

Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, July 2020

Programme Name: B. Tech. CERP

Semester : IV

Course Name : Fluid Mechanics

Time : 3 hrs

Course Code : MECH 2007

Max. Marks: 100

Nos. of page(s) : 02

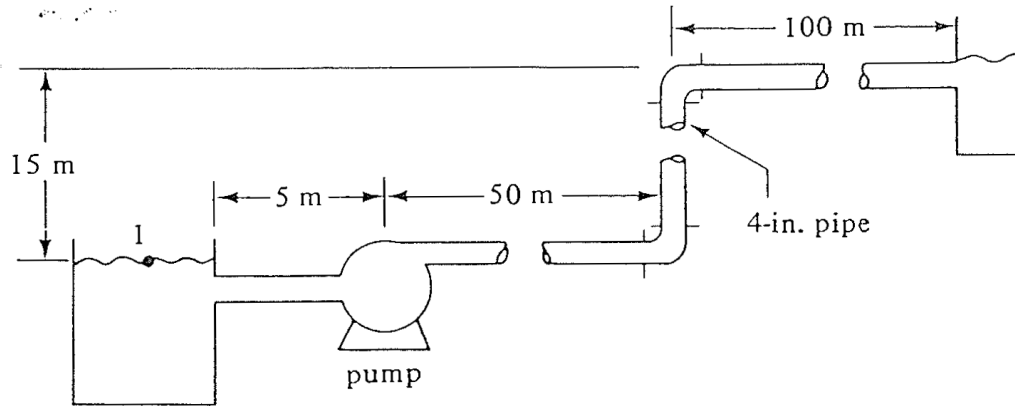
Instructions : Assume any missing data. Draw the diagrams, wherever necessary.

Instructions for students:

- **Assignment** should be attempted on **blank white sheets** (A4 size) with all the details like program, semester, course name, course code, Enrollment Number, SAP ID at the top and signature at the bottom (right hand side bottom corner)
- Assignments should be uploaded in PDF format on Blackboard on or before **13<sup>th</sup> July 2020** by **1:59 PM**.
- Assignments submitted through WhatsApp and E-mail will not be entertained.
- No submission shall be entertained after 24 Hrs.

(Answer all questions)

1.	A tubular centrifugal bowl with an inside diameter <b>150 mm</b> , rotating at <b>800 rpm</b> , is used to separate <b>chlorobenzene</b> of density <b>1109 kg/m<sup>3</sup></b> and <b>aqueous wash liquid</b> of density <b>1020 kg/m<sup>3</sup></b> . The free-liquid surface inside the bowl is <b>40 mm</b> from the axis of rotation. If the centrifugal bowl is to contain <b>equal volumes</b> of the two liquids, what should be the radial distance from the rotational axis to the top of the overflow dam of heavy liquid?	15	CO1
2.	Water at <b>20°C</b> is being pumped from a tank to an elevated tank at a rate of <b>5 x10<sup>-3</sup> m<sup>3</sup>/s</b> . All of the piping in figure is <b>Schedule Number 40 pipe</b> . The pump has an efficiency of <b>65%</b> . Calculate the power needed by the pump. density of water is <b>998.2 kg/m<sup>3</sup></b> , viscosity is <b>1x10<sup>-3</sup> pa.s</b> , $\epsilon = 4.6x10^{-5} m$ , $K_f = 0.75$ $W_s = -\eta W_p$ (J/kg), where $W_s$ is shaft work, $W_p$ is pump work, $\eta$ is efficiency of pump	25	CO5



3.	<p>It is desired to agitate a liquid having viscosity of <math>1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}</math> and a density of <math>969 \text{ kg/m}^3</math> in a tank having diameter of <math>0.91 \text{ m}</math>. The agitator will be a <b>six-bladed</b> open turbine having a diameter of <math>0.305 \text{ m}</math> operating at <math>180 \text{ rpm}</math>. The tank has <b>four</b> vertical baffles with a <b>width J</b> of <math>0.076 \text{ m}</math> and also <math>W = 0.0381 \text{ m}</math>, Calculate the required <b>kW</b></p>	15	CO6
4.	<p>Soybean oil is being pumped through a uniform diameter pipe at a steady mass flow rate. A pump supplies <math>209.2 \text{ J/kg}</math> mass of fluid flowing. The entrance absolute pressure in the inlet pipe to the pump is <math>103.4 \text{ kN/m}^2</math>. The exit section of the pipe downstream from the pump is <math>3.35 \text{ m}</math> above the entrance and exit pressure is <math>172.4 \text{ kN/m}^2</math>. Exit and entrance pipes are of same diameter. The fluid is in turbulent flow. Calculate the friction losses in the system. The temperature of Soybean oil is <math>303 \text{ K}</math>. The density of Soybean at <math>303 \text{ K}</math> is <math>919 \text{ kg/m}^3</math></p>	20	CO4
5.	<p>A packed bed is composed of cubes of <math>0.02 \text{ m}</math> on a side. The bulk density of packed bed is <math>980 \text{ kg/m}^3</math>. The density of solid cubes is <math>1500 \text{ kg/m}^3</math>.</p> <p>(i) Calculate void fraction, effective diameter and specific surface area</p> <p>(ii) repeat the same conditions but for cylinders having diameter of <math>0.02 \text{ m}</math> and length of <math>1.5 D</math></p>	10	CO2
6.	<p>A heavy oil at <math>20^\circ\text{C}</math> having a density of <math>900 \text{ kg/m}^3</math> and a viscosity of <math>6 \text{ cp}</math> is flowing in a <b>4" Schedule 40 pipe</b>. When the flow rate is <math>0.0174 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}</math> it is desired to have a pressure drop reading across the manometer equivalent to <math>0.93 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}</math>. What size orifice should be used if the orifice coefficient is assumed to be <math>0.61</math>? What is the permanent pressure losses?</p>	15	CO3