

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

B.E. 3/4 (Mech./Prod.) II-Semester (Supplementary) Examination, January 2011

REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Note :— Answer *all* questions from Part A. Answer any *five* questions from Part B.

PART—A (Marks : 25)

1. What are the difference between refrigerator and heat pump ?
2. List the Chemical and Physical properties of a refrigerant.
3. What is the function of a flash intercooler provided in a compound vapour compression refrigerating system ?
4. What are effects of discharge pressure in a vapour compression refrigeration system ?
5. Define Seebeck and Peltier effect.
6. What is the function of the following components in an absorption system ?
(i) Rectifier (ii) Analyser.
7. When is dehumidification of air necessary and how it is achieved ?
8. Sketch "comfort chart" and show on it the comfort zone.
9. List the various industrial applications of air-conditioning system.
10. Why the ducts are used in an air-conditioning system ?

PART—B (Marks : 5×10=50)

11. (a) A refrigerating system working on Bell-Coleman cycle receives air from cold chamber at -5°C and compresses it from 1 bar to 4.5 bar. The compressed air is then cooled to a temperature of 37°C before it is expanded in the expander. Calculate the C.O.P. of the system when compression and expansion are :
(i) Isentropic, (ii) follow the law $PV^{1.25} = \text{constant}$. 6
(b) Sketch and explain the boot-strap cycle of air refrigeration system. 4
12. A R-12 Refrigerating machine works on vapour compression refrigeration cycle. The temperature of the refrigerant in the evaporator is -20°C . The vapour is dry saturated when it enters the compressor and leaves it in a superheated condition. The condenser

temperature is 30°C. Assuming specific heat at constant pressure for R-12 in the superheated condition as 1.887 kJ/kg K. Determine :

- (i) Condition of vapour at the entrance to the condenser,
- (ii) Condition of vapour at the entrance to the evaporator; and
- (iii) The theoretical C.O.P of the machine.

Take the properties of R-12 from refrigerant tables.

10

13. (a) Draw the temperature-entropy and enthalpy-entropy diagram of a steam jet refrigeration system and write the expression for the following efficiencies :
 - (i) Nozzle efficiency (ii) Entrainment efficiency (iii) Compression efficiency. 6
- (b) Explain the working principle of thermoelectric refrigeration system. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this system ? 4
14. (a) Show the following processes on the Skeleton Psychrometric Chart and explain :
 - (i) Dehumidification of moist air by cooling
 - (ii) Adiabatic mixing of two air streams
 - (iii) Heating and humidification. 6
- (b) Define the term "Effective Temperature" and explain its importance in air-conditioning system. 4
15. An air conditioned auditorium is to be maintained at 27°C dry bulb temperature and 60% relative humidity. The ambient condition is 40°C dry bulb temperature and 30°C wet bulb temperature. The total sensible heat load is 100,000 kJ/hr and the total latent heat load is 40,000 kJ/hr. 60% of the return air is recirculated and mixed with 40% of the make-up air after the cooling coil. The conditions of air leaving the coil is at 18°C. Determine :
 - (i) Room sensible heat factor,
 - (ii) The condition of air entering the auditorium,
 - (iii) The amount of make-up air,
 - (iv) ADP, and
 - (v) By-pass factor of the cooling coil.
- Show the process on Psychrometric Chart. 10
16. (a) Explain the difference between Winter air-conditioning and Summer air-conditioning. 6
- (b) Explain the following functions of the air-conditioning system :
 - (i) Filters (ii) Humidifier (iii) Grills. 4
17. (a) Compare the vapour compression refrigeration system with vapour absorption system. 6
- (b) What are advantages, limitations and applications of cryogenics ? 4

POU—14992

600

