

Kirana Nuansa Henri

17/410624/SV/12551

D4 Teknik Pengelolaan dan Pemeliharaan Infrastruktur Sipil

Tugas 1 - Mekanika Fluida 2020

1) Kapilaritas ($x = 2, y = 4, z = 1$)

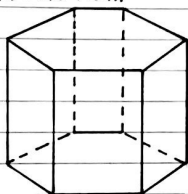
Prisma tegak segi enam sama sisi memiliki panjang sisi 4,45 cm, masuk ke dalam air secara tegak. Hitung kenaikan pipa kapiler bila tegangan permukaan 0,0821 N/m.

Prisma tersebut berisi raksa.

Diketahui =

Prisma tegak segi enam

$$s = 4,45 \text{ cm} = 0,0445 \text{ m}$$



keliling segienam (P)

$$K = 6 \times s = 6 \times 0,0445 = 0,267 \text{ m}$$

Luas segienam (A)

$$L = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{2} s^2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 0,0445^2 \\ = 5,145 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\sigma = 0,0821 \text{ N/m}$$

Berisi air raksa

$$\theta = 140^\circ, \cos 140^\circ = -0,766$$

$$\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$g = 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Ditanya =

kenaikan pipa kapiler bila

tegangan permukaan 0,0821 N/m

penyelesaian =

Rumus kapilaritas

$$\rho \sigma \cos \theta = A h \gamma$$

$$\rho \sigma \cos \theta = A \cdot h \cdot \rho \cdot g$$

$$0,267 \text{ m} \cdot 0,0821 \text{ N/m} \cdot \cos 140^\circ = 5,145 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 \cdot h \cdot 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$h = \frac{0,267 \text{ m} \cdot 0,0821 \text{ N/m} \cdot (-0,766)}{5,145 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2 \cdot 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \cdot 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2}$$

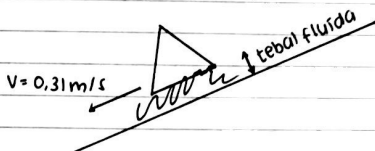
$$= -3,330210865 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

Jadi, kenaikan pipa kapiler bila tegangan permukaan 0,0821 N/m adalah sebesar $-3,330210865 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$

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GELATIK

2) Viskositas dinamis ($x = 2, y = 4, z = 1$)



Kerucut dengan jari-jari permukaan 1,14 m. Plat tersebut memiliki massa 98,42 kg dan bergerak dalam sebuah bidang vertikal seperti gambar di atas dengan kemiringan bidang 44,24 derajat. Di bagian atas bidang tersebut terdapat fluida setebal 2,24 mm. Hitung tegangan geser plat dan viskositas dinamik fluida.

Diketahui =

$$v = 0,31 \text{ m/s}$$

$$r = 1,14 \text{ m}$$

$$m = 98,42 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{derajat} = 44,24^\circ$$

$$\text{tebal} = 2,24 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0,00224 \text{ m}$$

Ditanya = tegangan geser plat dan viskositas dinamik fluida

Penyelesaian =

STEP 1 (Mencari berat)

$$W = m \cdot g$$

$$= 98,42 \text{ kg} \cdot 9,81 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$= 965,5002 \text{ N}$$

STEP 2 (Mencari gaya geser pada bidang miring)

$$T = \text{Berat} \times \text{kemiringan bidang}$$

$$= 965,5002 \text{ N} \times \cos 44,24^\circ$$

$$= 691,7072449 \text{ N}$$

STEP 3 (Mencari luas alas kerucut)

$$L_0 = \pi r^2$$

$$= 3,14 \cdot 1,14^2$$

$$= 4,080744 \text{ m}^2$$

STEP 4 (Mencari gradien kecepatan)

$$\frac{du}{dy} = \frac{v}{\Delta y} = \frac{0,31 \text{ m/s}}{0,00224 \text{ m}} = 138,392857141/s$$

