

2021年传热传质青年学术论坛

2021年4月16日-4月18日，北京

动力电池平行通道直冷板内 制冷剂流动沸腾传热研究进展

汇报人：**方奕栋** 博士

工作单位：**上海理工大学**

能源与动力工程学院 制冷及低温工程研究所

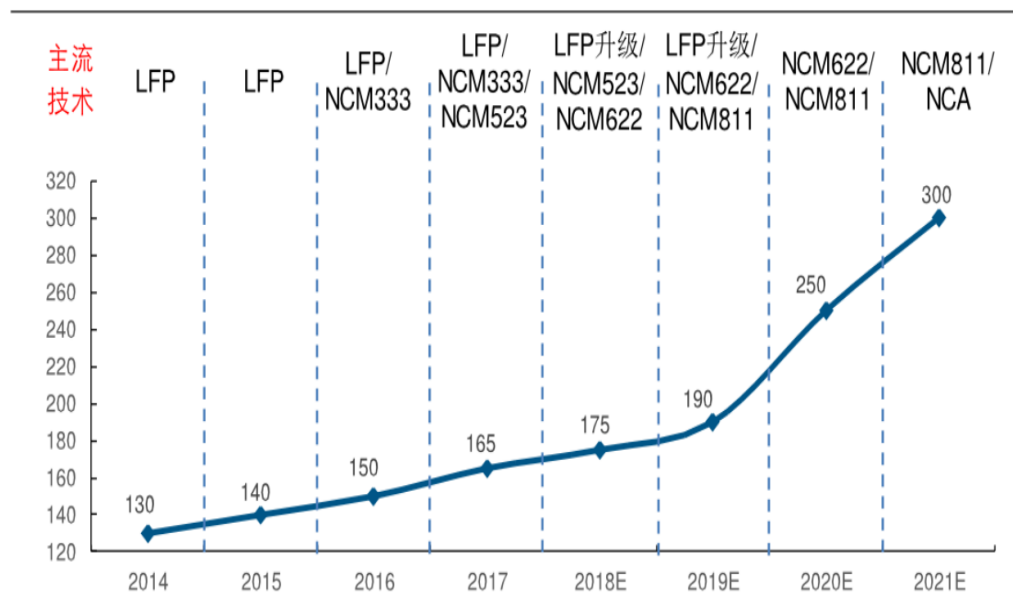
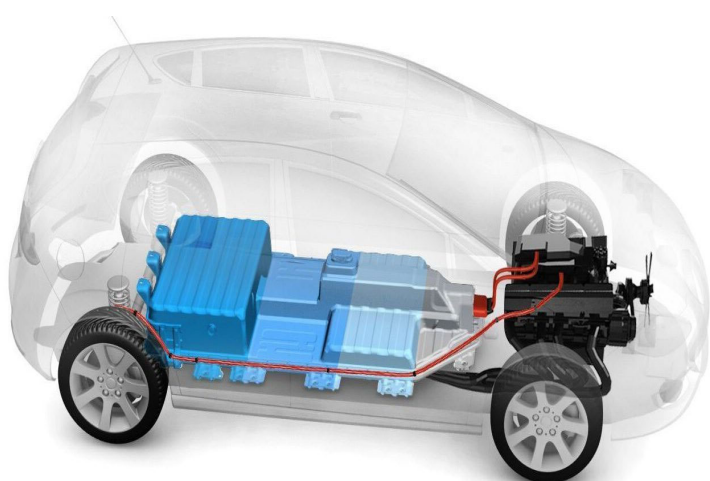
上海市多相流动与传热重点实验室

2021年4月17日



动力电池热管理的重大需求

□ 电池热安全性：**工作温度**15-35°C，**温差**<5°C

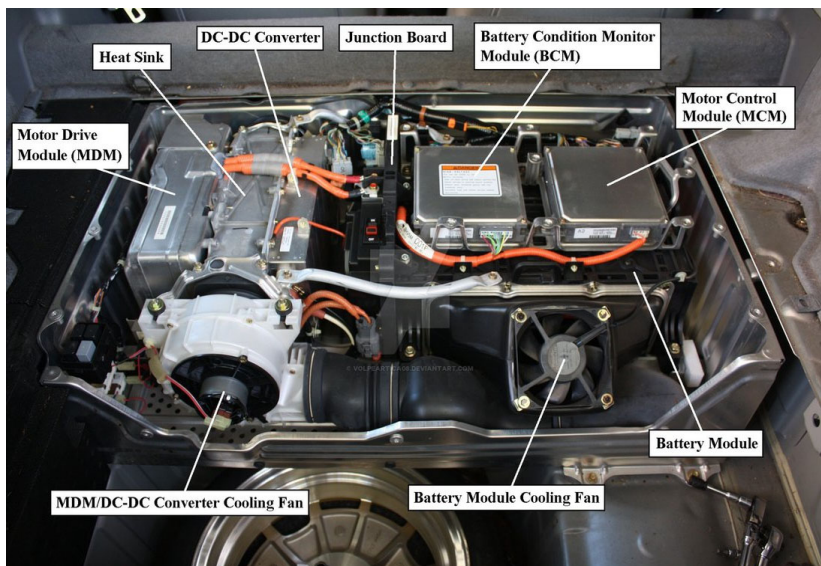


- 对整车续驶里程的要求提升，使得**电池功率密度升高**，**充电速度大幅加快**
- 电池充放电期间的**发热量提升**，**电池热管理的意义愈发重要**

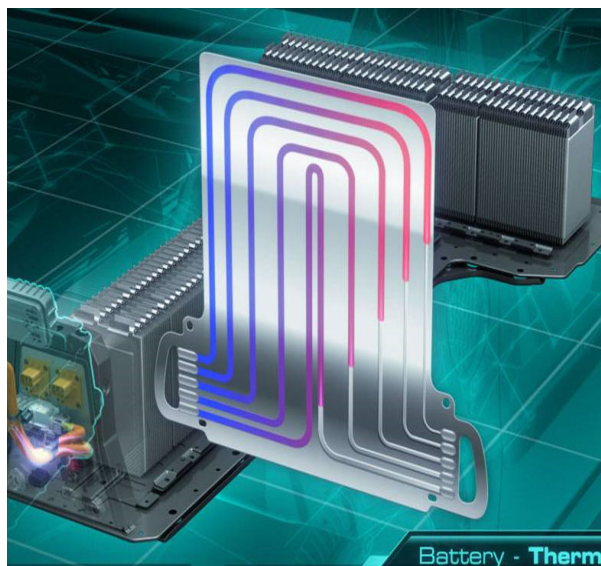
动力电池两相直冷的应用



知名整车厂商的电池热管理方案



本田**风冷**电池pack (2010)



Chevrolet**液冷**电池pack(2015)



BWM**直冷**电池pack(2017)

