

**Mohamed Boudiaf University**  
**Department of Mechanical Engineering**  
**Practical work in fluid mechanics**  
**S 4 LMD**

TP No. 1

**Fluid properties**

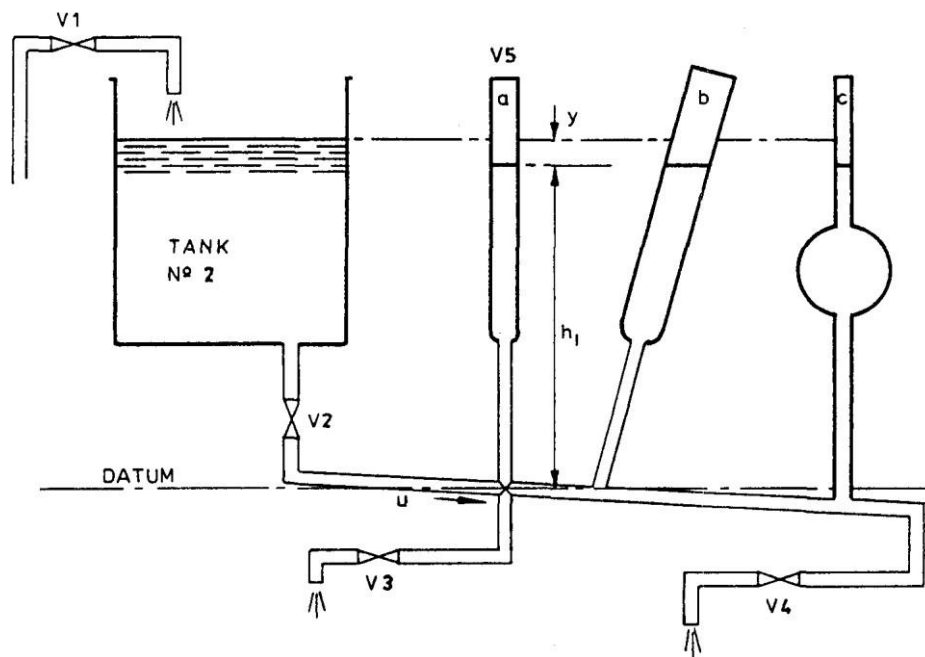
**Experiment No. 1: Free surface of a static liquid**

**1/Aim of the experiment** : Show that the free surface of a static liquid is horizontal.

**2/Theoretical reminders:**

If a liquid is at rest, then it is subject to the only physical factor which is gravity, therefore its free surface is horizontal and the pressure at every point on the surface is the same.

**3/Device** (we use the following installation, consisting of tank 1 and 2 and tubes a,b ,c )



**4/Operating mode:**

- 1- Close valves  $V_3$  and  $V_4$
- 2- Open valves  $V_1$  ,  $V_2$  and  $V_5$  .
- 3- Use the hand pump to transfer the water from tank 1 to tank 2 through valve  $V_1$  , until the level coincides with the 1st <sup>horizontal</sup> line .

4- **Findings:** .....

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- 5- Repeat the experiment for the second, third and fourth level and mark the water level in the three tubes each time.

6- **Findings:** ...

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7- Completely empty the tank 2 by opening the valve V<sub>3</sub> , then create the first level of water in the container.

8- Close valves V<sub>3</sub> and V<sub>5</sub> (at the top of tube “a”) while ensuring that valve V<sub>1</sub> is open.

9- Use the hand pump to fill the container to the 2nd , 3rd and 4th horizontal level, mark each time the water level in tube “a”

10- **Findings:** ...

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11- **Conclusion :**

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**Experiment No. 2: Measuring viscosity**

**1/Aim of the experiment:** measuring the viscosity of some liquids at atmospheric pressure and temperature.

**2/Devices:**

- Spherical viscometer
- Stopwatch
- Three balls of different diameters.

**3/Theoretical reminders:**

Viscosity is the property of fluids to resist any flow or change in shape.

In this experiment, we will determine the viscosity of several liquids at atmospheric pressure and room temperature using the method of dropping spherical balls into a liquid-filled viscometer.

When the ball falls into the liquid, it moves at a constant speed under the influence of several forces.

Therefore, we drop the ball into the liquid and measure its travel time over a certain distance. This allows us to determine the ball's speed of fall in the liquid.

When the ball is moving uniformly at speed V, the forces acting on the ball are:

- 1- The force of gravity:  $mg$
- 2- Floating thrust force:  $F_f$
- 3- The viscous force resisting movement  $F_v$

The balance of forces  $mg - F_t - F_v = 0$

- The force of gravity  $m.g = \rho_s g \frac{4}{3} \pi.r^3$   
spherical  $\rho_s = 7500 \text{ Kg/m}^3$

with  $\rho_s$  the density of the ball

$r$  : the radius of the ball (diameter of the ball  $d=3\text{mm}$  )

- The thrust force  $F_t = \rho_l g \frac{4}{3} \pi.r^3$  with  $\rho_l$  the density of the liquid
- The viscous force  $F_v = 6.\pi\mu.r.V$  (according to stocks law) With  $\mu$  viscosity

$V$  the average speed of the ball = the distance traveled by the ball / time [cm/s]

SO 
$$\rho_s g \frac{4}{3} \pi.r^3 - \rho_l g \frac{4}{3} \pi.r^3 - 6.\pi\mu.r.V = 0$$

