

**FORCED CONVECTION HEAT TRANSFER
PERFORMANCE OF TiO₂-SiO₂ NANOFUIDS
WITH WIRE COIL INSERTS**

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ABSTRAK

Teknik penambahbaikan pemindahan haba melalui kaedah kompaun dengan penggunaan bendalir nano bersama sisipan telah dieksplorasi sejak beberapa tahun yang lalu. Walau bagaimanapun, kajian yang dilakukan pada bendalir nano hibrid dengan memasukkan gegelung wayar adalah terhad. Bendalir nano hibrid adalah cecair pemindahan haba yang lebih baik kerana kelebihannya dari segi kestabilan dan ciri-ciri haba. Gegelung dawai adalah pilihan terbaik antara alat pusaran kerana memberikan peningkatan pemindahan haba maksimum dan penalti geseran minimum kepada sistem. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji ciri-ciri fizikal haba, pemindahan haba dan prestasi hidraulik haba bendalir nano $\text{TiO}_2\text{-SiO}_2$ dalam campuran air/EG dengan gegelung dawai. Pada permulaan, bendalir nano $\text{TiO}_2\text{-SiO}_2$ disediakan dalam nisbah komposisi yang berbeza iaitu 20:80, 40:60, 50:50, 60:40 dan 80:20 (nisbah TiO_2 kepada SiO_2 dalam peratus isipadu) pada kepekatan isipadu tetap 1.0%. Kemudian, bendalir hibrid nano disediakan pada kepekatan isipadu dalam lingkungan 0.5 hingga 3.0% untuk nisbah komposisi optimum. Kekonduksian haba dan pekali kelikatan bendalir nano diukur menggunakan peralatan makmal analitik, manakala ketumpatan dan haba spesifik diperolehi dengan menggunakan formula campuran yang dianggarkan dengan menggunakan hubungan campuran sedia ada. Ujikaji olakan secara paksaan dilakukan dengan menggunakan peralatan eksperimen yang diubah suai dan dilaksanakan pada nombor Reynolds antara 2,300 hingga 12,000 dan suhu pukal 30 °C. Eksperimen dilaksanakan pada fluks haba yang tetap untuk aliran dalam tiub bersama gegelung dawai pada nisbah pic P/D dari 0.83 hingga 4.17. Model teori pula dibangunkan daripada persamaan kemeresapan pusar van Driest. Penilaian terhadap pekali K dan indeks Prandtl, ζ dijalankan untuk melihat ciri-ciri gelora. Antara lima nisbah komposisi yang berbeza, nisbah pada 20:80 (dinyatakan sebagai $R=0.2$) diperhatikan sebagai nisbah komposisi yang paling efektif berdasarkan kepada penilaian sifat dan prestasi pemindahan haba. Kekonduksian haba, pekali kelikatan dinamik dan pekali pemindahan haba untuk $R=0.2$ pada kepekatan isipadu 3.0% meningkat sehingga 22.83%, 68.47% dan 50.99%. Untuk aliran dalam tiub dengan gegelung dawai, peningkatan maksimum dalam pemindahan haba direkodkan sehingga 254.44% pada kepekatan isipadu 2.5% dan nisbah pic 0.83. Pekali geseran tidak banyak meningkat dengan peningkatan kepekatan isipadu untuk aliran dalam tiub tanpa gegelung dawai. Walau bagaimanapun, pekali geseran bendalir nano untuk aliran dalam tiub bersama gegelung dawai meningkat dari 1.88 sehingga 6.38 kali lebih tinggi dari aliran dalam tiub bersama air/EG. Faktor prestasi haba (TPF) bagi bendalir nano untuk aliran dalam tiub bersama gegelung dawai didapati dalam julat 1.3 sehingga 2.06. Pekali pemindahan haba dan pekali geseran bagi bendalir nano meningkat apabila nisbah pic gegelung dawai menurun dari 4.17 kepada 0.83. Bendalir nano $\text{TiO}_2\text{-SiO}_2$ pada semua kepekatan isipadu dan nisbah pic gegelung dawai yang berbeza memperoleh nilai TPF yang lebih besar daripada satu. Walau bagaimanapun, kombinasi terbaik bendalir nano bersama gegelung dawai adalah pada kepekatan isipadu 2.5% dan nisbah pic 1.50 dengan nilai TPF sehingga 2.06. Model teori telah disahkan dengan data eksperimen dan berjaya meramal ciri-ciri gelora aliran bendalir nano bersama gegelung dawai. Perbandingan antara anggaran teori dan keputusan eksperimen menunjukkan persetujuan yang baik dan mengesahkan kesahihan model yang dicadangkan. Akhir sekali, adalah digalakkan menggunakan bendalir nano $\text{TiO}_2\text{-SiO}_2$ pada nisbah komposisi 20:80 untuk aplikasi dalam pelbagai sistem pemindahan haba dan menyediakan bendalir nano tersebut pada kepekatan isipadu 2.5% bersama nisbah pic gegelung dawai 1.50 untuk prestasi optimum.

