



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER II  
SESSION 2022/2023

COURSE NAME : FLUID MECHANICS  
COURSE CODE : BFC 10403  
PROGRAMME CODE : BFF  
EXAMINATION DATE : JULY/AUGUST 2023  
DURATION : 3 HOURS  
INSTRUCTION : 1.ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS  
2.THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS CONDUCTED VIA **CLOSED BOOK**.  
3.STUDENTS ARE **PROHIBITED** TO CONSULT THEIR OWN MATERIAL OR ANY EXTERNAL RESOURCES DURING THE EXAMINATION CONDUCTED VIA CLOSED BOOK.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **NINE (9)** PAGES

- Q1** (a) Describe with the aid of sketches the capillary effect and its affect by the contact angle. (6 marks)
- (b) A tennis ball has fallen into the drain and its floats on the water surface. Explain briefly with the aid of diagram, the force involved in this phenomenon. (6 marks)
- (c) Determine the specific weight, density, specific volume and specific gravity of certain liquid. The volume and weight are  $8.2 \text{ m}^3$  and  $72 \text{ kN}$ , respectively. (8 marks)
- Q2** (a) A manometer is attached to a tank containing three different fluids, as shown in **Figure Q2(a)**. Determine the difference in elevation of the mercury column in the manometer,  $x$ . (5 marks)
- (b) **Figure Q2(b)** shows a brass cube with  $152.4 \text{ mm}$  on a side and weights  $298.2 \text{ N}$ . In order to hold this cube in equilibrium under water, a light foam buoy was attached. If the foam weighs  $707.3 \text{ N/m}^3$ , estimate the minimum required volume of the buoy. (7 marks)
- (c) Referring to **Figure Q2(c)**, determine the magnitude of the resultant force on the indicated area and the location of the center of pressure. (8 marks)
- Q3** (a) Explain briefly the continuity equation with the aid of diagram. (4 marks)
- (b) Define EL and HGL and discuss further with illustration of sketch. (4 marks)
- (c) **Figure Q3(c)** shows a necked-down section in venturi meter to develops a low throat pressure which can aspirate fluid upward from a reservoir. Using Bernoulli's equation with no losses, derive an expression for the velocity  $V_1$  (in terms of  $h$ ,  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$ , and  $g$ ) which is just sufficient to bring reservoir fluid into the throat. (6 marks)

- (d) **Figure Q3(d)** shows a pressurized tank of water has a 10-cm-diameter orifice at the bottom, where water discharges to the atmosphere. The water level is 3 m above the outlet. The tank air pressure above the water level is 300 kPa while the atmospheric pressure is 100 kPa. Neglecting frictional effects, calculate the initial discharge rate of water from the tank.

(6 marks)

- Q4** (a) Briefly describe about minor losses in pipes and give **TWO (2)** contributors to the minor losses in pipes.

(4 marks)

- (b) A smooth pipe with a constant diameter of 0.20 m carries water at a temperature of 10°C. The pressure in pipe at section 1 and section 2 is 50 kPa and 20 kPa, respectively. Section 1 is located 2 m lower than section 2. Determine the head loss in the pipe.

(8 marks)

- (c) **Figure Q4(c)(i)** shows the system consists of 1200 m of 5 cm cast-iron pipe, two 45° and four 90° flanged long-radius elbows, a fully open flanged globe valve, and a sharp exit into a reservoir. Calculate gage pressure at point 1 to deliver 0.005 m<sup>3</sup>/s of water into the reservoir if elevation at point 1 is 400m. Given  $\mu = 0.001$  kg/m·s.; 45° long-radius elbow,  $k = 0.2$ ; 90° long-radius elbow,  $k=0.3$ ; Open flanged globe valve,  $k=8.5$ ; submerged exit,  $k=1.0$ . [Please use: Moody Chart diagram in **Figure Q4(c)(ii)** and attach it together with your answer script].

(8 marks)

- Q5** (a) List and discuss **TWO (2)** non-dimensional parameters.

(6 marks)

- (b) Calculate discharge for spillway prototype if model with size ratio of 1:10 has a discharge of 1.05 m<sup>3</sup>/s. If a flood phenomena takes 8 hours to occur using spillway prototype, determine the time taken for a model by using Froude number.

(6 marks)

- (c) Analyse shear stress,  $\tau_0$  on the walls of triangular channel which depends on the vertex angle,  $\theta$ , depth of flow,  $y$ , density,  $\rho$  and gravity,  $g$ . Obtain an expression in dimensionless equation using Buckingham Theorem if repeating variables are density, gravity and depth of flow by referring to **Table Q5(c)**.

