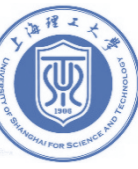


中国工程热物理学会传热传质分会第六届青年学术论坛

2023年4月14日-16日，东莞理工学院，东莞



并联微细通道流动沸腾汽液两相流型 分布机制的研究进展

报告人：**方奕栋** 博士 副教授

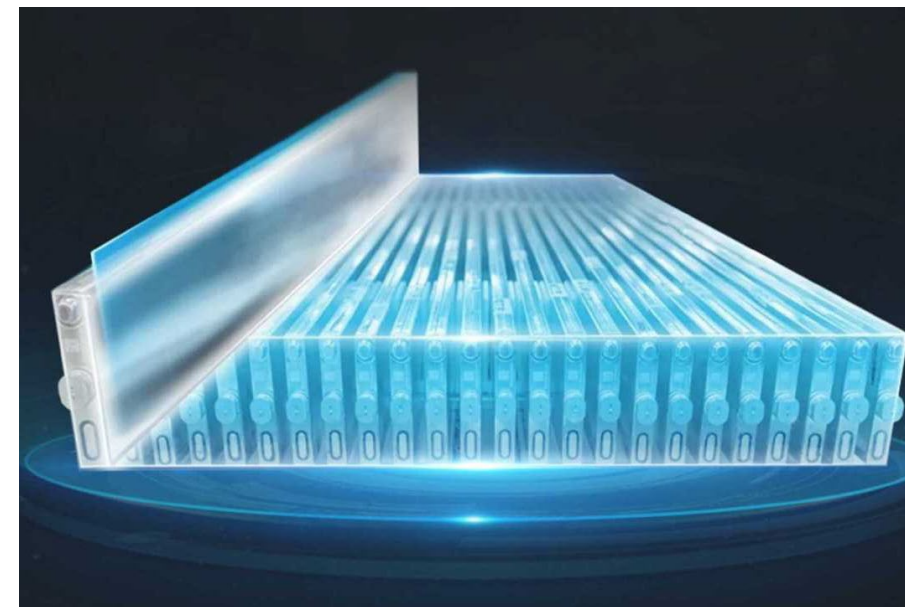
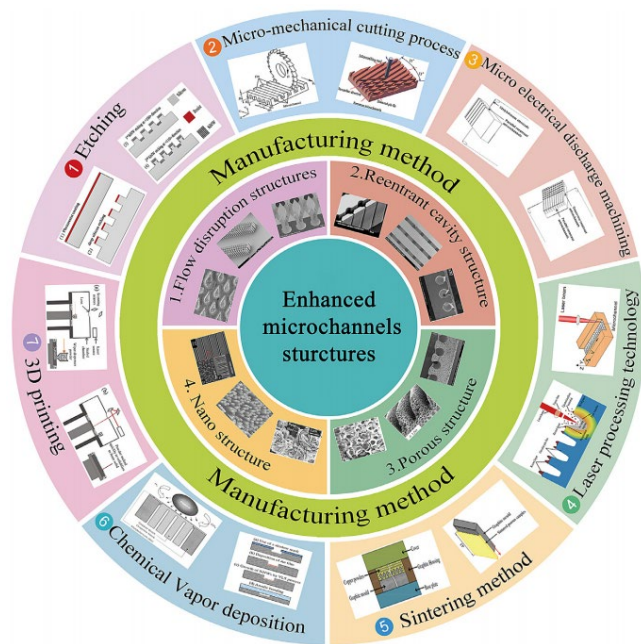
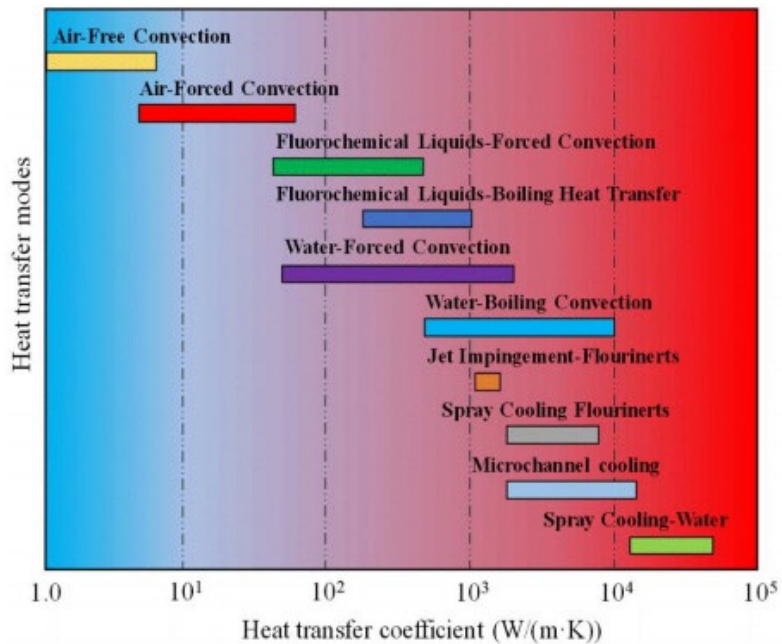
单 位：**上海理工大学** 能源与动力工程学院
上海市多相流动与传热重点实验室

2023年4月15日

两相散热技术工程应用的新挑战



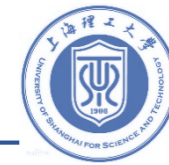
□ 两相散热能力的主要指标：**临界热流密度和换热系数**



□ 已有的强化换热方式基本围绕CHF和HTC的提升

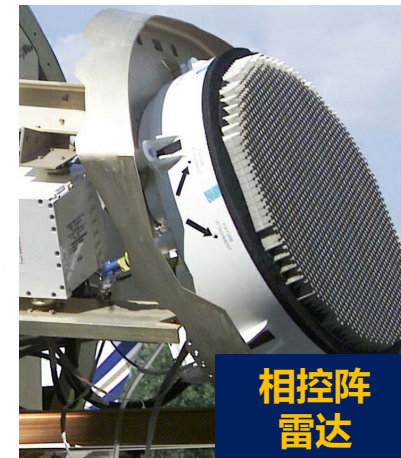
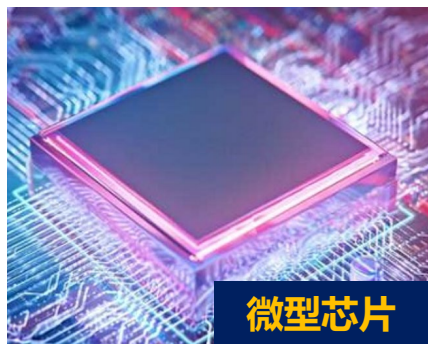
□ 实际应用过程中，针对大面积的散热对象，还需考虑**两相散热的均匀性**

两相散热技术工程应用的新挑战



工程需求

实际应用中的两相散热需兼顾**热流密度**和**大面积上的热均匀性**



研究难点

两相换热均匀性



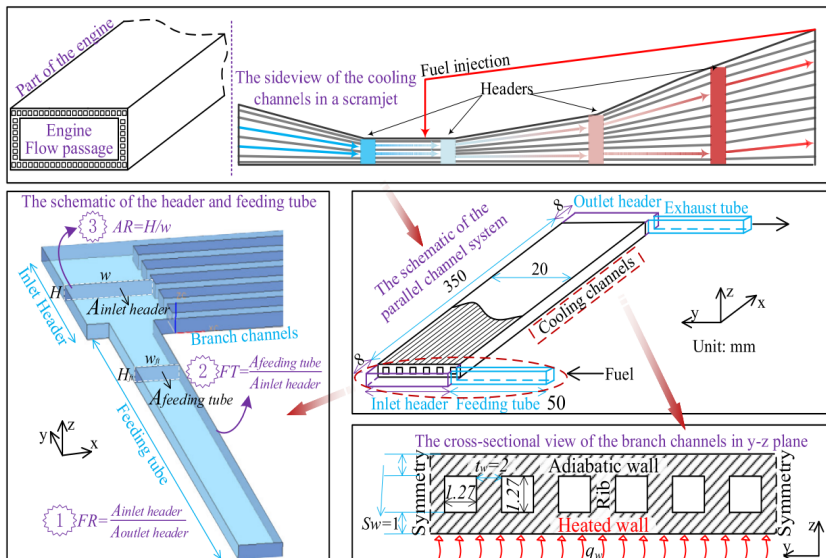
流动沸腾过程的两相流型均匀分布

科学问题

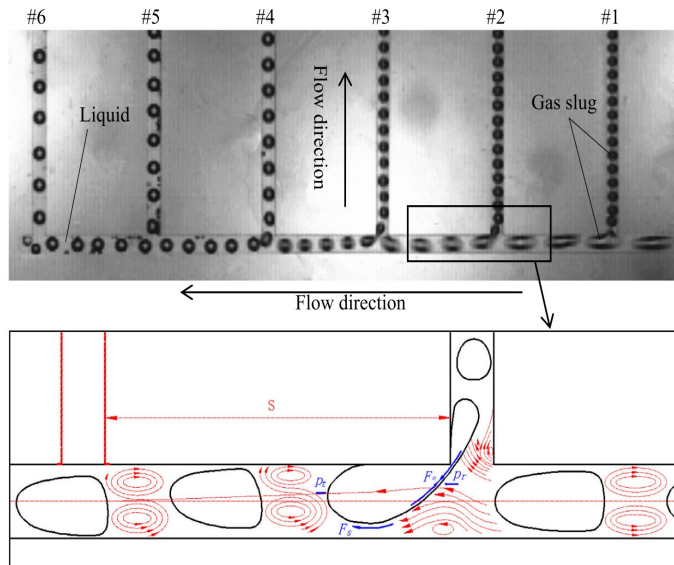
- ★ 换热结构内部汽液相流动**分布与发展的耦合机理**
- ★ 以**流型同步**为目标的汽液两相流动**调控机制**

