

Roll No.

Total No. of Pages : 03

Total No. of Questions : 09

B.Tech. (Food Technology) (Sem.-4)

FOOD ENGINEERING

Subject Code : BTFT224-19

M.Code : 79978

Date of Examination : 07-07-22

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of TEN questions carrying TWO marks each.
2. SECTION-B contains FIVE questions carrying FIVE marks each and students have to attempt any FOUR questions.
3. SECTION-C contains THREE questions carrying TEN marks each and students have to attempt any TWO questions.

SECTION-A

1. Write briefly :

- a) Define F value in thermal processing.
- b) Define Z value and derive relation between D_{T_1} & D_{T_2} value at T_1 and T_2 temperature.
- c) Describe the effect of temperature on thermal process time.
- d) Differentiate the Newtonian and Non-Newtonian fluid with examples.
- e) Describe pitot tube and its application.
- f) Define freezing point and describe freezing curve.
- g) Enlist various types of pumps and describe at least one.
- h) Describe commercial sterilization.
- i) Define Reynolds Number (N_{re}) and describe how flow behaviour changes with the Reynolds Number (N_{re}).
- j) Determine the z value for a microorganism that has the following decimal reduction times: $D_{110} = 6$ minutes, $D_{116} = 1.5$ minutes, $D_{121} = 0.35$ minutes, and $D_{127} = 0.09$ minutes.

SECTION-B

2. Orange juice is being concentrated in a natural-circulation single-effect evaporator. At steady-state conditions, dilute juice is the feed introduced at a rate of 0.70 kg/s. The concentration of the dilute juice is 12% total solids. The juice is concentrated to 70 % total solids. The specific heats of dilute orange juice and concentrate are 4.0 and 2.4 kJ/(kg °C), respectively. The steam pressure is measured to be 304.42 kPa. The inlet feed temperature is 43.3°C. The product inside the evaporator boils at 62.2°C. Calculate the product, vapor, and steam flow rate.

From the steam table:

Temperature of steam at 304.42 kPa = 134°C

Enthalpy for saturated vapor H_{vs} (at $T_s = 134^\circ\text{C}$) = 2725.9 kJ/kg

Enthalpy for saturated liquid H_{cs} (at $T_s = 134^\circ\text{C}$) = 563.41 kJ/kg

Enthalpy for saturated vapor H_{vl} (at $T_1 = 62.2^\circ\text{C}$) = 2613.4 kJ/kg

ASSUMPTIONS :

- Assume negligible boiling-point elevation.
 - Assume 100% steam efficiency
 - No heat is lost to surrounding.
3. A centrifugal pump is operating at 1800 rpm against 30 m head with a flow rate of 1500L/min. If the pump speed is doubled, calculate the new flow rate and developed head.
4. Explain the working principle of Venturimeter with clean diagram.
5. 10 log cycle reduction of *B subtilis* is to be achieved in a sterilization process of milk. The values of $D_{121.1}$ and $Z_{21.1}$ for this spore are 25 second and 7°C respectively. Calculate the value of D_{130} and sterilization 130°C.
6. Describe the Vapour Compression Refrigeration System (VCRS) and explain the role of each component in VCRS.

SECTION-C

7. Describe lethality. And estimate the spoilage probability of a 50-minute process at 113°C , when $D_{121} = 4$ minutes and $Z = 8^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the initial microbial population is 10^4 per container.
8. Partially frozen ice cream is being placed in a package before completion of the freezing process. The package has dimensions of 8 cm by 10 cm by 20 cm and is placed in air blast freezing with convective heat coefficient of $50 \text{ W} / (\text{m}^2 \text{ K})$ for freezing. The product temperature is -5°C when placed in the package, and the air temperature is -25°C . The product density is $700 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$, the thermal conductivity (frozen) is $1.2 \text{ W} / (\text{m K})$, and the specific heat of the frozen product is $1.9 \text{ kJ} / (\text{kg K})$. If the latent heat to be removed during blast freezing is $100 \text{ kJ} / \text{kg}$, estimate the freezing time.
9. A refrigeration machine is to deliver a refrigeration capacity of 80 kW at -30°C . The refrigerant is R-134a. The condenser is air cooled. Condensation temperature is assumed to be 35°C . Complete condensation with no supercooling is assumed. To avoid wet compression, 5°C superheat is allowed at the exit from the evaporator. Calculate the theoretical compressor power, the heat rejected at the condenser and the coefficient of performance of the machine.

NOTE : Disclosure of Identity by writing Mobile No. or Making of passing request on any page of Answer Sheet will lead to UMC against the Student.