



SSC - JE

JUNIOR ENGINEER

Civil Engineering

Staff Selection Commission

Volume - 10

Fluid Mechanics & Hydraulic



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CHAPTER

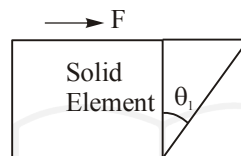
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INTRODUCTION

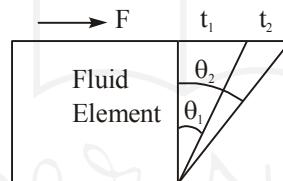
THEORY

1.1 FLUID

The substances which continuously deform under the application of a tangential or shear stress no matter how small is the value of tangential force is known as fluid.



θ is the deformation at time t_1 and t_2 if force(F) is constant



θ_1 at time t_1 ; θ_2 at time t_2 if $t_2 > t_1$ then $\theta_2 > \theta_1$ for fluid element

where,

θ_1 = Deformation at time t_1

θ_2 = Deformation at time t_2

1.2 PROPERTIES OF FLUID

1.2.1 Density or Mass Density

Mass density is define as the mass of the system corresponding to its volume.

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$\text{Unit} = \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \right)$$

$$\text{Dimensional formula} = [M^1 L^{-3} T^0]$$

For ideal gases

$$pV = mRT$$

$$p = \frac{m}{V} RT$$

$$P = \rho RT$$

where, R is the gas constant

$$R = 0.287 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg.k}} \text{ for air.}$$

Note:

- a) Density is absolute quantity.
- b) Density of gas is dependent on the temperature and pressure of the system.

1.2.2 Specific Gravity (S)

$$S = \frac{\text{density of substance}}{\text{density of standard fluid}}$$

Note:

- a) For liquid standard fluid is water (1000 kg/m^3)
- b) For gases standard fluid is either air or hydrogen gas.
- c) Specific gravity of Hg is 13.6

1.2.3 Relative Density (R.D.)

$$\text{Relative density (R.D.)} = \frac{\text{density of one fluid}}{\text{density of another fluid}}$$

$$\text{R.D.} = \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2}$$

1.2.4 Specific Weight or Weight Density (w or γ):

It is define as the ratio of weight of system to the volume of the system.

$$w = \frac{\text{weight}}{\text{volume}} = \frac{\rho g \nabla}{\nabla} = \rho g$$

$$\text{Unit} \quad \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \times \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}^2} \right) = \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^2} \right)$$

$$\text{Dimensional formula} = [M^1 L^{-2} T^{-2}]$$

Note:

Specific weight is the relative quantity and it depends on the pressure, temperature and location.

1.2.5 Bulk Modulus and Compressibility

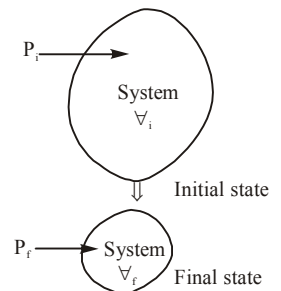
If original pressure is P in a liquid mass and its volume is ∇ and increase in pressure dP causes change in volume $d\nabla$ then

$$dP = P_f - P_i$$

$$d\nabla = \nabla_f - \nabla_i = -(\nabla_i - \nabla_f)$$

$$\text{Bulk modulus of elasticity (K)} = -\frac{dP}{(d\nabla / \nabla)} \quad \left[\text{analogous to } \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{strain}} = \text{Young's modulus of elasticity} \right]$$

Unit of K will same as pressure (Pa, N/m^2)



$$K = - \frac{dP}{\left(\frac{dV}{V}\right)} = \frac{dP}{\left(\frac{d\rho}{\rho}\right)}$$

$$\rho V = \text{mass} = \text{constant}$$

$$\rho dV + V d\rho = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = - \frac{dV}{V}$$

$$\text{Compressibility} = \frac{1}{K} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dP}$$

Note : If density does not change with pressure i.e., $\frac{d\rho}{dP} = 0$ (fluid is incompressible with respect to pressure).

