



MADE EASY

India's Best Institute for IES, GATE & PSUs

ESE 2024 : Mains Test Series

UPSC ENGINEERING SERVICES EXAMINATION

Mechanical Engineering

Test-2 : Heat Transfer + Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning [All Topics]

Thermodynamics-1 + Strength of Materials & Mechanics-1 [Part Syllabus]

Name : ..

Roll No :

Test Centres	Student's Signature
Delhi <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bhopal <input type="checkbox"/> Jaipur <input type="checkbox"/> Pune <input type="checkbox"/> Kolkata <input type="checkbox"/> Hyderabad <input type="checkbox"/>	

Instructions for Candidates

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name & Roll No).
- There are Eight questions divided in TWO sections.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all in English only.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
- Use only black/blue pen.
- The space limit for every part of the question is specified in this Question Cum Answer Booklet. Candidate should write the answer in the space provided.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
- There are few rough work sheets at the end of this booklet. Strike off these pages after completion of the examination.

FOR OFFICE USE

Question No.	Marks Obtained
Section-A	
Q.1	32
Q.2	—
Q.3	58
Q.4	—
Section-B	
Q.5	12
Q.6	—
Q.7	47
Q.8	17
Total Marks Obtained	166

Signature of Evaluator

Cross Checked by

Haveen
✓

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS.

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration number anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet (QCAB).
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCAB.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCAB, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCAB on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCAB.
3. Write legibly and neatly.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCAB personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Comments:

- Representation is very good
- Overall accuracy is good
- Q5(c) is correct but incomplete
- Practice more such questions and increase your speed.
- Space utilisation is good.

Section : A

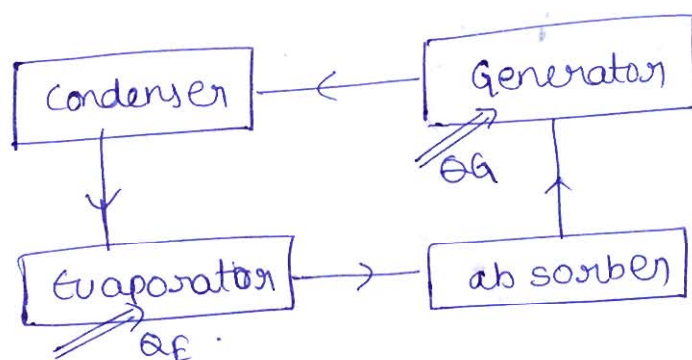
Q.1 (a) In a 25 tonnes absorption refrigeration system the heating in generator is carried out by using steam at 3 bar and 90% dry. The refrigeration temperature is -15°C . The condensation of the refrigerant is carried out at 40°C using cooling water. Determine:

- (i) Maximum possible C.O.P. of the system and
 (ii) Quantity of steam required per hour to run the plant if the steam leaves the generator as saturated water at same pressure. Assume relative C.O.P. = 0.35.

From steam tables we have

At 3 bar, $T_{\text{sat}} = 133.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, $h_{fg} = 2163.2 \text{ kJ/kg}$

[12 marks]



(Neglecting
pump work
as it is
very less)

$$T_E = 273 - 15 = 258 \text{ K}$$

$$T_C = 40^{\circ}\text{C} = 313 \text{ K}$$

$$T_G = 406.5 \text{ K} = 273 + 133.5^{\circ}\text{C}$$

(i) maximum possible COP = $\left(1 - \frac{T_C}{T_G}\right) \left(\frac{T_E}{T_C - T_E}\right)$

$$T_G$$

$$T_C$$

$$T_E$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{313}{406.5}\right) \left(\frac{258}{313 - 258}\right)$$

$$\boxed{(\text{COP})_{\text{max}} = 1.07896}$$

(ii) Relative COP = $\frac{(\text{COP})_{\text{actual}}}{(\text{COP})_{\text{max}}} = 0.35$

$$(\text{COP})_{\text{actual}} = 0.37764$$

$$\frac{Q_E}{Q_G} = 0.37764$$

$$\frac{25 \times 3.5}{Q_g} = 0.37764$$

$$Q_g = 231.7031 \text{ kW} = \dot{m}_g (0.9 \times 2163.2)$$

$$\dot{m}_g = 0.1190 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}$$

Quantity of steam required per hour.

$$\dot{m}_g = 428.4451 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{hr}}$$

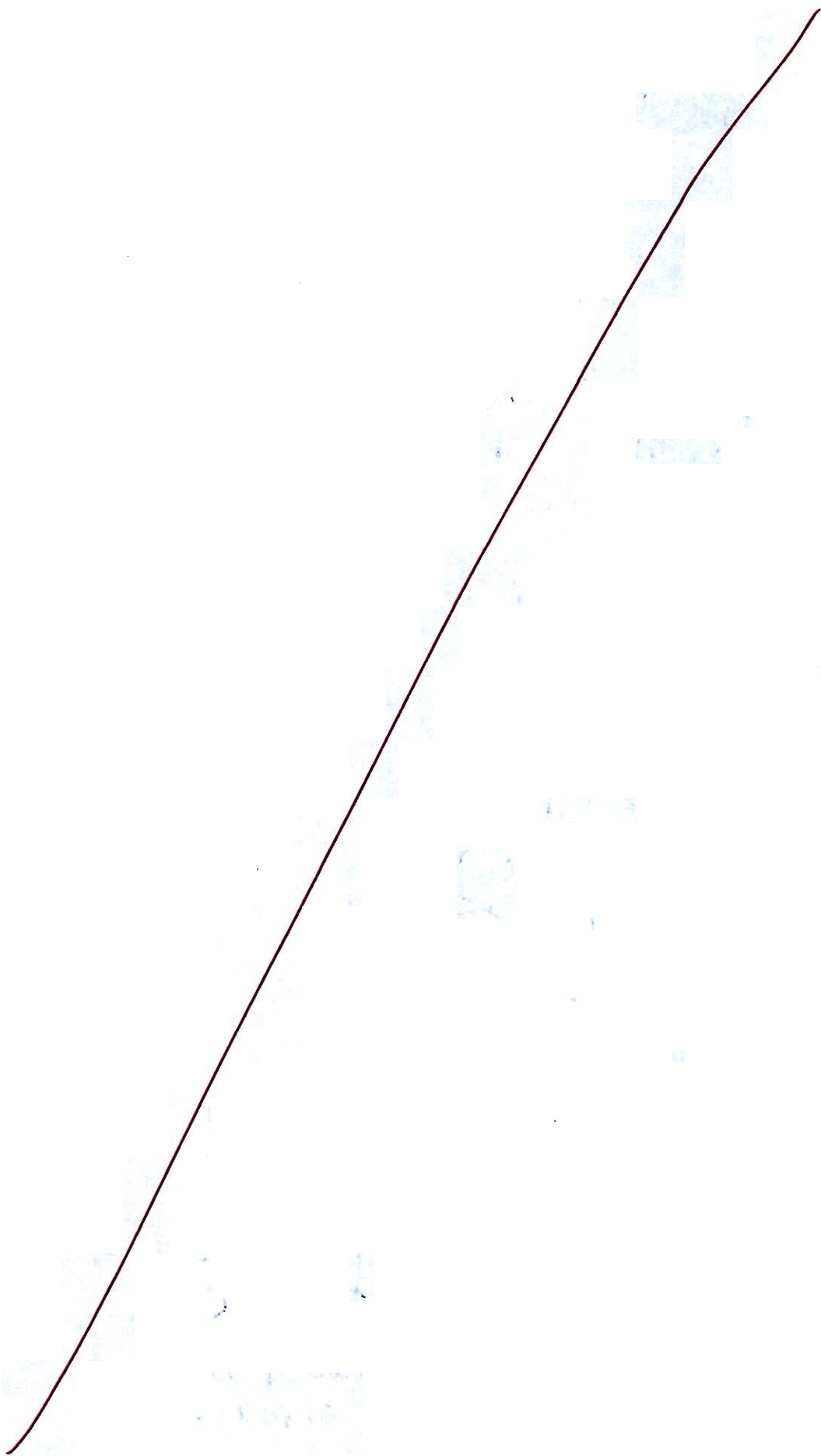
- Q.1 (b) Air at 12°C flows past a flat plate 1.2 m wide and 1.6 m long. The plate is maintained at 88°C temperature and dissipates 3.95 kW of energy. Determine the convective heat transfer coefficient and the velocity at which air flows along the length of the plate. At the mean temperature of 50°C , the thermo-physical properties of air are:
 $\rho = 1.09 \text{ kg/m}^3$; $k = 0.028 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$; $\text{Pr} = 0.73$; $c_p = 1007.5 \text{ J/kgK}$
 and $\mu = 2.029 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg/m-s}$

Use the following correlations if required:

$$\text{Nu} = \frac{hl}{k} = 0.664(\text{Re})^{0.5}(\text{Pr})^{0.33} \text{ for laminar flow}$$

$$= \frac{hl}{k} = [0.036(\text{Re})^{0.8} - 836](\text{Pr})^{0.33} \text{ for turbulent flow}$$

[12 marks]



Q.1 (c) What are the functions of condenser in a refrigerating machine? Name different types of condensers. Describe with neat sketch the evaporative condenser.

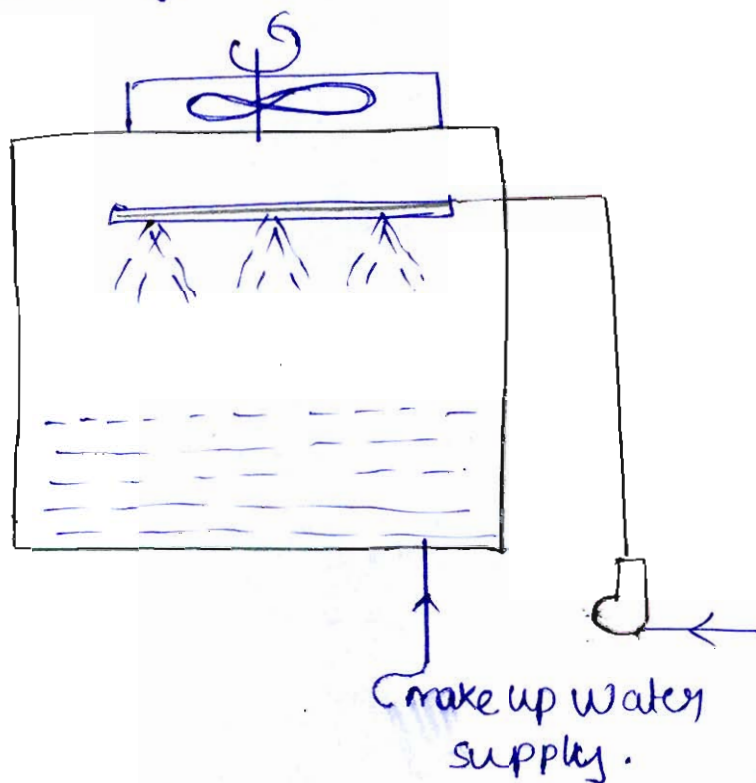
[12 marks]

functions of condenser:-

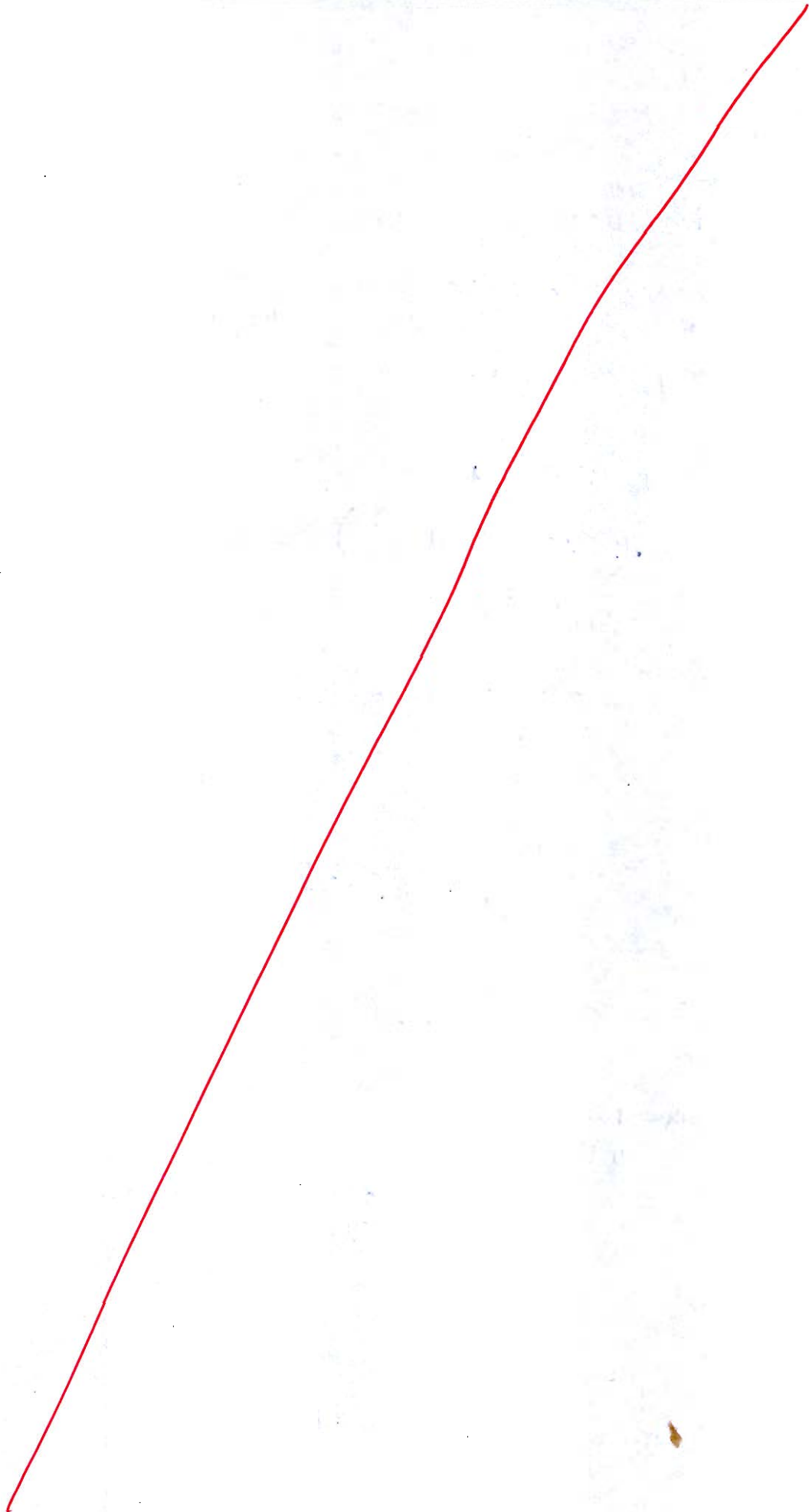
1. It is used to reject heat to the surroundings in a refrigerating machine.
2. It takes in exit of the compressor and cools the refrigerant to the inlet condition of expansion device at constant pressure.

There are three types of condensers.

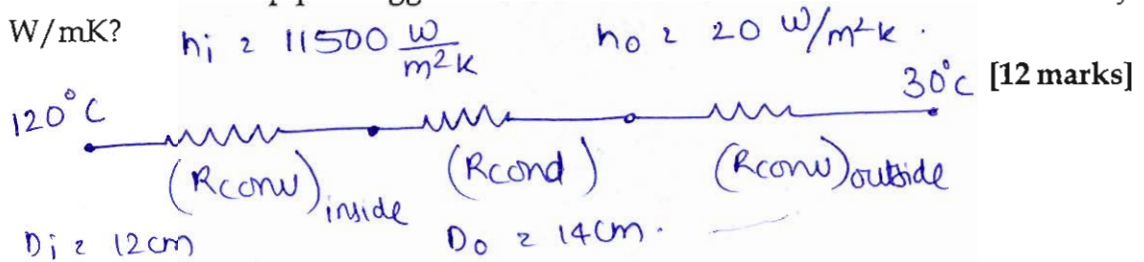
1. Air cooled
2. Water cooled
3. Evaporative type.



Evaporative type condenser.



Q.1 (d) Saturated steam at 120°C flows inside a copper pipe of thermal conductivity 450 W/mK, having an internal diameter of 12 cm and external diameter of 14 cm. The surface resistance on the steam side is 11500 W/m²K and that on the outside surface of pipe is 20 W/m²K. Determine the heat loss from the pipe if it is located in space at 30°C. How this heat loss would be affected if the pipe is lagged with 3 cm thick insulation of thermal conductivity 0.20 W/mK?



$(R_{conv})_{inside} = \frac{1}{11500 \times (\pi \times 0.12) \times L}$ (assuming unit length of pipe)

$= (2 \times 1.15329 \times 10^{-4}) = 2.3065 \times 10^{-4}$

$(R_{cond}) = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{14}{12}\right)}{2\pi \times 450 \times 1} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{r_o}{r_i}\right)}{2\pi k L}$

$= 5.4519 \times 10^{-5}$

$(R_{conv})_{outside} = \frac{1}{20 \times (\pi \times 0.14) \times 1} = 0.11368$

$R_{total} = 0.113965$

Heat loss per unit length of pipe (without insulation) $= \frac{120 - 30}{0.113965}$

$q_{w/o \text{ insulation}} = 789.715 \text{ Watt}$

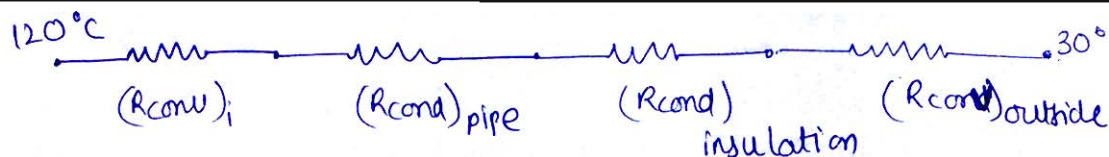
with insulation

$r_1 = 6 \text{ cm}$

$r_2 = 7 \text{ cm}$

$r_3 = 10 \text{ cm}$

$k_{ins} = 0.2 \frac{W}{mK}$



$$(R_{conv})_i = \frac{1}{11500 \times (\pi \times 0.12) \times 1} = 2.30659 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$(R_{cond})_{pipe} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{7}{6}\right)}{2\pi \times 450 \times 1} = 5.4519 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$(R_{cond})_{ins} = \frac{\ln\left(\frac{10}{7}\right)}{2\pi \times 0.2 \times 1} = 0.2838$$

$$(R_{conv})_{outside} = \frac{1}{20 \times (2\pi \times 0.1) \times 1} = 0.07957$$

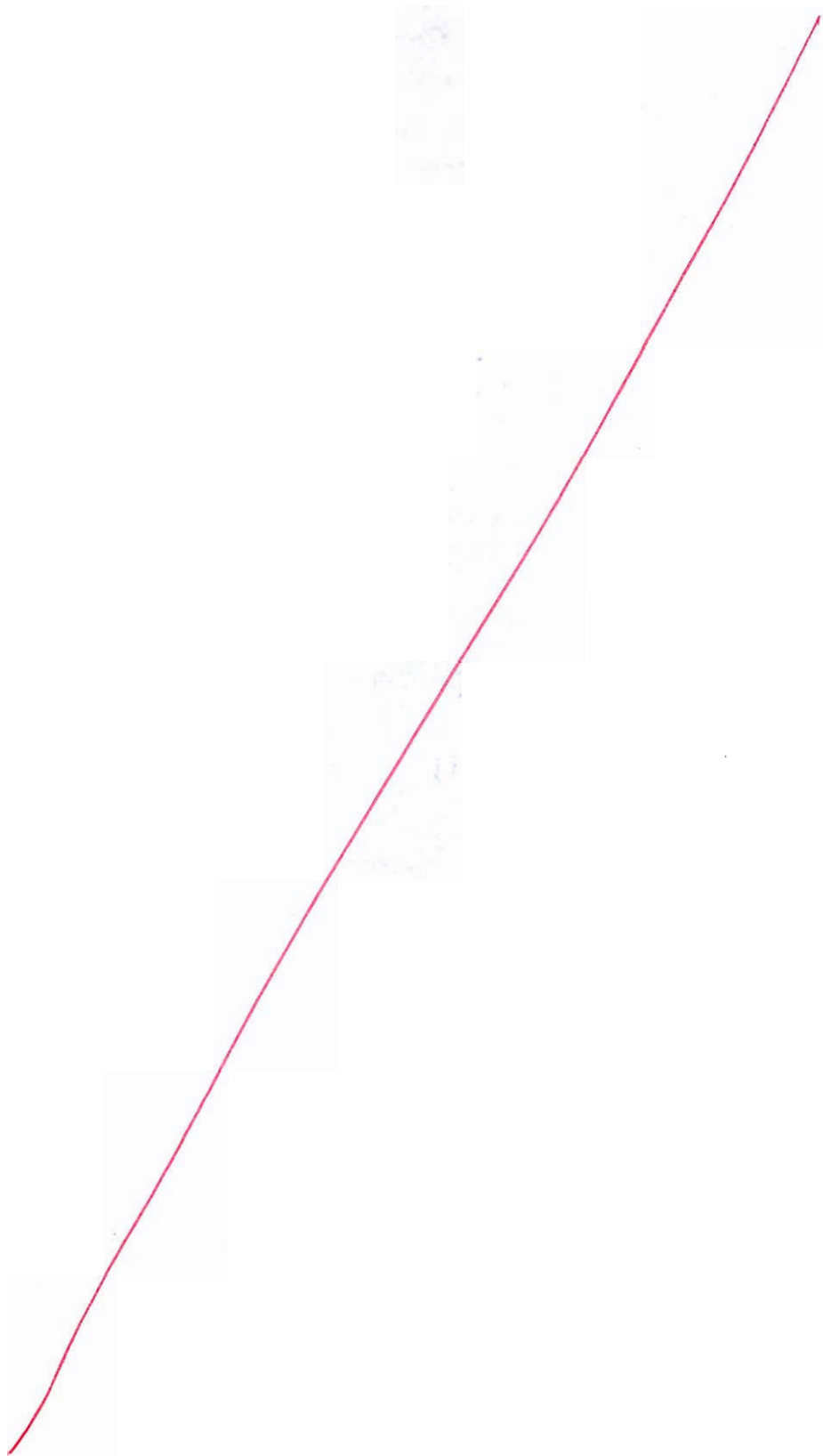
$$(R_{tot}) \text{ with insulation} = 0.36366$$

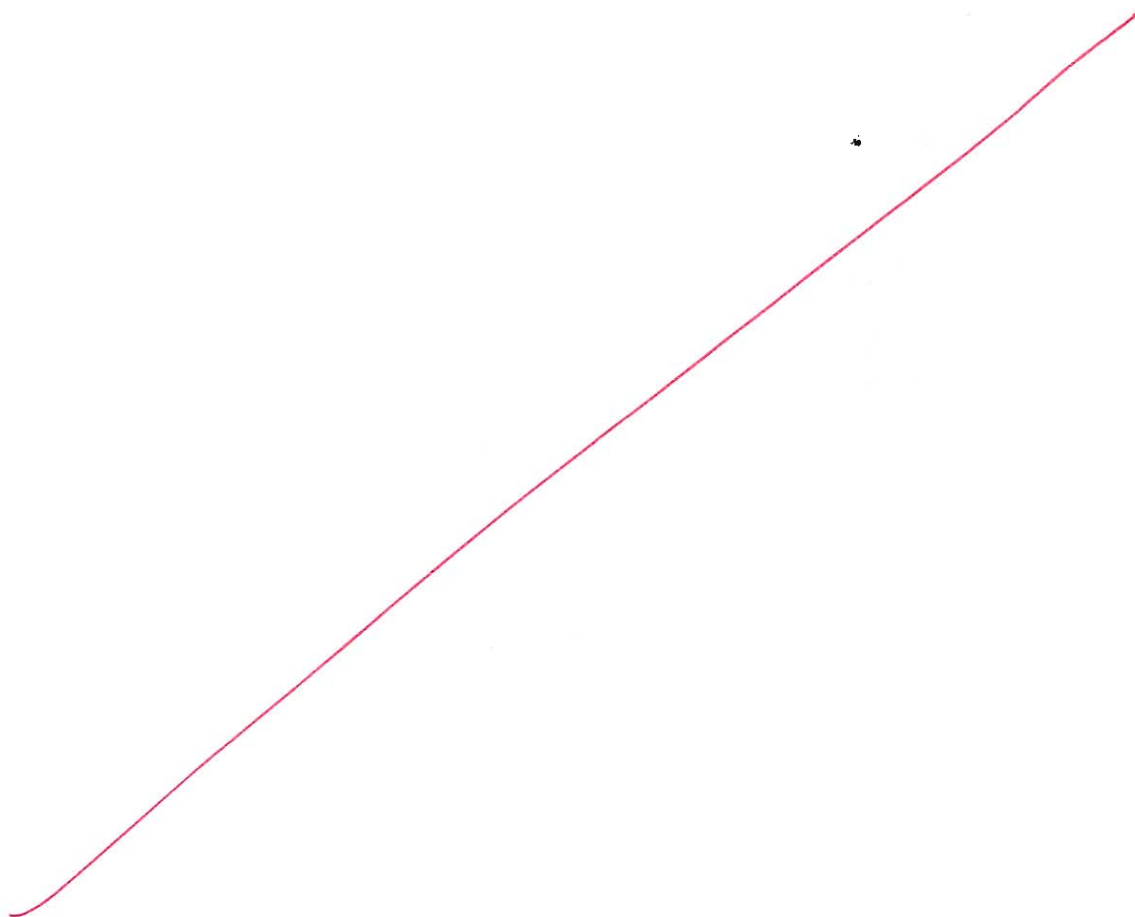
$$(Q) \text{ with insulation} = \text{heat loss} = \frac{120 - 30}{R_{tot}} = 247.4821 \text{ W}$$

Heat loss reduces from 789.715 watt to 247.4821 watt if the pipe is lagged with 3cm thick insulation.

