

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Week 0

Week 1

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Week 9

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Week 11

Week 12

 Lecture 48: CFD and Turbomachinery (Part-I)

 Lecture 49: CFD and Turbomachinery (Part-II)

 Lecture 50: CFD and Turbomachinery (Part-III)

 Quiz: Week 12: Assignment 12

 Feedback Form for Week 12

 Week 12 : Assignment 12- Solution

Download Videos

Week 12: Assignment 12

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2021-10-20, 23:59 IST.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Please note that the question number 8, 9 and 12 can have one or more than one right choice.

- 1) Consider the 1-D energy equation $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \mu \phi$. Find the conduction and dissipation heat transfer terms. 1 point

 $u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$ and $\mu \phi$
 $\alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$ and $\mu \phi$
 $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$ and $u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}$
 $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$ and $\alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$\alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$ and $\mu \phi$

- 2) For the uniform grid spacing, $\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right)_{i,j}$ the central difference second-order approximation can be represented by 1 point

 $\frac{u(i+1,j) - 2u(i,j) + u(i-1,j)}{\Delta x^2}$
 $\frac{u(i+1,j) - 2u(i,j) + u(i-1,j)}{2\Delta x}$
 $\frac{u(i+1,j) - 2u(i,j) + u(i-1,j)}{\Delta x}$
 None of these

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$\frac{u(i+1,j) - 2u(i,j) + u(i-1,j)}{\Delta x^2}$

- 3) The difference between the exact analytical solution of PDE and exact solution of FDE is referred as 1 point

 Round off error

 Discretization error

 Iteration error

 Modeling error

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Discretization error

- 4) Which is/are the statement/statements valid regarding the finite difference method? 1 point

- It is restricted to a structured grid.
- It is generally applicable for a rectangular domain.
- It uses partial differential forms of governing equations.
- It used the integral forms of governing equations.

 i,ii

 ii,iii

 iii,i, iv

 i,ii and iii

 i, ii, iii & iv

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

i,ii and iii

- 5) For the solution of Navier-Stokes equations in a rectangular domain, following kinds of grids may be preferred, 1 point

- Triangular cells.
- Rectangular cells
- Structured grid.
- Unstructured grid.

Desirable response would be,

 i and iii

 ii and iii

 i, ii and iii

 i and iv

 i, ii, iii and iv

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

i, ii, iii and iv

- 6) Following statements are the features of the finite volume method (FVM), 1 point

- FVM can be used on both structured grids and unstructured grids.
- FVM can tackle flow with discontinuities, e.g., shocks.
- FVM can be applicable to complex and irregular geometry.
- It uses differential form of the governing equations

Desirable response would be,

 i and ii

 ii and iii

 iii alone

 i, ii and iii

 i, ii, iii and iv

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

i, ii and iii

- 7) Which are the features of Beam and warming method, 1 point

- larger time step.
- conditionally stability.
- conditionally stability.
- factorization errors.
- faster convergence.

Desirable response would be,

 i, ii and iv

 i, ii and iii

 ii, iii and iv

 ii, iv and v

 i, ii, iv and v

 i, ii, iii and v

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

i, ii, iv and v

- 8) Which are the features for the MacCormack Scheme? 1 point

- It can be used for the boundary layer equation.
- It is used for a hyperbolic equation.
- It is conditionally stable.
- It is unconditionally stable.
- It does not lead to spurious oscillation in predicting flow with discontinuity.
- It can be used for compressible flows.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

It is used for a hyperbolic equation.

It is conditionally stable.

It can be used for compressible flows.

- 9) Choose appropriate statements related to turbomachines, 1 point

- The flow is three-dimensional and suffers from the rotation, curvature, shock-boundary layer interaction and phase changes.
- The stator-rotor interaction results in a highly unsteady flow.
- Finite difference method is a preferred method for discretization for turbomachinery flows.
- Rectangular Grids are used for to simulate flows over the turbomachinery blades.
- Curvilinear grids are the preferred one to simulate flows over the turbomachinery blades.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

The flow is three-dimensional and suffers from the rotation, curvature, shock-boundary layer interaction and phase changes.

The stator-rotor interaction results in a highly unsteady flow.

Curvilinear grids are the preferred one to simulate flows over the turbomachinery blades.

- 10) When Navier-stokes equation for a turbomachine is put in the vector form & cylindrical coordinate system, then the centrifugal and Coriolis forces appear in, 1 point

- Solution vector
- Source term vector
- Flux vector.
- none of these.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Source term vector

- 11) The $k - \epsilon$ model is employed as a turbulence closure of RANS equations. For the solution, the values of k and ϵ are 1 point

- needed to be imposed at all boundaries.
- needed to specify only at inlet and exit.
- needed to specify only on the surface.
- need no specification of boundary values.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

needed to be imposed at all boundaries.

- 12) The non-uniform grids for turbomachinery flow are often required to 1 point

- reduce the computation time.
- capture sharp gradients of flow variables.
- enforce boundary conditions.
- none of these.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

reduce the computation time.

capture sharp gradients of flow variables.