

EFFECT OF HEAT TRANSFER OF WORKING FLUIDS OVER THE HEAT PIPE

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the award of
Bachelor of Engineering degree in Mechanical Engineering

By

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DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Accredited with "A" grade by NAAC

JEPPIAAR NAGAR, RAJIV GANDHI SALAI, CHENNAI - 600 119

MAY-2022



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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **AVVARU VENKATA NAGA DATTA SAI SIVA AKHIL** (Reg. No. **38150017**) and **CHITHA TRINATH** (Reg. No. **38150022**) who carried out the project entitled " **EFFECT OF HEAT TRANSFER OF WORKING FLUIDS OVER THE HEAT PIPE** " under my supervision from November 2021 to May 2022.

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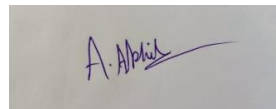
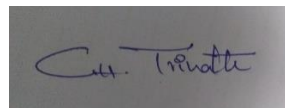
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DECLARATION

We, **AVVARU VENKATA NAGA DATTA SAI SIVA AKHIL (38150017)** and **CHITHA TRINATH (38150022)** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled “**EFFECT OF HEAT TRANSFER OF WORKING FLUIDS OVER THE HEAT PIPE**” done by us under the guidance of **Mr. V. SRI RAM**, is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Engineering degree in Mechanical Engineering.

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DATE:

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SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

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ABSTRACT

Dimple uses to perform variation of thermal distribution along the pipe from one end to another end and also uses to maintain the constant temperature through the pipe the flow of velocity rate decreases, temperature might be constant or a slight change occurs in temperature. The working fluids are nano fluids like AL_2O_3 , ZNO and CUO. Each dimple has some set of dimension values that, the diameter and depth of the dimple is 20mm and 10mm respectively, for one pipe 20 dimples and another pipe it consists of 40 dimples. SS304 of H-grade 1 metre in length, inner diameter of 61.5mm and outer diameter of 64.5mm. The dimples present in the pipe intensify the rate of heat transfer when compared to smooth surfaces. We prepared the 3 combinations of the nanofluids like AL_2O_3+ZNO , AL_2O_3+CUO and $CUO+ZNO$ to increase the thermal conductivity of the fluids. When the nanofluids are passed through the pipe and heated, the fluids absorb the heat produced by the heat strips. The performance of the heat pipe is qualified in terms of thermal resistance and overall heat transfer coefficient. Finally, the liquid fill ratio is identified in terms of lower temperature difference and thermal resistance and higher heat transfer coefficient.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER NO	TOPIC	PAGE NO
	ABSTRACT	v
	LIST OF FIGURES	vi
	LIST OF KEY WORDS	vii
1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	GENERAL INTRODUCTION	1
1.2	INTRODUCTION ABOUT NANO PARTICLES	2
1.3	EXAMPLE OF NANO PARTICLES	3
1.4	THEORY	5
2	LITERATURE SURVEY	8
3	AIM AND SCOPE	13
3.1	AIM	13
3.2	SCOPE	14
4	MATERIAL AND METHODS	17
4.1	PIPE CONFIGURATION	17
4.2	MATERIAL CONFIGURATION	17
5	RESULT AND DISCUSSION	21
5.1	COPPER OXIDE WITH ZINC OXIDE	21
5.2	COPPER OXIDE WITH ALUMINIUM OXIDE	22
5.3	ZINC OXIDE WITH ALUMINIUM OXIDE	22
6	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	24
6.1	SUMMARY	24
6.2	CONCLUSION	25
	REFERNCES	26

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Nanoparticles have greater degree in legitimate and planning applications. This investigation stir focused in on setting up a nano fluid with ethonol in the extent of 1:1 nanoparticles. The depiction of nanoparticles was performed by SEM. The set up illustration of nanofluid was checked by FTIR.

Various endeavors required higher cooling rate for gear which associate impacts the life and capability of the equipment. In any case fluids have limited speed of hotness travel through material. Has obstacle for making higher proportion of hotness move per unit time for cooling reason. Nano fluids are prepared by separating nano particles in base fluid, for instance, ethonol. which is used for higher proportion of hotness move per unit time. Innovative hotness move fluids are consolidated by suspending metal oxide nano size solid particles. Tests nanofluid shown that it has higher warm conductivity appeared differently in relation to its base fluid. These nano estimated particles which are suspended in fluid changes warm development between different particles of fluid which fabricates how much hotness move per unit time. As ought to be noticeable from the composing wide assessment work is done on aluminum oxide-ethonol and Copper oxide-ethonol ,zinc oxide ethonol . nano fluids. In this assessment utilized nanoparticles as CuO (copper oxide) as it has massive warm conductivity, had organized CuO nanoparticles followed by nanofluid arranging. This article deals totally about Copper oxide nanofluid with ethonol as base fluid, sodium dodecyl sulfate as surfactant and the rate expansion of proportion of hotness move per

unit.

In late assessment designs, nano-atom have come up as maybe the most uplifting material for redesigning the show of daylight based warm finders. Warm execution of the sun arranged warm finder changes with the concentration and size of nano-particles used, as it directly interfaces with how much daylight based energy ingested and heat moved. In this survey, research focus grade financially available Aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3) nano-particle with obsession in ethonol is used for the blend of nano-fluid.

