

جامعة طنطا		قسم هندسة القوى الميكانيكية اسم المادة: الامن الصناعي و التشريعات MEP22H6		كلية الهندسة
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تاريخ الاختبار 2010/6/21
زمن الاختبار ساعتين
الدرجة العظمى 50 درجة

قسم هندسة القوى الميكانيكية
الفرقة الثانية لائحة 2005
اختبار نهاية العام
يونيو (الفصل الدراسي الثاني)
2010/2009 العام الجامعي

اجب على الاسئلة الاتية:

السؤال الاول (12 درجة)

- (a) اذكر اهم المواصفات اللازمة في ممرات ومخارج الهروب؟
(b) اذا كان الزمن المصرح به في اليوم بالديسبل لتحمل مستوى ضوضاء وكذلك الزمن الفعلي الذي تعرض له عامل كالتالي

مستوى ضوضاء	87 ديسبل	95 ديسبل	105 ديسبل	110 ديسبل
الزمن المصرح	12 ساعة	4 ساعة	1 ساعة	24 دقيقة
زمن المعرض له	4 ساعة	55 دقيقة	20 دقيقة	5 دقائق

: فأحسب مقدار الجرعة الضوضائية وناقش قيمتها.

السؤال الثاني (12 درجة)

- (a) في مشروع ما كان عدد الحوادث خلال شهر يناير 30 حادثة وكان متوسط عدد العمال في نفس الفترة 6500 عامل، وكانت ايام العمل المفقودة نتيجة الحوادث مقدرة بحوالي 310 يوم، فاذا كان اجر العامل حوالي 6 حنية/ ساعة فاوجد ما يلي:

ا. معامل تردد الحوادث

ب. معامل خطورة الحوادث

ج. معامل الخطورة النوعية للحادثة

- (b) اذكر مع الشرح اهم خصائص عناصر نظام العمل؟

السؤال الثالث (13 درجة)

- (a) اذا كان مستوى ضوضاء ماكينة هو 110 ديسبل فكم تكون مستوى ضوضاء الماكينة اذا تم نقلها مسافة 10.5 متر. ناقش قيمة الضوضاء الجديدة
(b) عرف مفهوم الامن والسلامة؟ ثم اذكر اهم غايات واهداف قوانين السلامة المهنية
(c) من باب مخاطر التلوث من السوائل اذكر طرق (كيفية) انتقال هذه السوائل (الملوثات) الى جسم الانسان
(d) ما هي العوامل المؤثرة في تحديد درجة خطورة احد المخاطر المحتملة من القيام بتجربه او عمل ما؟ وضح ذلك بمثال

السؤال الرابع (13 درجة)

- (a) قارن بين حرائق النوع الاول والثاني والثالث والرابع (class A, B, C and D)
(b) اذكر مع الشرح اهم مسببات الحوادث الكهربائيه
(c) اذكر مع الشرح ما تعرفه عن: بطاقات تعريف المواد الكيميائية- مخاطر الحمل اليدوي - مخاطر تداول المواد الكيميائية - مخاطر مناخ العمل

خالص تمنياتي بالنجاح

د/ ياسر السمدونى

Answer the Following Questions:**Question(1)**

- (a) Prove the condition under which the d.c shunt generator may operate at its maximum efficiency .
- (b) A 400 V, shunt generator has a full-load current of 200 A, its armature resistance is 0.06Ω and field resistance is 100Ω . The stray losses are 2000 W . Find :
- (i) the power input to the generator at full-load (in KW)
- (ii) the load current for which the efficiency of the generator is maximum .

Question (2)

- (a) How the speed of d.c shunt motor can be controlled .
- (b) It is desired to reduce the speed of a 450 V, 20 hp shunt motor by 25 % by the insertion of resistance in the armature circuit . The field current is constant at 2 A and the armature resistance is 0.25Ω . Calculate the necessary resistance if the torque is to remain constant and the efficiency is 85 % .

Question (3)

- (a) Prove the condition of maximum efficiency of a single- phase transformer, then deduce the load in KVA at which efficiency is maximum .
- (b) In a 25 KVA, 3300/230 V, single- phase transformer the iron and full-load copper losses are 350 and 400 W respectively .
Calculate : (i) the efficiency at half-load and 0.8 power factor .
(ii) the load at which efficiency is maximum .

