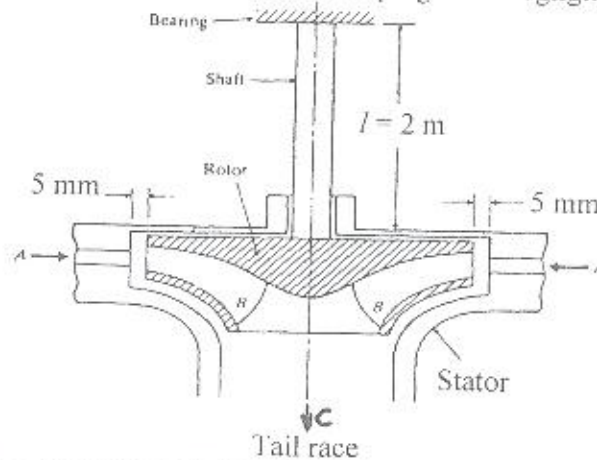


- b) A mass of 1 kg is suspended from a spring of stiffness 700 N/m and is subjected to a harmonic force  $F = 0.5 \cos \gamma t$  N. The damping factor is 0.05. Find; (10 Marks)
- Natural frequency.
  - Resonant amplitude.
  - Peak amplitude.
  - Peak frequency.
  - Peak phase angle.
  - Amplitude and phase angle under a frequency of 300 rpm with and without damping.

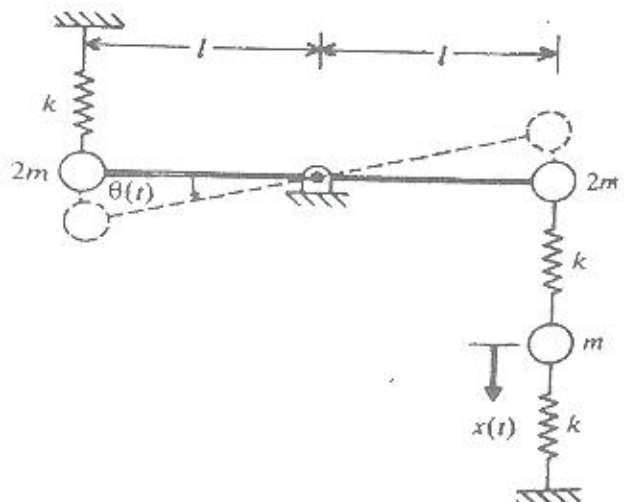
**Problem number (4) (17 Marks)**

- a) The schematic diagram of a Francis water turbine is shown in figure. Water flows from A into the blades B and down into the tail race C. The rotor has a mass of 250 kg and an unbalance ( $me$ ) of 5 kg.mm. The radial clearance between the rotor and the stator is 5 mm. The turbine operates in the speed range 600 to 6000 rpm. The steel shaft carrying the rotor can be assumed to be clamped at the bearings. Determine the diameter of the shaft so that the rotor is always clear of the stator at all the operating speeds of the turbine. Assume damping to be negligible.



**Problem number (5) (17 Marks)**

- a) A rigid rod of negligible mass and length  $2l$  is pivoted at the middle point and is constrained to move in the vertical plane by springs and masses, as shown in figure. Find the natural frequencies and mode shapes of the system.



,,,,,With the best wishes,,,,,

Dr. Eng. Mohamed Mahgoub Bassuni



Course Title: Fluid Mechanics (2)  
Date: Jan. 18<sup>th</sup> 2011 (First term)

Course Code: MEP3110  
Allowed time: 3 hrs

Year: 3<sup>rd</sup>  
No. of Pages: (2)

**Remarks:** (answer the following questions, assume any missing data, answers may be supported by sketches)

**Problem number (1) (20 Marks)**

- Find an expression for calculating the Chezy's formula for loss of head in pipes. (5 Marks)
- Two reservoirs, having difference of water levels of 12 m, are connected by a pipe line 3 km long and of 30 cm diameter. Find the discharge through the pipe. If the last 1.5 km of the pipe is replaced by two pipes of 1.5 km length and 30 cm diameter each, determine the increase and the percentage increase in discharge. Assuming the Darcy friction coefficient in the pipes is equal to 0.04. (9 Marks)
- Derive an expression for calculating the flow through a tapering pipe. (6 Marks)

