

MEKANIKA FLUIDA

- Densitas (massa jenis)
- Tekanan
- Daya apung
- Tegangan Permukaan

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Fluida

- Fluida adalah zat yang dapat mengalir, termasuk dalam fluida adalah cairan dan gas.
- Pengertian Umum
 - Gas adalah fluida yang dapat ditekan.
 - Cairan Hampir-hampir tidak dapat ditekan.
- Mekanika Fluida
 - Statistika Fluida (Fluida yang diam dalam keadaan setimbang)
 - Dinamika Fluida (Fluida yang bergerak)

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Statistika Fluida

- Densitas (massa jenis)
- Tekanan
- Daya apung
- Tegangan Permukaan

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Material or Object	Density (kg/m ³)
Interstellar space	10^{-20}
Best laboratory vacuum	10^{-17}
Air: 20°C and 1 atm pressure	1.21
20°C and 50 atm	60.5
Styrofoam	1×10^2
Ice	0.917×10^3
Water: 20°C and 1 atm	0.998×10^3
20°C and 50 atm	1.000×10^3
Seawater: 20°C and 1 atm	1.024×10^3
Whole blood	1.060×10^3
Iron	7.9×10^3
Mercury (the metal, not the planet)	13.6×10^3
Earth: average	5.5×10^3
core	9.5×10^3
crust	2.8×10^3
Sun: average	1.4×10^3
core	1.6×10^5
White dwarf star (core)	10^{10}
Uranium nucleus	3×10^{17}
Neutron star (core)	10^{18}

Example 12.1

The weight of a roomful of air

Find the mass and weight of the air at 20°C in a living room with a 4.0 m*5.0 m floor and a ceiling 3.0 m high, and the mass and weight of an equal volume of water.

Solution

We have $V = (14.0 \text{ m}) (15.0 \text{ m}) (13.0 \text{ m}) = 60 \text{ m}^3$, so from Eq. (12.1),

$$m_{\text{air}} = \rho_{\text{air}} \cdot V = (11.20 \text{ kg/m}^3) (60 \text{ m}^3) = 72 \text{ kg}$$

$$w_{\text{air}} = m_{\text{air}} \cdot g = (72 \text{ kg}) (9.8 \text{ m/s}^2) = 700 \text{ N} = 160 \text{ lb}$$

The mass and weight of an equal volume of water are

$$m_{\text{water}} = \rho_{\text{water}} V = (1000 \text{ kg/m}^3) (60 \text{ m}^3)$$

$$= 6.0 \times 10^4 \text{ kg}$$

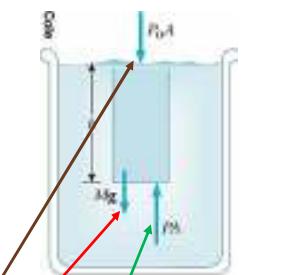
$$w_{\text{water}} = m_{\text{water}} g = (6.0 \times 10^4 \text{ kg}) (9.8 \text{ m/s}^2)$$

$$= 5.9 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

$$= 1.3 \times 10^5 \text{ lb}$$

$$= 66 \text{ tons}$$

Table 12.1 Densities of Some Common Substances		
Molid	Densi kg/m^3	Rasmi
Air (20°C)	1.2×10^3	1.2
Water	1.0×10^3	1.0
Steam	0.6×10^3	0.6
Ice	0.9×10^3	0.9
Mercury	13.6×10^3	13.6
Silicon	2.3×10^3	2.3
Gold	19.3×10^3	19.3
Aluminum	2.7×10^3	2.7
Iron	7.8×10^3	7.8
Lead	11.3×10^3	11.3
Mercury	13.6×10^3	13.6
Oil	0.8×10^3	0.8
Gasoline	0.7×10^3	0.7
Human	1.0×10^3	1.0
Hydrogen	0.09×10^3	0.09
Helium	0.17×10^3	0.17
Hydrogen	0.09×10^3	0.09
Helium	0.17×10^3	0.17



