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**Question Paper Code: 46702**

B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2019

Sixth Semester

Mechanical Engineering

14UME602 - HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER

(Regulation 2014)

(HMT tables, Steam table, Mollier chart and Psychometric chart are permitted)

Duration: Three hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL Questions

PART A - (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

- The conduction heat diffuses in a material when the material has:
  - High thermal conductivity
  - Low density
  - High specific heat
  - High viscosity

(a) i and ii      (b) ii and iii      (c) iii and iv      (d) iv and i
- Three fins of equal length and diameter but made of aluminium, brass and cast-iron are heated to  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$  at one end. If the fins dissipate heat to the surrounding air at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  the temperature at the free end will be least in case of
  - Aluminium fin
  - Brass fin
  - Cast-iron fin
  - Each fin will have the same temperature at the free end
- ..... Number can be used for convective heat transfer
  - Mach
  - Frodue
  - Nusselt
  - None of the above

4. The convection heat transfer coefficient is laminar flow over a flat plate
- (a) increase with the distance
  - (b) increase if a higher viscosity fluid is used
  - (c) increase if a denser fluid is used
  - (d) decrease with increase in free stream velocity
5. The steam condenser in a thermal power plant is heat exchanger of the type
- (a) direct contact
  - (b) regenerator
  - (c) recuperator
  - (d) none of these
6. In a heat exchanger with one fluid evaporating or condensing, the surface area required is least in
- (a) parallel flow
  - (b) counter flow
  - (c) cross flow
  - (d) all the above
7. What is the basic equation of radiation from which all other equations of radiation equations can be derived
- (a) Stefan-Boltzman equation
  - (b) Plancks equation
  - (c) Wiens equation
  - (d) Rayleigh-Jeans formula
8. A radiation shield should
- (a) Have high transmissivity
  - (b) absorb all the radiations
  - (c) Have high reflective power
  - (d) partly absorb and partly transmit the incident radiation
9. Eddy diffusion takes place when fluids are in
- (a) Laminar motion
  - (b) Turbulent motion
  - (c) Uniform motion
  - (d) Unsteady motion
10. The dimensionless number related to mass transfer is
- (a) Prandtl Number
  - (b) Nusselt Number
  - (c) Sherwood Number
  - (d) Reynolds number

PART - B (5 x 2 = 10 Marks)

11. Define thermal contact resistance.

12. What is Hydrodynamic boundary layer?
13. Distinguish LMTD and NTU Method.
14. What is emissive power?
15. State Ficks first law of diffusion.

PART - C (5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

16. (a) A rod of 12mm dia is used as fin of length 0.08m. The material conductivity is 15.5W/mk. The convection coefficient is 25W/m<sup>2</sup>K. Compare the heat flow if the same volume is used for two of fins same length. Assuming shortfin end insulated. (16)

Or

- (b) (Nichrome, having a resistivity of 100μΩ-cm is to be used as a heating element in a electric heater. The wire used is 2 mm diameter and other design feature include.  
 Current flow =25 A  
 Surrounding air temperature=20°C  
 'K' for Nichrome wire=17.5 W/mK  
 Surface heat transfer coefficient=46.5 W/m<sup>2</sup>K

Calculate rate of heat flow for one meter long heater, and also the temperature at the surface and the central line of Nichrome wire. (16)

17. (a) Air at 40°C flows over a tube with a velocity of 30 m/s. the tube surface temperature is 120°C, Calculate the rate of heat transfer for the following cases  
 (i) Tube could be a square with a side of 6 cm.  
 (ii) Tube is circular cylinder of diameter 6cm (16)

Or

- (b) A plate at 90 ° C is located parallel to an air stream flowing at a speed of 75 m/s. The temperature of air is 0 °C. The plate is 60 cm wide and 45 cm long. Assuming a transition Reynolds number 4x10<sup>5</sup>. Calculate the average heat transfer and friction coefficients for the laminar and turbulent region of the plate. (16)

18. (a) Air at  $120^{\circ}C$  is cooled to  $50^{\circ}C$  by passing through the counter flow that exchanger tubes of  $12\text{ mm}$  ID surrounded by water which enters the cooler at  $10^{\circ}C$  and leaves at  $25^{\circ}C$ . Find the LMTD. If the air velocity in the tube is limited to  $6\text{ m/s}$ , find the length of the tube required. Tube inside heat transfer coefficient is  $65\text{ W/m}^2K$  and tube water side heat transfer coefficient is  $200\text{ W/m}^2K$ , density of air =  $2.85\text{ kg/m}^3$ , for air  $C_p = 1.005\text{ KJ/KgK}$ . (16)

Or

- (b) In a shell and tube heat exchanger with 8 tube passes through the shell, hot engine oil available at  $160^{\circ}C$  flows through the shell and water through the tubes. Water at the rate of  $2.5\text{ Kg/s}$  is heated from  $15^{\circ}C$  to  $85^{\circ}C$  and there are 10 tube per pass. The diameter of each tube is  $2.5\text{ cm}$  and the average convection coefficient  $h_o = 400\text{ W/m}^2K$ . Determine the flow rate of oil if its exit temperature to be  $100^{\circ}C$ . Also compute the length of the tubes. (16)
19. (a) Three cylinders of thin wall  $150\text{ mm}$ ,  $200\text{ mm}$  and  $250\text{ mm}$  in diameters are arranged concentrically. The temperature of the surfaces of  $150\text{ mm}$  diameter cylinder and  $250\text{ mm}$  diameter cylinder are maintained at  $800\text{ k}$  and  $200\text{ k}$  respectively. Assuming vacuum between the annular spaces, find out the steady state temperature attained by the surfaces of the cylinder whose diameter is  $200\text{ mm}$ . Take  $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = 0.005$ . Also find the heat loss per m length of the composite cylinder. (16)

Or

- (b) Two very large parallel plates are maintained at uniform temperature of  $T_1 = 1000\text{ K}$ ,  $T_2 = 800\text{ K}$  and have emissivity of  $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = 0.2$  respectively. It desired to reduce the net rate of radiation heat transfer between the two plants to one-fifth by placing thin aluminum sheets with an emissivity of  $0.15$ . Determine numbers of sheets that need to be inserted. (16)
20. (a) Dry air at  $27^{\circ}C$  and  $1\text{ atm}$  flows over a wet plate  $50\text{ cm}$  long at a velocity of  $50\text{ m/s}$ . Calculate the mass transfer coefficient of water vapour in the air at the end of the plate.  $D = 0.26\text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$ . (16)

Or

- (b) Dry air at  $27^{\circ}C$  and  $1\text{ bar}$  flows over a wet plate of  $50\text{ cm}$  at  $50\text{ m/sec}$ . Calculate the mass transfer coefficient of water vapour in air at the end of the plate. (16)