

**University of Mumbai**  
**Examination 2020 under cluster 5 (APSIT)**

Program: BE Mechanical Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016/2012

Examination: Third Year

Semester: V

**Course Code: MEC503 and Course Name: Heat Transfer**

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

=====

Note to the students: - All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Q1.       | If the temperature of solid surface changes from 27 °C to 627 °C, then its emissive power changes in the ratio of   |
| Option A: | 3   |
| Option B: | 9   |
| Option C: | 27  |
| Option D: | 81  |
|           |   |
| Q2.       | A marble tile would feel cold as compared to a wooden tile on a winter morning. Because the marble tile   |
| Option A: | Is a better conductor of heat than the wooden tile  |
| Option B: | Is polished while wooden tile is not polished   |
| Option C: | Reflects more heat than wooden tile   |
| Option D: | Is a poor conductor of heat the wooden tile   |
|           |   |
| Q3.       | Absorptivity and reflectivity of a perfect black body are respectively  |
| Option A: | 1 and 0   |
| Option B: | 0 and 1   |
| Option C: | 1 and $\infty$  |
| Option D: | 0 and 0.5   |
|           |   |
| Q4.       | Unit of the rate of heat transfer is  |
| Option A: | Joule   |
| Option B: | Newton  |
| Option C: | Pascal  |
| Option D: | Watt  |
|           |   |
| Q5.       | A radiator in a domestic heating system operates at a surface temperature of 60 degree Celsius. Calculate the heat flux in $W/m^2$ at the surface of the radiator if it behaves as a black body |
| Option A: | 697.2   |
| Option B: | 786.9   |
| Option C: | 324.7   |
| Option D: | 592.1   |

**University of Mumbai**  
**Examination 2020 under cluster 5 (APSIT)**

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Q6.       | Regarding one dimensional heat transfer, choose the correct statement   |
| Option A: | Steady – f (x), Unsteady – f (x, t)   |
| Option B: | Steady – f (x,t), Unsteady – f (x)  |
| Option C: | Steady – f (x, y, t), Unsteady – f (x)  |
| Option D: | Steady – f (y, z), Unsteady – f (y)   |
| Q7.       | Thermal conductivity of air with rise in temperature  |
| Option A: | Increases   |
| Option B: | Decreases   |
| Option C: | Remains constant  |
| Option D: | May increase or decrease depending on temperature   |
| Q8.       | If the thermal conductivity of a wall material is independent of temperature, the steady state temperature distribution in the very large thin plane wall having steady, uniform surface temperature follows ..... law          |
| Option A: | Parabolic   |
| Option B: | Hyperbolic  |
| Option C: | Linear  |
| Option D: | Logarithmic   |
| Q9.       | Calculate the rate of heat transfer per square meter of the surface of a cork board having 5 cm thickness, and a temperature difference of 75 oC is applied across the board. The value of thermal conductivity (k) is 0.4 W/mC |
| Option A: | 100 W   |
| Option B: | 120 W   |
| Option C: | 130 W   |
| Option D: | 150 W   |
| Q10.      | The mode of heat transfer in a fin is by  |
| Option A: | Conduction only   |
| Option B: | Convection only   |
| Option C: | Radiation   |
| Option D: | Both conduction along length and convection along the periphery   |
| Q11.      | For Lumped capacitance model the criterion to be satisfied is   |
| Option A: | $Bi > 10$   |
| Option B: | $Bi > 1.0$  |
| Option C: | $Bi < 0.1$  |
| Option D: | $Bi > 0$  |
| Q12.      | Convective heat transfer takes place between a fluid and a solid surface  |
| Option A: | While the fluid is stationary   |
| Option B: | While the fluid is in motion  |
| Option C: | Fluid does not play any role in convective heat transfer  |

