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Chapter 4

Momentum And It's Application

by

Dr. Nor Azlina binti Alias
Faculty of Civil and Earth Resources Engineering
azlina@ump.edu.my

Chapter Description

- Course outcome :
 - Introduce the momentum equation for a fluid
 - Demonstrate how the momentum equation and principle of conservation of momentum is used to predict forces induced by flowing fluids

| WEEK | TOPIC | |
|------|-------|--|
| 9 | 4.1 | Derivation of Momentum Equation |
| | 4.2 | The Force of Impact on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flat Plate• Inclined Plate• Curved Vane |

Newton's Law

- Newton's laws are relations between motions of bodies and the forces acting on them.
- **Newton's first law** : *a body at rest remains at rest, and a body in motion remains in motion at the same velocity in a straight path when the net force acting on it is zero.* Therefore, a body tends to preserve its state of inertia can also called "Law of Inertia".



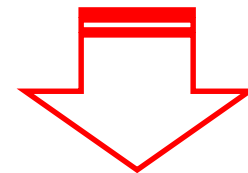
natural tendency of objects to keep on doing what they're doing.

Newton's Law

- **Newton's second law** : *the acceleration of a body is proportional to the net force acting on it and is inversely proportional to its mass.*



Acceleration is produced when a force acts on a mass. The greater the mass (of the object being accelerated) the greater the amount of force needed (to accelerate the object).



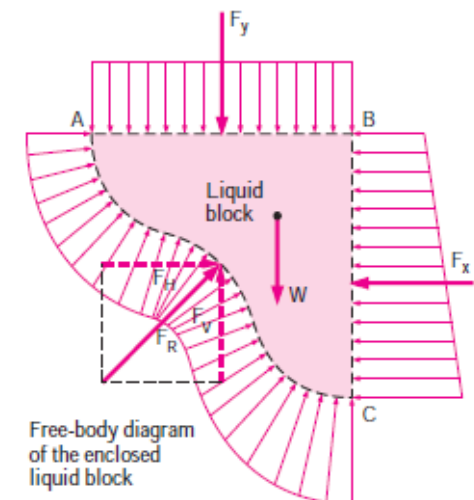
heavier objects require **more force** to move the same distance as lighter objects

Newton's Law

- **Newton's third law** : *when a body exerts a force on a second body, the second body exerts an equal and opposite force on the first.* Therefore, the direction of an exposed reaction force depends on the body taken as the system.



As the man jumps off the boat, **he exerts the force on the boat** and the **boat exerts the reaction force on the man**. The man leaps forward onto the pier, while the boat moves away from the pier



Newton's Law

- For a rigid body of mass m , Newton's second law is expressed as:

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} = m \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d(m\vec{v})}{dt}$$

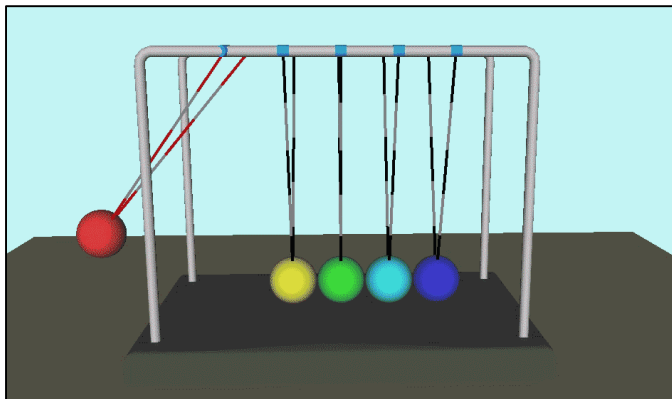
the net force acting on the body

acceleration of the body under the influence of F

The momentum equation is a statement of Newton's Second Law, relates the sum of the forces acting on an element of fluid to its acceleration

product of the mass and the velocity of a body is called : **Linear Momentum** or just the **Momentum** of the body.

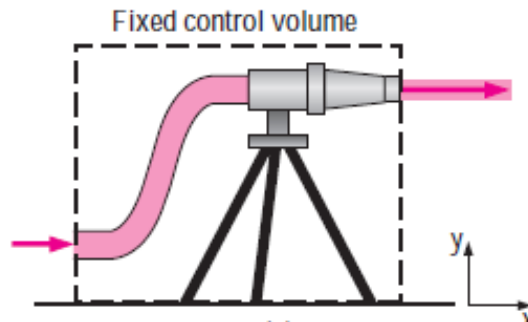
also stated as *the rate of change of the momentum of a body is equal to the net force acting on the body*



momentum is the product of mass and velocity, and its direction is the direction of velocity.

Control Volume

- A control volume can be selected as any arbitrary region in space through which fluid flows, and its bounding control surface can be **fixed**, **moving**, and even **deforming** during flow.



Control volume can be thought of as an arbitrary volume in which the mass of the continuum remains constant.

As a continuum moves through the control volume, the mass entering the control volume is equal to the mass leaving the control volume.