Question (4)

- (a) Draw the torque-slip characteristic for an induction motor for different values of rotor resistance . Show on the curves, starting torque, maximum torque, and slip at which torque is maximum .
- (b) A 30 hp, 4-pole, 50 Hz, three-phase induction motor has friction and windage losses of 420 W. The full-load slip is 3 % . Calculate for full-load :
- (i) the rotor copper loss (ii) the rotor input , and (iii) the output torque

Question (5)

- (a) Discuss the methods used for starting single- phase induction motors .
- (b) A 1500 KVA, 6600 V, 3-phase, star-connected alternator has an effective resistance of 0.5Ω per phase and a synchronous reactance of 5Ω per phase . Find the voltage regulation at a full-load for a power factor of : (i) 0.8 lagging (ii) 0.8 leading (iii) unity

Good Luck

Course Title: Fluid Mechanics 1(b)
Date: June 19th 2010 (Second term)

Course Code: MEP2203
Allowed time: 3 hrs

Year: 2nd
No. of Pages: (2)

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

Problem number (1) (24 Marks)

- a) Derive the general energy equation for steady incompressible fluid flow. **(8 Marks)**
 b) Explain how you can classify the turbulent flow in pipes as smooth, transition and rough flow using both: friction factor analysis and velocity profile analysis. **(8 Marks)**

Given:

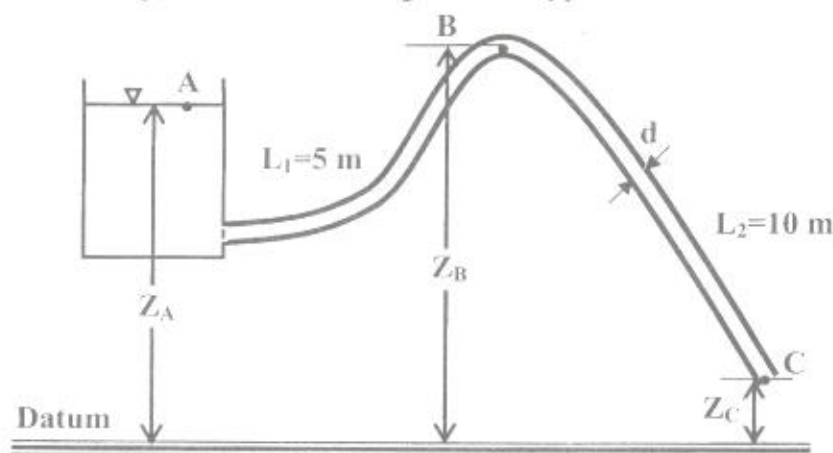
For smooth pipes: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = 2.0 \log(\text{Re} \sqrt{f}) - 0.8$; $\frac{v}{v_*} = 5.5 + 5.75 \log \frac{v_* y}{\nu}$

For rough pipes: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{f}} = 2.0 \log \frac{d}{e} + 1.14$; $\frac{v}{v_*} = 8.5 + 5.75 \log \frac{y}{e}$

- c) Water discharge from a reservoir A, Fig. 1, through a 100 mm rough pipe 15 m long which rises to its highest point at B, 1.5 m above the free surface of the reservoir, and discharges direct to the atmosphere at C, 4 m below the free surface at A. The pipe length from A to B is 5m. Both the entrance and exit of pipe are sharp ($K_{L, en} = 0.5$), pipe friction factor $f = 0.032$, $\rho_w = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ and $\mu_w = 1.14 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Pa.s}$. **(8 Marks)**

Calculate:

- The mean velocity of the water leaving the pipe at C.
- The pressure in the pipe at B.
- The pipe relative roughness with checking the flow type.



