# **CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION**

## AIR CONDITIONING & REFRIGERATION (SUBJECT CODE-827)

### MARKING SCHEME FOR CLASS - XII (SESSION 2022-2023)

#### Max. Time: 3 Hours

#### **General Instructions:**

- 1. Please read the instructions carefully.
- 2. This Question Paper consists of 24 questions in two sections Section A & Section B.
- 3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
- 4. Out of the given (6 + 18 =) 24 questions, a candidate has to answer (6 + 11 =) 17 questions in the allotted (maximum) time of 3 hours.
- 5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
- 6. SECTION A OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):
  - i. This section has 06 questions.
  - ii. There is no negative marking.
  - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
  - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

#### 7. SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):

- i. This section contains 18 questions.
- ii. A candidate has to do 11 questions.
- **iii.** Do as per the instructions given.
- iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

## **SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

Q. No. Q. 1	QUESTION Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on E	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Page no. of source material	Marks
<u>, i</u> .	Which one among the followings is a barrier	CBSE Study Material	Entreprene	70	1
	in becoming a successful entrepreneur	EMPLOYABILITY	urial Skills	70	-
	(a) Plenty of funds	SKILL	UNIT-4		
	(b) Plenty of resources	JRILL	UNIT-4		
	(c) Adequate entrepreneurship training				
	(d) Fear of failure				
	ANSWER: (d) Fear of failure				
ii.	are the sources of	CBSE Study Material	Self	30	1
	motivation and inspiration	EMPLOYABILITY	Manageme		
	(a) Music and books Which	SKILL	nt		
	(b) Activities and Expansive thoughts		02		
	(c) Living in the present and dreaming big				
	(d) All the above				
	ANSWER: (d) All of the above				
iii.	Which one of the followings is not a	<b>CBSE Study Material</b>	Self	33	1
	personality disorder	EMPLOYABILITY	Manageme		
	(a) Paranoid	SKILL	nt		
	(b) Dreaming big		02		
	(c) Avoidant				
	(d) Dependent				
	ANSWER: (b) Dreaming big				

Max. Marks: 60

iv.	The title bar is located at the of Calc window.	CBSE Study Material EMPLOYABILITY	ICT-03	35	1
	(a) Top	SKILL			
	(b) Bottom	JRIEL			
	(c) Right Hand Side				
	(d) Left Hand side				
	ANSWER: (a) Top				
v.	###### error is occurred in spreadsheet	CBSE Study Material	ICT-03	54	1
۷.	(a)Unknown	EMPLOYABILITY	101-05	54	-
	(b) The column is not wide enough to display	SKILL			
	the value.	SKILL			
	(c) division by zero				
	(d) The formula has invalid argument				
	ANSWER: (b)				
vi.	How can we select the range of cells in a	CBSE Study Material	ICT-03	40	1
	spreadsheet	EMPLOYABILITY		_	
	(a) Using the mouse	SKILL			
	(b) Using the keyboard				
	(c) Using any one of both of the above				
	(d) Using none of the above				
	ANSWER: (b) Using any one of both of the				
	above				
Q. 2	Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1 x	5 = 5 marks)	1		
I	A current starting relay is connected in the	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-4	60	1
	circuit in	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(a) Parallel with the running winding	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) Series with the starting winding	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) Series with the running winding	(CODE-827)			
	(d) Parallel with the starting winding				
	ANSWER: (c) Series with the running winding				
ii	In the sensible heating process of air the	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-1	07	1
	D.B.T. of the air is	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(a) Increased	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) Decreased	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) Increased with increase in moisture	(CODE-827)			
	content of air				
	(d) Remains unchanged				
	ANSWER: (a) Increased				
iii	Humidification of air is known as	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-1	9	1
	(a) Decrease in moisture content of air	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(b) Increase in moisture content of air	CONDITIONING &			
	(c) No change in moisture content of air	REFRIGERATION			
	(d) None of the above	(CODE-827)			
	ANSWER: (b) Increase in moisture content of				
	air				
iv	A desert cooler is also known as	CBSE STUDY	UNIT 5	64	1
	(a) Water cooler	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(b) Brine cooler	CONDITIONING &			
	(c) Evaporative cooler	REFRIGERATION			
	(d) Water chiller	(CODE-827)			
		· · · · ·			

