

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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Boris Grigoriev, Anatoly Gerasimov, Igor ALEXANDROV: Transport Properties of n-Undecane and n-Tridecane.....	78
Vagif HASANOV, Ahmad Muslumov, Adila Zeynalova: Density measurements of n.butanol+ benzene in the temperature range from 290 K to 560 K and at pressures up to 60 MPa.....	80
Robert Hellmann, Eckard BICH: <i>Ab initio</i> calculation of the transport properties of heavy water in the dilute gas limit.....	81
Fidan Ibrahimova, Nuray Ahmedova, Nizameddin Babanly, Asif MAMMADOV: Thermodynamic calculation and 3d modeling of the P-T-X diagram Cu-Pb-Se and Ag-Pb-Se systems.....	82
Hikmet IBRAHIMOV, Nihad Guliyev, Jamil Alekberov, Zenfira Ibrahimova, Sara Malikli: The study of obtaining of carbon nanotubes based on C5 fraction with CVD method.....	83
Hasan İlhan, Ugur Tamer, Necdet SAĞLAM: The Detection of E. coli using lateral flow Immunoassay of PEI modified Fe ₃ O ₄ /Au nanoparticles.....	84
Heorhi KUKHARONAK: Research working process of a diesel engine using butanol-containing fuels.....	85
Tatiana LUKIANOVA, Nikolay Lukianov, Igor Motovoy, Olga Khliyeva, Vitaly Zhelezny: Experimental investigation of the influence of the nanoparticles TiO ₂ additives on thermophysical properties of R141b.....	86
Abel Maharramov, Gunel Aliyeva, Alakbar Huseynzada, Zarema Gakhramanova, Namiq Shikhaliyev, Ilaha Hasanova, Mirjavid Aghayev, Sarvinaz Hajiyeva, Narmina GULIYEVA, Alibala Aliyev: Synthesis and characterization of ni doped TiO ₂ nanoparticles and investigation of their photocatalytic activity.....	87
Abel Maharramov, Alakbar Huseynzada, Mirjavid Aghayev, Sarvinaz Hajiyeva, Ilaha Hasanova, Narmina GULIYEVA, Musgunaz Akhundova, Gunel Aliyeva, Jamil Aghasiyev: Synthesis of graphene oxide modified supramolecular ensembles and their application.....	88
Matanat MEHRABOVA, Hidayet Nuriyev, Teymur Taghiyev, Vusala Poladova, Aygul Hasanli: Electrical properties of CdMnTe thin films irradiated by gamma quanta.....	89
Atena Pîrvan-Moldovan, Roxana Diana PAȘCA: Rhombic polyhedra of propellanic nature for thermodynamic studies	90
Emin NASIRLI, Minavar Ibrahimova, Sevda Rafiyeva, Almaz Tagiyeva, Mammad Mammadov, Fizuli Nasirov: Zink phenolates - new highly active catalysts in the cycloaddition reaction of carbon dioxide and ethylene oxide.....	91
Çiğdem Öter, Özlem SELÇUK ZORER: Sorption of U(IV) onto amidoximated poly[N-(3,4-dicyanophenyl)acrilamide]	92
Galina PETRIK: About new approach to the solution of problems of low-parametrical equations of state....	93
Atena PÎRVAN-MOLDOVAN, Beata Szeffler: Exploring cephalosporins through qsar and molecular docking.....	94
Nigar RZAYEVA: Effective inhibitors of corrosion on the basis of halogogenous complexes of natural oil acids.....	95

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE NANOPARTICLES TiO₂ ADDITIVES ON THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF R141b

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Recently, the information given in the literature on the influence of nanoparticles additives on the thermophysical properties of coolants and working substances of refrigerant systems as well as on the intensity of heat transfer processes very often disagree. To estimate the intensity of heat transfer processes in refrigeration systems, it is necessary to have information about the thermophysical properties of nanocoolants and nanorefrigerants.

In the presented study the model refrigerant R141b was chosen as the base liquid for the preparation of the nanofluid. TiO₂ nanoparticles with a size in the powder of less than 25 nm (CAS No. 1317-70-0, Sigma-Aldrich) was used as additives. To prepare the nanofluid a two-stage method was used. The mass fraction of nanoparticles in nanofluid was 0.1%. It was impossible to prepare a colloidally stable system of R141b / TiO₂ nanoparticles without surfactants. After preliminary researches, it was decided to use surfactant Span80 (CAS No. 1338-43-8, Sigma-Aldrich) in mass fraction 0.1 % for the preparation of nanofluid R141b / TiO₂ nanoparticles.

Measurements on the surface tension of the samples were carried out in the temperature range of 290-345 K. Expanded uncertainty of surface tension measurement was 0.21 mN m⁻¹ (0.95 level of confidence). The experimental apparatus implemented differential capillary rise method.

Viscosity measurements for the samples in the temperature range of 285-295 K were carried out using an experimental setup principally composed a glass capillary viscometer with a suspended level. Expanded uncertainty of measurements was 0.051 mm² s⁻¹ (0.95 level of confidence). Viscosity measurements for the samples in the temperature range 295-355 K were carried out using an experimental setup based on the rolling-ball method. Expanded uncertainty of measurements was 0.6%.

The thermal conductivity measurements of the samples were carried out in the temperature range of 290-350 K by the transient hot wire method. Expanded uncertainty of measurements did not exceed 0.0017 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹.

Measurements on the heat capacity of the samples were carried out in the temperature range of 290-345 K by an adiabatic calorimeter. Expanded uncertainty of measurements did not exceed 0.75%.

The effect of additives of nanoparticles and surfactants on surface tension and thermal conductivity was no considerable. The nanoparticles additives into R141b lead to viscosity increased by 0.8-1% and surfactant additives into R141b lead to significantly decreased in viscosity (by 3-4%). The nanoparticles additives into R141b lead to heat capacity decreased by 1.5-2%. Heat capacity increased insignificantly with surfactant additive.

The effects of nanoparticles TiO₂ and surfactant Span80 on the temperature dependence of the thermophysical properties of the refrigerant R141b are analyzed in detail in the report. We can state that the effect of nanoparticles and surfactants additives is ambiguous. It was shown the additivity rule could not use to calculate nanofluids heat capacity. It is shown the significant effect of nanoparticles additives on the viscosity of R141b based nanofluid. But there is an ability to regulate nanofluid viscosity by surfactant Span80 additives.

The availability of experimental data obtained under consistent and reproducible conditions creates many opportunities for the development of new models for predicting properties of nanofluids.