



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR SEMESTER II SESI 2009/2010

NAMA MATA PELAJARAN : MEKANIK MESIN
KOD MATA PELAJARAN : DDA 3043
KURSUS : 3 DDT / 3 DDM
TARIKH PEPERIKSAAN : APRIL/MEI 2010
JANGKA MASA : 3 JAM
ARAHAN : JAWAB **EMPAT (4)** SOALAN
DALAM BAHAGIAN A DAN
JAWAB **SATU (1)** SOALAN
SAHAJA DALAM BAHAGIAN B

KERTAS SOALAN INI MENGANDUNGI SEPULUH (10) MUKA SURAT BERCETAK

- S3 (a) Nyatakan perbezaan di antara geseran statik dan geseran kinetik. Jelaskan keterangan anda.

(4 markah)

- (b) Daya 2600N diperlukan untuk menggerakkan sebuah bongkah ke atas pada satu satah condong dengan sudut 15° , daya adalah selari dengan satah. Jika sudut kecondongan satah adalah 20° , manakala daya yang diperlukan menjadi 3000N seperti ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S3**.

Dapatkan;

- (i) Pekali geseran, μ .
(ii) Berat bongkah, W .

(16 markah)

- S4 (a) Apakah yang dimaksudkan pengimbangan? Apakah perbezaan di antara imbalan statik dan imbalan dinamik?

(6 markah)

- (b) Sebuah aci yang berputar dengan halaju sudut tetap ω rad/s membawa 4 jisim A, B, C dan D. Pusat jisim syaf tersebut terletak pada jejari $r_A = 80$ mm, $r_B = 120$ mm, $r_C = 150$ mm, $r_D = 120$ mm. Satah setiap jisim disusun 1.0 m di antara satu dengan yang lain dan magnitud jisim A ialah 12 kg dan D ialah 5 kg. Sudut di antara jisim A dan D ialah 90° seperti ditunjukkan oleh **Rajah S4**. Dapatkan jisim B dan C dan sudut-sudutnya relatif terhadap jisim A sekiranya sistem berada di dalam keadaan keseimbangan sepenuhnya.

(14 markah)

BAHAGIAN B

S5 *ABCD* adalah rangkaian empat buah rod di mana rod *AD* ditetapkan di tapak seperti **Rajah S5**. Panjang rod $AB = 6.25$ cm, $BC = 17.5$ cm, $CD = 11.25$ cm, $DA = 20$ cm. Rod *AB* berputar pada 100 rpm arah ikut jam. Dapatkan perkara di bawah apabila sudut *BAD* adalah 60° :

- (i) Halaju sudut rod *CD* dan *BC*.
- (ii) Halaju titik *E*, 15 cm dari *C* di atas rod *BC*.
- (iii) Halaju titik *F*, di mana ianya berjarak 10.5 cm dari *B* dan *C* serta terletak diluar kawasan *ABCD*.

(20 Markah)

S6 (a) Getaran adakalanya tidak diperlukan dan juga diperlukan dalam sesebuah mesin. Berikan tiga contoh praktikal untuk setiap kes.

(6 Markah)

(b) Jelaskan apa yang anda faham perkara di bawah:

- i) Nisbah redaman, ξ
- ii) Frekuensi asli, ω_n
- iii) Frekuensi asli teredam, ω_d
- iv) Pekali redaman genting, C_c

(4 Markah)

(c) Sebuah rod seragam *AB* seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S6** mempunyai jisim 1kg dan mempunyai jisim 2.5kg di *B*. Rod tersebut digantung di *A* dan ia kekal dalam keadaan kedudukan mendatar disebabkan oleh sebuah pegas 1.8 kN/m di *C*. Cari frekuensi ayunan sistem tersebut. Abaikan kesan berat pegas.

(10 Markah)

PART A

- Q1 (a) **Rajah S1** shown a motor used to accelerate a hoist through a set of gear system. Gear for the hoist's shaft has 300 teeth and gear for motor shaft has 30 teeth. Gear efficiency for both gear is 90 %. Moment of inertia for the motor shaft is 2.5 kgm^2 and hoist shaft is 275 kgm^2 . The rope that carries a 280 kg load are encircle on hoist with diameter 1.8 m. By neglecting the friction,

Find:

- (i) Gear ratio,
- (ii) Equivalent moment inertia for a gear system,
- (iii) The total torque required by the motor to accelerate the load at acceleration of 2.0 m/s^2 .

(20 marks)

- Q2 (a) A flat belt type is used for a belt drive system connecting two pulleys 1.2m apart. The driver pulley with diameter 40 cm is rotating with speed 350 rpm, while diameter of driven pulley is 100 cm. Coefficient of friction of the contact surface between belt and pulley is 0.3. Maximum allowable tension is 620N.