研究指向

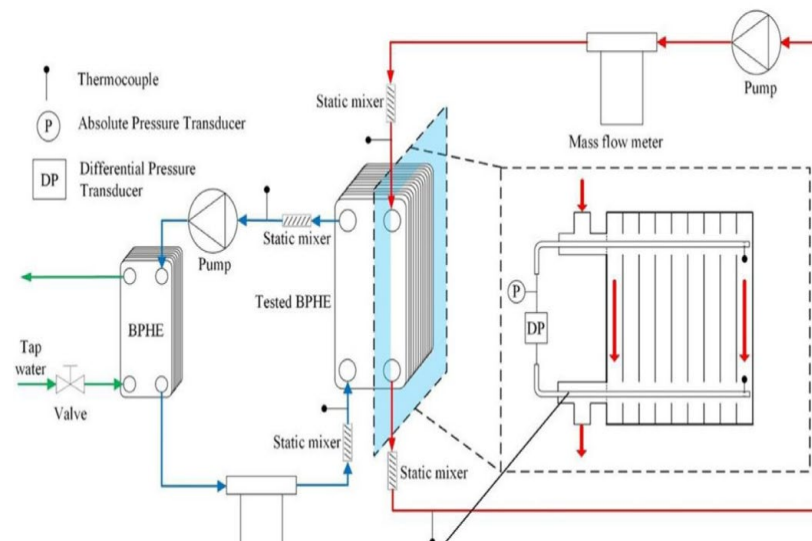
典型通道结构内的Flow Maldistribution及优化



秦江, AESCT, 2018



汪双凤, IJHMT, 2019



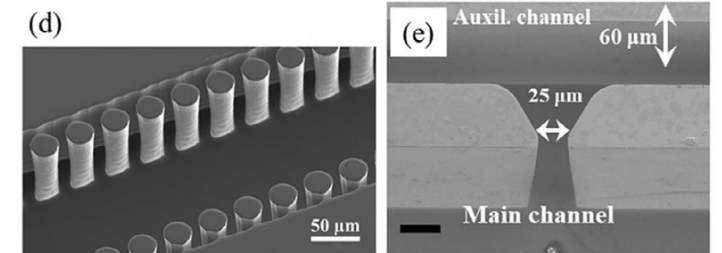
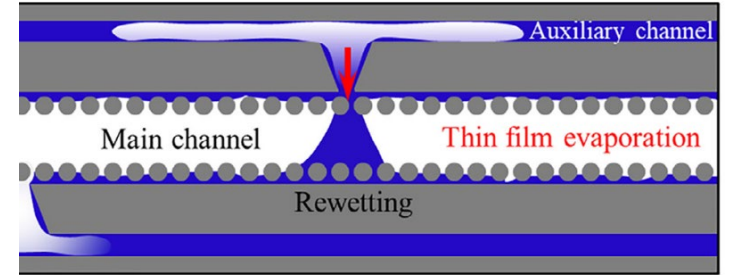
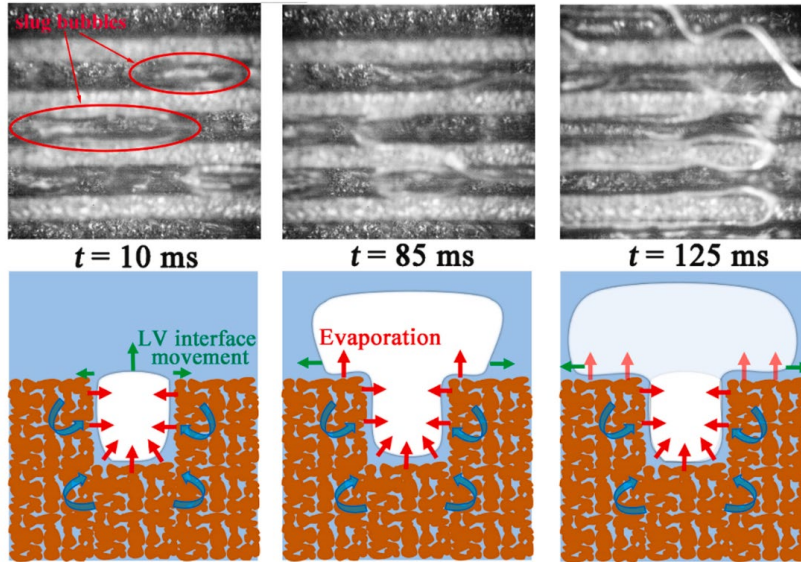
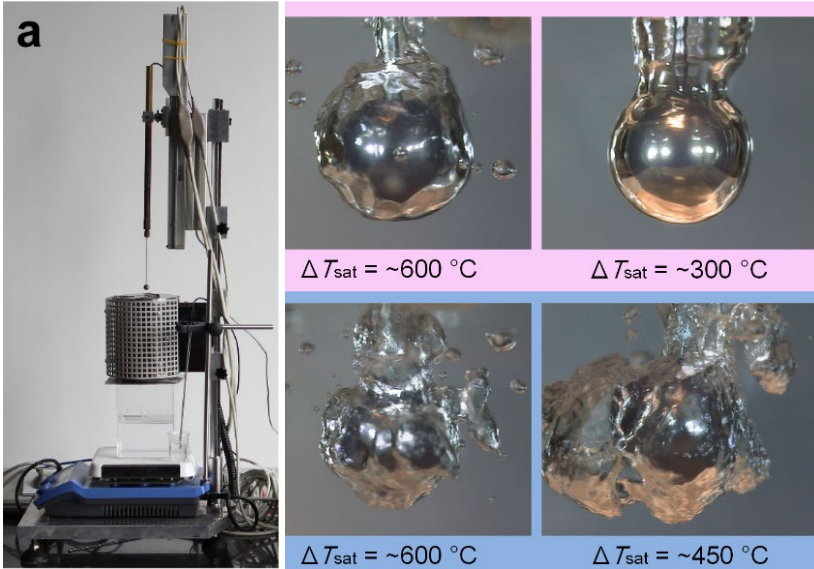
Pega Hrnjak, IJRF, 2021

- 侧重点1: 采用CFD、流动网格模型或绝热两相流动 (气-液) 等方法
- 侧重点2: 通过结构优化 (通道截面、间距等) 实现理想流动分布

沸腾换热过程中的汽液两相行为调控

研究指向

小型电子器件、核岛等应用中的高热流密度换热强化



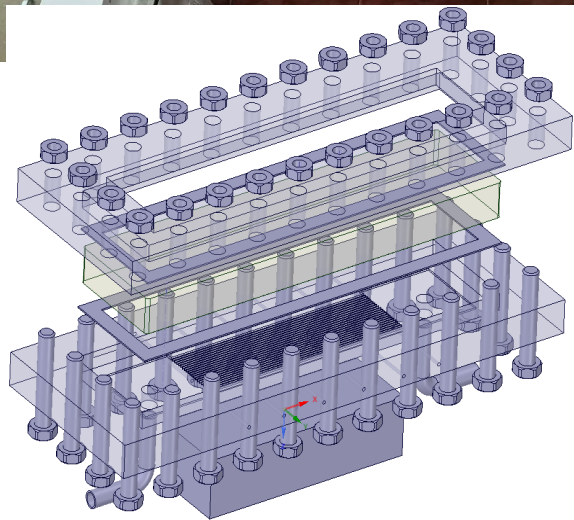
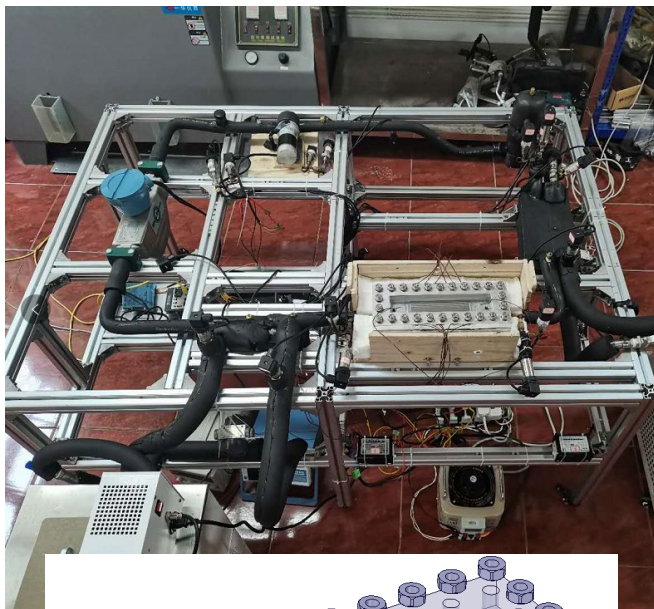
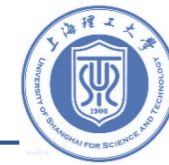
范利武, 李佳琦, IJHMT, 2017

银了飞、贾力, 党超, ATE, 2023

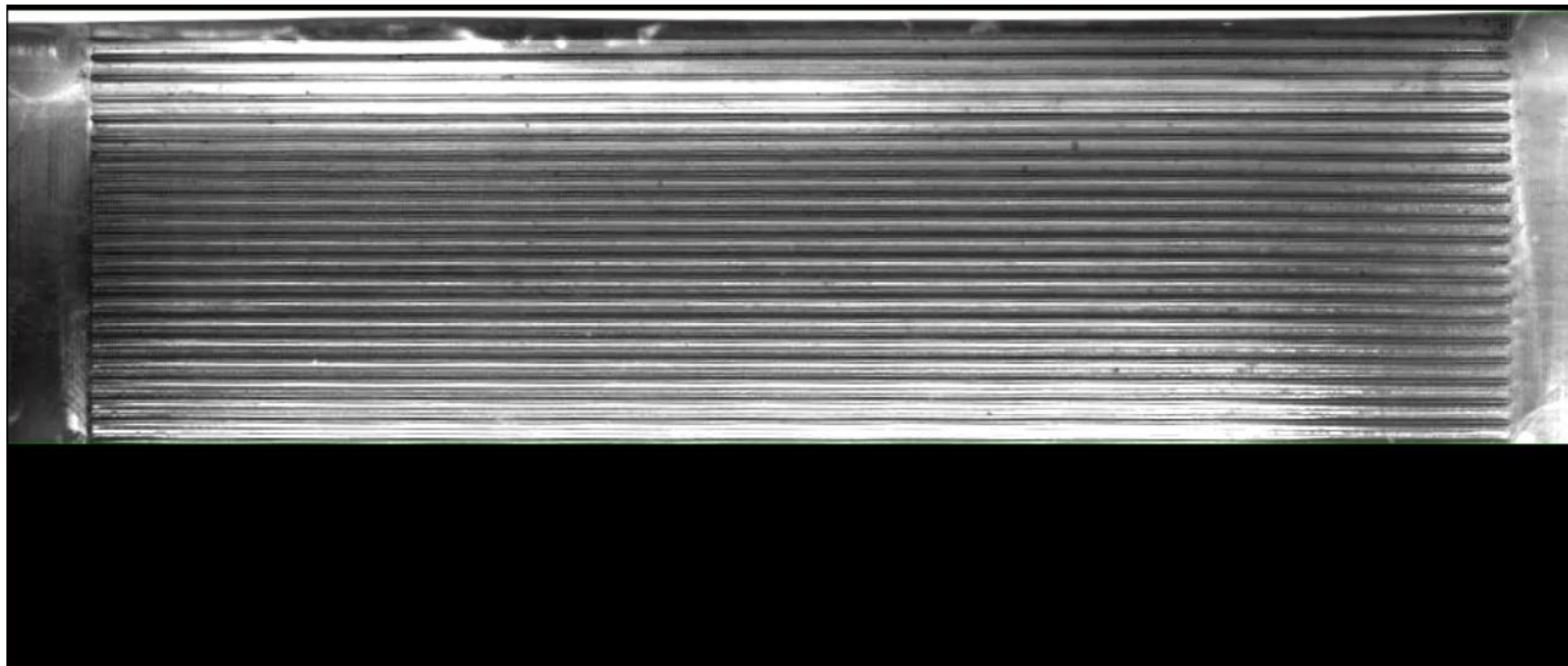
李文明, 李琛, IJHMT, 2021

- 侧重点1: 通过表面改性 (微纳结构涂层) 或结构优化干预沸腾行为
- 侧重点2: 各类强化手段的HTC/CHF提升效果

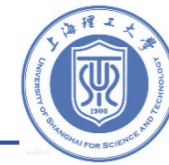
制冷剂过冷沸腾的发展规律



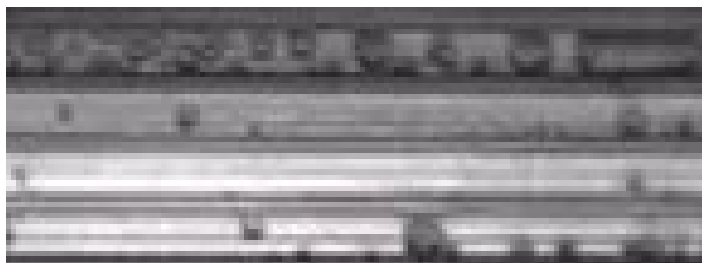
- 实验段：并联通道热沉（参考电池尺寸， $1.5 \times 1.5 \times 140$ mm）
- 工质：R1233zd(E)（沸点 17.9°C @ 1 atm）
- 热流密度： $0.5-10$ W/cm²