1.2.6 Isothermal Bulk Modulus (K_T)

For ideal gas

$$P = \rho RT$$

$$R = 0.287 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{K}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dP}{d\rho}\right)_{T=\text{Constant}} = RT$$

$$\Rightarrow K_T = \rho \frac{dP}{d\rho} = \rho \cdot RT = P$$

\Rightarrow for isothermal condition in an ideal gas,

$$K_T = P$$

i.e.,

$$\boxed{\text{Isothermal bulk modulus} = \text{pressure}}$$

1.2.7 Adiabatic Bulk Modulus (K_A)

For adiabatic condition

$$P V^\gamma = \text{constant}$$

where,

γ = adiabatic index

$$= \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{\text{Specific heat at constant pressure}}{\text{Specific heat at constant volume}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P \left(\frac{m}{\rho}\right)^\gamma = \text{constant}$$

$$\frac{P}{\rho^\gamma} = \text{constant (because mass 'm' is constant)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{P = C \rho^\gamma}$$

$$\frac{dP}{d\rho} = \rho C \rho^{(\gamma-1)}$$

$$K_A = \rho \frac{dP}{d\rho} = \gamma C \rho^\gamma = \gamma P$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Adiabatic bulk modulus} = \gamma P = \text{Adiabatic index} \times \text{Pressure}}$$

Example 1 : The bulk modulus of water is $210 \times 10^4 \text{ kN/m}^2$. What pressure is required to reduce the volume of water in a closed container by 2%; Also show that the increase in mass density because of the reduction in volume by 2% will be 2% only.

Solution : Given

$$k = 210 \times 10^4 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\frac{dV}{V} = 0.02$$

From the definition of bulk modulus of elasticity

$$k = -\frac{dp}{\left(\frac{dV}{V}\right)} \quad \dots(1)$$

For 2% reduction in volume

$$\left(\frac{dV}{V}\right) = 0.02 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\therefore 210 \times 10^4 \text{ kN/m}^2 = \frac{dP}{(0.02)}$$

$$\Rightarrow dP = 210 \times 10^4 \times 0.02 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\therefore dP = 42,000 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$dP = 42 \text{ MN/m}^2$$

Thus additional pressure required to reduce the volume in closed container by 2% is 42 MN/m²

\therefore For constant mass in the closed container,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dp}{\rho} &= -\left(\frac{dV}{V}\right) \\ &= -(-2\%) = 2\% \end{aligned}$$

Thus reduction in volume by 2% will lead to increase in mass density by 2%.

Example 2 : An empirical pressure-density relation for water in $\frac{P}{P_a} = 3001 \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_a}\right)^7 - 3000$ where suffix 'a' refers to atmospheric conditions. Determine the bulk modulus of elasticity and compressibility of water at 5 atmospheric pressure.

Solution :
$$\frac{P}{P_a} = 3001 \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_a}\right)^7 - 3000 \quad \dots(1)$$

differentiating both side.

$$\frac{dP}{P_a} = \frac{3001 \times 7 \cdot \rho^6 d\rho}{\rho_a^7} \Rightarrow \frac{dP}{d\rho} = \frac{3001 \times 7 \times \rho^6 \times P_a}{\rho_a^7} \quad \dots(2)$$

We know that,

$$K = \frac{-dP}{\left(\frac{dv}{v}\right)} = \frac{dP}{\left(\frac{d\rho}{\rho}\right)} = \left(\frac{\rho dP}{d\rho}\right) \quad \dots(3)$$

Put the value of $\frac{dP}{d\rho}$ from (2) in (3)

$$\therefore K = \frac{3001 \times 7 \times \rho^6 \cdot \rho}{\rho_a^7} P_a$$

$$\therefore K = 3001 \times 7 \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_a} \right)^7 \times P_a \quad \dots(4)$$

Put the value of (1) in (4)

$$K = 3001 \times 7 \frac{\left(\frac{P}{P_a} + 3000 \right)}{3001} \times P_a$$

$$K = 3001 \times 7 \frac{[5 + 3000]}{3001} \times P_a$$

$$= 7 \times 101.325 \times 3005 \quad (\text{where } P_{\text{atm}} = 101.325 \text{ kN/m}^2)$$

