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Experimental study on the role of nanoparticle deposition in pool boiling CHF enhancement using nanofluids

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Key Words : CHF (); nanofluids (); nanoparticle deposition ()

Abstract

It has been well known that pool boiling CHF in nanofluids compared to pure water significantly increase due to the deposition of nanoparticles on heater surface. This study concerns the characteristics of the nanoparticle deposition layer and its influence on CHF. Pool boiling experiments were carried out with 0.01vol.% water-TiO₂ nanofluids to obtain various nanoparticle-deposited heaters. CHF on the prepared heaters was measured during pool boiling in pure water. The heater surfaces were visualized using scanning electron microscope (SEM) and also characterized using contact angle and capillarity. The results showed that the CHF enhancement in nanofluids was completely dependent upon the structural and physicochemical characteristics of the nanoparticle deposition layer.

D: (m) 가 [1-3]. 200% 가
 I: 가 (A)
 L: (m)
 L_c: (m) Zuber [4] 가
 q''_{CHF}: (W/m²) [5] -TiO₂ -Al₂O₃
 q''_{max}: 가 (W/m²) 가
 Q'': 가 (J/m²) 가
 t_{boiling}: (sec)
 V: 가 (V)
 Greek Letters 가
 θ: (degree) Sefiane [6]
 1. 가

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*

0.01 vol.% -TiO₂

가

2.

2.1

가 pH

3 가 가

TiO₂, Fig. 1
silicon wafer

23 nm 가

μm

가 nm 가 nm

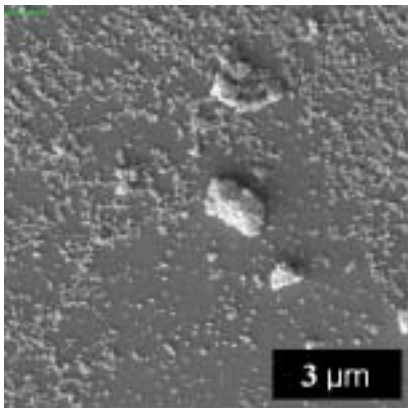


Fig. 1 SEM image of 0.01 vol.% water-TiO₂ nanofluids dried on silicon wafer

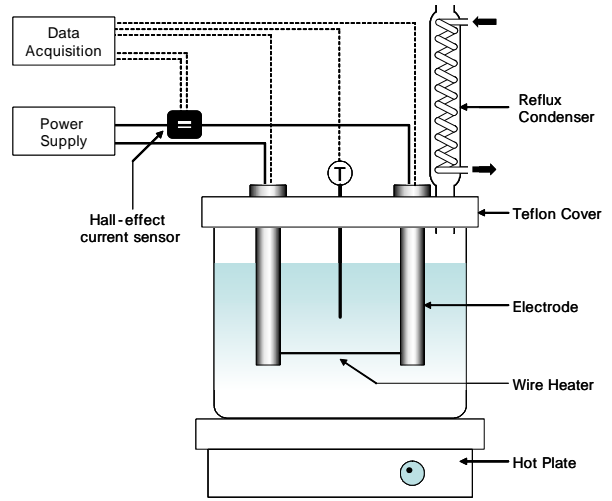


Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of experimental apparatus

2.2

[5]

[5]

Fig. 2

Pyrex glass

heating corning hot plate
0.2 mm Teflon, pre-

HP agilent DC power supply (120 V/18 A)

