



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2012/2013**

COURSE NAME : FLUID MECHANICS 1
COURSE CODE : BDA 1052/ BDA10502
PROGRAMME : BDD
EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE 2013
DURATION : 2 ½ HOURS
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER **FIVE (5)** QUESTIONS
FROM **SIX (6)** QUESTIONS.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SEVEN (7) PAGES

- Q1** (a) (i) What is pressure measurement device used to measure the atmospheric pressure?
(ii) Using an appropriate illustration, explain how the working principle of the device you mentioned in (i).
(6 marks)
- (b) A U-tube manometer is connected to a closed tank containing air and water as shown in **Figure Q1 (b)**. At the closed end of the manometer the air pressure is 110.3 kPa. Determine the reading on the pressure gauge.
(6 marks)
- (c) A 152 mm diameter piston is located within a cylinder which is connected to a 13 mm diameter inclined tube manometer as shown in **Figure Q1(c)**. The fluid in the cylinder and the manometer is oil ($SG = 0.8$). When a weight W is placed on the top of the cylinder, the fluid level in the manometer tube rises from point (1) to (2). How heavy is the weight W ?
(8 marks)
- Q2** (a) Give the definition of the center of pressure.
(2 marks)
- (b) Explain why dams are much thicker at the bottom.
(3 marks)
- (c) A water gate with 2.4 m wide is hinged at point B as shown in **Figure Q2 (c)**. If the weight of water gate is 21.5 kN, determine the weight of W in order to maintain the water level at 3.5 m.
(15 marks)

- Q3** (a) Define bouyancy and bouyancy force. (2 marks)
- (b) Using an appropriate sketch, explain what means by Archimedes principle. (4 marks)
- (c) The hull of a boat has a volume of 150 m^3 , and the total mass of the boat when empty is 8560 kg. Determine how much load in kN this boat can carry without sinking
- (i) in a lake; and
- (ii) in seawater with a specific gravity of 1.03. (14 marks)
- Q4** (a) Give an advantage and disadvantage of the venturi meter compare to the orifice meter. (2 marks)
- (b) Explain the construction of a venturi meter with the aided of an appropriate sketch. (3 marks)
- (c) The mass flow rate of air at 20°C ($\rho = 1.204 \text{ kg/m}^3$) through a 15 cm diameter duct is measured with a venturi meter equipped with a water manometer. The venturi neck has a diameter of 6 cm, and the manometer has a maximum differential height of 40 cm. Take the discharge coefficient to be 0.98, determine the maximum mass flow rate of air this venturi meter can measure. (15 marks)

- Q5** (a) Describe body forces and surface forces acting on a control volume. Give an example for each forces with the aided of appropriate sketches. (6 marks)
- (b) Water flows steadily through a reducing pipe bend as shown in **Figure 5 (b)**. Known condition are $p_1 = 350$ kPa, $d_1 = 25$ cm, $v_1 = 2.2$ m/s, $p_2 = 120$ kPa and $d_2 = 8$ cm. Neglecting bend and water weight, estimate the total force that must be resisted by the flange bolt. (14 marks)
- Q6** (a) What is the difference between a dimension and a unit? Give one (1) example of each. (4 marks)
- (b) A human-powered submarine has to be produced for a design competition. The overall length of the prototype submarine is 2.24 m, and it is expected to travel fully submerged through freshwater at 0.560 m/s at $T = 15^\circ\text{C}$. A one-eighth scale model is to be built and tested in the wind tunnel as shown in **Figure Q6 (b)**. A shield surrounds the drag balance strut so that the aerodynamic drag of the strut itself does not influence the measured drag. The air in the wind tunnel is at 25°C and at standard atmosphere pressure. Determine the air speed that wind tunnel need to be run in order to achieve similarity.
- Take, for water at $T = 15^\circ\text{C}$ and atmospheric pressure, $\rho = 999.1$ kg/m³ and $\mu = 1.138 \times 10^{-3}$ kg/ms. For air at $T = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and atmospheric pressure, $\rho = 1.184$ kg/m³ and $\mu = 1.849 \times 10^{-5}$ kg/ms. (4 marks)
- (c) When fluid in a pipe is accelerated linearly from rest, it begins as laminar flow and then undergoes transition to turbulence at a time t_{tr} which depends upon the pipe diameter D , fluid acceleration a , density ρ , and viscosity μ . Arrange this into a dimensionless relation between t_{tr} and D . (12 marks)