v	To limit the flow of heat into a refrigerator,	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-2	18	1
	which one of the followings is used	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(a) A thermal conducting material	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) A thermal insulating material	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) An electric conductor	(CODE-827)			
	(d) An electric insulating material				
	ANSWER: (b) A thermal insulating material				
vi	For summer air conditioning, which one	CBSE STUDY	Unit-1	11	1
	among the following psychrometric process is	MATERIAL AIR-			
	used	CONDITIONING &			
	(a) Sensible cooling process	REFRIGERATION			
	(b) Sensible heating process	(CODE-827)			
	(c) Cooling with dehumidification of air				
	process (d) Humidification process				
	ANSWER: (c) Cooling with dehumidification				
	of air process				
vii	Over load protector in a refrigerator is used as	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-4	62	1
	(a) A starting device	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(b) A safety device	CONDITIONING &			
	(c) A stabilizer	REFRIGERATION			
	(d) None of the above	(CODE-827)			
	ANSWER: (b) A safety device				
Q. 3	Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x		1		
I	Which one of the followings is used as	CBSE STUDY	UNIT -3	54	1
	refrigerant in an ice plant	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(a) Air	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) Water	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) NH3	(CODE-827)			
	(d) CO2				
	ANSWER: (c) NH3			<b>F1</b>	1
ii	Which one of the followings is not a	CBSE STUDY	UNIT -3	51	1
	secondary refrigerant	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(a) Water	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) Ammonia (c) Air	REFRIGERATION			
	(d) Brine	(CODE-827)			
	ANSWER: (b) Ammonia				
iii	The insulating material used now-a-days in	CBSE STUDY	UNIT 2	19	1
	refrigerators is	MATERIAL AIR-		15	-
	(a) Glass wool	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) PUF	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) Thermocole	(CODE-827)			
	(d) None of the above				
	ANSWER: (b) PUF				
iv	PUF can be used for operating temperature in	CBSE STUDY	UNIT 2	20	1
	the range of	MATERIAL AIR-			1
	(a) 0-1000 C	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) 0-1500C	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) -100 to 1000C	(CODE-827)			
	(d) -200 to 1500C				
	ANSWER: (d) -200 to 1500C				
		1		1	
v			UNIT -4	60	1
v	Which one of the following is also a current type relay	CBSE STUDY MATERIAL AIR-	UNIT -4	60	1

	(b) Hot wire relay	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) Solid state relay	(CODE-827)			
	(d) None of the above				
•	ANSWER: (b) Hot wire relay			67	_
vi	The conditioned air is supplied to the	CBSE STUDY	UNIT 5	67	1
	conditioned space through	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(a) Shafts	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) Sheets	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) Ducts	(CODE-827)			
	(d) None of the above				
••	ANSWER: (c) Ducts			67	
vii	The ducts normally used are made of	CBSE STUDY	UNIT 5	67	1
	(a) G.I. Sheets	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(b) Cloth	CONDITIONING &			
	(c) Stone	REFRIGERATION			
	(d) None of the above	(CODE-827)			
	ANSWER: (a) G.I. Sheets				
Q. 4	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x			40	
i	Evaporator of a refrigerator is also known as	CBSE STUDY	UNIT 3	42	1
	(a) Freezer	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(b) Condenser	CONDITIONING &			
	(c) Capillary tube	REFRIGERATION			
	(d) Compressor	(CODE-827)			
	ANSWER: (a) Freezer				
ii	Which one of the following types of condenser		UNIT 6	69	1
	is used in a window air conditioner?	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(a) Air cooled condenser	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) Water cooled condenser	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) Evaporative condenser	(CODE-827)			
	(d) None of the above				
	ANSWER: (a) Air cooled condenser			20	
iii	Constant pressure expansion valve is also	CBSE STUDY	UNIT -3	36	1
	known as	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(a) Float valve	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) Automatic expansion valve	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) Thermostatic expansion valve	(CODE-827)			
	(d) Solenoid valve				
<b>I</b>	ANSWER: (b) Automatic expansion valve			20	1
lv	Which one of the followings is used as a	CBSE STUDY	UNIT -3	36	1
	refrigerant control device in a refrigerator	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(a) Capillary tube	CONDITIONING & REFRIGERATION			
	(b) High side float valve				
	(c) Low side float valve	(CODE-827)			
	(d) Automatic expansion valve				
v	ANSWER: (a) Capillary tube			25	1
v	Drier in a refrigeration system is used to	CBSE STUDY	UNIT -3	35	1
	(a) Clean the evaporator	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(b) Absorb the moisture from refrigerant	CONDITIONING &			
	(c) Add the moisture to refrigerant	REFRIGERATION			
	(d) Clean the condenser	(CODE-827)			
	ANSWER: (b) Absorb the moisture from				
	refrigerant				

