

SECTION-B

2. Explain the need and methods of super charging of I.C. engines.
3. What is quality of steam? What are the different methods of its measurement? Why can't a throttling calorimeter measure the quality, if the steam is very wet? How it is measured then?
4. What is steady flow energy equation as applied to steam nozzles? Explain its use in the calculations of steam velocity at the exit of nozzle.
5. Describe with neat sketch the working of a surface condenser.
6. A blast furnace gas has the following volumetric composition $\text{CO}_2 = 11\%$; $\text{CO} = 27\%$; $\text{H}_2 = 2\%$; $\text{N}_2 = 60\%$. Find the theoretical volume of air required for the complete combustion of 1m^3 of the gas. Find the percentage composition of dry blue gases by volume. Assume dry air contains 21% of O_2 and 79% of N_2 by volume.

SECTION-C

7. Explain with neat sketch working of Bob cock and Wilcox boiler.
8. A steam power plant uses the following cycle :

Steam at boiler outlet : 150 bar and 550°C

Reheat at 40 bar to 550°C

Condenser at 10 kPa

Using the Mollier chart and assuming ideal processes.

Find (a) Quality at turbine outlet (b) cycle efficiency (c) steam rate.
9. The velocity of steam exciting the nozzle of the impulse stage of a turbine is 400 m/s. The blades operate close to maximum blading efficiency. The nozzle angle is 20° . Considering equiangular blades and neglecting blade friction calculate for a steam flow of 0.6 kg/s, the diagram power and diagram efficiency.