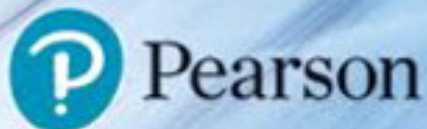


FLUID MECHANICS

R. C. HIBBELER

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FLUID MECHANICS

SECOND EDITION

R. C. HIBBELER

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To the Student

With the hope that this work will stimulate
an interest in Fluid Mechanics
and provide an acceptable guide to its understanding.

PREFACE

It is hoped that this book will provide the student with a clear and thorough presentation of the theory and applications of fluid mechanics. In order to achieve this objective, I have incorporated many of the suggestions and comments from the book's reviewers, university colleagues who have e-mailed me, and from my students. Some of the more important improvements are listed below.

New to This Edition

- **Rewriting of Text Material.** The purpose here is to achieve a further clarification of the material throughout the book, either with an expanded discussion, or by deleting material that seemed not relevant to a particular topic.
- **Expanded Topic Coverage.** The material in Chapters 1, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 11 have enhanced discussion on some topics, including additional data in the tables in Chapters 10, 11, and 12.
- **New Example Problems.** The addition of new examples to Chapters 7 and 10 further illustrate the applications of the theory. Many of the examples throughout the book have been expanded for clarification.
- **New Fundamental Problems.** These problems have been added to Chapter 10 to enhance the student's understanding of the theory and its applications, and to provide a review of the material that can be used to study for various engineering exams.
- **New Photos and Enhanced Art.** Many new photos and figures have been added to help the student obtain a better understanding of the subject matter.
- **New Equation Summaries.** These are found at the end of Chapters 7, 11, 12, and 13 so that students may use formula sheets when taking exams that require application of some key equations.

Besides the new features mentioned, other outstanding features that define the contents of this book include the following.

Organization and Approach. Each chapter is organized into well-defined sections that contain an explanation of specific topics, illustrative example problems, and at the end of the chapter, a set of relevant homework problems. The topics within each section are placed into subgroups defined by boldface titles. The purpose of this organization is to present a structured

method for introducing each new definition or concept, and to make the book a convenient resource for later reference and review.

Procedures for Analysis. This unique feature provides the student with a logical and orderly method to follow when applying the theory that has been discussed in a particular section. The example problems are then solved using this outlined method in order to clarify its numerical application. Realize, however, that once the relevant principles have been mastered, and enough confidence and judgment has been obtained, the student can then develop his or her own procedures for solving problems.

Important Points. This feature provides a review or summary of the most important concepts in a section, and highlights the most significant points that should be remembered when applying the theory to solve problems. A further review of the material is given at the end of the chapter.

Photos. The relevance of knowing the subject matter is reflected by the realistic applications depicted in the many photos placed throughout the book. These photos are often used to show how the principles of fluid mechanics apply to real-world situations.

Fundamental Problems. These problem sets are selectively located just after the example problems. They offer students simple applications of the concepts and therefore provide them with the chance to develop their problem-solving skills before attempting to solve any of the standard problems that follow. Students may consider these problems as extended examples, since they all have complete solutions and answers given in the back of the book. Additionally, the fundamental problems offer students an excellent means of preparing for exams, and they can be used at a later time to prepare for various engineering exams.

Homework Problems. The majority of problems in the book depict realistic situations encountered in engineering practice. It is hoped that this realism will both stimulate interest in the subject, and provide a means for developing the skills to reduce any problem from its physical description to a model or symbolic representation to which the principles of fluid mechanics may then be applied.

Throughout the book, all problems use SI units. Furthermore, in any set, an attempt has been made to arrange the problems in order of increasing difficulty. Except for every fourth problem, indicated by an asterisk (*), the answers to all the other problems are given in the back of the book.

Conceptual Problems. Throughout the text, usually at the end of most chapters, there is a set of problems that involve conceptual situations related to the application of the principles contained in the chapter. These problems are intended to engage students in thinking through a real-life situation as depicted in a photo. They can be assigned after the students have developed some expertise in the subject matter and they work well either for individual or team projects.

Accuracy. Apart from my work, the accuracy of the text and problem solutions have all been thoroughly checked by other parties. Most importantly, Kai Beng Yap, Kurt Norlin of the Bittner Development Group, as well as Pavel Kolmakov and Vadim Semenenko at Competentum. The SI edition has been checked by three additional reviewers.

