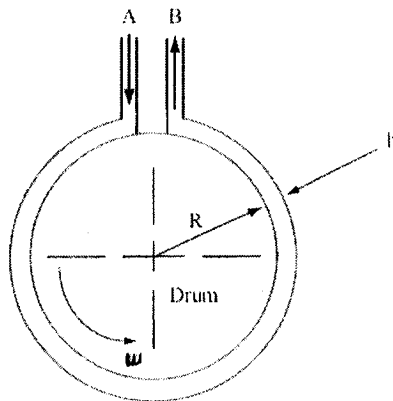


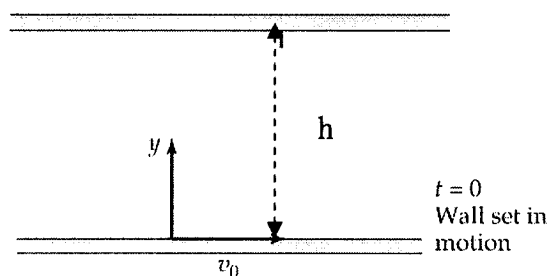
Qualify Exam (2007)

Transport Phenomena

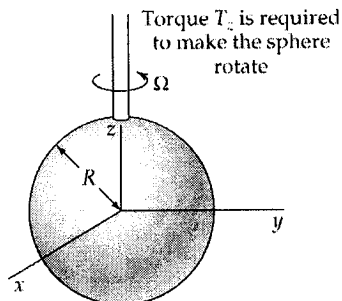
- The device shown below is known as a viscosity motor. It consists of a stationary case inside of which a drum is rotating. The case and the drum are concentric. Incompressible fluid enters at A, flows through the annulus between the case and the drum, and leaves at B. The pressure at A is higher than at B, the difference being ΔP . The length of the annulus is L (in the circumferential direction). The width of the annulus, h , is very small compared with the diameter of the drum, so that the flow in the annulus is equivalent to the flow between two flat plates. Let the density of the Newtonian fluid be ρ and the viscosity be μ . Please find the velocity profile and flow rate as functions of the pressure drop. (20%)



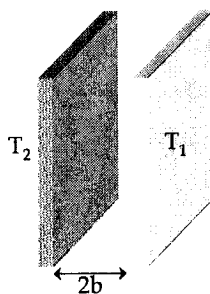
- A Newtonian fluid with constant density (ρ) and viscosity (μ) is placed between two plates with a gap of h as the following figure. The fluid and the plates are originally at rest. Then, the lower plate is set in motion with a velocity of U_0 at $t=0$. In a short time interval, the existence of upper stationary plate can be ignored and get the solution where only the lower moving plate is considered. Please give a criterion for the time interval that the solution is valid. (10%)



3. A solid sphere of radius R is rotating slowly at a constant angular velocity Ω in a large body of incompressible Newtonian fluid (see the following figure). Develop expression for the velocity distribution in the fluid. It is assumed that the sphere rotates sufficiently slowly that it is appropriate to neglect all the convective acceleration terms in the Navier-Stokes equation. (20%)



4. (a) In heat and mass transport, thermal conduction and diffusion are two main contributions. Could you describe the main mechanism for conduction and diffusion?
(b) Please use a general equation to describe thermal conduction and diffusion and label the unit for each item. (10%)
5. A case with two parallel walls of different temperature. A fluid with density ρ and viscous μ is placed between two vertical walls, a distance $2b$ apart. The heat wall is at T_2 and the cool wall is at T_1 . Because of the temperature gradient, the fluid near the hot wall rises and the near wall descends. The volume rate of flow in the upward moving stream is the same as that in the downward moving stream. Please estimate *the temperature and velocity profile* when the flow is at steady state situation. (25%)

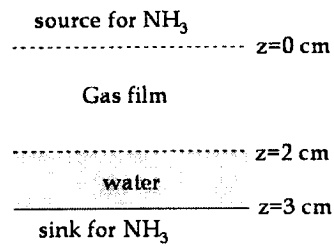


6. Ammonium is selectively removed from an air-ammonium mixture by absorption into water. In this steady state process, ammonium is transferred by diffusion down through a gas layer 2 cm thick, and then down through a water layer 1 cm thick. The concentration of ammonium at upper boundary of the gas layer is 3.42 mol%. The temperature of the system is 15°C and the total pressure on the system is 1 atm. The concentration of ammonium at the interface between the gas and the liquid is given by the

following equilibrium data:

p_A (mmHg)	5.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.0
c_A (mol/m ³)	6.1	11.9	20.0	32.1	53.6	84.8

