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高热流密度下微纳表面过冷流动沸腾传热特性*

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摘要: 微纳结构表面的强化传热技术在高热流密度的电子设备和托卡马克偏滤器等冷却系统中有很大的应用潜能。微纳表面过冷流动沸腾传热过程复杂, 其传热特性的影响因素及其影响机制尚不明确, 因此限制了微纳表面的广泛应用。针对这一问题, 对 3 种不同结构的微纳表面开展了水的过冷流动沸腾实验研究, 实验条件如下: 压力为 0.5 MPa、1 MPa 与 1.5 MPa, 流速为 1 m/s、3 m/s 与 5 m/s, 入口过冷度为 303 K、313 K 与 323 K, 热流密度为 3.4 MW/m² ~ 13.1 MW/m²。基于实验得到的 530 组过冷流动沸腾传热实验数据, 评估了现有文献中的 25 个流动沸腾传热系数经验关系式, 表现最好的公式是 Kutateladze 公式, 其平均绝对误差为 22.2%。评估结果可为微纳表面强化传热技术在冷却系统中的应用提供参考。

关键词: 微纳表面; 过冷流动沸腾; 传热系数; 经验关系式

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0 引言

在高热流密度的电子设备和托卡马克偏滤器等冷却系统中经常会发生过冷流动沸腾现象。过冷流动沸腾传热可以增强传热能力: 首先, 壁面生成的气泡需要吸收汽化潜热; 其次, 气泡的产生和脱离会增强附面层的扰动, 加强对流传热。在加热壁面添置微纳表面是一种有效提高过冷流动沸腾传热特性的强化传热方式。微纳表面是微米结构和纳米结构多层次复合表面^[1](图 1), 纳米结构通过外场实现对其性能的控制^[2], 微米结构改变外部流场和温度场, 通过协同强化机制有效提高传热特性。现有成果表明, 微纳表面池沸腾可有效提高汽化核心密度与气泡脱离频率^[3], 使其沸腾起始点提前^[3-4]、传热系数增强^[5]以及临界热流密度提高^[3,6]。因此, 微纳表面传热特性的研究对两相流的强化传热的发展具有重要意义。

许多学者对微纳复合表面的传热特性展开了研究。JO 等^[7]对比了不同微纳表面润湿性对沸腾传热系数和临界热流密度的影响。DONG 等^[8]对乙醇介质的微纳表面池沸腾传热进行可视化研究, 分析了微米结构和纳米结构提高传热特性的影响因素。MORI 等^[9]实验研究了带有纳米颗粒的蜂窝结构, 发现微纳结构能显著提高临界热流密度。DENG 等^[10]对微纳表面离子水和乙醇的池沸腾进行了实验研究, 认为多孔凹槽表面能够在高热流密度时保证丰富的液体补充及表面有效的再湿润, 避免传热迅速恶化。HU 等^[5]对微纳表面池沸腾传热进行了实验研究, 结果表明, 微米结构与纳米结构结合的表面可以有效提高传热性能, 主要原因是微米结构能促进气泡持续生长, 可有效避免换热壁面被合并的大气泡完全覆盖; 纳米结构可增加活化核心密度。SHEN 等^[11]的实验结果证明了微纳表面的润湿性是影响池

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沸腾传热性能的重要因素。CAO等^[12]通过实验发现微纳表面可以有效降低沸腾起始点 5K~13K、传热系数提高了 60%。黄生洪等对真空钎焊的铬钴铜微纳表面进行了可视化的池沸腾实验研究^[13]以及高热流密度下过冷流动沸腾实验研究^[14],结果表明微纳表面过冷流动沸腾传热系数提高了 2~3 倍,临界热流密度至少提高了 2 倍。

