Practical

Determination of moisture content of soil sample; Determination of specific gravity of soil sample; Study of field density by core cutter; Study of bulk density, dry density by sand replacement method; Determination of grain size distribution of coarse grained soil by sieving; Determination of grain size by hydrometer method; Determination of liquid limit by Casagrande apparatus; Determination of liquid limit by cone penetrometer; Determination of plastic limit of soil specimen; Determination of shrinkage limit of soil; Determination of optimum moisture content of saturated soil by Abbot's compaction test; Determination of optimum moisture content of saturated soil by Proctor's mould; Consolidation characteristics of soil; Shear strength of soil by direct shear test; Shear strength of soil by tri-axial shear test.

Suggested Readings

1. Punmia, B. C., Jain, A. K. and Jain, A. K. 2005. *Soil Mechanics and Foundations*. Laxmi Publications (P) Ltd. New Delhi.
2. Ranjan, G. and Rao, A. S. R. 1993. *Basic and Applied Soil Mechanics*. Welley Easters Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Singh, A. 1994. *Soil Engineering*. Vol. I. CBS Publishers and Distributions, Delhi.

Fluid Mechanics and Open Channel Hydraulics 3 (2+1)

Objective

To make the students acquainted with the behaviour of fluids at rest and in motion and to enable them to apply the principles to design simple fluid mechanical systems in engineering

Theory

Properties of fluids: Ideal and real fluid, units; Pressure and its measurement, Pascal's law, pressure forces on plane and curved surfaces, centre of pressure, pressure diagram, application of hydrostatics in engineering structures; Buoyancy, Archimede's principle, metacentre and metacentric height, condition of floatation and stability of submerged and floating bodies.

Kinematics of fluid flow: Lagrangian and Eulerian description of fluid motion, continuity equation, path lines, streak lines and stream lines, stream function, velocity potential and flow net. Types of fluid flow, translation, rotation, circulation and vorticity, vortex motion; Dynamics of fluid flow, Bernoulli's theorem, venturimeter, orifice meter and pitot tube, siphon.

Flow through orifices (measurement of discharge, measurement of time), flow through mouthpieces; Flow over notches, flow over weirs, end contraction of rectangular weirs, ventilation of weirs, various types of nappe.

Laminar and turbulent flow in pipes, general equation for head loss Darcy equation, Moody's diagram, minor and major hydraulic losses through pipes and fittings, flow through network of pipes, hydraulic gradient and energy gradient, Chezy's formula for loss of head in pipes, flow through simple and compound pipes, transmission of power through pipes.

Open channel design and hydraulics: Chezy's formula, Bazin's formula, Kutter's, Manning's formula, best hydraulic section, velocity and pressure profiles in open channels, hydraulic jump; Discharge measurement in open channels: current meter.

Dimensional analysis and similitude: Rayleigh's method and Buckingham's `pi' theorem, types of similarities, dimensionless numbers; Introduction to fluid machinery.

Practical

Study of manometers and pressure gauges; Study of transmissibility of liquid pressure; Study of various types of flow such as laminar flow, uniform flow, steady flow, vertex flow, rotational flow; Determination of meta-centric height; Verification of Bernoulli's theorem, determination of coefficient of discharge of venturi-meter and orifice meter; Determination of coefficient of friction in pipeline; Determination of coefficient of discharge for rectangular and triangular notch; Determination of coefficient of discharge, coefficient of velocity and coefficient of contraction for flow through orifice; Determination of coefficient of discharge for mouth piece; Determination of efficiency of hydraulic ram; Measurement of velocity by current meter; Study of open channel flow: velocity distribution in open channels and determination of Manning's coefficient of Rugosity and Chezy's roughness coefficient; Study of various types of models and prototypes: geometrical, kinematic and dynamic similarities; Study on non-dimensional constants such as Froude's number and Reynold's number; Study of various types of pumps and its components.

Suggested Reading

1. Bansal, R. K. 2019. *A Text book of Fluid Mechanics*. Laxmi Publications, New Delhi.
2. Ramanuthan, S. 2011. *Hydraulics, Fluid Mechanics & Hydraulic Machines*. Dhanpat Rai & Sons, Delhi.
3. Khurmi, R. S. and Khurmi, N. 1987. *Hydraulics, Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulic Machines*. S. Chand & Co. Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Modi, P. N. and Seth, S. M. 2017. *Hydraulics & Fluid Mechanics including Hydraulic Machines*. Standard Book House, Delhi.

Engineering Properties of Agricultural Produce and Food Science 3 (2+1)

Objective

To make the students acquainted with the different engineering properties of agricultural produce and to help them understand the importance of these properties in handling, processing and storage

Theory

Different engineering properties of food and their importance; Application of engineering properties in handling, processing and storage; Physical properties, viz. shape, size, roundness, sphericity, volume, density, porosity, specific gravity, surface area; Colour properties, CIE colour model.

Thermal properties, viz. heat capacity, specific heat, thermal conductivity, thermal diffusivity, heat of respiration, co-efficient of thermal expansion; Electrical and dielectric properties as resistance, capacitance, dielectric loss factor, loss tangent, and dielectric constant; Frictional properties, viz. static friction, kinetic friction, rolling resistance, angle of internal friction, angle of repose, flow of bulk granular materials; Aero-dynamic characteristics such as drag coefficient, terminal velocity.