Determine the flux of ammonium both the gas and liquid films. At 0°C, the D_{AB} of NH_3 in air is $0.198 \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ and D_{AB} of NH_3 in water is $1.77 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$. *You can make any reasonable assumption when you solve the problem.* (15%)



$$[\partial\rho/\partial t + (\nabla \cdot \rho\mathbf{v}) = 0]$$

Cartesian coordinates (x, y, z):

$$\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\rho v_x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\rho v_y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\rho v_z) = 0 \quad (\text{B.4-1})$$

Cylindrical coordinates (r, θ, z):

$$\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(\rho r v_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\rho v_\theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\rho v_z) = 0 \quad (\text{B.4-2})$$

Spherical coordinates (r, θ, ϕ):

$$\frac{\partial\rho}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(\rho r^2 v_r) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(\rho v_\theta \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}(\rho v_\phi) = 0 \quad (\text{B.4-3})$$

$$[\rho D\mathbf{v}/Dt = -\nabla p + \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{v} + \rho \mathbf{g}]$$

Cartesian coordinates (x, y, z):

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu \left[\frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_x}{\partial z^2} \right] + \rho g_x \quad (\text{B.6-1})$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mu \left[\frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_y}{\partial z^2} \right] + \rho g_y \quad (\text{B.6-2})$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \left[\frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial z^2} \right] + \rho g_z \quad (\text{B.6-3})$$

Cylindrical coordinates (r, θ, z):

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial z} - \frac{v_\theta^2}{r} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \mu \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v_r) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v_r}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_r}{\partial z^2} - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} \right] + \rho g_r \quad (\text{B.6-4})$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial z} + \frac{v_r v_\theta}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + \mu \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v_\theta) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v_\theta}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_\theta}{\partial z^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right] + \rho g_\theta \quad (\text{B.6-5})$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v_z}{\partial z^2} \right] + \rho g_z \quad (\text{B.6-6})$$

Spherical coordinates (r, θ, ϕ):

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} - \frac{v_\theta^2 + v_\phi^2}{r} \right) = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \mu \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} (r^2 v_r) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 v_r}{\partial \phi^2} \right] + \rho g_r \quad (\text{B.6-7})$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} + \frac{v_r v_\theta - v_\phi^2 \cot \theta}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} + \mu \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (v_\theta \sin \theta) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 v_\theta}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{2 \cot \theta}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} \right] + \rho g_\theta \quad (\text{B.6-8})$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{v_\theta v_r + v_\phi v_\theta \cot \theta}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \phi} + \mu \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial v_\phi}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (v_\phi \sin \theta) \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 v_\phi}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{2}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_r}{\partial \phi} + \frac{2 \cot \theta}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \phi} \right] + \rho g_\phi \quad (\text{B.6-9})$$

The equation of energy in rectangular, cylindrical and spherical coordinates

$$\rho C_p \frac{DT}{Dt} = k \nabla^2 T$$

Rectangular coordination (x,y,z)

$$\rho C_p \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) = k \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

Cylindrical coordination (r,θ, z)

$$\rho C_p \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} + v_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) = k \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

Spherical coordination (r,θ, φ)

$$\rho C_p \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{v_\theta}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} + \frac{v_\phi}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \phi} \right) = k \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \phi^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \nabla^2 T$$

Rectangular coordination (x,y,z)

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{k}{\rho C_p} \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right) = \alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

Cylindrical coordination (r,θ, z)

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \right)$$

Spherical coordination (r,θ, φ)

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \phi^2} \right]$$

Equation sheet

$$N_A = -cD_{AB} \nabla x_A + x_A (N_A + N_B)$$

$$n_A = -\rho D_{AB} \nabla \omega_A + \omega_A (n_A + n_B)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{n}_i + \frac{\partial \rho_i}{\partial t} - r_i = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{N}_i + \frac{\partial c_i}{\partial t} - R_i = 0$$

Fick's 2nd law of diffusion

$$\frac{\partial c_A}{\partial t} = D_{AB} \left[\frac{\partial^2 c_A}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 c_A}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 c_A}{\partial z^2} \right] \quad \text{RCC coordinates}$$

$$\frac{\partial c_A}{\partial t} = D_{AB} \left[\frac{\partial^2 c_A}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 c_A}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 c_A}{\partial z^2} \right] \quad \text{Cylindrical coordinates}$$

$$\frac{\partial c_A}{\partial t} = D_{AB} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^2 \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial c_A}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 c_A}{\partial \phi^2} \right]$$

Spherical coordinates