

Biomedical Engineering Program
Midterm exam. In Fluid mechanics (MPE171) 2017-2018
Time Allowed 75 minutes (20 total marks)

Name :

Section :

Question (1) : For the piston-cylinder arrangement shown in Fig. 1, the lubricant has a kinematic viscosity of $3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, and specific gravity of 0.9 . If the the power dissipated in friction is 200 Watt , what the mean velocity of the piston.

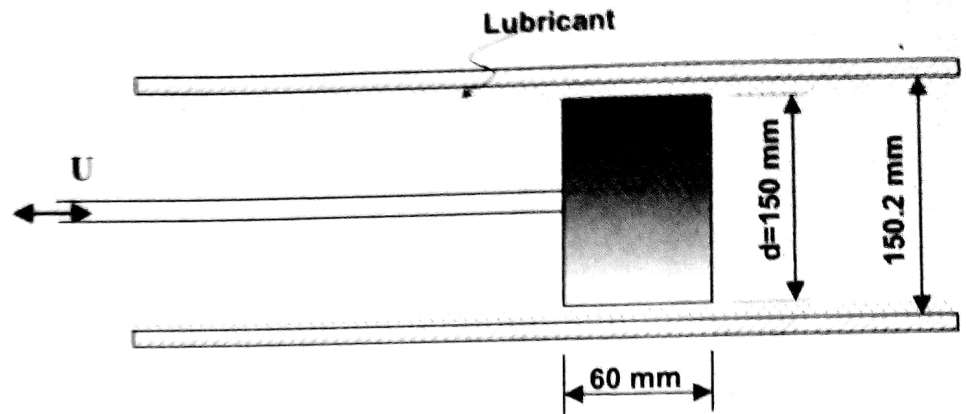


Fig. 1

Question (2) : A piston having a cross-sectional area of 0.1 m^2 is located in a cylinder containing water as shown in Figure 2. An open U-tube manometer is connected to the cylinder as shown. Calculate the height h if the mass of the piston is 1300 kg .

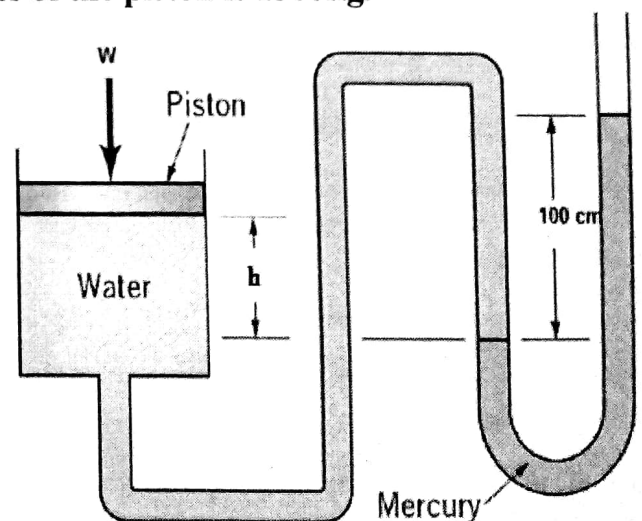


Fig.2

Question (3) : Circular gate ABC in the Fig. 3. is 6m in diameter and is hinged at B. Compute the force P just sufficient to keep the gate from opening.

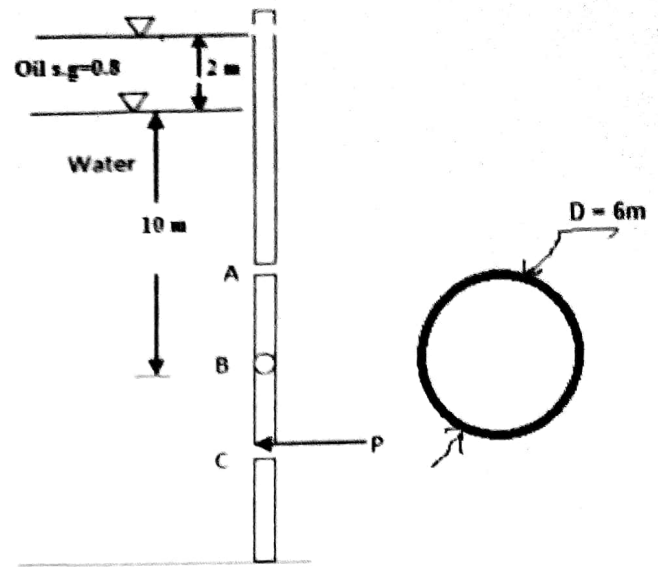


Fig.3

Question (4) : A uniform body ($s.g.=0.6$) of size $6\text{ m} \times 3\text{ m} \times 1\text{ m}$ floats in water. Determine the meta-centric height \overline{GM} and check stability.