并联通道内两相流型及换热机制



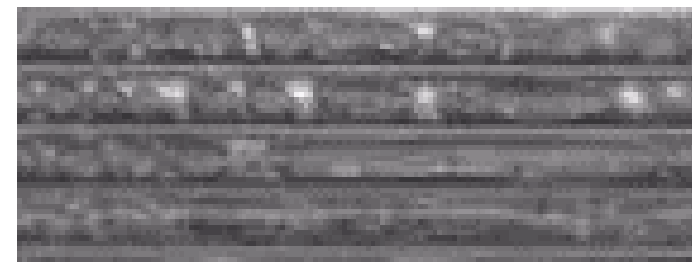
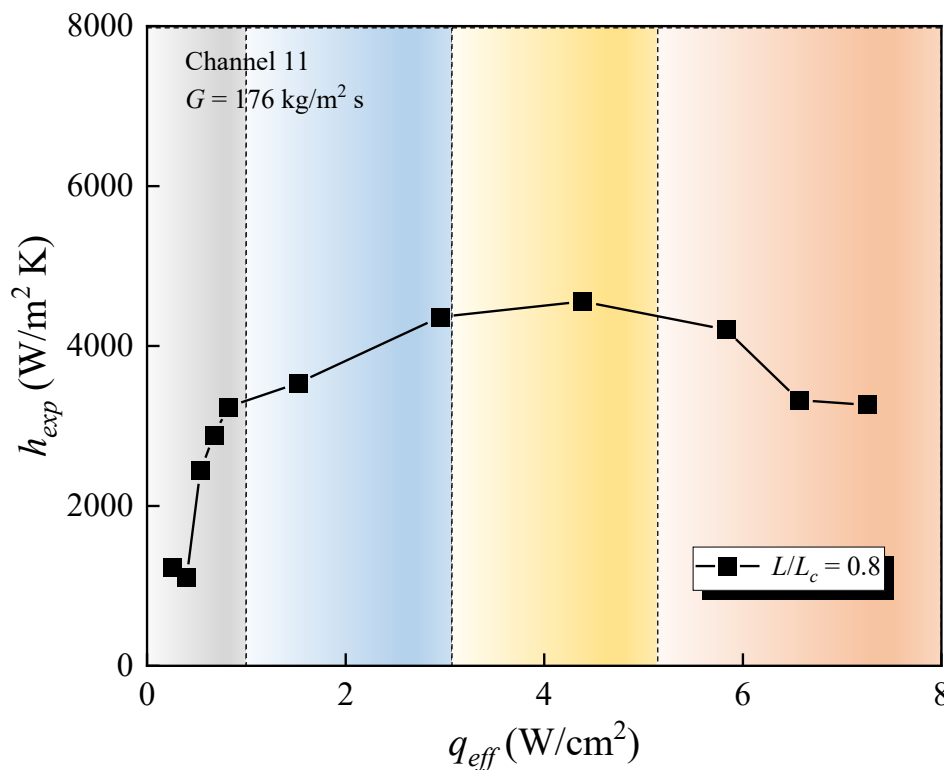
□ 随热流密度升高，依次观察到**4种主要流型**



泡状流(Bubbly flow)



段塞流(Slug flow)



搅拌流(Churn Flow)



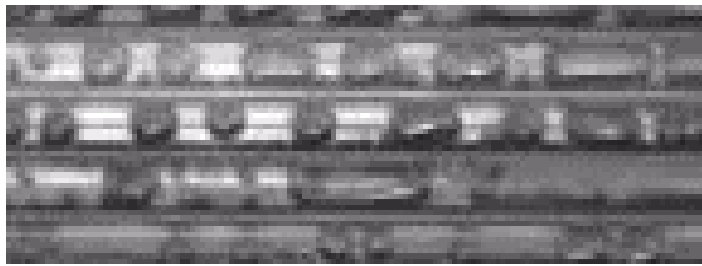
波状流(Wavy-annular)

并联通道内两相流型及换热机制

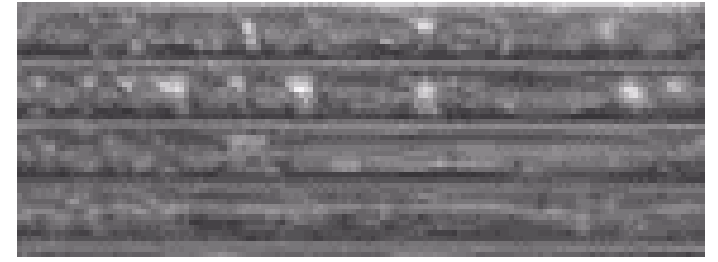
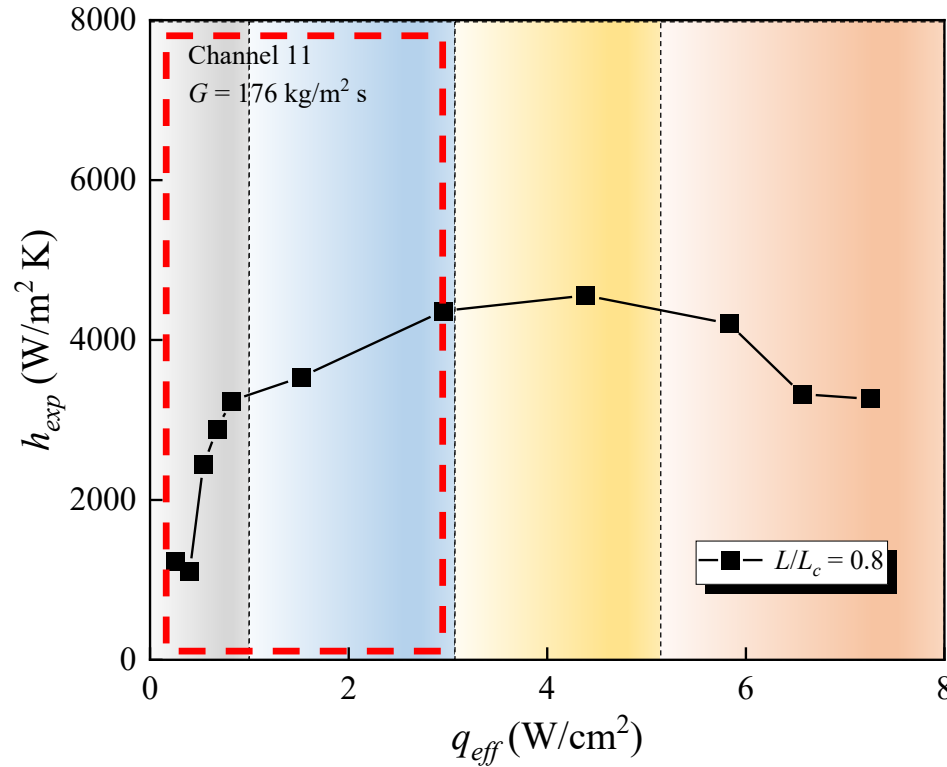
□ 随热流密度升高，依次观察到**4种主要流型**



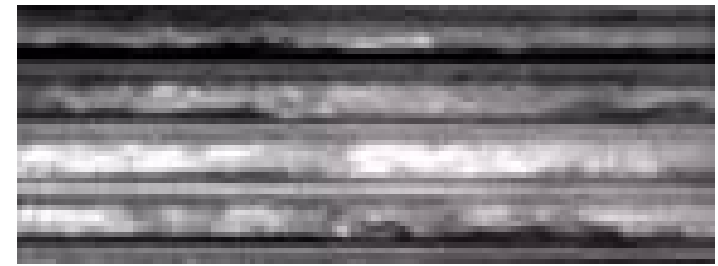
泡状流(Bubbly flow)



段塞流(Slug flow)



搅拌流(Churn Flow)



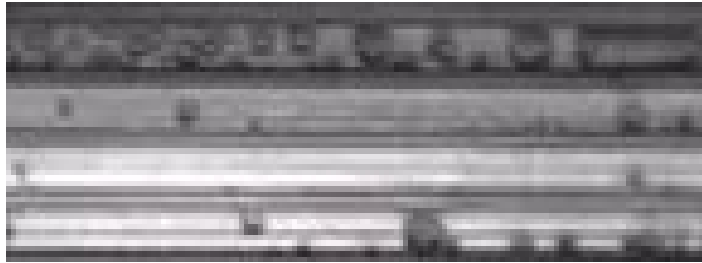
波状流(Wavy-annular)

□ 泡状-塞状流阶段，换热系数随热流密度先快速上升、后缓慢上升

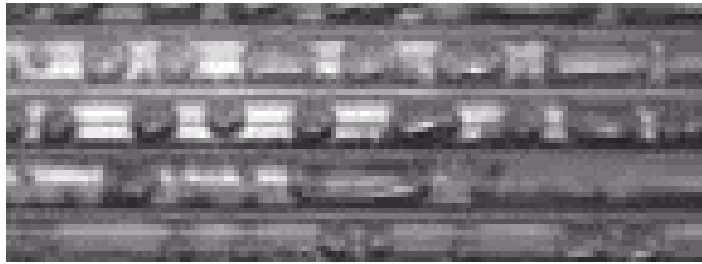
Fang Yidong, Yang Wenliang, Xu Dan, et al. IJHMT, 2021, 121591.

并联通道内两相流型及换热机制

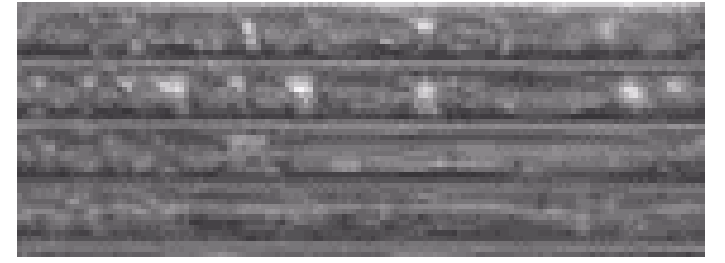
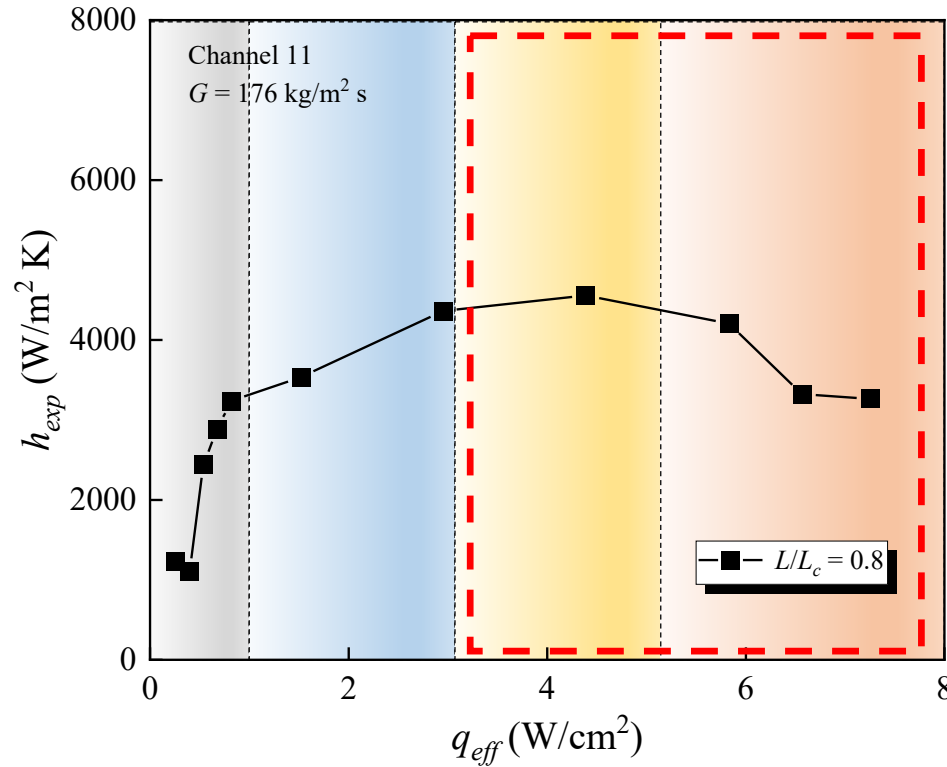
□ 随热流密度升高，依次观察到**4种主要流型**



