe  
 one  $\text{Kgr}_f = 9.81 \text{ N}$  kgr

**6-1**

$\text{ft}/\text{sec}^2$	$0.305 \text{ m}/\text{sec}^2$	$\text{Lb}_f \text{ ft}$	$1.36 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$
$\text{ft}/\text{sec}$	$0.305 \text{ ft}/\text{sec}$	slug	$14.6 \text{ kgr}$
$\text{ft}^2/\text{sec}$	$0.093 \text{ m}^2/\text{sec}$	PSI (pound/sq. Inch)	$6895 \text{ N}/\text{m}^2$
$\text{ft}^2$	$0.093 \text{ m}^2$	$\text{Lb}_f$	$4.44 \text{ N}$
$\text{ft}^3/\text{sec}$	$0.028 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$	$\text{Lb}_f/\text{ft}^3$	$157.1 \text{ N}/\text{m}^2$
$\text{Lb}_f/\text{ft}^2$	$47.8 \text{ N}/\text{m}^2$	$\text{Lb}_m$	$453.6 \text{ Gr}_m$
$\text{Lb}_f \text{ sec}/\text{ft}$	$47.8 \text{ N sec}/\text{m}^2$	$\text{Lb}_m$	$0.4536 \text{ kgr}$
$\text{slug}/\text{ft}^3$	$515.5 \text{ kgr}/\text{m}^3$	${}^2 \text{ Kgr}_f$	$9.81 \text{ N}$

physical equation

(SI units)

**Prefixes 5-1**

$n \quad ) 10^{3n}$

(7-1)

**7-1**

$(n=3) 10^9$	G	giga
$(n=2) 10^6$	M	mega
$(n=1) 10^3$	K	kilo
$(n=-1) 10^{-3}$	m	milli
$(n=-2) 10^{-6}$	$\mu$	micro
$(n=-3) 10^{-9}$	n	nano

**6-1**

**1-6-1**

- (1
- (2
- :
- (3

(4)

(5)

### 2-6-1

(1)

$$\frac{\rho v^2}{\rho g h Q} = \frac{P v^2}{\rho g h Q} \quad (1)$$

( ) (2)

$$\rho v^2 \quad \frac{v^2}{2g} \quad \rho g h Q \quad P v^2$$

Slug                      ft<sup>3</sup>                      Gr<sub>m</sub>                      cm<sup>3</sup>                      (3)

(Slug 1.94 : )

$$\mu = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Lb}_r \text{ sec/ft}^2 \quad (4)$$

$$(\text{ }^3\text{- } 10 \times 8.62 \text{ }^5\text{- } 10 \times 1.8 : \text{ ) Gr}_m/\text{cm}\cdot\text{sec} \quad /$$

1-2

### Fluid Density

2-2

$$\rho = \frac{m}{v} \quad \text{2-1}$$

:  
= m  
= v

$$\left(\frac{\text{slug}}{\text{ft}^3}\right) \quad \text{3 / (SI)} \quad \text{(M.L}^{-3}\text{)}$$

. Specific Volume

$$v = \frac{1}{\rho} \quad \text{2-2}$$

### Specific Weight

3-2

$$\gamma = \frac{W}{V} \quad \text{(}\gamma\text{)} \quad \text{2-3}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{mg}{v} \quad \text{2-4}$$

:  
= v  
= m  
= g

1-2

$$v = \frac{m}{\rho}$$

$$\therefore \gamma = \frac{mg}{m} \rho = \rho g \quad \text{2-5}$$

$$\text{ML}^{-2}\text{T}^{-2} \quad \frac{\text{ML}}{\text{L}^3\text{T}^2} : \quad \text{4-2}$$

FL<sup>-3</sup>

3-2

$\frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^3}$

$\frac{\text{N}}{\text{M}^3}$

$$\gamma = 1000 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times 9.807 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} = 9807 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^3} = 9.8 \text{K} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\gamma = 1.94 \frac{\text{Slug}}{\text{ft}^3} \times 32.17 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{s}^2} = 62.4 \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

5-2

## 1-2

13.55                      3 /                      9.81

$$13.55 = s \quad 3 / \quad 9.81 = \gamma : \quad .1$$

$$\gamma = \rho g : \quad .2$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} = \frac{\gamma_{\text{air}}}{g} = \frac{9.81 \times 10^3}{9.81} = 1000 \frac{\text{Kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\gamma_{\text{water}} = S_{\text{water}} \times \gamma_{\text{air}} = 13.55 \times 9.81 = 133 \frac{\text{KN}}{\text{m}^3}$$

$$\rho_{\text{water}} = S_{\text{water}} \times \rho_{\text{air}} = 13.55 \times 1000 = 13.55 \times 10^3 \frac{\text{Kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

## Relative Density

4-2

"

(°C) °4

.6-2                      s                      "                      °4

$$s = \frac{\rho}{\rho_w \text{ at } 4^\circ\text{C}} \quad 2-6$$

## Compressibility

5-2

.7-2                       $\bar{k}$

Bulk modulus of elasticity

$$\bar{k} = - \frac{(P_2 - P_1)}{\frac{V_2 - V_1}{V_1}} = - \frac{\Delta P}{\frac{\Delta V}{V}} \quad 2-7$$

$$P_2 - P_1 = V_1, V_2$$

7-2

$$\bar{k} = -\frac{dP}{\frac{dV}{V}} \quad 2-8$$

.8-2 7-2

$$\bar{k} = -\frac{dP}{\frac{\rho}{d\rho}} \quad 2-9$$

.9-2  $\bar{k}$

$$\kappa = 1/\bar{k} \quad 2-10$$

.10-2  $\kappa$

$F^{-1}L^2$

$FL^{-2}$

psi 1500

$(lb/in^2) \text{ psi}^{-1}$   
psi 3000

$\text{Pa}^{-1}$

**2-2**

$^2 /$

2

$^3$

995

$^2 /$

1

1

$$K = -\frac{d\rho}{\frac{dV}{V}}$$

$$= K = -\frac{(2-1) \times 10^6}{(995-1000)} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} = 200 \text{ MPa}$$

=  $\kappa$

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{200 \times 10^6} = 0.005 \times 10^{-6} \text{ Pa}^{-1}$$

**Vapour pressure**

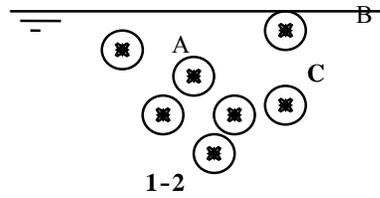
**6-2**

Surface tension

7-2

( )

.1-2



$\sigma$

$\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$

$\frac{\text{Dyne}}{\text{cm}}$

$\text{FL}^{-1}$

( )

$r_2 \quad r_1$

$\Delta P$

.11-2

$$\Delta P = \sigma \left( \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

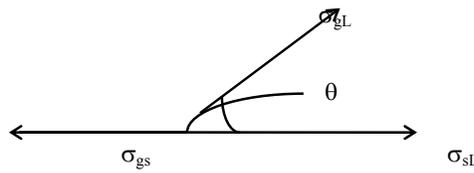
2-11

$\therefore r_1 = r_2 :$

$$\Delta P = \frac{2\sigma}{r}$$

2-12

.2-2



2-2

.13-2

2-2

$$\sigma_{gs} = \sigma_{sL} + \sigma_{gL} \cos\theta$$

2-13

$\therefore$   
 $= \theta$

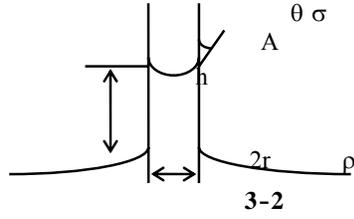
$\frac{\pi}{2}$   $\theta$

$\frac{\pi}{2}$   $\theta$

$= \theta$

$^{\circ}150 \quad 130$

(3-2) capillary action



A

.14-2

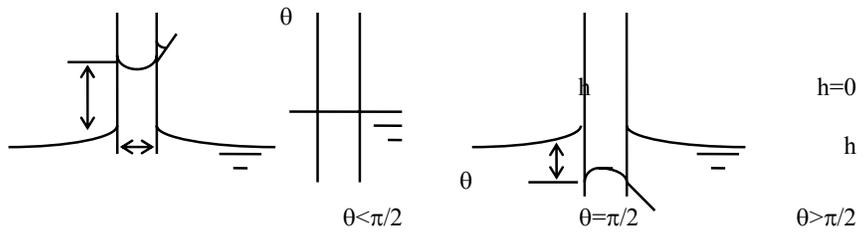
$$\rho g h (\pi r^2) = \sigma \cdot 2\pi r \cdot \cos\theta \quad 2-14$$

- ( ) = h
- = r
- ( / ) =  $\sigma$
- (<sup>3</sup> / ) =  $\rho$
- (<sup>2</sup> / ) = g
- =  $\theta$

$$h = \frac{2\sigma \cos\theta}{g\rho} \quad 2-15$$

(4-2)

- $\frac{\pi}{2}$   $\theta$
- $\frac{\pi}{2}$   $\theta$
- $\frac{\pi}{2}$   $\theta$



4-2

3-2

0.05

$$\begin{aligned} ( ) 0 = \theta & \quad 0.025 = 2 \div 0.05 = r : & .1 \\ 0.005 = \sigma & \quad \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} 1.94 = \rho & .2 \end{aligned}$$

$$h = \frac{2\sigma \cos \theta}{g\rho} \quad .3$$

$$4. h = \frac{2 * 0.005}{32.2 * \frac{0.05}{12} * 1.94} = 0.038 \text{ft}$$

## 4-2

$$1.0 \quad \text{°}20$$

$$/ \quad 0.0728 = \sigma \quad 1.0 = \Delta P \quad \text{°}20 = T : \quad .1$$

$$\Delta P = \rho \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \sigma$$

$$\sigma = 0.0728 \text{ N/m} \quad R_1 = R_2 = R$$

$$\Delta P = \rho \left( \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \sigma = 1 \text{ KPa} = \sigma \frac{2}{R}$$

$$R = \frac{0.0728 * 2}{1 * 10^3} = 0.00015 \text{ m} = 0.15 \text{ mm}$$

## Viscosity 8-2

) velocity gradient

shear stress

(rate of angular deformation

.16-2

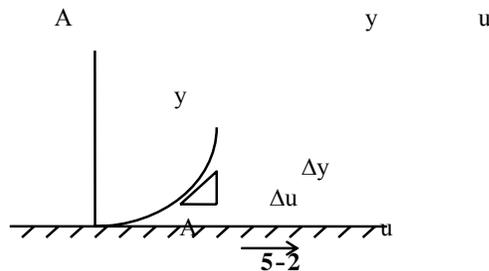
$$\tau \propto \frac{du}{dy} \quad 2-16$$

.17-2

$$\frac{du}{dy} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta y} \quad 2-17$$

$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy}$$

.5-2



5-2

.18-2

$$\tau = -\mu \frac{du}{dy} \quad 2-18$$

absolute viscosity                      dynamic viscosity                      :  
 (                      )                      " :                      =  $\mu$   
 -2 19-2                      ."  
 .20

$$\mu = \frac{\tau}{\frac{du}{dy}} = \frac{\frac{F}{A}}{\frac{du}{dy}} = \frac{ML}{T^2L^2} \times \frac{LT}{L} = MT^{-1}L^{-1} \quad 2-19$$

$$\mu = \frac{F}{L^2} \times \frac{LT}{L} = FT^{-1}L^{-2} \quad 2-20$$

$$\frac{Kg}{m.s} \quad 19-2 \qquad \frac{N.s}{m^2} \quad 20-2$$

$$\frac{\text{Dyne.s}}{cm^2} \quad \text{poise} \quad 2-21$$

$$10 \text{ p} = 1 \text{ kg/ms} \quad 2-22 \qquad \text{cp}$$

$$1 \text{ cp} = 10^{-2} \text{ p} \quad 2-22$$

" :                      kinematic viscosity                      .v                      "

$$v = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \quad 2-23$$

$$\frac{cm^2}{s} \qquad \frac{m^2}{s} \qquad L^2T^{-1}$$

$$10^4 \text{ st} = 1 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \quad 2-24 \qquad \text{: Stoke}$$

(                      )

: Causes of viscosity

: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

y (x )  
 .y+δy v<sub>x</sub>+δv<sub>x</sub> .(6-2 ) y v<sub>x</sub> x

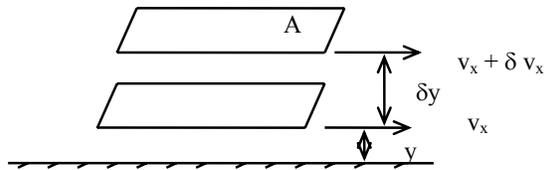
A

$$\frac{kA}{\delta y}$$

δy

$$= K$$

$$= \delta V_x$$



6-2

x

=

=

$$F = kA \frac{\delta v_x}{\delta y}$$

7-25

.26-7

τ

$$\tau = kA \frac{\delta v_x}{\delta y} = \frac{F}{A}$$

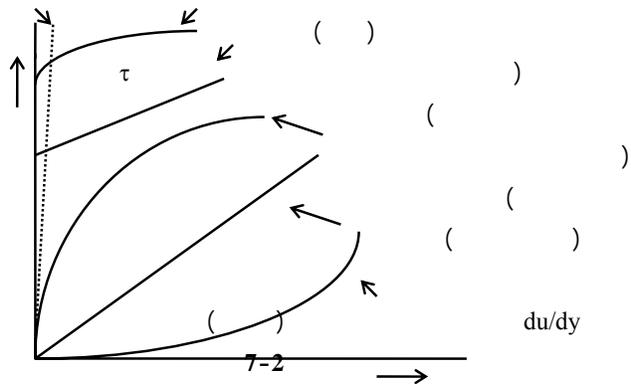
7-26

: \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

. ( )

Newtonian fluids

.7-2



: Newtonian fluids (I)

: (II)

: Pseudoplastic \*

: Dilatant \*

: Bingham Viscoplastic \*

: (iii)

: Thixotropic fluids \*

( )

hysteresis

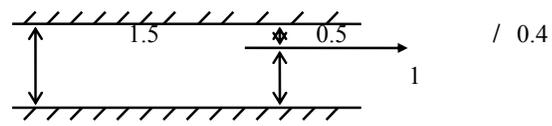
Rheopexy

Anti-thixotropy

\*

5-2

0.005 (μ) 1.5 60×30



$$v = 0.4 \text{ m/s} \quad A = 60 \times 30 \text{ m}^2 \quad \mu = 0.005 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s} \quad y = 1.5 \text{ m}$$

$$F = \mu \frac{V}{y} A \quad \tau = \frac{F}{A} \quad \tau = \mu \frac{V}{y}$$

$$F_{\text{ÇáBáiÉ}} = F_{\text{ÇáÓÝái}} + F_{\text{ÇáÚáiÇ}}$$

$$F_{\text{Çá Úái iÇ}} = \frac{0.005 \times 0.4}{0.005} \times 18 = 0.072 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{\text{Çá ÓÝái i}} = \frac{0.005 \times 0.4 \times 18}{0.01} = 0.036 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{\text{Çá Bái iÉ}} = 0.072 + 0.036 = 0.108 \text{ N}$$

9-2

Perfect gas laws

10-2

Boyle's law

$$V \propto \frac{1}{P} \quad 2-26$$

$$= PV$$

Charles' law

$$2-27 \quad V \propto T$$

$$\frac{V}{T} = \text{constant} \quad 2-28$$

$$= T$$

.29-2

$$T = ^\circ\text{C} + 273 = \text{K} \quad 2-29$$

$$T = ^\circ\text{F} + 460 = ^\circ\text{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &= ^\circ\text{R} \\ &= \text{K} \end{aligned}$$

Avogadro's law

$$\frac{PV}{T} = R \quad 2-30$$

. 22.4

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &= R \end{aligned}$$

$$PV = nRT \quad 2-31$$

n

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &= n \end{aligned}$$

$$PV = \frac{W_t}{MW} RT \quad 2-32$$

R

gm-moles -

.31-2

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \frac{PV}{nT} \\ R &= \frac{1 \times 22.4}{1 \times 273} = 0.0821 \frac{\text{li at m}}{\text{lg m. m/ k}} \quad 2-33 \end{aligned}$$

( ) 22.4

°0 1 gm-mol

## 11-2

.34-2

$$\rho_g = \frac{MW \times P}{RT} \quad 2-34$$

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &= MW \\ &= P \\ &= T \\ &= R \end{aligned}$$

( )

.35-2

$$P = \rho RT$$

2-35

$$\left( \frac{\lambda}{MW} \right)^3 = \frac{P}{\rho T}$$

$$\left( \frac{49720}{8314.3} \right)^3 = \frac{P}{\rho T}$$

## 6-2

$$T = 20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \quad \rho = 0.8 \text{ kg/m}^3 \quad MW = 44$$

$$T = 20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C} \quad P = 10 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} \quad MW = 44 \text{ g/mol} \quad \text{--- .1}$$

$$\rho = \frac{P}{RT} \quad \text{--- .2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{0.8 \times 10^6}{(20 + 273.16) \times 8312} = 33 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

( - )

35-2 Isothermal Process

.36-2

$$\frac{P}{\rho} = \text{constant} \quad \text{2-36}$$

Isentropic process

( )

.37-2

$$\frac{P}{\rho^k} = \text{constant} \quad \text{2-37}$$

.38-2

$$\div \quad = \quad = k$$

$$k = \frac{c_p}{c_v} \quad \text{2-38}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &= c_v \\ &= c_p \end{aligned}$$

$$-2 \quad R \quad c_v \quad c_p$$

.39

$$R = c_p - c_v \quad \text{2-39}$$

(1-2)

gauge pressure	mean	standard pressure	absolute pressure
760		10.34	101.325

{2·8}	(1-2)		
( × / ) R	k	( °)	
<sup>2</sup> 10×2.6	1.4	20	
<sup>2</sup> 10×2.97	1.4	20	
<sup>2</sup> 10×1.89	1.3	20	
<sup>3</sup> 10×4.12	1.41	20	
<sup>2</sup> 10×5.18	1.31	20	
<sup>2</sup> 10×2.87	1.4	15	

### Gas Mixtures

### 12-2

: mole % V % W %

100 W%

.40-2  $W_{ti}$

$$Wt_i \% = \frac{Wt_i}{\sum Wt_i} \times 100 \quad 2-40$$

V%

$$V\% = \frac{V_i}{\sum V_i} \times 100 \quad 2-41$$

:

$$(\text{mole}\%)_i = \frac{n_i}{\sum n_i} \times 100 \quad 2-42$$

:

$$y_i = \frac{n_i}{\sum n_i} \quad 2-43$$

T

.P

$$S_g = \frac{D_g}{D_a} \quad 2-44$$

$$D_g = \frac{MW \times P}{RT}$$

$$Da = \frac{AMW_a \times P}{RT} \quad 2-45$$

$$AMW_a = \sum y_i MW_i$$

2-46

(2-2)

:  
= AMW<sub>a</sub>

(2-2)

0.78	N <sub>2</sub>
0.21	O <sub>2</sub>
0.01	A

$$AWM_a = 0.78 \times 28 + 0.21 \times 32 + 0.01 \times 46 = 28.96 \cong 29$$

.47-2

(Specific gravity)

$$S_g = \frac{MW}{2g} \frac{\times P}{\times RT} \frac{\times RT}{P} = \frac{MW}{2g}$$

2-47

$$S_g = \frac{AWM}{2g}$$

2-48

$$AWM = \sum y_i MW_i$$

: %

:  
= AWM

**Real (Imperfect) gases**

**13-2**

.49-2

$$\rho V = ZnRT$$

2-49

(Gas deviation factor)

:  
= Z

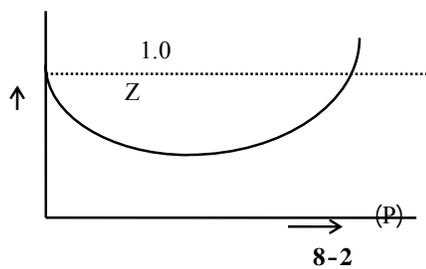
Z

Z = 1

.8-2

(Z)

8-2



.50-2

$$T_R = \frac{T}{T_C}$$

2-50

Reduced Temperature

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &= T_R \\ &= T_C \\ &= P_R \end{aligned}$$

$$R_R = \frac{P}{P_C}$$

2-51

Reduced pressure

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &= P_C \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{T}_C = \sum y_i T_{ci} \quad .52-2$$

2-52

$\bar{T}_C$

$$\bar{P}_C = \sum y_i P_{ci}$$

2-53

.53-2

$\bar{P}_C$

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &P_{ci} \quad T_{ci} \end{aligned}$$

**14-2**

**1-14-2**

(1)

(2)

(3)

$$\frac{\rho V^2}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$K = + \frac{d\rho}{\frac{d\rho}{\rho}} \quad K = - \frac{d\rho}{\frac{dV}{V}} \quad (5)$$

(6)

**2-14-2**

(<sup>3</sup> / 7.8 0.8 : ) . <sup>3</sup> / 800 (1)

<sup>2</sup> / 400 (2)

( ( <sup>3</sup> / 0.14 <sup>3</sup> / 69.7 <sup>3</sup> / 7.1 : ) °25 (3)

(16.2 : ) <sup>3</sup> / 0.667 °20 0.102 (4)

°100 2.55 (4)

: (5)

(n <sub>i</sub> )	
0.89	
0.05	
0.02	
0.01	
0.03	

0.75 (w<sub>ii</sub>) %10 %90 (6)

: (7)

0.006	CO <sub>2</sub>
0.8811	CH <sub>4</sub>
0.0601	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>
0.0506	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
0.0011	Iso C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>
0.0011	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>

Psia 1000 °235 (Z)

(ii) (i) 0.01 •

<sup>2</sup> / 6 °20 •

20 4 (8)

( 3.6 2.3 : ) •

y / u u = 144 y<sup>2</sup> - 72y : (9)

: 7.6 = y ( ) 3.8 = y ( ) ( )

a °20 
$$\mu = \frac{\mu_0}{1 + at + bt^2} t$$
 (10)

: ) 0.0179 = μ<sub>0</sub> 0.000221 = a 0.033368 = ( <sup>3</sup>-10 × 10.195

<sup>2</sup> / . / 1 °20 (11)

3 / 0.4 0.4 (12)

( . 0.003 : ) .

$$0.8 \quad /^2 \quad 4- \quad 10 \times 3 \quad (13)$$

$$(\quad / \quad \cdot \quad 4- \quad 10 \times 2.4 : \quad ) \text{ SI}$$

$$10 \quad \cdot \quad 50 \quad (14)$$

$$: \quad 3 \quad 3 /$$

$$(\quad / \quad 10.2 \quad /^3 \quad 4- \quad 10 \times 9.6 \quad /^3 \quad 5- \quad 10 \times 1.6 : \quad ) \quad (15)$$

6	5	4	3	2	0	/ $\frac{du}{dy}$
5.5	6.5	7	6	4	1	$\tau$

$$: \quad u \quad (16)$$

$$r \quad R \quad v \quad u : \quad u = v \left( 1 - \left( \frac{r}{R} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$/^2 \quad 6.1 \quad v \quad \tau \quad \cdot \quad \frac{du}{dr}$$

$$48.15 : \quad ) \cdot \quad 15 \quad R \quad / \quad 6.1 \quad v \quad 0.97 \quad s \quad (17)$$

$$0.01 \quad (17)$$

$$/ \quad 0.074 \quad \sigma \quad \cdot$$

$$(\quad / \quad 2 \quad 10 \times 102 \quad 2 / \quad 2 \quad 10 \times 14.8 : \quad ) / \quad 0.51 \quad \sigma \quad \cdot$$

# Fluid statics

1-3

( )

## Pressure in fluids

2-3

( ) ( )

.1-3

$$P = \gamma h$$

3-1

(1)

:

$$= P$$

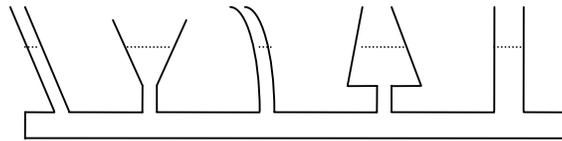
$$= \gamma$$

$$= h$$

(2)

(3)

(4)

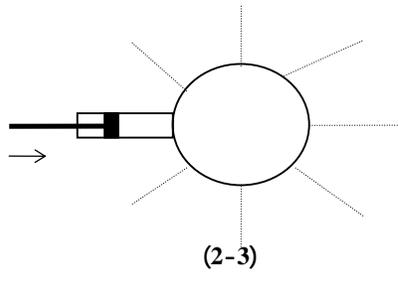


(1-3)

( )

(5)

( )



( )

**Measurement of pressure**

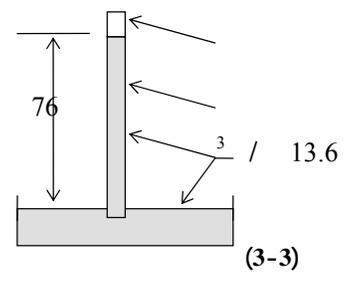
**3-3**

(  
(  
(  
(

( )

( ) ( )

90



=

0.01

1 )

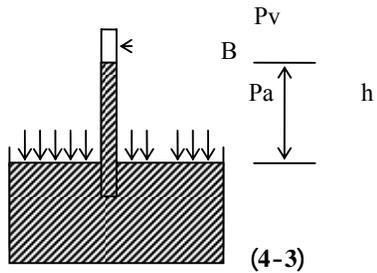
900

1

.(

110

900



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= P_v \\
 &= P_a \\
 (2-3) \quad &\gamma h + P_v = P_a : \\
 & : \\
 &= P_a \\
 ( \quad ) &= P_v \\
 &= h \\
 &= \gamma
 \end{aligned}$$

**Fluid statics 4-3**

)

.(

:Pressure at a point

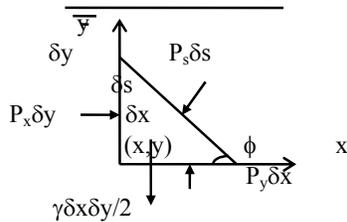
.7-3 6-3

wedge  
y x

(x,y)

3-3

.5-3



5-3

$F = m \cdot a$

3-3

:

( ) = F

( ) = m

(<sup>2</sup> /) = a

$\Sigma F_x = P_x \cdot \delta y - P_s \cdot \delta s \cdot \sin \phi = (\delta x \cdot \delta y / 2) \cdot \rho \cdot a_x = 0$  3-4

$\Sigma F_y = P_y \cdot \delta x - P_s \cdot \delta s \cdot \cos \phi - \gamma \cdot \delta x \cdot \delta y / 2 = (\delta x \cdot \delta y / 2) \cdot \rho \cdot a_y = 0$  3-5

:

= P<sub>x</sub>, P<sub>y</sub>, P<sub>s</sub>

= γ

= ρ

= a<sub>x</sub>, a<sub>y</sub>

= δx, δy, δz

y x

=  $\phi$

: (x,y)

$$\delta y = \delta s \sin \phi, \delta x = \delta s \cos \phi \quad 3-6$$

.8-3 7-3 5-3 4-3

$$P_x \delta y - P_s \delta y = 0 \quad 3-7$$

$$P_y \delta x - P_s \delta x - \gamma \delta x \delta y / 2 = 0 \quad 3-8$$

.9-3

$$P_x = P_y = P_s \quad 3-9$$

9-3

( )

.10-3

$$P = (P_x + P_y + P_z) / 3 \quad 3-10$$

:

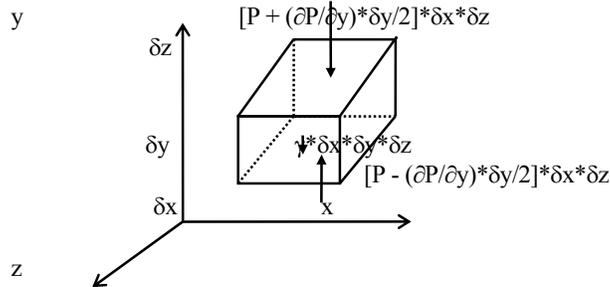
z y x

=  $P_x, P_y, P_z$

**Basic equation for fluid statics**

:

6-3



6-3

P

$$[P - (\partial P / \partial y) \delta y / 2] \delta x \delta z \quad 11-3$$

:

$$[P + (\partial P / \partial y) \delta y / 2] \delta x \delta z \quad 12-3$$

:

y

=  $\delta y / 2$

.13-3 y

$$\delta F_y = - (\partial P / \partial y) \delta x \delta y \delta z - \gamma \delta x \delta y \delta z \quad 3-13$$

.15-3 14-3

z x

$$\delta F_x = - (\partial P / \partial x) * \delta x * \delta y * \delta z \quad 3-14$$

$$\delta F_z = - (\partial P / \partial z) * \delta x * \delta y * \delta z \quad 3-15$$

.16-3  $\delta F$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta F &= \mathbf{i} \delta F_x + \mathbf{j} \delta F_y + \mathbf{k} \delta F_z \\ &= - [\mathbf{i}(\partial P / \partial x) + \mathbf{j}(\partial P / \partial y) + \mathbf{k}(\partial P / \partial z)] \delta x * \delta y * \delta z - \mathbf{j} \gamma * \delta x * \delta y * \delta z \end{aligned} \quad (3-16)$$

.17-3

$$\delta F / \delta V = - [\mathbf{i}(\partial / \partial x) + \mathbf{j}(\partial / \partial y) + \mathbf{k}(\partial / \partial z)] * P - \mathbf{j} \gamma \quad 3-17$$

$$\delta V = \delta x * \delta y * \delta z \quad 3-18$$

$$\delta F / \delta V = - \nabla P - \mathbf{j} \gamma \quad 3-19$$

$$\nabla = \mathbf{i} \partial / \partial x + \mathbf{j} \partial / \partial y + \mathbf{k} \partial / \partial z \quad 3-20$$

$$\delta F / \delta V = 0$$

$$21-3 \quad - \nabla P = f$$

$$f - \mathbf{j} \gamma = 0 \quad 3-21$$

vector field = f

inviscid

.22-3

$$f - \mathbf{j} \gamma = \rho * a \quad 3-22$$

= a

$$\partial P / \partial x = 0, \partial P / \partial y = -\rho, \partial P / \partial z = 0 \quad 3-23$$

.24-3

z x

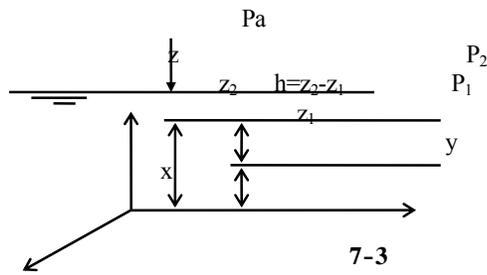
$$dP = - \rho * dy \quad 3-24$$

.22-3

26-3

(7-3) ( ρ )

(1)



:8-3

$$\int_{P_1}^{P_2} dP = \int_{z_1}^{z_2} -\rho dy \quad 3-25$$

$$P_1 \quad z_1$$

$$P_2 - P_1 = -\gamma*(y_2 - y_1) = -\gamma*h \quad 3-26$$

$$P_1 = \gamma*h + P_2 \quad 3-27$$

:

$P_2$

$= h$

$= P_2, P_1$

24-3

### 1-3

:  $^2 / 250$

$^3 / 1000$

(

.13.6

(

$^2 / 101.3$

(

$$101300 = \quad = Pa \quad 13.6 = s.g_{Hg} \quad ^3 / \quad 1000 = \rho_w \quad 250,000 = \quad = Pg : \quad .1$$

