

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY****BE- SEMESTER-VII (NEW) EXAMINATION – WINTER 2020****Subject Code:2170102****Date:21/01/2021****Subject Name:Theory of Heat Transfer****Time:10:30 AM TO 12:30 PM****Total Marks: 56****Instructions:**

1. Attempt any **FOUR** questions out of **EIGHT** questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Tables for properties of air and water are permitted.

- Q.1** (a) Explain the following terms: **03**  
(a) Thermal diffusivity  
(b) Thermal Conductivity  
(c) Thermal contact resistance
- (b) What do you understand by fin effectiveness and fin efficiency? **04**
- (c) A flat plate, 1 m wide and 1.5 m long is to be maintained at 90<sup>0</sup>C in air with a free stream temperature of 10<sup>0</sup>C . Determine the velocity with which air must flow over flat plate along 1.5 m side so that the rate of energy dissipation from the plate is 3.75 KW. Take the following thermo-physical properties 50<sup>0</sup>C.  
 $\rho = 1.09 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  $k = 0.028 \text{ W/m}^0\text{C}$ ,  $Pr = 0.7$ ,  $\mu = 2.03 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg/m-s}$ ,  
 $C_p = 1.007 \text{ KJ/Kg}^0\text{C}$ . **07**
- Q.2** (a) What are Fourier and Biot numbers? Write their significance. **03**
- (b) What is the “critical radius” of insulation? Derive an expression for the same for cylinders. **04**
- (c) The composite wall of a furnace is made up with 120 mm of fire clay (  $k = 0.25 ( 1 + 0.0009 t) \text{ W/m}^0\text{C}$  and 600 mm of red brick ( $k = 0.8 \text{ W/m}^0\text{C}$ ). The inside surface temperature is 1250<sup>0</sup>C and the outside air temperature is 40<sup>0</sup>C. Determine : **07**  
(1) The temperature at the layer interface, and  
(2) The heat loss for 1 m<sup>2</sup> of furnace wall.
- Q.3** (a) Differentiate between velocity and thermal boundary layer. **03**
- (b) Explain lumped heat capacity method of heat transfer and state its assumptions. **04**
- (c) Using dimensional analysis, obtain a general form of equation for free Convective heat transfer. **07**
- Q.4** (a) Distinguish between natural and forced convection heat transfer. **03**
- (b) Show using momentum equation that in the case of incompressible boundary layer flow with negligible pressure gradient,  $\partial^3 u / \partial y^3 = 0$  at  $y = 0$ . **04**
- (c) Discuss the concept of thermal boundary layer in case of flow over the plates. How it differ from velocity boundary? **07**

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<b>Q.5</b> (a) Define heat exchanger and classify in detail.		<b>03</b>
(b) Write a note on Nucleate boiling?		<b>04</b>
(c) Derive expression for logarithmic mean temperature difference (LMTD) in the case of counter-flow-heat exchanger.		<b>07</b>
<b>Q.6</b> (a) Write assumptions used when we derive expression for LMTD for various types of heat exchangers.		<b>03</b>
(b) What are the fouling factors? Explain their effect in Heat Exchanger design.		<b>04</b>
(c) Prove that the effectiveness of parallel flow heat exchanger is given by $\varepsilon = \frac{1 - \exp[-NTU(1+C)]}{1+C}$		<b>07</b>
<b>Q.7</b> (a) State and Prove Kirchoff's law of radiation?		<b>03</b>
(b) Differentiate between dropwise and filmwise condensation.		<b>04</b>
(c) Derive a general relation for the radiation shape factor in case of radiation between two surfaces. Explain Wein's displacement law of radiation.		<b>07</b>
<b>Q.8</b> (a) Enumerate the factors on which the rates of emission of radiation by a body depend.		<b>03</b>
(b) Define following: 1) Gray Body 2) Lambert's Law of radiation 3) Transmissivity 4) Total Emissivity		<b>04</b>
(c) Define Radiation Intensity? Prove that the intensity of radiation is given by $I_b = E_b / \pi$		<b>07</b>

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