Gaya eksternal: **atmosfir**, **berat**, **normal** (gaya apung)

$$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow PA - Mg - P_0A = 0,$$

tapi : $M = \rho V = \rho Ah$, jadi : $PA = P_0A + \rho Ahg$

$$\left. \right\} P = P_0 + \rho gh$$

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Tekanan dalam Fluida

- Dalam keadaan tenang, fluida akan memberikan gaya yang tegak lurus pada seluruh permukaan kontaknya. Gaya yang diberikan akibat tumbukan molekul dalam fluida
- Tekanan (pressure) adalah gaya normal persatuan luas yaitu perbandingan antara dF dan dA

$$p = \frac{F}{A}$$



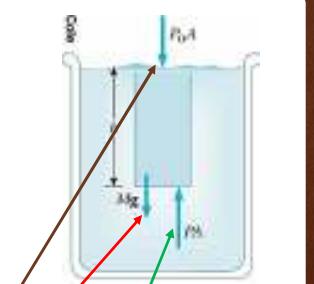
- Satuan SI untuk tekanan (pressure) adalah pascal, dimana
1 pascal = 1 Pa = 1 N/m²

Dua satuan yang berkaitan adalah bar, setara dengan 105 Pa, dan millibar, setara dengan 100 Pa.

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Tekanan dan Kedalaman

- Jika sebuah fluida dalam keadaan diam pada wadah, semua bagian fluida haruslah dalam keadaan kesetimbangan statis
- Semua titik pada kedalaman yang sama haruslah berada dalam tekanan yang sama (kecuali jika fluida tidak dalam kesetimbangan)
- Tiga gaya eksternal bekerja pada bagian benda seluas A



Gaya eksternal: **atmosfir**, **berat**, **normal** (gaya apung)

$$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \Rightarrow PA - Mg - P_0A = 0,$$

tapi : $M = \rho V = \rho Ah$, jadi : $PA = P_0A + \rho Ahg$

$$\left. \right\} P = P_0 + \rho gh$$

Tekanan dan Persamaan Kedalaman

$$P = P_0 + \rho g h$$

- Po adalah tekanan atmosfer normal
 $1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 14.7 \text{ lb/in}^2$
- Tekanan tidak bergantung pada bentuk wadah
- Satuan tekanan yang lain:



$$\begin{aligned} 76.0 \text{ cm dari raksa} \\ \text{Satu atmosfer } 1 \text{ atm} = & \left[\begin{array}{l} 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} \\ 14.7 \text{ lb/in}^2 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

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Example 14.1 The Water Bed

The surface of a water bed is 2.00 m long by 2.00 m wide and 30.0 cm deep.

- (a) Find the weight of the water in the mattress.

Solution The density of fresh water is 1.000 kg/m^3 (see Table 14.1 on page 425), and the volume of the water filling the mattress is $V = (2.00 \text{ m})(2.00 \text{ m})(0.300 \text{ m}) = 1.20 \text{ m}^3$. Hence, using Equation 1.1, the mass of the water in the bed is

$$M = \rho V = (1.000 \text{ kg/m}^3)(1.20 \text{ m}^3) = 1.20 \times 10^3 \text{ kg}$$

and its weight is

$$W = (1.20 \times 10^3 \text{ kg})(9.80 \text{ m/s}^2) = 1.18 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$$

This is approximately 2000 lb. (A regular bed weighs approximately 200 lb.) Because the bed is so great, such a water bed is best placed in the basement or on a sturdy, well-supported floor.

- (b) Find the pressure exerted by the water on the floor when the bed rests in its normal position. Assume that the entire lower surface of the bed makes contact with the floor.

Solution When the bed is in its normal position, the area in contact with the floor is 1.00 m^2 ; thus, from Equation

14.1, we find that

$$p = \frac{W}{A} = \frac{1.18 \times 10^4 \text{ N}}{1.00 \text{ m}^2} = 1.18 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$$

What If? What if the water bed is replaced by a 300-lb ordinary bed that is supported by four legs? Each leg has a circular cross section of radius 2.00 cm. What pressure does this bed exert on the floor?

