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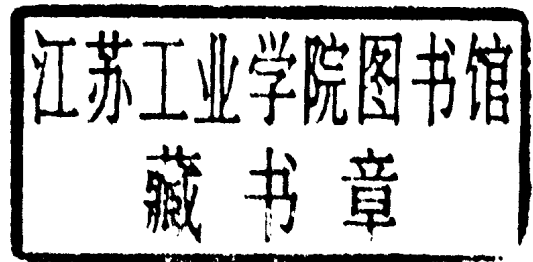
M E C H A N I C S

W. P. GRAEBEL

# Engineering Fluid Mechanics

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# **Engineering Fluid Mechanics**

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# Preface

This text covers the necessary material for an introductory course in fluid mechanics. There is sufficient material presented that it could serve as a text for a second course as well.

The text is designed to emphasize the physical aspects of fluid mechanics and to develop analytical skills and attitudes in the engineering student. Example problems follow most presentations of theory to ensure that the student grasps the implications of the theory and is able to apply it. In topics that involve more than elementary calculations, step-by-step processes outline the procedure used so as to generalize the students' problem-solving skills. To demonstrate the design process beyond the problem-solving techniques, an appendix presents some of the more general considerations involved in the design process.

Elementary fluid mechanics is one of the basic core courses of undergraduate engineering, along with statics, dynamics, mechanics of materials, thermodynamics, and heat transfer. I have endeavored to show linkages to these subjects as well as to elementary physics, to both build on previously learned knowledge and to provide a bridge to courses to be taken in the future.

I have included frequent references to applications throughout the text, as well as an appendix on the history of fluid mechanics. Fluid mechanics is a required subject for many engineering programs, and a student starting such a course is frequently not sure why the subject is of importance. I have found that including such material in my own teaching has enhanced student interest in the subject and resulted in a more appreciative audience.

The subject matter is organized in the following manner:

- Chapters 1 and 2 serve as an introduction to the subject. Terms and concepts are defined and the student is given practice with pressure calculations. A general procedure for attacking engineering problems is suggested.
- Chapter 3 is really the heart of the book. The concept of control volume is presented, along with the fundamental equations of continuity, momentum, and energy. These presentations are for one-dimensional analysis. Chapter 4 extends this theory to three dimensions with the development of the Euler and Navier-Stokes equations. I have included some simple solutions of these equations, which is not traditional for textbooks at this level. I have done so because I feel that without applications, development of the theory leaves the typical undergraduate student with rather

a “so-what” feeling. This chapter can either be presented following Chapter 3 or delayed to a later portion of the course, depending on the instructor’s goals. Some instructors may wish to omit it completely.

- Chapter 5 considers the subject of dimensional analysis and provides a road map to the chapters that follow.
- Chapters 6 and 7 develop elementary viscous flow theory and general Reynolds number effects. Chapter 6 deals exclusively with laminar flows, and Chapter 7 with turbulent flows. In pipe flow calculations I have supplemented the traditional Moody diagram with two others, so that the student can solve problems directly and avoid having to deal with trial-and-error solutions of pipe flow problems.
- Chapter 8 deals with open channel flows and Froude number effects. For courses that focus on such flows, it could follow chapter 3 directly.
- Chapter 9 deals with compressible flows and Mach number effects. The material starts with a general discussion of compressibility, then goes to a brief discussion of compressibility effects in liquids before finishing with a discussion of compressibility in gases.
- Chapter 10 gives a summary of measurement techniques suitable for fluid flows, and Chapter 11 discusses aspects of hydraulic machines.
- The concluding chapter points out some of the more advanced topics in fluid mechanics, and indicates to the student the type of courses that might be useful in developing further interest in fluid mechanics.

While at The University of Michigan I have been fortunate to teach a wide variety of engineering subjects to students in engineering mechanics, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, chemical engineering, aerospace engineering, naval architecture and marine engineering, and meteorology and oceanography. This, along with seminars, serving on doctoral committees, and research and consulting activities, has broadened my interests and has given insight into the wide range of applications of fluid mechanics in many areas of engineering. I have tried to include a flavor of many of these applications in my presentation of the material in this book.

No book can suit all students. When I learn a new subject, I find three or four—or more—books dealing with it and study all of them. I find that different authors coming from different points of view help me to find the thread on which to base my own understanding of the subject, to place it in the context of things I am already familiar with. I encourage students to do likewise, and to utilize the library at their institution to the fullest extent.