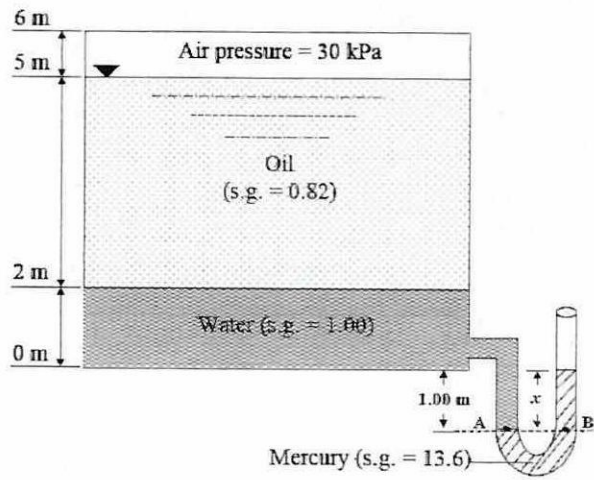
(8 marks)

-END OF QUESTIONS -

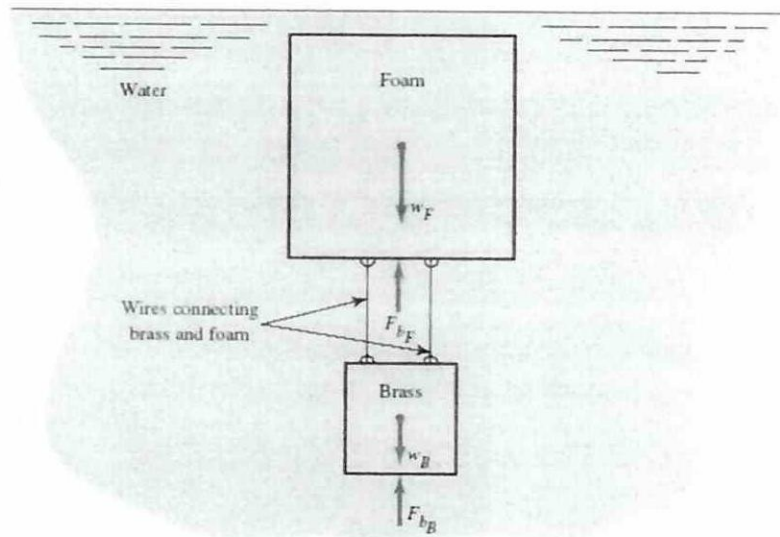
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**Figure Q2(a)**



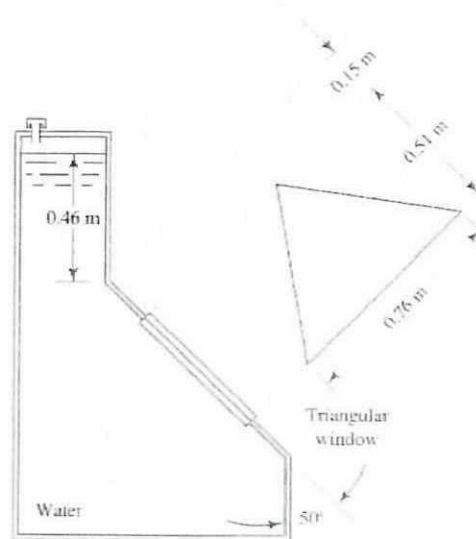
**Figure Q2(b)**

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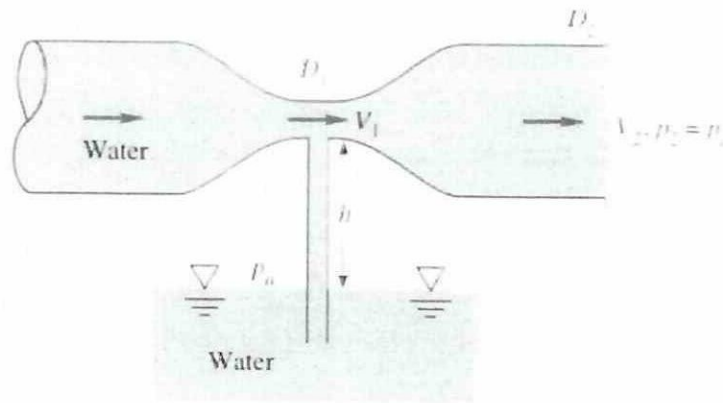
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**Figure Q2(C)**



