

OPTICAL AND RADIATIVE PROPERTIES OF INDIVIDUAL AND HYBRID NANOSUSPENSIONS: THE EFFECTS OF SIMILAR AND DISSIMILAR PARTICLE AGGLOMERATES ON THERMAL RADIATION

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ABSTRACT

Nanosuspensions are proposed for use in improving the thermal efficiency of different thermal systems; including solar thermal power plants. Because of their excellent and unique thermo-optical properties, which are the basis of thermal transfer phenomena, they are used as working fluids in solar thermal collectors for photothermal energy conversion. However, particle agglomeration in nanosuspensions remains one of the most important challenges faced in terms of their usage. The purpose of this study is to investigate the particle agglomeration behavior of water-based Al_2O_3 and TiO_2 individual and hybrid nanosuspensions and observe their effects on spectral radiative properties. By carrying out number of experiments, the effects of similar and dissimilar particle agglomerations on radiative properties are clarified. The results show that pH have significant effect on the particle agglomeration which in turn affects the optical and radiative properties involving individual and hybrid nanosuspensions. Particle agglomerates (similar and dissimilar) plays an important role when specific radiative properties are required for specific applications. Different regimes of the dependent/independent scattering can be obtained from the effect of similar and dissimilar particle agglomerates of a particular nanosuspension.

Keywords: *Radiative properties; particle agglomeration; nanosuspensions; dependent-independent scattering regimes.*

INTRODUCTION

Due to the increasing concerns regarding global climate change issues, the use of renewable energy sources for power generation is becoming a necessity. New and different renewable energy modalities mean that solar energy is the most attractive method in most regions of the world. In addition to the vast use of solar-PV (photovoltaic) systems, solar-thermal applications are also becoming widely available. In time, their prices will unavoidably drop and their reliability will increase. Unsustainable energy resources are unstable and expensive and creates this gives a new trend for the reliance of modern technologies and engineering applications of renewable energy resources particularly solar thermal collectors [1,2]. They are used for solar energy concentration, which is the most important part in solar thermal systems. Due to the low solar absorption of conventional working fluids, the efficiency of these collectors is usually low. Referring to the progress in nanotechnology over the past few years or so, applications of suspended nanoparticle in solar thermal collectors can be proposed. Nanoparticles are found to be an effective electromagnetic wave absorber within the UV–Visible wavelength range, where short wavelength radiations include high energy photons. It is worth mentioning that 85% of solar energy is dissolved within the UV–Visible range; while, conventional base fluids absorb about 15% of it within the infrared region [3,6].

Nanosuspensions are defined as the suspension of nanoparticles with a size smaller than 100 nm in a base fluid. They play a significant role in different modern applications and processes; specifically, in the thermal field because of their unique thermophysical and radiative properties [7,8]. A homogeneous nanosuspension with one type of nanoparticle does not necessary include all the required characteristics for thermal, optical, and rheological applications, etc. Then, nanosuspensions can be prepared using different types of nanoparticles to tune the required properties for a specific application in hand. A homogeneous nanosuspensions with one type of nanoparticle does not necessary include all the required characteristics for thermal, optical, and rheological applications, etc. Hybrid

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nanosuspensions have combined chemical and physical properties of different types of nanoparticles. Therefore, hybrid nanosuspensions bring promising heat transfer applications, which are of significant importance to a variety of industrial sectors such as transportation, power generation, micro-manufacturing, electronics, engines, thermal therapy, heating, cooling, ventilation and air conditioning. The effectiveness of solar thermal systems used for photo-thermal energy conversion is measured by their ability of absorb radiative energy by the working medium; for such applications hybrid nanosuspensions are much better choice than traditional fluids [1]. However, the behavior of hybrid nanosuspensions in a working environment has not yet been studied extensively. Some hybrid nanosuspensions are expected to yield better thermophysical and radiative properties compared with individual nanosuspensions, and they offer a potential for thermal applications; including solar thermal systems or other applications that require desired and tunable radiative properties [9-13]. Dissimilar nanoparticles in the same medium behave differently from their individual existence. Therefore, it is important to investigate the stability behavior and its impacts on the radiative properties of hybrid nanosuspensions.

Nanoparticles in base fluids tend to agglomerate, and one of the most important challenges in the nanosuspensions research field is producing well dispersed and long-term stable (low particle agglomeration ratio) nanosuspensions. The stability of nanosuspensions is affected by different parameters such as the pH level of the suspension, particle size and shape, surfactant concentration, and sonication time [14-16].

A considerable number of investigations have been carried out on nanosuspensions over the last few decades, including their synthesis and characterization of properties for different applications [17-23]. Nanosuspensions are introduced for direct absorption solar collectors of many different types of nanoparticles which are experimentally investigated upon, such as carbon nanotubes, and metal oxide, etc. The effects of these nanoparticles on the collector's efficiency are studied [24]. The efficiency of the direct absorption solar collector is also examined, where water-based aluminium nanoparticles are used as a working fluid, and it has been reported that an improvement in the collector efficiency by up to 10% is proposed [25]. Nanosuspensions performance in solar collectors have been studied by Luo et al., and an improvement in the collector efficiency was observed up to approximately 2–25% as a result of the effect of adding nanoparticles [26]. TiO₂ nanoparticles have attracted attention not only because of their radiative and thermophysical properties, but also because they are very suitable for many applications, and in a wide range of applications such as energy production (solar thermal systems) [27].

Radiative properties of nanosuspensions have been widely investigated in recent years, and the effects of dependent scattering were investigated in a system consisting of two spheres at an arbitrary distance with the index of refraction typical for soot particles [28]. Dependent and independent scattering regimes, which were explained for closely packed systems, include 10 spherical particles. A methodology was suggested to identify the characteristics of the particle agglomerates and the agglomeration process [29]. Dependent and independent scattering regimes of agglomerates have also been studied by a number of researchers [30-32].

In the current study, the investigation of water based Al₂O₃ and TiO₂ individual and hybrid nanosuspensions is carried out for two objectives. Firstly, the characterization of the particle agglomeration to improve the stability of such nanosuspensions. Secondly, to explain the effects of the particle agglomeration on the radiative properties. In addition, the boundaries of the dependent and independent scattering regimes of such nanosuspensions are specified. An experimental investigation is completed to demonstrate the phenomena of similar and dissimilar particle agglomeration and as a result, the particle size distribution, which has a considerable impact on the radiative properties, and consequently on thermal radiation. The experiments are carried out by a number of sequential measurements in different conditions.