$^2 /$

$$h = \frac{P}{\rho g} \quad .2$$

$$25.5 = (9.81 \times 1000) \div 250,000 =$$

$$\rho_{Hg} = s.g_{Hg} * \rho_{H_2O} \quad .3$$

$$^3 / \quad 13600 = 1000 \times 13.6 = \rho_{Hg}$$

$$1.87 = (9.81 \times 1000 \times 13.6) \div 250,000 = \quad .4$$

$$^2 / \quad 351.3 = 250 + 101.3 = Pa \quad + Pg \quad = P \quad .5$$

: (2)

:35-3

$$P = \rho * R * T$$

:24-3

$$dp = -\gamma * dy$$

28-3

$$dP/P = -g * dy / R * T \quad 3-28$$

.standard atmosphere

isothermal

:

:

$$T = T_o = \text{constant}$$

29-3

$$y = y_2, P = P_2$$

$$y = y_1, P = P_1 \quad : \quad 28-3$$

$$\ln \frac{P_2}{P_1} = -\frac{g}{RT_o} (y_2 - y_1) \quad 3-29$$

$$P_2 = P_1 e^{-\frac{gh}{RT_o}} \quad 3-30$$

:

$$h = y_2 - y_1 \quad 3-31$$

30-3

standard atmosphere

:

( )

- 
- 
- 

32-3

$$T = T_a - \beta y \quad 3-32$$

:

$$(y=0)$$

$$= T_a$$

$$( ) = \beta$$

$$\beta = 0.00651 \text{ K/m} = 0.00357 \text{ }^\circ\text{R/ft}$$

33-3

$$y=0, P = P_{as} \quad : \quad 28-3$$

$$P = P_a * (1 - \beta * y / T_a)^{g/R * \beta} \quad 3-33$$

:

$$y=0$$

$$= P_a$$

$$( \times / ) = R$$

**2-3**

<sup>2</sup> / <sup>5</sup> 10

2500

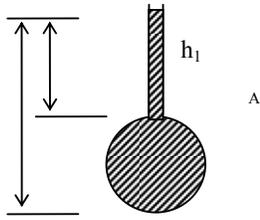
<sup>3</sup> / 1.2

$$\begin{aligned}
 2500 &= h^3 / 1.2 = \rho^2 / 5 \cdot 10 = P : & .1 \\
 \times / 2 & 10 \times 2.87 = R : & .2 \\
 P_2 &= P_1 e^{-\frac{gh}{RT_0}} & .3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$P_2 = 10^5 e^{-\frac{9.81 \times 2500}{2.87 \times 10^2 (15 + 273.16)}} = 74.3 \text{ kN / m}^2$$

**Manometer**

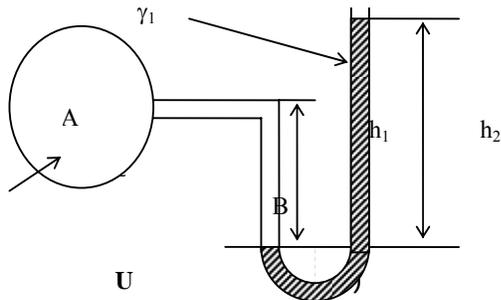
) ( -Piezometer tube



(8-3)

$$(34-3) \quad P_A = \gamma h_1$$

**U-tube manometer**



( meniscus<sup>4</sup>

$$\frac{\{15-1\}}{\quad}$$

) .1

(1) .2

( .3

$$P_A + \gamma_1 h_1 - \gamma_2 h_2 = 0$$

3-35

$$(9-43)$$

( )

: 4

:  
 A =  $P_A$   
 =  $\gamma_1$   
 B =  $h_1$   
 =  $\gamma_2$   
 C =  $h_2$   
 C = 0

**5-3**

**1-5-3**

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)
- 
- 
- 
- 
- (6)
- (7)
- (8)
- (9)
- (10)
- (11)
- (12)

**2-5-3**

8.5 ( ) ( ) ( ) 760 (1)  
 : ( ) 1.01  $\cdot^3 /$  680 ( )  $^2 /$   
 (  $^2 /$  106.1 107.4 108.4 202.4 5.1 .6.5 7.4 101.4  
 35 : ( ) .  $\cdot^{\circ}18$  35 (2)  
 (  $^2 /$   
 0.6 3.2 2.2 0.52 (3)  
 130.2 : ( ) 2.4 .  
 (  $^2 /$   
 .  $^{\circ}15$  . 200 (4)  
 (0.98 : ( )  
 3.6 2.5 0.78 (5)  
 (  $^2 /$  154.4 54.4 : ( ) . 1

$10 \times 101.3 \quad ^3 / \quad 12 = \quad (2) \quad (6)$

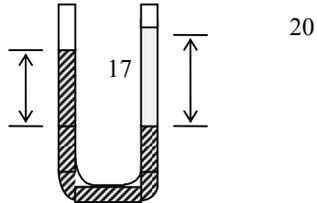
$(0.98 : ) ( ) . \quad ^3$

$60 \quad ^\circ 5 \quad (7)$

$( 520 : ) . \quad 0.6$

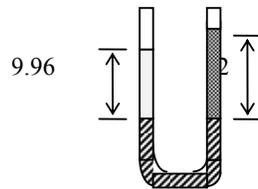
$17 \quad 20 \quad (8)$

$(0.85 : ) .^3 / 1$



$1 \quad 10.5 \quad 12 \quad (9)$

$(0.83 : ) .^3 /$



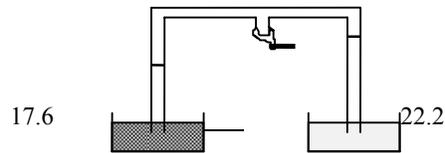
$.^3 / 1$

$17.6$

$\text{Hare} \quad (10)$

$22.2$

$(1.26 : )$



$15 \quad (0.85 \quad ) \quad (11)$

$( 0.13 : ) .$

$20 \quad (12)$

$: ) .$

$20.5$

$(1.025$

9.81

U

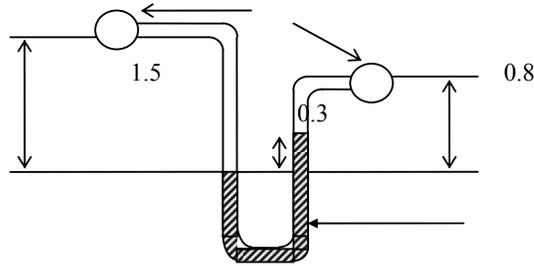
(13)

8

.13.6

<sup>3</sup> /

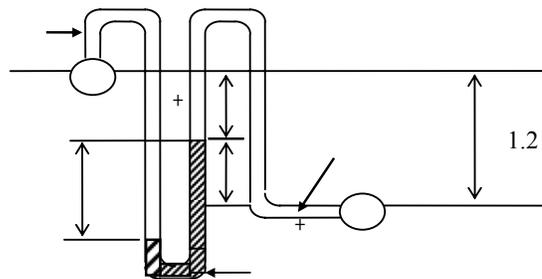
( 32 <sup>2</sup> / 30.2 : ) .



kPa 120 kPa 250

(14

( 2.1 = : )



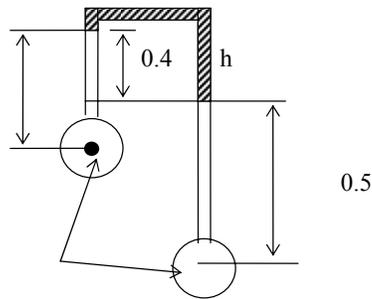
.( ) kPa 4.8- / 8.95

( ) ( )

/ 9.8

(12

h ( 0.64 : ) .



1.0

(13

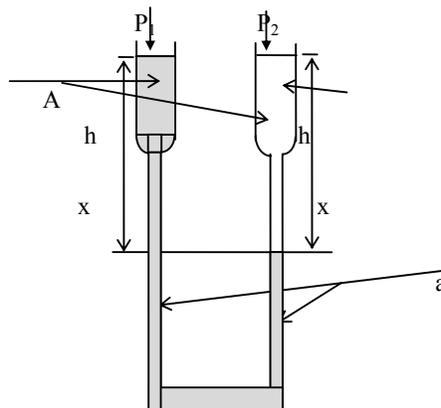
a

50

A

.0.95

25



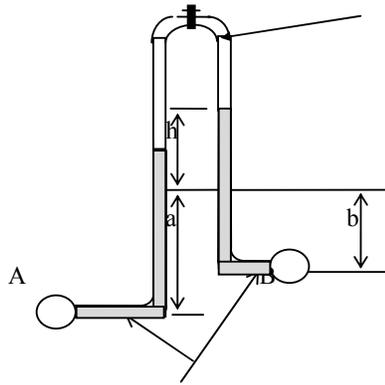
= a

B A

.085

(14

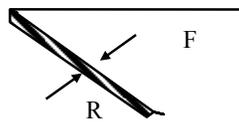
(<sup>2</sup> / 4.7 : ) . 80 = h 120 = b 60



# Hydrostatic Forces

1-4

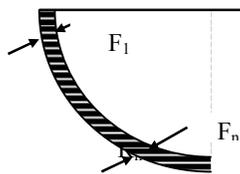
(1-4) A-A F



1-4

$F_n \dots F_2 F_1$

(2-4)



2-4

bulk heads

(1)  
(2)

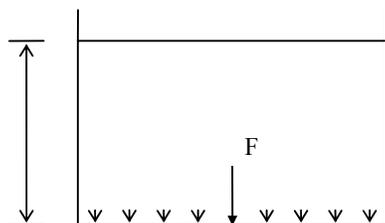
thrust

## Hydrostatic force on a plane surface

2-4

3-4 .Centroid

.1-4



3-4

$$F_R = p \cdot A \quad 4-1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &= F_R \\ &= p \\ &= A \end{aligned}$$

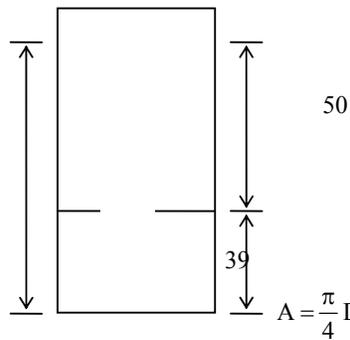
$$F_R = \gamma h \cdot A \quad 4-2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= h \\ &= \gamma \end{aligned}$$

### 1-4

)

(0.9



$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} (0.58)^2 = 0.264 \text{ m}^2$$

$$P = P_{atm} + \gamma_o h + \gamma_w \cdot h$$

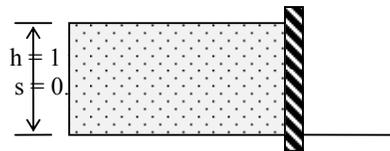
$$P = 0 + 0.9 \times 9.81 \times 0.5 + 9.81 \times 0.39 = 8.24 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$F_R = P \cdot A = 8.24 \times 0.264 = 2.18 \text{ kN}$$

### 2-4

0.68

3



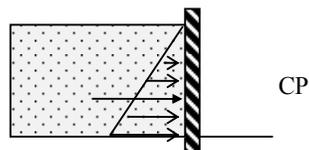
$$3 = L \cdot 0.68 = s \quad 1 = h : \quad -1$$

$$F = \rho g \bar{h} A \quad -2$$

$$0.5 = 2 \div 1 = 2 \div h = \bar{h}$$

$$10 = (1 \times 3) \times 0.5 \times 9.81 \times 0.68 = F$$

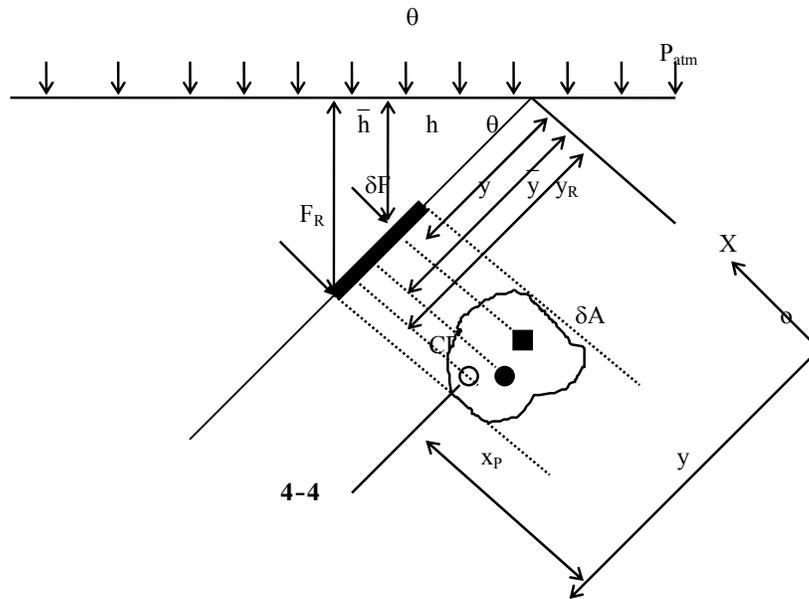
$$0.33 = 3 \div 1 = \frac{h}{3} \quad -3$$



Hydrostatic force on an inclined surface

3-4

4-4



(Centre of pressure ) = CP  
 Centroid = C  
 = delta A

y x  
 4-4

3-4  
 $\delta F = \gamma h \delta A$

4-3  
 $\delta A$

$\delta F$  h

4-4  

$$F_R = \int_A \delta F = \int_A \gamma h \cdot dA = \int_A \gamma y \sin \theta \cdot dA = \rho g \sin \theta \int_A y dA$$

4-4

:  
 =  $F_R$   
 =  $\rho$   
 =  $g$   
 =  $h$   
 =  $\theta$

$y_c \cdot A = x$

first moment of area

=  $\int_A y dA$   
 =  $\bar{y}$

$$F_R = \gamma A \bar{y} \sin \theta = \rho g A \bar{y} \sin \theta = \rho g A \bar{h} = \gamma A \bar{h} = p_g \cdot A \quad 4-5$$

$$= \bar{h}$$

$$= P_g$$

: 5-4

- 
- 
- 

.Centre of thrust

Centre of pressure

$$\rho g y^2 \sin \theta \cdot \delta A \quad \delta F \cdot y \quad \rho g y \sin \theta \cdot \delta A$$

.6-4

( $x_p, y_p$ ) CP

$$F \cdot y_p = \int_A y \cdot \delta F = \int_A \rho g y^2 \sin \theta dA \quad 4-6$$

7-4

5-4

$$F = \rho g \bar{y} \sin \theta A \quad 4-5$$

$$\therefore y_p = \frac{\int_A y^2 dA}{\bar{y} A} = \frac{I_{xx}}{\bar{y} A} \quad 4-7$$

second moment of area (moment of inertia)

:  
=  $I_{xx}$

( )

( ) Slant depth

(( ))

( ) Centroid .( )

8-4

$$I_{xx} = I_{xG} + Ay^2 \quad 4-8$$

:  
=  $I_{xG}$

.9-4

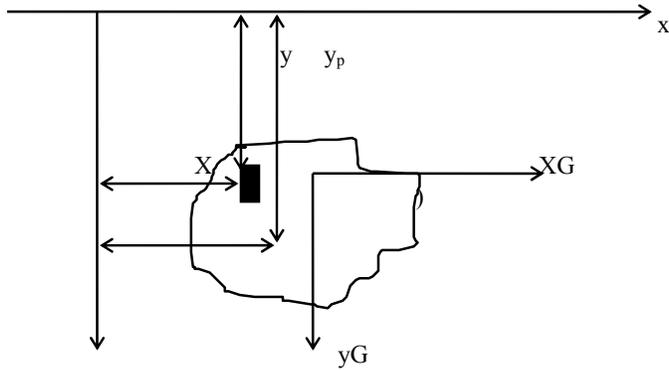
$$y_p = \frac{I_{xc}}{\bar{y} A} + \bar{y} \quad 4-9$$

$$\frac{I_{xc}}{\bar{y}A}$$

( $\bar{y}$  - )

$$\frac{I_{xc}}{\bar{y}A}$$

(5-4) (4-4)



5-4

$$\rho g \sin \theta \delta A \quad \delta F$$

10-4  $F_R \cdot X_p$

$$F_R \cdot x_p = \int_A x dF = \int_A x \cdot \gamma y \sin \theta \cdot dA \quad 4-10$$

$$\gamma \sin \theta \cdot \bar{y} \cdot A \cdot x_p = \gamma \sin \theta \int_A xy dA \quad 4-11$$

$$x_p = \frac{\int_A xy dA}{A \bar{y}} = \frac{I_{xy}}{\bar{y}A} \quad 4-12$$

product of inertia =  $I_{xy}$

$$I_{xy} = I_{xyG} + A \bar{x} \bar{y} \quad 4-13$$

.14-4

$$x_p = \frac{I_{xG}}{\bar{y}A} + \bar{x} \quad 4-14$$

$$= I_{xyG}$$

$I_{xy}$

$x_p \ y_p$

$\theta$

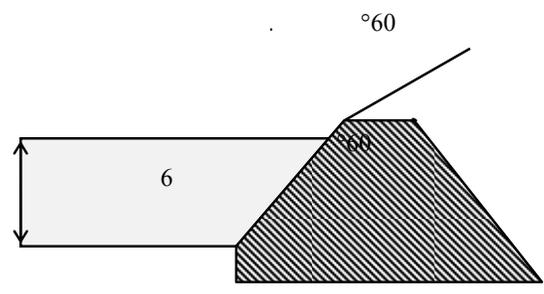
$\rho$

$\rho$

$\bar{h}$

)

**4-4**



25

6

25

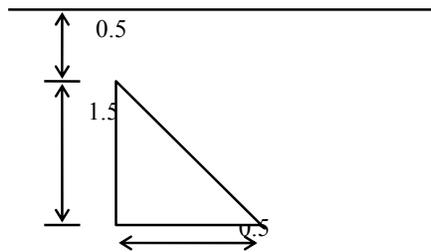
$$\theta = 60^\circ \quad L = 25 \quad h = 6 \quad -1$$

$$A = L \cdot \frac{h}{\sin \theta} = 25 \times \frac{6}{\sin 60} = 173.2 \text{ m}^2 \quad -2$$

$$F_R = \gamma \frac{h}{2} A = 9.81 \times 1000 \times \frac{6}{2} \times 173.2 = 5.1 \text{ MN} \quad -3$$

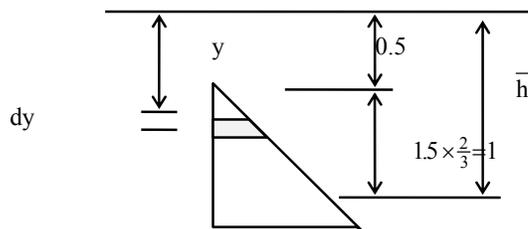
$$2 = \frac{6}{3} = \frac{h}{3} = \quad -4$$

### 5-4



: -1

$$1.5 = 1.5 \times (3 \div 2) + 0.5 = \quad -2$$



$$F_R = \gamma A \bar{h} = 9.81 \times 1000 \times \frac{1}{2} (1.5 \times 0.5) \times 1.5 = 5.52 \text{ kN} \quad -3$$

$$\delta A \quad -4$$

$$\frac{b}{0.5} = \frac{y-0.5}{1.5}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{3}(y-0.5)$$

$\delta A$

$$\delta A = \frac{1}{3}(y-0.5)dy$$

$$\int y^2 dA = \int_{0.5}^2 y^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)(y-0.5)dy = 0.885$$

$$\int y dA = \int_{0.5}^2 \frac{1}{3}(y-0.5)y \cdot dy = 0.5625$$

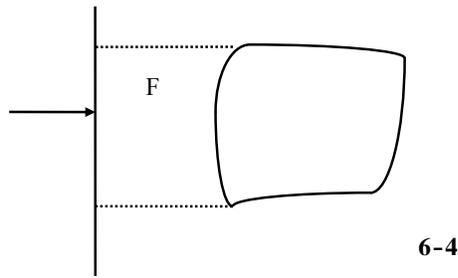
$$y_p = \frac{\int_A y^2 dA}{\int_A y dA} = \frac{0.885}{0.5625} = 1.57 \text{ m}$$

**Hydrostatic force on a curved surface**

**4-4**

**Horizontal component ( )**

F (6-4)  
 -F<sub>x</sub>



-F<sub>x</sub>

( )

6-4

.F

-F<sub>x</sub> Colinear

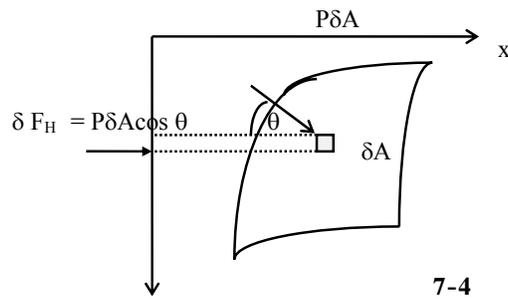
δA (7-4)

.15-4

δA

δF<sub>H</sub>

θ



7-4

δF<sub>H</sub> = ρ · δA cos θ

4-15

.16-4

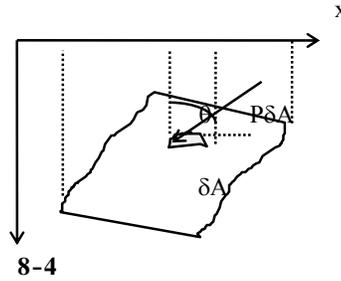
$$F_H = \int_A \rho \cos\theta \cdot dA \quad 4-16$$

$$\delta A = \cos\theta \cdot dA$$

**Vertical component** ( )

$$F_V = \int_A \rho \delta A \cos\theta = \int_A \rho \cos^2\theta \cdot dA \quad (8-4)$$

.17-4



$$F_V = \int_A P \cos\theta \cdot dA \quad 4-17$$

$$P = \gamma h$$

.18-4

$$\delta A$$

$$= h \cos\theta \delta A$$

$$F_V = \gamma \int_A h \cos\theta \cdot dA = \gamma \int_V dV \quad 4-18$$

( )

$$\cos\theta \cdot \delta A \cdot h = \delta V$$

.19-4

$$F_V = \gamma V \quad 4-19$$

.20-4

(8-4)

( )

x

$$F_V \cdot \bar{x} = \gamma \int_V x dV \quad 4-20$$

$$F_V = \gamma V$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{V} \int_V x dV \quad 4-21$$

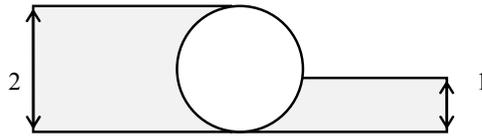
$$= \bar{x}$$

( )

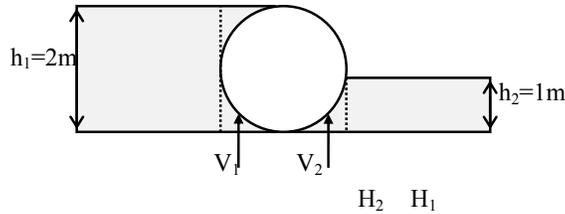
.( )

### 5-4

4 2



4 = L 1 = h2 2 = h1 : -1



H<sub>2</sub> H<sub>1</sub> -2

$$H_1 = \rho g \bar{h}_1 A$$

$$= \rho g \frac{h_1}{2} \cdot h_1 = \frac{1}{2} \rho g h_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 1000 \times 9.81 \times 2^2 = 19.6 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$H_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho g h_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1000 \times 9.81 \times 1^2 = 4.9 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$F_H = H_1 - H_2 = 19.6 - 4.9 = 14.7 \text{ kN/m} : F_H$$

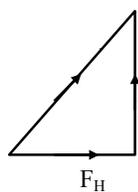
-3

= V<sub>1</sub>

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} (2)^2 \times 9.81 \times 1000 \right) = 15.41 \text{ kN/m}$$

= V<sub>2</sub>

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} (2)^2 \times 9.81 \times 1000 \right) = 7.7 \text{ kN/m}$$



$$F_V = V_1 + V_2 = 23.11 \text{ kN}$$

F<sub>V</sub> thrust -4

$$F_R = \left( \sqrt{F_V^2 + F_H^2} \right) \times 4 = \left( \sqrt{23.11^2 + 14.71^2} \right) \times 4 = 109.6 \text{ kN}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{F_V}{F_H} = \frac{23.11}{14.71} = 57.5^\circ -5$$

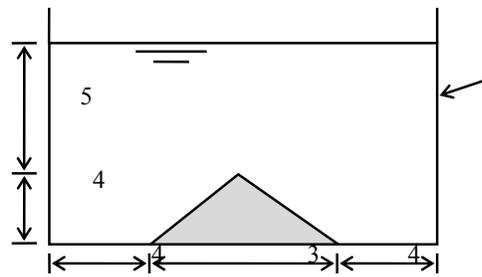
5-4

1-5-4

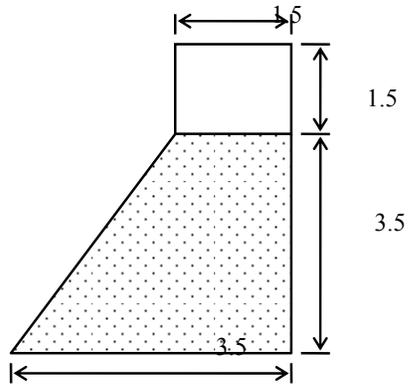
- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)
- (6)
- (7)
- (8)
- (9)
- (10)

2-4-4

3                    2                    0.75  
 .( 1.44    0.44 :    ) . 1  
                   3 /    600                    3                    2                    0.5  
 .(            96 :    )                    2 /                    200



30                    .3 /                    7.7                    6                    (4)



(1)

(2)

(1)

U

(5)

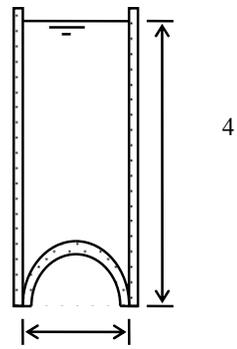
.S

p

4

2

(6)



(7)

25.2 29.43 : ) .

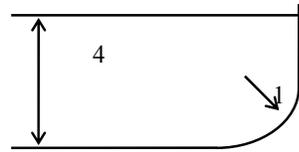
1.5

( 38.7



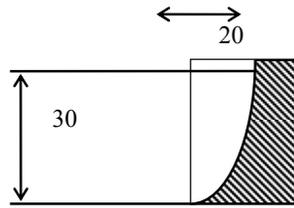
( )  
 74.3 3.67 68.67 : ) .

( 74.3 68.67 0.48



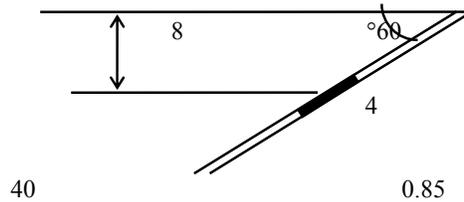
(.) parabolic (8

( 22.5 7.1 : ) .



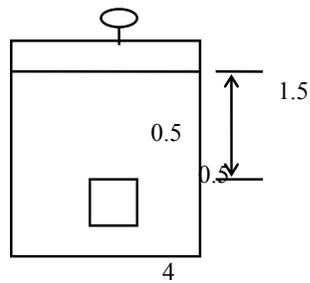
(9

( . 98.6 9.34 986 : ) .



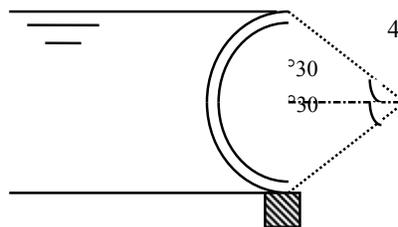
0.85 (10

0.5  
 ( 0.25 16.2 : )

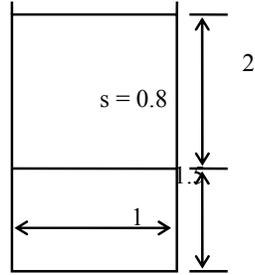


Sluice (11

(°15 79.8 : ) .



( 23.9 : ) .



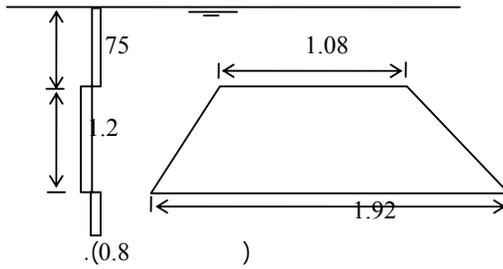
(12)

1.92  
36.97 : ) .

1.08 1.2

75  
( .

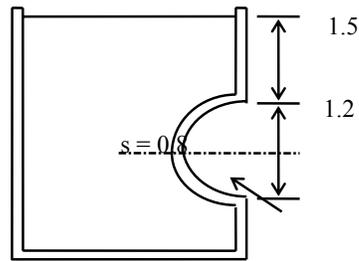
(13)



20 : ) .

( /

(14)



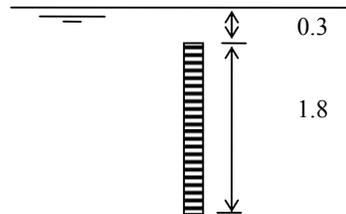
1.8  
31.8 : ) .

1.5  
0.3

1.8 × 1.5

(15)

( 1.425



( )

0.9

"h"

.CP

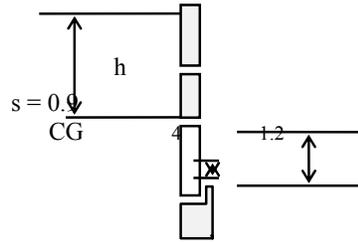
1.2  
4

(16)

: ) .

.()

( 22.5 1.65



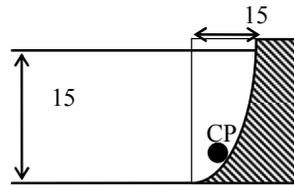
((6.4\*5)

61.6

52

30  
33.1 : ) .

(17



1.5

0.5

(18

( 5.8 : ) .

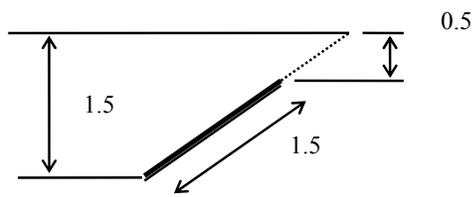
°20

1.5

(19

1.5 0.5

( 0.9 17.3 : ) .



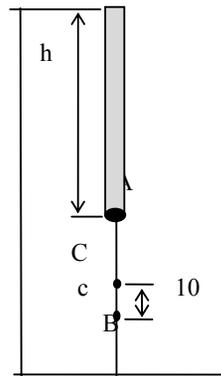
10 C

1.8

AB

(27

( 1.16 : ) .