**Problem number (2) (20 Marks)**

- Prove that the discharge over a triangular notch (V-notch) is given by the following relation:

$$\dot{Q} = \frac{8}{15} C_d \sqrt{2g} \times \tan \frac{\theta}{2} H^{5/2}$$

where:

$H$ : is the height of the liquid above the apex of the notch,  $\theta$  is the angle of the notch,  $C_d$  is the coefficient of discharge of the notch. (6 Marks)

- Water flows over a rectangular notch 80 cm wide over a depth of 16 cm. Then the same quantity of water passes through a right angle triangular notch. If the discharge coefficients of the rectangular and triangular notches are 0.6 and 0.62 respectively, find the height of the water above the apex of the V-notch. (6 Marks)
- A 2000 m length trapezoidal channel lies in Tushki with side slopes of 1:1 has to be designed to convey 10 m<sup>3</sup>/s at a velocity of 2 m/s, so that the amount of concrete lining (البيطانة الخرسانية) for the bed and sides is **minimum**. Find out the total cost required for channel lining, if the cost of one square meter of the wetted area of lining is 150 L.E. (8 Marks)

**Problem number (3) (15 Marks)**

- Find an expression for calculating the time of flow from one reservoir into another reservoir through a long pipe. (4 Marks)
- Draw a detailed diagram showing the different heads of a pump-pipe line system. (4 Marks)
- Two reservoirs having a cross sectional area of 800 m<sup>2</sup> and 400 m<sup>2</sup> are connected by a 400 m long and 50 cm diameter pipe. The level of water in the bigger tank is 6 m higher than that in the smaller tank. Assume  $f = 0.015$ , find:
  - The time in hours taken to have no flow between tanks.
  - The maximum quantity of water in liters that could be transmitted between tanks.
  - The time in hours taken to transmit 16000 liters of water between tanks. (7 Marks)

**Problem number (4) (12 Marks)**

- a) For a rigid pipe, derive an expression for the rise in pressure due to sudden closure of valves. (4 Marks)
- b) Define the water hammer, mention the factors affecting on it. (2 Marks)
- c) A 1.5 cm diameter and 0.5 cm wall thickness steel pipe carries water at a velocity of 3 m/s, the pipe line is 1500 m long. The bulk's modulus of elasticity of water is  $2.1 \times 10^9$  Pa and the Young's modulus of elasticity of the pipe material is  $2.1 \times 10^{11}$  Pa. If the valve at the end of the pipe line is closed suddenly calculate:
- 1- The rise in pressure due to water hammer.
  - 2- The velocity of the pressure wave and the time taken by the pressure wave to return at the valve after the valve is closed. (6 Marks)

**Problem number (5) (8 Marks)**

- a) Specify and define the dimensionless parameters that control the coefficients of drag and lift. (2 Marks)
- b) What are the drag types? (2 Marks)
- c) A truck having a projected area of  $6.5 \text{ m}^2$  travelling at 70 km/hr has a total resistance of 1962 N, 20% of this is due to rolling friction and 10% due to surface friction. The rest is due to form drag. Calculate the coefficient of form drag. Take for air  $\rho = 1.22 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . (4 Marks)

With the best wishes

Course Examination Committee:

Dr. Eng. Mohamed Mahgoub Bassuni



Course Title: Theory of Metal Cutting  
Date: Jan 20<sup>th</sup> 2011 (First term)Course Code: MPD3115  
Allowed time: 3 hrsYear: 3<sup>rd</sup>  
No. of Pages: (1)