1.2 INTRODUCTION ABOUT NANO PARTICLES

Different undertakings requires higher cooling rate for hardware which understudy impacts the life and productivity of the stuff. At any rate liquids have bound speed of hotness travel through material. Has prerequisite for making higher extent of hotness move per unit time for cooling reason. Nano liquids are ready by separating nano particles in base liquid, for example, ethonol. which is utilized for higher extent of hotness move per unit time. Creative hotness move liquids are blended by suspending metal oxide nano size strong particles. Looks at nanofluid shown that it has higher warm conductivity stood apart from its base liquid. These nano surveyed particles which are suspended in liquid changes warm improvement between various particles of liquid which expands how much hotness move per unit time. As should be obvious from the creating wide appraisal work is done on aluminum oxide ethonol and Copper oxide ethonol, zinc oxide ethonol nano liquids. In this evaluation used nanoparticles as CuO (copper oxide) as it has epic warm conductivity, had coordinated CuO nanoparticles followed by nanofluid orchestrating. This article bargains absolutely about Copper

oxide nanofluid with ethonol as base liquid and the rate increment of extent of hotness move per unit season of nano liquid is higher than that of base liquid.

Prepared two pipes SS304 of each length 1m & made two different set of dimple pipes, for a single ss304 pipe consists of 20 number of dimples with each dimple to dimple there will be 200mm distance of same side dimple, with 100mm alternat side dimples. And for another ss304 pipe consists of 40 in number of dimples with dimples equal length distance is 100mm & alternate dimple has 50mm in length. By using ANYSIS software we prepared computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) analysis by a thermal distribution of a ss304 pipe. All set of values is given as for the constant numerical, there will be a slight change in temperature difference. Temperature Difference between both the 20DP&40DP is almost same at some set of points but different in alternative points.

1.3 FOR EXAMPLE ABOUT NANO PARTICLES

Mathematical recreation has been done to recognize the upsides of strain drop, Nusselt number and hotness move coefficient. This was additionally contrasted and separate qualities for a straight line. In the outcomes it is seen that blunders are inside limits with various mass stream rates . Scientists performed Numerical investigation to further develop the hotness move rate by applying the different limit conditions and fluctuating the stream heading. They observed that the difference in limit conditions on external divider doesn't impact on the Nusselt number of inward line and furthermore inferred that with increase in stream rate, Nusselt number and hotness move rate expands. Investigators examined the twofold cylinder helical hotness exchanger with various nano-liquids by keeping up with the virus stream rate consistent and by shifting mass stream pace of hot

liquid. Their examination led them to realize that by utilizing CuO and TiO₂ nanoparticles dispersed in water can increment heat move rate yet by expanding the thickness the general hotness move rate is diminished. Numerical recreation on Helical Heat Exchanger was completed to research and concentrate on the pace of hotness delivered by hot liquid with laminar progression of liquid and by changing the cylinders sizes and stream rates, for counter progression of liquids and furthermore for equal progression of liquids. The CFD investigation led them to realize that the general hotness move rate was straightforwardly corresponding to Dean Number of internal cylinder. Examination was likewise done to really look at the impact of puzzles on helical cylinder with two concentric cylinders one inside another. They recreated in counter stream heading of liquids with cold liquid stream rate is kept up with fixed esteems and shifting hot liquid stream rate, and furthermore they concentrated on the variety of Nusselt number by changing the thickness of perplex results shows that D/d proportion is conversely relative to Nusselt Number, for consistent smooth out progression of liquid there will be expansion in Nusselt number and furthermore for fierce progression of liquid Nusselt number increments marginally. Variety in heat move rate for stream of liquids in both same and inverse bearings by fluctuating the components of line. Specialists determined the upsides of Nusselt number, temperature and pace of hotness move (Q) and inferred that speed and strain of internal line are lesser than the external line. To know the variety in Nusselt number by changing Dean number (D/d proportion), they accepted water as liquid in the two lines with shifting speed of inward line and keeping up with consistent speed in external line. They reasoned that tension and speed of internal cylinder will be generally lesser than external line. Examiners completed mathematical recreation with counter progression of liquids to decide the upsides of grinding factor, pressure drop and Nusselt number outcomes shows that Nusselt number relies upon arch proportion

and there will be decline in contact factor by expanding Reynolds number.

Nano-liquids are the new age heat move liquids turning out to be more well known for different modern and car applications. Nano-particles astoundingly work on the warm execution of the traditional liquid (water, oil, thermic oil and so on.). Traditional liquids have low warm conductivity and low warm absorptivity, which prompts their low exhibition in processes engaged with warm designing gadgets. These issues can be settled by the utilization of nano-particles suspended in these regular liquids. The nano-liquid can be characterized as the suspension of nano-sized particles of 1 to 100 nm in size in an ordinary base liquid . Nano-liquids shows better execution attributes and can be utilized for warm administration arrangement in numerous frameworks like sun oriented warm applications, building warm burden the board, space innovations, cooling, warming and other modern applications. In this review, nano-liquid is utilized for upgrading the warm presentation of sunlight based warm gatherer frameworks. For sun based warm application, nano-liquid can be utilized in two way (i) volumetric direct ingestion mode and (ii) roundabout hotness move mode.

1.4 THEORY

In present situation, there are wide scope of examination open doors in sunlight based region and nano innovation as far as upgrade in warm execution and productivity of sun powered gatherers, warm exchanger gadgets, radiators, warm repository and crossover miniature sun oriented authority supplies for different application like water cooling, water warming, heat trade, space warming and so on. Past investigations zeroed in on mathematical boundaries viewpoint like different shape and size of supplements like three-sided punctured bent tape

with V cut , blades, and puzzles and so on, longitudinal dispersing and rakish dividing of their proposed embeds, balances and perplexes and so on, for noticing the impacts of warm execution of gadgets and liquid idiosyncrasies, study showed tad improvement however it has a restriction because of shape and size intricacies in sun powered based gadgets.