➤ 电池**散热需求**的持续提升促使**传热更高效**的热管理方式得以应用

国内外同行代表性研究



Applied Thermal Engineering 123 (2017) 1514–1522



Applied Thermal Engineering

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/apthermeng

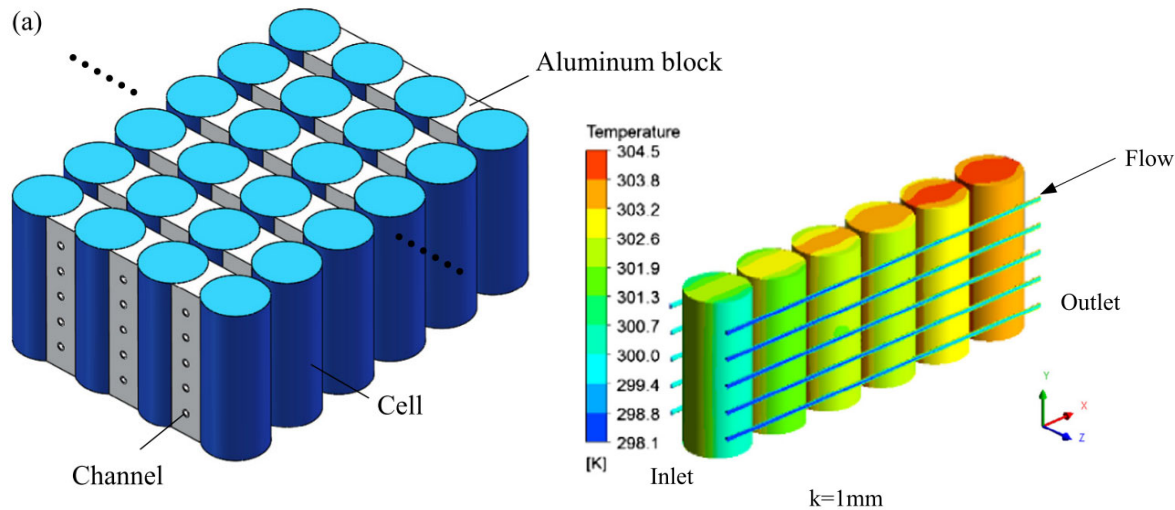
Research Paper

Thermal performance of liquid cooling based thermal management system for cylindrical lithium-ion battery module with variable contact surface



Zhonghao Rao*, Zhen Qian, Yong Kuang, Yimin Li

School of Electrical and Power Engineering, China University of Mining and Technology, XuZhou 221116, China



International Journal of Thermal Sciences 102 (2016) 9–16



International Journal of Thermal Sciences

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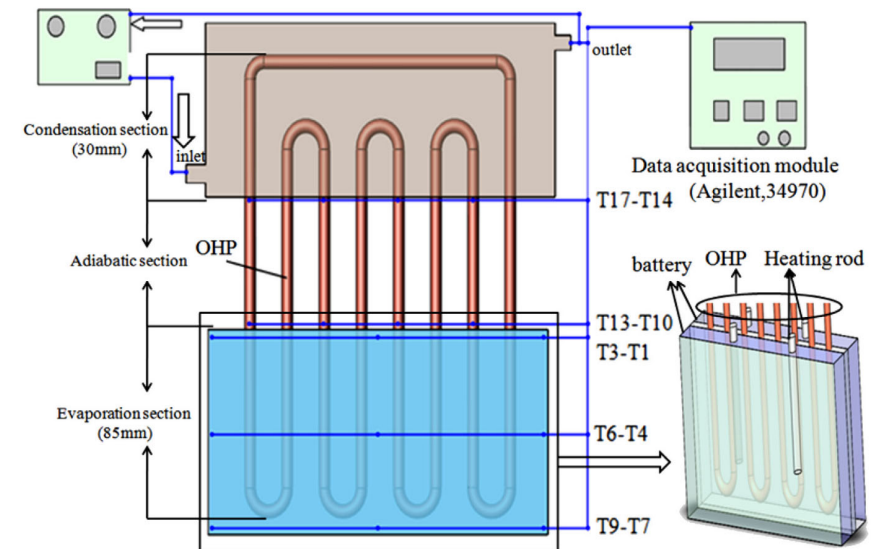
Thermal performance of phase change material/oscillating heat pipe-based battery thermal management system



Qingchao Wang^a, Zhonghao Rao^{a,b,*}, Yutao Huo^a, Shuangfeng Wang^b

^a School of Electric Power Engineering, China University of Mining and Technology, XuZhou 221116, China

^b Key Laboratory of Enhanced Heat Transfer and Energy Conservation of the Ministry of Education, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, China



国内外同行代表性研究



Applied Thermal Engineering 117 (2017) 534–543



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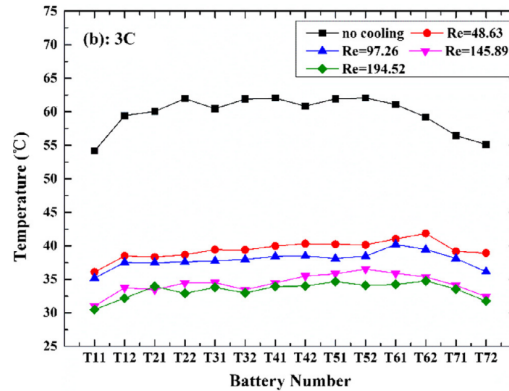
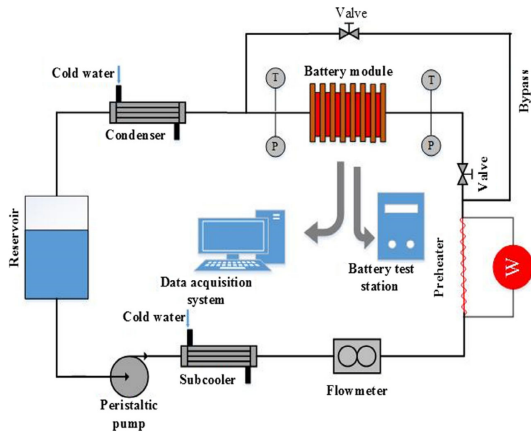
Research Paper

Experimental investigation on lithium-ion battery thermal management based on flow boiling in mini-channel



Zhoujian An, Li Jia*, Xuejiao Li, Yong Ding

Institute of Thermal Engineering, School of Mechanical, Electronic and Control Engineering, Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing 100044, China
Beijing Key Laboratory of Flow and Heat Transfer of Phase Changing in Micro and Small Scale, Beijing 100044, China



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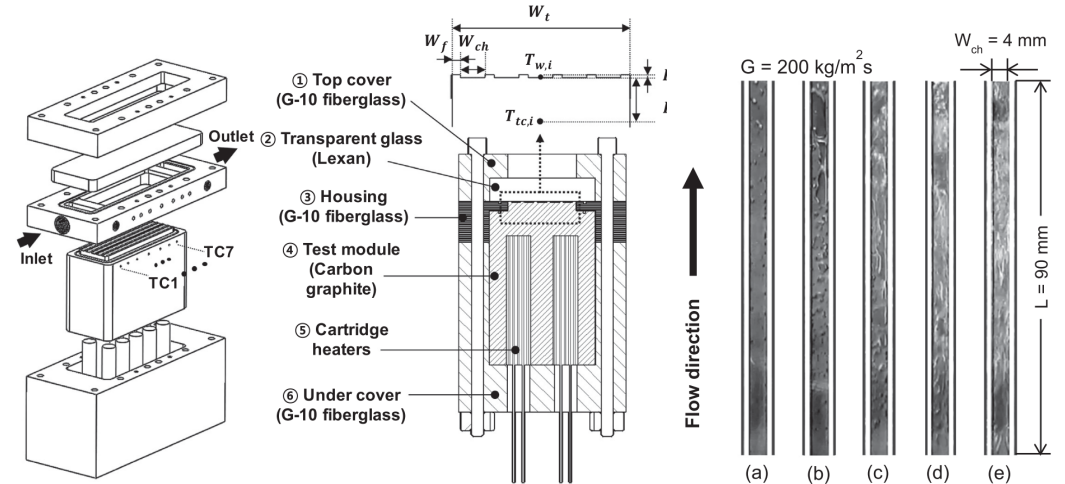
Research Paper