EXPERIMENTS

Preparation of Nano Suspensions

Two types of nanoparticles are used in this study; alumina (Al₂O₃) with 99% trace metals basis with average diameter 40 nm, and titania (TiO₂, anatase) with 99.5% trace metals basis with an average diameter of 40 nm. These nanoparticles are obtained from the same source (Nanografi, Turkey). The two-step approach is used for the preparation of nanosuspensions. The nanoparticles are synthesized first by physical or chemical methods as dry

powders, and then they are dispersed into the base fluids. This is the most economical and most popular method for preparation; however, it leads to a high rate of particle agglomeration.

The ultrasonic homogenizer is used to break large particle agglomerates that occur in the nanosuspensions. Ultrasonic energy is a form of mechanical vibratory energy, and its application over time leads to uniformly dispersed and stable nanosuspensions. To ensure that the nanoparticles are well dispersed into the suspensions, all the prepared samples were aged overnight in a magnetic stirrer at room temperature.

There are two important techniques to enhance the stability of nanosuspensions: steric and electrostatic stabilization. The electrostatic stabilization of nanosuspensions depends on many parameters such as pH, temperature, zeta potential, and particle size, while the pH and zeta potential are the dominant parameters. It is usually preferred in thermal applications, specifically in the applications that include high temperatures, and the steric stabilization (the addition of a surfactant) leads to the contamination of the heat transfer medium (surfactants produce foams when heating). Therefore, in the solar thermal collectors where different temperature gradient occur, nanoparticle stabilization can be achieved by enhancing the repulsive forces between the particles, and this leads to a decrease in particle collisions; particularly at high temperatures. The comparison between the effects of the pH value and temperature shows that the pH carries the dominant impact on the particle agglomeration rate [18].

For this study, nanoparticles with volume fractions (\emptyset) of 0.001%, 0.006%, and 0.01% were monodispersed in distilled water (DI water) as a base fluid. Electrostatic stabilization was applied for the stability enhancement of the nanosuspensions, and the pH values of the suspensions were adjusted to 2, 6, and 10, by using potassium hydroxide (KOH), and hydrochloric acid (HCl). The nanosuspensions zeta potential was measured as a function of the pH, which provides a clear indication of the suspension's stability. Particle agglomeration can be investigated by using the dynamic light scattering (DLS) technique. This way, the average particle agglomerate size and particle size distribution of the nanosuspensions are obtained.

In the electrostatic stabilization, particle surfaces become charged in order to prevent their collisions (enhancing the repulsive force). Electrostatic stabilization of suspended particles is represented by zeta potential. For good stability, zeta potential value should be high (± 30). Zeta potential is the electric potential in the double layer (ions layer) surrounding the suspended particles. If the suspension has a large absolute value of zeta potential, particles repel each other, while for a low absolute value of zeta potential the repulsive forces between suspended particles disappear and particle agglomeration is promoted. Within this unstable region, the particle agglomeration occurs at a higher rate and complex agglomerates are formed, thereby a significant increase in the particle size is observed.

Measurements of Radiative Properties

Radiative properties of particulate suspensions are sensitive to particle properties; including type, size, shape, concentration, and particle agglomeration, as well as the radiative properties of the medium. The spectral coefficients of the nanosuspensions are investigated in ultraviolet and visible wavelength ranges using ultraviolet/visible spectroscopy (UV-3600 Plus UV-VIS Spectrophotometer), and the calculations are based on the Beer-Lambert law. The scattering behavior is different for different particle agglomerates size and shape, where they play a significant role in the light attenuation and as a result, affect the spectral transmittance of the incident radiation [12,13,16].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characterization Of Nano Suspensions

Nanoparticle suspensions with different particle agglomeration rates are considered. The goal is to explain the effect of the stability, average particle size, and particle size distribution on the radiative properties, and in addition, to explore the effect of the different particle agglomerate sizes on the dependent and independent scattering phenomena. All these parameters play a significant role in the photothermal applications and achieving long-term stable nanosuspensions remains one of the most important challenges.

For electrostatic stabilization, the particle surface charges to prevent particles collision and to decrease the agglomeration rate, where the dispersion stability enhance with the increasing PH value above, or a decrease of PH

value below the isoelectric point (IEP). The IEP is the pH value (pH_{iso}) at which a particle carries no net electrical charge (the point of zero charge), and the electrostatic stability vanishes. Colloidal suspensions become more stable against an agglomeration when the barriers (repulsive force) between the particles reinforce.

The photographs of the prepared nanosuspensions (individual and hybrid) inside clear glass containers are shown in Fig.1. The effects of different parameters (particle type, pH, and ϕ) on the stability behavior of the three types of nanosuspensions are explored, while the pH has significant effects in terms of the electrostatic stabilization of suspensions. A suspension with high stability means that the repulsive forces between the suspended particles are enhanced and become stronger than the attractive forces between them, and particles repel each other and stay in the suspension state for a long time. Thus, the pH value of the suspension should not be equal or close to the isoelectric point (pH_{iso}) of the nanoparticle, at which the particle carries no electrical charge to enhance the repulsive forces between the suspended particles. We observe from water based TiO_2 nanosuspensions in Fig. 1(a) that at pH=6 the suspensions have poor stability behavior, and a high level of particle agglomeration almost occurred, which leads to a high rate of particle sedimentation because the isoelectric point is $pH_{IEP} = 5 - 7$ for the TiO_2 nanoparticle [33].

For water based Al_2O_3 , which is shown in Fig. 1(b), the nanosuspensions also show poor stability behavior at pH=6 and 10, because the isoelectric point is $pH_{IEP} = 7 - 8.5$ for the Al_2O_3 nanoparticle [34]. From Fig. 1(c), where it can be observed that the water-based hybrid ($TiO_2 + Al_2O_3$) nanosuspensions display an enhancement in stability in comparison with the individual nanosuspensions in the same conditions; specifically, at pH=6, which can be observed clearly in Fig. 2. Note that, different particles have their own chemical and physical properties and they display different behavior in the hybrid case than in their individual existence.