As of late specialists give explicit consideration on nano liquid science because of its viable compound and actual properties and various nano liquids in warm based gadgets according to chosen applications referenced above where hotness move upgrade were significant centering regions and for accomplishing it, parametric review has been examined out through different investigates, which assumes a significant part in heat move improvement like impact of molecule size with shifting volume n, utilization of various surfactant for acquiring better security of nano liquids with various ultrasonication timing were significantly contemplated. Presently scientists work together these the two regions to defeat from past issues and give an achievable tackling to the issue proclamations related like unfortunate effectiveness, unfortunate warm execution of sunlight based authorities, heat exchanger gadgets, mixture miniature sun oriented gatherers and sun powered space warming gadgets and so on, by utilizing ideal shape and size of math with ideal mix of nano liquid organization in these gadgets to work on its proficiency, warm execution and so on.

More successful and flexible hotness exchanger gadgets can be developed through appropriate procedure, warm improvement and practical thought, to bring the hotness exchanger plans in lower size or dependent upon some miniature level size with elite execution factor. Garimella et al. noticed the impact of and liquid stream in curled kind annular channels under laminar streams and change stream condition, the outcome portrays an upgrade under laminar and progress stream. Essentially, Prabhanjan et al. has been noticed the impact

of in and straight cylinder and result accomplished powerful hotness move rate. determined the model/relationships for of cylinder side and air-side and results show a nearby concurrence with proposed model/connections. directed an audit on the boundaries that impacts or impact the and examines the impacts of pool bubbling over nanofluid. Examination portrayed that as the grouping of volume, direction of molecule increments, it decidedly influences, wettability and surface harshness of nano liquid and with lower size and state of molecule increments.



Fig:1.1:ZnO+Al₂O₃ after heating



Fig:1.2:Hot oven

CHAPTER – 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

Have more extensive degree in logical and designing applications. This examination work zeroed in on setting up a nano-cutting liquid with refined water in the proportion of 1% nanoparticles Al_2O_3 (weight by weight). The anticipated qualities were affirmed by exploratory preliminary attempts and found very closer to one another. The portrayal of nanoparticles was performed by SEM and EDX.

In present days, the improvement of hotness move is troublesome assignment. The various methods have been utilized to build the hotness move rate. Nano liquid was one of the strategies to improve the hotness move rate. The different nano liquids, for example, oxides, carbides and nitrides were utilized. In the current paper was examined to upgrade the hotness move through aluminum oxides with various base liquid, for example, water and motor oil. This theme was additionally examined about the nano liquid frameworks with their commitment to the liquid properties like consistency, warm conductivity and cooling impact. The different turn point of hotness exchanger pipe, mass part of the nano liquids and size of the nano particles were enhanced through taguchi strategy.

The review conducts examination of the effect of nano-liquids in further developing hotness move. These nano-liquids contain nanoparticles (Al_2O_3 , CuO , ZnO) volume part running 2gm each. Three layered mathematical examination has been carried on a twofold cylinder helical hotness exchanger utilizing ansys Fluent Software. Reasonable conditions are settled utilizing basic calculation and discretized utilizing Finite Volume Method. The outcomes show that there will be an expansion in heat move rate as the nanoparticle volume force

increments. Further, from the current review plainly nano-liquid yields great outcomes in contrast with other nano-liquids.

In late examination patterns, nano-molecule have come up as perhaps the most encouraging material for upgrading the presentation of sun oriented warm authorities. Warm execution of the sunlight based warm gatherer changes with the fixation and size of nano-particles utilized, as it straightforwardly corresponds to how much sun powered energy assimilated and heat moved. In this review, research facility grade economically accessible Aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3) nano-molecule with 99.9% fixation in ethanol is utilized for the blend of nano-liquid. A similar arranged example has been utilized in Flat plate sun based gatherer (FPSC) as a volumetric safeguard. Similar execution of FPSC is broke down with and without nano-liquid for water stream rates 30, 40, and 60 l/h and results are talked about. Results demonstrate that the warm productivity of FPSC with nano-liquid is 9-40% higher than without nano-liquid.

Spinach new leaves have been used in the biosynthesis of zinc nanoparticles, similarly as the plan of nano liquid. The biosynthesized nanofluid in a helical circle heat exchanger was read up for heat move rate and talked about the impacts of Nusselt number, heat move coefficient and grating element at research office of Raichur. A hotness move assessment has been finished considering stream rate, heat move coefficient, and warm execution factor. The aftereffects of di-ionized liquid and biosynthesized nanofluid has been contrasted and approved and the conditions proposed by other analyst.

