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Courses » Transport Phenomena of Non-Newtonian Fluids

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# Unit 8 - Week 6: Flow of Non-Newtonian Fluids through Porous Media

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## Course outline

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Week 00

Week 1: Introduction of Non-Newtonian Fluids

Week 2: Rheology Measuring Instruments

Week 3: Equations of Change

Week 4: Momentum Transfer of Non-Newtonian Fluids

Week 5: Momentum Transfer of Non-Newtonian Fluids

Week 6: Flow of Non-Newtonian Fluids through

## Week 06 Assignment 01

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. As per our records you have not submitted this assignment. **Due on 2019-03-13, 23:59 IST.**

Week 06 Assignment 01

1) Which of the following properties are important in order to define a porous media at macroscopic level: **4 points**

- Voidage and tortuosity
- Specific surface
- Permeability
- All above a), b), and c) points are required

**No, the answer is incorrect.**  
**Score: 0**

**Accepted Answers:**  
*All above a), b), and c) points are required*

2) Specific surface for a bed of particles is defined as **4 points**

- Surface area per unit volume of the bed
- Cross sectional area of particle per unit volume of particle
- Surface area of particle per unit volume of particle
- None of the above a), b) and c) points are true

**No, the answer is incorrect.**  
**Score: 0**

**Accepted Answers:**  
*Surface area per unit volume of the bed*

3) Hydraulic mean diameter for a packed bed is defined as? **4 points**

- $4 \times (\text{flow area}) \times (\text{wetted perimeter})$

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- Lecture 2: Dispersion in Beds of Particles: Effect of Non-Newtonian Rheology
- Lecture 3: Liquid-Solid Fluidization by Power-law Liquids
- Quiz : Week 06 Assignment 01
- Assignment solution

### Week 7: Heat Transfer Phenomena of Non-Newtonian Fluids

### Week 8: Heat Transfer Phenomena of Non-Newtonian Fluids

### Week 9: Mass Transfer Phenomena of Non-Newtonian Fluids

### Interaction Session

### Week 10: Simultaneous Heat and Mass Transfer with Chemical Reactions

### Week 11: Mass Transfer Combined with Heat Transfer

### Week 12: Boundary Layer Flows of Non-Newtonian Fluids

#### Accepted Answers:

$$4 \times (\text{flow area}) / (\text{wetted perimeter})$$

4) For flow of a fluid through a bed of spherical particles packing in a tubular column, what is the relation between superficial velocity ( $V_o$ ) and interstitial velocity ( $V_i$ )? **4 points**

- $V_i = V_o \times \epsilon$
- $V_i = V_o / \epsilon$
- $V_o = V_i / \epsilon$
- None of the above a), b) and c) points are true

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

#### Accepted Answers:

$$V_i = V_o / \epsilon$$

5) For a fluid flowing through a bed of particles, the friction factor is defined as: **4 points**

- 
- 
- 
- None of the above a), b) and c) points are true

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

#### Accepted Answers:

6) For the case of flow through beds of particles under fixed bed conditions: **4 points**

- None of the below b), c), and d) points are true
- Pressure drop independent of superficial velocity
- Pressure drop inversely proportional to superficial velocity
- Pressure drop linearly increases with superficial velocity

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

#### Accepted Answers:

*Pressure drop linearly increases with superficial velocity*

7) For the case of flow through beds of particles under fluidized conditions: **4 points**

- None of the below b), c), and d) points are true
- Pressure drop independent of superficial velocity
- Pressure drop inversely proportional to superficial velocity
- Pressure drop linearly increases with superficial velocity

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

#### Accepted Answers:

*Pressure drop independent of superficial velocity*

8) For a fluidized bed conditions, what is the relation between Galileo number and superficial velocity of the fluid: **4 points**

- Galileo number increases with superficial velocity
- Galileo number decreases with superficial velocity
- Galileo number is independent of superficial velocity

None of the above a), b) and c) points are true

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

**Accepted Answers:**

*Galileo number is independent of superficial velocity*

9) What is the specific area of spherical particles of diameter  $d$ ? **4 points**

- $6/d$
- $d/6$
- $6d$
- None of the above a), b) and c) points are true

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

**Accepted Answers:**

*$6/d$*

10) For a packed bed of spherical particles, what is hydraulic mean diameter in terms of packing characteristics? **4 points**

- 
- 
- 
- None of the above a), b) and c) points are true

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

**Accepted Answers:**

11) What is the minimum fluidizing velocity for a bed consisting of 3.57 mm glass spheres (density  $2500 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ) in a 101 mm diameter column using a power-law polymer solution ( $m = 0.35 \text{ Pa s}^n$ ,  $n = 0.6$  and density  $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ) if the bed voidage at the incipient fluidized condition is 37.5%. Reynolds number is defined as: **15 points**

- 25.2 mm/s
- 1.02 mm/s
- 100 mm/s
- 0.01 mm/s

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

**Accepted Answers:**

*1.02 mm/s*

12) In a laboratory size treatment plant, it is required to pump the sewage sludge through a bed of porcelain spheres packed in a 50 mm diameter column. The rheological behaviour of the sludge (density  $1008 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ) can be approximated by a power-law model with  $m = 3.8 \text{ Pa s}^n$  and  $n = 0.4$ . What is the diameter of the spherical packing (voidage 0.4) which will be required to obtain a pressure gradient of  $8 \text{ MPa/m}$  at a flow rate of  $3.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ ? Reynolds number is defined as: **15 points**

- $950 \mu\text{m}$
- $650 \mu\text{m}$
- $350 \mu\text{m}$


 150 $\mu\text{m}$

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

**Accepted Answers:**

*950 $\mu\text{m}$*

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