

pressure



force

density

velocity

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Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulics

Fourth Edition

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Preface

This book is designed primarily to supplement standard textbooks in fluid mechanics and hydraulics. It is based on the authors' conviction that clarification and understanding of the basic principles of any branch of mechanics can be accomplished best by means of numerous illustrative problems.

Previous editions of this book have been very favorably received. This third edition contains two new chapters—one on fluid statics, the other on flow of compressible fluids. Additionally, many chapters have been revised and expanded to keep pace with the most recent concepts, methods, and terminology. Another very important feature of this new edition is the use of the International System of Units (SI). Precisely half of all problems that involve units of measure utilize SI units, the other half employing the British Engineering System.

The subject matter is divided into chapters covering duly recognized areas of theory and study. Each chapter begins with statements of pertinent definitions, principles, and theorems together with illustrative and descriptive material. This material is followed by graded sets of solved and supplementary problems. The solved problems illustrate and amplify the theory, present methods of analysis, provide practical examples, and bring into sharp focus those fine points which enable the student to apply the basic principles correctly and confidently. Free-body analysis, vector diagrams, the principles of work and energy and of impulse-momentum, and Newton's laws of motion are utilized throughout the book. Efforts have been made to present original problems developed by the authors during many years of teaching the subject. Numerous proofs of theorems and derivations of formulas are included among the solved problems. The large number of supplementary problems serve as a complete review of the material of each chapter.

In addition to its use by engineering students of fluid mechanics and hydraulics, this book should be of considerable value as a reference for practicing engineers. They will find well-detailed solutions to many practical problems and can refer to the summary of the theory when the need arises. Also, the book should serve individuals who must review the subject for licensing examinations or other reasons.

We hope you will enjoy using this book and that it will help a great deal in your study of fluid mechanics and hydraulics. We would be pleased to receive your comments, suggestions, and/or criticisms.

Jack B. Evett
Cheng Liu

Symbols and Abbreviations

The following tabulation lists the letter symbols used in this book. Because the alphabet is limited, it is impossible to avoid using the same letter to represent more than one concept. Since each symbol is defined when it is first used, no confusion should result.

<i>a</i>	acceleration, area	<i>I</i>	moment of inertia
<i>A</i>	area	<i>I_{xy}</i>	product of inertia
<i>b</i>	weir length, width of water surface, bed width of open channel	<i>J</i>	joule
<i>c</i>	coefficient of discharge, celerity of pressure wave (acoustic velocity)	<i>k</i>	ratio of specific heats, isentropic (adiabatic) exponent, von Karman constant
<i>c_c</i>	coefficient of contraction	<i>K</i>	discharge factors for trapezoidal channels, lost head factor for enlargements, any constant
<i>c_v</i>	coefficient of velocity	<i>K_c</i>	lost head factor for contractions
<i>C</i>	coefficient (Chezy), constant of integration	<i>KE</i>	kinetic energy
<i>CB</i>	center of buoyancy	<i>l</i>	mixing length
<i>CG</i>	center of gravity	<i>L</i>	length
<i>C_p</i>	center of pressure, power coefficient for propellers	<i>L_E</i>	equivalent length
<i>C_D</i>	coefficient of drag	<i>m</i>	roughness factor in Bazin formula, weir factor for dams
<i>C_F</i>	thrust coefficient for propellers	<i>mc</i>	metacenter
<i>C_L</i>	coefficient of lift	<i>M</i>	mass, molecular weight
<i>C_T</i>	torque coefficient for propellers	\overline{MB}	distance from CB to mc
<i>C₁</i>	Hazen-Williams coefficient	<i>n</i>	roughness coefficient, exponent, roughness factor in Kutter's and Manning's formulas
<i>cfs</i>	cubic feet per second	<i>N</i>	rotational speed
<i>CP</i>	center of pressure	<i>N_s</i>	specific speed
<i>d, D</i>	diameter	<i>N_u</i>	unit speed
<i>D₁</i>	unit diameter	<i>N_M</i>	Mach number
<i>e</i>	efficiency	<i>p</i>	pressure, wetted perimeter
<i>E</i>	bulk modulus of elasticity, specific energy	<i>p'</i>	pressure
<i>f</i>	friction factor (Darcy) for pipe flow	<i>P</i>	power
<i>F</i>	force, thrust	<i>Pa</i>	pascal
<i>F_B</i>	buoyant force	<i>PE</i>	potential energy
<i>FE</i>	pressure energy	<i>P_u</i>	unit power
<i>Fr</i>	Froude number	<i>psf</i>	lb/ft ²
<i>g</i>	gravitational acceleration (= 32.2 ft/sec ² = 9.81 m/s ²)	<i>psia</i>	lb/in ² , absolute
<i>gpm</i>	gallons per minute	<i>psig</i>	lb/in ² , gage
<i>h</i>	head, height or depth, pressure head	<i>q</i>	unit flow
<i>H</i>	total head (energy)	<i>Q</i>	volume rate of flow
<i>H_L, h_L</i>	lost head (sometimes LH)	<i>Q_u</i>	unit discharge
<i>hp</i>	horsepower = 0.746 kW		