Answer The weight of the bed is distributed over four circular cross sections at the bottom of the legs. Thus, the pressure is

$$p = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{mg}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{300 \text{ lb}}{4\pi(0.0200 \text{ m})^2} \left(\frac{1 \text{ N}}{0.225 \text{ lb}} \right)$$

$$= 2.65 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$$

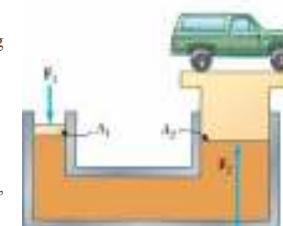
Note that this is almost 180 times larger than the pressure due to the water bed. This is because the weight of the ordinary bed, even though it is much less than the weight of the water bed, is applied over the very small area of the four legs. The high pressure on the floor at the feet of an ordinary bed could cause denting of wood floors or permanently crush carpet pile. In contrast, a water bed requires a sturdy floor to support the very large weight.

Prinsip Paskal

- Tekanan yang diberikan pada suatu cairan yang tertutup diteruskan tanpa berkurang ke tiap titik dalam fluida dan ke dinding bejana.

- Dongkrak hidrolik adalah aplikasi yang penting dari Prinsip Paskal

$$p = \frac{F_1}{A_1} = \frac{F_2}{A_2}$$



Karena $A_2 > A_1$, maka $F_2 > F_1$

to

Example 14.2 The Car Lift

In a car lift used in a service station, compressed air exerts a force on a small piston that has a circular cross-section and a radius of 5.00 cm. This pressure is transmitted by a liquid to a piston that has a radius of 15.0 cm. What force must the compressed air exert to lift a car weighing 15,000 N? What air pressure produces this force?

Solution Because the pressure exerted by the compressed air is transmitted undiminished throughout the liquid, we have

$$F_1 = \left(\frac{A_1}{A_2} \right) F_2 = \frac{\pi(5.00 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m})^2}{\pi(15.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m})^2} (1.93 \times 10^4 \text{ N})$$

$$= 1.48 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

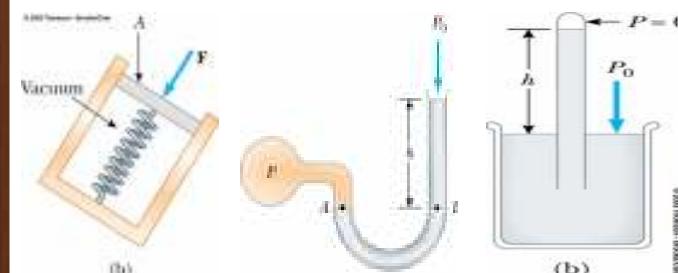
The air pressure that produces this force is

$$p = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{1.48 \times 10^3 \text{ N}}{\pi(5.00 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m})^2}$$

$$= 1.88 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

This pressure is approximately twice atmospheric pressure.

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Pengukuran Tekanan

- Pegas dikalibrasi dengan gaya yang diketahui
- Gaya yang dikerjakan fluida pada piston dapat diukur
- Tekanan pada B adalah $P_0 + \rho gh$
- Tabung tertutup panjang diisi dengan raksa dan dibalikkan posisinya dalam bejana berisi raksa juga
- Tekanan atmosfer terukur adalah $P_0 + \rho gh$

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Keterapungan (Buoyancy)



■ Berapa besarnya gaya ini?
 $\Delta F = B = (P_2 - P_1)A$,
dengan : $P_2 = P_1 + \rho gh$,
maka : $B = (P_1 + \rho gh - P_1) A$
 $= \rho_{fluida} ghA$
 $= \rho_{fluida} gV$

- Besarnya gaya apung selalu sama dengan berat fluida yang dipindahkan
 $B = \rho_{fluida} \cdot V_g = w_{fluida}$
- Gaya apung adalah sama untuk benda yang ukuran, bentuk, dan kerapatananya sama
- Gaya apung adalah gaya yang dikerjakan oleh fluida
- Sebuah benda tenggelam atau mengapung bergantung pada hubungan antara gaya apung dan gaya berat

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Prinsip Archimedes

- Sebuah benda yang tenggelam seluruhnya atau sebagian dalam suatu fluida diangkat ke atas oleh sebuah gaya yang sama dengan berat fluida yang dipindahkan
- Gaya ini disebut gaya apung.
- Penyebab fisis: perbedaan tekanan antara bagian atas dan bagian bawah benda

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Prinsip Archimedes: Benda Terendam

Gaya apung ke atas adalah $B = \rho_{fluida} g V_{benda}$
Gaya gravitasi ke bawah adalah $w = mg = \rho_{benda} g V_{benda}$
Gaya neto adalah $B - w = (\rho_{fluida} - \rho_{benda}) g V_{benda}$