**Figure Q3(c)**

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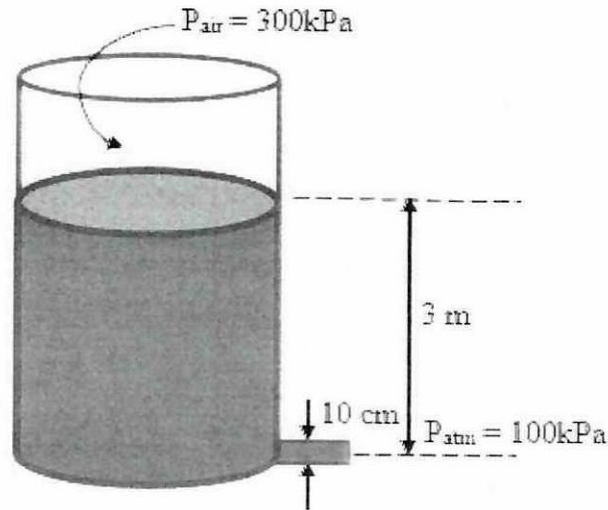


Figure Q3(d)

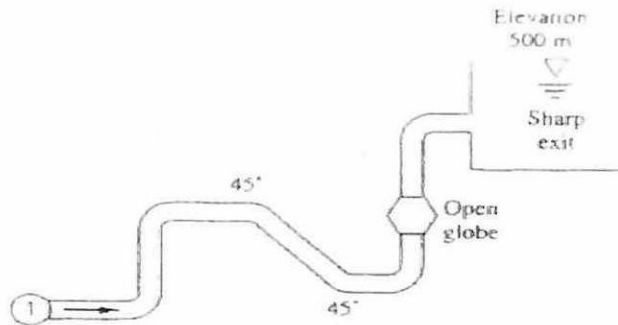


Figure Q4(c)(i)

