

TKR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

(Autonomous, Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade)

B.Tech III Year II Semester Regular Examinations, October 2020

THERMAL ENGINEERING-II

(Mechanical Engineering)

Maximum Marks: 70 Date:28.10.2020 Duration: 2 Hours

Part-A

All the following questions carry equal marks

(10x1M=10 Marks)

Subject code: 1P6CA

- 1 Mention various processes in a Rankine cycle.
- 2 Mention any one factor for the selection of Boilers.
- What is the main function of a Steam nozzle.
- 4 What is the stagnation pressure of a Steam nozzle.
- 5 What is a Velocity triangle diagram.
- 6 Explain the basic principle of working of an Impulse turbine.
- 7 Mention any two types of Steam condenser.
- 8 Define isentropic efficiency of a Compressor.
- 9 What is main advantage of a Ramjet engine.
- What is Thrust power.

Part-B

Answer ANY FIVE QUESTIONS

(12MX 5=60Marks)

- Explain the working of Babcock and Wilcox water tube boiler with a neat sketch.
- A simple Rankine cycle steam power plant operates between the temperatures of 260°C and 95°C. The steam is supplied to the turbine at dry saturated condition. In the turbine it expands in the isentropic manner. Determine the efficiency of the Rankine cycle.
- Derive an expression for the mass of steam discharged through a Nozzle.
- Dry saturated steam at a pressure of 15 bar enters in a nozzle and discharged at a pressure of 1.5 bar. Find the final velocity of steam when the initial velocity of steam is negligible. If 10% of the heat drop is lost in friction, find the percentage reduction in the final velocity. Take Dryness fraction of discharge steam as 0.96.
- 15 Explain briefly various components of Reaction turbine.
- Draw the combined velocity triangle diagram for Impulse turbine.
- The steam leaves the nozzle of a simple impulse turbine of outlet area is 15.5 cm² at 920 m/s. The steam coming out of the nozzle is 0.91 dry at 150 kpa absolute. The blade inlet and outlet angles are 30⁰ and the blade velocity is 230 m/s. If the friction factor is 0.8 find the nozzle angle and power developed.
- Briefly explain the different methods to improve the efficiency of a Gas turbine plant.
- 19 Explain briefly working principle of Turbojet.
- The diameter of propeller of an aircraft is 2.5 cm. It flies at a speed of 540 km/h at an elevation of 8000 m, where air density is 0.525 kg/m³ The flight to jet speed ratio is 0.75. Calculate i) air flow rate through the propeller b) Thrust produced