Two-phase cooling using HFE-7100 for polymer electrolyte membrane fuel cell application

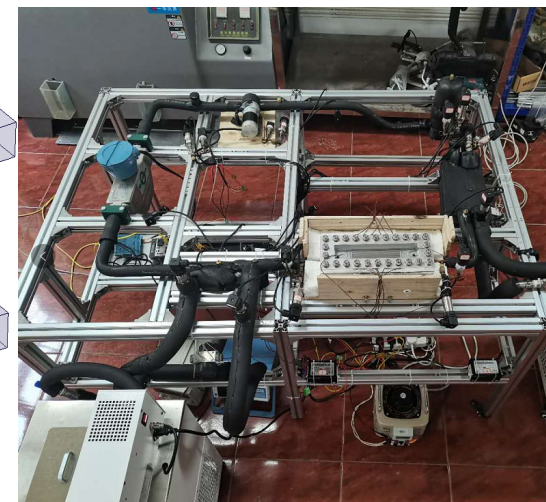
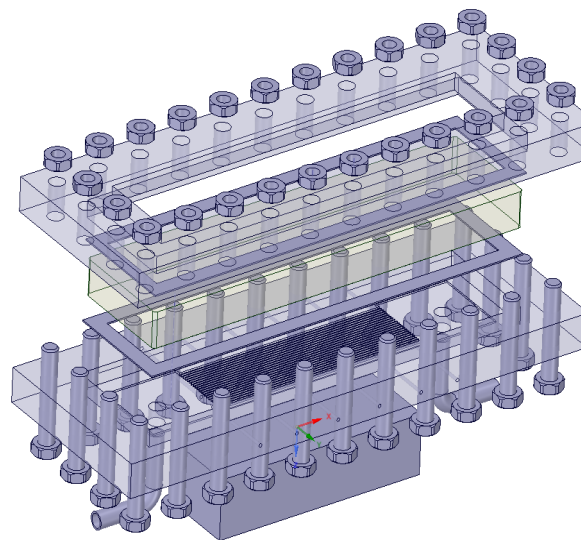
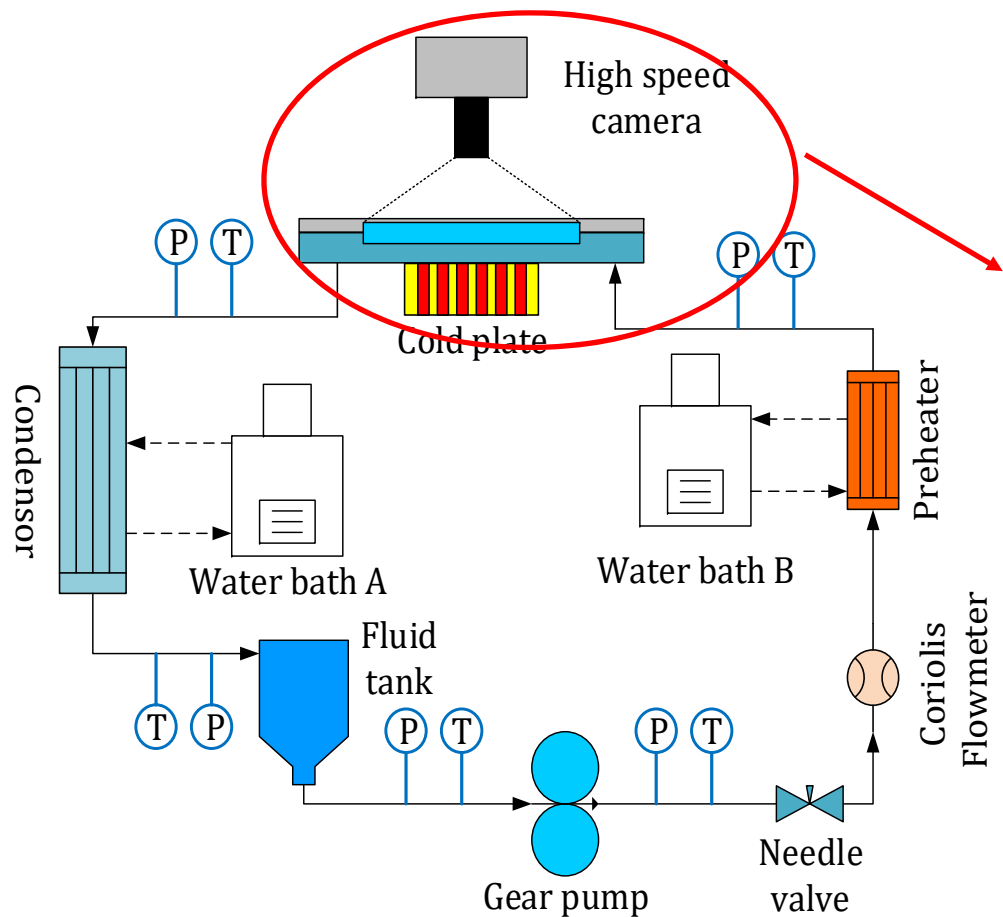


Eun Jung Choi, Jin Young Park, Min Soo Kim*

Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Seoul National University, Seoul 08826, South Korea