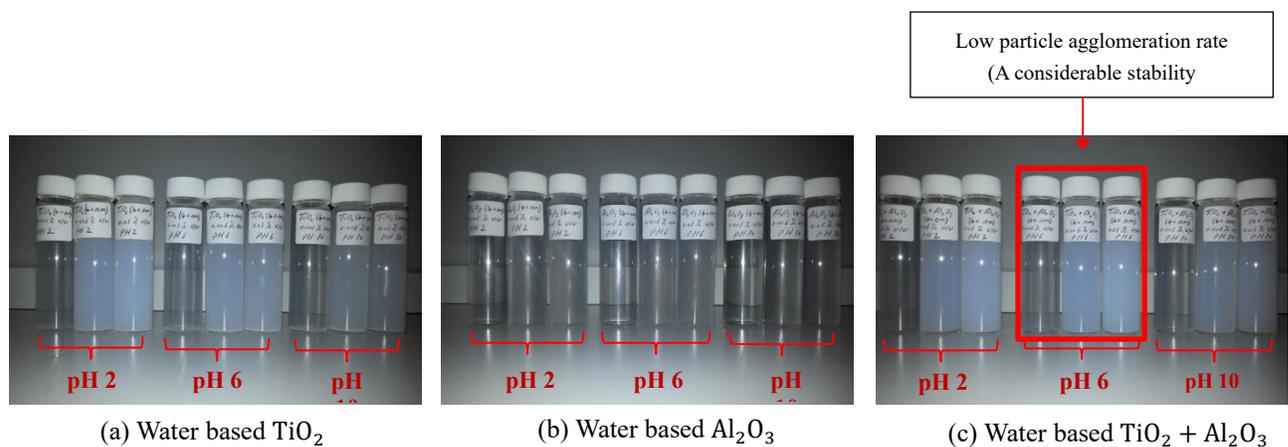


Figure 1. Photographs of nanosuspensions at different conditions (ϕ and pH)

In Fig. (2), the average particle agglomerate size (the diameter of agglomerate, d_{agg}) is represented for the individual and hybrid nanosuspensions based on the DLS technique. In the DLS technique, the scattered radiation from all the particles and their agglomerates is correlated to the diffusion coefficient and based on the Stokes-Einstein equation for the spherical particle, and the radius of the particles and their agglomerates are estimated [35,36]. In the DLS technique, the average particle size (hydrodynamic diameter) is obtained from the particle size distribution (PSD), where small particles fluctuate the incident radiation more rapidly than the large particles. Particle agglomeration behavior can be investigated using the DLS technique, where the different sizes of particle agglomerates and the average (effective) particle agglomerate size can be obtained from the PSD of nanosuspensions. The results show that the individual and hybrid nanosuspensions have almost the same average particle agglomerates sizes at pH=2. While, a considerable stability enhancement is obtained for the hybrid nanosuspensions at pH =6, where the particle agglomerates have lower sizes than those of the individual nanosuspensions. In contrast, at pH=10, the individual nanosuspensions have low particle agglomerates sizes, and then a better stability than those of the hybrid nanosuspensions can be observed.

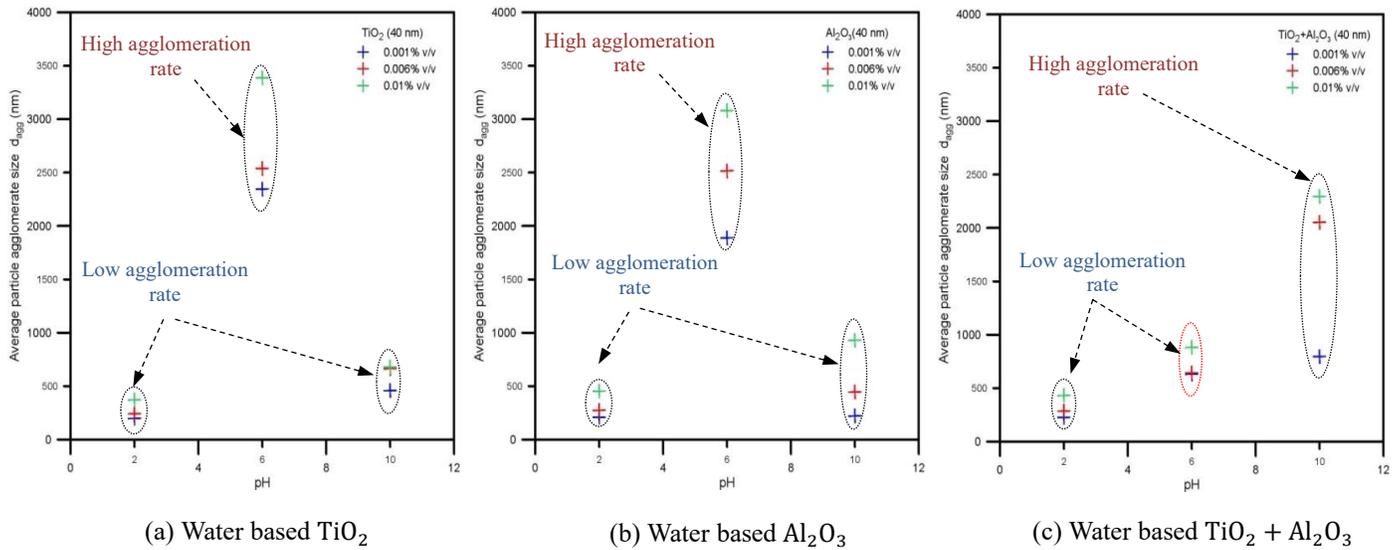


Figure 2. Particle agglomeration curve of nanosuspensions

Fig. 3 shows the zeta potential curve of the nanosuspensions as a function of the pH, where the zeta potential measurement provides a clear indication about the nanosuspensions stability. The zeta potential represents the potential difference between the charged particle and the medium layer that attached to the particle surface. In other words, the system the of electrical charge is modelled by the potential difference between the two considered spheres; the first one represents the charged particle and the second one represents the layer which includes the concentrated ions attached to the particle surface. According to the general chemistry principles of the particulate suspensions, the dispersion systems loses stability when the magnitude of the zeta potential has low values; either negative or positive (i.e. absolute value). In addition, there will be a region of zero zeta potential (i.e. IEP) for which the system is not particularly stable. Within this unstable region, a large rate of particle agglomeration can be achieved [14,15].

In this figure, the zeta potential values of the hybrid nanosuspensions have positive values in all the pH values, which is different behavior to those of the individual nanosuspensions, where the nanoparticle surface charge and the surrounding electrostatic layer are different in different situations. Therefore, the hybrid nanosuspensions show a significant enhancement in the stability in comparison with the other two types at a specified pH value (pH=6). The results in Fig. 3 demonstrate the effect of the different parameters on the zeta potential, while the zeta potential value is affected primarily by the pH.

The investigation of the particle size and size distribution (PSD) by using the light scattering technique has been studied by many researchers. For example, Aslan et al. used an Elliptical Polarized Light Scattering (EPLS) technique to investigate the structure and size of colloidal metal oxide [30].

