

SHRI VENKATESHWARA UNIVERSITY



Syllabus

**M. TECH
Thermal Engineering
III Semester**

(w.e.f. 2019-20)

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

**M. TECH
Thermal Engineering
SEMESTER-III**

Sl. No.	Subject Codes	Subject	Periods			Evaluation Scheme				End Semester		Total	Credit
			L	T	P	CT	TA	Total	PS	TE	PE		
1	MTE-051	Design of Solar and Wind System	3	0	0	20	10	30		70		100	3
2	MOE-335	Composite Materials	3	0	0	20	10	30		70		100	3
3	MTE-321	Dissertation Phase – I			20				125		125	250	10
		Total										450	16

MTE-051 Design of Solar and Wind Systems

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course:

1. Student should update about the technological status of implementation of NCES in India
2. Student should capable to analyze various techno economical obstacles in the commercial development of NCES in India
3. Student should capable to conceptually model and design general NCES systems and predict the long term performance.
4. Student should suggest and plan hybrid NCES solutions to conventional energy systems

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Unit 1

Conventional sources of energy, Nuclear, Alternative energy sources,

Unit 2

Solar Radiation-estimation, prediction & measurement, Solar energy utilization,

Unit 3

Performance of Solar flat plate collectors, concentrating collectors, thermal storage,

Unit 4

Wind energy, Direct Energy conversion- PV, MHD, Fuel cells, thermionic, thermoelectric, Biomass, biogas, hydrogen, Geothermal.

References:

1. D.Y. Goswami, F. Kreith and J.F. Kreider, "Principle of Solar Engineering", Taylor and Francis, 2000.
2. Sukhatme S.P., "Solar Energy", Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., New Delhi, 1994.
3. Bansal and othes, "Non-Conventional Energy Sources".
4. J.F. Kreider, F. Kreith, "Solar Energy Handbook", McGraw Hill, 1981
5. J.A. Duffie and W.A. Beckman, "Solar Engineering of Thermal Processes", John Wiley, 1991.

MTE-052 Advanced Mathematical Methods in Engineering

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, students will demonstrate the ability to:

1. Students will be able to analyse and develop the mathematical model of thermal system.
2. Student should able analyse the reliability and maintainability of the series and parallel thermal system.
3. Students will be able to solve differential equations using numerical techniques

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Unit 1

Ordinary Differential Equations: First-order equations (Linear, Equidimensional, Separable Exact, Homogeneous,); Second-order linear differential equations (homogeneous and nonhomogeneous); Solution methods such as undetermined coefficients and variation of parameters.

Unit 2

Partial Differential Equations: First order partial differential equations; Second order linear partial differential equations; Canonical forms; Fourier series, Second order equation (Parabolic, Elliptic and Hyperbolic) in rectangular, cylindrical polar and spherical coordinate systems; Solution techniques such as separation of variables, eigenfunction expansions, integral transforms (Fourier and Laplace transforms); D'Alembert's solution for the Wave equation; Maximum principle for Elliptic equations; Variational methods for approximate solutions of differential equations.

Unit 3

Standard discrete and continuous distributions like Binomial, Poisson, Normal, Exponential etc. Central Limit Theorem and its significance. Some sampling distributions like χ^2 , t, F.

Unit 4

ANOVA: One – way, Two – way with/without interactions, Latin Squares ANOVA technique, Principles of Design Of Experiments, some standard designs such as CRD, RBD, LSD.

Unit 5

Some of the relevant topics required for ANOVA (sample estimates and test hypothesis) may also be included.

References:

1. J.B. Doshi, "Differential Equations for Scientists and Engineers", Narosa, 2010.
2. Peter O'Neil, "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", Seventh Edition, Cengage Learning, 2012 (Indian Edition).
3. Michael Greenberg, "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", Second Edition, Pearson Education, 2002 (Indian Edition).
4. Jennings. A., Matrix Computation for Engineers and Scientists. John Wiley and Sons, 1992.
5. Prem.K.Kythe, Pratap Puri, Michael R.Schaferkottter, Introduction to Partial Differential Equations and Boundary Value problems with Mathematics, CRC Press, 2002.

6. Kreyszig, Erwin, I.S., Advanced Engineering Mathematics, Wiley, 1999.
7. Ramamurthy. V., Computer Aided Design in Mechanical Engineering., Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., 1987
8. Fundamental Concepts in the Design of Experiments, 5th Ed., by Hicks and Turner
9. Devore, Jay L., Probability and Statistics for Engineering and the Sciences, 5th edition, Brooks- Cole (1999)

OPEN ELECTIVES

MOE-331 Business Analytics

Course objective

1. Understand the role of business analytics within an organization.
2. Analyze data using statistical and data mining techniques and understand relationships between the underlying business processes of an organization.
3. To gain an understanding of how managers use business analytics to formulate and solve business problems and to support managerial decision making.
4. To become familiar with processes needed to develop, report, and analyze business data.
5. Use decision-making tools/Operations research techniques.
6. Mange business process using analytical and management tools.
7. Analyze and solve problems from different industries such as manufacturing, service, retail, software, banking and finance, sports, pharmaceutical, aerospace etc.

