Total No. of Questions—8]

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S.E. (Mech./Automo.) (Second Semester) EXAMINATION, 2017 APPLIED THERMODYNAMICS

(2015 **PATTERN**)

Time: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

N.B. := (i) Answer 4 questions out of 8.

- (ii) Attempt Q. No. 1 or Q. No. 2, Q. No. 3 or Q. No. 4 Q. No. 5 or Q. No. 6, and Q. No. 7. or Q. No. 8.
- (iii) All the four questions should be solved in one answer book and attach extra supplements if required.
- (iv) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.
- (v) Use of scientific calculator is allowed.
- (vi) Assume suitable data wherever necessary.
- 1. (a) What is heat engine? Differentiate between internal and external combustion engine. [6]
 - (b) Explain the detonation in SI engine with p-0 diagram. [6] Or
- **2.** (a) Explain actual engine cycle with at least three losses. [6]
 - (b) Explain Combustion chambers used in SI engine. [6]

P.T.O.

- (a) Compare knocking in SI and CI engines. Explain the effect of supercharging and compression ratio on knocking in SI and CI engine with suitable reasons.
 - (b) The following observations were recorded during a test on 4 stroke single cylinder diesel engine. [6]

Bore = 200 mm, stroke = 250 mm, mean effective pressure = 0.6 MPa.

Brake drum diameter = 1.2 m, net brake load = 50 kg, Mean piston speed = 300 m/min. Find :

- (i) Friction power
- (ii) Mechanical efficiency.

Or

- **4.** (a) What is ignition delay in CI engines? Explain four factors affecting the ignition delay. [6]
 - (b) In a test of an oil engine under full load condition, the following results were obtained. [6]

Frictional Power = 10 kW, rpm = 1750; fuel used = 15 kg/hr, brake torque = 327.5 Nm, Calorific value of fuel used = 42000 kJ/kg, air supplied = 4.75 kg/min, volume flow rate of cooling water = 14 lit/min, room temperature = 21°C, rise in temperature of cooling water = 45°C, exhaust gas temperature = 400°C.

 $Cp_w = 4.2 \text{ kJ/kg} \text{ K}, Cp_g = 1.23 \text{ kJ/kg} \text{ K},$

Find ISFC. Also draw heat balance sheet on kW basis.

- Explain with the help of neat diagram exhaust gas recirculation **5.** (a) system. [6] What are the functions of lubrication system? Explain pressurized (*b*) lubrication system with neat sketch. [7]OrDiscuss the effect of A: F ratio on emission: **6.** [6] (a) 1. NO_r , 2. UBHC, 3. CO Explain battery ignition system with neat schematic sketch. [7] (*b*) 7. How to increase the isothermal efficiency of reciprocating air (a)compression? [6] A two stage reciprocating air compressor takes in air at 1
 - (b) A two stage reciprocating air compressor takes in air at 1 bar and 300 K. Air is delivered at 15 bar. The intermediate pressure is ideal and intercooling is perfect. The law for compression is $PV^{1.25} = C$. The rate of dischage is 10 kg/min. [7] Find:
 - (i) Power required to drive the compressor
 - (ii) Saving in work compared to single stage
 - (iii) Heat rejected in intercooler.

Or

- 8. (a) Draw and explain actual indicator diagram of reciprocating compressor. [6]
 - (b) Determine the size of the cylinders for a single acting single stage compressor consuming 35 kW. Also calculate mean effective pressure. Intake conditions are 1 bar and 15°C and polytropic index is 1.3, speed is 100 rpm and mean piston speed is 152 m/min, delivery pressure is 6 bar. Also calculate isothermal power. Neglect clearance.

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