## Note: - Pl. start your question paper from next page

Name:			
Enrolment No:			
	UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUD END Semester Examination, December 2022	IES	
Course Nos. of J Instruct <i>i.</i> 7 <i>m</i> <i>ii. A</i>	nme Name: B. Tech- ADESemesterName: Automotive Thermal ManagementTimeCode: MECH 3027Max. Marpage(s): 3		
iii. N	Aake appropriate assumptions wherever required		
	SECTION A – 20 Marks		
S. No.	A student working heat transfer problems late at night needs a cup of hot cocoa to stay	Marks	СО
Q 1	4	CO1	
Q 2	Explain the critical radius of insulation with mentioning graph of heat transfer rate with respect to radius of insulation.	4	CO1
Q 3	A counter flow heat exchanger is used to heat water from 20 $^{0}$ C to 80 $^{0}$ C by using hot exhaust gas entering at 140 $^{0}$ C and leaving at 80 $^{0}$ C. Find log mean temperature difference of the heat exchanger.	4	CO4
Q.4	Explain the effect of temperature on thermal conductivity of metals, Non-Metals, liquid and gases.	4	CO1
Q.5	Explain clearly, what you understand by the terms velocity boundary layer and thermal boundary layer. Give their importance in the field of engineering.	4	CO1
	SECTION B-40 Marks		
Q 6	800 W/m <sup>3</sup> of heat is generated within a 10 cm diameter nickel-steel sphere for which $k = 10$ W/mK. The environmental is at 20 <sup>0</sup> C and there is a natural convection heat	10	CO2

transfer coefficient of $10 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$ around the outside of the sphere. What is its center temperature at the steady state?		
A fused quartz sphere has a thermal diffusivity of $9.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ . a diameter of 25mm and k=1.52 W/mK the sphere is initially at a uniform temperature Ti = 25 °C. It is suddenly subjected to a convection environment at T $\infty$ = 200 °C and h = 110 W/m <sup>2</sup> K. Calculate the temperature at the center and at the radius of 6.4mm after 4min.	10	CO2
For the internal surfaces of the right circular cylinder shown in figure, determine $F_{13}$ and $F_{33}$ . $D_2 = 8 \text{ cm}$ $D_1 = 8 \text{ cm}$		
OR		
The variation of monochromatic emissive power with wavelength is given in figure. Find:	10	CO1
$(I_{2})_{L_{2}}^{(I_{2})} = (I_{2})_{L_{2}}^{(I_{2})} = $		
<ul> <li>(a) total emissive power?</li> <li>(b) total intensity of the radiation emitted in the normal direction and at an angle of 30° from the normal?</li> </ul>		
Illustrate phase change material cooling technique for battery cooling in electric		
	temperature at the steady state? A fused quartz sphere has a thermal diffusivity of $9.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ . a diameter of 25mm and k=1.52 W/mK the sphere is initially at a uniform temperature Ti = 25 °C. It is suddenly subjected to a convection environment at T $\infty$ = 200 °C and h = 110 W/m <sup>2</sup> K. Calculate the temperature at the center and at the radius of 6.4mm after 4min. For the internal surfaces of the right circular cylinder shown in figure, determine F <sub>13</sub> and F <sub>33</sub> . <b>D</b> <sub>2</sub> = 8 cm <b>D</b> <sub>2</sub> = 8 cm <b>D</b> <sub>1</sub> = 8 cm <b>D</b> <sub>2</sub> = 8 cm <b>O</b> <i>R</i> The variation of monochromatic emissive power with wavelength is given in figure. Find: <b>O</b> <i>R</i> (a) total emissive power? (b) total intensity of the radiation emitted in the normal direction and at an angle	temperature at the steady state? A fused quartz sphere has a thermal diffusivity of $9.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ . a diameter of 25mm and k=1.52 W/mK the sphere is initially at a uniform temperature Ti = 25 °C. It is suddenly subjected to a convection environment at T $\infty$ = 200 °C and h = 110 W/m <sup>2</sup> K. Calculate the temperature at the center and at the radius of 6.4mm after 4min. For the internal surfaces of the right circular cylinder shown in figure, determine F <sub>13</sub> and F <sub>33</sub> . <b>D</b> <sub>2</sub> = 8 cm <b>D</b> <sub>2</sub> = 8 cm <b>D</b> <sub>1</sub> = 8 c

Q 10	of 200 <sup>o</sup> C and 35 <sup>o</sup> C respect 84 kg/h, respectively. Assum (a) What is the maximum he inlet conditions?	ively. The flow rates of the ne the overall heat transfer eat transfer rate that could ated in counterflow with a	d cold-water inlet temperature e hot and cold fluid are 42 and coefficient is 180 W/m <sup>2</sup> K. be achieved for the prescribed heat transfer area of 0.33 m <sup>2</sup>	1 1 <b>20</b>	CO4
Q.11	Engine oil at 100 <sup>o</sup> C and a v flat plate maintained at 20 <sup>o</sup> C (a) The velocity and thermal (b) The local heat flux and s (c) The total drag force and (d) Plot the boundary laye convection coefficient and h A horizontal high pressure st room whose wall and air t temperature of 165 <sup>o</sup> C and a per unit width.	velocity of 0.1 m/s flows ov C. Determine: I boundary layer thickness a surface shear stress at the tra- heat transfer per unit width r thickness and local valu- heat flux as a function of x f <b>OR</b> team pipe of 0.1 m outside c emperature are 23 °C. The in emissivity of 0.85. Estime of air at $T_f = 367$ K: k = 0.02	of the plate ( <b>5 Marks</b> ) e of the surface shear stress	, 20	CO3
	$\frac{10^{2} - 10^{2}}{10^{4} - 10^{7}}$	0.850	0.188		
	$10^{-10}$ $10^{7} - 10^{12}$	0.125	0.333	41	