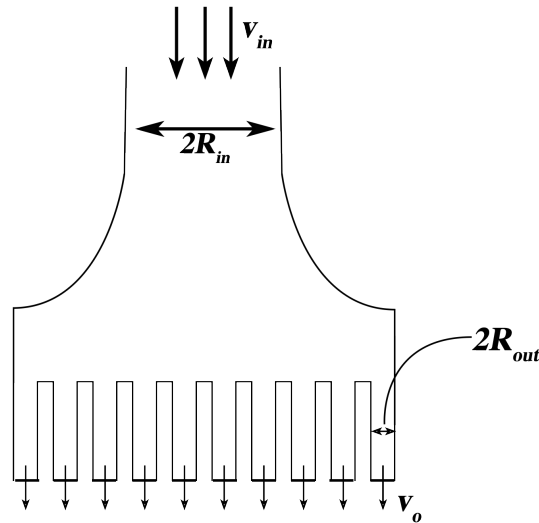
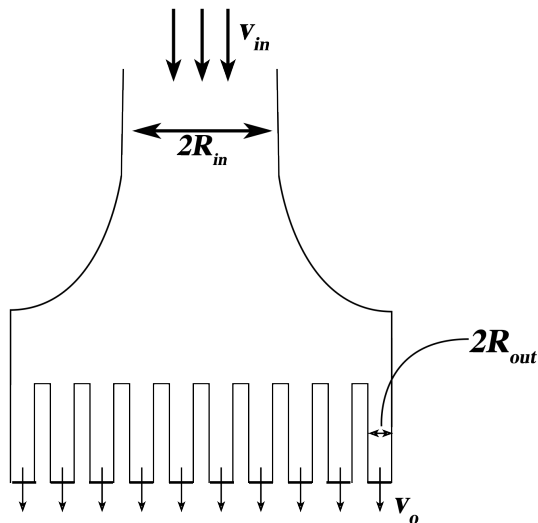


Problem 1. (20 points)

Consider the showerhead depicted below. Fluid is pumped in through the main pipe, which is a cylindrical pipe with a radius of 10 cm, and exits the showerhead via 10 parallel cylindrical nozzles, each of which has a radius of 1.0 cm. The inlet flow velocity (v_{in}) and outlet flow velocity (v_o) of each outlet nozzle can be considered to be plug flow, with an inlet flow velocity of 1.0 cm/s. The outlet flow velocity is the same across all the outlet nozzles.



- a) Directly on the diagram below, use a dotted line to draw the control volume that will allow you to calculate the fluid exit velocity. Is this a microscopic or macroscopic analysis? (5 points)



- b) Derive an equation for the outlet velocity (v_o) of an outlet nozzle in terms of inlet velocity (v_{in}), the number of nozzles n , inlet and outlet radii R_{in} and R_{out} , and any other material parameters needed. Leave all quantities as variables and write your final answer in the box provided below. (10 points)

- c) If the fluid density is 2.0 g/cm^3 , please calculate both the outlet velocity and outlet mass flow rate. Write your answers in terms of cm/s and g/s respectively. (5 points)

Outlet velocity

Outlet mass flow rate

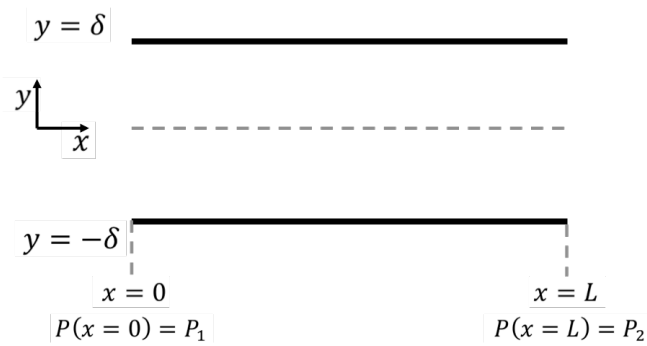
Problem 2. (80 points)

Suppose we have a fluid between two parallel flat plates separated by a distance 2δ and length L . A pressure of P_1 is applied at the inlet on the left of the two plates and a lower pressure P_2 is present at the outlet on the right.

Assume that the system is at steady state and that the velocity of the fluid has the following form:

$$\underline{v} = v_x(y)\underline{e}_x.$$

A schematic of this setup is given below along with a coordinate system.



- a. Is this flow incompressible or not? Prove it. (10 points)

- b. Assume pressure is only a function of x and varies linearly along x . What is $P(x)$ as a function of the given variables L , P_1 and P_2 ? Write the answer in the box provided below. (5 points)

- c. What is ∇P in the vectorial form? (5 points)

- d. The fluid flowing between the plates can be described by the following constitutive relationships between shear stress and velocity gradients, where μ is the coefficient of viscosity.

Please circle the components that are *non-zero*. (10 points)

$$\tau_{xx} = \mu \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} \qquad \tau_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \left[\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} \right] \qquad \tau_{xz} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \left[\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$\tau_{yx} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \left[\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} \right] \qquad \tau_{yy} = \mu \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} \qquad \tau_{yz} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \left[\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$\tau_{zx} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \left[\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} \right] \qquad \tau_{zy} = \frac{1}{2} \mu \left[\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} \right] \qquad \tau_{zz} = \mu \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$$

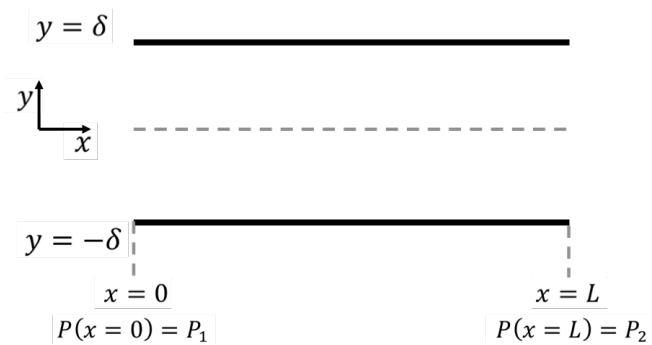
- e. Give the Cauchy momentum balance *only* in the x -direction and simplify it combining results from previous parts. Write the final ordinary differential equation in the box. (20 points)

f. Give appropriate boundary conditions for the flow. Write the answers in the box. (5 points)

g. Solve the ordinary differential equation derived in part (e) for the velocity profile, $v_x(y)$. Write the answer in the box. (20 points)



h. Sketch the flow profile in the figure provided. (5 points)



SCRATCH SHEET

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