- Q.1 (e) Saturated air at 5°C is required to be supplied to a room where the temperature must be held at 21°C with a relative humidity of 55%. The air is heated and then water is sprayed to give the required humidity. Determine the mass of spray water required per m^3 of air at room conditions. Assume that the total pressure is constant at 1.0132 bar. (Refer steam table for the properties of water vapour in moist air)

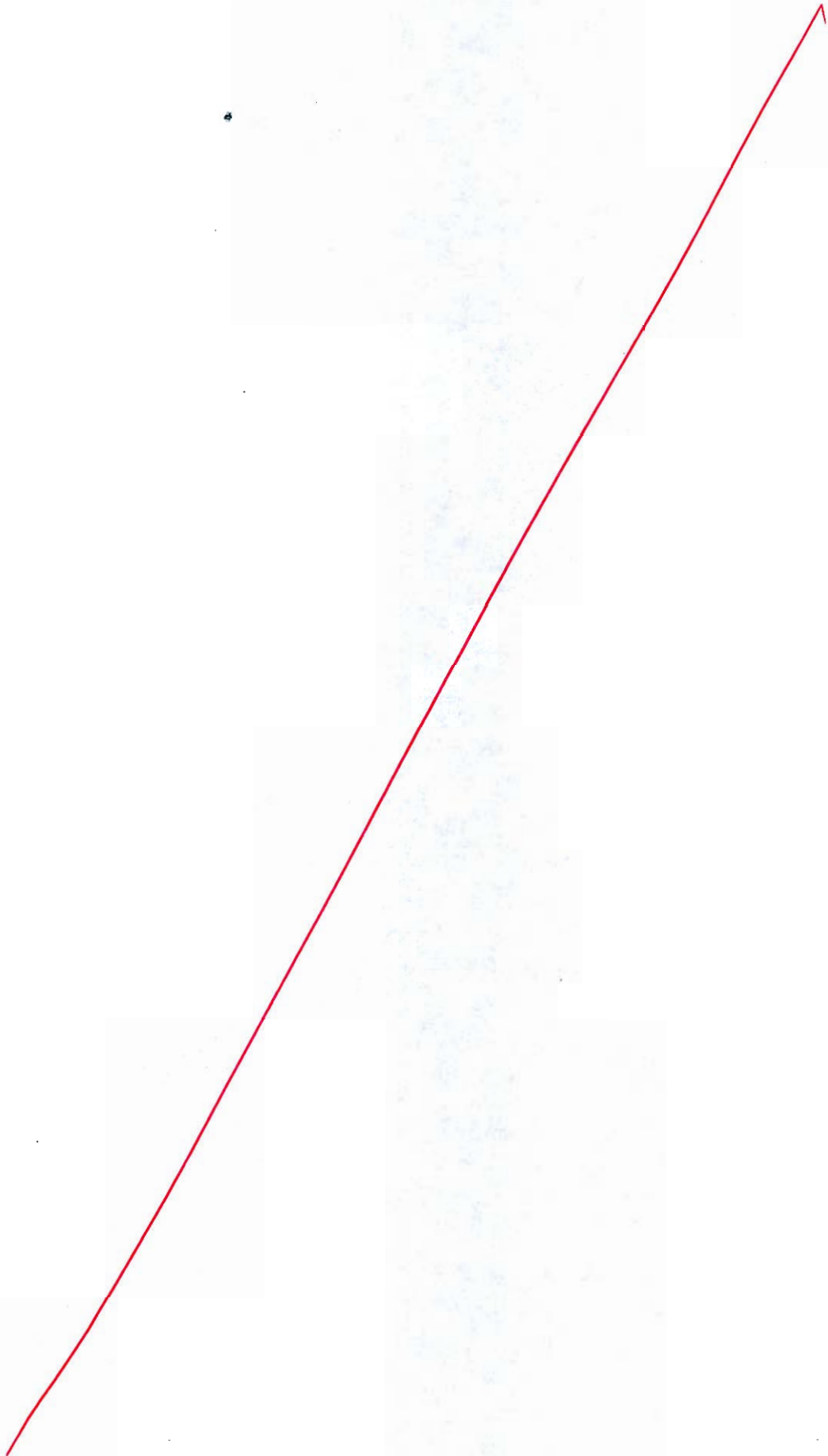
[12 marks]

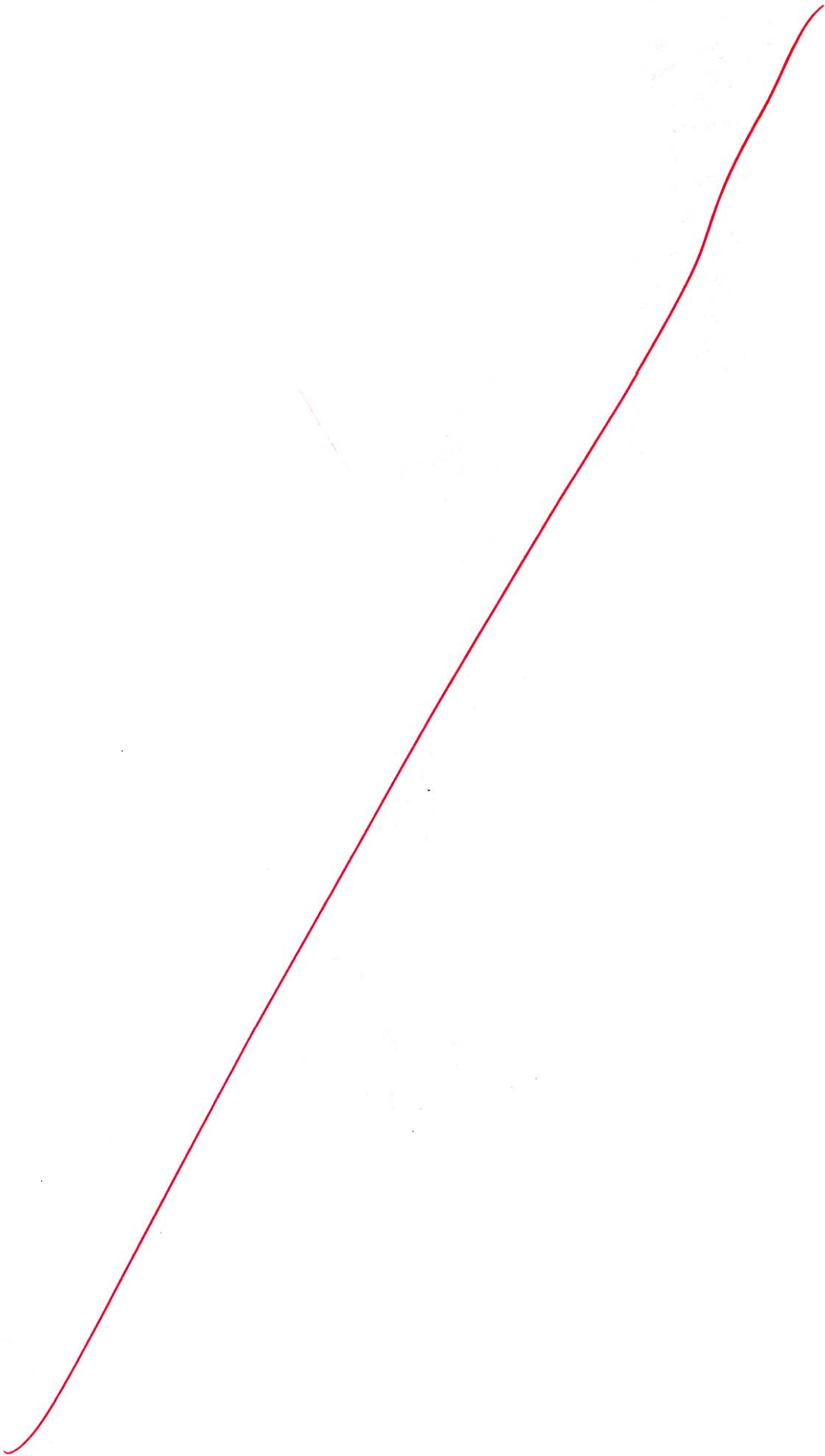


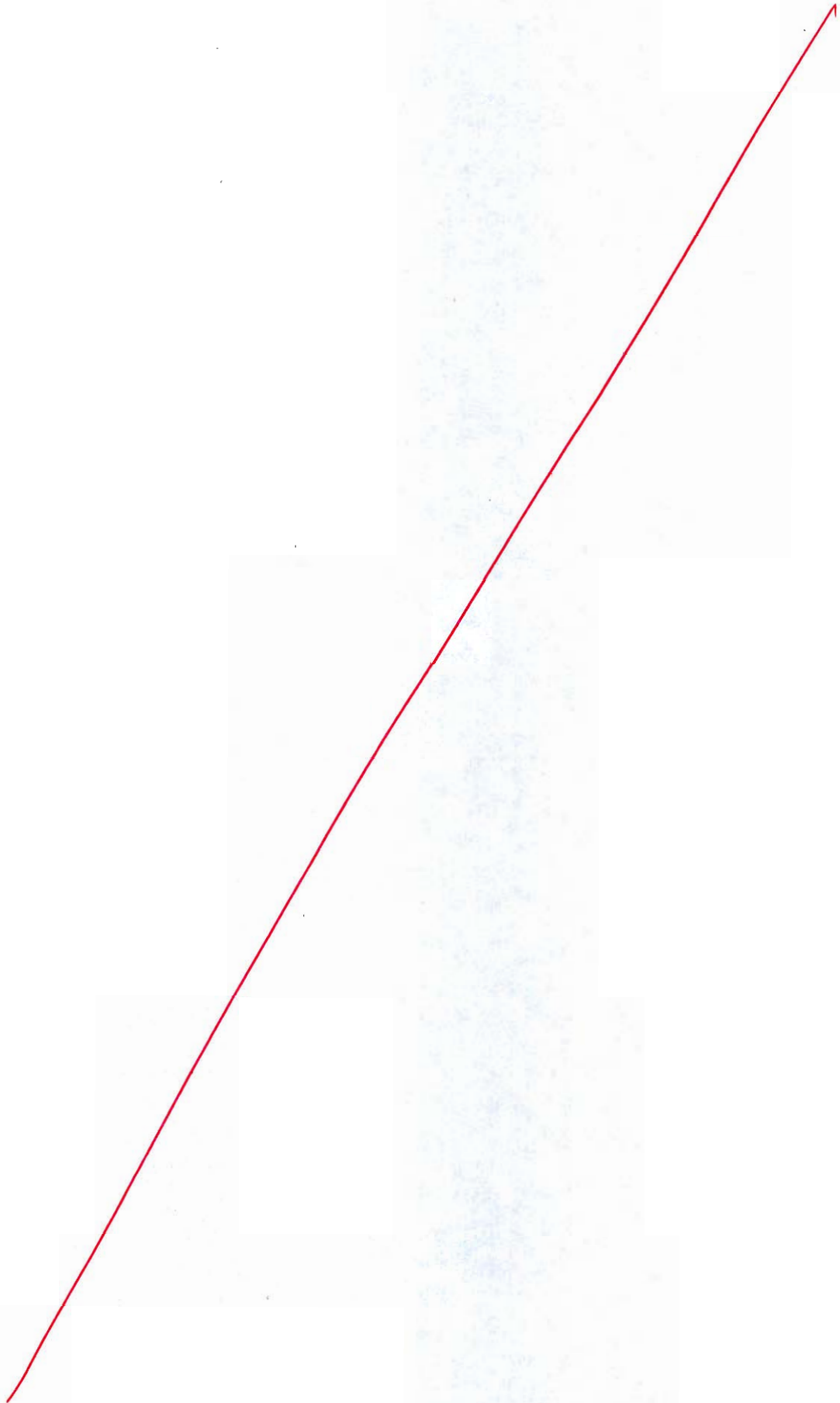


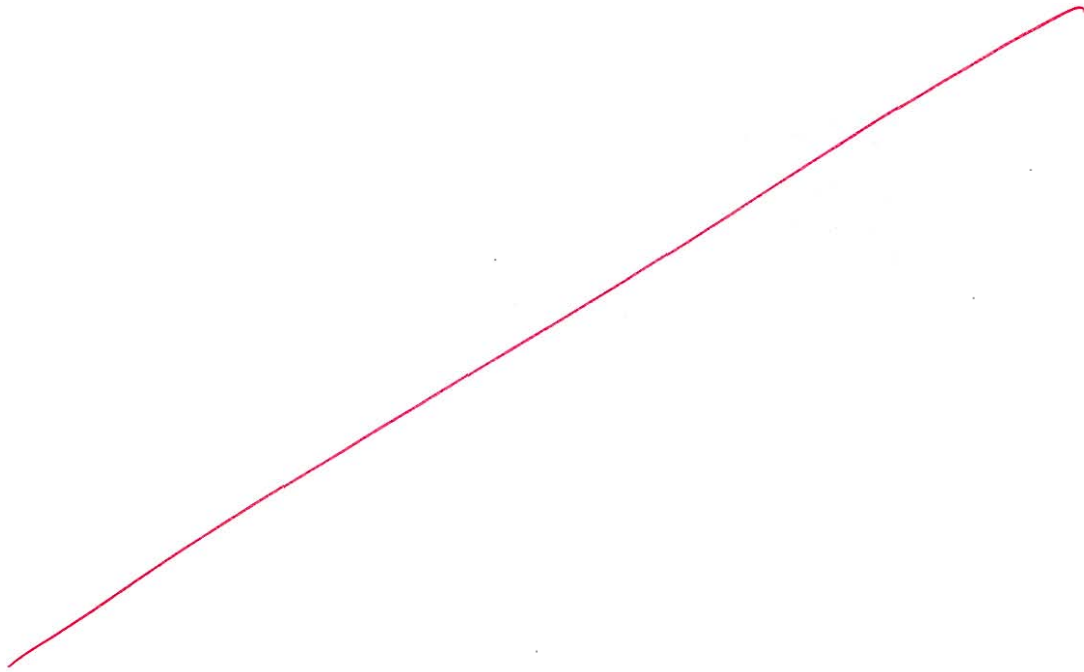
- Q.2 (a) The following data refer to a steam jet refrigeration system:
- Condition of the motive steam = 10 bar, dry saturated
- Temperature of water in the flash chamber = 6°
- Temperature at which the make up water is supplied = 22°
- The pressure at which condenser is operated = 0.06 bar
- Nozzle efficiency = 0.85
- Entrainment efficiency = 0.65
- Compression efficiency = 0.8
- The quality of steam and flash vapour at beginning of compression = 0.9
- Determine the following:
- Mass of motive steam required per kg of flash vapour.
 - Refrigerating effect per kg of flash vapour.
 - The coefficient of performance of the system.
- [Refer steam table for properties of steam]

[20 marks]





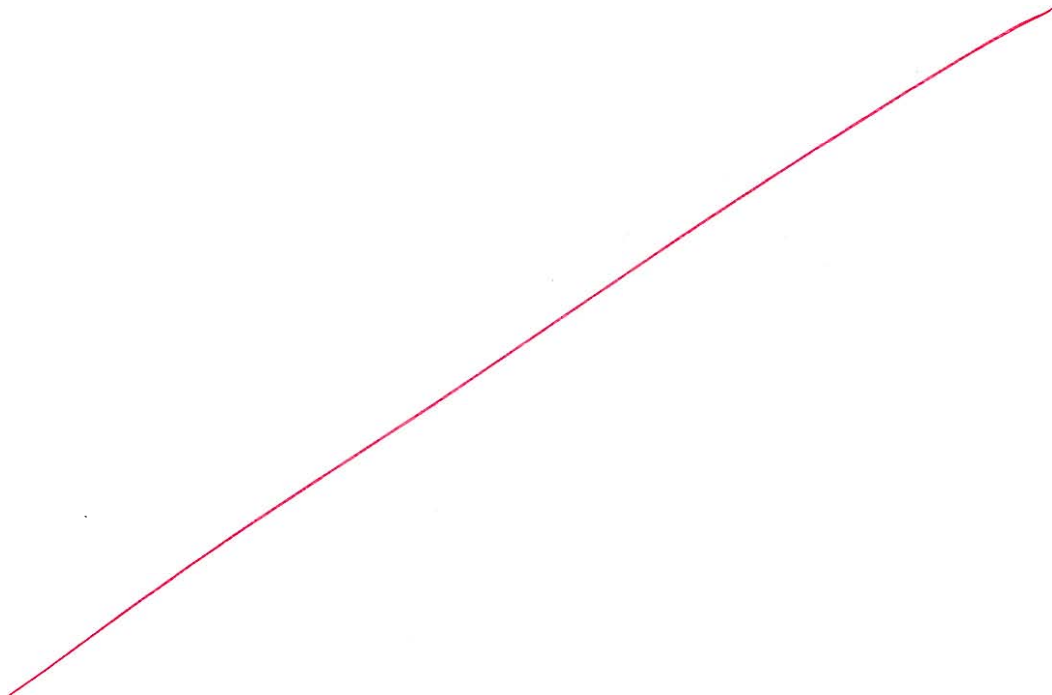


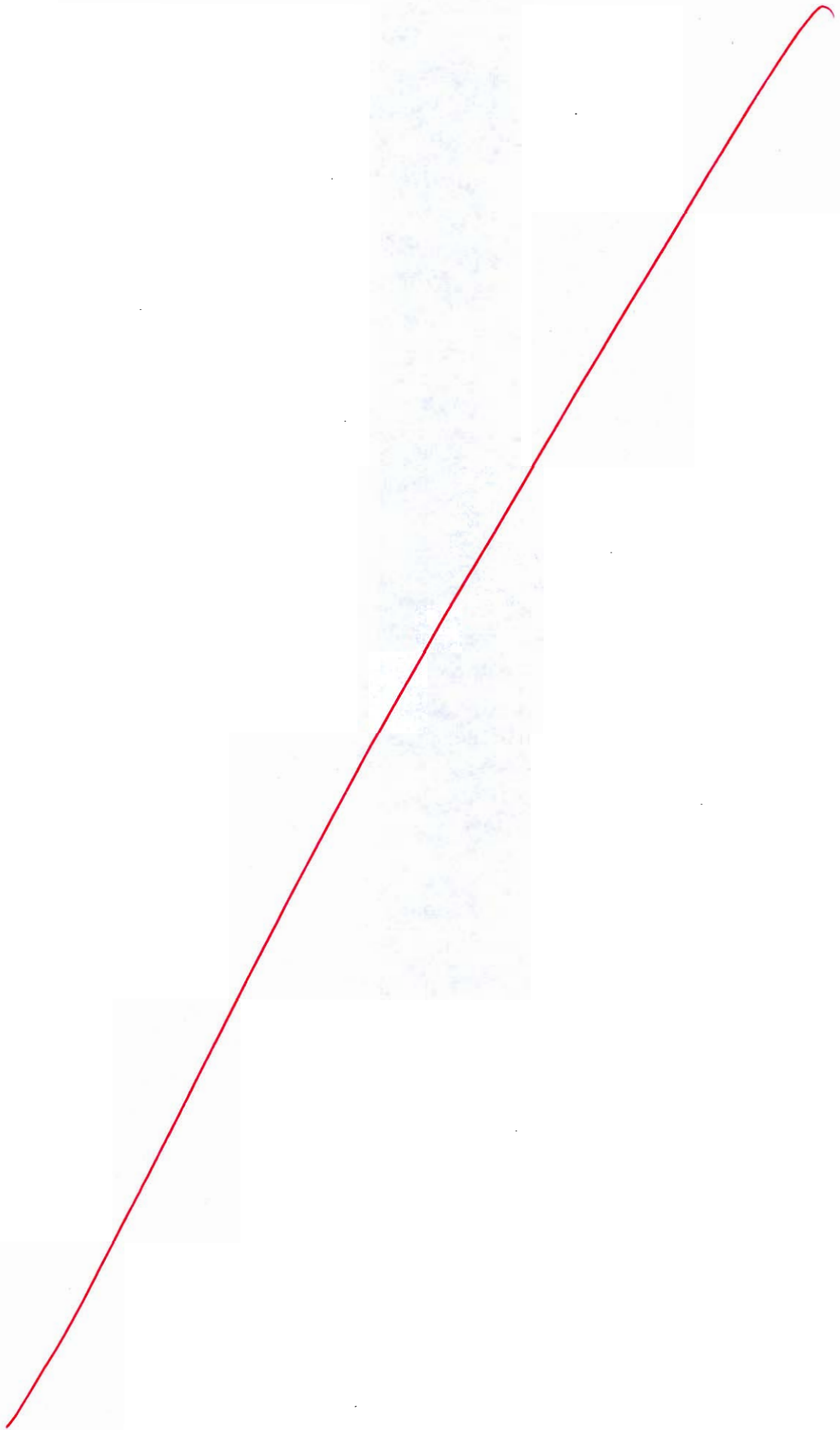


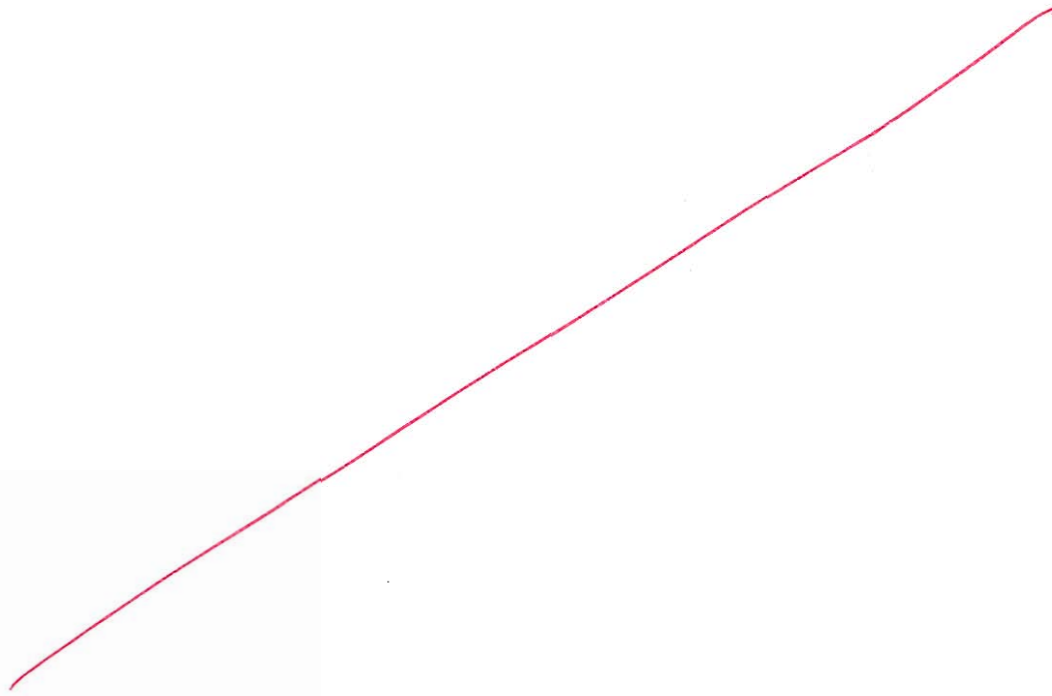
Q.2 (b) A hemispherical cavity of radius 0.8 m is covered with a plate having a hole of 0.3 m diameter. The inner surface of the plate is maintained at 560 K by a heater embedded in the surface. Assuming the surfaces to be black and the hemisphere to be well insulated. Calculate:

- (1) the temperature of the surface of the hemisphere
- (2) the power input to the heater.

[20 marks]





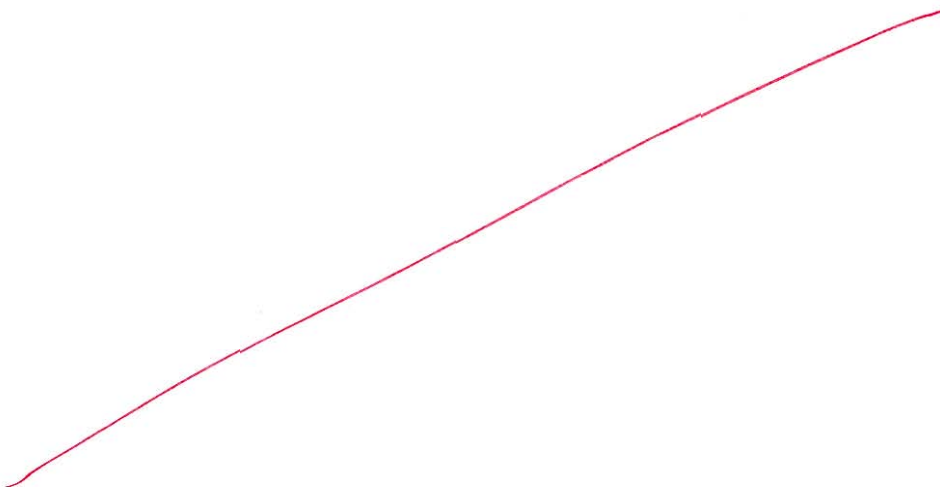


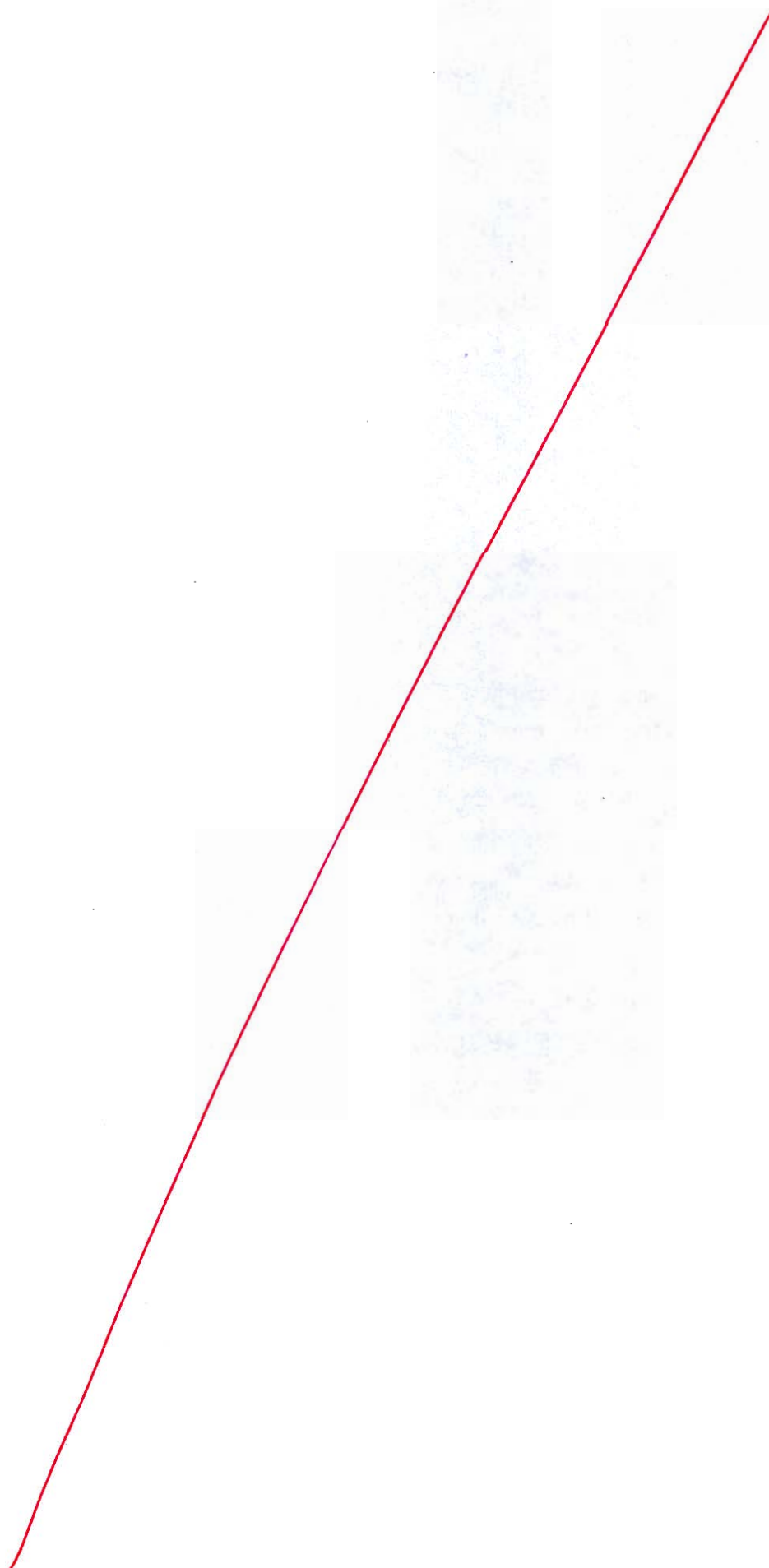
Q.2 (c) Ambient conditions for an aircraft cruising at 1200 km/h are 0.35 bar and -15°C . The cabin temperature is 25°C and turbine exit pressure is 1.06 bar. The pressure ratio of compressor is 5.0. Assuming 100 percent efficiency of ram effect, compressor and turbine and ideal heat exchanger, determine for simple gas refrigeration cycle of 30 tonnes capacity.

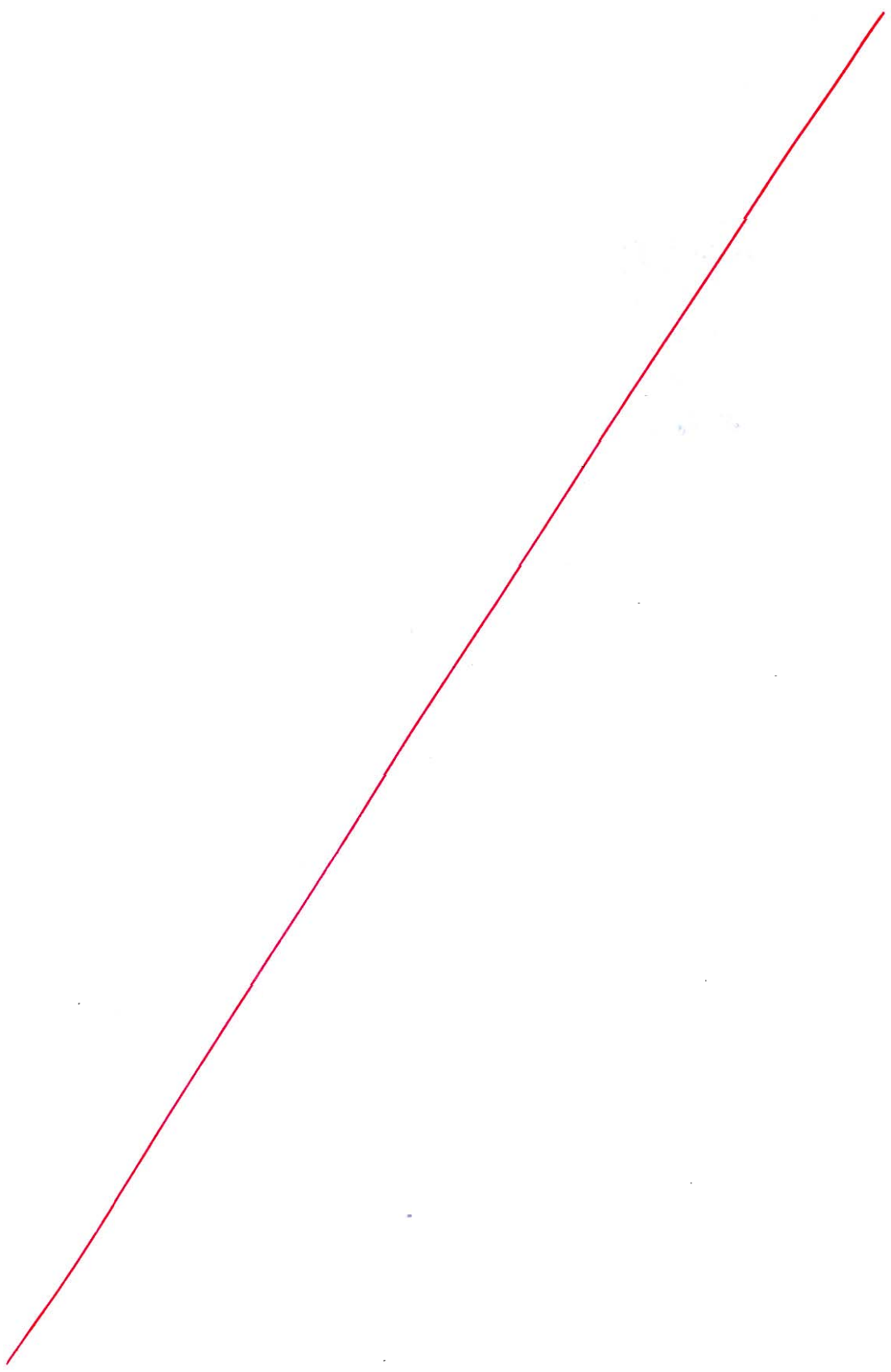
- (i) Temperatures and pressures at all points of cycle.
- (ii) Mass flow rate and volume flow rate at compressor inlet and turbine outlet.
- (ii) Work requirement
- (iv) Coefficient of performance of cycle.

Assume : $c_p = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kgK}$, $R_{\text{air}} = 0.286 \text{ kJ/kgK}$, $\gamma = 1.4$

[20 marks]







- Q.3 (a) (i) List the assumptions made while analysing the heat flow from a finned surface.
- (ii) A turbine blade 6 cm long, 4.8 cm^2 cross-sectional area and 12 cm perimeter is made of stainless steel of thermal conductivity 110 kJ/m-hr-deg . The temperature at the root of the blade is 520°C and it is exposed to products of combustion passing through the turbine at 880°C . The film coefficient between the blade and the combustion gases is $1200 \text{ kJ/m}^2\text{-hr-deg}$. Determine the temperature at the middle of blade and the rate of heat flow from it. The blade may be treated as a fin losing heat at the tip.

[6 + 14 marks]

(i) Assumptions made in heat flow analysis of fins

- (a) The conductive heat is only along the length of the fin. (No conduction in lateral direction)
- (b) conductivity of fin material is constant.
- (c) The convective heat transfer coefficient through out the surface area of the fin is constant.