가 HP agilent 34970A data acquisition system

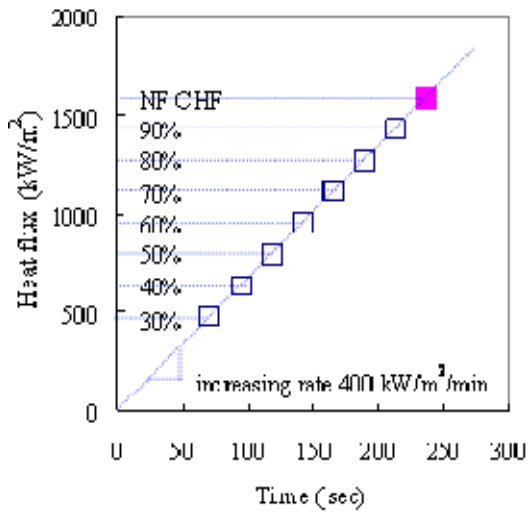
100 °C

가 가

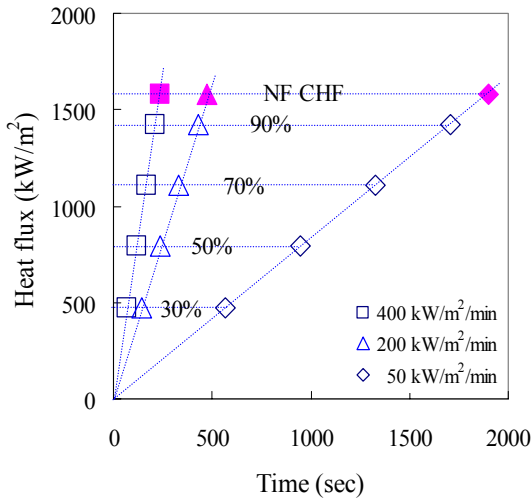
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$$q''_{CHF} = \frac{VI}{\pi DL} \quad (1)$$

±4.4%



(a) Case 1



(b) Case 2

Fig. 3 Experimental cases of pool boiling in nanofluids

NiCr
0.01 vol.% -TiO₂
950,
1582 kW/m²
Fig. 3 (a), (b) 가
Case 1 0.01 vol.% -TiO₂ 가
400 kW/m²/min 가
가, Fig. 3(a) 1582 kW/m²
30~90% 7 가

400 kW/m²/min 가
Case 2 가 가
(400, 200, 50 kW/m²) Fig. 3(b)
case 1 가 가

3.

3.1

Figs. 4 5

(가 가)
Fig. 4 Fig. 3(a) case 1

가 가 가
가 가 가
가 가 가

Fig. 5 Fig. 3(b) case 2
가 70%

Figs. 4 5

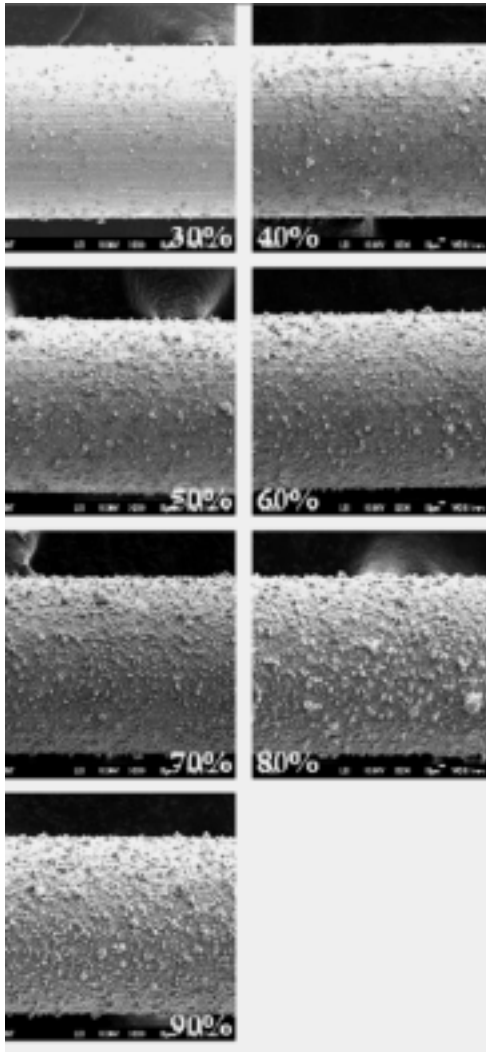


Fig. 4 SEM images of heater surfaces subsequent to pool boiling of nanofluids with various maximum applied heat flux (case 1)

