



## College of Engineering & Technology

Department: Mechanical Engineering  
Lecturer: Dr. Rola Afify  
Course Code: ME362

Marks: 10  
Time: 11:30 – 12:10  
Date: 25/3/2015

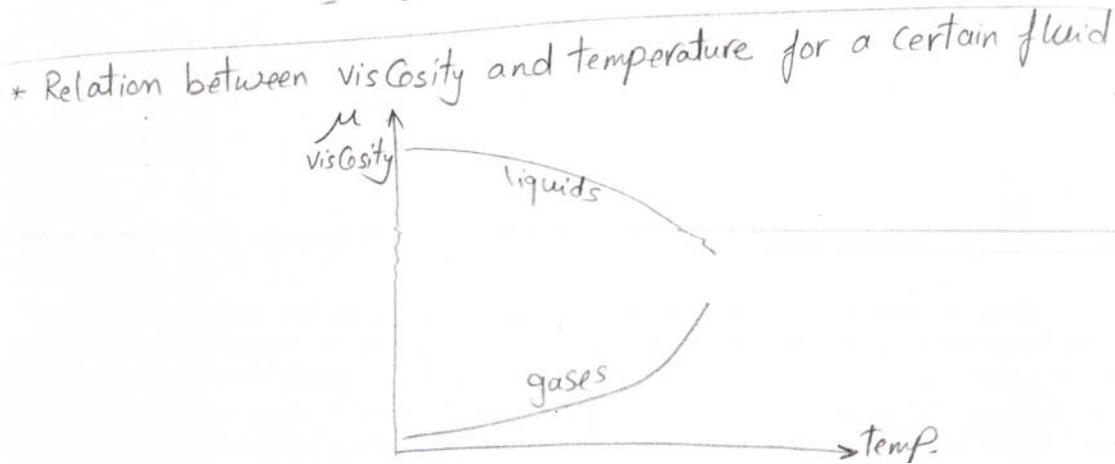
Name: Model Answer

R. N.:

**Answer the following questions:**

**Question one (5 marks)**

A) Discuss the relation between Viscosity and Temperature for a certain fluid.



B) Choose the correct answer:

An oil has a kinematic viscosity of  $1.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$  and a specific gravity of 0.80. What is its dynamic (absolute) viscosity in  $\text{kg}/(\text{m}\cdot\text{s})$ ?

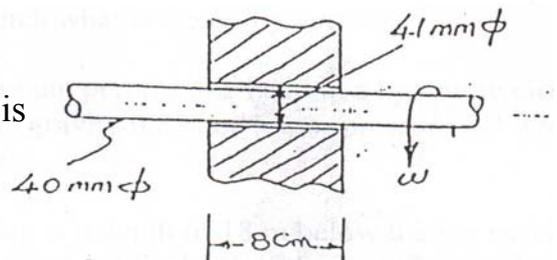
(a) 0.08, (b) 0.10, (c) 0.125, (d) 1.0, (e) 1.25

$$\nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \quad \rho = \frac{\rho}{\rho_w} \quad \rho = 0.8 \times 1000 = 800 \text{ Kg/m}^3$$

$$\mu = \nu \rho = 1.25 \times 10^{-4} \times 800 = 0.1 \text{ Kg/m}\cdot\text{s}$$

(b) the answer

C) The shaft turning inside a stationary journal as shown, with a rotating speed 20 rps the torque is 0.0036 N.m. Estimate the viscosity of oil.



$$\left. \begin{aligned} d &= 40 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \\ D &= 41 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \end{aligned} \right\} y = \frac{D-d}{2} = 0.5$$

$$L = 8 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m} \quad \omega = 2\pi \times 20 = 40\pi \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$T = 0.036 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m} \quad \mu = ??$$

$$T = F * r = \mu A \frac{du}{dr} * r$$

$$0.036 = \mu * (\pi * 40 * 10^{-3} * 8 * 10^2) * \frac{40 \pi * \frac{40}{2} * 10^{-3}}{0.5 * 10^{-3}}$$

$$0.036 = \mu * 50.53$$

$$\mu = 7.124 * 10^{-4} \text{ Pa.s.}$$

**Question two (5 marks)**

A) Prove that the pressure changes in the vertical direction.

$\rho = \frac{m}{V} \quad \therefore m = \rho V = \rho A h$   
 in static  
 $\sum F = 0$   
 $F_1 + mg - F_2 = 0$   
 $P_1 A + \rho A (z_1 - z_2) g - P_2 A = 0 \quad \div A$   
 $P_1 + \rho h g - P_2 = 0$   
 $P_2 - P_1 = \rho g h \quad \text{or} \quad P_2 - P_1 = \rho g h$

B) A tank is constructed of a series of cylinders having diameters of 0.30, 0.25, and 0.15 m as shown in figure. The tank contains oil (sp.gr. = 0.8), water, and glycerin (sp.gr. = 1.26). A mercury manometer is attached to bottom. Calculate the manometer reading, h.

B)  $h = ??$

$P_I = P_{II}$

$P_{atm} + \rho_o g * 0.1 + \rho_w g * 0.1$   
 $+ \rho_g g * 0.2 = P_{atm} + \rho_m g h$   
 $\rho_o g * 0.1 + \rho_w g * 0.1 + \rho_g g * 0.2 = \rho_m g h$   
 $h = \frac{0.8 * 0.1 + 0.1 + 1.26 * 0.2}{13.6} = 0.032 \text{ m}$