

ข้อที่ 1. Answer all questions below.

- (a) Explain the difference between gas turbine for shaft power cycles and gas turbine for jet propulsion cycles
- (b) Explain the difference between energy transfer and energy transformation in rotating machine.
- (c) Show and explain the three terms of the energy transfer equation. Also explain how each term rise pressure.
- (d) Explain the principle of afterburner in thrust augmentation.

ข้อที่ 2. An ideal open cycle gas turbine plant using air operates on an overall pressure ratio of 4 and between the temperature limits of 300 K and 1000 K. Assume optimum stage pressure ratios, perfect intercooling and perfect regeneration. (Note: constant specific heats, $C_p=1.005$ kJ/kg K and $C_v=0.717$ kJ/kg K)

If the basic cycle was modified as below:

- (i) basic cycle,
- (ii) basic cycle with heat exchanger,
- (iii) basic cycle with two-stage intercooled compressor,
- (iv) basic cycle with heat exchanger and intercooled compressor.

Answer all questions:

- (a) Draw the schematic diagram for each of the modifications.
- (b) Draw T-s diagram and P-v diagram for each of the modifications.
- (c) Find the compressor input work for each of the modifications.
- (d) Find the turbine output work for each of the modifications.
- (e) Find the heat input for each of the modifications.
- (f) Evaluate and compare the specific work output and thermal efficiency for each of the modifications.
- (g) What is the purpose of adding a heat exchanger? Explain the details.
- (h) What is the purpose of using two stage compression and intercooler? Explain the details.

ข้อที่ 3. At design speed the following data apply to a gas turbine set employing a separate power turbine, heat exchanger, re-heater and intercooler between two-stage compression. If cycle is series flow with intercooler, reheat and heat exchanger type (compressor turbine is used to drive two compressors).

Isentropic efficiency of compression in each stage	: 80%
Isentropic efficiency of high pressure turbine (compressor turbine)	: 87%
Isentropic efficiency of low pressure turbine (power turbine)	: 80%
Transmission efficiency	: 99%
Pressure ratio in each stage of compression	: 2:1
Pressure loss in intercooler	: 0.07 bar
Temperature after intercooling	: 300 K
Thermal ratio of heat exchanger	: 0.75
Pressure loss in combustion chamber	: 0.15 bar
Combustion efficiency	: 98%
Maximum cycle temperature	: 1000 K
Temperature after reheating	: 1000 K
Air mass flow	: 25 kg/s
Ambient air temperature	: 15 °C
Ambient air pressure	: 1 bar
Calorific value of fuel	: 42 MJ/kg
Pressure loss in each side of heat exchanger	: 0.1 bar
Pressure loss in reheat chamber	: 0.1 bar

Note : Take $\frac{\gamma_a - 1}{\gamma_a} = 0.286$, $\frac{\gamma_g - 1}{\gamma_g} = 0.248$, $C_{pa} = 1.005$ kJ/kg K and $C_{pg} = 1.147$ kJ/kg K

Neglect the kinetic energy of the gases leaving the system.

- Draw the schematic diagram for gas turbine system.
- Draw the cycle on the P-v diagram and T-s diagram for ideal cycle and practical cycle.
- Find the air temperature and pressure after two-stage compression.
- Find the power input of each compressor.

- (e) Find the pressure at turbine inlet.
- (f) Find the power output of compressor turbine.
- (g) Find the gas temperature and pressure after compressor turbine.
- (h) Find the gas temperature after two-stage expansion.
- (i) Find the power output of power turbine.
- (j) Find the overall heat supplied in system.
- (k) Find overall thermal efficiency.
- (l) Find the air/fuel ratio of gases.
- (m) Find specific fuel consumption.

ข้อที่ 4. A turbojet engine inducts 51 kg of air per second and propels an aircraft with a uniform flight speed of 912 km/h. The isentropic enthalpy change for the nozzle is 200 kJ/kg and its efficiency is 0.96. The fuel-air ratio is 0.0119, the combustion efficiency is 0.96 and the lower heating value of the fuel is 42 MJ/kg. Calculate

- (a) the jet exhaust velocity
- (b) the thrust
- (c) the thrust power
- (d) the propulsive power in kW
- (e) the propulsive efficiency
- (f) the fuel flow rate in kg/h and TSFC
- (g) the thermal efficiency of the engine