**Remarks:** (answer the following questions... assume any missing data... answers should be supported by sketches)

**Problem number (1) (20 Marks)**

- a) What is the metal cutting? Discuss the basic elements of metal cutting? (5 Marks)
- b) How are tools classified? State three examples of each? (5 Marks)
- c) Explain with the help of neat sketch the different types of rake angles? (5 Marks)
- d) State the conditions with favor the production of different types of chip with the help of neat sketches? (5 Marks)

**Problem number (2) (30 Marks)**

- a) Compare between Orthogonal & Oblique cutting support answer with the help of neat sketches? (5 Marks)
- b) An orthogonal cut is made with a carbide tool having a 15° positive rake angle. The various parameters were noted,
  - the cut width was 0.25" - the feed was set at 0.0125" - the chip thickness was measured to be 0.0375" - the cutting speed was 250 ft./min. - the forces measured were  $F_c = 375$  lb. and  $F_t = 125$  lb.
- a) Use Merchant's Circle to scale, and the velocity diagram
- b) From the Merchant Circle diagram find the shear angle ( $\phi$ ), friction force (F), friction normal force (N), and shear force ( $F_s$ ).
- c) From the Velocity diagram find the friction velocity ( $V_f$ ).
- d) Calculate values for the coefficient of friction ( $\mu$ ) and the metal removal rate.
- e) Calculate values, and compare the results for the results found in a), b) and c). (25 Marks)

**Problem number (3) (25 Marks)**

- a) Why are ceramics normally provided as inserts for tools, and not as entire tools? (5 Marks)
- b) List the important properties of cutting tool materials and explain why each is important? (5 Marks)
- c) For turn part diameter 3/4 inch at automatic Lathe machine, using cutting tool made of T. C. carbide,  $n=1/5$ , cutting speed 340 ft/min and tool life is one an hour. Find RPM of Lathe spindle which gives 6 hours, length of workpiece is 2 inch and feed .006 in/rev. Fine the machining time of workpiece and number of pieces to be cut. (15 Marks)

**Problem number (4) (25 Marks)**

- a) What are the main categories of the Cutting fluids? And explain desired properties of cutting fluids? (5 Marks)
- b) What are the principal reasons for using cutting fluids? (5 Marks)
- c) The power required to cut a certain materials is 0.85 hp/in<sup>3</sup>/min. A cut 0.25 in deep\*0.06 in/rev feed is taken at cutting speed 110 ft/min. The work is cooled by flow of one gallon per min. of coolant with specific heat 0.8 and specific gravity 0.85 which conducts away 0.75 of the heat produced, determine the rise in the temperature of coolant due to this cut in F° and C°. (15 Marks)

Course Title: High Voltage Engineering  
Date: Jan. 2011 (First term)

Course Code: EPM3112  
Allowed time: 3 hrs

Year: 3<sup>rd</sup>

**Answer the following questions**

**Problem number (1) (30 Marks)**

- a) Define the first ionization coefficient and second ionization coefficient?
- b) What is the importance of Paschen's law?
- c) In an experiment to measure  $\alpha$  for a given gas, it was found that the steady-state current is  $2.7 \times 10^{-8}$  A at a voltage of 10 kV and a spacing of 0.005 m between the plane electrodes. With the spacing increased to 0.01 m, the current increases to  $2.7 \times 10^{-7}$  A for the same electric field between electrodes:
- Calculate  $\alpha$ .
  - Calculate the number of electrons emitted from the cathode per second.
  - Determine the electrode spacing that would result in an electron multiplication of  $10^9$ .

**Problem number (2) (15 Marks)**

- a) Explain how the dielectric strength of insulating oils is affected by the presence of metallic particles, describing the effect of particle dimensions.
- b) Enumerate the various processes of breakdown in insulating solids. Discuss briefly one of them.
- c) A solid specimen of dielectric has a dielectric constant of 4.2, and  $\tan \delta = 0.001$ , at a frequency of 50 Hz. If it is subject to an alternating field of 50 kV/cm, calculate the heat generated in the specimen due to the dielectric losses.

