

EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS:

1. Tables for Gas with ($\gamma = 1.4$).
2. Oblique Shock Wave Chart.
3. Turbine Charts.

Note: Answer FIVE questions only BUT answer the QUESTION (1) is COMPULSORY.

QUESTION 1(A) [6 Marks]

Consider a normal shock wave in a perfect gas. Starting from first principle, the local Mach number by the relation:

$$M^2 = \frac{2}{\left[\frac{(\gamma + 1)}{M^{*2}} \right] - (\gamma - 1)}$$

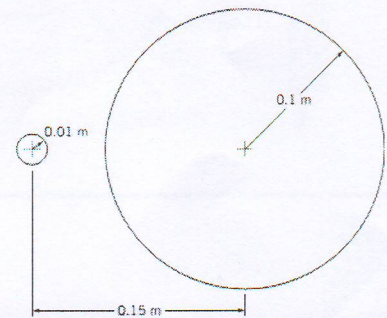
where

M^* throat Mach number

γ is specific heat ratio

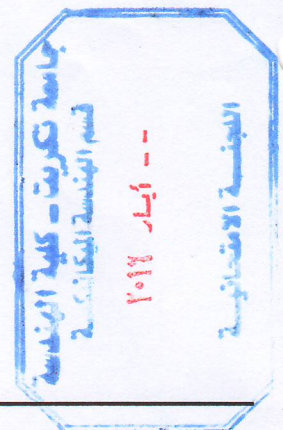
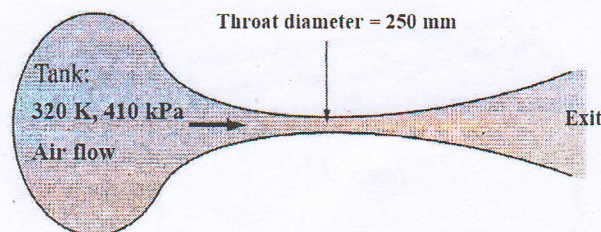
QUESTION 1(B) [4 Marks]

At a given instant of time, two pressure waves, each moving at the speed of sound, emitted by a point source moving with constant velocity in a fluid at rest are shown in Figure. Determine the Mach number involved and indicate with a sketch the instantaneous location of the point source.



QUESTION 2 [10 Marks]

For steady isentropic flow, possible mass flow rate through Figure.



QUESTION 3 [10 Marks]

With careful design, one can orient the bend on the lower wall so that the reflected wave is exactly canceled by the return bend, as shown. This is a method of reducing the Mach number in a channel (a supersonic diffuser). If the bend angle is $= 10^\circ$, find (a) the downstream width (h) and (b) the downstream Mach number. Assume a weak shock wave.

