

## FAQs

1. Predict the specific heat for a model food with the following composition: carbohydrate 40%, protein 20%, fat 10%, ash 5%, moisture 25%.

**Solution:**  $X_h = 0.4$ ;  $X_p = 0.2$ ;  $X_f = 0.1$ ;  $X_a = 0.05$ ;  $X_m = 0.25$

From Heldman and Singh (1981) proposed equation

$$c_p = 1.424X_h + 1.549X_p + 1.675X_f + 0.837X_a + 4.187X_w$$

$$\begin{aligned}c_p &= (1.424 \times 0.4) + (1.549 \times 0.2) + (1.675 \times 0.1) + (0.837 \times 0.05) + (4.187 \times 0.25) \\ &= 2.14 \text{ kJ/(kg } ^\circ\text{C)}\end{aligned}$$

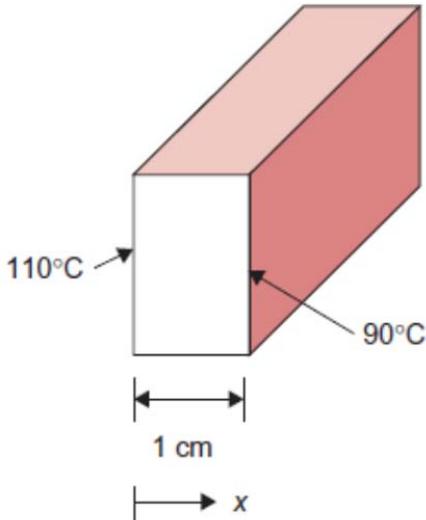
2. Estimate the thermal conductivity of meat pastry that contains 68.3% water.

**Solution:** . For meats and fish, temperature 0-60 °C, water content 60-80%, wet basis, [Sweat \(1975\)](#) proposed the following equation:

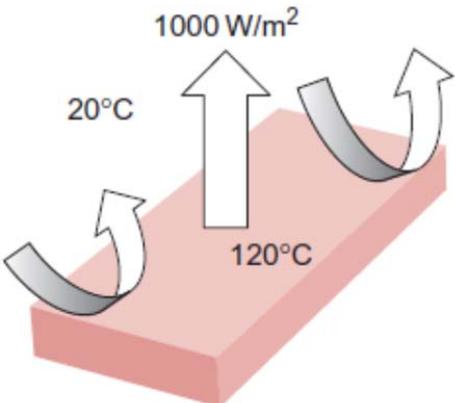
$$k = 0.08 + 0.52X_w$$

Therefore,  $k = 0.08 + (0.52 \times 0.683) = 0.435 \text{ W/(m } ^\circ\text{C)}$

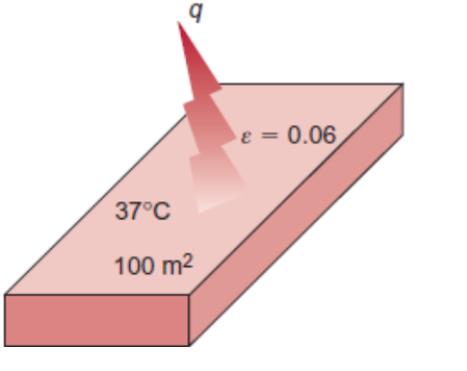
3. One face of a stainless-steel plate 1 cm thick is maintained at 110 °C, and the other face is at 90 °C ([Figure below](#)). Assuming steady-state conditions, calculate the rate of heat transfer per unit area through the plate. The thermal conductivity of stainless steel is 17 W/(m °C).

	<p>For steady-state heat transfer in rectangular coordinates we will use</p> $q_x = -k \frac{AdT}{dx}$ $q = -(17) \times (1) \times (110-90) / (0 - 0.01)$ $q = 34,000 \text{ W}$ <p>A positive sign is obtained for the heat transfer, indicating that heat always flows “downhill” from 110 °C to 90 °C</p>
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4. The rate of heat transfer per unit area from a metal plate is 1000 W/m<sup>2</sup>. The surface temperature of the plate is 120 °C, and ambient temperature is 20 °C (Figure below). Estimate the convective heat transfer coefficient.

	<p>Since the rate of heat transfer per unit area is known, we will estimate the convective heat transfer coefficient directly from Newton’s law of cooling</p> $q = hA(T_s - T_\infty)$ $h = 1000 / (120 - 20)$ $= 10 \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C})$
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5. Calculate the rate of heat energy emitted by  $100 \text{ m}^2$  of a polished iron surface (emissivity = 0.06) as shown in Figure below. The temperature of the surface is  $37^\circ\text{C}$ .

 <p>A 3D diagram of a rectangular block representing a polished iron surface. The top surface is labeled with a temperature of <math>37^\circ\text{C}</math> and an area of <math>100 \text{ m}^2</math>. The emissivity of the surface is given as <math>\epsilon = 0.06</math>. A red arrow labeled <math>q</math> points upwards from the surface, indicating the direction of heat energy emission.</p>	<p>Using Stefan-Boltzmann law,</p> $q = \sigma \epsilon A T_A^4$ $q = (5.669 \times 10^{-8}) \times (0.06) \times (100) \times (310)^4$ $= 3141 \text{ W}$ <p>Total energy emitted by the polished iron surface is 3141 W</p>
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