**Problem number (3) (15 Marks)**

- a) Discuss various methods of measuring high ac and dc voltage?
- b) What is a cascaded transformer? Explain why cascading is done. Describe with neat diagram a three stage cascaded transformer. Label the power ratings of various stages of the transformer.
- c) A Cockcroft-Walton type voltage multiplier has twelve stages with capacitances all equal to  $0.15 \mu\text{F}$ . The supply voltage  $V_S$  is 200 kV at a frequency of 50 Hz. If the load current to be supplied is 5 mA, find:
- Ripple voltage.
  - Voltage regulation.
  - Optimum number of stages for minimum voltage regulation.

**Problem number (4) (20 Marks)**

- a) The receiving end of a TL with an impedance of  $Z_C$  is terminated by an impedance of  $Z_R = 4Z_C$ . At the sending end, the supply has an internal impedance of  $Z_G = Z_C/3$ . Draw the Bewley lattice diagram and plot  $V(L/3, t)$  versus time for  $0 \leq t \leq 5\tau$ . Also plot  $V(x, 3\tau)$  versus  $x$  for  $0 \leq x \leq L$ .
- b) A step of voltage  $E$  is applied to one end of an overhead line which has a surge impedance of  $300 \Omega$ , a length of 10 miles and a velocity of propagation of  $v_1 = 0.187 \text{ mile}/\mu\text{s}$ . The other end of the line is connected to a cable with a surge impedance of  $30 \Omega$ , a length of 3 miles and a velocity of propagation of  $v_2 = 0.2v_1$ . The far end of the cable is opened. Draw the Lattice diagram and calculate the voltage at the line-cable junction at the time  $6T_1$ .

Good Luck



اسم المقرر: محرمات حرارية (٢١)

MEP 3109

كود المقرر:

النظية الفصل: ٨٥ درج

القائم: لائحه جديده

لائحه تدبيره

جامعة صنعاء - كلية الهندسة

الترتيب: الثانيه سجايا العام الجامعي: ٢٠١٠ / ٢٠١١

النظير الدراسي الاذني

زمنه الاثنايه: ٣ ساعات

ورثه الاثنايه: د جديده

أجب عن الاسئلة التاليه:-

السؤال الاول (2٥ درج)

- ١- اذكر تعريف وكيفية محرمات الامتداد اللطيف؟ ثم اشرح به الرسم (٦ درجات)
- تقويه نظريه الوتور ما على سه محرك البخار ومحرك الديزل؟
- ٢- اشرح كيفية قياس القدرة المفقوده من المحرك؟ ثم اشرح به رسم فط ويوتور؟ (٨ درجات)
- ٣- استخرج معادله القدرة من الرسم؟ ثم اشرح الصلته بين الضغط والجمع من الرسم؟ (٦ درجات)

السؤال الثاني (2١ درج)

- ١- اذكر معادله الموازنه الحراريه؟ ثم اذكر اسم كل قطار من المعادله؟ ثم اشرح كيفية حساب الخارجه التي تنقسم الى الهواء من بخار مع الماء؟ (٨ درجات)
- ٢- اذكر ما تقرنه مع كل من:
  - ١- رسم الامتداد
  - ٢- رسم السيتام
 ثم اذكر مدى تاثير كل منهم على اداء المحرك وكيف يمكن تكبيرها؟
- ٣- اشرح به الرسم كيفية الدقة من محرك البخار ومحرك الديزل؟ ثم اذكر الفرق بينهم؟ (٦ درجات)

السؤال الثالث (24 درج)