(ii)

$$L = 0.06 \text{ m}$$

$$A_c = 4.8 \text{ cm}^2 = 4.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$P = 0.12 \text{ m}$$

$$k = \frac{110 \times 10^3 \text{ W}}{3600 \text{ m}^\circ\text{C}} = 30.56 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{mK}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} T_b = 520^\circ\text{C} \\ T_\infty = 880^\circ\text{C} \end{array} \right\} \theta_b = -360^\circ\text{C}$$

$$h = \frac{1200 \times 10^3 \text{ W}}{3600 \text{ m}^2 \text{ K}} = 333.33 \frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2 \text{ K}}$$

Required to
find :-

$$q_f \text{ ; } T @ \frac{L}{2}$$

4+14

since the fin tip is also losing heat, the fin is a convective tip fin.

$$m = \sqrt{\frac{hP}{kAc}} = \sqrt{\frac{333.33 \times 0.12}{30.56 \times 4.8 \times 10^{-4}}} = 52.2192 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

$mL = 3.133 > 1$ [Temp variation at the tip is negligible]
 we can use corrected length concept.

$$L_c = L + \frac{Ac}{P} = 0.06 + \frac{4.8 \times 10^{-4}}{0.12} = 0.064$$

$$mL_c = 3.3420$$

Temperature distribution

$$\frac{\theta}{\theta_b} \Big|_{x=L/2} = \frac{\cosh m(L-x) + \frac{h}{mk} \sinh m(L-x)}{\cosh mL + \frac{h}{mk} \sinh mL}$$

$$\frac{mL}{2} = 1.5665 ; mL = 3.133$$

$$\frac{h}{mk} = \frac{333.33}{52.2192 \times 30.56} = 0.2088$$

$$\frac{T_{@L/2} - 880}{(-360)} = \frac{\cosh\left(\frac{mL}{2}\right) + 0.2088 \sinh\left(\frac{mL}{2}\right)}{\cosh(mL) + 0.2088 \sinh(mL)}$$

$$= 0.2144$$

$$T_{@L/2} - 880 = -77.2070$$

$$T_{@L/2} = 802.7929^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rate of heat flow} &= q_f = \sqrt{hPKAc} (\theta_b) \tanh(mL_c) \\ &= \sqrt{333.33 \times 0.12 \times 30.56 \times 4.8 \times 10^{-4}} (-360) \tanh\left(\frac{3.3420}{1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$q_f = -275.0687 \text{ watt}$$

- sign indicates that the heat is in to the blade from surrounding.

Q.3 (b) A Freon-12 VCRS installation has the following data:

Refrigeration capacity = 20 tons

Evaporator temperature = -10°C

Condenser temperature = 30°C

Temperature of refrigerant superheated as gas in evaporator = -5°C

Temperature of refrigerant subcooled as liquid in condenser = 25°C

Compressor particulars:

Number of cylinders = 2

Stroke = 1.5 times the bore

r.p.m. = 1200

Determine the following:

- (i) refrigerating effect per kg
- (ii) theoretical power
- (ii) coefficient of performance
- (iv) bore and stroke and compressor

20

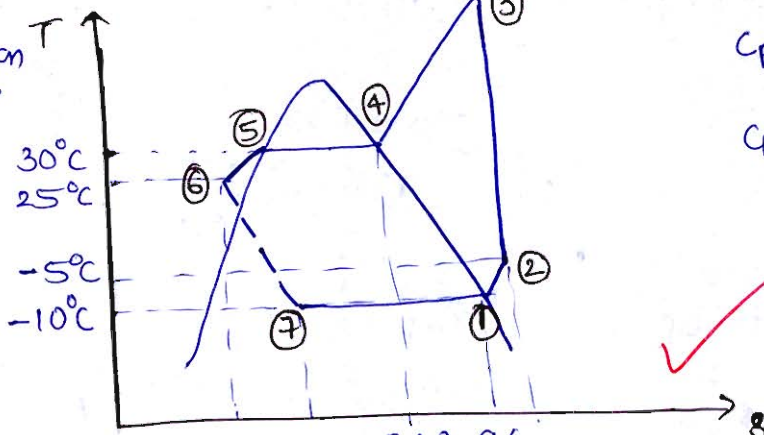
Saturation temperature t_s °C	Absolute pressure p bar	Specific volume v_g m ³ /kg	Enthalpy of liquid h_f kJ/kg	Enthalpy of vapour h_g kJ/kg	Entropy of liquid s_f kJ/kg°K	Entropy of vapour s_g kJ/kg°K
-10	2.1928	0.07702	190.72	347.96	0.96561	1.5632
+30	7.4457	0.02372	229.11	364.96	1.0999	1.5481

Take: Liquid specific heat, $c_{pl} = 0.963$ kJ/kgK

Vapour specific heat $c_{pv} = 0.615$ kJ/kgK

[20 marks]

$Q_L = 20 \text{ Tons} = 20 \times 3.5 \text{ kW} = 70 \text{ kW}$
 ↓
 Refrigeration Capacity



$C_{pL} = 0.963 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}}$

$C_{pV} = 0.615 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg K}}$

$h_1 = h_g @ -10^\circ\text{C} = 347.96$

$h_2 = h_1 + C_{pV}(\Delta T) = 351.035$

$s_1 = s_g @ -10^\circ\text{C} = 1.5632$

$s_2 = s_1 + C_{pV} \ln\left(\frac{268}{263}\right)$

$s_2 = 1.57478$

1-2 → constant pressure process.

$\frac{v_2}{v_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{268}{263}$ (vapour assumed to behave as ideal gas)

$v_2 = 0.07702 \times \frac{268}{263} = 0.07848 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$

$h_5 = h_f @ 30^\circ\text{C} = 229.11$

$h_4 = h_g @ 30^\circ\text{C}$

$h_6 = h_5 - C_{pL}(\Delta T)$
 $h_6 = 224.295$

$h_4 = 364.96$

$s_3 = s_4 + C_{pV} \ln\left(\frac{T_3}{T_4}\right)$

$s_4 = s_g @ 30^\circ\text{C} = 1.5481$

$s_3 = s_2$ (assuming compressor to perform isentropically).

$1.5481 + 0.615 \ln\left(\frac{T_3}{303}\right) = 1.57478$

Throttling

$h_6 = h_7$

$T_3 = 316.434$

$h_6 = h_7 = 224.295$

$h_3 = h_4 + C_{pV}(T_3 - T_4)$

$h_3 = 373.2219 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$

(i) Refrigerating effect $= h_2 - h_7$
(obtained in evaporator)

$$= 351.035 - 224.295$$

$$\boxed{RE = 126.74 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}}$$

(ii) Theoretical power $= \dot{m} (h_3 - h_2)$
 $= \dot{m} (373.2219 - 351.035)$

$$\frac{Q_L}{RE} = \dot{m} = 0.5523 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{s}}$$

$$\boxed{\text{Theoretical power} = 12.254 \text{ kW}}$$

(iii) $\frac{RE}{W_{in}} = \frac{Q_L}{P_{in}} = \text{COP} = \frac{70 \text{ kW}}{12.254 \text{ kW}}$

$$\boxed{\text{COP} = 5.7124}$$

(iv)

$$\eta_v = \frac{\dot{m} V_{entry}}{\frac{\pi}{4} D^2 L \frac{N K}{60}}$$

$$L = 1.5D$$

$$K = 2$$

$$N = 1200$$

$$V_{entry} = V_2 = 0.07848 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$$

Assuming compressor is with 100% volumetric efficiency.

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \times 1.5 D^3 \times \frac{1200 \times 2}{60} = 0.5523 \times 0.07848$$

$$D = 0.0972518$$

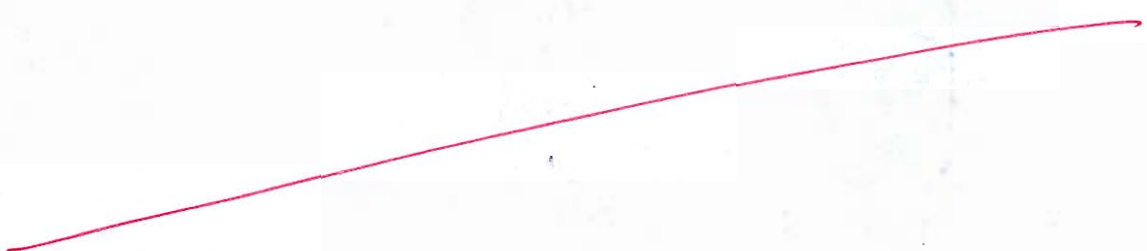
$$L = 145.8776 \text{ mm}$$

$$D = 97.2518 \text{ mm}$$

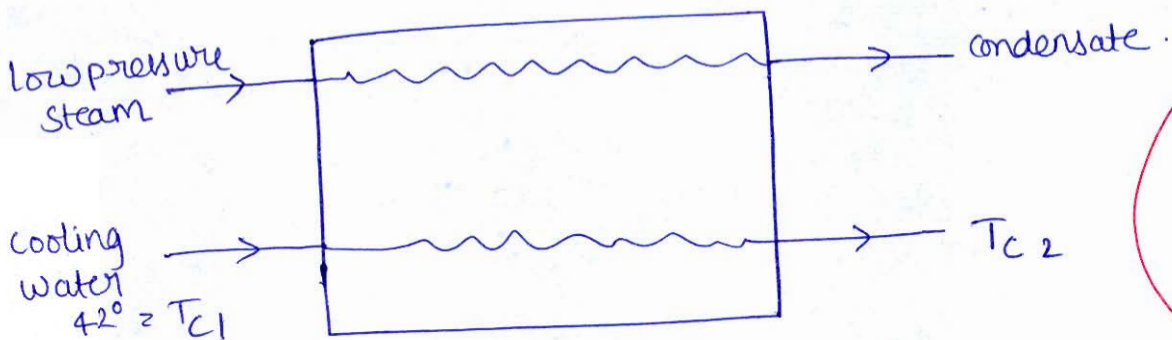
$$L = 145.8776 \text{ mm}$$

Assumptions

- * compressor works isentropically.
- * no pressure losses in the cycle (except for that in throttling)
- * vapour form of refrigerant is assumed to be an ideal gas.
- * compressor has 100% volumetric efficiency. ✓



Q.3 (c) An existing heat exchanger of 24 m² surface area is to be used to condense low pressure steam. The cooling medium will be feed water available at 42°C, its flow rate being 0.94 kg/s. The overall heat transfer coefficient is estimated at 130 W/m²K. Calculate the quantity of steam condensed and the exit temperature of the feed water. At the condensing pressure steam has saturation temperature of 100°C and latent heat of vapourisation is 2257 kJ/kgK. Assume that the steam is initially just saturated and that the condensate leaves the exchanger without sub-cooling. How would the performance of the exchanger be affected if the overall heat transfer coefficient can be doubled by a modification of feed water flow through the exchanger? Take C_p of water 4.187 kJ/kgK. [20 marks]

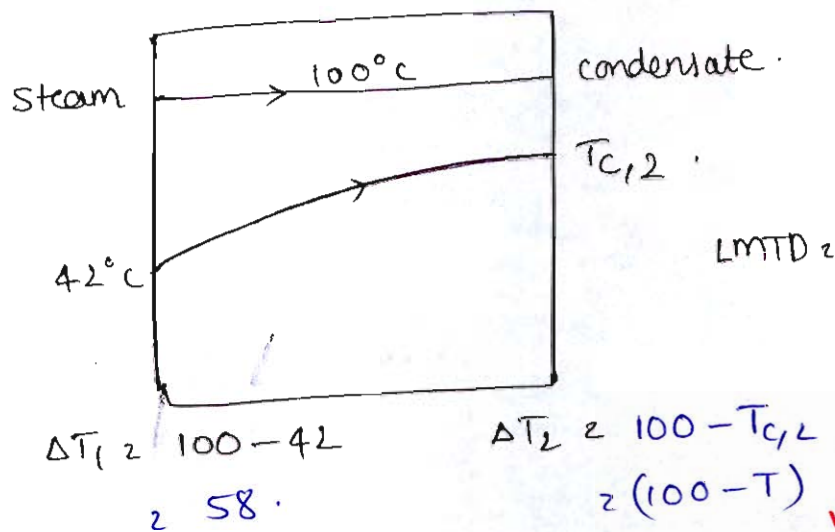


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$A = 24 \text{ m}^2$ $\dot{m}_c = 0.94 \text{ kg/s}$ \dot{m}_{steam}
 $U = 130 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ $h = 2257 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kgK}}$ $T_{\text{exit}} = T_{c2}$
 $(T_{\text{sat}})_{\text{steam}} = 100^\circ\text{C}$ $C_p = 4.187 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kgK}}$ ✓

Assuming the heat is only transferred between the both fluid, no external heat loss.

$$\dot{m}_c c_{\text{water}} (T_{c2} - 42) = \dot{m}_{\text{steam}} (h_{fg}) = UA (\text{LMTD})$$



$$0.94 \times 4.187 (T_c - 42) = \dot{m}_{\text{steam}} (2257) = (0.130 \times 24) \text{LMTD}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln\left(\frac{\Delta T_1}{\Delta T_2}\right)} = \frac{58 - 100 + T_c}{\ln\left(\frac{58}{100 - T_c}\right)}$$

$$0.94 \times 4.187 (\cancel{T_c - 42}) = \frac{(\cancel{T_c - 42}) (0.130 \times 24)}{\ln\left(\frac{58}{100 - T_c}\right)}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{58}{100 - T_c}\right) = \frac{0.130 \times 24}{0.94 \times 4.187}$$

$$\frac{58}{1 - 289} = 100 - T_c = 26.261$$

$$T_c = \cancel{55.013} = 73.7387$$

\therefore Exit temperature of feed water = 73.7387°C
 ~~55.013°C~~

$$\dot{m}_{\text{steam}} = \frac{0.94 \times 4.187 (\cancel{55} \cancel{013} - 42)}{2257}$$

$$\dot{m}_{\text{steam}} = \cancel{0.02269} \text{ kg/s} \rightarrow \text{quantity of steam condensed}$$

$$0.05534$$

* If U is doubled
ie $U' = 260 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$

$$0.94 \times 4.187 (T_c - 42) = \dot{m}_{\text{steam}} (2257) = \cancel{(260 \times 24)} \times \text{LMTD}$$

$$\text{LMTD} = \frac{\Delta T_1 - \Delta T_2}{\ln\left(\frac{\Delta T_1}{\Delta T_2}\right)} = \frac{T_c - 42}{\ln\left(\frac{58}{100 - T_c}\right)}$$

$$0.94 \times 4.187 (\cancel{T_c - 42}) = (260 \times 24) \frac{(\cancel{T_c - 42})}{\ln\left(\frac{58}{100 - T_c}\right)}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{58}{100 - T_c}\right) = \frac{0.260 \times 24}{0.94 \times 4.187}$$

$$100 - T_c = 11.88$$

$$T_c = 88.118^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\dot{m}_{\text{steam}} = \frac{0.94 \times 4.187 \times (T_c - 42)}{2257}$$

$$\dot{m}_{\text{steam}} = 0.080421 \text{ kg/s}$$

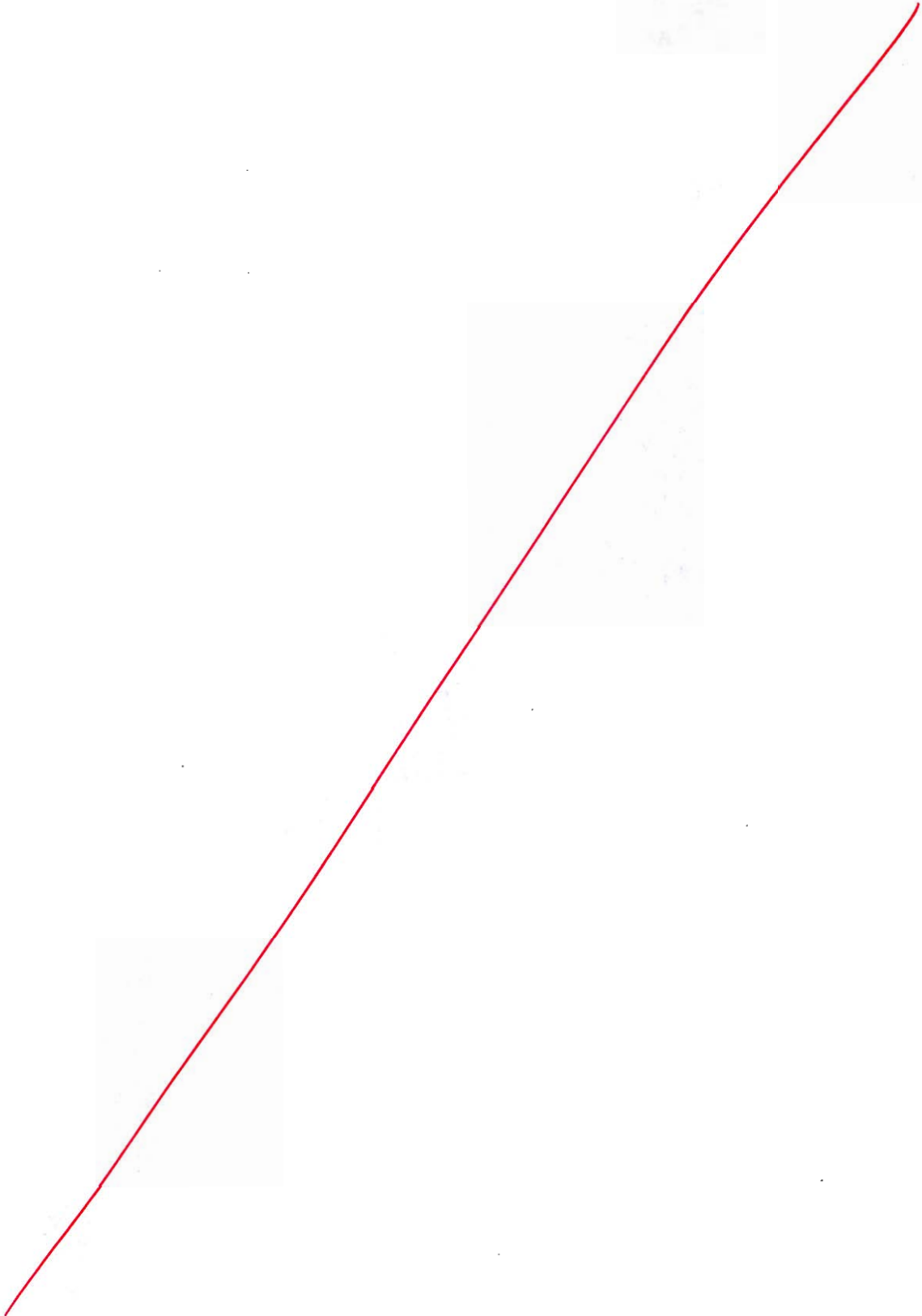
→ with doubling U , the quantity of steam condensed ↑ increased.

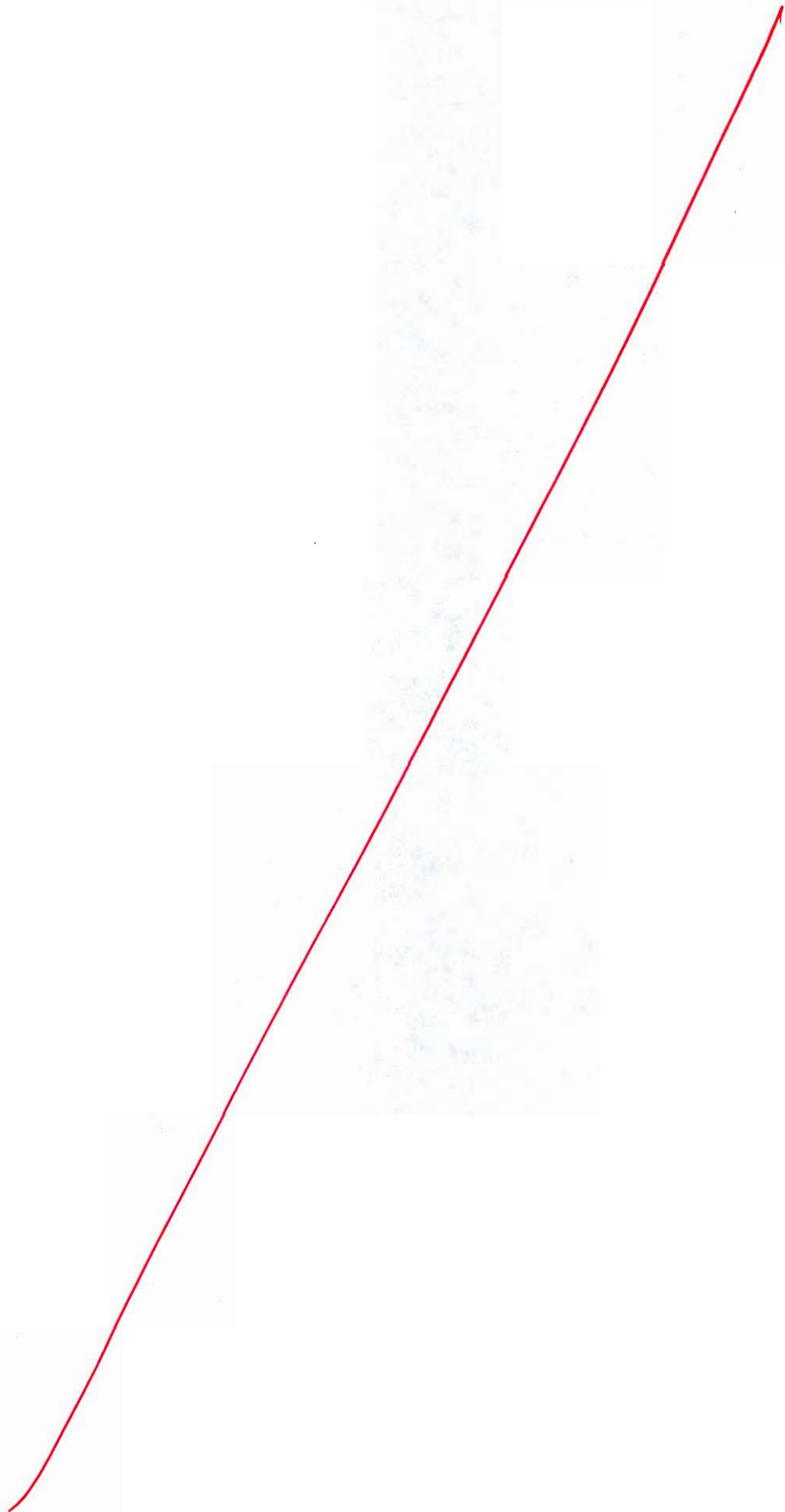
[show quantitatively what % is increased]

- Q.4 (a) 900 kg/hr of cream cheese at 16°C is pumped through 1.6 m length of 9 cm inner diameter tube which is maintained at 98°C. Determine the temperature of cheese leaving the heated section and the rates of heat transfer from the tube to the cheese. The relevant thermo-physical properties of cheese are : $\rho = 1150 \text{ kg/m}^3$; $\mu = 22.5 \text{ kg/m-s}$; $c_p = 2750 \text{ J/kgK}$; $k = 0.42 \text{ W/mK}$. Use the following correlation for laminar flow inside a tube

$$Nu = \frac{hd}{k} = 3.65 + \frac{0.067 \frac{d}{l} \text{RePr}}{1 + 0.04 \left(\frac{d}{l} \text{RePr} \right)^{0.67}}$$

[20 marks]

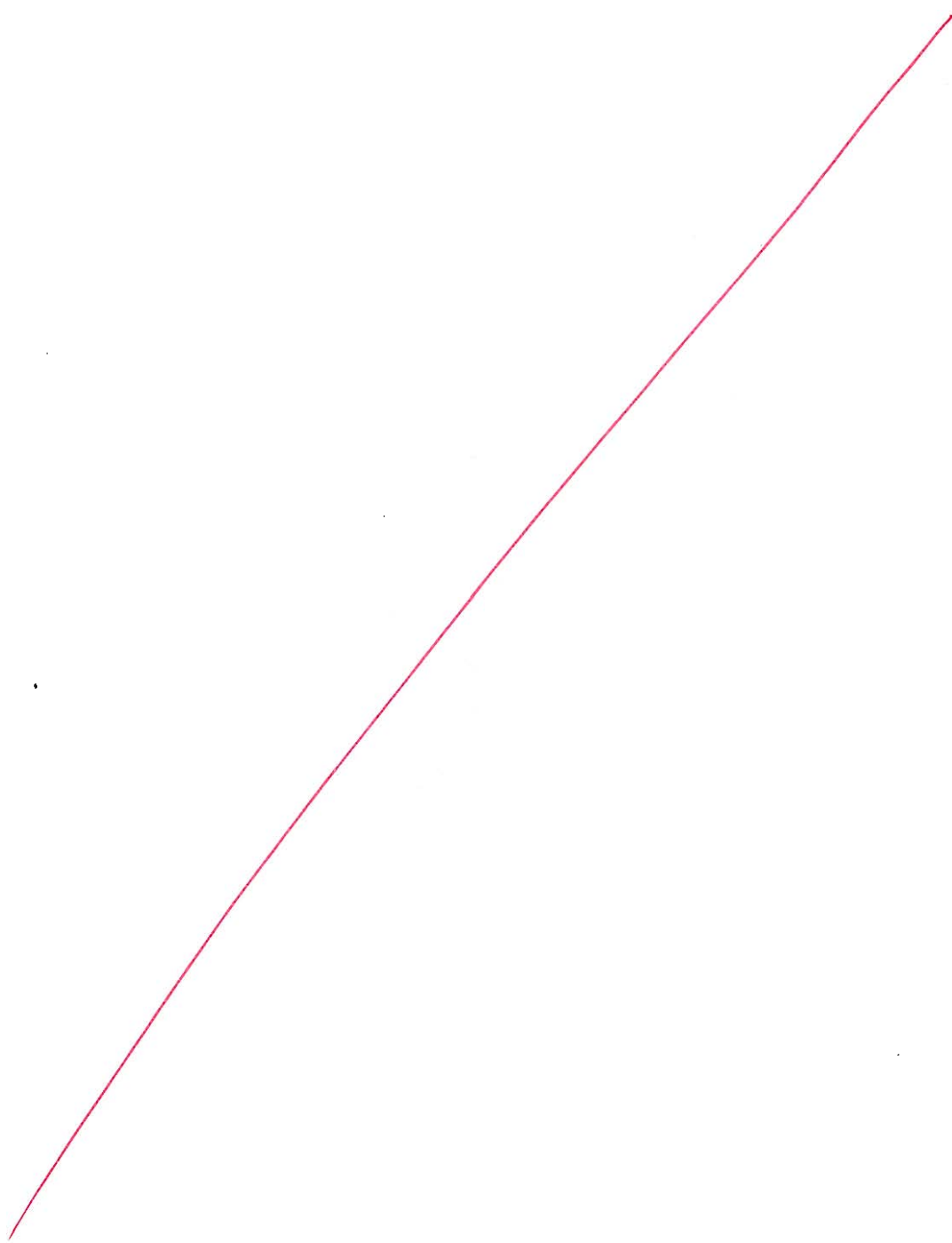


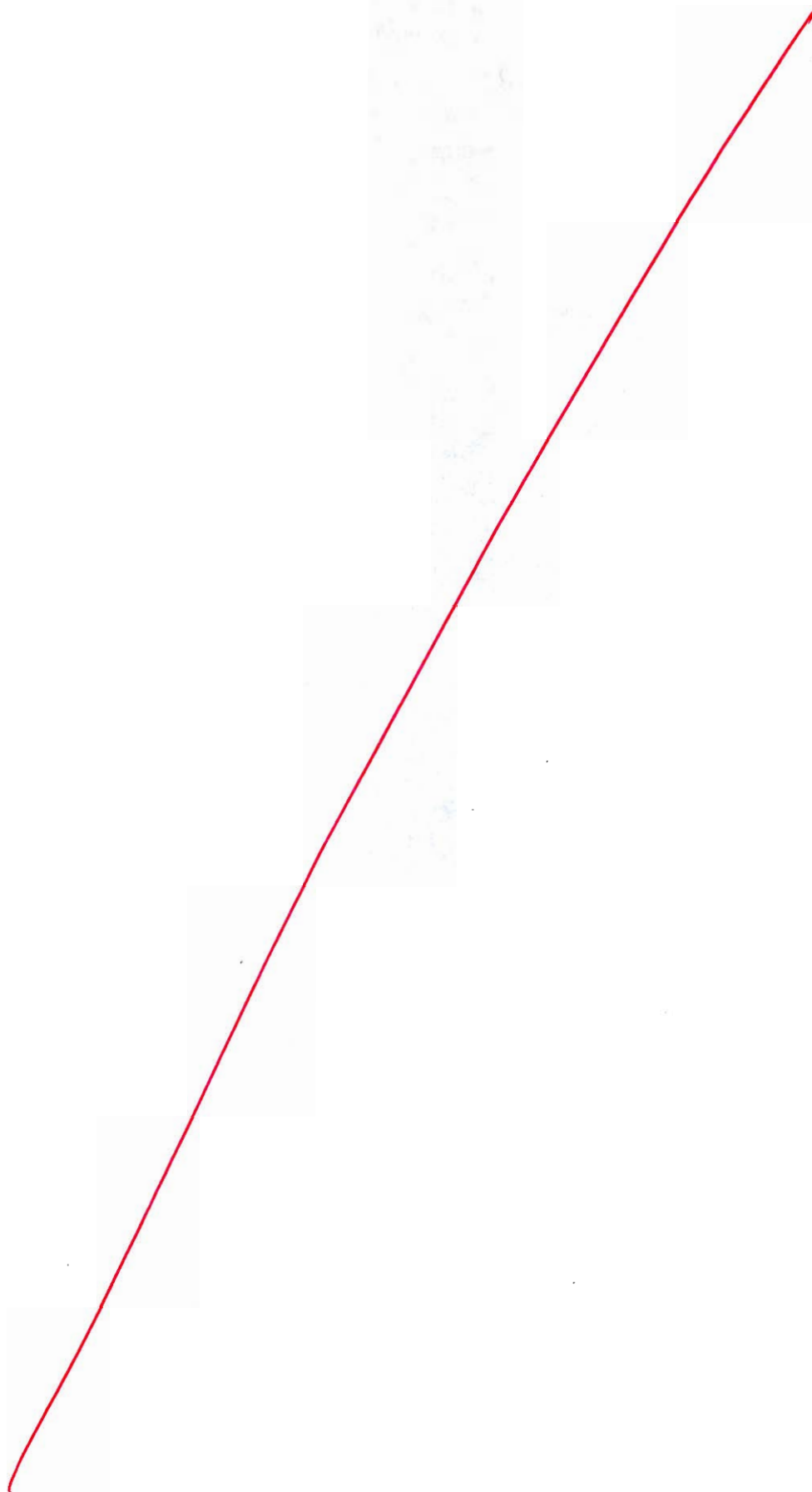


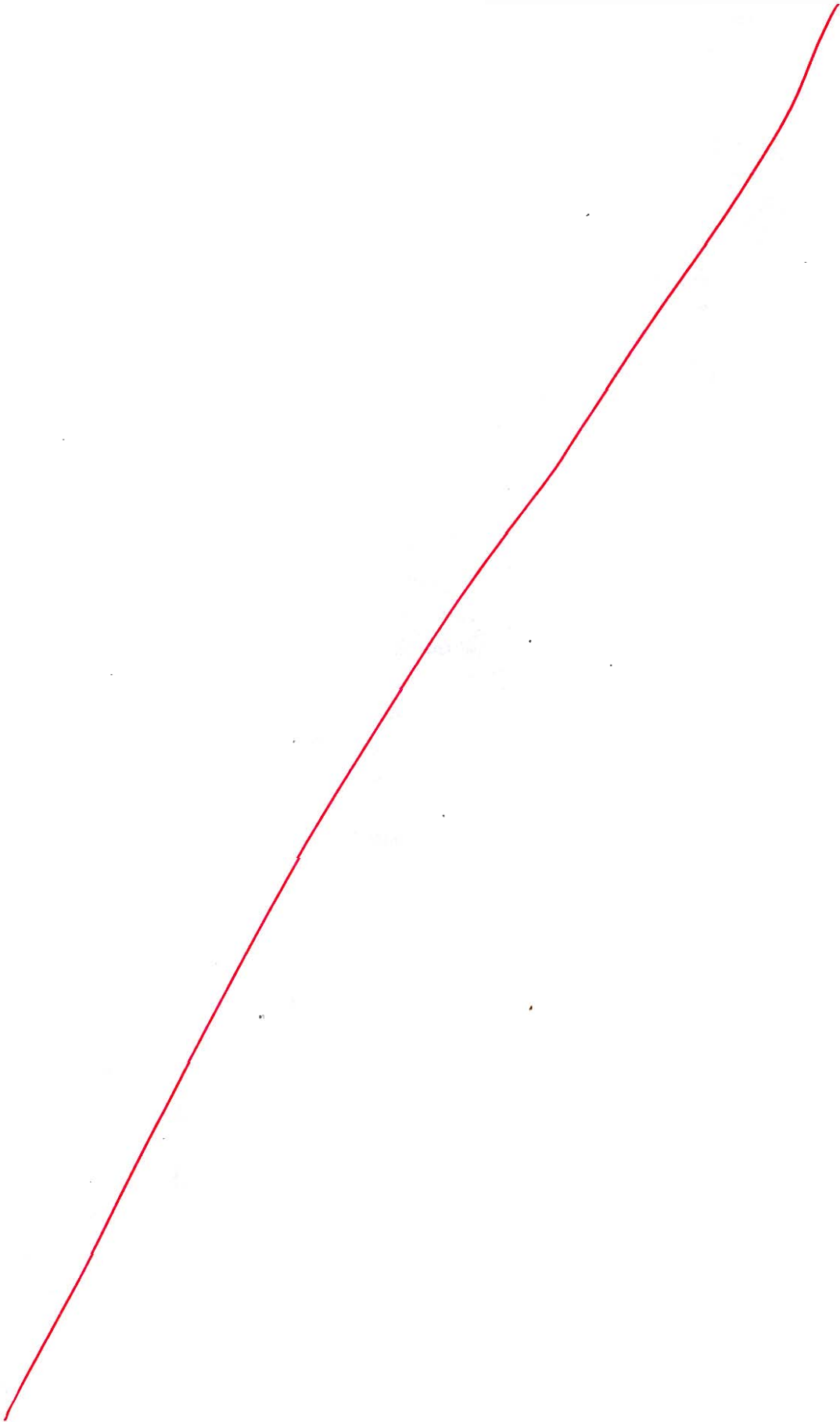
- 2.4 (b) Air flowing at the rate of $120 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$ at 40°C DBT and 50% RH is mixed with another stream flowing at the rate of $60 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$ at 26°C DBT and 50% RH. The mixture flows over a cooling coil, whose ADP temperature is 10°C and by-pass factor is 0.2. Determine DBT and RH of air leaving the coil. If this air is supplied to an air-conditioned room where DBT of 26°C and RH of 50% are maintained estimate room sensible heat factor and cooling load capacity of the coil in tonnes of refrigeration.