Many people have influenced my presentation of the material in the book. Certainly the students I have taught have been a great help in teaching me what is effective in teaching. Reviewers of early drafts of the book have also been helpful in their criticisms. I would especially like to thank my wife, June, for her help during the preparation of this book in typing and grammar suggestions, and in her general support and understanding of the effort. I would also like to honor the memory of two cherished people: Chia-Shun Yih, my teacher, colleague, and friend, who first sparked my

interest in fluid mechanics, and who taught me much, much more; and Vernon A. Phelps, who broadened my outlook on engineering and suggested new paths to follow. The world is poorer for their absence.

W. P. Graebel

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# Contents

Preface . . . . .	xiii
<b>1. Introduction to Fluid Mechanics . . . . .</b>	<b>1</b>
Chapter Overview and Goals . . . . .	1
1. Introduction . . . . .	1
2. Definition of a Fluid . . . . .	2
3. The Continuum Hypothesis . . . . .	5
4. Systems of Units . . . . .	6
a. British gravitational system of units . . . . .	6
b. SI system of units . . . . .	7
5. Stress and Pressure . . . . .	10
6. Fluid Properties . . . . .	13
a. Mass and weight densities . . . . .	13
b. Bulk modulus and coefficient of compressibility . . . . .	14
c. Vapor pressure . . . . .	16
d. Surface tension . . . . .	18
e. No-slip condition . . . . .	25
f. Absolute viscosity . . . . .	26
g. Kinematic viscosity . . . . .	27
7. Non-Newtonian Fluids . . . . .	28
8. Problem-solving Approach . . . . .	31
Suggestions for Further Reading . . . . .	33
Problems for Chapter 1 . . . . .	34
<b>2. Hydrostatics and Rigid-Body Motions . . . . .</b>	<b>41</b>
Chapter Overview and Goals . . . . .	41
1. The Hydrostatic Equation . . . . .	41
2. Manometers . . . . .	50
3. Rise of Liquids Due to Surface Tension . . . . .	55
4. Forces on Surfaces . . . . .	61
a. Plane surfaces . . . . .	63
b. Forces on circular cylindrical surfaces . . . . .	67
c. Buoyancy forces . . . . .	70
d. Stability of submerged and floating bodies . . . . .	73



5. Rigid-Body Acceleration . . . . .	78
6. Rigid-Body Rotation . . . . .	80
Suggestions for Further Reading . . . . .	83
Problems for Chapter 2 . . . . .	84
<b>3. Fluid Dynamics . . . . .</b>	<b>109</b>
Chapter Overview and Goals . . . . .	109
1. Flow Properties and Characteristics . . . . .	109
2. Acceleration and the Material Derivative . . . . .	120
3. Control Volume and Control Surface Concepts . . . . .	123
4. Conservation of Mass—the Continuity Equation . . . . .	126
5. Newton’s Law—the Linear Momentum Equation . . . . .	130
6. Balance of Energy Equation . . . . .	133
7. The Entropy Inequality . . . . .	137
8. Applications . . . . .	138
a. Applications for flow measurement . . . . .	138
b. Fans, propellers, windmills, and wind turbines . . . . .	143
c. Forces on vanes . . . . .	148
d. Miscellaneous applications . . . . .	151
9. Unsteady Flows and Translating Control Volumes . . . . .	156
a. Unsteady flows . . . . .	157
b. Approximately unsteady flows . . . . .	159
10. Conservation of Moment-of-Momentum and Rotating Control Volumes . . . . .	163
a. Moment-of-momentum equations for stationary control volumes . . . . .	163
b. Moment-of-momentum equations for rotating control volumes . . . . .	163
11. Path Coordinates—the Euler and Bernoulli Equations . . . . .	168
a. Application—pitot tubes . . . . .	170
Suggestions for Further Reading . . . . .	171
Problems for Chapter 3 . . . . .	171
<b>4. Differential Analysis . . . . .</b>	<b>193</b>
Chapter Overview and Goals . . . . .	193
1. The Local Continuity Equation . . . . .	193
2. The Stream Function . . . . .	197
a. Two-dimensional flows—Lagrange’s stream function . . . . .	197
b. Three-dimensional flows . . . . .	201
3. Equations Governing Inviscid Flows . . . . .	204
4. Vorticity and Circulation . . . . .	209
5. Irrotational Flows and the Velocity Potential . . . . .	215
a. Intersection of velocity potential lines and streamlines . . . . .	218
b. Simple two-dimensional irrotational flows . . . . .	219
c. Hele-Shaw flows . . . . .	227
d. Simple three-dimensional irrotational flows . . . . .	228
e. Superposition and the method of images . . . . .	229