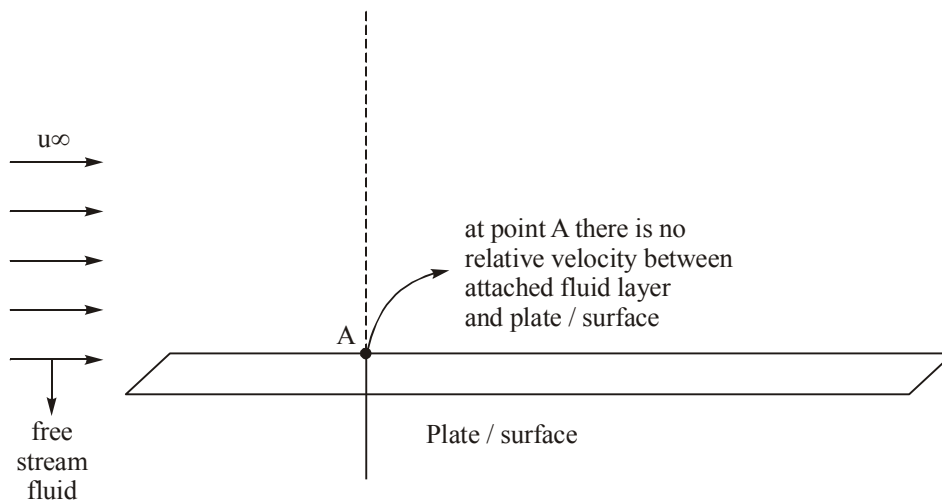
$$= 2.131 \times 10^6 \text{ KN/m}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{The compressibility} = \left(\frac{1}{K} \right) = \frac{1}{(2.131 \times 10^6)} = 4.693 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2/\text{KN}$$

1.3 No SLIP CONDITION

It has been established that the relative velocity between the solid surface and the adjacent fluid particle is zero when ever a viscous fluid flows over a solid surface. This is known as no-slip condition. This behavior of no-slip at the solid surface is not the same as the wetting of surface by the fluids. For example mercury flowing in a stationary glass tube will not wet the surface, but will have zero velocity at the wall of the tube. The wetting property results from surface tension, whereas the no-slip condition is a consequence of fluid viscosity.

In ideal fluid as there is no viscosity hence there will be no no-slip condition existing.



1.4 DYNAMIC VISCOSITY OR ABSOLUTE VISCOSITY

Dynamic viscosity is defined as the property of the fluid which develops the internal resistance between two adjacent layers of fluid when they have a relative motion.

$$\tan \theta = \frac{du \Delta t}{dy}$$

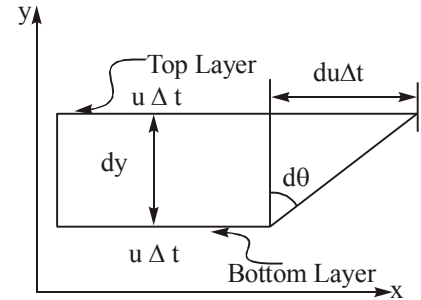
if, $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$

$$\tan d\theta \approx d\theta$$

$$d\theta = \frac{du \, dt}{dy}$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$\text{Rate of change of shear strain } \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right) = \text{velocity gradient } \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)$$



1.5 NEWTON'S LAW OF VISCOSITY

According to Newton's Law of viscosity, shear stress is directly proportional to the shear strain rate or velocity gradient in the transverse direction.

$$\tau \propto \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\tau = \mu \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \mu \frac{du}{dy}$$

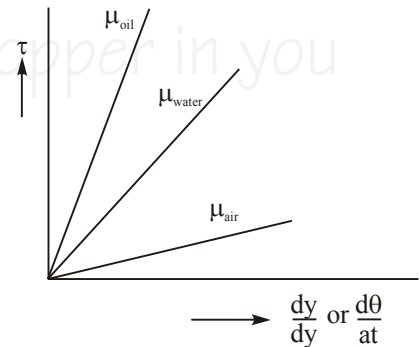
where, μ is the dynamic viscosity of fluid.

Note : A fluid which obeys Newton's Law of viscosity is known as a Newtonian fluid.