CONTENTS

The book is divided into 14 chapters. Chapter 1 begins with an introduction to fluid mechanics, followed by a discussion of units and some important fluid properties. The concepts of fluid statics, including constant accelerated translation of a liquid and its constant rotation, are covered in Chapter 2. In Chapter 3, the basic principles of fluid kinematics are covered. This is followed by the continuity equation in Chapter 4, the Bernoulli and energy equations in Chapter 5, and fluid momentum in Chapter 6. In Chapter 7, differential fluid flow of an ideal fluid is discussed. Chapter 8 covers dimensional analysis and similitude. Then the viscous flow between parallel plates and within pipes is treated in Chapter 9. The analysis is extended to Chapter 10 where the design of pipe systems is discussed. Boundary layer theory, including topics related to pressure drag and lift, is covered in Chapter 11. Chapter 12 discusses open channel flow, and Chapter 13 covers a variety of topics in compressible flow. Finally, turbomachines, such as axial and radial flow pumps and turbines are treated in Chapter 14.

Alternative Coverage. After covering the basic principles of Chapters 1 through 6, at the discretion of the instructor, the remaining chapters may be presented in *any sequence*, without the loss of continuity. If time permits, sections involving more advanced topics, may be included in the course. Most of these topics are placed in the later chapters of the book. In addition, this material also provides a suitable reference for basic principles when it is discussed in more advanced courses.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I have endeavored to write this book so that it will appeal to both the student and instructor. Through the years many people have helped in its development, and I will always be grateful for their valued suggestions and comments. In particular, along with R. Sultana, California State University, Long Beach, J. Karl, University of South Florida, and C. Dreyer, Colorado School of Mines, the following individuals have contributed important reviewer comments relative to preparing this work:

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There are a few people that I feel deserve particular recognition. A longtime friend and associate, Kai Beng Yap, was of great help in checking the entire manuscript, and helping to further check all the problems. And a special note of thanks also goes to Kurt Norlin, and Viktoria Sirotova and all those at Competentum, for their diligence and support in this regard. During the production process I am also thankful for the support of my long time Production Editor, Rose Kernan, and my Managing Editor, Scott Disanno. My wife, Conny, has been a big help with the proofreading and typing needed to prepare the manuscript for publication.

Lastly, many thanks are extended to all my students and colleagues that have e-mailed me their suggestions and comments. Since this list is too long to mention, it is hoped that those who have helped in this manner will accept this anonymous recognition.

I value your judgment as well, and would greatly appreciate hearing from you if at any time you have any comments or suggestions that may help to improve the contents of this book.

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GLOBAL EDITION

The publishers would like to thank the following for their contribution to the Global Edition:

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Kai Beng Yap is currently a registered professional engineer who works in Malaysia. He has BS and MS degrees in civil engineering from the University of Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana; and has done further graduate work at Virginia Tech in Blacksburg, Virginia. He has taught at the University of Louisiana and worked as an engineering consultant in the areas of structural analysis and design, as well as the associated infrastructure.

Reviewers for the Second Edition in SI Units

Haluk Aksel, *Middle East Technical University*
Serter Atabay, *American University of Sharjah*
Suresh Babu, *Pondicherry University*

your work...

$$U = 0.24 \text{ m/s}$$

$$d = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$\mu = 8.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{ N s/m}^2$$

$$u = (32y - 800y^2) \text{ m/s}$$

$$\tau = \mu \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$\mu(y) = 32y - 800y^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dy} = 32 - 1600y$$

$$\left. \frac{du}{dy} \right|_{y=0} = 32$$


$$\therefore \tau = (8.94 \times 10^{-4}) \times 32$$

$$= \underline{0.028608 \text{ Pa}}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{0.029 \text{ Pa}}$$

your answer **specific feedback**

Express your answer to three significant figures in Pa.



$\tau =$

Submit

[Hints](#) [My Answers](#) [Give Up](#) [Review Part](#)

Incorrect; Try Again; 5 attempts remaining

Find the shear stress at the moving plate, not the fixed surface.

