## 14115 3 Hours / 100 Marks

Seat No.

- **Instructions**: (1) All Questions are *compulsory*.
  - (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
  - (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
  - (4) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
  - (5) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.
  - (6) Use of steam tables, logarithmic, Mollier's chart is permitted.

Marks

## 1. (A) Attempt any SIX of the following:

12

- What is an isothermal process? Plot it on P-V diagram. (a)
- Define sensible heat and latent heat. (b)
- (c) State necessity of multistaging in air compressors.
- (d) Define Free Air Delivered. (FAD)
- (e) Draw Brayton cycle on P-V diagram and T-S diagram.
- (f) State advantages of non-conventional energy.
- What is calorific value of fuel? What is high calorific value? (g)
- List out the merits of liquid fuels over gaseous fuels. (h)

## **Attempt any TWO of the following: (B)**

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- Explain the adiabatic process with the help of P-V and T-S (a) diagram. Give work done, Internal energy and heat transferred in it.
- Steam enters in engine at a pressure of 12 bar with a 67 °C of (b) superheat. It is exhausted at a pressure of 0.15 bar & 0.95 dry. Find the drop in enthalpy of the steam.
- Explain working principle of Turboprop engine, with a neat sketch. (c)

## 2. **Attempt any FOUR of the following:**

16

- Represent the Otto cycle on P-V & T-S diagram and write equation for air standard efficiency for the cycle.
- Differentiate between conduction and convection with example. (b)
- Only draw labeled diagram of La-Mont Boiler. (c)
- (d) Explain construction and working of three pass packaged type boiler.
- State various factors affecting volumetric efficiency of air compressor. (e)
- Compare open cycle gas turbine and closed cycle gas turbine. (f)



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<b>3.</b>	Atte	mpt any FOUR of the following:	16
	(a)	Explain working of single stage reciprocating air compressor with the	
		help of P-V diagram.	
	(b)	Plot Carnot cycle on P-V and T-S diagram.	
	(c)	Point out parameters involved in site selection of Diesel power plant.	
	(d)	Only draw a neat sketch, of Thermal Power Plant.	
	(e) (f)	Write four advantages of liquid fuels over gaseous fuels used in boilers.  A steam boiler uses pulverized coal in the furnace. The ultimate analysis of coal (by mass) as received is:	
		$C = 78\%$ ; $H_2 = 3\%$ ; $O_2 = 3\%$ ; $S = 1\%$ Ash = 10% and Moisture = 5%	
		Excess air supplied is 30%. Calculate the mass of air to be supplied and mass of gaseous product formed per kg of coal burnt.	
4.	Attempt any TWO of the following:		<b>16</b>
	(a)	Compare conventional energy sources and non-conventional energy sources on the basis of  (i) Availability	
		(ii) Harnessing Technology Developed	
		(iii) Harnessing cost	
		(iv) Pollution	
		(v) Magnitude of power generation	
	(b)	Compare : (i) Solid Fuels and Gaseous Fuel	
	(c)	(ii) Ultimate Analysis and Proximate Analysis Attempt the following:	
	(c)	(i) Explain the working of Geothermal power plant with a neat sketch.	
		(ii) Explain the working of Geotherman power plant with a neat sketch.	
5.	Attempt any TWO of the following:		16
	(a)	Derive the relation between P, V and T during Adiabatic Process.	
	(b)	(i) What are the various sources of air leakage into a steam condenser? How does it affect the performance of the condensing plant?	
		(ii) Explain the function and location of condenser in steam power plant.	
	(c)	Explain the construction & working of screw compressor. Differentiate between centrifugal and axial flow compressor.	
<b>6.</b>	Atte	Attempt any FOUR:	
	(a)	Explain briefly Diesel Cycle with the help of P-V and T-S diagram and write equation of Air Standard Efficiency of Diesel Cycle.	
	(b)	Give classification of condensers.	
	(c)	What are the advantages of multi-stage compression? Explain it on P-V diagram.	
	(d)	Explain the construction and working of Turbojet engine.	
	(e)	Give advantages of closed gas turbine plant over open type gas turbine plant.	
	(f)	Give applications of compressed air.	