r	any radius	v_s	specific volume (= $1/\gamma$)
r_o	radius of pipe	v_*	shear velocity
R	gas constant, hydraulic radius	V	average velocity
Re	Reynolds number	V_c	critical velocity
S	slope of hydraulic grade line, slope of energy line	V_d	volume of fluid displaced
S_0	slope of channel bed	W	weight, weight flow
sp gr	specific gravity	We	Weber number
t	time, thickness, viscosity in Saybolt seconds	x	distance
T	temperature, torque, time	y	depth, distance
u	peripheral velocity of rotating element	y_c	critical depth
u, v, w	components of velocity in $X, Y,$ and Z directions	y_N	normal depth
v	volume, local velocity, relative velocity in hydraulic machines	Y	expansion factor for compressible flow
		z	elevation (head)
		Z	height of weir crest above channel bottom

α (alpha)	angle, kinetic energy correction factor
β (beta)	angle, momentum correction factor
γ (gamma)	specific (or unit) weight
δ (delta)	boundary layer thickness
Δ (delta)	flow correction term
ϵ (epsilon)	surface roughness
η (eta)	eddy viscosity
θ (theta)	any angle
μ (mu)	absolute viscosity
ν (nu)	kinematic viscosity
π (pi)	dimensionless parameter
ρ (rho)	density
σ (sigma)	surface tension, intensity of tensile stress
τ (tau)	shear stress
ϕ (phi)	speed factor, velocity potential, ratio
ψ (psi)	stream function
ω (omega)	angular velocity

Conversion Factors

1 cubic foot = 7.48 U.S. gallons = 28.32 liters
1 U.S. gallon = 8.338 pounds of water at 60°F
1 cubic foot per second = 0.646 million gallons per day = 448.8 gallons per minute
1 pound-second per square foot (μ) = 478.7 poises
1 square foot per second (ν) = 0.0929 square meter per second
1 horsepower = 550 foot-pounds per second = 0.746 kilowatt
30 inches of mercury = 34 feet of water = 14.7 pounds per square inch
762 millimeters of mercury = 10.4 meters of water = 101.3 kilopascals

Parameter	British Engineering System to International System	International System to British Engineering System
Length	1 in = 0.0254 m 1 ft = 0.3048 m	1 m = 39.37 in 1 m = 3.281 ft
Mass	1 slug = 14.59 kg	1 kg = 0.06854 slug
Force	1 lb = 4.448 N	1 N = 0.2248 lb
Time	1 sec = 1 s	1 s = 1 sec
Specific (or unit) weight	1 lb/ft ³ = 157.1 N/m ³	1 N/m ³ = 0.006366 lb/ft ³
Mass density	1 slug/ft ³ = 515.2 kg/m ³	1 kg/m ³ = 0.001941 slug/ft ³
Specific gravity	Same dimensionless value in both systems	Same dimensionless value in both systems
Dynamic viscosity	1 lb-sec/ft ² = 47.88 N·s/m ²	1 N·s/m ² = 0.02089 lb-sec/ft ²
Kinematic viscosity	1 ft ² /sec = 0.09290 m ² /s	1 m ² /s = 10.76 ft ² /sec
Pressure	1 lb/ft ² = 47.88 Pa 1 lb/in ² = 6.895 kPa	1 Pa = 0.02089 lb/ft ² 1 kPa = 0.1450 lb/in ²
Surface tension	1 lb/ft = 14.59 N/m	1 N/m = 0.06853 lb/ft

Contents

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS	xi
--	-----------

Chapter 1	PROPERTIES OF FLUIDS	1
	Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulics. Definition of a Fluid. British Engineering (or fps) System of Units. International System of Units (SI). Specific or Unit Weight. Mass Density of a Body. Specific Gravity of a Body. Viscosity of a Fluid. Vapor Pressure. Surface Tension. Capillarity. Bulk Modulus of Elasticity (E). Isothermal Conditions. Adiabatic or Isentropic Conditions. Pressure Disturbances.	

