

# Exam 1

CM3120

Wednesday 20 January 2021

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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|-----------|------------|
| 1.        | /20        |
| 2.        | /20        |
| 3.        | /20        |
| 4.        | /20        |
| <u>5.</u> | <u>/20</u> |

## Rules:

- Closed book, closed notes.
- Two-page 8.5” by 11” study sheet allowed, double sided; you may use a calculator; you may not search the internet or receive help from anyone.
- Please text clarification questions to Dr. Morrison 906-487-9703. I will respond if I am able.
- All work submitted for the exam must be your own.
- Do not discuss the contents of the exam with anyone before midnight Wednesday 20 January 2021.
- *Please copy the following Honors Pledge onto the first page of your exam submission and sign and date your agreement to it.*

Honor’s Pledge:

On my honor, I agree to abide by the rules stated on the exam sheet.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Exam Instructions:

- You may work on the exam for up to two hours and 15 minutes (135 minutes).
- Please be neat. Only neat answers will be granted partial credit. Please use a dark pencil or pen so that your work is readable once scanned.
- Significant figures always count.**
- Please box your final answers.
- Submit your work as a single PDF file; put your name on every page. (Genius Scan is a free app that can create a PDF from photos taken by your phone). If you take photos of your work, insert them into Word or Google Docs and create a PDF.
- Submit your exam study sheet as a separate PDF file; put your name on the first page (at a minimum)

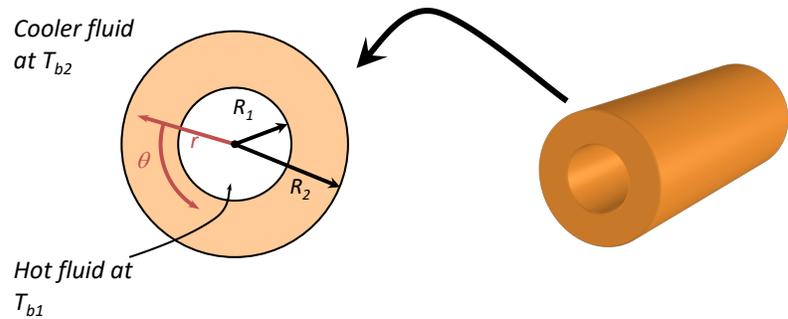
1. (20 points) Saturated steam at  $98^{\circ}\text{C}$  condenses in the outside chamber of a double pipe heat exchanger. The mass flow rate of the condensate is  $1.5\text{ g/s}$ . What is the rate of heat flow from this stream? Give your answer in  $\text{kW}$ . A portion of the steam tables is included below.

| $T(^{\circ}\text{C})$ | Vapor Pressure<br>( $\text{kPa}$ ) | Specific Volume<br>( $\text{m}^3/\text{kg}$ ) | Specific Volume<br>( $\text{m}^3/\text{kg}$ ) | Enthalpy<br>( $\text{kJ}/\text{kg}$ ) | Enthalpy<br>( $\text{kJ}/\text{kg}$ ) | Entropy<br>( $\text{kJ}/\text{kg K}$ ) | Entropy<br>( $\text{kJ}/\text{kg K}$ ) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
|                       |                                    | Liquid  | Sat'd Vapor                                   | Liquid                                | Sat'd Vapor                           | Liquid                                 | Sat'd Vapor                            |
| 90                    | 70.14                              | 0.0010360                                     | 2.361   | 376.92                                | 2660.1                                | 1.1925                                 | 7.4791                                 |
| 95                    | 84.55                              | 0.0010397                                     | 1.9819  | 397.96                                | 2668.1                                | 1.2500                                 | 7.4159                                 |
| 100                   | 101.35                             | 0.0010435                                     | 1.6729  | 419.04                                | 2676.1                                | 1.3069                                 | 7.3549                                 |

2. (20 points)
- What is the definition of thermal conductivity? Give the units and the usual symbol.
  - What is the definition of heat capacity? Give the units and the usual symbol.

**More problems on the following pages  
(5 problems total)**

3. (20 points) A common boundary condition in heat transfer occurs when a liquid is in contact with a solid and the bulk fluid temperature is known. The boundary condition is called *Newton's law of cooling*; this "law" serves as the definition of the heat transfer coefficient  $h$ .
- What is the equation for Newton's law of cooling?
  - For one-dimensional radial heat conduction in an annulus (that is, a pipe, shown here), we can solve for the temperature profile in the pipe wall by simplifying and integrating the microscopic energy balance.

