CE 3105 – Fluid Mechanics Laboratory Final Exam

- Please read through the entire exam before you begin notice there are blank pages to show your work, so make it legible and follow a logical problem solving protocol.
- Write your name on **each** sheet before beginning to work the exam.

Question 1

What are the names of your laboratory team members:

1.	TEAM	MEMBER 0 (YOU):
2.	TEAM	MEMBER 1:	
3.	TEAM	MEMBER 2:	
4.	TEAM	MEMBER 3:	
5.	TEAM	MEMBER 4:	
6.	TEAM	MEMBER 5:	

Before •	each laborator	y you	received	a	safety	briefing.	What	were	three	safety	reminder
before e	each laboratory	?									

1.	REMINDER 1:	
2.	REMINDER 2:	
3	BEMINDER 3.	

A metal sphere measured using a dial-caliper (in inches) is pictured. The same sphere is weighed using a digital scale (in grams).

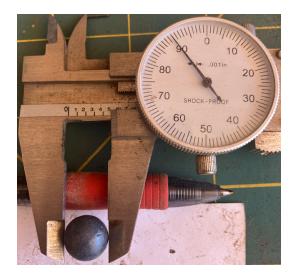


Figure 1: Sphere in dial-caliper instrument reading diameter in inches



Figure 2: Sphere on scale reading mass in grams

Determine:

- 1. The volume of the sphere in cubic meters.
- 2. The density of the sphere in $\frac{kg}{m^3}$

The sphere (color coated for visibility) is used to estimate viscosity for an unknown liquid as depicted in the photographs below. A 50 ml sample of the light amber liquid has a mass of 71.5 grams at 20°C. The time required for the sphere to traverse 127 mm was observed to be 3.9 seconds. Determine:







(a) Dropping sphere

(b) Time = 0 sec.

(c) Time = 3.9 sec.

Figure 3: Spherical object for viscosity measurement by Stokes Law (Laboratory 1)

- 1. The density of the unknown liquid (in $\frac{g}{ml}$)
- 2. The viscosity of the unknown liquid (in Pa·s)

The following discharge data and head change were obtained using the apparatus in the photograph below:

Volume (mL)	Time (s)	Δh (m)
122	8.36	1.34
138	6.67	2.56
180	7.9	3.09
205	8.03	3.98
217	8.26	3.92

Table 1: Pipe head loss apparatus (Laboratory 4)



Figure 1: Experimental Setup of Friction Loss in a Pipe

Figure 4: Pipe head loss apparatus (Laboratory 4)

Determine:

- 1. The discharge rate for each of the 5 measurements.
- 2. The flow velocity in the 508 mm long, 3-mm diameter, brass tube for each of the 5 measurements.
- 3. The Reynolds number for each of the 5 measurements.
- 4. The Darcy-Weisbach friction factor for each of the 5 measurements.
- 5. The flow regime (laminar, transitional, or turbulent) in each experiment?
- 6. Plot (sketch) the friction factor versus Reynolds number for these data.