

**Note:** 1 Q.No.1 is **compulsory**.

2. Attempt any **Three** question from Q.No.2 to Q.No.6

3. Make suitable assumptions if required

- Q.No.1** Solve Any **Four** (5\*4)
- Why the actual cycle efficiency is much lower than Air Standard Cycle efficiency.
  - Define Octane Number, Cetane Number and HUCR.
  - Describe how I.P. of a multi cylinder engine is measured? Mention the assumption made.
  - What are the A/F ratio requirements of S.I. Engine under various operating conditions.
  - State the advantages and disadvantages of battery ignition system. What is a function of condenser.
- Q.No.2** a) What are the criteria for a good combustion chamber? Explain with a neat sketch pre combustion chamber used in C.I. Engine. (10)
- b) The percentage analysis of gaseous fuel by volume is given as follows: (10)
- $\text{CO}_2 = 8 \%, \text{CO} = 22 \%, \text{O}_2 = 4 \%, \text{H}_2 = 30 \%, \text{and } \text{N}_2 = 36 \%$ . Determine the minimum volume of air required for complete combustion of  $1 \text{ m}^3$  of gas, Calculate the percentage composition by the volume of the dry product of combustion. If  $1.4 \text{ m}^3$  of air is supplied per  $\text{m}^3$  of gas, what will be the percentage by volume of  $\text{CO}_2$  in the dry product of combustion.
- Q.No.3** a) During an engine trial on a six cylinder four stroke diesel engine, cylinder bore 180 mm, the stroke 200 mm, the following observations were recorded : speed 1500 rpm, BP = 245 kW, mep = 8 bar, fuel consumption 70 kg/hr, heating value of fuel 44 MJ/kg, Hydrogen content of the fuel 12%, air consumption 28 kg/min., mass of cooling water 85 kg/min., cooling water temperature rise  $42^\circ\text{C}$ , cooling oil circulated through the engine = 50 kg/min, temperature rise of cooling oil  $= 24^\circ\text{C}$ , specific heat of cooling oil 2.1 kJ/kgK, room temperature  $30^\circ\text{C}$ , exhaust gas temperature  $400^\circ\text{C}$ , Cp of the dry exhaust gas 1.045 kJ/kgK, partial pressure of the steam in a exhaust gases 0.035 bar. Estimate the mechanical efficiency and Draw of the heat balance sheet. Take  $h_{fg} = 3060 \text{ kJ/kg}$  (12)
- b) Explain the phenomenon of diesel knock. Compare it with the phenomenon of detonation in SI engines. (08)

TURN OVER

- Q.No.4** a) The average indicated power in a C.I. engine is  $15 \text{ kW/m}^3$  of free air inducted per minute. It is a four stroke engine having swept volume  $3.4 \text{ liter}$ . The speed of the engine is  $3300 \text{ rpm}$  and has a volumetric efficiency  $80\%$  referred to free air conditions of  $1.013 \text{ bar}$  and  $22^\circ\text{C}$ . It is proposed to provide with a blower, driven mechanically from the engine. The blower has a pressure ratio  $1.8$  & adiabatic efficiency  $75\%$ . It can be assumed that at the end of suction, in the supercharged condition, the cylinder contain a volume of air equal to the swept volume at the pressure & temperature of delivery from the blower. Calculate the net increase in break power. Take Mechanical efficiency =  $80\%$  (12)
- b) Describe Turbocharging. State the different methods for Turbocharging? (08)
- Q.No.5** a) State pollutants emitted by petrol engine and effects of following factors on exhaust emission i) air fuel ratio ii) Surface to volume ratio. (08)
- b) The venturi of a simple carburetor has a throat diameter,  $24 \text{ mm}$  & the coefficient of discharge  $0.81$ . The fuel orifice is of  $1.10 \text{ mm}$  diameter & the coefficient of discharge  $0.67$ . The petrol surface is  $4 \text{ mm}$  below the throat. **calculate,** (12)
- A/F for pressure drop of  $0.82 \text{ bar}$ , when nozzle lip is neglected.
  - A/F when lip is taken account.
  - The minimum velocity to start the flow when lip is provided. Density of air  $1.2 \text{ Kg/m}^3$  & density of fuel  $750 \text{ Kg/m}^3$ .
- Q.No.6** a) A four stroke C.I. engine develops  $25 \text{ kW}$  per cylinder, at  $2500 \text{ rpm}$ . The specific fuel consumption is  $0.30 \text{ kg/kW-hr}$  for a fuel with  $30^\circ \text{ API}$ . The fuel is injected at a pressure of  $150 \text{ bar}$  over a crank travel of  $25^\circ$ . The pressure in the combustion chamber is  $40 \text{ bar}$ . Coefficient of velocity is  $0.875$  and specific gravity is given by  $\text{S.G.} = (141.5/131.5 + ^\circ\text{API})$  Calculate the diameter of the fuel injector orifice. (10)
- b) State the necessity of engine cooling and also state disadvantages of overcooling (05)
- c) Briefly explain VCR engine (05)