在公开发表的文献中,微纳表面均有强化换热效果,均可以显著提高传热系数。但是,微纳表面过冷流动沸腾传热特性的影响因素及其影响机制并不清晰,现有的过冷流动沸腾传热关系式对微纳表面的适用性还有待于研究,这给微纳表面在冷却系统中的应用带来了困难。本文对微纳表面过冷流动沸腾特性开展研究,首先,利用电子束加热方式对 3 种结构的微纳表面进行过冷流动沸腾传热实验;然后,根据实验结果,分析过热度、微纳结构、压力、流速与进口过冷度等因素对微纳表面过冷流动沸腾传热特性的影响,并评估了现有过冷流动沸腾传热系数关系式。本文研究结果可为微纳表面在冷却系统中的设计开发与可靠运行提供参考。

1 微纳表面与过冷流动沸腾实验设备

1.1 微纳表面简介

微纳表面(图 1)以铬钴铜为基底,第 1 层为铜网形成的微米或亚毫米空腔结构,第 2 层为焊料非均匀熔化和凝固形成的微米级结构,第 3 层为焊料形成的纳米颗粒结构。本文选用了文献[13]中的 3 种结构的微纳表面,通过电子显微镜扫描确认微纳表面 3 层微纳结构完整且层次分明。微纳表面的铜网规格及接触角、粗糙度等参数见表 1。铜网间距是相邻铜网之间的距离,铜网直径是用于钎焊的铜网直径(图 1)。3 种微纳结构表面及同基底表面的接触角利用接触角仪(CA100C)测得,基材材质的铬钴铜表面接触角为 75°,3 种微纳表面的接触角分别为 110.8°、110°与 114°,与基材表面相比,微纳结构使表面接触角增加了 35°~39°,润湿性也从亲水性表面变成了疏水性表面。粗糙度通过数字金相显微镜(DCM8)测得,粗糙度随微米网格尺寸减小而减小。

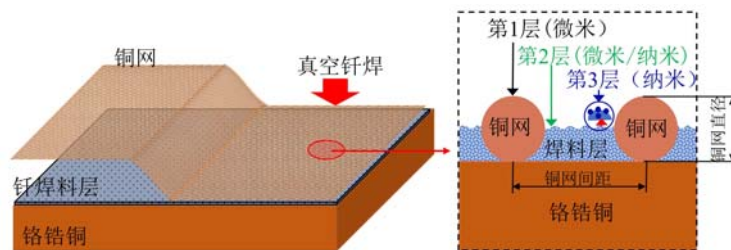


图 1 真空钎焊加工的微纳表面示意图^[1]

Fig. 1 The conceptual diagram of the hybrid micro/nanostructured surface proposed^[1]

表 1 制备微纳表面的参数

Tab. 1 Specification of the hybrid micro/nanostructured surfaces

规格	铜网间距/ μm	铜网直径/ μm	接触角/ $^\circ$	粗糙度/ μm
Tube I	250	90	111	30.08
Tube II	125	60	110	11.79
Tube III	58	40	114	6.88

1.2 过冷流动沸腾实验设备

微纳表面过冷流动沸腾实验在高热流综合实验平台开展,实验平台如图 2 所示,实验加热方式为电子束加热,可以通过加热功率来调节热流密度,具体细节介绍详见文献[14]。试验段如图 3 所示,9 组 K 型铠装热电偶分布在流道上方的中心对称面处,热电偶可以监控与测量固定结构的温度,正中间的 3 组热电偶用于计算试验段的热流密度及壁面温度。实验工作介质为去离子水,压力为 0.5MPa~1.5MPa,流速为 1m/s~5m/s,入口过冷度为 30℃~50℃。本文工作介质为水,且水用自制的油温换热器进行冷却。所有的实验测量参数(1.3 节介绍)均在稳态状态下测得。

