Walking speed

An average person has a body surface area of 1.8 m^2 and a skin temperature of 33 °C. The convection heat transfer coefficient for a clothed person walking in still air is expressed as $\alpha = 8.2V^{0.49}$ for $1 < V < 2.5$ m/s, where V is the walking velocity in m/s. Assuming the average surface temperature of the clothed person to be 30°C, determine the rate of heat loss from an average person walking in still air at 15°C by convection at a walking velocity of :

a) V = 1 m/s

b) V = 1.5 m/s

c) V = 2 m/s

d) V = 2.5 m/s

Thick solid plate

The top surface of a 25-cm-thick solid plate ($\lambda = 219\ \frac{\mathrm{W}}{\mathrm{m \cdot K}}$) is being cooled by water with a temperature of 15 °C. The upper and lower surfaces of the solid plate are maintained at constant temperatures of 60 °C and 120 °C, respectively. Determine the water convection heat transfer coefficient and the water temperature gradient at the upper plate surface.

Free flow over a hot plate

Consider airflow over a plate surface maintained at a temperature of 180 °C. The temperature profile of the airflow is given as

$$T(y) = T_\infty - (T_\infty - T_s) \exp\left(-\frac{V}{a_{\text{fluid}}} y\right)$$

The airflow at 1 bar has a free stream velocity and temperature of 1 m/s and 20 °C, respectively. Determine the heat flux on the plate surface and the convection heat transfer coefficient of the airflow.

Chilled fruit

During air cooling of oranges, grapefruit and grapes, the heat transfer coefficient for combined convection, radiation and evaporation for air velocities of $0.11 < V < 0.45$ m/s is determined experimentally and is expressed as

$$\alpha = 5.05 \cdot \lambda_{\text{air}} \cdot \text{Re}^{1/3}/D$$

where the diameter D is the caracteristic length. Oranges are cooled by refrigerated air at 7 °C and 1 bar at a velocity of 0.4 m/s.

Determine:

a) the initial rate of heat transfer from a 6-cm-diameter orange initially at 25 °C with a thermal conductivity of 0.62 W/mK

b) the value of the initial temperature gradient inside the orange at the surface

c) the value of the Nusselt number