RESOURCES FOR INSTRUCTORS

- **Mastering Engineering.** This online Tutorial Homework program allows you to integrate dynamic homework with automatic grading. Mastering Engineering allows you to easily track the performance of your entire class on an assignment-by-assignment basis, or the detailed work of an individual student.
- **Instructor's Solutions Manual.** An instructor's solutions manual was prepared by the author. The manual includes homework assignment lists and was also checked as part of the accuracy checking program. The Instructor Solutions Manual is available at www.pearsonglobaleditions.com.
- **Presentation Resource.** All art from the text is available in PowerPoint slide and JPEG format. These files are available for download from the Instructor Resource Center at www.pearsonglobaleditions.com. If you are in need of a login and password for this site, please contact your local Pearson representative.
- **Video Solutions.** Developed by Professor Garret Nicodemus, video solutions which are located on the companion website offer step-by-step solution walkthroughs of homework problems from each section of the text. Make efficient use of class time and office hours by showing students the complete and concise problem solving approaches that they can access anytime and view at their own pace. The videos are designed to be a flexible resource to be used however each instructor and student prefers. A valuable tutorial resource, the videos are also helpful for student self-evaluation as students can pause the videos to check their understanding and work alongside the video. Access the videos at www.pearsonglobaleditions.com and follow the links for the *Fluid Mechanics* text.

RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS

- **Mastering Engineering.** Tutorial homework problems emulate the instructor's office-hour environment.
- **Companion Website.** The companion website, located at www.pearsonglobaleditions.com, includes opportunities for practice and review, including access to animations and video solutions offering complete, step-by-step solution walkthroughs of representative homework problems from various sections of the text.

CONTENTS

1 Fundamental Concepts 19



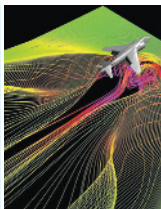
- Chapter Objectives 19
- 1.1 Introduction 19
- 1.2 Characteristics of Matter 21
- 1.3 The International System of Units 22
- 1.4 Calculations 25
- 1.5 Problem Solving 27
- 1.6 Some Basic Fluid Properties 29
- 1.7 Viscosity 34
- 1.8 Viscosity Measurement 39
- 1.9 Vapor Pressure 43
- 1.10 Surface Tension and Capillarity 44

2 Fluid Statics 61



- Chapter Objectives 61
- 2.1 Pressure 61
- 2.2 Absolute and Gage Pressure 64
- 2.3 Static Pressure Variation 66
- 2.4 Pressure Variation for Incompressible Fluids 67
- 2.5 Pressure Variation for Compressible Fluids 69
- 2.6 Measurement of Static Pressure 72
- 2.7 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane Surface—Formula Method 80
- 2.8 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane Surface—Geometrical Method 86
- 2.9 Hydrostatic Force on a Plane Surface—Integration Method 91
- 2.10 Hydrostatic Force on an Inclined Plane or Curved Surface Determined by Projection 94
- 2.11 Buoyancy 101
- 2.12 Stability 104
- 2.13 Constant Translational Acceleration of a Liquid 107
- 2.14 Steady Rotation of a Liquid 112

3 Kinematics of Fluid Motion 153



- Chapter Objectives 153
- 3.1 Types of Fluid Flow 153
- 3.2 Graphical Descriptions of Fluid Flow 157
- 3.3 Fluid Flow Descriptions 161
- 3.4 Fluid Acceleration 168
- 3.5 Streamline Coordinates 175

4 Conservation of Mass 189



- Chapter Objectives 189
- 4.1 Volumetric Flow, Mass Flow, and Average Velocity 189
- 4.2 Finite Control Volumes 194
- 4.3 The Reynolds Transport Theorem 196
- 4.4 Conservation of Mass 200

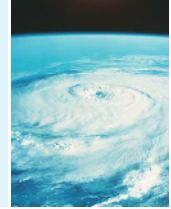
5 Work and Energy of Moving Fluids 231



Chapter Objectives 231

- 5.1 Euler's Equations of Motion 231
- 5.2 The Bernoulli Equation 235
- 5.3 Applications of the Bernoulli Equation 238
- 5.4 Energy and Hydraulic Grade Lines 251
- 5.5 The Energy Equation 260

7 Differential Fluid Flow 359



Chapter Objectives 359

- 7.1 Differential Analysis 359
- 7.2 Kinematics of Differential Fluid Elements 360
- 7.3 Circulation and Vorticity 364
- 7.4 Conservation of Mass 369
- 7.5 Equations of Motion for a Fluid Particle 371
- 7.6 The Euler and Bernoulli Equations 373
- 7.7 Potential Flow Hydrodynamics 377
- 7.8 The Stream Function 377
- 7.9 The Potential Function 383
- 7.10 Basic Two-Dimensional Flows 387
- 7.11 Superposition of Flows 396
- 7.12 The Navier–Stokes Equations 409
- 7.13 Computational Fluid Dynamics 414

