

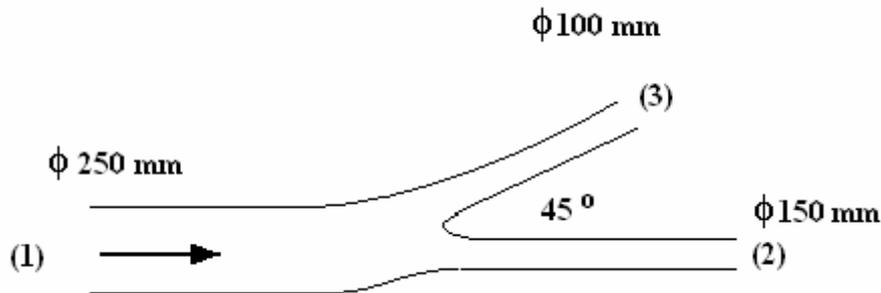
1 (a) State the conditions under which the Bernoulli equation is applicable.

(b) Water of density  $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  is flowing into inlet (1) of the pipe-junction shown in the diagram. at a steady flow rate of  $0.22 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ . The volume of water in the junction is  $0.016 \text{ m}^3$ . The centre of the outlet (3) is situated  $600 \text{ mm}$  vertically above the main horizontal pipe running between (1) and (2). The water pressure at (1) is  $230 \text{ kN/m}^2$  and at (2) is  $200 \text{ kN/m}^2$ ; energy losses in the flow are considered negligible. Determine .

(i) the water pressure at (3).

(ii) the flows leaving the junction at (2) and (3).

(iii) the magnitude and direction of the force acting on the junction as a result of the flow.



$$D_1 = 0.25 \text{ m} \quad D_2 = 0.15 \text{ m} \quad D_3 = 0.1 \text{ m} \quad Q_1 = 0.22 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$p_1 = 230 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2 \quad p_2 = 200 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$A_1 = \frac{\pi D_1^2}{4} = 0.0491 \text{ m}^2 \quad A_2 = \frac{\pi D_2^2}{4} = 0.00177 \text{ m}^2 \quad A_3 = \frac{\pi D_3^2}{4} = 0.007854 \text{ m}^2$$

$$u_1 = \frac{Q_1}{A_1} = 4.482 \text{ m/s}$$

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY OF A STREAMLINE FROM (1) TO (2)

$$p_1 + \rho \frac{u_1^2}{2} = p_2 + \rho \frac{u_2^2}{2}$$

$$230 \times 10^3 + 1000 \frac{4.482^2}{2} = 200 \times 10^3 + 1000 \frac{u_2^2}{2}$$

$$u_2 = 8.95 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{FLOW RATE } Q_2 = A_2 u_2 = 0.158 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$\text{CONSERVATION OF MASS } Q_3 = Q_1 - Q_2 = 0.22 - 0.158 = 0.062 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \quad u_3 = \frac{Q_3}{A_3} = 7.847 \text{ m/s}$$

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY OF A STREAMLINE FROM (1) TO (3)

$$p_1 + \rho \frac{u_1^2}{2} = p_3 + \rho \frac{u_3^2}{2} + \rho g z_3$$

$$230 \times 10^3 + 1000 \frac{4.482^2}{2} = p_3 + 1000 \frac{7.847^2}{2} + 1000 \times 9.81 \times 0.6$$

$$p_3 = 203.4 \times 10^3 \text{ N/m}^2$$

## FORCES

Force at (1)  $F_1 = m_1 u_1 + A_1 p_1 \rightarrow$

$$F_1 = 11390 \text{ N}$$

Force at (2)  $F_2 = m_2 u_2 + A_2 p_2 \leftarrow$

$$F_2 = 4960 \text{ N}$$

Force at (3)  $F_3 = m_3 u_3 + A_3 p_3$  at  $45^\circ$

$$F_3 = 2080 \text{ N}$$

Horizontal component =  $2080 \cos 45^\circ = 1470 \text{ N} \leftarrow$

Vertical component =  $2080 \sin 45^\circ = 1470 \text{ N} \downarrow$

Total horizontal force =  $11390 - 4960 - 1470 = 4960 \text{ N} \rightarrow$

Total vertical force =  $1470 \text{ N} \downarrow$

RESULTANT FORCE =  $\{4960^2 + 1470^2\}^{1/2} = 51731 \text{ N}$

Angle =  $\tan^{-1} 1470/4960 = 16.5^\circ$