[Refer Psychrometric chart attached]

[20 marks]

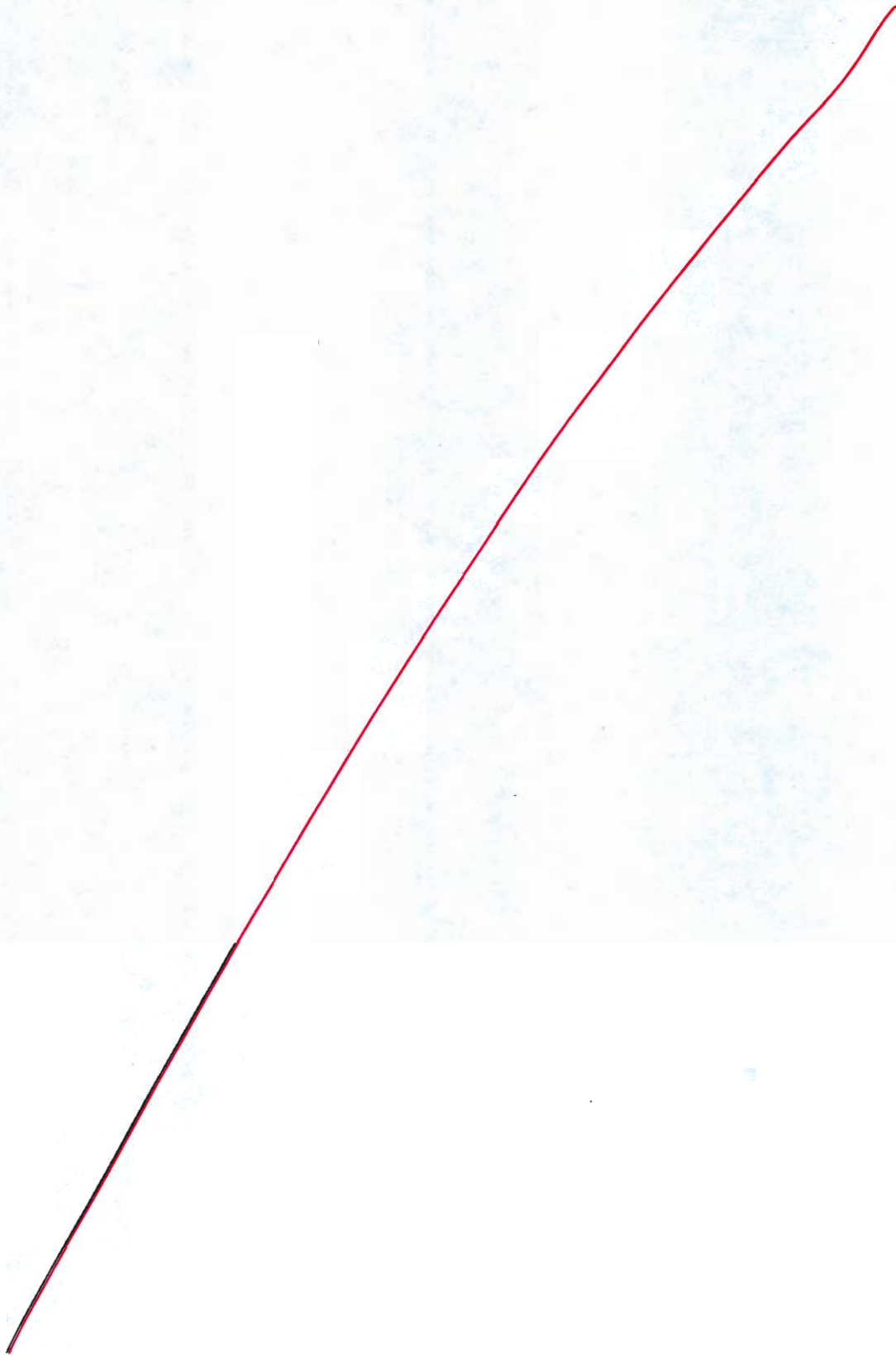


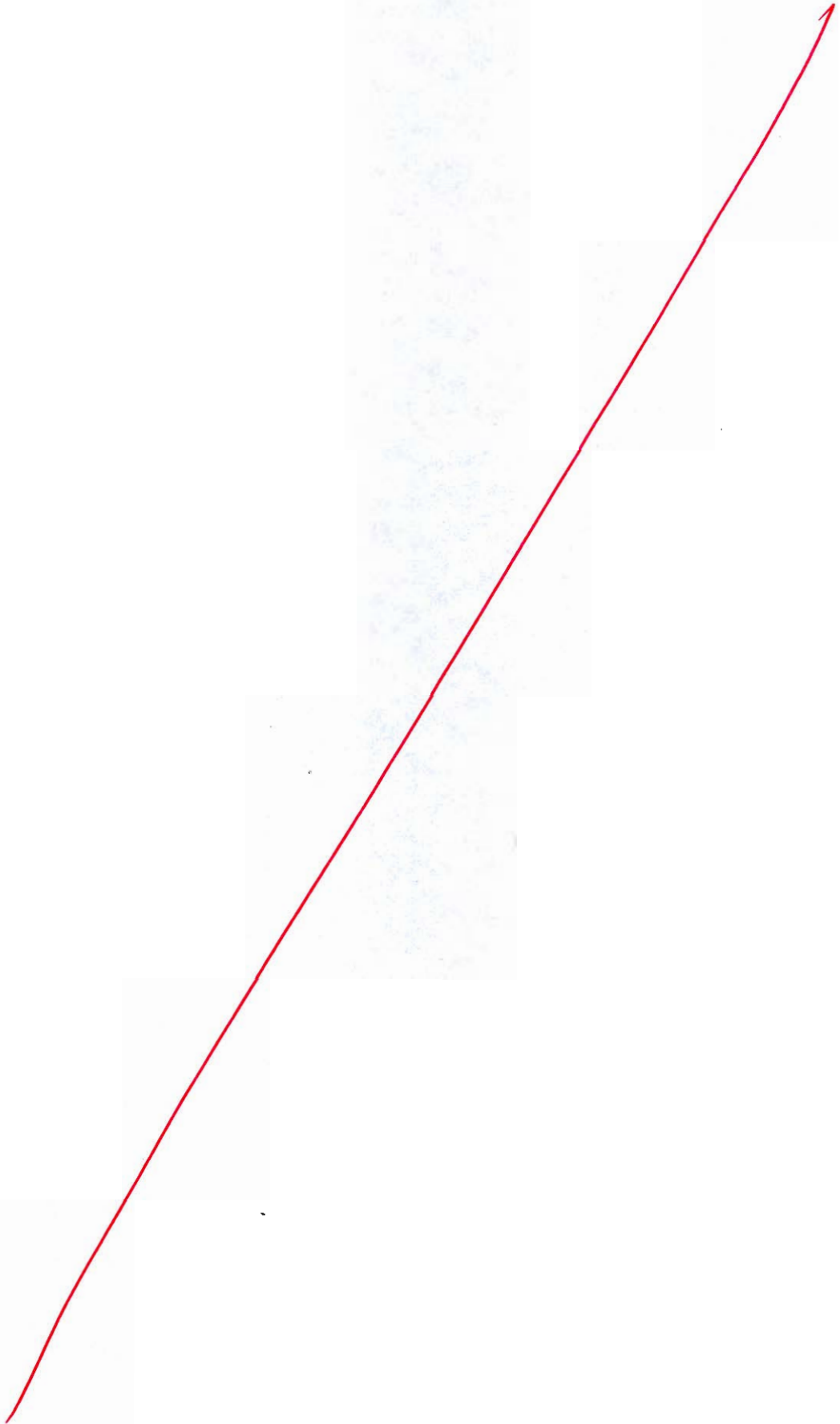


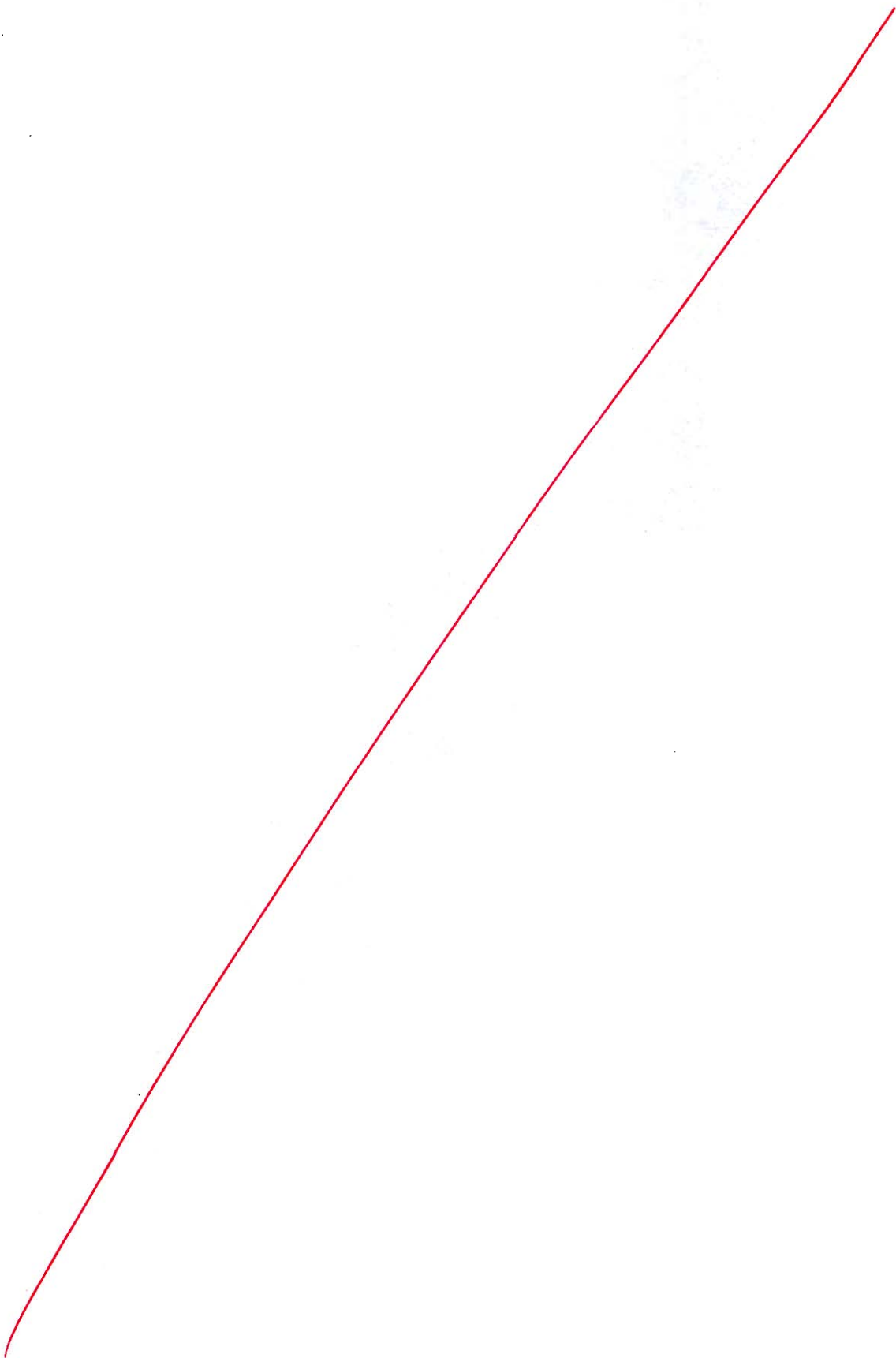


- Q.4 (c) (i) During heat treatment, cylindrical pieces of 26 mm diameter, 32 mm height and at 30°C are placed in a furnace at 760°C with convection coefficient 84 W/m²-K. Calculate the time required to heat the pieces to 620°C. What will be the shortfall in temperature if the pieces are taken out from the furnace after 270 seconds? Assume the following property values : $\rho = 7850 \text{ kg/m}^3$; $C_p = 480 \text{ J/kgK}$; $K = 42 \text{ W/m-K}$.
- (ii) Draw a typical boiling curve for pool boiling of water at saturation temperature and atmospheric pressure. Mark each boiling regime and explain briefly its various regimes.

[10 + 10 marks]









Saturated Water and Steam (Temperature-based)

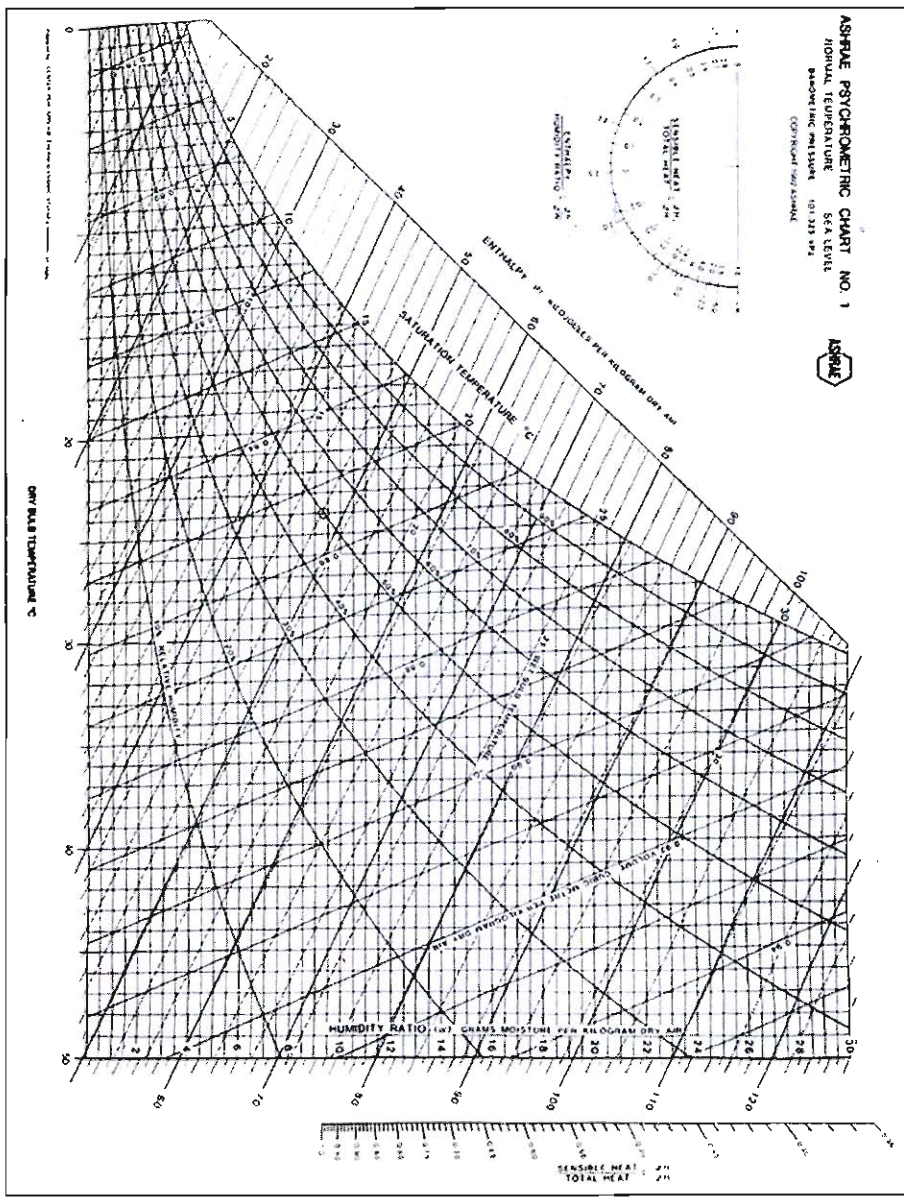
Table with 15 columns: T (°C), P_sat (MPa), v_f, v_g, u_f, u_g, h_f, h_g, h_fg, s_f, s_g, s_fg, Entropy (kJ/kg K). Rows 1-40.

Saturated Water and Steam (Pressure-based)

Table with 15 columns: P (MPa), P_sat (MPa), T_sat (°C), v_f, v_g, u_f, u_g, h_f, h_g, h_fg, s_f, s_g, s_fg, Entropy (kJ/kg K). Rows 1-40.

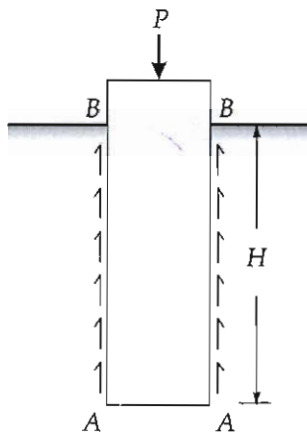
Saturated Water and Steam (Pressure-based), Contd.

P	T _{sat}	v _f	v _g	u _f	u _g	h _f	h _g	h _{fg}	s _f	s _g	s _{fg}
0.40	143.068	0.00106555	0.46228	641.22	2553.1	601.65	2738.1	2133.4	1.7765	6.8955	5.1190
0.42	145.375	0.00108514	0.44165	611.79	2554.8	612.35	2740.3	2128.0	1.7916	6.8791	5.0876
0.44	147.676	0.00108720	0.42271	619.10	2556.4	619.58	2742.4	2122.8	1.8120	6.8636	5.0516
0.46	149.716	0.00108908	0.40542	626.11	2557.9	626.61	2744.4	2117.7	1.8287	6.8487	5.0169
0.48	150.300	0.00109081	0.38950	632.95	2559.3	633.47	2746.3	2112.8	1.8448	6.8344	4.9805
0.50	151.831	0.00109255	0.37481	639.54	2560.7	640.09	2748.1	2108.0	1.8604	6.8207	4.9463
0.52	153.314	0.00109423	0.36120	645.93	2562.1	646.50	2749.9	2103.4	1.8754	6.8075	4.9211
0.54	154.753	0.00109587	0.34855	652.13	2563.3	652.72	2751.7	2098.8	1.8899	6.7948	4.9049
0.56	156.149	0.00109748	0.33682	658.16	2564.5	658.77	2753.4	2094.1	1.9041	6.7825	4.8876
0.58	157.506	0.00109905	0.32585	664.01	2565.7	664.65	2755.1	2090.0	1.9176	6.7707	4.8831
0.60	158.826	0.00110060	0.31558	669.72	2566.8	670.38	2756.7	2085.8	1.9308	6.7592	4.8831
0.62	160.112	0.00110212	0.30596	675.28	2567.9	675.96	2758.2	2081.6	1.9437	6.7482	4.8845
0.64	161.365	0.00110362	0.29691	680.70	2568.9	681.41	2758.9	2077.5	1.9562	6.7374	4.7813
0.66	162.587	0.00110509	0.28840	686.00	2570.0	686.73	2760.3	2073.5	1.9684	6.7270	4.7587
0.68	163.781	0.00110653	0.28036	691.17	2570.9	691.92	2761.5	2069.6	1.9802	6.7169	4.7367
0.70	164.946	0.00110796	0.27277	696.22	2571.9	697.00	2762.8	2065.8	1.9918	6.7071	4.7153
0.72	166.086	0.00110936	0.26559	701.17	2572.7	701.97	2763.9	2062.0	2.0031	6.6975	4.6944
0.74	167.200	0.00111075	0.25879	706.02	2573.6	706.84	2765.1	2058.2	2.0141	6.6882	4.6741
0.76	168.291	0.00111211	0.25233	710.76	2574.4	711.61	2766.2	2054.6	2.0248	6.6791	4.6543
0.78	169.360	0.00111345	0.24618	715.41	2575.3	716.38	2767.3	2051.0	2.0354	6.6703	4.6349
0.80	170.406	0.00111478	0.24031	719.97	2576.0	720.86	2768.3	2047.4	2.0457	6.6616	4.6160
0.82	171.433	0.00111609	0.23477	724.41	2576.8	725.36	2769.3	2043.9	2.0557	6.6532	4.5975
0.84	172.440	0.00111739	0.22946	728.84	2577.6	729.78	2770.3	2040.5	2.0656	6.6449	4.5793
0.86	173.428	0.00111867	0.22438	733.15	2578.2	734.11	2771.2	2037.1	2.0753	6.6369	4.5616
0.88	174.398	0.00111993	0.21953	737.38	2578.9	738.37	2772.1	2033.8	2.0848	6.6290	4.5443
0.90	175.350	0.00112118	0.21489	741.55	2579.6	742.56	2773.0	2030.5	2.0940	6.6213	4.5272
0.92	176.287	0.00112242	0.21044	745.65	2580.3	746.68	2773.9	2027.2	2.1032	6.6137	4.5106
0.94	177.207	0.00112364	0.20617	749.67	2580.9	750.73	2774.7	2024.0	2.1121	6.6063	4.4942
0.96	178.112	0.00112485	0.20208	753.64	2581.5	754.72	2775.5	2020.8	2.1209	6.5991	4.4782
0.98	179.002	0.00112605	0.19814	757.55	2582.1	758.65	2776.3	2017.7	2.1296	6.5920	4.4624
1.00	179.878	0.00112723	0.19436	761.39	2582.7	762.52	2777.1	2014.6	2.1381	6.5850	4.4470
1.05	182.009	0.00113014	0.18552	770.75	2584.1	771.91	2778.9	2007.0	2.1587	6.5681	4.4065
1.10	184.062	0.00113299	0.17745	779.78	2585.4	781.03	2780.6	1999.6	2.1785	6.5520	4.3735
1.15	186.013	0.00113577	0.17006	788.51	2586.6	789.82	2782.2	1992.4	2.1976	6.5365	4.3390
1.20	187.857	0.00113850	0.16326	796.96	2587.8	798.33	2783.7	1985.4	2.2159	6.5217	4.3058
1.25	189.589	0.00114118	0.15699	805.15	2588.9	806.58	2785.1	1978.6	2.2337	6.5074	4.2737
1.30	191.165	0.00114380	0.15119	813.11	2590.0	814.60	2786.5	1971.9	2.2508	6.4936	4.2428
1.35	192.617	0.00114638	0.14580	820.81	2590.9	822.39	2787.7	1965.3	2.2674	6.4803	4.2129
1.40	195.059	0.00114892	0.14078	828.36	2591.7	829.97	2788.8	1958.9	2.2835	6.4675	4.1839
1.45	196.655	0.00115111	0.13609	835.68	2592.6	837.35	2789.9	1952.6	2.2992	6.4550	4.1569
1.50	198.287	0.00115387	0.13171	842.83	2593.4	844.56	2791.0	1946.4	2.3143	6.4430	4.1286

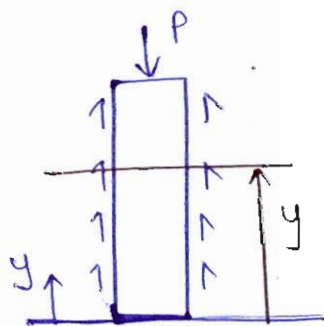


Section : B

- Q.5 (a) A pile of uniform section is embedded in soil by a depth H . The pile supports a structural load P at its top which is transferred to the soil entirely by friction as shown in figure below. The variation of friction (f) along the depth of the pile is given by $f = ky^2$, where y is the elevation above the bottom of the pile. Determine the shortening of the pile.



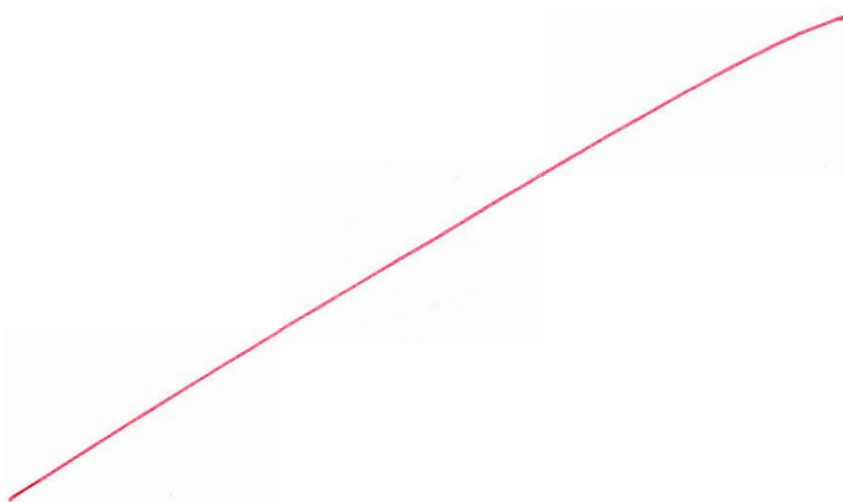
[12 marks]



$$f = ky^2$$

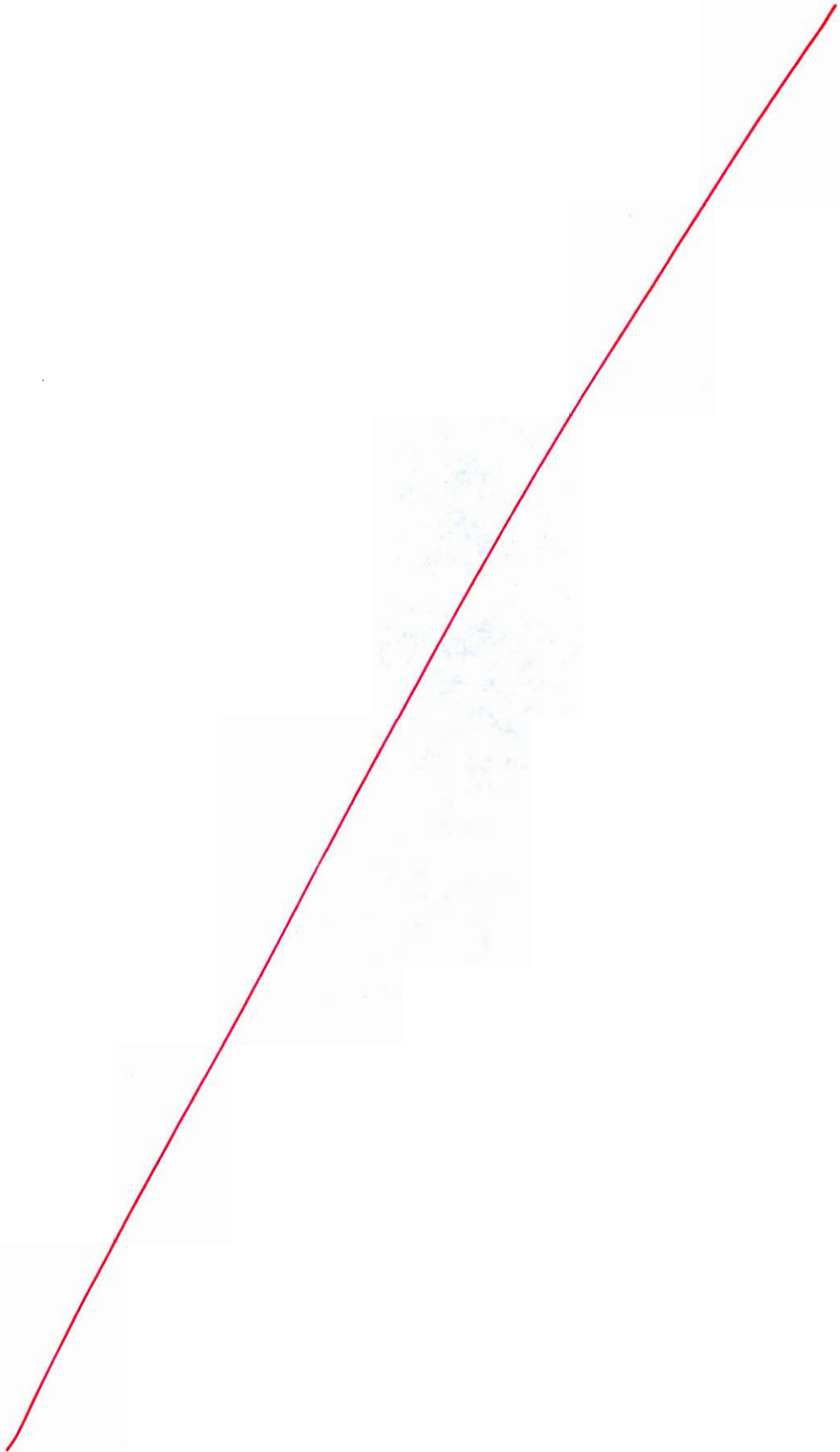
$$\Delta = \int_0^H \frac{P dx}{AE}$$

$P =$ axial compressive load.