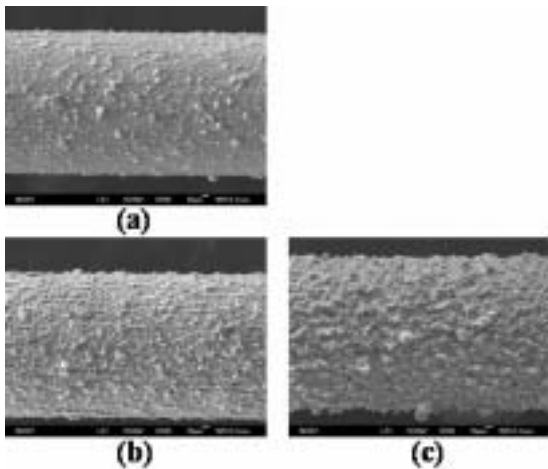


Fig. 5 SEM images of heater surfaces subsequent to pool boiling of nanofluids with different heat flux increasing rate for 70% maximum applied heat flux of $q''_{CHF, NF}$ (case 2): (a) 400 kW/m²/min; (b) 200 kW/m²/min; (c) 50 kW/m²/min

3.2

Figs. 6 7 cases 1 2

3.1

가

Fig. 6

NiCr

가

가

Fig. 4

가 , 50%

가

Fig. 7

가

Fig. 5

가

가

가

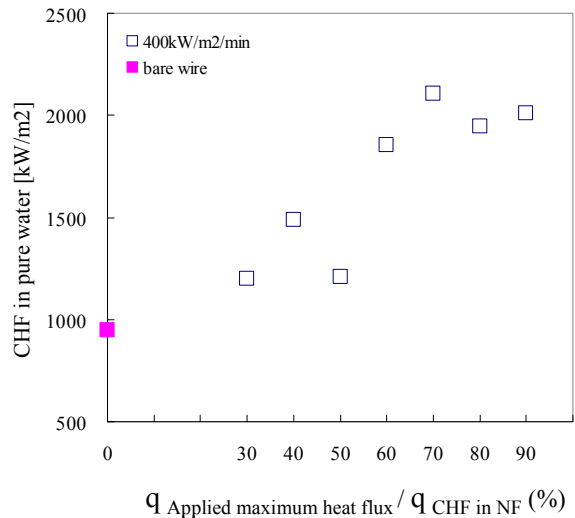


Fig. 6 q''_{CHF} of water on the nanoparticle-deposited heaters obtained from case 1

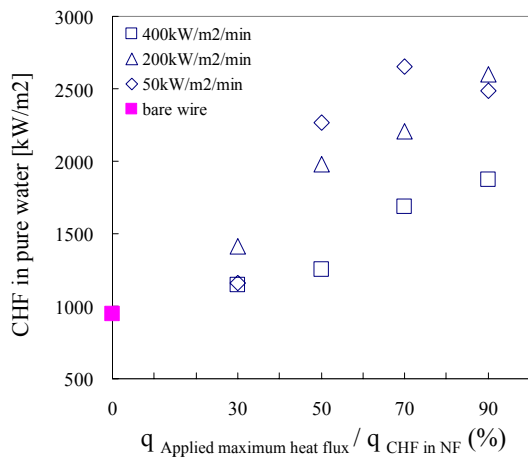


Fig. 7 q''_{CHF} of water on the nanoparticle-deposited heaters obtained from case 2

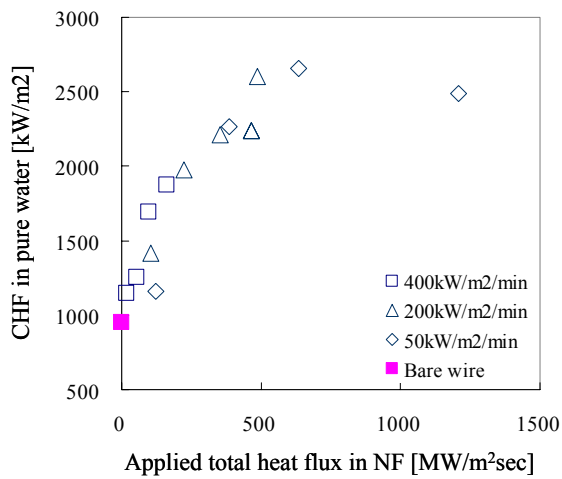


Fig. 8 Dependency of q''_{CHF} of water on the nanoparticle-deposited heaters on the total applied heat during boiling of nanofluids