6. Rates of Deformation . . . . .	240
7. Stress . . . . .	243
8. Constitutive Relations . . . . .	246
9. Equations for Newtonian Fluids . . . . .	250
10. Boundary Conditions . . . . .	251
11. Some Solutions to the Navier-Stokes Equations When Convective Acceleration Is Absent . . . . .	253
a. Stokes' first problem—impulsive motion of a plate . . . . .	253
b. Stokes' second problem—oscillation of a plate . . . . .	256
Suggestions for Further Reading . . . . .	259
Problems for Chapter 4 . . . . .	260
<b>5. Dimensional Analysis . . . . .</b>	<b>265</b>
Chapter Overview and Goals . . . . .	265
1. Introduction . . . . .	265
2. Buckingham's Pi Theorem . . . . .	266
3. Introductory Example . . . . .	268
4. Algebraic Approach for the Formulation of Dimensionless Parameters . . . . .	270
5. Interpretation of Dimensionless Parameters as Force Ratios . . . . .	274
6. Summary of Steps Involved in Forming Dimensionless Parameters . . . . .	275
7. Some Common Dimensionless Parameters . . . . .	276
8. Examples of the Use of Dimensionless Parameters . . . . .	278
9. Model Studies—Similitude . . . . .	281
10. Experimental Facilities . . . . .	284
a. Froude number facilities . . . . .	284
b. Mach number facilities . . . . .	285
c. Cavitation number facilities . . . . .	285
Suggestions for Further Reading . . . . .	287
Problems for Chapter 5 . . . . .	288
<b>6. Laminar Viscous Flow . . . . .</b>	<b>295</b>
Chapter Overview and Goals . . . . .	295
1. Flow between Parallel Plates . . . . .	296
a. Solid plates at both boundaries . . . . .	299
b. Solid plate plus a free surface . . . . .	301
2. Lubrication . . . . .	303
3. Flow in a Circular Tube or Annulus . . . . .	308
a. Circular tube . . . . .	310
b. Circular annulus . . . . .	313
4. Stability of Tube Flow . . . . .	317
5. Boundary Layer Theory . . . . .	319
6. Flow Separation . . . . .	331
Suggestions for Further Reading . . . . .	336
Problems for Chapter 6 . . . . .	336

<b>7. Turbulent Viscous Flow</b> . . . . .	<b>347</b>
Chapter Overview and Goals . . . . .	347
1. Reynolds Stresses . . . . .	348
2. Eddy Viscosity and Mixing Length Concepts . . . . .	350
3. Turbulent Pipe Flow . . . . .	351
a. Minor losses . . . . .	363
b. Multiple pipe circuits . . . . .	366
c. Hydraulic and energy grade lines . . . . .	369
4. Turbulent Boundary Layer Flows . . . . .	369
a. Fully established turbulent flow in a smooth pipe. . . . .	369
b. Momentum integral formulation . . . . .	373
c. Turbulent flow past smooth flat plates with zero pressure gradient . . . . .	375
d. Rough walls . . . . .	379
5. Drag and Lift Forces . . . . .	381
a. Vehicle drag . . . . .	385
b. Lift forces—the Magnus effect . . . . .	387
c. Airfoils . . . . .	389
References and Suggestions for Further Reading . . . . .	392
Problems for Chapter 7 . . . . .	393
<b>8. Open Channel Flows</b> . . . . .	<b>403</b>
Chapter Overview and Goals . . . . .	403
1. Introduction . . . . .	403
2. Forces on Spillways . . . . .	404
3. Forces on Gates . . . . .	406
4. Flow Over a Small Bump in a Channel . . . . .	408
5. Small-Amplitude Standing Gravity Waves . . . . .	412
6. Hydraulic Jumps . . . . .	414
7. Unsteady Flows—Moving Waves—Bores . . . . .	418
8. Channel Cross Section Shape Effects in Open Channel Flow . . . . .	421
a. Uniform flow . . . . .	422
9. Channels with Optimum Shape . . . . .	423
10. Channels with Gradual Slope . . . . .	428
11. Dams . . . . .	433
Suggestions for Further Reading . . . . .	437
Problems for Chapter 8 . . . . .	438
<b>9. Compressible Flows</b> . . . . .	<b>447</b>
Chapter Overview and Goals . . . . .	447
1. The Speed of Sound . . . . .	448
2. Effects of Gas Entrainment on Bulk Modulus and Sonic Speed . . . . .	452
3. Water Hammer . . . . .	454
a. Pipe closed-ended . . . . .	457