STEP 5 (Mencari tegangan geser)

$$\tau = T = \frac{691,7072449 \text{ N}}{A}$$

$$= \frac{691,7072449 \text{ N}}{4,080744 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$= 169,5051797 \text{ N/m}^2$$

STEP 6 (Mencari viskositas dinamis)

$$\tau = \mu \cdot \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$\mu = \frac{\tau}{\frac{du}{dy}}$$

$$= \frac{169,5051797 \text{ N/m}^2}{138,392857141/s}$$

$$\frac{du}{dy}$$

$$= 1,224811621 \text{ Ns/m}^2$$

Jadi, tegangan geser plat adalah sebesar 169,5051797 N/m² dan viskositas dinamik fluida adalah sebesar 1,224811621 Ns/m².

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GELATIK

3) Analisis Dimensi Metode Buckingham dan Rayleigh

Diketahui :



Sistem injeksi terbentuk dikarenakan pecahnya jet fluida.

Asumsi = percikan jet air memiliki diameter d , merupakan fungsi dari beberapa parameter dari massa jenis ρ , viskositas μ , tegangan permukaan σ , kecepatan v , diameter D .

Ditanya = analisis dimensi dengan metode Rayleigh dan Buckingham

Penyelesaian =

$$d = f(\rho, \mu, \sigma, v, D)$$

$$\mu = M \cdot L^{-1} \cdot T^{-1}$$

$$v = L \cdot T^{-1}$$

$$D = L$$

$$d = L$$

Metode Buckingham

$$\pi_1 = \mu^{a_1} \cdot v^{b_1} \cdot D^{c_1} \cdot d$$

$$F^0 L^0 T^0 = (F \cdot L^{-1} \cdot T^{-1})^{a_1} \cdot (L \cdot T^{-1})^{b_1} \cdot (L)^{c_1} \cdot (L)$$

maka $F \rightarrow 0 = a_1$

$$L \rightarrow 0 = -a_1 + b_1 + c_1 + 1 \rightarrow c_1 = -1$$

$$T \rightarrow 0 = -a_1 - b_1$$

$$0 = 0 - b_1$$

$$b_1 = 0$$

jadi, $\pi_1 = \mu^0 \cdot v^0 \cdot D^{-1} \cdot d$

$$\pi_1 = \frac{d}{D}$$

$$\pi_2 = \mu^{a_2} \cdot v^{b_2} \cdot D^{c_2} \cdot \rho$$

$$F^0 L^0 T^0 = (F \cdot L^{-1} \cdot T^{-1})^{a_2} (L \cdot T^{-1})^{b_2} (L)^{c_2} (F \cdot L^{-3})$$

maka $F \rightarrow 0 = a_2 + 1$

$$a_2 = -1$$

$$T \rightarrow 0 = -a_2 - b_2$$

$$0 = 1 - b_2$$

$$b_2 = 1$$

$$L \rightarrow 0 = -a_2 + b_2 + c_2 - 3$$

$$0 = 1 + 1 + c_2 - 3$$

$$c_2 = 1$$

jadi, $\pi_2 = \mu^{-1} v^1 D^1 \rho$

$$\pi_2 = \frac{\rho v D}{\mu}$$

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$$\pi_3 = M^{a_3} \cdot V^{b_3} \cdot D^{c_3} \cdot \sigma$$

$$F^0 L^0 T^0 = (F \cdot L^{-1} T^{-1})^{a_3} (L \cdot T^{-1})^{b_3} (L)^{c_3} (F \cdot T^{-1})$$

$$\text{maka, } F \rightarrow 0 = a_3 + 1$$

$$a_3 = -1$$

$$T \rightarrow 0 = -a_3 - b_3 - 2$$

$$0 = 1 - b_3 - 2$$

$$b_3 = -1$$

$$L \rightarrow 0 = -a_3 + b_3 + c_3$$

$$0 = 1 - 1 + c_3$$

$$c_3 = 0$$

$$\text{Jadi, } \pi_3 = M^{-1} \cdot V^{-1} \cdot D^0 \cdot \sigma$$

$$\pi_3 = \frac{\sigma}{\mu V}$$

$$\text{Jadi, } \pi_1 = f(\pi_2, \pi_3)$$

$$\frac{d}{D} = f\left(\frac{P \cdot V \cdot D}{\mu}, \frac{\sigma}{\mu V}\right)$$