Chapter 2	FLUID STATICS	13
	Introduction. Fluid Pressure. Unit Pressure or Pressure. Difference in Pressure. Pressure Head h . Pressure Variations in a Compressible Fluid. Vacuum and Atmospheric Pressure. Absolute and Gage Pressure. Barometers. Piezometers and Manometers.	

Chapter 3	HYDROSTATIC FORCE ON SURFACES	34
	Introduction. Force Exerted by a Liquid on a Plane Area. Force Exerted by a Liquid on a Curved Surface. Hoop or Circumferential Tension. Longitudinal Stress in Thin-Walled Cylinders. Hydrostatic Forces on Dams.	

Chapter 4	BUOYANCY AND FLOTATION	58
	Archimedes' Principle. Stability of Submerged and Floating Bodies.	

Chapter 5	TRANSLATION AND ROTATION OF LIQUID MASSES	71
	Introduction. Horizontal Motion. Vertical Motion. Rotation of Fluid Masses—Open Vessels. Rotation of Fluid Masses—Closed Vessels.	

Chapter 6	DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS AND HYDRAULIC SIMILITUDE	82
	Introduction. Dimensional Analysis. Hydraulic Models. Geometric Similitude. Kine- matic Similitude. Dynamic Similitude. The Inertia Force Ratio. Inertia–Pressure Force Ratio. Inertia–Viscous Force Ratio. Inertia–Gravity Force Ratio. Inertia– Elasticity Force Ratio. Inertia–Surface Tension Ratio. Time Ratios.	

Chapter 7	FUNDAMENTALS OF FLUID FLOW	102
	Introduction. Fluid Flow. Steady Flow. Uniform Flow. Streamlines. Streamtubes. Equation of Continuity. Flow Nets. Energy and Head. Energy Equation. Velocity Head. Application of the Bernoulli Theorem. Energy Line. Hydraulic Grade Line. Power.	
<hr/>		
Chapter 8	FLOW IN CLOSED CONDUITS	138
	Introduction. Laminar Flow. Critical Velocity. Reynolds Number. Turbulent Flow. Shearing Stress at a Pipe Wall. Velocity Distribution. Loss of Head for Laminar Flow. Darcy-Weisbach Formula. Friction Factor. Minor Head Losses. Empirical Equations for Water Flow. Pipe Diagrams.	
<hr/>		
Chapter 9	COMPLEX PIPELINE SYSTEMS	164
	Introduction. Equivalent Pipes. Pipes in Series. Pipes in Parallel. Branching Pipes. Pipe Networks.	
<hr/>		
Chapter 10	FLOW IN OPEN CHANNELS	193
	Introduction. Steady Uniform Flow. Nonuniform Flow. Laminar Flow. The Chezy Formula. Coefficient C . Discharge (Q). Lost Head (h_L). Vertical Distribution of Velocity. Specific Energy. Critical Depth. Maximum Unit Flow. For Critical Flow in Nonrectangular Channels. Nonuniform Flow. Hydraulic Jump. Open-Channel Flow in Circular Cross Sections. Most Efficient Cross Sections.	
<hr/>		
Chapter 11	FLOW OF COMPRESSIBLE FLUIDS	234
	Introduction. Isothermal Flow. Isentropic Flow. The Convergent Nozzle. Compressible Flow Through a Constriction.	
<hr/>		
Chapter 12	MEASUREMENT OF FLOW OF FLUIDS	242
	Introduction. Pitot Tube. Coefficient of Velocity. Coefficient of Contraction. Coefficient of Discharge. Lost Head. Weirs. Theoretical Weir Formula. Francis Formula. Bazin Formula. Fteley and Stearns Formula. The Triangular Weir Formula. The Trapezoidal Weir Formula. For Dams Used as Weirs. Time to Empty Tanks. Time to Empty Tanks. Time to Establish Flow.	
<hr/>		
Chapter 13	FORCES DEVELOPED BY MOVING FLUIDS	276
	Introduction. The Impulse–Momentum Principle. The Momentum Correction Factor β . Drag. Lift. Total Drag Force. Drag Coefficients. Lift Coefficients. Mach Number. Boundary Layer Theory. Flat Plates. Water Hammer. Supersonic Speeds.	
<hr/>		
Chapter 14	FLUID MACHINERY	312
	Fluid Machinery. For Rotating Channels. Water Wheels, Turbines, Pumps, and Blowers. Specific Speed. Efficiency. Cavitation. Propulsion by Propellers. Propeller Coefficients.	
<hr/>		