Problem number (2) (21 Marks)

- a) What are forces that may affect on a flow field, then express the dynamic similarity between two flow fields in which there are a prototype and model, then deduce the dimensionless numbers of dynamic similarity. **(7 Marks)**
 b) Analyze in detail the required conditions for satisfaction of complete similarity between flow over prototype and model. **(7 Marks)**

- c) A submarine – launched missile, 1m diameter by 5m long is to be studied in a water tunnel to determine the loads acting on it during its under water launch. The maximum speed during the missile moving is 10m/s. Calculate the mean water tunnel flow velocity if a 1/20 scale model is to be used keeping dynamic similarity of both model and prototype. Calculate also the pressure difference between two points on the surface of the missile, if the measured pressure difference on the corresponding points on the model surface had been 2000 Pa.
Note: sonic speed in water is 1478 m/s. (7 Marks)

Problem number (3) (24 Marks)

- a) Discuss the fulfilment of dynamic similarity in most engineering problems. Give example. (7 Marks)
- b) Define the term “normalization” and explain the steps used for normalization of governing equations. (7 Marks)
- c) The drag force D on an immersed body is known to depend on: fluid density ρ , its viscosity μ , free stream velocity V_o , the body characteristic length ℓ , the gravity acceleration g , the surface tension σ and the bulk modulus of elasticity B . Use the dimensional analysis to find the fundamental relationship among the above variables.
Given: $\phi(D, \rho, \mu, V_o, \ell, g, \sigma, B) = 0$; *repeating variables are* (ρ, V_o, ℓ) . (10 Marks)

Problem number (4) (21 Marks)

- a) Derive the Von Karman momentum integral equation of boundary layer. (9 Marks)
- b) What is the secondary flow? Give examples considering internal and external flow. (6 Marks)
- c) Explain how the mean velocity V is used for the calculation of total kinetic energy and momentum flux of pipe flow with non-uniform velocity distribution. (6 Marks)

With the best wishes

Course Examination Committee:

prof. Dr. Aly Mohamed Elzahaby

جامعة طنطا		قسم هندسة القوى الميكانيكية اسم المادة: الأمن الصناعي و التشريعات MEP22H6		كلية الهندسة
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تاريخ الاختبار 2010/6/21
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عامل كالتالي

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- معامل تردد الحوادث
 - معامل خطورة الحوادث
 - معامل الخطورة النوعية للحادث
- (b) اذكر مع الشرح اهم خصائص عناصر نظام العمل؟

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خالص تمنياتي بالنجاح

د/ ياسر السمدي

التاريخ: 2010/6/14
الزمن: ثلاث ساعات
الدرجة العظمى: 75 درجة
الامتحان النهائي في ورقتين



جامعة طنطا كلية الهندسة
قسم هندسة القوى الميكانيكية
الفرقة الثانية (لأنحة حديثة)
المادة: أجهزة القياس MEP 2205

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:

السؤال الأول اشرح بالتفصيل كلا من:

1. درجة الإيضاح - التخلفية - الخطأ الديناميكي - أخطاء التصنيع
2. عناصر الإيضاح الإلكتروني.
3. طرق قياس الضغوط المرتفعة.

(10 درجات)

السؤال الثاني

1. ما هي الخواص الفيزيائية التي تعتمد عليها أجهزة قياس درجات الحرارة وما هي الشروط الواجب توافرها في تلك الأجهزة.
2. اشرح مع الرسم عناصر الإحساس لقياس كلا من:
1 - عزم الالتواء 2 - الضغط
3. أوجد نسبة الخطأ في قياس التيار لسخان مقاومته الكهربية 100 أوم يستخدم لتسخين 0.8 kg/sec من الماء من 25 °C إلى 80 °C ، إذا علمت أن الحرارة النوعية للماء 4.2 kJ/kg.°C وأن نسبة الخطأ في قياس درجة الحرارة 1% والخطأ في قياس الطاقة 3% ونسبة الخطأ في قياس المقاومة 2%.

(20 درجة)

السؤال الثالث اشرح مع الرسم بالتفصيل فكرة عمل كلا من:

1. استخدام المحولات التفاضلية في قياس الإزاحات مع كيفية التحكم في ضبط زاوية الطور.
2. التكبير الميكانيكي والتكبير بالموانع في أجهزة القياس.
3. Platform Scale - Pendulum Scale.