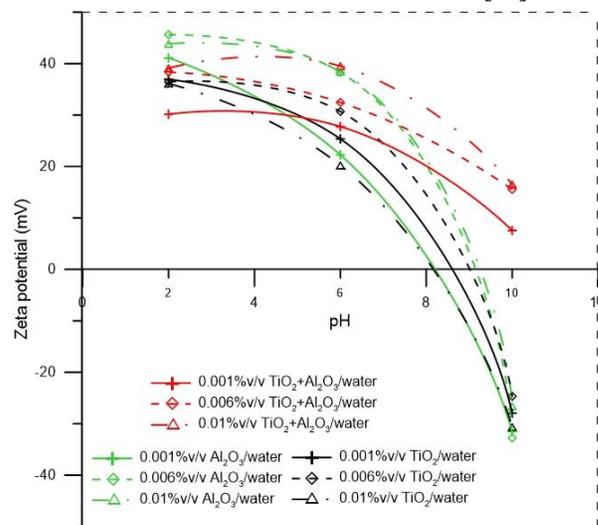


Figure 3. Zeta Potential curve of the nanosuspensions

In this study, the particle size and size distribution (PSD) of nanosuspensions are investigated based on the DLS technique using Malvern Zetasizer nano ZS, and three readings were taken for each type of nanosuspensions to validate the results. In this paper, 27 types of nanosuspensions under different conditions were investigated, Fig. 4 shows three symbols of particle size distribution for three different types of nanosuspensions in the same conditions (0.001% v/v and pH=6). The distribution of the particle size is displayed by a number of particles in these figures. The particle size increase from its original size is because of the particle agglomeration. The impact of the differing parameters on the particle size distribution can also be noted. Furthermore, the average (effective) particle agglomerate size under the effect of agglomeration for each kind of NPSs can be achieved by using this technique. All of the results are at a stable temperature equal to 25°C.

The comparison between these three symbols shows that the hybrid nanosuspension Fig. 4(c) has a low average size of particle distribution, while the other two individual types Fig. 4(a) and 4(b) show a high average size of particle size distribution. Therefore, the hybrid nanosuspensions display a low average particle agglomeration rate in comparison with the other two individual types, which can be shown clearly in the average particle agglomerate size in Fig. (2).

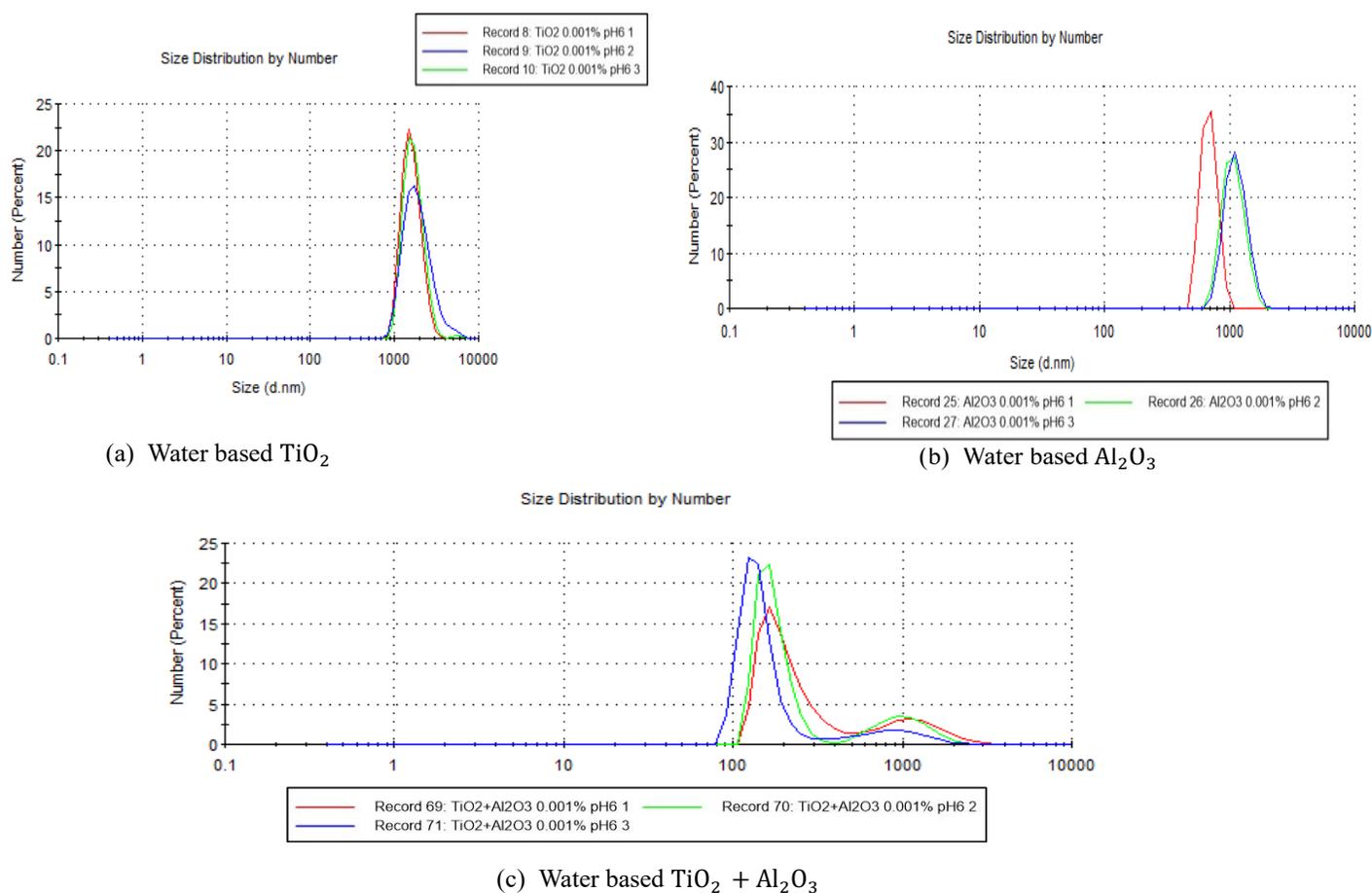


Figure 4. Three symbols of particle size distribution for three different types of nanosuspensions at 0.001% v/v and pH=6. The average particle size (a) 2354 nm (b) 1889 nm and (c) 631 nm

Radiative Properties

The radiative properties of nanosuspensions are experimentally investigated in the UV/visible wavelength range. Since electromagnetic radiation has higher energy in this range, enhancing the radiative properties within this specification is desired for the photothermal energy conversion applications. Figs. 5 and 6 show the scattering and extinction (the particle scattering and medium absorption) coefficients of the nanosuspensions, which were obtained experimentally from the UV/Visible spectroscopy test at room temperature. The effects of the different parameters,

which have been omitted in theoretical research, can be observed in this study. The pH, particle agglomeration, particle size distribution, and concentration effects on the radiative properties are shown.

