
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama
Sidang Akademik 2004/2005

Oktober 2004

EMH 322/3 – PEMINDAHAN HABA

Masa : 3 jam

ARAHAN KEPADA CALON :

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas soalan ini mengandungi **LIMA (5)** mukasurat dan **LIMA (5)** soalan yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan.

Sila jawab **SEMUA** soalan.

Jika calon ingin menjawab dalam **Bahasa Inggeris** sekurang-kurangnya **SATU (1)** soalan perlu dijawab dalam **Bahasa Malaysia**.

Setiap soalan mestilah dimulakan pada mukasurat yang baru.

S1. [a] Terangkan konsep persamaan Fourier bagi pemindahan haba.

Explain the concept of Fourier equation for heat transfer.

(5 markah)

[b] Kirakan jejari kritikal bagi penebat asbestos, $k = 0.17 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$ yang membaluti sebatang paip yang terdedah di dalam bilik yang mempunyai suhu udara 20°C dan $h = 3.0 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Kirakan kehilangan pemindahan haba daripada sebatang paip jejari 5 cm dan suhu 200°C bagi keadaan dibaluti oleh penebat dengan jejari kritikal dan tanpa penebat, dan komenkan keputusan yang diperolehi.

Calculate the critical radius of insulation for asbestos, $k = 0.17 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$, surrounding a pipe and exposed to room air at 20°C with $h = 3.0 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Calculate the heat loss from a 200°C , 5.0 cm diameter pipe, when covered with critical radius of insulation and without insulation. Comment on the results.

(15 markah)

S2. [a] Bangunkan persamaan model matematik bagi perubahan suhu dalam arah jejari silinder dalam silinder pepejal dengan penjumlahan haba per unit isipadu seragam.

Develop the mathematical model equation for temperature variation in the radial direction in a solid cylinder, with uniform heat generation per unit volume.

(5 markah)

[b] Bahanapi pepejal silinder 5 m panjang mempunyai haba keluasan 0.25 MW. Jika konduktiviti terma adalah 33 W/m.K , apakah perbezaan suhu diantara permukaan dan pusat bahanapi tersebut. Andaikan haba keluasan adalah seragam sepanjang bahanapi tersebut.

A cylindrical solid fuel is 5 m long and has a heat release of 0.25 MW. If the thermal conductivity of the solid fuel is 33 W/m.K , what is the temperature difference between the surface and the centre of the solid fuel cylinder assuming that the heat release is uniform along the solid cylindrical fuel.

(15 markah)

S3. [a] Terangkan konsep perolehan tabii, dan pekali permindahan haba perolehan.

Explain the concepts of natural convection, and the convective heat transfer coefficient.

(5 markah)

[b] Udara pada 2 atm dan 200°C dipanaskan semasa ia mengalir melalui sebatang tiub garispusat 2.54 cm pada halaju 10 m/s. Kirakan permindahan haba per unit panjang tiub jika haba fluks malar dikekalkan di dinding. Suhu dinding adalah 20°C melebihi suhu udara sepanjang tiub. Berapakah kenaikan suhu pukal sepanjang 3 m tiub.

Diberi persamaan berikut dan data bagi udara pada 200°C.

$$Nu = 0.023 Re_e^{0.8} .P_r^n$$

$n = 0.4$ bagi pemanasan

$$\text{Pemalar gas} = 0.287 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$n = 0.2$ bagi penyejukan

$$\mu = 2.57 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg / m.s}$$

$$k = 0.0386 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_p = 1.025 \text{ kJ / kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

Air at 2 atm and 200°C is heated as it flows through a tube with a diameter of 2.54 cm at velocity of 10 m/s. Calculate the heat transfer per unit length of tube if a constant heat flux condition is maintained at the wall. The wall temperature is 20°C above the air temperature, all along the length of the tube. How much would the bulk temperature increases over a 3 m length of the tube.