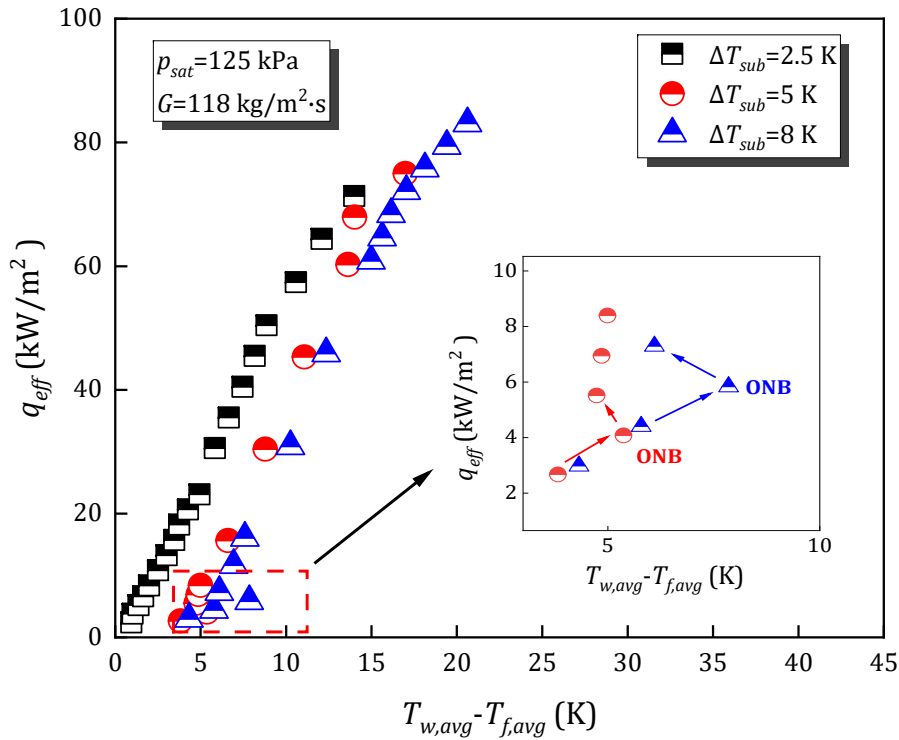


平行通道两相直冷板内的沸腾换热研究

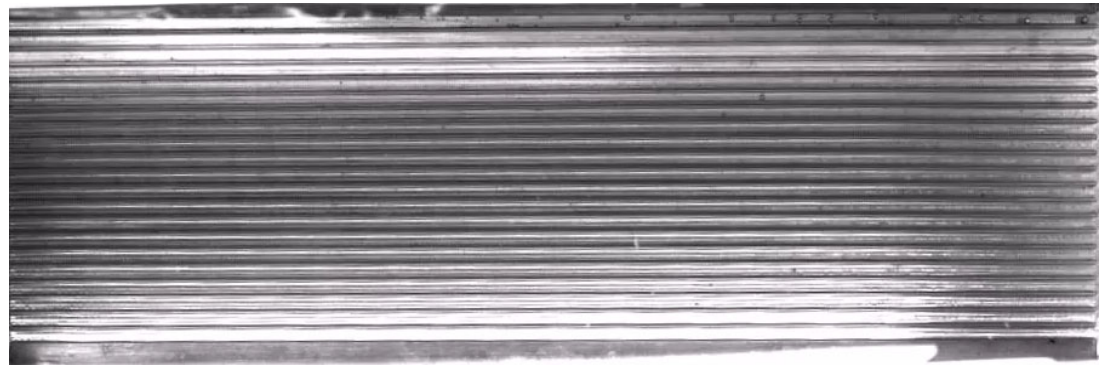


- 直冷板: 21平行通道 ($1.5 \times 1.5 \times 140$ mm)
- 工质: R1233zd(E)
- 热流密度: $0.5-10$ W/cm²