Figs. 5(a) and 6(a) represent the radiative properties of the water-based TiO_2 nanosuspensions which are shown in Fig. 1(a). Figs. 5(b) and 6(b) represent the radiative properties of the water-based Al_2O_3 nanosuspensions which are shown in Fig. 1(b). Figs. 5(c) and 6(c) represent the radiative properties of the water-based $\text{TiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (hybrid) nanosuspensions which are shown in Fig. 1(c).

According to these results, the scattering and extinction coefficients reach their maximum at the ultraviolet radiation range (200-400 nm) but they decrease in the visible range (400-800 nm). Generally, these coefficients are inversely proportional to the wavelength, and there is a considerable effect of particle volume fraction on all the types of nanosuspensions. The particle size has significant impacts on the radiative properties. The strength of the scattering is dependent on different factors which are the refractive indices of a particle and surrounding medium, particle size, and structure, as well as the wavelength of the incident radiation. When the particle size is similar to the wavelength, the scattering behavior is dominated by diffraction. For a small particle size, whose diameter is smaller than the wavelength, a strong scattering performance is obtained at a shorter wavelength. On the other hand, for the large particle ($x \gg 1$) it removes twice the amount of radiation that is intercepted by the equivalent cross section area. Of these radiations passing within the equivalent cross section area, some will be refracted, and others reflected at the particle surface [13].

One of the most important observations is the effect of the dissimilar particles agglomeration on the scattering and extinction coefficient of the nanosuspensions, and these particles produce composite particle agglomerates including different optical properties to that of the existence of the individual particle. Thus, all the aspects of the particle agglomeration; including size and composition are considered in the investigation in addition to the other parameters. The oscillation in these figures for the water based TiO_2 and $\text{TiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ nanosuspensions in the ultraviolet wavelength range can be explained as the following. The oscillation produced from the interfaces of the refracted and transmitted radiation, and another effect is the multiple reflections from the surface of the particle agglomerates, the intensity of the reflected radiation increases with increasing the difference in the refractive indices of a particle and medium, and the intensity of reflected radiations increases with increasing the difference in the refractive indices of the particle and medium [16,37,38]. In addition, the high refractive index of a particle leads to increasing the oscillation, where the TiO_2 particle has a refractive index three times that of the Al_2O_3 particle within this wavelength range. This affects the scattering efficiency, where different behavior can be observed from these two types of particles. It is observed that the oscillation decreases slightly in the hybrid nanosuspensions in comparison with the individual (water based TiO_2) type. The scattered radiations display a complicated variation depending on the particle size and structure, the wavelength of the incident radiation and the complex refractive index of that particle at that wavelength. From Fig. 5, one can deduce how the scattered radiation must depend on the shape, and size, as well as its optical properties.

The absorption effect of the medium (water) is very low in comparison with the effect of the scattering effect in the extinction coefficient. Water is an effective media in the near infrared wavelength range, while, scattering is dominant in the ultraviolet-visible wavelength ranges. Therefore, the scattering and extinction figures look identical.

From Figs. 5 and 6, it can be observed that hybrid nanosuspensions show considerable radiative properties in comparison with the two individual types in addition to their better stability behavior at specified pH values, which allows them to be used in different applications. Light attenuation is one of the most important parameters for the solar thermal collectors. A particulate suspension with high light attenuation is desired for solar thermal utilization in terms of light-induced energy conversion. This is the principle of the direct absorption solar collectors, at which solar radiation incident and interacts directly with the working media.

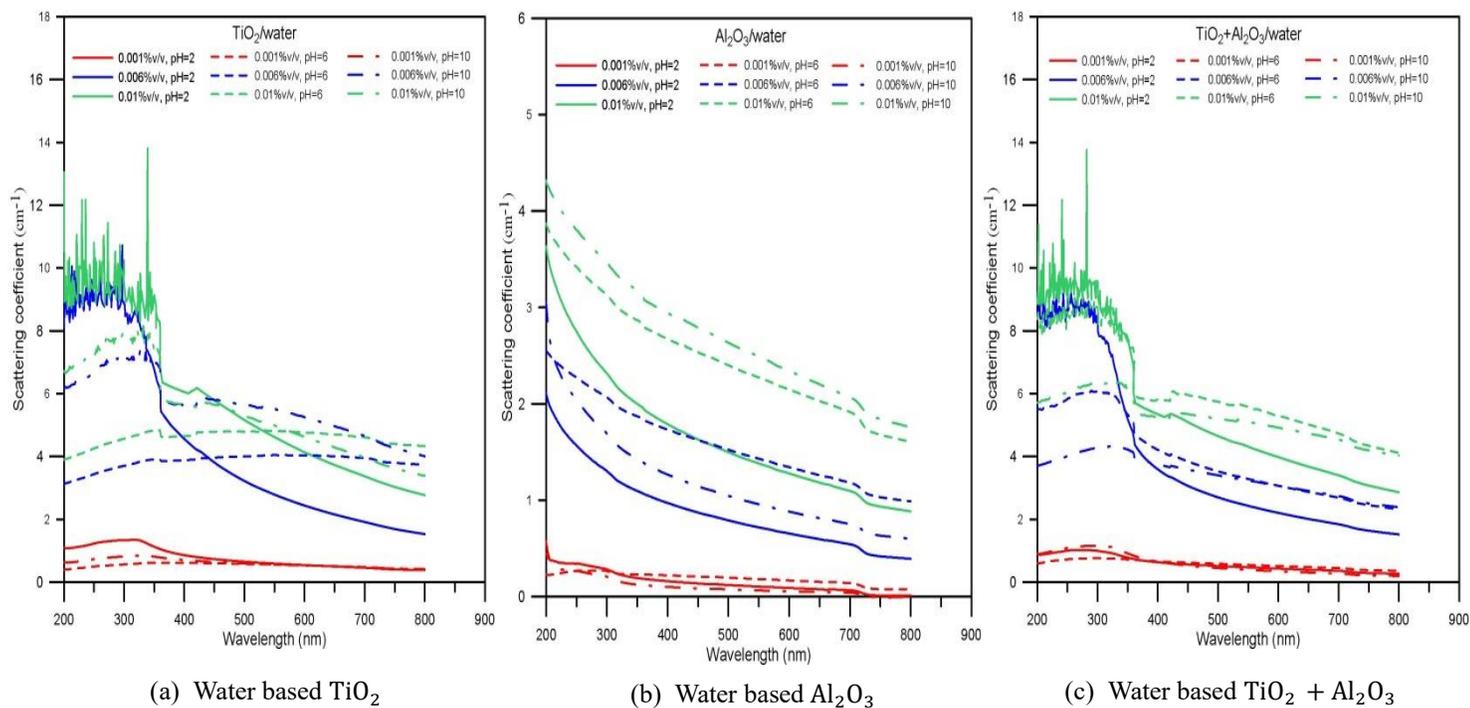


Figure 5. Scattering coefficient of nanosuspensions based on UV-Visible spectroscopy test