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Unit1: Business analytics: Overview of Business analytics, Scope of Business analytics, Business Analytics Process, Relationship of Business Analytics Process and organisation, competitive advantages of Business Analytics.

Statistical Tools: Statistical Notation, Descriptive Statistical methods, Review of Probability distribution and data modelling, sampling and estimation methods overview.

Unit 2:Trendiness and Regression Analysis: Modelling Relationships and Trends in Data, simple Linear Regression.

Important Resources, Business Analytics Personnel, Data and models for Business analytics, problem solving, Visualizing and Exploring Data, Business Analytics Technology.

Unit 3: Organization Structures of Business analytics, Team management, Management Issues, Designing Information Policy, Outsourcing, Ensuring Data Quality, Measuring contribution of Business analytics, Managing Changes.

Descriptive Analytics, predictive analytics, predicative Modelling, Predictive analytics analysis, Data Mining, Data Mining Methodologies, Prescriptive analytics and its step in the business analytics Process, Prescriptive Modelling, nonlinear Optimization.

Unit 4: Forecasting Techniques: Qualitative and Judgmental Forecasting, Statistical Forecasting Models, Forecasting Models for Stationary Time Series, Forecasting Models for Time Series with a Linear Trend, Forecasting Time Series with Seasonality, Regression Forecasting with Casual Variables, Selecting Appropriate Forecasting Models.

Monte Carlo Simulation and Risk Analysis: Monte Carle Simulation Using Analytic Solver Platform, New-Product Development Model, Newsvendor Model, Overbooking Model, Cash Budget Model.

Unit 5: Decision Analysis: Formulating Decision Problems, Decision Strategies with the without Outcome Probabilities, Decision Trees, The Value of Information, Utility and Decision Making.

Unit 6: Recent Trends in : Embedded and collaborative business intelligence, Visual data recovery, Data Storytelling and Data journalism.

Reference:

1. Business analytics Principles, Concepts, and Applications by Marc J. Schniederjans, Dara G. Schniederjans, Christopher M. Starkey, Pearson FT Press.
2. Business Analytics by James Evans, persons Education.

MOE-332 Industrial Safety

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Students will demonstrate knowledge of data analytics.
2. Students will demonstrate the ability of think critically in making decisions based on data and deep analytics.
3. Students will demonstrate the ability to use technical skills in predicative and prescriptive modeling to support business decision-making.
4. Students will demonstrate the ability to translate data into clear, actionable insights

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Unit-I: Industrial safety: Accident, causes, types, results and control, mechanical and electrical hazards, types, causes and preventive steps/procedure, describe salient points of factories act 1948 for health and safety, wash rooms, drinking water layouts, light, cleanliness, fire, guarding, pressure vessels, etc, Safety color codes. Fire prevention and firefighting, equipment and methods.

Unit-II: Fundamentals of maintenance engineering: Definition and aim of maintenance engineering, Primary and secondary functions and responsibility of maintenance department, Types of maintenance, Types and applications of tools used for maintenance, Maintenance cost & its relation with replacement economy, Service life of equipment.

Unit-III: Wear and Corrosion and their prevention: Wear- types, causes, effects, wear reduction methods, lubricants-types and applications, Lubrication methods, general sketch, working and applications, i. Screw down grease cup, ii. Pressure grease gun, iii. Splash lubrication, iv. Gravity lubrication, v. Wick feed lubrication vi. Side feed lubrication, vii. Ring lubrication, Definition, principle and factors affecting the corrosion. Types of corrosion, corrosion prevention methods.

Unit-IV: Fault tracing: Fault tracing-concept and importance, decision treeconcept, need and applications, sequence of fault finding activities, show as decision tree, draw decision tree for problems in machine tools, hydraulic, pneumatic,automotive, thermal and electrical equipment's like, I. Any one machine tool, ii. Pump iii. Air compressor, iv. Internal combustion engine, v.Boiler, vi. Electrical motors, Types of faults in machine tools and their general causes.

