

SULIT



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

JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN AWAM

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SESI DISEMBER 2017**

DCC5143 : FLUID MECHANICS

TARIKH : 11 APRIL 2018 (RABU)
MASA : 8.30 PAGI – 10.30 PAGI (2 JAM)

Kertas ini mengandungi **SEBELAS (11)** halaman bercetak.

Bahagian A: Struktur (2 soalan)
Bahagian B: Struktur (4 soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Formula

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALANINI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN

(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

SULIT

SECTION A : 50 MARKS
BAHAGIAN A : 50 MARKAH

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of TWO (2) structured questions. Answer ALL questions.

ARAHAN :

Bahagian ini mengandungi DUA (2) soalan berstruktur. Jawab SEMUA soalan.

QUESTION 1**SOALAN 1**

CLO1
C1

- a) Define and state the formula for the fluid properties below :

Takrifkan dan nyatakan formula bagi sifat cecair dibawah :

- i) Specific Weight / Berat Tentu
- ii) Specific Gravity / Ketumpatan Bandingan

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

CLO1
C2

- b) Figure A1 (b) below shows a piezometer tube attached to the pipe contains oil with a specific gravity = 0.95 . If the level of the oil in the tube rises to 150 mm, calculate the pressure, P in the pipe.

Rajah A1 (b) dibawah menunjukkan sebuah piezometer disambungkan kepada sebatang paip yang mengandungi minyak yang mempunyai Ketumpatan Bandingan = 0.95. Jika paras minyak yang menaik didalam tiub adalah 150 mm, kirakan tekanan , P di dalam paip tersebut.

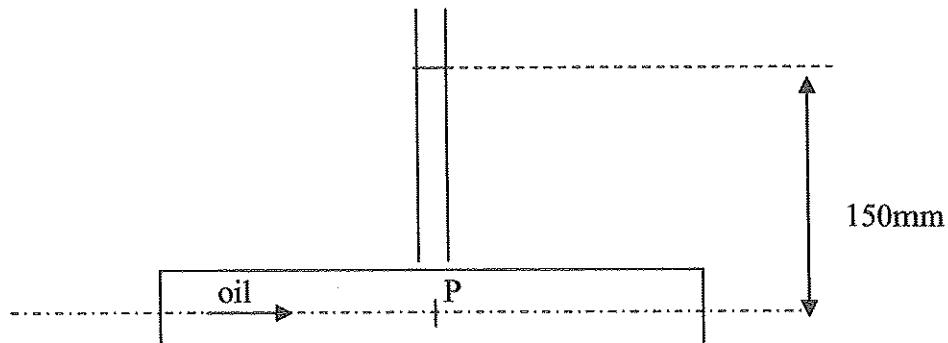


Figure A1(b)/Rajah A1(b)

[6 marks]
[6 markah]

CLO1
C3

- c) A U-tube differential manometer is connected to pipe M and pipe N as shown in Figure A1(c). Pipe M flows water with the density $\rho_w = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and in pipe N contains oil with the density $\rho_o = 900 \text{ kg/m}^3$. If the pressure in pipe M is 100 kN/m^2 , and U-tube contains mercury ($\rho_w = 13600 \text{ kg/m}^3$), calculate the pressure in pipe N.

Sebuah manometer bezaan disambungkan kepada paip M dan paip N seperti ditunjukkan dalam Rajah A1(c). Paip M mengalirkan air dengan ketumpatan , $\rho_w = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$, sementara paip N mengandungi minyak yang berketumpatan $\rho_o = 900 \text{ kg/m}^3$. Jika tekanan didalam paip M adalah 100 kN/m^2 dan manometer tiub U mengandungi Merkuri ($\rho_w = 13600 \text{ kg/m}^3$), kirakan tekanan didalam paip N.

