

Duration: [03 Hours]

[ Total Marks: 80]

- N. B : (1) Question no.1 is Compulsory.  
(2) Solve any **THREE** from question no.2 to 6.  
(3) Use illustrative diagrams wherever possible.  
(4) Assume suitable data if necessary and mention it clearly.

Q.1 Solve Any Four questions :

- Name the various modes of heat transfer and also explain its governing laws. 5
- What do you understand by 'Fin' ? Enlist the various types of fin? Also draw sketches for any three types of fins. 5
- State and Explain the following radiation laws- 5
  - Planck's law
  - Kirchhoff's law
- Differentiate between Four stroke cycle and Two stroke cycle engines. 5
- State the modes of Mass Transfer. State & explain the Fick's law of diffusion.

- Q.2 a) The wall of a cold storage consists of three layers-an outer layer of ordinary bricks, 0.25m thick, a middle layer of cork, 0.1m thick and an inner layer of cement, 0.06m thick. The thermal conductivities of the materials are 0.7W/m.K, 0.043W/m.K and 0.72W/m.K, respectively. The temperature of the outer surface of the wall is 30°C and that of inner is -15°C. Calculate: 10
- Steady state rate of heat gain per unit area
  - Temperature at the interfaces of composite wall
  - The percentage of total heat resistance offered by individual layers
- b) Derive an expression for log mean temperature difference (LMTD) in a parallel flow heat exchanger. State your assumptions. 10

- Q.3 a) Water at the rate of 0.8 kg/s at 90°C flows through a steel pipe having 25mm ID and 30mm OD passing through the room. The outside surface temperature of the pipe is 84°C and temperature of the surrounding air is 20°C. The room pressure is 1 atm and the pipe is 15m long. How much heat is lost by free convection in the room? 12
- You may use correlation  

$$Nu = 0.53 (Gr.Pr)^{0.25} \text{ for } 10^4 < Gr.Pr < 10^9$$

$$= 0.10 (Gr.Pr)^{1/3} \text{ for } 10^9 < Gr.Pr < 10^{12}$$
 Take the properties of air as  
 $\mu = 1.9606 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg/ms}$ ,  $k = 13.02 \text{ W/m}^0\text{C}$ ,  $\rho = 1.0877 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  $C_p = 1007.3 \text{ J/kg.K}$   
 $k = 0.02813 \text{ W/m.K}$ ,
- b) One end of the copper rod 15 cm long and 0.6 cm in diameter is connected to a wall maintained at 300°C and the other end protrudes into a room whose air temperature is 20°C. If the tip of the rod is insulated, Estimate -i) Heat loss by the rod. ii) The heat transfer efficiency of copper rod. Take  $h = 28 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$ ,  $k = 370 \text{ W/mK}$ . 08

- Q.4 a) In an open heart surgery, under hypothermic conditions, the patient blood is cooled before the surgery and rewarmed afterwards. It is proposed that a concentric tube, counter flow heat exchanger of length 0.5 m be used for this purpose with the thin walled inner tube having a diameter of 55mm. If the water at  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $0.10 \text{ kg/s}$  is used to heat the blood entering the heat exchanger at  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $0.05 \text{ kg/s}$ , what is the temperature of blood leaving the heat exchanger? The overall heat transfer coefficient is  $500 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$  and specific heat of the blood is  $3500 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{K}$ , Specific heat of water is  $4200 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{K}$  10
- b) Explain the stages of combustion in SI engines with the help of pressure - crank angle diagram. 10

- Q.5 a) In a test of single cylinder four stroke oil engine with Bore 300mm and Stroke 450 mm, the following observations were made: 12
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|--|--|
| Duration of Test                           | = 60 min                                 |
| Engine speed                               | = 200 RPM                                |
| Fuel consumption                           | = 7 kg                                   |
| Calorific value of fuel                    | = $45000 \text{ kJ/kg}$                  |
| Average speed                              | = 200 rpm                                |
| Indicated mean effective pressure          | = 5.867 bar                              |
| Net Brake load                             | = 130 kg                                 |
| Brake drum diameter                        | = 1650 mm                                |
| Total weight of jacketed of cooling water  | = 500 kg                                 |
| Temperature rise of jacketed cooling water | = $40^{\circ}\text{C}$                   |
| Temperature of exhaust gases               | = $300^{\circ}\text{C}$                  |
| Air consumption                            | = 300 kg                                 |
| Specific heat of exhaust gases             | = $1.004 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$ , |
| Specific heat of water                     | = $4.19 \text{ kJ/kg} \cdot \text{K}$    |
| Room temperature                           | = $25^{\circ}\text{C}$                   |
- Determine: i) Mechanical Efficiency ii) Brake thermal efficiency iii) Draw up heat balance sheet on minute and percentage basis
- b) What do you understand by the hydrodynamic and thermal boundary layer? 08  
Illustrate with reference to flow over a flat heated plate.

- Q.6 (a) A solid copper sphere of 10 cm diameter ( $\rho = 8954 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ,  $C_p = 383 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{K}$ ,  $k = 386 \text{ W/mk}$ ), initially at a uniform temperature  $t_i = 250^{\circ}\text{C}$ , is suddenly immersed in a well stirred fluid which is maintained at a uniform temperature  $t_a = 50^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The heat transfer coefficient between the sphere and the fluid is  $h = 200 \text{ W/m}^2 \cdot \text{K}$ . Determine the temperature of the copper sphere at  $\tau = 5 \text{ min}$  after the immersion. 08
- b) With a neat sketch explain the construction and working of Simple Carburettor. 06
- c) Enumerate various methods to control engine emission. Explain any one method in brief with neat sketch. 06

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