

Seat No.: _____

Enrolment No. _____

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

B.E. Sem-Vth Examination December 2010

Subject code: 150102

Subject Name: Fundamentals of Turbo Machines

Date: 15 /12 /2010

Time: 03.00 pm - 05.30 pm

Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q.1** (a) Determine the impeller diameters and the width at the impeller exit and the power required to drive the compressor, from the following given data: Speed 12500 rpm, mass flow 15 kg/s, pressure ratio 4:1, isentropic efficiency 75%, slip factor 0.9, flow coefficient at impeller exit 0.3, hub diameter of eye 15 cm, velocity of air at the entry to and the exit from the impeller 150m/s, stagnation temperature and stagnation pressure at inlet 295 K and 1bar. Assume equal pressure ratio in the impeller and diffuser. **07**
- (b) Define degree of reaction and derive the expression for the same. Define the low reaction stage and high reaction stage. **07**
- Q.2** (a) Draw and explain the H-S diagram for the axial turbine stage. Also define the performance coefficient for the same. **07**
- (b) A multistage gas turbine is to be designed with impulse stages, and is to operate with an inlet pressure and temperature of 6 bar and 900 K and at outlet pressure of 1 bar. The isentropic efficiency of the turbine is 85%. All the stages are to have a nozzle outlet angle of 15° and equal outlet and inlet blade angles. Mean blade speed of 250 m/s and equal inlet and outlet gas velocities. Estimate the number of stages required considering optimum blade to gas speed ratio. **07**
- OR**
- (b) Draw and explain zero percent, fifty percent and hundred percent reaction axial turbine stages. **07**
- Q.3** (a) How the radial turbine differs than axial turbine? Show the entry and exit velocity triangle for a general inward flow radial turbine stage. **07**
- (b) For a ninety percent IFR turbine stage derive the expressions for power, stage loading coefficient and degree of reaction. **07**
- OR**
- Q.3** (a) How the spouting velocity is to be defined? Derive the expression for the stage efficiency for the radial turbine stage in terms of pressure ratio and loading coefficient. **07**
- (b) An IFR turbine impulse stage with cantilever blades has a flow coefficient of 0.4 and develops 100KW with a total to total efficiency of 90% at 12000 rpm. If the flow rate is 2 kg/s at an entry temperature of 400 K determine the rotor diameters, blade angles at the entry and exit, the nozzle exit air angle and the stagnation pressure ratio across the stage. Take $d_3=0.8d_2$, zero swirl and constant meridional velocity. **07**

- Q.4** (a) Explain the stalling and surging for an axial compressor stage. **07**
(b) Air at temperature of 290K enters a ten stage axial flow compressor at the rate of 3kg/s. the pressure ratio is 6.5 and the isentropic efficiency is 90%, the compression process being adiabatic. The compressor has symmetrical blades. The axial velocity of 110 m/s is uniform and the peripheral speed of each stage is 180 m/s. determines the rotor and stator blade angles and flow angles and also the power given to the air. Assume temperature change in each stage is constant. **07**

OR

- Q.4** (a) The conditions of air at entry of an axial compressor stage are 768 mm Hg and 314 K. the air angles are $\beta_1=51^\circ$, $\beta_2=9^\circ$, $\alpha_1=\alpha_3=7^\circ$. The mean diameter and peripheral speed are 50 cm and 100 m/s. mass flow rate 25 kg/s, the work done factor 0.95 and mechanical efficiency is 92%. Assuming a stage efficiency 88% determine: air angle at the stator entry, blade height at entry and the hub tip diameter ratio, stage loading coefficient and stage pressure ratio. **07**
(b) Draw and explain the sketch of two stage axial compressor with IGVs. **07**

- Q.5** (a) Explain the matching procedure for the compressors and turbines. **07**
(b) What is an equilibrium diagram? How to find out the equilibrium points from the characteristic curves? **07**

OR

- Q.5** (a) Classify and explain the turbo machines with respect to flow direction, types of fluid and degree of reaction. **07**
(b) Derive the dimensionless parameter for compressor pressure p_2 . where $p_2 = f(p_1, D, m, N, \rho)$ **07**

HowToExam.com