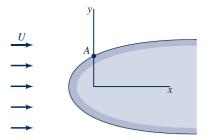
(1)

Quiz 3 - Solution

A body having the general shape of a half-body is placed in a stream of fluid. At a great distance upstream the velocity is U as shown in Fig. 1. Show how a measurement of the differential pressure between the stagnation point and point A can be used to predict the free-stream velocity, U. Express the pressure differential in terms of U and fluid density. Neglect body forces and assume that the fluid is nonviscous and incompressible.



Write Bernoulli equation between stagnation point and point A to obtain $\frac{p_{a}}{p_{a}} = \frac{p_{a}}{p_{a}} + \frac{1}{2} \rho V_{A}^{2}$

the stagnation point will occur at x = -b where

$$U = \frac{m}{2\pi b}$$
$$b = \frac{m}{2\pi U}$$

The value of the stream function at the stagnation point can be obtained by evaluating ψ at r = b and $\theta = \pi$, which yields from Eq. 6.97

$$\psi_{\text{stagnation}} = \frac{m}{2}$$

Since $m/2 = \pi bU$ (from Eq. 6.99) it follows that the equation of the streamline passing through the stagnation point is

$$\pi bU = Ur\sin\theta + bU\theta$$

or

 $r = \frac{b(\pi - \theta)}{\sin \theta} \tag{6.100}$

$$v_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} = U \cos \theta + \frac{m}{2\pi r}$$

and

$$v_{\theta} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = -U\sin\theta$$

Thus, the square of the magnitude of the velocity, V, at any point is

$$V^2 = v_r^2 + v_\theta^2 = U^2 + \frac{Um\cos\theta}{\pi r} + \left(\frac{m}{2\pi r}\right)^2$$

and since $b = m/2\pi U$

$$V^{2} = U^{2} \left(1 + 2\frac{b}{r} \cos \theta + \frac{b^{2}}{r^{2}} \right)$$
(6.101)

At point A @= To that $F_A = \frac{b\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\frac{5}{b}\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi b}{2}$ 0 Y 1 = 2 1/4 TT (2) Substitution of Eq. (2) into Eq. 6. 101 yields VA2= U2 (1+ 0+ 4/72) and therefore from Eq. (1)

$$P_{stag} = P_A + \frac{1}{2} \rho \overline{U}^2 \left(1 + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \right) = P_A + 0.703 \rho \overline{U}^2$$

Thus,