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UTHM
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER II
SESI 2014/2015**

NAMA KURSUS : MEKANIK BENDALIR
KOD KURSUS : DAJ 21603
PROGRAM : 2 DAJ
TARIKH PEPERIKSAAN : JUN 2015 /JULAI 2015
MASA : 3 JAM
ARAHAN : JAWAB LIMA (5) SOALAN SAHAJA.

KERTAS SOALAN INI MENGANDUNGI LAPAN(8) MUKA SURAT

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- S4** (a) Jelaskan maksud kecekapan mekanikal dan maksud kecekapan mekanikal 100 peratus untuk turbin hidraulik. (6 markah)
- (b) Air dipam dari tasik ke tangki penyimpanan 20 m di atas bukit pada kadar 70 L/s manakala kuasa elektrik yang digunakan adalah 20.4 kW sebagaimana ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S4(b)**. Abaikan sebarang kehilangan akibat geseran dalam paip dan apa-apa perubahan dalam tenaga kinetik. Tentukan:
 (i) kecekapan keseluruhan unit pam motor dan
 (ii) perbezaan tekanan antara bahagian masuk dan keluar pam. (14 markah)
- S5** (a) Nyatakan hukum Newton's pertama, kedua dan ketiga. (6 markah)
- (b) Sebatang paip tirus bengkok digunakan untuk memesongkan aliran air pada kadar 30 kg/s di dalam paip mendatar ke atas dengan sudut $\theta = 45^\circ$ dari arah aliran sebagaimana ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S5(b)**. Paip bengkok melepaskan air ke atmosfera. Keratan rentas paip masuk adalah 150 cm^2 dan paip keluar adalah 25 cm^2 . Perbezaan ketinggian antara paip masuk dan keluar adalah 40 cm. Jisim didalam paip bengkok adalah 50 kg. Kirakan magnitud dan arah daya paduan yang diperlukan untuk memegang paip bengkok. (14 markah)
- S6** (a) Bandingkan diantara dimensi dan unit. Berikan **tiga (3)** contoh setiap satu. (6 markah)
- (b) Daya seret F dikenakan ke atas badan dalam bendalir bergerak boleh dikatakan berfungsi parameter berikut; ketumpatancecair ρ , kelikatan dinamik μ , diameter d , dan halaju u . Tunjukkan bahawa persamaan untuk daya seretan itu diberikan oleh persamaan $F = d^2 u^2 \rho \phi(\text{Re})$. Di mana ϕ fungsi tertentu yang tidak diketahui dan Re adalah nombor Reynolds. (14 markah)

-SOALAN TAMAT-

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- Q1** (a) *Scientist claims that the absolute pressure in a liquid of constant density doubles when the depth is doubled. Do you agree? Explain.*
(6 marks)
- (b) *The water in a tank is pressurized by air, and the pressure is measured by a multi fluid manometer as shown in **Figure Q1(b)**. Determine the gage pressure of air in the tank if $h_1 = 0.2$ m, $h_2 = 0.3$ m, and $h_3 = 0.46$ m. Take the densities of water, oil, and mercury to be 1000 kg/m³, 850 kg/m³, and $13,600$ kg/m³, respectively.*
(14 marks)
- Q2** (a) *Define the resultant hydrostatic force acting on a submerged surface, and the center of pressure.*
(6 marks)
- (b) *A 5m high, 5m wide rectangular plate blocks the end of a 4m deep freshwater channel, as shown in **Figure Q2(b)**. The plate is hinged about a horizontal axis along its upper edge through a point A and is restrained from opening by a fixed ridge at point B. Calculate the force exerted on the plate by the ridge.*
(14 marks)
- Q3** (a) *Define mass and volume flow rates. How are they related to each other?*
(6 marks)
- (b) *The water level in a tank is 20 m above the ground. A hose is connected to the bottom of the tank, and the nozzle at the end of the hose is pointed straight up as shown in **Figure Q3(b)**. The tank cover is airtight, and the air pressure above the water surface is 2 atm gage. The system is at sea level. Calculate the maximum height to which the water stream could rise.*
(14 marks)