Benda akan mengapung atau tenggelam, bergantung pada arah gaya neto



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Gaya neto adalah $B - w = (\rho_{fluida} - \rho_{benda}) g V_{benda}$

- ▶ Kerapatan benda lebih kecil dari fluida $\rho_{benda} < \rho_{fluida}$
- ▶ Benda mengalami gaya neto ke atas
- Kerapatan benda lebih besar dari fluida
 $\rho_{benda} > \rho_{fluida}$
- Gaya neto ke bawah, sehingga percepatan benda ke bawah



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Prinsip Archimedes: Benda Mengapung

- Benda dalam kesetimbangan statis
- Gaya apung ke atas diseimbangkan oleh gaya gravitasi ke bawah
- Volume fluida yang dipindahkan sama dengan volume benda yang tercelup dalam fluida



$$\frac{\rho_{\text{benda}}}{\rho_{\text{fluida}}} = \frac{V_{\text{fluida}}}{V_{\text{benda}}}$$

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2. Anda merancang diving bell untuk menahan tekanan tekan air laut pada kedalaman 250 m.
- Berapa tekanan gauge pada kedalaman ini? (asumsikan densitas air tidak berubah)
 - Pada kedalaman ini berapa gaya total akibat air diluar diving bell dan udara di dalam diving bell pada sebuah kaca berbentuk lingkaran dengan diameter 30.0 cm di diameter jika tekanan dalam diving bell sama dengan tekanan pada permukaan air?

Jawab

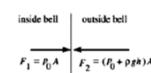
- gauge pressure $= p - p_0 = \rho gh$
Densitas air laut $1.03 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$,
 $\rho - \rho_0 = \rho gh$
 $= (1.03 \times 10 \text{ kg/m})(9.80 \text{ m/s})(250 \text{ m})$
 $= 2.52 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$

- b. Tekananan pada kedua sisi jendela

$F = pA. \text{Tekananan di dalam } p_0; \text{Tekanan diluar } p = p_0 + \rho gh.$

The net force is

$$\begin{aligned} F_2 - F_1 &= (p_0 + \rho gh)A - p_0 A = (\rho gh)A \\ F_2 - F_1 &= (2.52 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa})\pi (0.150 \text{ m})^2 \\ F_2 - F_1 &= 1.78 \times 10^5 \text{ N.} \end{aligned}$$



Contoh Soal

1. Anda membeli sepotong sepotong logam empat persegi panjang dengan ukuran $5.0 \times 15.0 \times 30.0 \text{ mm}$ dengan massa 0.0158 kg . Penjual mengatakan bahwa logam tersebut adalah emas. Untuk membuktikannya anda menghitung densitas rata-rata logam. Berapakah nilai densitas rata-rata?

Jawab :**Densitas :**

$\text{Densitas } \rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{0.0158 \text{ kg}}{7.25 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3} = 103 \text{ kg/m}^3.$

$F = (5.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m})(15.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m})(30.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}) = 2.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$

$\rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{0.0158 \text{ kg}}{2.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3} = 7.02 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$

Logam emas dengan kadar 36 %

CHAPTER PROBLEMS 14-04: Floating, buoyancy, and density

In Fig. 14-11, a block of density $\rho = 800 \text{ kg/m}^3$ floats just down in a fluid of density $\rho_f = 1200 \text{ kg/m}^3$. The block has height $H = 4.0 \text{ cm}$.

(a) At what depth is the block submerged?

KEY IDEAS

- (1) Buoyant response due to opposed buoyant force on the block equals the downward gravitational force on the block.

- (2) The buoyant force is equal to the weight $m g$ of the fluid displaced by the submerged portion of the block.

Calculation: From Fig. 14-10, we know that the buoyant force has the magnitude $F_b = \rho_f V g$, where ρ_f is the mass of the fluid displaced by the block's submerged volume V . From Fig. 14-12 ($g = 9.80 \text{ m/s}^2$), we know that the mass of the displaced fluid is $m_f = \rho_f V$. We also know V is half the submerged volume of the block since height is H , and its width is W . Then from Fig. 14-13, we see that the submerged volume must be $V_s = \frac{1}{2} Wh$. If we now combine our three expressions, we find that the upward buoyant force has magnitude

$F_b = m_f g = \rho_f V g = \rho_f W h g \quad (14-20)$

Similarly, we can write the magnitude F_g of the gravitational force on the block, first in terms of the block's mass m , then in terms of the block's dimensions L , W , and H (its full height).

