

2nd SEM. 2005/2006

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UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

PROGRAMME

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HOME

ECONOMICS [FOOD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OPTION] YEAR IV

COURSE CODE

FST 411

TITLE OF PAPER

PRINCIPLES OF FOOD ENGINEERING

TIME ALLOWED

TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1)

AND ANY OTHER (3) QUESTIONS

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QUESTION 1 [COMPULSORY]

- a. Explain the following terms:
 - i. Specific heat capacity
 - ii. Specific latent heat of fusion
 - iii. Specific latent heat of vaporization
 - iv. Specific enthalpy

[15 marks]

b. A copper pipe 15m long is installed at 15°C and conveys water at 85°C. What will be the change in length and final length of the pipe given that the coefficient of linear expansion of copper is $17x10^{-6}$ mK⁻¹ [10 marks]

[Total = 25 marks]

QUESTION 2

a. Describe four factors in choosing a heat exchanger.

[15 marks]

- b. Raw milk at 7°C is pasteurized at 72°C in a plate heat exchanger at 5000l h⁻¹. Given that the specific heat capacity of milk in 3.9kJ kg⁻¹ K⁻¹ and the density of milk is 1030kg m⁻³
 - i. Calculate the volumetric flow of milk (m³s⁻¹)
 - ii. Calculate the rate of heat transfer required to raise the temperature of milk from 7°C to 72°C.

[10 marks]

[Total marks = 25]

QUESTION 3

a. A single-effect vertical tube evaporator is used to concentrate syrup from 10% to 40% solids at a rate of 100kg h⁻¹. The feed enters at 15°C and is evaporated under a reduced pressure of 47.4kPa (at 80°C). Steam is supplied at 169 kPa (115°C). Assuming that the boiling point remains constant and that there are no heat losses, calculate the quantity of steam used per hour and the number of tubes required. The specific heat capacity of syrup is 3.960 kJ kg⁻¹K⁻¹, the specific heat capacity of water is 4.186 kJ kg⁻¹K⁻¹, the latent heat of vaporization of syrup is 2309 kJ kg⁻¹, the overall heat transfer coefficient is 2600 Wm⁻² K⁻¹, the latent heat of steam is 2217 kJ kg⁻¹ at 115°C and the area of one tube is 0.122m²

[15 marks]

b. Describe factors that will influence the rate of heat transfer in an evaporator.

[10 marks]

[Total marks = 25]

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QUESTION 4

a. Two fluids, milk and sunflower oil are flowing along pipes of the same diameter (5cm) at 20°C and at the same flow velocity of 3ms⁻¹. Determine whether the flow is streamline or turbulence in each fluid, given that the viscosity of milk is 2.10 x 10⁻³ Nsm⁻² and density is 1030kg m⁻³, and the viscosity of rape seed oil is 118 x 10⁻³Nsm⁻² and density is 900kg m⁻³

[10 marks]

b. Milk containing 3.7% fat and 12.8% total solids is to be evaporated to produce a product containing 7.9% fat. What is the yield of product from 100kg of milk and what is the total solids concentration in the final product, assuming that there are no loses during the process.

[15 marks]

[Total = 25 marks]

QUESTION 5

- a. Describe the two types of steam boilers. What are the advantages of using steam? [10 marks]
- b. A boiler burns coal of calorific value of 31400 kJ kg⁻¹ and consumes 1585kg of coal per hour. Steam with a dryness fraction of 0.95 is produced at a pressure of 11 bar, using feed water at a temperature of 27°C. If 14500 kg of steam are generated an hour, calculate the thermal efficiency of the boiler at 11 bar given that sensible heat (hf) = 781 kJ kg⁻¹, latent heat of steam (hfg) = 2000 kJ kg⁻¹ and specific heat capacity of water is 4.18 kJ kg⁻¹K⁻¹ [15 marks]

[Total = 25 marks]