b. Pipe constrained from changing length . . . . .	457
c. Pipe open-ended . . . . .	458
4. Ideal Gas Thermodynamics . . . . .	459
5. Isentropic Flow of an Ideal Gas . . . . .	462
6. Normal Shock Waves . . . . .	471
7. Flow in a Nozzle . . . . .	479
8. Oblique and Curved Shock Waves . . . . .	483
9. Adiabatic Pipe Flow with Friction . . . . .	487
10. Frictionless Pipe Flow with Heat Transfer . . . . .	492
Suggestions for Further Reading . . . . .	495
Problems for Chapter 9 . . . . .	495
<b>10. Measurement of Flow and Fluid Properties . . . . .</b>	<b>501</b>
Chapter Overview . . . . .	501
1. Velocity-measuring Devices . . . . .	501
a. Pitot tubes . . . . .	501
b. Hot-wire and hot-film anemometers . . . . .	503
c. Laser Doppler velocimeter . . . . .	504
2. Volume Rate-measuring Devices . . . . .	507
a. Venturi meter . . . . .	507
b. Orifice plate . . . . .	509
c. Nozzles . . . . .	509
d. Elbow meter . . . . .	510
e. Positive displacement meter . . . . .	511
f. Rotameter . . . . .	512
g. Turbine meter . . . . .	513
h. Doppler-acoustic flow meter . . . . .	514
i. Vortex-shedding flow meter . . . . .	514
j. Magnetic flow meter . . . . .	515
k. Weirs . . . . .	515
l. Integration of velocity measurements . . . . .	517
3. Mass Rate-measuring Devices . . . . .	518
a. Hastings mass flow meter . . . . .	518
b. Coriolis force mass flow meter . . . . .	519
4. Pressure-measuring Devices . . . . .	520
a. Bourdon-type gage . . . . .	520
b. Strain gage and capacitance gage pressure cells . . . . .	521
c. Piezoelectric crystals and semiconductors . . . . .	522
5. Viscosity-measuring Devices . . . . .	522
a. Rotating cylinder viscometer . . . . .	523
b. Oswald-Cannon-Fenske viscometer . . . . .	523
c. Saybolt viscometer . . . . .	524
d. Falling-body viscometer . . . . .	525
6. Surface-Tension-measuring Device . . . . .	526

7. Calibration . . . . .	527
Suggestions for Further Reading . . . . .	529
Problems for Chapter 10 . . . . .	530
<b>11. Hydraulic Machinery . . . . .</b>	<b>533</b>
Chapter Overview and Goals . . . . .	533
1. Pump Classification and Selection . . . . .	533
a. Positive displacement pumps . . . . .	533
b. Turbomachine pumps . . . . .	534
2. Centrifugal Machines . . . . .	535
3. Centrifugal Pumps . . . . .	538
4. Positive Displacement Pumps . . . . .	546
5. Axial Flow Fans and Pumps . . . . .	547
6. Other Pumps . . . . .	552
7. Hydraulic Turbines . . . . .	555
a. Impulse Turbines . . . . .	556
b. Reaction turbines . . . . .	559
Suggestions for Further Reading . . . . .	561
Problems for Chapter 11 . . . . .	563
<b>12. Conclusion . . . . .</b>	<b>567</b>
References for Further Study . . . . .	572
<b>Appendix A. Conversion of Units and Useful Constants . . . . .</b>	<b>577</b>
Classified list of units . . . . .	577
SI base units . . . . .	581
Supplementary SI units . . . . .	581
British derived units . . . . .	581
SI derived units . . . . .	582
CGS units and their SI equivalents . . . . .	582
Abbreviations . . . . .	583
Prefixes . . . . .	583
Useful constants . . . . .	583
<b>Appendix B. Fluid Properties . . . . .</b>	<b>585</b>
Surface tensions for various fluids . . . . .	585
Surface tensions of water and alcohol . . . . .	585
Absolute viscosity vs. temperature (SI units) . . . . .	586
Kinematic viscosity vs. temperature (SI units) . . . . .	587
Absolute viscosity vs. temperature (British units) . . . . .	588
Kinematic viscosity vs. temperature (British units) . . . . .	589
Contact angles for various fluids . . . . .	590
Approximate physical properties of water . . . . .	590

