

## JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY: KAKINADA KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India

## DEPARTMENT OFCIVIL ENGINEERING

II Year - I Semester	L	Τ	Р	С	
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### FLUID MECHANICS

## **Course Learning Objectives:**

- To understand the properties of fluids and fluid statics
- To derive the equation of conservation of mass and its application
- To solve kinematic problems such as finding particle paths and streamlines
- To use important concepts of continuity equation, Bernoulli's equation and turbulence, and apply the same to problems
- To analyze laminar and turbulent flows
- To understand the various flow measuring devices
- To study in detail about boundary layers theory

### **Course Outcomes:**

Upon successful completion of this course the students will be able to:

- Understand the various properties of fluids and their influence on fluid motion and analyse a variety of problems in fluid statics and dynamics.
- Calculate the forces that act on submerged planes and curves.
- Ability to analyse various types of fluid flows.
- Apply the integral forms of the three fundamental laws of fluid mechanics to turbulent and laminar flow through pipes and ducts in order to predict relevant pressures, velocities and forces.
- Able Measure the quantities of fluid flowing in pipes, tanks and channels.

### Syllabus:

### **UNIT I**

**Introduction:** Dimensions and units – Physical properties of fluids - specific gravity, viscosity, surface tension, vapour pressure and their influences on fluid motion, pressure at a point, Pascal's law, Hydrostatic law -atmospheric, gauge and vacuum pressures- measurement of pressure. Pressure gauges, Manometers: Differential and Micro Manometers.

**Hydrostatics**: Hydrostatic forces on submerged plane, Horizontal, Vertical, inclined and curved surfaces – Center of pressure.

### UNIT – II

**Fluid Kinematics:** Description of fluid flow, Stream line, path line and streak line and stream tube. Classification of flows: Steady, unsteady, uniform, non-uniform, laminar, turbulent, rotational and irrotational flows – Equation of continuity for one, two, three dimensional flows – stream and velocity potential functions, flow net analysis.

**Fluid Dynamics:** Surface and body forces – Euler's and Bernoulli's equations for flow along a stream line - Momentum equation and its application – forces on pipe bend.

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### UNIT – III

**Laminar Flow and Turbulent Flows**: Reynold's experiment – Characteristics of Laminar & Turbulent flows, Shear and velocity distributions, Laws of Fluid friction, Hagen-Poiseulle Formula, Flow between parallel plates, Flow through long tubes, hydrodynamically smooth and rough flows.

**Closed Conduit Flow:** Darcy-Weisbach equation, Minor losses – pipes in series – pipes in parallel – Total energy line and hydraulic gradient line, variation of friction factor with Reynold's number – Moody's Chart, Pipe network problems, Hazen-Williams formula, Hard-Cross Method,

### UNIT – IV

**Measurement of Flow:** Pitot tube, Venturi meter and Orifice meter – classification of orifices, small orifice and large orifice, flow over rectangular, triangular, trapezoidal and Stepped notches, Broad crested weirs and Ogee weirs.

### UNIT – V

**Boundary Layer Theory**: Boundary layer (BL) – concepts, Prandtl contribution, Characteristics of boundary layer along a thin flat plate, Vonkarman momentum integral equation, laminar and turbulent Boundary layers (no deviations)- BL in transition, separation of BL, Control of BL, flow around submerged objects-Drag and Lift-Magnus effect.

### **Text Books:**

- 1. Modi P.N and Seth S.M.(2018), "Fluid mechanics", Standard book house, New Delhi
- 2. AtextofFluidmechanicsandhydraulicmachines,R.K.Bansal-LaxmiPublications (P) ltd., New Delhi

### **References:**

- 1. K.Subramanyam, Fluid mechanics and hydraulic machines Mc graw hill education, IInd edition
- 2. Fluid Mechanics and Machinery, C.S.P. Ojha, R. Berndtsson and P.N. Chandramouli, Oxford Higher Education.
- 3. Principle of fluid mechanics and fluid machines III edition, university press

