



## Numerical and experimental investigation of flow structure and behavior of nanofluids flow impingement on horizontal flat plate



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### article info

#### Article history:

Received 7 July 2015

Received in revised form 24 November 2015

Accepted 11 December 2015

Available online 29 December 2015

#### Keywords:

Heat transfer

Local Nusselt number

Average Nusselt number

Impinging

Free jet

Nanofluid

### abstract

Numerical and experimental studies have been conducted to investigate flow structure and heat transfer of nanofluid jet normally impinging on a flat plate.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ -water is used as working fluid. The governing equations are numerically solved using finite volume approach together with SIMPLER algorithm. A wide spectrum of experimental and numerical simulations has been done. The results covered wide ranges of Reynolds number,  $Re$ , from 3000 to 32,000, nanofluid volume fraction,  $\phi$ , from 0 to 10%. The dimension-less distance from jet nozzle to the horizontal plate was kept constant at 3. An experimental apparatus was constructed to measure the film thickness distribution, wall temperature and temperature of flowing fluid. The effects of  $Re$  and  $\phi$  are investigated on the film thickness distribution, isothermal contours, and both local and average Nusselt numbers. A good agreement was found between the numerical and experimental results as well as the previous cited results. The results showed that the increasing of nanoparticle percent increases the convective heat transfer coefficient compared with the pure water. At  $\phi = 10.0\%$  and  $Re = 24,000$  the heat transfer coefficient increases by 62% compared with the pure water. The effect of nanofluid type ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ - $\text{TiO}_2$ - $\text{CuO}$ ) is studied numerically. It has been observed that the  $\text{CuO}$  nanofluid increases the heat transfer by 8.9% and 12% compared to aluminum and titanium nano-fluid respectively.