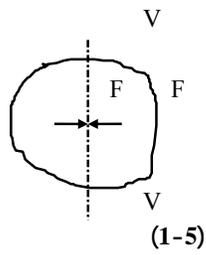
# Buoyancy

1-5

VV

F

1-5

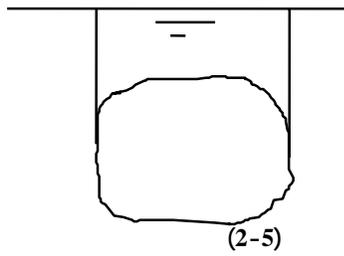


upward upthrust

2-5

downward thrust

$$1-5 \quad ( \quad ) \quad = ( \quad ) \quad - ( \quad )$$



Centre of Buoyancy

2-5

centre of gravity

centroid

$\rho_1$

(V<sub>1</sub>)

3-5

:

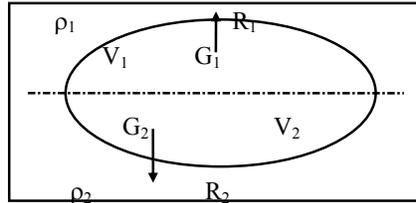
$\rho_2$

(V<sub>2</sub>)

$\cdot V_1 \quad G_1 \quad \rho_1 g V_1 = R_1 = V_1$

$\cdot V_2 \quad G_2 \quad \rho_2 g V_2 = R_2 = V_2$

(2-5)  $\rho_2 g V_2 + \rho_1 g V_1 =$



3-5

G<sub>2</sub> G<sub>1</sub>

1-5

(<sup>3</sup> /  $\rho = 1000$ )

1.5 = D

6 = B

12 = L

:

(

(<sup>3</sup> /  $\rho = 1025$ )

( )

. 2

( )

( )

$$\rho = 1025 \quad \rho = 1000 \quad 1.5 = D \quad 6 = B \quad 12 = L : \quad .1$$

$$= \quad : \quad .2$$

$$W = \rho g B L D = 1000 \times 9.81 \times 6 \times 12 \times 1.5 \times 10^{-3} = 1059.5 \text{ kN} \quad .3$$

$$D_s = \frac{W}{\rho g B L} = \frac{1059.5 \times 10^3}{1025 \times 9.81 \times 6 \times 12} = 1.46 \text{ m} \quad .4$$

$$1412 = 2 \times 12 \times 6 \times 9.81 \times 1000 = \rho g B L D =$$

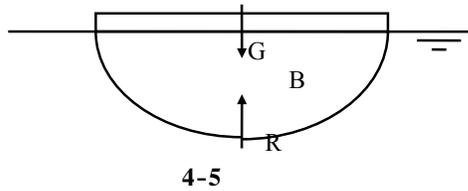
$$353 = 1059 - 1412 =$$

### Equilibrium of Floating Bodies

3-5

=> R

R .G (mg =) W B (ρgV W



$$mg = \rho g V \quad 5-3$$

$$V = \frac{mg}{\rho g} = \frac{m}{\rho} \quad 5-4$$

3-5

### Stability of Submerged Bodies

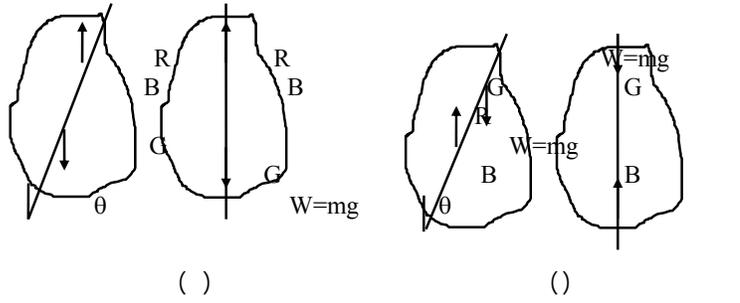
4-5

$(W = mg)$

W.BG.θ

θ

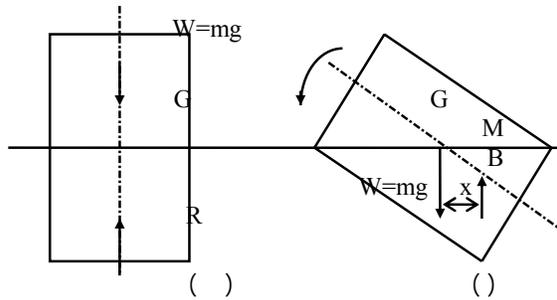
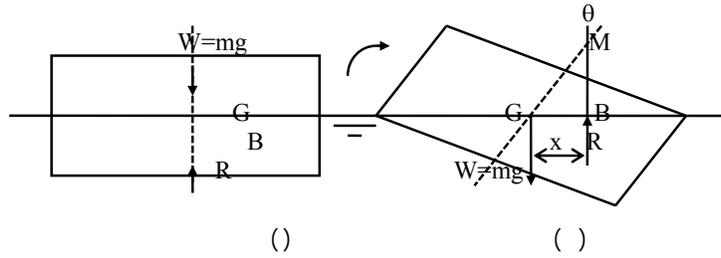
5-5



5-5

### Stability of Floating Bodies

5-5



6-5

G (mg =) W G 6-5  
 ( ) θ B  
 W R R = W G  
 ( ) W.x

W.x

$x = GM \cdot \theta$

$\sin \theta = \tan \theta = \theta$  (radians) :

Metacentric height :

W.G.M.  $\theta$  :

W.G.M.  $\theta$  :

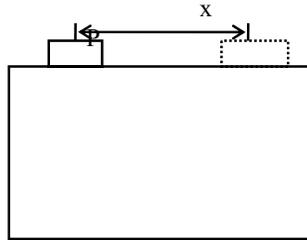
(1)  
 (2)  
 (3)

(rolling)

### Determination of the Metacentric height

6-5

x P  $\theta$



7-5

$(mg =) W$       GM      P.x      P  
 W.G.M.  $\theta =$  : P

6-5

W.G.M.  $\theta = Px$       5-6

$$GM = \frac{Px}{W\theta}$$

5-7

$(\theta \rightarrow 0)$

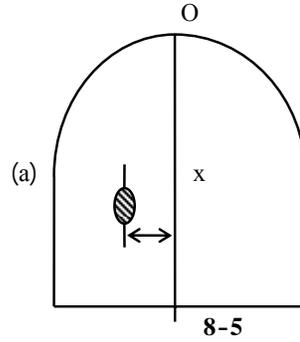
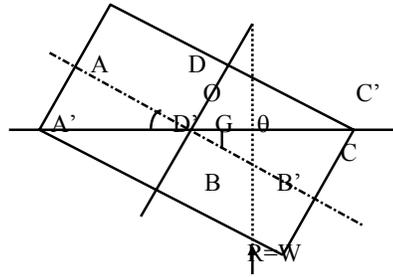
### Determination of the position of

7-5

the metacentre in relation to the centre of buoyancy

B

: M



$$BM = \frac{BB'}{\theta}$$

$$AOA' = \int_0^{AD} \rho g a x \theta dx$$

$$COC' = \int_0^{CD} \rho g a x \theta dx$$

$$AOA' = COC'$$

$$\rho g \theta \int_0^{AD} a x dx = \rho g \theta \int_0^{CD} a x dx$$

$$\int_0^{AD} a x dx = \int_0^{CD} a x dx$$

OO

OO

ax

COC' AOA'

BB'

.B' B R

$$\rho g a x \theta \times x = (a)$$

OO

$$\rho g \theta \sum a x^2 =$$

: OO

$$I = \sum a x^2 :$$

12-5

$$\rho g \theta I =$$

13-5

$$\rho g V . BB' = R . BB' = R$$

:  
= V

$$\rho g \theta I = \rho g V . BB'$$

5-14

.14-5

13-5 12-5

$$BB' = \frac{\theta I}{V}$$

5-15

.16-5

Metacentric radius

$$BM = \frac{BB'}{\theta} = \frac{I}{V}$$

5-16

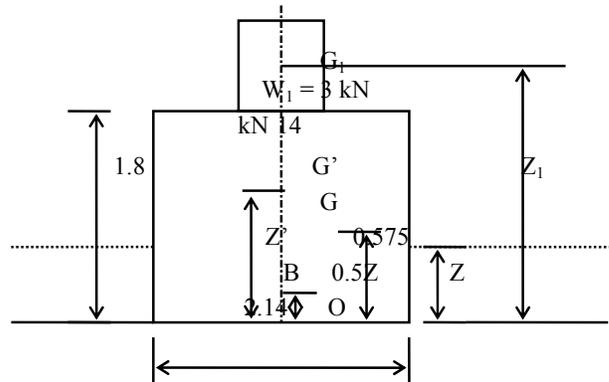
:  
= BM

2-5

$^3 / 1025$

14      1.8      2.14  
3      .      0.575

: (1)



$$\frac{V}{G'} \quad Z_1 \quad G_1 \quad G \quad Z' \quad Z \quad (2)$$

$$\rho g V = \rho g \left( \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 \right) Z = \quad = \quad (3)$$

$$W + W_1 = \rho g \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 Z$$

$$\therefore Z = \frac{4(W + W_1)}{\rho g \pi d^2} = \frac{4(14 + 3) \times 1000}{1025 \times 9.81 \times \pi \times 2.14^2} = 0.47 \text{ m}$$

B

$$\therefore OB = \frac{1}{2} Z = 0.235 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{matrix} G' & & M \\ & & BG' = BM \\ & & G'M' = 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore BG' = BM = \frac{I}{V} = \frac{\frac{\pi d^4}{64}}{\frac{\pi d^2}{4} \times Z} = \frac{d^2}{16Z} = \frac{2.14^2}{16 \times 0.47} = 0.609 \text{ m}$$

G' ∴

$$Z' = \frac{1}{2} Z + BG = 0.5 \times 0.47 + 0.609 = 0.844 \text{ m}$$

O      Z'      Z1

$$W_1 Z_1 + 0.575 W = (W_1 + W) Z'$$

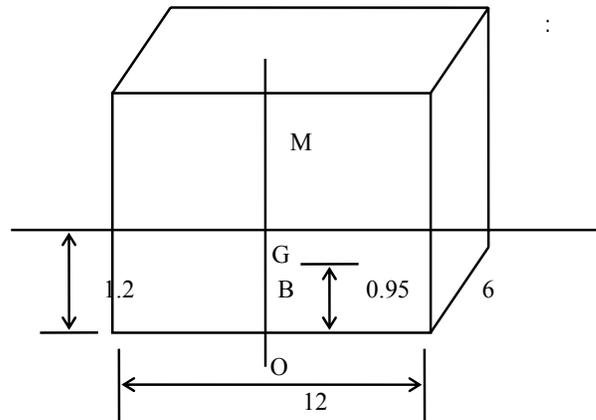
=

$$Z_1 = \frac{(W + W_1)Z' - 0.575W}{W_1} = \frac{17 \times 10^3 \times 0.844 - 0.575 \times 14 \times 10^3}{3 \times 10^3} = 2.1\text{m}$$

**3-5**

$$= \frac{950}{163} \times 1.2 = 7.055 \times 1.2 = 8.466 \text{ m}$$

(<sup>3</sup> / 1025



: (1

$$OB = 1.2/2 = 0.6 \text{ m}$$

$$OG = 0.95 \text{ m}$$

$$BG = 0.95 - 0.6 = .35 \text{ m}$$

$$BM = \frac{I}{V} = \frac{12 \times 6^3}{12 \times 12 \times 6 \times 1.2} = 2.5\text{m}$$

$$GM = 2.5 - 0.35 = 2.15 \text{ m}$$

$$W = \rho g V = 1025 \times 9.81 \times 12 \times 6 \times 1.2 \times 10^{-3} = 868.77 \text{ kN}$$

$$W.G.M.\theta = Px$$

$$868.7336 \times 2.15 \times \theta = 163$$

$$\theta = \frac{163}{868.77 \times 2.15} = 0.087 \text{ Rad}$$

$$\theta = 0.087 \times \frac{180}{\pi} = 5^\circ$$

**4-5**

$$^3 10 \times 28$$

$$: \quad ^3 10 \times 5600 \quad 25 \times 14.4 \quad ^\circ 5$$

6.25

( )

( )

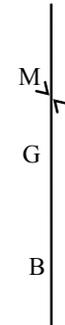
$$W.GM.\theta = Px$$

$$5628 \times 10^3 \times GM \times 5\pi/180 = 28 \times 10^3 \times 6.35$$

$$GM = \frac{28 \times 180 \times 6.35}{5628 \times 5 \times \pi} = 0.36 \text{ m}$$

$$BM = \frac{I}{V} = \frac{25 \times 14.4^3}{12 \times V}$$

$$V = \frac{5628 \times 10^3}{1025} = 5490.7317 \text{ m}^3$$



$$BM = \frac{I}{V} = \frac{25 \times 14.4^3}{12 \times 5490.7317} = 1.133 \text{ m}$$

$$BG = 1.133 - 0.362 = 0.771 \text{ m}$$

**8-5**

**1-8-5**

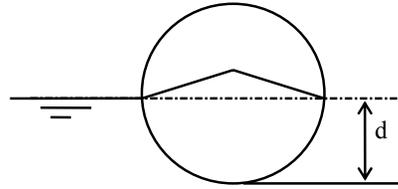
- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)
- (6)
- (7)
- (8)
- (9)

2-8-5

0.4

(1)

(0.42 : ) .0.5



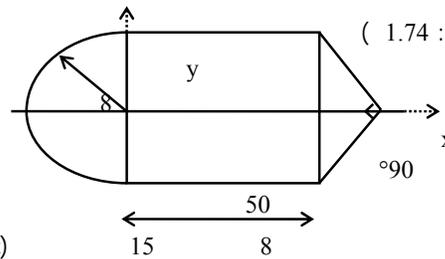
$\rho$  L D s (2)

$$\left(\frac{D}{L}\right)^2 \geq 8s(1-s)$$

1.5

60 (3)

= )



( 1.74 : ) .(³ / 1025

1.5 (draught)

15 8

°90

(4)

: °20

$$.³ / 1025$$

2.2

( 499 1.46 1762 : )

800 1.5 3 buoy (5)

10.6 : ) .(³ / 1025 )

1.5 4 20 (6)

$$² / 50$$

( 0.6 1479 1 220.7 : ) 0.2 (7)

(3.3 : ) .

S 0.8535 < S < 1 0 < S < 0.1465 (8)

125 120 (9)

7900

( ) 3 ( 13742 : ) .³ / 1000 ³ /

**Similitude, Dimensional Analysis and Modeling**

**1-6**

dimensional analysis

(model )

similitude

(prototype )

**Buckingham pi theorem**

**2-6**

Pi - ) independent

(k - r)

k

reference dimensions

r (terms)

**3-6**

repeating variables

( )

(1)

(MLT, FLT) basic dimensions ( )

(2)

(k-r)

(3)

)

(4)

(.

(5)

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

.1-6

$$\pi_1 = \phi(\pi_2, \pi_3, \dots, \pi_{k-r})$$

6-1

**1-6**

D

$\Delta p_f$

v

$\mu$

$\rho$

$$\Delta p_f = f(D, \rho, \mu, v)$$

$$5 = k \quad \Delta p_f, D, \rho, \mu, v \quad (1)$$

$$: \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta P_f = FL^{-2}$$

$$D = L$$

$$\rho = FL^{-4}T^2$$

$$\mu = FL^{-2}T$$

$$v = LT^{-1}$$

$$k - r = 5 - 3 = 2 : \quad (3)$$

$$( \quad ) D, v, \rho \quad (3 = \quad =) \quad (4)$$

$$: \quad (5)$$

dependent variable •

$$\pi_1 = \Delta P_f D^a \cdot v^b \cdot \rho^c$$

$$F^0 L^0 T^{-0} = (FL^{-3} T)(L)^a (LT^{-1})^b (FL^{-4} T^2)^c$$

$$1 + c = 0 \text{ (for F)}$$

$$-3 + a + b - 4c = 0 \text{ (for L)}$$

$$-b + 2c = 0 \text{ (for T)}$$

$$a = 1, b = -2, c = -1$$

$$\pi_1 = \Delta P_f D / \rho v^2$$

$$5 \quad \bullet$$

$$\pi_2 = \mu D^a \cdot v^b \cdot \rho^c$$

$$F^0 L^0 T^{-0} = (FL^{-2} T)(L)^a (LT^{-1})^b (FL^{-4} T^2)^c$$

$$1 + c = 0 \text{ (for F)}$$

$$-2 + a + b - 4c = 0 \text{ (for L)}$$

$$1 - b + 2c = 0 \text{ (for T)}$$

$$a = -1, b = -1, c = -1$$

$$\pi_2 = \mu / \rho D v$$

$$: \quad (6)$$

$$\pi_1 = \frac{\Delta P_f D}{\rho v^2} = \frac{(FL^{-3})(L)}{(FL^{-4}T^2)(LT^{-1})^2} = F^0 L^0 T^0$$

$$\pi_2 = \frac{\mu}{\rho D v} = \frac{(FL^{-2})(T)}{(L)(LT^{-1})(FL^{-4}T^2)} = F^0 L^0 T^0$$

$$: \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\Delta P_f D}{\rho v^2} = \phi\left(\frac{\mu}{\rho D v}\right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta P_f D}{\rho v^2} = \phi\left(\frac{\rho D v}{\mu}\right)$$

$$\frac{\rho D v}{\mu} = Re$$

$$= Re$$

(1-6)

Re (Re << 1)

creeping flow

(1-6)

	÷	Re		$\frac{\rho v l}{\mu}$
	÷	Fr		$\frac{v}{\sqrt{gl}}$
	÷	We		$\frac{\rho v^2 l}{\sigma}$
	÷	Eu		$\frac{P}{\rho v^2}$
	÷	Ma		$\frac{v}{c}$
	÷	Ca		$\frac{\rho v^2}{E v}$
	÷	St		$\frac{\omega l}{v}$

$$= \rho$$

$$= v$$

$$= \mu$$

$$= g$$

$$= L$$

$$= P$$

$$= E v$$

$$= c$$

$$= \omega$$

$$= \sigma$$

**Modeling and Similitude**

**4-6**

prototype

kinematic

)

(

.1

.2

.1

.2

.3

scaled version

.( )

)

.( )

**Model Scale**

**5-6**

linear dimension

.2-6

$$\lambda = \frac{\text{dim}_m}{\text{dim}_p}$$

6-2

:

( )

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lambda \\ &= \text{dim}_m \\ &= \text{dim}_p \end{aligned}$$

.4-6 3-6

$$\lambda_l = \frac{l_m}{l_p}$$

6-3

$$\lambda_v = \frac{v_m}{v_p}$$

6-4

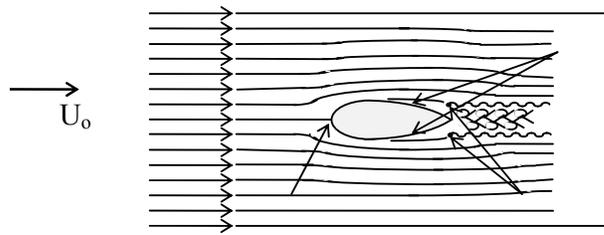
**Flow over immersed bodies**

**6-6**

external flow

boundary layer

- ( ) (1)
- ( ) axisymmetric (2)
- ( ) (3)



1-6

wake

1-6  
blunt

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}$$

vortex

**Lift and drag**

**7-6**

asymmetrical ( )

aeronautical

- ( )
- ( )
- ( ) airfoil 1-6

$$\tau_w \quad P \quad dA \quad (\text{hydrofoil})$$

$$dD = P \cdot dA \cdot \sin\phi + \tau_w \cdot dA \cdot \cos\phi \quad 6-5$$

$$D = \int_s P \cdot dA \cdot \sin\varphi + \int_s \tau_w \cdot dA \cdot \cos\varphi \quad \begin{matrix} .6-6 & 5-6 \\ 6-6 \end{matrix}$$

$$D = D_p + D_f \quad 6-7$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= D \\ &= D_p \\ &= D_f \\ &= P \\ &= \varphi \\ &= \tau_w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dL &= -P \cdot dA \cdot \cos\varphi + \tau_w \cdot dA \cdot \sin\varphi & .8-6 & 6-8 \\ L &= -\int_s P \cdot dA \cdot \cos\varphi + \int_s \tau_w \cdot dA \cdot \sin\varphi & 6-9 \end{aligned}$$

$$L = -\int_s P \cdot dA \cdot \cos\varphi \quad \begin{matrix} .10-6 \\ 6-10 \end{matrix}$$

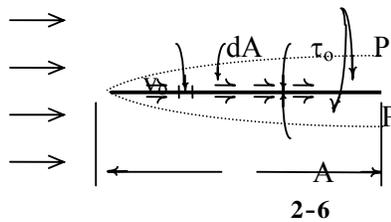
**8-6**

$$C_L = \frac{L}{\frac{\rho v^2 A}{2}} \quad \begin{matrix} .12-6 & 11-6 \\ C_D & C_L \\ 6-11 \end{matrix}$$

$$C_D = \frac{D}{\frac{\rho v^2 A}{2}} \quad 6-12$$

-6 )

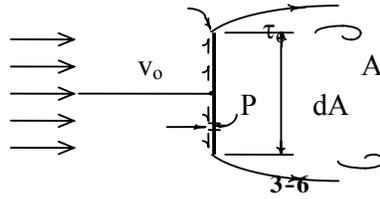
(2



$\sin\varphi = 0, \cos\varphi = 1, D_p = 0 :$

$$D = D_f = \int_s \tau_w \cdot dA \quad 6-13$$

(3-6 )



$\cos\phi = 0, \sin\phi = 1, D_f = 0 :$

$D = D_p = \int_s P \cdot dA$  6-14

**Matrices**

**9-6**

( ... ) rank, r n  
determinant

(r) (r) (r)

F L V  $\mu$   $\rho$  g C  $\sigma$

6-15

8 = n

( $\pi$ 's)

$\pi$ 's = n - r

6-16

( ) MLT

2-6

(r)

2-6

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	F	L	V	$\mu$	$\rho$	g	C	$\sigma$
M	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
L	1	1	1	-1	-3	1	1	0
T	-2	0	-1	-1	0	-2	-1	-2

(MLT ) 3 matrix

(r=3 ) 3 3 Determinant

(r=3) Rank (r=3)

(6 7 8)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1(1 \times -1 - -2 \times 1) = 1(-1 + 2) = 1$$

16-6 (r=3)

$\therefore \pi$ 's = 8 - 3 = 5 $\pi$ 's 16-a

MLT  
T L M

$k_1 + k_4 + k_5 + k_8 = 0$  17-a

$$k_1 + k_2 + k_3 - k_4 - 3k_5 + k_6 + k_7 = 0 \quad 17-b$$

$$-2k_1 - k_3 - k_4 - 2k_6 - k_7 - 2k_8 = 0 \quad 17-c$$

$k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4, k_5$        $k$ 's       $k_6, k_7, k_8$        $k$ 's

$$k_6 = k_1 + k_2 - k_4 \quad 18-a$$

$$k_7 = -2k_1 - 2k_2 - k_3 + 4k_4 + k_5 \quad 18-b$$

$$k_8 = -k_1 - k_4 - k_5 \quad 18-c$$

$k_1 = 1, k_2 = 0, k_3 = 0, k_4 = 0, k_5 = 0$   
 $\pi_1 \quad 3-6 \quad (k_6, k_7, k_8)$

$k_2 = 1, k_1 = 0, k_3 = 0, k_4 = 0, k_5 = 0$   
 $\pi_2 \quad 3-6 \quad (k_6, k_7, k_8)$

3-6

**3-6**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	F	L	V	$\mu$	$\rho$	g	C	$\sigma$	
$\pi_1$	1	0	0	0	0	1	-2	-1	$\frac{Fg}{C^2\sigma}$
$\pi_2$	0	1	0	0	0	1	-2	0	$\frac{Lg}{C^2}$
$\pi_3$	0	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	$\frac{V}{C}$
$\pi_4$	0	0	0	1	0	-1	+4	-1	$\frac{\mu C^4}{g\sigma}$
$\pi_5$	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	-1	$\frac{\rho C}{\sigma}$

19-6

$$\pi = f(\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3, \pi_4, \pi_5) \quad 6-19$$

$$\pi = f\left(\frac{Fg}{C^2\sigma}, \frac{Lg}{C^2}, \frac{V}{C}, \frac{\mu C^4}{g\sigma}, \frac{\rho C}{\sigma}\right) \quad 6-20$$

MLT

$$\pi_1 = \frac{Fg}{C^2\sigma} = \frac{ML \times LT^2T^2}{T^2T^2L^2M} = 1 \quad (\checkmark)$$

**10-6**

**1-10-6**

- (1)
- :
- (2)
- :
- (3)
- :
- (4)
- :
- (5)

2-10-6

$$\left( \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + A \frac{dy}{dx} + By = 0 \right) \quad (1)$$

washer

$$F = f(D, d, u, \mu, \rho) \quad (2)$$

$$\left( \frac{F}{D^2 u^2 \rho} = \phi \left( \frac{d}{D}, \frac{\rho u D}{\mu} \right) \right) \quad (3)$$

$$\left( \frac{\Delta P D}{\mu U}, \frac{d}{D}, \frac{\rho D U}{\mu}, \frac{\Delta P D}{\mu U} = \phi \left( \frac{d}{D}, \frac{\rho D U}{\mu} \right) \right) \quad (4)$$

$$\left( Q = C \frac{\Delta P}{L} \frac{D^4}{\mu} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$\left( \frac{Q}{L} = 10 \times 5.77 \right) \quad (6)$$

0.05 0.5 6 30 span airfoil 6 angle of attack

prototype flume (spillway)

$$\left( \frac{Q_p}{Q_m} = \left( \frac{L_p}{L_m} \right)^3 \right) \quad (8)$$

0.2 1.5 : ) Q<sub>p</sub> 0.2 /<sup>3</sup> 0.7 Q<sub>m</sub>

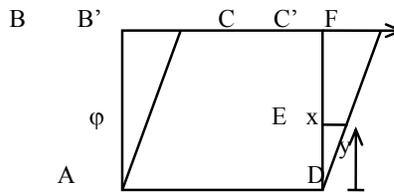
800 0.9 kite

$$\left( \frac{Q_p}{Q_m} = \left( \frac{L_p}{L_m} \right)^3 \right) \quad (9)$$

# Fluid Kinematics

1-7

(deformation)  
 ABCD  
 1-7  
 .AB'C'D



1-7

## Shear force in moving fluids

2-7

(S) ABCD 1-7

$\frac{F}{A}$   $\tau$  A = BC x S : A F

$\phi$  Shear Strain  $\phi$

$\phi$   $\tau$

( ) E (1-7) E (t)

$\frac{x}{y} = \phi$  AD

$\frac{u}{y} = \frac{x/t}{y} = \frac{x}{yt} =$

E  $= \frac{x}{t} = u$

$$\tau = \text{const} \times \frac{u}{y}$$

7-1

$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy} \quad (1-7) \quad \mu = \frac{\tau}{\frac{du}{dy}}$$

### Equation of Continuity 3-7

$$Q = \rho Au \quad (7-3) \quad \rho \times A \times u = \rho Q$$

incompressible

$$Q = \frac{\rho Q}{\rho} = Au \quad (7-4) \quad (7-5) \quad (7-6) \quad (7-7)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\rho w)}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (7-5)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (7-6)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (7-7) \quad w=0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

7-8

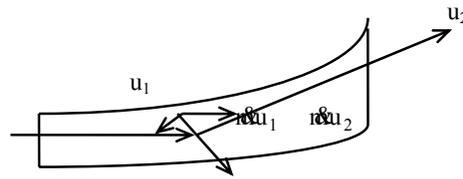
### Fluid Momentum

4-7

$$ma = m \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(mu)$$

7-9

$$F = ma \quad 7-10$$



2-7

$u_2$

$u_1$

2-7

$$dm u_1 =$$

$$dm u_2 =$$

dt

= dm

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \rho \Delta u$$

$$\rho \Delta u_2 =$$

$$\rho \Delta u_1 =$$

$$F = \rho \Delta u_2 - \rho \Delta u_1 \quad 11-7$$

$$F = \rho \Delta u_2 - \rho \Delta u_1 \quad 7-11$$

11-7

$$\rho \Delta u = \rho_1 A_1 u_1 = \rho_2 A_2 u_2 = \text{const}$$

$$F = \rho \Delta (u_2 - u_1) = \rho \Delta u \quad 7-12$$

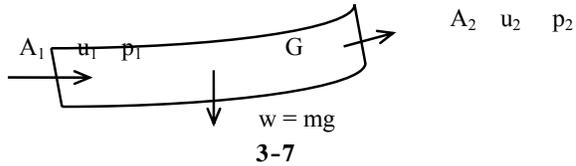
F R

$$R = -F = -\rho \Delta u$$

$$R = \rho(u_1 - u_2)$$

7-13

$A_2 \quad u_2 \quad p_2$                        $A_1 \quad u_1 \quad p_1$   
 $m$      $w = mg$



:

$$p_1 A_1 \tag{1}$$

$$p_2 A_2 \tag{2}$$

$$\rho u_2 = \tag{3}$$

$$\rho u_1 = \tag{4}$$

$$w \tag{5}$$

.14-7

$$R = (p_1 A_1 + \rho u_1) + (p_2 A_2 + \rho u_2) + w \tag{7-14}$$

:

$$\rho = \rho_1 A_1 u_1 = \rho_2 A_2 u_2$$

$$\rho u_2 \quad \rho u_1$$

.15-7

$$R = (p_1 A_1 + \rho_1 A_1 u_1^2) + (p_2 A_2 + \rho_2 A_2 u_2^2) + w \tag{7-15}$$

$$= A_1 (p_1 + \rho_1 u_1^2) + A_2 (p_2 + \rho_2 u_2^2) + w$$

:

$$\rho_2 u_2^2 \quad \rho_1 u_1^2$$

16-7

15-7

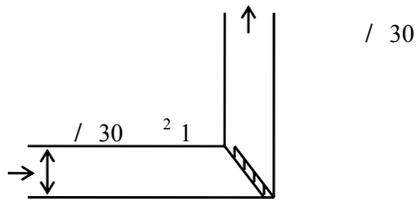
$$\rho_1 = \rho_2$$

$$R = A_1 (p_1 + \rho u_1^2) + A_2 (p_2 + \rho u_2^2) \tag{7-16}$$

w

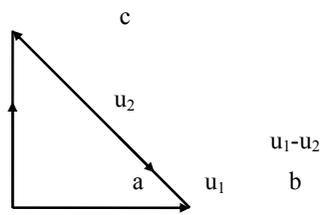
1-7

. 1 °90  
<sup>3</sup> / 1.289 / 30



$$R = \dot{m} \Delta u = \dot{m} (u_1 - u_2) :$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho \Delta u = 1.289 \times 1 \times 30 = 38.67 \text{ kg/s}$$



: (u<sub>1</sub>-u<sub>2</sub>)

/ 30 = ab

/ 30 = ac

bc

$$cb^2 = ab^2 + ac^2$$

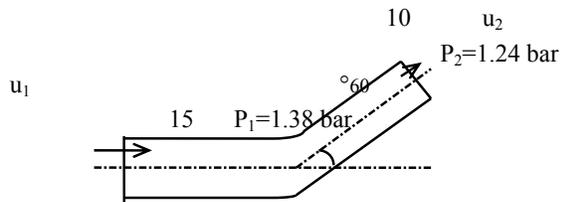
$$= 30^2 + 30^2 = 1800$$

$$u_1 - u_2 = cb = \sqrt{1800} = 42.42 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\therefore R = 38.67 \times 42.42 = 1641 \text{ N}$$

2-7

°60  
<sup>3</sup> 2.4  
 10 15  
 1.24 1.38



$$R = A_1(p_1 + \rho u_1^2) + A_2(p_2 + \rho u_2^2) :$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho_1 A_1 U_1 = \rho_2 A_2 U_2 = \frac{2.4 \times 10^3}{60} = 40 \text{ kg/s}$$

( )  $\rho_1 = \rho_2$

$$U_1 = \frac{\dot{m}}{\rho A_1} = \frac{40}{10^3} \times \frac{4}{\pi} \times \frac{1}{(0.15)^2} = 2.26 \text{ m/s}$$