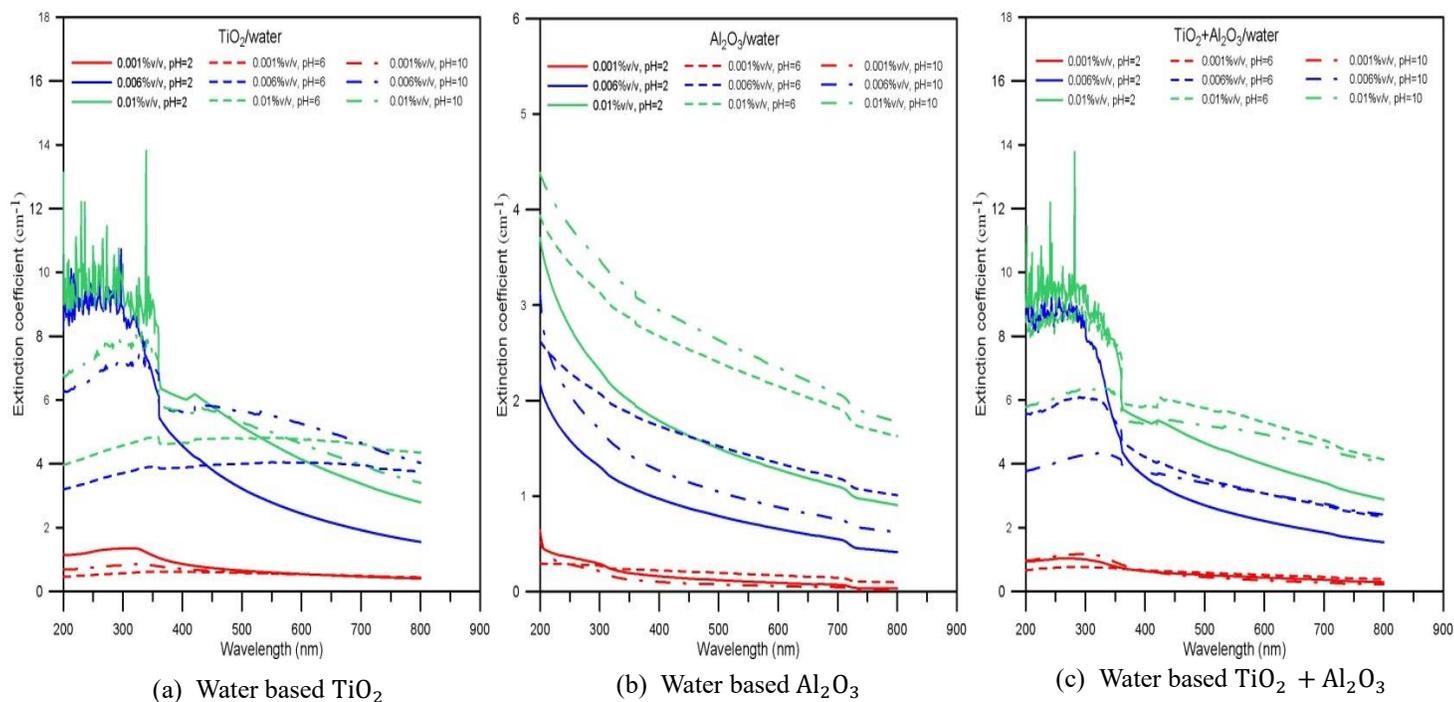


Figure 6. Extinction (absorption and scattering) coefficient of nanosuspensions based on UV-Visible spectroscopy test

Fig. 7 shows the boundaries of the dependent and independent scattering regimes for the water based $\text{TiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ and $\text{TiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (individual and hybrid) nanosuspensions with nanoparticle size ($d_p = 40\text{nm}$) and with a different particle volume fraction. Two regimes are specified for the nanosuspensions in this figure including with and without particle agglomeration regimes, and the calculations are specified at a UV-Visible wavelength range. The effects of particle size and size distribution, particle volume fraction, pH value, clearance the between the particles, wavelength, and particle agglomeration, are included in this figure where the experimental results are represented. h/λ is the key parameter for the boundaries of dependent and independent scattering regimes. The experimental results display that the h/λ is the most important parameter, where $h = f(\phi \text{ and } d_p)$ according to Woodcock's equation [33,41].

In Fig. 7, the effect of the pH on the agglomeration behavior of nanosuspensions shows a different regime than that obtained from these nanosuspensions regardless of the particle agglomeration effect. The effect of the particle agglomeration in the same nanosuspensions conditions (particle type, ϕ and d_p) appears in the particle size distribution. Beyond any doubt, increasing the particle size results in increasing the clearance between the particle to the particle surfaces, which means that the effect of the dependent scattering disappears at the same wavelength. In the regime of the nanosuspension with the particle agglomeration, the independent scattering condition becomes $h/\lambda \gg 0.5$. In contrast, in the nanosuspensions without the particle agglomeration regime, the linear relationship between the particle size parameter and wavelength can be observed because the particle agglomeration is omitted, and the particles are assumed to have a fixed size 40 nm .