And 
$$\mu = \frac{2}{9} r^2 g \frac{\rho_s - \rho_l}{V}$$

We can derive the values of the kinematic viscosity  $\nu = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$

| Fluids                                 | Time(s) | Value average of V(m/s) | Dynamic Viscosity $\mu$ ( Pa.s ) |
|----------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Glycerin<br>$\rho=1260 \text{ Kg/m}^3$ | 1       |                         |                                  |
|                                        | 2       |                         |                                  |
|                                        | 3       |                         |                                  |
| Oil<br>$\rho=920 \text{ Kg/m}^3$       | 1       |                         |                                  |
|                                        | 2       |                         |                                  |
|                                        | 3       |                         |                                  |
| Water<br>$\rho=1000 \text{ Kg/m}^3$    | 1       |                         |                                  |
|                                        | 2       |                         |                                  |
|                                        | 3       |                         |                                  |

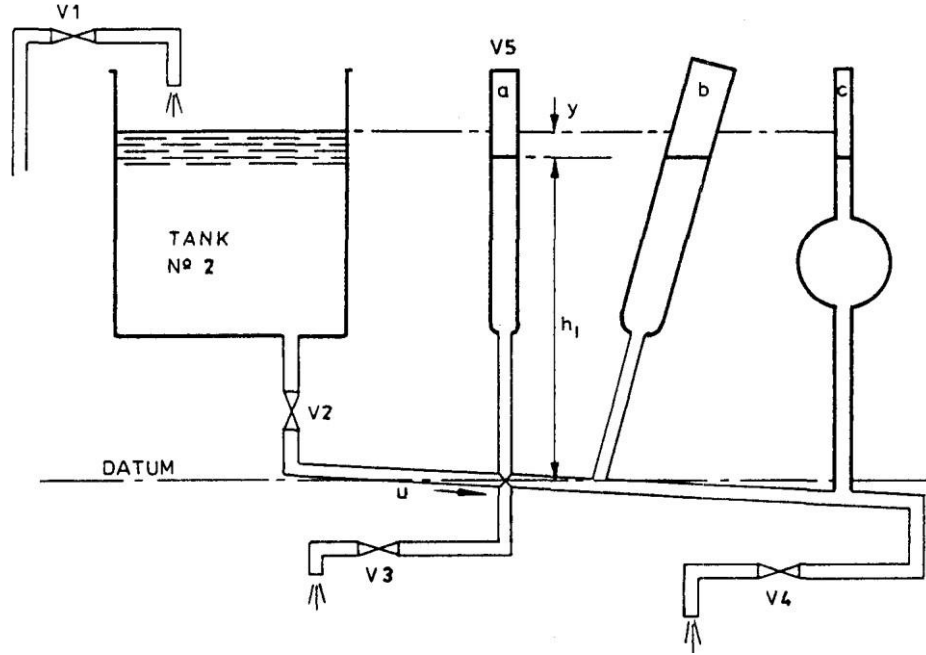
## التجربة رقم 1: السطح الحر للسائل في حالة السكون

الهدف من التجربة: أثبت أن السطح الحر للسائل الساكن يكون أفقي

### تذكيرات نظرية

إذا كان السائل في حالة سكون، فإنه يخضع للعامل الفيزيائي الوحيد وهو الجاذبية، وبالتالي فإن سطحه الحر يكون أفقيًا. ويكون الضغط عند كل نقطة على السطح متساويًا.

(نستخدم التركيب التالي، المكون من الخزان 1 و 2 والأنابيب أ، ب، ج، د)



### وضع التشغيل

- 5- . بشكل آمن  $V_4$  و  $V_3$  أغلق الصمامات
- 6- .  $V_5$  و  $V_2$  و  $V_1$  افتح الصمامات
- 7- حتى يتطابق المستوى ،  $V_1$  استخدم المضخة اليدوية لنقل المياه من الخزان 1 إلى الخزان 2 عبر الصمام مع الخط الأفقي الأول .
- 8- الملاحظات.....

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12- . كرر التجربة للمستوى الثاني والثالث والرابع وحدد مستوى الماء في الأنابيب الثلاثة في كل مرة

13- الملاحظات.....



ميزان القوى      ملغ - قدم - و ت = 0

$$m.g = \rho_s g \frac{4}{3} \pi . r^3 \quad \text{قوة الجاذبية -}$$

$$\rho_s = 7500 \text{ كجم/م}^3 \text{ كروية}$$

ق كثافة الكرة  $\rho$  مع

(  $d=3\text{mm}$  قطر الكرة) نصف قطر الكرة :  $r$

$$F_f = \rho_l g \frac{4}{3} \pi . r^3 \quad \text{كثافة السائل } \rho_l \text{ قوة الدفع مع -}$$

$$F_v = 6 . \pi \mu . r . V \quad \text{القوة اللزوجة -}$$

السرعة المتوسطة للكرة = المسافة التي تقطعها الكرة / الزمن [سم/ث]  $V$

$$\rho_s g \frac{4}{3} \pi . r^3 - \rho_l g \frac{4}{3} \pi . r^3 - 6 . \pi \mu . r . V = 0 \quad \text{لذا}$$

$$\mu = \frac{2}{9} r^2 g \frac{\rho_s - \rho_l}{V} \quad \text{و}$$

$$v = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$$