Approximate physical properties of some common liquids . . . . .	590
SAE motor oil viscosity allowable ranges . . . . .	591
Approximate physical properties of air . . . . .	591
Approximate physical properties of some common gases . . . . .	592
Properties of the U.S. Standard Atmosphere . . . . .	592
References . . . . .	593
<b>Appendix C. Mathematical Aids . . . . .</b>	<b>595</b>
1. Solution of Algebraic Equations—Descartes' Rule of Signs . . . . .	595
2. Cubic Equations . . . . .	595
3. Newton's Method for Finding the Roots of an Algebraic Equation . . . . .	597
4. Numerical Integration of Ordinary Differential Equations . . . . .	599
5. The Navier-Stokes Equations in Curvilinear Coordinates . . . . .	601
a. Cylindrical polar coordinates . . . . .	603
b. Spherical polar coordinates . . . . .	604
<b>Appendix D. Compressible Flow Table for Air (<math>k = 1.4</math>) . . . . .</b>	<b>607</b>
<b>Appendix E. A Brief History of Fluid Mechanics . . . . .</b>	<b>613</b>
References on the History of Fluid Mechanics . . . . .	626
<b>Appendix F. Design of a Pump System . . . . .</b>	<b>629</b>
1. System Diagrams . . . . .	629
2. Arrangement Drawings . . . . .	632
3. System Pressure Loss Calculations . . . . .	633
<b>Appendix G. Some Suggestions for Design Problems . . . . .</b>	<b>635</b>
<b>Glossary . . . . .</b>	<b>641</b>
<b>Answers to Even Numbered Problems . . . . .</b>	<b>649</b>
<b>Index . . . . .</b>	<b>657</b>

# Introduction to Fluid Mechanics

## **Chapter Overview and Goals**

*This chapter introduces some of the concepts that we will be using throughout our study of fluid mechanics. We start by defining the term “fluid” and introduce a number of common fluid properties such as mass density, bulk modulus, viscosity, and surface tension. The concepts of stress, absolute and gage pressure, cavitation, Newtonian fluids, and non-Newtonian fluids, together with the no-slip boundary condition, are also introduced and discussed. Several examples of applications are given.*

*By the end of the chapter, you should be familiar with these concepts, and also with those units of the British gravitational and SI systems of units that are applicable to fluid mechanics. With the help of Appendix A, you should be able to express all quantities in both sets of units.*

*You should also begin to have a grasp of the magnitudes of the numbers that are reasonable for the various quantities in each set of units, so that you will be able to make judgments as to whether numbers you obtain in calculations are reasonable. The definitions and concepts introduced in this chapter will occur throughout the book; therefore it is important to become accustomed to them.*

---

## **1. Introduction**

Since prehistory, mankind has been interested in being able to predict and/or control how fluids flow. Weather prediction has always been important for agriculture, fishing, and water transportation. Civilizations have started—and ceased—because of the availability of water supplies. The transport of water for agriculture, drinking, and bathing led to such engineering marvels as the aqueducts of the early Romans. Some of these are still in use after more than 2000 years. Control of air flow to decrease erosion of the ground; drag on cars, trucks, and airplanes; and the dispersion of pollutants are all important in our modern lives. Instrumentation for monitoring pressures and flow rates in blood vessels and pressures in the eye has become an important diagnostic tool for medicine.

To resolve the engineering problems that arose in these early attempts to predict and/or control how fluids flow, many people developed individual theories to deal with

specific isolated problems even before written history. Starting in the fifteenth century with Newton, and in the sixteenth century with Euler and the Bernoulli family, a general mathematical formulation of fluid mechanics was begun, culminating in the mid-nineteenth century with the work of Navier and Stokes. The latter completed the structure needed for the general mathematical formulation of fluid mechanics. The great scientific advances that were made in that period put the mechanics of fluids on a thorough scientific basis, against which both earlier and later theories and approximations could be tested, and our knowledge and understanding of the flow of fluids increased.

