

X

NPTEL

reviewer4@nptel.iitm.ac.in ▼

Courses » Radiative Heat Transfer

Announcements

Course

Ask a Question

Progress

FAQ



## Unit 4 - Week 3

Register for  
Certification exam

### Course outline

How to access  
the portal

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

- Network Analogy
- Solution Methods for Governing Integral Equations
- Radiative Heat Exchange between Partially Specular Gray Surfaces
- Non-Gray Surfaces
- Radiative Heat Transfer in the Presence of Conduction/Convection
- Quiz : Assignment 3
- Solution of Assignment 3

## Assignment 3

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment. **Due on 2019-02-20, 23:59 IS**

1) Consider a cubical enclosure of side 1.0 cm. The radiative space resistance between parallel faces of the cube is **1 point**

- 1 cm<sup>2</sup>
- 5 cm<sup>2</sup>
- 3 cm<sup>2</sup>
- 10 cm<sup>2</sup>

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

**Accepted Answers:**  
5 cm<sup>2</sup>

2) Consider an infinitely long pipe with cross-section in the form of an equilateral triangle of side 1 cm. The radiative space resistance between any two surfaces of the pipe per unit area is: **1 point**

- 1 cm<sup>2</sup>
- 2 cm<sup>2</sup>
- 3 cm<sup>2</sup>
- 4 cm<sup>2</sup>

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

**Accepted Answers:**  
2 cm<sup>2</sup>

3) If a plane surface ( $\epsilon = 0.9$ ,  $T = 300$  K) exposed to convective heat transfer from air ( $T = 290$  K) is losing, 100 W/m<sup>2</sup> amount of heat, then the approximate value of convective heat transfer coefficient between the surface and air is **1 point**

- 4.75 W/m<sup>2</sup>-K

© 2014 NPTEL - Privacy & Terms - Honor Code - FAQs -

A project of



In association with



Funded by

Week 8

[DOWNLOAD VIDEOS](#)
[Text Transcript](#)

ce De

**Accepted Answers:***4.75 W/m<sup>2</sup>-K*4) Which of the following statements is not correct for real specularly reflecting surfaces? **1 point**

- View factor between two reflecting surfaces may be greater than one
- The reflectivity depends on incoming direction
- The reflectivity depends on outgoing direction
- The reflectivity does not depend on incoming direction

**No, the answer is incorrect.****Score: 0****Accepted Answers:***The reflectivity does not depend on incoming direction*5) Two infinitely long parallel plates of width **w** are spaced **h=2w** apart. If both the plates are specular and  $\epsilon_1=0.2$  and  $\epsilon_2=0.5$ , the view factor  $F_{1-1}^s$  is **1 point**

- 0.79
- 0.079
- 0.21
- 0.021

**No, the answer is incorrect.****Score: 0****Accepted Answers:***0.079*6) Two infinitely long parallel plates of width **w** are spaced **h=2w** apart. If both the plates are specular and  $\epsilon_1=0.2$  and  $\epsilon_2=0.5$ , the view factor  $F_{1-2}^s$  is **1 point**

- 0.739
- 0.321
- 0.281
- 0.279

**No, the answer is incorrect.****Score: 0****Accepted Answers:***0.281*7) If the plates in the above problem have temperature  $T_1=1000$  K and  $T_2=2000$  K, respectively, calculate the heat transfer on the cold plate is: **1 point**

- 14,330 W/m<sup>2</sup>
- 14,330 W/m<sup>2</sup>
- 7,165 W/m<sup>2</sup>
- 7,165 W/m<sup>2</sup>

**No, the answer is incorrect.****Score: 0****Accepted Answers:***-14,330 W/m<sup>2</sup>*8) A cubical enclosure has five of its surfaces maintained at 300 K, while the sixth is isothermal at 1200 K. The entire enclosure is coated with a material that emits and reflects diffusely with **1 point**(0.2.  $0 \leq \lambda < 4\mu\text{m}$ .

$$\epsilon_\lambda = \begin{cases} 0.8, & 4\mu\text{m} < \lambda < \infty \end{cases}$$

The radiative heat flux on the cold surface with **semi-gray** approximation is

- 8,543 W/m<sup>2</sup>
- 9,272 W/m<sup>2</sup>
- 9,272 W/m<sup>2</sup>
- 8,543 W/m<sup>2</sup>

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

**Accepted Answers:**

-9,272 W/m<sup>2</sup>

9) In the above problem the radiative heat flux on the cold surface with **band approximation** **1 point** is

- 8,437 W/m<sup>2</sup>
- 8,437 W/m<sup>2</sup>
- 9,492 W/m<sup>2</sup>
- 9,492 W/m<sup>2</sup>

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

**Accepted Answers:**

-9,492 W/m<sup>2</sup>

10) A thermocouple with a 0.5 mm diameter spherical bead is used to measure the local **1 point** temperature of a hot, radiatively nonparticipating gas flowing through an isothermal, gray-diffuse tube ( $T_w = 800$  K,  $\epsilon_w = 1$ ). The thermocouple is a diffuse emitter and reflector with  $\epsilon_b = 0.5$ , and the heat transfer coefficient between bead and gas is 30 W/m<sup>2</sup> K. If the real temperature of the gas is 1000 K, the actual temperature measured by the thermocouple would be

- 753 K
- 863 K
- 950 K
- 647 K

**No, the answer is incorrect.**

**Score: 0**

**Accepted Answers:**

863 K



Previous Page

End

