

SULIT



**KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK DAN KOLEJ KOMUNITI**

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

JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN PETROKIMIA

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR

SESI II : 2023/2024

DGP20082 : FLUID MECHANICS

TARIKH : 07 JUN 2024

MASA : 8.30 PAGI - 10.30 PAGI (2 JAM)

Kertas ini mengandungi **ENAM (6)** halaman bercetak.

Struktur (4 soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Formula

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALANINI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN

(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

SULIT

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of **FOUR (4)** structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

ARAHAN :

Bahagian ini mengandungi **EMPAT (4)** soalan berstruktur. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.

QUESTION 1**SOALAN 1**

- CLO1 (a) List **THREE (3)** types of pressure.

*Senaraikan **TIGA (3)** jenis tekanan.*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- CLO1 (b) The temperature of a fluid in a pot is 88.7°C in low-pressure mode and 131°C in high-pressure mode. Express the temperature in Kelvin, Fahrenheit, and Rankine.

Suhu bendalir dalam sebuah periuk pada ragam tekanan rendah ialah 88.7°C dan ragam tekanan tinggi ialah 131°C . Nyatakan suhu bagi kedua-dua ragam dalam unit Kelvin, Fahrenheit dan Rankine.

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

- CLO1 (c) The mass and volume of fluid are 11.5kg and 9200cm^3 respectively. Calculate the value of the mass density, specific weight, specific volume and specific gravity of the fluid.

Jisim dan isipadu satu bendalir masing-masing ialah 11.5kg dan 9200cm^3 . Kirakan nilai ketumpatan jisim, berat tentu, isipadu tentu dan gariviti tentu bendalir itu.

[12 marks]

[12 markah]

QUESTION 2**SOALAN 2**

- CLO1 (a) State the Archimedes Principle.

Nyatakan prinsip Archimedes.

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

- CLO1 (b) Approximate the mass of an object that could be lifted if the 400N input force is applied to the smaller piston in a hydraulic jack. The diameters of the small and the large pistons are 12mm and 85mm, respectively.

Anggarkan jisim bagi suatu objek yang boleh diangkat jika beban 400N dikenakan kepada omboh kecil bagi suatu bicus hidraulik. Diameter bagi omboh kecil dan omboh besar masing-masing ialah 12mm dan 85mm.

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

- CLO1 (c) A U-tube manometer measures the pressure difference between two pipes at points A and B. The U tube contains mercury. Calculate the difference pressure between the two points if $h = 2.0\text{m}$, $h_1 = 0.35\text{m}$ and $h_2 = 0.5\text{m}$. The liquid at A and B is oil. (Given the $S_{\text{oil}} = 0.85$ and $S_{\text{mercury}} = 13.6$).

Sebuah tiub U manometer digunakan untuk mengukur perbezaan tekanan dalam dua paip pada titik A dan B. Tiub U tersebut mengandungi merkuri. Kirakan perbezaan tekanan antara dua titik jika $h = 2.0\text{m}$, $h_1=0.35\text{m}$ dan $h_2=0.5\text{ m}$. Bendalir pada A dan B ialah minyak. (Diberi $S_{\text{minyak}}=0.85$ dan $S_{\text{merkuri}}=13.6$).

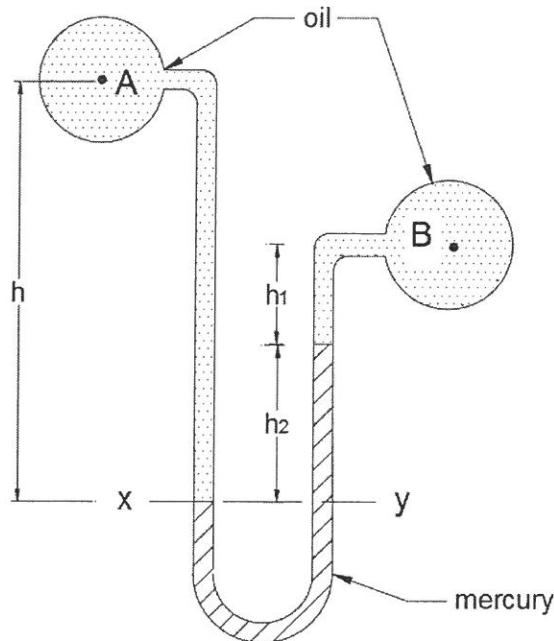


Diagram 2(c) / Rajah 2(c)

[12 marks]

[12 markah]

QUESTION 3***SOALAN 3***

- CLO2 (a) Define the volume flow rate and mass flow rate.

Takrifkan kadar alir isipadu dan kadar alir jisim.

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

- CLO2 (b) The main pipe A with a diameter of 0.05m flows oil where the flowrate of A is double to flowrate of B, $Q_A=2Q_B$ (refer to Diagram 3(b)). The pipe then split into two pipes B and C, where pipe B has a diameter of 0.095m and a velocity of 2m/s. The other one is pipe C which has a flow velocity of 0.6m/s. Express the discharge values in pipes B, A and C.

Paip utama A berdiameter 0.05m mengalirkan minyak dengan kadar aliran $QA=2QB$ (Rajah 3(b)). Paip tersebut terbahagi kepada dua, di mana paip B mempunyai diameter 0.095m dan mempunyai halaju 2m/s. Satu lagi paip iaitu paip C yang mempunyai halaju 0.6m/s. Carikan keluaran di paip A, B dan C.