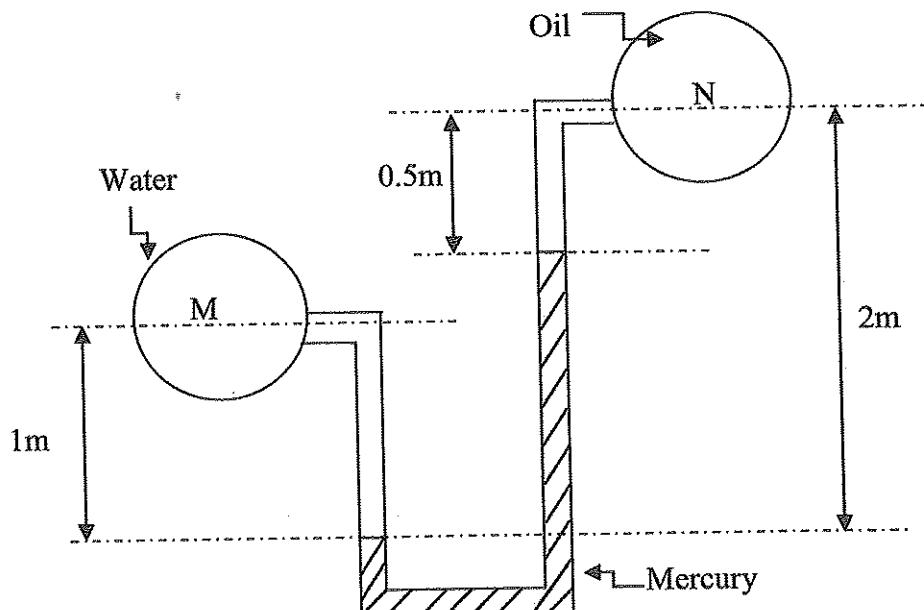


Figure A1(c)/Rajah A1(c)

[14 marks]

[14 markah]

QUESTION 2**SOALAN 2**

CLO2
C1

- a) Define Centroid and Centre of Pressure.

Berikan takrifan berkenaan sentroid dan Pusat Tekanan.

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO2
C2

- b) A triangular plate of 50 cm base and 75 cm height is immersed vertically in sea water with the density of 1025 kg/m^3 as shown in Figure A2(b). Calculate the hydrostatic force acting on the plate and the position of the centre of pressure.

Sekeping plat segitiga berukuran 50 cm pada tapak dan tinggi 75 cm, tenggelam secara pugak di dalam air laut yang berketumpatan 1025 kg/m^3 seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah A2(b). Kirakan daya hidrostatik yang bertindak ke atas plat tersebut dan kedudukan pusat tekanannya.

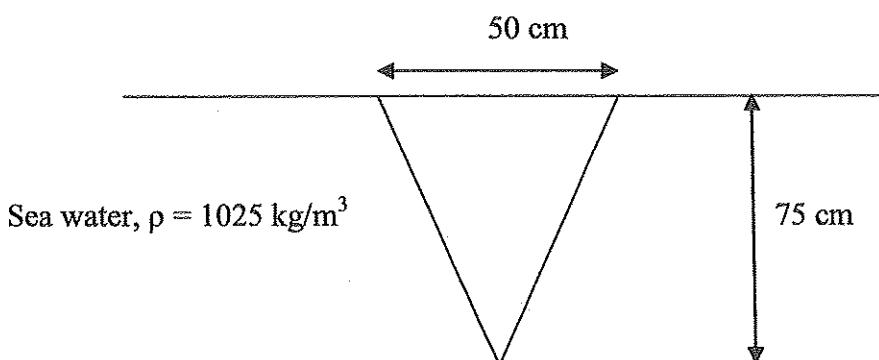


Figure A2(b) / Rajah A2(b)

[9 marks]

[9 markah]

CLO2
C3

- c) A curve gate AB is submerged in water as shown in Figure A2(c) below. If the radius of the gate is 2.5 m, and 10 m in length, calculate the resultant force acting on the gate and the direction of the force.

Sebuah pintu air lengkung AB tenggelam didalam air seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Rajah A2(c). Jika jejari lengkung adalah 2.5 m dan 10 m panjang, kirakan jumlah daya tekanan yang terhasil keatas pintu tersebut dan kedudukan arah daya bertindak.

[12 marks]

[12 markah]

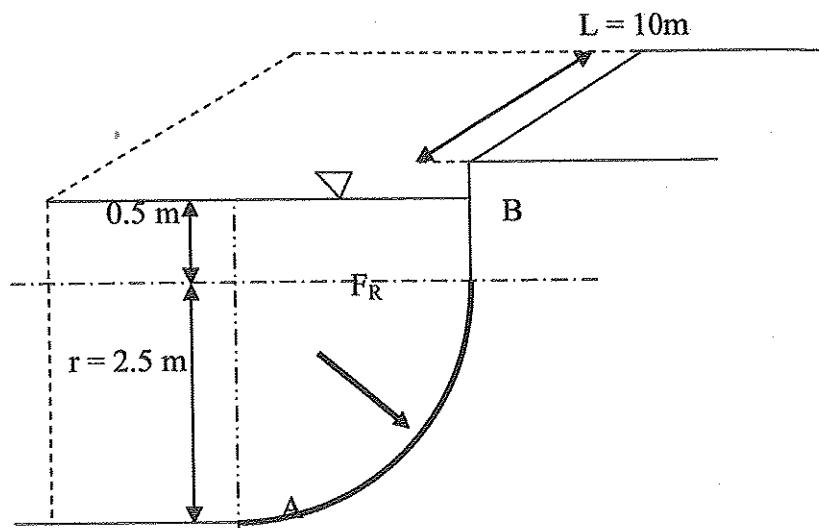


Figure A2(c) / Rajah A2(c)

