

## ANSWER SHEET

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Matric Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Section / Group: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of experiment: \_\_\_\_\_

### EXPERIMENTAL DATA

**Table 1** Drag Force Measured by Direct Weighing

| Drag Force (gmf) | $\Delta H_o$ (mm) | $\Delta h_o$ (mm) |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                  |                   |                   |
|                  |                   |                   |
|                  |                   |                   |
|                  |                   |                   |
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|                  |                   |                   |
|                  |                   |                   |

**Table 2** Pressure Distribution around a Cylinder

| $\theta$ (Deg.) | $\Delta h$ (mm) |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0°              |                 |
| 20°             |                 |
| 40°             |                 |
| 60°             |                 |
| 80°             |                 |
| 100°            |                 |
| 120°            |                 |
| 140°            |                 |
| 160°            |                 |
| 180°            |                 |

Note:

- The pressure should be relatively symmetrical about the line  $\theta = 0^\circ$ , so assume the values of pressure are similar for reverse direction ( $\theta = -20^\circ$  until  $-180^\circ$ ).
- $\Delta H_o$  is constant: \_\_\_\_\_ mm, so pressure head caused by total pressure  $P_o =$  \_\_\_\_\_ N/m<sup>2</sup>
- $\Delta h_o$  is constant : \_\_\_\_\_ mm, so pressure head caused by static pressure  $p_o =$  \_\_\_\_\_ N/m<sup>2</sup>

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### EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

**Table 3** Drag Force Measured by Direct Weighing

| Drag Force<br>(gmf) | $\Delta H_o$<br>(mm) | $P_o$<br>(N/m <sup>2</sup> ) | $\Delta h_o$<br>(mm) | $p_o$<br>(N/m <sup>2</sup> ) | $P_o - p_o = \frac{1}{2}\rho U^2$<br>(N/m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
|                     |                      |                              |                      |                              |  |
|                     |                      |                              |                      |                              |  |
|                     |                      |                              |                      |                              |  |
|                     |                      |                              |                      |                              |  |
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|                     |                      |                              |                      |                              |  |
|                     |                      |                              |                      |                              |  |

**Table 4** Pressure Distribution around a Cylinder

| $\theta$<br>(Deg.) | $\Delta h$<br>(mm) | $p$<br>(N/m <sup>2</sup> ) | $p - p_o$<br>(N/m <sup>2</sup> ) | $c_p = \frac{p - p_o}{\frac{1}{2}\rho U^2}$<br>(N/m <sup>2</sup> ) | $c_p \cos \theta$ |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 0°                 |                    |                            |                                  |  |                   |
| 20°                |                    |                            |                                  |  |                   |
| 40°                |                    |                            |                                  |  |                   |
| 60°                |                    |                            |                                  |  |                   |
| 80°                |                    |                            |                                  |  |                   |
| 100°               |                    |                            |                                  |  |                   |
| 120°               |                    |                            |                                  |  |                   |
| 140°               |                    |                            |                                  |  |                   |
| 160°               |                    |                            |                                  |  |                   |
| 180°               |                    |                            |                                  |  |                   |

### SAMPLE CALCULATION

Show a sample of calculation and attach it with the report.

# ANSWER SHEET

## DISCUSSION

1. For the direct weighing method, plot the drag force against the dynamic pressure. Establish the slope and calculate the drag coefficient,  $C_D$ .

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1. For the pressure distribution method, plot the graphs of  $c_p$  and  $c_p \cos \theta$  as functions of angle  $\theta$ . Determine the drag coefficient,  $C_D$ .

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3. Discuss the difference of the values obtained for the drag coefficient by those two methods.

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## ANSWER SHEET

4. Discuss the differences of theoretical and experimental values of drag coefficient,  $C_D$ .

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5. State the possible errors expected in this experiment, and suggestions to reduce the errors.

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### CONCLUSION

State the conclusions of the experiment based on the understanding from results, graphs and discussions.

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