Vi	In an evaporative condenser which of the	CBSE STUDY	UNIT 3	34	1
	following is used as cooling medium	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(a) Air	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) Water	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) Combination of air and water both	(CODE-827)			
	(d) None of the above				
	ANSWER: (c) Combination of air and water				
	both				
Q. 5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x	5 = 5 marks)	1		
i	When discharge pressure of the compressor	CBSE STUDY	UNIT 4	55	1
	becomes excessive which one of the following	MATERIAL AIR-			
	operates	CONDITIONING &			
	(a) H.P. Cutout	REFRIGERATION			
	(b) L.P. Cutout	(CODE-827)			
	(c) Both H.P. and L.P. Cutout				
	(d) Oil pressure cutout				
	ANSWER: (a) H.P. Cutout				
ii	The low pressure control protects the system	CBSE STUDY	UNIT 4	55	1
	against the following	MATERIAL AIR-		-	_
	(a) Leak of air in the system	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) Extreme compression ratio	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) Freezing up of the evaporator	(CODE-827)			
	(d) All of the above	(000000)			
	ANSWER: (d) All of the above				
iii	For ice making, the ice can, after freezing are	CBSE STUDY	UNIT 5	68	1
	dipped in hot water, this process is known as	MATERIAL AIR-		08	-
	(a) Sensible heating	CONDITIONING &			
		REFRIGERATION			
	(b) Sensible cooling				
	(c) Thawing	(CODE-827)			
	(d) Cleaning of ice				
•	ANSWER: (c) Thawing	CBSE STUDY			-
iv	Non-ferrous metals are never used with one		UNIT-3	55	1
	of the following refrigerants	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(a) R-12	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) R-22	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) NH3	(CODE-827)			
	(d) CO2				
	ANSWER: (c) NH3				
v	The butter prepared from the cream removed	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-5	65	1
	from the milk is stored at a temperature	MATERIAL AIR-			
	range of	CONDITIONING &			
	(a) 0 to 100 C	REFRIGERATION			
	(b) -17.8 to -330 C	(CODE-827)			
	(c) -10.3 to -5 0 C				
	(d) 10.5 to 150 C				
	ANSWER: (b) -17.8 to -330 C				
vi	Pasteurization of milk is carried out to	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-5	65	1
	(a) Kill the virus	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(b) Kill the pathogenic bacteria	CONDITIONING &			
	(c) Make the milk white	REFRIGERATION			
	(d) None of the above	(CODE-827)			
	ANSWER: (b) Kill the pathogenic bacteria				

