

## **IMPACT OF JET**

## 5.0 RESULT

Given:

 $ho H2O = 1000 \text{ kg} / \text{m}^3$ 

D = 8mm (diameter of the nozzle)

Table 1	Flat Impact Surface ( $\alpha = 90^\circ$ )
---------	---

Volum	e =			ho=			
Mass	Time	Flow Rate,	Exit	Height of	Impact	Experimental	Theoretical
(g)	(s)	Q	Velocity,	target plane	Velocity,v	Force, $F_y$	Force,
		(m <sup>3</sup> /s)	и	from	(m/s)	(N)	$F_a = ma$
			(m/s)	nozzle exit,			(N)
				<b>h</b> , (mm)			

**Table 2** Curved Impact Surface ( $\alpha = 120^{\circ}$ )

Volum	e =			ho=			
Mass	Time	Flow Rate,	Exit	Height of	Impact	Experimental	Theoretical
(g)	(s)	Q	Velocity,	target plane	Velocity,v	Force, $F_y$	Force,
		(m <sup>3</sup> /s)	и	from	(m/s)	(N)	$F_a = ma$
			(m/s)	nozzle exit,			(N)
				<b>h</b> , (mm)			



Volum	e =			ho=			
Mass	Time	Flow Rate,	Exit	Height of	Impact	Experimental	Theoretical
(g)	(s)	Q	Velocity,	target plane	Velocity,v	Force, $F_y$	Force,
		(m <sup>3</sup> /s)	и	from	(m/s)	(N)	$F_a = ma$
			(m/s)	nozzle exit,			(N)
				h			
				(mm)			

Table 3         Curved Impact Surface (	$\alpha = 180^{\circ}$ )
---	--------------------------



## <u>CALIBRATION OF A PRESSURE GAUGE</u> (DEAD WEIGHT PRESSURE)

## 5.0 RESULT

Cross-sectional area,	 m <sup>2</sup>	
Weight of piston	=	 kg
Diameter of piston	=	 m

Total load including piston weight (M)		Ptrue (True Pressure),	Gauge Reading (P actual)		
(kg)	(N)	(kN/m <sup>2</sup> )	Increasing Pressure, (kN/m <sup>2</sup> )	Decreasing Pressure, (kN/m <sup>2</sup> )	

 Table 1
 True pressures and gauge readings