直冷板内制冷剂沸腾的发展规律



□ 过冷液体，强制对流



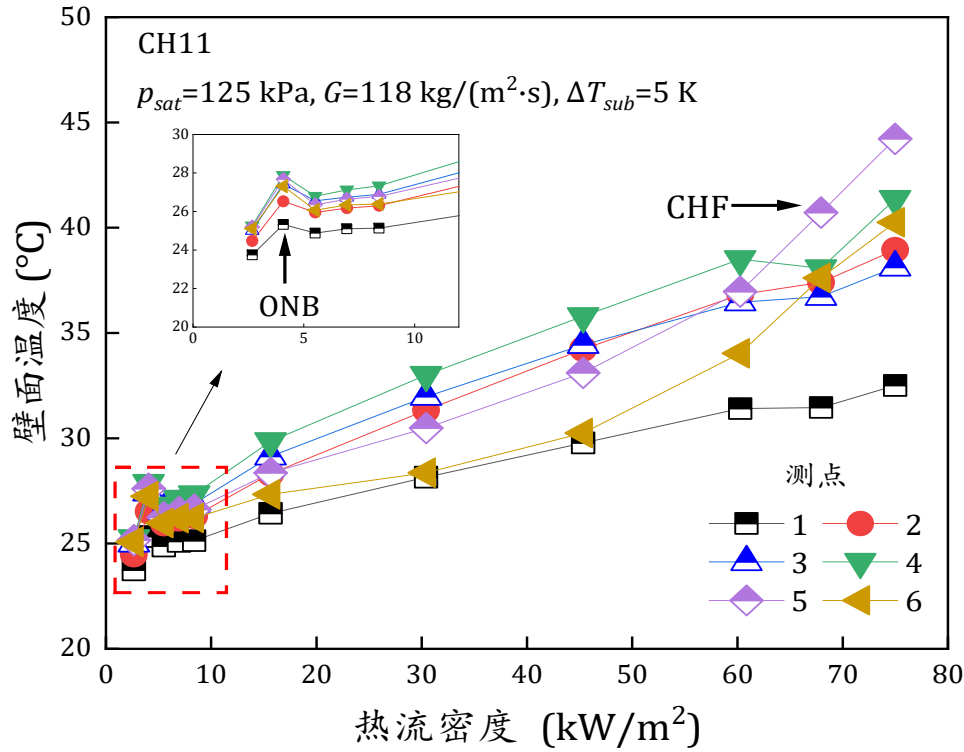
□ 沸腾起始、出现汽泡核化点



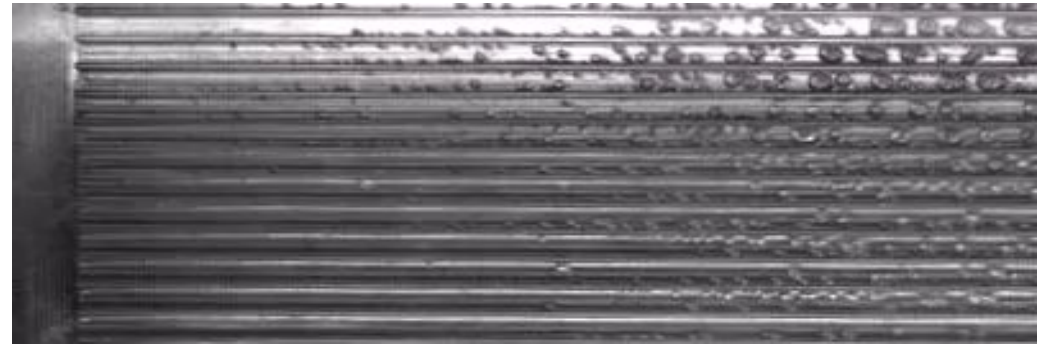
➤ 核态沸腾起始，沸腾曲线发生回折

➤ 增大过冷度，沸腾起始时刻推迟

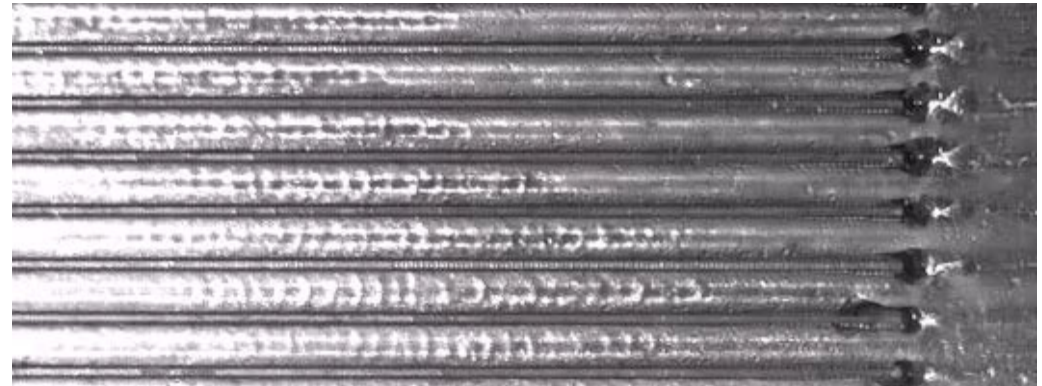
直冷板内制冷剂沸腾的发展规律



□ 出现**汽泡核化点**



□ 通道出口处**局部烧干**



➤ 核态沸腾起始，壁面温度**突降**

➤ 高热流密度下，出口处测点温度**快速上升**



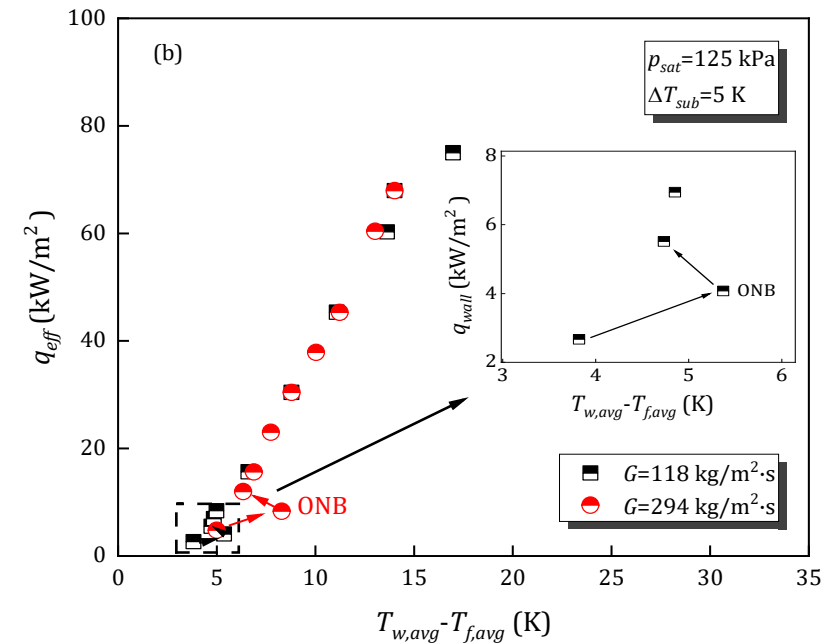
直冷板内制冷剂沸腾的发展规律

经验关联式对比

➤ Bergles关联式: $q_{ONB} = 1082(p / 101.3)^{1.156} [1.8(T_w - T_{sat})]^{2.16(p/101.3)^{-0.0234}}$

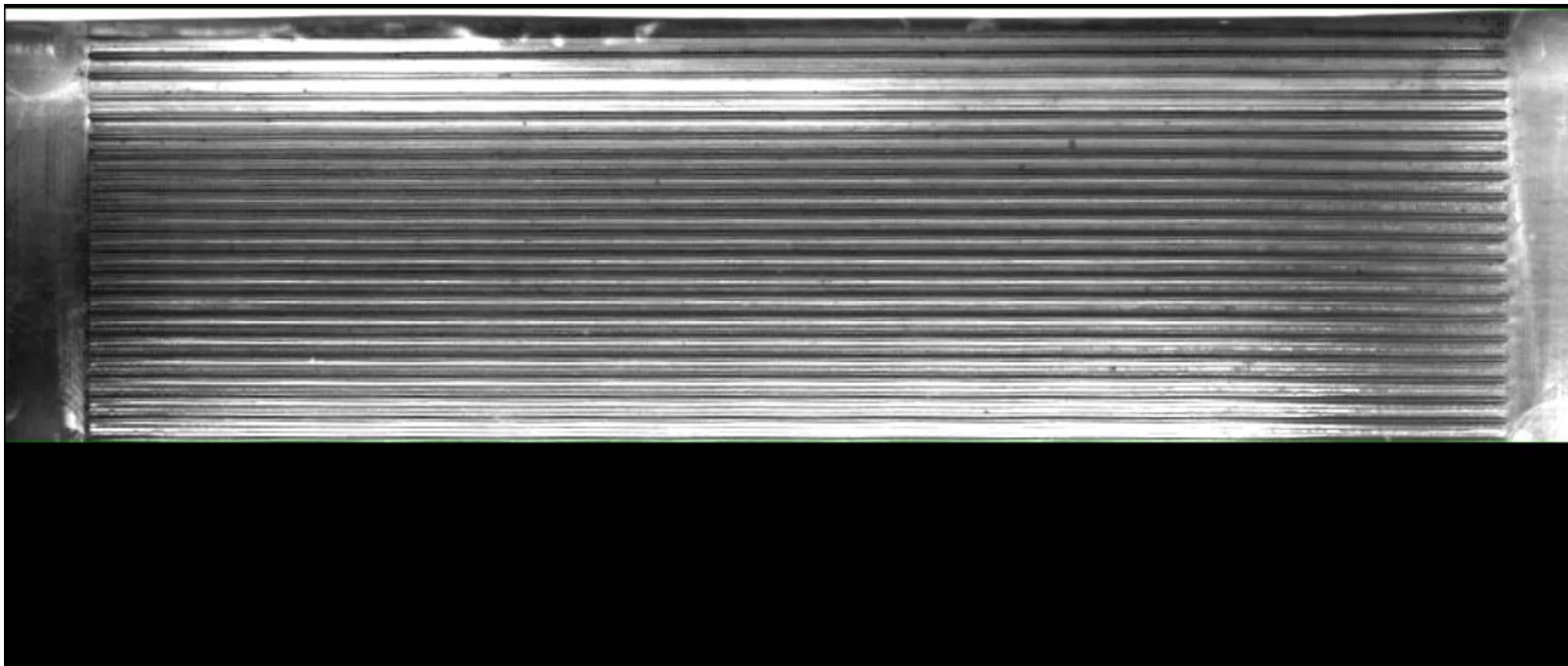
➤ Liu关联式: $q_{ONB} = \frac{\lambda_f \rho_v r_{lv} (\sqrt{T_w} - \sqrt{T_{sat}})^2}{2\sigma(1+\cos\theta)}$

过冷度	质量通量	q_{ONB}	$q_{ONB,Bergles}$	$q_{ONB,Liu}$
K	kg/(m ² ·s)	kW/m ²	kW/m ²	kW/m ²
5	188	9.24	10.02	7.71
5	294	22.01	30.26	21.52
8	188	9.29	7.97	6.23
8	294	21.59	31.08	22.06
8	588	42.95	70.4	47.1