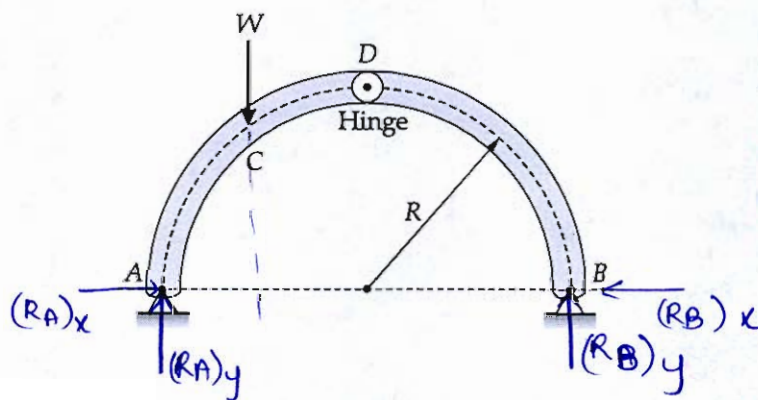


- Q.5 (b) A lump of steel of mass 15 kg at 800°C is dropped in 10 kg of water at 30°C contained in an insulated container which is open to the atmosphere. If the specific heat of steel and water are 0.5 kJ/kgK and 4.27 kJ/kgK respectively and latent heat of vaporization of water at 100°C is 2257 kJ/kg , then calculate the change in entropy of steel, water and the universe.

[12 marks]



- Q.5 (c) A 3-hinged arch loaded at C, at a distance $\frac{R}{2}$ from A. Find the resultant forces at A and B as shown in figure below.



6

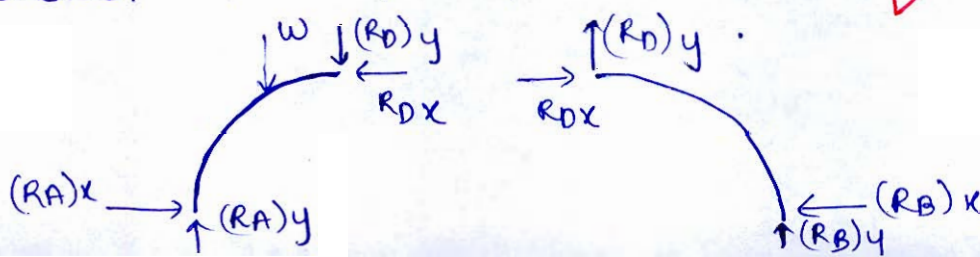
[12 marks]

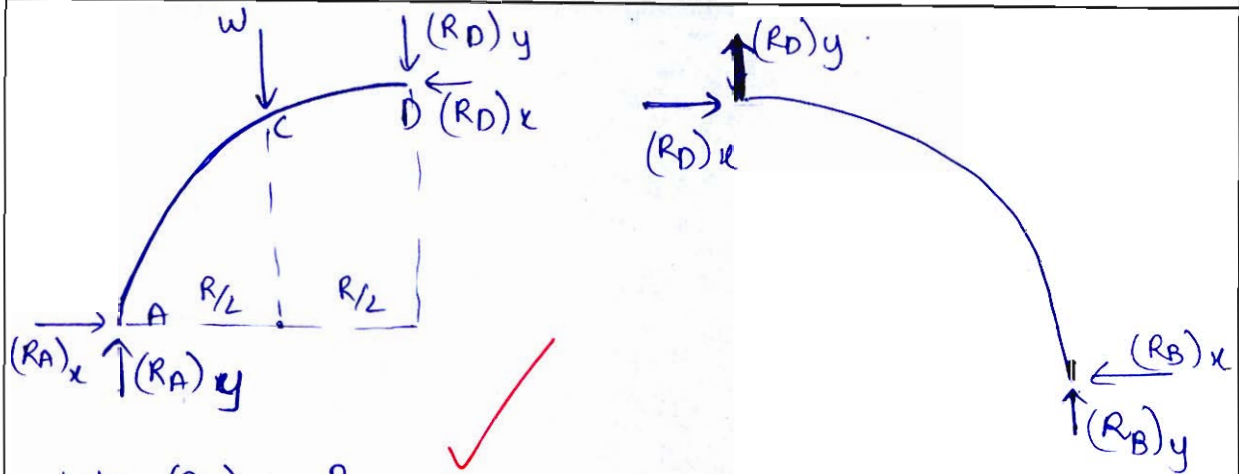
From static equilibrium,

$$(R_A)_x = (R_B)_x \rightarrow \text{a}$$

$$W = (R_A)_y + (R_B)_y \rightarrow \text{b}$$

Consider FBD of A D, BD member.





Let $(R_A)_x = P$

from static equilibrium.

$$(R_A)_x = (R_D)_x = (R_B)_x = P \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\sum M_D = 0$$

$$0 = w R/2 + P R - (R_A)_y R$$

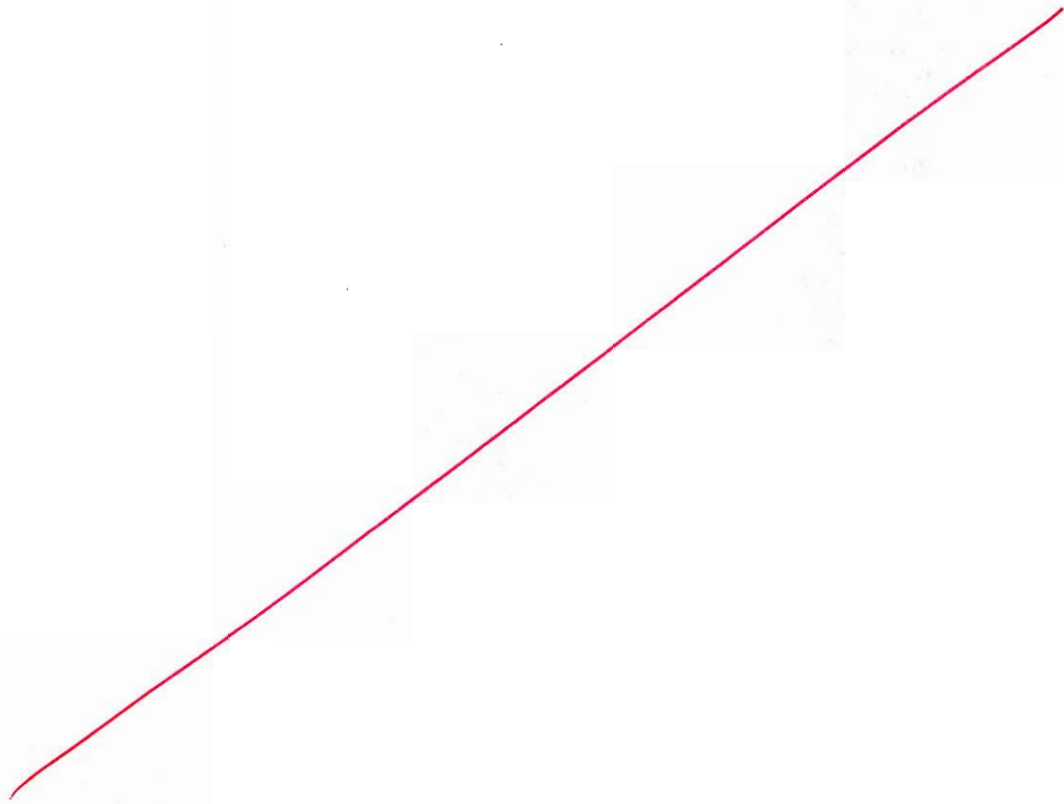
$$0 = \frac{w}{2} + P - (R_A)_y \rightarrow (2)$$

$$w + (R_D)_y = (R_A)_y \rightarrow (3)$$

$$(R_D)_y = -(R_B)_y \rightarrow (4)$$

$$w = R_A y + R_B y$$

Incomplete solution



2.5 (d) State and prove Clausius inequality.

[12 marks]

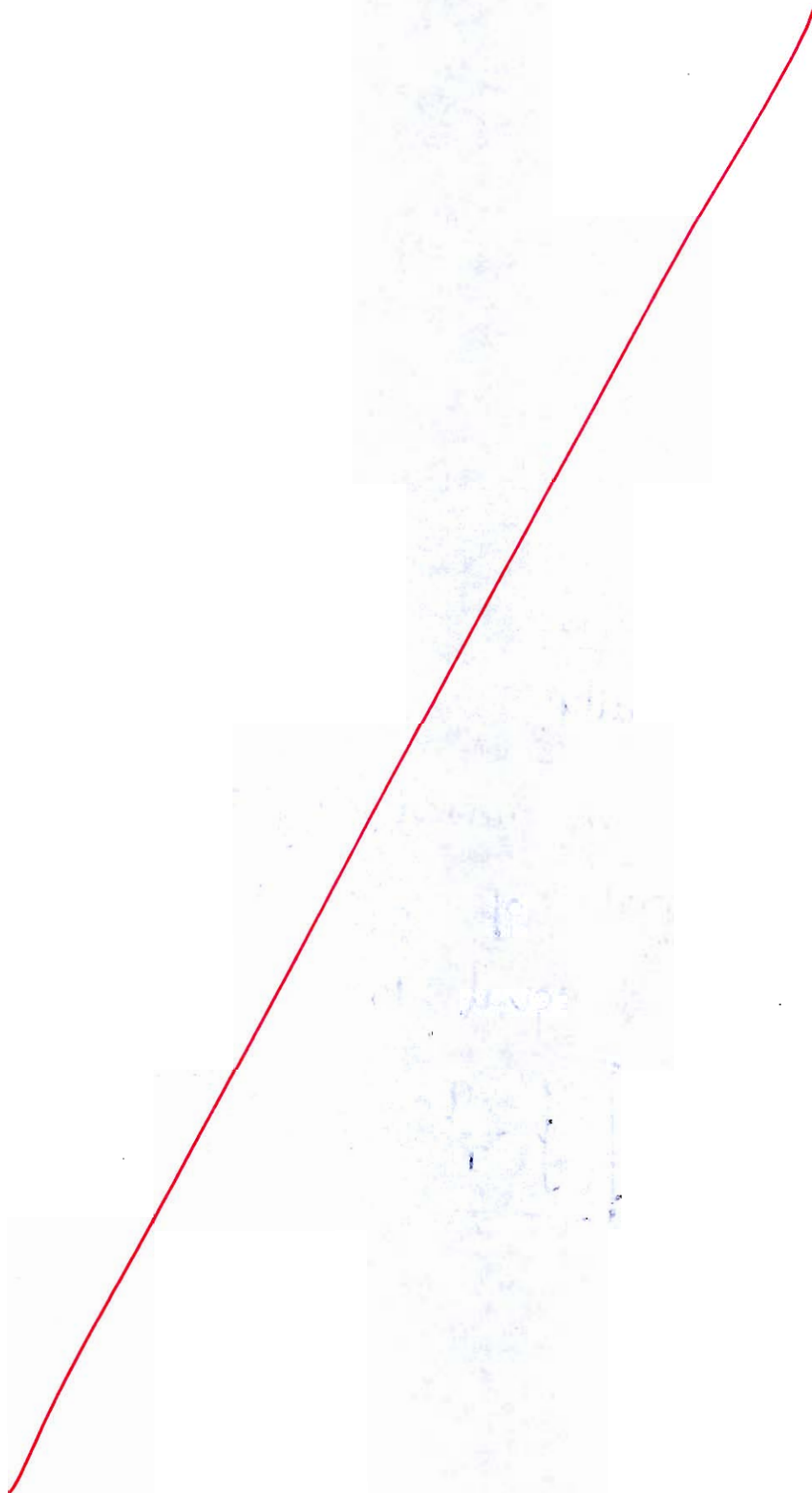
Clausius inequality

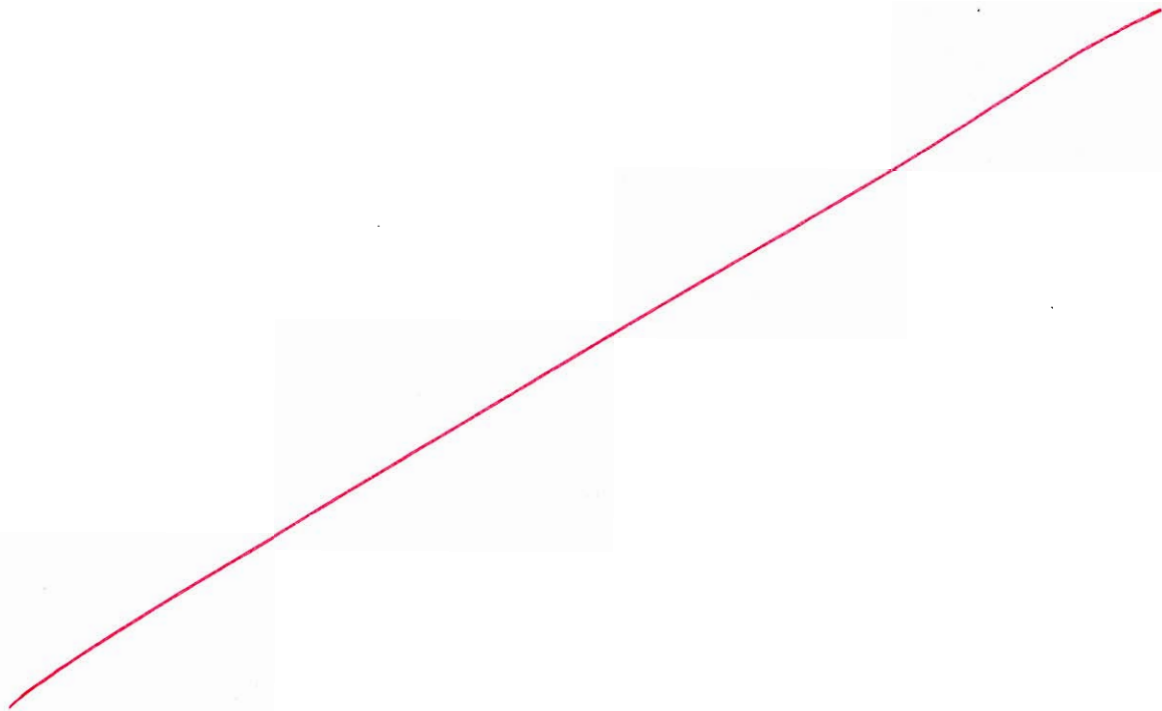
For a system undergoing a cycle, the cyclic integral of $\frac{\delta q}{T}$ is always less than or equal to 0.

4

$$\oint \frac{\delta q}{T} \leq 0.$$

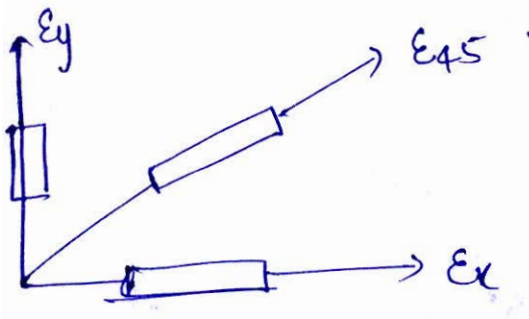






- 2.5 (e) A rectangular strain rosette strain gauge records the following values for linear strain at a point in two dimensional stress system : $e_x = 520 \times 10^{-6}$, $e_y = -140 \times 10^{-6}$, and $e_{45^\circ} = 270 \times 10^{-6}$, the later being at 45° to the x and y axes. Calculate the principal strain and stresses. Take $E = 205 \text{ GPa}$ and $\mu = 0.32$.

[12 marks]