Metode Rayleigh

$$d = f(P, \mu, \sigma, V, D)$$

$$d = K \cdot P^a \mu^b D^c V^d \sigma^e$$

$$L = K \cdot \left(\frac{M}{L^2}\right)^a \left(\frac{M}{LT}\right)^b \left(\frac{M}{T^2}\right)^c \left(\frac{L}{T}\right)^d (L)^e$$

$$L = K \cdot (M \cdot L^{-2})^a (M \cdot L^{-1} \cdot T^{-1})^b (M \cdot T^{-2})^c (L T^{-1})^d (L)^e$$

$$L = K \cdot M^a L^{-2a} M^b L^{-b} T^{-b} M^c T^{-2c} L^d T^{-d} L^e$$

$$M \Rightarrow 0 = a + b + c$$

$$L \Rightarrow 1 = -2a - b + d + e$$

$$T \Rightarrow 0 = -b - 2c - d$$

$$20 + 2b + 2c = 0$$

$$0 = -3a - b + (-b - 2c) + (a + 1) - 1$$

$$-3a - b + d + e = 1$$

$$0 = -2a - 2b - c$$

$$-b - 2c - a = 0 +$$

$$-a + e = 1$$

$$e = a + 1$$

$$-2a - 2b - c = 0$$

$$d = -b - 2c$$

$$a + b + 0 = 0$$

$$\text{maka, } a = d$$

$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0 +$$

$$d = -b - 2(0)$$

$$a = -b$$

$$e = a + 1$$

$$c = 0$$

$$d = -b$$

$$e = 1 + 1$$

$$e = 2$$

$$\text{maka, } a = 1 \quad c = 0$$

$$b = -1$$

$$d = 1$$

$$e = 2$$

$$\text{Jadi, } d = K \cdot P^1 \mu^{-1} \sigma^2 V^{-1} D^1$$

$$d = \frac{K \cdot P \cdot V \cdot D^2}{\mu}$$

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GELATIK

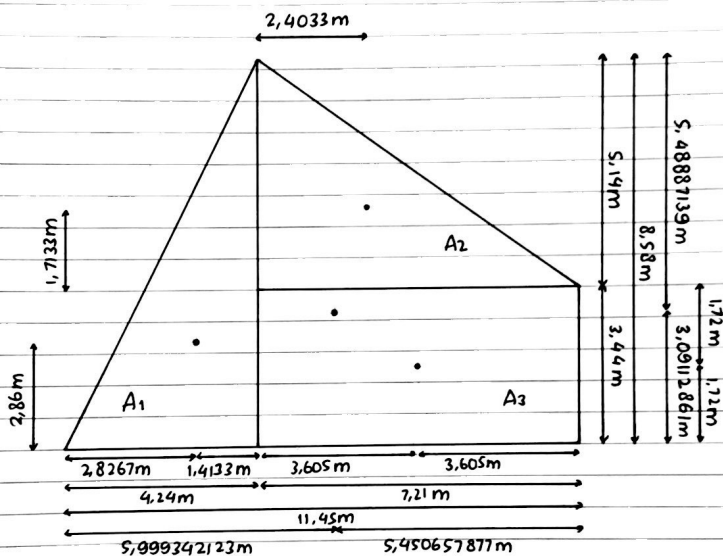
4) Momen inersia ($x = 2, y = 4, z = 1$)

Tentukan titik berat benda dari kiri, kanan, atas, dan bawah.

Analisislah momen inersia berdasarkan sumbu x dan sumbu y pada plat berikut ini.

