



**B.E DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: NOV 2015**

(Regulation 2009)

Seventh Semester (Fast Track)

**MECHATRONICS ENGINEERING**

MCT155 : Renewable Energy Sources

**Time: Three Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Answer all the Questions:-**

**PART A (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)**

- A minimum temperature difference of ----- is required for practical energy conversion between the warm surface ocean water and the colder deep water
  - 70 C
  - 20 C
  - 10 C
  - 50 C
- is the angle between the Sun's ray incident on the plane surface (Collector) and the normal to that surface
  - Inclination angle
  - Solar azimuth angle
  - Angle of incidence
  - Tilt angle
- A major disadvantage of wind generator to produce electricity is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the emissions it produces once in place
  - its energy efficiency compared to conventional power sources
  - that people can use a single mill or develop a large-scale wind farm
  - the initial startup cost
- \_\_\_\_\_ Oxides of NO<sub>2</sub> concentration can damage respiratory tissues.
  - 100 -140 ppm
  - 50-100 ppm
  - 150-220 ppm
  - 50-75 ppm
- One advantage of using hydrogen fuel cells is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the potential for production of greenhouse gases
  - the ease of transporting and storage
  - the energy efficiency
  - that they are nonpolluting
- Boiling point of the hydrogen
  - 104 C
  - 313 C
  - 20 C
  - 253 C



**(OR)**

b) Explain the working of low temperature solar power plant with neat diagram.

23. a) Discuss the operation of a horizontal axis wind turbine (HAWT) with neat diagrams

**(OR)**

b) Sketch two types of tidal power generation plants and explain the working theory.

24. a) Explain about the biomass gasification plant with neat diagram.

**(OR)**

b) State the basic principle of operation of bio-gas plant and explain the operation of a commercial type of bio-gas plant with relevant sketches.

25. a) Explain the operation of MHD (Magneto hydrodynamic power) generator with neat sketch. Also write its advantages and disadvantages.

**(OR)**

b) Describe the various methods of production of hydrogen for use as energy carrier.

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