

	b)	A jet of water of diameter 75mm moving with a velocity of 30 m/s, strikes a curved fixed plate tangentially at one end at an angle of 30° to the horizontal. The jet leaves the plate at an angle 22° to the horizontal. Find the force exerted by the jet on the plate in the horizontal and vertical direction.	4
Q-4		Attempt all questions	(14)
	a)	Derive an expression for the depth of centre of pressure from free surface of liquid of an inclined plane surface submerged in the liquid.	7
	b)	Justify the statement, "In a convergent mouthpiece the loss of head is practically eliminated".	7
Q-5		Attempt all questions	(14)
	a)	In a 45° bend a rectangular air duct of 1 m^2 cross Sectional area is gradually reduced to 0.5 m^2 area. Find the magnitude and Direction of the force required to hold the duct in position if the velocity of flow at the 1 m^2 section is 10 m/s, and pressure is 2.943 N/cm^2 . Take Density of air as 1.16 kg/m^3 .	7
	b)	Explain the term Co-efficient of velocity, Co-efficient of contraction & Co-efficient of discharge. Give the Classification of ORIFICES.	7
Q-6		Attempt all questions	(14)
	a)	Discuss the relative merits and demerits of venturimeter with respect to orifice-meter.	5
	b)	What is venturimeter? Derive an expression for discharge through a venturimeter.	7
	c)	A pitot-static tube is used to measure the velocity of water in a pipe. The stagnation Pressure head is 6m and static pressure head is 5m. Calculate the velocity of flow assuming the co-efficient of tube equal to 0.98.	2
Q-7		Attempt all questions	(14)
	a)	Derive the Expression for discharge over a triangular notch.	7
	b)	Differentiate followings: (I) Notches & Weir (II) Stream line & streak Line	7
Q-8		Attempt all questions	(14)
		Enlist and explain in details "minor head losses in pipes"	14

