

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY****BE- SEMESTER-III (NEW) EXAMINATION – WINTER 2024****Subject Code:3132504****Date:29-11-2024****Subject Name: Basic and Applied Thermodynamics****Time:10:30 AM TO 01:00 PM****Total Marks:70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.
5. Use of steam table is permitted.

	<b>Marks</b>
<b>Q.1</b> (a) How does homogeneous system differ from heterogeneous system?	<b>03</b>
(b) Define: (i) Critical Point, (ii) Triple Point (iii) Thermodynamic Equilibrium	<b>04</b>
(c) Apply first law of thermodynamics to steady flow process and derive steady flow energy equation.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.2</b> (a) Discuss Concept of PMM1 and PMM2.	<b>03</b>
(b) Explain 1st law of thermodynamics for a closed system undergoes a change of state.	<b>04</b>
(c) State and prove Carnot theorem for heat engine. Also write statements of Carnot theorem in context of refrigerator and pump.	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>	
(c) A centrifugal air compressor delivers 12kg of air per min. The inlet and outlet conditions are $C_1=12\text{m/sec}$ , $P_1=1\text{ bar}$ , $V_1=0.5\text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$ and $C_2=90\text{m/sec}$ , $P_2=8\text{ bar}$ , $V_2=0.14\text{m}^3/\text{kg}$ . The increase in enthalpy of air passing through compressor is $150\text{ Kj/kg}$ . The heat loss to the surroundings is $700\text{ Kj/min}$ . Calculate (i) Motor power required to drive the compressor (ii) Ratio of inlet to output pipe diameter. Assume that inlet and discharge lines are at same level.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.3</b> (a) Explain the principle of increase of entropy.	<b>03</b>
(b) What are characteristic of entropy? Prove that entropy is property of the system.	<b>04</b>
(c) Show the equivalence of Clausius and Kelvin-Planck statement of second law of thermodynamics.	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>	
<b>Q.3</b> (a) State the comparison of Carnot & Rankine cycles.	<b>03</b>
(b) An air standard Otto cycle has a compression ratio of 8. At the start of the compression process, the temperature is $26^\circ\text{C}$ and the pressure is 1 bar. If the maximum temperature of the cycle is $1080^\circ\text{C}$ . Calculate (i) The heat supplied per kg of air, (ii) The thermal efficiency of the cycle.	<b>04</b>
(c) Determine expression for air standard efficiency of Otto cycle with neat sketch of P-V and T-S diagram.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.4</b> (a) With neat sketch state process in open cycle gas turbine power plant (Brayton Cycle).	<b>03</b>
(b) Determine expression for efficiency of Rankine cycle with neat sketch of their main components, P -V and T-S diagram.	<b>04</b>
(c) An engine working on diesel cycle has cylinder bore of 190 mm and piston stroke of 230 mm. The clearance volume is $290\text{cm}^3$ . The fuel injection takes place at constant pressure for 6% of the stroke. Determine the air standard cycle efficiency.	<b>07</b>

**OR**

- Q.4** (a) Draw the schematic, p-h and T-S diagrams for simple vapour compression cycle. **03**  
(b) State and explain factors effecting the performance of simple VCR system. **04**  
(c) Describe with neat sketch for Bell – Coleman (Joule cycle) for air refrigeration and derive its COP equation. **07**

- Q.5** (a) Write comparison for Otto, Diesel and Dual cycle. **03**  
(b) Illustrate working of reaction turbine with neat sketch. **04**  
(c) State methods of governing of steam turbine and explain any one with neat sketch. **07**

**OR**

- Q.5** (a) Define the following: (i) Mean effective pressure, (ii) Brake thermal efficiency, (iii) Relative efficiency. **03**  
(b) Illustrate working of impulse turbine with neat sketch. **04**  
(c) List out methods of steam turbine compounding and explain any one with neat sketch in detail. **07**

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