(20 درجة)

1. اشرح بالتفصيل فكرة عمل جهاز قياس السرعات بتتبع الجسيمات (PIV) Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV) مع الرسم التخطيطي لمكونات الجهاز.
2. اشرح كيفية ضبط كلا من Scaling و Resolution في جهاز قياس السرعات بتتبع الجسيمات (PIV).
3. أذكر الطرق الأساسية المستخدمة في قياس معدل السريان، ثم اشرح بالتفصيل الطريقة المباشرة في قياس السريان.
4. اشرح كيفية حساب معدل سريان كلا من الهواء والوقود في محركات الاحتراق الداخلي معمليا.
5. اشرح كيف يتم معمليا تعيين كلا من :

1. Dew Point
2. Wet bulb temperature
3. Humidity Ratio

(25 درجة)

مع التمنيات بالنجاح د/عبدالقادر سعد

يصرح باستخدام جداول وخرائط انتقال الحرارة

Answer all the following questions

Question (1) (15 Marks)

- Derive a relation for critical radius of insulation for a sphere?
- An insulated steam pipe having outside diameter of 3 cm is to be covered with two layers of insulation each having a thickness of 2.5 cm. The average thermal conductivity of one material is 5 times that of the other. Assuming that the inner and outer surface temperatures of composite insulation are fixed, how much will the heat transfer be reduced when the better insulating material is next to the pipe than it is outer layer?

Question (2) (15 Marks)

- When may one expect radiation heat transfer to be important?
- Discuss the mechanism of heat convection?
- Explain the theory of fins and why they are widely used in engineering applications?
- A very long copper rod [$k=372 \text{ W/m}\cdot^\circ\text{C}$] 2.5 cm in diameter has one end maintained at 90°C . The rod is exposed to a fluid whose temperature is 40°C and the heat transfer coefficient is $60 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot^\circ\text{C}$. How much heat is lost by the rod?

Question (3) (15 Marks)

- Heat is uniformly generated inside a solid circular rod by the rate of $q_v \text{ (W/m}^3\text{)}$. The length of the rod is long enough such that all of the internally generated heat is considered to diffuse to the outer surface of the rod in the radial direction. Starting from the general equation of heat conduction in cylindrical coordinates:

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \Phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} + \frac{q_v}{k} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \tau}$$

Deduce an expression for the temperature distribution inside the rod. Schematically draw this distribution and show that the maximum temperature inside the rod is expressed as the following:

$$T_{\text{max}} = T_w + \frac{q_v R^2}{4k}$$

Where, T_w is the outer surface temperature of the rod

R & k are the radius and thermal conductivity of the rod respectively.

- b) An electric wire has a diameter of 10 mm, thermal conductivity of $144 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ and electrical resistance of $0.1 \text{ } \Omega/\text{m}$. The wire is uniformly covered by an insulating layer of 3 mm thickness and $0.15 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ thermal conductivity. The wire is used in an environment of temperature $30 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and the heat transfer coefficient from the outside surface of the insulating layer is $86 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. If the maximum operating temperature inside the wire should not exceed $150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, what is the maximum safe electric current may flow through the wire?

Question (4) (15 Marks)

- a) Define irradiation and radiosity?
b) What is Kirchhoff's identity?
c) Two large parallel planes having emissivities of 0.3 and 0.5 are maintained at temperatures of 800 K, respectively. A radiation shield having an emissivity of 0.05 on both sides is placed between the two planes. Calculate (a) the heat-transfer rate per unit area if the shield were not present, (b) the heat-transfer rate per unit area with the shield present, (c) the temperature of the shield.

Question (5) (15 Marks)

- a) What is meant by a lumped capacity? What are the physical assumptions necessary for a lumped-capacity analysis to apply?
b) A short aluminum cylinder 5.0 cm in diameter and 10.0 cm long is initially at a uniform temperature of $200 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. It is suddenly subjected to a convection environment at $70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, and $h=525 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Calculate the temperature at a radial position of 1.25 cm and a distance of 0.625 cm from one end of the cylinder 1 min after exposure to the environment; calculate also the heat loss from the cylinder.