$F_g = m g = \rho V g = \rho L W H g \quad (14-21)$

The floating block is stationary. Thus, writing Newton's second law for components along a vertical y axis with the positive direction upward ($F_{\text{down}} = -m g$), we have

$F_b = F_g = -m g \quad (14-22)$

Floating means that the buoyant force matches the gravitational force.



Fig. 14-11 Block of height H floats in a fluid. In a depth of h , or from Eqs. 14-20 and 14-21,

$\rho_f W h g = \rho L W H g = 0,$

which gives us

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{\rho}{\rho_f} H = \frac{800 \text{ kg/m}^3}{1200 \text{ kg/m}^3} (4.0 \text{ cm}) \\ &= 4.0 \text{ cm}^2 \quad (\text{Answer}) \end{aligned}$$

(b) If the block is held fully submerged and then released, what is the magnitude of its acceleration?

Calculation: The gravitational force on the block is the same for now, with the block fully submerged, the volume of the displaced water is $V = L W H$. (The full height of the block is used.) This means that the value of F_g is one larger, and the block will no longer be stationary but will accelerate upward. Since Newton's second law yields

$F_b \sim F_g = m g,$

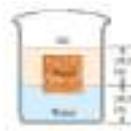
or

$\rho_f W H g = \rho L W H g = \rho L W V g,$

where we inserted $\rho L W H$ for the mass m of the block. Substituting for a block's

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left(\frac{\rho_f}{\rho} - 1 \right) H = \left(\frac{1200 \text{ kg/m}^3}{800 \text{ kg/m}^3} - 1 \right) (0.8 \text{ m}) \\ &= 0.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad (\text{Answer}) \end{aligned}$$

3. A cubical block of wood, 10.0 cm on a side, floats at the interface between oil and water with its lower surface 1.50 cm below the interface (Fig. E12.31). The density of the oil is 790 kg/m³.
- What is the gauge pressure at the upper face of the block?
 - What is the gauge pressure at the lower face of the block?



IDENTIFY and SET UP:

Use Eq. (12.8) to calculate the gauge pressure at the two depths.

- (a) The distances are shown in Figure 12.31a.

$$p - p_0 = \rho g h$$

The upper face is 1.50 cm below the top of the oil, so

$$p - p_0 = (790 \text{ kg/m}^3)(9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)(0.0150 \text{ m})$$

$$p - p_0 = 116 \text{ Pa}$$

- (b) The pressure at the interface is $P_{\text{interface}} = p_a + \rho_{\text{oil}} g(0.100 \text{ m})$.

The lower face of the block is 1.50 cm below the interface, so

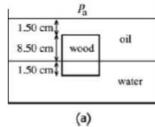
the pressure there is $P = P_{\text{interface}} + \rho_{\text{water}} g(0.0150 \text{ m})$.

Combining these two equations gives

$$p - p_a = \rho_{\text{oil}} g(0.100 \text{ m}) + \rho_{\text{water}} g(0.0150 \text{ m})$$

$$p - p_a = [(790 \text{ kg/m}^3)(0.100 \text{ m}) + (1000 \text{ kg/m}^3)(0.0150 \text{ m})] (9.80 \text{ m/s}^2)$$

$$p - p_a = 921 \text{ Pa}$$



(a)

Tugas

- Three liquids that will not mix are poured into a cylindrical container. The volumes and densities of the liquids are 0.50 L, 2.6 g/cm³; 0.25 L, 1.0 g/cm³; and 0.40 L, 0.80 g/cm³. What is the force on the bottom of the container due to these liquids? One liter = 1 L = 1000 cm³. (Ignore the contribution due to the atmosphere.)
- A large aquarium of height 5.00 m is filled with fresh water to a depth of 2.00 m. One wall of the aquarium consists of thick plastic 8.00 m wide. By how much does the total force on that wall increase if the aquarium is next filled to a depth of 4.00 m?

