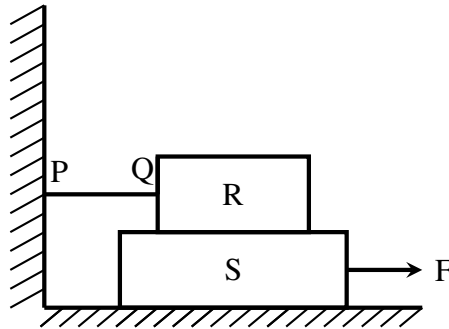


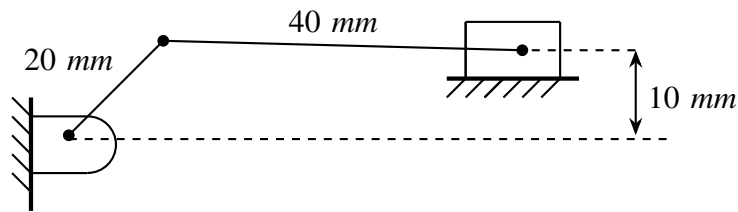
# 2014-ME

EE24BTECH11020 - Ellanti Rohith

- 1) The state of stress at a point is given by  $\sigma_x = -6 \text{ MPa}$ ,  $\sigma_y = 4 \text{ MPa}$ , and  $\tau_{xy} = -8 \text{ MPa}$ . The maximum tensile stress (in  $\text{MPa}$ ) at the point is \_\_\_\_\_ [GATE 2014]
- 2) A block  $R$  of mass  $100 \text{ kg}$  is placed on a block  $S$  of mass  $150 \text{ kg}$  as shown in the figure. Block  $R$  is tied to the wall by a massless and inextensible string  $PQ$ . If the coefficient of static friction for all surfaces is  $0.4$ , the minimum force  $F$  (in  $\text{kN}$ ) needed to move the block  $S$  is \_\_\_\_\_ [GATE 2014]