Question (6) (15 Marks)

- a) Define the following: thermal conductivity of a material, thermal contact resistance, view factor, and conduction shape factor?
b) Two concentric cylinders have diameters of 15 and 25 cm and a length of 7 cm. calculate the shape factor between the open ends.
c) A small cubical furnace 50 by 50 by 50 cm on the inside is constructed of fireclay brick [$k=1.04 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$] with a wall thickness of 10 cm. the inside of the furnace is maintained at $500 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, and the outside is maintained at $50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Calculate the heat lost through the walls.



Course Title: Production Engineering
Course Code: MPD 2252
Year: 2nd – Mechanical Power Engineering
2nd Term, Final Exam

Date: 23 Jun 2010
Total Marks: 75 Marks
Time allowed: 3 hrs
No. of pages: 2

Answer all the following questions. The neat sketches are considered a part of your answer

Q1: State which of the following statements is true (✓) and which is false (X): (20 marks)

1. The core box is used to produce cores necessary for sand casting of hollow parts
2. Jolting machines introduce the highest sand compaction near the pattern surface
3. Cores are not essential for production of a hollow statue using slush casting process
4. The turbulence flow is more likely to occur by casting through the bottom gates
5. In welding, increasing heat input rate reduces the width of HAZ
6. The highest oxyacetylene flame temperature is achieved by using the oxidizing flame
7. Brazing provides stronger and thermally more stable joints compared to soldering
8. Dye-Penetrant method can be used to detect subsurface welding defects
9. In electrochemical machining, workpiece hardness does not affect metal removal rate
10. Stream pressure is considered one of the main process parameters of Water Jet Machining

Q2: Select only one correct answer (20 marks)

1. Expendable patterns are utilized in (sand and lost foam – lost foam and investment – centrifugal and precision – plaster mold and precision) casting processes.
2. In sand casting, surface porosity defects are mainly caused by (lack of feeding – moisture in sand – turbulence flow of molten metal – high temperature of molten metal).
3. The effect of gravity is less dominant in (centrifugal – semi-centrifugal – permanent mold – centrifuging – investment) casting process.
4. In which welding process slag entrapment defects are expected? (SMAW – RSW – TIG – MIG)
5. (TIG – MIG – Submerged arc – Resistance) welding is more extensively used in automobile industry.
6. The temperature of the Thermit mixture to repair steel rails may reach (3200 – 320 – 2700 – 300) °C.
7. Which of the following techniques can be used for welding of plastics?
(Friction welding – SMAW – Brazing – Resistance welding)
8. Filler metals in soldering and brazing must have good (thermal conductivity – corrosion resistance – electrical conductivity – capillary action) to accomplish a good weld joint.
9. In ECM, higher metal removal rate is obtained at:
 - a. low electrolyte resistivity and low voltage
 - b. low electrolyte resistivity and high voltage
 - c. high electrolyte resistivity and low voltage
 - d. high electrolyte resistivity and high voltage
10. Tool wear is minimum in: ultrasonic machining – electrochemical machining – electrical discharge machining – electrical discharge wire cutting

Q3:

(10 marks)

a- Differentiate between the following:

1. The electrodes used in shielded metal arc welding, GMAW, GTAW, and resistance spot welding, in terms of their **nature** and the **function**.
2. Destructive and non-destructive tests of weldments.
3. Casting and welding in terms of: solidification, microstructure, and heat flow

b- Name the letters for the welded joint shown in Figure 2.

Q4: For the casting mold shown in Figure 1

(15 marks)

- a- Name the parts 1 through 7 of the mold and gating system and mention briefly the function of each.
- b- Find the necessary mass to counteract the effects of metal head and the effect of buoyancy forces to cast the shown hollow cylindrical part. Given that the core diameter is 110 mm and the density of the casting and core materials are 7.6 and 1.8 g/cm².
- c- A standard sand specimen (5.08 cm in height and 20.268 cm² area) was tested for permeability. It was found that a volume of air of 2000 cm³ was passed through the specimen in a period of 30 seconds. Under a pressure of 3.5 cm.water. Find the sand permeability.

Q5:

(10 marks)

Using the table below to setup your answer, compare the following non-conventional machining processes: USM – ECM – EDM with respect to the given terms as per table.

