

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
February/March, 2019

Marks Scored:

Level : B. Tech.
Year : II

Course : MEEG 218
Semester : I

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 20

Registration No.:

Date

FEB 25 2019

SECTION "A"

[20 Q. × 1 =20 marks]

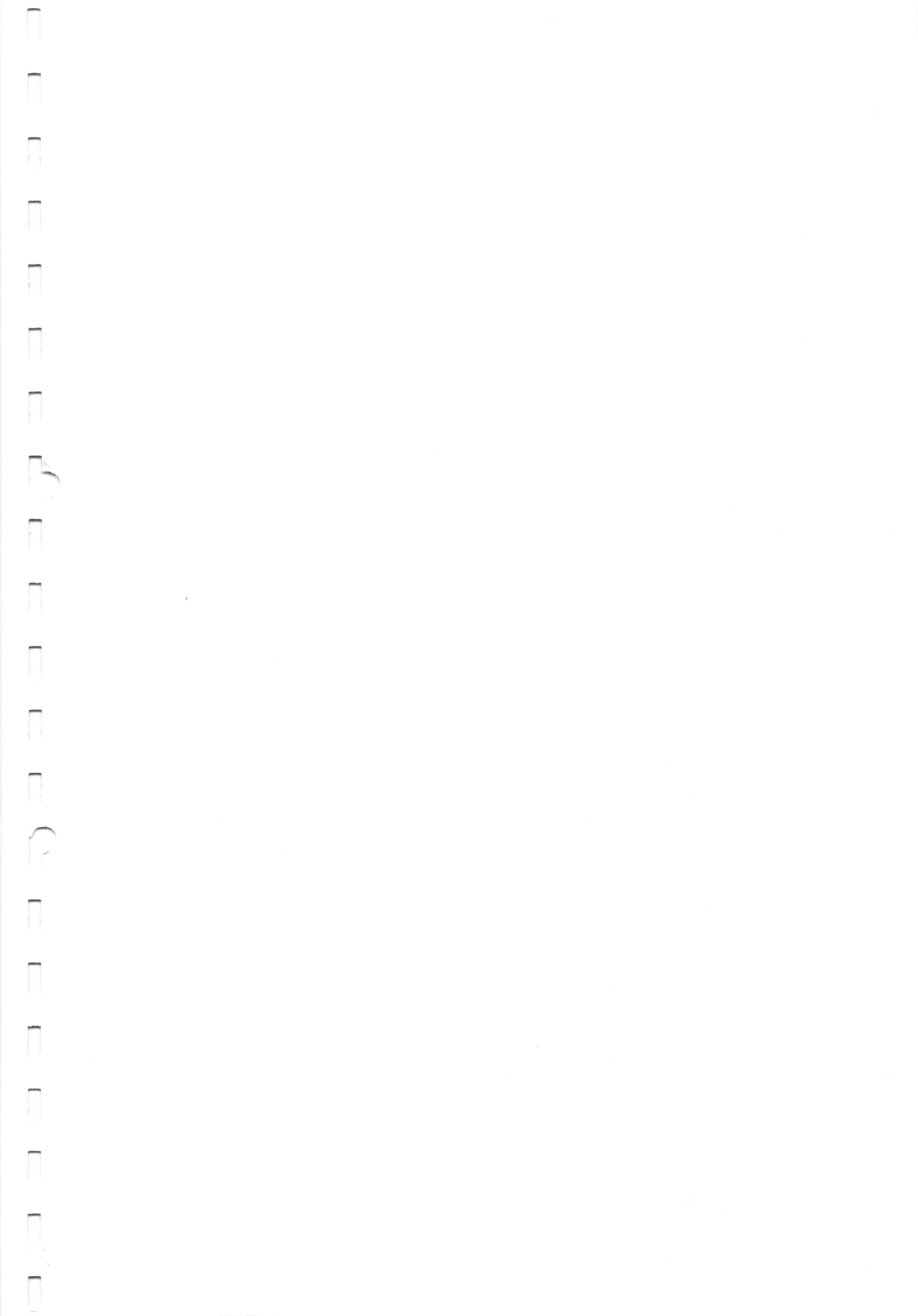
Tick the most appropriate answer.

