

Code No: R20D2110

**MALLA REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY**  
(Autonomous Institution – UGC, Govt. of India)

**R20**

**M.Tech I Year II Semester Regular/Supplementary Examinations, November 2022**

**Thermal and Nuclear Power Plants**

(TE)

<b>Roll No</b>									
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**Time: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 70**

Answer Any **Five** Questions  
All Questions carries equal marks.

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**Note: Steam tables and Mollier charts are permitted.**

- 1 Discuss various methods of compounding in steam turbine [14M]
- 2 The net power output of a regenerative – reheat cycle power plant is 80MW. Steam enters the high pressure turbine at 80 bar, 500 °C and expands to a pressure  $P_2$  and emerges as dry vapour. Some of the steam goes to an open feed water heater and the balance is reheated at 400 °C at constant pressure  $P_2$  and then expanded in the low pressure turbine to 0.05 bar. Determine (i) the reheat pressure  $P_2$ , (ii) the mass of bled steam per kg boiler steam, (iii) the steam flow rate in HP turbine, (iv) cycle  $\eta$ . Neglect pump work. Sketch the relevant lines on h-s diagram. Assume expansion in the turbines as isentropic. [14M]
- 3 Explain briefly about combined gas turbine cycles with neat sketch. [14M]
- 4 Discuss in detail about waste heat recovery used in gas turbine plant. [14M]
- 5 What are the different moderators used in a nuclear power plant. What properties make them suitable as moderators. [14M]
- 6 What are nuclear wastes and how it can be handled? [14M]
- 7 Discuss briefly on criteria for optimum loading of power plants. [14M]
- 8 Describe briefly about gaseous pollutants discharged by thermal power plants. [14M]

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Code No: R20D2109

MALLA REDDY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

R20

(Autonomous Institution – UGC, Govt. of India)

M.Tech I Year II Semester Regular/Supplementary Examinations, November 2022

Advanced Heat and Mass Transfer

(TE)

Roll No									
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Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Answer Any Five Questions

All Questions carries equal marks.

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**Noe: Heat and Mass Transfer data books are permitted**

- 1 *A* Explain the importance of Heisler charts in solving the transient heat conduction problems. [7M]  
*B* A slab of Aluminum 10 cm thick is originally at a temperature of 500<sup>0</sup> C. It is suddenly immersed in a liquid at 1000<sup>0</sup> C resulting it a heat transfer coefficient of 1200 W/m<sup>2</sup> k. Determine the temperature at the centerline and the surface 1 min after the immersion. Also the total thermal energy removal per unit area slab during this period. The properties of aluminum for the given condition are:  $\alpha = 8.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2 / \text{s}$ ,  $K=215 \text{ W/mK}$ ,  $\rho = 2700 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  $C_p= 0.9 \text{ kJ/kg}$ . [7M]
- 2 *A* Derive the expression for temperature as a function of time ‘t’ in lumped heat capacity system [7M]  
*B* A long rod whose one end is inserted into a furnace and the other end is exposed to surroundings at 25<sup>0</sup>C. Under steady state condition at two points on the rod 100mm apart, the temperatures were found to be 120<sup>0</sup>C and 100<sup>0</sup>C respectively. If the diameter of the rod is 20mm and the convective heat transfer coefficient with the surroundings is 5 W/m<sup>2</sup> K determine the thermal conductivity of the rod. [7M]
- 3 *A* Using dimensional analysis show that in forced convection Nusselt number is a function of Reynolds and Prandtl number. [7M]  
*B* A long fin of 10mm diameter made of steel (thermal conductivity,  $k=43 \text{ W/m K}$ ) is attached to a plate at 200<sup>0</sup>C and extends to surroundings at 30<sup>0</sup>C with a convective heat transfer coefficient of 20 W/m<sup>2</sup> K. Find the heat flow rate through the fin. [7M]
- 4 *A* Explain in detail, the differences between implicit and explicit methods. [7M]  
*B* A horizontal pipe of 6 cm diameter is located in a room. The temperature of air is 20<sup>0</sup>C. The surface temperature of the pipe is 150<sup>0</sup>C. Calculate the free convection heat loss per meter length of the pipe. [7M]
- 5 *A* What is the criterion for transition from laminar to turbulent boundary layer in free convection on a vertical plate? [7M]  
*B* Estimate power required to maintain a vertical heater surface at 130<sup>0</sup> C in ambient air at 20<sup>0</sup> C. The plate is 15 cm high and 10 cm wide. Consider equivalent radiation heat transfer coefficient as 8.5 W/m<sup>2</sup> K. [7M]
- 6 *A* Explain laminar and turbulent flows and its applications [4M]  
*B* Engine oil flows through a 50 mm diameter tube at an average temperature [10M]