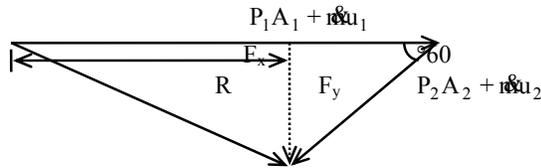
$$U_2 = \frac{\rho A_1 U_1}{\rho A_2} = \frac{A_1 U_1}{A_2} = \frac{(0.15)^2 \times 2.26}{(0.1)^2} = 5.09 \text{ m/s}$$

$$P_1 A_1 = 1.38 \times 10^5 \frac{\pi}{4} (0.15)^2 = 2438.7 \text{ N}$$

$$\rho A_1 u_1^2 = \rho A_1 u_1 = 40 \times 2.36 = 90.4 \text{ N}$$

$$P_2 A_2 = 1.24 \times 10^5 \frac{\pi}{4} (0.1)^2 = 974 \text{ N}$$

$$\rho A_2 u_2 = 40 \times 5.09 = 203.6 \text{ N}$$



$$F_x = (P_1 A_1 + \rho A_1 u_1^2) - (P_2 A_2 + \rho A_2 u_2^2) \cos 60 = (2438.7 + 90.4) - (974 + 203.6) \times 0.5 = 2533.1 - 588.8 = 1944.3 \text{ N}$$

$$F_y = (P_2 A_2 + \rho A_2 u_2^2) \sin 60 = (974 + 203.6) \times 0.866 = 1019.8 \text{ N}$$

$$R = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} = \sqrt{1944.3^2 + 1019.8^2} = 2196 \text{ N}$$

$\theta$  R

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1021}{1941.6} = 1.9$$

$$\theta = 62^\circ 15'$$

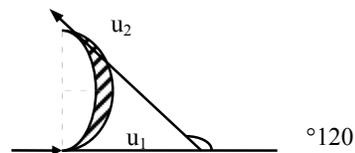
$\theta$  R

### 3-7

$^\circ 120$

$/ 30$

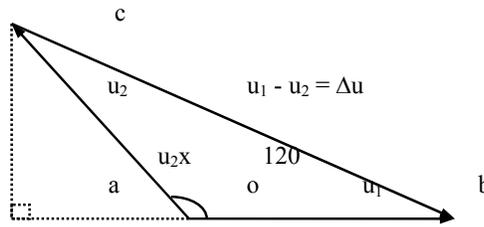
7.5



$$u_1 = u_2$$

$$R = \rho A (u_1 - u_2)$$

$$\rho A u = 10^3 \times \frac{\pi}{4} (0.075)^2 \times 30 = 132.5 \text{ kg/s}$$



$$u_{2x} = u_2 \cos 60 = 30 \times 1/2 = 15 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\therefore ab = 30 + 15 = 45 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\frac{u_1 - u_2}{\cos 30} = \Delta u = \frac{ab}{\cos 30} = 45 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 51.9 \text{ m/s}$$

$$R = 132.5 \times 51.9 = 6887 \text{ N}$$

°30 R

### 4-7

/ 15

3-7

( )

( )

( )

/ 15

$$u_r = 30 - 15 = 15 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\dot{m} = \rho A u_r = 10^3 \times \frac{\pi}{4} (0.075)^2 \times 15 = 66.25 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\Delta u_r = 22.5 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 25.95 \text{ m/s}$$

$$R = 66.25 \times 25.95 = 1720 \text{ N}$$

$$u_r \quad \rho A u_r$$

°30

( )

$$\dot{m} = 132.5 \text{ kg/s}$$

$$\Delta u_r = 25.95 \text{ m/s}$$

$$R = 132.5 \times 25.95 = 3440 \text{ N}$$

30

$$F_x = R \cos 30 = 3440 \times 0.866 = 2980 \text{ N}$$

$$\times \quad =$$

$$44.7 = 3^{-} 10 \times 15 \times 2980 =$$

$$\% 75 = \frac{44700 \times 100\%}{\frac{1}{2} \times 132.5 \times 30^2} = \quad \div \quad =$$

: Turbulent flow •

$$\tau = \eta^*(du/dy)$$

7-17

$$= \tau$$

$$= \eta$$

$$( ) = du/dy$$

: Laminar flow ( )

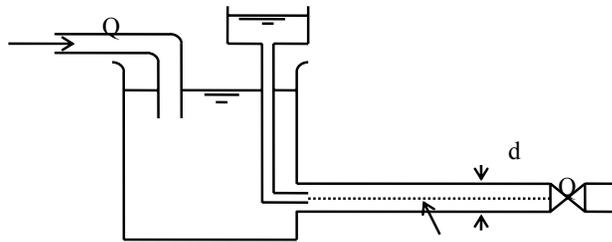
)

Laminar (

Reynolds

.Turbulent

.(4-7 )



4-7

Reynolds number

18-7

Inertia Force

$$Ma = \frac{\rho L^3 V^2}{L} = \rho L^2 V^2$$

7-18

.19-7

( ) Viscous Force

$$\tau A = \mu \frac{V}{L} L^2 = \mu VL$$

7-19

:( ) Re

$$Re = \frac{\rho L^2 V^2}{\mu VL} = \frac{\rho LV}{\mu}$$

7-20

:

= L  
 = V  
 = ρ  
 = μ

Re =  $\frac{\rho v d}{\mu} = \frac{v d}{\nu}$       7-21

:  
 = v  
 = v

2300

2000

.2000

Hydraulic

D<sub>h</sub>      Diameter

D<sub>h</sub> =  $\frac{4A}{P}$       7-22

:  
 = A  
 = P

Re =  $\frac{v D_h \rho}{\mu}$       7-23

- : Ideal flow      •
- : Adiabatic flow      •
- : Steady flow<sup>5</sup>      •

(  $\frac{du}{dt} = 0$  )

$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0, \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = 0, \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = 0$       7-24

:  
 = ρ

---

Steady flow      -      5 5

= P  
= T  
= t

terminal

(  $y = y : \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$  ) normal depth

: Unsteady flow •

: Uniform flow •

( )  
 $\frac{dP}{ds} = 0 \quad \frac{d\rho}{ds} = 0 \quad \frac{du}{ds} = 0 :$

$\partial v / \partial s = 0$

7-25

= s  
= v

: Non-uniform flow •

$\partial v / \partial s \neq 0$

7-26

( )  
 ( )

27-7

$\bar{F} = m^* \bar{a}$

7-27

:  
= F  
= m  
=  $\bar{a}$

= ( )

**Stream lines**

streamline  
 stream tube  
 stream surface

x-y  
 Streamline acceleration

$$a_s = dv/dt = (\partial v/\partial s)(\partial s/\partial t) = v(\partial v/\partial s) \quad 7-28$$

= a<sub>s</sub>  
 = s

Acceleration normal to streamline

$$a_n = \bar{v}^2/R$$

7-29

centrifugal acceleration

$$= \left( \frac{v}{R} \right)$$

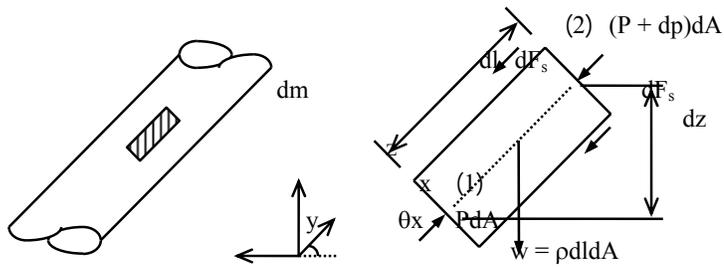
= a<sub>n</sub>  
 = R  
 =  $\bar{v}$

### Stream Tubes

### The Energy Equation

6-7

2 = | = | | - | | + | 1 |



5-7

5-7

dm

x

x

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)

$$\Sigma F_x = ma_x$$

$$PdA - (P + dP)dA - \rho dA dl \sin \theta_x - dF_s = \rho \frac{dA dl}{g} \frac{dv}{dt} \quad 7-30$$

$$31-7 \quad (v = \frac{dl}{dt}) \quad \rho dA$$

$$\frac{P}{\rho} - \frac{(P + dP)}{\rho} - dl \sin \theta_x - \frac{dF_s}{\rho dA} = \frac{dv}{g} \quad 7-31$$

$$\times \tau \quad dF_x \quad dl \quad \frac{dF_s}{\rho dA}$$

$$dF_x = \tau dP dl \quad 7-32$$

$$\frac{dF_x}{\rho dA} = \frac{\tau dP dl}{\rho dA} = \frac{\tau dl}{\rho R} \quad 7-33$$

$$= \frac{dA}{dP} = R$$

$$dh_l = \frac{\tau dl}{\rho R} \quad 7-34$$

$$\frac{\tau dl}{\rho R} \quad (dz = dl \sin \theta_x) \quad 30-7$$

$$\frac{dP}{\rho} + v \frac{dv}{g} + dz + dh_l = 0 \quad 7-35$$

$$. ( = ) \quad 35-7$$

$$35-7$$

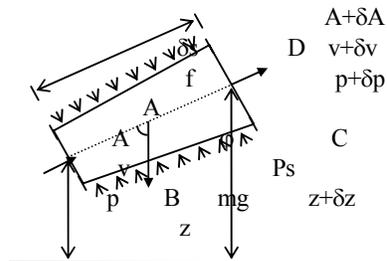
$$. v \quad m$$

### Euler's Equation

$$v \quad AB \quad . \delta s \quad CD \quad AB \quad . (6-7) \quad )$$

$$P_s \quad . \quad p + \delta p \quad v + \delta v \quad A + \delta A \quad CD \quad . z \quad P$$

$$( \quad )$$



6-7

$$\rho \cdot A \cdot v \cdot \delta v = \rho \cdot A \cdot v \cdot [(v + \delta v) - v] = CD \quad AB$$

$$P \cdot A = P$$

$$(P + \delta P) \cdot (A + \delta A) = P + \delta P$$

$$P_s \cdot \delta A = P_s$$

$$m \cdot g \cdot \cos \phi = mg$$

$$P \cdot A - (P + \delta P) \cdot (A + \delta A) + P_s \cdot \delta A - m \cdot g \cdot \cos \phi =$$

$$P_s = P + k \cdot \delta P$$

7-36

:  
= k

.37-7

$$\text{Weight of element} = m \cdot g = \rho \cdot g \cdot \text{volume} = \rho \cdot g \cdot (A + \delta A / 2) \cdot \delta s \quad 7-37$$

$$\cos \phi = \delta z / \delta s \quad 7-38$$

$$= -P \cdot \delta A - A \cdot \delta P - \delta P \cdot \delta A + P \cdot \delta A + k \cdot \delta P \cdot \delta A - \rho \cdot g \cdot (A + \delta A / 2) \cdot \delta s \cdot (\delta z / \delta s)$$

$$= -A \cdot \delta P - \rho \cdot g \cdot A \cdot \delta z$$

.39-7

$$\rho \cdot A \cdot v \cdot \delta v = -A \cdot \delta P - \rho \cdot g \cdot A \cdot \delta z \quad 7-39$$

$\rho \cdot A \cdot \delta s$

$$(1/\rho) \cdot (\delta P / \delta s) + v \cdot (\delta v / \delta s) + g \cdot (\delta z / \delta s) = 0 \quad 7-40$$

$$\rho \cdot \text{Euler's equation} \quad 40-7$$

$$.41-7 \quad 40-7 \quad ( = \rho) \quad .P$$

.(Bernoulli's equation )

$$P / \rho \cdot g + v^2 / 2g + z = \text{constant} = H \quad 7-41$$

$$.42-7 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad 40-7$$

$$(P_1 / \rho \cdot g) + (v_1^2 / 2g) + z_1 = (P_2 / \rho \cdot g) + (v_2^2 / 2g) + z_2 \quad 7-42$$

$$.43-7 \quad 40-7$$

$$\frac{dP}{\rho g} + \frac{v^2}{2g} + z = H \quad 7-43$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int \frac{dP}{\rho} + \int v \frac{dv}{g} + \int dz + \int dh_1 = 0 \\
 & \left( \frac{P_2}{\rho} - \frac{P_1}{\rho} \right) + \left( \frac{v_2^2}{2g} - \frac{v_1^2}{2g} \right) + (z_2 - z_1) + H_1 = 0 \quad (1) \\
 & \left( \frac{P_1}{\rho} + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + z_1 \right) - H_1 = \left( \frac{P_2}{\rho} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + z_2 \right) \quad (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\rho$      $P$

### 7-7

.44-7

$$\int \frac{dP}{\rho} + \int v \frac{dv}{g} + \int dz + \int dh_1 = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{P_2}{\rho} - \frac{P_1}{\rho} \right) + \left( \frac{v_2^2}{2g} - \frac{v_1^2}{2g} \right) + (z_2 - z_1) + H_1 = 0 \quad 7-44$$

$$\left( \frac{P_1}{\rho} + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + z_1 \right) - H_1 = \left( \frac{P_2}{\rho} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + z_2 \right) \quad 7-45$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 7-46 \left( \frac{P_1}{\rho} + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + z_1 \right) + H_A - H_L - H_E = \left( \frac{P_2}{\rho} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + z_2 \right) \\
 & \hspace{15em} = H_A \\
 & \hspace{15em} = H_L \\
 & \hspace{15em} = H_E
 \end{aligned}$$

### 8-7

(1)

(2)

(1) (3)

v (2)

(4)

(5)

turbines (6)

z (7)

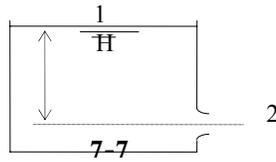
(8)

**Free Jet** ( )

$$v_1 = 0 \quad z_2 = H \quad z_1 = 0 \quad P_1 = P_2 = 0$$

7-7

2 1



$$(P_1/\gamma) + (v_1^2/2g) + z_1 = (P_2/\gamma) + (v_2^2/2g) + z_2$$

$$0 + 0 + H = 0 + (v_2^2/2g) + 0$$

$$v_2 = (2gH)^{0.5}$$

7-47

velocity of free fall

velocity of efflux

47-7

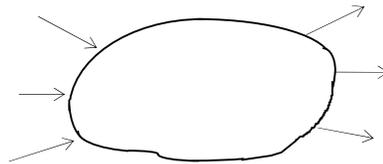
**Torricelli's theorem**

**Continuity of flow (Principle of Conservation of ( ) )**

**Mass)**

( )

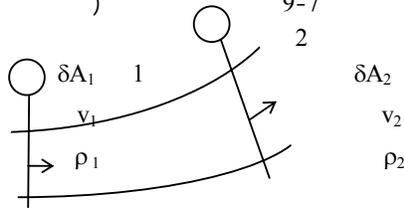
8-7



8-7

( )

9-7



9-7

1

2

$$\rho_1 \delta A_1 v_1 = \rho_2 \delta A_2 v_2 = \text{constant}$$

7-48

equation of continuity

48-7

$$\rho_1 A_1 \bar{u}_1 = \rho_2 A_2 \bar{u}_2 = m$$

7-49

$$= A_1, A_2$$

$$= m$$

$$= \bar{u}$$

$$(\rho_1 = \rho_2)$$

$$A_1 \bar{u}_1 = A_2 \bar{u}_2 = Q$$

7-50

$$(\beta^3) = Q$$

$$(\beta^2) = A$$

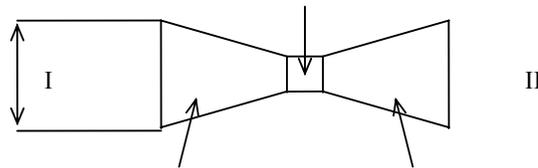
$$(\beta) = v$$

( )

rate meter

( )

(10-7) Venturi meter



10-7

$(P_1/\gamma) + z_1$  Bernoulli

50-7

$$(z_1 = z_2) \quad (A_2 < A_1) \quad Q = A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$$

$$((V_1^2/2g) = (P_2/\gamma) + (V_2^2/2g))$$

2 1

$$(P_1/\gamma) - (P_2/\gamma) = (1/2g) * [(Q^2/A_2^2) - (Q^2/A_1^2)]$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = (\rho/2A_2^2) * Q^2 [1 - (A_2/A_1)^2]$$

$$Q^2 = A_2^2 * [2 * (P_1 - P_2) / (\rho * (1 - (A_2/A_1)^2))]$$

$$Q = A_2 * [2 * (P_1 - P_2) / (\rho * (1 - (A_2/A_1)^2))]^{0.5}$$

7-51

$$Q = A_1 A_2 \frac{\sqrt{2g(h_1 - h_2)}}{\sqrt{A_1^2 - A_2^2}} = A_1 A_2 \frac{\sqrt{2gH}}{\sqrt{A_1^2 - A_2^2}}$$

7-52

(<sup>2</sup>)

$$= Q$$

$$= A_1$$

$$H = h_1 - h_2 \quad (2) \quad = A_2$$

$$Q = C A_2 \sqrt{2gH} \quad ( ) \quad = h_1, h_2$$

$$C = C_1 C_2 \quad 7-53$$

$$C_1 = \frac{A_1}{\sqrt{A_1^2 - A_2^2}} \quad 52-7$$

$$C_2 = \frac{A_2}{\sqrt{A_2^2 - A_1^2}} \quad .54-7$$

$$C = C_1 C_2 \quad 7-54$$

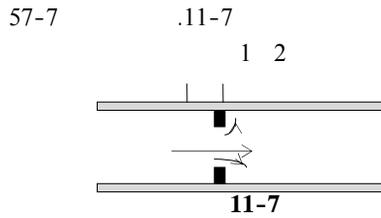
$$C_1 = \frac{A_1}{\sqrt{A_1^2 - A_2^2}} \quad 7-55$$

$$C_2 = \frac{A_2}{\sqrt{A_2^2 - A_1^2}} \quad (1.02 \quad 0.98 \quad ) \quad = C$$

$$C_1 = \frac{A_1}{\sqrt{A_1^2 - A_2^2}} \quad .56-7 \quad = C_1$$

$$C_2 = \frac{A_2}{\sqrt{A_2^2 - A_1^2}} \quad 7-56 \quad = C_2$$

**Orifice Meter**



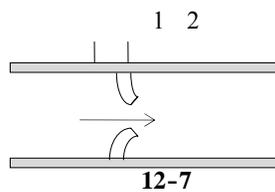
$$Q_a = c_d * A_o * (2g * H)^{0.5} \quad 7-57$$

$$Q_a = c_d * A_o * (2g * H)^{0.5}$$

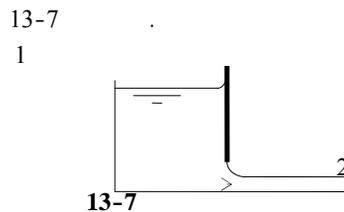
$$Q_a = c_d * A_o * (2g * H)^{0.5}$$

**Nozzle**

contraction



**Sluice Gate ( )**



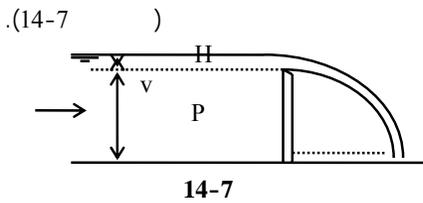
$$Q = z_2 * b * [2g * (z_1 - z_2) / (1 - (z_2/z_1)^2)]^{0.5} \quad 7-58$$

$$(z_1 \gg z_2) \quad z_2 \quad z_1$$

$$Q = z_2 * b * [2g * z_1]^2 \quad 7-59$$

:  
= Q  
= z<sub>1</sub>  
= b

Weir



60-7

$$Q = c_1 * b * (2g)^{1/2} * H^{3/2} \quad 7-60$$

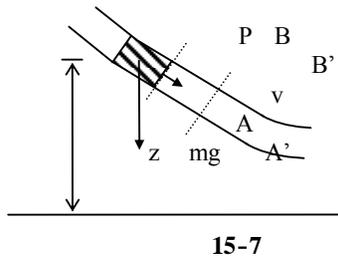
:  
= Q  
= c<sub>1</sub>  
= b  
= H  
= g

Palmer - Bowls flume

**Energy and Hydraulic Grade Line**

)

mg (15-7)



$$m * g * z =$$

$$z =$$

$$m * v^2 / 2 =$$

$$v^2/2g =$$

: A AB P

$$P \cdot A = AB$$

A'B' AB

$$m \cdot g$$

$$m \cdot g / \rho \cdot g = m / \rho = AB$$

$$m / \rho \cdot A \quad AA'$$

$$P \cdot A \cdot m / \rho \cdot A = AA' \quad \times =$$

$$P / \rho \cdot g =$$

) pressure energy

flow work

total

H

energy

energy line

energy grade line

piezometric head

$$(z + P/\rho)$$

hydraulic grade line

hydraulic

velocity head

total energy line

gradient

.61-7

$$(P_1/\gamma) + (v_1^2/2g) + z_1 = (P_2/\gamma) + (v_2^2/2g) + z_2 + \text{losses}$$

7-61

**5-7**

8.78

R

45

E

15

0.877

0.6

0.9

R

E

R

3.7

/<sup>3</sup>

$$: \quad R \div Q = (v_R) R \quad (v_E) E$$

$$v_E \frac{8.78}{60 \times \frac{\pi}{4} (0.15)^2} = 8.28 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_R \frac{8.78}{60 \times \frac{\pi}{4} (0.45)^2} = 0.92 \text{ m/s}$$

$$3.7 = z_R \quad (z_E = 0) \quad E$$

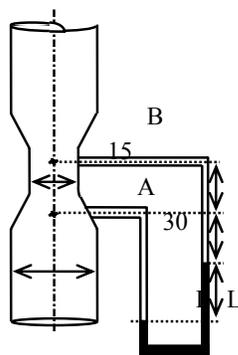
$$\left( \frac{P_E}{\rho} + \frac{v_E^2}{2g} + z_E \right) = \left( \frac{0.9 \times 10^5}{0.877 \times 10^3 \times 9.81} + \frac{8.28^2}{2 \times 9.81} + 0 \right) = 13.96 \text{ m}$$

$$\left( \frac{P_R}{\rho} + \frac{v_R^2}{2g} + z_R \right) = \left( \frac{0.6 \times 10^5}{0.877 \times 10^3 \times 9.81} + \frac{0.92^2}{2 \times 9.81} + 3.7 \right) = 10.72 \text{ m}$$

$$3.24 = 10.72 - 13.96 =$$

### 6-7

36.32



B A

75  
Z  
36.32  
R

(z<sub>A</sub> = 0) A B A

$$\left( \frac{P_A}{\rho} + \frac{v_A^2}{2g} + 0 \right) = \left( \frac{P_B}{\rho} + \frac{v_B^2}{2g} + 0.75 \right) \quad (1)$$

$$A_A v_A = A_B v_B$$

$$v_A = \left( \frac{15}{30} \right)^2 v_B = \frac{1}{4} v_B$$

$$(v_A)^2 = \frac{1}{16} (v_B)^2 \quad \text{or} \quad v_B^2 = 16 v_A^2$$

$$\left( \frac{P_B}{\rho} + 0.75 + z + \frac{36.32}{100} \times 13.6 \right) = \left( \frac{P_A}{\rho} + z + \frac{36.32}{100} \right)$$

$$\frac{P_A}{\rho} - \frac{P_B}{\rho} = 0.75 + 4.94 - 0.3632 = 5.327$$

R = L

(1)

$$5.327 = \frac{v_B^2 - v_A^2}{2g} + 0.75 = \frac{15 v_B^2}{2g} + 0.75$$

$$v_B^2 = (5,327 - 0.75) \frac{2 \times 9.81}{15} = 5.9867$$

$$v_B = 2.4468 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Q = \frac{\pi}{4} (0.15)^2 \times 2.4468 \times 60 = 2.594 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{min}}$$

**9-7**

$$\left( \frac{\rho v d}{\mu} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$(2)$$

$$Re = \frac{\rho v d}{\mu}$$

Re

$$\begin{aligned} &= v \\ &= \rho \\ &= \mu \\ &= L \end{aligned}$$

2100

$$\frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$\left( \frac{L}{d} \times \right)$$

$$= k \quad k \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

**10-7**

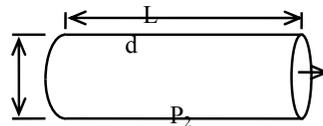
A

L

d

16-7

v



16-7

$$(P_2 - P_1)A =$$

$v^2$  $q$ 

$$qv^2 PL = qv^2 \pi d L = qv^2 \times =$$

$$.qv^2 = v$$

$$\pi d = = p$$

=

$$(P_2 - P_1)A = qv^2 PL \quad 7-62$$

L

$$h_f = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho} = \frac{q}{\rho} v^2 \frac{P}{A} L = \frac{2g}{\rho} q \frac{P}{A} L \frac{v^2}{2g} \quad 7-63$$

$$m = = \frac{A}{P}$$

$$(f) = \frac{2gq}{\rho}$$

$$\therefore h_f = \frac{fL}{m} \frac{v^2}{2g} \quad 7-64$$

d

$$m = \frac{A}{P} = \frac{\pi d^2}{4 \times \pi d} = \frac{1}{4} d$$

$$\therefore h_f = \frac{4fL}{d} \frac{v^2}{2g} \quad 7-65$$

v

 $v^2$ 

.v f

Q

$$v = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{4Q}{\pi d^2} \quad 7-66$$

$$h_f = \frac{4fL}{d} \frac{v^2}{2g} = \frac{64fLQ^2}{2g\pi^2 d^5} = \frac{fLQ^2}{3.03d^5} \quad 7-67$$

%1

$$h_f = \frac{fLQ^2}{3d^5} \quad 7-68$$

$$h_f = \frac{q}{\rho} v^2 \frac{P}{A} L$$

$$\therefore v^2 = \frac{\rho}{q} \frac{A}{P} \frac{h_f}{L} \quad 7-69$$

$$\frac{A}{P} = m \quad i = \frac{h_f}{L}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{\rho}{q} m i$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{q}} \sqrt{m i} = C \sqrt{m i} \quad 7-70$$

Chezy

C

$$i = \frac{h_f}{L} = \frac{f}{m} \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{2gim}{f}}$$

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{f}}$$

$$v = C\sqrt{mi}$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{v^2}{c^2 m}$$

$$h_f = iL = \frac{v^2 L}{c^2 m} = \frac{4v^2 L}{c^2 d}$$

$$P = C \cdot \rho^a \cdot l^b \cdot v^c \cdot d^e \cdot \mu^f$$

$$P = mL^{-1}T^{-2}$$

$$\rho = mL^{-3}$$

$$l = L$$

$$v = LT^{-1}$$

$$d = L$$

$$\mu = ML^{-1}T^{-1}$$

$$ML^{-1}T^{-2} = M^a L^{-3a} \times L^b \times L^c T^{-c} \times L^e \times M^f L^{-f} T^{-f}$$

$$M: \quad 1 = a + f \quad (i)$$

$$L: \quad -1 = -3a + b + c + e - f \quad (ii)$$

$$T: \quad -2 = -c - f \quad (iii)$$

$$\therefore f = b = e = c = a$$

$$a = 1 - f \quad (i)$$

$$C = 2 - f \quad (iii)$$

$$e = -1 + 3a - C - b + f = -f - b \quad (ii)$$

75-7

$$P = C\rho^{(1-f)} l^b v^{(2-f)} d^{-(f-b)} \mu^f$$

$$= C\rho v^2 \left(\frac{l}{d}\right)^b \left(\frac{\rho v d}{\mu}\right)^{-f} \quad 7-76$$

$$= \frac{\rho v^2 l C}{d} \left(\frac{l}{d}\right)^{b-1} \left(\frac{\rho v d}{\mu}\right)^{-f}$$

$$C \left(\frac{l}{d}\right)^{b-1} = k =$$

$$\therefore P = \rho v^2 \frac{l}{d} \cdot k \left(\frac{\rho v d}{\mu}\right)^{-f} \quad 7-77$$

7-78

f k

$$P = \frac{\rho l v^2}{d} \varphi \left(\frac{\rho v d}{\mu}\right) \quad 7-78$$

$\varphi$

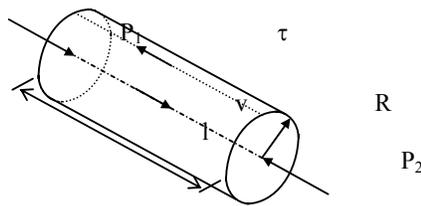
$$h_f = \frac{4fL}{d} \frac{v^2}{2g} \quad 49-7$$

$$h_f = \frac{P}{\rho g} = \frac{l v^2}{d g} \varphi \left(\frac{\rho v d}{\mu}\right) \quad 7-79$$

(f)

$P_2$   $P_1$   $v$   $L$   $d$

=



17-7

$$(P_1 - P_2) \pi R^2 = 2\pi R L \times \tau \quad 7-80$$

$$\therefore \tau = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{L} \frac{R}{2} = \frac{\rho g h_f}{L} \frac{R}{2}$$

$$h_f = \frac{4fL}{d} \frac{v^2}{2g} = \frac{2fL}{R} \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$\therefore \tau = \frac{\rho g}{L} \frac{2fL}{R} \frac{v^2}{2g} \frac{R}{2} = \frac{\rho v^2 f}{2}$$

$$\therefore f = \frac{\tau}{\rho \frac{v^2}{2}} \quad 7-81$$

0.14

Stanton and Pannell

1915

$$f = \frac{\tau}{\rho \frac{v^2}{2}} \quad .18-7$$

5

$$\text{Log}\left(\frac{\rho v d}{\mu}\right) = \text{Log}(Re)$$

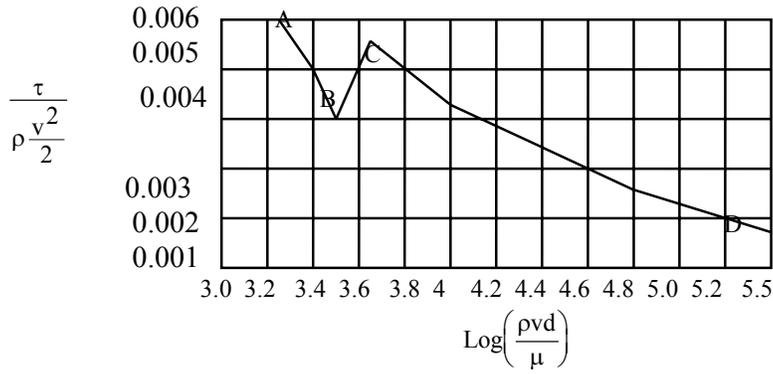
(Re = 2100 ) B

(AB)

D C

C

C B



18-7

**Shock Losses**

12-7

Losses

. Major losses

. Minor losses

.82-7

$$h = \frac{k v^2}{2g}$$

7-82

. =  $\phi(\text{geometry}, Re)$ .