Tugas

3. A piston of cross-sectional area a is used in a hydraulic press to exert a small force of magnitude f on the enclosed liquid. A connecting pipe leads to a larger piston of cross-sectional area A (Fig. 1). (a) What force magnitude F will the larger piston sustain without moving? (b) If the piston diameters are 3.80 cm and 53.0 cm, what force magnitude on the small piston will balance a 20.0 kN force on the large piston?

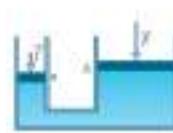


Fig. 1

Tugas

4. In Fig. 2, a cube of edge length $L = 0.600 \text{ m}$ and mass 450 kg is suspended by a rope in an open tank of liquid of density 1030 kg/m³. Find (a) the magnitude of the total downward force on the top of the cube from the liquid and the atmosphere, assuming atmospheric pressure is 1.00 atm, (b) the magnitude of the total upward force on the bottom of the cube, and (c) the tension in the rope. (d) Calculate the magnitude of the buoyant force on the cube using Archimedes' principle. What relation exists among all the forces?

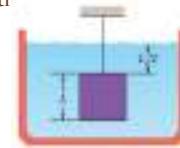


Fig. 2

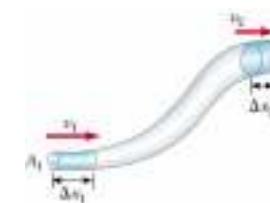
Sifat Fluida Ideal

- Nonviskos
 - Tidak ada gesekan internal antar lapisan dalam fluida
- Incompressible
 - Kerapatannya konstan
- Steady
 - Kecepatan, kerapatan dan tekanan tidak berubah terhadap waktu
- Bergerak tanpa adanya turbulen
 - Tidak ada arus eddy yang muncul

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Persamaan Kontinuitas

- $A_1v_1 = A_2v_2$
- Perkalian antara luas penampang pipa dengan laju fluida adalah konstan
 - Laju fluida tinggi ketika fluida di pipa yang luas penampangnya sempit dan laju fluida rendah ketika fluida di tempat yang luas penampangnya besar
- Av dinamakan *laju alir*



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Example 1.4.8: Watering a Garden

A water hose 2.50 cm in diameter is used by a gardener to fill a 50.0 L bucket. The gardener notes that it takes 1.00 min to fill the bucket. A nozzle with an opening of cross-sectional area 0.500 cm^2 is then attached to the hose. The nozzle is held so that water is projected horizontally from a point 1.00 m above the ground. Over what horizontal distance can the water be projected?

SOLVED We identify point 1 within the hose and point 2 at the exit of the nozzle. We first find the speed of the water at the hose from the back-solving information. The cross-sectional area of the hose is

$$A_1 = \pi d^2 = \pi \left(\frac{d^2}{4} \right) = \pi \left(\frac{(2.50 \text{ cm})^2}{4} \right) = 4.93 \text{ cm}^2$$

According to the data given, the volume flow rate is equal to 50.0 L/min :

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 v_1 &= 50.0 \text{ L/min} = \frac{50.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3}{60.0 \text{ s}} = 8.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \\ v_1 &= \frac{8.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{4.93 \text{ cm}^2} = \frac{8.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}}{4.93 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2} = 1.68 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

Now we use the continuity equation for fluids to find the speed $v_2 = v_0$ with which the water exits the nozzle. The subscript 0 represents that this will be the initial velocity

component of the water projected from the hose, and the subscript 0 recognizes that the initial velocity vector of the projected water is in the horizontal direction.

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 v_1 &= A_2 v_2 = A_2 v_0 \quad \rightarrow \quad v_0 = \frac{A_1}{A_2} v_1 \\ v_0 &= \frac{4.93 \text{ cm}^2}{0.500 \text{ cm}^2} (1.68 \text{ m/s}) \\ &= 10.0 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

We now shall our thinking away from fluids and to projectile motion because the water is in free fall once it exits the nozzle. A particle of the water falls through a vertical distance of 1.00 m starting from rest, and lands on the ground at time t , that we find from Equation 2.12:

$$\begin{aligned} y &= y_0 + v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ -1.00 \text{ m} &= 0 + 0 - \frac{1}{2}(9.81 \text{ m/s}^2)t^2 \\ t &= \sqrt{\frac{2(1.00 \text{ m})}{9.81 \text{ m/s}^2}} = 0.452 \text{ s} \end{aligned}$$