Q. 6	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x	5 = 5 marks)			
i	Dip tanks are used in the	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-5	65	1
	(a) Cold storage	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(b) Milk dairies	CONDITIONING &			
	(c) Refrigerators	REFRIGERATION			
	(d) Ice plants	(CODE-827)			
	ANSWER: (d) Ice plants				
ii	A.H.U. is used in	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-6	76	1
	(a) A central air conditioning plant	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(b) A refrigerator	CONDITIONING &			
	(c) A water cooler	REFRIGERATION			
	(d) A deep freezer	(CODE-827)			
	ANSWER: (a) A central air conditioning plant				
iii	In all water system the working fluid used is	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-6	69	1
	(a) Air	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(b) Water	<b>CONDITIONING &amp;</b>			
	(c) Air and water both	REFRIGERATION			
	(d) A refrigerant	(CODE-827)			
	ANSWER: (b) Water				
iv	The function of a filter in the air conditioning	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-6	74	1
	system is	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(a) To cool the air	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) To heat the air	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) To clean the air	(CODE-827)			
	(d) All of the above				
	ANSWER: (c) To clean the air				
v	A blower in an air conditioning system is used	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-6	71	1
	to handle large quantities of	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(a) Refrigerant	CONDITIONING &			
	(b) Conditioned air	REFRIGERATION			
	(c) Water	(CODE-827)			
	(d) All of the above				
	ANSWER: (b) Conditioned air				
vi	Central air conditioning system is used for	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-6	69	1
	(a) Summer air conditioning only	MATERIAL AIR-			
	(b) Winter air conditioning only	CONDITIONING &			
	(c) Year round air conditioning	REFRIGERATION			
	(d) None of the above	(CODE-827)			
	ANSWER: (c) Year round air conditioning				

# **SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Page no. of source materi al	Marks
Answ	er any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employabili	ty Skills in 20 – 30 w	ords each (2 x 3	= 6 marks	s)
Q. 7	<ul> <li>Self-motivation is important! Why?</li> <li>ANSWER: Self-motivation is important because <ul> <li>(a) It increases individual's energy and activity.</li> <li>(b) It directs an individual towards specific goals.</li> <li>(c) It results in initiation and persistence of specific activities.</li> <li>(d) It affects cognitive processes and learning strategies used for completing similar tasks</li> </ul></li></ul>	CBSE Study Material EMPLOYABILITY SKILL	UNIT-2 Self Managemen t	30	2
Q. 8	<ul> <li>The steps to open an already saved workbook are:</li> <li>1. Select Open option from the File menu. Or Click Open icon on the Standard bar. Or Press Ctrl + O</li> <li>2. The Open dialog box appears.</li> <li>3. Select the drive and folder from where you want to open the file.</li> <li>4. Select the file and click Open button.</li> </ul>	CBSE Study Material EMPLOYABILITY SKILL	ICT-3	38-5	2
Q. 9	<ul> <li>Write down the steps involved in saving a spreadsheet in PDF format.</li> <li>ANSWER: The steps involved in saving a spreadsheet in PDF format are: <ol> <li>Click on the <i>export directly as PDF ICON</i> on the standard bar. This will export the entire document using the default PDF settings.</li> <li>The <i>export dialog</i> box appears.</li> <li>Select the drive and the folder where we want to save the file.</li> <li>Type the file name and click <i>ok</i> button.</li> </ol></li></ul>	CBSE Study Material EMPLOYABILITY SKILL	ICT-3	30-1	2
Q. 10		CBSE Study Material EMPLOYABILITY SKILL	Self Managemen t 02	31-2	2
Q. 11	<ul> <li>What are the common entrepreneurial competencies? (any four)</li> <li>ANSWER: The four common entrepreneurial competencies are:</li> <li>(1) Taking initiative</li> <li>(2) Seeking and acting on opportunity</li> <li>(3) Persistence</li> <li>(4) Commitment (Any other suitable competency may be also be write).</li> </ul>	CBSE Study Material EMPLOYABILITY SKILL	UNIT -4	71-1	2

