



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/B.TECH (AUE)/SEM-6/AUE-604/2011

2011

AUTOMOTIVE POLLUTION AND CONTROL

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

GROUP – A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

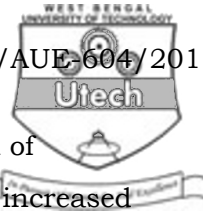
1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following :

10 × 1 = 10

- i) The escape of burned gases from the combustion chamber past the pistons and into the crankcase is called
- a) Gas loss b) Blow by
- c) By pass d) Passed gas.
- ii) Dirt or gum in fuel nozzle or jets may cause
- a) excessive fuel consumption
- b) lack of engine power
- c) smoky black exhaust
- d) white exhaust.



- iii) Deposit of carbon in the exhaust system
- a) increases back pressure
 - b) reduces back pressure
 - c) results in black smoke
 - d) increases noise level.
- iv) Cyan uric acid is used to reduce the emission of
- a) HC
 - b) NO_x
 - c) CO
 - d) SO_x
- v) NO_x emission is maximum in SI engine, when air-fuel ratio is
- a) nearly stoichiometric
 - b) lean
 - c) rich
 - d) none of these.
- vi) Photochemical smog is mainly due to
- a) NO_x & HC
 - b) Soot & PM
 - c) CO & CO_2
 - d) Excess O_2 .
- vii) Alcohol is the major source for the emission of
- a) HC
 - b) Aldehydes
 - c) NO_x
 - d) Soot.
- viii) Blue smoke in diesel engine indicates
- a) NO_x
 - b) HC
 - c) CO
 - d) unburnt oil.



- ix) If lead is added to gasoline, the emission of
- a) HC is reduced b) NO_x is increased
 - c) HC is increased d) PM is increased.
- x) One of the major exhaust emissions from CI engines compared to SI engine is
- a) NO_x b) HC
 - c) PM d) CO & CO_2

GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

3 × 5 = 15

2. What is PCV ? Describe with a neat sketch.
3. Explain Ammonia Injection System.
4. Describe functioning of ORSAT APPARATUS.
5. What is Thermal Reactor ? Describe briefly.
6. Describe the function of Charcoal Canister with a neat sketch.

GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. 3 × 15 = 45

7. a) Theoretical amount of air required for the complete combustion of 1 kg fuel is 15kg. If it is composed of carbon & hydrogen only, find the percentage composition of its constituents. Assume air contains 21% oxygen by weight.



- b) Derive the stiochoimetric fuel-air ratio and describe it. 8 + 7
8. During trail the dry flue gas analysis by volume was reported as,
 $\text{CO}_2 = 13\%$, $\text{CO} = 0.3\%$, $\text{O}_2 = 6\%$, $\text{N}_2 = 80.7\%$
The fuel analysis by weight was reported as,
 $\text{C} = 62.4\%$, $\text{H}_2 = 4.2\%$, $\text{O}_2 = 4.5\%$, Moisture = 15%,
Ash = 13.9%
Calculate :
- a) Minimum air required to burn 1kg of fuel.
b) Weight of air actually supplied per kg of fuel.
c) The amount of excess air per kg of fuel burnt. 5 + 5 + 5
9. a) What is the function of catalytic converter ? Describe it with a neat sketch.
b) Describe the internationally accepted measurement technique of HC. 8 + 7
10. a) What are the operating factors of engine involved in pollution formation ? Explain their functioning briefly.
b) What is photochemical smog ? 10 + 5
11. a) Explain LPG (propane) fuel feed system with a neat sketch.
b) Explain the Hydrogen Injection system with a neat sketch. 8 + 7
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