- Which branch of fluid mechanics deals with naturally occurring flows
 Meteorology Hydrology
 Oceanography All of above
- Which of the following characteristics is most suitable to the property of fluid
 deforms continuously under the influence of a shear stress
 deforms proportionately under the influence of a shear stress
 deforms linearly under the influence of a shear stress
 deforms inversely under the influence of a shear stress
- Which of the following signifies the control volume
 fixed volume in space arbitrary volume in space
 fixed mass in space fixed volume in space
- Specific gravity of mercury is 13.6 implies
 its weight is 13.6 times heavier than water
 its mass is 13.6 times heavier than water
 its weight and mass is 13.6 times heavier than water
 its volume is 13.6 times heavier than water
- Ideal plastic fluid is defined as
 fluid in which behaves like a Newtonian fluid when stressed applied beyond yield stress
 fluid in which no deformation when stressed up to a yield stress and beyond that it behaves like a Newtonian fluid
 fluid in which shear stress is not proportional to rate of shear strain
 fluid for which the consistency index 'n' is greater than unity
- Cavitation phenomenon is closely related to
 Vapor pressure Surface Tension
 Capillary effect Viscosity
- Which of the following statements about the pressure scales is true
 Gage pressure is always above atmospheric pressure
 Vacuum pressures is always below atmospheric pressure
 Absolute pressure is measured relative to vacuum pressure
 All of above

8. Which of the following statements about the buoyancy is true
 the buoyant force acting on a body immersed in a fluid is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the body
 the tendency of the body to be lifted upward in a fluid due to buoyant force is called buoyancy
 the line of action of the buoyant force is vertical and passes through the centroid of the displaced fluid
 all of above
9. Which device are used for velocity measurement of fluid through an open channel flow
 Orifice meter Ventry meter Pitot tube Weir and notch
10. Transition flow regime is characterized by
 sudden change of flow from laminar to turbulent
 gradual change of flow from laminar to turbulent
 fluctuating change of flow from laminar to turbulent
 ordered change of flow from laminar to turbulent
11. The flow at constant rate through a converging or diverging pipe is
 steady uniform flow non-steady uniform flow
 non-steady and non-uniform flow steady non-uniform flow
12. Which of the following presents the instantaneous snapshot of a time-integrated flow pattern
 Streakline Pathline Streamline Timelines
13. The law of conservation of energy is governed by
 Impulse momentum equation Continuity Equation
 Bernoulli Equation Linear momentum equation
14. Boundary layer thickness is dependent only upon the Reynold's number for
 Laminar flow Turbulent flow Transition flow None of above
15. The dimensional homogeneity means
 every term in an equation must have the same dimensions
 every additive term in an equation must have the same dimensions
 non-dimensional terms in the equation are of order unity
 variables and constants in each terms of product has same dimensions
16. For the equation $\theta_0 = f(m,t,g,l)$, with standard symbols, number of Ω terms are
 5 4 3 2
17. Dynamic Force exerted by the fluid is equal to
 rate of change of momentum of fluid
 rate of change of linear momentum of fluid
 rate of change of angular momentum of fluid points
 rate of change of kinetic energy of fluid

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18. Which of the following is the governing equations used for CFD studies
 Continuity equation Equation of motion
 Navier-Stokes Equations All of above
19. Which of the following is not a dimensionless parameter
 Reynolds number friction factor
 kinematic viscosity pressure coefficient
20. Orifice Meter is gives the velocity of flow by measuring
 differential area differential pressure
 differential energy differential momentum



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Level : B. Tech.
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Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

