Reg. No. :								
Kcg. 100. 1								
Question	Pane	er C	ode	• 54	1704	1		
Question I	Pape	er C	ode	e: 54	1704	1		
Question 1	Pape	er C	ode	e: 54	<b>170</b> 4	4		

Fourth Semester

Mechanical Engineering

# 15UME404 - THERMAL ENGINEERING

(Regulation 2015)

(Steam Table and Refrigeration tables are permitted)

Duration: Three hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL Questions

PART A - (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1.	The efficiency of air standard Otto cycle depends on				
	(a) pressure ratio	(b) temperature ratio			
	(c) compression ratio	(d) mean effective pressure			
2.	Gas power cycle is not used for		CO1- R		
	(a) Diesel cycle engine	(b) Otto cycle engine			
	(c) Locomotive engine	(d) Aircraft engine			
3.	The function of venturi in carburatter is		CO2- R		
	(a) to decrease the air velocity	(b) to increase the velocity			
	(c) to decrease the fuel low	(d) to increase the manifold vacuum			
4.	By use of cooling, which efficiency of an IC engine decreases				
	(a) volumetric efficiency	(b) mechanical efficiency			
	(c) charging efficiency	(d) thermal efficiency			

5.	A nozzle is designed	for				CO3- R
	(a)maximum pressure	at the outlet		(b) maximum discharg	ge .	
	(c) maximum pressure	e and maximum dischar	rge	(d) maximum kinetic e	utlet	
6.	In an impulse turbine,	steam expands				CO3- R
	(a) in the nozzle only			(b) in the moving blad	es only	
	(c) in the fixed and moving blades			(d) none of the above		
7.	Air receiver in an compressor is used to					CO4- R
	(a) cool the air after c	ompression		(b) eliminate the pulsa	tion	
	(c) supply the air to u	tility		(d) to separate the moi	sture	
8.	The clearance volume	in a reciprocating air c	compi	ressor		CO4- R
	(a) reduces work inpu	t		(b) reduces suction cap	pacity	
	(c) reduces discharge	pressure		(d) all of the above		
9.	When the rate of evaporation of water is zero, the relative humidity of the air is				CO5- R	
	(a) 0%	(b) 100%	(c) 50%		(d) unpred	dictable
10.	In summer air-conditioning, RH of conditioned space is generally kept				CO5- R	
	(a) 40%	(b) 50%	(c) 6	50%	(d) 100%	
		PART – B (5 x 2	2= 10	)Marks)		
11.	Define compression r	atio.				CO1- R
12.	Compare petrol and diesel engines.					CO2- R
13.	What is the function of a steam nozzle?				CO3- R	
14.	Why is the intercooler provided between stages?				CO4- R	
15.	Classify the air-conditioning systems.				CO5- R	

 $PART - C (5 \times 16 = 80 Marks)$ 

- 16. (a) A four stroke, four cylinder petrol engine of 250 mm bore and CO1- App (16) 375 mm stroke works on Otto cycle. The clearance volume is 0.01052 m<sup>3</sup>. The initial pressure and temperature are 1 bar and 47°C. If the maximum pressure is limited to 25 bar. Find the following:
  - 1. The air standard efficiency of the cycle
  - 2. The mean effective pressure

### Or

(b) A high speed oil engine operating on a dual combustion cycle has CO1- App (16) a pressure of 1 bar and a temperature of  $50^{\circ}$ C before compression. Air is then compressed isentropically to  $1/15^{\text{th}}$  of its original volume. The maximum pressure is twice the pressure at the end of isentropic compression. If the cut off ratio is 2, determine the temperature at the end of the each process and ideal efficiency of the cycle. Take  $\gamma = 1.4$ .

# 17. (a) Explain the battery ignition system with a neat diagram. CO2- App (16)

#### Or

- (b) What are the harmful effects of overheating of an engine? Discuss CO2- Ana (16) water cooling system for an internal combustion engine.
- 18. (a) Calculate the throat and exit diameters of a convergent CO3- Ana (16) divergent nozzle, which will discharge 820 kg of steam per hour at a pressure of 8 bar superheated to 220°C in to a chamber having a pressure of 1.5 bar. The friction loss in the divergent portion of the nozzle may be taken as 0.15 of the isentropic enthalpy drop.

## Or

$(\mathbf{h})$	Evaluin the working of an impulse reaction turking	CO2 Ama (14)	
$(\mathbf{U})$	Explain the working of an impulse reaction turbine.	CO3- Alla (10	"

19. (a) (i) Explain the working of a single acting reciprocating air CO4-U (12) compressor and derive work done/Kg of air compressed without clearance.
(ii) State the advantages of multi-stage compression. CO4-U (4)

- (b) In a three stage compressor, air is compressed from 98 kPa to 20 CO4- Ana (16) bar. Calculate for 1 m<sup>3</sup> of air per second.
  (a) Work under ideal condition for n=1.3
  (b) Isothermal work
  (c) Saving in work due to multi staging
  (d) Isothermal efficiency.

  20. (a) Draw neat sketch of simple vapor compression refrigeration CO5- U (16) system and explain.
  Or
  (b) Explain the following:

  (c) CO-5 U (16)
  (a) RSHF
  - (b) GSHF
  - (c) ESHF