- ١- اذكر ما يأتي:-
  - ١- ضبط نظايه الامتداد من محرك الديزل ابدنه من محرك البخار؟ (4 درجات)
  - ثم اذكر حدودها؟
  - ٢- محرك الديزل يتطلب زياده لكانه السخنه عنه من محرك البخار؟ (5 درجات)
  - ثم اشرح كيف يتم زياده كثافته السخنه؟
  - ٣- قدرة المحرك تنافس الا سواها ابرسه قدره المحرك رباعه بدتولا (7 درجات)
  - ثم اشرح مع الرسم نظام من ابرطوانه محرك تنافس الا سواها؟
  - ٤- تستخدم القدرة النوعيه من المقارنه بين المحرمات؟ (4 درجات)
  - ٥- الرقمه يدعى ان انخفاضه الجوده الحراريه؟ (4 درجات)

المواد الرابع (20 وورد)

- أ- اشرح بالتفصيل تجربة مصليه لقياس الكفاءة الميكانيكية لمحرك احتراق (8 درجات) داخل استوانة بالترابز ذو أربع أسطوانات ؟
- ب- اشرح مع الرسم توقيت نقي الصمامات لمحرك احتراق داخل (4 درجات) رباعي الاسطوانة ؟ وضع الصمامات كل توقيت ؟ ثم اذكر قيم توقيته لوزن الوقود ؟
- ج- محرك احتراق داخل استوانة بالضغط رباعي الاسطوانة تقرأ اسطوانة 140 سم ، وطول شوط تكبد 150 سم ، ولها اسطواناته 6 اسطوانات ، ولها اسطوانة 17.5 ، أجريت له تجربة مصليه عند سرعة 2750 لفه بالدقيقة واخذت له القراءات الآتية :-

المحلى على الفزله 92 كجم (8 درجات)

- معدل الهواء الداخل 1.2
- سرعة الضغط عند فوهة صندرم الهواء 10 سم ماء
- تقرأ فوهة صندرم الهواء 10.5 سم
- ضغط دو درج حرارة الهواء الجوي 1 بار ، 300 ك
- معدل تقويت الهواء عند فوهة صندرم الهواء 0.7
- الصيغة الكيميائية للوقود المستخدم  $C_{16}H_{34}$
- ثابت الفزله 1000 طاب القدرة الفعالة KWh
- عند تظير المحرك على احد الاسطوانات اصبحت المحلى على الفزله 69.2 كجم عند نفس السرعة المذكورة
- يتم تعديل من تصميم دورة الزيت لمحرك حيث عند اعاده اختبار المحرك عند نفس السرعة المذكورة ، وعند تحميله بمقدار 80 كجم تبعيه انه الكفاءة الميكانيكية ارتفعت بمقدار 10 % منه يتمثل قبل التعديل ، وازدادت الكفاءة الحرارية بمقدار 1.4 % منه يتمثل قبل التعديل .

المطلوب :-

- اسم تغير كل من المحاملات الآتية مع القدرة الفعالة للمحرك وذلك بعد تعديل تصميم دورة الزيت .
- الكفاءة الميكانيكية
  - الكفاءة الحرارية
  - الضغط المترى الفعال

المحلى على الفزله (كجم) \* سرعة دوران المحرك = القدرة الفعالة (كبيوتان)  
1000









Department of Mechanical Power and Engineering



Tanta University  
Faculty of Engineering

MEP3107 – Refrigeration & Air Conditioning (A)  
January 2011

Third Year Senior Students  
Time: **THREE** hours

- Assume any missing data and assumptions and use sketches as much as you can. [ Total 85 points]
- ONLY Tables and Charts of Refrigeration and air Conditioning are allowed.

1. a) Draw the flow diagram of the bootstrap ideal cycle and sketch its  $T$ - $s$  diagram. Explain its purpose.  
b) Deduce the relation of the  $COP_{max}$  of the simple absorption refrigeration cycle. Explain briefly.  
c) Compare between the aqua-ammonia and lithium bromide-water absorption cycles.  
d) Explain with the aid of sketches and charts why should a liquid-to-suction heat exchanger be used in the mechanical vapor compression refrigeration cycle. [4 × 5 points = 20 points]

