

(2) Figures on right indicate full marks.

(3) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

(4) Attempt any four from question No. 2 to 6.

(5) Use of T-S and h-s charts permitted.

3. E (M) VI R/O Cryogenic Engg. 2/6/07

1.	<p>a) Describe Walker's classification of cryogenic cryocoolers</p> <p>b) With a neat sketch, describe functioning of Basic pulse tube refrigerator, orifice &amp; double inlet pulse tube refrigerator.</p> <p>c) Discuss operation of double volume Gifford McMahon refrigerator.</p> <p>d) Mechanical properties at cryogenic temperature</p>	<p>5</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p>
2	<p>a] Show that for an ideal Brayton cycle,</p> $\text{C.O.P.} = T_1/(T_2-T_1) = T_4/(T_3-T_4)$ <p>Where, <math>T_1</math> = temp of suction of compressor  <math>T_2</math> = temp of discharge of compressor  <math>T_3</math> = temp at inlet of expander  <math>T_4</math> = temp at outlet of expander</p> <p>b] Discuss the variation of COP with pressure ratio</p>	<p>12</p> <p>8</p>
3.	<p>a) Linde-Hampson cycle cannot be used as it is for Neon, Hydrogen and Helium. Explain.</p> <p>b) In an ideal liquefaction system derive an expression for work required per unit mass compressed</p> <p>c) Stating assumptions find an expression for liquid yield &amp; figure of merit (FOM) for a simple L-H cycle.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>8</p> <p>8</p>
4.	<p>a) Find yield &amp; FOM of an air liquefaction system working on simple L-H cycle. Initial air temp = 300K, PH = 200atm, PL = 1atm, heat exchanger <math>\epsilon</math> = 0.97. Heat gained into liquid receiver = 10kJ/kg of air.</p> <p>b) For L-H cycle with air as working medium, high &amp; low pressures are 100atm &amp; 1atm, isothermal compression at 300K. Find heat exchanger efficiency at which yield is 80% of max. &amp; compute FOM.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>10</p>
5.	<p>a) Explain 'DEEWAR' vessel &amp; transfer lines.</p> <p>b) Platinum resistance thermometer read a resistance reading of 50Ω. Resistance of 0° C. is 100Ω. Determine the</p>	<p>8</p> <p>12</p>
	<p>corresponding temp indicated by thermometer for given values of constants.</p> $A = 3.946 \times 10^{-3} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$ $B = -1.108 \times 10^{-6} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-2}$ $C = -3.33 \times 10^{-12} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}^{-4}$	
6.	<p>Determine the number of theoretical plates required to yield 97% as top product stream &amp; 94% of as bottom product. The feed composition is 79% N<sub>2</sub> &amp; 21% O<sub>2</sub>. The feed system is in saturated liquid &amp; bottom product is also in saturated liquids. The desired flow rate is 28kgmol/s. The heat removal at top column is 1100kW. The column operates at a pressure of</p>	20