Process		USM	ECM	EDM
1	Principle	(Only drawing)	(Only drawing)	(Only drawing)
2	Tool material			
3	Workpiece material			
4	Characteristics of cutting fluid			
5	Function of cutting fluid			
6	Factors affecting metal removal rate			

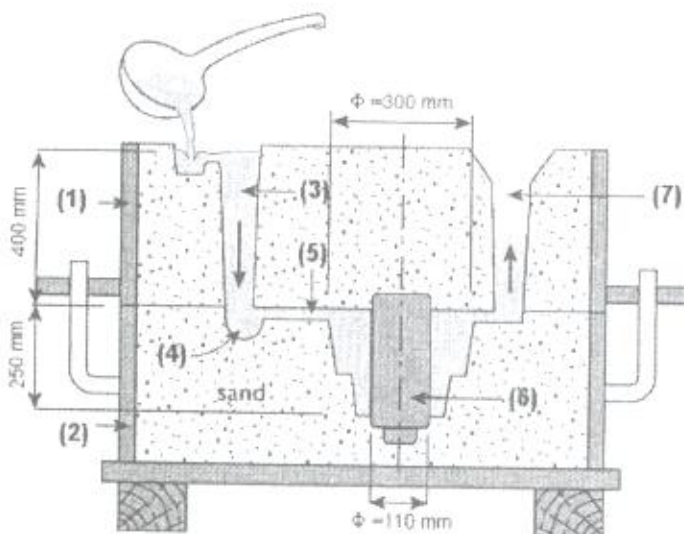


Figure 1

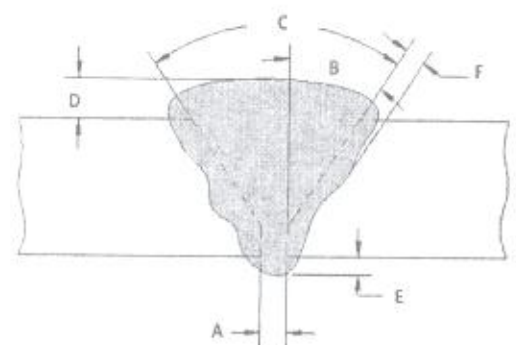


Figure 2

يصرح باستخدام جداول وخرائط انتقال الحرارة

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- Discuss the mechanism of heat convection?
- Explain the theory of fins and why they are widely used in engineering applications?
- A very long copper rod [$k=372 \text{ W/m}\cdot^\circ\text{C}$] 2.5 cm in diameter has one end maintained at 90°C . The rod is exposed to a fluid whose temperature is 40°C and the heat transfer coefficient is $60 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot^\circ\text{C}$. How much heat is lost by the rod?

Question (3) (15 Marks)

- Heat is uniformly generated inside a solid circular rod by the rate of $q_v \text{ (W/m}^3\text{)}$. The length of the rod is long enough such that all of the internally generated heat is considered to diffuse to the outer surface of the rod in the radial direction. Starting from the general equation of heat conduction in cylindrical coordinates:

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \Phi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} + \frac{q_v}{k} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \tau}$$

Deduce an expression for the temperature distribution inside the rod. Schematically draw this distribution and show that the maximum temperature inside the rod is expressed as the following:

$$T_{\max} = T_w + \frac{q_v R^2}{4k}$$

Where, T_w is the outer surface temperature of the rod

R & k are the radius and thermal conductivity of the rod respectively.

- b) An electric wire has a diameter of 10 mm, thermal conductivity of $144 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ and electrical resistance of $0.1 \Omega/\text{m}$. The wire is uniformly covered by an insulating layer of 3 mm thickness and $0.15 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ thermal conductivity. The wire is used in an environment of temperature 30°C and the heat transfer coefficient from the outside surface of the insulating layer is $86 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. If the maximum operating temperature inside the wire should not exceed 150°C , what is the maximum safe electric current may flow through the wire?