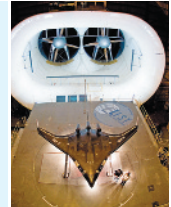
6 Fluid Momentum 301



Chapter Objectives 301

- 6.1 The Linear Momentum Equation 301
- 6.2 Applications to Bodies at Rest 304
- 6.3 Applications to Bodies Having Constant Velocity 313
- 6.4 The Angular Momentum Equation 318
- 6.5 Propellers and Wind Turbines 326
- 6.6 Applications for Control Volumes Having Accelerated Motion 331
- 6.7 Turbojets and Turbofans 332
- 6.8 Rockets 333

8 Dimensional Analysis and Similitude 435



Chapter Objectives 435

- 8.1 Dimensional Analysis 435
- 8.2 Important Dimensionless Numbers 438
- 8.3 The Buckingham Pi Theorem 441
- 8.4 Some General Considerations Related to Dimensional Analysis 450
- 8.5 Similitude 451

9

Viscous Flow within Enclosed Conduits 475



Chapter Objectives 475

- 9.1 Steady Laminar Flow between Parallel Plates 475
- 9.2 Navier–Stokes Solution for Steady Laminar Flow between Parallel Plates 481
- 9.3 Steady Laminar Flow within a Smooth Pipe 486
- 9.4 Navier–Stokes Solution for Steady Laminar Flow within a Smooth Pipe 490
- 9.5 The Reynolds Number 492
- 9.6 Fully Developed Flow from an Entrance 497
- 9.7 Laminar and Turbulent Shear Stress within a Smooth Pipe 499
- 9.8 Steady Turbulent Flow within a Smooth Pipe 502

11

Viscous Flow over External Surfaces 575



Chapter Objectives 575

- 11.1 The Concept of the Boundary Layer 575
- 11.2 Laminar Boundary Layers 581
- 11.3 The Momentum Integral Equation 590
- 11.4 Turbulent Boundary Layers 594
- 11.5 Laminar and Turbulent Boundary Layers 596
- 11.6 Drag and Lift 602
- 11.7 Pressure Gradient Effects 604
- 11.8 The Drag Coefficient 609
- 11.9 Drag Coefficients for Bodies Having Various Shapes 613
- 11.10 Methods for Reducing Drag 620
- 11.11 Lift and Drag on an Airfoil 624

10

Analysis and Design for Pipe Flow 521



Chapter Objectives 521

- 10.1 Resistance to Flow in Rough Pipes 521
- 10.2 Losses Occurring from Pipe Fittings and Transitions 535
- 10.3 Single-Pipeline Flow 541
- 10.4 Pipe Systems 548
- 10.5 Flow Measurement 554

12

Open-Channel Flow 655



Chapter Objectives 655

- 12.1 Types of Flow in Open Channels 655
- 12.2 Open-Channel Flow Classifications 657
- 12.3 Specific Energy 658
- 12.4 Open-Channel Flow over a Rise or Bump 666
- 12.5 Open-Channel Flow under a Sluice Gate 670
- 12.6 Steady Uniform Channel Flow 674
- 12.7 Gradually Varied Flow 681
- 12.8 The Hydraulic Jump 688
- 12.9 Weirs 693

13

Compressible Flow 715



Chapter Objectives 715

- 13.1 Thermodynamic Concepts 715
- 13.2 Wave Propagation through a Compressible Fluid 724
- 13.3 Types of Compressible Flow 727
- 13.4 Stagnation Properties 731
- 13.5 Isentropic Flow through a Variable Area 738
- 13.6 Isentropic Flow through Converging and Diverging Nozzles 743
- 13.7 The Effect of Friction on Compressible Flow 752
- 13.8 The Effect of Heat Transfer on Compressible Flow 762
- 13.9 Normal Shock Waves 768
- 13.10 Shock Waves in Nozzles 771
- 13.11 Oblique Shock Waves 776
- 13.12 Compression and Expansion Waves 781
- 13.13 Compressible Flow Measurement 786