ABSTRACT

Heat transfer enhancement technique through compound method has been explored in the past few years with the use of nanofluids and inserts. However, studies on hybrid nanofluids with wire coil inserts are limited in the literature. The hybrid nanofluids provide better heat transfer fluids due to its advantages in stability and thermal properties. The wire coil is the best option among the swirl devices which provides maximum heat transfer enhancement and minimum friction penalty to the system. The objective of the present study is to investigate the thermo-physical properties, heat transfer and thermal hydraulic performance of $\text{TiO}_2\text{-SiO}_2$ nanofluids in water/EG mixture with wire coil inserts. Initially, the $\text{TiO}_2\text{-SiO}_2$ nanofluids were prepared at different composition ratios of 20:80, 40:60, 50:50, 60:40 and 80:20 (ratio of TiO_2 to SiO_2 in volume percent) for a constant 1.0% volume concentration. Later, the hybrid nanofluids were prepared at different volume concentrations from 0.5 to 3.0% for optimum composition ratio. The thermal conductivity and dynamic viscosity of nanofluids were measured using analytical laboratory equipment, whereas the density and specific heat were estimated using existing mixture relation from literature. The forced convection heat transfer investigation was conducted using the modified experimental setup and undertaken for a wide range of Reynolds number from 2,300 to 12,000 and bulk temperature of 30 °C. The experiment was undertaken at constant heat flux boundary conditions for flow in a tube with wire coil inserts at pitch ratio P/D from 0.83 to 4.17. The theoretical model was developed from van Driest eddy diffusivity equation. The evaluation on coefficient K and Prandtl index, ζ is conducted to observe their turbulent characteristics. Among five composition ratios, the ratio of 20:80 (denoted as $R=0.2$) was observed to be the most effective composition ratio according to the evaluation of thermo-physical properties and heat transfer performance at different composition ratios. The thermal conductivity, dynamic viscosity and heat transfer coefficient for $R=0.2$ at 3.0% volume concentration were increased up to 22.83%, 68.47% and 50.99%, respectively. For flow in a tube with wire coil inserts, the heat transfer enhancement was recorded up to 254.44% at 2.5% volume concentration and 0.83 pitch ratio. The friction factor insignificantly increased with the increase of volume concentration for flow in a tube without wire coil inserts. However, the friction factor of nanofluids increased from 1.88 to 6.38 times higher than water/EG in a tube for flow in a tube with wire coil inserts. The thermal performance factor (TPF) for flow of nanofluids over wire coil inserts was obtained in the range of 1.3 to 2.06. The heat transfer performance and friction factor of the nanofluids increased when the wire coil pitch ratio decreased from 4.17 to 0.83. The TPF of the $\text{TiO}_2\text{-SiO}_2$ nanofluids at all volume concentrations and different wire coil pitch ratios obtained ratio greater than one. However, the optimum condition for nanofluids with wire coil inserts occurred at 2.5% volume concentration and 1.5 pitch ratio with TPF up to 2.06. The theoretical models were validated with the experimental data and successfully predicted the turbulent characteristics of nanofluids flow with wire coil inserts. The comparison between theoretical estimation and experimental results showed a good agreement hence confirming the validity of the proposed model. Finally, it was recommended to formulate the $\text{TiO}_2\text{-SiO}_2$ nanofluids with composition ratio 20:80 for application in various heat transfer systems and prepare the nanofluids at 2.5% volume concentration with 1.50 wire coil pitch ratio for optimum performance.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