SECTION B : 50 MARKS

BAHAGIAN B : 50 MARKAH

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of **FOUR (4)** structured questions. Answer **TWO (2)** questions only.

ARAHAN:

*Bahagian ini mengandungi **EMPAT (4)** soalan berstruktur. Jawab **DUA (2)** soalan sahaja.*

QUESTION 1

SOALAN 1

CLO2
C2

- a) Using the sketch and illustration, explain briefly **THREE (3)** types of equilibrium of floating bodies.

*Dengan bantuan lakaran, jelaskan secara ringkas **TIGA (3)** jenis keseimbangan bagi jasad yang terapung (separa tenggelam).*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

CLO2
C3

- b) A cylinder block with 3m diameter and 3 meter height floats in water vertically. If the specific gravity of the block is 0.75, calculate the metacentric height.

Satu blok silinder yang mempunyai diameter 3m dan tingginya 3m terapung di atas cecair. Jika ketumpatan bandingan bongkah tersebut adalah 0.75, Kirakan tinggi pusat meta blok tersebut.

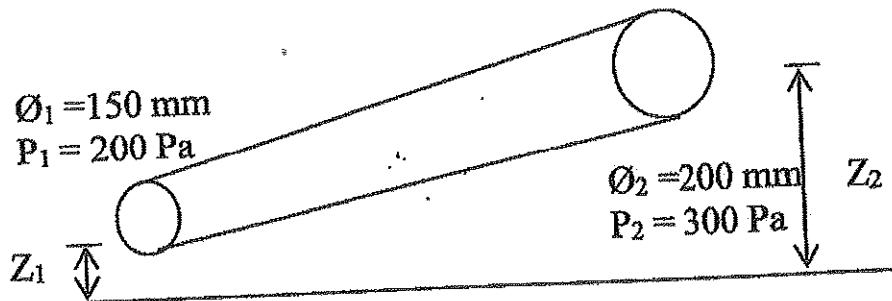
[15 marks]

[15 markah]

QUESTION 2**SOALAN 2**CLO2
C2

- a) Water is flowing through a pipe with a diameter of 150 mm and 200 mm at the bottom and upper end respectively as shown in Figure B2(a). The intensity of pressure at the bottom end is 200 Pa and the upper is 300 Pa. Calculate the difference in datum head if the rate of flow through pipe is $0.05 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$.

Air mengalir dalam paip berdiameter 150 mm dan 200 mm dari hujung bawah ke atas seperti ditunjukkan dalam Rajah B2(a). Taburan tekanan di hujung bawah ialah 200 Pa dan hujung atas 300 Pa. Kirakan perbezaan ketinggian paip dari datum jika kadar alir adalah $0.05 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$.

**Figure B2(a)/ Rajah B2(a)**

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

CLO2
C3

- b) Figure B2 (b) shows a venturimeter with an inlet of 76 mm in diameter and a throat of 38 mm in diameter is placed horizontally. It is carrying the discharge of $0.57 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$. The mercury level in two different arms of the manometer is 266 mm. Calculate the coefficient of discharge.

Rajah B2(b) menunjukkan venturimeter yang dipasang secara mengufuk bergarispusat 76 mm pada bahagian aliran masuk dan 38 mm pada leher mengalirkan kadar alir sebanyak $9.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. Bacaan manometer ialah 266 mm. Kirakan pekali kadar alir tersebut.

