

Reg No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

Third semester B.Tech examinations (S) September 2020

**Course Code: ME205****Course Name: THERMODYNAMICS***(Permitted to use Steam tables and Mollier Charts)*

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

**PART A***Answer any three full questions, each carries 10 marks.*

Marks

- |   |    |  |     |
|---|----|--|-----|
| 1 | a) | Explain the Zeroth law of thermodynamics. What is its physical significance?   | (4) |
|   | b) | What are intensive and extensive properties of a thermodynamic system?   | (3) |
|   | c) | What is a thermocouple? What is its engineering application?   | (3) |
| 2 | a) | Explain the concept of continuum with a suitable example.  | (4) |
|   | b) | Describe a few situations in which forms of work other than displacement or pdv work appear in systems.  | (6) |
| 3 | a) | Apply the first law of thermodynamics to a closed system undergoing a change state and show that energy is a property of the system.   | (5) |
|   | b) | If a gas of volume $6000\text{cm}^3$ and at a pressure of 100KPa is compressed quasi-statically according to $pV^2=\text{constant}$ until volume becomes $2000\text{cm}^3$ , determine the final pressure and work transfer.   | (5) |
| 4 | a) | Obtain the mass balance and energy balance equations for a variable flow process.  | (5) |
|   | b) | In a Water cooling tower, air enters at a height of 1 m above the ground level and leaves at a height of 7 m. The inlet and outlet velocities are 20 m/s and 30 m/s respectively. Water enters at a height of 8 m and leaves at a height of 0.8 m. The velocity of water at entry and exit are 3 m/s and 1 m/s respectively. Water temperatures are $80^\circ\text{C}$ and $50^\circ\text{C}$ at the entry and exit respectively. Air temperatures are $30^\circ\text{C}$ and $70^\circ\text{C}$ at the entry and exit respectively. The cooling tower is well insulated and a fan of 2.25 kW drives the air through the cooler. Find the amount of air per second required for 1 kg/s of water flow. The values of $c_p$ of air and water are 1.005 and 4.187 kJ/kg K respectively. | (5) |

**PART B***Answer any three full questions, each carries 10 marks.*

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| 5 | a) | Explain at least three different causes of irreversibility associated with a process.  | (6) |
|   | b) | State and prove Carnot's theorem.  | (4) |
| 6 | a) | An ice-making plant produces ice at atmospheric pressure and at $0^\circ\text{C}$ from | (4) |

water. The mean temperature of the cooling water circulating through the condenser of the refrigerating machine is 18°C. Evaluate the minimum electrical work in kWh required to produce 1 tonne of ice (The enthalpy of fusion of ice at atmospheric pressure is 333.5 kJ/kg).

- b) Derive the expression for maximum work obtainable when heat transfer occurs between a finite body and a thermal energy reservoir. (6)
- 7 a) What do you mean by “dead state” of a system? (3)
- b) Obtain an expression for useful work for a steady flow system which interacts only with the surroundings. (7)
- 8 a) Explain the following i) P-V-T surface ii) Mollier Charts (5)
- b) A rigid closed tank of volume 3 m<sup>3</sup> contains 5 kg of wet steam at a pressure of 200 kPa. The tank is heated until the steam becomes dry saturated. Determine the final pressure and the heat transfer to the tank. (5)

### PART C

*Answer any four full questions, each carries 10 marks.*

- 9 Explain the following i) Law of corresponding states ii) Compressibility factor (10)
- iii) Virial expansion iv) Van der Waals equation of state
- 10 a) Explain Amagat’s law of additive volumes for a mixture of ideal gases. (4)
- b) A certain mass of sulphur dioxide is contained in a vessel of 0.142 m<sup>3</sup> capacity at a pressure and temperature of 23.1 bar and 18°C respectively. A valve is opened momentarily and the pressure falls immediately to 6.9 bar. Sometimes later the temperature is again 18°C and the pressure is observed to be 9.1 bar. Estimate the value of specific heat ratio. (6)
- 11 Obtain Maxwell’s equations from basic thermodynamic relations. (10)
- 12 a) Derive Clausius –Clapeyron equation. (5)
- b) Explain the following terms i) Enthalpy of formation ii) Heating Values (5)
- 13 Explain the Joule Kelvin effect and the inversion curve. (10)
- 14 a) Explain the enthalpy of formation in the chemical combustion process. (5)
- b) What do you mean by equivalence ratio for combustion? Write down the balanced combustion equation of CH<sub>4</sub> and with 50% excess air. (5)

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