A	Final absorbance
A_o	Initial absorbance
\bar{A}_r	Absorbance ratio, (A/A_o)
A_s	Surface area
A^+	Constant in van dries expression
α_{nf}	Thermal diffusivity of nanofluids
C_p	Specific heat
$C_{p,bf}$	Specific heat of base fluid
C_{nf}	Specific heat of nanofluids
C_{hnf}	Specific heat of hybrid nanofluids
C_{reg}	Regression of specific heat
$C_{water/EG}$	Specific heat of water/EG
d_P	Diameter of particle
D	Diameter of inner tube
ΔP	Pressure drop
ΔP_{exp}	Experimental pressure drop
ΔT	Temperature difference
ΔV	Volume of base fluid
e	Thickness of wire coil
ε_H	Eddy diffusivity for heat
ε_m	Eddy diffusivity for momentum
η	Thermal performance factor
f	Darcy friction factor
$f_{bf,PT}$	Friction factor of base fluid in plain tube
f_{exp}	Experimental friction factor
f_{Bl}	Blasius friction factor
f_{nf}	Friction factor of nanofluids
$f_{nf,WC}$	Friction factor of nanofluids in wire coil
f_{Pt}	Petukhov friction factor
f_{reg}	Regression of friction factor
f_{th}	Theoretical friction factor

γ	Shear rate
h	Heat transfer coefficient
H	Helical pitch of twisted tape
$\bar{h}_{enhance}$	Average heat transfer enhancement
h_{nf}	Experimental heat transfer coefficient
$H_{water/EG}$	Heat transfer coefficient of water/EG
I	Current
k	Thermal conductivity
k_{bf}	Thermal conductivity of base fluid
k_{nf}	Thermal conductivity of nanofluids
k_{eff}	Effective thermal conductivity, (k_{nf}/k_{bf})
$k_{W/EG}$	Thermal conductivity of water/EG
K	Coefficient in eddy diffusivity equation of van Driest
L	Tube length
L_h	Hydrodynamic entry length
\dot{m}	Mass flow rate
μ	Dynamic viscosity
μ_{bf}	Dynamic viscosity of base fluid
μ_{bulk}	Dynamic viscosity in bulk
μ_{nf}	Dynamic viscosity of nanofluids
μ_r	Relative viscosity, (μ_{nf}/μ_{bf})
$\mu_{surface}$	Dynamic viscosity at surface
$\mu_{water/EG}$	Dynamic viscosity of water/EG
N	Number of coil turn
Nu	Nusselt number
Nu_{DB}	Dittus-Boelter Nusselt number
Nu_{exp}	Experimental Nusselt number
Nu_G	Gnielinski Nusselt number
Nu_{nf}	Theoretical Nusselt number
$Nu_{bf,PT}$	Nusselt number of base fluid in plain tube
$Nu_{nf,WC}$	Nusselt number of nanofluids in wire coil
Nu_{reg}	Regression of Nusselt number
Nu_{th}	Theoretical Nusselt number