➤ Bergles和Liu关联式对沸腾起始热流密度的预测误差分别为**32%**, **9%**。

直冷板内制冷剂沸腾的发展规律

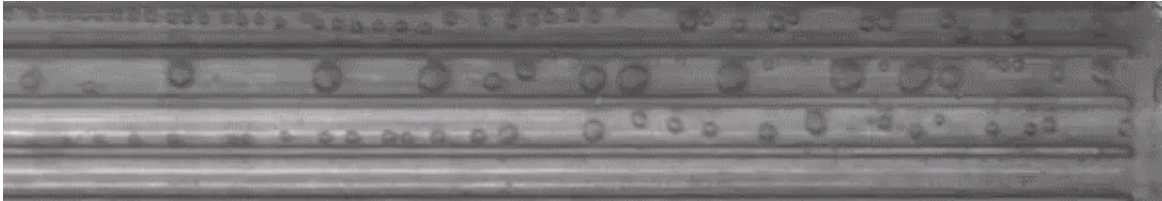




直冷板内制冷剂沸腾的发展规律

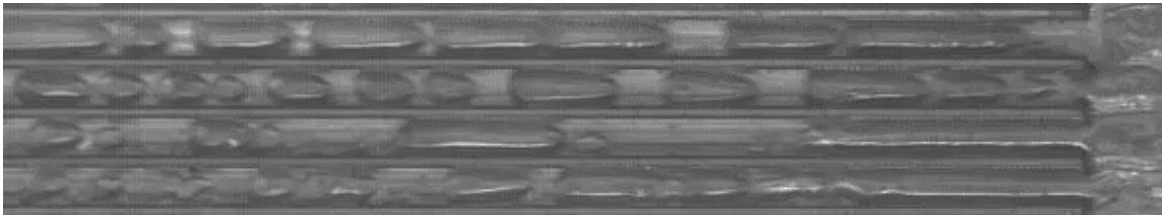
□ 过冷度5 K, 饱和压力125 kPa, 流量50 kg/h

1.4 W/cm²



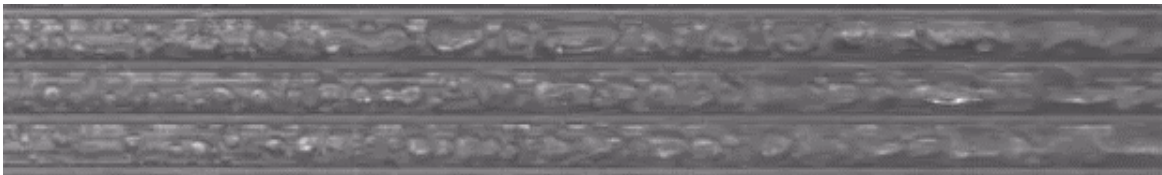
泡状流(Bubbly flow)

3.4 W/cm²



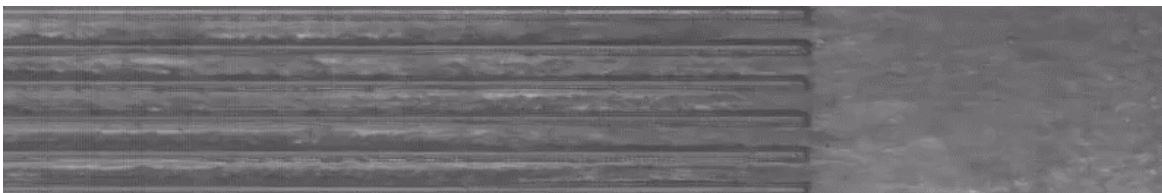
段塞流(Slug flow)

6 W/cm²



段塞-搅拌流(Slug-Churn)

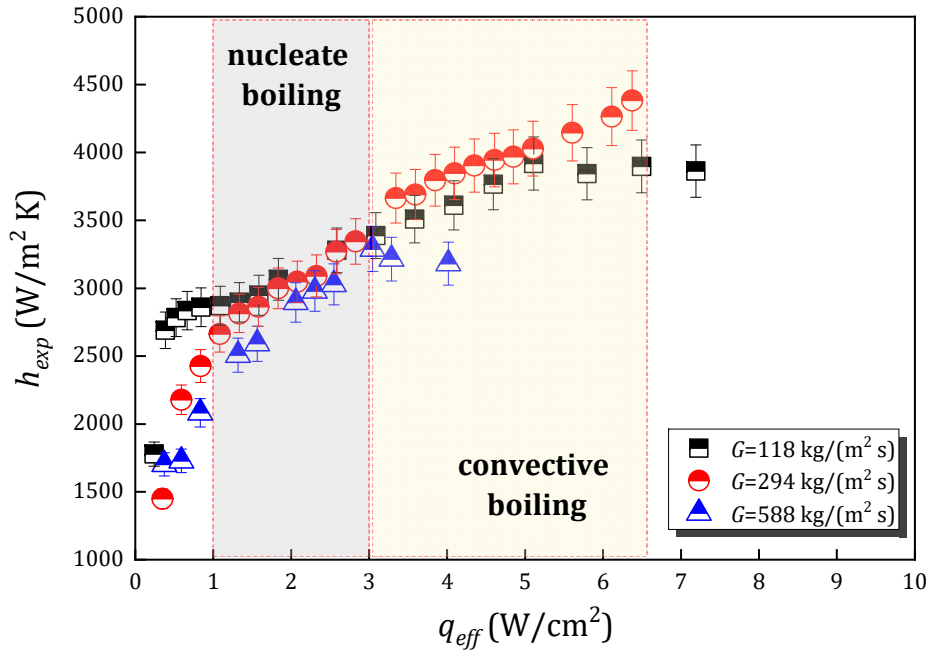
10 W/cm²



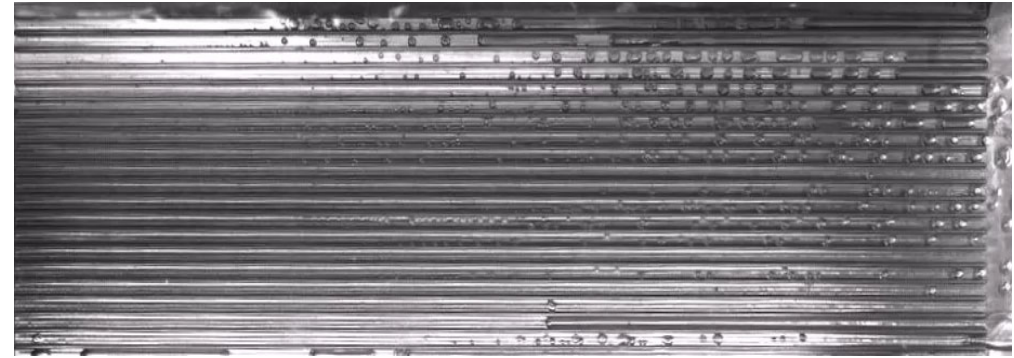
汽液相分层流(Stratified)



