

SULIT



UTHM
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER I
SESI 2016/2017**

NAMA KURSUS : MEKANIK BENDALIR
KOD KURSUS : DAM 31503
PROGRAM : 3 DAM
TARIKH PEPERIKSAAN : DISEMBER 2016/ JANUARI 2017
MASA : 3 JAM
ARAHAN : JAWAB LIMA (5) SOALAN
SAHAJA

TERBUKA

KERTAS SOALAN INI MENGANDUNGI **SEMBILAN (9)** MUKA SURAT

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BAHASA MELAYU

BAHAGIAN A

- S1 (a) Terangkan hubungan antara ketumpatan, berat tentu dan graviti tentu
(8 markah)
- (b) **Rajah S1 (b)** menunjukkan air segar dan air laut yang mengalir di dalam saluran paip mendatar dan selari yang disambungkan antara satu sama lain dengan manometer tiub U berkembar. Ketumpatan air laut dan merkuri diberi masing-masing $\rho_{\text{air laut}} = 1035 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and $\rho_{\text{merkuri}} = 13\,600 \text{ kg/m}^3$. Dengan mengabaikan tekanan pada udara dalam tiub, tentukan perbezaan tekanan bagi kedua-dua saluran paip. (Diberi: $h_w = 0.6\text{m}$, $h_{\text{Hg}} = 0.1\text{m}$, $h_{\text{air}} = 0.8\text{m}$, $h_{\text{sea}} = 0.4\text{m}$)
(12 markah)
- S2 (a) Terangkan dengan gambaran konsep konfigurasi stabil dan tidak stabil di dalam kestabilan badan terapung.
(6 markah)
- (b) 4m diameter pagar bulat seperti **Rajah S2 (b)** terletak di dinding condong pada takungan besar yang mengandungi air ($\gamma = 9.80 \text{ kN/m}^3$). Pagar dipasang pada aci sepanjang diameter mendatar. Bagi kedalaman air 10m di atas aci, tentukan:
i. magnitud dan kedudukan daya paduan yang dikenakan ke atas pagar tersebut oleh air,
ii. masa yang diperlukan untuk aci membuka pintu pagar.
(14 markah)
- S3 (a) Dengan bantuan gambarajah, terangkan tiga jenis aliran dalam paip.
(9 markah)
- (b) **Rajah S3 (b)** menunjukkan aliran ini membentuk sepenuhnya di saluran paip. Diberi ketumpatan dan kelikatan air masing-masing adalah $\rho = 999.7 \text{ kg/m}^3$ dan $\mu = 1.307 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/ms}$, kirakan kejatuhan tekanan dan kehilangan turus saluran paip tersebut.
(11 markah)

A red rectangular stamp with the word "TERBUKA" in bold, uppercase letters.

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- S4** (a) Nyatakan persamaan Bernoulli dengan menggunakan tiga (3) cara berikut:
- i. tenaga
 - ii. tekanan
 - iii. turus

(6 markah)

- (b) Pertimbangkan sungai yang mengalir ke tasik pada halaju purata 3m/s pada kadar 500 m³/s pada lokasi 90 m di atas permukaan tasik seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S4 (b)**. Tentukan jumlah tenaga mekanikal air sungai per unit jisim dan potensi penjanaaan kuasa di lokasi tersebut.

(14 markah)

- S5** (a) Nyatakan hukum pertama, kedua, dan ketiga Newton.

(6 markah)

- (b) Anggota bomba memegang pada hujung muncung hos ketika memadamkan kebakaran. Jika diameter keluar muncung adalah 6 cm dan kadar aliran air adalah 5 m³/min, tentukan purata halaju dan rintangan mendatar bagi air yang keluar.

(14 markah)

- S6** (a) Nyatakan dimensi utama bagi setiap pembolehubah berikut dan tununjukkan jalan kerja yang diperlukan.

- i. Daya
- ii. Tekanan
- iii. Momentum
- iv. Berat spesifik
- v. Kelikatan kinematik
- vi. Kelikatan dinamik

(6 markah)

- (b) Peningkatan tekanan, Δp , seluruh pam boleh dinyatakan sebagai

$$\Delta p = f(D, \rho, \omega, Q, \mu)$$

di mana D adalah diameter pam, ρ ketumpatan bendalir, ω kelajuan putaran, Q kadar aliran dan μ kelikatan dinamik. Tentukan set yang sesuai bagi parameter berdimensi berikut dengan menunjukkan semua jalan kerja yang telah dibina.