14

Turbomachines 807



Chapter Objectives 807

- 14.1 Types of Turbomachines 807
- 14.2 Axial-Flow Pumps 808
- 14.3 Radial-Flow Pumps 815
- 14.4 Ideal Performance for Pumps 818
- 14.5 Turbines 824
- 14.6 Pump Performance 831
- 14.7 Cavitation and the Net Positive Suction Head 834
- 14.8 Pump Selection Related to the Flow System 836
- 14.9 Turbomachine Similitude 838

Appendix

- A Physical Properties of Fluids 856
- B Compressible Properties of a Gas ($k = 1.4$) 859

Fundamental Solutions 870

Answers to Selected Problems 886

Index 899

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FLUID MECHANICS

SECOND EDITION IN SI UNITS

CHAPTER 1



Eric Middelkoop/Fotolia

Fluid mechanics plays an important role in the design and analysis of pressure vessels, pipe systems, and pumps used in chemical processing plants.

FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

- To define fluid mechanics and indicate its various branches.
- To discuss the system of units for measuring fluid quantities, and establish proper calculation techniques.
- To define some important fluid properties.
- To describe some of the behavior characteristics of fluids.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Fluid mechanics is a study of the behavior of a gas or liquid that is either at rest or in motion. Because fluids are so common, this subject has important applications in many engineering disciplines. For example, aeronautical and aerospace engineers use fluid mechanics to study flight and to design propulsion systems. Civil engineers use it to design channels, water networks, sewer systems, and water-resisting structures such as dams and levees. Fluid mechanics is used by mechanical engineers to design pumps, compressors, control systems, heating and air conditioning equipment, wind turbines, and solar heating devices. Chemical and petroleum engineers apply this subject to design equipment used for filtering, pumping, and mixing fluids. And finally, engineers in the electronics and computer industry use fluid mechanics principles to design switches, screen displays, and data storage equipment. Apart from the engineering profession, the principles of fluid mechanics are also used in the field of biomechanics, where they play a vital role in the understanding of the circulatory, digestive, and respiratory systems; and in meteorology to study the motion and effects of tornadoes and hurricanes.

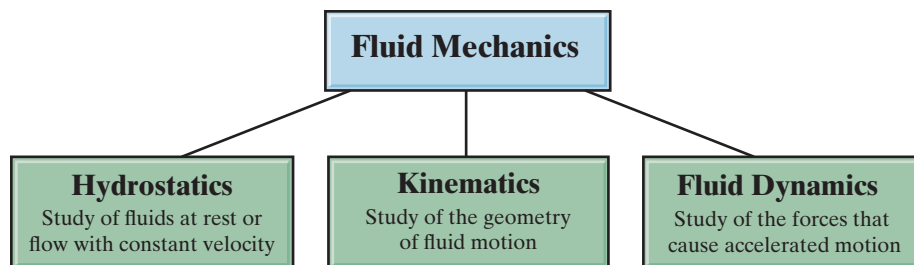


Fig. 1-1

Branches of Fluid Mechanics. The principles of fluid mechanics are based on Newton's laws of motion, the conservation of mass, the first and second laws of thermodynamics, and laws related to the physical properties of a fluid. The subject is divided into three main categories, as shown in Fig. 1-1. In this book, hydrostatics is presented in Chapter 2, kinematics is introduced in Chapter 3, and the study of fluid dynamics is presented throughout the rest of the book.

Historical Development. A fundamental knowledge of the principles of fluid mechanics has been of considerable importance throughout the development of human civilization. Historical records show that through the process of trial and error, early societies, such as the Roman Empire, used fluid mechanics in the construction of their irrigation and water supply systems. In the middle of the 3rd century B.C., Archimedes discovered the principle of buoyancy, and then much later, in the 15th century, Leonardo Da Vinci developed principles for the design of canal locks and other devices used for water transport. However, many important discoveries of basic fluid mechanics principles occurred in the 17th century. It was then that Evangelista Torricelli designed the barometer, Blaise Pascal formulated the law of static pressure, and Isaac Newton developed his law of viscosity to describe the nature of fluid resistance to flow.