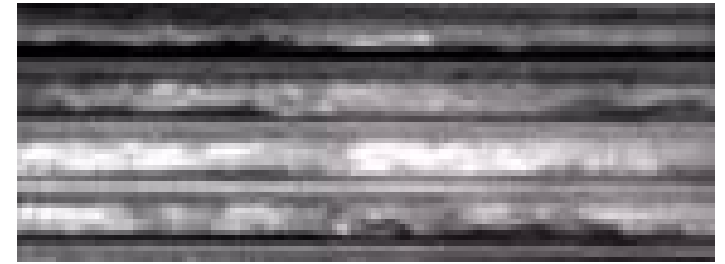
泡状流(Bubbly flow)



段塞流(Slug flow)



搅拌流(Churn Flow)



波状流(Wavy-annular)

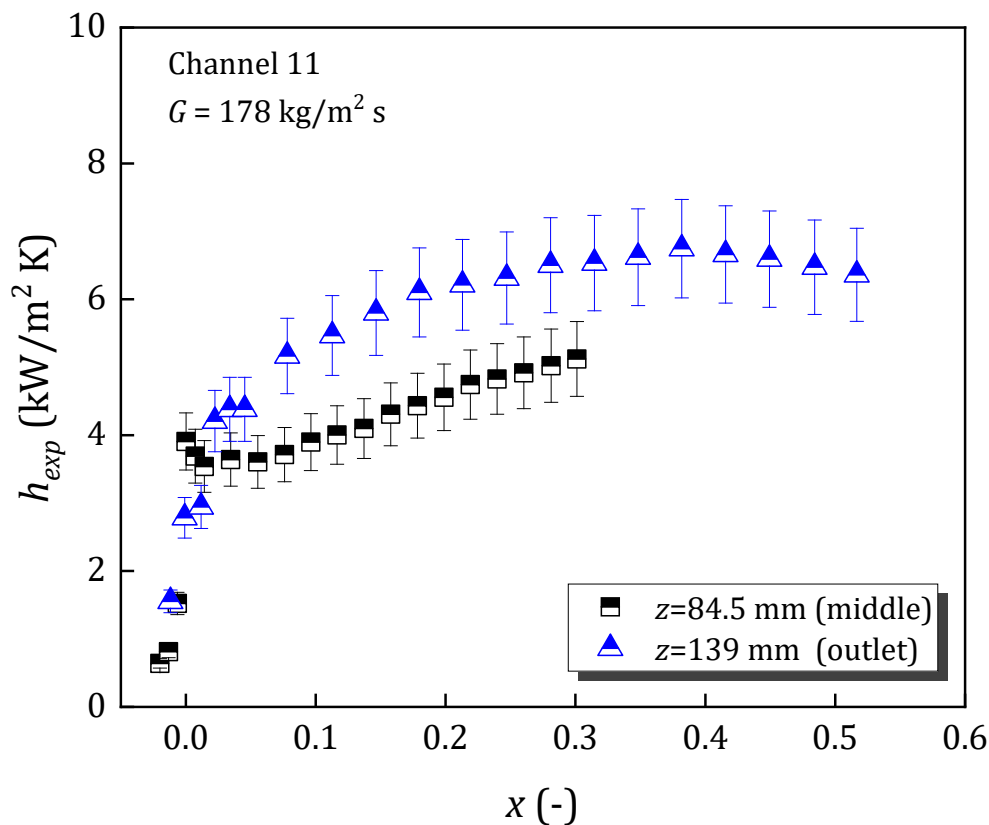
□ 搅拌流-波状流阶段，换热系数趋于平缓，且出现下降趋势

Fang Yidong, Yang Wenliang, Xu Dan, et al. IJHMT, 2021, 121591.

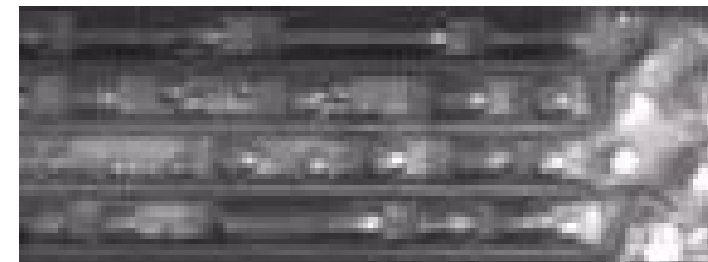
中段-孤立气泡



中段-波形环状流



出口-拉长汽塞



出口-局部干涸



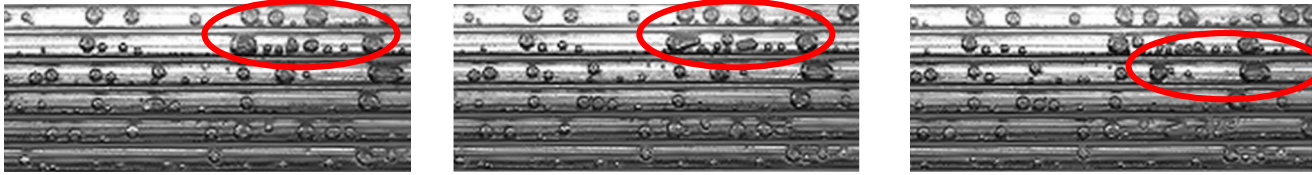
□ **通道沿程**的流型发展与工质热力学参数变化相对应

□ 存在热流密度、质量通量、干度等因素的**共同作用**

不同通道的流型分布规律

□ 相邻流型间的过渡特征

多个孤立气泡聚并



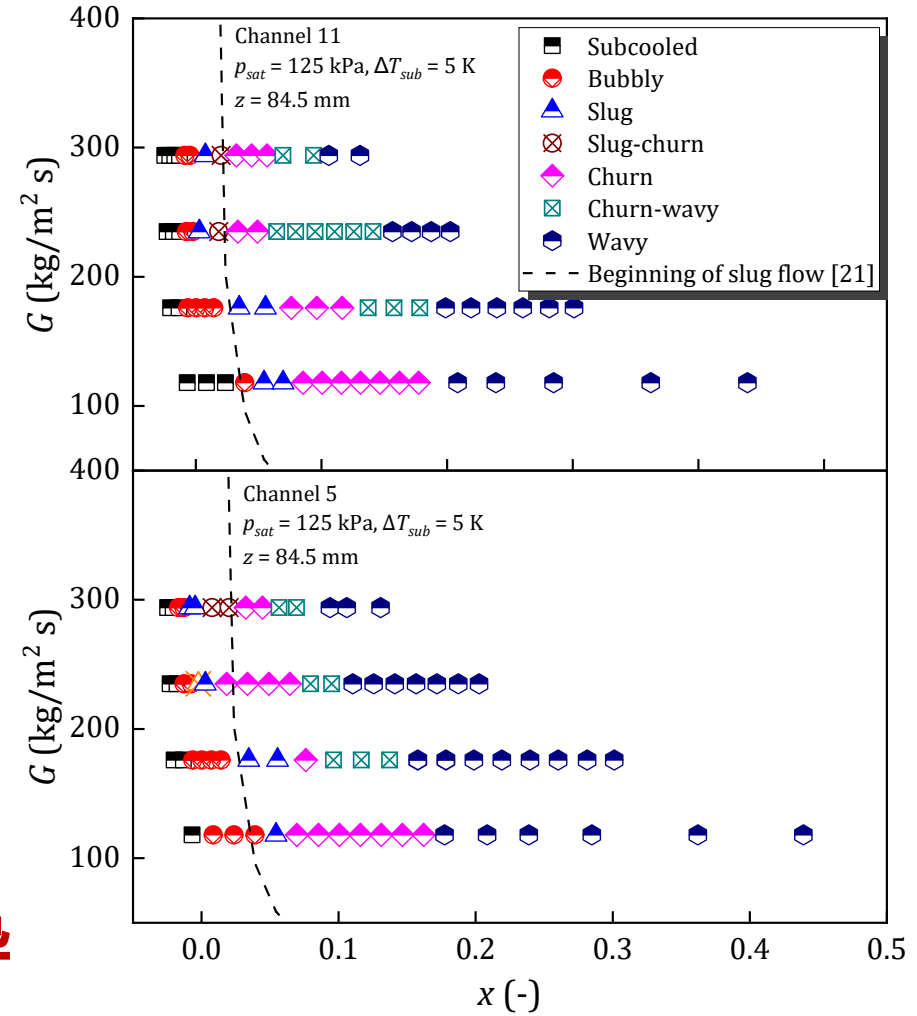
单个气泡受限拉长

相邻汽塞首尾合并



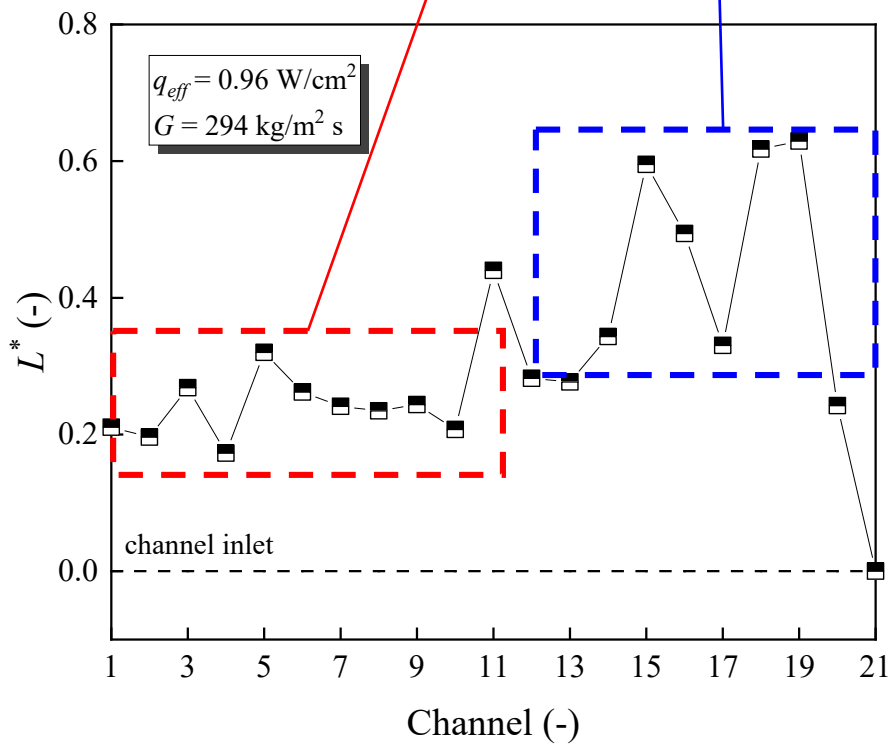
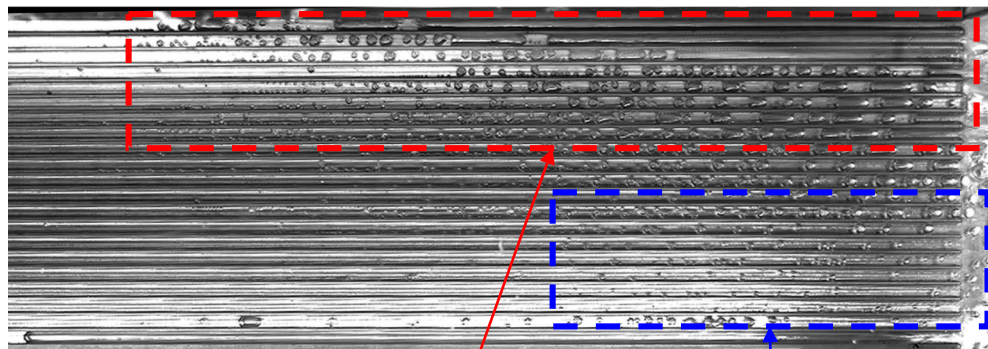
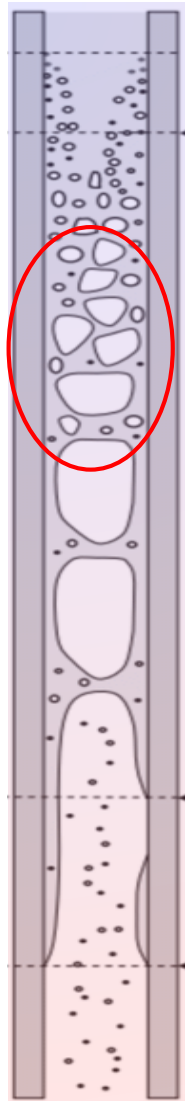
□ 各通道间的流型转换之间存在**时间差**