(14 markah)

- SOALAN TAMAT -**TERBUKA****SULIT**

CONFIDENTIAL**ENGLISH****SECTION A**

- Q1** (a) Describe the relationship between density, specific weight and specific gravity. (8 marks)
- (b) Figure Q1(b) shows the fresh and seawater flowing in parallel horizontal pipeline are connected to each other by a double u tube manometer. Given the densities of seawater and mercury are $\rho_{\text{seawater}} = 1035 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and $\rho_{\text{mercury}} = 13\ 600 \text{ kg/m}^3$ respectively. By neglecting the pressure of the air in tube, determine the pressure different between the two pipe lines. (Given: $h_w = 0.6\text{m}$, $h_{\text{Hg}} = 0.1\text{m}$, $h_{\text{air}} = 0.8\text{m}$, $h_{\text{sea}} = 0.4\text{m}$) (12 marks)
- Q2** (a) Describe with illustrate the concept of stable and unstable configuration in the stability of a floating body. (6 marks)
- (b) The 4m diameter circular gate of **Figure Q2(b)** is located in the inclined wall of a large reservoir containing water ($\gamma = 9.80 \text{ kN/m}^3$). The gate is mounted on a shaft along its horizontal diameter. For a water depth of 10m above the shaft, determine:
- the magnitude and location of the resultant force exerted on the gate by the water,
 - the moment that would have to be applied to the shaft to open the gate. (14 marks)
- Q3** (a) With the aid of diagrams, describe three types of flow in a pipe. (9 marks)
- (b) **Figure Q3(b)** shows the fully developed flow in a pipeline. Given the density and viscosity of water are $\rho = 999.7 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and $\mu = 1.307 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/ms}$ respectively. Calculate the pressure drop and the head loss of the pipeline. (11 marks)

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- Q4** (a) Express the Bernoulli equation in three different ways using:
- energy
 - pressure
 - head
- (6 marks)
- (b) Consider a river flowing toward a lake at an average velocity of 3 m/s at a rate of 500 m³/s at a location 90 m above the lake surface as shown in **Figure Q4(b)**. Determine the total mechanical energy of the river water per unit mass and the power generation potential of the entire river at that location.
- (14 marks)
- Q5** (a) State the Newton's first, second, and third laws.
- (6 marks)
- (b) Firefighters are holding a nozzle at the end of a hose while trying to extinguish a fire. If the nozzle exit diameter is 6 cm and the water flow rate is 5 m³/min, determine the average water exit velocity and the horizontal resistance.
- (14 marks)
- Q6** (a) State the main dimensions for each variable and show all the steps needed.
- Force
 - Pressure
 - Momentum
 - Specific weight
 - Kinematic viscosity
 - Dynamic viscosity
- (6 marks)
- (b) The pressure rise, Δp , across a pump can be expressed as
- $$\Delta p = f(D, \rho, \omega, Q, \mu)$$
- where D is the impeller diameter, ρ the fluid density, ω the rotational speed, Q the flow rate and μ as dynamic viscosity. Determine a suitable set of dimensionless parameters and show all the work that has been build.
- (14 marks)