				•	
Q. 12	<b>o</b> 1	STUDY MATERIAL	UNIT-2	19	2
	ANSWER: Heat always travels from high	AIR-			
	temperature to low temperature space. In all the	CONDITIONING &			
	refrigeration systems, the surroundings are	REFRIGERATION			
	always at higher temperature and heat tends to	(CODE-827)			
	travel from the surroundings to the refrigerated				
	space. It is necessary to isolate the refrigerated				
	space from surroundings with a good thermal				
	insulating material. These materials are mostly				
	non-metallic and have a basic structure in which				
	there are numerous cells containing air or other				
	gases. However, some insulating materials are				
	metallic and have heat reflecting surfaces				
Q. 13		STUDY MATERIAL	UNIT-1	11	2
	which can be used for summer air conditioning	AIR-			
	ANSWER: Cooling with dehumidification process	CONDITIONING &			
	is used for air conditioning in summers. The	REFRIGERATION			
	process is carried out by passing the air over a	(CODE-827)			
	cooling coil whose temperature is lower than the				
0.44	D.P.T. of the air.			20	
Q. 14	Write the names of various refrigerant control devices.	STUDY MATERIAL	UNIT-3	36	2
	<b>ANSWER:</b> There are six basic types of refrigerant	AIR-			
	flow controls, namely:	CONDITIONING &			
	A) The automatic expansion valve or constant	REFRIGERATION			
	pressure expansion valve	(CODE-827)			
	B) The thermostatic expansion valve or constant				
	superheat expansion valve				
	C) Capillary tube D) High side float valve				
	E)Low side float valve				
	F) Solenoid valve				
Q. 15	Write the names of various commercial	STUDY MATERIAL	UNIT-5	63	2
	applications of refrigeration.	AIR-			
	ANSWER: Refrigeration and air conditioning	CONDITIONING &			
	systems have a great importance in domestic as	REFRIGERATION			
	well as in commercial purposes because there is	(CODE-827)			
	all vehicles, residences, auditoriums, cinema halls,				
	dairy farming, preservation of food, military				
	weapons, hospitals instruments, printing &				
	stationary, IT sector, ice plants, cold storages, ice				
	cream plants all are required with the				
	refrigeration and air conditioning systems.				
Q. 16	Write about the function of a fan in an air	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-6	71	2
	conditioning system.	MATERIAL AIR-			
	<b>ANSWER:</b> The function of the fan is to produce air	CONDITIONING &			
	movements through heating, ventilating, and air- conditioning apparatus. The fan essentially	REFRIGERATION			
		(CODE-827)			
	consists of a rotating wheel which is surrounded	(0002 027)			
	consists of a rotating wheel which is surrounded by a stationary member known as housing.				

