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Question Paper Code: 23842

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2018.

Fourth Semester

Mechanical Engineering

\cdot ME 2204/CE 3213 — FLUID MECHANICS AND MACHINERY

(Common to Manufacturing Engineering/Industrial Engineering and Management/Aeronautical Engineering/Automobile Engineering/Industrial Engineering/Mechanical and Automation Engineering/Mechatronics Engineering and Production Engineering)

(Regulations 2008)

(Also common to PTME 2204 – Fluid Mechanics and Machinery for B.E. (Part-Time)
Third Semester – Mechanical Engineering — Regulations 2009)

Time: Three hours Maximum: 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

PART A — $(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ marks})$

- 1. Define Compressibility.
- 2. Distinguish between ideal fluid and real fluid.
- 3. Give the reason for minor energy losses in pipes.
- 4. What is meant by hydraulic gradient line?
- 5. What are the different laws on which models are designed for dynamic similarity?
- 6. How will you determine the total drag of a ship or partially submerged bodies?
- 7. Differentiate between the turbines and pumps.
- 8. Define hydraulic efficiency.
- 9. What is an air vessel?
- 10. What is negative slip in a reciprocating pump?

PART B — $(5 \times 16 = 80 \text{ marks})$

11. (a) An oil film thickness 1.5 mm is used for lubrication between a square plate of size 0.9 m × 0.9 m and an inclined plane having an angle of inclination 20°. The weight of the square plate is 40 kgf and it slides down the plane with a uniform velocity of 0.2 m/sec, Find the dynamic viscosity of oil.

Or

- (b) A piston 796 mm diameter and 200 mm long works in a cylinder of 800 mm diameter. If the annular space is filled with a lubricating oil of viscosity 5cp (centi-poise), calculate the speed of descent of the piston in vertical position. The weight of the piston and axial load are 9.81 N. (16)
- 12. (a) Two reservoirs are connected by a pipeline of diameter 60 cm and length 4000 m. The difference of water level in the reservoirs is 20 m. At a distance of 1000 m from the upper reservoir, a small pipe is connected to the pipeline. The water can be taken from the small pipe. Find the discharge to the lower reservoir, if
 - (i) No water is taken from the small pipe, and
 - (ii) 100 litres/sec of water is taken from small pipe.

Take f = 0.005 and neglect minor losses.

(16)

Or

- (b) A pipe line 60 cm diameter bifurcates at a Y-junction into two branches 40 cm and 30 cm in diameter. If the rate of flow in the main pipe is 1.5 m³/sec and mean velocity of flow in 30 cm diameter pipe is 7.5 m³/sec, determine the rate of flow in the 40 cm diameter pipe. (16)
- 13. (a) Explain the procedure for solving problems by Buckingham's π -theorem.

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- (b) Explain the different types of hydraulic similarities that must exist between the prototype and its model. (16)
- 14. (a) A pelton turbine develops 3000 kW under a head of 300 m. The overall efficiency of the turbine is 83%. If the speed ratio = 0.46, $C_v = 0.98$ and specific speed is 16.5, then find:
 - (i) Diameter of the turbine, and
 - (ii) Diameter of the jet. (16)

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- (b) The internal and external diameters of the impeller of a centrifugal pump are 20 cm and 40 cm respectively. The pump is running at 1200 rpm. The vane angles of the impeller at inlet and outlet are 20° and 30° respectively. The water enters the impeller radially and velocity of flow is constant. Determine the work done by the impeller per kg of water.
- 15. (a) The cylinder bore diameter of a single stage acting reciprocating pump is 150 mm and its stroke is 300 mm. The pump runs at 50 rpm and it lifts water through a height of 25 m. The delivery pipe is 22 m long and 100 mm in diameter. Find the theoretical discharge and the theoretical power required to run the pump. If the actual discharge is 4.2 litres/sec, find the percentage slip. Also determine the acceleration head at the beginning and middle of the delivery stroke. (16)

Or

- (b) (i) Describe the working principles of an air vessel with a neat sketch.
 (8)
 - (ii) State and advantages and limitations of a rotary pump. (8)

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