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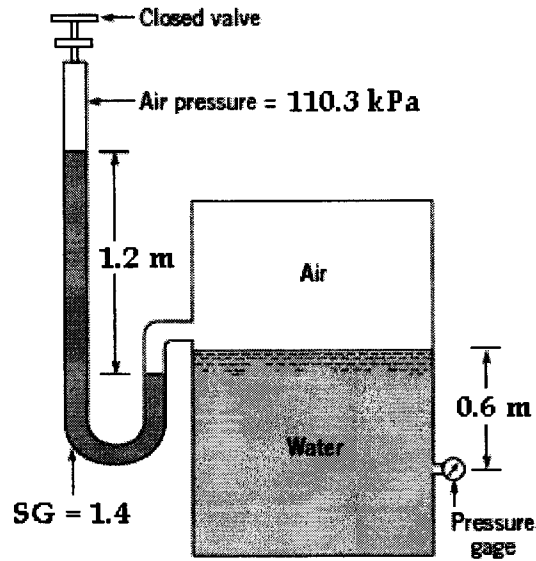


FIGURE Q1 (b)

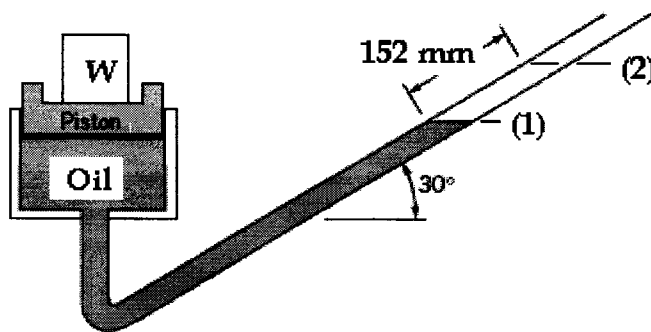


FIGURE Q1 (c)

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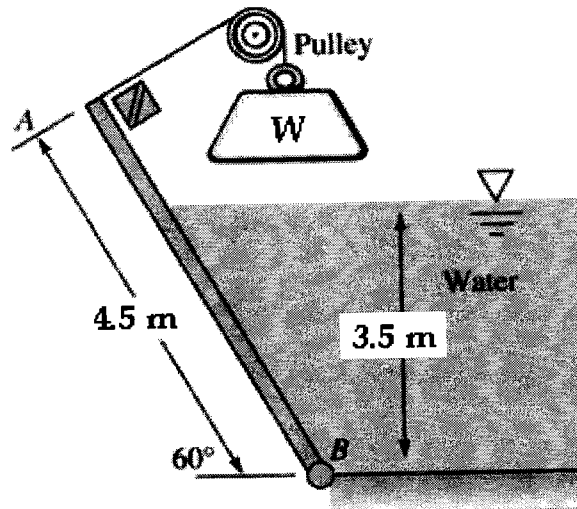


FIGURE Q2 (c)

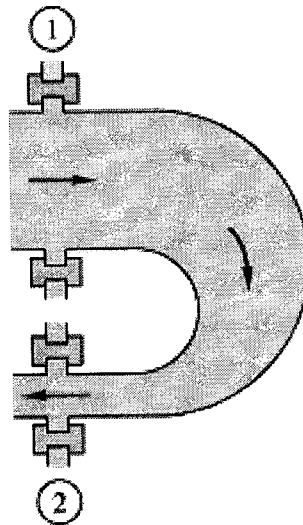


FIGURE Q5 (b)

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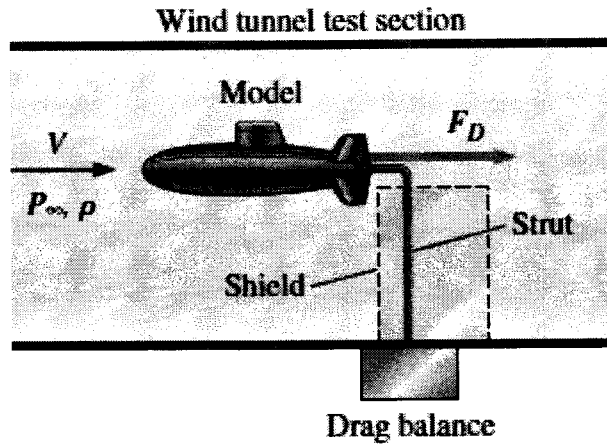


FIGURE Q6 (b)

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