

**BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA, RANCHI  
(MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION)**

**CLASS: B.TECH**  
**BRANCH: CHEMICAL/CHEMICAL (P&P)**

**SEMESTER: IV**  
**SESSION: SP/2020**

**SUBJECT: CL208 HEAT TRANSFER OPERATIONS**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**FULL MARKS: 25**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. The total marks of the questions are 25.
  2. Candidates may attempt for all 25 marks.
  3. Before attempting the question paper, be sure that you have got the correct question paper.
  4. The missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.
  5. Tables/Data hand book/Graph paper etc. to be supplied to the candidates in the examination hall.
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- |    |     |   | <b>CO</b> | <b>BL</b> |
|----|-----|---|-----------|-----------|
| Q1 | (a) | Define heat transfer and describe the Fourier's law of heat conduction with their assumptions.  | [2] CO1   | L1,L2     |
| Q1 | (b) | A 5cm diameter steel pipe is covered with a 1cm layer of insulating material having $k = 0.22 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ followed by a 3cm-thick layer of another insulating material having $k = 0.06 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ . The entire assembly is exposed to a convection surrounding condition of $h = 60 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ and $T_\infty = 15^\circ\text{C}$ . The outside surface temperature of the steel pipe is $400^\circ\text{C}$ . Calculate the heat lost by the pipe-insulation assembly for a pipe length of 20 m. Express in Watts.                           | [3] CO3   | L3,L5     |
| Q2 | (a) | Derive the expression of heat conduction through composite wall.  | [2] CO1   | L3,L4     |
| Q2 | (b) | A circumferential fin of rectangular profile has a thickness of 0.7mm and is installed on a tube having a diameter of 3cm that is maintained at a temperature of $200^\circ\text{C}$ . The length of the fin is 2cm and the fin material is copper. Calculate the heat lost by the fin to a surrounding convection environment at $100^\circ\text{C}$ with a convection heat-transfer coefficient of $524 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ .   | [3] CO3   | L3,<br>L5 |
| Q3 | (a) | Give the significance of these dimensionless numbers: Nusselt number, Prandtl number, Grashof number and Stanton number.  | [2] CO1   | L2        |
| Q3 | (b) | Air flows at $120^\circ\text{C}$ in a thin-wall stainless-steel tube with $h=65 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ . The inside diameter of the tube is 2.5 cm and the wall thickness is 0.4 mm. $k = 18 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ for the steel. The tube is exposed to an environment with $h=6.5 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ and $T_\infty = 15^\circ\text{C}$ . Calculate the overall heat-transfer coefficient and the heat loss per meter of length. What thickness of an insulation having $k = 40 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ should be added to reduce the heat loss by 90 percent? | [3] CO3   | L3,L5     |
| Q4 | (a) | Derive the expression for Reynolds analogy.   | [2] CO1   | L3,<br>L4 |
| Q4 | (b) | Derive the expression for local and average heat transfer coefficient, Nusselt number for flat plate.   | [3] CO1   | L2,L3     |
| Q5 | (a) | Describe the Newton's law of cooling and thermal boundary layer.  | [2] CO1   | L2        |
| Q5 | (b) | Derive an expression for the temperature distribution and total heat transfer for the case of infinite thermal conductivity.  | [3] CO1   | L2,L3     |

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