Find :

- (i) Power transmitted by the belt
- (ii) Initial tension of the belt.

(15 marks)

- (b) Belt drives are frequently used to transmit power between two shafts. Compared to other forms of power transmission, belt drives have few advantages and disadvantages. State five advantages of belt drives and five disadvantages of belt drives.

(5 marks)

Q3 (a) State the difference between static friction and kinetic friction. Explain your classification.

(4 marks)

(b) An effort of 2600N is required just to move a certain body up an inclined plane of angle 15° , the force acting parallel to the plane. If the angle of inclination of the plane is made 20° , the effort applied parallel to the plane is found to be 3000 N. Shown as **Rajah S3**.

Find;

(i) The coefficient of friction, μ

(ii) Weight of the body, W

(16 marks)

Q4 (a) What is a balancing? What is the difference between static balance and dynamic balance?

(6 marks)

(b) A shaft is rotating with constant angular velocity ω rad/s carries four masses A, B, C, D with radius of each masses from shaft axes is $r_A = 80$ mm, $r_B = 120$ mm, $r_C = 150$ mm, $r_D = 120$ mm. Each mass is arranged 1.0 m to each other on the shaft and mass $A = 12$ kg and mass $D = 5$ kg. Angle between mass A and D is 90° as shown in **Rajah S4**. Find the value of masses B and C and its direction relative to mass A for system to be completely balance.

(14 marks)

PART B

- Q5 *ABCD* is a Four Bar Chain with the link *AD* is fixed as in **Rajah S5**. The length of the links are $AB = 6.25$ cm, $BC = 17.5$ cm, $CD = 11.25$ cm, $DA = 20$ cm. The crank *AB* makes 100 rpm in the clockwise direction. Find the following when the angle *BAD* is 60° :
- The angular velocity of the links *CD* and *BC*
 - Velocity of point *E*, 15 cm from *C* on the link *BC*.
 - The velocity of point *F*, which is 10.5 cm from *B* and *C* and lying outside *ABCD*.

(20 marks)

- Q6 (a) Vibration sometimes can be harmful and useful in a machine system. Give three practical examples of each.

(6 marks)

- (b) Describe on parameters below:

- Damping ratio, ξ
- Natural frequency, ω_n
- Damped natural frequency, ω_d
- Critical damping ratio, C_c

(4 marks)

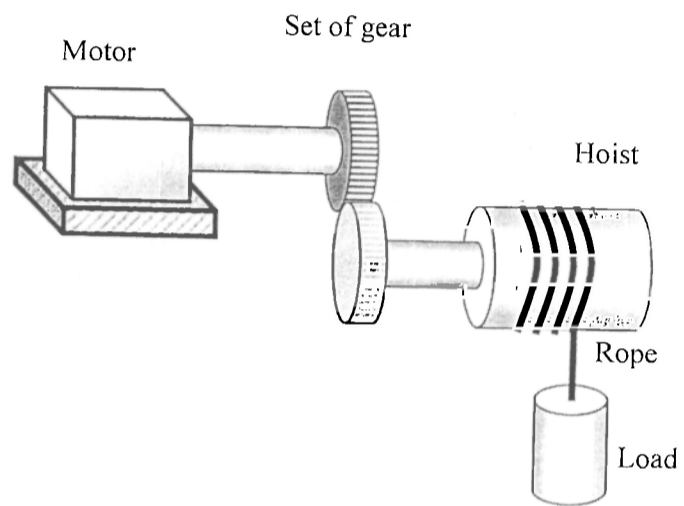
- (c) A uniform thin rod, *AB* shown in **Rajah S6** has a mass of 1kg and carries a concentrated mass of 2.5kg at *B*. The rod is hinged at *A* and is maintained in the horizontal position by a spring of stiffness 1.8 kN/m at *C*. Find the frequency of oscillation. Neglecting the effects of the spring mass.

(10 marks)

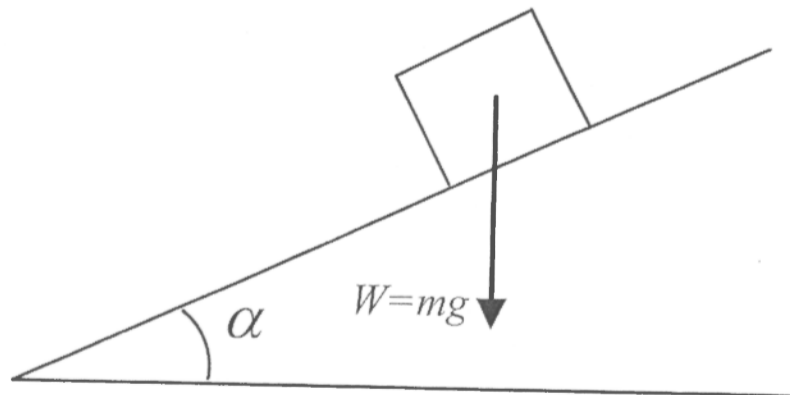
PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR

SEMESTER / SESI : SEM II / 2009/2010
MATA PELAJARAN : MEKANIK MESIN

KURSUS : 3 DDT/3 DDM
KOD MATA PELAJARAN : DDA3043



Rajah S1

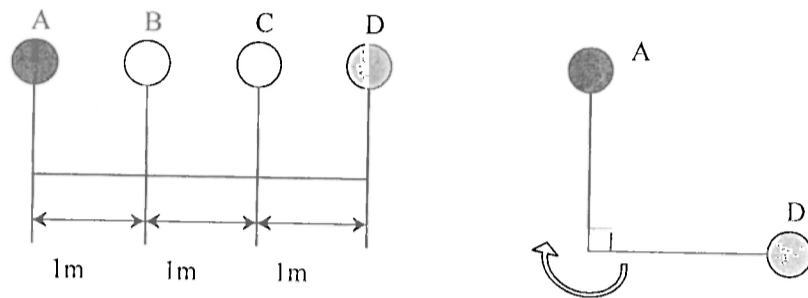


Rajah S3

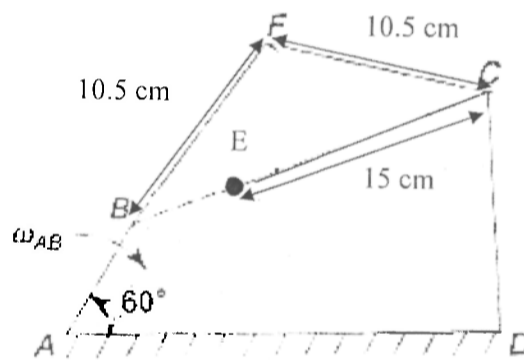
PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR

SEMESTER / SESI : SEM II / 2009/2010
 MATA PELAJARAN : MEKANIK MESIN

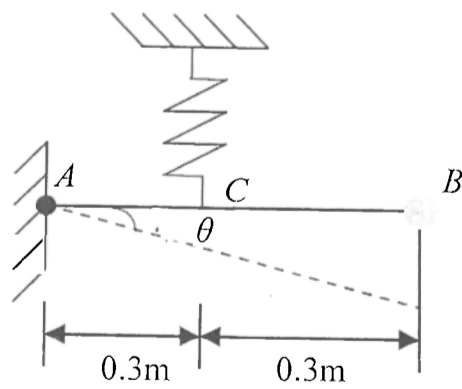
KURSUS : 3 DDT/3 DDM
 KOD MATA PELAJARAN : DDA3043



Rajah S4



Rajah S5



Rajah S6

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
LAMPIRAN 1**

SEMESTER / SESI : SEM II / 2009/2010
MATA PELAJARAN : MEKANIK MESIN

KURSUS : 3 DDT/ 3 DDM
KOD MATA PELAJARAN : DDA3043

List of Formula

Linear Velocity at the contact surface of gear, $\pi D_1 N_1 = \pi D_2 N_2$

Equivalent Moment of Inertia, $I_{equiv} = \left(I_A + \frac{I_B r^2}{\eta_G} \right)$

Velocity Ratio for belt drives, $n = \frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{d_1}{d_2}$

V-Belt type force balance, $R_N = \frac{R}{2 \sin \beta}$

Maximum Power for Belt Drives, $P = (T_1 - T_2)v$

Centrifugal force term, $\rho A v^2 = T_c$

Limiting Angle of Friction, $\tan \phi = \frac{F}{R_N} = \mu$

Inclination of Square Threaded Screw, $\tan \alpha = \frac{p}{\pi d}$

Motion Up the Plane, $P = W \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \phi}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \phi}$

Efficiency of screw thread for motion up the plane, $\eta = \frac{W \times p}{P \times \pi d}$

Clutch under Uniform Pressure condition, $\frac{T}{W} = \frac{2}{3} n \mu \left[\frac{r_1^3 - r_2^3}{r_1^2 - r_2^2} \right]$

Clutch under Uniform Wear condition, $\bar{T} = \frac{n \mu W}{2} \times (r_1 + r_2)$

Acceleration in Harmonic Motion, $\ddot{x} = -A \omega^2 \sin \omega t = -\omega^2 x$

Damped natural frequency, $\omega_d = \omega_n \left(\sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \right)$