

## Flat plate in a wind tunnel

Consider a flat plate positioned inside a wind tunnel, and air at 1 bar and 20 °C is flowing with a free stream velocity of 50 m/s.

What is the minimum length of the plate necessary for the Reynolds number to reach  $2.5 \cdot 10^7$ ?

If the critical Reynolds number is  $5 \cdot 10^5$ , what type of flow regime would the airflow experience at 0.25 m from the leading edge?

## Different fluids

Consider a fluid flowing with a free stream velocity of 5 m/s over a flat plate, where the critical Reynolds number is  $5 \cdot 10^5$ . Determine the distance from the leading edge at which the transition from laminar to turbulent flow occurs for air, water, methanol , fuel oil and mercury, with P = 1 bar and T = 20 °C

## Laminar ideal gas

Consider a laminar ideal gas flow over a flat plate, where the local Nusselt number can be expressed as:

$$Nu_x = 0.347 Re_x^{1/3} Pr^{1/2}$$

Using the expression for the local Nusselt number, show that it can be rewritten in terms of local convection heat transfer coefficient as

$$\alpha_x = C[V/(xT)]^m$$

where C and m are constants.

## Cold winter day

During a cold winter day, wind at 40 km/h is blowing parallel to a 4-m-high and 8-m-long wall of a house. If the air outside is at 5 °C and the surface temperature of the wall is 15 °C, determine the rate of heat loss from that wall by convection.

## Moving train

The top surface of the passenger car of a train moving at a velocity of 80 km/h is 3 m wide and 10 m long. The top surface is absorbing solar radiation at a rate of  $250 \text{ W/m}^2$ , and the temperature of the ambient air is  $20^\circ\text{C}$ . Assuming the roof of the car to be perfectly insulated and the radiation heat exchange with the surroundings to be small relative to convection, determine the equilibrium temperature of the top surface of the car.

## Cooling a transformer

A transformer that is 15 cm long, 6.5 cm wide and 7 cm high is to be cooled by attaching a 15 cm x 6.5-cm-wide polished aluminum heat sink (emissivity = 0.05) to its top surface. The heat sink has ten fins, which are 5 mm high, 2 mm thick and 15 cm long. A fan blows air at 20°C parallel to the passages between the fins. The heat sink is to dissipate 15 W of heat and the base temperature of the heat sink is not to exceed 60 °C. Assuming the fins and the base plate to be nearly isothermal and the radiation heat transfer to be negligible, determine the minimum free-stream velocity the fan needs to supply to avoid overheating. Assume the flow is laminar over the entire finned surface of the transfrromer.

## Cylindrical rod

A heated, long cylindrical rod is placed in a cross flow of air at 20°C and 1 bar with velocity of 10 m/s. the rod has a diameter of 5 mm and its surface has an emissivity of 0.95. If the surrounding temperature is 20 °C and the heat flux dissipated from the rod is 16000 W/m<sup>2</sup>, determine the surface temperature of the rod. Evaluate the air properties at 80 °C.

## Transverse flow

Air flows transversely across a beam of length  $L$ , with a square cross-sectional area, as shown. Provide all the necessary equations to calculate the heat transfer coefficient  $\alpha$ , under the assumption that  $10^4 \leq \text{Re} \leq 10^5$ . Define all unknowns as a function of the given variables.

### Given parameters:

- Beam geometrical dimensions:  $a, L$
- Material properties of the air:  $\eta, \rho, \text{Pr}, \lambda$
- Velocity of the crossflow:  $u_\infty$