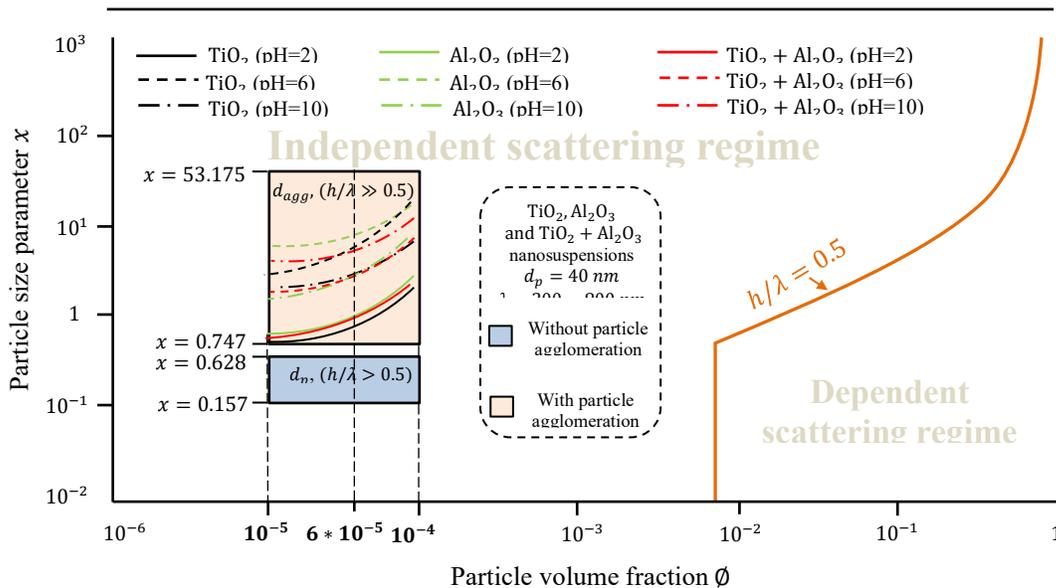
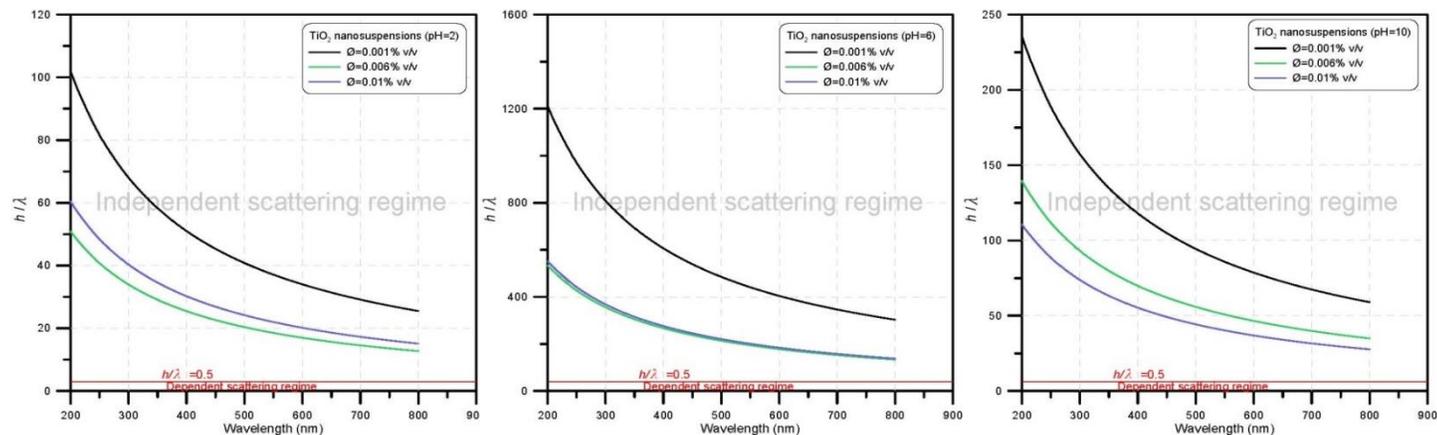


Figure 7. Independent and dependent scattering regimes including individual and hybrid nanosuspensions

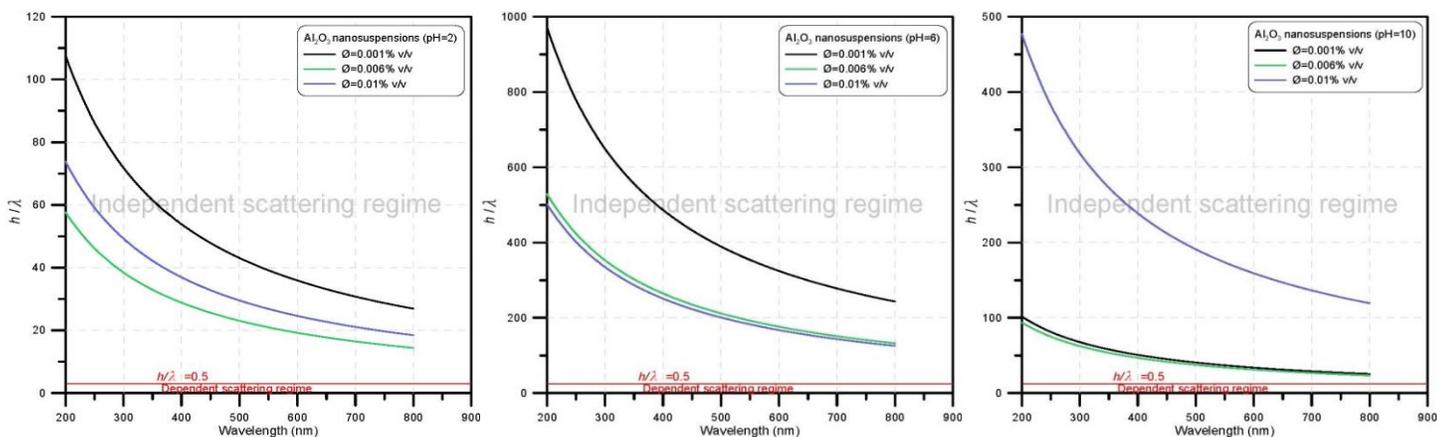
Fig. 8 shows the boundaries of the independent and dependent scattering regimes for the individual and hybrid nanosuspensions. The relationship between the surface to surface particle distance and wavelength is represented in order to demonstrate the effects of the different parameters on the independent and dependent scattering regimes. As mentioned in the discussion of Fig. 7, the pH and ϕ parameters affect the particle agglomeration of the different nanosuspensions types (individual and hybrid), and particle agglomerates with different sizes are produced. These parameters with the optical properties of the nanoparticles affect the scattering phenomenon and its nature (dependent or independent) at specified wavelength ranges (UV/Vis wavelength ranges). Nanosuspensions approach the boundary between the independent and dependent scattering regimes with the increasing wavelength. Whereas the scattering behavior occurs in the independent scattering regime for all the types of nanosuspensions; this comes from the effects of the low particle volume fraction and particle agglomeration, which affect the clearance between the particles and consequently leads to $h/\lambda \gg 0.5$.

