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**PRINCE OF SONGKLA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING**

Midterm Examination: Semester II (#1)
Date: 21 December 2006
Subject: 230-630 Advanced Transport Phenomena I

Academic Year: 2006
Time: 9.00-12.00
Room: A 201

- ข้อสอบมี 7 ข้อ จำนวน 10 หน้า ต้องทำทุกข้อ คะแนนเต็ม 75 คะแนน

| ข้อที่ | คะแนนเต็ม | ได้คะแนน |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 15 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| รวม | 75 | |

- ควรใช้เวลาทำข้อสอบโดยเฉลี่ย 2 นาที/คะแนน
- ขอให้นักศึกษาทำข้อสอบในที่ว่างซึ่งได้เตรียมไว้สำหรับข้อสอบแต่ละข้อ หากไม่พอ อาจใช้เนื้อที่ด้านหลัง ทำข้อสอบเพิ่มเติมได้
- อนุญาตให้นำหนังสือ เอกสาร เครื่องคำนวณ และอุปกรณ์อื่น ๆ เข้าห้องสอบได้

ทฤษฎีในการสอบ โทษขั้นต่ำคือ ปรับตกในรายวิชาที่ทฤษฎี และพักการเรียน 1 ภาคการศึกษา

สุธรรม สุขมณี
ผู้ออกข้อสอบ
8 ธันวาคม 2549

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- 1) Estimate the viscosity of Methyl fluoride (CH_3F) at 370°C and 120 atm . Use the following values for the critical constants: $T_C = 4.55^\circ\text{C}$, $P_C = 58.0\text{ atm}$, $\rho_C = 0.300\text{ g/cm}^3$. (10 points)

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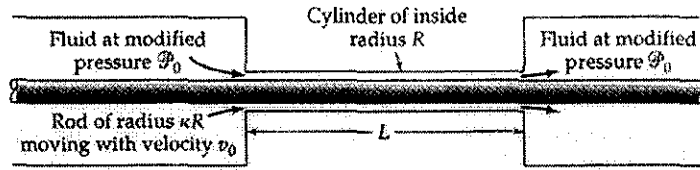
- 2) For the following velocity distributions: $v_x = by$, $v_y = bx$, $v_z = 0$. Find all the components of Molecular momentum flux tensor (τ) and Convective momentum flux tensor ($\rho v v$) for the Newtonian fluid. The parameter b is a constant. (10 points)

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- 3) A cylindrical rod of radius κR moves axially with velocity $v_z = v_0$ along the axis of a cylindrical cavity of radius R as seen in the figure below. The pressure at both ends of the cavity is the same, so that the fluid moves through the annular region solely because of the rod motion.



Find the velocity distribution in the narrow annular region.

(10 points)

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- 4) Experiments with a small-scale agitated tank are to be used to design a geometrically similar installation with linear dimensions 10 times as large. The fluid in the large tank will be a heavy oil with $\mu = 13.5 \text{ cP}$ and $\rho = 0.9 \text{ g/cm}^3$. The large tank is to have an impeller speed of 120 rpm. Determine the impeller speed and the kinematics viscosity of the fluid used for the small-scale model. (10 points)

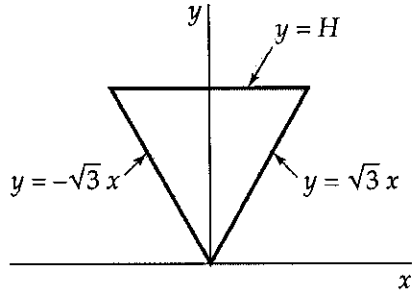
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- 5) Verify that the velocity distribution for the laminar flow of a Newtonian fluid in a duct whose cross section is an equilateral triangle and total length of L is given by:

$$v_z = \frac{(P_o - P_L)}{4\mu LH} (y - H)(3x^2 - y^2) \quad (15 \text{ points})$$



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6) For the turbulent flow in smooth circular tubes, the function: $\frac{\bar{v}_z}{\bar{v}_{z,\max}} = \left(1 - \frac{r}{R}\right)^{1/n}$ is

sometimes useful for curve-fitting purposes: near $Re = 4 \times 10^3$, $n = 6$; near $Re = 1.1 \times 10^5$, $n = 7$; and near $Re = 3.2 \times 10^6$, $n = 10$. Show that the ratio of average to maximum velocity is

$$\frac{\langle \bar{v}_z \rangle}{\bar{v}_{z,\max}} = \frac{2n^2}{(n+1)(2n+1)} \quad (10 \text{ points})$$

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- 7) A thin circular disk of radius R is immersed in a large body of fluid with density ρ and viscosity μ . If a torque T_Z is required to make the disk rotate at an angular velocity Ω , then a friction factor f may be defined as follows,

$$\frac{T_Z}{R} = AKf$$

where reasonable definitions for K and A are $K = \frac{1}{2}\rho(\Omega R)^2$ and $A = 2\pi R^2$. An appropriate choice for the Reynolds number for the system is $Re = R^2\Omega\rho/\mu$.

For laminar flow, an exact boundary layer development gives

$$T_Z = 0.616\pi\rho R^4 \sqrt{\frac{\mu\Omega^3}{\rho}}$$

For turbulent flow, an approximate boundary layer treatment based on the 1/7 power velocity distribution leads to

$$T_Z = 0.073\rho\Omega^2 R^5 \left(\frac{\mu}{R^2\Omega\rho}\right)^{0.2}$$

Express these results as relations between f and Re .

(10 points)