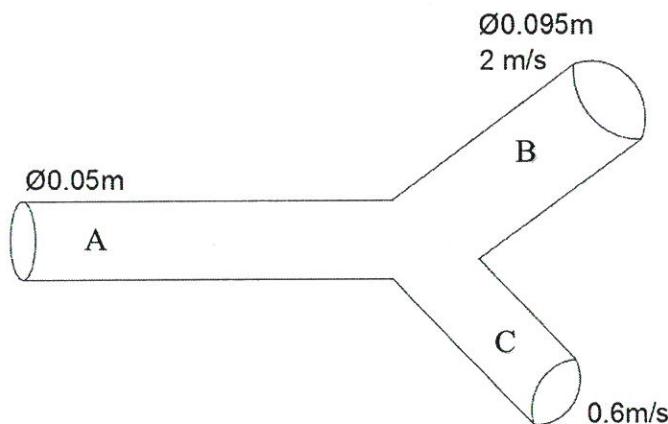


Diagram 3(b) / Rajah 3(b)

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

- CLO2 (c) A horizontal venturi meter is used to measure the flow of oil from a tank. Oil with a specific gravity of 0.82 flows through the entrance with a diameter of 45mm to the throat with a diameter of 15mm. The velocity of oil at the entrance is 4.5m/s. Calculate the pressure difference of the venturi meter and the discharge of oil if the C_d is 0.97.

Sebuah meter venturi mendatar telah digunakan untuk mengukur aliran minyak dari sebuah tangki. Minyak yang mempunyai graviti tentu 0.82 mengalir melalui laluan masuk yang berdiameter 45mm kepada leher yang berdiameter 15mm. Halaju minyak pada laluan masuk ialah 4.5m/s. Kirakan perbezaan tekanan meter venturi dan pelepasan sebenar minyak jika $C_d=0.97$.

[13 marks]

[13 markah]

QUESTION 4***SOALAN 4***

- CLO2 (a) List **FIVE (5)** losses in pipeline.

*Senaraikan **LIMA (5)** kehilangan dalam saluran paip.*

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

- CLO2 (b) Water flows through a 150mm diameter pipe for 1 km. Approximate the head loss value due to friction in the pipe where $Q = 2.73\text{m}^3/\text{min}$. Given the coefficient of friction is 0.01.

Air mengalir sebatang paip berdiameter 150 mm untuk 1 km. Anggarkan kehilangan tenaga disebabkan geseran dalam paip di mana $Q = 2.73\text{m}^3/\text{min}$. Diberi pekali geseran adalah 0.01.

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

- CLO2 (c) Water flows through a 750mm diameter cast iron pipe with a length of 2000m from reservoir A to reservoir B. The inlet and outlet of the pipe are sharp. If the level difference between both reservoirs is 10m, calculate the flow rate of water through the pipe if the coefficient of friction is 0.01.

Air mengalir melalui sebatang paip keluli yang panjangnya 2000m dari tangki A ke tangki B. Bahagian masukan dan keluaran adalah tajam. Jika perbezaan aras di antara kedua tangki adalah 10m, kirakan kadar alir paip jika pekali geseran 0.01.

[12 marks]

[12 markah]

SOALAN TAMAT

LIST OF FORMULA

BASIC CONCEPTS OF FLUID MECHANICS: <p>$T(K) = T(^{\circ}\text{C}) + 273$</p> <p>$T(^{\circ}\text{F}) = \left(\frac{9}{5}\right)T(^{\circ}\text{C}) + 32$</p> <p>$T(^{\circ}\text{R}) = \left(\frac{9}{5}\right)T(K)$</p> <p>$T(^{\circ}\text{F}) = T(^{\circ}\text{R}) - 460$</p> <p>mass density, $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$</p> <p>specific weight, $\omega = \frac{W}{V} = \rho g$</p> <p>specific gravity, $s = \frac{\omega_{\text{substance}}}{\omega_{\text{water}}} = \frac{\rho_{\text{substance}}}{\rho_{\text{water}}}$</p> <p>specific volume, $v = \frac{1}{\rho}$</p>	FLUID STATICS: <p>$P = \frac{F}{A} = \rho gh$</p> <p>$B = \rho gV$</p>
FLUID DYNAMICS: <p>$\frac{P_1}{\omega} + \frac{v_1^2}{2g} + z_1 = \frac{P_2}{\omega} + \frac{v_2^2}{2g} + z_2$</p> <p>$Q_{\text{Theory}} = A_1 \sqrt{\frac{2gh}{m^2 - 1}}$</p> <p>$Q_{\text{Actual}} = C_d(Q_{\text{Theory}})$</p> <p>$Q_{\text{Actual}} = C_d A_1 \sqrt{\frac{2gH}{(m^2 - 1)}}$</p> <p>$H = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\omega_{\text{sub}}} + (z_1 - z_2) = x \left[\frac{\omega_{\text{tube}}}{\omega_{\text{pipe}}} - 1 \right]$</p> <p>$Q_{\text{actual}} = \frac{C_d A_1}{\sqrt{(m^2 - 1)}} \sqrt{2g \left[\frac{P_1 - P_2}{\omega} + (Z_1 - Z_2) \right]}$</p>	ENERGY LOSS IN PIPELINES: <p>$h_c = \left[\frac{1}{C_c} - 1 \right]^2 \times \frac{v_2^2}{2g}$</p> <p>$h_i = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{2g}$</p> <p>$h_f = \frac{4fl}{d} \frac{v^2}{2g}$</p> <p>$h_L = \frac{(v_1 - v_2)^2}{2g}$</p> <p>$h_o = \frac{v^2}{2g}$</p>

