

SULIT



**BAHAGIAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN PENILAIAN
JABATAN PENGAJIAN POLITEKNIK
KEMENTERIAN PENGAJIAN TINGGI**

JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN MEKANIKAL

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR

SESI DISEMBER 2012

JJ309 : FLUID MECHANICS

**TARIKH : 02 MEI 2013
TEMPOH : 2 JAM (11.15 AM - 1.15 PM)**

Kertas ini mengandungi **SEPULUH (10)** halaman bercetak.

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Tiada

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALANINI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN

(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

SULIT

ARAHAH:

This section consists of **SIX (6)** structured questions. Answer any **FOUR (4)** questions only.

QUESTION 1

SOALAN 1

CLO1
C1

- a) Define the following terms:
- Fluid
 - Fluid statics
 - Fluid dynamics

Takrifkan istilah berikut:

- Bendalir
- Bendalir Statik
- Bendalir Dinamik

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

CLO2
C1

- b) Explain the difference between the fluid in the liquid, gas and solid condition.

Terangkan perbezaan antara bendalir dalam keadaan cecair, gas dan pepejal.

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

CLO1
C2

- c) A Bourdon pressure gauge is attached to a boiler which is located at sea level with a reading pressure of 7 bar. If atmospheric pressure is 1.013 bar, calculate the absolute pressure in that boiler (in kN/m^2).

Satu tolok tekanan Bourdon dipasangkan pada sebuah dandang yang terletak di atas aras laut menunjukkan tekanan sebanyak 7 bar. Jika tekanan atmosfera adalah 1.013 bar, kirakan tekanan mutlak dalam dandang tersebut (dalam kN/m^2).

[7 marks]
[7 markah]

CLO1
C2

- d) Determine the specific weight, ω (in kN/m^3) and specific gravity, s of fluid if the weight of fluid is 10N and the volume is 500 cm^3 .

Tentukan nilai berat tertentu, ω (dalam kN/m^3) dan graviti tentu, s cecair jika berat cecair sebanyak 10N dan isipadunya sebanyak 500 cm^3 .

[6 marks]
[6 markah]

QUESTION 2**SOALAN 2**

- (a) Define the Pascal Law with the help of an appropriate diagram.

Takrifkan Hukum Pascal dengan bantuan gambarajah yang bersesuaian.

[5 marks]
[5 markah]

CLO1
C2

- (b) A force of 500 N is applied on the small cylinder which has an area of 20 cm^2 . Determine the mass that can be lifted by the hydraulic jack if the area of the large cylinder is 200 cm^2 .

Daya 500 N dikenakan pada piston kecil yang berkeluasan 20 cm^2 . Tentukan jisim yang boleh diangkat oleh pam hidrulik jika luas bagi piston yang besar adalah 200 cm^2 .

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

CLO2
C3

- (c) The U-tube manometer as shown in Figure 2(c) is used to measure the pressure difference between pipe A and pipe B. The U-tube contains mercury. Calculate the pressure difference between pipe A and pipe B, given the distance of h_1 , h_2 and h_3 are 160 cm, 50 cm and 80 cm respectively. Fluids A and B are water ($\rho = 1000\text{ kg/m}^3$) and specific gravity of mercury is 13.6.

Manometer tiub-U seperti di dalam gambarajah 2(c) di gunakan untuk mengukur perbezaan tekanan di antara paip A dan paip B. Tiub- U mengandungi merkuri. Kirakan perbezaan tekanan di antara paip A dan paip B, diberi ketinggian h_1 , h_2 dan h_3 adalah 160 cm, 50 cm, 80 cm. Bendalir A dan B adalah air ($\rho = 1000\text{ kg/m}^3$) dan graviti tentu merkuri adalah 13.6.

