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MES1 THERMAL ENGINEERING
UNIT 1

AIR CYCLES

1. Define Thermodynamic cycles.

Thermodynamic cycle is defined as the series of processes performed on the system, so that the system attains to its original state.

2. Compare Internal combustion (I.C.) Engines and steam and other types of engines.

I.C. Engines are more compact and can be started quickly and also operate at higher speeds. The efficiency of I.C. Engines is higher compared to steam engines. I.C. Engines are extensively used in all types of transportation - road, rail, air and marine applications.

3. What are the types of I.C. Engines?

a. Spark ignition (SI) engines operating on Otto cycle, also called petrol engines
b. Compression ignition (CI) engines operating on Diesel cycle, also called diesel engines.

c. Gas turbine engines operating on Brayton cycle

4. Compare reciprocating and rotary type engines

Reciprocating type I.C. engines are suitable for small and medium sizes. These run at lower speeds but are more efficient compared to gas turbines. Vibration, wear and tear are more. Turbine engines are suitable for higher capacities. These are very light and compact

for such sizes. (engine weight 0.1 kg / kW compared to 1 kg / kW for reciprocating type).

5. Compare SI and CI engines.

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2 Marks For Thermal Engineering