

## $\mathbf{MODULE}-\mathbf{I}$

1. (a) With neat sketch describe the working of water cooling system used for multi cylinder engine.

[BL: Understand] CO: 1|Marks: 7]

- (b) Compare the petrol and diesel engines with reference to the following:
  - i) Power to weight ratio
  - ii) Acceleration response
  - iii) Economy on road transport
  - iv) Maintenance and repair

[BL: Understand| CO: 1|Marks: 7]

## $\mathbf{MODULE}-\mathbf{II}$

- 2. (a) What is meant by abnormal combustion? Explain the phenomenon of knock in SI engines with suitable diagram. [BL: Understand] CO: 2|Marks: 7]
  - (b) List the various effects of engine variables on SI engine knock. Discuss briefly the factors affecting delay period. [BL: Understand] CO: 2|Marks: 7]

# $\mathbf{MODULE}-\mathbf{III}$

3. (a) Discuss the effect of clearance volume upon the performance of an air compressor.

[BL: Understand| CO: 3|Marks: 7]

(b) A four cylinder two stroke cycle petrol engine develops 30 KW at 2500RPM. The mean effective pressure on each piston is 8 bars and mechanical efficiency is 80%. Calculate the diameter and stroke of each cylinder with stroke to bore ratio 1.5. Also calculate the fuel consumption of the engine, if brake thermal efficiency is 28%. The calorific value of fuel is 43,900 kJ/ kg.

 $[\mathrm{BL:}\;\mathrm{Apply}|\;\mathrm{CO:}\;3|\mathrm{Marks:}\;7]$ 

4. (a) Describe the factors that affect the volumetric efficiency of a reciprocating compressor.

 $[\operatorname{BL:}$  Understand | CO: 4 |Marks: 7]

(b) A single cylinder 4-stroke engine using gas (heating value 11500 kJ/ $m^3$ ) as a fuel has an air/fuel ratio of 10 : 1. The indicated power is 22.727 kW while running at 5500 RPM. The volumetric efficiency is 0.75 and indicated thermal efficiency is 0.3. What is the stroke volume?

[BL: Apply| CO: 4|Marks: 7]

#### $\mathbf{MODULE}-\mathbf{IV}$

5. (a) Obtain the condition of minimum work with complete inter cooling in a two stage compressor.

[BL: Understand |CO: 5 |Marks: 7]

- (b) A two stage single acting air compressor compresses  $2m^3$  airs from 1 bar and 20° C to 15 bar. The air from the low pressure compressor is cooled to 25° C in the intercooler. Calculate the minimum power required to run the compressor. If the compression follows  $PV^{1.25}=C$  and the compressor runs at 400 RPM. [BL: Apply] CO: 5|Marks: 7]
- 6. (a) Outline the construction and working of sliding vane compressor. What are the advantages of multi stage compressors over single stage compressors? [BL: Understand] CO: 5|Marks: 7]
  - (b) A centrifugal compressor delivers 16.5 kg/s of air with a total head pressure ratio of 4:1 . The speed of the compressor is 1500 RPM. Inlet total head temperature is  $20^{0}$ C, slip factor 0.9 Power input factor 1.04 and 80 per isentropic efficiency. Calculate

i) Overall diameter of the impeller

ii) Power input

[BL: Apply] CO: 5|Marks: 7]

### $\mathbf{MODULE} - \mathbf{V}$

 $7. \ \ (a)$  With a neat sketch explain the working of a simple vapour compression refrigeration system.

[BL: Understand] CO: 6|Marks: 7]

- (b) A vapour compression system produces ice of 30 tons from and at 0<sup>o</sup>C in 24 hours. The temperature change in the compressor is from 25<sup>o</sup>C to -16<sup>o</sup>C. The vapour is bisaturated at the end of compression and the expansion valve is used. Calculate the coefficient of performance (COP) of the system. [BL: Apply] CO:6|Marks: 7]
- 8. (a) List different components of vapour compression system. Compare between vapour compression and vapour absorption systems. [BL: Understand| CO: 6|Marks: 7]
  - (b) Freon-12 is compressed from 200 kPa to 1.0 MPa in an 80 percent efficient compressor. The condenser exiting temperature is 40<sup>0</sup> C. Calculate the COP and the refrigerant mass flux for 100 tons (352 kW) of refrigeration.
    (BL: Apply| CO: 6|Marks: 7]

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