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G.R. No.

U218-155 (ESE)

DECEMBER 2018/ENDSEM

S. Y. B. TECH. (MECHANICAL ENGINEERING) (SEMESTER - I)

COURSE NAME : THERMODYNAMICS

COURSE CODE : MEUA21175

(PATTERN 2017)

Time: [2 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 50]

(*) Instructions to candidates:

- 1) Answer Q.1, Q.2, Q.3, Q.4, Q.5 OR Q.6, Q.7 OR Q.8
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Use of Steam Table, Mollier Diagram is allowed
- 4) Use of scientific calculator is allowed
- 5) Use suitable data where ever required

Q.1 a) Derive an expression for work done and heat supplied for polytropic process for non-flow systems. 6

OR

b) A closed system of constant volume experiences a temperature rise of 25 °C when a certain process occurs. The heat transferred in the process is 30 kJ. The specific heat at constant volume for the pure substance comprising the system is 1.2 kJ/kg °C, and the system contains 2.5 kg of this substance. Determine :

- (i) The change in internal energy
 - (ii) The work done.
- 6

Q.2 a) What is COP? How will you calculate COP of refrigerator and heat pump? 6

OR

b) What is the highest possible theoretical efficiency of a heat engine operating with a hot reservoir of furnace gases at 2100 °C when the cooling water available is at 15 °C ? 6

Q.3 a) Prove that entropy is the property of the system.

6

OR

b) Determine the entropy change of 4 kg of a perfect gas whose temperature varies from 127°C to 227 °C during a constant volume process. The specific heat varies linearly with absolute temperature and is represented by the relation :
 $c_v = (0.48 + 0.0096 T) \text{ kJ/kg K.}$

6

Q.4 a) Explain working of separating and a throttling calorimeter

4

OR

b) Write a short note on formation of steam

Q.5 a) A boiler house has natural draught chimney of 20 m height. Flue gases are at temperature of 380 °C and ambient temperature is 27 °C. Determine the draught in mm of water column for maximum discharge through chimney and also the air supplied per kg of fuel.

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b) Compare water tube boiler and fire tube boiler.

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c) Show in tabular form boiler heat balance sheet and the formulas involved for estimating each component.

4

OR

Q.6 a) The following particulars were recorded during a steam boiler trial

Pressure of steam	= 11 bar
Mass of feed water	= 4600 kg/h
Temperature of feed water	= 75 °C
Dryness fraction of steam	= 0.96
Coal used	= 490kg/h
Calorific value of coal	= 35700 kJ/kg
Moisture in coal	= 4% by mass
Mass of dry flue gases	= 18.57 kg/kg of coal
Temperature of flue gases	= 300 °C
Boiler house temperature	= 16 °C
Specific heat of flue gases	= 0.97 kJ/kg K

Draw the heat balance sheet of the boiler per kg of coal.

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b) Discuss briefly the term boiler efficiency and equivalent evaporation.

4

c) Explain importance of boiler draught in steam power plant.

4

- Q.7 a)** An air compressor takes in air at 1 bar and 20 °C and compresses it according to law $pV^{1.2} = \text{constant}$. It is then delivered to a receiver at a constant pressure of 10 bar. $R = 0.287 \text{ kJ/kg K}$. Determine
- (i) Temperature at the end of compression
 - (ii) Work done and heat transferred during compression per kg of air.

6

- b)** Explain the following terms with respect to reciprocating compressor:
- (i) Isothermal efficiency
 - (ii) Isentropic efficiency

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- c)** Draw $p - V$ & $T - s$ diagrams for reciprocating compressor with and without clearance.

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OR

- Q.8 a)** Calculate the diameter and stroke for a double acting single stage reciprocating air compressor of 50 kW having suction pressure 100 kN/m² and temperature 150 °C. The law of compression is $pV^{1.2} = C$ and delivery pressure is 500 kN/m². Stroke / Diameter = 1.5 and mean piston speed in 150 m/min. Clearance is neglected.

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- b)** Mention the different applications of compressed air.

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- c)** Sketch the theoretical indicator diagram for a single stage, single cylinder reciprocating air compressor with clearance volume showing various processes.

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*****Best of Luck*****