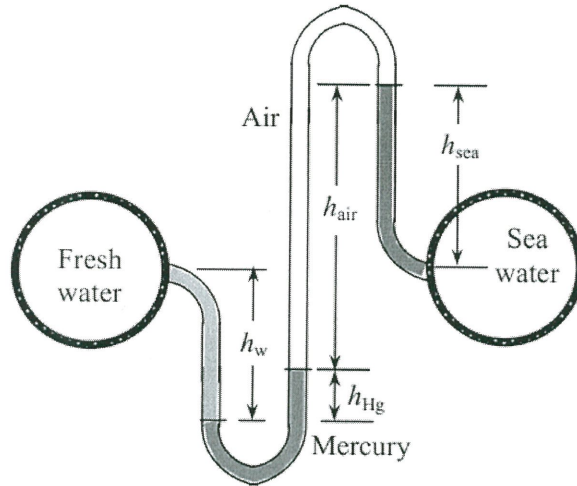
- END OF QUESTION

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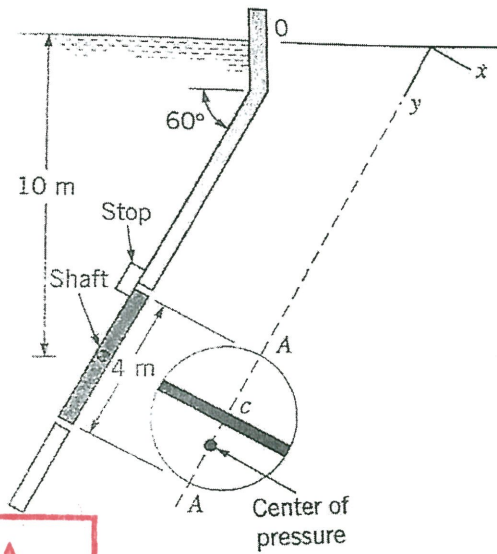
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RAJAH S1(b)/ FIGURE Q1(b)



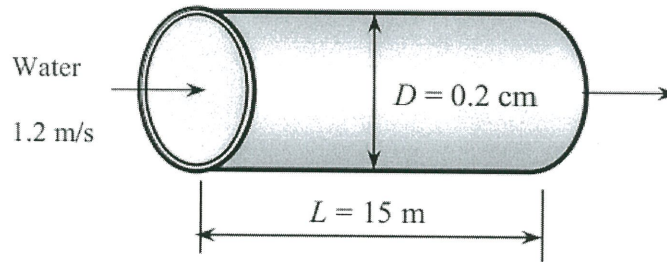
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RAJAH S2 (b)/ FIGURE Q2 (b)

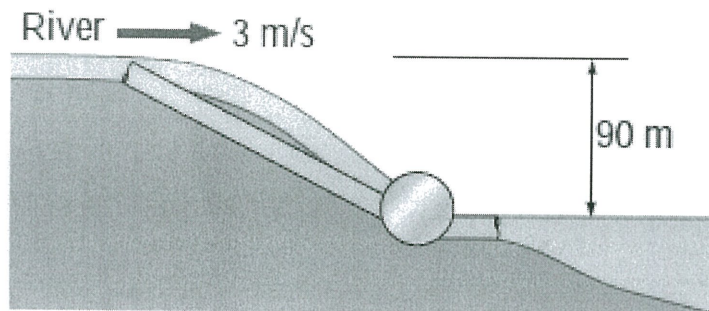
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RAJAH S3(b)/ FIGURE Q3(b)



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RAJAH Q4(b)/ FIGURE Q4(b)

