

Name : .....

Roll No. : .....

Invigilator's Signature : .....

**CS/B.Tech (EE-N)/SEM-4/ME(EE)-411/2011**

**2011**

**THERMAL POWER ENGINEERING**

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 :  $10 \times 1 = 10$ 
  - i) A safety valve mainly used with locomotive and marine boilers is
    - a) lever safety valve
    - b) high pressure and low water safety valve
    - c) dead weight safety valve
    - d) spring loaded safety valve.
  - ii) When the enthalpy or total heat of steam is  $h$  kJ/kg and the enthalpy or sensible heat of feed water is  $h_{f1}$  kJ/kg, then the factor of evaporation is given by
 

a) $\frac{h - h_{f1}}{2257}$	b) $\frac{h + h_{f1}}{2257}$
c) $\frac{h \times h_{f1}}{2257}$	d) $\frac{h \pm h_{f1}}{2257}$ .

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- iii) The constant pressure gas turbine works on
  - a) Rankine cycle
  - b) Carnot cycle
  - c) Brayton cycle
  - d) Any of these.
- iv) A carburettor is used to supply
  - a) petrol, air and lubricating oil
  - b) air and diesel
  - c) petrol and lubricating oil
  - d) petrol and air.
- v) The basic limitation of natural circulation boilers is that they
  - a) operate at sub-critical pressure only
  - b) operate at supercritical pressure only
  - c) are large requiring large footprint & head space
  - d) are unreliable in load following characteristic.
- vi) The open hydraulic system
  - a) has one drum to separate water from steam as well as to act as a reservoir to provide working fluid circulation
  - b) has two drums — one steam drum and one mud drum
  - c) has no drum at all
  - d) operate by virtue of density difference of its working fluid.

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- vii) For supersonic flow, a convergent passage acts as a
- a) diffuser
  - b) nozzle
  - c) diffuser or nozzle, depending on Mach number
  - d) none of these.
- viii) When the steam entering a nozzle is dry and saturated, the value of critical pressure ratio is
- a) 0.528
  - b) 0.487
  - c) 0.577
  - d) none of these.
- ix) When  $M = 1$  occurs at the throat, the flow is called
- a) choked flow
  - b) steady flow
  - c) stagnation flow
  - d) none of these.
- x) From the same compression ratio the efficiency of Otto engine is
- a) more than the efficiency of diesel engine
  - b) less than the efficiency of diesel engine
  - c) equal to the efficiency of diesel engine
  - d) none of these.

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**GROUP – B**

**( Short Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. a) Define the following :
  - i) Equivalent evaporation
  - ii) Factor of evaporation.
- b) Define and classify heat engines. 3 + 2
3. What are the basic elements of an electrostatic precipitator ?  
State in brief its working principle. 2 + 3
4. A gas turbine unit has a pressure ratio of 6 : 1 and maximum cycle temperature of 610°C. The isentropic efficiencies of the compressor and turbine are 0.80 and 0.82 respectively. Calculate the power output in kilowatts of an electric generator geared to the turbine when air enters the compressor at 15°C at the rate of 16 kg/s. Take  $C_p = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kg K}$ ,  $\gamma = 1.4$  for the compression process. Take  $C_p = 1.11 \text{ kJ/kg K}$ ,  $\gamma = 1.33$  for the expansion process. 5
5. a) What is the difference between ultimate analysis and proximate analysis of coal ?
- b) How does the percentage moisture affect the quality of coal ?
- c) How does sulphur occur in coal ?
- d) What is the effect of volatile matter in the combustion process ? 1 + 1 + 1 + 2

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6. Derive the efficiency of Petrol engine air standard cycle. 5
7. Prove that the condition of maximum discharge through nozzle is given by  $\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \left[ \frac{2}{n+1} \right]^{\frac{n}{n-1}}$ . 5