□ 同一工况下，各通道实际受**不同换热机制主导**

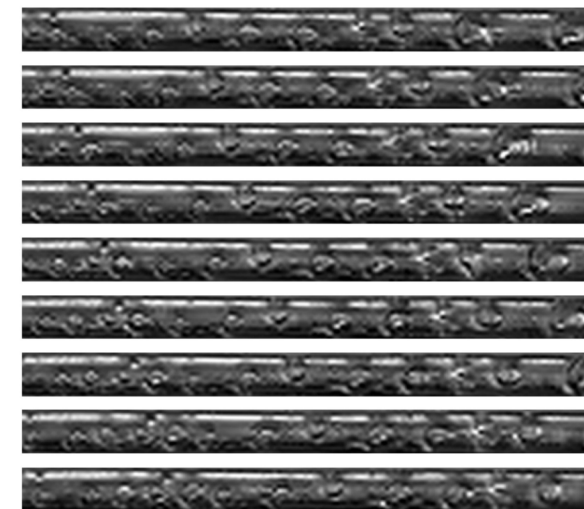


Fang Yidong, Zhang Zhao, Xu Dan, et al. Journal of Thermal Science, 2022 (Accepted Manuscript).

不同通道的汽泡运动特征



通道B, L = 100 mm



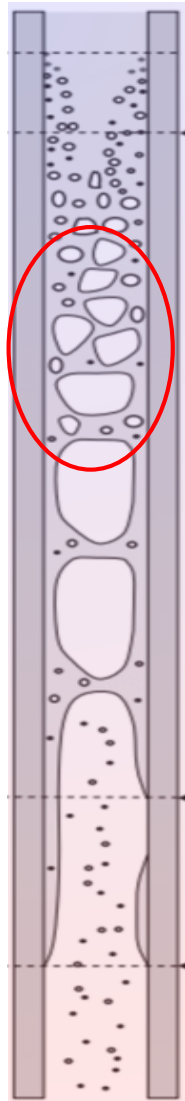
通道A, L = 100 mm

- 各通道间的初始核化位置不一致
- 相同流动距离下流型发展不同步

L = 100 mm处

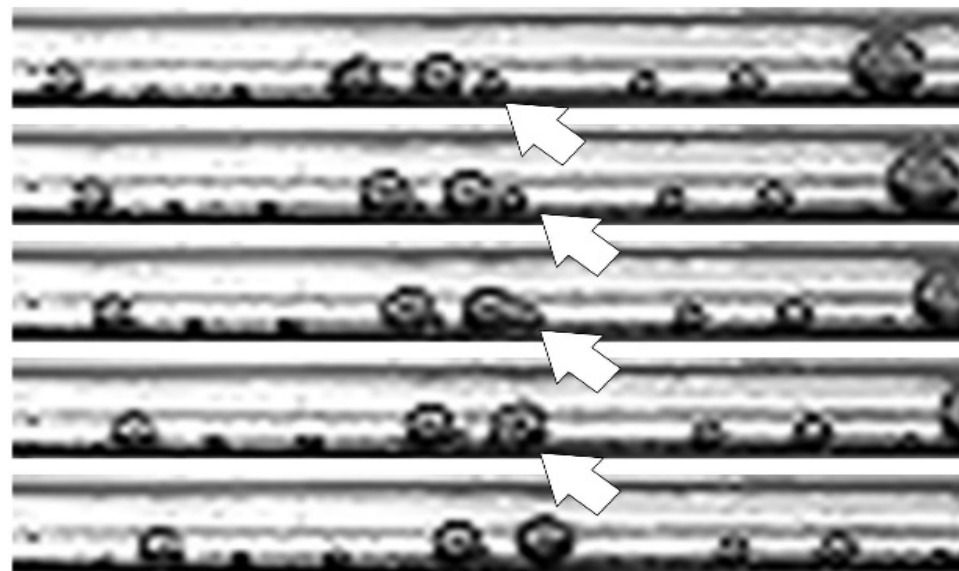
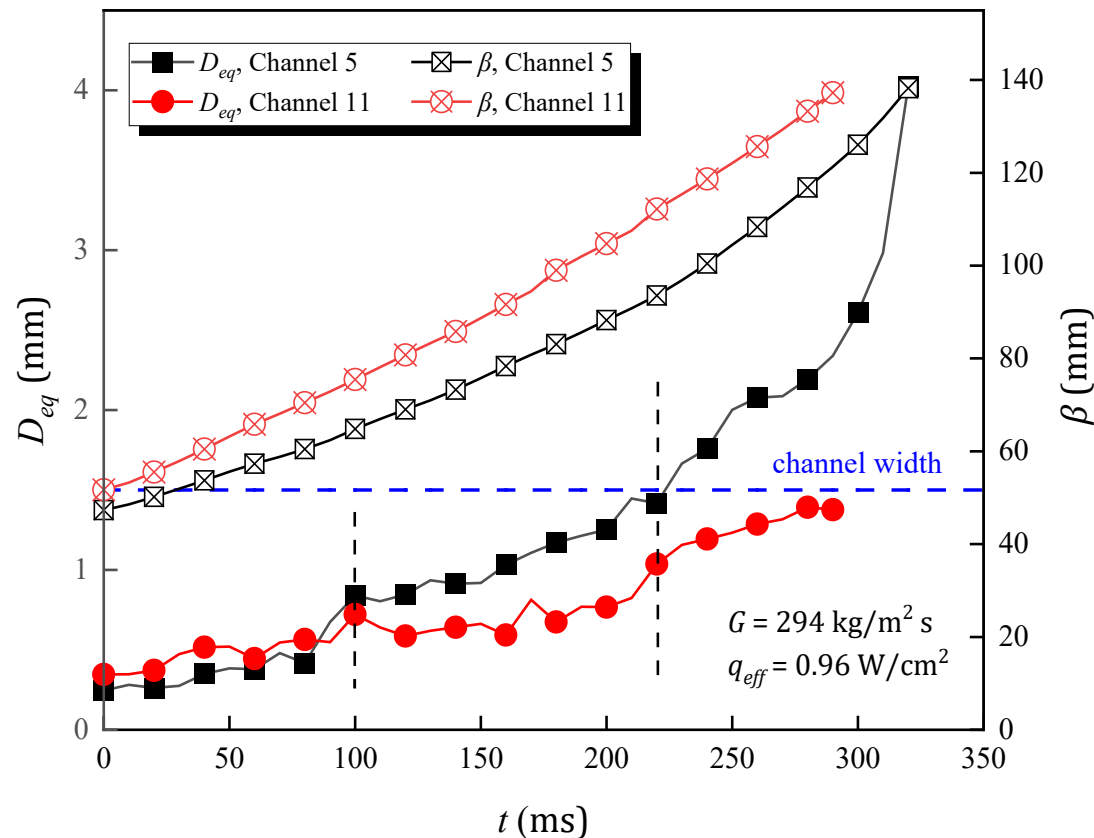
- 通道A (初始核化点靠后), 孤立汽泡
- 通道B (初始核化点靠前), 拉长汽塞

不同通道的汽泡运动特征



□ 汽泡当量直径

$$D_{eq} = (6 \cdot V / \pi)^{1/3} \quad V = A_b \cdot H_b$$



□ 通道A, 全程均为自由生长

- 通道B
- 0-100 ms, 自由生长
 - 100-220 ms, “吞噬”核化汽泡
 - >220 ms, 受限发展

Fang Yidong, Zhang Zhao, Xu Dan, et al. Journal of Thermal Science, 2022 (Accepted Manuscript).

ARTICLE

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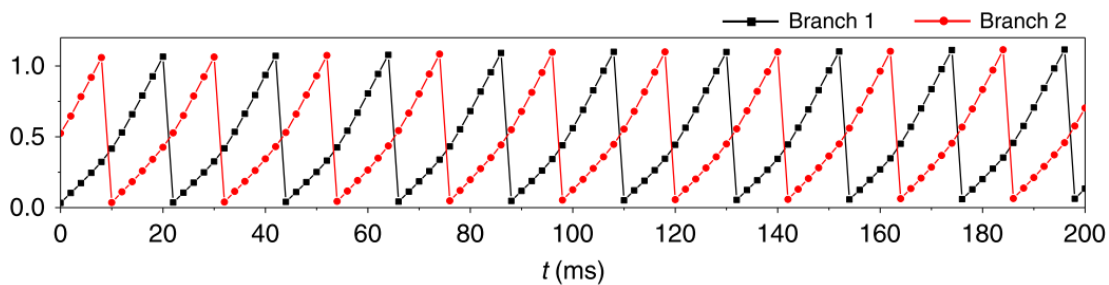
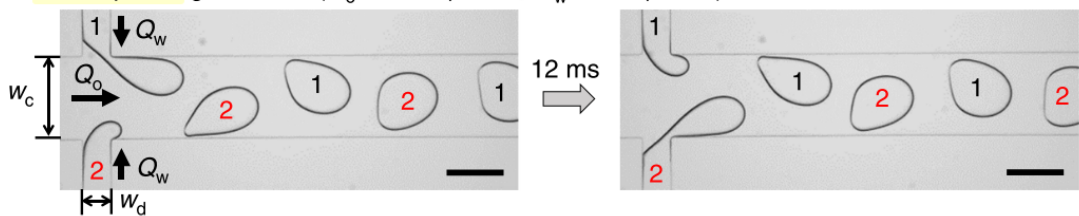
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-18930-7>

OPEN

Phase synchronization of fluid-fluid interfaces as hydrodynamically coupled oscillators

Eujin Um¹, Minjun Kim¹, Hyoungsoo Kim², Joo H. Kang³, Howard A. Stone⁴ & Joonwoo Jeong¹

Out-of-phase generation ($Q_o = 1200 \mu\text{L h}^{-1}$; $Q_w = 250 \mu\text{L h}^{-1}$)



