

Supplementary Information

Heat transfer enhancement of water-based highly crumpled few-layer graphene nanofluids

Ahmad Amiri ¹, Goodarz Ahmadi ², Mehdi Shanbedi ^{3,*}, Mohamad Mehdi Etemadi ³, Mohd Nashrul Mohd Zubir ¹,

B.T. Chew ¹, S.N. Kazi ^{1,*}

¹ Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

² Department of Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering, Clarkson University, Potsdam, NY 13699, USA

³ Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran

* Corresponding authors' Email:

mehdi.shanbedi@stu-mail.um.ac.ir (M. Shanbedi)

salimnewaz@um.edu.my (S. N. Kazi)

Set-up:

The positioning of the thermocouples is illustrated in Figure S₁, schematically. Thermocouples were installed at outer surface of the cylindrical tube in order to avoid boundary layer interruption originating from the thermocouple probe protruding into the conduit inner surface, as shown in Figure S₁. The boundary conditions used in the experiment was as follow. After expansion, there is a constant heat flux of 600 W provided by DC power supplies. Also, the inlet fluid rate was in the range of 1 to 16 Lit/min.

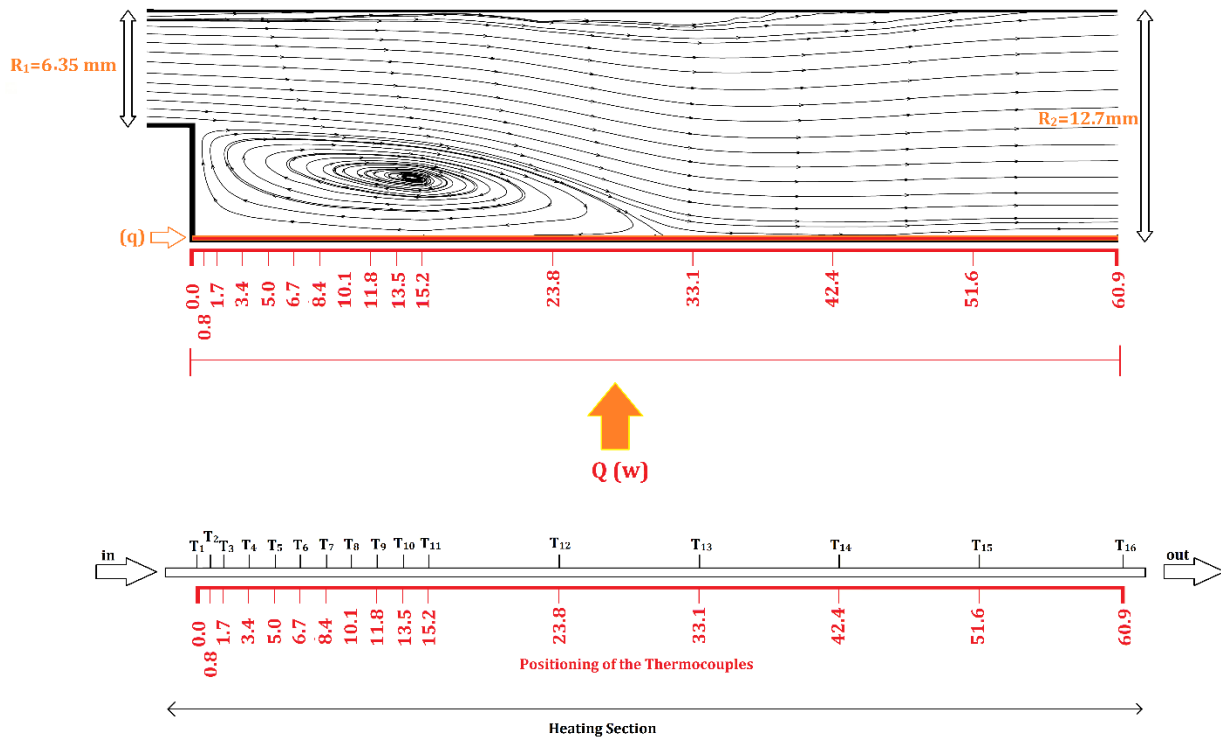


Figure S₁. Schematic view of the test section.

