

EXAMPLE 1-2 Obtaining Formulas from Unit Considerations

A tank is filled with oil whose density is $\rho = 850 \text{ kg/m}^3$. If the volume of the tank is $V = 2 \text{ m}^3$, determine the amount of mass m in the tank.

$$\rho = 850 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$V = 2 \text{ m}^3$$

$$m = ?$$

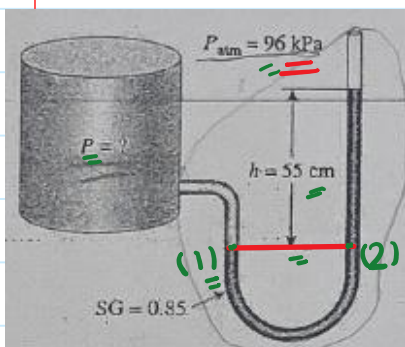
$$\rho = 850$$

oil

$$V = 2 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} \Rightarrow m = \rho \times V$$

$$m = 850 \times 2 = 1700 \text{ kg}$$



EXAMPLE 1-6 Measuring Pressure with a Manometer

A manometer is used to measure the pressure in a tank. The fluid used has a specific gravity of 0.85, and the manometer column height is 55 cm, as shown in Fig. 1-50. If the local atmospheric pressure is 96 kPa, determine the absolute pressure within the tank.

$$SG_f = 0.85 = \frac{\rho_f}{\rho_{H_2O}}$$

$$\rho_{H_2O} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\rho_f = SG_f \times \rho_{H_2O} = 0.85 \times 1000 = 850 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$P_1 = P_2$$

$$P_2 = \rho_f g h + P_{atm}$$

$$\rho_f = 850 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$g = 9.807 \text{ m/s}^2$$

...

$$z = 0.55 \text{ m} \quad \text{atm}$$

$$P_2 = 850 \times 9.807 \times 0.55 \times 10^{-3} + 96$$

$$P_2 = 4.58 + 96 = 100.58 \text{ kPa}$$

$$P_1 = P_2 = 100.58 \text{ kPa}$$

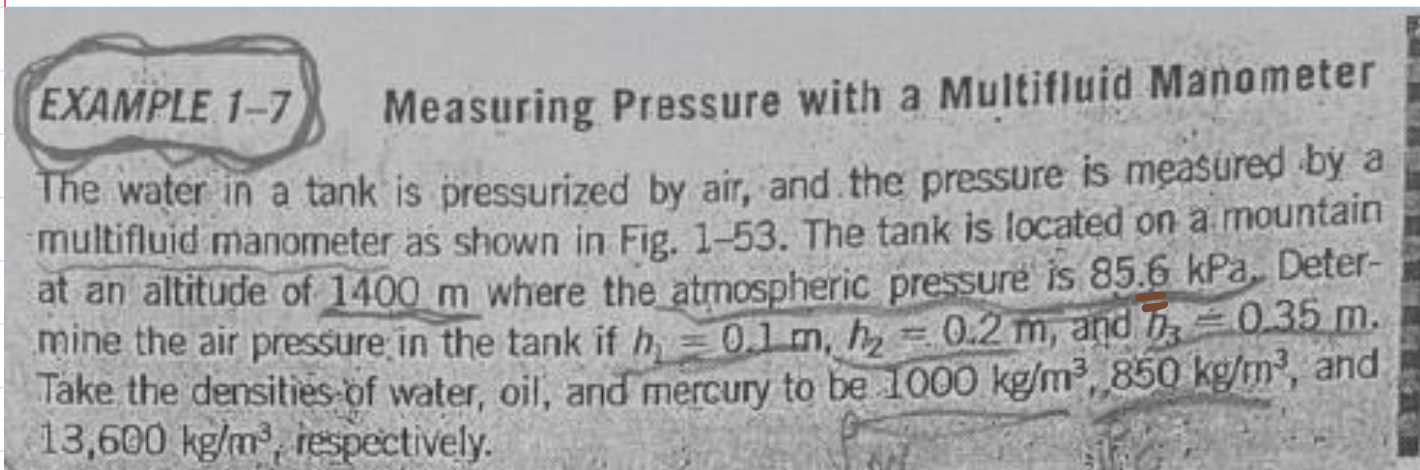
$$z = 0.55 \text{ m}$$

$$g = 9.807 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$h_f = 55 \text{ cm} = 55 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$h_f = 0.55 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho g h \Rightarrow \rho \times 10^{-3} = 1 \text{ kPa}$$



$$\begin{aligned} h_1 &= 0.1 \text{ m} & \rho_o &= 850 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ h_2 &= 0.2 \text{ m} & \rho_w &= 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ h_3 &= 0.35 \text{ m} & \rho_m &= 13,600 \text{ kg/m}^3 \\ P_{\text{atm}} &= 85.6 \text{ kPa} \end{aligned}$$

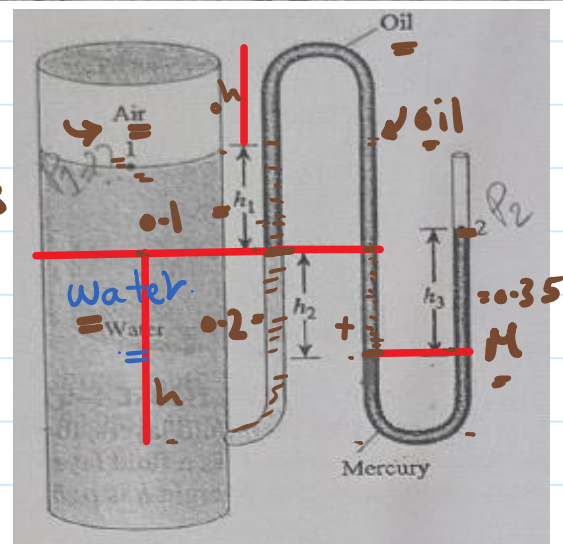
$$P_1 = ?$$

* Solution.

$$P_1 + \rho_w g h_1 + \rho_o g h_2 - \rho_m g h_3 = P_2$$

$$P_2 = P_{\text{atm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 + 1000 \times 9.807 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-3} + 850 \times 9.807 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-3} \\ - 13600 \times 9.807 \times 0.35 \times 10^{-3} = 85.6 \end{aligned}$$



$$P_1 = 129.6 \text{ kPa}$$