Present paper in view of computational and exploratory review, in which different boundaries have been examined for noticing the liquid stream, warm and

execution credits like warm execution component, viability and liquid stream ascribes like Reynolds number, Nusselt number, Friction factor and so forth of assorted structure of nanofluids in twisting cylinder having embed with embed breadth and pitch distance 2 mm and 20 mm. During present examination water utilized as the base liquid related with different added substances or nano particles in single and joined structure like Zinc Oxide, Aluminum Oxide and Cupric Oxide to frame assorted creation of nano liquids with 10 nm molecule size and 2gm volume portion like Zinc Oxide with water, Aluminum Oxide with Zinc Oxide with water, Aluminum Oxide with water and Aluminum Oxide with Cupric Oxide with water to work on the warm conductivity. Trial and error has been performed for assorted nanofluids with stream range which streams in the winding cylinder while, the hot liquids as water streams at across the shell side of test set up at. The outcome anticipated that out of four assorted nano liquids Aluminum Oxide and Cupric Oxide with water as base liquid shows best outcomes for liquid stream, warm and execution ascribes. It has been assessed that from least to most extreme Reynolds Number, Nusselt number, Friction element and adequacy and differs from for Aluminum Oxide and Cupric Oxide nano liquid.

We performed trials to decide the hotness move rate and tension drop in spirally

notched tube with water as a functioning medium. Tests were led for laminar to violent scope of Reynolds number. For improving more they embedded bent tapes in spirally furrowed tube. Pongjet Promvonge et al . tests were led to concentrate because of wire loop joined with wound tape embeds for upgrade of hotness move with air as a functioning medium. The impact of consolidated wire curl with various pitch and contorted tapes with wind proportions are analyzed in this trial study and concentrated mathematically and tentatively hotness move

rate and erosion element and warm execution of a cylinder outfitted with exemplary and changed tapes. The Nusselt number and warm execution of rough embeds are higher than some other blend contemplated and performed investigations to concentrate on heat move attributes of cylinder fitted full length bent tape and separated contorted tape embeds. It is additionally seen that hotness move coefficient increments with expanding Reynolds number. tentatively concentrated on the hotness move attributes of cylinder outfitted with broken contorted tape embeds. Heat move rate and strain drop in the cylinder outfitted with broken tapes increments with decline in contort proportion J. Chen et.al. concentrated tentatively Nusselt number, pressure drop and upgrade file in a dimpled tube with various dimple profundity and dimple pitch of the dimples P.G. Vicente et.al. announced tentatively the hotness move and contact factor in three dimensional helically dimpled tube in violent stream area. Lee and Yun concentrated tentatively impacts of various boundaries on heat move and tension drop in tube embedded with cut sort balances and furthermore advanced these boundaries utilizing Taguchi strategy.

The convective hotness move of Al_2O_3 -water nanofluids through a round tube with a steady hotness transition limit condition is concentrated mathematically. Violent stream conditions are considered with a Reynolds number rang. The mathematical strategy utilized depends on the single-stage model. Four volume convergences of Al_2O_3 -water nanoparticles are utilized with a breadth of nanoparticle of 40 nm. An impressive expansion in Nusselt number, hub speed, and fierce motor energy was found with expanding Reynolds number and volume portions. Notwithstanding, the strain misfortunes were likewise expanded with the ascent of Re and nanoparticles focus.

In this paper, convection heat move of Al_2O_3 -water nanofluid violent course through inside ribbed tubes with various rib shapes (rectangular, trapezoidal and semi-roundabout) is mathematically researched. For each rib shape, the ideal mathematical proportion and volume division were determined utilizing entropy age minimization strategy. The overseeing conditions in consistent state and axisymmetric structure have been addressed utilizing Finite Volume Method (FVM) with the SIMPLE calculation. A uniform hotness motion was applied on the divider. A solitary stage approach has utilized to display the nanofluid. Nanoparticles size is 20 nm and nanoparticles volume part and reynolds number were inside the scopes of 0-5% separately. Examinations between the mathematical outcomes and trial information show that among various disturbance models, k- ϵ model with improved divider treatment gives improved outcomes. The outcomes show that the hotness move increments with nanoparticles volume part and R ynolds number yet it is joined by expanding pressure drop. The recreations show that trapezoidal and semi-roundabout ribbed tubes have higher Nusselt number than the rectangular ribbed tubes with similar widths. Relationships of hotness move have gotten for various ribbed tubes. In assessment of warm execution and tension drop, it is seen that the ribbed cylinders with Al_2O_3 -water nanofluid stream are thermodynamically profitable. For each rib shape, the ideal mathematical proportions are likewise introduced.

This paper exhibits the increase of nano-liquid hotness move in roundabout line. In this trial study, nano-liquid of Al_2O_3 move through the roundabout cylinder for various mass stream rate Water was utilized as base liquid in this investigation. Attractive stirrer and advanced ultrasonic water cleaner were utilized to set up the homogeneous combination to scatter 45 nm of Al_2O_3 nano molecule in the base liquid line at a molecule convergence of 0.05 percent.

Nano liquid was gone through the copper tube for various mass stream rate. Essentially, Water was additionally gone through a similar cylinder for a similar condition. The results from the both analysis was contrasted and one another. It uncovered that higher hotness move was accomplished by nano liquid contrasted with water. Pace of hotness move was expanded by consolidating nano particles in the base liquid.

The analyses additionally uncovers that hotness move rate in a cylinder fitted with twofold counter bent tapes was essentially expanded SibelGunes et.al. , concentrated on the ideal upsides of the plan boundaries in a cylinder with wire loop embeds utilizing Taguchi strategy for advancement. They likewise resolved the commitment proportions of every boundary heat move rate and grinding factor. Pranabkumaret. al. tentatively examined heat move execution in a conduit with winding groove and angled teeth curved tapes, and observed preferable upgrade over individual procedure acting alone, It is seen from above writing review that, in examination with single improvement method accumulate (more than one improvement strategies together) improvement gives better outcomes as far as expanded pace of hotness move. It is additionally seen that, the compound hotness move improvement procedure utilizing routinely dispersed wound tapes and dimpled tube has not been examined previously. In this concentrate on we have zeroed in on numerical investigation of dimpled tube and consistently dispersed contorted tape embeds, we likewise performed streamlining of various execution boundaries utilizing Taguchi and multi objective Gray social procedure. This is likewise special component of the review completed.