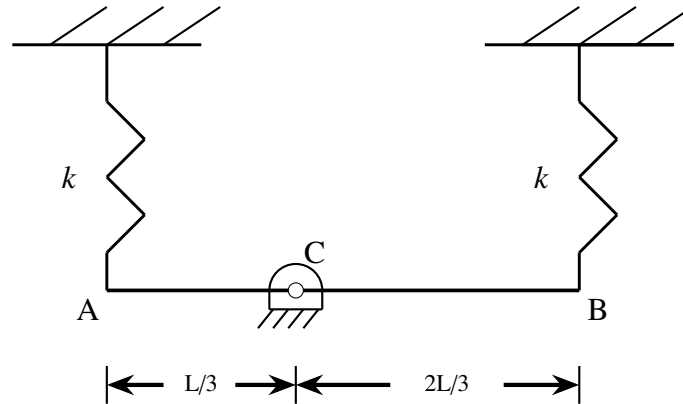


- a) 0.69                      b) 0.88                      c) 0.98                      d) 1.37
- 3) A pair of spur gears with module  $5 \text{ mm}$  and a center distance of  $450 \text{ mm}$  is used for a speed reduction of  $5:1$ . The number of teeth on pinion is \_\_\_\_\_ [GATE 2014]
- 4) Consider a cantilever beam, having negligible mass and uniform flexural rigidity, with length  $0.01 \text{ m}$ . The frequency of vibration of the beam, with a  $0.5 \text{ kg}$  mass attached at the free tip, is  $100 \text{ Hz}$ . The flexural rigidity (in  $\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^2$ ) of the beam is \_\_\_\_\_ [GATE 2014]
- 5) An ideal water jet with volume flow rate of  $0.05 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$  strikes a flat plate placed normal to its path and exerts a force of  $1000 \text{ N}$ . Considering the density of water as  $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , the diameter (in  $\text{mm}$ ) of the water jet is \_\_\_\_\_ [GATE 2014]
- 6) A block weighing  $200 \text{ N}$  is in contact with a level plane whose coefficients of static and kinetic friction are  $0.4$  and  $0.2$ , respectively. The block is acted upon by a horizontal force (in newton)  $P = 10t$ , where  $t$  denotes the time in seconds. The velocity (in  $\text{m/s}$ ) of the block attained after  $10$  seconds is \_\_\_\_\_ [GATE 2014]
- 7) A slider crank mechanism has slider mass of  $10 \text{ kg}$ , stroke of  $0.2 \text{ m}$  and rotates with a uniform angular velocity of  $10 \text{ rad/s}$ . The primary inertia forces of the slider are partially balanced by a revolving mass of  $6 \text{ kg}$  at the crank, placed at a distance equal to crank radius. Neglect the mass of connecting rod and crank. When the crank angle (with respect to slider axis) is  $30^\circ$ , the unbalanced force (in newton) normal to the slider axis is \_\_\_\_\_ [GATE 2014]
- 8) An offset slider-crank mechanism is shown in the figure at an instant. Conventionally, the Quick Return Ratio (QRR) is considered to be greater than one. The value of QRR is \_\_\_\_\_



[GATE 2014]

- 9) A rigid uniform rod  $AB$  of length  $L$  and mass  $m$  is hinged at  $C$  such that  $AC = L/3$ ,  $CB = 2L/3$ . Ends  $A$  and  $B$  are supported by springs of spring constant  $k$ . The natural frequency of the system is given by



[GATE 2014]

- a)  $\sqrt{\frac{k}{2m}}$       b)  $\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$       c)  $\sqrt{\frac{2k}{m}}$       d)  $\sqrt{\frac{5k}{m}}$

- 10) A hydrodynamic journal bearing is subject to  $2000 \text{ N}$  load at a rotational speed of  $2000 \text{ rpm}$ . Both bearing bore diameter and length are  $40 \text{ mm}$ . If radial clearance is  $20 \mu\text{m}$  and bearing is lubricated with an oil having viscosity  $0.03 \text{ Pa.s}$ , the Sommerfeld number of the bearing is \_\_\_\_\_ [GATE 2014]
- 11) A  $200 \text{ mm}$  long, stress-free rod at room temperature is held between two immovable rigid walls. The temperature of the rod is uniformly raised by  $250^\circ\text{C}$ . If the Young's modulus and coefficient of thermal expansion are  $200 \text{ GPa}$  and  $1 \times 10^{-5}/^\circ\text{C}$ , respectively, the magnitude of the longitudinal stress (in  $\text{MPa}$ ) developed in the rod is \_\_\_\_\_ [GATE 2014]
- 12)  $1.5 \text{ kg}$  of water is in saturated liquid state at  $2 \text{ bar}$  ( $v_f = 0.001061 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ ,  $u_f = 504.0 \text{ kJ/kg}$ ,  $h_f = 505 \text{ kJ/kg}$ ). Heat is added in a constant pressure process till the temperature of water reaches  $400^\circ\text{C}$  ( $v = 1.5493 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ ,  $u = 2967.0 \text{ kJ/kg}$ ,  $h = 3277.0 \text{ kJ/kg}$ ). The heat added (in  $\text{kJ}$ ) in the process is \_\_\_\_\_ [GATE 2014]
- 13) Consider one dimensional steady state heat conduction across a wall (as shown in figure below) of thickness  $30 \text{ mm}$  and thermal conductivity  $15 \text{ W/m.K}$ . At  $x = 0$ , a constant heat flux,  $q'' = 1 \times 10^5 \text{ W/m}^2$  is applied. On the other side of the wall, heat is removed from the wall by convection with a fluid at  $25^\circ\text{C}$  and heat transfer coefficient of  $250 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$ . The temperature (in  $^\circ\text{C}$ ), at  $x = 0$  is \_\_\_\_\_ [GATE 2014]