1.5.1 Units of Dynamic Viscosity

- (i) Pa.sec in SI unit
- (ii) $\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{sec}}$ in M.K.S. unit
- (iii) 1 poise = $10^{-1} \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{sec}}$ in CGS

$$\text{Dimensional formula} = [M^1 L^{-1} T^{-1}]$$



1.5.2 Effect of Temperature on Viscosity of Fluid

- a) In case of liquid, cohesive forces between molecules cause viscosity. Hence at higher temperature when molecules possess more energy, cohesive force becomes weak. As a result, energized liquid molecules can move more freely, thus viscosity of liquid decreases with increase in temperature.

$$\mu_{\text{liq}} = \frac{\mu_0}{1 + \alpha t + \beta t^2}$$

α and β are constants,

t = temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

μ_0 = viscosity of liquid at 0°C

For water

$$\mu_0 = 1.79 \times 10^{-3} \text{ poise}$$

$$\alpha = 0.03368$$

$$\beta = 0.000221$$

- b) In case of gases, viscosity is caused by molecular collisions. At high temperature, more molecular collisions per unit volume per unit time occurs. This results in greater resistance to flow. Thus,
Viscosity increases with temperature

$$\mu_{\text{gas}} = \frac{a\sqrt{T}}{1 + \frac{b}{T}}$$

or

$$\mu_{\text{gas}} = \mu_0 + \alpha t - \beta t^2$$

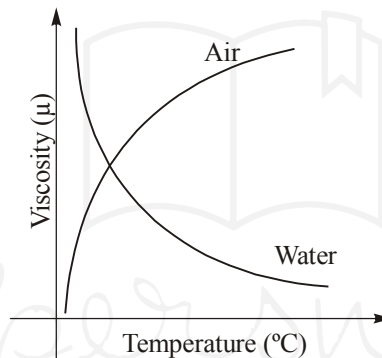
For Air

$$\mu_0 = 0.000017$$

$$\alpha = 0.000000056$$

$$\beta = 0.1189 \times 10^{-9}$$

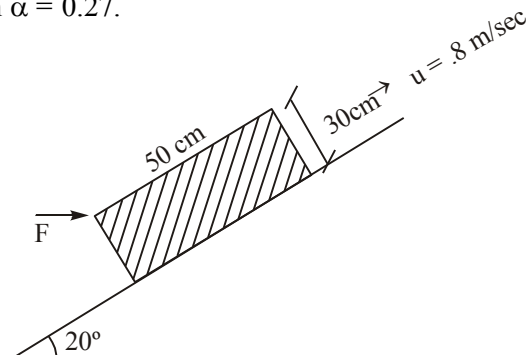
Note : At constant pressure, if temperature is increased 'μ' increases.



1.5.3 Effect of Pressure on Viscosity

For liquids, viscosity is practically independent of pressure except at extremely high pressure. For gases, dynamic viscosity is generally independent of pressure particularly (at low to moderate pressure) but kinematic viscosity decreases as density is proportional to pressure.

Example 3 : A 50cm × 30cm × 20cm block weighing 150N is to be moved upon inclined plane at constant velocity of 0.8 m/sec coefficient of friction $\alpha = 0.27$.



- Determine the force F required to be applied in horizontal direction to maintain this motion.
- If a 0.4 mm thick oil film with dynamic viscosity $\mu = 0.012 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{sec}$ is applied between the block and inclined surface determine the percentage reduction, in the required horizontal force.

Solution : (a)

$$\therefore \Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow \text{because of constant volume} \Rightarrow (\text{acceleration} = 0)$$

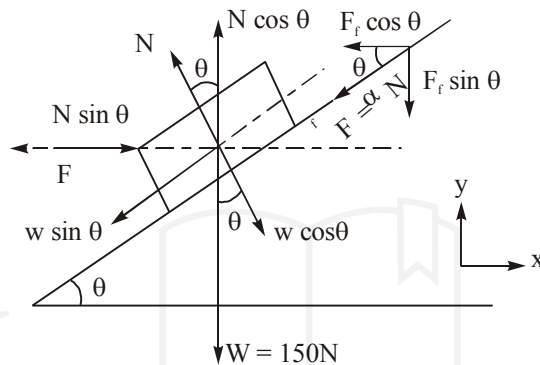
$$\therefore N \cos \theta - W - F_f \sin \theta = 0$$