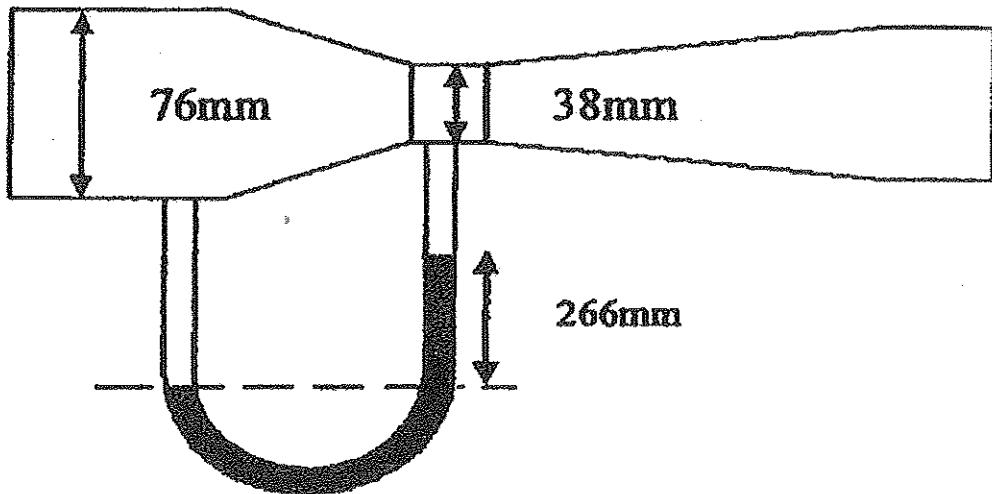


Figure B2(b)/Rajah B2(b)

[15 marks]

[15 markah]

QUESTION 3

SOALAN 3

CLO1
C2

- a) A 500 liter/s of water is flowing through a pipe from A to B. The diameter of section A and section B of the pipe is 15 cm and 30 cm. Calculate the;
500 liter/s air mengalir melalui paip dari A ke B. Garispusat paip pada bahagian A dan B masing-masing adalah 15 cm dan 30 cm. Kirakan;

- i. velocity of flow at section A and B
halaju aliran pada bahagian A dan B

[7 marks]

[7 markah]

ii. head losses in pipe

kehilangan tenaga dalam paip tersebut

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1
C3

- b) Two water tanks are connected by a series of pipe as shown in Figure B3 (b) below. The velocity of the flow for the second pipe is $v_2 = 87 \text{ m/min}$. Using these data, calculate the flow rate by considering all head losses with a friction factor of $f = 0.01$ for both pipes.

Dua buah tangki dihubungkan oleh satu rangkaian paip seperti dalam Rajah B3(b). Halaju aliran untuk paip kedua ialah $v_2 = 87 \text{ m/min}$. Dengan menggunakan data yang diberikan dan mengambilkira semua kehilangan, kirakan kadar alir jika pekali geseran, $f = 0.01$ digunakan bagi kedua-dua paip.

Table B3(b)/Jadual B3(b)

Pipe	Diameter of pipe (mm)	Length of pipe (km)
AB	150	0.02
BC	200	0.03

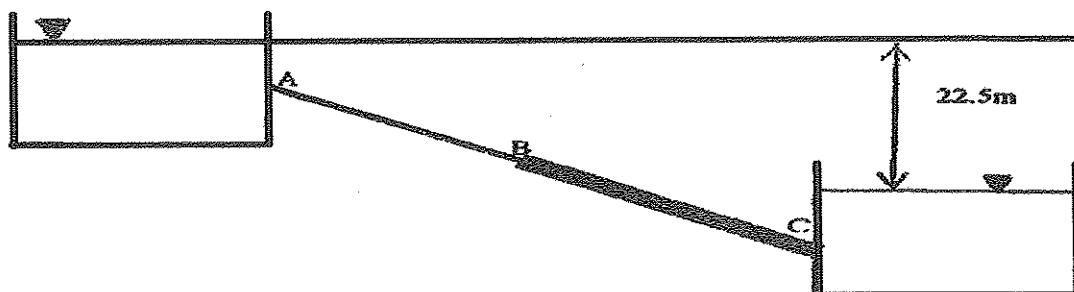


Figure B3(b)/Rajah B3(b)

[15 marks]

[15 markah]

CLO2
C2**QUESTION 4*****SOALAN 4***

- a) Figure B4 (a) shows a jet of water with a diameter of 35 mm and a velocity of 28m/s, striking a flat plate inclined at an angle of 25° to the axis of the water jet. Determine the normal force exerted on the plate.