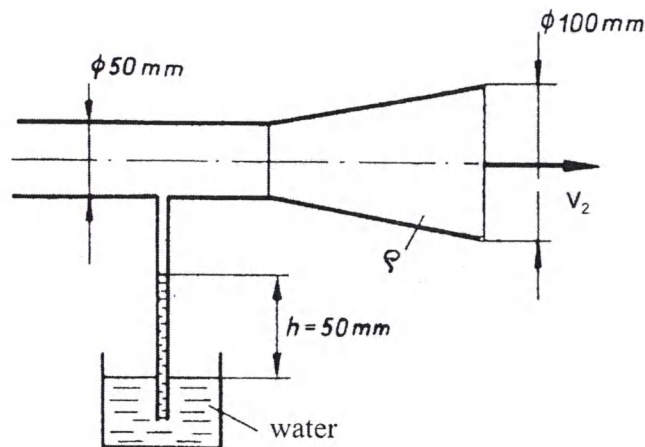
Course : MEEG 218
Semester : I
F. M. : 55

SECTION "B"

[5 Q. \times 11 = 55 marks]

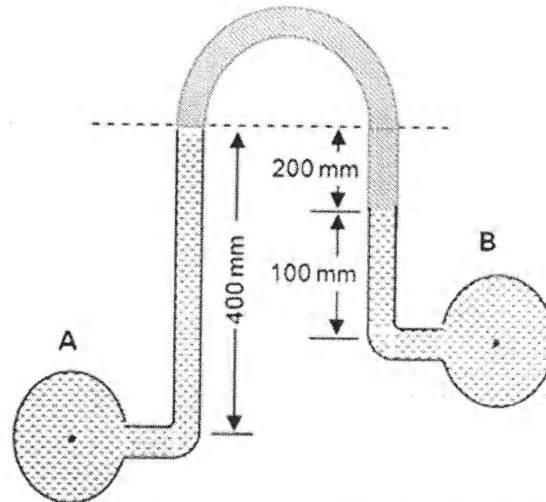
Attempt ALL questions.

1. a. Explain the effects of viscosity on the formation of boundary layer in fluids. [3]
b. Draw a suitable diagram to show resultant force and center of pressure on the inclined surface immersed in a fluid. [3]
c. If density of fluid in the following figure is 1.2 kg/m^3 find the velocity at section 2. [5]

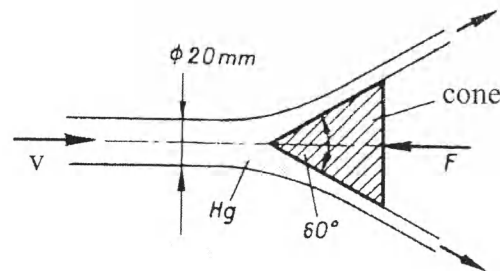


2. a. Discuss the relationship between the restoring moment, overturning moment and metacenter for a submerged body. [3]
b. Give examples for the cases where Lagrangian method and Eulerian method each is helpful to examine the flow characteristics. [3]
c. What are the different methods of pressure measurements commonly applied the fluid flow applications. Discuss the principle of flow measurement by nozzle meter [2+3]
3. a. Apply continuity equation for steady-flow processes to derive expression for discharge through a pipe. [3]
b. Draw the diagram of a flow over a flat plate to show with velocity gradient and boundary layer. [3]
c. Discuss the principles of generation of lift and drag in airfoils and discuss the application of lift to drag ratio to govern in-flight angle of attack range. [3+2]

4. a. An inverted tube differential manometer having an oil of specific gravity 0.9 is connected to two different pipes carrying water under pressure. Determine the pressure in the pipe B. The pressure in pipe A is 2 m of water. [3]



- b. At a certain point in an oil the shear stress is 0.2 N/m^2 and the velocity gradient is 0.21 s^{-1} . If the mass density of the oil is 950 kg/m^3 find the kinematic viscosity. [3]
 c. The initial velocity of the free jet (V) in the following figure is 10 m/s , if the density of the fluid is 13600 kg/m^3 , calculate the force acting on the cone. [5]



5. a. Discuss the limitations on the use of the Bernoulli equation [3]
 b. Derive the Euler's equation of motion for a fluid flow. [3]
 c. The power required by a pump in a tank is a function of the following variables:
 i. Diameter of the impeller
 ii. Number of rotations of the impeller per unit time
 iii. Viscosity of liquid
 iv. Density of liquid

From dimensional analysis using Buckingham's method, obtain a relation between power and the four variables [5]