$$N \cos \theta - W - \alpha N \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{F_f}{N} = \alpha = \tan \theta \quad \dots(i)$$

$$\Rightarrow N(\cos \theta - \alpha \sin \theta) = W \quad F_f = N \cdot \alpha$$

$$\therefore N = \frac{W}{(\cos \theta - \alpha \sin \theta)}$$



$$= \frac{150}{(\cos 20^\circ - 0.27 \sin 20^\circ)} = 177.023 \quad \dots(ii)$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0$$

$$\therefore F - N \sin \theta - F_f \cos \theta = 0 \quad \dots(iii)$$

$$F = N \sin \theta + \alpha N \cos \theta$$

$$= N(\sin \theta + \alpha \cos \theta)$$

$$F = 177.023(\sin 20^\circ + 0.27 \cos 20^\circ)$$

$$F = 105.5 \text{ N} \quad \dots(iv)$$

$$(b) \therefore \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right) = \left(\frac{u}{d} \right)$$

$$\therefore \tau = \mu \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right) = \left(\frac{\mu u}{d} \right)$$

$$\therefore F_{\text{shear}} = (\text{Shear stress} \times \text{Area of contact})$$

$$= 0.012 \times \left(\frac{0.8}{0.4 \times 10^{-3}} \right) \times 50 \times 20 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 2.4 \text{ N} \quad \dots(v)$$

Applying N.S.L. along the plane

$$F_{\text{net}} = m \times a$$

$$F \cos 20^\circ - W \sin 20^\circ - \tau \times A = m \times 0$$

$$F \cos 20^\circ = W \sin 20^\circ + \frac{\mu V}{h} \cdot A$$

$$F \cos 20^\circ = 150 \sin 20^\circ + \frac{0.012 \times 0.8 \times 50 \times 20 \times 10^{-4}}{0.4 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$F \cos 20^\circ = 53.70$$

$$F = 57.15 \text{ N}$$

$$\therefore \text{Percent reduction} = \left(\frac{105.5 - 57.149}{105.5} \right) \times 100$$

$$= 45.829\%$$

Example 4 : A thin square plate $1\text{m} \times 1\text{m}$ is placed horizontally in a gap of height 2cm . Filled with oil of viscosity 10 Poise and pulled at a constant velocity of 0.10 m/sec. Find the force on the plate.

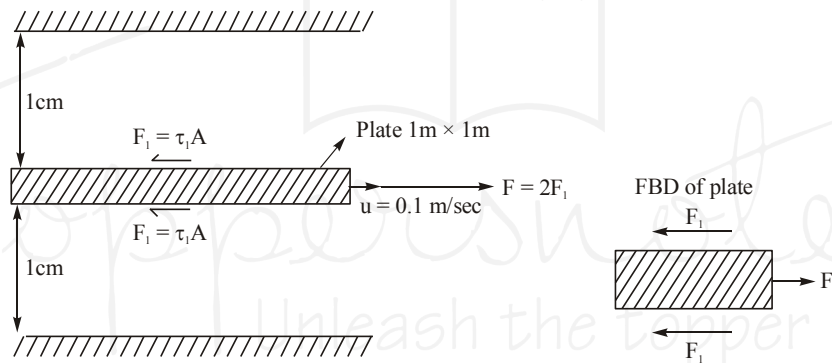
The gap is now filled with another oil, when the plate is placed at a distance of 0.5cm , from one of the surfaces of the gap and pulled with the same velocity, the force on the plate remains same as before. Find viscosity of new oil.

Solution : Data given:

$$\mu = 10 \text{ Poise} = 1.0 \frac{\text{N.s}}{\text{m}^2}$$

$$u = 0.1 \text{ m/sec.}$$

Case-I :



