

Printed Pages : 3



ECH801

(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

**PAPER ID : 151801**

Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**B. Tech.**

(SEM. VIII) THEORY EXAMINATION, 2014-15  
**TRANSPORT PHENOMENA**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

- Note:**(1) Attempt all questions.  
(2) Assume suitable data if missing.

- 1 Attempt any four parts of the following : [5×4=20]
- (a) What are analogies in different Transport processes?
  - (b) Explain the principle of conservation of momentum.
  - (c) Differentiate between absolute viscosity and kinematic viscosity.
  - (d) What is concept of continuum?
  - (e) What is meant by term “Non-Newtonian”? What types of substances exhibit this behavior?
  - (f) Describe the differential driving forces for momentum, heat and mass transports.
- 2 Attempt any four parts of the following : [5×4=20]
- (a) How does the viscosity vary with temperature and pressure for gases and liquids?

151801]

1

[ Contd...

- (b) Discuss all the boundary conditions used in the momentum transfer problems.
- (c) Derive equation of continuity in Cartesian coordinates.
- (d) An oil has a kinematic viscosity of  $2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2/\text{sec}$  and density of  $0.8 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . What should be the mass rate of flow of this film down a vertical wall in order to have a film thickness of 2.5mm? calculate  $N_{Re}$  also.
- (e) One method of determining the radius of a capillary tube is to measure the rate of flow of a viscous fluid through the tube. Find the radius of a capillary from the following flow data:  
 Length of capillary = 50.02 cm, kinematic viscosity of fluid =  $4.03 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2/\text{sec}$   
 Density of fluid =  $0.9552 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , Pressure drop across tube =  $4.829 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$  Mass flow rate through tube =  $2.997 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg/sec}$
- (f) State the assumptions made in the development of Hagen-Poiseuille law.

3 Attempt any two parts of the following : [10x2=20]

- (a) Derive an expression for flow of a falling film. Also discuss the maximum and average velocities.
- (b) A copper wire has radius of 2 mm and length of 5 m. For what voltage drop would the temperature rise at the wire axis be  $10^\circ\text{C}$ , if the surface temperature of wire is  $20^\circ\text{C}$  ? For copper the Lorentz No. is  $2.23 \times 10^{-3} \text{ Volt}^2/\text{K}^2$ .
- (c) Show that for a packed column, the friction factor is  

$$f = [(1 - \varepsilon)^2 / \varepsilon^3] (75 \mu / D_p G_0)$$

- 4 Attempt any **two** parts of the following : [10×2=20]
- (a) Derive an expression to obtain the temperature distribution for heat conduction with an electrical heat source. Also find the maximum and average temperature rise.
  - (b) Derive an expression for heat flow through composite cylindrical wall.
  - (c) Differentiate between free and forced convection. Also define and give the physical significance of various dimensionless numbers involved in these operations.
- 5 Attempt any **two** parts of the following : [10×2=20]
- (a) Derive an expression to obtain the concentration profile for diffusion through a stagnant gas film.
  - (b) In a gas diffusion experiment chloropicrin ( $\text{CCl}_3\text{NO}_2$ ) is kept in a cylindrical test tube A gas is passed through the open end of the tube. What is the rate of evaporation (g/hr) in air at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ?  
Total pressure = 770 mm Hg, Diffusivity =  $0.088 \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$ ,  
Vapor pressure = 22.81 mm Hg, Distance from liq. Level to top of tube = 11.14 cm Density of chloropicrin =  $1.65 \text{ gm}/\text{cm}^3$ . Surface area of liq. Exposed to air =  $2.29 \text{ cm}^2$
  - (c) In an oxygen nitrogen mixture at 10 atm and  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , the concentration of oxygen at two places 0.2 cm apart are 10 and 20 volume percent respectively. Calculate the rate of diffusion of oxygen expressed as  $\text{gm}/\text{cm}^2\text{hr}$  for the case of unicomponent diffusion (nitrogen non diffusing). Value of diffusivity is  $0.181 \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$ .