

- a) Define Wear.
- b) Describe various types of lubricants.
- c) Illustrate hydrostatic lubrication.
- d) Briefly describe Archard's equation.
- e) List **any two** methods of testing lubricants.
- f) Differentiate between rubbing and sliding motion.
- g) Describe Sommerfield number.
- h) List **any two** methods of studying surfaces.
- i) List out the additives used in lubricants.
- j) Why surface-coatings are necessary in Industrial applications?

**SECTION-B**

2. Describe the following terms :
  - a) Surface roughness
  - b) Waviness
  - c) Form errors
3. Discuss the laws of rolling friction. Suggest some laws of sliding friction analogous to those of rolling friction.
4. Explain **any two** methods of testing the lubricants.
5.
  - a) Can hybrid hydrostatic and hydrodynamic bearings be developed and used to advantage?
  - b) Give examples of operating conditions under which the application of hydrostatic bearings would be necessary or highly desirable.
6. Describe various properties of liquid and grease lubricants.

**SECTION-C**

7. A hydrostatic thrust bearing of a turbine generator is designed for a load of 24 kN. The outside diameter is 0.2 m and diameter of recess is 0.1 m. The film thickness is to be 0.1 mm.
  - a) Determine the recess pressure and volume flow required if the oil used is of 0.1 cP.
  - b) Assuming  $P_r/P_s = 0.5$ , determine the stiffness of bearing. Generator speed = 750 rpm. Here  $P_r$  is the recess pressure and  $P_s$  is supply pressure.
8.
  - a) What are the two conditions for the occurrence of hydrodynamic lubrication?
  - b) Describe the term elasto hydrodynamic films and their effects.
  - c) Describe the categories of boundary and extreme pressure lubrication.
9. Describe and Sketch various friction and wear measurement methods.

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