(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your
Answer Books)

Paper ID : 140666   Roll No.

B. TECH.

Theory of Examination (Semester-VI) 2015-16

FLUID MACHINERY

Time : 3 Hours   *Max. Marks : 100*

Section-A

1. Attempt all parts. All parts carry equal marks. Writer answer of each part in short.   (2×10=20)

   (a) What are fluid machines or Hydraulic Machines?

   (b) Define Runaway speed of Turbine.

   (c) Differentiate between impulse turbine and a reaction turbine?

   (d) Why do draft tubes have enlarging passage area in the direction of flow?

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(f)

(i) What do you mean by Maximum speed of a Recipro-cating Pump?

(i) What will be the total % work saved by fitting the air vessel? Explain.

Section-B

2. **Attempt any five questions from this section. (10×5=50)**

(a) (i) In brief, explain the Classification of fluid machines.

(ii) Explain the principle of moment of momentum equation and their applications.

tion of motion (ii) Work done per second by the jet.

(c) (i) Draw inlet and outlet velocity triangles for a pelton wheel and indicate the direction of velocities.

(ii) A pelton wheel has a mean bucket speed of 10 m/sec with a jet of water flowing at a rate of 700 lit/sec under a head of 30m. The buckets deflects the jet through an angle of 160 degree. Calculate power and hydraulic efficiency.

(d) A Kaplan Turbine runner is to be designed to develop 9100 kw. The net available head is 5.6 m. If the speed ratio=2.09, flow ratio=0.68, overall efficiency 86% and the diameter of the boss 1/3 the diameter of the runner. Find the diameter of the runner, its speed and the specific speed of the turbine.

waste valve is 15cm. diameter and has an effective lift of 0.5cm and weighs 14.72 N. Estimat the quantity of water delivered per second in a tank 10 m above the ram. Also calculate the number of beats per minute.

(b) With the help of a neat sketch explain the working principle of hydraulic ram and hydraulic press.

Section-C

Note: Attempt any two questions from this section. (15×2=30)

5. (a) Explain the functions of the following parts of reaction tubine:

4. (a) Explain the torque converter and fluid coupling with neat sketch.

(b) A single-acting reciprocating pump running at 50 rpm delivers 0.01 m³/s of water. The diameter of the piston is 200 mm and stroke length 400 mm. Determine (i) the theoretical discharge of the pump (ii) Co-efficient of discharge (iii) slip and percentage slip of the pump.

5. (a) Show that the work saved in overcoming friction in the pipelines by fitting air vessels is 84.8% for a single acting-reciprocating pump.

(b) A centrifugal pump runs at 950 rpm, its outer and inner diameters are 500 mm and 250 mm. The vanes are set back at 35° to the wheel rim. If the radial velocity of

water through the impeller is constant at 4 m/s, find

(a) the angle of vanes at the inlet. (b) the velocity of water at exit (c) the direction of water at the outlet (d) the work done by the impeller per kg of water. Assume entry of water at inlet is radial.

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