## University of Mumbai <br> Examination Second Half 2022

Examinations Summer 2022
1T01425/T.E. (Mechanical) Engineering/(SEM-V)(Choice Base Credit Grading System) R2016
32604/Dynamics of Machinery
Time:
Max. Marks: 80

| Q1. | Choose the correct option for following questions. All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Sensitiveness of the governor is defined as the ratio of the |
| Option A: | difference of the maximum and minimum equilibrium speeds to the mean speed |
| Option B: | sum of the maximum and minimum equilibrium speeds to the mean speed |
| Option C | mean speed to the maximum equilibrium speed |
| Option D: | mean speed to the minimum equilibrium speed |
|  |  |
| 2. | A spring-controlled governor is found unstable. It can be made stable by |
| Option A: | decreasing the spring stiffness |
| Option B: | increasing the spring stiffness |
| Option C: | decreasing the ball mass |
| Option D: | increasing the ball mass |
|  |  |
| 3. | When the pitching of a ship is upward, the effect of gyroscopic couple acting on it will be |
| Option A: | to raise the stern and lower the bow |
| Option B: | to move the ship towards star-board |
| Option C: | to raise the bow and lower the stern |
| Opion D: | to move the ship towards port side |
|  |  |
| 4. | In an automobile, what is effect on the gyroscopic torque on outer wheels, if the vehicle takes a left turn |
| Option A: | decreases the forces on the outer wheels |
| Option B: | does not affect the forces on the outer wheels |
| Option C: | increases the forces on the outer wheels |
| Option D: | increases with speed and then decreases |
|  |  |
| 5. | Correction couple is applied when masses are placed arbitrarily and to maintain |
| Option A: | Stable equilibrium |
| Option B: | Unstable equilibrium |
| Option C: | Dynamic equilibrium |
| Option D: | Static equilibrium |
|  |  |
| 6. | Dctermine natural frequency of a sysiem. which has equivalent spring stiffness of $30000 \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{m}$ and mass of 20 kg ? |
| Option A: | $48.73 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Option B: | $38.73 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| Option C: | $33.73 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{s}$ |


| Option D: | $35.57 \mathrm{rad} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7. | Which of the following case represents overdamping? |
| Option A: | roots are complex conjugate |
| Option B: | roots are real |
| Option C: | roots are equal |
| Option D: | Independent of the equation |
| 8. | Critical damping is the |
| Option A: | largest amount of damping for which the motion is simple harmonic in free vibration |
| Option B: | smallest amount of damping for which the motion is simple harmonic in free vibration |
| Option C: | largest amount of damping for which no oscillation occurs in free vibration |
| Option D: | smallest amount of damping for which no oscillation occurs in free vibration |
| 9. | In a vibrating system, if the actual damping coefficient is $40 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{s} / \mathrm{m}$ and critical damping coefficient is $400 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{s} / \mathrm{m}$, then logarithmic decrement is equal to 058 |
| Option B: | 0.53 |
| Option C: | 0.33 |
| Option D: | 0.63 |
| 10. | Magnification factor is the ratio of |
| Option A: | amplitude of unsteady state vibrations and zero frequency distribution |
| Option B: | zero frequency deflection and amplitude of steady state vibrations |
| Option C: | amplitude of steady state vibrations and zero frequency deflection |
| Option D: | steady state amplitude to the natural frequency of the system |


| Q2 | Solve any Two Questions ont of Three |
| :---: | :--- |
| A | Explain porter governor with neat sketch aiso derive an expression for height of a <br> porter governor. |
| B | What are advantages, disadvantages and causes of vibration |
| C | A cylinder of diameter D and mass in floats vertically in a liquid of mass density <br> $\rho . ~ F i n d ~ t h e ~ p e r i o d ~ o f ~ o s c i l l a t i o n, ~ i f ~ i t ~ i s ~ d e p r e s s e d ~ s l i g h t l y ~ r e l e a s e d . ~$ |


| Q3 | Solve any Two Questions out of Three <br> A Porter governor has equal arms each 250 mm long and pivoted on the axis of <br> rotation. Each ball has a mass of 5 kg and the mass of the central load on the <br> sleeve is 25 kg. The radius of rotation of the ball is 150 mm when the governor <br> begins to lift and 200 mm when the governor is at maximum speed. Find the <br> minimum and maximum speeds and range of spied of the governor. |
| :---: | :--- |
| B | Four masses $m_{1}, \mathrm{~m}_{2}, \mathrm{~m}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{m}_{4}$ are $200 \mathrm{~kg}, 300 \mathrm{~kg}, 240 \mathrm{~kg}$ and 260 kg <br> respectively. The corresponding radii of retation are $0.2 \mathrm{~m}, 0.15 \mathrm{~m}, 0.25 \mathrm{~m}$ and <br> 0.3 m respectively and the angles between successive masses are $45^{\circ}, 75^{\circ}$ and <br> $135^{\circ}$. Find the position and magnitude of the balance mass required, if its radius <br> of rotation is 0.2 m. |



| Q4 | Solve any Two Questions out of Three |
| :---: | :--- |
| A | Draw the chart of magnification factor vs frequency ratio and explain the <br> significance of magnification factor. |
| B | Explain the concept of Gyroscopic Couple |
| C | Derive the equation for critical speed of a light shaf with a single disc without <br> damping. |