CHAPTER –3

AIM AND SCOPE

3.1 AIM

The point of the task is to figure out which nano liquid has more warm conductivity to use as a sun based coolant. Have greater degree in legitimate and planning applications. This assessment stir focused in on setting up a nanofluid with refined water in the extent of 1% nanoparticles Al_2O_3 . The expected characteristics were confirmed by exploratory starter endeavors and saw as exceptionally more like each other. The depiction of nanoparticles was performed by SEM and EDX.

In present days, the improvement of hotness move is problematic task. The different strategies have been used to extend the hotness move rate. Nano fluid was one of the methodologies to redesign the hotness move rate. The different nano fluids, for instance, oxides, carbides and nitrides were used. In the flow paper was analyzed to further develop the hotness travel through aluminum oxides with different base fluid, for instance, water and engine oil. This subject was similarly analyzed about the nano fluid systems with their obligation to the fluid properties like consistency, warm conductivity and cooling sway. The different curve point of hotness exchanger pipe, mass piece of the nano fluids and size of the nano particles were redesigned through taguchi technique.

The smoke line directions displayed inside the pits both a distribution zone and sets of auxiliary streams in the streamwise and spanwise-ordinary planes, separately. At a later stage, the stream showed a solid up-wash locale, where an essential sets of counter-turning vortices were catapulted vertical from within the

hole. In this way, the mushroom-formed smoke design was advected downstream, decreasing in size and extended with a more significant level of vorticity, prior to entering the accompanying spaces. Also, two optional sets of vortices were created and shot out from the locale close to the right and left spanwise edges of a dimple. The shedding system of the essential what's more, optional vortical liquid designs included the entire exhibit of dimples, contributing basically to the ascent in the worldwide hotness move rate and disturbance transport in the stream encompassing the deterrents. Outstandingly, the it was unpredictable to shed of the vortices as in one of the two vortices became more grounded than the other and got shot out downstream of the dimple. This peculiarity happens on the other hand, with a steady recurrence, relies upon the Reynold number and the channel stature to-print performed by Zhou is in concurrence with the tempestuous designs experienced by the smoke representations portrayed previously. Crafted by Tay et al. characterized wrongly this peculiarity as a "twister like vortex", which produces an ascent in both hotness move and water driven obstruction of the stream.

The utilization of "cyclone like" for the violent structures seen in round holes is deluding. Kiknadse wrongly proposed this term years prior to name upward arranged vortices, with next to no future confirmations. Concerning the fierce constructions launched out from within the dimples, Turnow et al. came up with similar ends, utilizing of fierce move through a channel upgraded with profound dimples. Just the principal mode, of a of the stream, shows the presence of huge pivoting structures, began inside the hole, and progressively ousted outward. The violent stream was all things considered ruled by little scopes since the POD gave a similarly circulated across every one of the modes. This isn't in line with what was asserted, where the stream inside the round

depressions was overwhelmed by sets of counterrotating vortices. In any case, there is a decent arrangement in the levels of improvement in heat move and grating coefficients, which results to be separately, times the qualities seen for a smooth channel. Those outcomes are for channels outfitted with a variety of dimples whose profundity to-print.

Taking into account that the outcomes found in the writing propose the dimples to be the divider impediments which give the best thermohydraulic execution, a solid exertion was placed in their shape improvement. Especially, the interest was to boost the by and large hotness move, keeping the grating misfortunes as low as could really be expected. For the instance of fierce channel streams, Chen et al. proposed an awry dimple, which heightened the strength of the sets of vortices inside the hole. As per the creator, this can be accomplished primarily by slanting the most profound mark of the circular space in the downstream course. In the writing, elective arrangements, for instance, the utilization of tear-drop molded holes. also, planar additions situated inside symmetric dimples are considered to change both the detachment reattachment peculiarity and further develop the hotness move. Moreover, V-formed clusters of dimples in channels were tried by Jordan and Wright. The estimation of the Nu circulation over the improved surface affirmed the hotness move expansion when contrasted with smooth channels

3.2 SCOPE

In late investigation designs, nano-particle have come up as maybe the most reassuring material for redesigning the introduction of sun based warm finders. Warm execution of the sun fueled warm finder varies with the obsession

and size of nano-particles used, as it directly connects with how much sun based energy held and heat moved. In this audit, research office grade monetarily available Aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3) nano-particle with 0.02% concentration in De-ionized water is used for the combination of nano-fluid.

The upsides of the dimpled tube, wound tape and compound heat move improvement, displayed in writing audit above, persuade us to research heat move improvement by utilizing the dimpled tube along with the wound tape as compound improving gadget. In the current work, the impacts of pitch and contort proportions on the heat move coefficient and strain misfortune qualities in the completely created tempestuous progression of a dimpled tube with a wound tape embed are inspected. The Reynolds numbers are gone from 12,000 to 44,000 with hot/cold water as working liquid. The test results of the hotness move improvement and strain misfortune The exploratory work was directed to arrive at a more functional check out at the impacts of a dimpled tube related for both hotness move improvement and tension misfortune Before the investigations utilizing the dimpled tube joined with the curved tape, and the grating variable in a plain tube was estimated. The test information was, then looked at with the outcomes given by the notable relationships under a comparative condition, to assess the legitimacy of the plain cylinder.