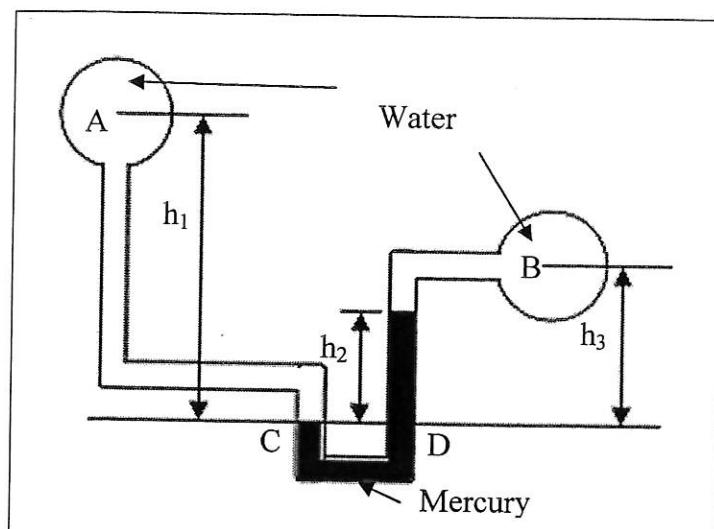


Figure 2 (c) / Gambarajah 2 (c)

[10 marks]
[10 markah]

QUESTION 3**SOALAN 3**

CLO1
C2

- a) By using a diagram, briefly describe and sketch the types of flow below.
- Steady Flow
 - Uniform Flow
 - Turbulent Flow
 - Laminar Flow

[13 marks]
[13 markah]

Dengan bantuan gambarajah, terangkan secara ringkas jenis aliran di bawah.

- Aliran Sekata
- Aliran Seragam
- Aliran Gelora
- Aliran Laminar

[12 marks]
[12 markah]

CLO2
C3

- b) A venturi meter taper from 300mm in diameter at the entrance to 100mm in diameter at the throat; the discharge coefficient is 0.98. A differential mercury U-tube gauge is connected between pressures tapping at the entrance and at the throat. The meter is used to measure the flow of water and the water fills the leads to the U-tube and is in contact with the mercury, calculate the discharge, Q when the difference of level in the U-tube is 55mm. Take into consideration that the specific gravity, S of mercury is 13.6

Satu venturi meter mempunyai diameter 300mm di bahagian salur masuk kepada diameter 100mm dibahagian leher dan mempunyai pekali kadar alir bernilai 0.98. Satu tiub-U raksa untuk mengukur kebezaan tekanan disambungkan pada bahagian masuk dan leher. Meter tersebut digunakan untuk mengukur aliran air dan air tersebut memenuhi lengan tiub-U dan bersentuhan dengan raksa, hitungkan kadar aliran, Q apabila perbezaan aras tiub-U adalah 55mm. Anggapkan gravity tentu raksa ialah 13.6.

QUESTION 4**SOALAN 4**

- CLO1
C1 a) Sketch the velocity distribution diagram in the round pipe system.

Lakarkan gambarajah pengagihan halaju dalam satu sistem paip bulat.

[5 marks]
[5 markah]

- CLO2
C3 b) Two reservoirs have a difference in level of H is $8m$ and are connected by a pipe line, which is $40mm$ in diameter for the first $12m$ and $25mm$ for the remaining $5m$. Calculate the discharge of flow in $m^3 s^{-1}$ if coefficient of friction, $f = 0.001$ for both pipes and coefficient of contraction, $C_c = 0.66$.

Dua tangki mempunyai perbezaan ketinggian H ialah $8m$ dan disambungkan oleh satu sistem talian paip, yang mempunyai diameter $40mm$ untuk panjang $12m$ pertama dan diameter $25mm$ untuk panjang $5m$ selebihnya. Kirakan kadar alir dalam $m^3 s^{-1}$ jika pekali geseran untuk kedua-dua paip adalah, $f = 0.001$ dan pekali pengecutan $C_c = 0.66$.