Program of Biomedical Engineering.
MODEL ANSEWR
Midterm exam 2017-2018
Fluid Mechanics

Question (1) :

Given:

$$\nu = 3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}, \text{ s.g.} = 0.9$$

$$\text{Power} = 200 \text{ W}$$

Required: U

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= \nu \rho = 3 \times 10^{-5} \times 900 \\ &= 0.027 \text{ Pa.s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \pi dL = \pi \times 0.15 \times 0.6 \\ &= 0.3826 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{0.1502 - 0.15}{2} = 0.0001 \text{ m}$$

$$F = \frac{\mu UA}{y} = \frac{\text{Power}}{U}$$

$$U^2 = \frac{200 \times 0.0001}{0.3826 \times 0.027}$$

$$U = 1.391 \text{ m/s}$$

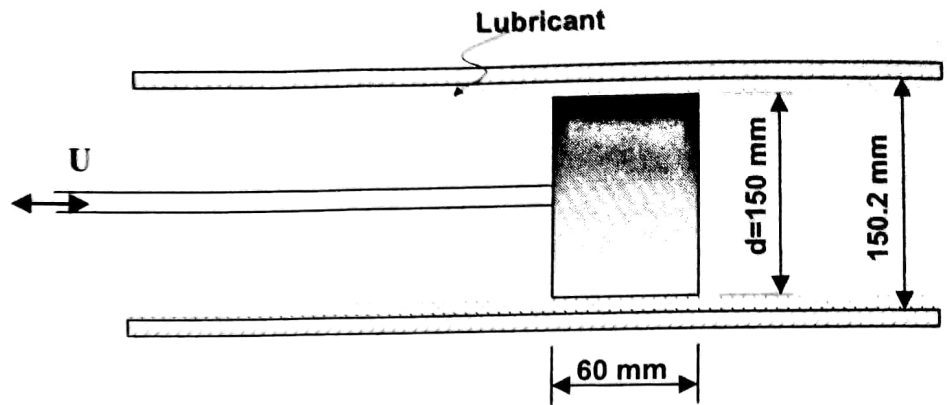


Fig. 1

Question (2) :

Given:

$$A = 0.1 \text{ m}^2, m = 1300 \text{ kg}$$

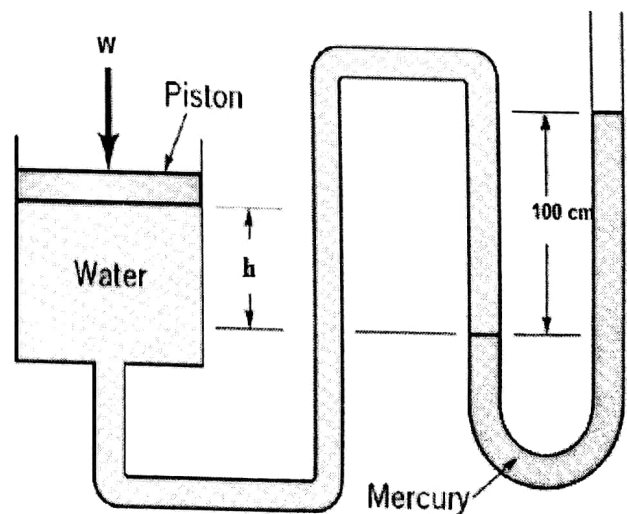
Required: h

Solution:

$$P_x = P_y = P_z = P_n$$

$$\gamma_{Hg} \times 1 = \gamma_w(h) + \frac{mg}{A}$$

$$h = \left[\gamma_{Hg} \times 1 - \frac{(mg)}{A} \right] \frac{1}{\gamma_w} = 0.6 \text{ m} = 60 \text{ cm}$$



Question (3) :

Given: $h_o = 2 \text{ m}$, $D = 6 \text{ m}$

Required: P

Solution:

$$P_W = P_O$$

$$9810 \times h_{eq} = 0.8 \times 9810 \times 2$$

$$h_{eq} = 1.6 \text{ m}$$

$$h_c = 11.6 \text{ m}$$

$$F_W = \gamma_w A h_c = 3215.87 \text{ kN}$$

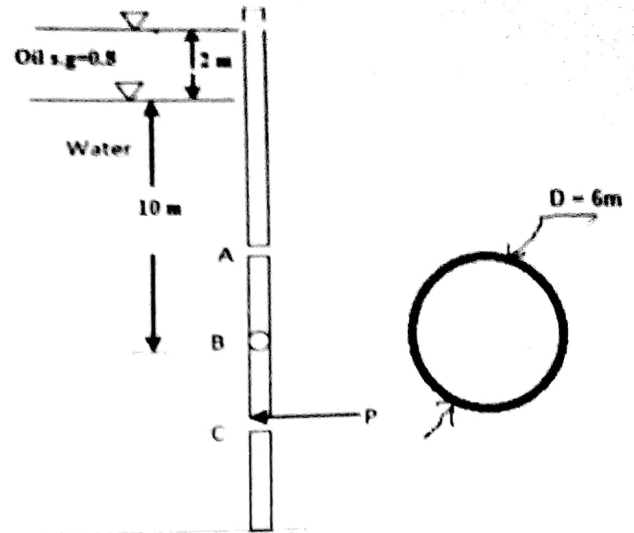
$$I_{cc} = \frac{\pi D^4}{64} = 63.59 \text{ m}^4$$

$$h_p = h_c + \frac{I_{cc}}{A h_c} = 11.97 \text{ m}$$

$$\sum_B \text{Moment} = 0$$

$$P \times 1 = F_W \times (h_p - h_c)$$

$$P = 1189.87 \text{ kN}$$



Question (4) :

Given: $s.g. = 0.6$

Required: \overline{GM} and check stability

Solution:

$$h = s.g. \times L = 0.6 \text{ m}$$

$$\overline{BG} = \frac{L}{2} - \frac{h}{2} = 0.2 \text{ m}$$

$$\overline{BM} = \frac{I_{cc}}{V_s} = \frac{\frac{b \times w^3}{12}}{b \times w \times h} = \frac{\frac{6 \times 3^3}{12}}{6 \times 3 \times 0.6} = 1.25 \text{ m}$$

$$\overline{GM} = \overline{BM} - \overline{BG} = 1.25 - 0.2 = 1.05 \text{ m}$$

The body is stable.