			Г		r
	called as:				
	(a) Blowers: - When the fan is used to discharge				
	air against a pressure at its outlet it is known as a				
	blower.				
	(b) Exhauster: - When the fan removes air or				
	gases from a space by suction it is called as				
	exhauster.				
Answe	er any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30– 50 word	s each (3 x 2 = 6 mar	ks)		
Q. 17	Explain the desirable properties of an ideal	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-3	51	3
	refrigerant.	MATERIAL AIR-			
	ANSWER: A refrigerant is said to an ideal	CONDITIONING &			
	refrigerant if it has all of the following properties:				
	1. Low boiling point.	REFRIGERATION			
	2. Low freezing point.	(CODE-827)			
	3. High critical temperature.				
	4. High latent heat of vaporization.				
	5. Low specific volume of vapour.				
	6. Low specific heat of liquid.				
	7. High thermal conductivity.				
	8. Low viscosity.				
	9. High dielectric strength.				
	10. Non-corrosive to metal.				
	11. Non-flammable and non-explosive.				
	12. Non-toxic.				
	13. Low cost and easily available.				
	14. Chemically inert.				
	15. Easy to liquefy at moderate pressure and				
	temperature.				
	16. Easy to locating its leaks by odour or suitable				
	indicator.				
	17. Mixes well with oils.				
	18. Environment friendly. (Any six important				
	properties can be given)				
<b>).</b> 18	Explain the different modes of heat transfer.	CBSE STUDY	UNIT-2	17	3
<b>.</b>	<b>ANSWER:</b> The difference in temperature provides	MATERIAL AIR-			•
	the necessary potential for heat transfer. There				
	are three modes of heat transfer. These are	CONDITIONING &			
	conduction, convection and radiation.	REFRIGERATION			
	<ul> <li>Conduction. Essentially heat is transferred</li> </ul>	(CODE-827)			
	within a stationary medium by conduction viz				
	within a stationary medium by conduction, viz.				
	from particle to particle, whether it be solid,				
	from particle to particle, whether it be solid, liquid or gas.				
	<ul> <li>from particle to particle, whether it be solid,</li> <li>liquid or gas.</li> <li>➢ Convection. In convection, there must be a</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>from particle to particle, whether it be solid,</li> <li>liquid or gas.</li> <li>➢ Convection. In convection, there must be a</li> <li>bulk flow of the fluid. Heat is carried away from</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>from particle to particle, whether it be solid, liquid or gas.</li> <li>Convection. In convection, there must be a bulk flow of the fluid. Heat is carried away from the wall surface by the flowing fluid. Convection,</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>from particle to particle, whether it be solid, liquid or gas.</li> <li>➢ Convection. In convection, there must be a bulk flow of the fluid. Heat is carried away from the wall surface by the flowing fluid. Convection, however, takes place in two ways, viz., forced</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>from particle to particle, whether it be solid, liquid or gas.</li> <li>Convection. In convection, there must be a bulk flow of the fluid. Heat is carried away from the wall surface by the flowing fluid. Convection, however, takes place in two ways, viz., forced convection and natural or free convection. In</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>from particle to particle, whether it be solid, liquid or gas.</li> <li>➤ Convection. In convection, there must be a bulk flow of the fluid. Heat is carried away from the wall surface by the flowing fluid. Convection, however, takes place in two ways, viz., forced convection and natural or free convection. In forced convection, the flow of the fluid is</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>from particle to particle, whether it be solid, liquid or gas.</li> <li>➤ Convection. In convection, there must be a bulk flow of the fluid. Heat is carried away from the wall surface by the flowing fluid. Convection, however, takes place in two ways, viz., forced convection and natural or free convection. In forced convection, the flow of the fluid is produced by an external source such as a pump</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>from particle to particle, whether it be solid, liquid or gas.</li> <li>Convection. In convection, there must be a bulk flow of the fluid. Heat is carried away from the wall surface by the flowing fluid. Convection, however, takes place in two ways, viz., forced convection and natural or free convection. In forced convection, the flow of the fluid is produced by an external source such as a pump or a fan.</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>from particle to particle, whether it be solid, liquid or gas.</li> <li>➤ Convection. In convection, there must be a bulk flow of the fluid. Heat is carried away from the wall surface by the flowing fluid. Convection, however, takes place in two ways, viz., forced convection and natural or free convection. In forced convection, the flow of the fluid is produced by an external source such as a pump or a fan.</li> <li>Radiation. In radiation, heat is transferred in the</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>from particle to particle, whether it be solid, liquid or gas.</li> <li>Convection. In convection, there must be a bulk flow of the fluid. Heat is carried away from the wall surface by the flowing fluid. Convection, however, takes place in two ways, viz., forced convection and natural or free convection. In forced convection, the flow of the fluid is produced by an external source such as a pump or a fan.</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>from particle to particle, whether it be solid, liquid or gas.</li> <li>➤ Convection. In convection, there must be a bulk flow of the fluid. Heat is carried away from the wall surface by the flowing fluid. Convection, however, takes place in two ways, viz., forced convection and natural or free convection. In forced convection, the flow of the fluid is produced by an external source such as a pump or a fan.</li> <li>Radiation. In radiation, heat is transferred in the</li> </ul>				