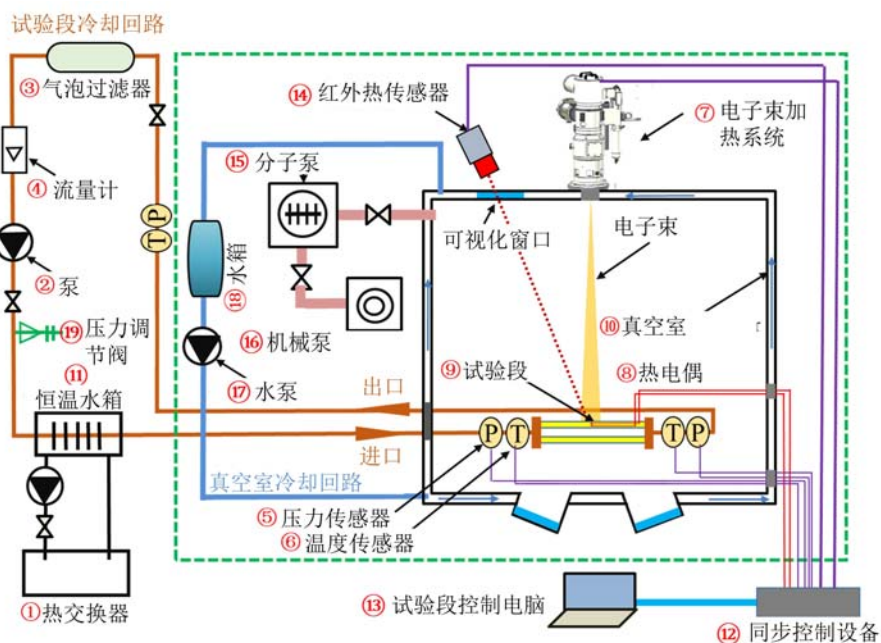


图2 高热流综合实验平台示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic of the working fluid loop

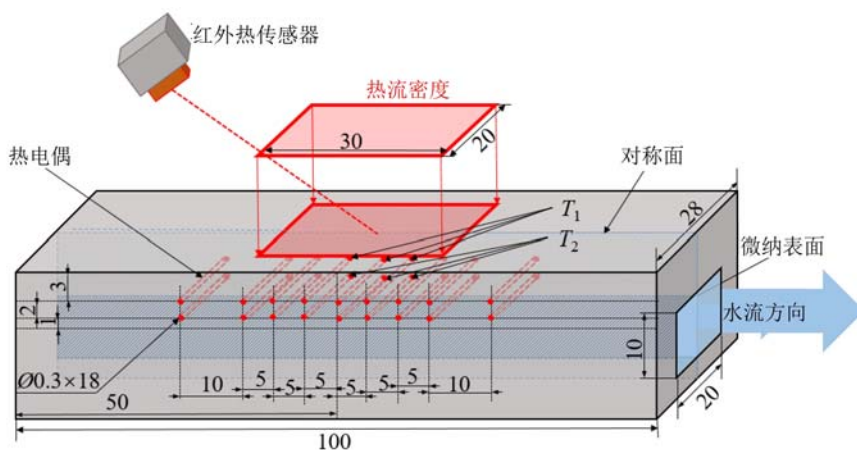


图3 试验段示意图(单位:mm)

Fig. 3 Schematic of test section (unit: mm)

1.3 实验参数与不确定度

根据傅里叶定律,热流密度 q 通过试验段上方中心附近 3 组热电偶(热电偶的位置如图 3 中 T_1 与 T_2 所示)测得的平均温差与同组热电偶的间距计算:

$$q = \lambda \frac{T_1 - T_2}{\delta} \quad (1)$$

式中: T_1 、 T_2 为热电偶测得的温度; λ 为导热系数; δ 为热电偶之间的距离。

在稳态状态下,试验件上方热流密度恒定。同样根据傅里叶定律,壁面温度通过热流密度、2 号热电偶测得温度及 2 号热电偶与壁面之间的距离计算:

$$T_w = T_2 - \frac{q\delta_w}{\lambda} \quad (2)$$

式中: T_w 为壁面温度; δ_w 为热电偶 T_2 与壁面直径的距离。

根据牛顿冷却公式,传热系数通过热流密度、壁面温度和流体温度计算:

$$h = \frac{q}{T_w - T_l} \quad (3)$$

式中: h 是传热系数; T_l 是液体温度。

表 2 是实验中测量参数与计算参数的不确定度。

表 2 测量参数与计算参数的不确定度
Tab. 2 Uncertainties of measured and calculated parameters

参数	不确定度
热电偶距离	$\pm 200 \mu\text{m}$
热电偶温度	$\pm 0.5 \text{K}$
压力	$\pm 4000 \text{Pa}$
流量	$\pm 1.0\%$
热流密度	$\pm 10.4\% (15.2 \text{MW}/\text{m}^2); \pm 34.4\% (0.5 \text{MW}/\text{m}^2)$
壁面温度	$\pm 7 \text{K} (15.2 \text{MW}/\text{m}^2); \pm 1.1 \text{K} (0.5 \text{MW}/\text{m}^2)$
传热系数	$\pm 10.9\% (15.2 \text{MW}/\text{m}^2); \pm 34.5\% (0.5 \text{MW}/\text{m}^2)$

2 微纳表面过冷流动沸腾传热特性

基于高热流综合平台(图 2),对由 3 种结构的微纳表面制备的水冷通道(Tube I、Tube II、Tube III)进行过冷流动沸腾实验,实验压力分别为 0.5MPa、1MPa 与 1.5MPa(水的饱和温度分别为 425K、453K 与 471K),进口温度分别为 303K、313K 与 323K,进口速度分别为 1m/s、3m/s 与 5m/s,热流密度为 $3.4 \text{MW}/\text{m}^2 \sim 13.1 \text{MW}/\text{m}^2$ 。

图 4 展示了 3 种结构微纳表面在不同工作条件下过冷流动沸腾传热系数随壁面过热度变化的曲线,壁面过热度是指壁面温度与工质饱和温度的差值。过热度、微纳表面结构、压力、进口流速与进口温度均是微纳表面过冷流动沸腾传热系数的影响因素,具体分析如下:

(1) 过热度对过冷流动沸腾传热的影响

当流速为 1m/s 时,过冷流动沸腾传热系数随着壁面过热度的增大而增大;当流速为 3m/s 与 5m/s 时,传热系数随壁面过热度变化不大。发生这种现象的原因可能是当流速为 1m/s 时,由于流速较低,流动边界层与热边界层相对较厚,因此壁面温度对传热系数影响很大。对于 Tube I,当进口温度为 303K、压力为 1MPa、流速为 3m/s 时,过热度小于 40K 的过冷流动沸腾传热系数随壁面过热度变化较大。原因可能是这一阶段处于单相流到多相流的转变过程,影响因素较为复杂,随着过热度的升高,气泡成核与发展得较快,从而使传热系数增加的趋势明显。

(2) 微纳结构对过冷流动沸腾传热的影响

从图 4(a)、(b)、(e)可以看出表面结构对流动沸腾传热的影响。流速为 1m/s、3m/s 与 5m/s 时,过冷流动沸腾传热系数均随铜网结构尺寸的减小而减小。其原因可能是结构尺寸的减小降低了湍流强度,对流传热与气泡脱离频率同时降低,从而使两相传热系数降低。

(3) 压力对过冷流动沸腾传热特性的影响

对于 Tube I 与 Tube III,过冷流动沸腾传热系数随压力的减小而略有增大,与流速 3m/s、5m/s 相比,流速为 1m/s 时压力的影响更强。对于 Tube II,由图 4(b)~(d)可见,进口温度为 303K 时,随着压力降低,过冷流动沸腾传热系数会有轻微增加,然而,当进口温度为 323K,流速为 1m/s 与 3m/s 时,过冷流动沸腾传热系数随压力降低而降低。压力会同时影响水的物性与气泡的动态特征,在本文的实验条件下,压力对微纳表面过冷流动沸腾的影响并不是单调的,具体的影响规律还需要进一步分析。

(4) 流速对过冷流动沸腾传热特性的影响

对于 3 种结构的微纳表面,过冷流动沸腾传热系数均随流速的增加而增大。由图 4(b)~(d)可见,对于 Tube II,与过热度大于 100K 相比,壁面过热度小于 100K 时,流速影响尤为明显。其原因可能是,速度的增加导致了湍流强度的增加与汽化核心密度的降低,同时,湍流强度增强了气泡脱离频率,从而增强了流动沸腾传热。然而,汽化核心密度对传热的影响较为模糊,当壁面过热度较低时,成核位置