2. An absorption system uses lithium-bromide water solution with a heat exchanger (H.E.) that heats the solution coming from the absorber and cools the solution returning from the generator to the absorber. Assume saturated conditions for states: entering generator, weak solution leaving generator, leaving condenser, and leaving evaporator. Use the following data:

in evaporator	5°C	entering condenser	100°C
leaving absorber	40°C	entering generator	90°C
weak solution leaving H.E.	60°C	weak solution leaving generator	110°C
cooling capacity	600 TR		

**Determine** the properties of all state points of the cycle and then **find** its  $COP$ . Neglect all pressure drops in lines and components. [25 points]

3. A refrigeration cycle has a single evaporator and two-stage compression with flash intercooling. The system uses R-407c and has multiple expansion valves. Evaporator is at  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  with 20 TR cooling capacity and condenser is at  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ . **Determine** the intermediate pressure for intercooling and assume 10 K subcooling in the condenser and 5 K superheating in the evaporator and **determine** the amount of refrigerant flowing in each part of the cycle and the  $COP$  of the system. [20 points]

4. A cascade refrigeration system used R-22 in the upper cycle and R-404a in the lower cycle for a deep freezing application with 16 TR cooling capacity. The condensing and evaporator temperatures of the upper cycle are  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; respectively. The evaporator temperature of the lower cycle is  $-100^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Assume a temperature difference of  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  in the evapo-condenser. **Determine** the work required for each cycle and the  $COP$  of the overall system. Assume no pressure drop in both cycles and neglect all other losses. [20 points]

Best wishes ,,, A. Prof. Dr. Alsaied Khalil



Course Title: Vibration theory  
Date: Jan. 16<sup>th</sup> 2011 (first term)

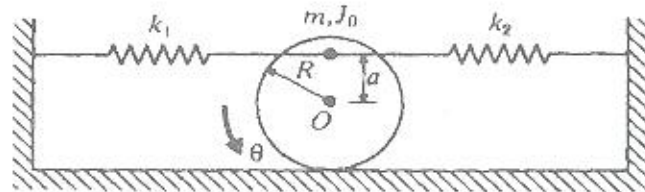
Course Code: MEP3127  
Allowed time: 3 hrs

Year: 3<sup>rd</sup>  
No. of Pages: (2)

Remarks: (Answer the following questions, assume any missing data, answers may be supported by sketches).

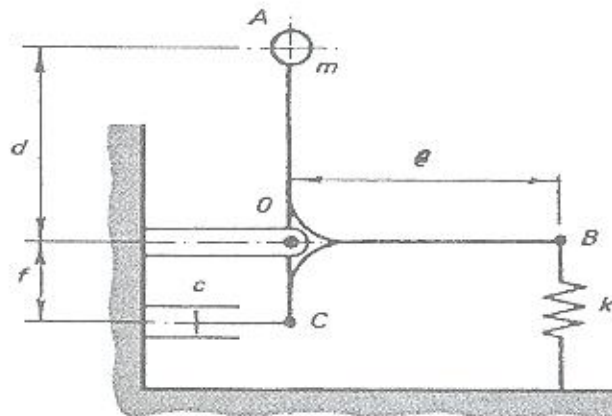
**Problem number (1) (17 Marks)**

- a) Define the vibration? What are the elements of a vibratory system? (4 Marks)  
b) A cylinder of mass  $m$  and mass moment of inertia  $J_0$  is free to roll without slipping but is restrained by two springs of stiffness  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  as shown in figure. Find its natural frequency of vibration. (13 Marks)



**Problem number (2) (17 Marks)**

- a) Define the degree of freedom of a vibratory system. (4 Marks)  
b) For the shown figure, determine the frequency of small amplitude damped oscillations of the pendulum about O and find the critical damping coefficient in terms of the given parameters. (13 Marks)



**Problem number (3) (17 Marks)**

- a) For the shown figure, prove that: (7 Marks)

$$\frac{X}{X_{st}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(1 - \left(\frac{\gamma}{\omega}\right)^2\right)^2 + \left(2\zeta\frac{\gamma}{\omega}\right)^2}}$$

