

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

**ES201**  
Examination I  
September 26, 1996

Problem	Score
1	/20
2	/20
3	/30
4	/30
Total	/100

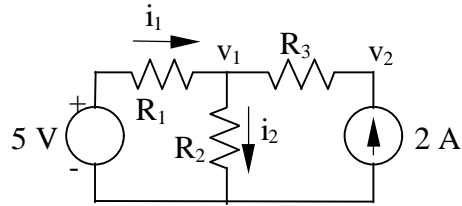
Show all work for credit  
AND  
Turn in your signed help sheet

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
ES201 Examination I

**Problem 1**

20 pts  
Sept. 26, 1996

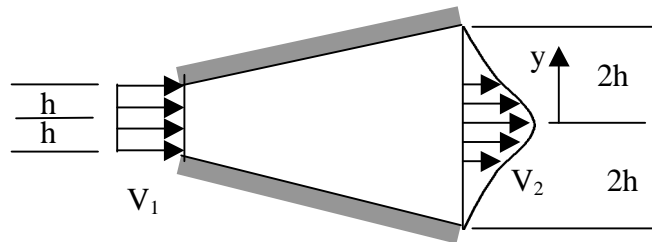
Given the circuit below write the equations necessary to solve for  $i_1, i_2, v_1$  and  $v_2$ . DO NOT SOLVE THESE EQUATIONS. Be sure to include some text telling me what you're doing.



Liquid mercury enters a diverging channel as shown below. It enters with a one-dimensional velocity profile and exit the channel with the velocity profile shown on the figure. The flow in the channel is steady. Known information about the flow is shown in the figure. The channel is of constant width  $w$  (into the paper) and no flow leaks out in this direction. The density of mercury is  $13,500 \text{ kg/m}^3$ .

- Determine the mass flow rate of mercury in the channel, in kg/s.
- Determine the average velocity at the inlet to the channel, in m/s.

$h = 0.2 \text{ m}$   
 $V_m = 3 \text{ m/s}$   
 $w = 10 \text{ m (width)}$



$$V_2 = V_m \cos\left(\frac{\pi y}{4h}\right)$$

c) Name \_\_\_\_\_  
ES201 Examination I

**Problem 3**

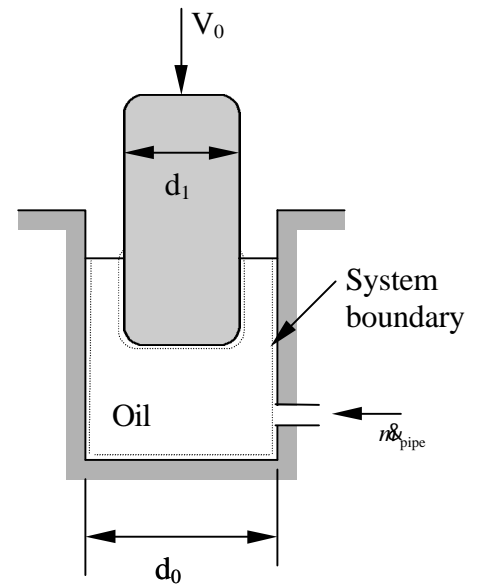
30 pts  
Sept. 26, 1996

A vertical, cylindrical tank closed at the bottom is partially filled with an incompressible oil. A cylindrical rod of diameter  $d_1$  (less than the tank diameter  $d_0$ ) is lowered into the liquid at a velocity  $V_0$ . In addition, oil is pumped into the tank as shown with a mass flow rate  $\dot{m}_{\text{pipe}}$ . The oil is incompressible and has a density  $\rho_{\text{oil}}$  (density is uniform and constant).

**Develop an equation for the average velocity of the fluid escaping between the rod and the tank walls** in terms of the known parameters of the problem. The velocity should be measured relative to the bottom of the tank.

One possible system is shown on the drawing. You may use it or select your own, but be clear about what you are using. **FOR MORE THAN A 70% GRADE ON THIS PROBLEM** you must clearly show how you modeled the system using the given information, the fundamental laws and basic concepts of this course, and any additional assumptions.

**ANALYSIS:** (Begin Here)



An absorption tower operates under steady-state conditions and produces 50 kg/h of an acetone-water solution with an acetone mass fraction of 10%. This solution is produced by scrubbing acetone from an acetone-air mixture by bringing it into contact with a stream of pure water. The acetone-air mixture enters the tower with an acetone mass fraction of 20%. The acetone is not completely removed and the exit acetone-air gas stream has an acetone mass fraction of 3%. All this information is included in the figure below. No chemical reactions occur in the tower.

Determine the required mass flow rates for all streams. Show your work and your reasoning. **DO NOT SOLVE FOR NUMERICAL ANSWERS! Just set up the equations.**