Force on one side of plate

$$\Sigma F = m \bar{a} \quad (\bar{a} = 0)$$

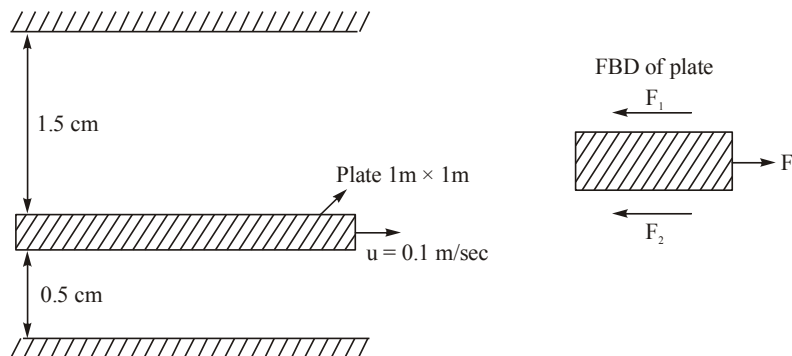
$$F_1 = \mu \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right) \times A = 1 \times \frac{0.1}{(1 \times 10^{-2})} \times 1 = 10 \text{ N}$$

\therefore

$$F = 2F_1 = 2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Newton}$$

...(1)

Case-II :



$$\text{Force on top of plate} = \mu \left(\frac{dy}{dy} \right)_{\text{top}} \times \text{Area}$$

$$= \mu \frac{0.1}{1.5 \times 10^{-2}} \times 1 = \frac{20}{3} \mu \quad \dots(2)$$

Force on bottom of plate

$$= \mu \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)_{\text{bottom}} \times \text{Area} = \mu \frac{0.1}{(0.5 \times 10^{-2})} \times 1 = 20\mu$$

$$\text{Total force in Case (2)} = \left(\frac{20}{3} \mu + 20\mu \right) = \left(\frac{80}{3} \mu \right) \quad \dots(3)$$

From (1) and (3)

$$\frac{80}{3} \mu = 20$$

$$\therefore \mu = \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) = 0.75 \left(\frac{\text{N.s}}{\text{m}^2} \right) \quad \text{Ans.}$$

Example 5 : Through a narrow gap of height h , a thin plate of large extent is pulled at a velocity V , at one side of the plate. Oil of viscosity μ_1 , and on other side μ_2 . Calculate the position of plate so that

- Shear force on two sides of the plate are equal.
- The pull required to drag to plate is minimum.

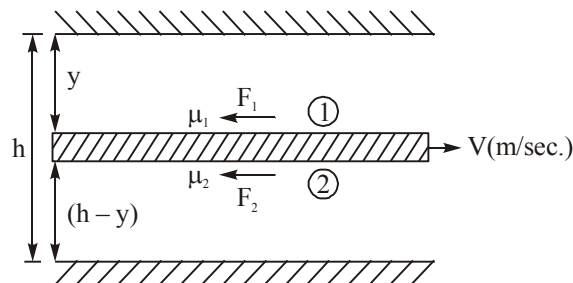
Solution : (a) \therefore Shear force on side (1) of plate

$$\Sigma F = ma \quad (a = 0)$$

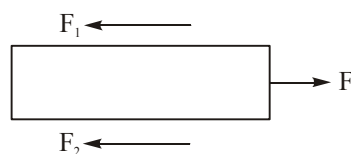
$$F_1 = \tau_1 A = \left(\frac{\mu_1 A V}{y} \right) \quad \dots(1)$$

Shear force on other side of plate

$$F_2 = \tau_2 A = \left(\frac{\mu_2 A V}{h - y} \right) \quad \dots(2)$$



FBD of plate



(a) From (1) and (2)

$$\frac{\mu_1 AV}{y} = \frac{\mu_2 AV}{(h-y)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_1 h - \mu_1 y = \mu_2 y$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu_1 h = (\mu_1 + \mu_2) y$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{\mu_1 h}{(\mu_1 + \mu_2)} \quad \dots(3)$$

(b) Pull required to drag the plate

$$\therefore \text{total drag force } F_D = \frac{\mu_1 AV}{y} + \left(\frac{\mu_2 VA}{h-y} \right)$$

For F_D to be minimum.

$$\left(\frac{dF_D}{dy} \right) = 0$$

For minima of maxima.