Appendix	TABLES AND DIAGRAMS	335
Table 1	(A) Approximate Properties of Some Gases	335
	(B) Some Properties of Air at Atmospheric Pressure	335
	(C) Mechanical Properties of Water at Atmospheric Pressure	336
Table 2	Specific Gravity and Kinematic Viscosity of Certain Liquids	337
Table 3	Frictional Factors f for Water Only	338
Table 4	Typical Lost Head Items	339
Table 5	Values of K	340
Table 6	Some Values of Hazen-Williams Coefficient C	340
Table 7	Discharge Coefficients for Vertical Sharp-Edged Circular Orifices	341
Table 8	Some Expansion Factors Y for Compressible Flow Through Flow Nozzles and Venturi Meters	342
Table 9	A Few Average Values of n for Use in the Kutter and Manning Formulas and m in the Bazin Formula	342
Table 10	Values of C from the Kutter Formula	343
Table 11	Values of Discharge Factor K in $Q = (K/n)y^{8/3}S^{1/2}$ for Trapezoidal Channels	344
Table 12	Values of Discharge Factor K' in $Q = (K'/n)b^{8/3}S^{1/2}$ for Trapezoidal Channels	345
Diagram A-1	Friction Factors f	346
Diagram A-2	Friction Factors f	347
Diagram B-1	Flow Chart for Hazen-Williams Formula, $C = 100$	348
Diagram B-2	Pipe Diagram: Hazen-Williams Equation ($C = 120$), British Engineering System	349
Diagram B-3	Pipe Diagram: Hazen-Williams Equation ($C = 120$), International System	350
Diagram B-4	Pipe Diagram: Manning equation ($n = 0.013$) British Engineering System	351
Diagram B-5	Pipe Diagram: Manning equation ($n = 0.013$) International System	352
Diagram C	Pipe Orifices	353
Diagram D	Flow Nozzles	354
Diagram E	Venturi Meters	355
Diagram F	Coefficient of Drag vs Re	356
Diagram G	Drag Coefficients for Smooth, Flat Plates	357
Diagram H	Drag Coefficients for Supersonic Velocities	358

INDEX	359
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Properties of Fluids

FLUID MECHANICS AND HYDRAULICS

Fluid mechanics and hydraulics represent that branch of applied mechanics that deals with the behavior of fluids at rest and in motion. In the development of the principles of fluid mechanics, some fluid properties play principal roles, others only minor roles or no roles at all. In fluid statics, specific weight (or unit weight) is the important property, whereas in fluid flow, density and viscosity are predominant properties. Where appreciable compressibility occurs, principles of thermodynamics must be considered. Vapor pressure becomes important when negative pressures (gage) are involved, and surface tension affects static and flow conditions in small passages.

DEFINITION OF A FLUID

Fluids are substances that are capable of flowing and conform to the shape of containing vessels. When in equilibrium, fluids cannot sustain tangential or shear forces. All fluids have some degree of compressibility and offer little resistance to change of form.

Fluids can be classified as liquids or gases. The chief differences between liquids and gases are (a) liquids are practically incompressible whereas gases are compressible and usually must be so treated and (b) liquids occupy definite volumes and have free surfaces whereas a given mass of gas expands until it occupies all portions of any containing vessel.

BRITISH ENGINEERING (OR FPS) SYSTEM OF UNITS

In this system the fundamental mechanical dimensions are *length*, *force*, and *time*. The corresponding fundamental units are the foot (ft) of length, pound (lb) of force (or pound weight), and second (sec) of time. All other units can be derived from these. Thus unit volume is the ft³, unit acceleration is the ft/sec², unit work is the ft-lb, and unit pressure is the lb/ft².

The unit for mass in this system, the *slug*, is derived from the fundamental units as follows. For a freely falling body in vacuum, the acceleration is that of gravity ($g = 32.2 \text{ ft/sec}^2$ at sea level), and the only force acting is its weight. From Newton's second law,

$$\text{force in pounds} = \text{mass in slugs} \times \text{acceleration in ft/sec}^2$$

Then
$$\text{weight in pounds} = \text{mass in slugs} \times g(32.2 \text{ ft/sec}^2)$$

or
$$\text{mass } M \text{ in slugs} = \frac{\text{weight } W \text{ in pounds}}{g(32.2 \text{ ft/sec}^2)} \quad (1)$$

By equation (1), slug = lb-sec²/ft.