In the 18th century, Leonhard Euler and Daniel Bernoulli pioneered the field of *hydrodynamics*, which deals with the motion of an idealized fluid, that is, one having a constant density and providing no internal frictional resistance. Unfortunately, this study has limited application since not all physical properties of the fluid are taken into account. The need for a more realistic approach led to the development of *hydraulics*. This field uses empirical equations found from fitting curves to data determined from experiments, primarily for applications involving water. In the 19th century, contributors included Gustave de Coriolis, who developed water turbines, and Gotthilf Hagen and Jean Poiseuille, who studied the resistance to water flowing through pipes. In the early 20th century, hydrodynamics and hydraulics were essentially *combined* through the work of Ludwig Prandtl, who introduced the concept of the boundary layer while studying aerodynamics. Through the years, many others have also made important contributions to this subject, and we will discuss many of these throughout the book.*

*References [1] and [2] provide a more complete description of the historical development of this subject.

1.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF MATTER

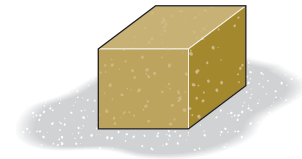
In general, matter can be classified by the state it is in — as a solid, a liquid, or a gas.

Solid. A *solid*, such as steel, aluminum, or wood, maintains a definite shape and volume, Fig. 1–2*a*. It maintains its shape because the molecules or atoms of a solid are densely packed and are held tightly together, generally in the form of a lattice or geometric structure. The spacing of atoms within this structure is due in part to large cohesive forces that exist between molecules. These forces prevent any relative movement, except for any slight vibration of the molecules themselves. As a result, when a solid is subjected to a load it will not easily deform, but once in its deformed state, it will continue to support the load.

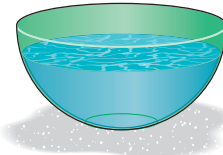
Liquid. A *liquid*, such as water, alcohol, or oil, is a fluid that is composed of molecules that are more mobile than those in a solid. Their intermolecular forces are weaker, so liquids do not hold their shape. Instead, they flow and take the shape of their container, forming a horizontal free surface at the top, Fig. 1–2*b*. Although liquids can easily deform, their molecular spacing allows them to resist compressive forces when they are confined.

Gas. A *gas*, such as helium, nitrogen, or air, is a fluid that flows until it fills the entire volume of its container, Fig. 1–2*c*. Gases are composed of molecules that are much farther apart than those of a liquid. As a result, the molecules of a gas are free to travel away from one another until a force of repulsion pushes them away from other gas molecules, or from the molecules on the surface of a container.

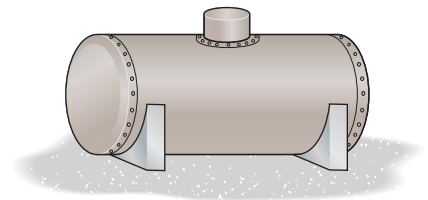
Continuum. Studying the behavior of a fluid as in Fig. 1–3*a* by analyzing the motion of all its many molecules would be an impossible task. Fortunately, however, almost all engineering applications involve a volume of fluid that is much greater than the very small distance between adjacent molecules of the fluid, and so it is reasonable to assume that the fluid is uniformly dispersed throughout this volume. Under these circumstances, we can then consider the fluid to be a *continuum*, that is, a continuous distribution of matter leaving no empty space, Fig. 1–3*b*. This assumption allows us to use *average properties* of the fluid at any point throughout its volume. For those special situations where the molecular distance does become important, which is on the order of a billionth of a meter, the continuum model does not apply, and it is necessary to employ statistical techniques to study the fluid flow, a topic that will not be considered here. See Ref. [3].



Solids maintain a constant shape
(a)

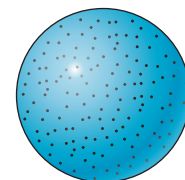


Liquids take the shape of their container
(b)

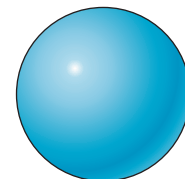


Gases fill the entire volume of their container
(c)

Fig. 1–2



Actual fluid
(a)



Continuum model
(b)

Fig. 1–3

1.3 THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS

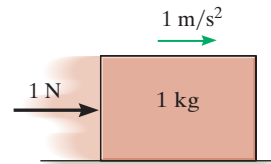
We can describe a fluid and its flow characteristics using combinations of units based on five basic quantities, namely, length, time, mass, force, and temperature. However, because length, time, mass, and force are all related by Newton's second law of motion, $F = ma$, the units used to define the size of each of these quantities cannot all be selected arbitrarily. The equality $F = ma$ is maintained when three of these units are *arbitrarily defined*, and the fourth unit is then derived from the equation.