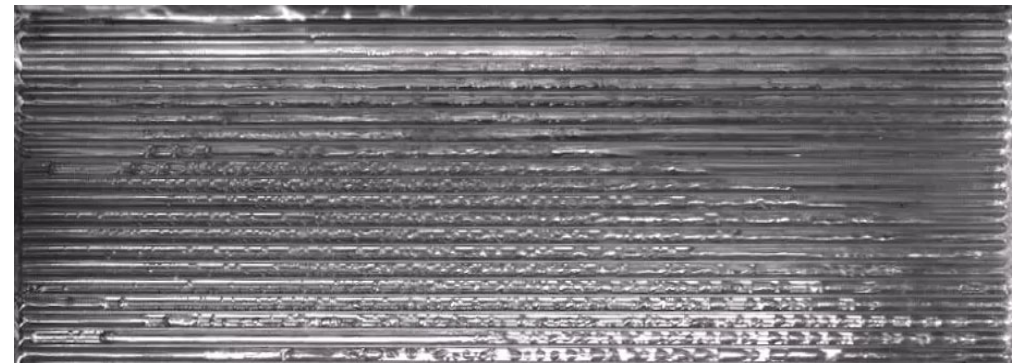
热流密度/质量流率对沸腾换热的影响



核态沸腾阶段(1-3 W/cm²)



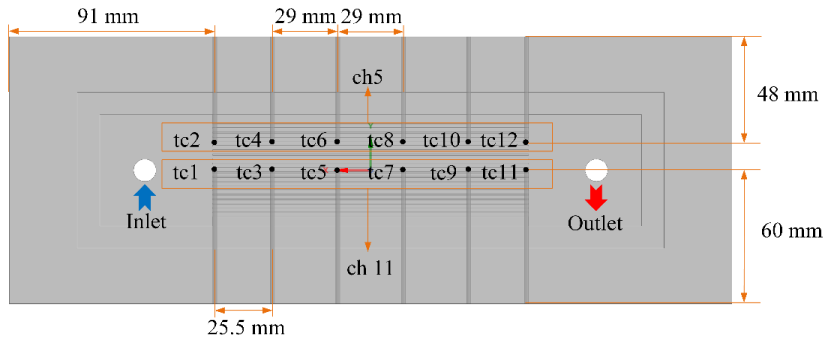
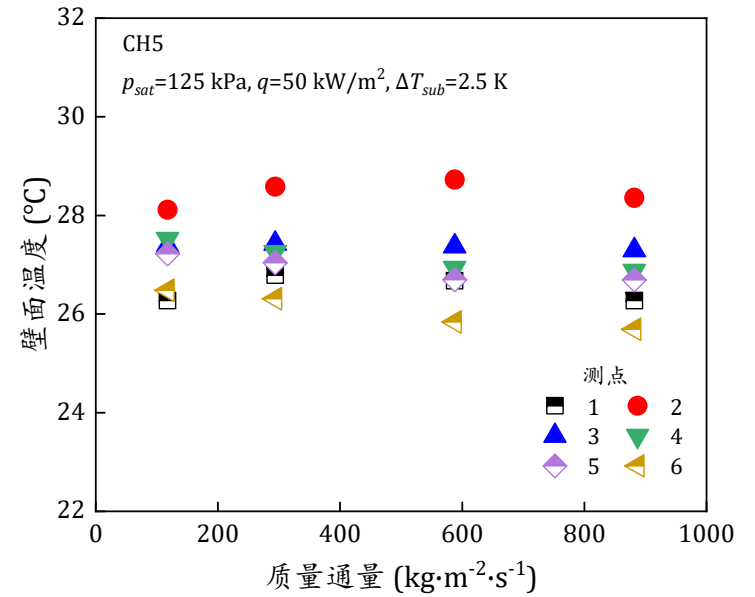
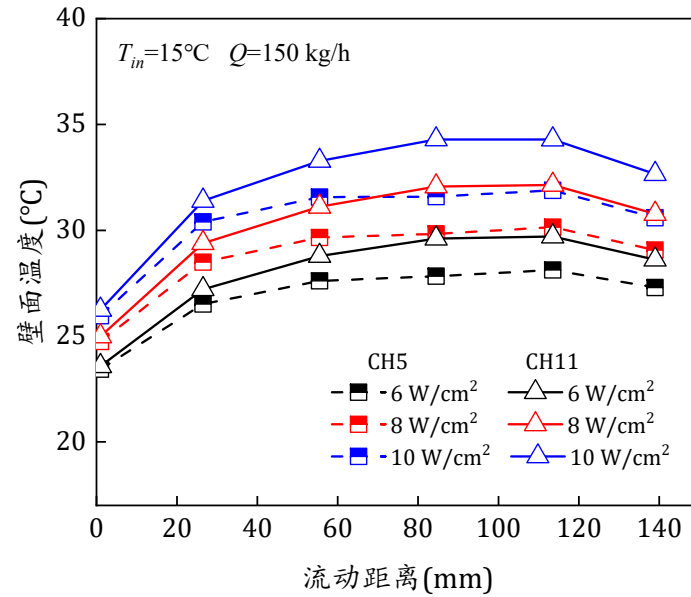
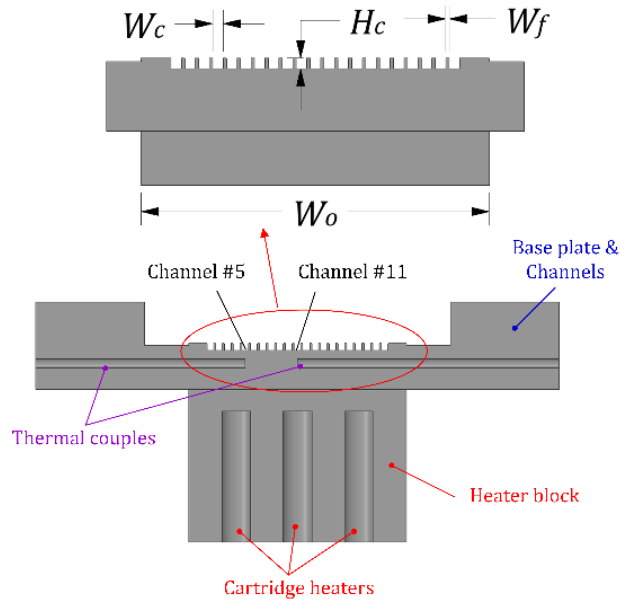
对流沸腾阶段(> 3 W/cm²)



