

University of Mumbai
Online Examination 2020

Program: BE Chemical Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Final Year Semester VIII

Course Code: CHE805

Course Name: Advanced Transport Phenomenon

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

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

Q1.	Hydrodynamic boundary layer thickness in momentum transfer, local heat transfer coefficient and local mass transfer coefficient are directly proportional
Option A:	Square of distance
Option B:	Square root of distance
Option C:	Distance
Option D:	Cube root of distance
Q2.	Reynolds analogy is applicable only for
Option A:	Turbulent flow
Option B:	Laminar flow
Option C:	Transient flow
Option D:	Laminar and turbulent flow
Q3.	Reynolds number is ____
Option A:	Inertial force / viscous force
Option B:	inertial force / gravitational force
Option C:	buoyancy force / viscous force
Option D:	Inertial force / buoyancy force
Q4.	The unit of momentum is _____
Option A:	kg
Option B:	m/s
Option C:	kg.m/s
Option D:	kg/m.s

Q5.	The momentum flux is _____
Option A:	Momentum / time .area
Option B:	momentum / time
Option C:	momentum / area
Option D:	(momentum . velocity) / (time. area)
Q6.	What will be the velocity of the fluid in contact with the upper plate? If water flows between two plates of which the upper one is stationary and the lower one is moving with a velocity V.
Option A:	V
Option B:	V/2
Option C:	2V
Option D:	0
Q7.	Which one of the following is not a unit of dynamic viscosity?
Option A:	Pa-s
Option B:	N-s/m ²
Option C:	Poise
Option D:	Stokes
Q8.	Two horizontal plates placed 250mm have an oil of viscosity 20 poises. Calculate the shear stress in oil if upper plate is moved with velocity of 1250 mm/s.
Option A:	20 N/m ²
Option B:	2 N/m ²
Option C:	10 N/m ²
Option D:	200 N/m ²
Q9.	The velocity distribution for fluid flow over a flat plate is given by $u=2y-6y^2$ in which u is the velocity in metre per second at a distance of y metre above the plate. Determine the shear stress at y = 0.15m.Take dynamic viscosity of fluid as 8.6 poise.
Option A:	0.172 N/m ²
Option B:	0.344 N/m ²
Option C:	0.086 N/m ²
Option D:	0.272 N/m ²
Q10.	With increase in temperature, the thermal conductivity of most liquids
Option A:	Increases
Option B:	Decreases
Option C:	Remain same
Option D:	First increases upto a certain temperature and then becomes constant
Q11.	What is the unit of thermal conductivity ?

Option A:	$W/m.K$
Option B:	$W/m^2.K$
Option C:	W/m
Option D:	W
Q12.	The unit of heat transfer co-efficient is
Option A:	$W/m^2.K$
Option B:	W/s
Option C:	W
Option D:	$W/m.K$
Q13.	Heat flux through several resistances in series is analogous to the current flowing through several
Option A:	Resistances in parallel.
Option B:	Capacitors in series.
Option C:	Resistances in series.
Option D:	Impedance in series
Q14.	For heat flow through very thick walled cylinder, use.....mean radius
Option A:	Arithmetic
Option B:	Logarithmic
Option C:	Geometric
Option D:	Consulted
Q15.	Thermal diffusivity is given by
Option A:	Cp/k
Option B:	h/Cp
Option C:	$k / \rho Cp$
Option D:	PCp
Q16.	Shell energy balance is made over a thin slab or shell which is -----
Option A:	Parallel to the direction of the heat flow
Option B:	Perpendicular to the direction of the heat flow
Option C:	At an angle of 30 degree to the direction of heat flow
Option D:	At an angle of 45 degree to the direction of heat flow
Q17.	Extended heat transfer surface like fins are used to increase the heat transfer rate. Fin efficiency is defined as the ratio of heat transferred across the fin surface to the theoretical heat transfer across an equal area held at the
Option A:	Surrounding temperature.
Option B:	Average temperature of the fin.
Option C:	Temperature of the fin end.
Option D:	Constant temperature equal to that of the base
Q18.	Microscopic balances can be applied for

Option A:	Medium scale description
Option B:	Larger scale description
Option C:	Broad scale description
Option D:	Smaller scale description
Q19.	Diffusion co-efficient in molecular diffusion is estimated by
Option A:	Daltons law
Option B:	Diffusion law
Option C:	Ficks law
Option D:	Fourier law
Q20.	Fenske equation determines the
Option A:	maximum number of ideal plates
Option B:	height of the distillation column
Option C:	minimum number of theoretical plates
Option D:	optimum reflux ratio
Q21.	Diffusion is a process of
Option A:	movement of molecules from higher concentration to lower concentration
Option B:	movement of molecules through a semipermeable membrane
Option C:	rarefaction of particles
Option D:	accumulation of molecules on a solid surface
Q22.	Molecular diffusion is analogous to
Option A:	Convective heat transfer
Option B:	Radiation in heat transfer
Option C:	Conduction in heat transfer
Option D:	Convective mass transfer
Q23.	Fick's first law of Diffusion for the Z direction is
Option A:	$J_A = -D_{AB} (dC_A/dt)$
Option B:	$J_A = -D_{AB} (dC_A/dZ)$
Option C:	$J_A = -D_{AB} (d^2C_A/dZ^2)$
Option D:	$J_A = -D_{AB} (d^2C_A/dt^2)$
Q24.	Peclet number in mass transfer is
Option A:	Re.Pr
Option B:	Re/Pr
Option C:	Re.Sc
Option D:	Re/Sc
Q25.	The dimension of diffusion coefficient is given by

Option A:	$M L T^{-2}$
Option B:	$L^2 T^{-1}$
Option C:	$L T^{-1}$
Option D:	$M L^{-2} T$

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Question	Correct Option (Enter either 'A' or 'B' or 'C' or 'D')
Q1.	B
Q2.	A
Q3.	A
Q4	C
Q5	A
Q6	D
Q7	D
Q8.	C
Q9.	A
Q10.	B
Q11.	A
Q12.	A
Q13.	C
Q14.	B
Q15.	C
Q16.	B
Q17.	D
Q18.	D
Q19.	C
Q20.	C
Q21.	A
Q22.	C
Q23.	B
Q24.	C
Q25.	B