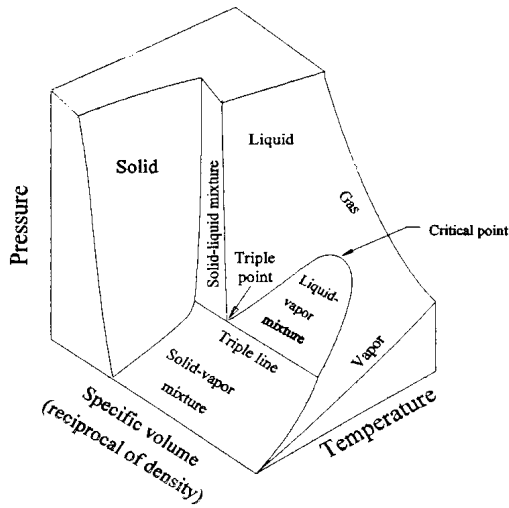
This scientific understanding of how fluids behaved was needed for the technical demands of the industrial revolution and the advanced technology that followed. The development of modern ships and aircraft was possible only because of the general scientific formulations of the nineteenth century, and the application of theory to technology in the twentieth century. Based on these fundamental theories, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Frederick Lanchester, Nicolai Joukowski (also spelled Zhukovskii), and Ludwig Prandtl made modern aviation and the space program possible. The use and behavior of fluid flow in transportation, prediction of circulation in the atmosphere and oceans, power transmission and generation, lubrication, transport of mass and heat, and so many other areas, makes fluid mechanics one of the cornerstones of our modern technological society. It would be difficult to imagine our life today without the myriad ways in which we have applied our knowledge of fluid flow.

As fluid mechanics developed and our knowledge of the behavior of how fluids flow grew, the field became divided into specializations, and various technical areas were given special names. Hydraulics, for example, refers to the flow of liquids in channels, canals, and pipelines. Pneumatics deals with the flow of air, usually in small-diameter tubes. Gas dynamics deals with the high-speed flow of gas when compressibility effects are important. If the fluid density is low enough that means free paths between molecules are large, we speak of rarefied gas dynamics. For ionized gases, we talk of plasma flows, and when in the presence of magnetic fields, magnetohydrodynamics. Meteorologists deal with the flow of air in our atmosphere, while oceanographers are their underwater counterparts. Many other specialities exist, and new ones are still appearing.

## 2. Definition of a Fluid

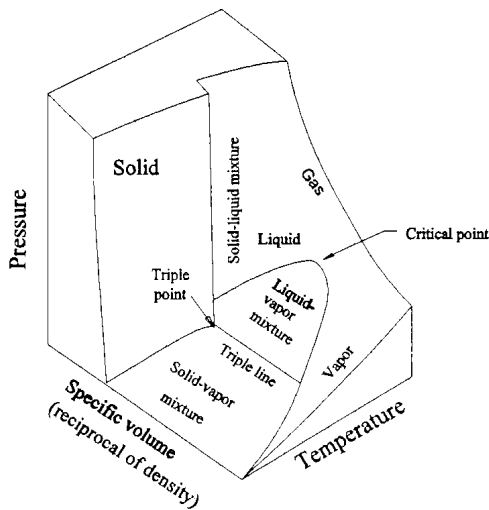
All matter exists in one of three phases: liquid, vapor (or gas), and solid. The word “fluid” is used as a general term for the first two of these phases, since the basic mechanical behavior of liquids and gases is very similar. Which phase the matter is in depends on the values of the various thermodynamic variables such as pressure and temperature. Two typical plots showing phase and phase changes when the matter is in static thermodynamic equilibrium are given in Figures 1.1 and 1.2. Figures 1.3 and 1.4 are two-dimensional projections made from Figures 1.1 and 1.2. They show planes of constant mass density drawn through the *critical points* of Figures 1.1 and 1.2. The point labeled “critical point” in these figures corresponds to the point of highest temperature possible for a liquid-vapor mixture to exist in the equilibrium state.





**Figure 1.1.** Pressure-density-temperature equilibrium surface for a substance that contracts on freezing (e.g., carbon dioxide).

The primary difference between a solid and a fluid is in the strength and type of the molecular bond. A solid is made up of a closely packed molecular structure, where breaking the bonds requires considerable energy. In a fluid the bonds are looser and can be easily broken. A fluid is defined as a substance that will deform and move when a tangential (shear) stress is applied to it, the motion continuing as long as the shear



**Figure 1.2.** Pressure-density-temperature equilibrium surface for a substance that expands on freezing (e.g., water).