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- Q4** (a) *Explain the meaning of mechanical efficiency and 100 percent mechanical efficiency for hydraulic turbines*
(6 marks)
- (b) *Water is pumped from a lake to a storage tank 20 m above at a rate of 70 L/s while consuming 20.4 kW of electric power as shown in **Figure Q4(b)**. Regarding any frictional losses in the pipes and any changes in kinetic energy. Determine:*
 (i) *the overall efficiency of the pump–motor unit and*
 (ii) *the pressure difference between the inlet and the exit of the pump.*
(14 marks)
- Q5** (a) *Express Newton’s first, second, and third laws.*
(6 marks)
- (b) *A reducing elbow is used to deflect water flow at a rate of 30 kg/s in a horizontal pipe upward by an angle $\theta = 45^\circ$ as shown in **Figure Q5(b)**. The elbow discharges water into the atmosphere. The cross-sectional area of the elbow is 150 cm^2 at the inlet and 25 cm^2 at the exit. The elevation difference between the centers of the exit and the inlet is 40 cm. The mass of the elbow and the water in it is 50 kg. Calculate the anchoring force needed to hold the elbow in place.*
(14 marks)
- Q6** (a) *Compare between dimensions and units. Give **three (3)** examples of each one.*
(6 marks)
- (b) *The drag force, F , exerted on a body in a moving fluid can be said to be a function of the following parameters; fluid density ρ , fluid viscosity μ , diameter d , and velocity u . Show that an expression for the drag force is $F = d^2 u^2 \rho \phi(\text{Re})$ where ϕ is some unknown function and Re is the Reynolds number.*
(14 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

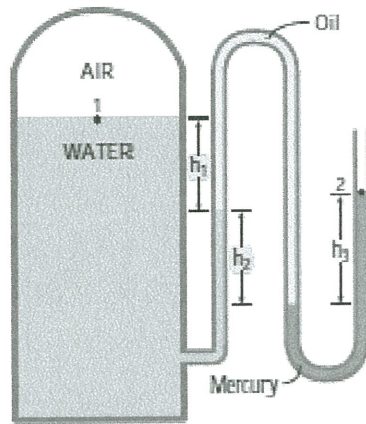
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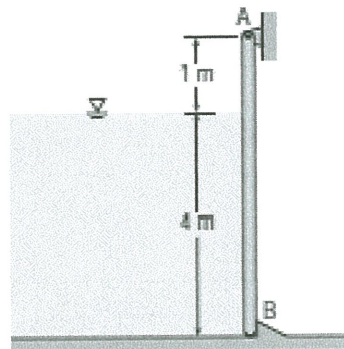
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RAJAH S1(b)/ FIGURE Q1(b)



RAJAH S2(b)/ FIGURE Q2(b)

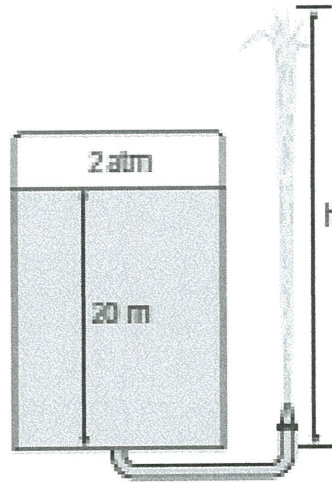
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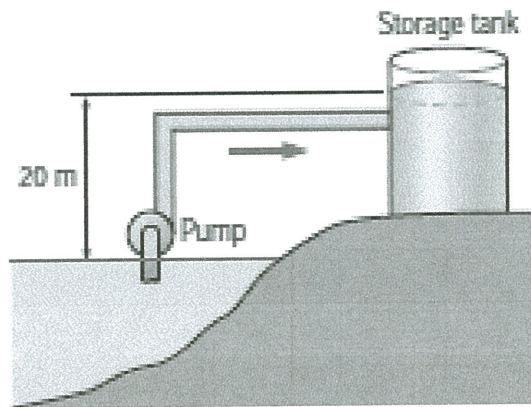
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RAJAH S3(b)/ FIGURE Q3(b)



RAJAH S4(b)/ FIGURE Q4(b)

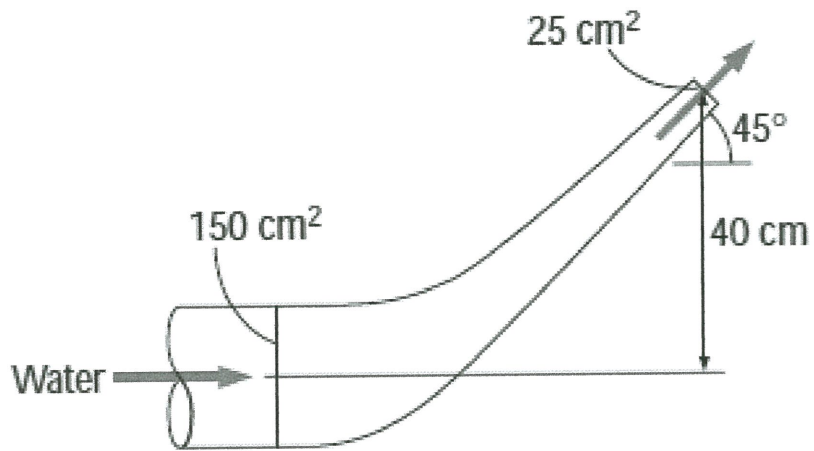
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RAJAH S5(b)/ FIGURE Q5(b)

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