

Roll No.

ANNA UNIVERSITY (UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS)

B.E. /B.Tech / B. Arch (Full Time) - END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, NOV / DEC 2024

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

VII

ME5010 – Energy Conservation in Industries

(Regulation2019)

Time:3hrs

Max.Marks: 100

| | |
|-----|--|
| CO1 | Quantify the energy demand and energy supply scenario of nation and appreciate the need for energy auditing for becoming environmentally benign |
| CO2 | Analyze factors behind energy billing and apply the concept of demand side management for lowering energy costs |
| CO3 | Compute the stoichiometric air requirement for any given fuel and quantify the energy losses associated with thermal utilities of industries |
| CO4 | Diagnose the causes for under performance of various electrical utilities and suggest remedies for improving their efficiency |
| CO5 | Apply CUSUM and other financial evaluation techniques to estimate the accruable energy savings/monetary benefits for any energy efficiency project |

BL – Bloom's Taxonomy Levels

(L1-Remembering, L2-Understanding, L3-Applying, L4-Analysing, L5-Evaluating, L6-Creating)

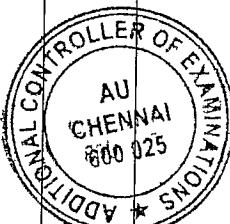
PART- A (10x2=20Marks)
(Answer all Questions)

| Q.No. | Questions | Marks | CO | BL |
|-------|---|-------|----|----|
| 1 | Write a short note on energy balancing in industries | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | Why energy conservation should be given high priority | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | Write a short note on the electricity tariff structure for domestic consumers as followed by TNEB. | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | Define power factor and its role on electricity tariff structure | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 5 | What are the losses associated with incomplete combustion | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 6 | What are the commonly used waste heat systems in industries for energy efficiency | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 7 | How variable frequency drive motor helps in energy conservation | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 8 | List any four general energy saving opportunities in lighting system | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 9 | What is the purpose of energy labeling in appliances, and how does it help in energy conservation? | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| 10 | What are the differences between discounting and non-discounting techniques in energy economics? Provide one example of each. | 2 | 5 | 2 |

PART- B (5x 13=65Marks)

| Q.No. | Questions | Marks | CO | BL |
|--------|---|-------|----|----|
| 11 (a) | What are the typical instruments, devices, or sensors used by energy auditors? Provide an explanation for each. | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| OR | | | | |
| 11 (b) | Explain in detail the steps involved in energy auditing | 13 | 1 | 1 |

| 12 (a) | Discuss in detail the energy conservation measures in transformers | 13 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|-------|-------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|----|-----|-------------------|----|-----|------|----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|--|----|-----|-----|-----|--|----|----|----|----|------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|---|----|-----|-----|-------|--|-------|-------|-------|------|---------------------------------|---|------|------|------|
| OR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 (b) | Calculate the capacitor size for an inductive load of 50 kW with a power factor of 0.78 for achieving a target power factor of 0.96 Calculate the efficiency of transfer for following loading conditions. Take the rated capacity of transformer to be 500 kVA. Assume no load loss (iron loss) = 3.5 kW and Full Load Loss = 4.5 kW | 13 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>No. of operating hours</th> <th>Load (kW)</th> <th>Power Factor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>400</td> <td>0.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>300</td> <td>0.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>100</td> <td>0.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | No. of operating hours | Load (kW) | Power Factor | 6 | 400 | 0.8 | 10 | 300 | 0.75 | 4 | 100 | 0.8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. of operating hours | Load (kW) | Power Factor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 400 | 0.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 300 | 0.75 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 100 | 0.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 (a) | List the performance enhancement measurement measures in industrial furnaces with the help of a fish bone diagram | 13 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 (b) | Calculate the economic insulation thickness for the following data | 13 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Description</th> <th>Unit</th> <th>1"</th> <th>2"</th> <th>3"</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Length of pipe, L</td> <td>m</td> <td>50</td> <td>50</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bare Pipe outer diameter, d₁</td> <td>mm</td> <td>168</td> <td>168</td> <td>168</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bare pipe surface area, A</td> <td>m²</td> <td>26.38</td> <td>26.38</td> <td>26.38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ambient Temperature, T_a</td> <td>°C</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bare Pipe Wall Temperature, T_h</td> <td>°C</td> <td>160</td> <td>160</td> <td>160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Desired Wall Temperature With Insulation, T_c</td> <td>°C</td> <td>62</td> <td>48</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Material of Insulation</td> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">Mineral Wool</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mean Temperature of Insulation, T_m = (T_h + T_c)/2</td> <td>°C</td> <td>111</td> <td>104</td> <td>101.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sp. Conductivity of Insulation Material, k</td> <td>W/m°C</td> <td>0.044</td> <td>0.042</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Surface Emissivity of bare pipe</td> <td>-</td> <td>0.95</td> <td>0.95</td> <td>0.95</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | Description | Unit | 1" | 2" | 3" | Length of pipe, L | m | 50 | 50 | 50 | Bare Pipe outer diameter, d ₁ | mm | 168 | 168 | 168 | Bare pipe surface area, A | m ² | 26.38 | 26.38 | 26.38 | Ambient Temperature, T _a | °C | 30 | 30 | 30 | Bare Pipe Wall Temperature, T _h | °C | 160 | 160 | 160 | Desired Wall Temperature With Insulation, T _c | °C | 62 | 48 | 43 | Material of Insulation | Mineral Wool | | | | Mean Temperature of Insulation, T _m = (T _h + T _c)/2 | °C | 111 | 104 | 101.5 | Sp. Conductivity of Insulation Material, k | W/m°C | 0.044 | 0.042 | 0.04 | Surface Emissivity of bare pipe | - | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| Description | Unit | 1" | 2" | 3" | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Length of pipe, L | m | 50 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bare Pipe outer diameter, d ₁ | mm | 168 | 168 | 168 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bare pipe surface area, A | m ² | 26.38 | 26.38 | 26.38 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambient Temperature, T _a | °C | 30 | 30 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bare Pipe Wall Temperature, T _h | °C | 160 | 160 | 160 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Desired Wall Temperature With Insulation, T _c | °C | 62 | 48 | 43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Material of Insulation | Mineral Wool | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean Temperature of Insulation, T _m = (T _h + T _c)/2 | °C | 111 | 104 | 101.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sp. Conductivity of Insulation Material, k | W/m°C | 0.044 | 0.042 | 0.04 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surface Emissivity of bare pipe | - | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 (a) | Briefly discuss the factors affecting energy efficiency of electrical motors and methods for minimizing motor losses in operation | 13 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



