

2022

FUNDAMENTALS OF HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER

Full Marks: 100

Time: Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer any five questions.

1.	a)	Differentiate between heat and thermodynamics.	2
	b)	What are the different modes of heat transfer? Explain.	3+3 = 6
	c)	What are assumptions made during the analysis of Fourier's law of heat conduction?	4
	d)	Define and derive Fourier's law of heat conduction	2+6=8
2.	a)	Define thermal resistance. Why it is analogous to electric resistance? State your opinion.	2+3=5
	b)	Derive an equation of Steady State Conduction of Heat Transfer through a composite wall. Or Derive an equation of heat conduction through a hollow cylinder.	6
	c)	The wall of a cold storage consists of 3-layerers-an outer layer of ordinary bricks, 30 cm thick, a middle layer of cork, 15 cm thick, and an inner layer of cement, 11 cm thick. The thermal conductivities of the materials are-brick-0.7, cork-0.043, and cement-0.72 W/m ⁰ C. The temperature of the outer surface of the wall is 30 ⁰ C and that of the inner is -10 ⁰ C. Calculate (a) the steady state rate of heat gain per unit area of the wall, (b) the temperature at the interface of the composite wall and (c) the % of the total heat transfer resistance offered by the individual layers. What additional thickness of the cork should be provided to make the rate of heat transfer 25% less than the present value?	3×3=9
3.	a)	Define Thermal conductivity. What are parameters which affect the thermal conductivity? Discuss.	2+8 =10
	b)	A thick walled tube of stainless steel with 25 mm inner diameter and 45 mm outer diameter is covered with a 30 mm layer of asbestos insulation(k=0.2 W/m ⁰ C). If the inside wall temperature of the pipe is maintained at 600 ⁰ C and the outside insulation at 1000 ⁰ C, calculate the heat loss per meter of	5

		length.	
	c)	A mild steel tank of wall thickness 15 mm contains water at 95 ⁰ C. The thermal conductivity of mild steel is 50W/m ⁰ C, and heat transfer coefficients for the inside and outside the tank are 2850 and 10W/m ² ⁰ C respectively. If the atmospheric temperature is 15 ⁰ C, calculate (a) the rate of heat loss per m ² of the tank surface area, (b) the temperature of the outside surface of the tank.	2.5+2.5=5
4.	a)	Define convection. Differentiate between free convection and forced convection.	2+3=5
	b)	State and derive Newtown's law of cooling.	3
	c)	Define Momentum thickness and derive the mathematical expression.	6
	d)	The velocity distribution in the boundary layer is given by: $u/U=y/\delta$, where u is the velocity at a distance y from the plate and $u=U$ at $y=\delta$, δ being boundary layer thickness. Find (i) the displacement thickness, (ii) the momentum thickness.	3+3 = 6
5.	a)	Define Nusselt number and Prandtl number.	3+3 = 6
	b)	State and derive Reynold's analogy.	6
	c)	Air at 30 ⁰ C flows with a velocity of 3 m/s over a flat plate 1000mm×600mm×25mm. The top surface of is maintained at 90 ⁰ C. If the thermal conductivity of the plate material is 25W/m ⁰ C, calculate (i) heat loss by the plate, (ii) bottom temperature of the plate for steady state condition. The thermo physical properties of air at mean film temperature 60 ⁰ C are, $\rho=1.06 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $C_p=1.005 \text{ kJ/kgK}$, $k=0.02894\text{W/m}^0\text{C}$, $\nu=18.97\times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, $Pr=0.696$	4×2=8
6	a)	Define mass transfer. State some industrial and day to day life example of mass transfer.	2+2=4
	b)	Differentiate between mass transfer by diffusion and mass transfer by convection.	2+2=4
	c)	State and discuss about Fick's law.	2+4=6
	d)	The molecular weights of the two components A and B of a gas mixture are 24 and 28 respectively. The molecular weight of gas mixture is found to be 30. If the mass concentration of the mixture is 1.2 kg/m ³ , determine (i) Molar fractions, (ii) Mass fraction and (iii) Total pressure if the temperature of the mixture is 290K.	2×3=6
7.	Write short note		4×5=20
	a)	Heat transfer by radiation	
	b)	Emissivity	

	c) Absorptivity	
	d) Black body	

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Central Institute of Technology Kokrajhar