Improved cylinders can be utilized for some applications for example, evaporators, condensers, oil radiators and hotness exchangers for cleaning processes. This study is focused on further developing hotness exchangers utilized for cleaning natural liquids, through helically dimpled tubes. In these heat exchangers the natural liquid courses through tubes also, is warmed by steam or high temp water streaming on the outside. Natural liquids typically show high

thickness and inner stream can be either laminar or fierce at low Reynolds numbers. Consequently the cylinder side film coefficient overwhelms the general hotness move coefficient. Vital harshness procedures are reasonable in violent stream however they are not successful in laminar stream on the grounds that main the stream in the gooey limit layer is blended. At any rate, pressure drop and hotness moves. The progress district was dissected in both strain drop and hotness move tests. A exhaustive review focused in three dimpled tubes was to the point of deciding the dimpled tubes warm way of behaving for laminar stream.

CHAPTER - 4

MATERIALS AND METHODS

4.1 Pipe configuration

STAINLESSS STEEL Pipe of H grade among determination is SS304: The Length of the Stainless Steel304 is 1Meter long and it's Thickness of the SS304 pipe is 3mm and The Outer Diameter of the Stainless Steel304 is 64.5mm Along the Inner Diameter of the Stainless Steel304 is 61.5mm, Thickness of the Stainless Steel304 is 0.2 mm, Diameter of the dimple in Stainless Steel304 is 20mm, Depth of the dimple in Stainless Steel304 is roughly 10mm, Distance among every single dimple is 200mm.This is the by and large SS304 pipe arrangement for both 20dimple cylinder and 40dimple cylinder, Distance among every single dimple is 200mm.This is the in general SS304 pipe design for both 20dimple cylinder and 40dimple cylinder. Here for estimating the temperature circulation,Thermocouple k sort wire is utilized ,the k kind wire is associated with the RMS advanced multimeter. Dimple design is about it's profundity of the dimple for 20dt&40dt is 10mm, Diameter of the 20dt&40dt id 20mm, Radius of the 20dt&40dt is 10mm.

- STAINLESSS STEEL Pipe of H grade among specification is SS304:
- Length of the Stainless Steel304 is 1Meter.
- Thickness of the pipe is 3mm.
- Outer Diameter of the Stainless Steel304 is 64.5mm.
- Inner Diameter of the Stainless Steel304 is 61.5mm.
- Thickness of the Stainless Steel304 is 0.2 mm.
- Diameter of the dimple in Stainless Steel304 is 20mm.
- Depth of the dimple in Stainless Steel304 is approximately 10mm.
- Distance between each and every dimple is 200mm.

PROCESS OF MAKING DIMPLES:

Prepared a steel pipe of ss304 grade H of 1m length. Two set of pipes for one pipe 20dimples another one consists of 40 dimples. For a first pipe dimple to dimple 200mm & in middle of the 200mm there will be opposite direction dimple is presented. And for 40DP also same but instead of 200mm there will have 100mm although for middle instead of 100mm it has 50mm. There is a lot of ways to made a dimple to the pipe here I have chosen a way. prepare a solid rod of inner diameter of pipe with opposite side dimples with 20mm diameter along 10mm depth, then insert the solid pipe into the ss304 pipe and by using hydraulic pressure both sides of the pipe will press and the dimple may form. A single image is given in the following while the dimple is making. Now the detail explanation of making a dimple for ss304 pipe at first we need to take the measurements of the pipe and then go for marking at starting stage for closing purpose of the pipe, leave some gap of 5-10mm after that make a mark(A) ,from the mark(A) placed to make an another mark(B) at 200mm distance straight, By helically middle point of the both marks(A&B) place a mark(C) that contains 100mm length from the starting mark(A).As the at from mark(B) take another 200mm and place a mark(D) ,as given above between the mark(B&D) consists of a middle region has a mark€. As like that we need to place marking at the edge of the pipe.

4.2 Material configuration

Aluminum oxide nano particle weight of 10gm, zinc oxide nano particle weight of 10gm, copper oxide nano particle weight of 10gm, ethanol 99.9% of 2 bottles, magnetic stirrer, hot air oven to heat the nano fluids for the evaporation of ethanol, heating strips to heat the pipe.

Methodology

We have made the three combinations of nanofluids with three nano particles like Al_2O_3 , ZnO and CuO , and the combinations like $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3+\text{CuO}$, $\text{CuO}+\text{ZnO}$ and $\text{ZnO}+\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ to increase the thermal conductivity of the nano fluids.

The base fluid is ethanol for all 3 samples. We have made the sample of the three combinations for the tests. First sample is $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{CuO}$, the sample is prepared in 1:1 ratio. We take 1gm of Al_2O_3 and 1gm of CuO , and mixed in 20ml of ethanol. After 30min we added 30ml of ethanol for the well mixer of the particles in the ethanol. We mixed in magnetic stirrer method. We mixed totally 1 hour for the complete mixer of the particles. Second sample is CuO and ZnO , the sample is prepared in 1:1 ratio. We have taken 1gm of CuO and 1gm of ZnO to increase the thermal conductivity of the nano fluids. We mixed both nano particles in the 20ml of ethanol with magnetic stirrer method. After 30min we added 30ml of ethanol for the well mixer of the particles in the ethanol. It takes one and half hour to mix completely. Third sample is Al_2O_3 and ZnO , the sample is prepared in 1:1 ratio. We take 1gm of Al_2O_3 and 1gm of ZnO and mixed in 30ml of ethanol by the magnetic stirrer method. After 20min we added 20ml of ethanol for the well mixer of the particles in ethanol. It takes 40min for the complete mixer of the particles in the ethanol. Now we heated the 3 samples in the hot oven for 3 hours with 120°C for the evaporation of the ethanol.