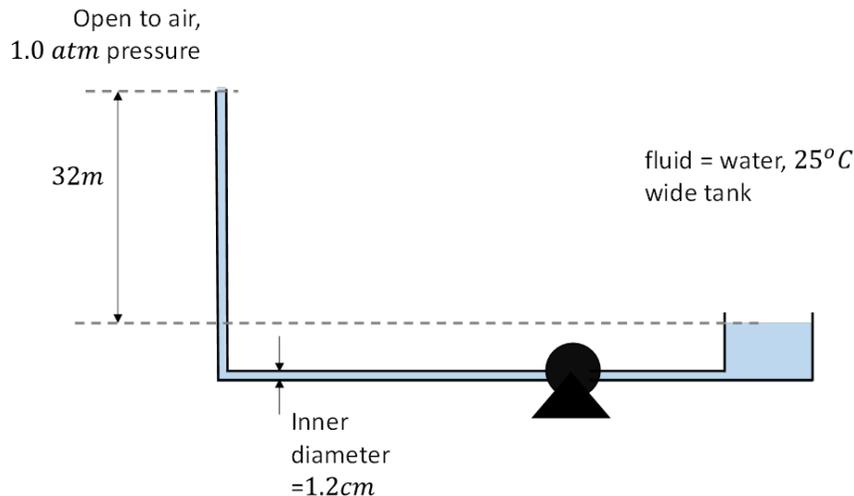


The result is the equation below for temperature as a function of radial position  $r$ , written in terms of two arbitrary constants of integration,  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ .

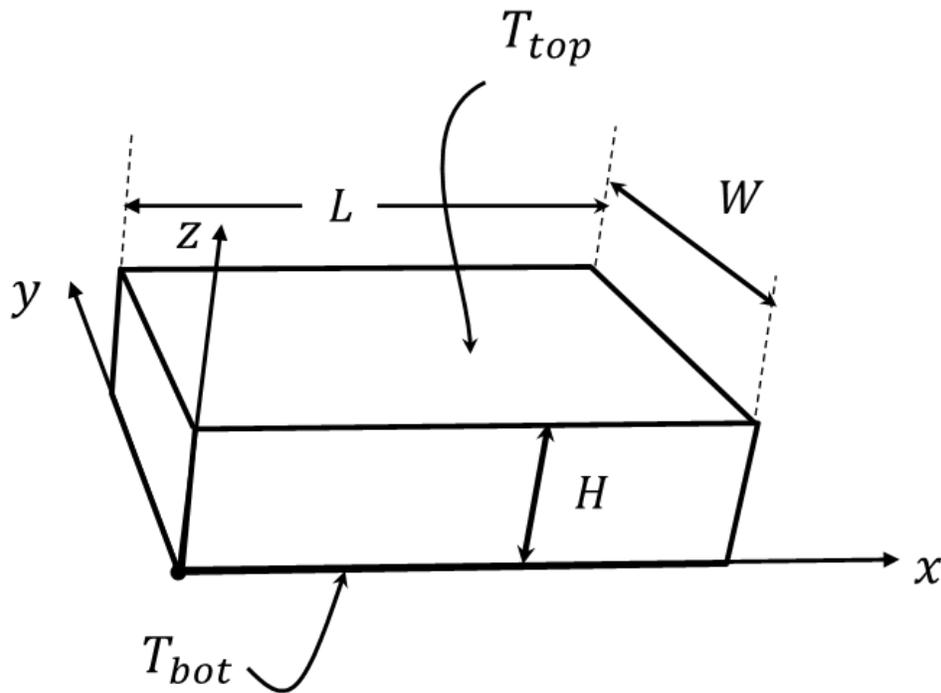
$$T(r) = C_1 \ln(r) + C_2$$

If the surface at  $R_1$  is in contact with a fluid at temperature  $T_{b1}$ , and the surface at  $R_2$  is in contact with a fluid at temperature  $T_{b2}$ , what are two equations we can write that will allow us to solve for  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ ? You do not need to solve for the integration constants; write the two equations in a form that can be solved directly for  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ .

4. (20 points) What shaft work would be needed to be supplied by the pump to move water ( $25^\circ\text{C}$ ) through the apparatus shown below at  $2.5 \text{ gpm}$ ? There is a total of  $105\text{m}$  of straight pipe in the apparatus. Do not neglect the friction of the straight pipe. Give your answer in  $W$ .



5. (20 points) What is the steady state temperature distribution  $T(z)$  in a long, wide, rectangular nickel slab if the top is held at  $T_{top}$  and the bottom is held at  $T_{bot}$  (see figure below). The slab is of thickness  $H$ . Use the coordinate system shown and indicate the steps and assumptions that allow you to determine your answer.



- nickel slab
- $T_{top} > T_{bot}$