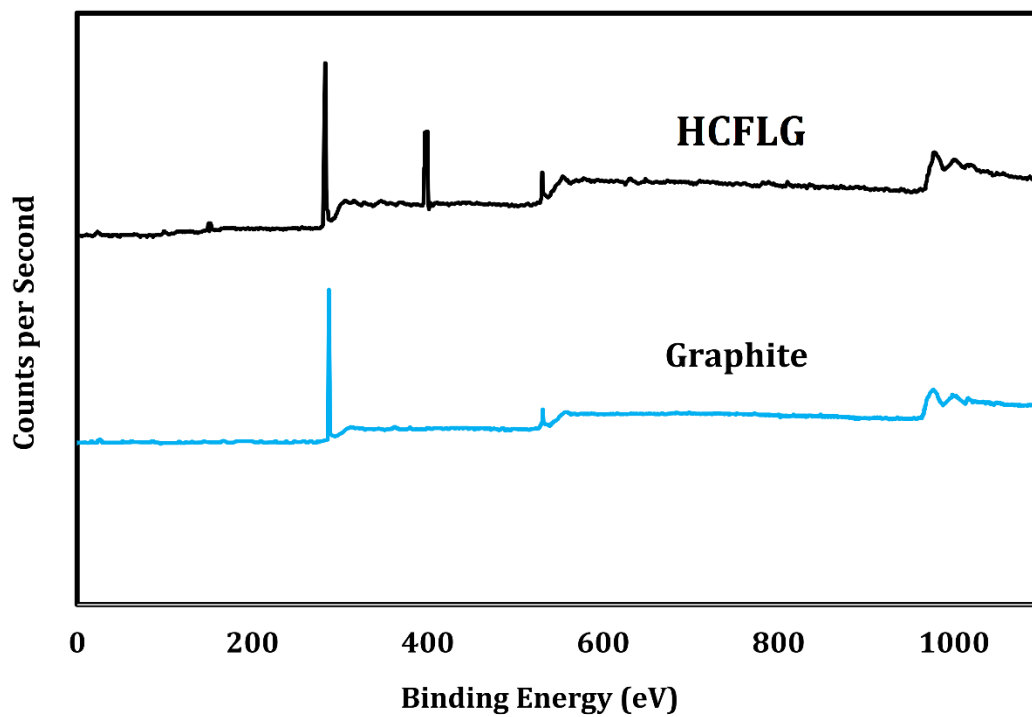


Figure S2. XPS survey spectra of pristine graphite and HCFLG

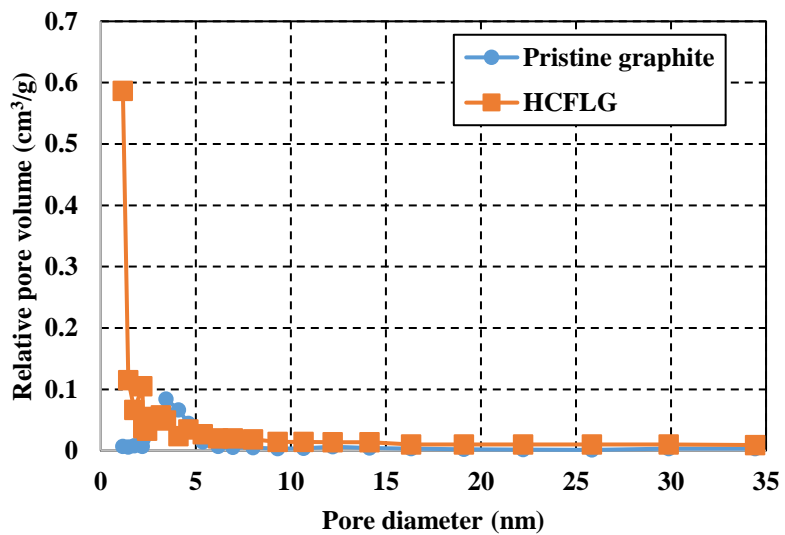


Figure S3. The pore size distribution curves of pristine graphite and HCFLG.

