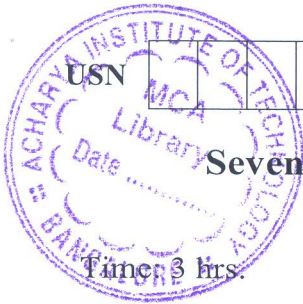


# GBCS SCHEME

18MT72



## Seventh Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2023 Thermal Engineering

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: 1. Heat transfer handbook is permitted.

2. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

### Module-1

- 1 a. Define the following: i) Thermodynamic ii) System iii) Boundary iv) Surrounding v) Universe. (10 Marks)  
b. Explain difference between Micro and Macroscopic approach. (05 Marks)  
c. Explain difference between heat and work. (05 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Explain following types of work transfer: i) Shaft work ii) Electrical work iii) Stirring work iv) Work done in stretching a wire. (10 Marks)  
b. The reading  $t_A$  and  $t_B$  two Celsius thermometers A and B agree at the Ice point and steam point and are related by the equation  $t_A = L + M.t_B + N.t_B^2$  between these two points L, M, N are constants. When both are immersed in an oil bath thermometer. 'A' indicates  $55^\circ\text{C}$  and thermometer 'B' indicates  $50^\circ\text{C}$ . Determine the values of L, M, N and also find the reading on 'A' if 'B' reads  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . (10 Marks)

### Module-2

- 3 a. Explain energy is a property of system. (10 Marks)  
b. Derive the expression for heat transfer per unit mass for reversible polytropic process taking place in closed system. (10 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. Define the following: i) Heat pump ii) Refrigerator iii) Thermal efficiency iv) Co-efficient of performance. (06 Marks)  
b. Prove that  $(\text{COP})_{\text{HP}} = 1 + (\text{COP})_{\text{ref}}$ . (06 Marks)  
c. A heat engine working on Carnot cycle converts one-fifth of the heat input into work. When the sink temperature is reduced by  $70^\circ\text{C}$ , the heat engine efficiency gets doubled. Determine temperature of source and sink. (08 Marks)

### Module-3

- 5 a. Explain Carnot cycle with P-V and T-S diagram. Derive an expression for its efficiency. (10 Marks)  
b. Explain Diesel cycle with P-V and T-S diagram. Derive an expression for its mean effective pressure. (10 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. Define heat transfer and explain modes of heat transfer. (10 Marks)  
b. A surface having an area of  $1.5\text{m}^2$  and maintained at  $300^\circ\text{C}$  exchanges heat by radiation with another surface at  $40^\circ\text{C}$ . The value of factor due to the geometric location and emissivity is 0.52. Determine:  
i) Heat lost by radiation.  
ii) The value of thermal resistance  
iii) The value of equivalent convection coefficient. (10 Marks)

**Module-4**

- 7 a. Derive the 3-D conduction equation in Cartesian coordinates and reduce the equation to Fourier's and Laplace equivalent. (10 Marks)
- b. A reactor's wall 320mm thick is made up of an inner layer of five brick ( $K = 0.84 \text{ W/mic}$ ) covered with a layer of Insulation ( $K = 0.16 \text{ W/mic}$ ). The reactor operates at a temperature of  $1325^\circ\text{C}$  and the ambient temperature is  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .
- Determine the thickness of fire brick and insulation which gives minimum heat loss.
  - Calculate the heat loss pressuring that the insulating material has a maximum temperature of  $1200^\circ\text{C}$ . (10 Marks)

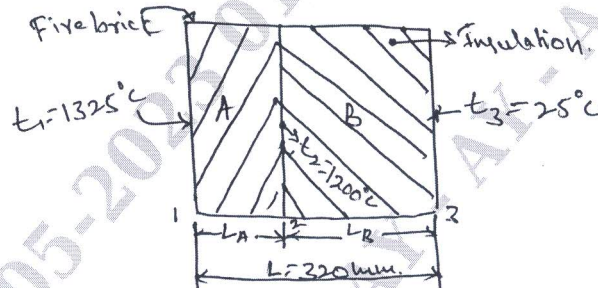


Fig.Q.7(b)

**OR**

- 8 a. Using dimensional analysis for free convection heat transfer show that  $N_u = C(G_r^n \cdot P_r^m)$  with usual notations. (10 Marks)
- b. Explain with neat sketch heat transfer in vertical and horizontal flat plates. (10 Marks)

**Module-5**

- 9 a. Using Buckingham  $\pi$  - theorem for forced convection heat transfer show that,  $N_u = C(R_e^n \cdot P_r^m)$  with usual notations. (10 Marks)
- b. Explain physical significance of following:
- Reynolds number
  - Prandtl number
  - Nusselt number
  - Stanton number. (10 Marks)

**OR**

- 10 a. State and explain the following radiation laws
- Planks law
  - Wien's displacement law
  - Stefan-Boltzman law
  - Kirchoff's law. (10 Marks)
- b. An industrial furnace in the form of black body emits radiation at  $3000\text{K}$ . Calculate the following:
- Monochromatic Emissive power at  $1\mu\text{m}$  wave length.
  - Maximum emissive power.
  - Total emissive power.
  - Compare the total emissive power of the furnace. If it is assumed as a real surface having emissivity 0.8
  - Wave length at which emission is maximum. (10 Marks)

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