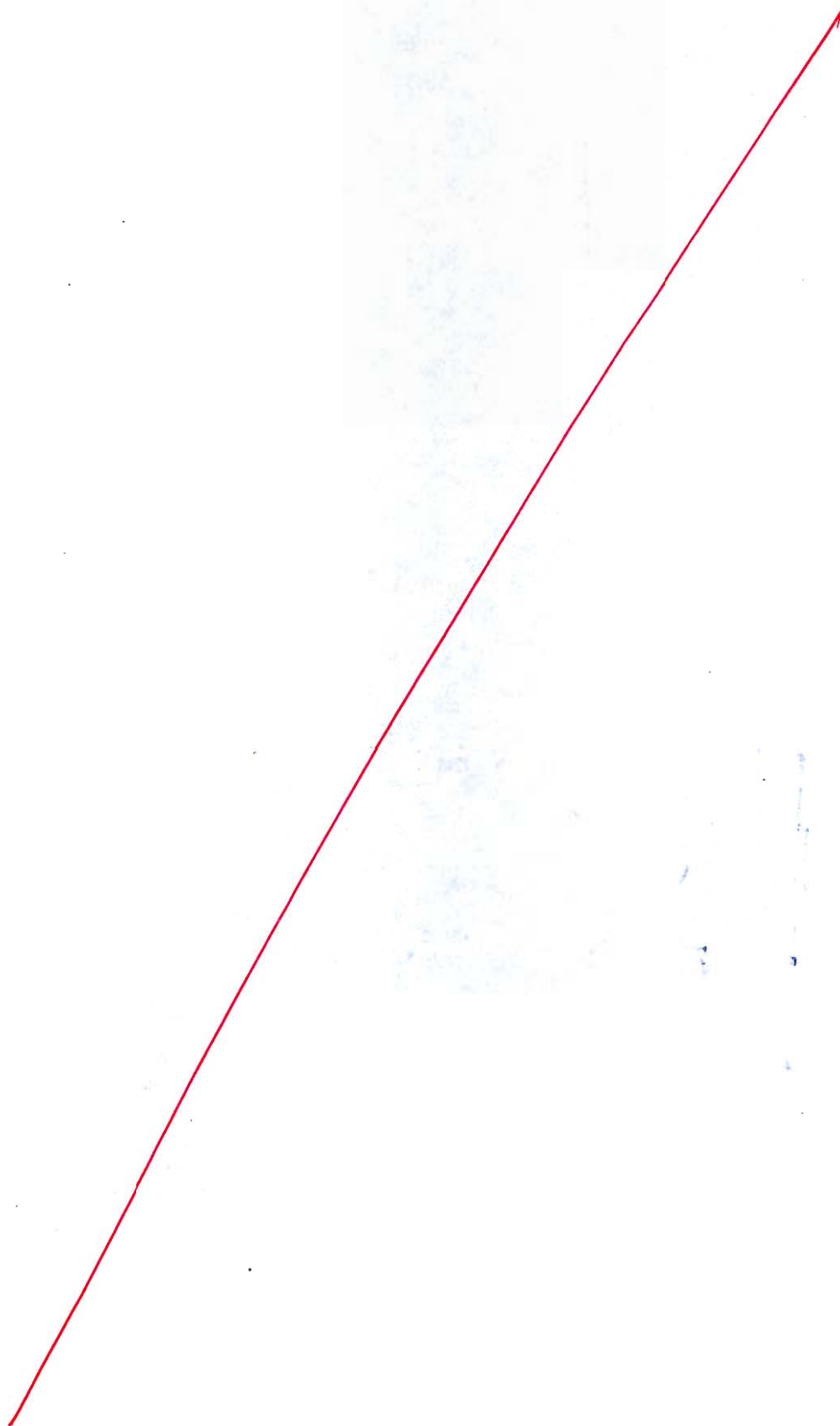
$$E_x = 520 \mu$$

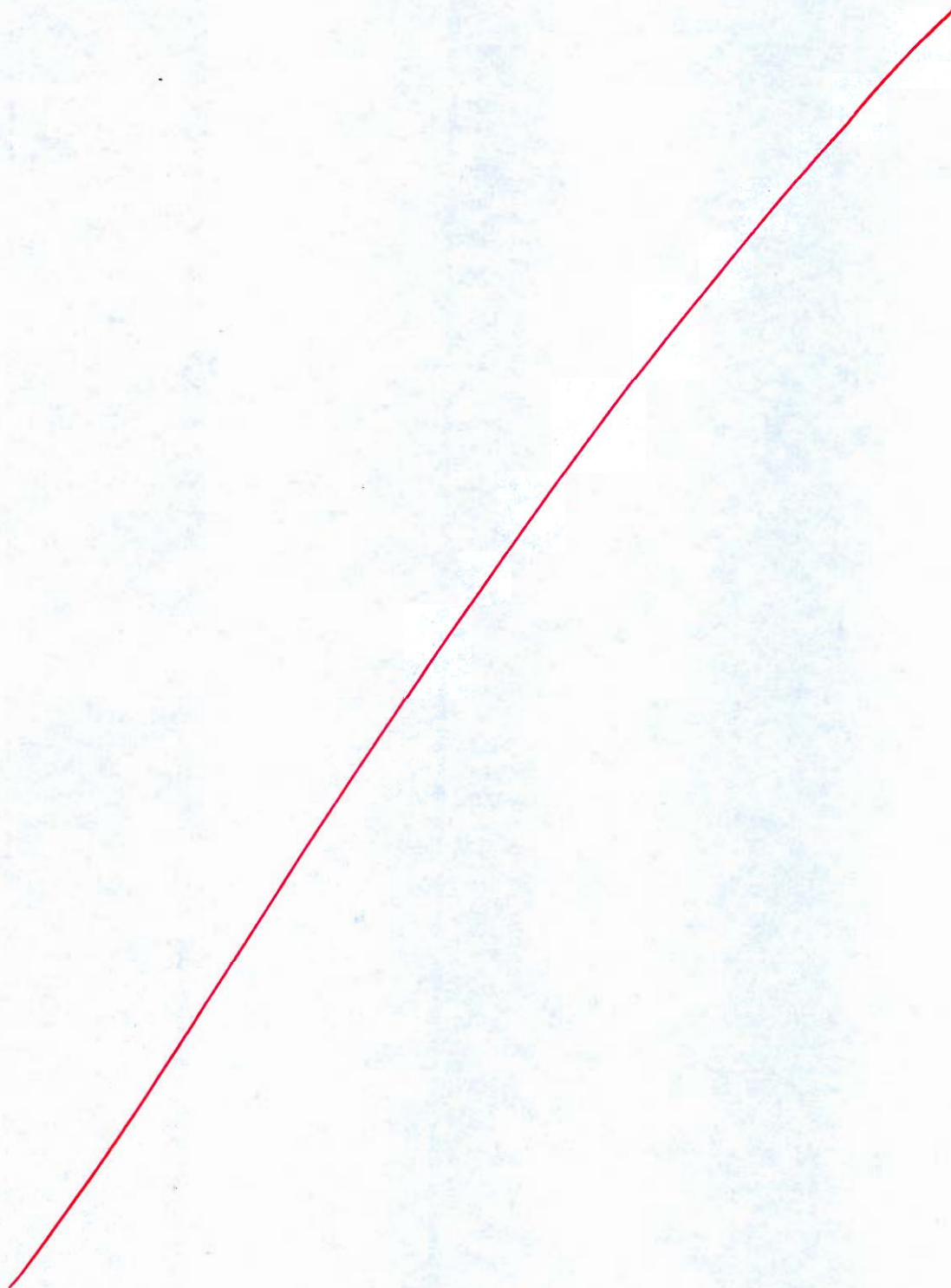
$$E_y = -140 \mu$$

$$E_{45} = 270 \mu$$

$$\tau_{xy} = 2E_{45} - (E_x + E_y)$$

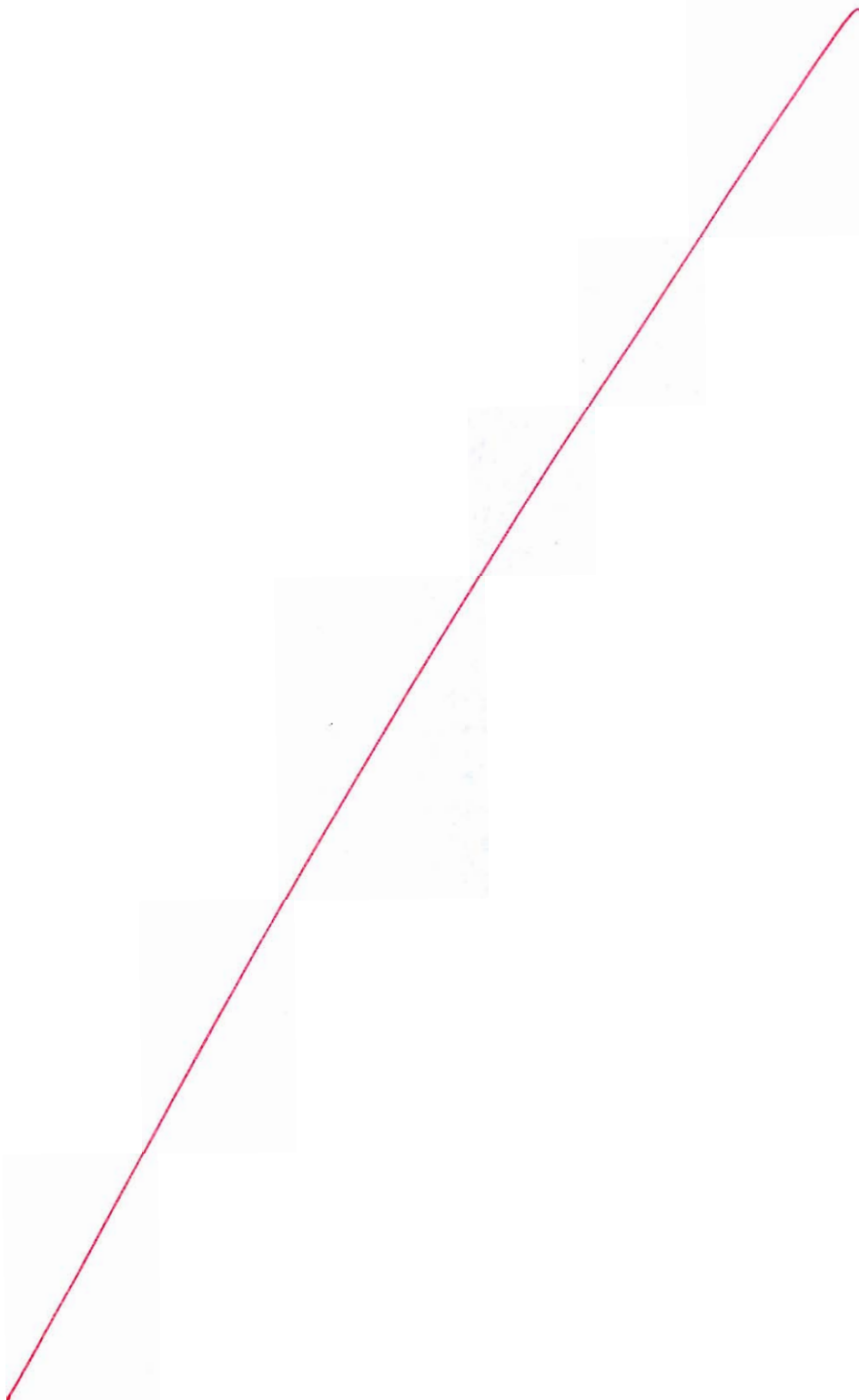


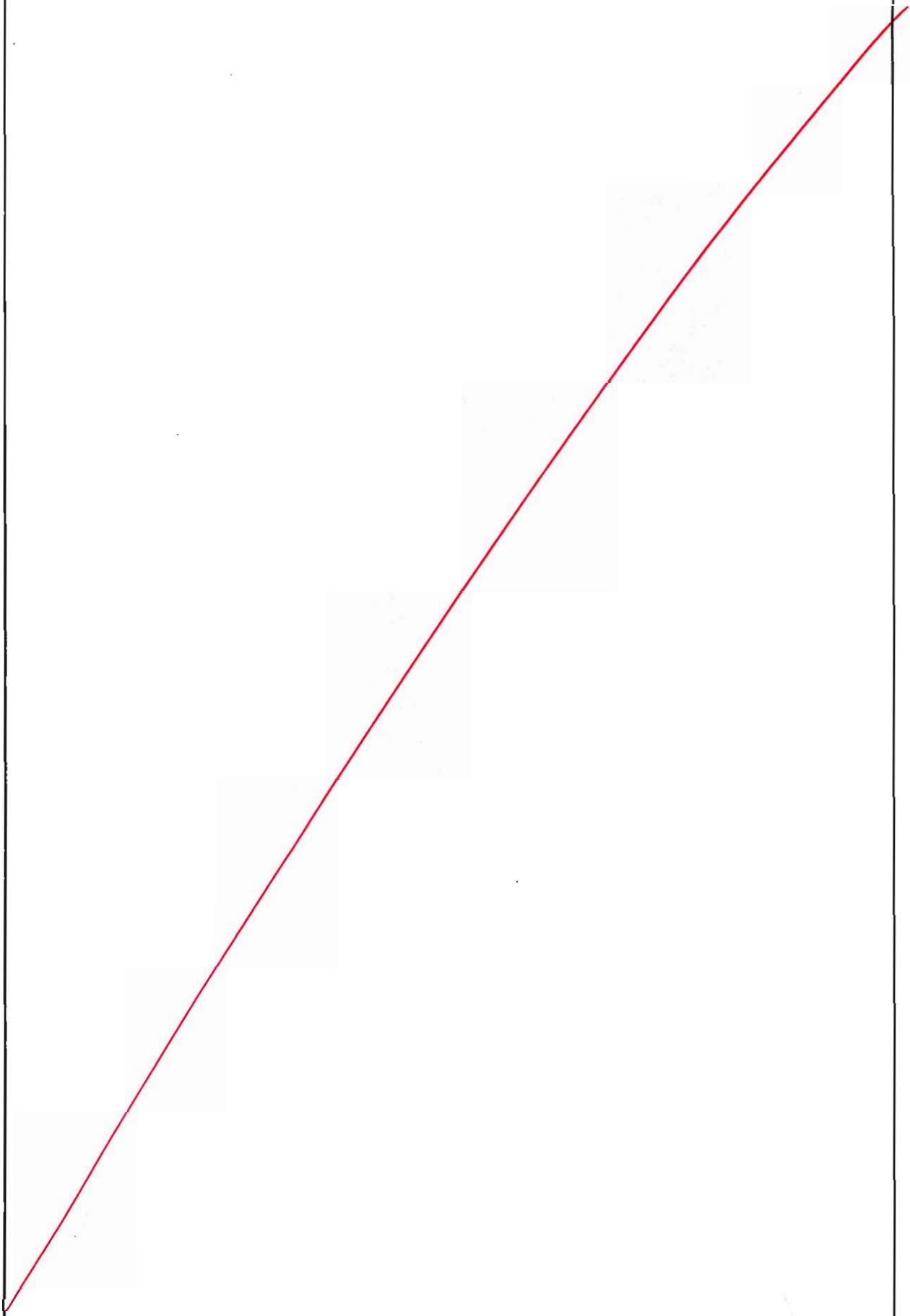


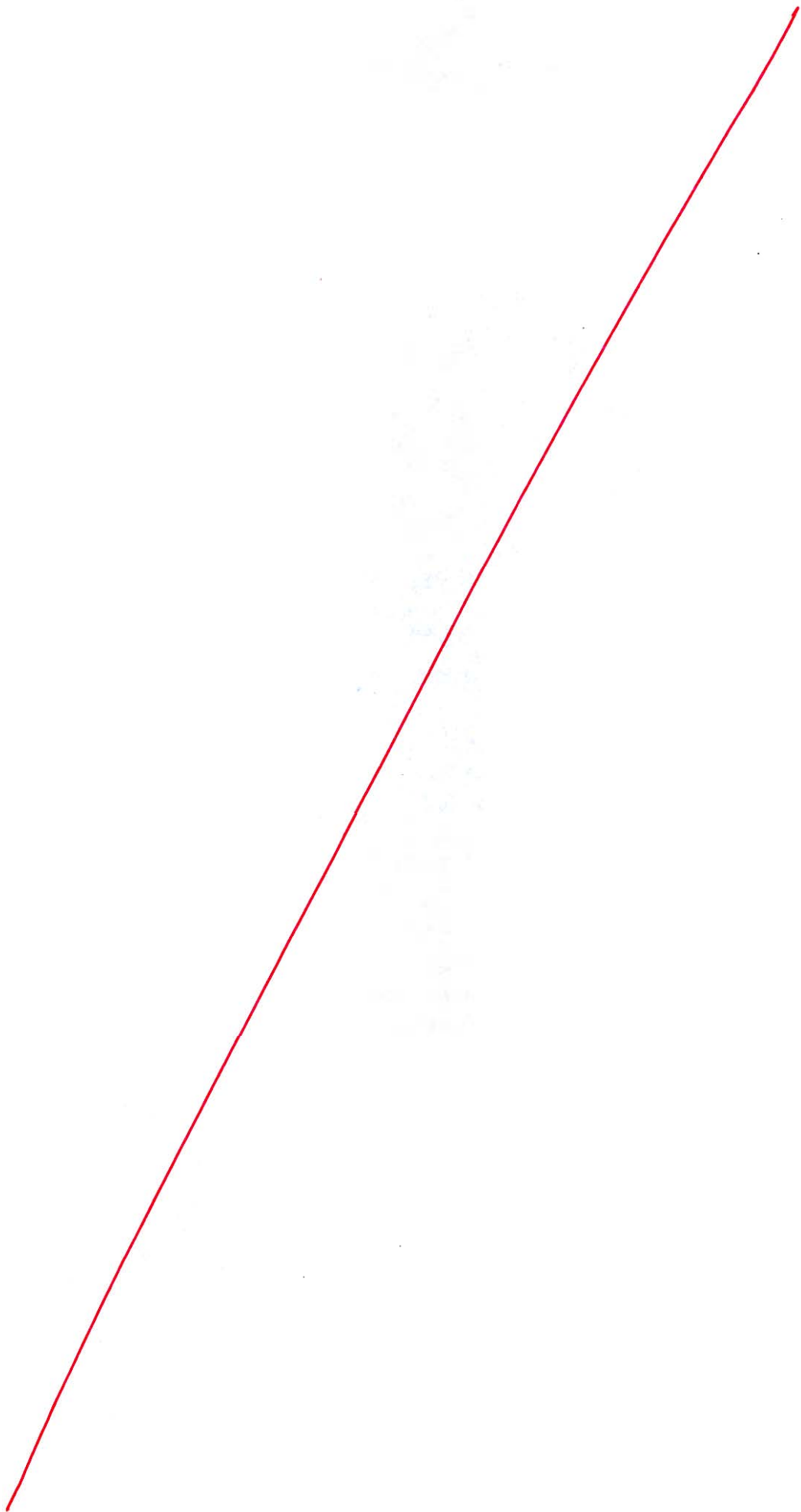


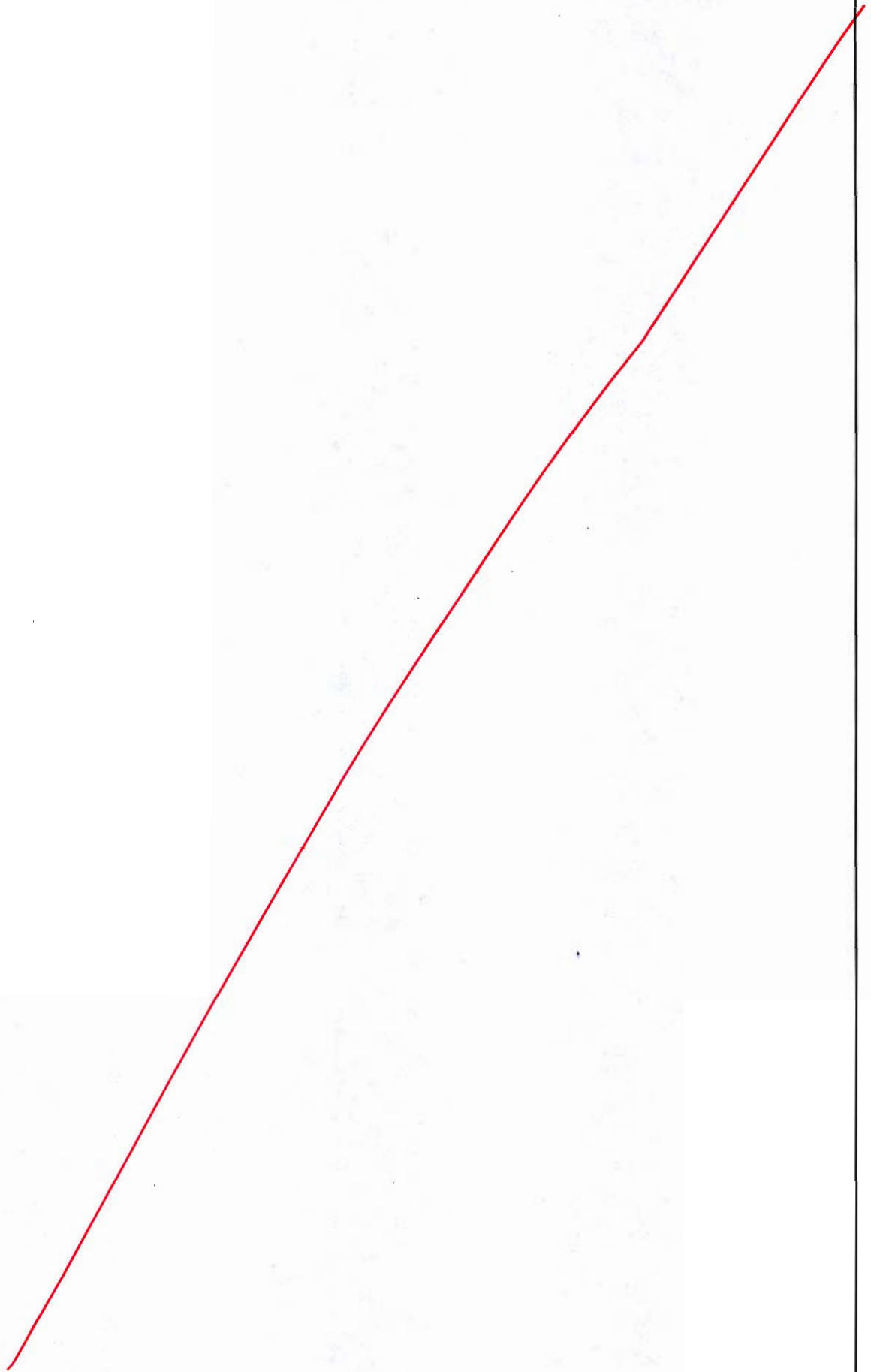
- Q.6 (a) A compound cylinder, formed by shrinking one tube on to another, is subjected to an internal pressure of 60 MPa. Before the fluid is admitted, the internal and external diameters of the compound cylinder are 120 mm and 220 mm, and the diameter at the junction is 180 mm. If after shrinkage, the radial pressure at the common surface is 10 MPa, calculate the final stresses set-up by the section.

[20 marks]

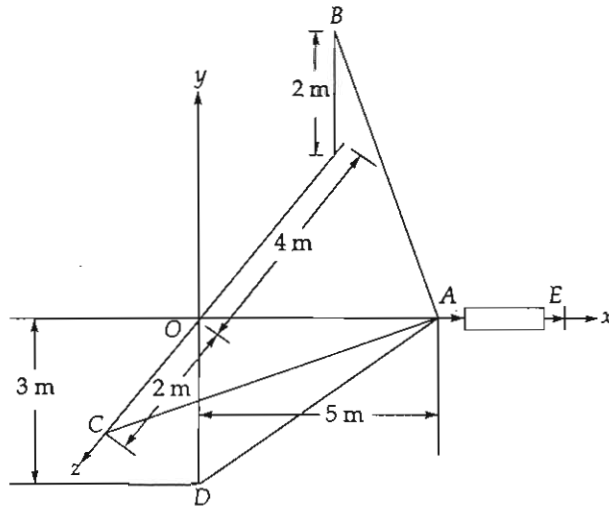




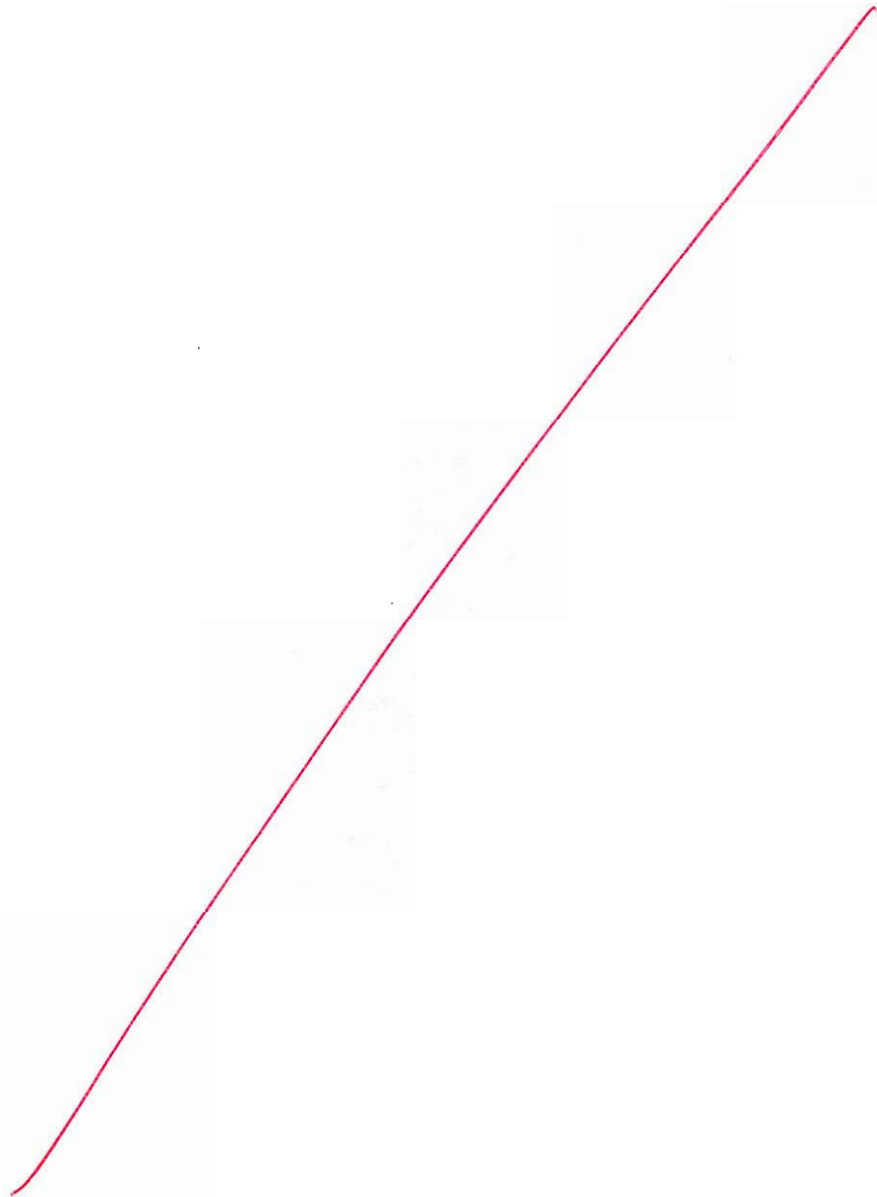


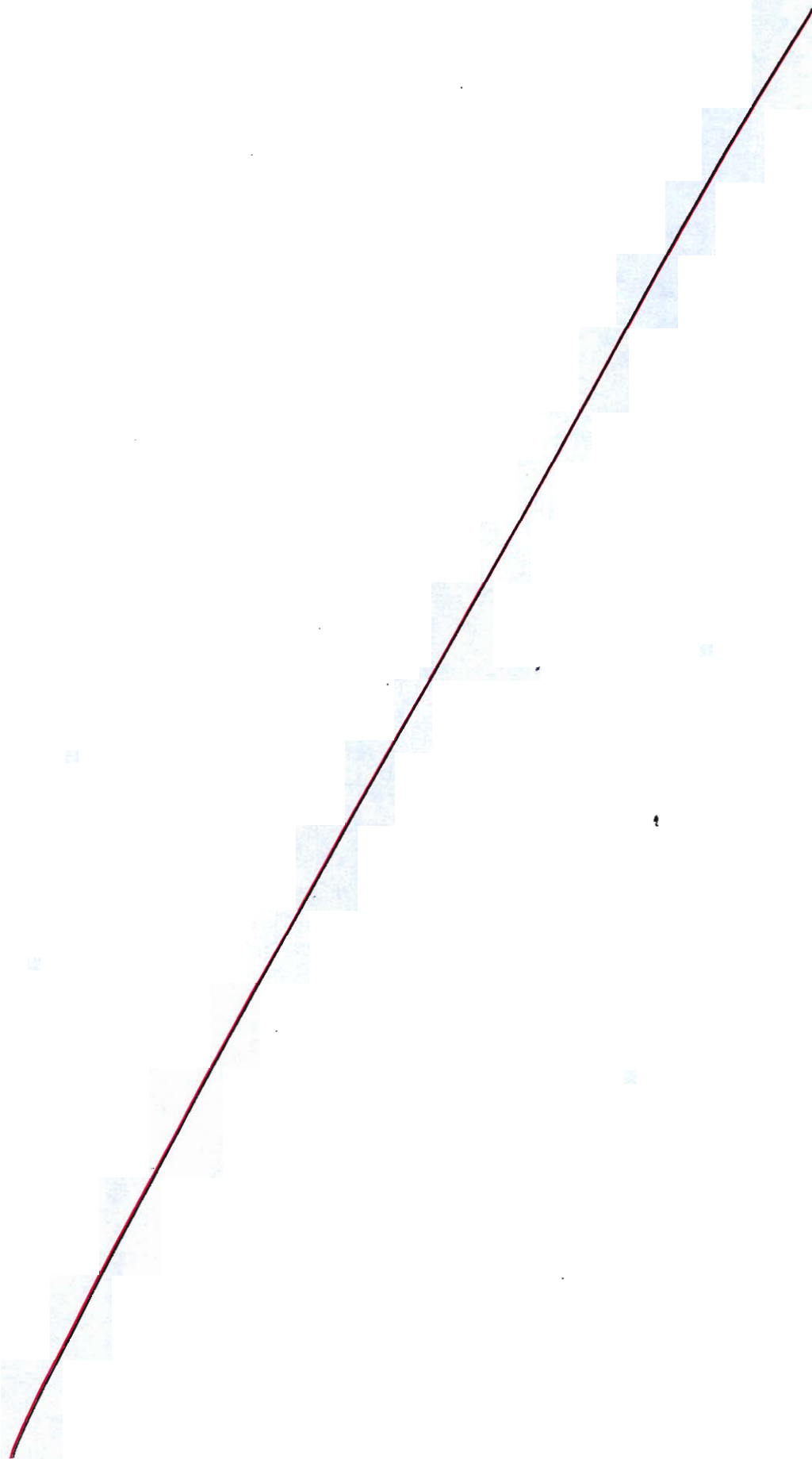


Q.6 (b) A system of 3 cables AB , AC and AD shown in figure below is subjected to a force of 800 kN along the x -direction by turn buckle AE . Calculate the forces developed in the cables.



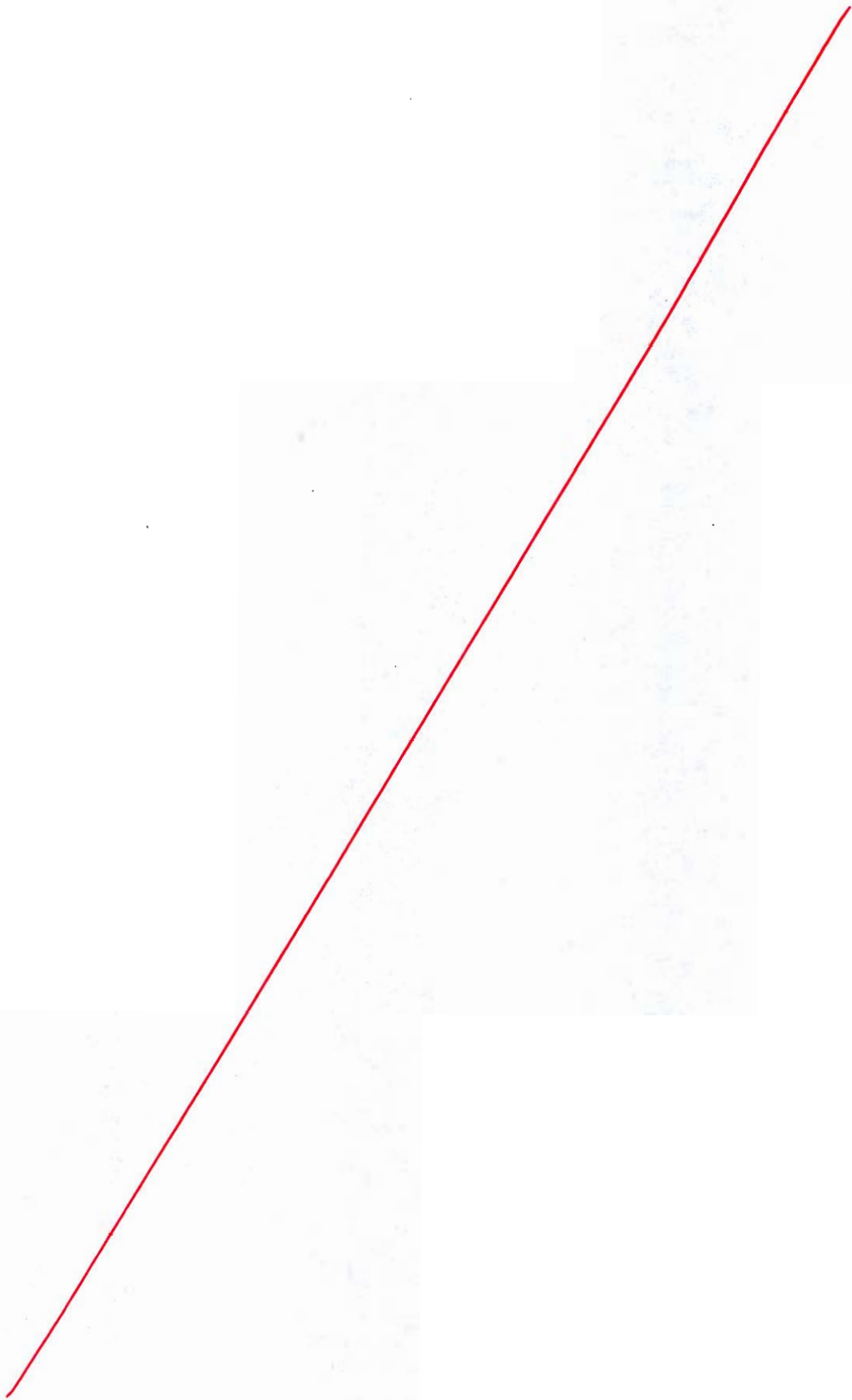
[20 marks]

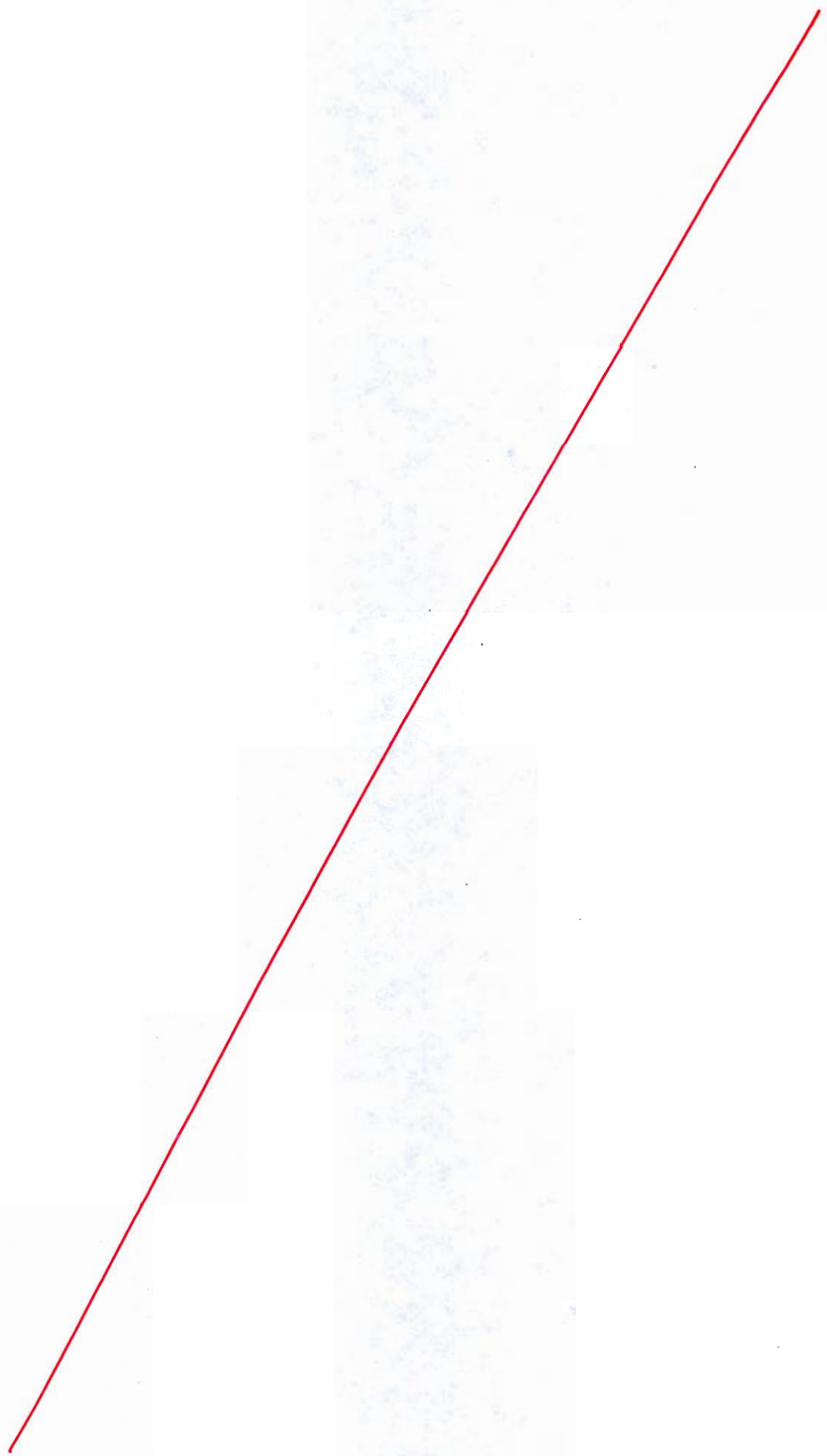


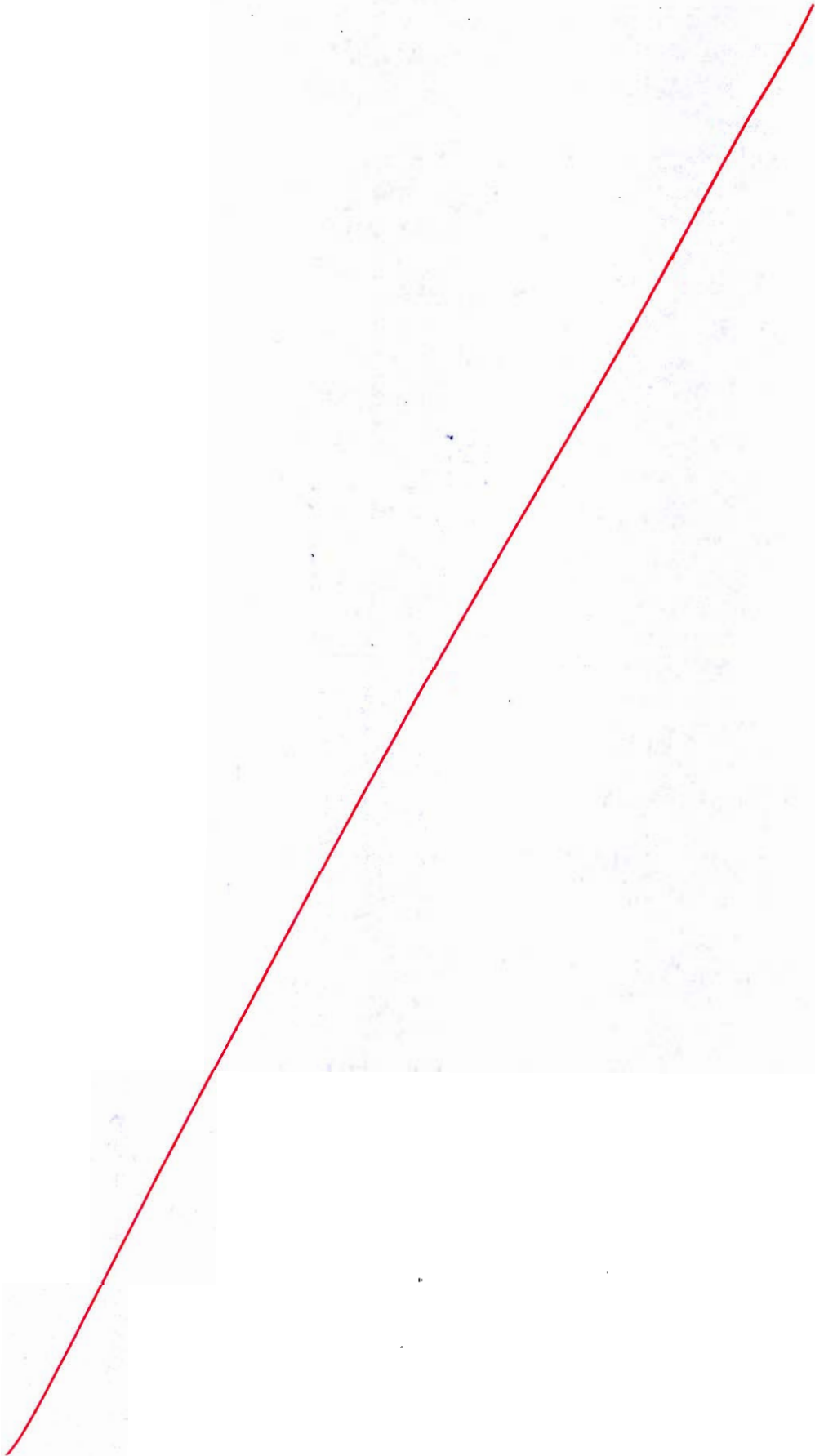


- Q.6 (c) (i) Show that the first law of thermodynamics leads to the fact that heat interaction is a path function.
- (ii) A perfect gas undergoes a cycle comprises of three processes. It is first compressed isothermally from 1 bar and 27°C to one-fifth of its initial volume. The energy is then added at constant pressure, increasing the temperature of gas and the cycle is completed by isentropic expansion to original conditions. Take $c_p = 1.25 \text{ kJ/kgK}$ and $R = 0.5 \text{ kJ/kgK}$. Calculate the maximum cycle temperature and pressure. Also find the net work transfer.