Given the following equations and data for air at 200°C

$$Nu = 0.023 Re_e^{0.8} .P_r^n$$

$n = 0.4$ for heating

$$\text{Gas constant } R = 0.287 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

$n = 0.2$ for cooling

$$\mu = 2.57 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg / m.s}$$

$$k = 0.0386 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$C_p = 1.025 \text{ kJ / kg}^\circ\text{C}$$

(15 markah)

- S4. Minyak krud 37.5 kg/s dipanaskan daripada 295 ke 330K dengan permindahan haba daripada bendalir mengalir pada 29.6 kg/s. Bendalir tersebut disejukkan daripada 420 ke 380K. Terdapat penukar haba tiub dengan kelompong di dalam. Garispusat penukar haba 0.6 m dengan satu laluan pada bahagian kelompong dan 2 laluan pada bahagian tiub. Bilangan tiub 324 dan garispusat luar 19 mm. Tebal tiub 2.1 mm dan panjangnya 3.65 m di susun di atas 25 m pic segi empat dan disokong oleh 'baffles' dengan 25% potongan, rengang 230 mm. Adakah penukar haba ini sesuai, berikan justifikasi anda.

$$\text{Diberi, } C_p(\text{Krud}) = 1.986 \text{ kJ/kg.K,}$$

$$C_p(\text{Bendalir}) = 2.20 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

Pekali permindahan haba bagi krud di bahagian kelompong
= 1.02 kW/m².K

Pekali pemindahan haba bagi bendalir di bahagian tiub
= 1110 kW/m².K

Ambil faktor pembetulan F bagi ΔT_M
= 0.97.

37.5 kg/s of crude oil is to be heated from 295 to 330K by heat transfer from a fluid flowing at 29.6 kg/s. This fluid is to be cooled from 420 to 380K. There is available a tubular exchanger with an inside shell diameter of 0.60 m, having one pass on the shell side and two passes on the tube side, fitted with 324 tubes, 19 mm outside diameter with 2.1 mm wall and 3.65 m long, arranged on a 25 mm square pitch and supported by baffles with a 25% cut, spaced at 230 mm intervals. Would this exchanger be suitable, justify your answer.

$$\text{Given, } C_p(\text{Crude}) = 1.986 \text{ kJ/kg.K,}$$

$$C_p(\text{fluid}) = 2.20 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

Heat transfer coefficient for the crude on the shell side is calculated to be
= 1.02 kW/m².K.

Heat transfer coefficient for the fluid on the tube side is calculated to be
= 1110 W/m².K

Take the correction factor F for the ΔT_m
= 0.97

(20 markah)

- S5. [a] Dua plat selari emisiviti e_1 dan e_2 adalah pada suhu T_1 dan T_2 . Pelindung emisiviti e_s diletakkan diantara dua plat tadi. Tentukan nisbah net haba fluks sinaran diantara plat dengan pelindung ke net haba fluks sinarai tanpa pelindung. Oleh itu tentukan formula umum bagi nisbah yang sama apabila pelindung-pelindung N di celahan diantara 2 plat selari. Andaikan emisiviti plat selari dan pelindung adalah sama.

Two parallel plates of emissivities e_1 and e_2 , are at temperatures T_1 and T_2 . A shield of emissivity e_s is inserted between them. Find the ratio of the net radiation heat flux exchange between the plates with the shield to the net heat radiation flux exchange between the plates without the shield. Hence deduce a general formula for the same ratio when a series of N shields are inserted between the two parallel plates, assuming the emissivities of the parallel plates and shields are equal.

(10 markah)

- [b] Hemisfera garispusat 30 cm pada suhu malar 500°C dan ditebat dibelakangnya. Emisiviti permukaan sebelah cengkung adalah 0.4. Ruangan terbuka menukar tenaga sinaran dengan ruang tertutup yang besar pada 30°C . Tentukan net permindahan tenaga sinaran.

The 30 cm diameter hemisphere at constant temperature of 500°C and insulated on its back side. The surface emissivity on the concave side is 0.4. The opening exchanges radiant energy with a large enclosure at 30°C . Calculate the net radiant exchange.

(10 markah)