

Assignment - 2

Boundary Layers

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- 1) Determine the displacement thickness and momentum thickness in terms of the nominal boundary layer thickness δ in respect of the following velocity profiles in the boundary layer on a flat plate.

i) $\frac{u}{V_0} = 2\left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right) - \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^2$

ii) $\frac{u}{V_0} = \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^{1/n}$

where u is the velocity at a height y above the surface and V_0 is the free stream velocity.

- 2) Work out the following boundary layer parameters for the velocity distribution prescribed by
- $$\frac{u}{V_0} = \left(\frac{y}{\delta}\right)^{1/7}$$

i) ~~Dis~~ Displacement and momentum thickness and the shape factor

ii) Energy thickness.

further evaluate the energy loss due to boundary layers if at a particular section the boundary layer thickness is 3.0 cm and the free stream velocity is 12 m/sec. If discharge through the boundary layer region is 5 m³/sec per meter width, express the energy loss in terms of meter of head. Take $\rho = 1.2 \text{ kg/m}^3$.

3> Atmospheric air at 25°C flows parallel to a flat plate at a velocity of 3 m/sec. Use the exact Blasius solution to estimate the boundary layer thickness and the local skin friction coefficient at $x = 1 \text{ m}$ from the leading edge of the plate. How these values would compare with the corresponding values obtained from the approximate Von-Karman integral technique? Assume cubic velocity profile.

- for air at 25°C, $\nu = 15.53 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{sec}$.
- cubic velocity profile is

$$u/u_0 = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y}{\delta} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{\delta} \right)^3$$