The temperature unit of the British system is the degree Fahrenheit (°F) or, on the absolute scale, the degree Rankine (°R).

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS (SI)

In the SI, the fundamental mechanical dimensions are *length*, *mass* (unlike the British system), and *time*. The corresponding fundamental units are meter (m), kilogram (kg), and second (s). In terms of these, unit volume is the m³, unit acceleration the m/s², and unit (mass) density the kg/m³.

The SI unit of force, the newton (N), is derived via Newton's second law:

$$\text{force in N} = (\text{mass in kg}) \times (\text{acceleration in m/s}^2) \quad (2)$$

Thus, $1 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2$. Along with the newton are derived the joule (J) of work, where $1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$, and the pascal (Pa) of pressure or stress, where $1 \text{ Pa} = 1 \text{ N/m}^2$.

In the SI, temperatures are usually reported in degrees Celsius ($^{\circ}\text{C}$); the unit of absolute temperature is the kelvin (K).

SPECIFIC OR UNIT WEIGHT

The specific (or unit) weight γ of a substance is the weight of a unit volume of the substance. For liquids, γ may be taken as constant for practical changes of pressure. The specific weight of water for ordinary temperature variations is 62.4 lb/ft^3 , or 9.79 kN/m^3 . See Appendix, Table 1, for additional values.

The specific weight of a gas can be calculated using its *equation of state*,

$$\frac{pv}{T} = R \quad (3)$$

where pressure p is absolute pressure, v is the volume per unit weight, temperature T is the absolute temperature, and R is the *gas constant* of that particular species:

$$R = \frac{R_0}{Mg} = \frac{\text{universal gas constant}}{\text{molar weight}} \quad (4)$$

Since $\gamma = 1/v$, equation (3) can be written

$$\gamma = \frac{p}{RT} \quad (5)$$

MASS DENSITY OF A BODY ρ (rho) = mass per unit volume = γ/g .

In the British Engineering system of units, the mass density of water is $62.4/32.2 = 1.94 \text{ slugs/ft}^3$. In the International system, the density of water is 1000 kg/m^3 at 4°C . See Appendix, Table 1.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF A BODY

The specific gravity of a body is the dimensionless ratio of the weight of the body to the weight of an equal volume of a substance taken as a standard. Solids and liquids are referred to water (at $68^{\circ}\text{F} = 20^{\circ}\text{C}$) as standard, while gases are often referred to air free of carbon dioxide or hydrogen (at $32^{\circ}\text{F} = 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ and 1 atmosphere = $14.7 \text{ lb/in}^2 = 101.3 \text{ kPa}$ pressure) as standard. For example,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{specific gravity of a substance} &= \frac{\text{weight of substance}}{\text{weight of equal volume of water}} & (6) \\ &= \frac{\text{specific weight of substance}}{\text{specific weight of water}} \\ &= \frac{\text{density of substance}}{\text{density of water}} \end{aligned}$$

Thus if the specific gravity of a given oil is 0.750, its specific weight is $(0.750)(62.4 \text{ lb/ft}^3) = 46.8 \text{ lb/ft}^3$, or $(0.750)(9.79 \text{ kN/m}^3) = 7.34 \text{ kN/m}^3$. Specific gravities are tabulated in the Appendix, Table 2.

VISCOSITY OF A FLUID

The viscosity of a fluid is that property which determines the amount of its resistance to a shearing force. Viscosity is due primarily to interaction between fluid molecules.