两相流动同步系数

$$\alpha = \frac{\max(\Delta f_{ij}, f_i - \Delta f_{ij})}{f_i}$$

泡-塞状流演变特征速度 R_{B-S}

- 起始：气泡的初始核化位置
- 终止：气泡发生受限拉长的位置
- 时间：上述两个位置对应的帧数



	CASE 1	CASE 2	CASE 3
$R_{B-S, CH5}$	0.24	0.59	0.52
$R_{B-S, CH11}$	0.39	0.37	0.47

流型演变速率同步系数： $0.6 < \alpha < 0.8$

研究过程中发现的新问题

■ 工质流量分配对两相换热分布规律的影响机制

- ✓ 沸腾过程中，换热特性分布的本质是**不同流态在空间上的占比**
- ✓ 同时包含多种流态，无法用单一换热模型加以描述

■ 回流/振荡等流动失稳的触发机制及其对瞬态换热的影响

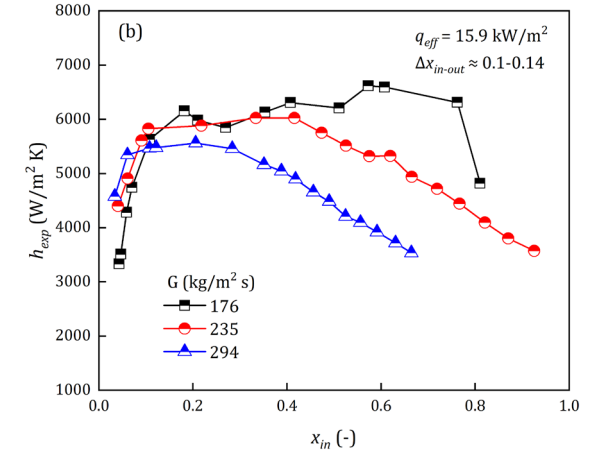
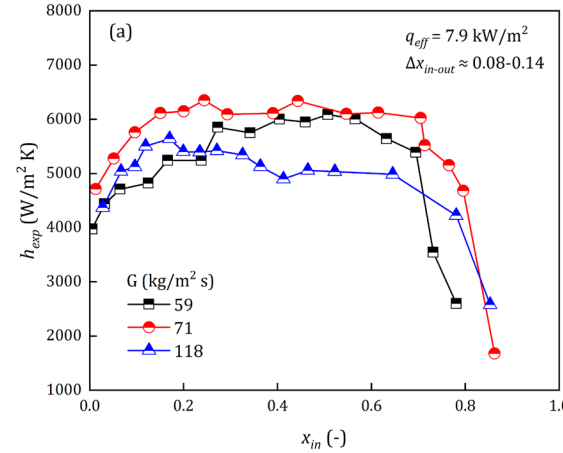
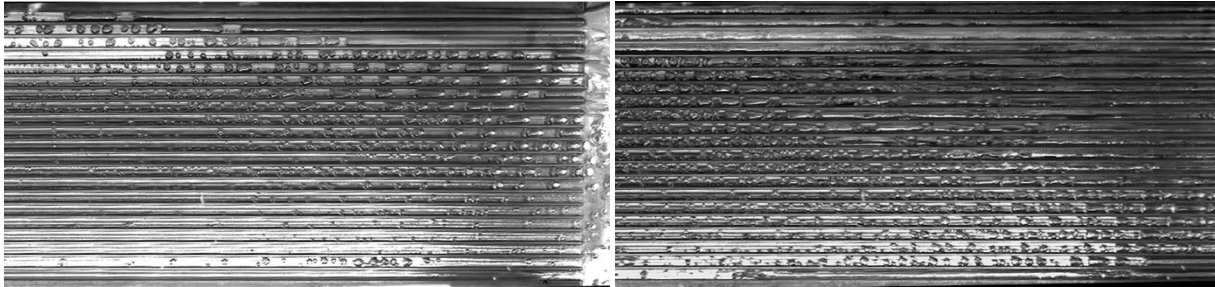
- ✓ 沸腾换热发展过程各阶段的流动失稳物理特征
- ✓ 不同流动失稳特征的机理解释及影响规律分析尚待深入

■ 针对大面积、高热流应用场景的汽液两相行为调控方法

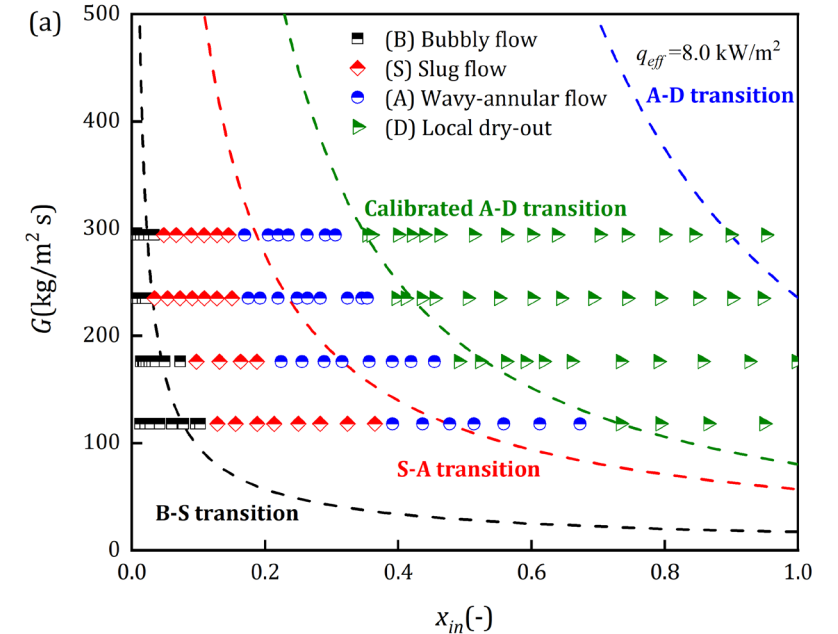
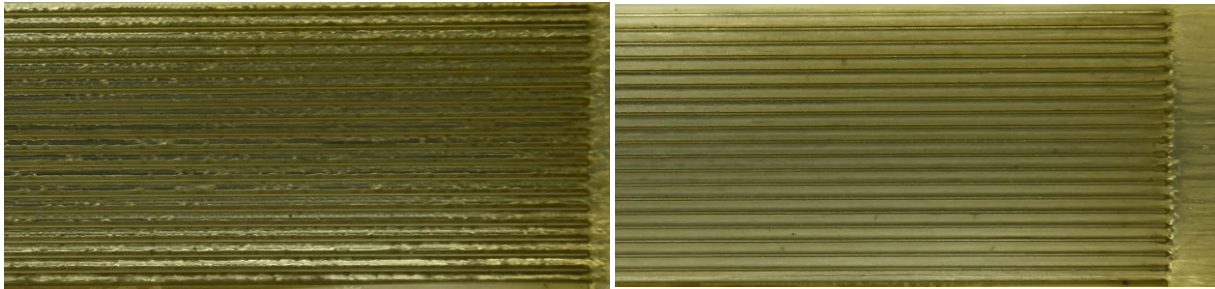
- ✓ 从结构设计、表面改性等角度入手，优化两相换热过程中**汽液相行为的同步性**
- ✓ 在应用层面，需确定合适的两相换热机制，同时尽可能**延缓流型演变**

基于流型的换热特性解耦分析

过冷沸腾



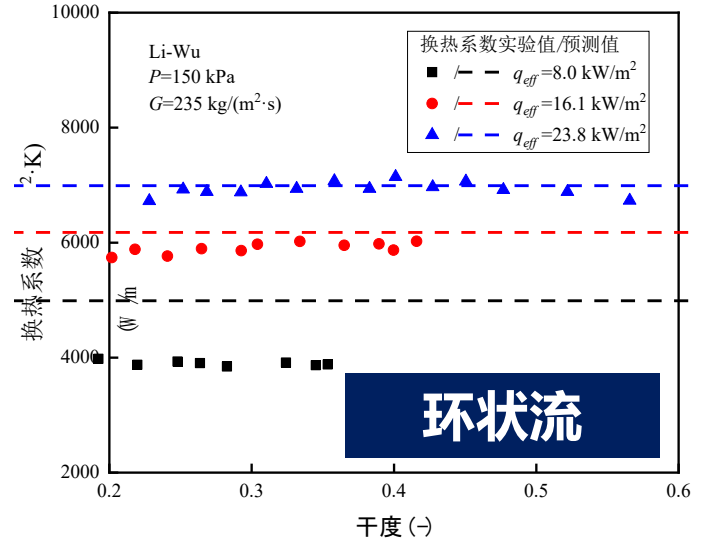
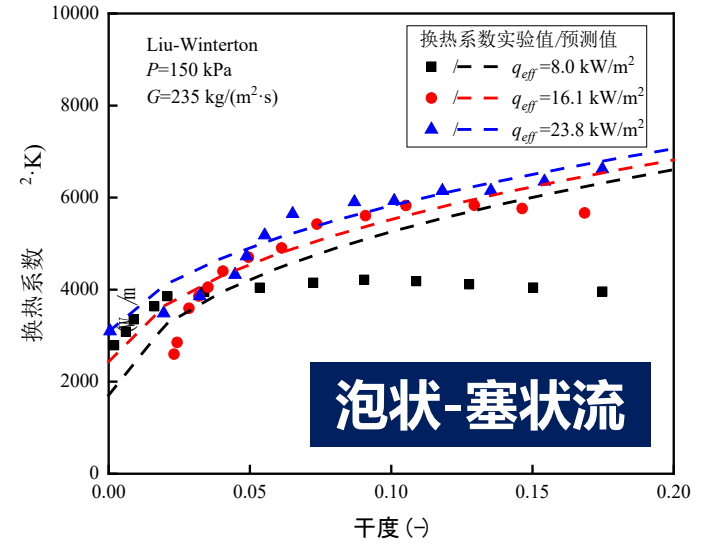
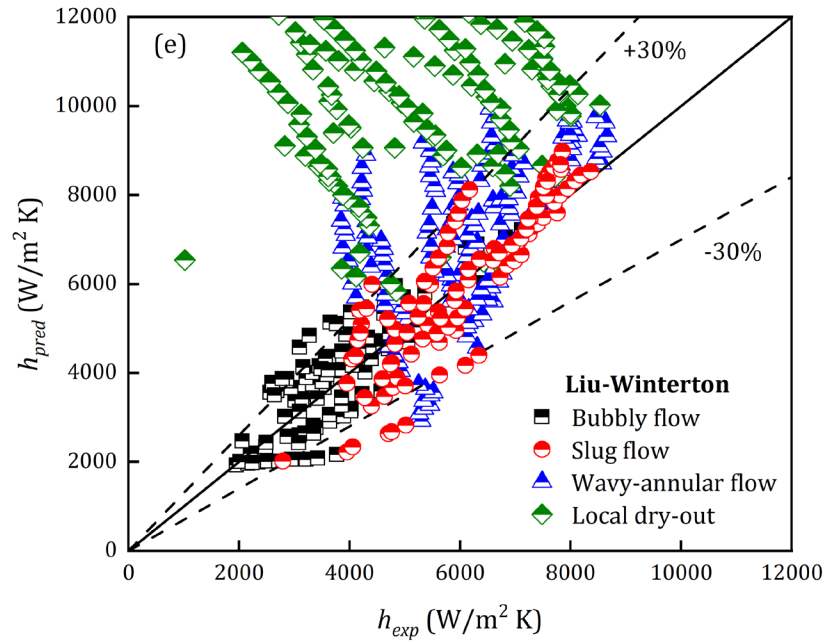
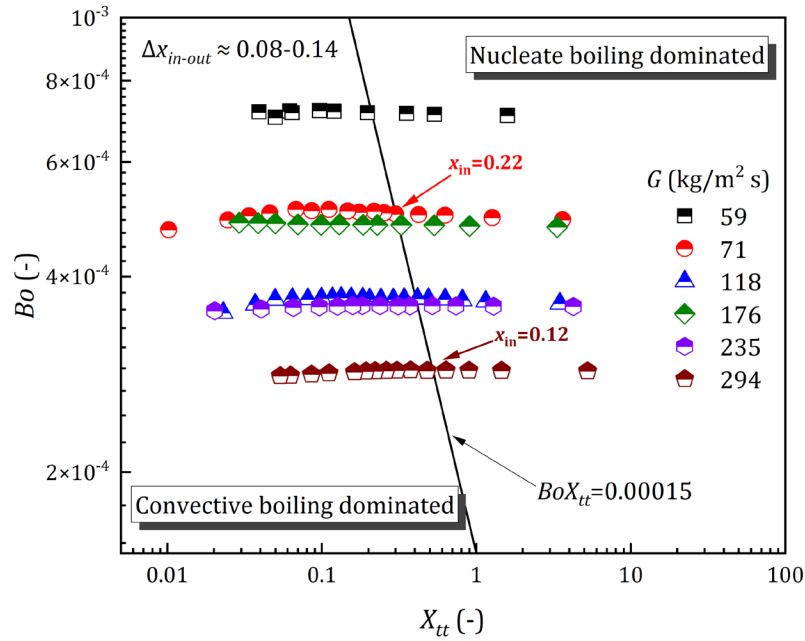
饱和沸腾