( )

:

= h

= k

( / )

= v

(<sup>2</sup> / )

= g

( )

.83-7

$h_l$

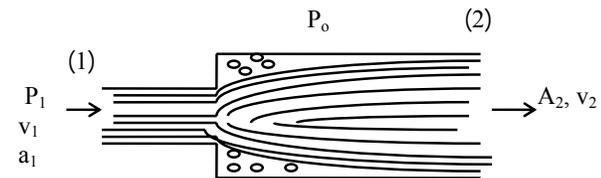
7-83

$$h_l = h_m + h_f$$

.84-7

$$h_m = h_e + h_c + h_v + \dots \text{ etc}$$

7-84



( ) 19-7

$$a_1 \quad v_1 \quad P_1 \quad (1) \quad P_0 \quad a_2 \quad v_2 \quad P_2 \quad (2)$$

$$h = \frac{\rho Q}{g}$$

7-85

.85-7

18

$$\therefore a_2(P_2 - P_1) = \frac{\rho Q}{g}(v_1 - v_2)$$

$$Q = a_2 v_2$$

$$a_2(P_2 - P_1) = \frac{\rho a_2 v_2}{g}(v_1 - v_2) \quad 7-86$$

$$\frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho} = \frac{v_2 v_1}{g} - \frac{v_2^2}{g} = 2 \frac{(v_1 v_2 - v_2^2)}{2g}$$

$$= h_L$$

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho} + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = \frac{P_2}{\rho} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + h_L \quad 7-87$$

$$h_L = \frac{v_1^2 - v_2^2}{2g} - \frac{P_2 - P_1}{\rho}$$

$$h_L = \frac{v_1^2 - v_2^2}{2g} - \frac{2v_1v_2 - 2v_2^2}{2g}$$

$$= \frac{v_1^2 - v_2^2 - 2v_1v_2 + 2v_2^2}{2g}$$

$$= \frac{v_1^2 - 2v_1v_2 + v_2^2}{2g} \quad 7-88$$

$$\therefore h_L = \frac{(v_1 - v_2)^2}{2g}$$

$$\frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho}$$

$$a_1v_1 = a_2v_2$$

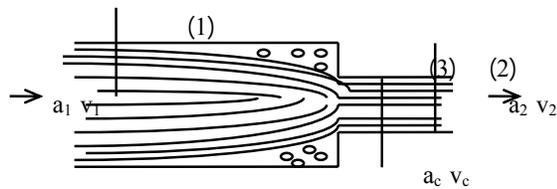
$$v_2 = \frac{a_1}{a_2}v_1$$

$$h_L = \frac{v_1^2 - \left(\frac{a_1}{a_2}v_1\right)^2}{2g} = \left(1 - \frac{a_1}{a_2}\right)^2 \frac{v_1^2}{2g} \quad 7-89$$

$$\therefore h_L = \frac{v_1^2}{2g} \left(1 - \frac{A_1}{A_2}\right)^2 = \frac{v_2^2}{2g} \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1} - 1\right)^2 = \frac{kv_1^2}{2g}$$

:  
= K

( )



( )

20-7

(3) Vena contracta

(2) (3)

(3) (1)

(2)

(3)

$h_L$

$$h_L = \frac{v_C^2 - v_2^2}{2g} \quad 7-90$$

$$a_C v_C = a_2 v_2 \quad 7-91$$

$$C_C = \frac{a_C}{a_2}$$

$$v_C = \frac{a_2}{a_C} v_2 = \frac{1}{C_C} v_2 \quad 7-92$$

$$h_c = \left( \frac{1}{C_C} - 1 \right)^2 \frac{v_2^2}{2g} \quad 7-93$$

$C_C$

$$0.5 \left( \frac{1}{C_C} - 1 \right)^2 \quad (C_C = A_c/A_2) \frac{a_1}{a_2}$$

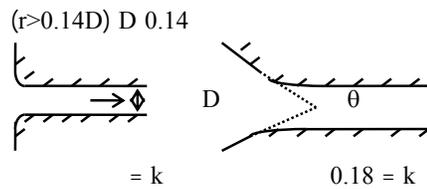
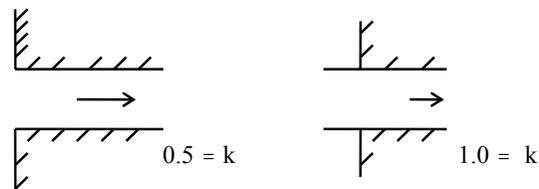
$$h_L = 0.5 \frac{v_2^2}{2g} \quad 7-94$$

.95-7

$$h_L = k \frac{v_2^2}{2g} \quad 7-95$$

$k :$

$K$



$30^\circ < \theta < 60^\circ$

21-7

Globe valve  $10 = k$

$0.19 = k$  gate valve

$3.1 = k$

$K$   
angle valve

$0.9 = k$



$$V_A = 0$$

$$P_A = P_B$$

$$Z_B = \frac{v^2}{2g} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{2g} + \frac{4fL}{d} \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$12 = \frac{v^2}{2g} \left[ 1 + 0.5 + \frac{4 \times 0.01 \times 450}{0.1} \right] = 181.5 \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{12 \times 2 \times 9.81}{181.5} = 1.3$$

$$v = 1.14 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Q = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 v = \frac{\pi}{4} (0.1)^2 \times 1.14 = 8.96 \times 10^{-3} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{s}}$$

### Navier Stoke Equations

13-7

$$P_2(x+\delta x, y+\delta y,$$

$$p_1(x, y, z)$$

$$(\delta t)$$

$$22-7$$

$$z+\delta z)$$

$$\delta x = u \delta t; \delta y = v \delta t; \delta z = \omega \delta t$$

$$) \quad \delta x, \delta y, \delta z$$

$$\delta u \quad u$$

$$- (\text{Local}) p_1(x, y, z) \quad \delta t$$

$$(\text{Convectonal})$$

.96-7

$$u = f(t, x, y, z)$$

$$(7-96)$$

$$\delta u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \delta t + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \delta z$$

$$(7-97)$$

$$(2) \quad \delta t$$

$$\frac{\delta u}{\delta t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \frac{\delta t}{\delta t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\delta x}{\delta t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\delta y}{\delta t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\delta z}{\delta t}$$

$$(7-98)$$

$$(7-98) \quad \frac{\delta t}{\delta t} = 1 \quad \frac{\delta x}{\delta t} = u \quad \frac{\delta y}{\delta t} = v \quad \frac{\delta z}{\delta t} = \omega$$

$$\frac{\delta u}{\delta t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \omega \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$(7-99)$$

.100-7

$$(7-99)$$

$$\delta t \rightarrow \text{zero}$$

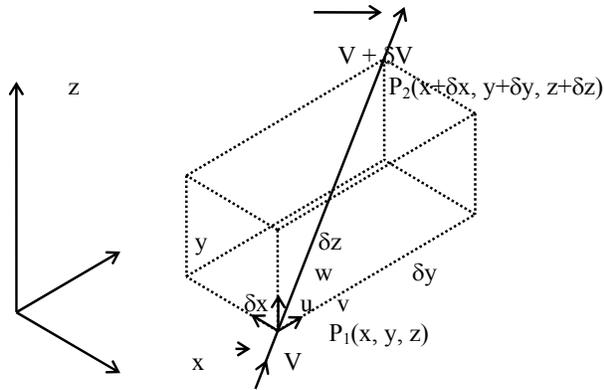
$$\frac{d u}{d t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \omega \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$(7-100)$$

$$\frac{d u}{d t} = \text{Total Acceleration}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \text{Local Acceleration}$$

$$u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \omega \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \text{Convectonal Acceleration}$$



22-7

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dt} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ \frac{dv}{dt} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ \frac{dw}{dt} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

z y

7-101

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \neq \text{zero}$$

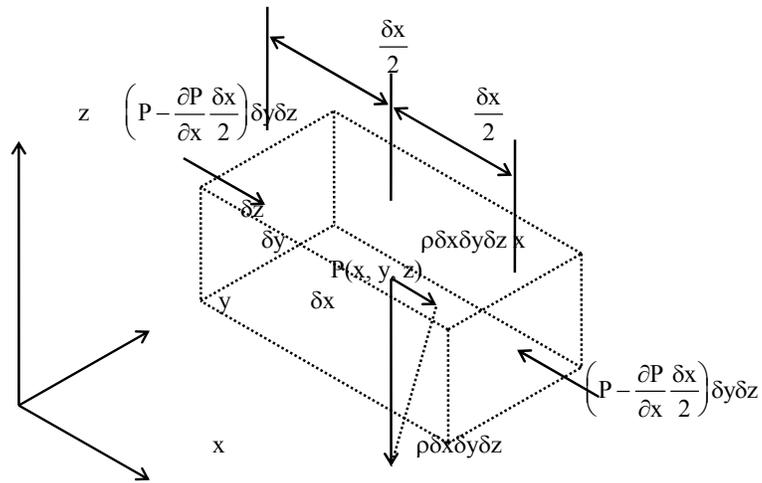
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \neq \text{zero}$$

X, Y, Z - p - rho -

23-7

{Body Force, Gravity Force, Internal Force} = ma

$$\left( a = \frac{du}{dt} \right) x \quad \times (m) \quad \Sigma F_x = x$$



23-7

$$\rho \delta x \delta y \delta z = m =$$

$$\therefore \rho \delta x \delta y \delta z \frac{du}{dt} = \sum F_x \quad (7-102)$$

$$\sum F_x = \rho \delta x \delta y \delta z X + p \delta y \delta z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{\delta x}{2} \delta y \delta z - p \delta y \delta z - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{\delta x}{2} \delta y \delta z$$

$$\therefore \sum F_x = \rho \delta x \delta y \delta z \frac{du}{dt} = \rho \delta x \delta y \delta z X - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \delta x \delta y \delta z \quad (7-103)$$

$$\rho \delta x \delta y \delta z \quad 103-7$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = X - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \quad (7-104)$$

.105-7

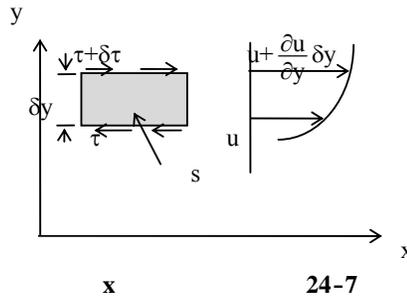
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dt} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \omega \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = X - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \\ \frac{dv}{dt} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \omega \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = Y - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \\ \frac{dw}{dt} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \omega \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = Z - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad 7-105$$

(x) . ( )

Euler

105-7

24-7



$$\tau = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad (7-106)$$

$$\tau + \delta \tau = \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \delta y + u \right) \quad (7-107)$$

$$\tau + \delta \tau = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \delta y \quad (7-108)$$

$$\therefore \delta \tau = \tau + \delta \tau - \tau = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \delta y - \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \delta y \quad (7-109)$$

: x

. (S)

$$S \delta \tau = \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \delta y S \quad (7-110)$$

111-7

110-7

$$S \delta \tau = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \rho S \delta y \quad (7-111)$$

$$\frac{\mu}{\rho} = v \delta y = \delta m :$$

$$F\tau \quad (x) \quad \therefore$$

$$v \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) = F\tau \quad (7-112)$$

$$105-7 \quad F\tau \quad 112-7$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \omega \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = X - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dt} &= X - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + v \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \frac{dv}{dt} &= Y - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + v \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ \frac{dw}{dt} &= Z - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + v \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7-113)$$

113-7

$$X, Y, Z \quad (g) \quad dw = \rho \delta x \delta y \delta z$$

$$X = -\frac{\partial(gh)}{\partial x}, Y = -\frac{\partial(gh)}{\partial y}, Z = -\frac{\partial(gh)}{\partial z} \quad (7-114)$$

$$\left( gh = \frac{\gamma}{\rho} h \right) \quad 115-7 \quad (113-7) \quad (114-7)$$

7-115

**1-13-7**

(x) **1-1-13-7**

$$v = 0 \quad \omega = 0 \quad 7-116$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} = 0 \quad 7-117$$

118-7

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} = 0 \quad 7-118$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \quad 7-119$$

$$\therefore u = f(y, z, t) \quad 7-120$$

x u ∴

117-7 116-7

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad 7-121$$

.122-7

115-7

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(P + \gamma h) &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(P + \gamma h) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad 7-122$$

123-7

115-7

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(P + \gamma h) + v \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad 7-123$$

-:

**2-1-13-7**

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad 7-124$$

$$\therefore u = f(y) \quad 7-124-a$$

123-7

$$0 = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}(P + \gamma h) + v \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + 0 \right) \quad 7-125$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx}(P + \gamma h) = \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad 7-126$$

$$\frac{du}{dy} = \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{d}{dx}(P + \gamma h)y + C_1 \quad 7-127$$

y

$$u = \frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{d}{dx}(P + \gamma h)y^2 + C_1 y + C_2 \quad 7-128$$

C<sub>2</sub> C<sub>1</sub>

-: 26-7

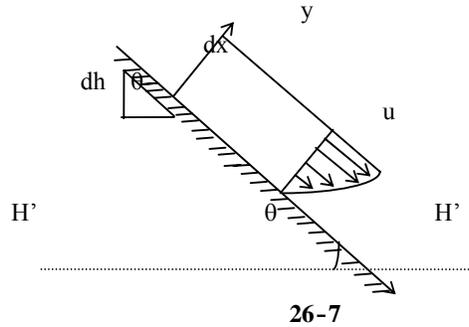
$$\frac{dh}{dx} = -\sin \theta \quad 7-129$$

- (-)

$$\therefore \frac{dP}{dx} = 0 \quad 7-130$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(P + \gamma h) = \frac{d(0 - \gamma h)}{dx} \quad 7-131$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(P + \gamma h) = -\gamma \sin \theta$$



$$y = 0, u = \text{Zero} \quad (a)$$

$$\tau = 0 \quad y = b \quad \frac{du}{dy} = \text{zero} \quad (b)$$

128-7 (a)

$$0 = \frac{d}{dx}(P + \gamma h) \times 0^2 + C_1 \times 0 + C_2$$

$$\therefore C_2 = \text{Zero}$$

128-7 131-7

$$u = -\frac{\gamma \sin \theta}{2\mu} y^2 + C_1 y \quad 7-132$$

.133-7 132-7 (b) C<sub>1</sub>

$$\frac{du}{dy} = -\frac{\gamma \sin \theta}{\mu} y + C_1 \quad 7-133$$

$$\frac{du}{dy} = 0 \quad y=b$$

$$0 = -\frac{\gamma \sin \theta}{\mu} b + C_1$$

$$\therefore C_1 = \frac{\gamma \sin \theta}{\mu} b \quad 7-134$$

135-7 132-7

$$u = \frac{\gamma \sin \theta}{\mu} \left( by - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \quad 7-135$$

[ ] 26-7 Q

$$Q = \int_0^b u dy = \int_0^b \frac{\gamma \sin \theta}{\mu} \left( by - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dy$$

$$\therefore Q = \frac{\gamma \sin \theta}{3\mu} b^3 \quad 7-136$$

$$\therefore V_m = \frac{\gamma \sin \theta \cdot b^2}{3\mu}$$

$$V_m = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{Q}{b} = \quad 7-137$$

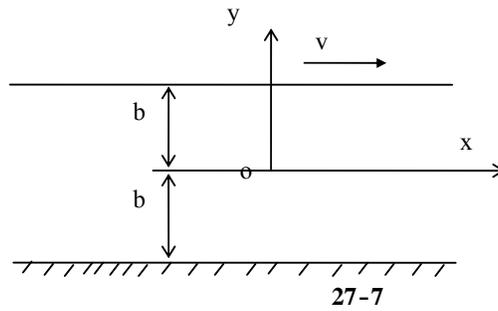
-: 27-7

$$\frac{dh}{dx} = 0$$

7-138

$$\therefore \frac{\partial(P + \gamma h)}{\partial x} = \frac{dP}{dx}$$

7-139



$$u = \text{Zero} \quad y = -b$$

$$u = V \quad y = b$$

139-7

128-7

$$0 = \frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{dP}{dx} b^2 - C_1 b + C_2$$

7-140

$$V = \frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{dP}{dx} b^2 + C_1 b + C_2$$

7-141

$$C_1 = \frac{V}{2b}$$

7-142

142-7

$$C_2 = \frac{V}{2} - \frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{dP}{dx} b^2$$

7-143

144-7

u

$$u = -\frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{dP}{dx} (b^2 - y^2) + \frac{V}{2b} (b + y)$$

7-144

**13-7**

**1-13-7**

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)
- (6)
- (7)



) .

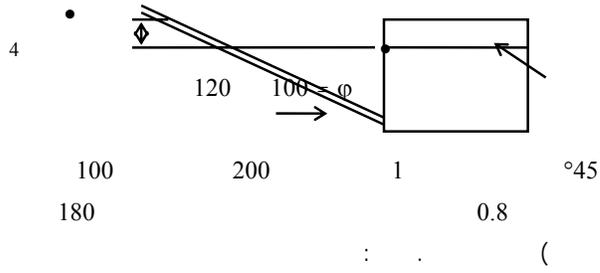
0.7

(

4

)

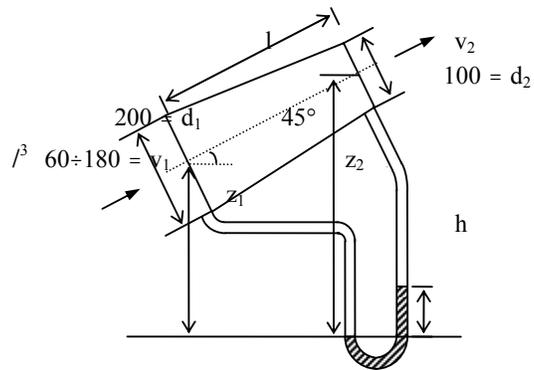
.( 31



(7

( )

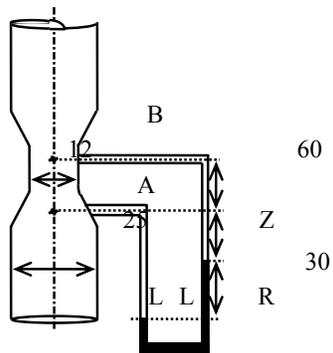
.( 1.08 0.43 ) . 60



30

(8

.B A



135

(9

18.4

( 20.6 16.4  $\beta^3$  0.27 : ) . 15 10

= f

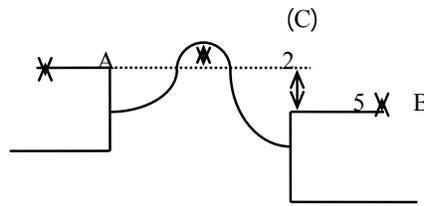
600

5

(10

200

0.015



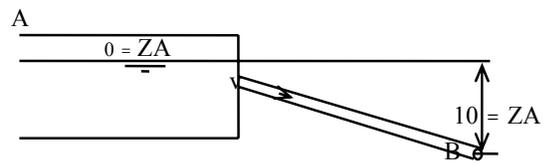
350

15

(4

0.01 = f

10



# Viscous Flow in Closed Conduits

1-8

( )

pipe

duct

$$(Re = \frac{\rho v D}{\mu})$$

2100

4000

Incompressible flow

2-8

r

l

t

(1-8)

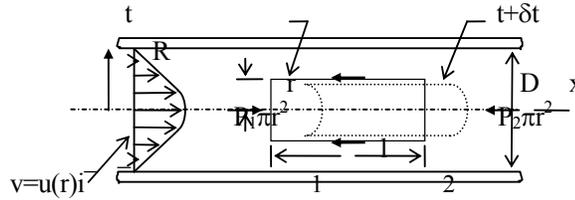
steady

t + δt

t

1-8

fully developed



1-8

$$F = m \cdot a_x$$

8-1

$$a_x = 0$$

8-2

$$P_1 \cdot \pi r^2 - (P_1 - \Delta P) \pi r^2 - \tau \cdot 2\pi r \cdot l = 0$$

8-3

$$\tau = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{L} \left( \frac{r}{2} \right)$$

8-4

$$\Delta P / l = 2\tau / r$$

8-5

$$\tau = c \cdot r$$

8-6

= c

$\tau$

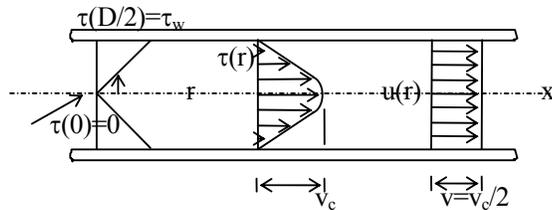
:  $\tau_w$

$$\tau_w = \frac{(P_1 - P_2)}{L} \left( \frac{R}{2} \right) = \frac{\Delta P}{L} \left( \frac{D}{4} \right) \quad 8-7$$

8-8

$$\tau_w = f \frac{\rho v^2}{8} \quad 8-8$$

$$\tau_w \quad (2-8) \quad (\tau = \tau_w) \quad (r = D/2) \quad (\tau = 0) \quad (r = 0)$$



2-8

$$c = 2\tau_w/D \quad 8-9$$

$$\tau = 2\tau_w * r/D \quad 8-10$$

.11-8      10-8    4-8

$$\Delta P = 4\tau_w/D \quad 8-11$$

$$\frac{1}{D} \gg 1$$

(Hazen-Poiseuille

-

)

4-8

12-8      5-8

.12-8

$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy} = -\mu \frac{du}{dr} \quad 8-12$$

$$y = R - r$$

$$dy = -dr$$

$$(du/dy < 0)$$

$$(\tau > 0)$$

: 12-8 5-8

$$du/dr = -\Delta P * r / 2\mu \quad 8-13$$

$$du = -(\Delta P/2\mu^*)r^*dr \quad 8-14$$

$$u = \frac{1}{4\mu} \frac{\Delta P}{L} (R^2 - r^2) \quad 8-15$$

$$.16-8 \quad (r = D/2) \quad (u = 0) \quad (r = 0) \quad (u = v_c) \quad 14-8$$

$$v_c = \frac{\Delta P}{L} \left( \frac{R^2}{4\mu} \right) = \frac{\Delta P}{L} \left( \frac{D^2}{16\mu} \right) \quad 8-16$$

$$: \quad (r = r) \quad (u = u) \quad (r = 0) \quad (u = v_c) \quad 14-8$$

$$u - v_c = -\Delta P r^2 / 4\mu^* = -(\Delta P R^2 / 4\mu^*) (r/R)^2 \quad 8-17$$

$$u = v_c - (\Delta P D^2 / 16\mu^*) (r/R)^2 \quad 8-18$$

$$.19-8 \quad 11-8 \quad 16-8$$

$$u = v_c - v_c (r/R)^2 = v_c [1 - (r/R)^2] \quad 8-19$$

$$u(r) = (\Delta P D^2 / 16\mu^*) [1 - (2r/D)^2] = (\Delta P D^2 / 16\mu^*) [1 - (r/R)^2] \quad 8-20$$

$$u(r) = (\tau_w D^2 / 4\mu^*) [1 - (r/R)^2] \quad 8-21$$

$$Q = \int_A u^* dA = \int_{r=0}^{r=R} u(r) * 2\pi r^* dr = 2\pi v_c \int_0^R [1 - (r/R)^2]^* r^* dr$$

$$Q = \pi R^2 v_c / 2 \quad 8-22$$

$$v = Q/A = (\pi R^2 v_c / 2) / \pi R^2 = v_c / 2 = \Delta P D^2 / 32\mu^*$$

$$v = \Delta P D^2 / 32\mu^* \quad 8-23$$

$$.24-8 \quad v$$

$$v = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{\int u dA}{A} = \frac{\int_0^R 2\pi r u dr}{\pi R^2} = \frac{\Delta P}{L} \left( \frac{R^2}{8\mu} \right) = \frac{u_{max}}{2} \quad 8-24$$

-8

(Poiseulli's law) 25

$$Q = \frac{\Delta P D^2}{32\mu L} \times \frac{\pi D^2}{4} = \frac{\pi D^4 \Delta P}{128\mu L} \quad 8-25$$

$$\begin{aligned} & : \\ & \quad (\text{ } / ^3) \quad = Q \\ & \quad (\text{ } ) \quad = D \\ & \quad (\text{ } ) \quad = \Delta P \\ & \quad ( ^2 / \times \text{ } ) (\text{ } ) \quad = \mu \\ & \quad (\text{ } ) \quad = L \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{L} = \frac{128\mu Q}{\pi D^2} \quad 8-26$$

$$f = \frac{64}{\frac{v\Delta P}{\mu}} = \frac{64}{\text{Re}} \quad 8-27$$

### 1-8

$^3 / 900 \quad / 0.05 \quad 100 \quad 200 \quad . / 0.5$

$$\text{Re} = \frac{\rho v d}{\mu} = \frac{0.5 * 0.1 * 900}{0.05} = 900 < 2000 \quad (1)$$

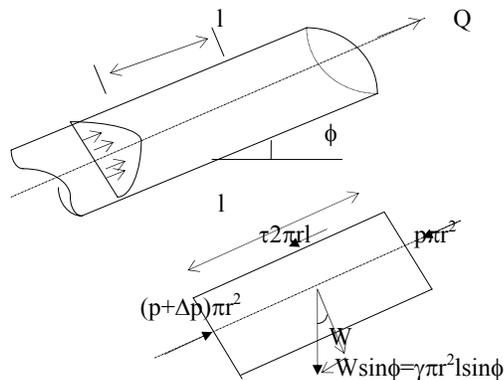
$$f = \frac{64}{\text{Re}} = \frac{64}{900} = 0.071$$

$$\Delta P = f \frac{L}{D} \frac{\rho v^2}{2} = 0.071 \times \frac{200}{0.1} \times \frac{900 * 0.5^2}{2} = 16 \frac{\text{kN}}{\text{m}^2} \quad (2)$$

$$\tau_w = \frac{\Delta P}{L} \left( \frac{D}{4} \right) = \frac{16 \times 1000}{200} \left( \frac{0.1}{4} \right) = 2 \text{ N} / \text{m}^2 \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta P \quad \varphi$$

(3-8)  $\quad \phi \quad (\Delta P - \gamma.l.\sin\phi)$



3-8

$$v = [(DP - \gamma l \sin \phi) D^2] / 32 \mu l \quad 8-28$$

.29-8

$$Q = \frac{\pi D^4 (\Delta P - \gamma l \sin \phi)}{128 \mu L} \quad 8-29$$

:

$$(\text{ft}^3 / \text{s}) = \gamma$$

$$(\text{ft}) = \phi$$

: 30-8

$$v = \frac{D^2 \Delta P}{32 \mu L} \quad 8-30$$

:

$$(\text{ft} / \text{s}) = v$$

$$(\text{ft}) = D$$

$$(\text{lb} / \text{ft}^2) = \Delta P$$

$$(\text{ft}^2 / \text{s}^2) (\text{lb} / \text{ft}^2) = \mu$$

$$(\text{ft}) = L$$

:

$$\Delta P = \frac{32 \mu L v}{D^2} \quad 8-31$$

$$\left( \frac{\Delta P}{\rho v^2} \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{\rho v^2}{2} \right) \quad 31-8$$

.32-8

Darcy-Weisbach

$$[\Delta P / (\rho v^2 / 2)] = 64 (\mu / \rho v D) (L / D) = (64 / \text{Re}) (L / D)$$

$$\frac{\Delta P}{L} = \frac{f \rho v^2}{D} \quad 8-32$$

:

$$(\text{ft} / \text{s}^2) (\text{ft}) = h_f$$

$$(\text{ft}^2 / \text{s}^2) (\text{ft}) = \mu$$

$$(\text{ft}) = L$$

$$(\text{ft}) = D$$

$$(\text{ft} / \text{s}) = v$$

$$(\text{ft}^3 / \text{s}) = \gamma$$

$$(\text{ft}^2 / \text{s}) = g$$

$$\text{friction factor} = f$$

$$\left( \frac{64}{\text{Re}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\rho v^2}{2}$$

$$h_L = \frac{\Delta P}{\gamma} = f \frac{L}{D} \frac{v^2}{2g} \quad \begin{matrix} .33-8 & 32-8 \\ 8-33 \end{matrix}$$

$$h_f = 32\mu \frac{L}{D} \frac{v}{\gamma} = f \frac{L}{D} \frac{v^2}{2g} \quad \begin{matrix} .34-8 & (\Delta P = \gamma * l * \sin\phi) \\ 8-34 \end{matrix}$$

( / . ) (drop in hydraulic grade line) = h<sub>l</sub>

**Turbulent flow 4-8**

$$\tau = \zeta (du_a/dy) \quad \begin{matrix} .35-8 \\ 8-35 \end{matrix}$$

eddy viscosity = ζ = u<sub>a</sub>

power-law velocity profile

$$u_a/v_c = [1 - (r/R)]^{1/n} \quad \begin{matrix} 36-8 \\ 8-36 \end{matrix}$$

(n = 7) one-seventh power law velocity profile

$$\left( \frac{D}{k} \right)^{1/n} \quad \begin{matrix} D & k & \frac{k}{D} \\ .(1-8) \end{matrix}$$

1-8

k		
0.009	0.0009	riveted steel
0.000045		commercial steel
0.00026		cast iron
0.003	0.0003	concrete

.37-8

$$f = \frac{0.316}{Re^{0.25}}$$

8-37

Prandtl

(Re < 100000) 100000

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = 2 \log(Re \sqrt{f}) - 0.8$$

8-38

) 1

J. Nikuradse

3 (Re ≤ 100000) 100000

2

$$f = \frac{64}{Re}$$

(6)

(Re > 100000) 100000

Colebrook and White

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = 1.74 - 2 \log \left( \frac{2.6}{Re \sqrt{f}} + \frac{0.0005}{D} \right)$$

8-39

Moody's diagram

.40-8

(7 )

$$f = 0.001375 \left[ 1 + \left( 20000 \frac{\epsilon}{D} + \frac{10^6}{Re} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]$$

8-40

$$\frac{\epsilon}{D}$$

(4000 < Re < 10<sup>7</sup>)

±5%

0.01

head loss

(1

f

$$\frac{\epsilon}{D}$$

(2

f

( )

hf

hf ΔP

hf

Q

Q

$$D \quad \quad \quad hf \quad \quad \quad D \quad \quad \quad hf \quad \quad \quad (3)$$

**2-8**

$$900 \quad . / \quad 0.05 \quad \quad \quad 200 \quad \quad \quad 100 \quad \quad \quad . / 3 \quad \quad \quad ^3 /$$

$$. / 3 = v \quad ^3 / \quad 900 = \rho \quad . / \quad 0.05 = \mu \quad 200 = L \quad 100 = D : \quad (1)$$

$$Re = \frac{vD_h \rho}{\mu} = \frac{3 * 0.1 * 900}{0.05} = 5400 : \quad (2)$$

$$f = \frac{0.316}{Re^{0.25}} = \frac{0.316}{5400^{0.25}} = 0.36 \quad (3)$$

$$\Delta P = f \frac{L}{D} \frac{\rho v^2}{2} = 0.036 \frac{200}{0.1} \frac{900 \cdot 3^2}{2} = 292 \frac{kN}{m^2} \quad (4)$$

**3-8**

$$12 \quad \quad \quad 1000 \quad \quad \quad 12 \quad \quad \quad (v = 1.22 \times 10^{-5})$$

$$0.00085 = \frac{\epsilon}{D}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{hfD * 2g}{fL}} = \sqrt{\frac{12 \times 12 \times 2 \times 32.2}{0.0188 \times 1000 \times 12}} = 6.4 \text{ ft/s} \quad 0.0188 = f \quad \bullet$$

$$Re = \frac{vD}{\nu} = \frac{6.4 * 1}{1.22 * 10^{-5}} = 5.25 * 10^5 \quad \bullet$$

$$0.0194 = f \quad \bullet$$

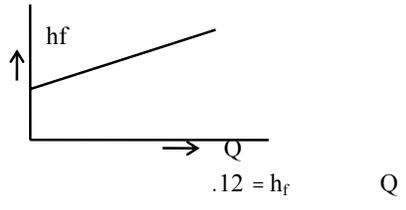
$$/ \quad 6.3 = v \quad \bullet$$

$$0.0194 = f \quad \quad \quad Re = 5.16 \times 10^5 \quad \bullet$$

•  $Q = vA = 6.3 \times 0.7854 = 4.95 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$

17.5 12.26 9.97

Q	hf
4.5	9.97
5	12.26
6	17.5



**Dimensional Analysis of Pipe Flow**

**5-8**

( $\Delta P_f$ )

.41-8

$\Delta P_f = f(v, D, l, \epsilon, \mu, \rho)$

8-41

- :
- =  $\Delta P_f$
- = v
- = l
- =  $\epsilon$
- =  $\mu$
- =  $\rho$

3 = r

7 = k

$\Delta p_f, D, \rho, \mu, v$

:

4 = (k - r)

$\Delta P_f / (\rho * v^2 / 2) = f(\rho * v * D / \mu, l/D, \epsilon/D)$

8-42

- :
- =  $\rho * v * D / \mu = Re$
- =  $\frac{\epsilon}{D}$
- =  $\rho * v^2 / 2$

dynamic pressure

42-8

:

$\Delta P_f / (\rho * v^2 / 2) = (l/D) \phi(\rho * v * D / \mu, \epsilon/D)$

$\Delta P_f = f^*(l/D) * (\rho * v^2 / 2)$

8-43

$$f = \phi(\text{Re}, \varepsilon/D)$$

$$\left( \frac{\varepsilon/D}{64/\text{Re}} \right) \quad \text{completely (wholly) turbulent} \quad (f(\varepsilon/D))$$

.44-8 steady incompressible

$$(P_1/\gamma) + \alpha_1(v_1^2/2g) + z_1 = (P_2/\gamma) + \alpha_2(v_2^2/2g) + z_2 + h_l \quad 8-44$$

$$(2) \quad (1) \quad = h_l$$

$\alpha_1 = \alpha$  fully developed

$(D_1 = D_2, v_1 = v_2, z_1 = z_2)$  :

$$45-8 \quad (\Delta P = P_1 - P_2 = \gamma h_l) \quad (2)$$

$$h_l = f^*(l/D) \cdot (v^2/2g)$$

8-45

.46-8

(7)

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = -2 \text{Log} \left[ \left( \frac{\varepsilon/D}{3.7} \right) + \left( \frac{2.51}{\text{Re} \sqrt{f}} \right) \right]$$

8-46

$$\begin{aligned} &= f \\ &= \varepsilon \\ &= D \\ &= \text{Re} \end{aligned}$$

( )

Moody's diagram

.47-8

$$\frac{u(t)}{v_c} = \left[ 1 - \frac{r}{R} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

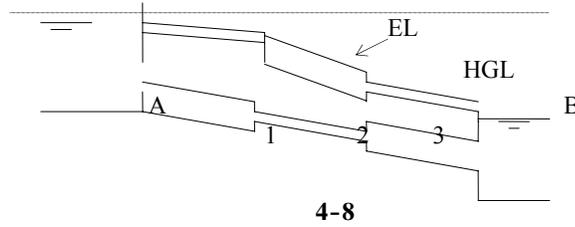
8-47

$$\begin{aligned} &= u \\ &= v_c \\ &= r \\ &= R \\ &= n \end{aligned}$$

.( )

:Equivalent-velocity-head method

.48-8



$$Q = Q_1 = Q_2 = \dots = Q_i$$

8-48

$$\left( \frac{Q}{A} \right)^2 = \frac{Q^2}{A^2} = Q_i^2$$

.49-8

$$h_{L_T} = h_{L_1} + h_{L_2} + \dots + h_{L_N} = \sum_{i=1}^N h_{L_i}$$

8-49

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{Q}{A_i} \right)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{Q}{A_i} \right)^2 = N$$

.50-8

$$h_{L_T} = \sum_{i=1}^N f_i \frac{L_i}{D_i} \frac{v_i^2}{2g} + \sum_{i=1}^N k_i \frac{v_i^2}{2g}$$

8-50

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{Q}{A_i} \right)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{Q}{A_i} \right)^2 = N$$

: Equivalent Length method

51-8

$$L_e = \frac{f}{f_s} L \left( \frac{D_s}{D} \right)^5$$

8-51

$$\begin{aligned} & : \\ & ( ) ( ) = L_e \\ & = f \\ & = f_s \\ & ( ) = D_s \\ & ( ) = D \\ & ( ) = L \end{aligned}$$

#### 4-8

$$\begin{aligned} 200 & & 200 & 100 \\ \cdot & 4 & \cdot & \cdot \\ & & 0.01 & 0.02 & & 250 \\ & & ( ) & & & ( ) : \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0.02 = f_1 & \quad 200 = D_1 \quad 100 = L_1 : & & : & & -1 \\ 0.01 = f_2 & \quad 250 = D_2 \quad 200 = L_2 : & & & & \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = A_1 v_1 = A_2 v_2$$

$$(\pi/4) D_1^2 v_1 = (\pi/4) D_2^2 v_2$$

$$v_2 = v_1 (D_1/D_2)^2 :$$

$$v_1 = v_2 \times 0.64 = (250 \div 200) \times v_1$$

$$h_L = (f_1 L_1 / D_1) (v_1^2 / 2g) + (f_2 L_2 / D_2) (v_2^2 / 2g)$$

$$((9.81 \times 2 \times 10^3 \div 10 \times 250) \div (v_1 \times 0.64)) \times 200 \times 0.01 + ((9.81 \times 2 \times 10^3 \div 10 \times 200) \div (v_1 \times 100 \times 0.02)) = 4$$

$$\cdot / 2.43 = v_1 :$$

$$Q = A_1 v_1$$

$$/ 0.076 = (9.81 \times 2 \times 10^3 \div 10 \times 200) \times (4 \div \pi) \times 2.28 = Q$$

$$L_e = (f / f_s) L (D_s / D)^5 :$$

$$32.768 = (250 \div 200) \times 200 \times (0.02 \div 0.01)^5 = L_e$$

$$(0.02 \quad 200 \quad )$$

$$132.768 = 100 + 32.768 = L_e$$

$$h_f = (f L / D) (v^2 / 2g) :$$

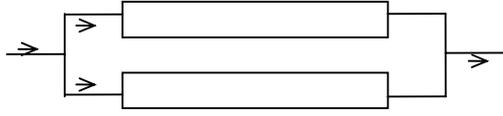
$$((9.81 \times 2 \times 10^3 \div 10 \times 200) \div v^2 \times 132.768 \times 0.02) = 4$$

$$\cdot / 2.431 = v :$$

$$Q = A v :$$

5-7

.52-8



5-7

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots + Q_n = \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i \quad 8-52$$

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &(\rho^3) = Q \\ &(\rho^3) i = Q_i \\ &(\rho^3) = N \end{aligned}$$

.53-8

$$h_{L_T} = h_{L_1} = h_{L_2} = \dots = h_{L_i} \quad 8-53$$

$$\begin{aligned} &: \\ &() = h_{L_T} \\ &() i = h_{L_i} \end{aligned}$$

( ) ( )

(1

(2

Bernoulli's equation

Successive approximations

Hardy Cross

( )

.method

)

\_\_\_\_\_ (

.54-8

(

$$\sum_{i=1}^N Q_i = 0 \quad 8-54$$

:

( ) ( /<sup>3</sup>) i = Q<sub>i</sub>

( ) = N

: \_\_\_\_\_ (

.55-8 ( )

$$(\sum h_f)_{loop} = 0 \quad 8-55$$

:

:( \_\_\_\_\_ )

.56-8

$$h_f = k \cdot Q^n \quad 8-56$$

:

( ) = h<sub>f</sub>

( /<sup>3</sup>) = Q

) = k

(

n = 2  $\left( h_f = f \frac{L}{D} \frac{v^2}{2g} \right)$  Darcy-Weisbach ) = n

n = 2  $\left( v = \frac{1}{n} r_H^{\frac{2}{3}} S^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$  Manning's equation

( n = 1.85 Hazen-Williams' equation

.57-8

$$Q_2 = Q_1 + \Delta Q_1 \quad 8-57$$

:

( /<sup>3</sup>) ( ) = Q<sub>2</sub>

( /<sup>3</sup>) ( ) = Q<sub>1</sub>

. = ΔQ<sub>1</sub>

.58-8 ( )

$$(h_f)_1 = \sum (k \cdot Q_1^n) \quad 8-58$$

:

( ) = (h<sub>f</sub>)<sub>1</sub>

.59-8

$$h_{f_2} = \sum (k[Q_1 + \Delta Q_1]^n) \quad 8-59$$

:  
=  $h_{f_2}$

$$h_{f_2} = \sum (k[Q_1^n + nQ_1^{n-1}\Delta Q_1]) \quad 8-60$$

$$\Delta Q_1 = -\frac{\sum h_f}{n \sum \frac{h}{Q}} \quad 8-61 \quad = (h_f)_2$$

( ) ( )

:

$$(n \sum (h/Q) \quad \Sigma h$$

:( \_\_\_\_\_ )

$$\Sigma Q ( )$$

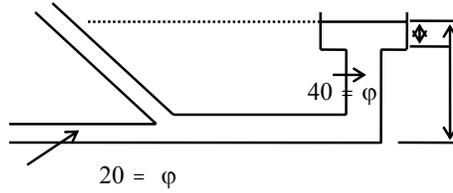
$$\Sigma \left[ \frac{Q}{h} \right]$$

$$\Delta h = -\frac{n \Sigma Q}{\Sigma \frac{Q}{h}}$$

$\Delta h$

\*  
\*





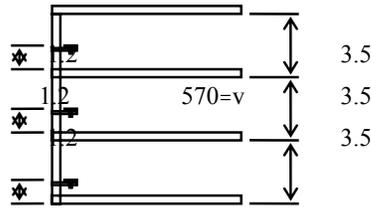
$$V_{\max} = \left(1 - \frac{r}{R}\right)^k \quad (3)$$

$$2V_{\max} = \left[ \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \right] \quad u_a \quad (4)$$

570

3.5

( / 279 / 756 ) .



24

(5)

0.0312

600

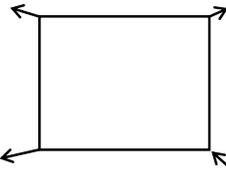
9 6 9

240 = 150 =

300 =

150 =

( 103 / 11 2 4 13 : ) .<sup>2</sup> / 150



<sup>2</sup> 0.1

<sup>2</sup> 0.2

(6)

105

1.5

( 58.8 ) .

5

10

B A

(7)

$$0.02 = f \quad 30 = d \quad 200 = L \quad :1$$

$$0.025 = f \quad 25 = d \quad 100 = L \quad :2$$

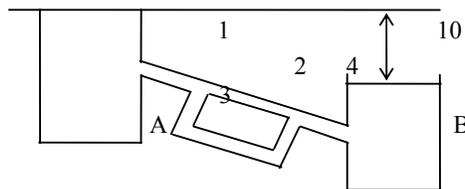
$$0.025 = f \quad 25 = d \quad 400 = L \quad :3$$

$$0.02 = f \quad 20 = d \quad 300 = L \quad :4$$

( / 0.075 : ) .

B A

Q



(8)

15 15  
( / 48 ) .0.95 15



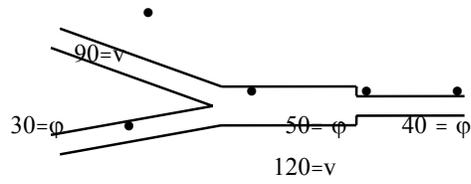
40

(9)

120 50  
30 90

1.3 2.6 3.9 3.9 : ) .

( / 1.8 3.1 /



# Open channel ( ) flow

1-9

conduits channel ( )

( )

$$Re = \frac{\rho v D}{\mu}$$

9-1

.1-9

( ) = Re  
 (³ / ) = ρ  
 ( / ) = v  
 ( ) = D  
 (² / × ) ( ) = μ

2100

1-9

4000

500 (  $Re = \frac{\rho v r H}{\mu}$  )

12500

(1-9)

$Q \sim v$	$Q \sim v$	$v$
$Q \sim \sqrt{\Delta P}$	$Q \sim \Delta P$	$\Delta P$
$Q \sim 1/\sqrt{\rho}$	$Q \sim \rho$	$\rho$
$Q \sim \mu^0$	$Q \sim \frac{1}{\mu}$	$\mu$
$Q \sim D^{2.5}$	$Q \sim D^4$	$D$
$\Delta P \sim L$	$\Delta P \sim L$	$L$
$\Delta P = f(\epsilon)$	$\Delta P \sim \epsilon^0$	$\epsilon$

1-9

0.5

18

25

$0.5 = v \quad 1 = L \quad 18 = D \quad 25 = T$  -1

$25 = \mu$  (1) -2

$10 \times 0.895 = \mu \quad 997.1 = \rho$

$1.67 = (10 \times 0.895) \div (18 \times (60 \times 10 \times 0.5) \times 997.1) = 2100$  -3

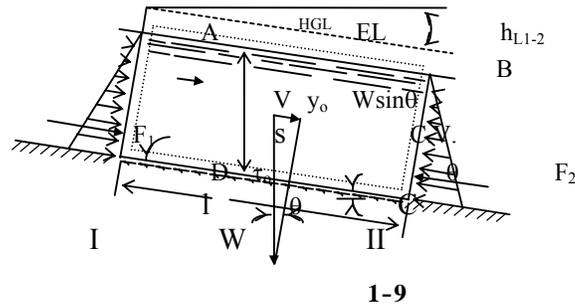
:Homogeneous flow (1)

:Stratified flow (2)

: Tranquil or subcritical (1)

: Shooting, rapid, supercritical (2)

: Critical flow (3)



(1-9)

(2) (1)

ABCD (control volume)

- F<sub>2</sub> F<sub>1</sub> (1)
- W.sinθ W (2)
- ( ) (3)
- τ<sub>o</sub>.l..w<sub>p</sub> (4)

.1-9

$$F_1 + W.\sin\theta - F_2 - \tau_o.l..w_p. = 0$$

9-1

:  
= w<sub>p</sub>  
= τ<sub>o</sub>

F<sub>1</sub> (2) (1)

momentum

.2-9

F<sub>2</sub>

$$F_1 = F_2$$

9-2

$$W = \gamma.A.l$$

9-3

$$\sin\theta = h/l$$

9-4

5-9

s<sub>o</sub>

$$s_o = \tan\theta = \sin\theta$$

9-5

.6-9

1-9

$$\gamma.A.l \sin\theta = \tau_o.l..w_p.$$

9-6

7-9

r<sub>H</sub>

$$r_H = A/w_p$$

9-7

:  
= A  
= w<sub>p</sub>

$$\gamma \cdot r_H s_0 = \tau_0 \quad 9-8$$

$$\rho v^2 / 2$$

$$\tau_0 = k \rho v^2 / 2 \quad 9-9$$

$$k \rho v^2 / 2 = \gamma \cdot r_H s_0$$

$$v = C \sqrt{r_H s_0} \quad 9-10$$

$$Q = CA \sqrt{r_H s_0} \quad 9-11$$

.12-9

$$C = \frac{k}{n} r_H^{\frac{1}{6}} \quad 9-13$$

$$v = \frac{k}{n} r_H^{\frac{2}{3}} s^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad 9-14$$

$$Q = A \frac{k}{n} r_H^{\frac{2}{3}} s^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad 9-15$$

Ganguillet & ( )

Kutter

.16-9

8-9

6-9

.9-9

:  
=  $\tau_0$   
= k

:

$L^{\frac{1}{2}} T^{-1}$  = C

10-9

:  
 $L^3 T^{-1}$  = Q  
 $L^2$  = A  
L =  $r_H$   
=  $s_0$

C

12-9

$$C = \frac{r_H^{\frac{1}{6}}}{n} :$$

$$C = \frac{149 r_H^{\frac{1}{6}}}{n} :$$

:

1.49 = SI     1 = = k  
= n

$$C = \frac{23 + \frac{0.00155}{S} + \frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{\left(23 + \frac{0.00155}{S}\right)n}{\sqrt{rH}}} \quad 9-16$$

( )  
 ( / )  
 ( / )  
 ( / )

:  
 = C  
 = n  
 = rH  
 = S

Bazin formula

.17-9

$$C = \frac{86.9}{1 + \frac{k}{\sqrt{rH}}} \quad 9-17$$

( / )  
 (2-9 )  
 ( )

:  
 = C  
 = rH  
 = k

(2-9)

k	
0.06	
0.16	
0.85	
1.303	
1.75	

Manning

: Strickler's formula

equation

C

n . n

14-9

$$v = \frac{k}{n} rH^{\frac{2}{3}} S^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad 9-14$$

(SI

=)

(3-9 )

( )

( / )

1.49

( / )

:

= v

= k

= n

= rH

= S

$$r_H = A/w_p : \quad (1) \quad = w_p \quad (2) \quad = A :$$

$$r_H = D/4 : \quad (3) \quad = D :$$

$$Q = A*v : \quad (4) \quad = A \quad (5) \quad = Q :$$

Nomograph

4

(3-9)

n	
0.01 0.024 0.011 0.011 0.011 0.011	
0.009 0.011 0.012 0.015 0.017	
0.013 0.014	
0.017	
0.02    0.018	
0.03 0.04	
0.013	
0.035    0.025	
0.03 0.04 0.055 0.07	_____

2-9

.0015

1.6

.0015

$$0.015 = n \quad 0.015 = s \quad 1.6 = D : \quad .1$$

$$0.015 \quad .2$$

Pivot line .3

$$r_H = D/4 = 1.6 / 4 = 0.4 \text{ m}$$

$$: \quad / \quad 4.43 = \quad .4$$

$$\cdot \quad / \quad ^3 \quad 8.91 = 4 \div ^2 (1.6) \times \pi \times 4.43 =$$

$$: \quad .5$$

$$v = \frac{1}{n} r_H^{2/3} S^{1/2} = \frac{1}{0.015} 0.4^{2/3} 0.015^{1/2} = 4.43 \text{ m/s}$$

### 3-9

$$Q = (1/n) * A * r_H^{2/3} * s^{1/2}$$

$$r_H = A/w_p$$

$s_o \quad n \quad Q$

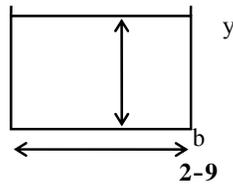
$$A^{5/3} = n * Q / s_o^{1/2} * w_p^{2/3} \quad 9-18$$

$$A = c * w_p^{2/5} \quad 9.19$$

.2-9

. A

$w_p$



$$w_p = b + 2y \quad 9.20$$

$$A = b * y \quad 9.21$$

21-9 20-9

$$w_p = (A/y) + 2y$$

$$A = (w_p - 2y) * y \quad 9.22$$

$$(w_p - 2y) * y = c * w_p^{2/5} \quad 23-9 \quad 19-9 \quad 22-9 \quad 9.23$$

$$(dw_p/dy - 2) * y + (w_p - 2y) * 1 = (2/5) * w_p^{-3/5} * (dw_p/dy) \quad 24-9 \quad y \quad 23-9 \quad 9-24$$

$$dw_p/dy = 0 \text{ and } w_p = b + 2y$$

$$b/y = 2$$

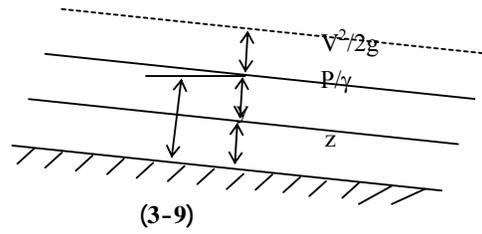
9.25

$b/y$  = aspect ratio.

### Specific Energy

4-9

Total Head



$$E_s = \frac{V^2}{2g} + y$$

(9-26)

:  
=  $E_s$   
=  $y$

$$V = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{Q}{by} = \frac{q}{y}$$

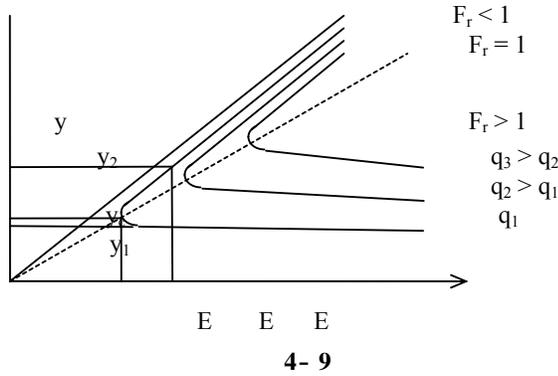
.q      b      Q  
:y      (q)  
.27-9

$$E_s = \frac{q^2}{2gy^2} + y$$

(9-27)

$$E = f(y)$$

.(4 - 9      )



$y_2$   $y_1$  4-9  
 $E$  .alternate depth  
 $(27 - 9) y$  .y<sub>c</sub>

$$\frac{dE}{dy} = \frac{-2q^2}{2gy^3} + 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{dE}{dy} = 0$$

9 - 28

$$y = y_c$$

$$y_c = \left( \frac{q^2}{g} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

9 - 29

.y<sub>c</sub>

$$V = \sqrt{gy}$$

:  
= y

$$E = \frac{Q^2}{2gA^2} + y$$

9 - 30

$$\frac{dE}{dy} = \frac{-2Q^2}{2gA^3} \frac{dA}{dy} + 1 = 0$$

9 - 31

$$\frac{dA}{dy} = b_s$$

b<sub>s</sub>

(31- 9)

$$\frac{Q^2 b_s}{gA^3} = 1$$

9 - 32

super

y<sub>c</sub>

y  
y

.subcritical  
critical

**Gradually varied flow**

$$\left(= 0 \frac{dy}{dx}\right) \quad \frac{dy}{dx}$$

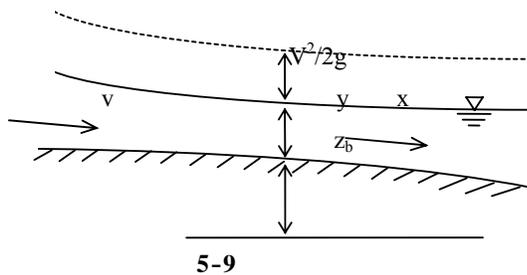
**Depth Variation**

.33-9

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{S_b \left( 1 - \left( \frac{y_n}{y} \right)^{10/3} \right)}{1 - \left( \frac{y_c}{y} \right)^3} \quad 9 - 33$$

$$y \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \quad = S_b$$

$$H = \quad 5-9$$



$$0 = z$$

$$H = \frac{V^2}{2g} + y + z_b \quad 9 - 34$$

$$H = \frac{q^2}{2gy^2} + y + z_b \quad 9 - 35$$

$$\frac{dH}{dx} = -\frac{2q^2}{2gy^3} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz_b}{dx} \quad 9 - 36$$

$$-S_b \quad \frac{dz_b}{dx} - S_e \quad \frac{dH}{dx}$$

$$S_e = \frac{q^2 n^2}{1.49^2 y^{10/3}}$$

$$R_h = y - y$$

b

$$R_h = \frac{by}{2y+b}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \left( 1 - \frac{q^2}{gy^3} \right) = S_b - S_e$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{S_b \left( 1 - \frac{q^2 n^2}{1.49^2 y^{10/3}} \frac{1}{S_b} \right)}{\left( 1 - \frac{q^2}{gy^3} \right)} \quad (9-37)$$

$$\frac{q^2 n^2}{1.49^2 y^{10/3} S_b} = \frac{q^2 n^2}{1.49^2 y^{10/3}} \left[ \frac{q^2}{\left( y_n^2 \frac{1.49^2}{n^2} y_n^{4/3} \right)} \right]^{-1} = \left( \frac{y_n}{y} \right)^{10/3} \quad (9-38)$$

$$\frac{q^2}{gy^3} = \left( \frac{y_c}{y} \right)^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = S_b \frac{1 - \left( \frac{y_n}{y} \right)^{10/3}}{1 - \left( \frac{y_c}{y} \right)^3} \quad (9-39)$$

:

$y_n > y_c$  (Mild)

$y_n < y_c$  (Steep)

$y_n = y_c$  (Critical)

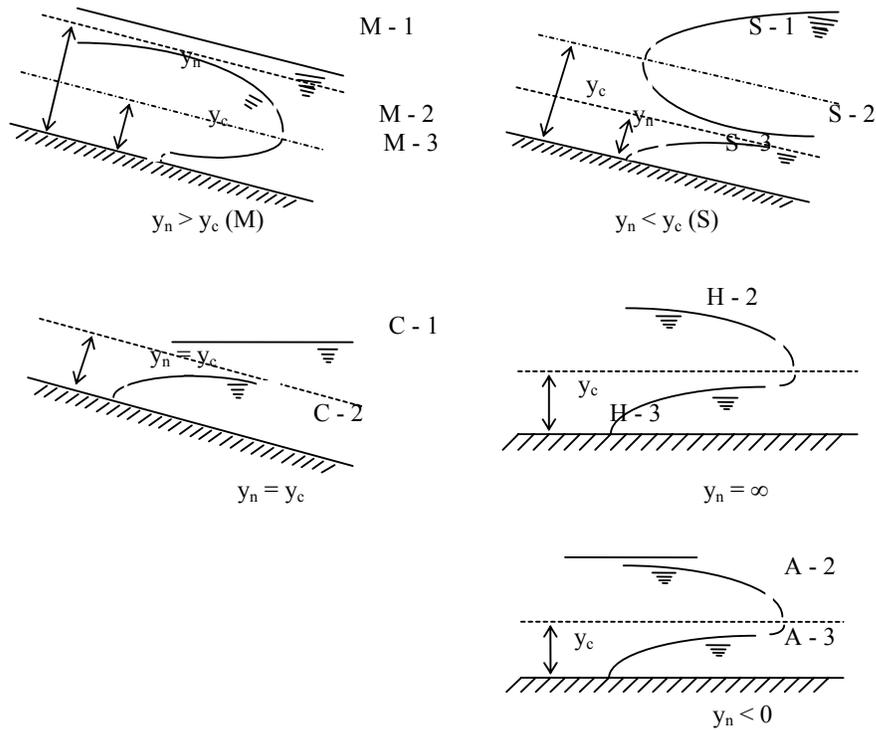
$y_n = \infty$  (Horizontal)

$y_n < 0$  (Adverse)

4-9

4-9

		$\frac{dy}{dx}$		$\frac{y_c}{y}$		$\frac{y_n}{y}$	
M - 1		+	+	< 1	+	< 1	M $y_n > y_c$
M - 2		-	+	< 1	-	> 1	
M - 3		+	-	> 1	-	> 1	
S - 1		+	+	< 1	+	< 1	S $y_n < y_c$
S - 2		-	-	> 1	-	< 1	
S - 3		+	-	> 1	-	> 1	
C - 1		+	+	< 1	+	< 1	C $y_n = y_c$
C - 3		+	-	> 1	-	> 1	
H - 2		-	+	< 1	-	-	H $y_n = \infty$
H - 3		+	-	> 1	-	-	
A - 2		-	+	< 1	$S_b < 0$	< 1	A $y_n < 0$
A - 3		+	-	> 1		< 1	



6-9

$$\bar{S}_c = \frac{\bar{V}^2 n^2}{1.49^2 R^{3/4}}$$

(1)

(9 - 40)

$$\bar{S}_c = \frac{S_{e1} + S_{e2}}{2}$$

(2)

(9 - 41)

:

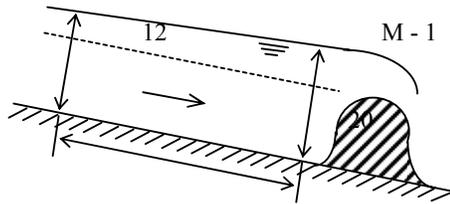
1 =  $S_{e1}$

2 =  $S_{e2}$



$$4000 = \frac{1.49}{0.025} \left( \frac{50y_n}{50 + 2y_n} \right) (0.001)^{1/2} 50xy_n$$

$$10.95 = y_n$$



$$y_c = \left( \frac{q^2}{g} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$q = \frac{Q}{b} = \frac{4000}{50} = 80$$

$$y_c = \left( \frac{30^2}{2 \times 3.17} \right)^{1/3} = 5.84 \text{ ft}$$

$$y = 20 > y_n = 10.95 > y_c = 5.84$$

M - 1

$$(16) \quad \begin{matrix} 12 & 20 & \Delta x & 44-9 \\ & & y & \\ & & y & 8 & 2.5 \\ & & & & 0.5 \end{matrix}$$

$\Delta x$	$\bar{S}_e$	$S_e$	$R = \frac{A}{P}$	$P = b + 2y$	$E_s = \frac{V^2}{2g} + y$	$V = \frac{Q}{A}$	$A = by$	$y$
3115	0.0002217	0.0001820	11.111	90.0	20.248	4.0	1000	20
3570	0.000333	0.0002615	10.29	85.0	17.825	4.57	875	17.5
6640	0.000585	0.000405	9.375	80.0	15.443	5.34	750	15
		0.000765	8.11	74.0	12.690	6.667	600	12
13325	$\Delta x$							

$$12 \quad 20 \quad \Delta x$$

:

14330	0.0004735	0.0001820	11.111	90.0	20.248	4.0	1000	20
		0.000765	8.11	74.0	12.690	6.667	600	12

$$.14330$$

$$13325$$

$$. 13101$$

( ) **5-9**

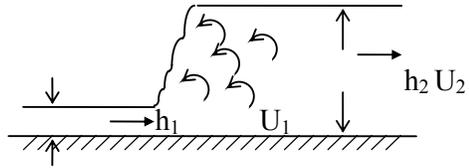
rapid

subcritical

supercritical

step up

(8-9) nonuniform steady ) irreversibilities



8-9

spillways

overflow

chutes  
sluice gate

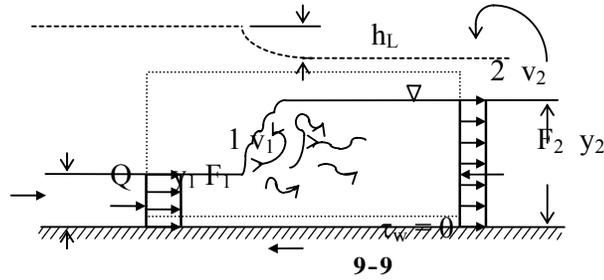
2 1

control volume

(9-9)

45-9

shock losses



$$\Sigma F_x = F_1 - F_2 = \rho * Q * (v_2 - v_1) \quad 9-45$$

.46-9

$$Q_1 = A_1 * v_1 = y_1 * v_1 \text{ (since } A_1 = y_1 \text{)} \quad 9-46$$

.47-9

$$F_1 = (\gamma * y_1 / 2) * A_1 = \gamma * y_1^2 / 2 \text{ and } F_2 = \gamma * y_2^2 / 2 \quad 9-47$$

.48-9

47-9

$$(\gamma * y_1^2 / 2) - (\gamma * y_2^2 / 2) = \gamma * Q * (v_2 - v_1) / g = \gamma * y_1 * v_1 * (v_2 - v_1)$$

$$\text{or, } (y_1^2 / 2) - (y_2^2 / 2) = y_1 * v_1 * (v_2 - v_1) / g \quad 9-48$$

.49-9

( )

$$Q = A_1 * v_1 = A_2 * v_2 \quad 9-49$$

$$v_2 = y_1 * v_1 / y_2 \quad 9-50$$

.51-9

47-9

$$(y_1^2 / 2) - (y_2^2 / 2) = y_1 * v_1 * [(y_1 * v_1 / y_2) - v_1] / g \quad 9-51$$

$$\text{or, } (y_1 - y_2)(y_1 + y_2) = 2y_1 * v_1^2 (y_1 - y_2) / y_2 * g \quad 9-52$$

$$(y_1 + y_2) = 2y_1^2 * v_1^2 / y_2 * y_1 * g \quad 9-53$$

$y_1$

$Fr$

$$Fr_1 = v_1 / (g * y_1)^{1/2} \quad 9-54$$

$$(y_2 / y_1)^2 - (y_2 / y_1) - 2Fr_1^2 = 0 \quad 9-55$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 : \quad 55-9$$