Diketahui =

Gambar plat :



$$\text{Luas } A_1 = \frac{\text{alas} \times \text{tinggi}}{2} = \frac{4,24 \times 2,86}{2} = 6,0572 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Luas } A_2 = \frac{\text{alas} \times \text{tinggi}}{2} = \frac{7,21 \times 5,14}{2} = 18,5297 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Luas } A_3 = \text{panjang} \times \text{lebar} = 7,21 \times 3,44 = 24,8024 \text{ m}^2$$

Ditanya = > titik berat benda dari kiri, kanan, atas, dan bawah
> momen inersia berdasarkan sumbu x dan sumbu y

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Titik berat dari kiri

Bagian	Luas (A_i)	y_i	$A_i y_i$	$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum (A_i y_i)}{\sum (A_i)}$
A ₁	18,1896	$\frac{2}{3} \cdot 4,24 = 2,8267$	51,41654232	$\frac{\sum (A_i y_i)}{\sum (A_i)}$
A ₂	18,5297	$(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 7,21) + 4,24 = 6,6433$	123,098356	$= \frac{369,0897263}{61,5217}$
A ₃	24,8024	$(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 7,21) + 4,24 = 7,845$	194,574828	
	61,5217		369,0897263	$= 5,999342123$

Titik berat dari kanan

Bagian	Luas (A_i)	y_i	$A_i y_i$	$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum (A_i y_i)}{\sum (A_i)}$
A ₁	18,1896	$(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 4,24) + 7,21 = 8,6233$	156,85437777	$\frac{\sum (A_i y_i)}{\sum (A_i)}$
A ₂	18,5297	$\frac{2}{3} \cdot 7,21 = 4,8067$	89,06670899	$= \frac{335,337387}{61,5217}$
A ₃	24,8024	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 7,21 = 3,605$	89,412652	
	61,5217		335,337387	$= 5,450657877$

cek \bar{y} kiri + \bar{y} kanan = 11,45

$$5,999342123 + 5,450657877 = 11,45 \text{ (benar)}$$

Titik berat dari atas

Bagian	Luas (A_i)	y_i	$A_i y_i$	$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum (A_i y_i)}{\sum (A_i)}$
A ₁	18,1896	$\frac{2}{3} \cdot 8,58 = 5,72$	104,044512	$\frac{\sum (A_i y_i)}{\sum (A_i)}$
A ₂	18,5297	$\frac{2}{3} \cdot 5,14 = 3,4267$	63,49572299	$= \frac{337,684699}{61,5217}$
A ₃	24,8024	$(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3,44) + 5,14 = 6,86$	170,144464	
	61,5217		337,684699	$= 5,48887139$

Titik berat dari bawah

Bagian	Luas (A_i)	y_i	$A_i y_i$	$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum (A_i y_i)}{\sum (A_i)}$
A ₁	18,1896	$\frac{1}{3} \cdot 8,58 = 2,86$	52,022256	$\frac{\sum (A_i y_i)}{\sum (A_i)}$
A ₂	18,5297	$(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 5,14) + 3,44 = 5,1533$	95,48910301	$= \frac{190,171487}{61,5217}$
A ₃	24,8024	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3,44 = 1,72$	42,660128	
	61,5217		190,171487	$= 3,09112861$

cek \bar{y} atas + \bar{y} bawah = 8,58

$$5,48887139 + 3,09112861 = 8,58 \text{ (benar)}$$

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Tabel momen inersia I_x

Bagian	Luas (A)	d	Ad^2
A ₁	18,1896	$3,09112861 - 2,86 = 0,23112861$	0,9716963328
A ₂	18,5297	$3,44 - 3,09112861 + 1,7133 = 2,06217139$	78,79849133
A ₃	24,8024	$3,09112861 - 1,72 = 1,37112861$	46,62835488
	61,5217		

I_x'	$I_x (Ad^2 + I_x')$
$\frac{1}{36} \cdot 4,24 \cdot 8,58^3 = 74,39182608$	75,36352241
$\frac{1}{36} \cdot 7,21 \cdot 5,14^3 = 27,19707012$	105,9955615
$\frac{1}{12} \cdot 7,21 \cdot 3,44^3 = 24,45847339$	71,08682827
	282,4459122

