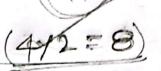
Bihar Engineering University, Patna End Semester Examination - 2022

Course: B.Tech. Code: 101504

Semester: V Subject: Hydraulic Engineering Time: 03 Hours

Instructions:-

- (i) The marks are indicated in the right-hand margin.
- (ii) There are NINE questions in this paper.
- (iii) Attempt FIVE questions in all.
- (iv) Question No. 1 is compulsory.



Q.1 Choose the correct option/answer of the following (Any seven question only):

The boundary layer exists in which of the following:

L(i) Flow of real fluids

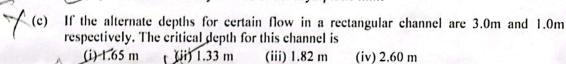
(ii) Flow of ideal fluids

(iii) Flow over flat surfaces only

(iv) Pipe-flow only

(b) The nominal distance of boundary layer is defined as the distance from the solid boundary to a point?

- (i) Where the velocity is 99% less than the asymptotic line
- (ii) Where the velocity ceases to be laminar
- Where the velocity is within 99% of the asymptotic limit
- (iv) Where the velocity is 99% of the asymptotic limit



- (d) The Manning's n for a straight concrete sewer is about
 - (i) 0.025
- (ii) 0.014
- (iii) 0.30
- (iv) 0.14

(e) The total number of possible types of GVF profiles are
(i) 9 (ii) 11 (iii) 12 (iv) 15

- (f) The discharge in an open channel corresponding to critical depth is
 - (i) Zero
 - (ii) Maximum
 - (iii) Minimum
 - (iv) None of the above

In a triangular channel, the value of E_c/Y_c is

(i) 1.25

(ii) 2.5

(iii) 3.33

(iv) 1.5

The hydraulic grade line is

- √(i) always above the centre line of pipe
- (ii) never above the energy grade line
 - (iii) always sloping downward in the direction of flow
 - (iv) All of the above

A hydraulic jump occurs in an open channel when

- (i) The flow changes from subcritical to supercritical
- (ii) The flow changes from supercritical to subcritical
- (iii) The flow changes from uniform to non-uniform
- (iv) The flow changes from non-uniform to uniform

(i)		lraulic jump is 5.50, it can be classified as	
	(i) an oscillating jump (iii) a strong jump	(ii) a weak jump (iv) a steady jump	
(a)	What do you understand by	displacement thickness, Momentum thickness and	[7]
(b)	longitudinally in a stream of c	a plate 0.15m wide and 0.45m long placed oil flowing with a free steam velocity = 6 m/s. Also yer at trailing edge. Specific gravity of oil= 0.925 10^4 m ² /s	[7]
(T) Q.5 (a)	State the conditions under white be most economical. Derive the	ich the rectangular section of an open channel will ese conditions.	[7]
(b)	What are different Open chann	el flow and Pipe flow?	[7]
Q.4 . Der Wh	rive the Chezy resistance formula at are the factors that affect the M	a. Discuss the resistance formula for practical use. lanning's roughness coefficient, n?	[14]
2.5 Der assu	rive the differential equation of the classification of the classi	of Gradually Varied flow and write its basic on of the flow profiles based on this equations.	[14]
Q.6 (a)	A rectangular channel of bed welocity in the channel is for (n=0.015), estimate the bed slo	width 4.0m has a normal depth of 1.25m. The mean ound to be 1.12 m/s. If Manning's coefficient pe of the channel.	[7]
(b)	Explain Hydraulic jump with c jump.	diagram. Write down the applications of hydraulic	[7]
Q.7 (a)	A hydraulic jump occurs in a depths in this jump are 0.60 m numbers at the beginning and the second control of	horizontal 90° triangular channel. If the sequent and 1.20 m, estimate the flow rate and the Froude he end of the jump.	[7]
(b)	Write general steps that are requ	uired to perform a CFD simulation.	[7]
grae	te and discuss the assumptions madually varied flow. Starting from feer surface in gradually varied flow	ade in the derivation of the dynamic equation for first principles derive equations for the slope of the with respect to channel bed.	[14]
	ite short notes on any four of the form. (i) Unsteady flow (ii) Specify energy (iii) GVF (iv) Hydraulic radius and Hydraulic radius	raulic depth	3.5x4=14]
9	•		
\$ 5	355		