

## LAMPIRAN

### Data Hasil Simulasi disetiap Variasi Campuran:

Variasi konsentrasi 0.1%

	<b>Reynolds Number</b>	<b>Re kalkulasi</b>	<b>Nasselt Number</b>	<b>h</b>
1	9350	9442.21	773.688	5591.69
2	13800	13936.1	107.122	7742.03
3	18500	18621.9	137.242	9918.87
4	23000	23151.5	165.234	11942

Variasi konsentrasi 0.5%

	<b>Reynolds Number</b>	<b>Re kalkulasi</b>	<b>Nusselt Number</b>	<b>h</b>
1	9350	9536.4	788.354	5697.69
2	13800	14075.1	109.285	7898.35
3	18500	18566.8	138.042	9976.74
4	23000	23083.1	165.96	11994.5

Variasi konsentrasi 1%

	<b>Reynolds Number</b>	<b>Re kalkulasi</b>	<b>Nusselt number</b>	<b>h</b>
1	9350	9654.13	805.116	5818.82
2	13800	14248.9	111.419	8052.57
3	18500	18500	138.774	10029.6
4	23000	23000	166.779	12053.7

Variasi konsentrasi 1.5 %

	<b>Reynolds Number</b>	<b>Re kalkulasi</b>	<b>Nusselt number</b>	<b>h</b>
1	9350	9771.87	815.331	5892.66
2	13800	14422.6	113.161	8178.52
3	18500	18435.2	139.098	10053.1
4	23000	22919.5	167.211	12084.8

Tabel Perhitungan hasil Keseluruhan Pengaruh Variasi Konsentrasi Terhadap Nusselt number

Pengaruh Variasi Konsentrasi Terhadap Nusselt number									
NO	Re	0,1%	Peningkatan	0,5%	Peningkatan	1%	Peningkatan	1,5%	Peningkatan
1	9350	77	8.970141	79	11.03577	81	13.39662	82	14.83535
2	13800	107	8.20404	109	10.38889	111	12.54444	113	14.30404
3	18500	137	9.7936	138	10.4336	139	11.0192	139	11.2784
4	23000	165	10.156	166	10.66667	167	11.186	167	11.474
Rata-rata			9.280945		10.63123		12.03657		12.97295

Tabel Hasil perhitungan Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Rata-rata dan Nusselt number

Koefisien Perpindahan Panas Rata-rata dan Nusselt number									
NO	Re	0.1%	Peningkatan	0,5%	Peningkatan	1%	Peningkatan	1,5%	Peningkatan
1	9350	5591.69	4.791006	5697.69	6.777498	5818.82	9.047533	5892.66	10.43133
2	13800	7742.03	4.584292	7898.35	6.695962	8052.57	8.779265	8178.52	10.48068
3	18500	9,919	5.400365	9,977	6.015306	10029.6	6.577009	10,053	6.826726
4	23000	11942	6.065316	11994.5	6.531606	12053.7	7.057402	12084.8	7.333623
Rata-rata			5.210245		6.505093		7.865303		8.76809

Tabel Hasil Validasi Persamaan Dittus-Boelter

Validasi Dengan Persamaan Dittus-bolter					
NO	Re	0% (dari perhitungan h)	Dittus-bolter	Nu 0%	Peningkatan
1	9350	5336.04	75.51184	71	6.354704
02	13800	7402.67	103.1025	99	4.1439
3	18500	9410.66	130.3476	125	4.278105
4	23000	11259.1	155.1487	150	3.432441
Rata rata					4.552287

Tabel Termovisik Dari TiO<sub>2</sub>/Air

NO.	THERMOPHYSICAL PROPERTIES TiO <sub>2</sub> /Water			
1	<b>Referensi nilai properti pada suhu 300K</b>			
2	<b>Thermal conductivity TiO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>Kp</b>	8.7	W/m.K
3	<b>Thermal conductivity Water</b>	<b>Kbf</b>	0.6	W/m.K
4	<b>Density of TiO<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>pp</b>	4240	Kg/m <sup>3</sup>
5	<b>Density of Water</b>	<b>pbf</b>	997	Kg/m <sup>3</sup>
6	<b>Dynamic viscosity of water</b>	<b>nbf</b>	0.001003	Kg/m.s
7	<b>Specific heat of water</b>	<b>Cpbf</b>	4170	J/Kg.K
8	<b>Specific heat of nanoparticle</b>	<b>Cpnf</b>	689	J/Kg.K

## LAMPIRAN PERHITUNGAN

### 1. Viskositas

$$\rho_{nf} = (1 + 2,5\phi_p) \rho_{bf}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{nf} &= (1 + 2,5 \times 0,001 \text{ Kg/m.s}) 0,001 \text{ Kg/m.s} \\ &= 0,001 \text{ Ns/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

### 2. Densitas

$$\rho_{nf} = \phi \rho_p + (1-\phi) \rho_{bf}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{nf} &= 0,001 \text{ Kg/m.s} \times 4240 \text{ Kg/m}^3 + (1-0,001 \text{ Kg/m.s}) \times 997 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \\ &= 1,003 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Panas spesifik

$$Cp_{nf} = \frac{(1 - \phi)(\rho Cp)_{bf} + \phi (\rho Cp)_p}{(1 - \phi)\rho_{bf} + \phi \rho_p}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cp_{nf} &= \frac{(1-0,001 \text{ Kg/m.s}) \times (997 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \times 4170 \text{ J/ Kg.K}) + 0,001 \text{ Kg/m.s} \times (4240 \text{ Kg/m}^3 \times 689 \text{ J/Kg.K})}{(1-0,001 \text{ Kg/m.s}) \times 997 \text{ Kg/m}^3 + 0,001 \text{ Kg/m.s} \times 4240 \text{ Kg/m}^3} \\ &= 4154,5 \text{ J/Kg.K} \end{aligned}$$

