Seat N	Vo.: _			
		GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY BE- IV th SEMESTER-EXAMINATION – MAY/JUNE- 2012		
U		Name: Engineering Thermodynamics	,	
•		0:30 am – 01:00 pm Total Marks: 70)	
		ions:		
		Attempt all questions.		
		Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.		
		Figures to the right indicate full marks. Use of properties tables is permitted.		
Q.1	(a)	Define Thermodynamic system. Also explain different thermodynamic systems with appropriate examples.	07	
	(b)		04	
	(c)	Differentiate between Intensive and Extensive properties of system.	03	
Q.2	(a) (b)		07 07	
		OR		
	(b)	Prove the equivalency of Kelvin-Plank and Clausius statements.	07	
Q.3	(a) (b)	Explain Clausius inequality for reversible and irreversible cyclic processes. Air at 20 ^o C and 1.05 bar occupies 0.025 m ³ . The air is heated at constant volume until the pressure is 4.5 bar, and then cooled at constant pressure back to original temperature. Calculate (i) The net heat flow from the air. (ii) The net entropy change. Also draw the processes on T-s diagram.	07 07	
		OR		
Q.3	(a)	Define "Availability". Also derive expression for availability in a non-flow system.	07	
	(b)	5 kg of air at 550 K and 4 bar is enclosed in a closed system. (i) Determine the availability of the system if the surrounding pressure and temperature are 1 bar and 290 K respectively. (ii) If the air is cooled at constant pressure to the	07	

In a steam power cycle, the dry and saturated steam is supplied at 15 bar. If the **04** condenser pressure is 0.4 bar, calculate the Carnot and Rankine cycle

atmospheric temperature, determine the availability and effectiveness.

(i) Helmholtz function (ii) Gibbs Function (iii) Irreversibility

(b) Give comparison of Carnot cycle and Rankine cycle for vapour.

(a) Write brief note on the followings:

efficiencies neglecting the pump work.

Q.4

06

04

- **Q.4** (a) Draw the Diesel cycle on p-v and T-s diagram. Also derive expression for air 07 standard efficiency with usual notations for the cycle.
 - (b) In an ideal Brayton cycle, the ambient air at 1 bar 300 K is compressed to 6 bar 07 and the maximum cycle temperature is limited to 1200 K. if the heat supply is 120 MW, find (i) The thermal efficiency of the cycle (ii) work ratio (iii) power output and (iv) mass flow rate of air. Also show the cycle on p-v and T-s diagram.
- Q.5 (a) Explain the method of determination of calorific value of a given fuel by Bomb 07 calorimeter with neat sketch.
 - (b) Explain briefly Dalton's law and Gibbs-Dalton law applied to mixture of perfect 07 gases.

OR

Q.5 (a) State the Avogadro's law.

02

- (b) A mixture of hydrogen and oxygen is to be made so that the ratio of H₂ and O₂ is 3:1 by volume. If the pressure and temperature are 1 bar and 30° C respectively. Calculate (i) the mass of O₂ required (ii) the volume of the container.
- (c) Following results were obtained when a sample of gas was tested by Junker's 07 gas calorimeter.

Volume of sampled gas: 0.08 m³

Pressure of gas supply: 52 mm of water, temperature of gas: 12⁰ C

Barometric pressure: 750 mm of Hg Weight of water heated by gas: 30 kg

Temperature difference of circulated water: 15^oC

Steam condensate collected: 0.06 kg

Determine the higher and lower calorific value per m³ of gas at temperature of 15^o C and barometric pressure of 760 mm of Hg.
