

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY  
End Semester Examination  
January/February 2024

Level : B.E.  
Year : III  
Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

**12 FEB 2024**

Course : CHEG 321  
Semester : I  
F.M. : 40

**SECTION "B"**

[5Q × 8 = 40 marks]

Attempt *ANY FIVE* questions. *Assume necessary data if required.*

1. a. Based on its use classify and explain the different types of Hydropower dams. [2]  
b. Explain the need of guide vane and needle spear for hydro turbines. [2]  
c. The runoff data of a river at a particular site is as given below: [4]

| <u>Month</u> | <u>Discharge (m<sup>3</sup>/month)</u> |
|--------------|--|
| January      | 40                                     |
| February     | 25                                     |
| March        | 20                                     |
| April        | 10                                     |
| May          | 0                                      |
| June         | 50                                     |
| July         | 75                                     |
| August       | 100                                    |
| September    | 110                                    |
| October      | 60                                     |
| November     | 50                                     |
| December     | 40                                     |

- (i) Draw a hydrograph and find the mean flow,  
(ii) Draw the flow duration curve,  
(iii) Find the power in MW available at mean flow if the head available is 80 m and overall efficiency of generation is 85%.  
Consider each month of 30 days for your calculations.

2. a. Describe the function of different components of a Nuclear Power Reactors. [3]  
b. Explain the different underground mining techniques used for coal extraction. [3]  
c. Describe the different types of underground facilities for storage of Natural Gas. [2]
3. a. What do you mean by Gasoline Reforming? Describe any one of the gasoline reforming processes. [2]  
b. Describe any two solar thermal technologies being used in Nepal. [3]  
c. A solar photovoltaic pumping system is to be designed for a rural community in Nepal. The details of the water source and consumption of the community are: [3]

|                                    |                            |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Water source:                      | dug well                   |
| Static head:                       | 30m                        |
| Draw down level:                   | 5m                         |
| Pipe friction loss:                | 1m                         |
| Monthly average solar insolation:  | 4.5kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /day |
| Population:                        | 250                        |
| Average water consumption(human):  | 25litres/day/person        |
| Number of cattle:                  | 50                         |
| Average water consumption(cattle): | 40litres/day/cattle        |

Calculate the size of the solar photovoltaic module required for the system.

4.
  - a. Draw and describe the power versus wind speed curve for a wind turbine. [3]
  - b. What is biomass gasification? Explain any one type of biomass gasifier in use. [3]
  - c. Explain how a geothermal heat pumps works with a suitable diagram. [2]
  
5.
  - a. With a diagram, explain the working principle of a Hydrogen Fuel cell. [3]
  - b. What is an Energy Audit? Describe how preliminary energy audit is carried out in an industry. [3]
  - c. List out ten energy conservation opportunities that can be adopted in our homes. [2]
  
6.
  - a. Point out they key objectives of the UN Sustainable Development Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy and describe how these can be achieved in context of Nepal. [2]
  - b. How is energy stored in a supercapacitor? Describe the characteristics of a supercapacitor in comparison to a battery. [3]
  - c. Suppose a farmer has 20 pigs each producing 3kg/day of dung and 2 cows each producing 10kg/day of dung. He is to cook for a household of 7 and he has 3 lights each for 4 hours per day. He has plenty of water. Does the farmer have enough input to meet the energy demands and what plant size should he choose? [3]

Biogas plant design considerations

| Loading rate for various plant size |                       |       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Plant Size (m <sup>3</sup> )        | Daily load rating(kg) |       |
|                                     | Hills                 | Terai |
| 4                                   | 24                    | 30    |
| 6                                   | 36                    | 45    |
| 8                                   | 48                    | 60    |
| 10                                  | 60                    | 75    |
| 15                                  | 90                    | 110   |
| 20                                  | 120                   | 150   |

| Design Parameters of a Biogas Plant |  |                             |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| S.N.                                | Parameters                             | Value                       |
| 1                                   | C/N ratio                              | 20-30                       |
| 2                                   | pH                                     | 6-7                         |
| 3                                   | Digestion temperature                  | 20-35                       |
| 4                                   | Retention time (HRT)                   | 40-100 days                 |
| 5                                   | Biogas energy content                  | 6kWh/m <sup>3</sup>         |
| 6                                   | One cow yield                          | 10 kg dung/day              |
| 7                                   | Gas production per kg of cow dung      | 0.023 -0.04 m <sup>3</sup>  |
| 8                                   | Gas production per kg of pig dung      | 0.04-0.059 m <sup>3</sup>   |
| 9                                   | Gas production per kg of chicken dung  | 0.065-0.116 m <sup>3</sup>  |
| 10                                  | Gas production per kg of human excreta | 0.02-0.028 m <sup>3</sup>   |
| 11                                  | Gas requirement for cooking            | 0.25 m <sup>3</sup> /person |
| 12                                  | Gas requirement for lighting one lamp  | 0.125 m <sup>3</sup> /hour  |