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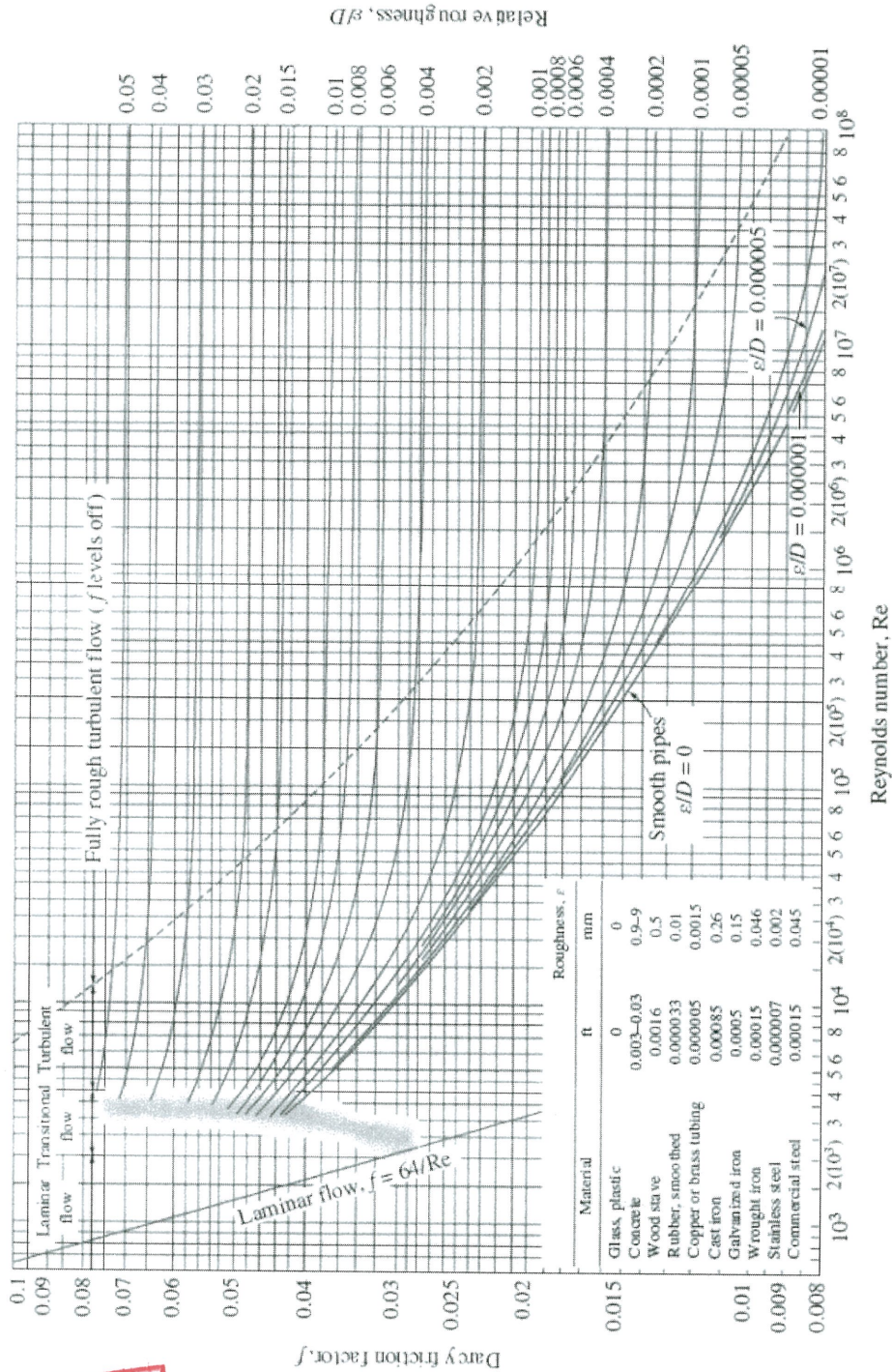


FIGURE MOODY CHART

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TABLE 1 : PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF WATER (SI UNITS)

Temperature (°C)	Density, ρ (kg/m ³)	Specific Weight ^b , γ (kN/m ³)	Dynamic Viscosity, μ (N·s/m ²)	Kinematic Viscosity, ν (m ² /s)	Surface Tension ^c , σ (N/m)	Vapor Pressure, p_v [N/m ² (abs)]	Speed of Sound ^d , c (m/s)
0	999.9	9.806	1.787 E - 3	1.787 E - 6	7.56 E - 2	6.105 E + 2	1403
5	1000.0	9.807	1.519 E - 3	1.519 E - 6	7.49 E - 2	8.722 E + 2	1427
10	999.7	9.804	1.307 E - 3	1.307 E - 6	7.42 E - 2	1.228 E + 3	1447
20	998.2	9.789	1.002 E - 3	1.004 E - 6	7.28 E - 2	2.338 E + 3	1481
30	995.7	9.765	7.975 E - 4	8.009 E - 7	7.12 E - 2	4.243 E + 3	1507
40	992.2	9.731	6.529 E - 4	6.580 E - 7	6.96 E - 2	7.376 E + 3	1526
50	988.1	9.690	5.468 E - 4	5.514 E - 7	6.79 E - 2	1.233 E + 4	1541
60	983.2	9.642	4.665 E - 4	4.745 E - 7	6.62 E - 2	1.992 E + 4	1552
70	977.8	9.589	4.042 E - 4	4.134 E - 7	6.44 E - 2	3.116 E + 4	1555
80	971.8	9.530	3.547 E - 4	3.650 E - 7	6.26 E - 2	4.734 E + 4	1555
90	965.3	9.467	3.147 E - 4	3.260 E - 7	6.08 E - 2	7.010 E + 4	1550
100	958.4	9.399	2.818 E - 4	2.940 E - 7	5.89 E - 2	1.013 E + 5	1543

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