The International System of units is a modern version of the metric system that has received worldwide recognition. The SI system specifies length in meters (m), time in seconds (s), and mass in kilograms (kg). The unit of force, called a *newton* (N), is *derived* from $F = ma$, where 1 newton is equal to the force required to give 1 kilogram of mass an acceleration of 1 m/s^2 ($\text{N} = \text{kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2$), Fig. 1-4a.

To determine the weight of a fluid in newtons at the "standard location," where the acceleration due to gravity is $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$, and the mass of the fluid is m (kg), we have

$$W (\text{N}) = [m (\text{kg})](9.81 \text{ m/s}^2) \quad (1-1)$$

And so a fluid having a mass of 1 kg has a weight of 9.81 N, 2 kg of fluid has a weight of 19.62 N, and so on.



The newton is a unit of force

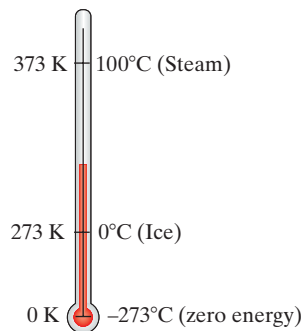
(a)

Fig. 1-4

Temperature. The *absolute temperature* is the temperature measured from a point at which the molecules of a substance have so-called “zero energy” or no motion.* Its unit in the SI system is the kelvin (K). This unit is expressed *without* reference to degrees, so 7 K is stated as “seven kelvins.” Although not officially an SI unit, an equivalent-size unit measured in degrees Celsius (°C) is often used. This measurement is referenced from the freezing and boiling points of pure water, where the freezing point is 0°C (273 K) and the boiling point is 100°C (373 K), Fig. 1–4b. For conversion,

$$T_K = T_C + 273 \quad (1-2)$$

We will use Eqs. 1–1 and 1–2 in this book, since they are suitable for most engineering applications. However, for more accurate work, use the exact value of 273.15 in Eq. 1–2. Also, at the “standard location,” the more exact value $g = 9.807 \text{ m/s}^2$ or the *local* acceleration due to gravity should be used in Eq. 1–1.



The Kelvin and Celsius scales

(b)

Fig. 1–4 (cont.)

*This is actually an unreachable point according to the law of quantum mechanics.



Prefixes. In the SI system, when a numerical quantity is either very large or very small, the units used to define its size should be modified by using a prefix. The range of prefixes used for problems in this book is shown in Table 1–1. Each represents a multiple or submultiple of a unit that moves the decimal point of a numerical quantity either forward or backward by three, six, or nine places. For example, 5 000 000 g = 5000 kg (kilogram) = 5 Mg (Megagram), and 0.000 006 s = 0.006 ms (millisecond) = 6 μ s (microsecond).

As a general rule, the units of quantities that are multiplied together are separated by a dot to avoid confusion with prefix notation. Thus, m · s is a meter-second, whereas ms is a millisecond. And finally, the exponential power applied to a unit having a prefix refers to *both the unit and its prefix*. For example, $ms^2 = (ms)^2 = (ms)(ms) = (10^{-3} s)(10^{-3} s) = 10^{-6} s^2$.

TABLE 1–1 Prefixes

	Exponential Form	Prefix	SI Symbol
<i>Submultiple</i>			
0.001	10^{-3}	milli	m
0.000 001	10^{-6}	micro	μ
0.000 000 001	10^{-9}	nano	n
<i>Multiple</i>			
1 000 000 000	10^9	Giga	G
1 000 000	10^6	Mega	M
1 000	10^3	kilo	k

1.4 CALCULATIONS

Application of fluid mechanics principles often requires algebraic manipulations of a formula followed by numerical calculations. For this reason it is important to keep the following concepts in mind.

Dimensional Homogeneity. The terms of an equation used to describe a physical process must be *dimensionally homogeneous*, that is, each term must be expressed in the *same units*. Provided this is the case, then all the terms of the equation can be *combined* when numerical values are substituted for the variables. For example, consider the Bernoulli equation, which is a specialized application of the principle of work and energy. We will study this equation in Chapter 5, but it can be expressed as

$$\frac{p}{\gamma} + \frac{V^2}{2g} + z = \text{constant}$$

Using SI units, the pressure p is expressed in N/m^2 , the specific weight γ is in N/m^3 , the velocity V is in m/s , the acceleration due to gravity g is in m/s^2 , and the elevation z is in meters, m . In the form stated, each of the three terms is in meters, as noted if you cancel the units in each fraction.