$$\therefore \frac{dF_D}{dy} = -\frac{\mu_1 VA}{y^2} + \frac{\mu_2 AV}{(h-y)^2} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\mu_2}{(h-y)^2} = \frac{\mu_1}{y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1} \right) = \left(\frac{h-y}{y} \right)^2 \quad (\text{where } \mu_1 \text{ and } \mu_2 \text{ are dynamic viscosities})$$

$$\therefore \frac{h-y}{y} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\mu_2}{\mu_1} \right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow h\sqrt{\mu_1} - y\sqrt{\mu_1} = \sqrt{\mu_2} y$$

$$\Rightarrow h\sqrt{\mu_1} = y(\sqrt{\mu_1} + \sqrt{\mu_2})$$

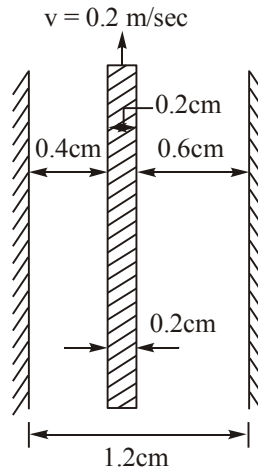
$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{h\sqrt{\mu_1}}{(\sqrt{\mu_1} + \sqrt{\mu_2})}$$

Example 6 : A horizontal gap 1.2 cm. Wide of infinite extent contains fluid of viscosity 1 N.S/m² and specific gravity 0.9. A metallic plate 1m × 1m × 0.2 cm is lifted up with a constant velocity of 0.2 m/sec through the gap. If the plate is at a distance of 0.4 cm, from one of the plane surface of the gap, find the vertical force required. Weight of plate is 50N.

Solution : As the given plate is submerged in the fluid of specific gravity (0.9)

Total forces acting on the plate are (a) Submerged weight in downward direction of plate (b) Drag force so total force required to life the plate

$$= \text{Submerged wt. of plate} + \text{total drag on the plate}$$



Submerged wt. of the plate

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{wt} - (\text{sp. gravity}) \times \gamma_w \times \text{vol. of plate} \\
 &= 50 - 0.9 \times 9.81 \times 10^3 \times (1 \times 1 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-2}) \\
 &= 32.342 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

and total drag force on the plate

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow F_D &= \mu \cdot \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right) \times (\text{Area}) \\
 &= \left\{ 1 \cdot \left(\frac{0.2}{0.4 \times 10^{-2}} \right) \times 1 \times 1 \right\} + \left\{ 1 \cdot \frac{0.2}{0.6 \times 10^{-2}} \times 1 \times 1 \right\} \\
 &= 50 + \frac{100}{3} = 83.33 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence total force required to lift the with constant velocity

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 32.342 + 83.33 \\
 &= 115.672 \text{ N.}
 \end{aligned}$$

1.6 RHEOLOGY

It is a branch of science in which we study different types of non-newtonian fluids on the basis of their behavior (flow behavior)

1.6.1 Non Newtonian Fluid

A fluid which do not obey Newton's law of viscosity is known as Non-Newtonian fluid. It obey power law relation

$$\tau = A \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)^n + B$$

where

A = consistency index

n = flow behavior index

or

$$\tau = A \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)^{n-1} \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)$$

↓
(μ aparent)

a) Pseudo Plastic Fluid :

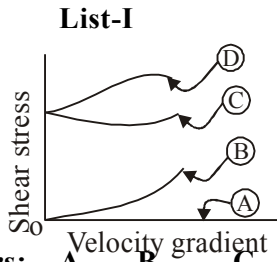
For B = 0 and n < 1 and fluid is also known as shear thinning fluid.

Example: Milk, blood, ketch up

PRACTICE SHEET

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Match List-I (Curves labelled A, B, C and D in figure) with List-II (Type of fluid) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:



Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	1	5
(b) 3	2	5	1
(c) 4	2	5	1
(d) 2	3	5	1

2. If bulk modulus of water is $2 \times 10^8 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$ ($19.62 \times 10^8 \text{ N/m}^2$), then water hammer wave celerity through a rigid pipe line will be
 (a) 600 m/s (b) 800 m/s
 (c) 1200 m/s (d) 1400 m/s
3. Surface tension is due to
 (a) Cohesion and adhesion
 (b) cohesion only
 (c) Adhesion only
 (d) None of the above
4. Continuum approach in fluid mechanics is valid when
 (a) The compressibility is very high
 (b) The viscosity is low
 (c) The mean free path of the molecule is much smaller compared to the characteristic dimension
 (d) $M \gg 1$, where M is the Mach number
5. A fluid is said to be Newtonian fluid when the shear stress is
 (a) directly proportional to the velocity gradient
 (b) inversely proportional to the velocity gradient
 (c) independent of the velocity gradient
 (d) none of the above

