

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY****BE - SEMESTER-V (NEW) EXAMINATION – WINTER 2022****Subject Code:3150102****Date:09-01-2023****Subject Name:Fundamentals of Turbomachines****Time:10:30 AM TO 01:00 PM****Total Marks:70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.

		<b>MARKS</b>
<b>Q.1</b>	(a) Differentiate between an impulse turbine and reaction turbine.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Define an inward flow machine and outward flow machine. Give example of each.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Draw and explain, h-s diagram of an axial turbine stage.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.2</b>	(a) Differentiate between pump, blower and compressor.	<b>03</b>
	(b) For an axial turbine Prove that, $C_{y2} + C_{y3} = W_{y2} + W_{y3}$	<b>04</b>
	(c) Draw and explain velocity triangle for a two stage velocity compounded turbine with maximum utilization factor.	<b>07</b>
	<b>OR</b>	
	(c) Define and write the expressions of: rotor loss coefficient, nozzle loss coefficient, flow coefficient and stage loading coefficient.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.3</b>	(a) Explain surging in an axial compressor stage.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Define Axial compressor. Draw and explain pressure & velocity variation through a compressor stage.	<b>04</b>
	(c) A 10 stage axial flow compressor provides an overall pressure ratio of 5:1 with an overall isentropic efficiency of 87%. When the temperature of air at inlet is 15°C. The work is equally divided between the stages. A 50% reaction is used with a blade speed of 210 m/s and a constant axial velocity of 170 m/s. Estimate the blade angles. Assume a work done factor of 1.	<b>07</b>
	<b>OR</b>	
<b>Q.3</b>	(a) Explain the need of gas turbine blade cooling.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Write a matching procedure for turbomachines.	<b>04</b>
	(c) With the help of diagram, explain the various components of centrifugal compressor.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.4</b>	(a) Explain briefly the flow properties change in the reaction turbine stage.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Explain the methods of turbine blade cooling with neat sketches.	<b>04</b>
	(c) In a single-stage impulse turbine the nozzle discharges the fluid on to the blades at an angle of 65° to the axial direction and the fluid leaves the blades with an absolute velocity of 300 m/s at an angle of 30° to the axial direction. If the blades have equal inlet and outlet angles and there is no axial thrust, estimate the blade angle, power produced per kg/s of the fluid and the blade efficiency.	<b>07</b>
	<b>OR</b>	
<b>Q.4</b>	(a) Draw the variation in degree of reaction for an axial compressor stage with the change in blade angles.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Explain the importance of volute casing in a compressor stage.	<b>04</b>

- (c) Draw velocity triangle for an outward flow radial turbine stage. **07**
- Q.5** (a) Discuss the types of impellers used in a centrifugal compressor. **03**
- (b) What is slip factor? What is its effect on flow and pressure ratio in the stage? Derive the Stodola's relation for slip factor **04**
- (c) A centrifugal compressor under test gave the following data: **07**  
 Speed : 11,500 rev/min  
 Inlet total head temperature : 21°C  
 Outlet and inlet total head pressure : 4 bar, 1 bar  
 Impeller dia : 75 cm  
 If the slip factor is 0.92, what is the compressor efficiency?
- OR**
- Q.5** (a) Define equilibrium running point and equilibrium running line? **03**
- (b) Explain the procedure to find equilibrium running point for on performance charts of compressor and turbine. **04**
- (c) Define degree of reaction. Derive the important relations/ conditions for an impulse stage based on value of degree of reaction. **07**

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