**GROUP – C****( Long Answer Type Questions )**Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 15 = 45$ 

8. a) Show condition for maximum efficiency of a 50% reaction turbine is given by  $\eta_{max} = \frac{2 \cos^2 \alpha}{1 + \cos^2 \alpha}$ , where  $\alpha$  is the angle at which the steam enters the blade.
- b) What are the methods of governing a steam turbine ? Describe any one methods of governing of steam turbine. 7 + 8
9. An impulse stage of a turbine has two rows moving blades separated by fixed blades. The steam leaves the nozzle at an angle of  $20^\circ$  with the direction of motion of blades. The blade exit angles are : first moving  $30^\circ$ , fixed  $22^\circ$  and second moving  $30^\circ$ . If the isentropic heat drop for the nozzle is 186 kJ/kg and nozzle efficiency is 90%, find the blade speed necessary if the final velocity of steam is to be axial. Assume a loss of 15% in relative velocity for all blade passages. Find also the blade efficiency and stage efficiency. 15

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10. Air is drawn in a gas turbine unit at  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $1.01$  bar and pressure ratio is  $7:1$ . The compressor is driven by the H.P. turbine and L.P. turbine drives a separate power shaft. The isentropic efficiencies of compressor and the H.P. and L.P. turbines are  $0.82$ ,  $0.85$  and  $0.85$  respectively. If the maximum cycle temperature is  $610^{\circ}\text{C}$  calculate :

- i) The pressure and temperature of the gases entering the power turbine
- ii) The net power developed by the unit per kg/s mass flow
- iii) The work ratio
- iv) The thermal efficiency of the unit.

Neglect the mass of the fuel and assume the following :

For the compression process  $c_{pa} = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kg K}$  and  $\gamma = 1.4$ .

For the combustion and expansion process :

$c_{pg} = 1.15 \text{ kJ/kg K}$  and  $\gamma = 1.333$ . 15

11. a) Define carburetion in I.C. engine.
- b) A reaction turbine uses  $9000 \text{ kg}$  of steam per hour. At one point in the turbine, the blades are  $20 \text{ mm}$  high and discharge angle of both fixed and moving blades is  $20^{\circ}$ . The steam leaves the fixed blade at a pressure of  $0.32 \text{ N/mm}^2$  with a dryness fraction of  $0.95$  and a velocity of  $120 \text{ m/s}$ . Assume the ratio of axial velocity of flow to blade velocity as  $0.70$  at entry to and  $0.76$  at exit from the moving blade, assuming a tip leakage of  $6\%$  of the total steam, determine
  - i) speed of the turbine in rev/minute
  - ii) power developed. 5 + 10

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12. a) Describe valve timing for 4-stroke engine.
- b) An engine working on the dual cycle has a cylinder bore of 20 cm and stroke of 40 cm. The compression ratio is 14.5 and the pressure ratio of the constant volume heat addition process is 1.5. The constant pressure heat addition cut-off takes place at 4.9 per cent of the stroke. Determine, the air-standard efficiency. ( Assume  $\gamma = 1.4$ )
13. a) What is the physical basis of natural draught produced by a chimney ?
- b) Prove that the height  $h_w$  ( in mm of water column ) that produces static draught is given by  $h_w = 353 H \left[ \frac{1}{T_a} - \frac{1}{T_g} \left( \frac{m_a + 1}{m_a} \right) \right]$ , where  $T_a$  is the absolute temperature of atmospheric air,  $T_g$  is the average absolute temperature of flue gases and  $m_a$  is the mass of air supplied per kg of fuel.
- c) Prove that the condition for maximum discharge through a chimney is  $\frac{T_g}{T_a} = 2 \left( \frac{m_a + 1}{m_a} \right)$ , where the absolute temperature of atmospheric air is  $T_a$ , the average absolute temperature of flue gases is  $T_g$  and  $m$  is the mass of air supplied per kg of fuel. Hence prove that the height  $(h_w)_{max}$  ( in mm of water column ) that produces static draught for maximum discharge is  $(h_w)_{max} = \frac{176 \cdot 5 H}{T_a}$  where the chimney height is  $H$  m.

6 + 9

2 + 8 + 5

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