56-9

$$(y_2 / y_1) = (1/2) * [-1 \pm (1 + 8Fr_1^2)^{1/2}] \quad 9-56$$

$$(y_2 / y_1) = (1/2) * [-1 + (1 + 8Fr_1^2)^{1/2}] \quad 9-57$$

$$\frac{y_2}{y_1}$$

$$y_2 / y_1 > 1$$

$$1 \quad Fr_1$$

$$Fr_1 > 1$$

supercritical

58-9

$$(y_1/y_2)^2 - (y_1/y_2) - 2Fr_2^2 = 0 \quad 9-58$$

59-9

$$(y_1/y_2) = (1/2) * [-1 + (1 + 8Fr_2^2)^{1/2}] \quad 9-59$$

sub-critical

$$1 \quad Fr_2 \quad 1 \quad \frac{y_1}{y_2}$$

60-9

$$y_1 + v_1^2/2g = y_2 + v_2^2/2g + h_1 \quad 9-60$$

$$61-9 \quad Fr_1 \quad 60-9$$

$$h_1 = (y_2 - y_1)^3 / 4y_1 * y_2 \quad 9-61$$

$$y_1 \quad y_2 \quad 61-9$$

5-9

1-5-9

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)
- (6)
- (7)

$$V_c = \frac{\sqrt{gy_c}}{2} \quad (8)$$

2-5-9

$$0.4 \quad 8 \quad 5-10 \times 1.6 \quad 0.8 \quad (1)$$

$$( \quad : \quad ) \quad (2)$$

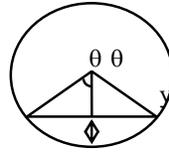
$$1.5 \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad 1500 \quad 1 \quad 0.025 \quad ( \quad C \quad ) \quad (3)$$

$$( \quad / \quad 2.9 : \quad ) \quad 8 \quad (3.3 \quad 1.65 : \quad ) \quad 0.0001 \quad \text{gunite concrete}^6$$

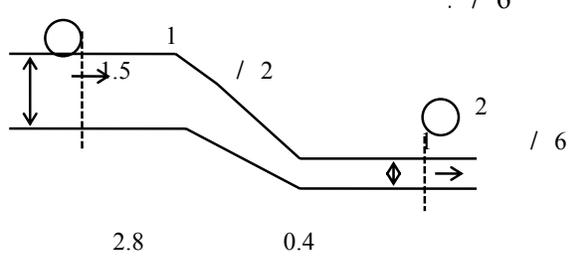
$$( \quad ) \quad 6$$

$$B = 2h(\sqrt{m^2 + 1} - m) \quad (4)$$

$$y = D \quad (5)$$



(0.95D : ) . chute / 2 1.5 / 6 1 (6)



0.88 : ) . ( 41.2 (8)

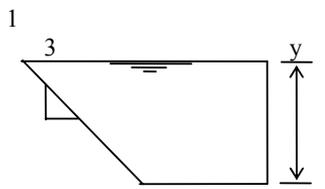
15 1.2 12 ( 36.7 / 3.4 8.8 0.37 : ) (9)

$$\frac{Q}{b^3} = \frac{160}{3^3} = \frac{160}{27} \approx 5.93 \quad (10)$$

$$n = \frac{0.012}{0.002} = 6 \quad (10)$$

(y b) .0025 / 0.5 v

(^2 / 1.18 / 5.42 4.42 5.73 : )



# Boundry Layer

## Concept of Boundry Layer

1-10

1904

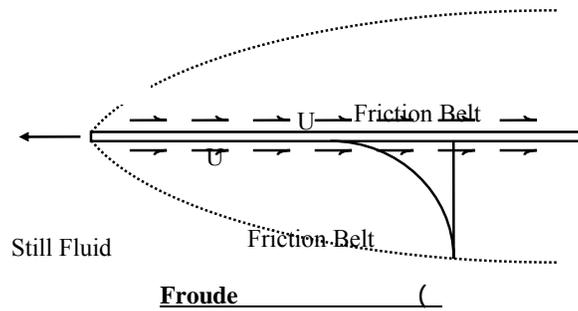
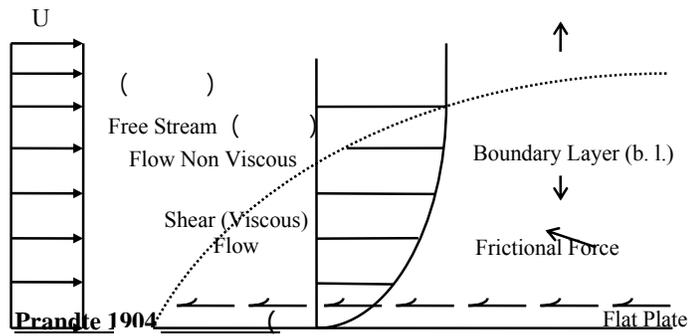
Prandtl

Froude

1872

1-10

( )



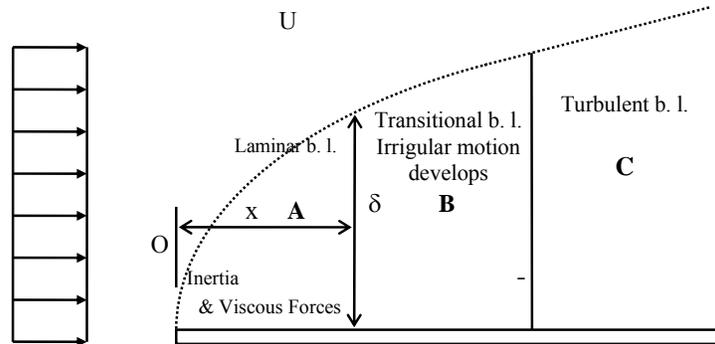
1-10

Boundary Layer on a flate plate :

2-10

2-10

$$F_i = \quad \times \quad =$$



2-10

$$F_i = Ma = \rho L^3 \frac{du}{dt} = \rho L^3 \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} \quad (10.1)$$

$$\therefore F_i = \rho L^3 u \frac{du}{dx} \quad (10.2)$$

$$F_\tau = \mu \frac{dv}{dy} L^2 \quad (10.3) \quad ( \quad )$$

$$F_i \propto F_\tau \quad (10.4)$$

$$\rho L^3 u \frac{du}{dx} \propto \mu L^2 \frac{dv}{dy} \quad (10.5)$$

$$\rho u \frac{du}{dx} \propto \frac{\mu}{L} \frac{dv}{dy} \quad 10-6$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} \approx \frac{u}{x} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dv}{dy} \approx \frac{v}{\delta} \quad 10-7$$

$$6-10 \quad v \approx L = y \text{ and } u$$

$$\frac{\rho U^2}{x} \propto \frac{\mu U}{\delta^2} \quad 10-8$$

$$\delta^2 \propto \frac{\mu x}{\rho U} \propto \frac{v x}{U} \quad 10-9$$

$$\frac{\delta}{x} \propto \sqrt{\frac{v x}{U x^2}} \propto \sqrt{\frac{v}{U x}} \quad 10-10$$

$$\frac{\delta}{x} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{Re_x}} \quad 10-11$$

(=5 ∞)                      (Laminar b.l.)                      Mathematical                      H. Blasius

$$\delta = 5 \sqrt{\frac{v x}{u}} \quad 10-12$$

$$\frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{\frac{u x}{v}}} \quad 10-13$$

$$\frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$$

10-14

.2-10

X

(Reynold's Number  $Re_N$ )

Re<sub>x</sub>

Low

$$\propto \sqrt{x}$$

b.l. thickness ( $\delta$ )

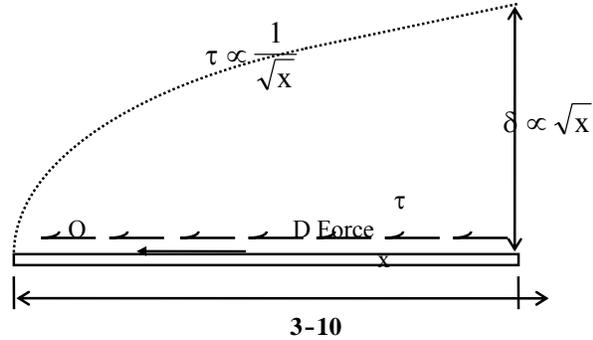
$$\propto \sqrt{x}$$

( )

Flow

Shearing Stress at Wall 9-10

$$(3-10) \tau_o$$



$$\tau_o = \mu \frac{dv}{dy} \propto \mu \frac{U}{\delta} \propto \mu \sqrt{\frac{U^3}{vx}}$$

(10-15)

$$\therefore \tau_o \propto U^{3/2} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

(10-16)

Total Drag Force (D)

$$D = \int_0^x \tau b dx$$

10-17

:  
= b

$$D = b \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^x x^{-1/2} dx = 2bx^{1/2}$$

$$\therefore D \approx b \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}} \propto \sqrt{x}$$

10-18

:

Coefficient of Frictional Drag

$C_f$

$$C_f = \frac{\text{Drag force}}{\text{Hypothetical drag}} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$C_f = \frac{D}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 A} \propto \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 x b} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

10-19

18-10 15-10

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \propto \frac{\mu \sqrt{\frac{U}{vx}} \cdot x \cdot b}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 x b} \propto \sqrt{\frac{\nu}{Ux}} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$$

10-20

$$\therefore C_f = \frac{1.328}{\sqrt{Re_x}} \quad (21-10)$$

1.328 = (Constant)       $C_f$       H. Blasius

10-21

(Laminar)      (21-10)

(ReN =  $5 \times 10^5 \sim 2 \times 10^6$ )      (21)

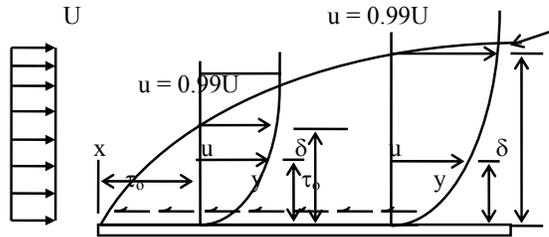
**Definition of B. L. Thickness**

**3-10**

(%1)

( )

.4-10 (δ)



4-10

**The Displacement Thickness  $\delta^*$ :**

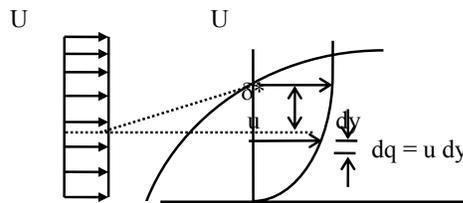
**1-3-10**

(A parameter)

.22-10

5-10

$\delta^*$



5-10

$$u\delta^* = \int_0^{\delta} (U - u)\delta y \quad (10-22)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\delta^*}{\delta} = \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{u}{U}\right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta} \quad (10-23)$$

.24-10

$$\rho U^2 \delta^{**} = \rho \int_0^{\delta} u(U - u)\delta y \quad (10-24)$$

$$\delta^{**} = \int_0^{\delta} \frac{u}{U} \left(1 - \frac{u}{U}\right) \delta y \quad (10-25)$$

$$\frac{\delta^{**}}{\delta} = \int_0^1 \frac{u}{U} \left(1 - \frac{u}{U}\right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta} \quad (10-26)$$

**The Momentum Thickness  $\delta^{**}$ :**

**2-3-10**

**Energy Dissipation Thickness  $\delta^{***}$ :**

**3-3-10**

.27-10

$$U^3 \delta^{***} = \int_0^{\delta} u(U^2 - u^2) \delta y \quad 10-27$$

$$\delta^{***} = \int_0^{\delta} \frac{u}{U} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{u}{U} \right)^2 \right) \delta y \quad 10-28$$

$$\therefore \frac{\delta^{***}}{\delta} = \int_0^1 \frac{u}{U} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{u}{U} \right)^2 \right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta} \quad 10-29$$

**Separation and Vortex formation**

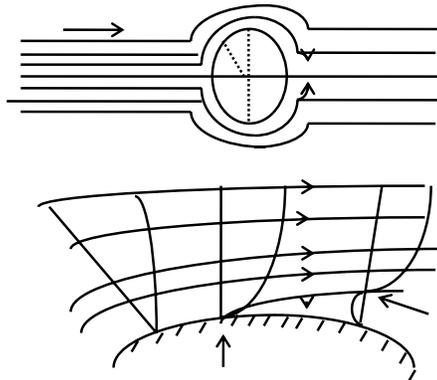
**4-10**

E D

6-10

.F E E D F E  
E F E

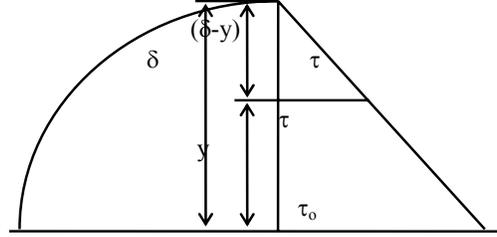
.6-10



$$\frac{du}{dy} = \text{zero} \quad \text{and} \quad \tau = \text{zero}$$

**6-10**

.7-10



7-10

$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy} \quad 10-30$$

$$\therefore \frac{\tau_0}{\tau} = \frac{\delta}{\delta - y} \quad 10-31$$

$$\therefore \tau = \tau_0 \left( \frac{\delta - y}{\delta} \right) = \tau_0 \left( 1 - \frac{y}{\delta} \right) \quad 10-32$$

$$\mu \frac{du}{dy} = \tau_0 \left( 1 - \frac{y}{\delta} \right) \quad 10-33$$

$$du = \frac{\tau_0}{\mu} \left( 1 - \frac{y}{\delta} \right) \quad 10-34$$

$$\int_0^U du = \frac{\tau_0}{\mu} \int_0^{\delta} \left( 1 - \frac{y}{\delta} \right) \delta y \quad 10-35$$

$$\therefore \int_0^U du = \frac{\tau_0 \delta}{\mu} \int_0^1 \left( 1 - \frac{y}{\delta} \right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta} \quad 10-36$$

$$U = \frac{\delta \tau_0}{\mu} \left[ \frac{y}{\delta} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{y}{\delta} \right)^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{\delta \tau_0}{\mu} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) - (0) \right]$$

$$\therefore U = \frac{\delta \tau_0}{2\mu} \quad 10-37$$

36-10 u

$$\int_0^u du = \frac{\delta \tau_0}{\mu} \int_0^y \left( 1 - \frac{y}{\delta} \right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta}$$

$$u = \frac{\delta \tau_0}{\mu} \left( \frac{y}{\delta} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{y}{\delta} \right)^2 \right) \quad 10-38$$

$$\therefore U - u = \frac{\delta \tau_0}{2\mu} - \frac{\delta \tau_0}{\mu} \left( \frac{y}{\delta} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{y}{\delta} \right)^2 \right) \quad 10-39$$

$$U - u = \frac{\delta \tau_0}{2\mu} \left( 1 - 2 \frac{y}{\delta} + \left( \frac{y}{\delta} \right)^2 \right) \quad 10-40$$

$$\therefore U - u = \frac{\delta \tau_0}{2\mu} \left[ 1 - \frac{y}{\delta} \right]^2 \quad 10-41$$

.Parabolic

:(Force per unit width) (D)

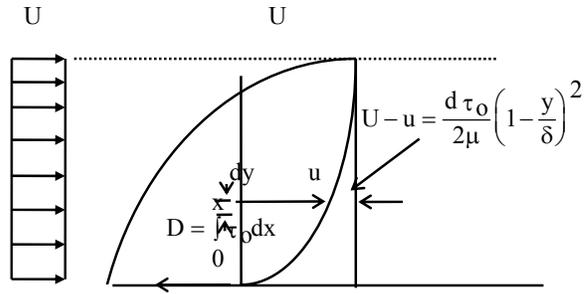
$$D = \int_0^x \tau_o dx \quad 10-42$$

D

D = Rate of change of Momentum

$$\int_0^\delta \rho u dy \times 1$$

$$\tau_o dx \times 1 = \tau_o dA : \quad (U - u) \quad 8-10$$



) 8-10

$$D = \int_0^x \tau_o dx = \rho \int_0^\delta u(U - u) \delta y \quad 10-43$$

$$D = \rho U^2 \int_0^\delta \frac{u}{U} \left(1 - \frac{u}{U}\right) \delta y \quad 10-44$$

$$: \quad U \quad (41-10) \quad (41-10) \quad (37-10)$$

$$1 - \frac{u}{U} = \left(1 - \frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2 = 1 - 2\frac{y}{\delta} + \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2 \quad 10-45$$

$$\therefore \frac{u}{U} = 2\frac{y}{\delta} - \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2 \quad 10-46$$

$$\therefore D = \rho U^2 \delta \int_0^\delta \left(2\frac{y}{\delta} - \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2\right) \left(1 - \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2\right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta} \quad 10-47$$

$$D = \rho U^2 \delta \int_0^\delta \left[2\frac{y}{\delta} - 5\left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^3 - \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^4\right] \frac{\delta y}{\delta} \quad 10-48$$

$$D = \rho U^2 \delta \left[ \frac{2}{2} \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{3} \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^3 + \frac{4}{4} \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^4 - \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^5 \right]_0^\delta$$

$$\therefore D = \frac{2}{15} \rho U^2 \delta \quad 10-49$$

$$\delta = \frac{5x}{\sqrt{Re_x}} \quad 14-10$$

$$C_f = \frac{D}{\frac{1}{2}\rho U^2 A} = \frac{4}{15} \frac{\rho U^2}{x^2} \frac{5x}{\sqrt{\frac{Ux}{\nu}}} \times \frac{1}{\rho U^2}$$

**Turbulent Boundary Layer**

-6

$$\therefore C_f = \frac{1.33}{\sqrt{Re_x}}$$

Power Law

$$\frac{u}{U} = \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^m$$

10-51

:

$$\left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{7}\right) \text{th}$$

power = m

$$m = \frac{1}{7} \text{ th}$$

$$U\delta^* = \int_0^{\delta} (U-u)\delta y$$

10-22

$$\frac{\delta^*}{\delta} = \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{u}{U}\right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta}$$

10-23

$$\therefore \delta^* = \delta \int_0^1 \left(1 - \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^{\frac{1}{7}}\right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta}$$

10-52

$$= \left[ \frac{y}{\delta} - \frac{7}{8} \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^{\frac{8}{7}} \right]_0^1 = \delta \left[1 - \frac{7}{8}\right]$$

$$\therefore \delta^{**} = \frac{\delta}{8}$$

10-53

=  $\bar{u}$

$$q = \bar{u}\delta$$

$$\therefore q = \bar{u}\delta = \int_0^{\delta} u\delta y = \int_0^1 U\delta \frac{u}{U} \frac{\delta y}{\delta}$$

$$q = U\delta \int_0^1 \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^{\frac{1}{7}} \frac{\delta y}{\delta} = U\delta \left[ \frac{7}{8} \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^{\frac{8}{7}} \right]_0^1$$

$$\therefore q = U\delta \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{7}{8} U\delta$$

10-54

$$\therefore \frac{\bar{u}}{U} = \frac{7}{8} = 0.875$$

10-55

$$\rho U^2 \delta^{**} = \rho \int_0^{\delta} u(U-u)\delta y$$

10-24

$$\delta^{**} = \int_0^1 \frac{u}{U} \left(1 - \frac{u}{U}\right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta}$$

10-25

$$\frac{\delta^{**}}{\delta} = \int_0^1 \frac{u}{U} \left(1 - \frac{u}{U}\right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta}$$

10-26

$$\delta^{**} = \delta \left[ \frac{7}{8} \left( \frac{y}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{8}{7}} - \frac{7}{9} \left( \frac{y}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{9}{7}} \right]_0^1 = \delta \left[ \frac{7}{8} - \frac{7}{9} \right] = \frac{63-56}{72} \delta = \frac{7}{72} \delta$$

$$\therefore \delta^{**} = \frac{7}{72} \delta \quad 10-56$$

$$D = \quad =$$

$$D = \rho \int_0^{\delta} u(U-u) \delta y \quad 10-43$$

$$43-10 \quad 24-10$$

$$\therefore D = \rho \int_0^{\delta} u(U-u) \delta y = \delta^{**} \rho U \quad 10-57$$

$$b \quad = D$$

$$D = \delta^{**} \rho U^2 b \quad 10-58$$

Darcy Weisbach

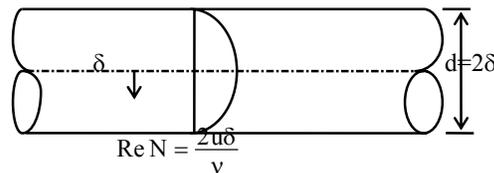
$$\tau_0 = \frac{f \rho \bar{U}^2}{8} \quad 10-59$$

$$f = \frac{0.316}{(\text{Re } N)^{0.25}} \quad 10-60$$

$$59-10 \quad 60-10 \quad f \quad 55-10 \quad \bar{U}$$

$$\tau_0 = \frac{0.316}{(\text{Re } N)^{0.25}} \rho \bar{U}^2 \times \frac{1}{8} = 0.0225 \rho U^2 \left( \frac{U \delta}{\nu} \right)^{-\frac{1}{4}} \quad 10-61$$

$$9-10 \quad \frac{2U\delta}{\nu} = \text{Re } N \quad 61-10$$



9-10

42-10

$$D = \int_0^x \tau_0 dx$$

$$\therefore \tau_0 = \frac{dD}{dx} \quad 10-62$$

$$D = \rho U^2 \delta^{**} \quad 10-57$$

$$\tau_0 = \frac{d\rho U^2 \delta^{**}}{dx} = \rho U^2 \frac{d\delta^{**}}{dx} \quad 10-63$$

$$\delta^{**} = \frac{7}{72} \delta \quad 10-56$$

$$\therefore \tau_0 = \rho U^2 \frac{d\delta^{**}}{dx} = \rho U^2 \frac{d\left(\frac{7}{72} \delta\right)}{dx} \quad 10-64$$

$$\tau_0 = \frac{7}{72} \rho U^2 \frac{d\delta}{dx} = \frac{0.0225 \rho U^2}{\left(\frac{U\delta}{\nu}\right)^4} \quad 10-65$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\delta} \frac{1}{\delta^4} d\delta = \int_0^x 0.0225 \times \frac{72}{7} U^{-\frac{1}{4}} \frac{1}{\nu^{\frac{1}{4}}} dx \quad 10-66$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \delta^{\frac{5}{4}} = 0.237 \left(\frac{U}{\nu}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} x \quad 10-67$$

$$\delta = \left(\frac{5}{4} \times 0.237\right)^{\frac{4}{5}} \left(\frac{U}{\nu}\right)^{\frac{1}{5}} x^{\frac{4}{5}} \quad 10-68$$

$$\therefore \delta = 0.38 \left(\frac{Ux}{\nu}\right)^{-0.2} \quad 10-69$$

$$\therefore \frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{0.38}{(\text{Re } x)^{0.2}} \quad 10-70$$

$$\delta^{**} = \frac{7}{72} \delta = \frac{7}{72} \times \frac{0.38x}{(\text{Re } x)^{0.2}}$$

$$\therefore \delta^{**} = \frac{0.037}{(\text{Re } x)^{0.2}} x \quad 10-71$$

-:D

$$D = \rho U^2 \delta^{**} = \frac{0.037}{(\text{Re } x)^{0.2}} x \rho U^2 \quad 10-72$$

$$\therefore D = \frac{0.037 \rho U^2}{(\text{Re } x)^{0.2}} x \quad 10-73$$

73-10			$X^{0.8}$	$U^{1.8}$	Drag Force (D)
D	49-10	$\delta$	(14-10)	)	$X^{0.5} U^{1.5}$

$$\left[ D = \frac{2}{15} U^2 \times 5x \times U^{-\frac{1}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\nu^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]$$

$C_f$

$$C_f = \frac{D \times b}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 A} = \frac{Db}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 x b} = \frac{2D}{\rho U^2 x} \quad 10-74$$

$$\therefore C_f = \frac{2 \times 0.037 \rho U^2}{(\text{Re } x)^{0.2}} \times \frac{1}{\rho U^2 x} \times x = \frac{0.074}{(\text{Re } x)^{0.2}}$$

$$C_f = \frac{0.074}{(\text{Re } x)^{0.2}} \quad 10-75$$

(The 7th root, or Power Law)

10-10  $(10^5 \approx 10^8) \text{ Re } x$  .ReN.

Von Karman . Rex

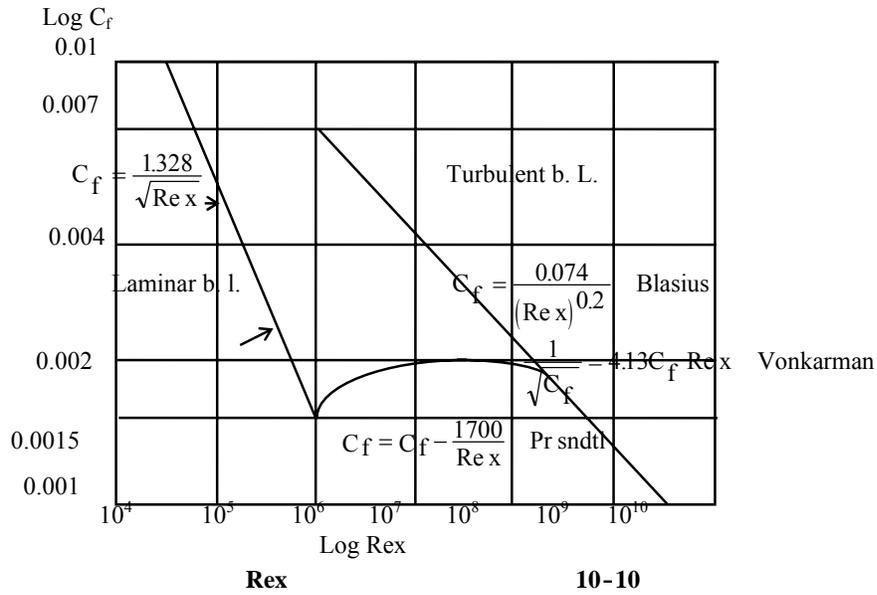
.76-10

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{C_f}} = 1.7 + 4.15 \text{Log } C_f \text{ Re } x \quad 10-76$$

.77-10

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{C_f}} = 4.13 C_f Re_x$$

10-77



(Drag Coefficient)

Prandtl

.78-10

$$C_f = C_{f_{Turbulent}} - \frac{1700}{Re_x} \quad 10-78$$

**1-10**

$$\dots \quad 1 \quad /^2 \quad 0.16 = v \quad ( ) \quad / 16$$

$$Re_x = \frac{Ux}{v} = \frac{16 \times 1}{0.16 \times 10^{-4}} = 10^6 \quad .1$$

$$(5 \times 10^5 \sim 2 \times 10^6) \quad .2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\delta}{x} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{Re_x}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{10^6}} = \frac{5}{10^3}$$

$$\therefore \delta = \frac{5 \times 1}{10^3} = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$$C_f \quad .3$$

$$C_f = \frac{1.328}{\sqrt{Re_x}} = \frac{1.328}{10^3} = 1.328 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$D \quad .4$$

$$D = C_f \times \frac{1}{2} \rho U^2 A = 1.328 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10^3 \times 16^2 \times 1 \times 1 = 170 \text{ N}$$

2-10

$\delta^{***}$

$\delta^{**}$

$\delta^*$

$$\frac{u}{U} = \frac{y}{\delta}$$

$$\frac{\delta^*}{\delta} = \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{u}{U}\right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta} \quad .1$$

$$\therefore \frac{\delta^*}{\delta} = \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{y}{\delta}\right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta} = \left[ \frac{y}{\delta} - \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{\delta^* = \frac{\delta}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\delta^{**}}{\delta} = \int_0^1 \frac{u}{U} \left(1 - \frac{u}{U}\right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta} \quad .2$$

$$\therefore \frac{\delta^{**}}{\delta} = \int_0^1 \frac{y}{\delta} \left(1 - \frac{y}{\delta}\right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta} = \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{y}{\delta} - \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2 \right] \frac{\delta y}{\delta}$$

$$\frac{\delta^{**}}{\delta} = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^3 \right]_0^1 = \left[ \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) - (0-0) \right] = \frac{3-2}{6}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{\delta^{**} = \frac{\delta}{6}}}$$

$$\frac{\delta^{***}}{\delta} = \int_0^1 \frac{u}{U} \left[ 1 - \left(\frac{u}{U}\right)^2 \right] \frac{\delta y}{\delta} \quad .3$$

$$\therefore \frac{\delta^{***}}{\delta} = \int_0^1 \frac{y}{\delta} \left[ 1 - \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2 \right] \frac{\delta y}{\delta} = \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{y}{\delta} - \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^3 \right] \frac{\delta y}{\delta}$$

$$\frac{\delta^{***}}{\delta} = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^4 \right]_0^1 = \left[ \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) - (0-0) \right] = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{\delta^{***} = \frac{\delta}{4}}}$$

3-10

$$/ \quad 100 = U \quad 9 = \delta$$

$$\cdot \quad \times \quad / \quad 0.01 = \mu \quad \frac{u}{U} = 2 \frac{y}{\delta} - 2 \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^4$$

$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$u = U \left[ 2 \frac{y}{\delta} - 2 \left( \frac{y}{\delta} \right)^3 + \left( \frac{y}{\delta} \right)^4 \right]$$

$$\frac{du}{dy} = U \left[ \frac{2}{\delta} - \frac{6y^2}{\delta^3} + \frac{4y^3}{\delta^4} \right]$$

= y

$$\frac{du}{dy} = U \left[ \frac{2}{\delta} \right] = \frac{2U}{\delta} = \frac{2 \times 1}{0.009} = 222.2$$

$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy} = 0.001 \times 222.2 = \underline{\underline{0.222 \text{ N/m}^2}}$$

**7-10**

**1-7-10**

(1)

f C<sub>f</sub> (2)

(3)

2δ (4)

**2-7-10**

$$\int_0^1 \frac{u}{U} \left( 1 - \frac{u}{U} \right) \frac{\delta y}{\delta} = 0.117 \quad \text{3-10} \quad u \quad (1)$$

$$\left( \frac{1.17}{D} \left( \frac{u}{U} \right) \right) : \quad 10 \quad 1.0 \quad (2)$$

$$D = 2\rho \int_{y=0}^{y=\delta} (U-u) u dy \quad u$$

.C<sub>f</sub>

$$\left( \frac{u}{U} \right) = 2 \frac{y}{\delta} - \left( \frac{y}{\delta} \right)^2$$

$$\times / 0.01 = \mu \quad / 20 = U$$

$$4 = \delta^{*3} \cdot 10 \times 3.33 = C_f \left( \quad \right) / 0.128 = D \left( \frac{\partial D}{\partial t} = \rho u dy \delta V \right)$$

$$\left( 1.6 = \delta^{**} \right)$$

(3)

$$x \quad \frac{u}{U} = \left( \frac{y}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{1}{7}}$$

$$x \quad \frac{\delta}{x} = 0.38 \left( \frac{v}{Ux} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$\left( D = \frac{0.037}{(Re_x)^{0.2}} \rho U^2 x : \quad \right)$$

$$\frac{u}{U} = 2 \left( \frac{y}{\delta} \right) - \left( \frac{y}{\delta} \right)^2 \quad (4)$$

$$1.2 = 2 \left( \frac{y}{\delta} \right) - \left( \frac{y}{\delta} \right)^2 \quad (5)$$

$\frac{y}{\delta}$	$\frac{u}{U}$	$\frac{\bar{y}}{\delta}$	$\frac{\bar{u}}{U}$
0	1.00	0.8	0.044
0.2	0.67	1.0	0.008
0.4	0.37	1.2	0.000
0.6	0.54		

$$= \left( \frac{1.2^3}{468} = 0.42 = \delta^* \right) \quad (6)$$

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|-------|-------|------|
|       | 1988  | (21) |
|       | .1995 | (22) |
|       | .1967 | (23) |
| )     | :     | (24) |
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| 1999  |       | (25) |
|       | :     | (26) |
|       | .1967 |      |
| .198- | (1)   | (27) |



