

INTISARI

Kemajuan teknologi di berbagai bidang meningkatkan kebutuhan sistem manajemen termal yang efisien. Metode *pool boiling* yang digunakan untuk meningkatkan efisiensi perpindahan panas. Namun, pengaruh sudut orientasi (θ) terhadap *heat transfer coefficient* dan dinamika gelembung masih perlu diteliti. Studi ini bertujuan menganalisis efek variasi sudut orientasi pemanas pada proses *pool boiling* dengan fluida HFE-7100 dan material uji *metal foam*.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode eksperimen menggunakan alat uji *pool boiling* yang dirancang khusus. Eksperimen dilakukan dengan variasi sudut orientasi dari 0° hingga 60° dalam interval 15° dan menggunakan teknik *image processing* untuk menganalisis parameter gelembung, seperti frekuensi pelepasan dan distribusi persebaran pertumbuhan *bubble*. Data diperoleh melalui sensor termokopel, *pressure transducer* dan perangkat pengukuran lainnya. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan perangkat *high speed cam* dan *data acquisition* untuk menghitung nilai HTC dan fenomena *boiling*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan sudut orientasi (θ) pada material *metal foam* secara signifikan memengaruhi karakteristik *bubble dynamics* dan performa perpindahan panas dalam sistem *pool boiling*. Semakin besar sudut orientasi, daerah sebaran dan pertumbuhan gelembung berkurang. Secara spesifik pada $q'' = 28,64 \text{ kW/m}^2$ peningkatan θ menyebabkan f menurun dari $21,05 \text{ s}^{-1}$ menjadi $11,76 \text{ s}^{-1}$, dan d_b meningkat dari $0,0092 \text{ m}$ menjadi $0,0135 \text{ m}$. Hal ini berkontribusi pada penurunan nilai *heat transfer coefficient experimental* dari $1,73 \text{ kW/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ pada $\theta = 0^\circ$ menjadi $1,4 \text{ kW/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ pada $\theta = 60^\circ$. Selain itu, hasil perhitungan *average heat transfer coefficient* tertinggi sebesar $2,92 \text{ kW/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ pada sudut 0° , dan terendah sebesar $1,79 \text{ kW/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ pada sudut 60° , yang memperkuat hubungan semakin rendah θ material uji *metal foam*, semakin tinggi efisiensi perpindahan kalor dalam sistem *pool boiling*.

Kata Kunci : *Pool boiling*, sudut orientasi, koefisien perpindahan panas, dinamika *bubble*, *metal foam*.

ABSTRACT

The continuous advancement of technology across various sectors has intensified the demand for high-performance thermal management systems. Pool boiling represents a highly efficient heat transfer mechanism. However, the influence of heater orientation angle (θ) on the heat transfer coefficient and bubble dynamics remains inadequately explored. This study aims to investigate the effects of varying heater orientation angles on pool boiling performance using HFE-7100 as the working fluid and metal foam as the test material.

The research was conducted experimentally using a custom-designed pool boiling apparatus. Experiments were performed with orientation angles ranging from 0° to 60° in 20° increments. Image processing techniques were applied to analyze bubble parameters, such as release frequency and spatial distribution of bubble growth. Data were collected using thermocouples, pressure transducers, and other measurement instruments. Further analysis was carried out using a high-speed camera and data acquisition system to determine the heat transfer coefficient (HTC) and boiling phenomena.

The results demonstrate that increasing the orientation angle (θ) of the metal foam significantly affects bubble dynamics and heat transfer performance in the pool boiling system. A higher orientation angle led to a reduction in bubble growth area and distribution. Specifically, at a heat flux of $q'' = 10.54 \text{ kW/m}^2$, an increase in θ reduced the bubble release frequency from 21.05 s^{-1} to 11.76 s^{-1} , while the bubble diameter increased from 0.0092 m to 0.0135 m . Consequently, the experimental HTC decreased from $1,73 \text{ kW/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ at $\theta = 0^\circ$ to $1,4 \text{ kW/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ at $\theta = 60^\circ$. Moreover, the highest average heat transfer coefficient of $2,92 \text{ kW/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$ was observed at 0° , while the lowest, $1,79 \text{ kW/m}^2\cdot\text{K}$, occurred at 60° , reinforcing the inverse relationship between orientation angle and heat transfer efficiency in pool boiling with metal foam.

Keywords: *Pool boiling, orientation angle, heat transfer coefficient, bubble dynamics, metal foam.*