

# CBCS SCHEME

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15AE61

Sixth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2018/Jan.2019

## Aerodynamics - II

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each module.

2. Gas Tables by S.M. Yahya is permitted.

### Module-1

- 1 a. Derive Momentum equation and write the application of momentum equation. (08 Marks)  
b. Consider the flow property at a point in a flow where the temperature is 320 K and velocity is 1000 m/s. Find the Mach number at that point. (02 Marks)  
c. Derive the Relation for velocity of sound for a Calorifically perfect gas. (06 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Write the steady flow energy equation for a flow process. (03 Marks)  
b. What is the criteria for obtaining supersonic flow in a nozzle? Draw the performance for various back pressure and explain nozzle operation. (07 Marks)  
c. A subsonic diffuser operating under isentropic conditions has an inlet area of  $0.15\text{m}^2$ . Conditions at inlet are  $V_1 = 240\text{ m/s}$ ,  $T_1 = 300\text{K}$ ,  $P_1 = 0.7\text{ bar}$ . Velocity leaving the diffuser is 120 m/s. Calculate i) Mass flow rate ii) Stagnation pressure and Temperature at exit iii) Static pressure at exit iv) Exit area. (06 Marks)

### Module-2

- 3 a. Write the equations of Motion for Normal shock and derive Prandtl relation. (08 Marks)  
b. The properties of normal shock upstream in air is given as  $M_1 = 2.5$ ,  $P_1 = 1\text{ atm}$ ,  $\rho_1 = 1.225\text{ kg/m}^3$ . Find  $P_2$ ,  $\rho_2$ ,  $T_2$ ,  $M_2$ ,  $V_2$ ,  $P_{O_2}$  and  $T_{O_2}$  in the downstream. (04 Marks)  
c. Draw the Hugoniot curve and explain the uses with required equations. (04 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. Derive Hugoniot equation for normal shock wave and write its advantages. (06 Marks)  
b. What is meant by moving normal shock and explain where it occurs? (02 Marks)  
c. Air from a reservoir at 200 KPa and 350 K is expanded through a C – D nozzle of throat area  $0.2\text{m}^2$  and exit area  $0.8\text{m}^2$ . Normal shock is positioned at C.S area of  $0.6\text{m}^2$ . Calculate i) Static and stagnation pressure on either side of shock. ii) Static and stagnation temperature at nozzle exit. iii) Static and stagnation pressure at nozzle exit. (08 Marks)

### Module-3

- 5 a. Derive Rankine – Hugoniot equation for oblique shock wave. (08 Marks)  
b. What is Shock Polar? Explain the advantages with graphical representation. (04 Marks)  
c. Explain about supersonic flow over a wedge, with neat sketch. (04 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. What is Expansion Wave and How it is formed in the flow? Derive relation for Prandtl – Meyer function. (08 Marks)  
b. Explain with neat sketch about intersection of shocks of same family and opposite families with different and equal strength. (08 Marks)

**Module-4**

- 7 a. Derive Small Perturbation theory using linearized velocity potential equation. Also write the conclusion. (10 Marks)  
b. Derive the expression for pressure co-efficient for linearized flow. (06 Marks)

**OR**

- 8 a. Derive Prandtl – Glavert rule compressibility correction from Small Perturbation theory for supersonic flow. (08 Marks)  
b. Write about uses of Karman rule and obtain an expression for lift and drag co-efficient using Von – Karman rule. (08 Marks)

**Module-5**

- 9 a. Write about the types of Subsonic and Supersonic wind tunnels, with sketch. (06 Marks)  
b. Write the pressure measuring instruments used in wind tunnel. Explain any two with neat sketch. (06 Marks)  
c. Write about the flow visualization techniques used for subsonic flow. (04 Marks)

**OR**

- 10 a. Explain about shock tube with neat sketch and write its applications. (06 Marks)  
b. Explain about schlieren technique and shadow graph technique and write its advantages and disadvantages. (10 Marks)

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