6. A fluid is one which can be defined as a substance that:

- (a) has same shear stress at all points
 (b) can deform indefinitely under the action of the smallest shear force
 (c) has the small shear stress in all directions
 (d) is practically incompressible

7. The dimension of surface tension is:

- (a) ML^{-1} (b) L^2V^{-1}
 (c) $\text{ML}^{-1} \text{T}^{-1}$ (d) MT^{-2}

8. A dimensionless combination of pressure drop ΔP , dynamic viscosity μ , velocity V and length L is

- (a) $\frac{\Delta P}{V^2 \cdot L}$ (b) $\frac{VL}{\mu}$
 (c) $\frac{\Delta P}{\mu \cdot VL}$ (d) $\frac{\Delta P \cdot L}{\mu \cdot V}$

9. Shear stress in the Newtonian fluid is proportional to

- (a) pressure
 (b) strain
 (c) strain rate
 (d) the inverse of the viscosity

11. With increase of temperature, viscosity of a fluid

- (a) Does not change
 (b) Always increases
 (c) Always decreases
 (d) Increases, if the fluid is a gas and decreases, if it is a liquid

12. The unit of dynamic viscosity of a fluid is

- (a) m^2/s (b) $\frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{s}}{\text{m}^2}$
 (c) $\frac{\text{Pa} \cdot \text{s}}{\text{m}^2}$ (d) $\frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^2}{\text{m}^2}$

13. The unit of surface tension is:
 (a) N/m^2 (b) J/m
 (c) J/m^2 (d) W/m
14. If 'P' is the gauge pressure within a spherical droplet, then gauge pressure within a bubble of the same fluid and of same size will be:
 (a) $\frac{P}{4}$ (b) $\frac{P}{2}$
 (c) P (d) 2P
15. Kinematic viscosity of air at 20°C is given to be $1.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$. Its kinematic viscosity at 70°C will be varying approximately:
 (a) $2.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ (b) $1.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
 (c) $1.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ (d) $3.2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
16. Match List-I (Fluid properties) with List-II (Related terms) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. Capillarity | 1. Cavitation |
| B. Vapour pressure | 2. Density of water |
| C. Viscosity | 3. Shear forces |
| D. Specific gravity | 4. Surface tension |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (c) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
17. Which one of the following is the bulk modulus K of a fluid? (Symbols have the usual meaning)
 (a) $\rho \frac{dp}{d\rho}$ (b) $\frac{dp}{\rho d\rho}$
 (c) $\rho \frac{dp}{dp}$ (d) $\frac{dp}{\rho dp}$
18. Which of the following forces act on a fluid at rest?
 1. Gravity force
 2. Hydrostatic force
 3. Surface tension
 4. Viscous force
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3
 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4
19. Surface tension is due to
 (a) viscous forces
 (b) cohesion
 (c) adhesion
 (d) the difference between adhesive and cohesive forces
20. Newton's law of viscosity depends upon the
 (a) stress and strain in a fluid
 (b) shear stress, pressure and velocity
 (c) shear stress and rate of strain
 (d) viscosity and shear stress
21. If the surface tension of water-air interface is 0.073 N/m , the gauge pressure inside a rain drop of 1 mm diameter will be
 (a) 0.146 N/m^2
 (b) 73 N/m^2
 (c) 146 N/m^2
 (d) 292 N/m^2
24. If the volume of a liquid decreases by 0.2 percent for an increase of pressure from 6.867 MN/m^2 to 15.696 MN/m^2 , what is the value of the bulk modulus of the liquid ?
 (a) 4418 MPa (b) 441.8 MPa
 (c) 4.418 MPa (d) $44180. \text{ MPa}$
25. If a certain liquid has a viscosity of 0.048 poise and kinematic viscosity $3.50 \times 10^{-2} \text{ stokes}$, what is its specific gravity?
 (a) 1.23142 (b) 1.001
 (c) 1.37142 (d) 1.17353