CBCS SCHEME

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18AE/AS52

Fifth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, July/August 2021
Aerodynamics – II

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks:100

Note: ***1. Answer any FIVE full questions.***
2. Use of Gas table is permitted.

1 a. Define
i) Critical velocity of sound
ii) Crocco number
iii) Maximum fluid velocity
iv) Isentropic process
v) Flow process. **(10 Marks)**

b. The pressure, temperature and Mach number at the entry of a flow passage are 2.45 bar, 26.5°C and 1.4 respectively. If the exit Mach number is 2.5. Determine for adiabatic flow f a perfect gas (γ = 1.3, R – 0.469kJ/kg-k) :
i) Stagnation temperature
ii) Temperature and velocity of gas at exit
iii) The flow rate per square meter of the inlet cross-section. **(10 Marks)**

2 a. Explain De-Laval nozzle. Derive an expression for area ratio as a function of Mach number. **(10 Marks)**

b. A conical diffuser has entry and exit diameters of 15cm and 30cm respectively. The pressure, temperature and velocity of air at entry are 0.69bar, 340K and 180m/s respectively. Determine :
i) The exit pressure
ii) The exit velocity
iii) The force exerted on the diffuser walls. Assume isentropic flow, γ = 1.4, C_p = 1.00 kJ/kg-K. **(10 Marks)**

3 a. Derive the expression for Mach number downstream of the normal shock wave. **(10 Marks)**

b. The ratio of the exit to entry area in a subsonic diffuser is 4.0. The Mach number of a jet of air approaching the diffuser at P_0 = 1.013 bar, T = 290K is 2.2. These is a standing normal shock wave just outside the diffuser entry. The flow in the diffuser is isentropic. Determine at the exit of the diffuser
i) Mach number
ii) Temperature
iii) Pressure. **(10 Marks)**

4 a. Explain about moving normal stock waves. **(10 Marks)**

b. The velocity of a normal shock wave moving into stagnant air (P = 1.0 bar, t = 17°C) is 500 m/s. If the area of cross – section of the duct is constant determine :
i) Pressure
ii) Temperature
iii) Velocity of air
iv) Stagnation temperature
v) The Mach number imported upsteam of the wave – front. **(10 Marks)**

5 a. Derive a relation connecting flow turning angle, shock angle and free stream Mach number for oblique shock waves. (10 Marks)

b. Air approaches a symmetrical wedge ($\delta = 15°$) at a Mach number of 2.0. Determine for the strong and weak waves :
i) Wave angle
ii) Pressure ratio
iii) Density ratio
iv) Temperature ratio. (10 Marks)

6 a. Write the Prandtl – Meyer equation for oblique shock wave. (10 Marks)

b. Derive Rankine – Hugnoit equation for oblique shock. (10 Marks)

7 a. Explain small perturbation theory and also derive linearized potential flow equation for compressible flow. (10 Marks)

b. Explain boundary conditions for cambered airfoil of an angle of attack. (10 Marks)

8 a. Derive an expression for linearized pressure co-efficient. (10 Marks)

b. Explain Prandtl – Glauret rule for a two dimensional subsonic flow. (10 Marks)

9 a. With the help of a neat sketch, explain closed circuit supersonic tunnel. (10 Marks)

b. Explain the following with suitable sketch :
i) Mach – Zhender interferometer
ii) Hot – wire anemometer. (10 Marks)

10 a. Explain the pressure measuring instruments used in wind tunnel. (10 Marks)

b. Write short notes on Schlieren technique and Gun tunnels. (10 Marks)

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