[10 + 10 marks]





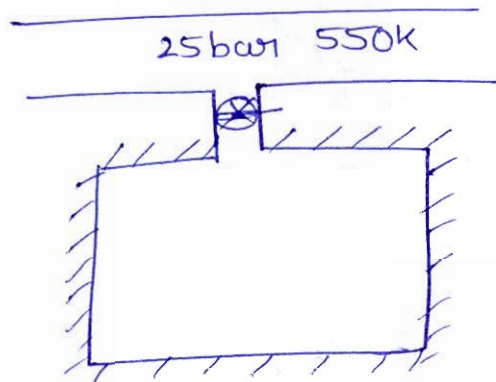


Q.7 (a) A rigid and insulated tank of volume 2.5 m^3 contains an ideal gas at 1 bar and 320 K. The tank is connected to a line carrying the same gas at 25 bar and 550 K. The valve in between the tank and the line is opened allowing the gas to enter the tank till the gas pressure in the tank rises to 25 bar and then closed. Determine the final temperature of the gas in the tank and the amount of gas that entered the tank. Neglect the effects of kinetic energy and potential energy.

[Assume $R = 0.287 \text{ kJ/kgK}$; $c_p = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kgK}$ and $\gamma = 1.4$ for ideal gas]

[20 marks]

$P_1 = 1 \text{ bar}$ $P_2 = 25 \text{ bar}$
 $T_1 = 320 \text{ K}$ $T_2 = ?$ $T_i = 550 \text{ K}$
 $V_1 = 2.5 \text{ m}^3$



Rigid, insulated tank.

$m_1 \rightarrow$ initial mass.

$m_2 \rightarrow$ final mass.

$m_i \rightarrow$ mass entered.

$$m_1 = \frac{P_1 V_1}{RT_1}$$

$$= \frac{100 \times 2.5}{0.287 \times 320}$$

$$m_1 = 2.722 \text{ kg}$$

$m_2 - m_1 = m_i \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$ ✓

Energy balance (unsteady state)

$$U_2 - U_1 = \dot{m}_i h_i - \dot{m}_e h_e + \dot{Q} - \dot{W}$$

insulated

$$m_2 c_v T_2 - m_1 c_v T_1 = m_i (c_p T_i)$$

$$m_2 c_v T_2 - (2.722 \times 0.718) \times 320 = (m_2 - 2.722) \times 1.005 \times 550$$

$$P_2 V_2 = m_2 R T_2 \Rightarrow m_2 T_2 = \frac{P_2 V_2}{R}$$

$$\left(\frac{P_2 V_2}{R T_2} \right) \text{cu } T_2 - 625.4355 = (m_2 - 2.722) \times (1.005 \times 550)$$

$$\frac{(15635.8885 - 625.4355)}{1.005 \times 550} = m_2 - m_1$$

$$m_2 = m_1 + 27.156 \text{ kg.}$$

amount of gas entered = 27.156 kg ✓

Final temperature of gas

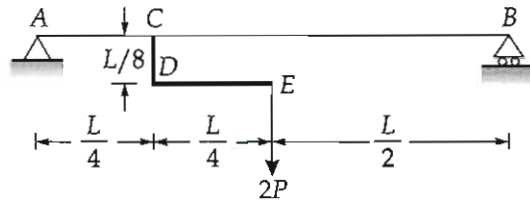
$$P_2 V_2 = m_2 R T_2$$

$$T_2 = \frac{2500 \times 2.5}{27.156 \times 0.287}$$

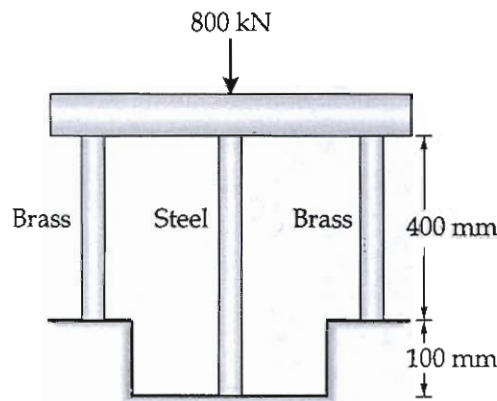
$$T_2 = 801.9237 \text{ K}$$

Refer solution

- Q.7 (b) (i) A simply supported beam ACB supports a vertical load $2P$ by means of a bracket CDE, as shown in figure below. Draw SFD and BMD for the beam.



- (ii) A steel rod and two brass rods, together support a load of 800 kN as shown in figure below. Young's modulus of steel and brass are 200 GPa and 100 GPa, respectively. Cross-sectional area of steel and brass rod are 2500 mm^2 and 1500 mm^2 , respectively. Calculate the stresses in the rods.



5+10

$$GPa = 10^3 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{MPa} = \frac{N}{\text{mm}^2}$$

[10 + 10 marks]

(ii) From static equilibrium,

$$2P_b + P_s = 800 \text{ kN} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

Compatibility $\rightarrow \Delta_b = \Delta_s \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$

$$\frac{P_s (\cancel{200})}{\cancel{2500} \times \cancel{200}} = \frac{P_b (\cancel{400})}{\cancel{1500} \times \cancel{100}}$$

$$\frac{P_s}{3} = \frac{P_b}{3}$$

$$\frac{P_s}{2} = \frac{P_b}{3}$$

$$P_b = \frac{3}{2} P_s \rightarrow \textcircled{3}$$

from $\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{3}$

$$2 \left(\frac{3}{2} P_s \right) + P_s = 800 \text{ kN}$$

$$4P_s = 800 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_s = 200 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_b = 300 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sigma_s = \frac{200 \text{ kN}}{2500 \text{ mm}^2} = \frac{200 \times 10^3 \text{ N}}{2500 \text{ mm}^2}$$

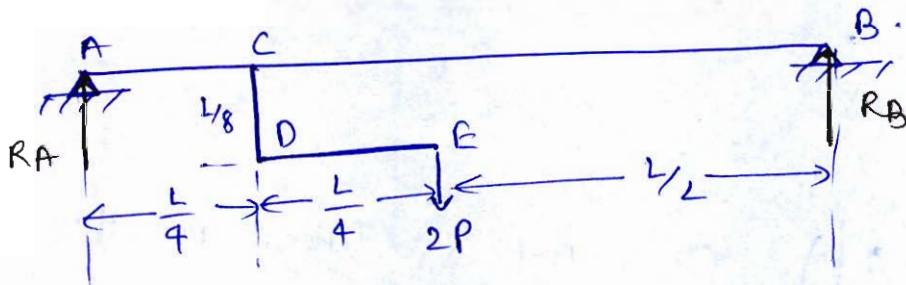
$$\sigma_s = 80 \text{ mPa} \rightarrow \text{stress in steel rod}$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{300 \text{ kN}}{1500 \text{ mm}^2} = 200 \text{ mPa}$$

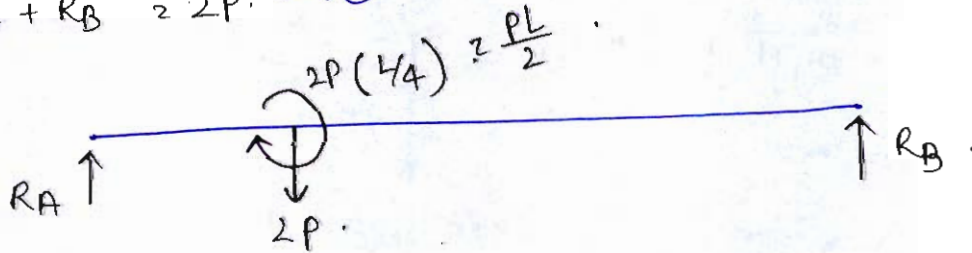
$$\sigma_b = 200 \text{ mPa} \rightarrow \text{stress in brass rod}$$

Refer solution

(i)



$$R_A + R_B = 2P \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$



$$\Sigma M_A = 0$$

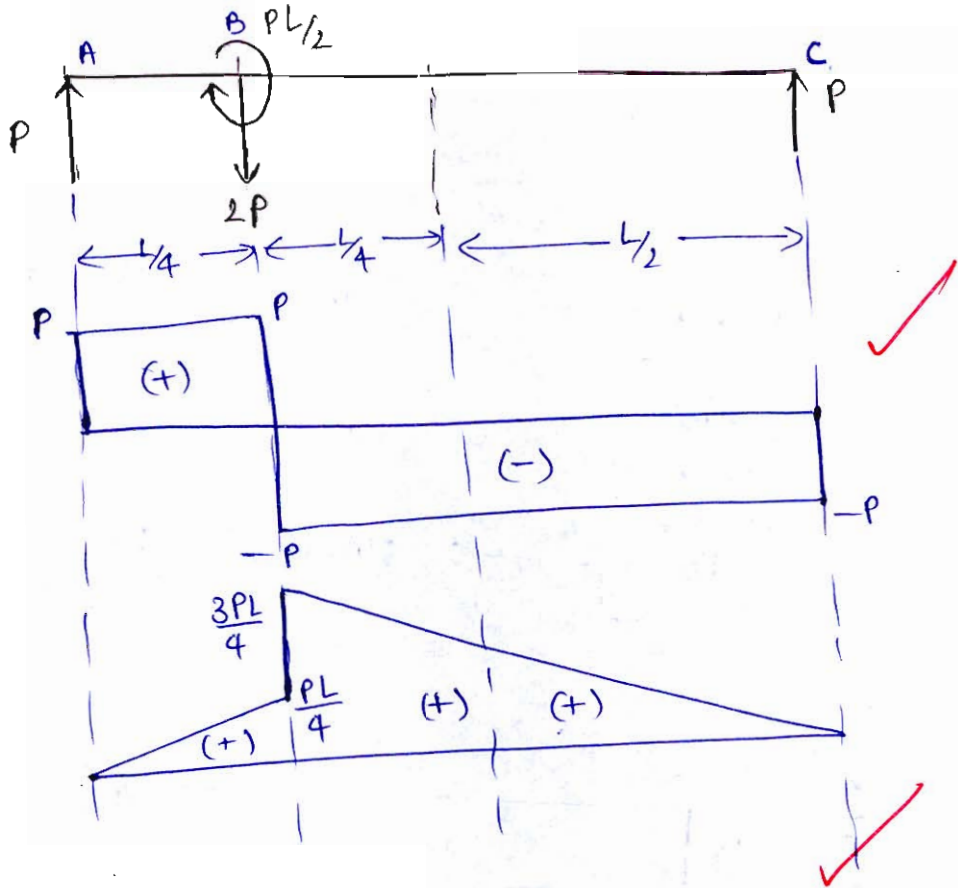
$$2P \left(\frac{L}{4}\right) + \frac{PL}{2} - R_B (L) = 0$$

$$\frac{PL}{2} + \frac{PL}{2} = R_B L$$

$$R_B = P$$

$$R_A = P$$





Sign convention

SF



cw sense is taken positive.

BM

sagging +ve



an AB ($0 < x < L/4$) (x taken from A).

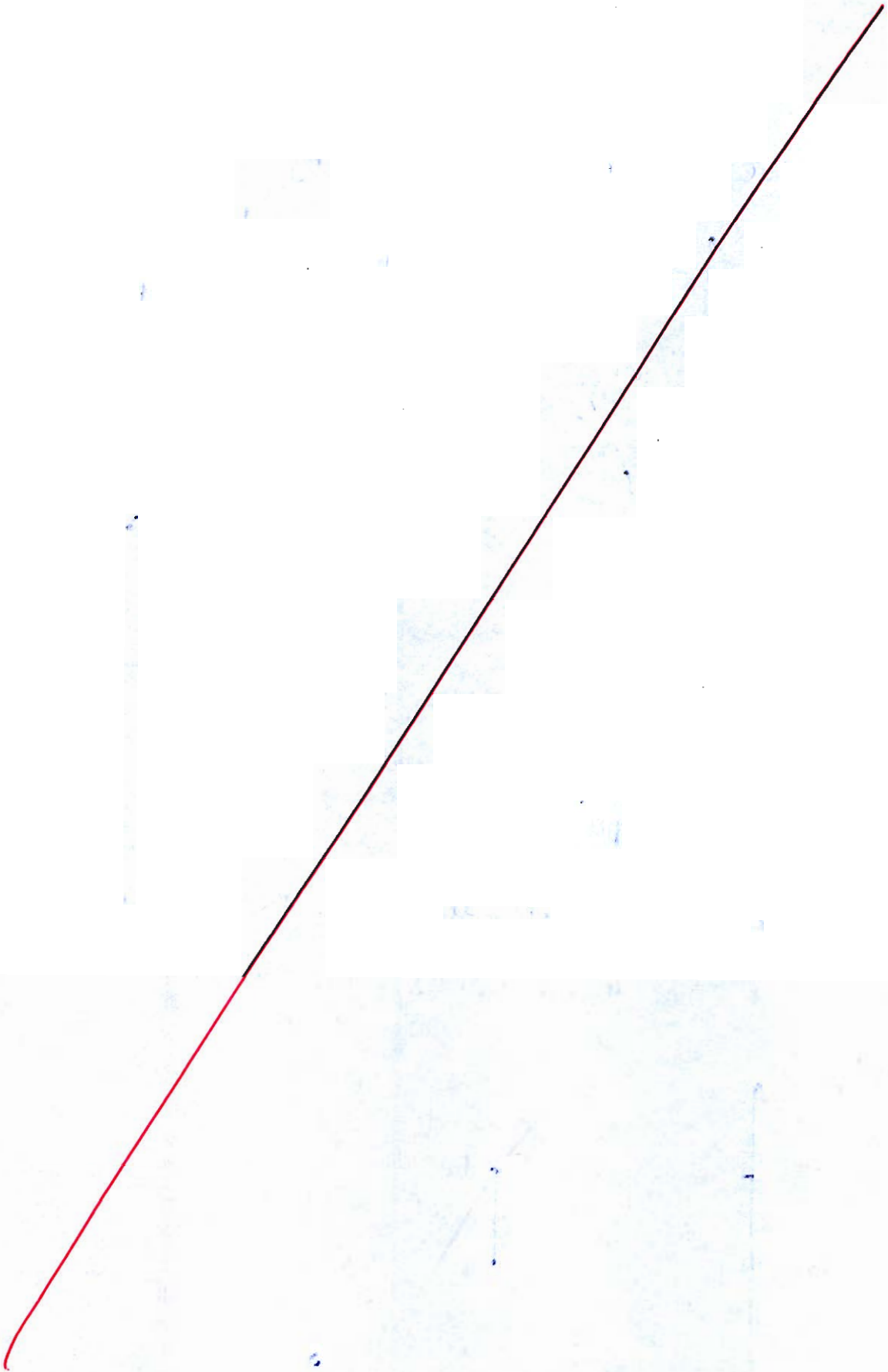
SF = P

BM = $P(x)$.

an BC (x taken from C) ($0 < x < \frac{3L}{4}$).

SF = -P

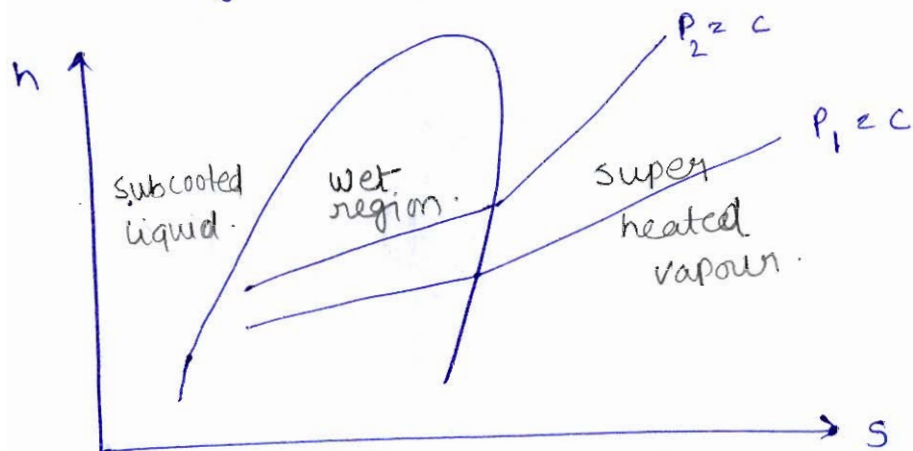
BM = $P(x)$.



- Q.7 (c) (i) Sketch the Mollier diagram and briefly explain its essential features.
- (ii) A rigid and sealed tank of volume 1 m^3 is initially filled with dry saturated steam at 230°C and left in the room. After a while the temperature of the steam is reduced to 190°C . Determine the final conditions of steam in the tank and the amount of energy transferred as heat. (Refer steam table attached)

[8 + 12 marks]

(i) mollier diagram \Rightarrow enthalpy - entropy diagram

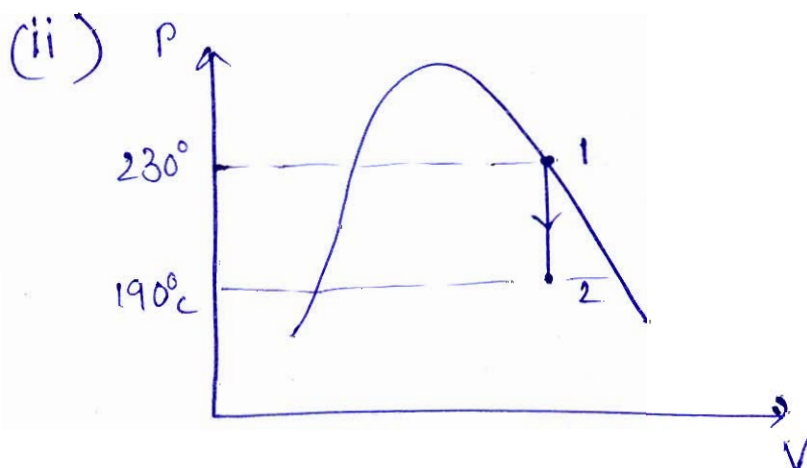


In mollier diagram,

* constant pressure lines are diverging in nature toward right (increasing entropy).

* Isenthalpic lines are horizontal.

* Isentropic lines are vertical



$$(ii) \quad V = 1 \text{ m}^3$$

$$T_1 = 230^\circ\text{C}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$h_1 = 2802.9$$

$$u_1 = 2602.9$$

$$v_1 = 0.071503$$

$$T_2 = 190^\circ\text{C}$$

$$v_2 = 0.071503 \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{kg}}$$

$$v_f = 0.0011445$$

$$v_g = 0.15636$$

$$m = \frac{V}{v_1} = 13.9854 \text{ kg}$$

$$v_2 = v_f + x(v_g - v_f)$$

dry mass fraction

$$x_2 = 45.329\%$$

$$u_f = 806$$

$$h_f = 807.43$$

$$s_f = 2.2355$$

$$u_g = 2589$$

$$h_g = 2785.3$$

$$s_g = 6.5059$$

$$u_2 = u_f + x_2(u_g - u_f)$$

$$u_2 = 1614.216 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{kg}}$$

amount of energy transferred as heat = $m(u_2 - u_1)$.

$$= 13.9854 (u_2 - u_1)$$

amount of heat lost = 13827.14 kJ

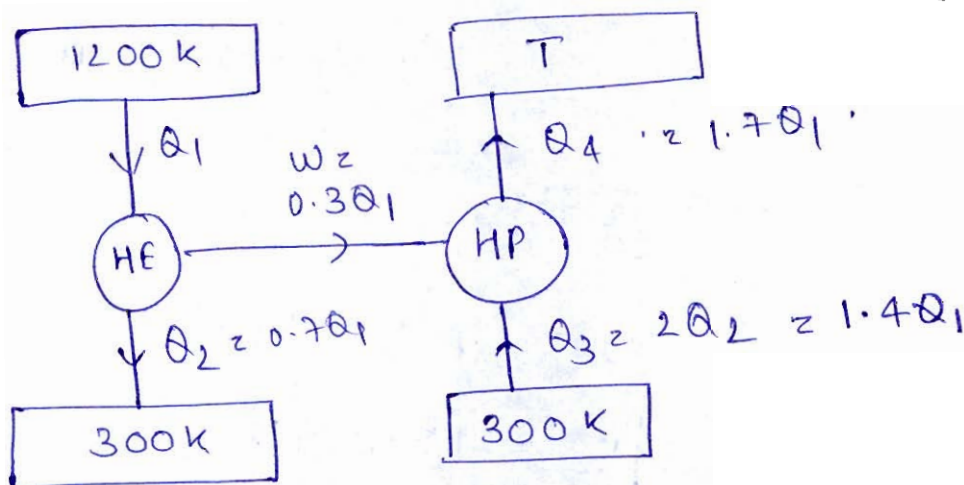
amount of energy transferred

$$\text{as heat} = -13827.14 \text{ kJ}$$

(-) indicates heat lost from system.

- Q.8 (a) A heat engine operating between two reservoirs at 1200 K and 300 K is used to drive a heat pump which extracts heat from the reservoir at 300 K at a rate twice that at which the engine rejects heat to it. If the efficiency of the engine is 40% of the maximum possible and the COP of the heat pump is 60% of the maximum possible, then determine:
- the temperature of the reservoir to which the heat pump rejects heat.
 - the rate of heat rejection from the heat pump if the rate of heat supply to the engine is 100 kW.

[20 marks]



$$\eta_{HE} = 40\% \text{ of max. } \eta$$

$$= 0.4 \left[1 - \frac{300}{1200} \right] = \frac{0.4}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} = 0.3$$

$$\eta_{HE} = 0.3$$

$$w = 0.3Q_1; \quad Q_2 = 0.7Q_1$$

$$Q_3 = 2(0.7Q_1) = 1.4Q_1 \quad \checkmark$$

$$(\text{COP})_{\text{actual}}]_{HP} = \frac{Q_3}{w} = \frac{1.4Q_1}{0.3Q_1}$$

$$= \frac{1.4}{0.3} = \frac{14}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{given that } (\text{COP})_{\text{actual}} = 0.6 (\text{COP})_{\text{max}}$$

$$\frac{14}{3} = 0.6 \times \frac{300}{(T-300)}$$

$$(T - 300) = \frac{0.6 \times 300}{(14/3)}$$

(i) Temperature of reservoir to which heat pump rejects heat.

$$T = 338.5714 \text{ K}$$

(ii) Given, $Q_1 = 100 \text{ kW}$

Rate of heat rejection from heat pump

$$Q_4 = 1.7 Q_1$$

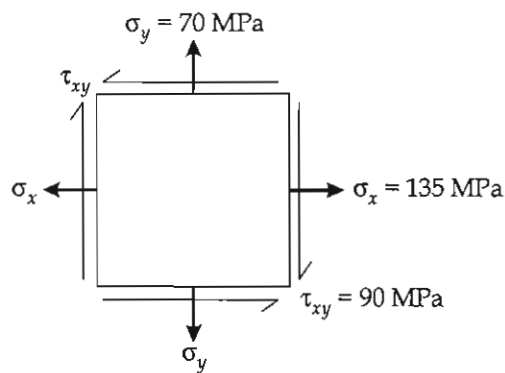
$$\rightarrow 1700 \text{ kW}$$

$$170 \text{ kW}$$

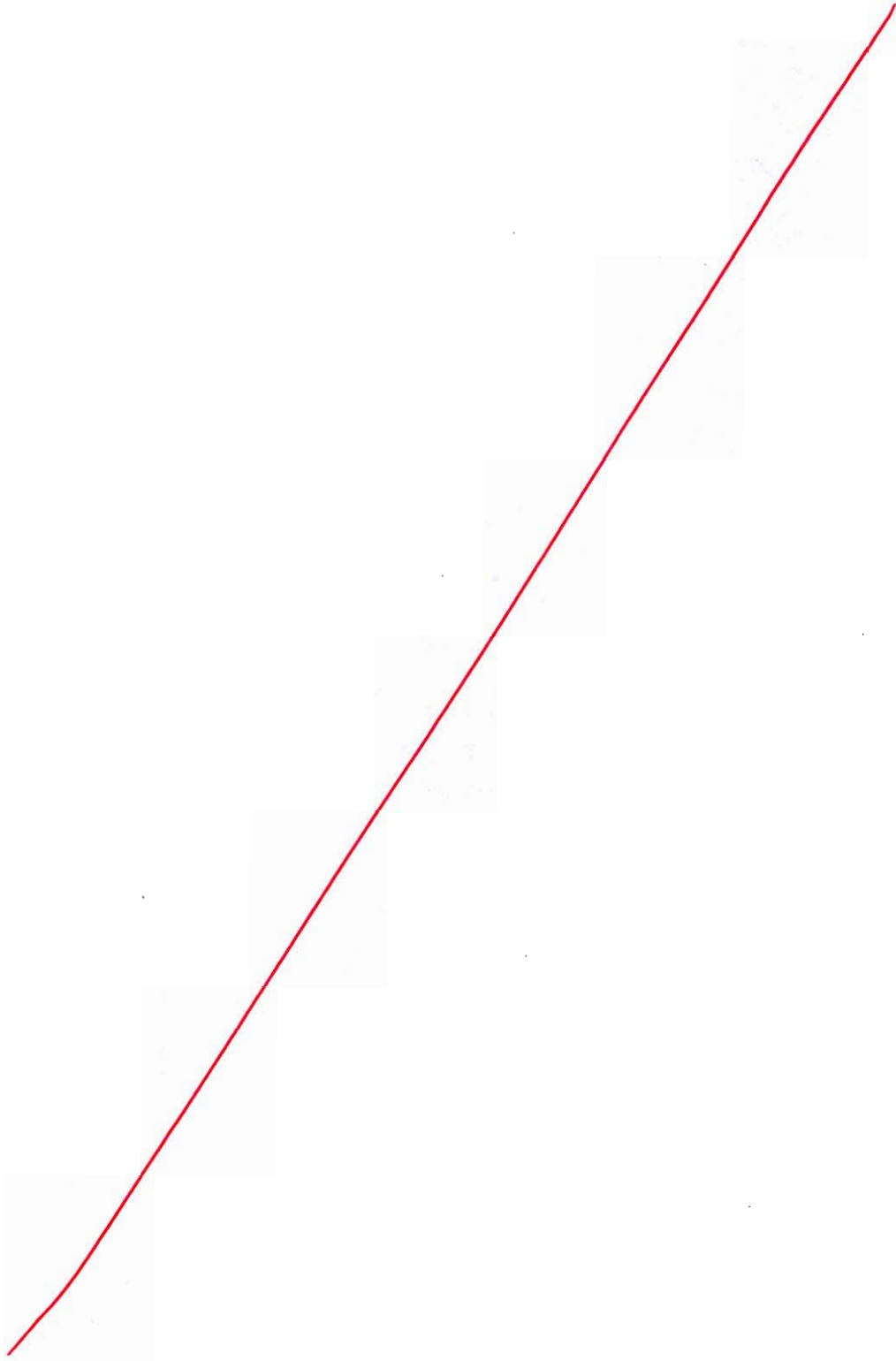
$$1.7 \times 100 = 170 \text{ kW}$$

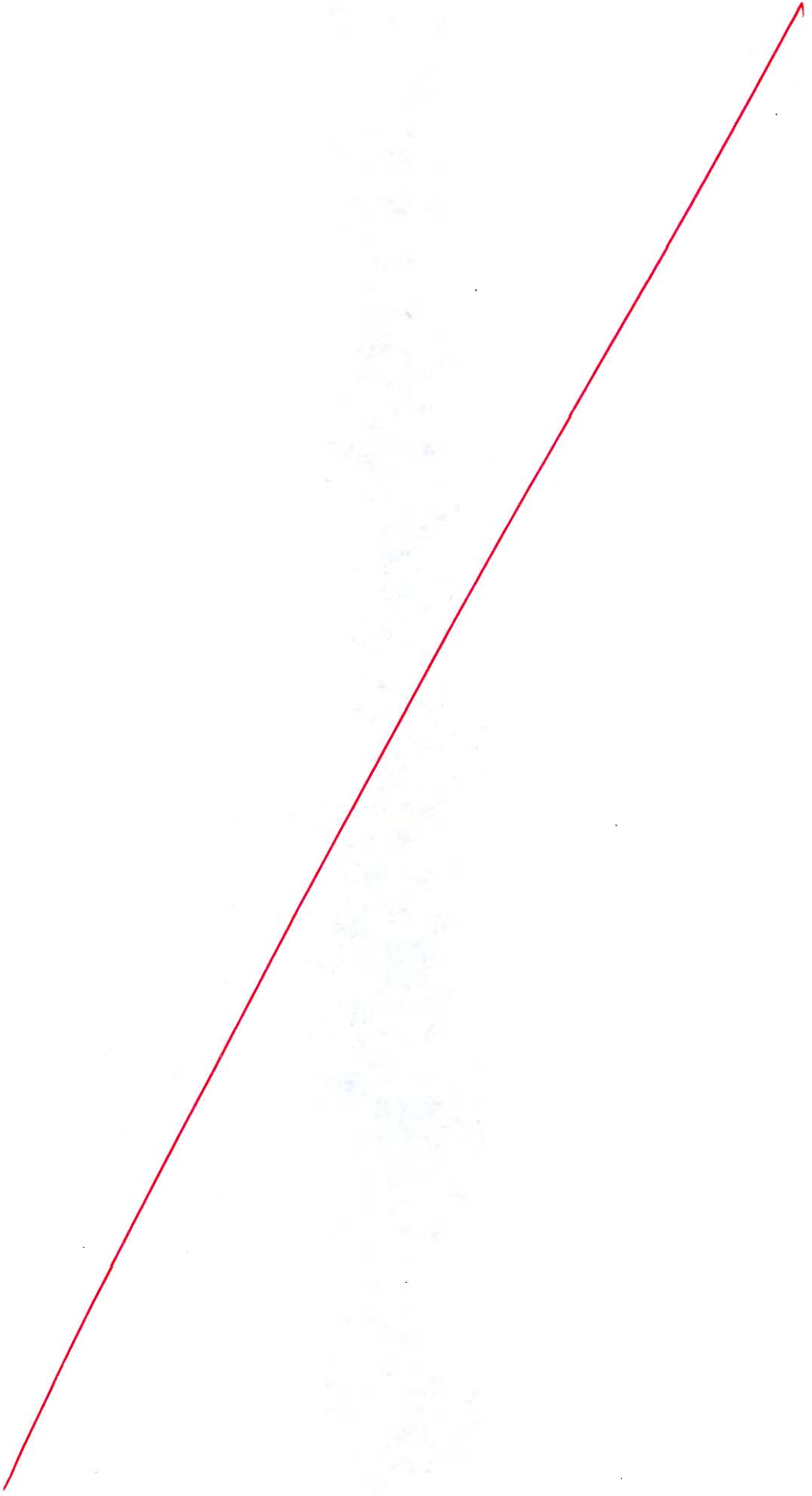
Calculation mistake

- Q.8 (b) At a certain point in a piece of elastic material, there are normal tensile stresses of magnitude 135 MPa (in x -direction), 70 MPa acting orthogonally to each other. In addition, there is a shearing stress of 90 MPa acting normal to the normal stresses. Calculate : (i) the magnitude and direction of the principal stresses, (ii) the magnitude and direction of the maximum shearing stress. (iii) the normal and shearing stress on a plane inclined at 30° to the direction of 135 MPa stress.

