

Printed Pages: 6	72	NME-504
(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)		
Paper ID :140504	Roll No.	

### B.Tech.

#### (SEM. V) THEORY EXAM. 2015-16

#### **HEAT & MASS TRANSFER (EME-504)**

[Time:3 hours] [MaximumMarks:100]

#### **SECTION-A**

- 1. Attempt all parts. All parts carry equal marks. Write answer of each part in short. (2x10=20)
  - (a) What do you mean by thermal conductivity? Why good electrical conductor materials are also good heat conductors?
  - (b) What do you mean by thermal cotact resistance?
  - (c) State Wein's displacement law.
  - (d) What do you mean by critical thickness of insulation?
  - (e) Define the term "Irradiation" and Radiosity".

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Note: Attempt any five questions from this section.

(10x5=50)

SECTION-B



4.

What are the applications of fins? Establish an expression

for temperature distribution in a straight fin of

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flow past a flat plate

Derive the Von-Karman integral enegry equation for the

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Derive the general heat conduction equation in

cylindraical coordinates

 $\widehat{\Xi}$ State the assumptions made in lumped heat capacity method for analysis transient heat conduction

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- 9 Define response time of a thermocouple. What does it signify?
- $\Xi$ Explain black body, white body, gray body and opaque body.
- Ξ What do you mean by fouling factor in analysis of heat exchanger?

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- 9 A black body emits radiation of maximum intansity at wavelength of 0.5 m. calculate its surface temperature and emissive power.
- at 40 °C and 20 °C temperature, determine the heat flux. ot heat flow. If the side surfaces of board are maintained of 1.2 cm diameter at corners of plywood (k = 0.15 W/mK) on each side. The bonding comprises three layers. A 12 cm thick layer of grass How would the heat flux be affected if instead of glue is achieved with glue which does not offer any resistance (k=0.22 W/mK) is sandwiched between 3 cm thick layer the three pieces are fastened by steel bolts (k=40 WmK)
- Consider radiative heat transfer between two large parallel planes of surface emissivity 0.8. How many thin the surfaces to reduce the radiation heat transfer by factor radiation shields of emissivity 0.05 be placed between

- coefficient 80 W/m2-deg, Calculate the time reqired to k=40 W/m  $^{\circ}$ C, c=480 J/kg K, and  $\rho = 7850 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . 280 seconds? Assume the following properties: During heat treatment, cylindraical pieces of 25 mm temperature if pieces are taken out from the furnace after heat the pieces to 600 °C. What will be shortfall in furnace at 750 °C with convective heat transfer diameter, 30 mm height and at 30 °C are placed in
- The insulation board for air conditioning purposes

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rectangular profile, when fin tip is unsulated

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9. œ enters at 285 K. how long must the tube be made to oil enters at 425 K and leaves 345 K while the coolant coolant water flows in the annulus in the opposite oil of a large industrial gas turbine engine. The oil flows A Counter flow heat exchanger is used to cool lubricating mm and its wall presents negligible resistance to heat oil to tube surface is 2250 W/m<sup>2</sup>K and from tube to water direction at the rate of 0.15 kg/s ( $c_n = 4.18 \text{ kJ/kgK}$ ). The stainless plate and is held initially at uniform temperature The nose section of a missile is formed of a 6 mm thick is 5650 W/m<sup>2</sup>K? The tube has a mean diameter of 12.5 perfrom this duty if the heat transfer coefficient from through the tube at 0.9 kg/s ( $c_p = 2.18 \text{ kJ/kgK}$ ) and the

of 88 °C. The missile enters the denser layers of the k = 54 W/m °C,  $C_p = 465 \text{ J/kgK}$ . conditions. The properties for steel are:  $\rho = 7800 \text{kg/m}^3$ . maximum metal temperature is not to exceed 1095 °C. atmosphere at very high velocity. The effective Also workout the inside surface temperature under these maximum permissible time in these surroundings if the is estimated at 3405 W/m<sup>2</sup>K. Make Calculations for the the value 2200 °C and the surface convective coefficient temperature of air surrounding the nose region attains

## SECTION-C

# Note: Attempt any five questions from this secrtion. (10x5=50)

10. (a) Explain the analogy between momentum and heat transfer in turbulent flow over a flat surface.

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A flat plate is 2 m long, 0.8 m wide and 3 mm thick blown over both surfaces of the plate along its temperature is 80 °C. A stream of air at 20 °C of of the plate. The proprties of air are: dissipation from the plate and initial rate of cooling widht; at a velocity 2 m/s. calculate rate of heat 700J/kgK respectively. The plate is having initial Its density and specific heat is 3000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and

 $\mu = 2.03 \text{ x } 10^{-5} \text{ kg/ms}, \text{ Pr} = 0.698$  $\rho = 1.09 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , k = .028 W/m °C, C= 1007 J/kgK,

 $Nu_a = 0.664 (Re_x)^{0.5} (Pr)^{0.53}$  For Laminar Flow

 $Nu_a = 0.0336 (Re_x)^{0.8} - 836 (Pr)^{0.33}$  for Turbulent Flow

- (a) What do you mean by shape factor? Write its salient features.
- Define internsity of radiation. Prove that the emissive power. internsity of radiation is  $1/\pi$  times of the total

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- 12. (a) Differentiate between Drop wise Condensation and film wise condensation.
  - (b) Engine Oil (c<sub>p</sub>=2100 J)kg °C is to be heated from 20 °C to 60 °C at a rate of 0.3 kg/s in a 2 cm diameter thin walled copper tube by condensing steam outside at a temprature of 130 °C (H<sub>fg</sub>=2174 kJ/kg) for an overall heat transfer coefficient of 650 W/m<sup>2</sup> °C, Determine the rate of heat transfer and the length of the tube required to achieve it.



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