				1	
Q. 19	Explain sensible cooling process with the help of	STUDY MATERIAL	UNIT-1	8	3
	psychrometric chart.	AIR-			
	<b>ANSWER:</b> The cooling of air, without any change	CONDITIONING &			
	in its specific humidity is known as sensible	REFRIGERATION			
	cooling. Let air at temperature td1 passes over a				
	cooling coil of temperature td3, as shown in figure	(CODE-827)			
	below. A little consideration will show that the				
	temperature of air leaving the cooling coil $t_{d2}$ will				
	be more than $t_{d3}$ (Note that the temperature of				
	the cooling coil td3 must be greater than D.P.T. of				
	air for sensible cooling of air).				
	All Markets in an installation of a search of the search o				
	10001 42 11				
	Cooling (the colling) (the col				
	$t_{dp} \xrightarrow{3} 2 \xrightarrow{4} W_{y,y}$ The				
	tda tda tda				
	Refrigerant Cry bulb temperature				
	(4) Psychrometric prozess. (b) Psychrometric chashes				
	(1) of the state of a signal of the signal o				
	process of sensible cooling on the psychrometric				
	chart is shown by a horizontal line 1-2 extending				
	from right to left as shown in figure. The point 3				
	represents the surface temperature of the cooling				
	coil. The heat rejected by air during sensible				
	cooling may be obtained from the psychrometric				
	chart by the enthalpy difference (H1-H2) as shown				
	in figure. It may be noted that the specific				
	humidity during the sensible cooling remains				
	constant (i.e. $W_1=W_2$ ). The dry bulb temperature				
	reduces from td1 to td2 and relative humidity				
	increases from $Ø_1$ to $Ø_2$ as shown in figure above.				
\ncwo		c ooch (4 x 2 - 12 ma			
2. 20	r any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50–80 word Explain central air conditioning system.	STUDY MATERIAL	UNIT-6	69	4
<b>ξ. 20</b>	<b>ANSWER:</b> In a central air-conditioning system, all			09	4
	the components of the system are grouped togeth	AIR-			
	in one central room and conditioned air is	CONDITIONING &			
	distributed from the central room to the required	REFRIGERATION			
	places though extensive duct work. The central air	_ (CODE-827)			
	conditioning system is generally used for the load				
	above 25 TR and 2500cubic meter/min of				
	conditioned air. The central plants require the				
	following components and all the components are				
	assembled on the site:-				
	(A) Cooling and de-humidifying coils				
	(B) Heating coils				
	(C) Blower with motor				
				1	
	(D) Sprays for cooling, de humidifying or washing				

	(E) Air-cleaning equipments				
	(F) A control device.				
	The central system serves different rooms through				
	extensive duct work with individual control. The				
	system may use one of the following methods to				
	supply the conditioned air.				
	(a) Air-is conditioned in the center conditioned				
	room and is supplied to the required rooms with				
	controlled air- discharge in each room.				
	(b) The water is chilled in the central conditioned				
	room and is supplied to the required room with				
	individual flow control.				
	Individual evaporator in each room with				
	thermostatic flow control or direct expansion				
	system.				
Q. 21	Explain the factors which contribute to the heat	4TUDY MATERIAL	UNIT-2	17	4
	load (cooling load on apparatus) in an air	AIR-			
	conditioned space.	CONDITIONING &			
	<b>ANSWER:</b> The total quantity of heat which is	REFRIGERATION			
	required to be pumped out from the air	(CODE-827)			
	conditioned space to be maintained at desired temperature level by the refrigerating	,			
	equipment is known as cooling load. The				
	amount of cooling load determines the capacity				
	of the refrigeration plant to be installed.				
	The cooling load comprises of two components,				
	viz. sensible heat gain and latent heat gain.				
	FACTORS WHICH ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR				
	SENSIBLE HEAT GAIN:				
	A gain of sensible heat is said to occur when				
	there is a direct addition of heat to the enclosed				
	space by any one or all of the modes of heat				
	transfer i.e., conduction, convection and				
	radiation. Sensible heat gain includes the following:				
	1. Heat transmitted by conduction through				
	structures such as walls, floors and ceilings, due				
	to temperature differential between their two				
	sides.				
	2. Heat transferred into enclosed space by solar				
	radiation through window panes, doors and				
	ventilators.				
	3. Heat brought in by leaking (infiltrating)				
	outside air entering the conditioned space				
	through door openings, or cracks around				
	windows, doors etc.				
	<ol> <li>Heat liberated by occupants.</li> <li>Heat given off by the products brought in at</li> </ol>				
	higher temperature than the conditioned space				
	temperature.				
	6. Heat given off by lights, fans, computers,				
	motors, cooking and other appliances, installed				
1					