Unit-V: Periodic and preventive maintenance: Periodic inspection-concept and need, degreasing, cleaning and repairing schemes, overhauling of mechanical components, overhauling of electrical motor, common troubles and remedies of electric motor, repair complexities and its use, definition, need, steps and advantages of preventive maintenance. Steps/procedure for periodic and preventive maintenance of: I. Machine tools, ii. Pumps, iii. Air compressors, iv. Diesel generating (DG) sets, Program and schedule of preventive maintenance of mechanical and electrical equipment, advantages of preventive maintenance. Repair cycle concept and importance

Reference:

1. Maintenance Engineering Handbook, Higgins & Morrow, Da Information Services.
2. Maintenance Engineering, H. P. Garg, S. Chand and Company.
3. Pump-hydraulic Compressors, Audels, Mcgrew Hill Publication.
4. Foundation Engineering Handbook, Winterkorn, Hans, Chapman & Hall London.

MOE-333 Operations Research

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student should be able to

1. Students should be able to apply the dynamic programming to solve problems of discrete and continuous variables.
2. Students should be able to apply the concept of non-linear programming

3. Students should be able to carry out sensitivity analysis
4. Student should be able to model the real world problem and simulate it.

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Unit 1:

Optimization Techniques, Model Formulation, models, General L.R Formulation, Simplex Techniques, Sensitivity Analysis, Inventory Control Models

Unit 2

Formulation of a LPP - Graphical solution revised simplex method - duality theory - dual simplex method - sensitivity analysis - parametric programming

Unit 3:

Nonlinear programming problem - Kuhn-Tucker conditions min cost flow problem - max flow problem - CPM/PERT

Unit 4

Scheduling and sequencing - single server and multiple server models - deterministic inventory models - Probabilistic inventory control models - Geometric Programming.

Unit 5

Competitive Models, Single and Multi-channel Problems, Sequencing Models, Dynamic Programming, Flow in Networks, Elementary Graph Theory, Game Theory Simulation

References:

1. H.A. Taha, Operations Research, An Introduction, PHI, 2008
2. H.M. Wagner, Principles of Operations Research, PHI, Delhi, 1982.
3. J.C. Pant, Introduction to Optimisation: Operations Research, Jain Brothers, Delhi, 2008
4. Hitler Libermann Operations Research: McGraw Hill Pub. 2009
5. Pannerselvam, Operations Research: Prentice Hall of India 2010
6. Harvey M Wagner, Principles of Operations Research: Prentice Hall of India 2010

MOE-334 Cost Management of Engineering Projects

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student should be able to

1. Students should be able to apply the dynamic programming to solve problems of discrete and continuous variables.
2. Students should be able to apply the concept of non-linear programming
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Unit 1 Introduction and Overview of the Strategic Cost Management Process

Unit 2 Cost concepts in decision-making; Relevant cost, Differential cost, Incremental cost and Opportunity cost. Objectives of a Costing System; Inventory valuation; Creation of a Database for operational control; Provision of data for Decision-Making.

Unit 3 Project: meaning, Different types, why to manage, cost overruns centres, various stages of project execution: conception to commissioning. Project execution as conglomeration of technical and non- technical activities. Detailed Engineering activities. Pre project execution main clearances and documents Project team: Role of each member. Importance Project site: Data required with significance. Project contracts. Types and contents. Project execution Project cost control. Bar charts and Network diagram. Project commissioning: mechanical and process

Unit 4 Cost Behavior and Profit Planning Marginal Costing; Distinction between Marginal Costing and Absorption Costing; Break-even Analysis, Cost-Volume-Profit Analysis. Various decision-making problems. Standard Costing and Variance Analysis. Pricing strategies: Pareto Analysis. Target costing, Life Cycle Costing. Costing of service sector. Just-in-time approach, Material Requirement Planning, Enterprise Resource Planning, Total Quality Management and Theory of constraints. Activity-Based Cost Management, Bench Marking; Balanced Score Card and Value-Chain Analysis. Budgetary Control; Flexible Budgets; Performance budgets; Zero-based budgets. Measurement of Divisional profitability pricing decisions including transfer pricing.

Unit 5 Quantitative techniques for cost management, Linear Programming, PERT/CPM, Transportation problems, Assignment problems, Simulation, Learning Curve Theory.

References:

1. Cost Accounting A Managerial Emphasis, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
2. Charles T. Horngren and George Foster, Advanced Management Accounting
3. Robert S Kaplan Anthony A. Alkinson, Management & Cost Accounting
4. Ashish K. Bhattacharya, Principles & Practices of Cost Accounting A. H. Wheeler publisher
5. N.D. Vohra, Quantitative Techniques in Management, Tata McGraw Hill Book Co. Ltd.

MOE-335 Composite Materials

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student should be able to

1. Students should be able to apply the dynamic programming to solve problems of discrete and continuous variables.
2. Students should be able to apply the concept of non-linear programming
3. Students should be able to carry out sensitivity analysis
4. Student should be able to model the real world problem and simulate it.