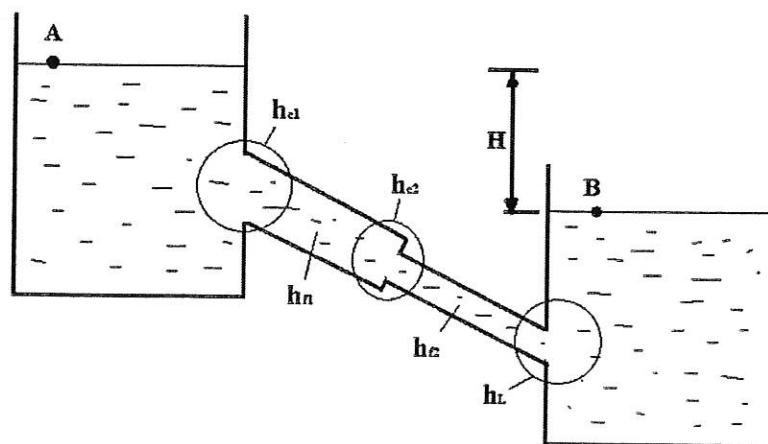


Figure 4 (b) / Gambarajah 4 (b)

[20 marks]
[20 markah]

QUESTION 5**SOALAN 5**

- CLO1
C1 a) List FIVE (5) types of fluid flow.

Senaraikan LIMA (5) jenis aliran bendarilir.

[5 marks]
[5 markah]

- CLO1
C2 b) Explain flow rate and mass flow rate.

Terangkan kadar alir dan kadar alir jisim.

[5 marks]
[5 markah]

- CLO2
C3 c) The raw oil flowed through a pipe with a diameter of $40mm$ and entered a pipe with a diameter of $25mm$. The volume flow rate is at 3.75 liter/s. Calculate the flow velocity of both pipes and the density of raw oil if the mass flow rate is at 3.23 kg/s.

Minyak mentah mengalir melalui paip diameter $40mm$ dan memasuki paip berdiameter $25mm$. Kadar alir isipadu ialah 3.75 liter/s. Kirakan halaju aliran di kedua-dua paip tersebut dan ketumpatan minyak mentah jika kadar aliran jisim adalah 3.23 kg/s.

[15 marks]
[15 markah]

QUESTION 6

SOALAN 6

CLO1

C1

- a) State and sketch **TWO (2)** types of nozzle.

Nyatakan dan lakarkan dua jenis muncung.

[5 marks]
[5 markah]

CLO1

C1

- b) List **FIVE (5)** applications of nozzles in engineering field.

*Senaraikan **LIMA (5)** kegunaan muncung dalam bidang kejuruteraan.*

[5 mark]
[5 markah]

CLO2

C3

- c) Air at *8.6 bar* and *190 °C* expand at the rate of *4.5 kg/s* through a convergent-divergent nozzle into a space at *1.03 bar*. Assuming that the inlet velocity is negligible, calculate the throat and the exit cross-sectional areas of the nozzle.

Udara pada tekanan 8.6 bar dan suhu 190 °C mengembang pada kadar 4.5 kg / s melalui sebuah muncung tumpu-capah ke dalam ruang pada tekanan 1.03 bar. Dengan menganggapkan bahawa halaju masukan boleh diabaikan, hitungkan leher dan kawasan keratan rentas bahagian keluaran muncung.

[15 marks]
[15 marka]

SOALAN TAMAT

LIST OF FORMULAS
JJ309 - FLUID MECHANICS

FLUID DYNAMICS

$$z_1 + \frac{P_1}{\omega} + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} = z_2 + \frac{P_2}{\omega} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g}$$

$$Q_{Actual} = C_d (Q_{Theory})$$

$$Q_{Theory} = A_1 \sqrt{\frac{2gH}{(m^2 - 1)}}$$

$$H = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\omega_{sub}} + (z_1 - z_2) = x \left[\frac{\omega_{Hg}}{\omega_{sub}} - 1 \right]$$

ENERGY LOSSES IN PIPELINE

$$h_L = \frac{(v_1 - v_2)^2}{2g}$$

$$\frac{P_c}{P_1} = \left[\frac{2}{\gamma + 1} \right]^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}}$$

$$h_e = \left[\frac{1}{c_e} - 1 \right]^2 \times \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$\frac{T_c}{T_1} = \frac{2}{\gamma + 1}$$

$$h_f = \frac{4fL}{d} \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \left[\frac{P_1}{P_2} \right]^{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}}$$

$$h_i = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{v^2}{2g} \right]$$

$$V_c = \frac{RT_c}{P_c}$$

$$h_o = \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$A_c = \frac{\dot{m}V_c}{C_c}$$

$$C_c = 44.72 \sqrt{C_p(T_1 - T_c)}$$

NOZZLE