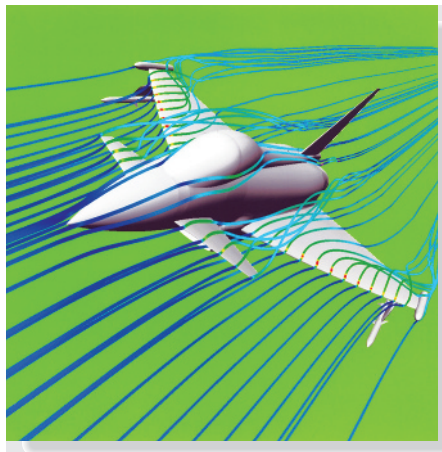
$$\frac{\text{N/m}^2}{\text{N/m}^3} + \frac{(\text{m/s})^2}{\text{m/s}^2} + \text{m}$$

Regardless of how the equation is algebraically arranged, it will maintain its dimensional homogeneity, and as a result, a partial check of the algebraic manipulation of any equation can be made by checking to be sure all the terms have the same units.

Rounding off Numbers. Rounding off a number is necessary so that the accuracy of the result will be the same as that of the problem data. As a general rule, any numerical figure ending in a number greater than five is rounded up and a number less than five is rounded down. For example, if 3.558 is to be rounded off to *three* significant figures, then because the fourth digit (8) is *greater than 5*, the third number is rounded up to 6, so the number becomes 3.56. Likewise 0.5896 becomes 0.590 and 9.387 becomes 9.39. If we round off 1.341 to three significant figures, because the fourth digit (1) is *less than 5*, then we get 1.34. Likewise 0.3762 becomes 0.376 and 9.873 becomes 9.87. There is a special case for any number that ends in exactly 5. If the digit preceding the 5 is an *even number*, then this digit is *not* rounded up. If the digit preceding the 5 is an *odd number*, then it is rounded up. For example, 75.25 rounded off to three significant figures becomes 75.2, 0.1275 becomes 0.128, and 0.2555 becomes 0.256.

Calculation Procedure. When performing numerical calculations, it is best to store the intermediate results in the calculator. In other words, do not round off calculations until reporting the final result. This procedure maintains precision throughout the series of steps to the final solution. In this text we will generally round off the answers to *three significant figures*, since most of the data in fluid mechanics, such as geometry and fluid properties, may be reliably measured to this accuracy.

Also, when using SI units, *first* represent all the quantities in terms of their base or derived units by converting any prefixes to powers of 10. Then do the calculation, and finally express the result using a *single prefix*. For example, $[3 \text{ MN}](2 \text{ mm}) = [3(10^6) \text{ N}][2(10^{-3}) \text{ m}] = 6(10^3) \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 6 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$. In the case of fractional units, with the exception of the kilogram, the prefix should always be in the numerator, as in MN/s or mm/kg.



Complex flows are often studied using a computer analysis; however, it is important to have a good grasp of the principles of fluid mechanics to be sure reasonable predictions have been made. (© CHRIS SATTLBERGER/Science Source)

1.5 PROBLEM SOLVING

At first glance, the study of fluid mechanics can be rather daunting, because there are many aspects of this field that must be understood. Success at solving problems, however, will depend on your attitude and your willingness to both focus on class lectures and to carefully read the material in the book. Aristotle once said, “What we have to learn to do, *we learn by doing*,” and indeed your ability to solve problems in fluid mechanics depends upon a thoughtful preparation and neat presentation.

In any engineering subject, it is very important that you follow a logical and orderly procedure when solving problems. In the case of fluid mechanics this should include the sequence of steps outlined below.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR ANALYSIS

Fluid Description.

Fluids can behave in many different ways, and so at the outset it is important to *identify the type of fluid flow* and specify the fluid’s *physical properties*. Knowing this provides a means for the proper selection of equations used for an analysis.

Analysis.

This generally involves the following steps:

- Tabulate the problem data and draw any necessary diagrams.
- Apply the relevant principles, generally in mathematical form. When substituting numerical data into any equations, be sure to include their units, and check to be sure the terms are dimensionally homogeneous.
- Solve the equations, and report any numerical answers to three significant figures.
- Study the answer with technical judgment and common sense to determine whether or not it seems reasonable.

When applying this procedure, do the work as neatly as possible. Being neat generally stimulates clear and orderly thinking.