


Name:	 UPES UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December, 2021

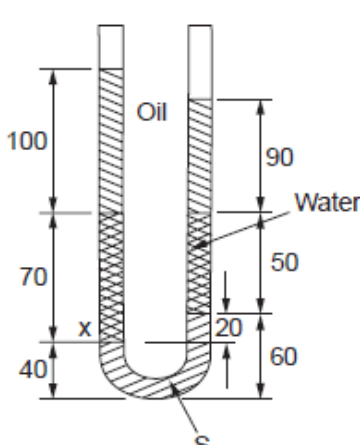
Course: Fluid Flow
Program: B. Tech Food technology
Course Code: MECH2033

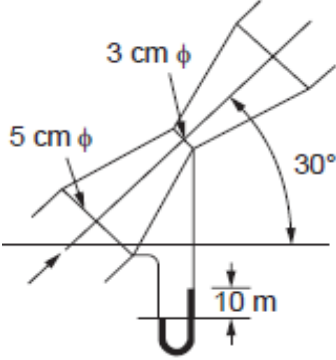
Semester: III
Time: 3 hrs
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: (1) Answer **ALL** questions

SECTION A

S. No.	Questions	Marks	CO
Q1	Define Specific gravity	1.5	CO1
Q2	Define Kinematic viscosity	1.5	CO1
Q3	Define Capillarity	1.5	CO1
Q4	Define Vapour pressure	1.5	CO1
Q5	Cohesive forces between molecules/atoms are highest in the _____ phase. (fill in the blank)	1.5	CO1
Q6	The atoms/molecules are _____ to move in fluids (fill in the blank)	1.5	CO1
Q7	Bulk modulus of liquid will _____ with pressure. (fill in the blank)	1.5	CO1
Q8	Pascal's law states _____ (complete the statement)	1.5	CO1
Q9	When gravitational forces are zero, the pressure exerted by a column of fluid is----- ----- (fill in the blank)_____	1.5	CO1
Q10	The pressure in a fluid at rest _____ with depth. (fill in the blank)	1.5	CO1
Q12	Steady flow is defined as flow where the flow parameters ----- (fill in the blank)	1.5	CO1
Q13	Under unsteady flow conditions the flow parameters vary with ----- (fill in the blank)	1.5	CO1
Q14	Bernoulli equation is applicable for flows which are -----.(fill in the blank)	1.5	CO1
Q15	Cavitation will occur when the pressure at a point -----.(fill in the blank)	1.5	CO1
Q16	The head loss due to sudden expansion is -----.(fill in the blank)	1.5	CO1
Q17	For the same flow area and flow rate, a square section will give a ----- pressure drop. (fill in the blank)	1.5	CO1
Q18	On a free surface of a liquid the pressure is _____(fill in the blank)	1.5	CO1
Q19	The pressure exerted by a column of fluid of height y m and specific weight γ is----- ----- (fill in the blank)	1.5	CO1

Q20	In micromanometer, the density difference between the filler fluid and the manometer fluid should be -----(fill in the blank)_____	1.5	CO1
SECTION B			
Q1	Calculate the pressure difference between the inside and outside of a soap bubble of 2.5 mm dia if the surface tension is 0.022 N/m.	5	CO2
Q2	A flow is defined by $u = 2(1 + t)$, $v = 3(1 + t)$ where t is the time. Determine the velocity at $t = 2$	5	CO2
Q3	A plate 0.0254 mm distant from a fixed plate, moves at 0.61 m/s and requires a force of 2 N/m ² to maintain this speed. Determine the dynamic viscosity of the fluid between the plates.	5	CO2
Q4	Determine the mass density, and specific volume whose specific gravity is 0.85	5	CO2
SECTION C			
Q1	A shaft of 100mm diameter rotates at 60 rpm in a 200 long bearing. Taking that the two surfaces are uniformly separated by a distance of 0.5 mm and taking linear velocity distribution in the lubricating oil having dynamic viscosity 0.04 poise, find the power absorbed in bearing.	15	CO3
Q2	A U-tube is filled first with a fluid of unknown density. Over this water is filled to depths as in figure 1. Lubricating oil of specific gravity 0.891 is filled over the water column on both limbs. The top of both limbs are open to atmosphere. Determine the density of the unknown fluid (dimensions in mm).	15	CO3
 <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 1</p>			
SECTION D			

<p>Q1</p>	<p>A venturimeter as shown in Fig 2 is used measure flow of petrol with a specific gravity of 0.8. The manometer reads 10 cm of mercury of specific gravity 13.6. Determine the flow rate.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Figure2</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>CO4</p>
<p>Q2</p>	<p>A shaft of 145 mm dia runs in journals with a uniform oil film thickness of 0.5 mm. Two bearings of 20 cm width are used. The viscosity of the oil is 19 cP. Determine the speed if the power absorbed is 15 W.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A cruid oil of viscosity 0.9 poise and relative density 0.9 is flowing through a horizontal circular pipe od diameter120mm and length 12m. calculate the difference of pressure at two ends of the pipe, if 785N of the oil is collected in a tank in 25seconds.</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>CO4</p>