Fig. 9 shows the extinction coefficients of the nanosuspensions at the specified values of the pH, and all the results are obtained at the wavelength value $\lambda = 400\text{ nm}$. The results explain how the particle agglomeration affects the extinction coefficient of both the hybrid and individual nanosuspensions at the same wavelength. In fact,

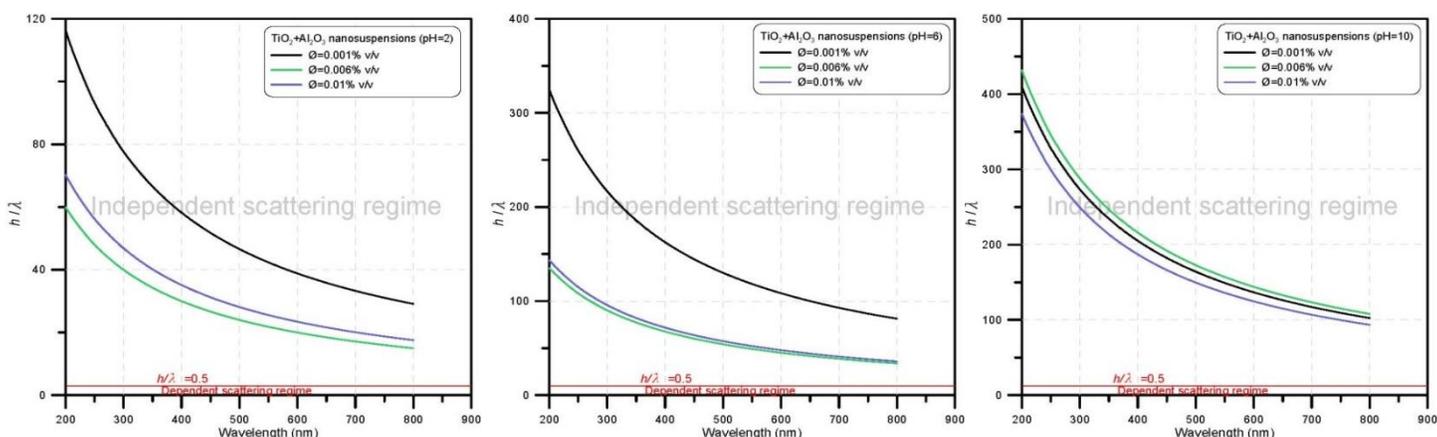
nanosuspensions show a different particle size distribution under a different condition where the particle agglomerate size is different. In addition, an extra influence from the composite particle agglomerates appears on the radiative properties of the hybrid nanosuspensions where each type of nanoparticle shows different optical properties. Therefore, different radiative properties (extinction coefficient) can be observed, which can be utilized in specific applications where desired radiative properties are needed.



(a) Water based TiO_2



(b) Water based Al_2O_3



(c) Water based $\text{TiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$

Figure 8. Boundaries of Independent and dependent scattering regimes curves for nanosuspensions

Hybrid and TiO_2 nanosuspensions exhibit high extinction coefficients in comparison with the other type (Al_2O_3 nanosuspensions). The effect of the particle volume fraction on the extinction coefficient can be observed, and different extinction coefficients are obtained for the different particle size of the nanosuspensions under the effect of the pH value.

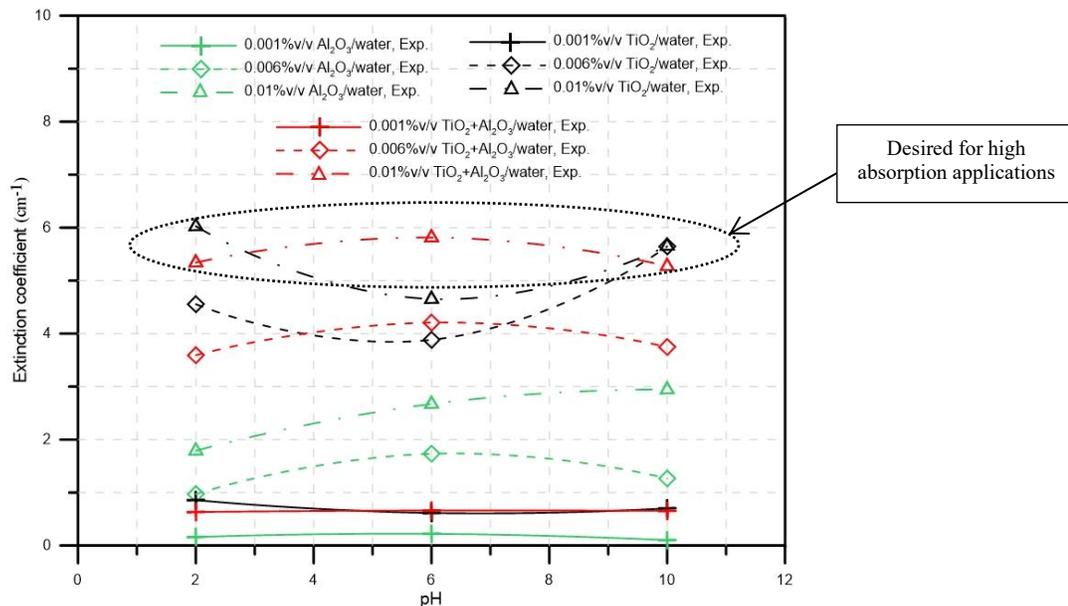


Figure 9. pH versus extinction coefficient for nanosuspensions at wavelength = 400 nm

The manipulation of the radiative properties of any material no matter whether it is rigid or a particulate medium in the same conditions is very important and is desired in different applications. In this research, different radiative properties are obtained by changing the pH value of the nanosuspensions in the same conditions (the particle size and shape, and ϕ) and in the same medium. In addition, different radiative properties are obtained from the synthesis hybrid system that includes dissimilar particles. As observed from the results in Figs. (5 and 6), the scattering coefficient has a great impact in the extinction coefficient. Therefore, the relationship between the pH and particle scattering behavior can be observed clearly, which carries significant indications for a specific type of application.

CONCLUSIONS

Promising applications can be achieved by manipulating the radiative properties of the nanosuspensions with a trade-off between other properties (chemical, and physical, etc.) of the medium and suspended particles, and the goal is to enhance both the radiative properties and particle stability. In this study, the important concepts of particle agglomeration and their effects on radiative properties are explored, which are difficult to detect in theatrical research. The present study shows the effects of dissimilar particles agglomeration (composite agglomerate) on the stability behavior and radiative properties of nanosuspensions, which are important parameters in the radiative transfer phenomena investigations of such type of suspensions. Hybrid nanosuspensions are a new class of suspensions, which can be used to modify the stability and radiative properties of nanosuspensions rather than their individual existence.

This research explains clearly the stability behavior and its effects on the radiative properties of two different types of nanosuspensions (Individual and hybrid). The effect of particle agglomeration on the independent and dependent scattering boundaries is explored. Indeed, the two nanoparticles (TiO_2 and Al_2O_3), which are investigated have their own stability behavior and radiative properties, and they show different stability behavior and radiative properties when they are combined in the same medium (hybrid). The TiO_2 particle shows better radiative

properties than those of the Al_2O_3 particle within the UV/Vis wavelength ranges. On the other hand, these two types of nanoparticles show stability issues at specified pH values, while the hybrid system (TiO_2 and Al_2O_3) shows a significant enhancement in the stability behavior with good radiative properties at pH=2 and 6, which is one of the most important observations in this study.

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