- 核态沸腾换热系数受质量流率影响较小
- 对流沸腾换热系数与质量流率呈现正相关
- 换热系数随沸腾状态、质量流率的变化规律与现有理论解释一致



平行通道直冷板的换热均匀性

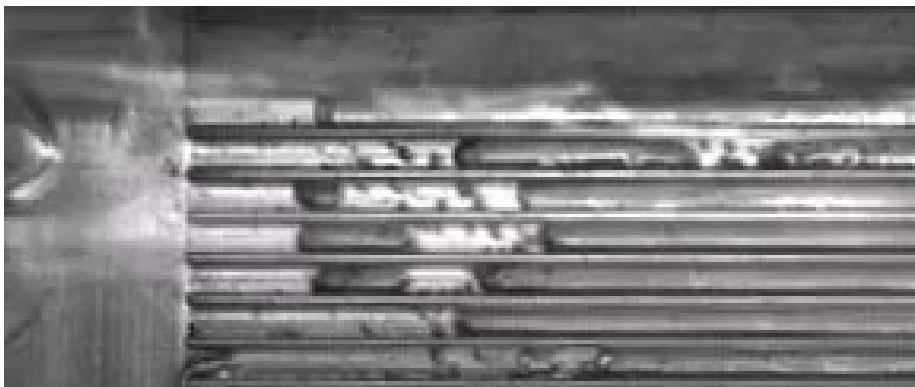
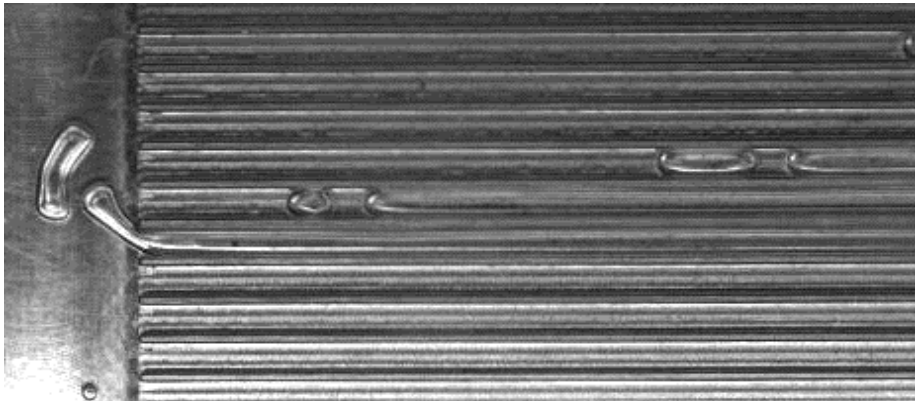


- 单根通道内部：壁面温度呈先升（显热）后降（潜热）
- 不同通道之间：受热流密度、汽液相分配共同作用



平行通道汽液相分配过程的特殊流态

□ 汇流段汽泡撞击肋壁-分裂成小汽泡

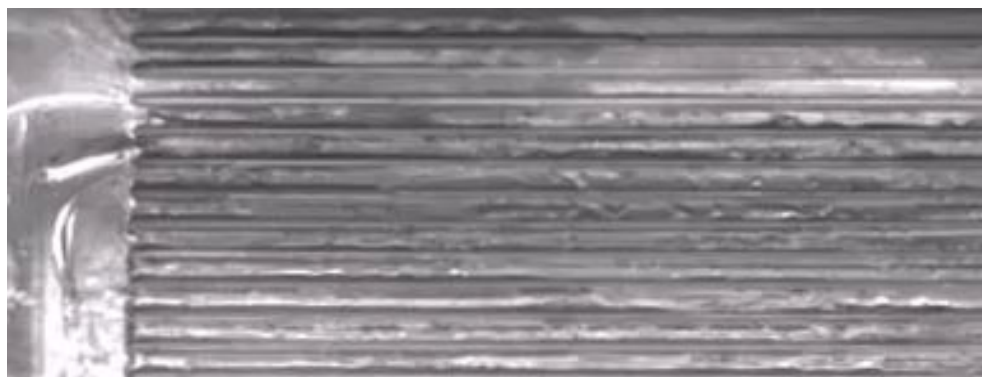
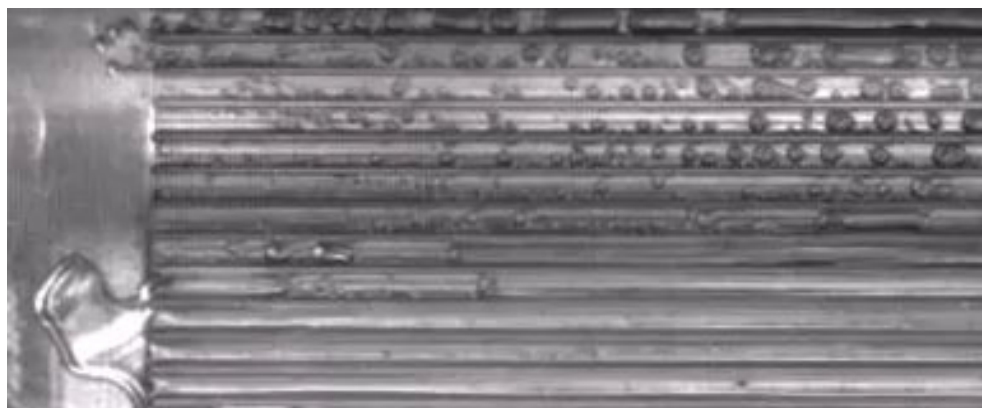


- 等宽流道设置导致工质**流量分配**不均，沸腾起始首先发生在周边流道（流量较低）
- 通道内部同时存在汽塞（拉长汽泡）与壁面核化汽泡，两者**生长速度**不同
- 通道**流动受阻**导致汽泡返流回入口汇流段，与肋壁撞击-分裂后再次进入通道
- 汇流段流动死区的**汽泡脱离**，与肋壁撞击后发生分裂，进入通道后对流动形成阻塞作用

平行通道汽液相分配过程的特殊流态



□ 回流和流动失稳



- 等宽流道设置导致工质**流量分配**不均，沸腾起始首先发生在周边流道（流量较低）
- 汽塞（拉长气泡）与壁面核化气泡的**生长速度**不同，导致通道进出口压力出现振荡
- 通道**流动受阻**导致气泡返流回入口汇流段，与肋壁撞击-分裂后再次进入通道
- 汇流段流动死区的**气泡脱离**，与肋壁撞击后发生分裂，进入通道后对流动形成阻塞作用
- 高热流密度下，进出口压力剧烈振荡引发大量工质回流和流动失稳



□ 现有工作总结

- 通过拍摄R1233zd(E)的沸腾流态，结合沸腾曲线斜率变化，获得沸腾换热不同阶段的物理特征
- 单根通道沿程与不同通道间均存在**温度梯度**，直冷板的换热均匀性仍需关注
- 结合流态观测，发现平行通道内**汽液相分配**存在不均匀，流态发展存在差异
- 气泡撞壁分裂、泡状流回流和流动失稳等**局部特殊流态**与汽液相分配之间存在双向影响

□ 未来研究展望

- 平行通道直冷板入口汽液相分配机制的**定量表征**
- 汽液相分配机制与换热均匀性的**耦合关联**
- 面向两相直冷系统实际应用的动力电池直冷板**流道结构设计方法**

致谢



Honeywell

Project funding: Investigation on pumped two-phase battery cooling system using R1233zd(E)



浙江大学 能源工程学院

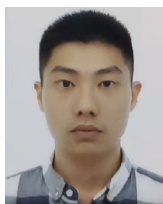
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热工与动力系统研究所 范利武 研究员

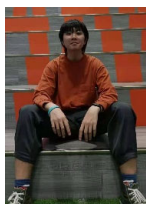
在读研究生



徐丹 博士生



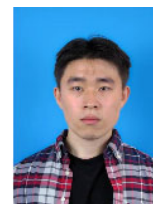
杨文量 硕士生



胡凌勃 硕士生



王雨晨 硕士生



张昭 硕士生



劳伟超 硕士生

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