A			Reg. No. :									
		Q	uestion Pap	oer Coo	le: 5	4A0	5					
B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2022												
			Fourth	Semeste	r	·						
	Agricultural Engineering											
	15UAC	3405- FI	UNDAMENTA	ALS OF	THER	RMOI	DYN	AM	IICS			
			(Regula	tion 2013	5)							
	(Provide S	Scientifi	c Calculator, S	team tab	le & P	sychi	ome	tric	Cha	ırt)		
Duration: Three hours Maximum: 100 M) Ma	ırks			
			PART A - (10	x 1 = 10	Mark	xs)						
1.	The first law of the	ne first law of thermodynamics is law of										CO1-R
	(a) Conversion of n	nass		(b) Co	onvers	sion o	f ene	ergy	I			
	(c) Conversion of n	nomentu	ım	(d) Co	onvers	sion o	f hea	at				
2. Which of the following is true in regard to the energy of an iso system?							solat	ted				CO1-R
	(a) dQ≠0 (b)d	tant (d) all of the mention						entic	oned			
3.	A Carnot engine operates between 327° and 27° . If the engine CO2 produces 300KJ of work, the entropy change during heat addition is									CO2-R		
	(a) 0.5KJ/K	(b)1	KJ/K	(c)1.5	KJ/K				(d)	2KJ/	/K	
4.	A serious of operations, which take place in a certain order and CC restore the initial condition is known as								CO2-R			
	(a) reversible cycle			(b) irreversible cycle								
	(c) Thermodynamic cycle			(d) no	(d) non of the above							
5.	Thermal power plant works on											CO3-R
	(a) Carnot cycle (b) Joule cycle			(c) Rankine cycle					(d) Otto cycle			
6.	The point at which three phases of water vapour exists is called as							CO3-F				
	a) Triple point	(b) F	reezing point	(c) Bo	oiling	point			(d) Gaseous poin			s point

7.	The heating and expanding of gas is called												
	(a) Thermodynamic system	(b) Thermodynamic cycle											
	(c) Thermodynamic process	(d) Thermodynamic law											
8.	When a real gas undergoes Joule-The temperature	omson expansion the	CO4-R										
	(a) may remain constant (b) always decrease											
	(c) always increase (d) may increase or decrease											
9.	When the rate of evaporation of water is zer of the air is	the air is CO5-R											
	(a) 0% (b) 100%	(c) 50% (d) unpredic	ctable										
10.	The dew point temperature is less than the we	et bulb temperature for	CO5-R										
	(a) saturated air	(b) unsaturated air											
	(c) both saturated and unsaturated air	(d) none of the above											
	PART - B (5 x 2 = 10 Marks)												
11.	State the law of conversation of energy?		CO1-R										
12.	What is mean by Irreversible process?		CO2-R										
13.	Name and explain the two types of properties	3.	CO3-R										
14.	State Charle's law.		CO4-R										
15.	Define sensible heat and latent heat.		CO5-R										
	PART - C (5 x)	x 16= 80Marks)											
16.	 (a) In an isentropic flow through nozzle, 600 kg/hr. At inlet to the nozzle, p temperature is 127°C. The exit pressure velocity is 300 mig Determine (i) Exit velocity of air (ii) Inlet and exit area of nozzle 	ressure is 2 MPa and	(16)										
	 (b) A centrifugal pump delivers 2750 kg of initial pressure of 0.8 bar absolute to a sabsolute. The suction is 2 m below at above the centre of pump. If the suction of 15 cm and 1.0 cm diameter respect for power required to run the pump. 	final pressure of 2.8 bar nd the delivery is 5 m n and delivery pipes are	(16)										

17. (a) A reversible heat engine operates between two reservoirs at CO2-App (16) 820 °C and 27 ° C engines drives a reversible refrigerator which operates between reservoirs at temperature of 27 °C and -15 °C. The heat transfer to the engine is 2000kJ and network available for the combined cycle is 300kJ.
(a) How much heat is transferred to the refrigerant and also determine the total that rejected to the reservoir at 27 °C.
(b) If the efficiency of the heat engine and COP of the refrigerator is each 40% of their maximum values, determine heat transfer to the refrigerator and also heat rejected to the reservoir at 27 °C.

Or

18. (a) In a thermal power plant operating on a Rankine cycle, CO3-Ana (16) superheated steam at 50 bar and 500 °C enters the turbine, the isentropic efficiency of which is 0.8. The condenser pressure is 0.05 bar and it delivers the saturated liquid to a feed pump, the isentropic efficiency of which is 0.7. Determine the thermal efficiency of the power plant and the mass flow rate of steam required for 50MW net power generation.

Or

- (b) Steam floes through a turbine at the rate of 5000kg/h entering CO3 -Ana (16) at 15bar, 300 °C and leaving at 0.1bar with 4% moisture. The steam enters at 80 m/s at a point 2m above the discharge and leaves at 40m/s. compute the shaft power assuming that, the device is adiabatic but considering kinetic and potential energy changes. Calculate the diameters of the inlet and discharge tubes.
- 19. (a) Derive Maxwell's equation. CO4-U (16)

Or

- (b) A mixture of ideal gases consists of 2.5kg of N2 and 4.5 kg of CO4-Ana (16) CO2 at pressure of 4bar and a temperature of 25°C. Determine
 (i) M 1 a faction of a structure of the structure of 25°C.
 - (i) Mole fraction of each consistent,
 - (ii) Equivalent molecular weight of the mixture,
 - (iii) Equivalent gas constant of the mixture,
 - (iv) The partial pressure and partial volumes.

⁽b) Explain Carnot engine cycle and its efficiency. CO2-App (16)

- 20. (a) Consider a room that contains air at 1atm, 35°C and 40% CO5-U (16) relative humidity. Using psychometric chart determine i. The specific humidity ii. The enthalpy iii. The wet- bulb temperature iv. The dry- bulb temperature v. Specific volume of air.
 - Or
 - (b) Explain sensible heating process, sensible cooling and CO5-U (16) humidification process.