Berdasarkan Rajah B4(a), satu jet air yang berdiameter 35mm dengan kelajuan 28m/s, menghentam plat rata yang bersudut 25° ke garis normal plat. Tentukan daya normal yang bertindak pada plat tersebut :

- i. When the plate is stationary

bila plat pegun

- ii. When the plate is moving at 4.5m/s in the direction of the jet

bila plat bergerak dengan halaju 4.5 m/s mengikut arah jet

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

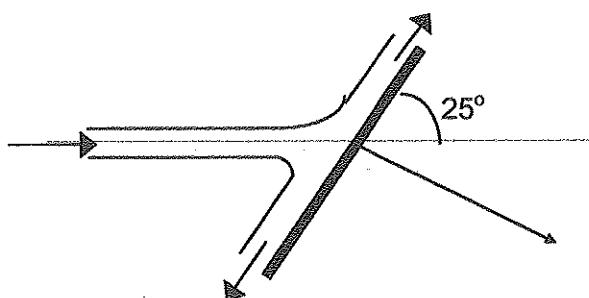


Figure B4(a)/Rajah B4(a)

CLO2
C3

- b) Figure B4(b) below shows a pipe deflected from a diameter of 600 mm to 300 mm and the flow rate is $0.85 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. If the pipe is bent by 60° and the pressure of water flowing is 172 kN/m^2 , calculate the force for the components of direction x and y.

Rajah B4(b) di bawah menunjukkan sejenis paip berliku yang dipesongkan pada saluran paip mengelil secara perlahan-lahan dari garis pusat 600 mm kepada 300 mm dan mempunyai kadar alir $0.85 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. Sekiranya pesongan paip ialah 60° dan tekanan pada bahagian liku masuk adalah sebanyak 172 kN/m^2 , kirakan daya pada komponen arah-x dan arah-y.

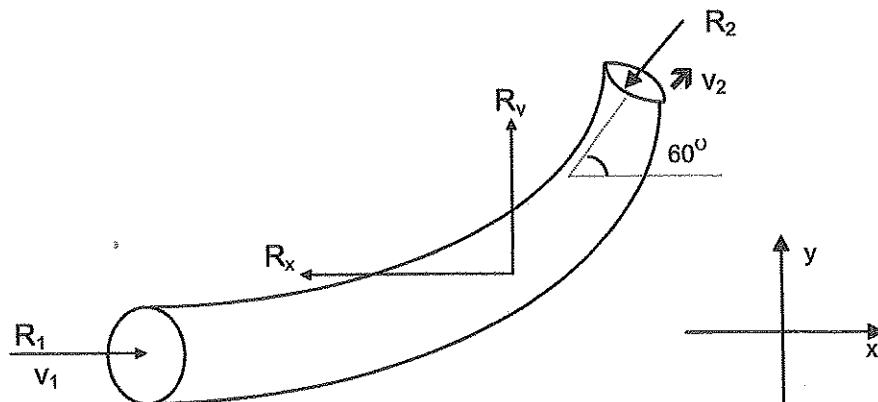


Figure B4(b)/Rajah B4(b)

[15 marks]

[15 markah]

SOALAN TAMAT

LIST OF FORMULAE DCC5143

$$1. \quad P = \rho g h$$

$$13. \quad GM = BM - BG$$

$$2. \quad R = \rho g A \bar{y}$$

$$14. \quad Q = A \times v$$

$$3. \quad \bar{h} = \frac{I_{xx} \sin^2 \theta}{Ay} + \bar{y}$$

$$15. \quad H = \frac{P}{\rho g} + \frac{v^2}{2g} + Z$$

$$4. \quad \bar{h} = \frac{I_{xx} \sin^2 \theta}{Ay} + \bar{y}$$

$$16. \quad Q = \frac{A_1 A_2}{\sqrt{(A_1^2 - A_2^2)}} \sqrt{2gH}$$

$$5. \quad R = \sqrt{(R_x)^2 + (R_y)^2}$$

$$17. \quad Q = A_1 \sqrt{\frac{2gH}{(m^2 - 1)}}$$

$$6. \quad F_H = \rho g A \bar{y}$$

$$18. \quad H = \frac{(\rho' - \rho)x}{\rho}$$

$$7. \quad F_V = \rho g V$$

$$19. \quad V_A = C_V \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$8. \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{F_V}{F_H}$$

$$20. \quad Q_A = C_d A \sqrt{2gh}$$

$$9. \quad W = \rho_b g V_b$$

$$21. \quad Q = \frac{2}{3} C_d b \sqrt{2g} [H_2^{3/2} - H_1^{3/2}]$$

$$10. \quad F_B = \rho_f g V_d$$

$$22. \quad h_f = \frac{f.l.Q^2}{3d^5}$$

$$11. \quad BG = OG - OB$$

$$23. \quad h_f = \frac{4.f.l.v^2}{2gd}$$

$$12. \quad BM = I_{XX} / V_d$$