# THERMODYNAMICS-I 4<sup>th</sup> Exam/Mech./5253/Feb'2021 (For 2018 batch onwards)

Duration: 1.15Hrs. M.Marks:25

### **SECTION-A**

## Q1. Attempt any three questions.

3x5=15

- i. Explain Zeroth law and First law of thermodynamics.
- ii. Compare reciprocating compressor with rotary compressor.
- iii. 2m<sup>3</sup> of a gas at 30<sup>0</sup> C receives heat at constant pressure so that the final temperature is 210<sup>0</sup> C. Find out final volume and increase in volume during the process.
- iv. What do you mean by isothermal process? Write equations representing this process.
- v. Explain Kelvin Plank and Clausius statements.
- vi. Explain Mollier chart.
- vii. Compare fire tube boiler with water tube boiler.

### **SECTION-B**

## Q2. Attempt any one question.

1x10=10

- a. Write the principle, construction and working of Babcock and Wilcox boiler with a neat sketch.
- b. If the compression ratio of an Otto engine is changed from 7 to 9, what will be the change in efficiency, if  $\gamma$  for air = 1.4. Also calculate the percentage change in efficiency.
- c. 2 m³ of a gas is contained in a piston cylinder arrangement. Initial pressure and temperature of gas is 20 bar and 100° C respectively. If the heat is supplied to this gas at constant pressure so that the volume of gas is increased to 5 m³, then calculate:
  - i. Change in internal energy of the gas
  - ii. External work done and
  - iii. Change in enthalpy of the gas

Take Cp= 1 kJ/Kg and Cv = 0.714 kJ/Kg.

d. A boiler is made of iron plates 12 mm thick. If the temperature of outside surface is 120° C and that of inner is 100° C. calculate the mass of water evaporated per hour. Assume that the area of heating surface is 5 m² and K for iron is 84 W/mK.