г – т		1			
Q. 22	Explain shell and tube type condenser with a neat	STUDY MATERIAL	UNIT-3	33	4
	sketch.	AIR-			
	<b>ANSWER:</b> The shell and tube condenser consists	CONDITIONING &			
	of a cylindrical steel shell in which a number of	REFRIGERATION			
	straight tubes are arranged in parallel and held in	(CODE-827)			
	place at the ends by tube sheets. The condensing	(/			
	water is circulated through the tubes, which may				
	be either steel or copper. The refrigerant is contained in the steel shell between the tube				
	sheets. This is universally used for all high capacity units. The arrangement of this condenser				
	with two passes of water is shown in the				
	following				
	lonowing				
	VAPOUR IN				
	the second se				
	Continue Tournelle				
	KEN .				
	WATER OUT				
	E N D N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N				
	WATER IN				
	<b></b>				
	v				
	LIQUID				
	OUT				
	CU 1				
	Law server of LATICAN				
	Fig : Shell and tube condenser				
	The headers which are provided with both the				
	ends are removable so that the tubes can be				
	perfectly cleaned by removing the headers either				
	mechanically or chemically. These condensers are				
	available from 2 to 1000 TR capacity units.				
Q. 23	Draw layout of a cold storage.	STUDY MATERIAL	UNIT-5	64	4
-	<b>ANSWER:</b> A typical layout of a cold storage is	AIR-			
	given here:	CONDITIONING &			
		REFRIGERATION			
		(CODE-827)			

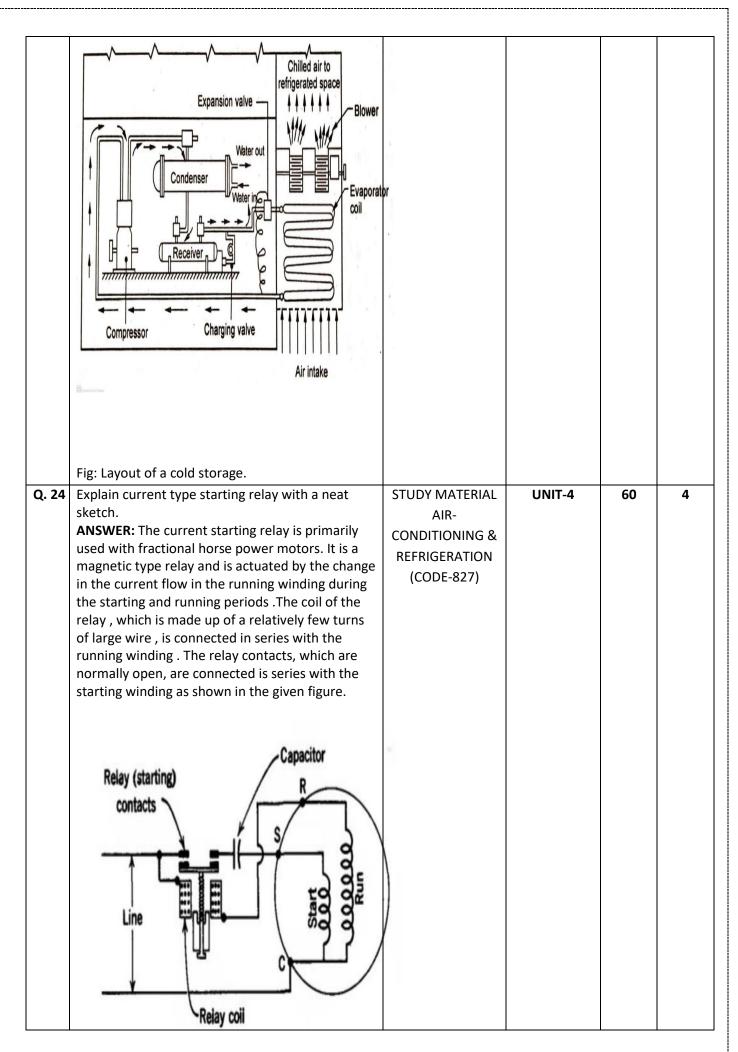


Fig: Current Starting Relay		
When the motor is energized, the high locked		
rotor current passing through the running		
winding and through the relay coil produces a		
relatively strong magnet around the coil and		
causes the relay armature to "pull in" and close		
the starting contacts energizing the starting		
winding with the starting winding energized. The		
rotor begins to rotate and a counter e.m.f. is		
induced in the stator windings which opposes the		
line voltage and reduces the current through the		
windings and relay coil . As the current flow		
through the relay coil diminishes, the coil field		
becomes too weak to hold the armature, where		
upon the armature falls out of the coil field by		
gravity (or by spring-action) and opens the		
starting contacts. The motor then runs on the		
running winding alone.		

------