| OR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|---|----|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|----|----|----|---|---|--|
| 14 (b) | List the factors that affect the performance and energy efficiency of refrigeration plants, and briefly explain any three of these factors | 13 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 (a) | Explain the concept of Monitoring & Targeting in energy management. Discuss its key elements and describe how the CUSUM technique can be applied to identify energy savings opportunities in an industrial setup. | 13 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 (b) | <p>A company is considering purchasing a new energy-efficient machine to replace an older, less efficient model. The details of the two machines are as follows:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Details</th><th>Existing Machine</th><th>New Machine</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Initial Cost (₹)</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>2,50,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Annual Operating Cost (₹)</td><td>40,000</td><td>15,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Life Span (years)</td><td>5</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Salvage Value (₹)</td><td>10,000</td><td>20,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Discount Rate (%)</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>i. Calculate the Life Cycle Cost (LCC) for both machines using the discounting technique. ii. Based on the results, analyze which machine is more cost-effective over its life span and justify your answer.</p> | Details | Existing Machine | New Machine | Initial Cost (₹) | 1,00,000 | 2,50,000 | Annual Operating Cost (₹) | 40,000 | 15,000 | Life Span (years) | 5 | 10 | Salvage Value (₹) | 10,000 | 20,000 | Discount Rate (%) | 10 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 2 | |
| Details | Existing Machine | New Machine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial Cost (₹) | 1,00,000 | 2,50,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual Operating Cost (₹) | 40,000 | 15,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life Span (years) | 5 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salvage Value (₹) | 10,000 | 20,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Discount Rate (%) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

PART- C (1x 15=15Marks)

(Q.No.16 is compulsory)

| Q.No. | Questions | Marks | CO | BL |
|-------|---|-------|----|----|
| 16. | <p>Calculate the boiler efficiency for the following data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boiler reference: 20 TPH • Steam pressure: 66 kg/cm² <p>Flue gas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O₂ in flue gas = 9 % • CO in flue gas = 800 ppm • CO₂ in flue gas = 10.67% • Average flue gas temperature = 180°C • Atmospheric air: • Ambient temperature = 29.3°C • Humidity in ambient air = 0.01977 kg / kg dry air <p>Fuel analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon = 53.65 % • Hydrogen = 3.25 % • Nitrogen = 1.11 % • Oxygen = 8.68 % • Sulphur = 0.54 % • Moisture = 14.48 % • Ash content = 18.54 % • GCV of Coal = 4291 kcal/kg <p>Ash analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unburnts in bottom ash = 0.11 % • Unburnts in fly ash = 4.89 % • GCV of Bottom ash = 889 kcal/kg • GCV of fly ash = 393 kcal/kg | 15 | 3 | 3 |