Tabel momen inersia I_y

Bagian	Luas (A)	d	Ad^2
A ₁	18,1896	$1,4133 + (5,999342123 - 4,24) = 3,172642123$	183,0902935
A ₂	18,5297	$2,4033 - (5,999342123 - 4,24) = 0,643957877$	7,683928374
A ₃	24,8024	$7,21 - 3,605 - (5,999342123 - 4,24) = 1,300657877$	80,41852768
	61,5217		

I_y'	$I_y (Ad^2 + I_y')$
$\frac{1}{36} \cdot 4,24^3 \cdot 8,58 = 18,16696405$	201,2572575
$\frac{1}{36} \cdot 7,21^3 \cdot 5,14 = 53,51387654$	61,19780491
$\frac{1}{12} \cdot 7,21^3 \cdot 3,44 = 107,4442035$	187,8627312
	450,3177936

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GELATIK

c) Keseimbangan benda terapung ($x = 2, y = 4, z = 1$)

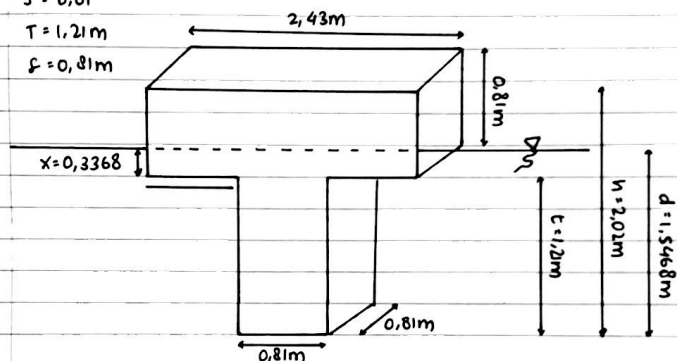
Sebuah benda yang terbuat dari bahan dengan rapat relatif 0,61 mempunyai tinggi 1,21 m dan tampang berupa balok T dengan semua panjang sisinya sama, yaitu 0,81 m diletakkan dalam air dengan sumbu panjangnya vertikal. Hitung tinggi metasetrum dan selidiki stabilitas benda.

Diketahui =

$$S = 0,61$$

$$T = 1,21 \text{ m}$$

$$f = 0,81 \text{ m}$$



Ditanya = Tinggi metasetrum dan stabilitas benda

Penyelesaian =

STEP 1 (Mencari γ benda)

$$S = \frac{\gamma \text{ benda}}{\gamma \text{ air}}$$

$$0,61 = \frac{\gamma \text{ benda}}{1000 \text{ kgf/m}^3}$$

$$\gamma \text{ benda} = 610 \text{ kgf/m}^3$$

STEP 2 (Mencari berat benda)

$$\text{Berat benda} = w = F_b = V \cdot \gamma$$

$$F_b = (V_1 + V_2) \times \gamma \text{ benda}$$

$$= ((0,81 \cdot 0,81 \cdot 1,21) + (2,43 \cdot 0,81 \cdot 0,81)) \times 610 \text{ kgf/m}^3$$

$$= 2,338204 \text{ m}^3 \times 610 \text{ kgf/m}^3$$

$$= 1456,804444 \text{ kgf}$$

Berat air yang dipindahkan

$$F_b = (V_1 + V_2) \times \gamma \text{ air}$$

$$= ((0,81 \cdot 0,81 \cdot 1,21) + (2,43 \cdot 0,81 \cdot u)) \times 1000 \text{ kgf/m}^3$$

$$= (0,793881 + 1,9683u) \text{ m}^3 \times 1000 \text{ kgf/m}^3$$

$$= 793,881 + 1968,3u \text{ kgf}$$

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GELATIK

STEP 3 (Mencari kedalaman benda terendam)

$$F_G = F_B$$

$$1456,804444 = 793,881 + 1968,3 x$$

$$x = \frac{662,923444}{1968,3}$$

$$x = 0,3368 \text{ m}$$

$$d = x + t \sin 90^\circ$$

$$= 0,3368 + 1,21$$

$$= 1,5468 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tidak terendam} = 2,02 - 1,5468 = 0,4732 \text{ m}$$