Referring to Fig. 1-1, consider two large, parallel plates a small distance y apart, the space between the plates being filled with a fluid. To keep the upper plate moving at constant velocity U , it is found that a constant force F must be applied. Thus there must exist a viscous interaction between plate and fluid, manifested as a drag on the former and a shear force on the latter. The fluid in contact with the upper plate will adhere to it and will move at velocity U , and the fluid in contact with the fixed plate will have velocity zero. If distance y and velocity U are not too great, the velocity profile will be a straight line. Experiments have shown that shear force F varies with the area of the plate A , with velocity U , and inversely with distance y . Since by similar triangles, $U/y = dV/dy$, we have

$$F \propto \left(\frac{AU}{y} = A \frac{dV}{dy} \right) \quad \text{or} \quad \left(\frac{F}{A} = \tau \right) \propto \frac{dV}{dy}$$

where $\tau = F/A =$ shear stress. If a proportionality constant μ (mu), called the *absolute (dynamic) viscosity*, is introduced,

$$\tau = \mu \frac{dV}{dy} \quad \text{or} \quad \mu = \frac{\tau}{dV/dy} = \frac{\text{shear stress}}{\text{rate of shear strain}} \tag{7}$$

It follows that the units of μ are $\text{Pa} \cdot \text{s}$ or $\frac{\text{lb-sec}}{\text{ft}^2}$. Fluids for which the proportionality of equation (7) holds are called *Newtonian fluids* (see Problem 1.10).

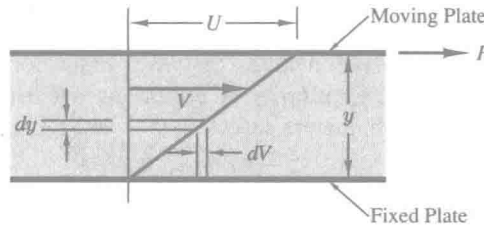


Fig. 1-1

Another viscosity coefficient, the *coefficient of kinematic viscosity*, is defined as

$$\text{kinematic viscosity } \nu \text{ (nu)} = \frac{\text{absolute viscosity } \mu}{\text{mass density } \rho}$$

or

$$\nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho} = \frac{\mu}{\gamma/g} = \frac{\mu g}{\gamma} \tag{8}$$

The units of ν are $\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}}$ or $\frac{\text{ft}^2}{\text{sec}}$.

Viscosities are reported in older handbooks in poises or stokeses (cgs units) and on occasion in Saybolt seconds, from viscosimeter measurements. Conversions to the fps system are illustrated in Problems 1.7 through 1.9. A few values of viscosities are given in Tables 1 and 2 of the Appendix.

Viscosities of liquids decrease with temperature increases but are not affected appreciably by pressure changes. The absolute viscosity of gases increases with increase in temperature but is not appreciably changed by changes in pressure. Since the specific weight of gases changes with pressure changes (temperature constant), the kinematic viscosity varies inversely as the pressure.

VAPOR PRESSURE

When evaporation takes place within an enclosed space, the partial pressure created by the vapor molecules is called vapor pressure. Vapor pressures depend upon temperature and increase with it. See Table 1 in the Appendix for values for water.

SURFACE TENSION

A molecule in the interior of a liquid is under attractive forces in all directions, and the vector sum of these forces is zero. But a molecule at the surface of a liquid is acted on by a net inward cohesive force that is perpendicular to the surface. Hence it requires work to move molecules to the surface against this opposing force, and surface molecules have more energy than interior ones.

The surface tension σ (sigma) of a liquid is the work that must be done to bring enough molecules from inside the liquid to the surface to form one new unit area of that surface (J/m^2 or ft-lb/ft^2). Equivalently, the energized surface molecules act as though they compose a stretched sheet, and

$$\sigma = \Delta F / \Delta L \quad (9)$$

where ΔF is the elastic force transverse to any length element ΔL in the surface. Definition (9) gives the units N/m or lb/ft . The value of surface tension of water with air is 0.0756 N/m at 0°C , or 0.00518 lb/ft at 32°F . Table 1C gives values of surface tension for other temperatures.

CAPILLARITY

Rise or fall of liquid in a capillary tube (or in porous media) is caused by surface tension and depends on the relative magnitudes of the cohesion of the liquid and the adhesion of the liquid to the walls of the containing vessel. Liquids rise in tubes they wet (adhesion $>$ cohesion) and fall in tubes they do not wet (cohesion $>$ adhesion). Capillarity is important when using tubes smaller than about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (10 mm) in diameter. For tube diameters larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ in (12 mm), capillary effects are negligible.