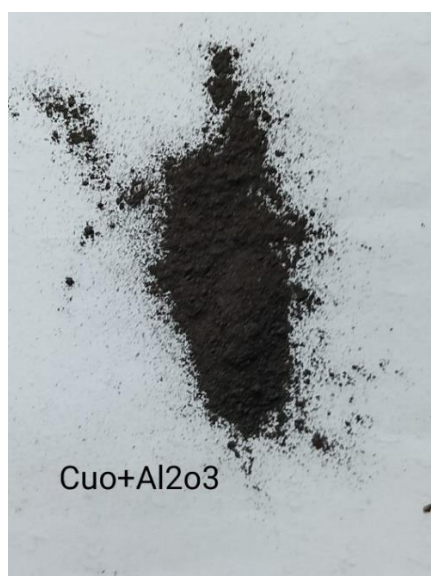


Fig:4,1: $\text{CuO} + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$



Fig:4.2: CuO+ZnO



Fig:4.3:ZnO+Al₂O₃

CHAPTER - 5

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 COPPER OXIDE WITH ZINC OXIDE

This is the SEM image of the combination CuO+ ZnO after heating in the hot oven at 120⁰C for 3 hours. The test has been done in VB ceramics lab. CuO and ZnO, the example is ready in 1:1 proportion. We have taken 1gm of CuO and 1gm of ZnO to expand the warm conductivity of the nano liquids. We blended both nano particels in the 20ml of ethanol with attractive stirrer strategy. After 30min we added 30ml of ethanol for the well blender of the particles in the ethanol. It requires one and half hour to totally blend.

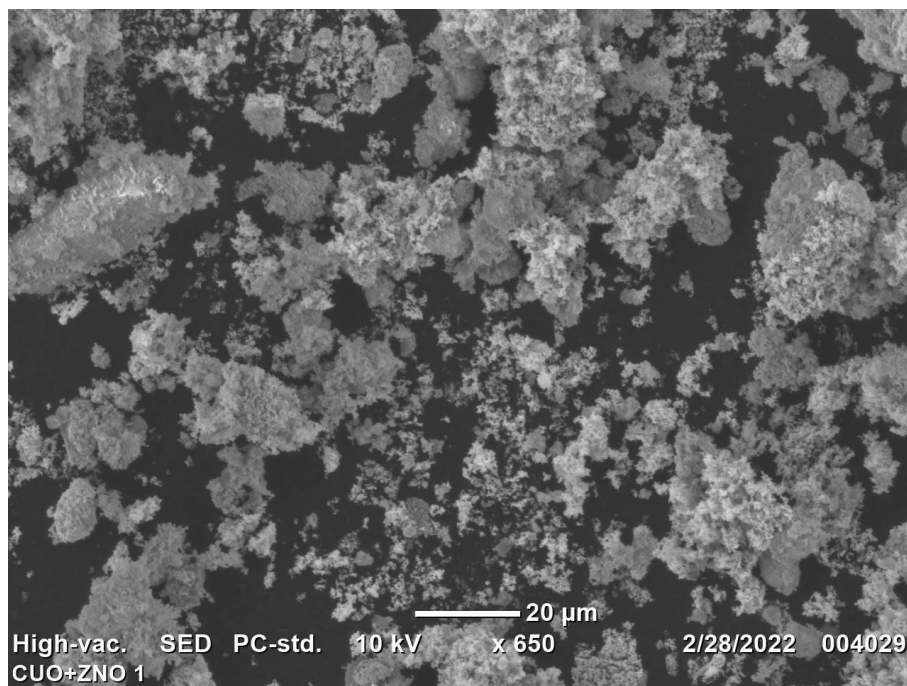


Fig:5.1:CuO+ZnO

5.2 COPPER OXIDE WITH ALUMINIUM OXIDE

This is the SEM image of the combination of CuO+Al₂O₃ powder after heated in the hot oven at 120⁰C for 3 hours. The test has been done in the VB ceramics. Al₂O₃+CuO, the example is ready in 1:1 proportion. We take 1gm of Al₂O₃ and 1gm of CuO, and blended in 20ml of ethanol. After 30min we added 30ml of ethanol for the well blender of the particles in the ethanol. We blended in attractive stirrer strategy. We blended absolutely 1 hour for the total blender of the particles.