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The Moody Chart

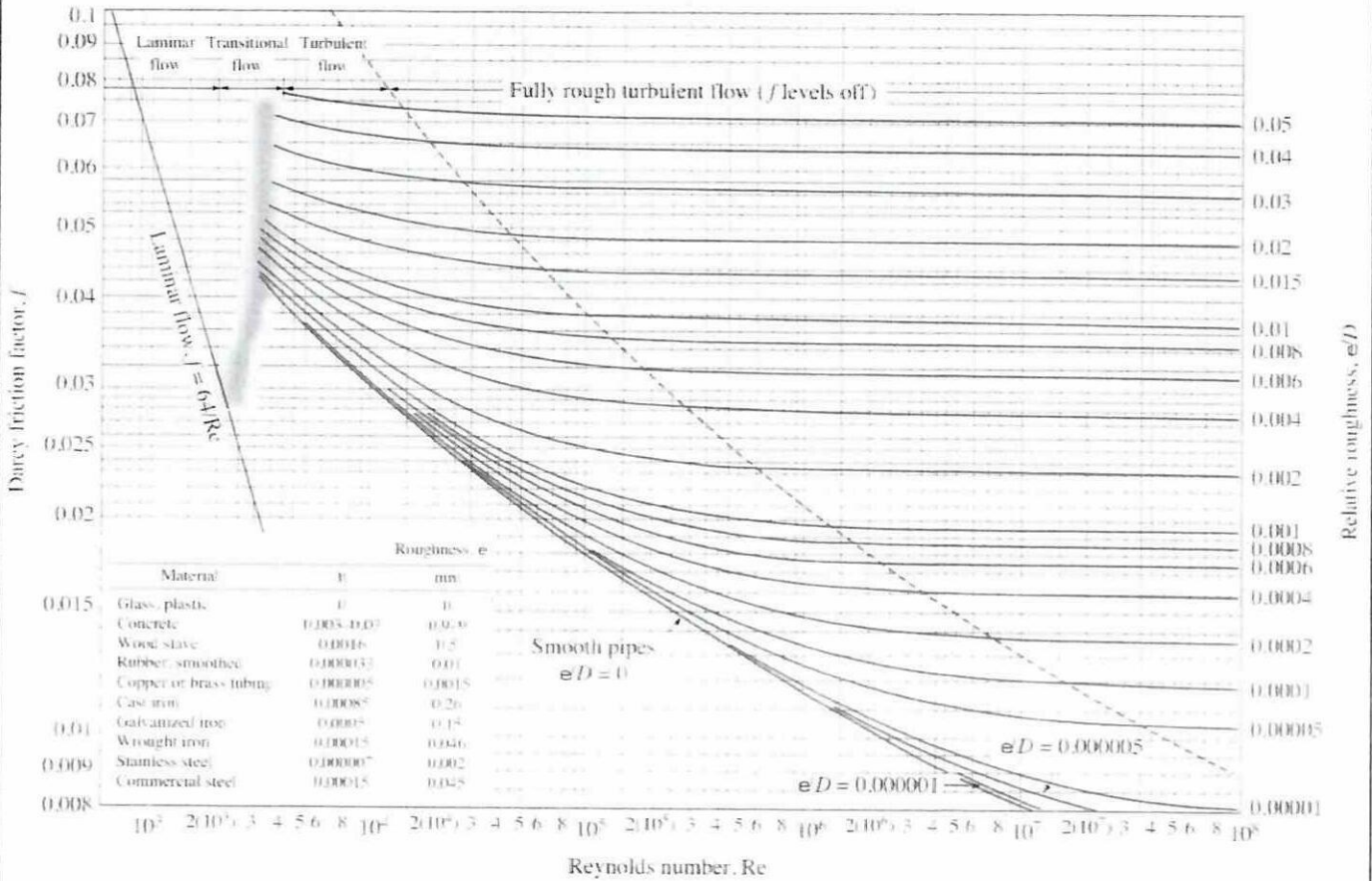


Figure Q4(c)(ii)

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**Table Q5(c)**

Quantity	Symbol	Dimension	Froude
<b>FUNDAMENTAL</b>			
Mass	$m$	M	
Length	$L$	L	$L_r$
Time	$t$	T	$L_r^{1/2}g^{-1/2}$
<b>GEOMETRIC</b>			
Area	$A$	$L^2$	
Volume	$V$	$L^3$	$L_r^2$
Angle	$\theta$	$M^0L^0T^0$	$L_r^3$
First area moment	$Ax$	$L^3$	
Second area moment	$Ax^2$	$L^4$	
Strain	$e$	$L^0$	
<b>DINAMIC</b>			
Force	$F$	$MLT^{-2}$	
Weight	$W$	$MLT^{-2}$	
Specific weight	$\gamma$	$ML^{-2}T^{-2}$	
Density	$\rho$	$ML^{-3}$	
Pressure	$P$	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$	
Shear stress	$\tau$	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$	
Modulus of elasticity	$E, K$	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$	
Momentum	$M$	$MLT^{-1}$	
Angular momentum		$ML^2T^{-1}$	
Moment of momentum		$ML^2T^{-1}$	
Force moment	$T$	$ML^2T^{-2}$	
Torque	$T$	$ML^2T^{-2}$	
Energy	$E$	L	
Work	$W$	$ML^2T^{-2}$	
Power	$P$	$ML^2T^{-3}$	
Dynamic viscosity	$\mu$	$ML^{-1}T^{-1}$	
Surface tension	$\sigma$	$MT^{-2}$	
<b>KINEMATIC</b>			
Linear velocity	$U, v, u$	$LT^{-1}$	$L_r^{1/2}g^{1/2}$
Angular velocity	$\omega$	$T^{-1}$	
Rotational speed	$N$	$T^{-1}$	
Acceleration	$a$	$LT^{-2}$	$g_r$
Angular acceleration	$\alpha$	$T^{-2}$	
Gravity	$g$	$LT^{-2}$	
Discharge	$Q$	$L^3T^{-1}$	$L_r^{5/2}g^{1/2}$
Kinematic viscosity	$\nu$	$L^2T^{-1}$	
Stream function	$\psi$	$L^2T^{-1}$	
Circulation	$\Gamma$	$L^2T^{-1}$	

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## LIST OF FORMULA

$$h_f = \frac{32\mu LV}{\rho g D^2}$$

$$Re = \frac{\rho V D}{\mu} = \frac{D V}{\nu}$$

$$Fr = \frac{V}{\sqrt{g D}}$$

$$h_m = k \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

$$Q = \frac{\Delta P \pi D^4}{128 L \mu}$$

$$H = \frac{P}{\gamma} + z + \frac{V^2}{2g}$$

$$F = \rho Q \Delta V$$

$$h_f = \frac{f L V^2}{2g D}$$

$$MG = MB - BG$$

$$MB = \frac{I_{xx}}{V}$$

$$P = \rho g h$$

$$Q = VA$$

$$I_{xx} = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

$$Q = \frac{(\Delta P - \rho g L \sin \theta) \pi D^4}{128 L \mu}$$