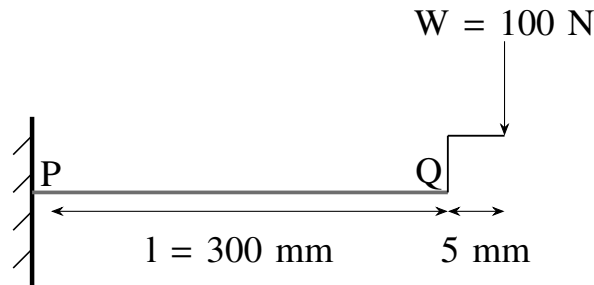


# 2015-AE-40-52

EE24BTECH11003 - Akshara Sarma Chennubhatla

- 1) A cube made of linear elastic isotropic material is subjected to a uniform hydrostatic pressure of  $100 \text{ N/mm}^2$ . Under this load, the volume of the cube shrinks by  $0.05\%$ . The Young's modulus of the material,  $E = 300 \text{ GPa}$ . The Poisson's ratio of the material is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) A massless cantilever beam  $PQ$  has a solid square cross section ( $10 \text{ mm} \times 10 \text{ mm}$ ). This beam is subjected to a load  $W$  through a rigid massless link at the point  $Q$ , as shown below (figure not to scale). If the Young's modulus of the material  $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$ , the deflection (in mm) at point  $Q$  is \_\_\_\_\_.



- 3) An aircraft, with a wing loading  $\frac{W}{S} = 500 \text{ N/m}^2$ , is gliding at  $\left(\frac{L}{D}\right)_{\max} = 10$  and  $C_L = 0.69$ . Considering the free stream density  $\rho_\infty = 0.9 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , the equilibrium glide speed (in m/s) is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) For a thin flat plate at  $2^\circ$  angle of attack, the pitching moment coefficient about the training edge is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) A satellite is to be transferred from its geostationary orbit to a circular polar orbit of the same radius through a single impulse out-of-plane maneuver. The magnitude of the change in velocity required is \_\_\_\_\_ times the magnitude of the escape velocity.
- 6) A planetary probe is launched at a speed of  $200 \text{ km/s}$  and at a distance of  $71,400 \text{ km}$  from the mass center of its nearest planet of mass  $1.9 \times 10^{28} \text{ kg}$ . The universal gravitational constant  $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg s}^2}$ . The ensuing path of the probe would be
  - a) ellipse
  - b) hyperbolic
  - c) parabolic
  - d) circular
- 7) The velocity of an incompressible laminar boundary layer over a flat plate developing under constant pressure is given by  $\frac{u(y)}{U_\infty} = \frac{3y}{2\delta} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^3$ . The freestream velocity  $U_\infty = 10 \text{ m/s}$  and the dynamic viscosity of the fluid  $\mu = 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m s}}$ . At a streamwise station where the boundary layer thickness  $\delta = 5 \text{ mm}$ , the wall shear stress is \_\_\_\_\_  $\times 10^{-3} \text{ Pa}$ .
- 8) the Pitot tube of an aircraft registers a pressure  $p_0 = 54051 \text{ N/m}^2$ . The static pressure, density and the ratio of specific heats of the freestream are  $p_\infty = 45565 \text{ N/m}^2$ ,  $\rho_\infty = 0.6417 \text{ kg/m}^3$  and  $\gamma = 1.4$ , respectively. The indicated airspeed (in m/s) is
  - a) 157.6
  - b) 162.6
  - c) 172.0
  - d) 182.3
- 9) Consider a NACA 0012 airfoil of chord  $c$  in a freestream with velocity  $V_\infty$  at a non-zero positive angle of attack  $\alpha$ . The average time-of-flight for a particle to move from the leading edge to the trailing edge on the suction and pressure sides are  $t_1$  and  $t_2$ , respectively. Thin airfoil theory yields

the velocity perturbation to the freestream as  $V_\infty \frac{(1+\cos\theta)\alpha}{\sin\theta}$  on the suction side and as  $-V_\infty \frac{(1+\cos\theta)\alpha}{\sin\theta}$  on the pressure side, where  $\theta$  corresponds to the chordwise position  $x = \frac{c}{2}(1 - \cos\theta)$ . Then  $t_2 - t_1$  is

- a)  $-\frac{8\pi\alpha c}{V_\infty(4-\pi^2\alpha^2)}$
- b) 0
- c)  $\frac{4\pi\alpha c}{V_\infty(4-\pi^2\alpha^2)}$
- d)  $\frac{8\pi\alpha c}{V_\infty(4-\pi^2\alpha^2)}$

- 10) Air enters an aircraft engine at a velocity of 180 m/s with a flow rate of 94 kg/s. The engine combustor requires 9.2 kg/s of air to burn 1 kg/s of fuel. The velocity of gas exiting from the engine is 640 m/s. The momentum thrust (in N) developed by the engine is
- a) 43241
  - b) 45594
  - c) 47940
  - d) 49779
- 11) A solid rocket motor is designed with a cylindrical end-burning propellant grain of length 1 m and diameter 32 cm. The density of the propellant grain is  $1750\text{ kg/m}^3$ . The specific impulse of the motor is 190 s and the acceleration due to the gravity is  $9.8\text{ m/s}^2$ . If the propellant burns for a period of 150 s, then the thrust (in N) produced by the rocket motor is \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) A liquid propellant rocket has the following component masses:

Mass of payload = 180kg

Mass of fuel = 470kg

Mass of oxidizer = 1170kg

Mass of structures = 150kg

Mass of guidance systems = 20kg

The effective exhaust velocity is 3136 m/s. The velocity increment (in km/s) of the rocket at burnout, while operating in outer space, is \_\_\_\_\_.

- 13) If all the eigenvalues of a matrix are real and equal, then
- a) the matrix is diagonalizable
  - b) its eigenvectors are not necessarily linearly independent
  - c) its eigenvectors are linearly independent
  - d) its determinant is necessarily zero