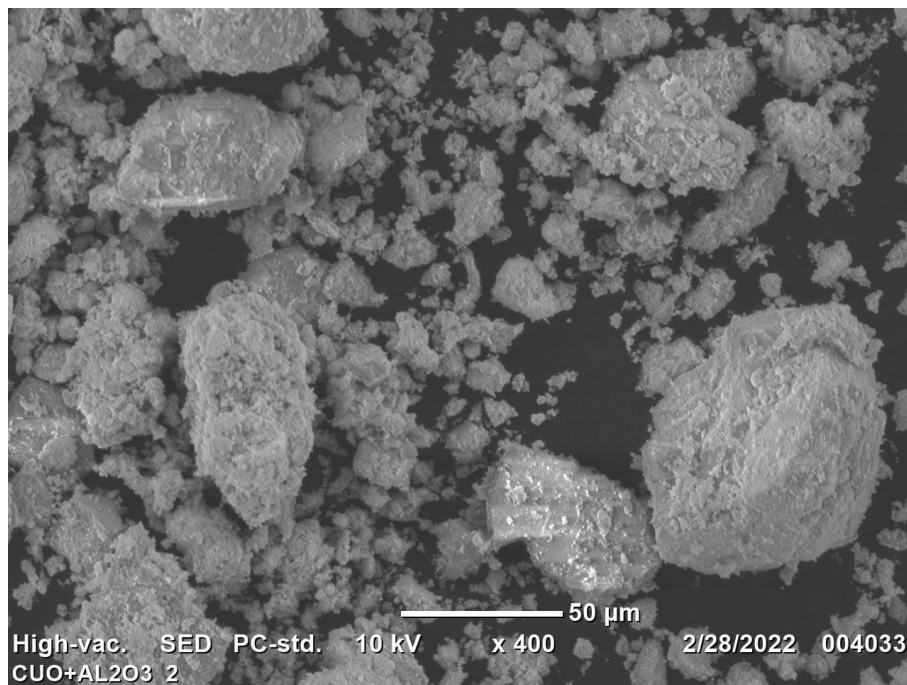


Fig:5.2: CuO+Al₂O₃

5.3 ZINC OXIDE WITH ALUMINIUM OXIDE

This is the SEM image of the combination of ZnO+Al₂O₃ powder after heated in the hot oven at 120⁰C for 3 hours. The test has been done in the VB ceramics. Al₂O₃ and ZnO, the example is ready in 1:1 proportion. We take 1gm

of Al_2O_3 and 1gm of ZnO and blended in 30ml of ethanol by the attractive stirrer technique. After 20min we added 20ml of ethanol for the well blender of the particles in ethanol.

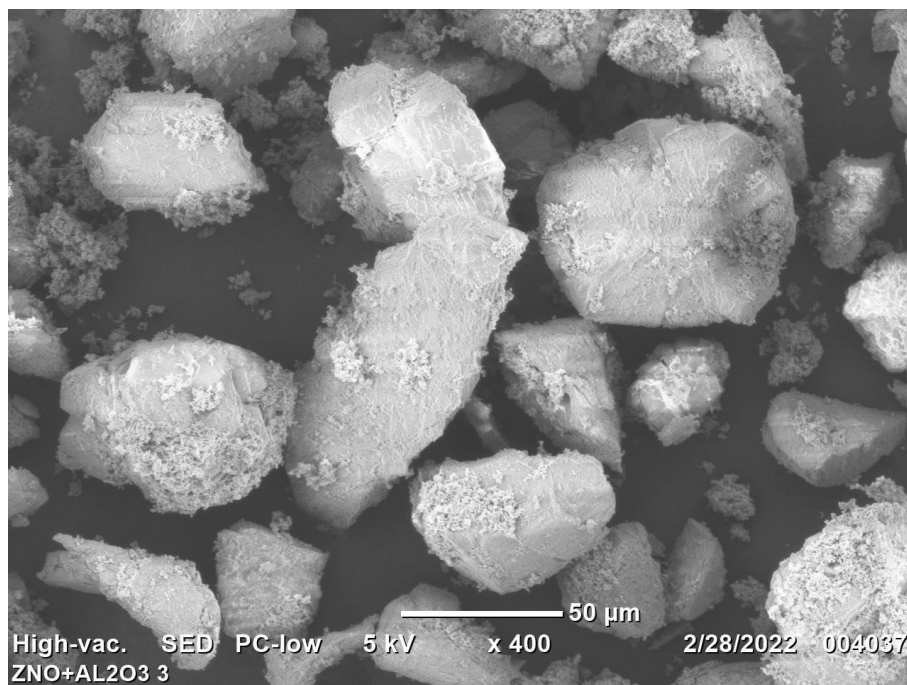


Fig:5.3: $\text{ZnO}+\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 SUMMARY

Dimple usages to perform assortment of warm scattering along the line beginning with one end then onto the following end and besides uses to stay aware of the predictable temperature through the line the movement of speed rate reduces, temperature might be consistent or a slight change occurs in temperature. The working fluids are nano fluids like Al_2O_3 , ZNO and CUO. Each dimple has some game plan of angle regards that, the distance across and significance of the dimple is 20mm and 10mm independently, for one line 20 dimples and another line it contains 40 dimples. SS304 of H-grade 1 meter long, inner estimation of 61.5mm and outside width of 64.5mm. The dimples present in the line raise the speed of hotness move when diverged from smooth surfaces. We organized the 3 blends of the nanofluids like Al_2O_3+ZNO , Al_2O_3+CUO and $CUO+ZNO$ to grow the warm conductivity of the fluids. When the nanofluids are gone through the line and heated, the fluids absorb the hotness produced by the hotness strips. The execution of the hotness pipe is qualified similar to warm resistance and overall hotness move coefficient. Finally, the liquid fill extent is recognized to the extent that lower temperature contrast and warm resistance and higher hotness move coefficient.

6.2 CONCLUSION

We have arranged the nano liquids of three blends like Al_2O_3+CuO , $CuO+ZnO$ and $ZnO+Al_2O_3$. The base liquid is concentrated ethanol.

Furthermore, warmed in the SS304 to test the thermal conductivity of the nano liquids. This task is to test which nano liquid has more warm conductivity. This task is finished the most productive sun based coolant.

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