

## Preparation of Nanofluid (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-water) for Energy Storage

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**Abstract:** Nanofluids are suspensions of nanoparticles in base fluids, a new challenge for thermal sciences provided by nanotechnology. Nanofluids have unique features different from conventional solid-liquid mixtures in which mm or  $\mu\text{m}$  sized particles of metals and non-metals are dispersed. At this research adding of small weight percent of Aluminum oxide (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) for weight percent of (0.1, 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4 wt.%) to pure water as energy storage in different industrial applications, which gave us different behavior, adding 0.1, 0.2 and 0.4 wt.% gave low temperature gradient than the pure water, while 0.3 wt.% gave greater temperature gradient than pure water which is desired.

**Keywords:** Nanomaterials, Nanofluids, Thermal Energy, Energy Storage.

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### I. Introduction

Nanofluids are solid-liquid composite materials consisting of solid nanoparticles or nanofibers with sizes typically of 1–100 nm suspended in liquid. It has been shown that nanoparticles with higher thermal conductivity than their surrounding liquid can increase the effective thermal conductivity of suspension. For example, a small amount (<1% volume fraction) of Cu nanoparticles or carbon nanotubes dispersed in water or oil was reported to increase the inherently poor thermal conductivity of the liquid by 74% and 150% [1, 2]. Nanotechnology provides new area of research to process and produce materials with average crystallite sizes below 100 nm called nanomaterials. The term “nanomaterials” encompasses a wide range of materials including nanocrystalline materials, nanocomposites, carbon nanotubes and quantum dots [4].

Nanofluids clearly exhibit improved thermo-physical properties such as thermal conductivity, thermal diffusivity, viscosity and convective heat transfer coefficient. The property change of nanofluids depends on the volumetric fraction of nanoparticles, shape and size of the nanomaterials as shown by Yang et al. [5]. Heat transfer fluids have inherently low thermal conductivity that greatly limits the heat exchange efficiency. While the effectiveness of extending surfaces and redesigning heat exchange equipments to increase the heat transfer rate has reached a limit, many research activities have been carried out attempting to improve the thermal transport properties of the fluids by adding more thermally conductive solids into liquids. Liquid dispersions of nanoparticles, which have been termed “nanofluids”, exhibit substantially higher thermal conductivities than those of the corresponding base fluids [6].

Very high thermal conductivity and extreme stability have always been desired for heat transfer fluids with particles. Fluids having this important combination of features did not exist till the advent of nanofluids. Nanofluid technology could make the process more energy efficient and cost effective. These nanofluids could be used in a wide range of industrial applications. Demand for ultra-high-performance cooling in electronics has been increasing, and conventional enhanced surface techniques have reached their limit with regard to improving heat transfer. Since nanoparticles are relatively much smaller than the diameter of microchannel flow passages, smooth-flowing nanofluids could provide the solution. Since nanofluids can flow in microchannels without clogging, they would be suitable coolants. These could enhance cooling of MEMS under extreme heat flux conditions [7].

Specific heat capacity of solvents can also be enhanced by doping with nanoparticles. Nelson et al. [8] reported that the specific heat capacity of polyalphaolefin was enhanced by 50% on addition of ex-foliated graphite nanoparticles at 0.6% concentration by weight. Shin and Banerjee [9] synthesized molten salt-based silica nanofluid and observed 26% enhanced specific heat capacity for 1% weight concentration.

Thermal energy storage (TES) systems at high temperatures are required to improve the operational efficiencies and reliability of solar thermal energy conversion systems. The materials that are compatible for these applications—such as alkali-nitrates, alkali carbonates, and alkali-chlorides—as well as their eutectics—have very low specific heat capacities, usually less than 2 J/g K, while, to compare, the specific heat of water is 4.2 J/g K at room temperature.

The thermal conductivity of these materials is also low—usually, 1 W/m K. The thermophysical properties of molten salts can be improved by doping with small quantities of nanoparticles, thus realizing a high temperature nanofluid [10].

Direct absorption solar collectors have been proposed for a variety of applications such as water heating; however the efficiency of these collectors is limited by the absorption properties of the working fluid. Otanicar et al. [3] demonstrated efficiency improvements of up to 5% in solar thermal collectors by utilizing nanofluids as the absorption mechanism. The experimental and numerical results demonstrate an initial rapid increase in efficiency with volume fraction, followed by a leveling off in efficiency as volume fraction continues to increase.

In this research we prepared nanofluid (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Water) of different weight percent for thermal energy storage in many industrial applications.

## II. Results and Discussion

Results were obtained for adding Alumina (nanoparticles of 20 to 30 nanometer) with 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4 wt.% to pure water.

Figure(1) shows the relationship between the temperature of the heating fluid with heat loss time, one can observe that when adding (0.1, 0.2 and 0.4wt.% of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) to pure water the temperature gradient will be less than the case of pure water because it will minimize the heat capacity of the whole mixture(Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Water), while when adding 0.3wt.% the temperature gradient will be greater than the pure water case which is desired.

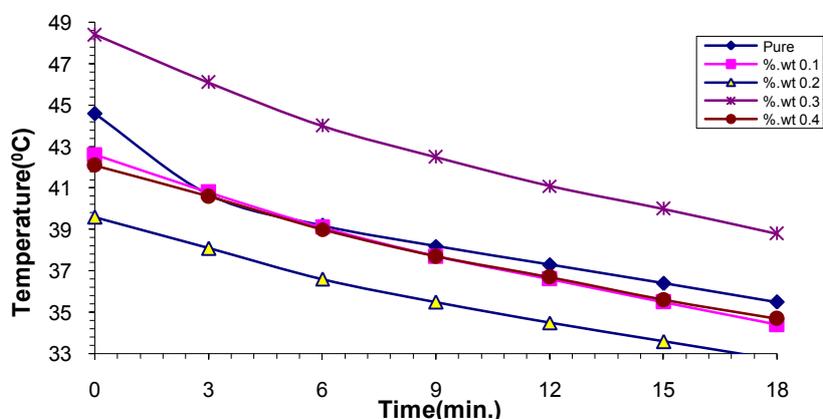


Figure (1) Variation of Storage Temperature with time of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-Water (Nanofluid)

## III. Conclusions

From the present work we can deduce the following conclusions:

1. Adding nanoparticles (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) to pure water at small quantities (0.3%) will minimize the heating loss time, also ability to heat gain is greater than pure water.
2. Adding nanoparticles (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) to pure water for (0.1, 0.2 and 0.4wt.%) will maximize the heating loss time, ability to heat gain is less than the case of pure water.
3. It is possible to save energy by very small quantities of nanoparticles.

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