**University of Mumbai**  
**Examination 2020 under cluster 5 (APSIT)**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Option D: | It is the type of solid on which it depends  |
| Q13.      | A metal plate 4 m X 2 m is at a temperature of 80°C and is kept in the atmosphere air whose temperature is at 30°C. Calculate the heat transfer rate by convection, if the convection coefficient is 5.0 W/m <sup>2</sup> °C |
| Option A: | 2500 W   |
| Option B: | 2000 W   |
| Option C: | 1500 W   |
| Option D: | 3000 W   |
| Q14.      | Total emissivity of polished silver compared to black body is?   |
| Option A: | Same   |
| Option B: | Higher   |
| Option C: | More or less   |
| Option D: | Very less  |
| Q15.      | Ice is very close to a?  |
| Option A: | Gray body  |
| Option B: | Black body   |
| Option C: | White body   |
| Option D: | Specular body  |
| Q16.      | Two radiating surface $A_1=6 \text{ m}^2$ and $A_2=4 \text{ m}^2$ have the shape factor $F_{1-2}=0.1$ ; the shape factor $F_{2-1}$ ?   |
| Option A: | 0.18   |
| Option B: | 0.15   |
| Option C: | 0.12   |
| Option D: | 0.10   |
| Q17.      | In a heat Exchanger, the hot liquid enters with a temperature of 180 0C & leaves at 160 0C. The cooling fluid enters at 30 0C and leaves at 110 0C. The capacity ratio of heat exchanger is                                  |
| Option A: | 0.25   |
| Option B: | 0.40   |
| Option C: | 0.50   |
| Option D: | 0.55   |
| Q18.      | In the film established along a vertical plate during condensation of any vapour over the plates, the temperature distribution curve is  |
| Option A: | Concave upwards  |
| Option B: | Concave downwards  |
| Option C: | Parabolic  |
| Option D: | Straight line  |
| Q19.      | A Counter flow heat exchanger is used to heat water from 20 0C to 80 0C by using hot exhaust gas entering at 140 0C & leaving at 80 0C. the log mean temperature   |

**University of Mumbai**  
**Examination 2020 under cluster 5 (APSIT)**

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
|           | difference for the heat exchanger is   |
| Option A: | 80 oC  |
| Option B: | 60 oC  |
| Option C: | 110 oC   |
| Option D: | not determinable as zero / zero is involved  |
|           |  |
| Q20.      | The multiple pass heat exchangers are used to  |
| Option A: | increase the rate of heat transfer   |
| Option B: | reduce pressure drop   |
| Option C: | increase pressure drop   |
| Option D: | reduce fluid flow friction losses  |
|           |  |
| Q21.      | Thermal conductivity is maximum for which substance  |
| Option A: | Silver   |
| Option B: | Ice  |
| Option C: | Aluminium  |
| Option D: | Diamond  |
|           |  |
| Q22.      | Heat transfer takes place according to which law?  |
| Option A: | Newton's law of cooling  |
| Option B: | Second law of thermodynamics   |
| Option C: | Newton's second law of motion  |
| Option D: | First law of thermodynamics  |
|           |  |
| Q23.      | What is the unit of overall heat transfer coefficient?   |
| Option A: | W / mK   |
| Option B: | W/m <sup>2</sup> K   |
| Option C: | N / m <sup>2</sup>   |
| Option D: | W/s  |
|           |  |
| Q24.      | A beggar wrapped himself with a few layers of newspaper on a cold winter night. This helped him to keep himself warm because |
| Option A: | Friction between the layers of newspaper produces heat   |
| Option B: | Air trapped between the layers of newspaper is a bad conductor of heat.  |
| Option C: | Newspaper is a conductor of heat   |
| Option D: | Newspaper is at a higher temperature than the temperature of the surrounding   |
|           |  |
| Q25.      | Unsteady state heat conduction occurs, when  |
| Option A: | Temperature distribution is independent of time  |
| Option B: | Temperature distribution is dependent on time  |
| Option C: | Heat flows in one direction only   |
| Option D: | Three dimensional heat flow is concerned   |