



1. Using the Navier-Stokes equations for a steady, viscous, incompressible flow, obtain an expression for the velocity profile between two flat, parallel plates (see, Fig. 1). (20%)

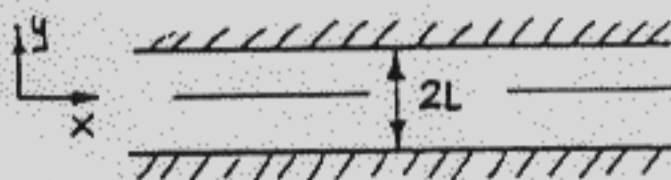
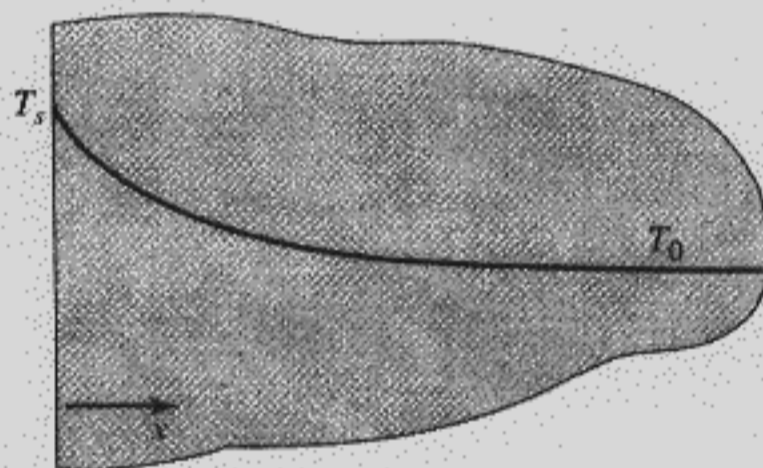


Fig. 1 Flow in two parallel plates

2. Show an analytical solution of the one-dimensional heat conduction equation for the case of the semi-infinite wall (see, Fig. 2). (20%)

Fig. 2 Temperature distribution in a semi-infinite wall at time  $t$ 

3. Under the pseudo-steady-state diffusion for the Arnold diffusion cell (see, Fig. 3), show the equation commonly used to evaluate the gas diffusion coefficient  $D_{AB}$ . (20%) (Hint: the molar flux  $N_{A,z}$  is related to the amount of  $A$  leaving the liquid

by  $N_{A,z} = \frac{\rho_{A,L}}{M_A} \frac{dz}{dt}$ , where  $\frac{\rho_{A,L}}{M_A}$  is the molar flux of  $A$  in the liquid phase)

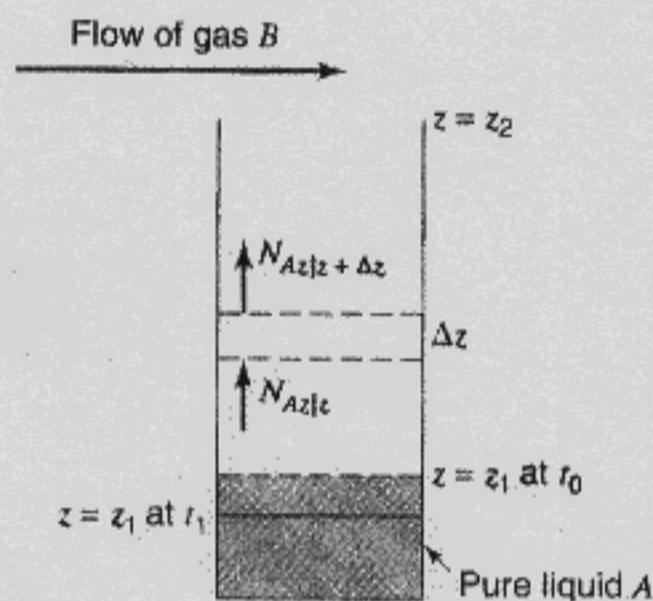


Fig. 3 Arnold diffusion cell with moving liquid surface

4. A heat source is located within a hollow sphere with an internal radius  $\kappa R$  and external radius  $R$ . Conditions are such that the internal surface temperature is constant at  $T_i$  and the external surface temperature is  $T_o$ . The thermal conductivity of the shell is  $k$ .
- What is the steady state temperature distribution in the spherical shell as a function of  $r$ ? (10%)
  - What is the total heat rate? (10%)
5. Determine  $v_\theta(r)$  between two coaxial cylinders of radii  $R$  and  $\kappa R$  rotating at angular velocities  $\Omega_o$  and  $\Omega_i$ , respectively. Assume that the space between cylinders is filled with an incompressible isothermal fluid in laminar flow. (20%)