		Reg. No. :											
		Question Pa	per	Coc	de:	9570	01	]					
	B.E./B.T	Cech. DEGREE EXAM	INA'	TIOI	N, M	AY :	2022	J					
		Fifth S	Seme	ester									
		Mechanica	ıl Eng	ginee	ring								
		19UME501 – HEAT A	AND	MA	SS T	RAN	ISFE	R					
		(Regula	tion	2019	)								
Dur	ation: Three hours	Answer A	Maximum: 100 Marks ver ALL Questions						ΚS				
		PART A - (10	x 1 =	= 10	Mar	ks)							
1.	The unit for heat tran	nsfer is										CO2- R	
	(a) $W/m^2K$	(b) W	(c)	W/m	ıK				(d)	W/n	1		
2.	The critical thickness of insulation for a sphere is										CO1-R		
	(a) k/h	(b) 2k/h	(	c) h/	k					(d) l	n/2k		
3.	Reynolds number is	s the ratio of										CO2- R	
	(a) Energy transfer that by conduction	red by convection to	(t	)No	ne of	f the	abov	e					
	(c) Inertia force to viscous force (d) Kinematic viscosity to the						erma	l diff	fusivity				
4.	The condition for Laminar Flow for Flow over Flat Plate in Forced Convection, if the Reynolds Number is												
	(a) $\leq 2300$	(b) $<5 \times 10^5$	(c	(c) >2	300				(d	()<1	$0^7$		
5.	When absorptivity $(\alpha) = 1$ , reflectivity $(\rho) = 0$ and transmissivity $(\tau) = 0$ , then the body is said to be a							CO3- R					
	(a) Black body	(b)Grey body	(c	Opa	aque	body	y		(d	) Wł	nite t	oody	
6.	The value of the wavelength for maximum emissive power is given by								CO3- R				
	(a) Wien's law	(b) Planck's law	(c	) Ste	fan's	s law			(d	(d) Fourier's law			

7.	The concept of overall coefficient of heat transfer is used in heat transfer problems of								
	(a) Conduction		(b) Convection						
	(c) Radiation		(d) Conduction and convection						
8.	Why are multi-pass heat exchangers used								
	(a) To obtain high	heat transfer coefficient	(b) to reduce pressu	re drop					
	(c) to get a compa	ct unit	(d) all of the above						
9.	Num	CO5- R							
	(a) Mach	(b) Sherwood	(c)Nusselt	(d) None of the above					
10.	Universal gas constant value is								
	(a) 8.314 J/kg K	(b) 8314 J/kg K	(c) 8314 KJ/kg K	(d) All of these					
		$PART - B (5 \times 2)$	2= 10Marks)						
11.	A hollow cylinder 7cm inner radius and 12cm outer radius has inner surface CO2- App temperature of 250°C and outer surface temperature of 110°C. If the thermal conductivity is 70 W/m K find heat transfer per unit length.								
12.	State Buckingham's $\pi$ theorem.								
13.	State Planck's distribution law.								
14.	What is meant by Filmwise Condensation?								
15.	Give the examples of mass transfer.								
		PART – C (5 2	x 16= 80 Marks)						
16.	(a) A Stainless Steel cylindrical rod fin of 10 mm diameter & 50mm CO2-App height with thermal conductivity of 30W/mK is exposed to surrounding with a temperature of 65°C. The heat transfer coefficient is 50W/m²K and the temperature at the base of the fin is 98°C. Find i) Fin efficiency ii) Temperature at the edge of the rod iii) Heat dissipation iv) Fin effectiveness.								

Or

- (b) A furnace wall made of 3 layer of thickness 250mm,100mm,150mm CO2-App with thermal conductivity 1.65,k,9.2 w/m°c respectively. The inside is exposed to gases at 1250°c with convection coefficient of 25 w/m°c and inside surface is at 1100°c, the outer surface is exposed to air at 25°c with convection coefficient of 12 w/m°c. determine

  1) unknown thermal conductivity.
  - 2) overall heat transfer coefficient.3) all surface temperature.
- 17. (a) Air at 40°C flows over a plate of 0.8m long at a velocity of CO2-App 50msec. The plate surface is maintained at 300°C, determine heat transfer from the entire plate length to air taking into consideration both laminar and turbulent portion of boundary layer also calculate the percentage error if the boundary layer is assumed to be turbulent nature from the very leading edge of plate.

Or

- (b) Water at 30°C flows through a straight tube 20m/s, tube of 60mm CO2-App diameter. The tube surface is maintained at 70°C and outlet temperature of water is 50°C. find the heat transfer coefficient from tube surface to the water, heat transfer and tube length.
- 18. (a) Two large parallel plates with emissivity 0.5 each are maintained CO2-App (16) at different temperatures and are exchanging heat only by radiation. Two equally large radiation shields with surface emissivity 0.05 are introduced in parallel to the plates. Find the percentage of reduction in net radiative heat transfer.

Or

(b) Two black square plates of size 2 by 2m are placed parallel to CO3-App (16) each other at a distance of 0.5m. one plate is maintained at a temperature of 1000°C and the other at 500°C. find the heat exchange between plates.

19. (a) In a counter flow double pipe heat exchanger, water is heated CO5-App from 25°C to 65°C by an oil with a specific heat of 1.45 KJ/Kg and mass flow rate is 0.9 Kg/s. The oil is cooled from 230°C to 160°C. If the overall heat transfer coefficient is 420 W/m<sup>20</sup>C, Calculate the following (i) the rate of heat transfer (ii) the mass flow rate of water (iii) the surface area of the heat exchanger.

Or

- (b) Water enters a cross flow heat exchanger (both fluid unmixed)at CO5- App 5°C and flows at the rate of 4600kg/hr to cool 4000kg/hr of air that is initially at 40°C. assume the U value to be 150w/m²k for an exchanger surface area of 25m². Calculate the exit temperature of air and water.
- Air at 200C(D=4.166\*10-5 m2/sec) flows over a tray length =320mm and width =420mm full of water with a velocity of 2.8m/sec. the total pressure of moving air is 1 atm pressure and partial pressure of water present in the air is 0.0068 bar. If the temperature on the water surface is 150C. calculate the evaporation rate of water.

Or

(b) Dry air at 27°C and 1 atm pressure flows over a wet plate of 50cm CO2- App at 50m/sec. calculate the mass transfer coefficient of water vapour in air at end of plate