가

$$Q'' = \frac{1}{2} \times t_{\text{boiling}} \times q''_{\text{max}} \quad (2)$$

가
가

, Fig. 8

가

3.3

Fig. 9

NiCr
NiCr
60° 가
가
가
dry/hot spot 가

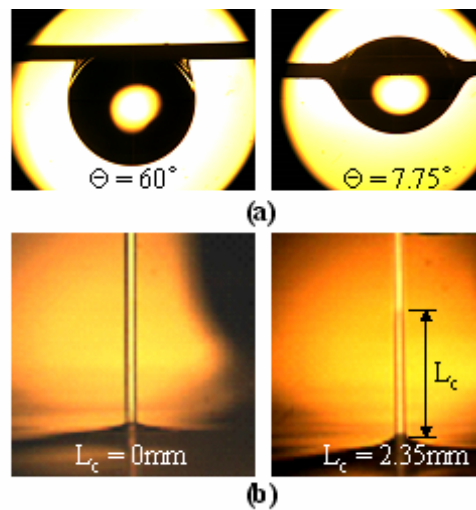


Fig. 9 Characterization of bare (left) and nanoparticle-deposited (right) NiCr wires: (a) contact angle, (b) capillary wicking height

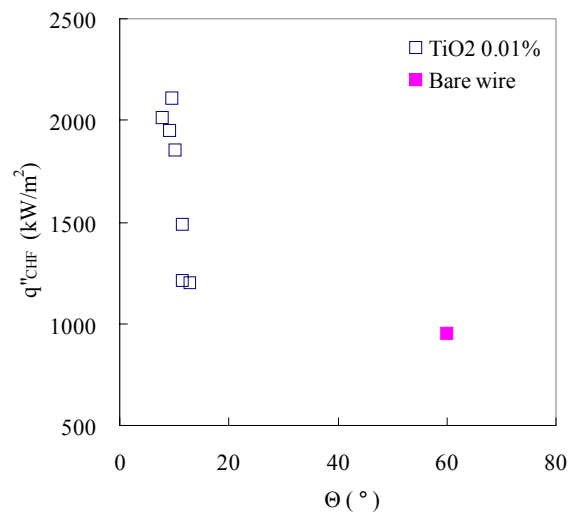


Fig. 10 Relationship of q''_{CHF} and contact angle of pure water on nanoparticle-deposited surfaces (case 1)

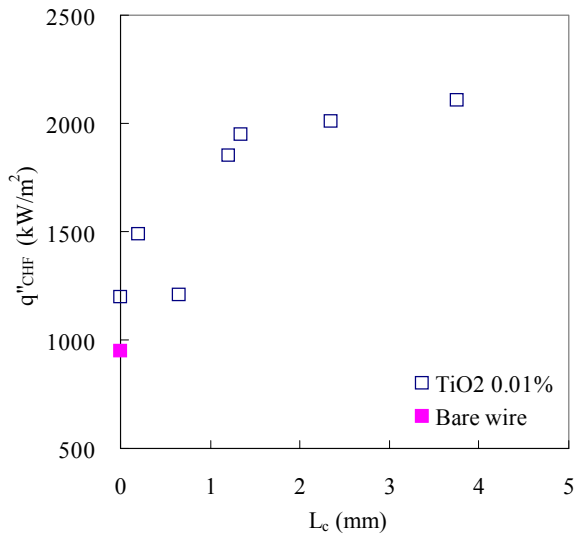


Fig. 11 Contact angles of water on bare and nanoparticle-coated wires (case 1)

Fig. 10

[7].

Fig. 11

case 1 50%

Tehver [8]

0.01 vol.% -TiO₂

1. 가
2. 가 , 가
3. 가

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