ω	Weight concentration in percent
P	Pitch in wire coil
Pr	Prandtl number
Pr_{nf}	Prandtl number of nanofluids
ϕ	Volume concentration in percent
ϕ_1	Initial volume concentration
ϕ_2	Final volume concentration
φ	Volume concentration in fraction
φ_{P1}	Volume fraction for particle type 1
φ_{P2}	Volume fraction for particle type 2
Q	Heat input
q	Heat flux
R	Composition ratio
Re	Reynolds number
R^+	Dimensionless radius, $\frac{R}{\nu} \sqrt{\frac{\tau_w}{\rho}}$
ρ	Density
ρ_{bf}	Density of base fluid
ρ_{nf}	Density of nanofluids
ρ_{hnf}	Density of hybrid nanofluids
ρ_p	Density of particle
ρ_{p1}	Density of particle type 1
ρ_{p2}	Density of particle type 2
ρ_{WEG}	Density of water/EG
s	Separation distance
t	Time
T	Temperature
T_b	Bulk temperature
T_{bf}	Temperature of base fluid
T_c	Temperature at centre
T_{inlet}	Inlet temperature
T_{outlet}	Outlet temperature
T_s	Surface temperature

T_w	Wall temperature
T^+	Non-dimensional temperature, $\left(\frac{T_w - T}{T_w - T_c} \right)$
τ	Shear stress
τ_w	Wall shear stress
u	Velocity
u^+	Non-dimensional velocity, (u/u^*)
u^*	Shear velocity, $\left(\sqrt{\frac{\tau_w}{\rho}} \right)$
U	Uncertainty
ν	Kinematic viscosity
ν_{nf}	Kinematic viscosity of nanofluids
\dot{V}	Volume flow rate
\dot{V}_{cal}	Calibrated volume flow rate
V_I	Initial volume
V_2	Final volume
V_t	Input voltage
\bar{V}	Average velocity
y	Distance measured normal to the wall
y^+	Dimensionless distance measured normal to the wall, $\left(\frac{yu^*}{\nu} \right)$
ζ	Prandtl index
W	Water
w	Wall

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Average deviation
Ag	Silver
Al ₂ O ₃	Aluminium oxide
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers
ASNSS	Arc-submerged nanoparticle synthesis system
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BG	Bioglycol
C	Carbon
CCHP	Combine cooling and heating power
CNT	Carbon nanotube
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
Cu	Copper
CuO	Copper oxide
DPHE	Double pipe heat exchanger
EG	Ethylene glycol
EHD	Electro-hydrodynamic
ETSC	Evacuated tube solar collector
FVC	Fractional volume concentration
Fe	Iron
Fe ₃ O ₄	Iron (II, III) oxide
FOM	Figure of merit
GO	Graphene oxide
GPR	Geometrical progression ratio
HCR	Hexagonal conical ring
HE	Heat exchanger
HEG	Hydrogen induced exfoliated graphene or decorated graphene
HVAC	Heating, ventilation and air conditioning
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
MCHS	Microchannel heat sink
MD	Maximum deviation

MEPCM	Microencapsulated phase change material
MgO	Magnesium oxide
MHD	Magneto-hydrodynamic
MSDS	Material safety data sheet
MWCNT	Multi-wall carbon nanotube
NA	Not available
PCM	Phase change material
PEC	Performance evaluation criterion
PEMFC	Proton exchange membrane fuel cell
PG	Propylene glycol
RSM	Response surface methodology
SC-TiO ₂	Sulphur-carbon doped TiO ₂
SD	Standard deviation
SIMPLE	Semi-implicit method for pressure-link equations
SiO ₂	Silicon dioxide
SWCNT	Single-wall carbon nanotube
TEC	Thermo-electrical conductivity
TEM	Transmission electron microscopy
THW	Transient hot wire
TiO ₂	Titanium oxide
TPF	Thermal performance factor
TSP	Transition shape parameter
Uv-vis	Ultraviolet visible
VG	Vortex generator
VR	Vortex ring
W	Water
WC	Wire coil
ZnO	Zinc oxide

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