Question (4) (15 Marks)

- a) Define irradiation and radiosity?
b) What is Kirchhoff's identity?
c) Two large parallel planes having emissivities of 0.3 and 0.5 are maintained at temperatures of 800 K, respectively. A radiation shield having an emissivity of 0.05 on both sides is placed between the two planes. Calculate (a) the heat-transfer rate per unit area if the shield were not present, (b) the heat-transfer rate per unit area with the shield present, (c) the temperature of the shield.

Question (5) (15 Marks)

- a) What is meant by a lumped capacity? What are the physical assumptions necessary for a lumped-capacity analysis to apply?
b) A short aluminum cylinder 5.0 cm in diameter and 10.0 cm long is initially at a uniform temperature of 200°C . It is suddenly subjected to a convection environment at 70°C , and $h=525 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Calculate the temperature at a radial position of 1.25 cm and a distance of 0.625 cm from one end of the cylinder 1 min after exposure to the environment; calculate also the heat loss from the cylinder.

Question (6) (15 Marks)

- a) Define the following: thermal conductivity of a material, thermal contact resistance, view factor, and conduction shape factor?
b) Two concentric cylinders have diameters of 15 and 25 cm and a length of 7 cm. calculate the shape factor between the open ends.
c) A small cubical furnace 50 by 50 by 50 cm on the inside is constructed of fireclay brick [$k=1.04 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$] with a wall thickness of 10 cm. the inside of the furnace is maintained at 500°C , and the outside is maintained at 50°C . Calculate the heat lost through the walls.

التاريخ: 2010/6/14
الزمن: ثلاث ساعات
الدرجة العظمى: 75 درجة
الامتحان النهائي في ورقتين



جامعة طنطا كلية الهندسة
قسم هندسة القوى الميكانيكية
الفرقة الثانية (لائحة حديثة)
المادة: أجهزة القياس MEP 2205

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:

السؤال الأول اشرح بالتفصيل كلا من:

1. درجة الإيضاح - التخلفية - الخطأ الديناميكي - أخطاء التصنيع
2. عناصر الإيضاح الإلكتروني.
3. طرق قياس الضغوط المرتفعة.

(10 درجات)

السؤال الثاني

1. ما هي الخواص الفيزيائية التي تعتمد عليها أجهزة قياس درجات الحرارة وما هي الشروط الواجب توافرها في تلك الأجهزة.
2. اشرح مع الرسم عناصر الإحساس لقياس كلا من:
1 - عزم الالتواء 2 - الضغط
3. أوجد نسبة الخطأ في قياس التيار لسخان مقاومته الكهربائية 100 أوم يستخدم لتسخين 0.8 kg/sec من الماء من 25 °C إلى 80 °C ، إذا علمت أن الحرارة النوعية للماء 4.2 kJ/kg.°C وأن نسبة الخطأ في قياس الكتلة هو 1% وأن نسبة الخطأ في قياس درجة الحرارة 1% والخطأ في قياس الطاقة 3% ونسبة الخطأ في قياس المقاومة 2%.

(20 درجة)

السؤال الثالث اشرح مع الرسم بالتفصيل فكرة عمل كلا من:

1. استخدام المحولات التفاضلية في قياس الإزاحات مع كيفية التحكم في ضبط زاوية الطور.
2. التكبير الميكانيكي والتكبير بالموانع في أجهزة القياس.
3. Platform Scale - Pendulum Scale.

(20 درجة)

1. اشرح بالتفصيل فكرة عمل جهاز قياس السرعات بتتبع الجسيمات (PIV) Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV) مع الرسم التخطيطي لمكونات الجهاز.
2. اشرح كيفية ضبط كلا من Scaling و Resolution في جهاز قياس السرعات بتتبع الجسيمات (PIV).
3. اذكر الطرق الأساسية المستخدمة في قياس معدل السريان، ثم اشرح بالتفصيل الطريقة المباشرة في قياس السريان.
4. اشرح كيفية حساب معدل سريان كلا من الهواء والوقود في محركات الاحتراق الداخلي معمليا.
5. اشرح كيف يتم معمليا تعيين كلا من :

1. Dew Point
2. Wet bulb temperature
3. Humidity Ratio

(25 درجة)

مع التمنيات بالنجاح د.عبدالقادر سعد