### 4. Konduktivitas Termal

$$K_{nf} = \frac{K_p + K_{bf} + 2(K_p - K_{bf})\phi}{K_p + 2K_{bf} - (K_p - K_{bf})\phi} K_{bf}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_{nf} &= \frac{8,7 \text{ W/m.K} + 0,6 \text{ W/m.K} + 2(8,7 \text{ W/m.K} - 0,6 \text{ W/m.K}) 0,001}{8,7 \text{ W/m.K} + 2 \times 0,6 \text{ W/m.K} - (8,7 \text{ W/m.K} - 0,6 \text{ W/m.K}) 0,001} \times 0,6 \text{ W/m.K} \\ &= 0,56508 \text{ W/m.K} \end{aligned}$$

### 5. Reynolds Number

$$Re = \frac{\rho u D}{\mu}$$

$$9350 = \frac{4240 \text{ Kg/m.s} \times v \times 0,08 \text{ m}}{0,001 \text{ Ns/m}^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 4240 \text{ Kg/m.s} \times 0,08 \text{ m} = 339,2 \\
 &= 9350 \times 0,001 \text{ Ns/m}^2 = 9,35 \\
 &= 36,278
 \end{aligned}$$

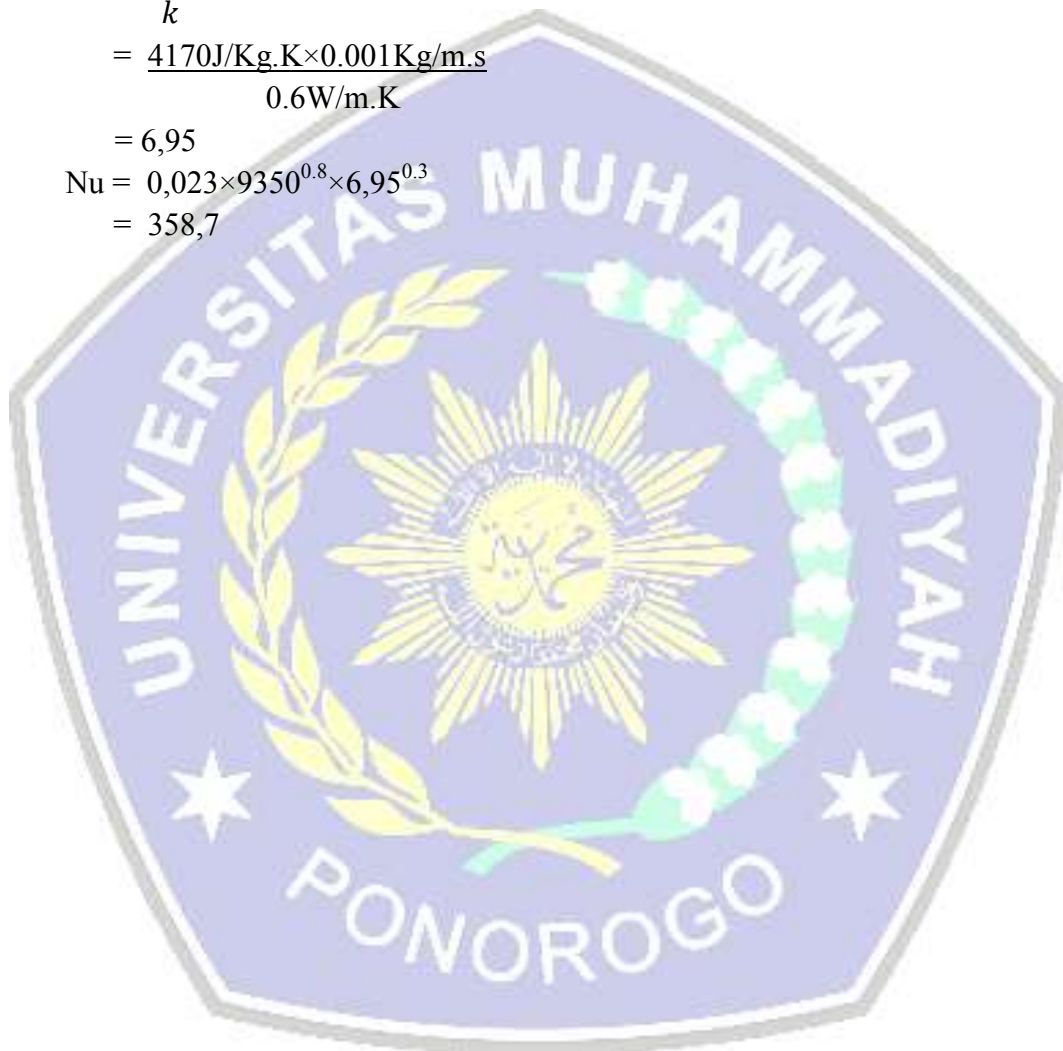
**6. Perhitungan Nusselt Number**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Nu} &= 0,023\text{Re}^{0.8}\text{Pr}^{0.3} \\
 &= 0,023 \times 9350^{0.8} \times \text{Pr}^{0.3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pr} &= \frac{C_p \cdot \mu}{k} \\
 &= \frac{4170 \text{ J/Kg.K} \times 0.001 \text{ Kg/m.s}}{0.6 \text{ W/m.K}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 6,95$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Nu} &= 0,023 \times 9350^{0.8} \times 6,95^{0.3} \\
 &= 358,7
 \end{aligned}$$



Kegiatan Pengambilan Data Simulasi Di lab.