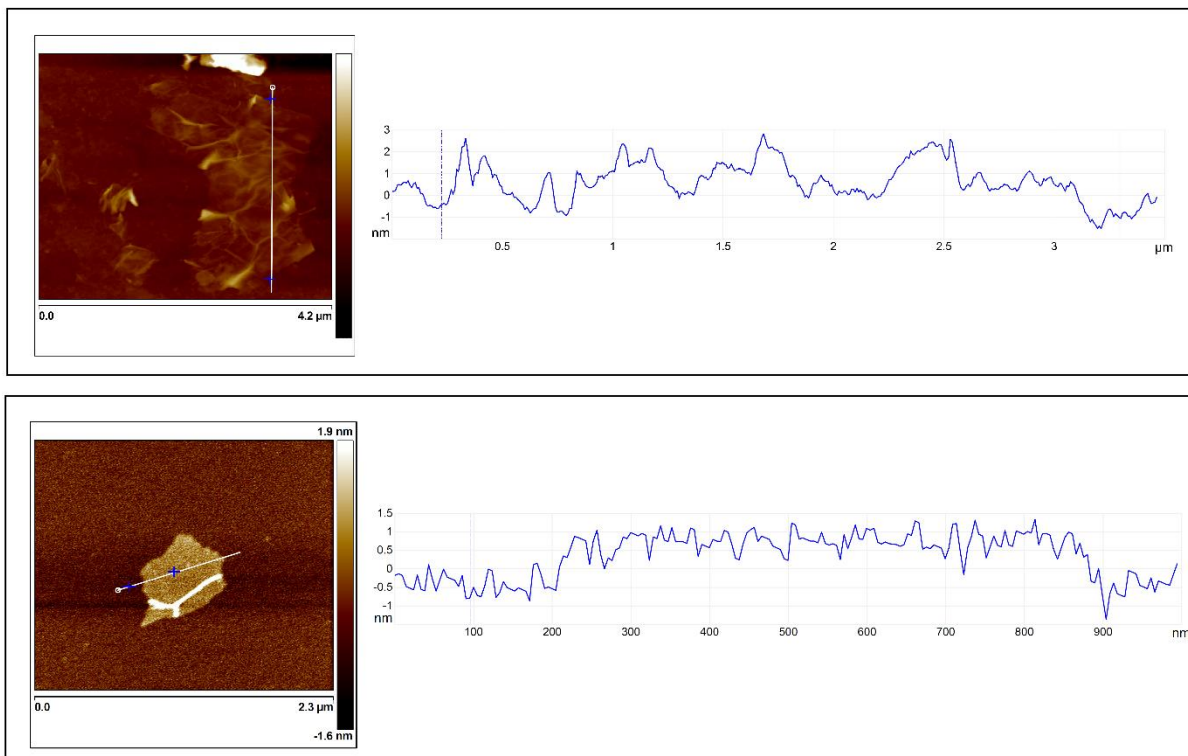


Figure S4. AFM ichnography and cross-section contour of HCFLG.

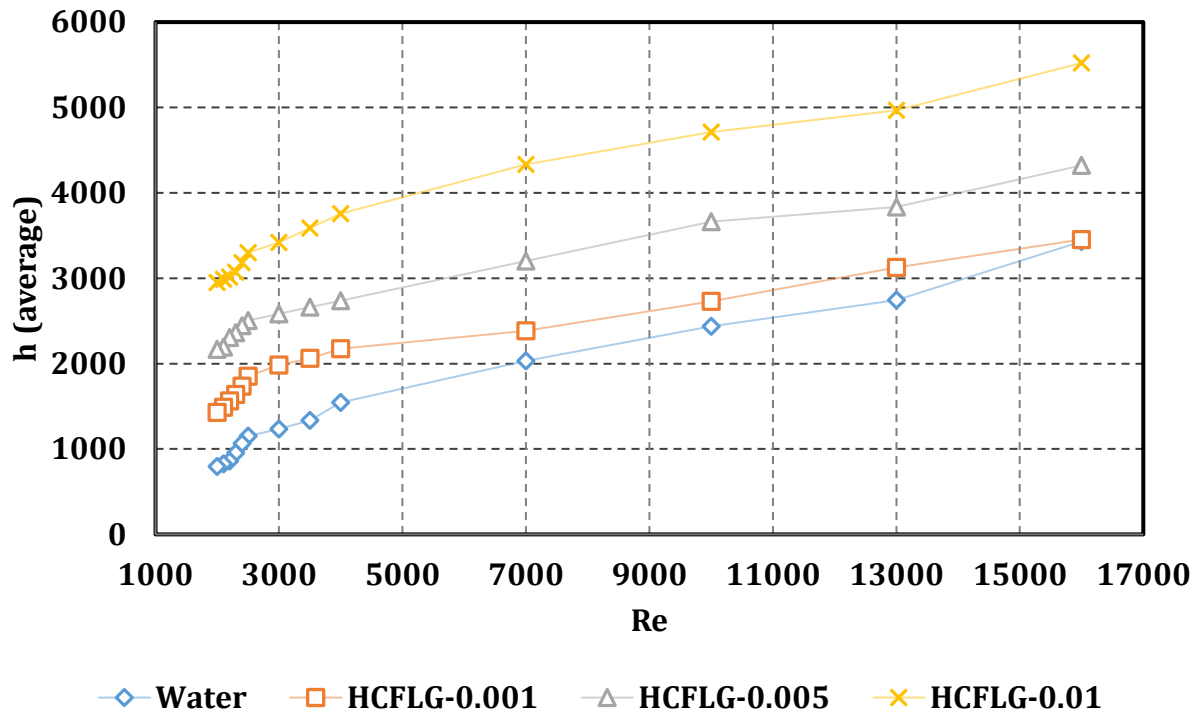


Figure Ss. Average heat transfer coefficient of distilled water and water-based HCFLG nanofluids over a backward-facing step.