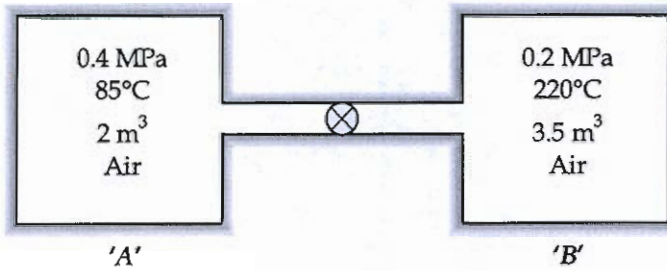


[20 marks]

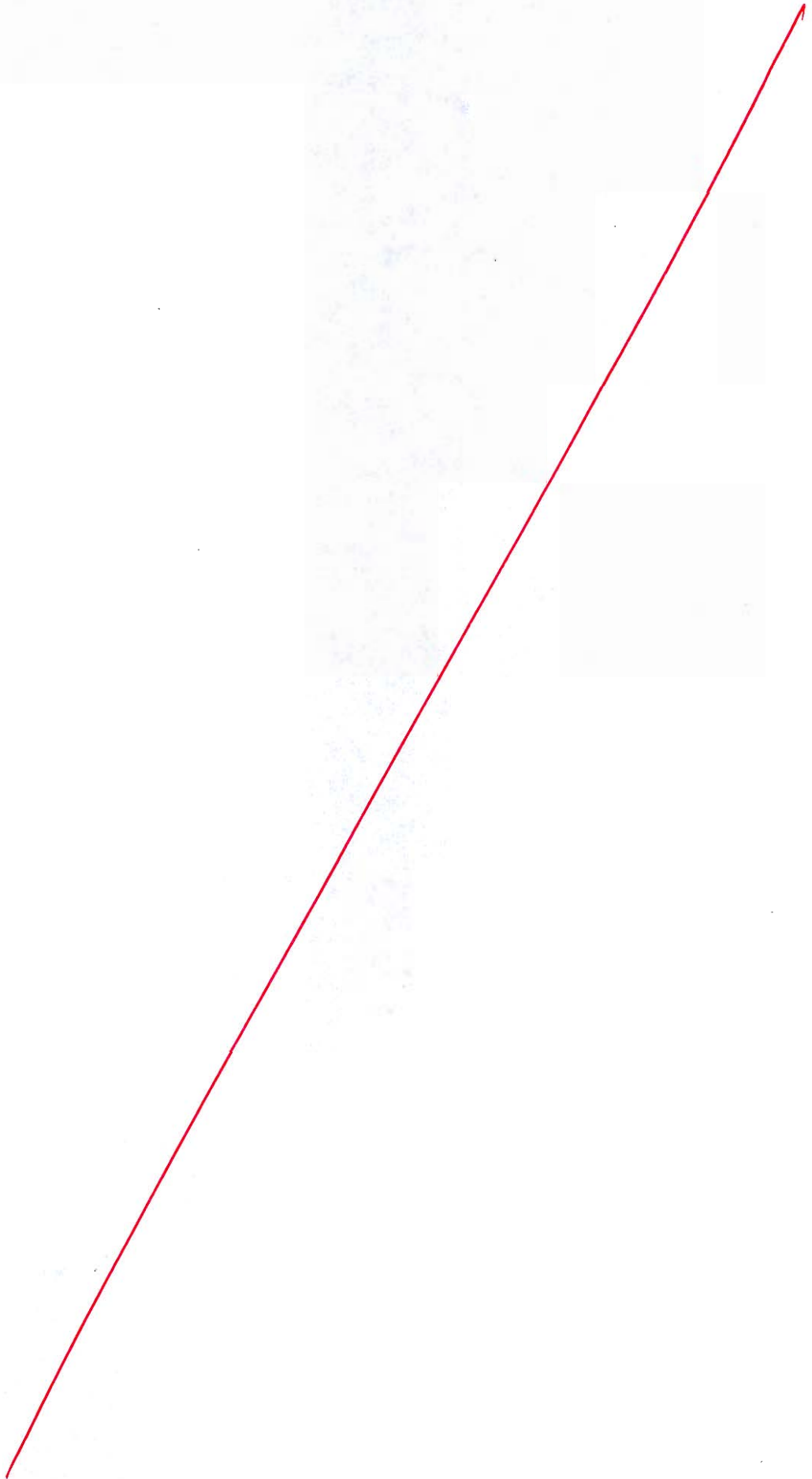


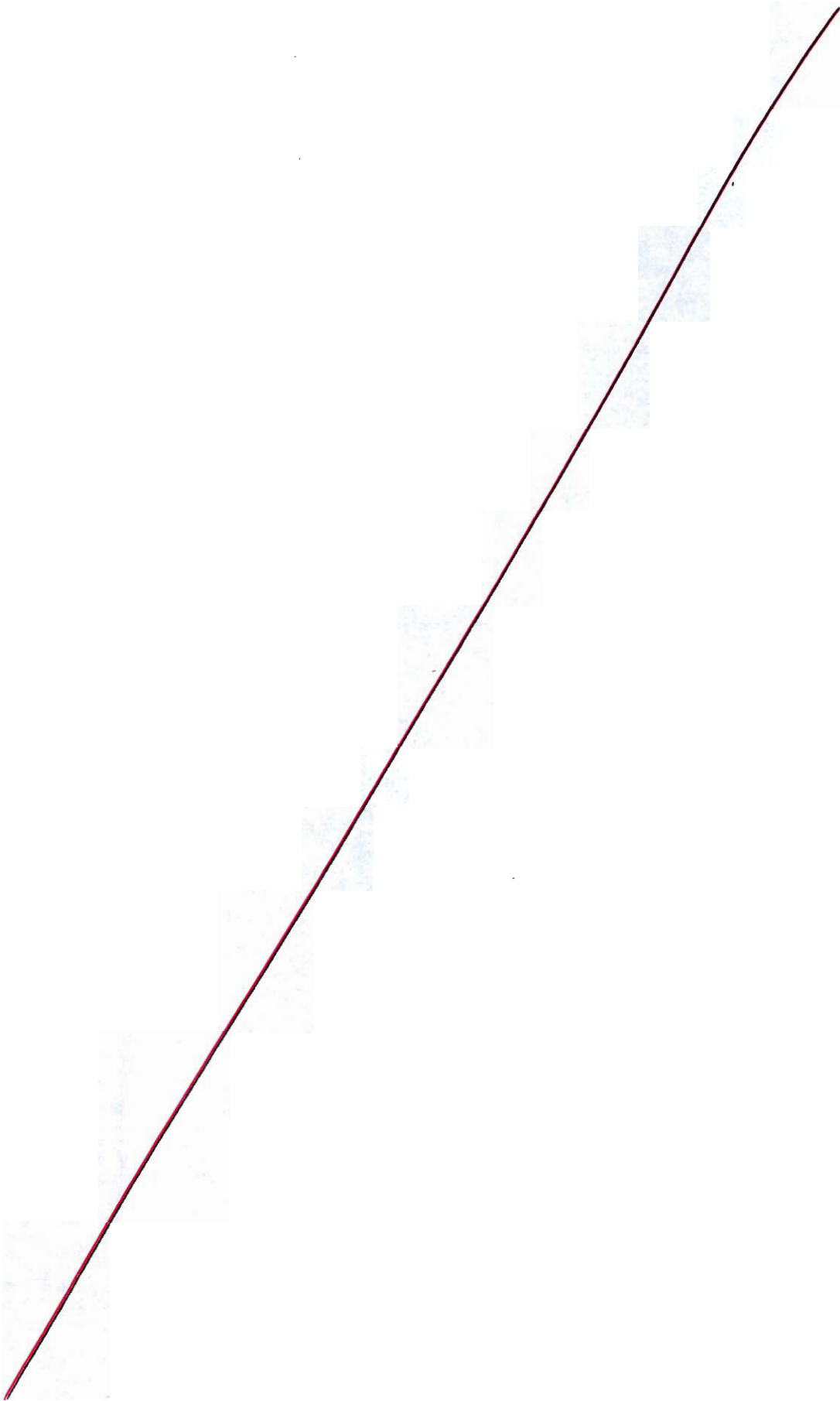


Two vessels, A and B of volume 2 m^3 and 3.5 m^3 respectively, are connected by a tube of negligible volume through a valve as shown below. Vessel A contains air at 0.4 MPa , 85°C while vessel B contains air at 0.2 MPa , 220°C . Determine the total change of entropy, when the valve is opened and assuming the mixing to be complete and adiabatic. For air take $R = 0.287 \text{ kJ/kgK}$; $c_p = 1.005 \text{ kJ/kgK}$; $c_v = 0.717 \text{ kJ/kgK}$.



[20 marks]



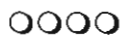


Saturated Water and Steam (Temperature-based), Contd.

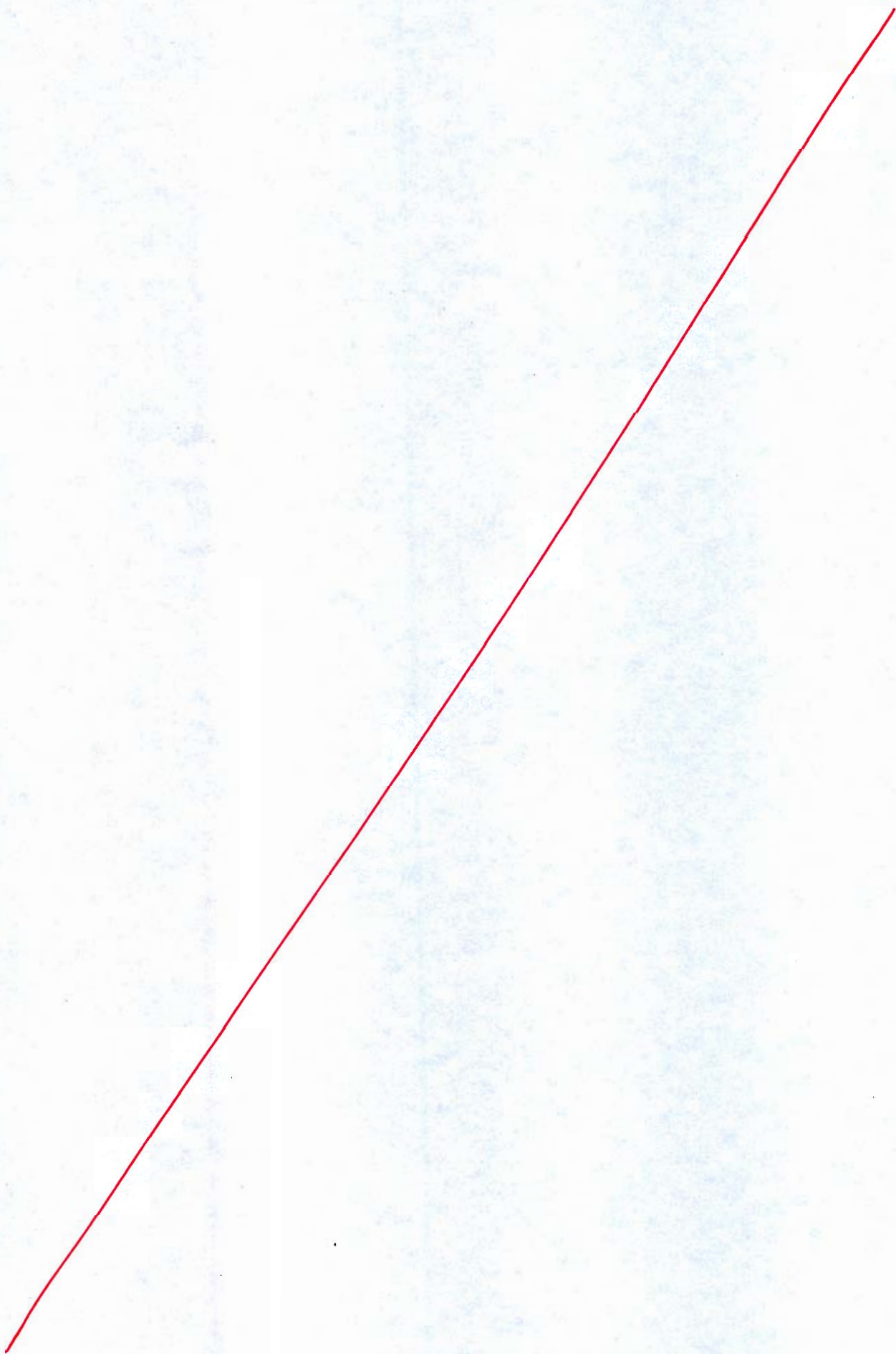
T °C	p_{sat} MPa	Volume, m^3/kg v_f	v_g	Energy, kJ/kg u_f	u_g	Enthalpy, kJ/kg h_f	h_g	Entropy, kJ/kg K s_f	s_g
200	1.5519	0.00115653	0.12721	850.17	2591.2	852.27	2792.0	2.3305	6.1802
201	1.5877	0.00115809	0.12167	854.91	2594.7	856.78	2792.6	2.3400	6.1227
202	1.6210	0.00115967	0.11218	859.42	2595.1	861.30	2793.2	2.3494	6.1152
203	1.6549	0.00116126	0.11770	863.90	2595.5	865.82	2793.7	2.3588	6.1078
204	1.6893	0.00116286	0.11739	868.39	2596.0	870.35	2794.3	2.3683	6.1004
205	1.7243	0.00116448	0.11588	872.87	2596.4	874.88	2794.8	2.3777	6.0930
206	1.7598	0.00116610	0.11282	877.37	2596.8	879.42	2795.3	2.3871	6.0856
207	1.7959	0.00116774	0.11061	881.86	2597.3	883.96	2795.9	2.3964	6.0782
208	1.8326	0.00116939	0.10816	886.37	2597.5	888.51	2796.3	2.4058	6.0710
209	1.8698	0.00117105	0.10635	890.88	2597.9	893.07	2796.8	2.4152	6.0636
210	1.9077	0.00117272	0.10429	895.39	2598.3	897.63	2797.3	2.4245	6.0563
211	1.9461	0.00117441	0.10228	899.91	2598.7	902.20	2797.7	2.4339	6.0491
212	1.9851	0.00117611	0.10031	904.41	2599.0	906.77	2798.1	2.4432	6.0417
213	2.0247	0.00117782	0.098394	908.97	2599.3	911.35	2798.5	2.4526	6.0345
214	2.0650	0.00117954	0.096516	913.50	2599.6	915.94	2798.9	2.4619	6.0272
215	2.1058	0.00118128	0.094679	918.01	2599.9	920.53	2799.3	2.4712	6.0200
216	2.1473	0.00118303	0.092881	922.38	2600.3	925.12	2799.7	2.4805	6.0128
217	2.1891	0.00118479	0.091129	927.14	2600.6	929.73	2800.0	2.4898	6.0056
218	2.2322	0.00118657	0.089414	931.69	2600.9	934.34	2800.3	2.4991	6.0084
219	2.2766	0.00118836	0.087734	936.26	2601.1	938.96	2800.7	2.5084	6.0012
220	2.3196	0.00119017	0.086092	940.82	2601.2	943.58	2800.9	2.5177	6.0240
221	2.3643	0.00119198	0.084486	945.39	2601.4	948.21	2801.2	2.5269	6.2768
222	2.4006	0.00119382	0.082916	949.97	2601.7	952.85	2801.5	2.5362	6.2697
223	2.4556	0.00119567	0.081379	954.55	2601.9	957.49	2801.7	2.5455	6.2625
224	2.5023	0.00119753	0.079875	959.14	2602.0	962.14	2801.9	2.5547	6.2554
225	2.5497	0.00119940	0.078403	963.74	2602.2	966.80	2802.1	2.5640	6.2483
226	2.5978	0.00120130	0.076964	968.34	2602.4	971.46	2802.3	2.5732	6.2412
227	2.6466	0.00120322	0.075553	972.95	2602.5	976.13	2802.5	2.5824	6.2341
228	2.6960	0.00120512	0.074175	977.56	2602.7	980.81	2802.7	2.5916	6.2270
229	2.7462	0.00120700	0.072825	982.19	2602.8	985.50	2802.8	2.6009	6.2199
230	2.7971	0.00120892	0.071503	986.81	2602.9	990.19	2802.9	2.6101	6.2128
231	2.8487	0.00121088	0.070210	991.41	2603.0	994.89	2803.0	2.6193	6.2057
232	2.9010	0.00121297	0.068950	996.08	2603.1	999.60	2803.1	2.6285	6.1987
233	2.9541	0.00121497	0.067702	1000.77	2603.1	1004.33	2803.1	2.6377	6.1916
234	3.0080	0.00121699	0.066488	1005.33	2603.2	1009.09	2803.2	2.6469	6.1845
235	3.0625	0.00121902	0.065298	1010.1	2603.2	1013.88	2803.2	2.6561	6.1775
236	3.1179	0.00122108	0.064133	1014.7	2603.2	1018.5	2803.2	2.6653	6.1704
237	3.1740	0.00122315	0.062991	1019.4	2603.2	1023.3	2803.1	2.6745	6.1634
238	3.2308	0.00122523	0.061873	1024.0	2603.2	1028.0	2803.1	2.6836	6.1564
239	3.2885	0.00122731	0.060778	1028.8	2603.1	1032.8	2803.0	2.6928	6.1493
240	3.3469	0.00122946	0.059705	1033.5	2603.2	1037.6	2803.0	2.7020	6.1423

Saturated Water and Steam (Temperature-based), Contd.

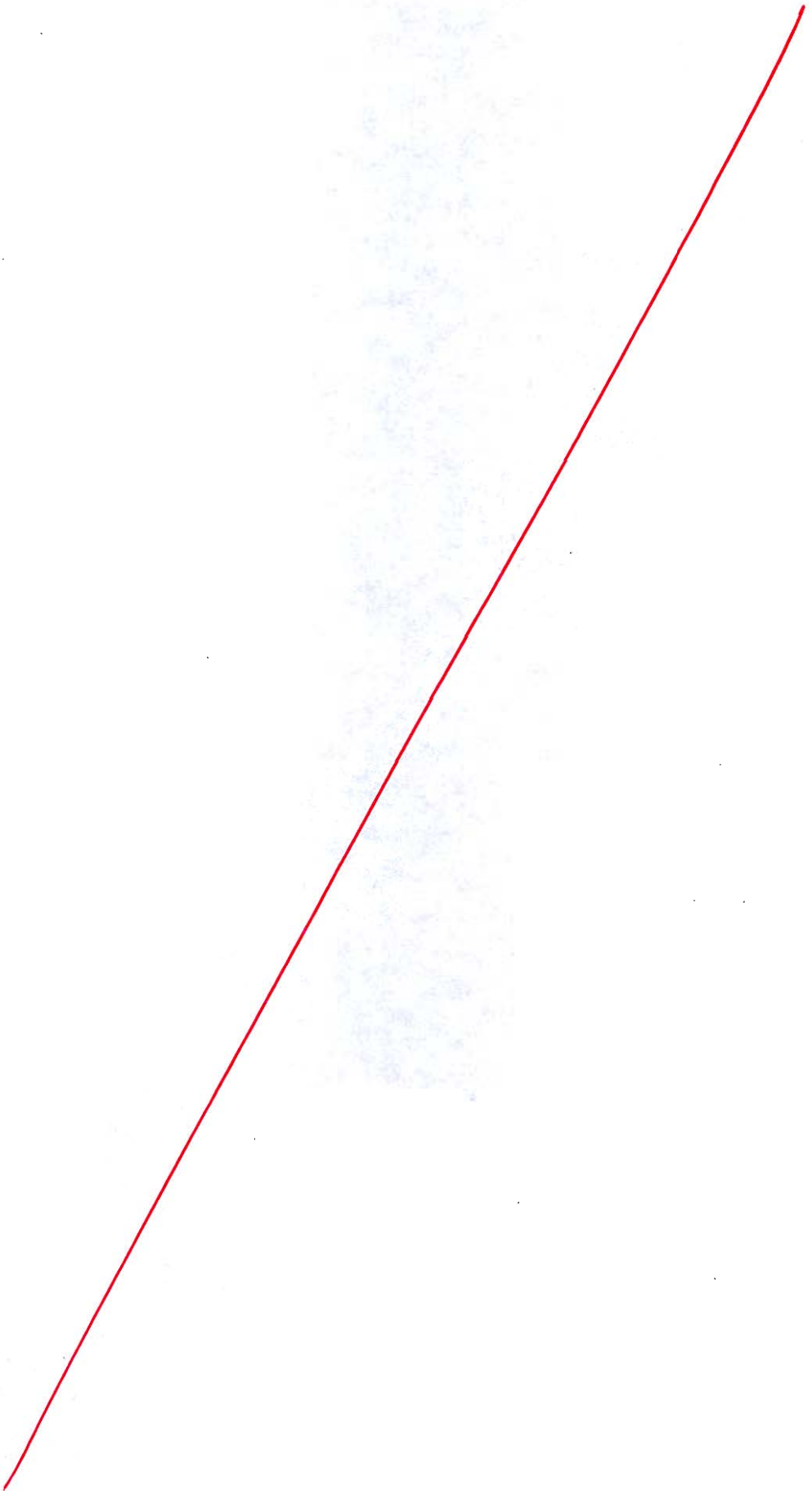
T °C	p_{sat} MPa	Volume, m^3/kg v_f	v_g	Energy, kJ/kg u_f	u_g	Enthalpy, kJ/kg h_f	h_g	Entropy, kJ/kg K s_f	s_g
160	0.61823	0.00101939	0.30678	674.79	2567.7	675.47	2757.4	1.9426	6.7491
161	0.63112	0.00103118	0.29951	679.12	2568.6	679.82	2758.5	1.9525	6.7406
162	0.65333	0.00110138	0.29245	683.45	2569.1	683.17	2759.6	1.9625	6.7320
163	0.66686	0.00110559	0.28559	687.78	2570.3	687.52	2760.7	1.9725	6.7235
164	0.68375	0.00110680	0.27892	692.12	2571.1	692.88	2761.8	1.9824	6.7150
165	0.70093	0.00110803	0.27243	696.46	2571.8	697.24	2762.9	1.9923	6.7066
166	0.71848	0.00110926	0.26612	700.80	2572.7	701.60	2763.9	2.0022	6.6982
167	0.73638	0.00111050	0.25999	705.11	2573.4	705.96	2764.9	2.0121	6.6898
168	0.75462	0.00111175	0.25403	709.49	2574.2	710.33	2765.9	2.0220	6.6815
169	0.77322	0.00111300	0.24823	713.85	2575.0	714.71	2766.9	2.0318	6.6732
170	0.79219	0.00111427	0.24259	718.20	2575.7	719.08	2767.9	2.0418	6.6650
171	0.81152	0.00111551	0.23710	722.55	2576.5	723.46	2768.9	2.0515	6.6567
172	0.83122	0.00111682	0.23176	726.92	2577.3	727.85	2769.9	2.0613	6.6485
173	0.85130	0.00111811	0.22656	731.28	2577.9	732.23	2770.8	2.0711	6.6404
174	0.87176	0.00111941	0.22150	735.65	2578.7	736.63	2771.8	2.0809	6.6322
175	0.89260	0.0012072	0.21658	740.02	2579.4	741.02	2772.7	2.0906	6.6241
176	0.91384	0.0012204	0.21179	744.30	2580.1	745.42	2773.6	2.1004	6.6161
177	0.93557	0.0012336	0.20712	748.77	2580.7	749.82	2774.5	2.1101	6.6080
178	0.95751	0.0012470	0.20258	753.15	2581.4	754.23	2775.4	2.1198	6.6000
179	0.97965	0.0012604	0.19815	757.54	2582.1	758.64	2776.3	2.1296	6.5920
180	1.00208	0.0012740	0.19384	761.92	2582.8	763.05	2777.2	2.1392	6.5840
181	1.0261	0.0012876	0.18964	766.31	2583.5	767.47	2778.1	2.1489	6.5761
182	1.0508	0.0013013	0.18555	770.71	2584.1	771.90	2778.9	2.1586	6.5682
183	1.0763	0.0013151	0.18157	775.10	2584.8	776.32	2779.8	2.1683	6.5603
184	1.0985	0.0013290	0.17769	779.51	2585.4	780.75	2780.6	2.1779	6.5525
185	1.1235	0.0013430	0.17390	783.92	2586.0	785.19	2781.4	2.1875	6.5447
186	1.1489	0.0013571	0.17021	788.33	2586.6	789.63	2782.2	2.1971	6.5369
187	1.1748	0.0013713	0.16662	792.73	2587.3	794.07	2783.0	2.2067	6.5291
188	1.2011	0.0013856	0.16311	797.15	2587.9	798.52	2783.8	2.2163	6.5213
189	1.2280	0.0014000	0.15968	801.57	2588.4	802.97	2784.5	2.2259	6.5136
190	1.2552	0.0014145	0.15636	806.00	2589.0	807.43	2785.3	2.2355	6.5059
191	1.2830	0.0014291	0.15311	810.42	2589.6	811.89	2786.0	2.2450	6.4982
192	1.3112	0.0014438	0.14991	814.86	2590.1	816.36	2786.7	2.2546	6.4906
193	1.3399	0.0014586	0.14685	819.29	2590.6	820.83	2787.4	2.2642	6.4830
194	1.3691	0.0014736	0.14383	823.74	2591.2	825.31	2788.1	2.2738	6.4754
195	1.3988	0.0014886	0.14089	828.18	2591.7	829.79	2788.8	2.2834	6.4678
196	1.4290	0.0015037	0.13802	832.64	2592.3	834.28	2789.5	2.2929	6.4602
197	1.4597	0.0015189	0.13522	837.09	2592.7	838.77	2790.1	2.3024	6.4527
198	1.4900	0.0015343	0.13248	841.51	2593.3	843.26	2790.8	2.3119	6.4451
199	1.5207	0.0015497	0.12982	845.93	2593.8	847.76	2791.4	2.3214	6.4376
200	1.5519	0.0015653	0.12721	850.37	2594.2	852.27	2792.0	2.3305	6.4302



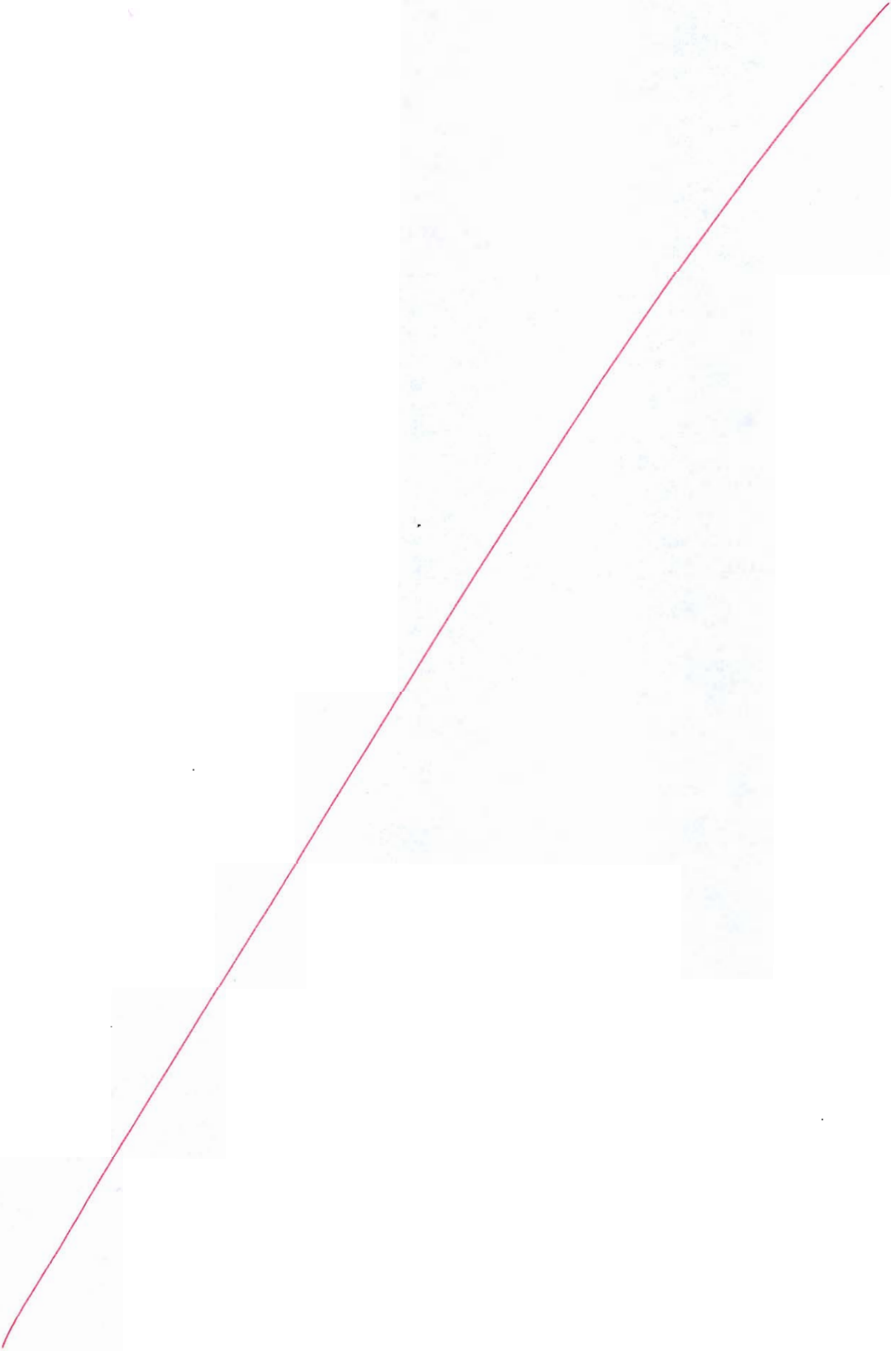
Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work



Space for Rough Work

