



Assume any missing data, state your assumption clearly

Answer all questions

Question: 1

[15 Marks]

- (a) Discuss briefly, the Newton's law of viscosity and it's important. (5 Marks)
- (b) A viscous fluid (specific gravity, $S = 1.26$; kinematic viscosity, $(\nu = 1.189 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2/\text{s})$ is contained between two large, horizontal parallel plates as shown in Figure. The fluid moves between the plates under the action of a pressure gradient B . When the lower plate is pulled with a velocity V while the upper plate is fixed, the velocity distribution for this flow takes the form

$$u(y) = \frac{B}{2\mu}(y^2 - hy) + V\left(1 - \frac{y}{h}\right)$$

- For $V = 0.006 \text{ m/s}$, $h = 2.54 \text{ cm}$, $B = -53.0929 \text{ N/m}^3$, and the plate area $A = 9.2903 \text{ m}^2$, determine (a) the shearing stress τ acting on the moving plate ($y=0.0$) and (b) the required force F and (c) power P to pull the plate. ($\rho_w = 1000 \text{ Kg/m}^3$) (5 Marks)

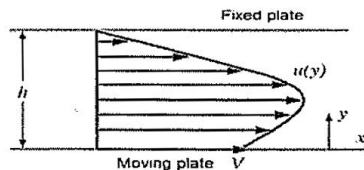


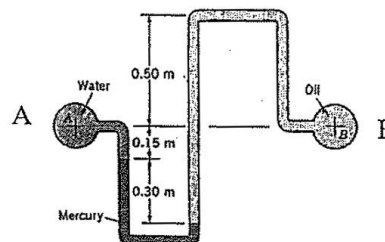
Figure 1

- (c) Develop an expression for the liquid rise due to surface tension in two concentric cylinders. (5 Marks)

Question: 2

[15 Marks]

- (a) Explain the physical meaning of: Absolute pressure, vacuum pressure, pressure head, and vapour pressure, center of pressure force, total pressure force (5 Marks)
- (b) The mercury manometer shown in figure indicates a differential reading of 0.30 m when the pressure in pipe A is 30 mm Hg vacuum. Determine the pressure in pipe B. (5 Marks)





(c) The 0.5-m-radius half-cylinder barrier in Figure is 8 m long into the paper and rests in static equilibrium against a wall. The contact between cylinder and wall is frictionless. Find (a) the horizontal force (magnitude F_H and location h_{cp}) and (b) vertical force (magnitude F_V) exerted on the curved surface of the barrier and (c) the barrier weight W . (Note: $\gamma = 9.80 \text{ kN/m}^3$). (5 Marks)

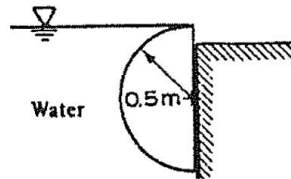


Figure 2

Question: 3

[15 marks]

- (a) **Define:** Uniform and Non-uniform flows, laminar and turbulent flows, steady and unsteady? (3 Marks)
- (b) **Explain** the different types of hydraulic energy for a steady flow. (2 Marks)
- (c) **Derive** an equation expressing the actual discharge of water with installing a Venturi-meter a horizontal pipeline. (5 Marks)
- (d) The loss of head, due to water flow, from entrance to throat of a (250 mm x 125 mm) venturi meter is (1/15) of its throat velocity head. A mercury differential gauge attached to the meter indicates a reading of 10 (cm). **Determine:** (i) the power loss due to flow from entrance to throat. (ii) The discharge coefficient and pipe Reynolds number. (5 Marks)

Question: 4

[15 Marks]

- (a) **What** are losses in pipelines. **Explain** minor losses and major losses. (5 Marks)
- (b) In the Fig. (4-b), shows a pipe line ABC which connects two reservoir having a constant level difference of 27 (m). If vapour pressure at running conditions is 0.2 (bar) and secondary losses are considered: (i) **Determine** the minimum pipeline diameter that can be used without vapour formulation in the line. (ii) **Draw** the TEL and H.G.L under the above condition. (5 Marks)

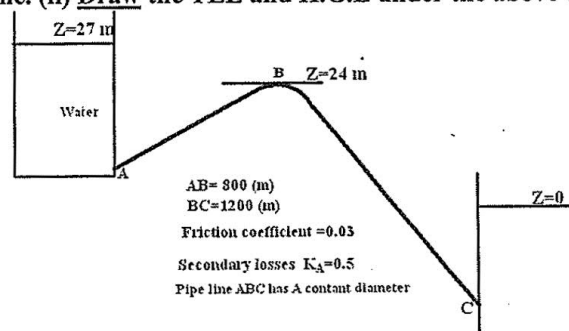


Fig.(4-b)



(c) A system of pipes conveying water is connected in parallel and in series, as shown in Fig. (4-c) The section DE represents the resistance of a valve for controlling the flow, which has a resistance coefficient $K_{DE} = (4000/n)^2$, where n is the percentage valve opening. The Darcy friction factor f is 0.024 for all pipes, and their lengths and diameters are given by

Pipe	AA ₁ B	AA ₂ B	BC	CD	CF
Length (m)	30	30	60	15	30
Diameter (m)	0.1	0.125	0.15	0.1	0.1

The head at A is 100 m, at E is 40 m and at F is 60 m. If the valve is adjusted to give equal discharge rates at E and F, calculate the head at C, the total volume rate of flow through the system and the percentage valve opening. Neglect all losses except those due to friction. (5 Marks)

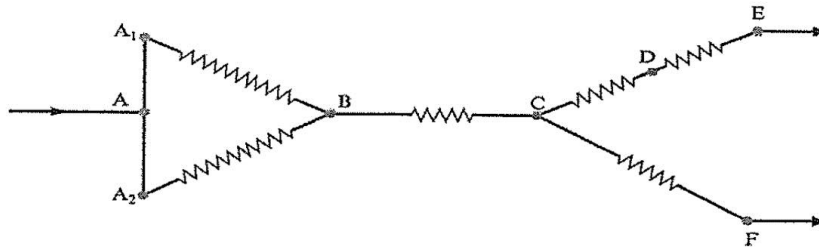


Fig. (4-c)

GOOD LUCK

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Questions	1	2	3	4
ILO's	A8,A13,B1	A8,B1,B2,B3,A13	A8,B3,C5	A8,C1,B1