Figure 1-2 illustrates capillary rise (or depression) in a tube, which is given approximately by

$$h = \frac{2\sigma \cos \theta}{\gamma r} \quad (10)$$

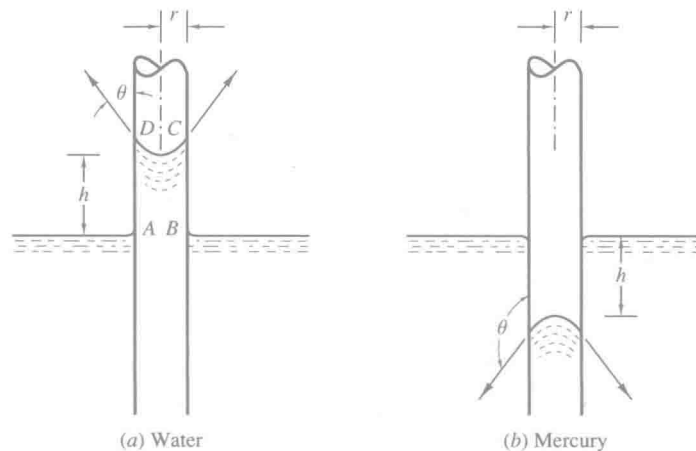


Fig. 1-2

where

h = height of capillary rise (or depression)

σ = surface tension

θ = wetting angle (see Fig. 1-2)

γ = specific weight of liquid

r = radius of tube

If the tube is clean, θ is 0° for water and about 140° for mercury.

BULK MODULUS OF ELASTICITY (E)

The bulk modulus of elasticity (E) expresses the compressibility of a fluid. It is the ratio of the change in unit pressure to the corresponding volume change per unit of volume.

$$E = \frac{dp}{-dv/v} \quad (11)$$

Because a pressure increase, dp , results in a decrease in fractional volume, dv/v , the minus is inserted to render E positive. Clearly, the units of E are those of pressure—Pa or lb/in².

ISOTHERMAL CONDITIONS

For a fixed temperature, the ideal gas law, equation (3) or (5), becomes

$$p_1 v_1 = p_2 v_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} = \frac{p_1}{p_2} = \text{constant} \quad (12)$$

Also,

$$\text{bulk modulus } E = p \quad (13)$$

ADIABATIC OR ISENTROPIC CONDITIONS

If no heat is exchanged between the gas and its container, equations (12) and (13) are replaced by

$$p_1 v_1^k = p_2 v_2^k \quad \text{or} \quad \left(\frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_2} \right)^k = \frac{p_1}{p_2} = \text{constant} \quad (14)$$

Also,

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{(k-1)/k} \quad (15)$$

and

$$\text{bulk modulus } E = kp \quad (16)$$

Here k is the ratio of the specific heat at constant pressure to the specific heat at constant volume.

PRESSURE DISTURBANCES

Pressure disturbances imposed on a fluid move in waves, at speed

$$c = \sqrt{E/\rho} \quad (17)$$

For gases, the acoustic velocity is

$$c = \sqrt{kp/\rho} = \sqrt{kgRT} \quad (18)$$

Solved Problems

- 1.1.** Calculate the specific weight γ , specific volume v_s , and density ρ of methane at 100°F and 120 psi absolute.



Solution:

From Table 1A in the Appendix, $R = 96.3 \text{ ft}^2/\text{R}$.

$$\text{specific weight } \gamma = \frac{p}{RT} = \frac{120 \times 144}{(96.3)(460 + 100)} = 0.320 \text{ lb/ft}^3$$

$$\text{density } \rho = \frac{\gamma}{g} = \frac{0.320}{32.2} = 0.00994 \text{ slug/ft}^3$$

$$\text{specific volume } v_s = \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{1}{0.00994} = 101 \text{ ft}^3/\text{slug}$$

- 1.2.** If 6 m³ of oil weighs 47 kN, calculate its specific weight γ , density ρ , and specific gravity.



Solution:

$$\text{specific weight } \gamma = \frac{47 \text{ kN}}{6 \text{ m}^3} = 7.833 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\text{density } \rho = \frac{\gamma}{g} = \frac{7833 \text{ N/m}^3}{9.81 \text{ m/s}^2} = 798 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{specific gravity} = \frac{\gamma_{\text{oil}}}{\gamma_{\text{water}}} = \frac{7.833 \text{ kN/m}^3}{9.79 \text{ kN/m}^3} = 0.800$$

- 1.3.** At 90°F and 30.0 psi absolute the volume per unit weight of a certain gas was 11.4 ft³/lb. Determine its gas constant R and the density ρ .



