

(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

PAPER ID : 4070

Roll No.

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B.Tech**(SEM III) ODD SEMESTER THEORY EXAMINATION 2009-10****FLUID MECHANICS***Time : 3 Hours]**[Total Marks : 100*

- Note :**
- (1) Attempt **all five** questions.
 - (2) The figures on the right hand side indicate marks.
 - (3) Missing data if any, may suitably be assumed.
 - (4) Be precise in your answers.

1 Attempt any **two** parts : **10×2=20**

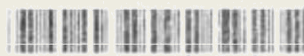
(a) Differentiate between :

- (i) Stability conditions for immersed and floating bodies.
- (ii) Absolute, Gauge, Atmospheric and Vacuum pressure using sketch also give the relation between them.

(b) What is the difference between Eulerian and Lagrangian approach ? Define Manometers.

(c) A pipe tapers from 250 mm to 125 mm when the rate of flow of the liquid in the pipe is 2400 lit/min. Calculate the average velocity of flow at the two sections.

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2 Attempt any **four** parts :

5×4=20

- (a) What is continuum ? Some insects walk on water ? Why ?
- (b) Define centre of Buoyancy and Metacentre.
- (c) An oil of specific gravity 0.9 and viscosity 10 poise is flowing through a pipe of diameter 110 mm. The velocity at the centre is 2 mtr. Find the pressure gradient in the direction flow and shear stress at the pipe wall.
- (d) Prove stream function (ψ) and potential function (ϕ) are orthogonal to each other.
- (e) What are the similarity laws ? What is their importance in model testing ?
- (f) One litre crude oil weighs 9.6 N. Calculate its specific gravity, density and specific weight.

3 Attempt any **two** parts :

10×2=20

- (a) A two dimensional flow is described by the velocity components $u = 5x^3$ and $v = -15x^2y$. Evaluate the stream function velocity and acceleration at point $p(x = 1 \text{ mtr}, y = 2 \text{ m})$.
- (b) State the momentum equation and what is the difference between pitot tube and pitot static tube ?



5. (i) Derive the expression for the path of a particle falling in a fluid.

- (a) A metallic sphere of sp. gr. 7.0 falls in an oil of density 800 kg/m^3 . The diameter of the sphere is 8 mm and it attains a terminal velocity of 40 m/s . Find the viscosity in poise of the model.

- (b) (i) Define and discuss hydraulic gradient and the total energy lines with figure.

- (ii) Water flows through a pipe of diameter 120 mm . The velocities at the pipe axis and 40 mm from the pipe axis are 10 m/s and 3 m/s respectively. Determine the wall shear stress.

4. Attempt any two parts.

- (a) A pipe bend of 400 mm at the inlet and 200 mm at the outlet turns the flow of water through 120° in a vertical plane. The flow through the bend is 20 l/s and the pressure at the inlet is horizontal and the exit is 1.2 mtr below the entrance section. The weight of the bend is 0.18 m^3 determine the force exerted on the bend.

- (c) Define displacement thickness. Derive an expression for momentum thickness for boundary layer flow/sec. and the pressure at the inlet is horizontal and the exit is 1.2 mtr below the entrance section. The weight of the bend is 0.18 m^3 determine the force exerted on the bend.

- (b) (i) Prove that laminar flow through a circular pipe, momentum correction factor $\beta = 4/3$.

- (ii) Differentiate between stream lines body and bluff body.

- (c) State Buckingham's π -theorem. What are repeating variables ? Why this theorem is considered superior over Rayleigh's method for dimensionless analysis ?

