	SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH STATE TECHNICAL CAMPUS, FEROZEPUR	
RO	OLL No:	
	Total number of pages:[2]	
	B.Tech. CE 3 rd Sem Fluid Mechanics –I Subject Code:BTCE-301 Paper ID:	
Tin	ne allowed: 3 Hrs	
	Max Marks: 60	
•	ortant Instructions:	
•	All questions are compulsory Assume any missing data	
	Short August PART A (10x 2marks)	
Q. 1.	Short-Answer Questions:	
	(a) How would you describe laminar boundary layer and turbulent boundary layer?	
	That do you filedil by Vacillim pressure?	
	(c) What do you understand by the term drag? (d) What is a venturimeter?	
	(e) Convert 1 kg/s-m dynamic viscosity in poise.	
	(f) What are the advantages of triangular notch over rectangular notch?	
	(g) What do you understand from Newton's law of viscosity?	
	(h) How would you explain fundamental quantities?	
	(i) What are the methods of dimensional analysis?	
	(j) What do you understand by the term orifice?	
	PART B (5×8marks)	
Q. 2.	THE REPORT OF TH	CO1
	point in oil is 0.2452N/m2 and velocity gradient at that point is 0.2 per second.	
	OR	
		CO ₁
	Explain the following terms:-	
	(i) Newtonian and Non- Newtonian Fluids (ii) Vapour Pressure (iii) Gauge Pressure (iv) Absolute Pressure	
Q. 3.	A solid cylinder of diameter 4.0 m has a height of 4.0 m. Find the meta-centric height of the cylinder if the specific gravity of the material of cylinder = 0.6 and it is floating in water with its axis vertical. State whether the equilibrium is stable or unstable. OR	CO2
	How would you determine the horizontal and vertical components of the resultant	CO2
	pressure on a sub-merged curved surface?	
Q. 4.	A 25 cm diameter pipe carries oil of specific gravity 0.9 at a velocity of 3m/s. At another section the diameter is 20 cm. Find the velocity at this section and also mass	CO3
	rate of flow of oil.	CO3
	A fluid flow field is given by $V=x^2yi + y^2zj - (2xyz + yz^2)k$ Prove that it is a case	
	A fluid flow field is given by V-X ji . j 2j (2.1.)	

of possible steady incompressible fluid flow. Calculate the velocity and acceleration at the point (2,1,3).

Q. 5. Water is flowing through a pipe of diameter 30 cm at a velocity of 4 m/s. Find the velocity of oil flowing in another pipe of diameter 10 cm, if the condition of dynamic similarity is satisfied between the two pipes. The viscosity of water and oil is given as 0.01 poise and .025 poise. The sp. gr. of oil = 0.8

OR CO4

CO₅

What is the difference between U- tube differential manometers and inverted U-tube differential manometers? Where are they used?

Q. 6. State Bernoulli's theorem for steady flow of an incompressible fluid. Derive an CO5 expression for Bernoulli's theorem from first principle and also state the assumptions.

OR

What do you mean by 'Terminal velocity of a body'? What is the relation between the weight of the body, drag force on the body and buoyant force when the body has acquired terminal velocity?