

INTISARI

Usaha peningkatan efisiensi energi sangat erat kaitannya dengan upaya peningkatan transfer kalor dan minimalisasi *pressure drop* yang terjadi pada sistem termal. Peningkatan transfer kalor berdampak pada peningkatan laju transfer kalor konveksi sedangkan minimalisasi *pressure drop* akan berdampak langsung terhadap pengurangan daya pemompaan (*pumping power*). Fluida nano merupakan fluida transfer kalor tingkat lanjut yang berpotensi meningkatkan kinerja transfer kalor dan memiliki kelebihan pada daya pemompaan yang rendah sehingga memungkinkan upaya peningkatan efisiensi energi pada sistem termal. Penelitian ini memfokuskan pada karakterisasi reologi dan transfer kalor konveksi fluida nano berbasis *anatase titanium (IV) dioxide*. Optimasi koefisien transfer kalor dan penurunan tekanan fluida nano baik pada pipa polos maupun *twisted tape insert* diinvestigasi dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini mengkaji karakteristik reologi dan transfer kalor fluida nano anatase titania (~21 nm) non-Newtonian dengan tiga jenis fluida dasar berbeda, yaitu: akuades, campuran etilen glikol-akuades, dan campuran propilen glikol-akuades dengan perbandingan massa 60:40. Partikel nano titania didispersikan ke dalam fluida dasar yang telah ditentukan masing-masing pada fraksi volume 0,1; 0,3 dan 0,5% vol. Preparasi fluida nano dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode dua tahap. Karakterisasi dilakukan pada sebuah seksi uji horizontal dengan panjang 1.100 mm dan diameter pipa 4,25 mm. Untuk mengetahui sifat alir fluida nano, pipa polos dan *twisted tape insert* dengan *twist ratio* 7 digunakan dalam penelitian ini.

Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa sifat-sifat termofisik fluida nano harus dipertimbangkan untuk mengevaluasi dominasi peningkatan *pressure drop* atau peningkatan transfer kalor. Fenomena flokulasi fluida nano pada laju geseran rendah mengindikasikan fluida nano mempunyai perilaku aliran *shear thinning*. Perlakuan fluida nano sebagai fluida non-Newtonian menghasilkan temuan baru bahwa fenomena *drag reduction* secara alamiah terjadi pada aliran turbulen ($Re > 4000$). Fenomena *drag reduction* mungkin menjadi faktor penting yang berperan dalam peningkatan transfer kalor selain mekanisme peningkatan transfer kalor yang diajukan oleh peneliti sebelumnya. Korelasi bilangan Nusselt rata-rata untuk pipa polos diusulkan, yaitu $\overline{Nu}_{pt} = c_1(1,0 + c_2\phi^{m_1}Pe_d^{m_2})Re'^{m_3}Pr^{0,4}$ dan untuk *twisted tape insert*, yaitu $\overline{Nu}_{pt} = c_1(1,0 + c_2\phi^{m_1}Pe_d^{m_2})S_w^{m_3}Re_{DH}^{m_4}Pr^{m_5}$. Dominasi peningkatan *pressure drop* atau laju transfer kalor terjadi selama fluida nano mengalir baik dalam pipa polos maupun *twisted tape insert*. Sifat-sifat termofisik suspensi fluida nano yang disebabkan eksistensi partikel nano sangat berpengaruh terhadap karakteristik nisbah daya pemompaan terhadap laju transfer kalor. Kinerja transfer kalor fluida nano tidak selalu meningkat secara linier dengan meningkatnya konsentrasi partikel. Penambahan partikel nano dalam fluida dasar secara umum mampu menurunkan nisbah daya pemompaan terhadap laju transfer kalor.

Kata kunci : partikel nano, anatase titania, fluida nano, reologi, non-Newtonian, kinerja transfer kalor

ABSTRACT

Many efforts to improve energy efficiency related to heat transfer enhancement and pressure drop minimization in thermal system. In energy efficiency application, heat transfer enhancement has an impact on the improvement of heat transfer rate whereas the pressure drop minimization would cause a decrease in pumping power. Nanofluid is an advanced heat transfer fluid that has an potency to enhance heat transfer performance. Nanofluid has an advantage to reduce pumping power therefore it is possible to enhance energy efficiency in thermal system. This research focuses on the rheology and convection heat transfer characterizations of nanofluids based on anatase titanium (IV) dioxide. Heat transfer coefficient and pressure drop optimization for both a plain tube and twisted tape insert were investigated in this present work. This research focused on anatase titania (~21 nm) dispersed into three various base fluids, that is, distilled water, ethylene glycol-distilled water, and propylene glycol-distilled water mixture (60:40 by mass). Titania nanoparticles were dispersed into the observed base fluids with particle concentration of 0.1, 0.3, and 0.5 vol.%, respectively. Nanofluids preparation was performed by using two-step method. Rheology and convective heat transfer characterizations of titania nanofluids were carried out in the horizontal test section with 1,100 mm in length and 4.25 mm in inner diameter of tube. To evaluate flow behavior of the nanofluids, a plain tube and twisted tape insert with twist ratio of 7 were used in this work.

The results reveal that thermophysical properties must be considered to evaluate the domination of pressure drop or heat transfer enhancement. Flocculation phenomenon at low shear rate indicates that nanofluids behave as shear thinning (pseudoplastics) flow fluid. Nanofluids treatment as non-Newtonian fluid results a novel finding that drag reduction phenomenon occurs naturally at turbulent flow ($Re > 4000$). Drag reduction phenomenon might be an important factor that plays a role in heat transfer enhancement besides the mechanisms of heat transfer enhancement proposed by previous researchers. The correlations of the average Nusselt number are proposed, that is, $\overline{Nu}_{pt} = c_1(1,0 + c_2\phi^{m_1}Pe_d^{m_2})Re^{m_3}Pr^{0,4}$ and $\overline{Nu}_{pt} = c_1(1,0 + c_2\phi^{m_1}Pe_d^{m_2})S_w^{m_3}Re_{DH}^{m_4}Pr^{m_5}$ for a plain tube and twisted tape insert, respectively. The domination for either pressure drop or heat transfer rate occur in nanofluids flowing at both a plain tube and twisted tape insert. Thermophysical properties of nanofluids caused by the existence of nanoparticles affect on the characteristic of the ratio of pumping power on heat transfer rate. Heat transfer performance of nanofluids does not always increase linearly with increase in particles concentration. Adding nanoparticles into base fluids can be able to decrease the ratio of pumping power on heat transfer rate.

Keywords: nanoparticles, anatase titania, nanofluid, rheology, heat transfer performance