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F. M. : 10

Date :

SECTION "A"

[20Q.  $\times$  0.5 = 10 marks]

Choose and encircle the most appropriate option from each set of choices.

- 1 tonne of oil equivalent defined by statistics division of United Nations Secretariat and International Energy Agency is equivalent to ....  
a. 45.432GJ      b. 36.874GJ      c. 32.432GJ      d. 41.868GJ
- ... dam is an example of a non-rigid dam.  
a. Arc      b. Rock fill      c. Timber      d. Steel
- A hydropower site has an effective head of 100 m, a flowrate of 6,000 cubic meters per second and plant efficiency 83%, the annual energy generated will be ...  
a. 18.39TWh      b. 4.57GWh      c. 43.6TWh      d. 1.82GWh
- Control rods are used in a Nuclear Power Reactor to control the ..... in the reactor.  
a. rate of reaction      b. neutrons released      c. heat produced      d. fuel supplied
- The carbon content in a Bituminous coal is between ... percentage.  
a. 60 - 70      b. 71 - 77      c. 77 - 87      d. 87 - 97
- In an abiogenic process of natural gas formation methane is formed by .....  
a. chemical reaction of hydrogen rich gases and carbon molecules  
b. transformation of organic matter by microorganisms  
c. compression of organic matter at a very high pressure and for long time  
d. deposition of plant in the bottom of sea and compression
- For motor fuel the octane number of the petroleum oil should be above ...  
a. 77      b. 80      c. 87      d. 90
- The optimum tilt angle for a solar panel with solar altitude angle  $55^\circ$  is ...  
a.  $35^\circ$       b.  $45^\circ$       c.  $55^\circ$       d.  $125^\circ$
- The peak sun of a site is 5, the energy required by the load is 5000Wh, the derating factor is 0.9 and columbic efficiency is 0.9. The system voltage is assumed to be 24V. The size of solar module required for the load is .....A.  
a. 1286.00      b. 24.3      c. 41.66      d. 51.44
- The capacity of battery for a load of 50A for 4 hours, depth of discharge 0.8, efficiency 0.8 and day of autonomy 2 is .....Ah.  
a. 39.06      b. 400      c. 625      d. 156.25
- Rated speed of a wind turbine is greater than ... speed.  
a. cut out      b. cut in      c. furling      d. maximum

12. The highest C/N ratio for the materials among, cow dung, pig dung, elephant dung, and straw is that of ...
  - a. straw
  - b. pig dung
  - c. cow dung
  - d. elephant dung
13. Pink hydrogen is the hydrogen produced from ...
  - a. solar energy
  - b. natural gas
  - c. nuclear energy
  - d. coal
14. .... incorporates an electricity generating system based on pendulum connected to generator.
  - a. Salter duck
  - b. Geothermal plant
  - c. Oscillating water column
  - d. TAPCHAN
15. The national energy efficiency strategy 2075 of Nepal aims to increase the energy efficiency growth to .... % by 2030.
  - a. 0.84
  - b. 1.68
  - c. 2.5
  - d. 15
16. Energy saving in a domestic ceiling fan can be done by replacing resistive regulator by ... regulator.
  - a. inductive
  - b. capacitive
  - c. electronic
  - d. thermal
17. Abney level is an instrument used to measure the ....
  - a. wind speed
  - b. solar radiation
  - c. sulphur content
  - d. head
18. The air mass ratio for the standard test condition for a solar photovoltaic module is ...
  - a. 0.5
  - b. 1
  - c. 1.5
  - d. 2
19. ...helps bind the cellulose/ hemicelluloses matrix while adding flexibility to the mix.
  - a. Lignin
  - b. Starch
  - c. Sugar
  - d. Fibre
20. Supercapacitors are preferred over battery because of high ....
  - a. discharge time
  - b. efficiency
  - c. energy density.
  - d. power density