- 限制进出口干度差，将不同流型依次解耦复现
- 不同质量通量下，换热系数变化具有相似规律

基于流型的换热特性解耦分析

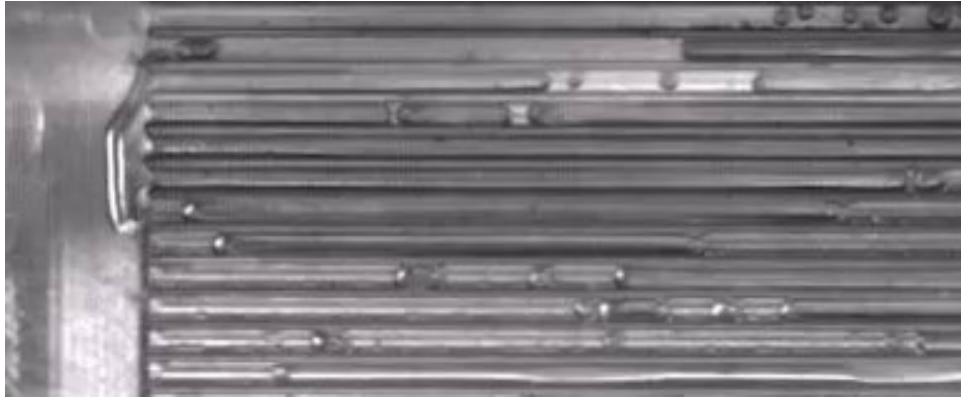
- 对核态沸腾-对流沸腾主导区域的转变界限进行划分
- 针对泡状-塞状流、环状流，分别用Liu-Winterton、Li-Wu公式进行换热系数校验



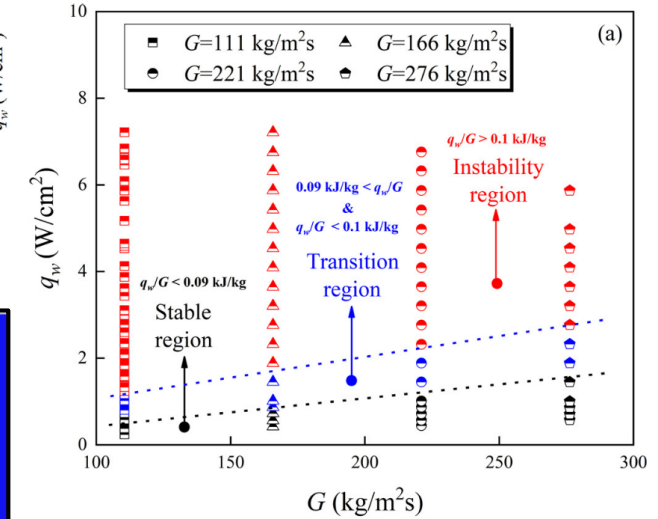
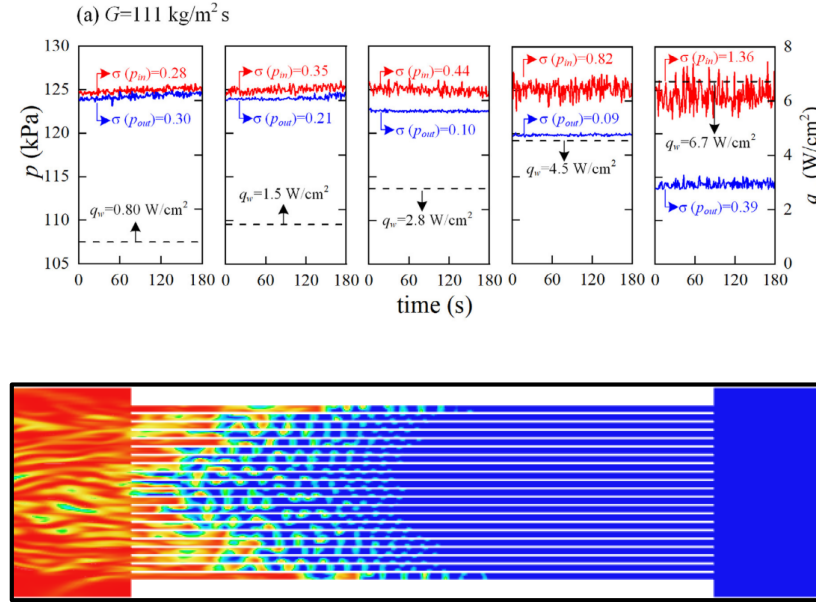
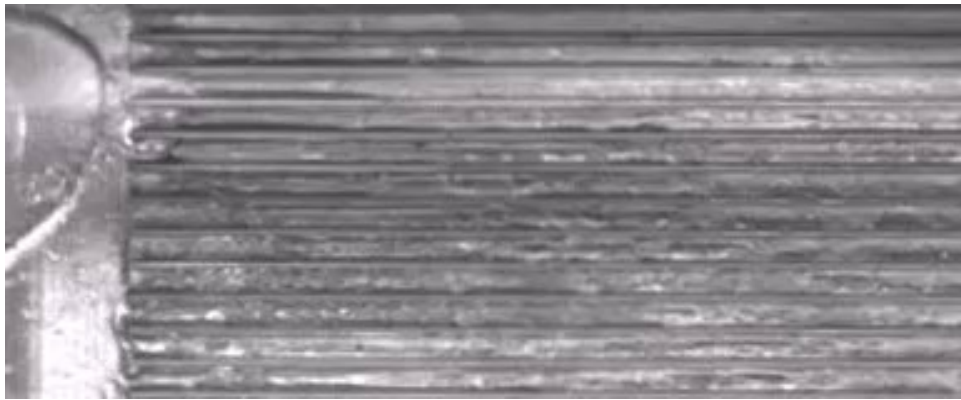
Fang Yidong, Lu Di, Yang Wenliang, et al. IJHMT, 2023 (Under review).

流动失稳特征及压力振荡

泡状-塞状回流



搅拌-波状流动周期切换

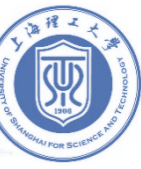


- 随热流密度升高，**回流模式**发生改变
- 进口压力振荡高于出口压力（并联通道失稳）
- 存在多种流动失稳机制的**叠加效应**

现有研究总结

- 提取两相流动的局部物理特征，发现不同通道间的流型发展呈**时空不同步**
- 对泡状-塞状流阶段的汽泡自由生长—受限发展过程进行分析，发现不同通道在**汽泡初始核化位置、生长速率、运动速度**等方面存在明显差异
- 推断**并联通道流量分配**是造成这一现象的主要原因，目前缺乏通道内部流量定量测量的有效手段，考虑引入数值模拟手段获取具体信息
- 提出描述两相流型演变同步性的**无量纲数**，对不同通道的泡状-塞状流**演变特征速度的同步性**进行初步分析，后期拟进一步完善流型演变同步性的评价方法
- 基于饱和沸腾实验，实现**流型演变过程不同阶段的解耦复现**，划分不同换热机制的主导区域，根据流型发展应用不同关联式对相应流型进行校验
- 观察到**泡状流回流、搅拌流-波状流周期切换**等多种流动失稳模式

国内外同行近期重要进展 — 并联通道流量分配测量方法



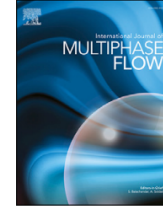
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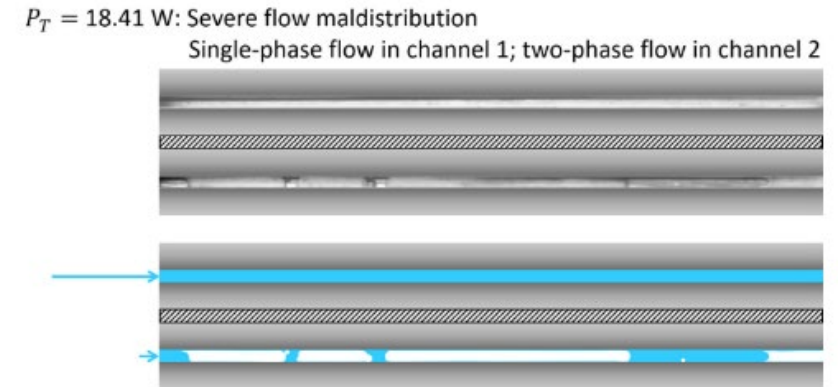
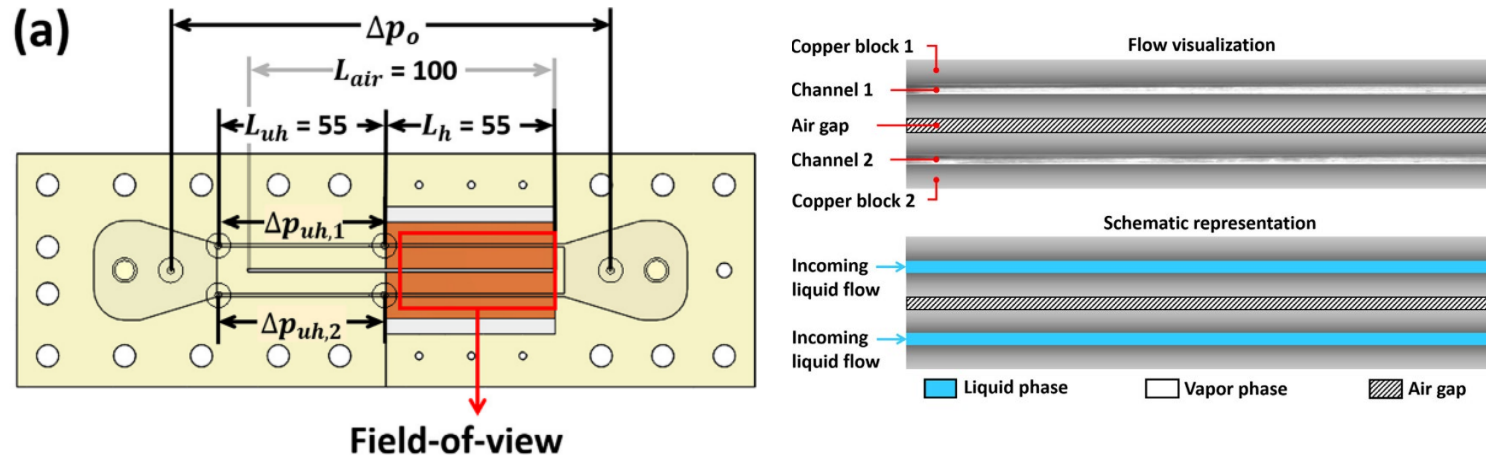
普渡大学



Measurement of flow maldistribution induced by the Ledinegg instability during boiling in thermally isolated parallel microchannels

Ankur Miglani², Justin A. Weibel*, Suresh V. Garimella¹

Cooling Technologies Research Center, School of Mechanical Engineering, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907 USA



国内外同行的近期重要进展 — 两相流型调控



International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer 133 (2019) 1219–1229