مرفق 1- ضغط بخار الماء المشبع بدلالة الحرارة

مرفق 1- ضغط بخار الماء المشبع بدلالة الحرارة									درجة الحرارة (مئوية)
ضغط البخار المشبع (ملم زئبق)									
0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0	
2.17	2.19	2.21	2.22	2.24	2.26	2.27	2.3	2.32	-10
2.34	2.36	2.38	2.4	2.41	2.43	2.45	2.49	2.51	-9
2.53	2.55	2.57	2.59	2.61	2.63	2.65	2.69	2.71	-8
2.73	2.75	2.77	2.8	2.82	2.84	2.86	2.91	2.93	-7
2.95	2.97	2.99	3.01	3.04	3.06	3.09	3.14	3.16	-6
3.18	3.22	3.24	3.27	3.29	3.32	3.34	3.39	3.41	-5
3.44	3.46	3.49	3.52	3.54	3.57	3.59	3.64	3.67	-4
3.7	3.73	3.76	3.79	3.82	3.85	3.88	3.94	3.97	-3
4	4.03	4.05	4.08	4.11	4.14	4.17	4.23	4.26	-2
4.29	4.33	4.36	4.4	4.43	4.46	4.49	4.55	4.58	-1
4.89	4.86	4.82	4.78	4.75	4.71	4.69	4.62	4.58	0
5.25	5.21	5.18	5.14	5.11	5.07	5.03	4.96	4.92	1
5.64	5.6	5.57	5.53	5.48	5.44	5.4	5.33	5.29	2
6.06	6.01	5.97	5.93	5.89	5.84	5.8	5.72	5.68	3
6.49	6.45	6.4	6.36	6.31	6.27	6.23	6.14	6.1	4
6.96	6.91	6.86	6.82	6.77	6.72	6.68	6.58	6.54	5
7.46	7.41	7.36	7.31	7.25	7.2	7.16	7.06	7.01	6
7.98	7.93	7.88	7.82	7.77	7.72	7.67	7.56	7.51	7
8.54	8.48	8.43	8.37	8.32	8.26	8.21	8.1	8.04	8
9.14	9.08	9.02	8.96	8.9	8.84	8.78	8.67	8.61	9
9.77	9.71	9.65	9.58	9.52	9.46	9.39	9.26	9.2	10
10.45	10.38	10.31	10.24	10.17	10.1	10.03	9.9	9.84	11
11.15	11.08	11	10.93	10.86	10.79	10.72	10.58	10.52	12
11.91	11.83	11.76	11.68	11.6	11.53	11.45	11.3	11.23	13
12.7	12.62	12.54	12.46	12.38	12.3	12.22	12.06	11.98	14
13.54	13.45	13.37	13.28	13.2	13.11	13.03	12.86	12.78	15
14.44	14.35	14.26	14.17	14.08	13.99	13.9	13.71	13.63	16
15.38	15.27	15.17	15.09	14.99	14.9	14.8	14.62	14.53	17
16.36	16.26	16.16	16.06	15.96	15.86	15.76	15.56	15.46	18
17.43	17.32	17.21	17.1	17	16.9	16.79	16.57	16.46	19
18.54	18.43	18.31	18.2	18.08	17.97	17.86	17.64	17.53	20
19.7	19.58	19.46	19.35	19.23	19.11	19	18.77	18.65	21
20.93	20.8	20.69	20.58	20.43	20.31	20.19	19.94	19.82	22
22.23	22.1	21.97	21.84	21.71	21.58	21.45	21.19	21.05	23
23.6	23.45	23.31	23.19	23.05	22.91	22.76	22.5	22.27	24
25.08	24.94	24.79	24.64	24.49	24.35	24.2	23.9	23.75	25
26.6	26.46	26.32	26.18	26.03	25.89	25.74	25.45	25.31	26
28.16	28	27.85	27.69	27.53	27.37	27.21	26.9	26.74	27
29.85	29.68	29.51	29.34	29.17	29	28.83	28.49	28.32	28
31.64	31.46	31.28	31.1	30.92	30.74	30.56	30.2	30.03	29
33.52	33.33	33.14	32.95	32.76	32.57	32.38	32	31.82	30

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بعض الخواص الطبيعية للماء

مرفق 2

التوتر السطحي $10 \times \sigma =$ نيوتن/متر	الوزن النوعي كيلو نيوتن/متر مكعب	درجة اللزوجة الكينماتيكية $10^{-6} \nu$ متر مربع/ث	درجة اللزوجة الديناميكية $10^{-3} \mu$ نيوتن*ث/متر مربع	الكثافة كجم / م مكعب	درجة الحرارة (مئوية)
7.56	9.807	1.792	1.792	999.8	صفر
7.54	9.807	1.674	1.674	999.9	2
7.51	9.808	1.568	1.568	1000	4
7.49	9.807	1.519	1.519	999.9	5
7.48	9.807	1.473	1.473	999.9	6
7.46	9.807	1.429	1.429	999.9	7
7.45	9.806	1.388	1.378	999.8	8
7.43	9.805	1.348	1.348	999.7	9
7.42	9.805	1.31	1.31	999.7	10
7.41	9.804	1.274	1.274	999.6	11
7.39	9.803	1.24	1.239	999.5	12
7.38	9.802	1.207	1.206	999.4	13
7.36	9.801	1.176	1.175	999.2	14
7.35	9.8	1.146	1.145	999	15
7.33	9.799	1.117	1.116	998.9	16
7.32	9.795	1.089	1.087	998.8	17
7.31	9.793	1.062	1.06	998.6	18
7.29	9.791	1.036	1.034	998.4	19
7.28	9.789	1.011	1.009	998.2	20
7	9.778	0.898	0.895	997.1	25
7.12	9.765	0.804	0.8	995.7	30
7.04	9.749	0.725	0.721	994.1	35
6.96	9.731	0.661	0.656	992.2	40
6.88	9.711	0.605	0.599	990.2	45
6.79	9.69	0.556	0.549	988.1	50
6.71	9.666	0.513	0.506	985.7	55
6.62	9.642	0.477	0.469	983.2	60
6.53	9.616	0.444	0.436	980.6	65
6.44	9.589	0.415	0.406	977.8	70
6.35	9.56	0.39	0.38	974.9	75
6.26	9.53	0.367	0.357	971.8	80
6.17	9.499	0.347	0.336	968.6	85
6.08	9.467	0.328	0.317	965.3	90
5.99	9.433	0.311	0.299	961.9	95
5.89	9.399	0.296	0.284	958.4	100

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خواص الهواء على الضغط الجوي القياسي  
101325 باسكال

مرفق م-3

درجة اللزوجة		الوزن النوعي نيوتن/م <sup>3</sup>	الكثافة كجم/م <sup>3</sup>	درجة الحرارة م°
الكينماتكية ث / م <sup>2</sup>	الدينامكية نيوتن*ث/م <sup>2</sup>			
5-10x1.01	5-10x1.57	15.5	1.58	50 -
5-10x1.04	5-10x1.54	14.85	1.51	40 -
5-10x1.16	5-10x1.61	13.68	1.4	20 -
5-10x1.24	5-10x1.67	13.2	1.34	10 -
5-10x1.32	5-10x1.71	12.67	1.29	0
5-10x1.36	5-10x1.73	12.45	1.27	5
5-10x1.41	5-10x1.76	12.23	1.25	10
5-10x1.47	5-10x1.8	12.01	1.23	15
5-10x1.51	5-10x1.82	11.81	1.2	20
5-10x1.56	5-10x1.85	11.61	1.18	25
5-10x1.6	5-10x1.86	11.43	1.17	30
5-10x1.63	5-10x1.88	11.09	1.14	35
5-10x1.69	5-10x1.91	11.05	1.13	40
5-10x1.79	5-10x1.95	10.88	1.11	50
5-10x1.89	5-10x2	10.4	1.06	60
5-10x1.99	5-10x2.04	10.09	1.03	70
5-10x2.09	5-10x2.09	9.81	1	80
5-10x2.19	5-10x2.13	9.54	0.97	90
5-10x2.29	5-10x2.17	9.28	0.95	100
5-10x2.51	5-10x2.26	8.82	0.9	120
5-10x2.74	5-10x2.34	8.38	0.85	140
5-10x2.97	5-10x2.42	7.99	0.81	160
5-10x3.2	5-10x2.5	7.65	0.78	180
5-10x3.4	5-10x2.51	7.32	0.75	200
5-10x3.7	5-10x2.61	7.02	0.72	220
5-10x4	5-10x2.7	6.75	0.69	240
5-10x4.2	5-10x2.72	6.5	0.66	260
5-10x4.5	5-10x2.82	6.26	0.64	280
5-10x4.84	5-10x2.98	6.04	0.62	300
5-10x6.34	5-10x2.32	5.14	0.52	400
5-10x7.97	5-10x3.64	4.48	0.46	500
5-10x9.75	5-10x3.9	3.92	0.4	600
5-10x11.7	5-10x4.21	3.53	0.36	700

المصدر: عصام محمد عبد الماج

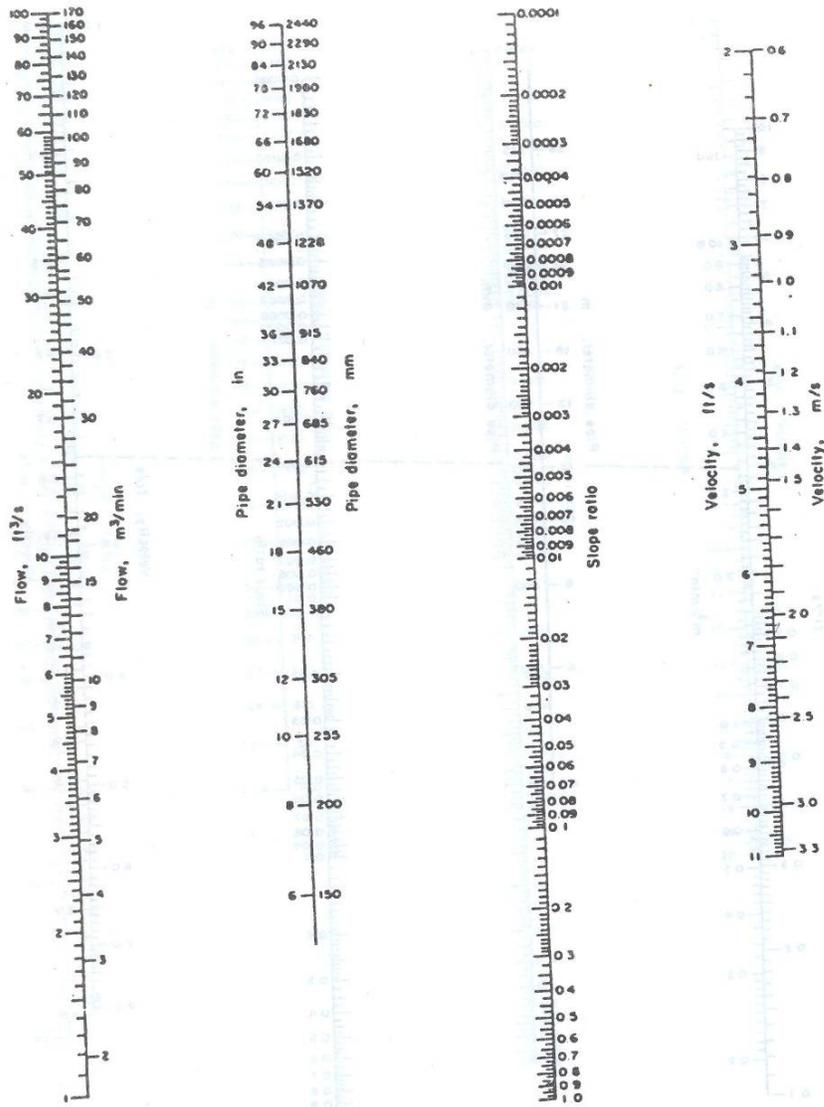
\* Henry, J.G. & Heinke, G.W., Environmental science & engineering,  
Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1989

\* Munson, B.R., Young, D.F., & Okiishi, T.H., Fundamentals of fluid  
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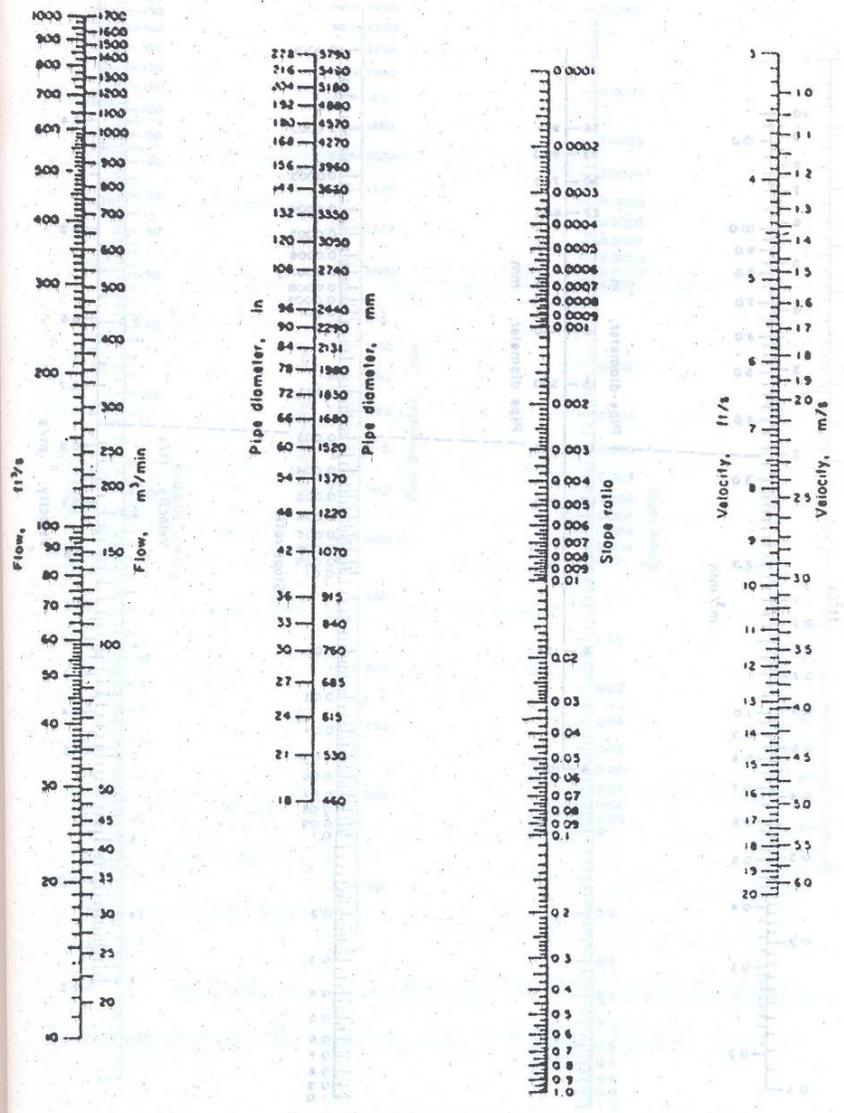
\* Blevins, R.D., Applied fluid dynamics handbook,  
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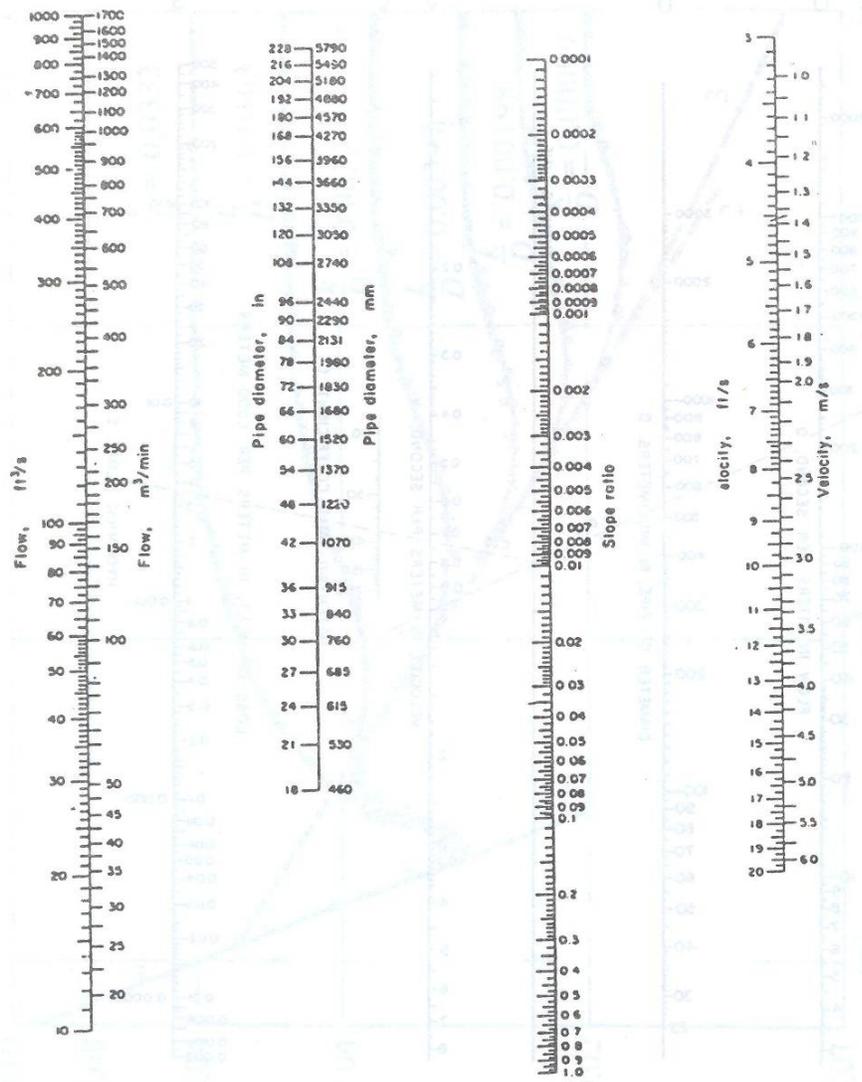
$I_{xyC}$	$I_{yC}$	$I_{CG}$		
0	$\frac{db^3}{12}$	$\frac{bd^3}{12}$	$bd$	
$\frac{bh^2(b-2d)}{72}$		$\frac{bd^3}{36}$	$\frac{bh}{2}$	
0	$\frac{\pi r^4}{4}$	$\frac{\pi r^4}{4}$	$\pi r^2$	
0	$0.3927r^4$	$0.1098r^4$	$\frac{\pi r^2}{2}$	
$-0.01647r^4$	$0.05488r^4$	$0.05488r^4$	$\frac{\pi r^2}{4}$	



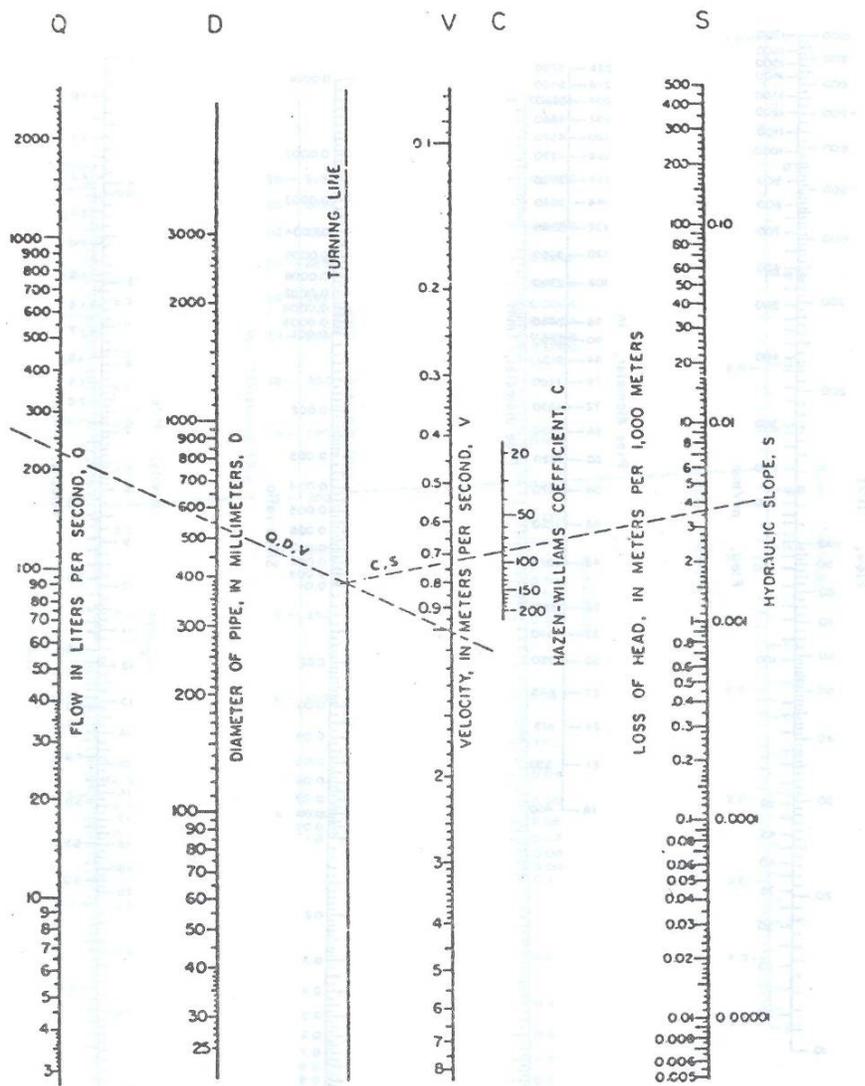
مرفق 4 بياني معادلة ماننج للأبواب الممتلئة  $n = 0.013$



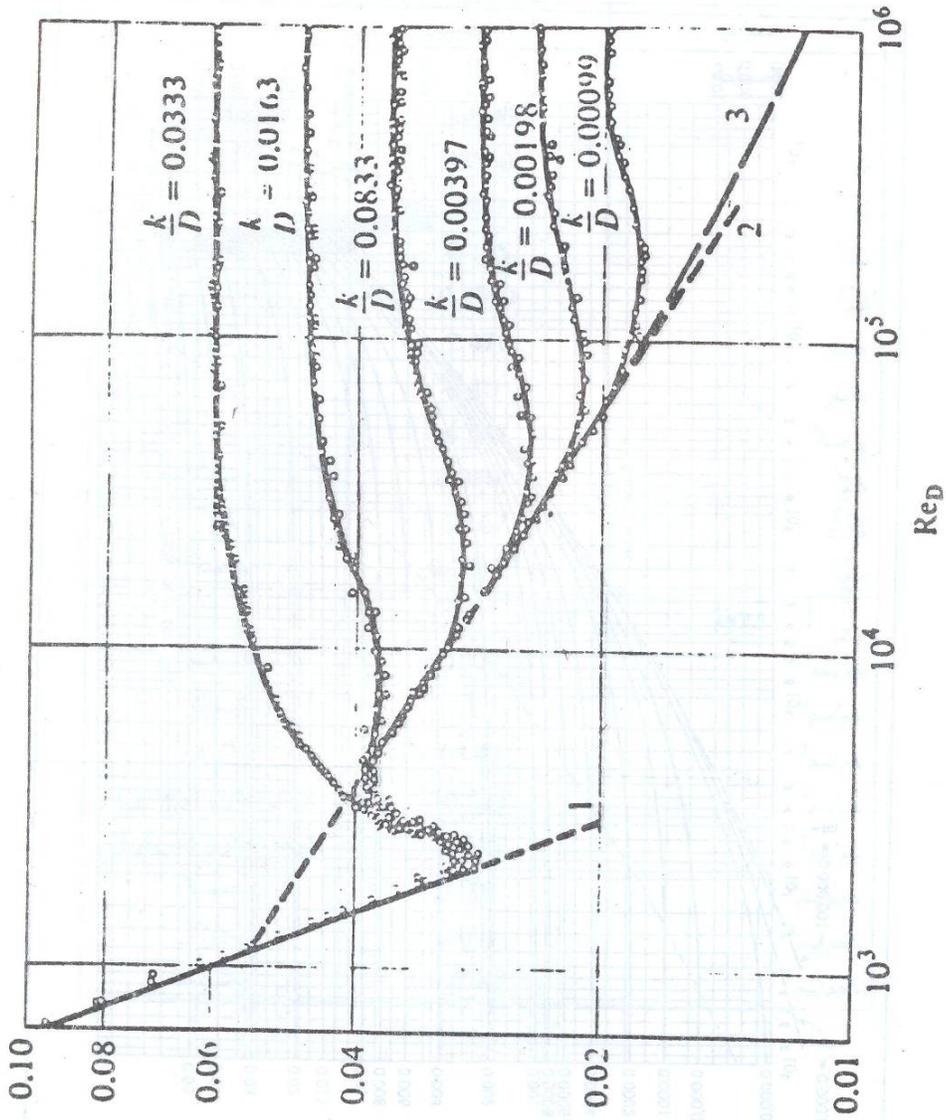
شكل ٣-٧ بياني معادلة ماننج للأبواب الممتلئة  $n = 0,013$  {١٥,٢}



مرفق 4 بياني معادلة ماننج للأبواب الممتلئة  $n = 0.013$

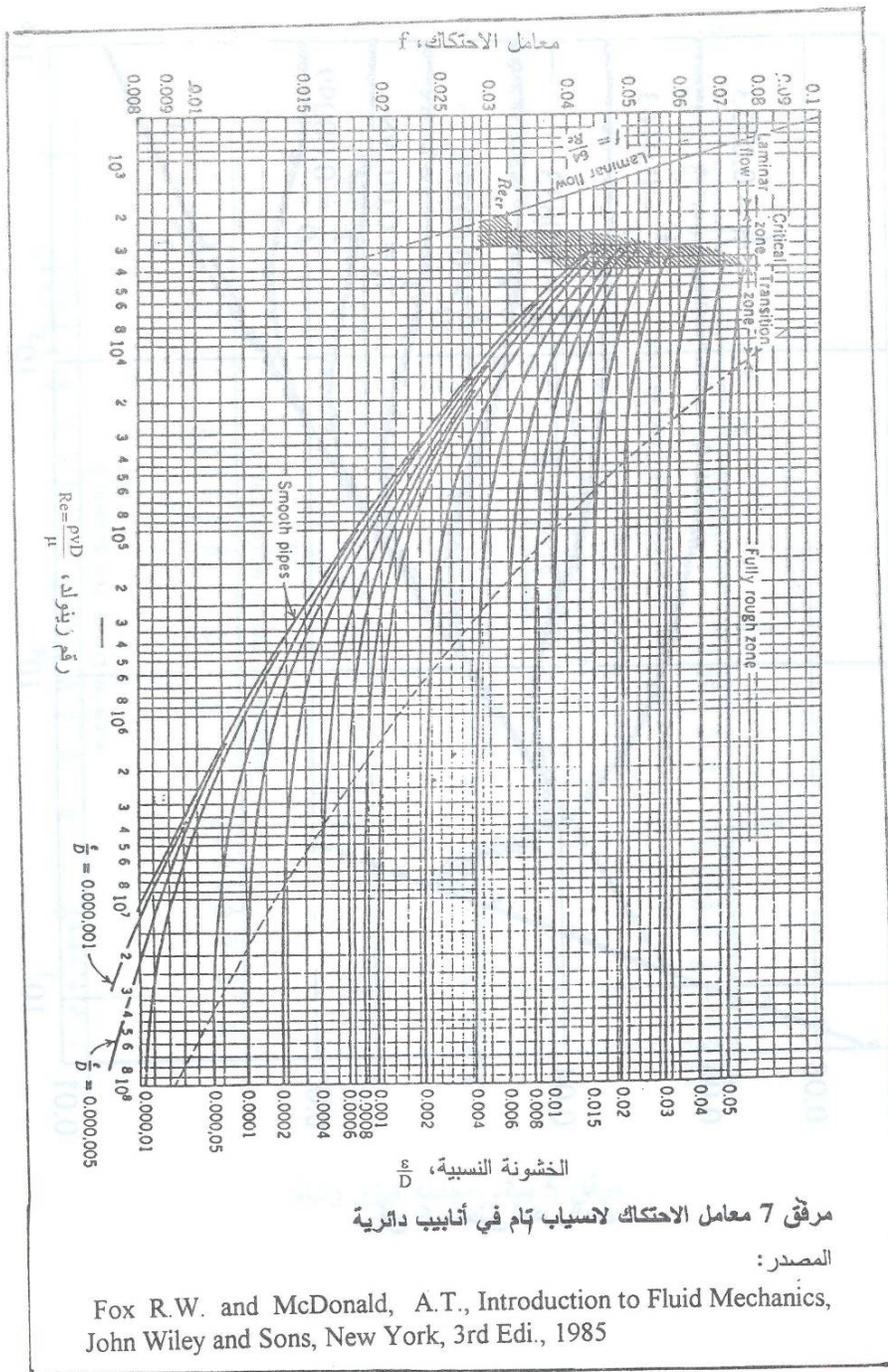


مرفق 5 بياني معادلة هيزن وليام



مرفق 6 منحنی نیکوراس

For R. W. and McDonald, A. T. Introduction to Fluid Mechanics, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1982



مرفق (8) قائمة تحويل الوحدات

	0.4047	—
2	43560	
	4047	
2	0.155	
2	0.0929	2
	2.471	
2	<sup>4</sup> 10	2
	6.542	
	0.3861	
2	10.67	
2	0.00155	2
2		2
2		2
2		2
	1000	—
<sup>3</sup> /	1	<sup>3</sup> /
/	62.43	<sup>3</sup> /
<sup>3</sup> /	10.022	<sup>3</sup> /
( ) /	8.345	<sup>3</sup> /
( ) /	0.001	<sup>3</sup> /
<sup>3</sup> /	0.001	<sup>3</sup> /
/	0.6242	<sup>3</sup> /
<sup>3</sup> /		<sup>3</sup> /
		<sup>3</sup> /
/	448.8	β <sup>3</sup>
/	28.32	β <sup>3</sup>
	0.02832	
β <sup>3</sup>	0.6462	β <sup>3</sup>
/	0.00223	β <sup>3</sup>
β <sup>3</sup>	0.0631	
/	15.85	/
/	1.547	/
/	4.4	/
β <sup>3</sup>	35.31	/
/		β <sup>3</sup>
β <sup>3</sup>		β <sup>3</sup>



$^2 /$		torr
(°F)	$(9C/5) + 32$	_____ (°C)
(K)	$5(F - 32)/9$	
	$C + 237.16$	(R)
	$F + 459.67$	
/	0.03281	_____ /
/	0.6	/
/	196.8	/
/	3.281	/
/	0.508	/
/	30.48	/
/	1.097	/
/	1.609	/
/		/
/		/
$\times /$	0.01	_____ centipoise
$\rho^2$	0.01	
$\rho^2$	$4^{-} 10$	
( )	6.229	_____ 3
( )	7.481	3
	28.316	3
	0.02832	3
3	0.1605	3
3	0.1337	
3	0.833	( )
	3.785	( )
	16.39	( )
( )	0.03532	
	0.22	
3	0.2642	3
3	0.001	
	35.314	
( )	1000	
( )		
3		3
3		3

تابع مرفق (8) قائمة تحويل الوحدات

للحصول على	في	اضرب الحجم
جالون (بريطاني)	6.229	قدم <sup>3</sup>
جالون (أمريكي)	7.481	قدم <sup>3</sup>
لتر	28.316	قدم <sup>3</sup>
م <sup>3</sup>	0.02832	قدم <sup>3</sup>
قدم <sup>3</sup>	0.1605	جالون (بريطاني)
قدم <sup>3</sup>	0.1337	جالون (أمريكي)
جالون (بريطاني)	0.833	جالون (أمريكي)
لتر	3.785	جالون
سم <sup>3</sup>	16.39	بوصة <sup>3</sup>
قدم <sup>3</sup>	0.03532	لتر
جالون (بريطاني)	0.22	لتر
جالون (أمريكي)	0.2642	لتر
م <sup>3</sup>	0.001	لتر
قدم <sup>3</sup>	35.314	م <sup>3</sup>
لتر	1000	م <sup>3</sup>