Total No. of	Questions	:6
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T.E./Insem.-609 T.E.(Mechanical) (Semester - I) TURBO MACHINES (2015 Pattern)

Time: 1 Hour] [Max. Marks:30

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Answer Q.1 or Q.2, Q.3 or Q.4 & Q.5 or Q.6.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Use of scientific calculator is allowed.
- 4) Assume data wherever necessary and mention it.
- 5) Draw neat and suitable figures wherever necessary.
- Q1) a) A 7.5 cm diameter jet having velocity of 12 m/s impinges on a smooth plate at an angle of 60°, to the normal to the plate. What will be the force when (I) the plate is stationary and (II) when the plate is moving in the direction of jet at 6 m/s. Determine also the work done per second on the plate in each case.
 - b) Derive the expression for the force exerted by a jet of water on an inclined fixed plate in the direction of jet. [4]

OR

- Q2) a) Derive the expression of work done per sec for symmetrical moving curved vane with tangential entry of jet. [4]
 - b) A circular jet of water having velocity of 60 m/s impinges tangentially on a series of curved vanes moving uniformly at 25 m/s. The jet makes an angle of 30 degrees with the direction of motion of the vanes. Relative to a vane, the jet turns through an angle of 100 degrees as it flows over the vane. The flow speed along the vane drops by 15% due to frictional loss. Draw neat inlet and outlet velocity triangles showing all the relevant details and determine:
 - i) Vane tip angles at inlet and outlet for the smooth flow,
 - ii) Absolute velocity of water leaving the vanes.

P.T.O.

- Sketch Pelton wheel bucket giving its approximate dimensions and answer *Q3*) a) question in brief: The ideal jet deflection angle is 180 degree, however bucket deflects the jet through 160 to 165 degree.
 - A Pelton wheel of 2.5 m diameter operates under the following conditions: b) Net available head = 300m; Speed = 300r.p.m.; Blade angle at outlet = 165°; C_v of nozzle = 0.98; Mechanical Efficiency = 95%. Determine: i) The Power developed ii) Specific speed iii) Hydraulic Efficiency.

OR

- Define **Q4**) a)
 - 1) Gross head 2) Jet ratio 3) Hydraulic efficiency 4) Mechanical Efficiency. [4]
 - Show that the maximum efficiency of the Pelton wheel is given by b) $(1+k \cos \phi)/2$ where K= Bucket friction factor, $\Phi = Bucket$ outlet angle. [6]
- Compare Francis turbine & Kaplan turbine. **Q5**) a)

[4]

Design a Francis turbine runner with the following data.

Net Head = 68 m; Speed=750RPM Power output = 330 kW; Hydraulic efficiency = 94 %; Overall Efficiency = 85%; Flow ratio = 0.15: Ratio of breadth to diameter = 0.1; Inner diameter of the runner is half of outer diameter of the runner. 6% of circumferential area of the runner is occupied by the thickness of the vanes. Assume velocity of flow remains constant and flow is radial at exit.

- In an inward flow reaction turbine the head on the turbine is 32 m. The *Q6*) a) external and internal diameters are 1.44 m and 0.72 m. The velocity of flow through the runner is constant and equal to 3 m/s. The guide blade angle is 10 degree and the runner vanes are radial at inlet. If the discharge at outlet is radial. Determine: [6]
 - The speed of the turbine i)
 - The vane angle at outlet of the runner and ii)
 - Hydraulic efficiency.
 - What is the significance of specific speed? Derive the relation for the same. [4]