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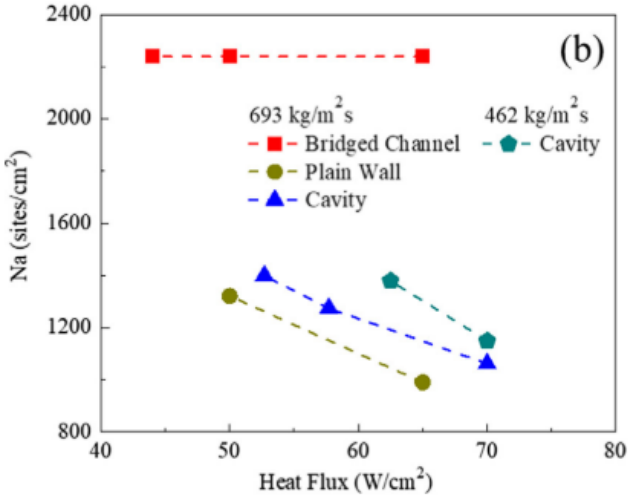
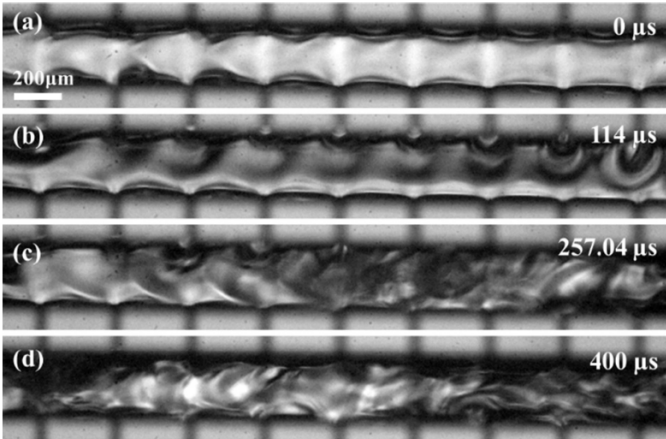
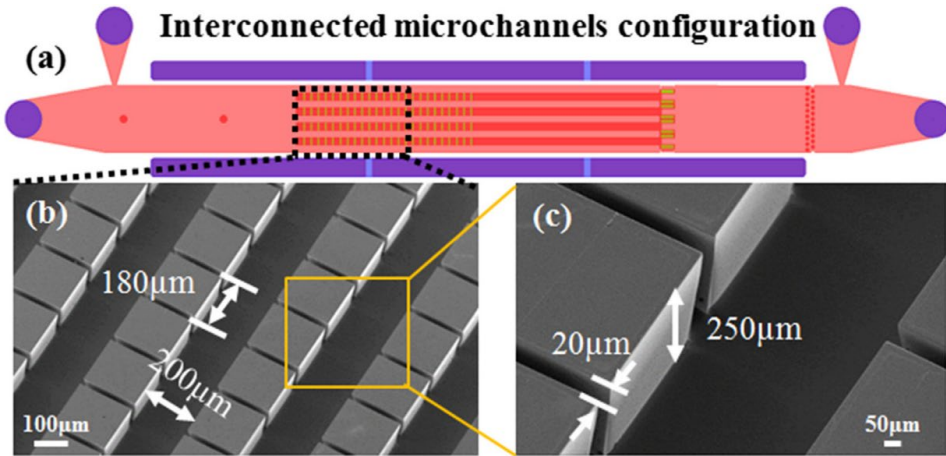


李琛, 李文明
 南卡罗莱纳大学

Realizing highly coordinated, rapid and sustainable nucleate boiling in microchannels on HFE-7100

Jiaxuan Ma, Wenming Li, Congcong Ren, Jamil A. Khan, Chen Li*

Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208, United States



国内外同行的近期重要进展 — 异态相干沸腾行为



Applied Thermal Engineering 191 (2021) 116893

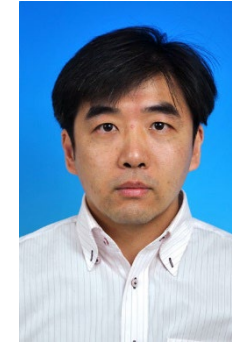


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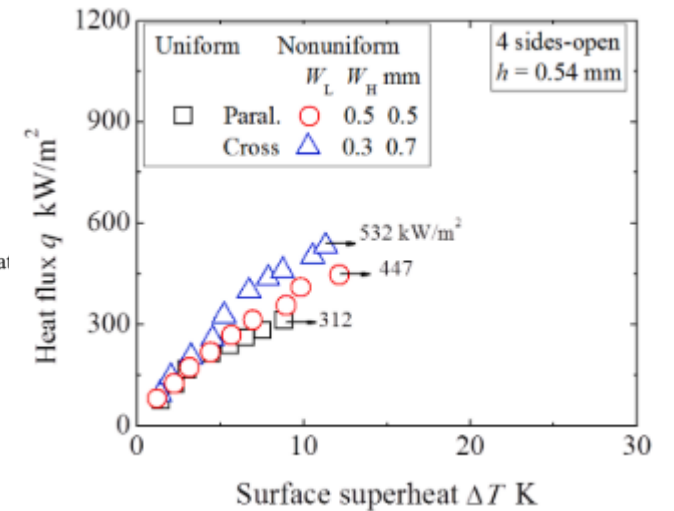
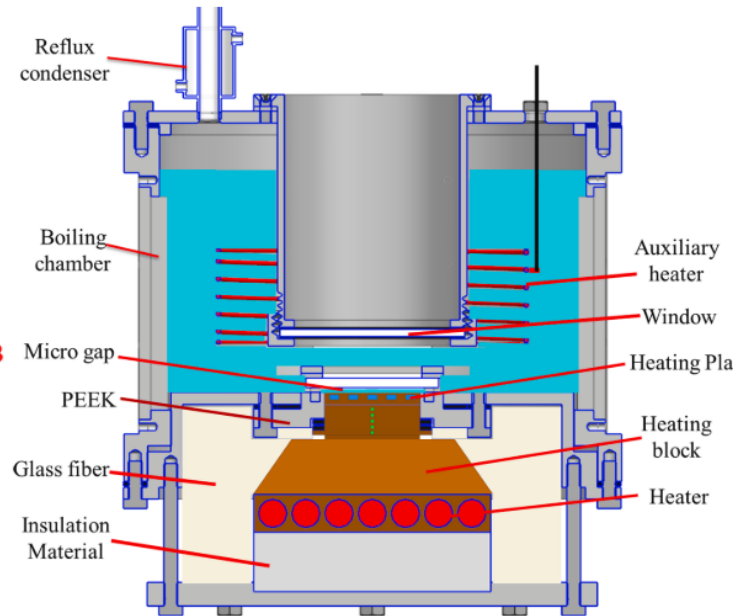
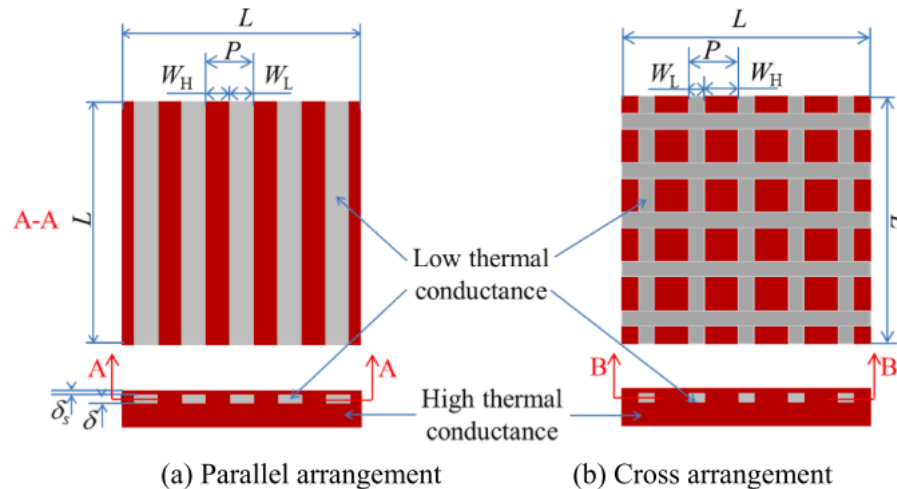


陈志豪, 宇高义郎, 森昌司
天津大学, 九州大学

Effect of material arrangement pattern on different-mode-interacting boiling in narrow gaps with two liquid supply systems

Tianxi Xie^{a,b}, Yoshio Utaka^{a,b,c,*}, Zhihao Chen^{a,b,*}, Toshiki Hirotsu^c, Shoji Mori^d

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^d Department of Mechanical Engineering, Kyushu University, 744 Motoooka, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka 819-0395, Japan

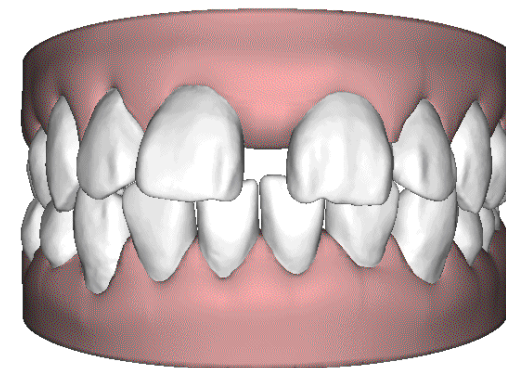


□ 微观机理

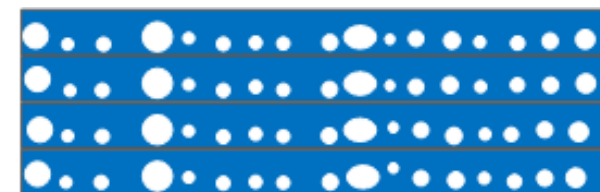
- ✓ 换热结构内部**汽液两相流型分布**的定量表征
- ✓ **局部**调控手段作用下的**汽液相**输运及再分配
- ✓ 两相流型多区域**复合分级**调控的**协同**作用机制

□ 工程应用

- ✓ 面向实际应用，形成可规模化、标准化的换热结构设计及换热表面制备工艺
- ✓ 针对实际对象（芯片阵列、电池模组等），在代表性工况下开展换热性能测试
- ✓ 两相工质流动分配和温度均匀性的主动调控



口腔正畸：**局部-全局**修复



并联通道：**流型同步性**的**局部-全局**调控





浙江大学 能源工程学院

俞小莉 教授, 范利武 研究员, 黄钰期 教授



Honeywell 霍尼韦尔 刘焘、白三卯、林恩新 博士

□ 采用低压制冷剂R1233zd(E)的动力电池两相冷却回路换热性能研究



浙江银轮 王晶鑫、许霖杰 博士

□ 直冷式板式换热器板片两相流动可视化研究

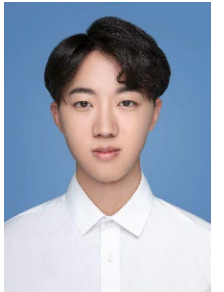
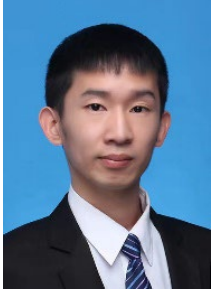
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2021届博士：朱悦（协助指导）

2022届硕士：杨文量、胡凌韧

2022届博士：徐丹

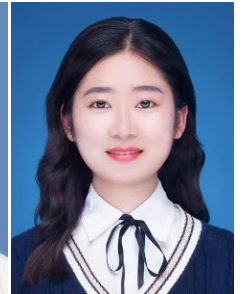


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2020级硕士：王雨晨、张昭

2021级硕士：劳伟超、陈庆虎

2022级硕士：卢娣、蔡华宇



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