

17612

15162

3 Hours / 100 Marks

Seat No.

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- 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) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
 - (6) Use of Non-programmable Electronic Pocket Calculator is permissible.
 - (7) Psychrometry chart is allowed.

Marks

1. **Attempt any FIVE :**

20

- (a) Give important properties of an insulating material.
- (b) Differentiate between refrigerator and heat pump.
- (c) Plot Reverse Carnot cycle on P-V and T-S diagram. Mention all the processes involved in the cycle.
- (d) Give classification of 'Refrigerants'.
- (e) 1.5 kW per ton of refrigeration is required to maintain the temperature of -40°C in refrigeration system, which works on Reverse Carnot cycle. Find out (i) COP (ii) Temp. of source and (iii) Heat rejected per ton.
- (f) What is the function of an 'Expansion Device' ? Which type of expansion device is used in all domestic refrigerator ?

P.T.O.

2. Attempt any FOUR of the following : 16

- (a) Define :
- (i) Dalton's Partial Pressure law
- (ii) Relative Humidity
- (b) Explain working of 'Vortex tube' with a neat sketch. Give its applications.
- (c) Explain the term 'By-pass factor' of heating coil and cooling coil.
- (d) Explain the term 'Effective temperature'. On which parameters does it depend ?
- (e) Draw labelled lay-out of 'Central air-conditioning' system.

3. Attempt any FOUR of the following : 16

- (a) Explain working of 'Flooded type evaporator' with a neat sketch.
- (b) Differentiate 'Open type' and 'Hermetically sealed type' compressors.
- (c) Classify ducts used in air-conditioning systems.
- (d) Write four industrial applications of refrigeration and A/C system.
- (e) Explain automobile air-conditioning systems.

4. Attempt any TWO of the following : 16

- (a) A vapour compression system uses CO_2 as refrigerant and works between the temperature limits of 25°C and -5°C . The dryness fraction before compression is 0.6 and compression end in the wet region. Find out COP of the system, assuming there is no sub-cooling of liquid refrigerant. Use following table as properties of CO_2 .

Temp. $^\circ\text{C}$	Enthalpy kJ/Kg		Entropy kJ/Kg. $^\circ\text{K}$		Latent Heat kJ/Kg
	Liquid	Vapour	Liquid	Vapour	
25	164.77	282.23	0.5978	0.9918	117.46
-5	72.57	321.33	0.2862	1.2146	248.76

- (b) Explain working of Lithium Bromide Absorption refrigeration system, with a neat sketch (block diagram).
- (c) Explain working of 'Simple air cooling' system used for aircrafts; with a neat sketch (block diagram). Plot the cycle on T-S diagram and find out its COP.

5. Attempt any TWO of the following :

16

- (a) Enlist various types of heat loads to be considered while designing air-conditioning system for a particular room/lab. How 'room sensible heat factor' is calculated ?
- (b) A surrounding air having DBT 38 °C and RH 60% is converted to conditioned air having DBT 26 °C and WBT 24 °C. Plot the process on psychrometry chart and find out following properties of conditioned air :
 - (1) RH
 - (2) Specific humidity
 - (3) Enthalpy
 - (4) Specific volume
 - (5) By-pass factor of cooling coil
 - (6) Apparatus dew point temperature
- (c) Represent a neat labelled T-S & P-H diagram for the following :
 - (i) Wet refrigerant at the end of compression
 - (ii) Dry and saturated refrigerant at the end of compression, also write C.O.P. equations for the both conditions.

6. Attempt any FOUR :**16**

- (a) Explain working of 'Thermostatic Expansion Valve' with a neat sketch.
 - (b) Differentiate between 'air cooled' and 'water cooled' condensers.
 - (c) Explain working of 'year round air-conditioning'.
 - (d) Differentiate between 'Central' and 'Unitary' air-conditioning systems.
 - (e) Explain any one Humidifier with a neat sketch.
 - (f) Enlist different types of fans used in air-conditioning system. Explain any one with a sketch.
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