Solution:

$$\text{Since } \gamma = \frac{p}{RT},$$

$$R = \frac{p}{\gamma T} = \frac{pv}{T} = \frac{(30.0 \times 144)(11.4)}{460 + 90} = 89.5 \text{ ft}^2/\text{R}$$

$$\text{density } \rho = \frac{\gamma}{g} = \frac{1/v}{g} = \frac{1}{vg} = \frac{1}{11.4 \times 32.2} = 0.00272 \text{ slug/ft}^3$$

- 1.4.** (a) Find the change in volume of 1.00 ft³ of water at 80°F when subjected to a pressure increase of 300 psi.
 (b) From the following test data determine the bulk modulus of elasticity of water: at 500 psi the volume was 1.000 ft³, and at 3500 psi the volume was 0.990 ft³.

Solution:

- (a) From Table 1C in the Appendix, E at 80°F is 325,000 psi. Using formula (11),

$$dv = -\frac{v dp}{E} = -\frac{1.00 \times 300}{325,000} = -0.00092 \text{ ft}^3$$

- (b)

$$E = -\frac{dp}{dv/v} = -\frac{3500 - 500}{(0.990 - 1.000)/1.000} = 3 \times 10^5 \text{ psi}$$

- 1.5. At a great depth in the ocean, the pressure is 80 MPa. Assume that specific weight at the surface is 10 kN/m^3 and the average bulk modulus of elasticity is 2.340 GPa. Find: (a) the change in specific volume between the surface and that great depth, (b) the specific volume at that depth, and (c) the specific weight at that depth.

Solution:

$$(a) \quad (v_s)_1 = \frac{1}{\rho_1} = \frac{g}{\gamma_1} = \frac{9.81}{10 \times 10^3} = 9.81 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$E = \frac{dp}{-dv_s/v_s}$$

$$2.340 \times 10^9 = \frac{(80 \times 10^6) - 0}{dv_s/(9.81 \times 10^{-4})}$$

$$dv_s = -0.335 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$(b) \quad (v_s)_2 = (v_s)_1 + dv_s = (9.81 - 0.335) \times 10^{-4} = 9.475 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$(c) \quad \gamma_2 = g/(v_s)_2 = 9.81/(9.475 \times 10^{-4}) = 10.35 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

- 1.6. A cylinder contains 12.5 ft^3 of air at 120°F and 40 psi absolute. The air is compressed to 2.50 ft^3 . (a) Assuming isothermal conditions, what is the pressure at the new volume, and what is the bulk modulus of elasticity? (b) Assuming adiabatic conditions, what is the final pressure and temperature, and what is the bulk modulus of elasticity?



Solution:

$$(a) \quad \text{For isothermal conditions, } p_1 v_1 = p_2 v_2$$

$$\text{Then } (40 \times 144)(12.5) = (p_2 \times 144)(2.50) \quad \text{and} \quad p_2 = 200 \text{ psi absolute}$$

$$\text{The bulk modulus } E = p = 200 \text{ psi.}$$

$$(b) \quad \text{For adiabatic conditions, } p_1 v_1^k = p_2 v_2^k, \text{ and Table 1A in the Appendix gives } k = 1.40.$$

$$\text{Then } (40 \times 144)(12.5)^{1.40} = (p_2 \times 144)(2.50)^{1.40} \quad \text{and} \quad p_2 = 381 \text{ psi absolute}$$

The final temperature is obtained by using equation (15):

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{(k-1)/k}, \quad \frac{T_2}{460 + 120} = \left(\frac{381}{40}\right)^{0.40/1.40}, \quad T_2 = 1104^\circ\text{R} = 644^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{The bulk modulus } E = kp = 1.40 \times 381 = 533 \text{ psi.}$$

- 1.7. From the International Critical Tables, the viscosity of water at 20°C (68°F) is 1.008 cp (centipoises). (a) Compute the absolute viscosity in lb-sec/ft^2 . (b) If the specific gravity at 20°C is 0.998, compute the kinematic viscosity in ft^2/sec .

Solution:

Using $1 \text{ poise} = 1 \text{ dyne-sec/cm}^2$, $1 \text{ lb} = 444,800 \text{ dynes}$, and $1 \text{ ft} = 30.48 \text{ cm}$, we obtain

$$1 \frac{\text{lb-sec}}{\text{ft}^2} = \frac{444,800 \text{ dyne-sec}}{(30.48 \text{ cm})^2} = 478.8 \text{ poises}$$

$$(a) \quad \mu = \frac{1.008 \times 10^{-2} \text{ poise}}{(478.8 \text{ poise})/(\text{lb-sec/ft}^2)} = 2.11 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{lb-sec}}{\text{ft}^2}$$