| Name: <br> Enrolment No: |  |  |  |
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| UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES   <br> End Semester Examination, Dec 2021   <br> Course: Fluid Mechanics (MECH 2023)  Semester: III <br> Programme: B.Tech ADE <br> Max. Marks: 100 |  |  |  |
| Instructions: All the questions are compulsory. Please assume suitable data if missing. |  |  |  |
| Section-A (5x4) |  |  |  |
| Q. No | Statement | Marks | CO |
| Q. 1 | Differentiate between streamlined and bluff bodies. | 4 | CO1 |
| Q. 2 | Enlist the limitations of Bernoulli's theorem. | 4 | CO2 |
| Q. 3 | "The existence of stream function is the compliance of the flow to be continuous". Justify the statement. | 4 | CO1 |
| Q. 4 | Discuss the stability criteria for floating and completely submerged bodies. | 4 | CO1 |
| Q. 5 | Explain the term Laminar sublayer. | 4 | CO1 |
| Section-B (4x10) |  |  |  |
| Q. 6 | Derive Euler's equation of motion along a streamline and integrate it to obtain Bernoulli's equation. | 10 | CO2 |
| Q. 7 | For a two-dimensional fluid flow the velocity function is given by the expression $\emptyset=x^{2}-y^{2}$. <br> i. Determine the velocity component in x and y directions. <br> ii. Show that the velocity components satisfy the conditions of flow continuity and irrotationality. <br> iii. Determine stream function and flow rate between the streamlines $(2,0)$ and $(2,2)$. | 10 | CO2 |
| Q. 8 | For the following velocity profile in the boundary layer on a flat plate, calculate the displacement and momentum thickness in terms of the nominal boundary layer thickness $\delta$. $\mathbf{u} / \mathbf{U}=2 \boldsymbol{\eta}-2 \eta^{3}+\boldsymbol{\eta}^{4}$ <br> Where $\boldsymbol{\eta}=\mathbf{y} / \delta$ | 10 | CO4 |
| Q. 9 | The tank in figure is 3 m wide into the paper. Neglecting atmospheric pressure, compute the hydrostatic (a) horizontal force on BC, (b) vertical force on BC, (c) resultant force on BC | 10 | CO 3 |



| Q.11 | Establish relationship between shear stress and pressure distribution for laminar flow <br> between two fixed parallel plates. Also, prove that for a steady laminar flow between two <br> fixed parallel plates, the velocity distribution across a section is parabolic and that the <br> average velocity is $2 / 3^{\text {rd }}$ of the maximum velocity. (20 marks) <br> OR |  |  |
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|  | a) A truck having a projected area of $6.5 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ travelling at $70 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$ has a total resistance <br> of 2000 N. Of this $20 \%$ is due to the rolling friction and $10 \%$ due to surface friction. <br> The rest is due to drag friction. Make calculations for coefficient of form drag. <br> (8 marks) | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{C O 4}$ |
| b) A passenger car with frontal projected area of $1.5 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ travels at $56 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$. Determine <br> the power required to overcome wind resistance if the drag coefficient of car is 0.4 . <br> For the same power extended in overcoming resistance, find possible percentage <br> change in speed if drag coefficient is reduced to 0.32 by streamlining the car body. <br> (12 marks) |  |  |  |