STEP 4 (Mencari jarak pusat benda dengan titik berat)

Tabel momen luasan (dari bawah)

Bagian	Luas (A_i)	y_i	$A_i y_i$
A1	$2,43 \times 0,81 = 1,9683$	$0,81/2 + 1,21 = 1,615$	3,1788045
A2	$0,81 \times 1,21 = 0,9801$	$1,21/2 = 0,605$	0,5929605
	2,9484		3,771765

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum (A_i y_i)}{\sum (A_i)} = \frac{3,771765}{2,9484} = 1,279258242 \approx 1,279$$

Tabel momen luasan (dari atas)

Bagian	Luas (A_i)	y_i	$A_i y_i$
A1	$2,43 \times 0,81 = 1,9683$	$0,81/2 = 0,405$	0,7971615
A2	$0,81 \times 1,21 = 0,9801$	$1,21/2 + 0,81 = 1,415$	1,3868415
	2,9484		2,184003

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum (A_i y_i)}{\sum (A_i)} = \frac{2,184003}{2,9484} = 0,7407417502 \approx 0,741$$

$$\text{cek } \bar{y} \text{ bawah} + \bar{y} \text{ atas} = 2,02$$

$$1,279 + 0,741 = 2,02$$

$$2,02 = 2,02 \text{ (benar)}$$

$$OG = 1,279 \text{ m}$$

STEPS (Mencari jarak pusat apung dengan titik berat)

Tabel momen luasan (dari bawah)

Bagian	Luas (A_i)	y_i	$A_i y_i$
A1	$2,43 \times 0,3368 = 0,818424$	$0,3368/2 + 1,21 = 1,3784$	1,88115642
A2	$0,81 \times 1,21 = 0,9801$	$1,21/2 = 0,605$	0,5929605
	1,798524		1,721076142

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum (A_i y_i)}{\sum (A_i)} = \frac{1,721076142}{1,798524} = 0,9569381015 \approx 0,9569$$

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Tabel momen luasan (dari atas)

Bagian	Luas (A_i)	y_i	$A_i y_i$
A1	$2,43 \times 0,3368 = 0,818424$	$0,3368/2 = 0,1684$	$0,1378226016$
A2	$0,81 \times 1,21 = 0,9801$	$1,21/2 + 0,3368 = 0,9418$	$0,92305818$
	$1,798524$		$1,060880782$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum (A_i y_i)}{\sum (A_i)} = \frac{1,060880782}{1,798524} = 0,589861888 \approx 0,5899$$

Cek \bar{y} bawah + \bar{y} atas = 1,5468

$$0,9569 + 0,5899 = 1,5468$$

$$1,5468 = 1,5468 \text{ (benar)}$$

$$OB = 0,9569 \text{ m}$$

STEP 6 (Mencari jarak pusat benda ke pusat apung)

$$BG = OG - OB = 1,279 - 0,9569 = 0,3221 \text{ m}$$

STEP 7 (Mencari momen inersia I_0 persegi)

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{12} b^3 a = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 0,81^3 = 0,0358722675 \text{ m}^4$$

STEP 8 (Mencari volume yang dipindahkan)

$$V = L a \cdot t$$

$$V = b^2 \cdot h \text{ balok}$$

$$= b^2 \cdot d$$

$$= 0,81^2 \cdot 1,5468$$

$$= 1,01485548 \text{ m}^3$$

STEP 9 (Mencari jarak pusat apung ke titik metasetrum)

$$BM = \frac{I_0}{V} = \frac{0,0358722675 \text{ m}^4}{1,01485548 \text{ m}^3} = 0,03534716835 \text{ m}$$

STEP 10 (Mencari titik pusat metasetrum)

$$GM = BM - BG = 0,03534716835 - 0,3221 = -0,2867528317$$

Karena nilai $GM(-)$, maka lokasi m berada di bawah pusat berat G .

Berarti benda tidak stabil.

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GELATIK