In the horizontal direction, we apply Equation 2.12 with $y_0 = 0$ to a particle of water to find the horizontal distance:

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t = 0 + (10.0 \text{ m/s})(0.452 \text{ s}) = 4.52 \text{ m}$$

27

Persamaan Bernoulli

- Menghubungkan tekanan dengan laju fluida dan ketinggian
- Persamaan Bernoulli adalah konsekuensi dari kekekalan energi yang diaplikasikan pada fluida ideal
- Asumsinya fluid incompressible, nonviskos, dan mengalir tanpa turbulen
- Menyatakan bahwa jumlah tekanan, energi kinetik per satuan volume, dan energi potensial per satuan volume mempunyai nilai yang sama pada semua titik sepanjang streamline

$$P + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 + \rho g y = \text{tetap}$$

28

CONTOH 14-8

Tandon air di dalam rumah kita mengalir ke dalam ruang mesin pipa dengan diameter seluruh 20 cm pada tekanan atmosfer 101325 Pa dalam 4 detik. Pipa berbentuk 1/2 lingkaran dipasang untuk dilalui oleh mesin tanur suami tanur selama 30 m (Gambar 14-21). Jika tekanan pada pipa mesin adalah 10^5 Pa , seberapa tinggi arus, tekanan, dan tekanan sisa air dalam tandon mesin.

PENYELESAIAN Ambil titik 1 dan titik 2 berada di ujung pipa mesin dan pipa yang berada di dalam tandon mesin. Laju nyata pada pipa tanur mesin diperoleh dari persamaan Bernoulli (Gambar 14-14).

$$\frac{P_1}{\rho g} + \frac{V_1^2}{2g} = \frac{P_2}{\rho g} + \frac{V_2^2}{2g}$$

Diketahui $V_1 = 4 \text{ m/s}$ (keadaan awal), $V_2 = 2.0 \text{ m/s}$ (keadaan akhir), P_1 dan P_2 diketahui, dan kita dapat mencari ρ_1 dari persamaan Bernoulli:

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 - P_2 &= \frac{1}{2}\rho(V_2^2 - V_1^2) - (\rho g z_2 - \rho g z_1) \\ &= 101325 \text{ Pa} - \frac{1}{2}(2.0 \times 10^2 \text{ m/s})^2(10^3 \text{ N/m}^2) - 2.25 \text{ mPa} \\ &= 101325 \text{ Pa} - 200000 \text{ Pa} - 2.25 \text{ mPa} \\ &= 101325 \text{ Pa} - 200000 \text{ Pa} - 2.25 \text{ mPa} \\ &= 3.2 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa} = 3.2 \text{ atm} = 44 \text{ psi}. \end{aligned}$$

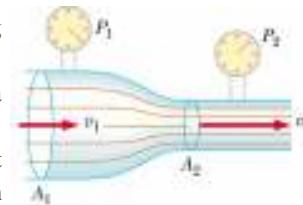
Gaya dorong volume adalah:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial A} &= \Delta P_1 = 44320 \times 10^2 \text{ N/m}^2(0.025 \text{ m}^2) \\ &= 4.3 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}^2 = 0.43 \text{ kN}. \end{aligned}$$

29

Bagaimana mengukur laju aliran fluida: Venturi Meter

- Menunjukkan aliran fluida yang melalui pipa horizontal
- Laju aliran fluida berubah jika diametrnya berubah
- Fluida yang bergerak cepat memiliki tekanan yang lebih kecil dari fluida yang bergerak lebih lambat



30

Gerak Fluida: Aliran Turbulen

- Aliran menjadi tak tentu
- Tidak mencapai sebuah nilai kecepatan tertentu
- Muncul keadaan yang menyebabkan perubahan kecepatan secara tiba-tiba
- Arus Eddy (arus pusar) merupakan sifat dari aliran turbulen

31

Aliran Fluida: Viskositas

- Viskositas adalah kadar gesekan internal dalam fluida
- Gesekan internal diasosiasikan dengan resistansi (hambatan) antara dua lapisan fluida yang bergerak relatif satu terhadap yang lain

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