

**SIDDHARTH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY:: PUTTUR**  
(AUTONOMOUS)  
**B.Tech III Year II Semester Supplementary Examinations May/June-2024**  
**HEAT & MASS TRANSFER**  
(Mechanical Engineering)

**Time: 3 Hours****Max. Marks: 60**

(Answer all Five Units 5 x 12 = 60 Marks)

**UNIT-I**

- |   |   |     |    |    |
|---|---|-----|----|----|
| 1 | a Enumerate the some important areas which are covered under the discipline of heat transfer. | CO1 | L1 | 6M |
|   | b Distinguish between conduction, convection and radiation modes of heat Transfer.            | CO1 | L3 | 6M |

**OR**

- |   |   |     |    |    |
|---|---|-----|----|----|
| 2 | a List the basic laws which govern the heat transfer.       | CO1 | L1 | 6M |
|   | b What is conduction heat transfer? Explain its parameters. | CO1 | L1 | 6M |

**UNIT-II**

- |   |  |     |    |    |
|---|--|-----|----|----|
| 3 | a Explain the fin effectiveness and fin efficiency.  | CO2 | L2 | 6M |
|   | b Calculate the amount of energy required to solder together two very long pieces of bare copper wire 1.5 mm diameter with solder that melts at 190 °C. The wires are positioned vertically in air at 20 °C. Assume that the heat transfer coefficient on the wire surface is 20 W/m <sup>2</sup> °C and thermal conductivity of wire alloy is 330 W/m °C. | CO2 | L4 | 6M |

**OR**

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|---|--|-----|----|----|
| 4 | a Derive the expression for Reynolds number and how flows are determined by Reynolds number. | CO3 | L3 | 6M |
|   | b What is lumped system analysis? Derive the expression for it.                              | CO3 | L3 | 6M |

**UNIT-III**

- |   |  |     |    |    |
|---|--|-----|----|----|
| 5 | a What is the physical significance of the Nusselt number? How is it defined.  | CO3 | L1 | 6M |
|   | b Assuming that a man can be represented by a cylinder 350 mm in diameter and 1.65 m high with a surface temperature of 28 °C. Calculate the heat he would lose while standing in a 30 km/h wind at 12 °C. Take $k=2.59 \times 10^{-6}$ W/m °C, $\nu = 15 \times 10^{-6}$ m <sup>2</sup> /s, Pr = 0.707. | CO3 | L3 | 6M |

**OR**

- |   |  |     |    |    |
|---|--|-----|----|----|
| 6 | a Mention the empirical correlation of free convection.  | CO3 | L3 | 6M |
|   | b A horizontal plate measuring 1.5 m x 1.1 m and at 215 °C, taking upward is placed in still air at 25 °C. Calculate the heat loss by natural convection. The convective film coefficient for free convection is given by the following empirical relation $h = 3.05(T_f)^{1/4}$ W/m <sup>2</sup> °C. where $T_f$ is the mean film temperature in degree Kelvin. | CO3 | L3 | 6M |

**UNIT-IV**

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|---|--|----|----|----|
| 7 | a Define Radiation heat transfer.  | L1 | C4 | 6M |
|   | b Discuss the different types of processes for condensation of vapours on a solid surface. | L1 | C4 | 6M |

OR

- 8 a Mention correlation in boiling with proper expression. L1 C4 6M  
b Explain Stefan Boltzmann Law, Kirchhoff's Law. L1 C4 6M

**UNIT-V**

- 9 A vertical tube of 60 mm outside diameter and 1.2 m long is exposed to steam at atmospheric pressure. The outer surface of the tube is maintained at a temperature of  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$  by circulated cold water through the tube. Calculate the following L1 C4 12M  
i). The rate of heat transfer to the coolant, and  
ii). The rate of condensation of steam

OR

- 10 Define Fick's law. Explain briefly. L1 C4 12M

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