

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, LONERE

Mid Semester Examination – Oct 2018

Course: B. Tech in MECHANICAL ENGINEERING Sem: III

Subject Name: Thermodynamics Subject Code: BT-MEC 305

Max Marks: 20 Date:-12/10/2018 Time:- 2.30 pm to 3.30 pm

Instructions to the Students:

1. Assumptions made should be clearly mentioned
2. Use of steam tables and Moiller's Chart is permitted.
3. Use of non-programmable scientific calculator is allowed.
4. All the questions are compulsory.
5. Q.1 does not have any option.

	(Level /CO)	Marks
Q.1		1X6
1	CO1	
1 Thermodynamic properties are macroscopic coordinates significant only for systems existing in states of?		
1) Thermal Equilibrium 2) Mechanical Equilibrium		
3) Chemical Equilibrium 4) Thermodynamic Equilibrium		
2	CO1	
2 If the value of "n" is infinitely large for the Polytropic process $PV^n = \text{Constant}$, the process is,		
1) Constant volume 2) Constant pressure		
3) Constant temperature 4) Constant volume		
3	CO2	
3 Which of the following is valid only for reversible processes undergone by a pure substance (neglect changes in kinetic and potential energy)?		
1) $\delta Q = dU + \delta W$ 2) $TdS = dU + \delta W$		
3) $TdS = dU + PdV$ 4) $\delta Q = dE + PdV$		
4	CO1	
4 The cyclic integral of $(\delta Q - \delta W)$ for a process is:		
1) positive 2) negative 3) zero 4) unpredictable		
5	CO1	
5 For a pure substance having three phases, the numbers independent intensive properties are,		
a) 4 b) 2 c) 1 d) 0		
6	CO1	
6 Which of the following systems is the CLOSED system?		
1) Tree 2) Printer 3) Fan 4) Baking of bread in an oven		

Q.2 Solve Any TWO of the following.

3 X 2

- (A) Represent the Carnot cycle on P-V and T-S diagrams. And discuss the processes involved in it. CO2
- (B) Define the term “absolute thermodynamic temperature scale” and derive its equation. CO1
- (C) Prove that Kelvin Plank’s statement and Clausius statement of second law are equivalent. CO1

Q.3 Solve Any ONE of the following.

8X1

- (A) Derive the steady flow energy equation (SFEE) and apply it to the following devices: CO2

1) Turbine 2) Condenser 3) Nozzle 4) Boiler

- (B) State and prove Carnot’s theorem. CO2

A reversible heat engine receives heat from two thermal reservoirs maintained at constant temperatures of 800 °K and 600 °K. The engine develops 100KW and rejects 3600KJ/min of heat to heat sink at 300 °K. Determine the heat supplied by each thermal reservoir and thermal efficiency of engine.

***** End *****