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Unit 1

Introduction, Definition – Classification and characteristics of Composite materials. Advantages and application of composites. Functional requirements of reinforcement and matrix. Effect of reinforcement (size, shape, distribution, volume fraction) on overall composite performance.

Unit 2

Reinforcements Preparation-layup, curing, properties and applications of glass fibers, carbon fibers, Kevlar fibers and Boron fibers. Properties and applications of whiskers, particle reinforcements. Mechanical Behavior of composites: Rule of mixtures, Inverse rule of mixtures. Isostrain and Isostress conditions.

Unit 3

Manufacturing of Metal Matrix Composites: Casting – Solid State diffusion technique, Cladding – Hot isostatic pressing. Properties and applications. Manufacturing of Ceramic Matrix Composites: Liquid Metal Infiltration – Liquid phase sintering. Manufacturing of Carbon – Carbon composites: Knitting, Braiding, Weaving. Properties and applications.

Unit 4

Manufacturing of Polymer Matrix Composites: Preparation of Moulding compounds and prepregs – hand layup method – Autoclave method – Filament winding method – Compression moulding – Reaction injection moulding. Properties and applications.

Unit 5

Strength: Laminar Failure Criteria-strength ratio, maximum stress criteria, maximum strain criteria, interacting failure criteria, hygrothermal failure. Laminate first ply failure-insight

strength; Laminate strength-ply discount truncated maximum strain criterion; strength design using caplet plots; stress concentrations.

References:

1. Hand Book of Composite Materials-ed-Lubin.
2. Composite Materials – K.K.Chawla.
3. Composite Materials Science and Applications – Deborah D.L. Chung.
4. Composite Materials Design and Applications – Danial Gay, Suong V. Hoa, and Stephen W. Tasi.
5. Material Science and Technology – Vol 13 – Composites by R.W.Cahn – VCH, West Germany.
6. Materials Science and Engineering, An introduction. WD Callister, Jr., Adapted by R. Balasubramaniam, John Wiley & Sons, NY, Indian edition, 2007.

MOE-336 Waste to Energy

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student should be able to

1. Students should able to apply the dynamic programming to solve problems of discreet and continuous variables.
2. Students should able to apply the concept of non-linear programming
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Unit 1

Introduction to Energy from Waste: Classification of waste as fuel – Agro based, Forest residue, Industrial waste - MSW – Conversion devices – Incinerators, gasifiers, digestors

Unit 2

Biomass Pyrolysis: Pyrolysis – Types, slow fast – Manufacture of charcoal – Methods - Yields and application – Manufacture of pyrolytic oils and gases, yields and applications.

Unit 3

Biomass Gasification: Gasifiers – Fixed bed system – Downdraft and updraft gasifiers – Fluidized bed gasifiers – Design, construction and operation – Gasifier burner arrangement for thermal heating – Gasifier engine arrangement and electrical power – Equilibrium and kinetic consideration in gasifier operation.

Unit 4

Biomass Combustion: Biomass stoves – Improved chullahs, types, some exotic designs, Fixed bed combustors, Types, inclined grate combustors, Fluidized bed combustors, Design, construction and operation - Operation of all the above biomass combustors.

Unit 5 Biogas: Properties of biogas (Calorific value and composition) - Biogas plant technology and status - Bio energy system - Design and constructional features - Biomass resources and their classification - Biomass conversion processes - Thermo chemical conversion - Direct combustion - biomass gasification - pyrolysis and liquefaction - biochemical conversion - anaerobic digestion - Types of biogas Plants – Applications - Alcohol production from biomass - Bio diesel production - Urban waste to energy conversion - Biomass energy programme in India.

References:

1. Non Conventional Energy, Desai, Ashok V., Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1990.
2. Biogas Technology - A Practical Hand Book - Khandelwal, K. C. and Mahdi, S. S., Vol. I & II, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., 1983.
3. Food, Feed and Fuel from Biomass, Challal, D. S., IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 1991.
4. Biomass Conversion and Technology, C. Y. WereKo-Brobby and E. B. Hagan, John Wiley & Sons, 1996.

MTE-321 Dissertation Phase-1

Guidelines:

- The Project Work will start in semester III and should preferably be a problem with research potential and should involve scientific research, design, generation/collection and analysis of data, determining solution and must preferably bring out the individual contribution. Seminar should be based on the area in which the candidate has undertaken the dissertation work as per the common instructions for all branches of M. Tech. The examination shall consist of the preparation of report consisting of a detailed problem statement and a literature review. The preliminary results (if available) of the problem may also be discussed in the report. The work has to be presented in front of the examiners panel set by Head and PG coordinator. The candidate has to be in regular contact with his guide and the topic of dissertation must be mutually decided by the guide and student.