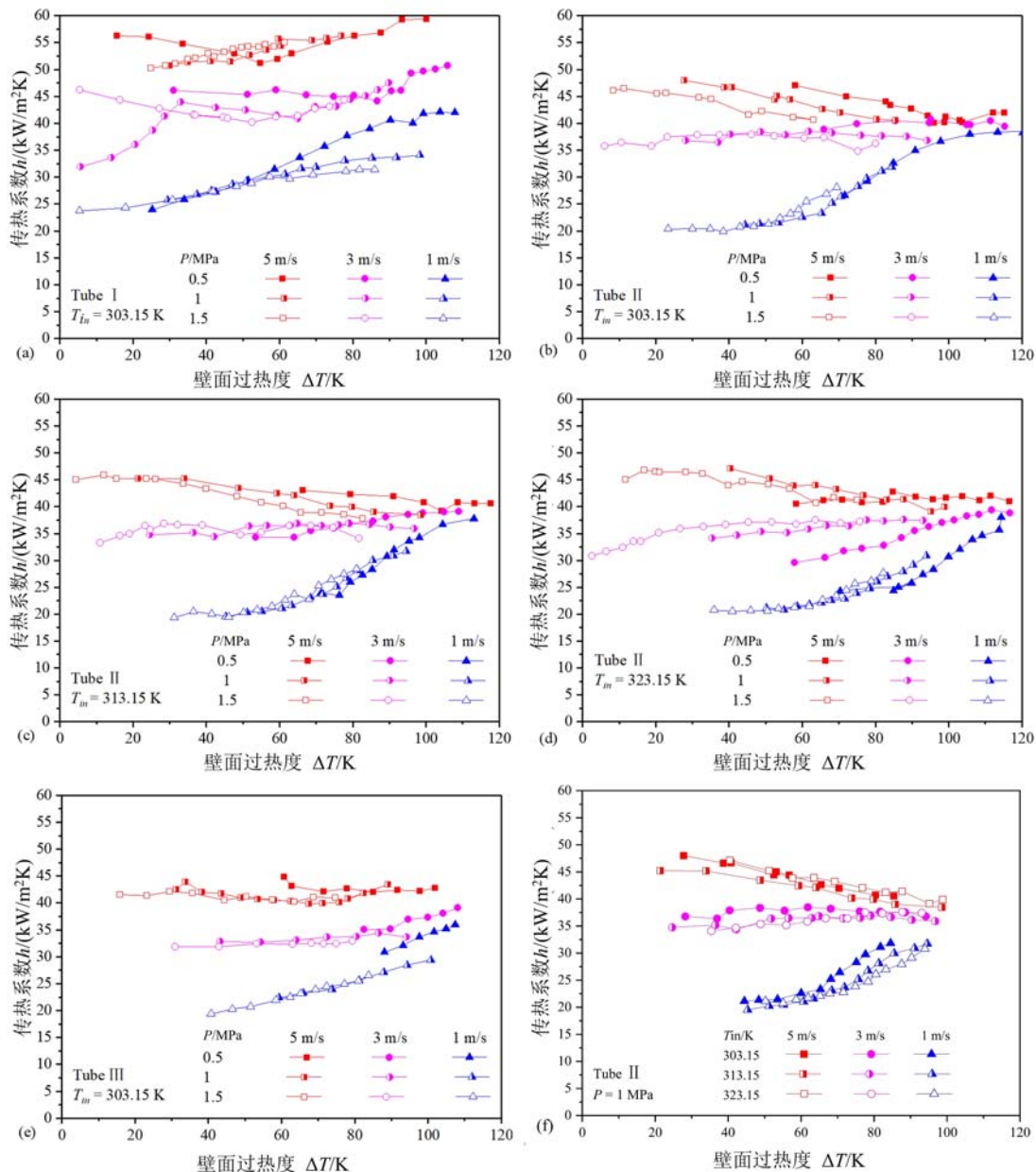


图4 微纳表面过冷流动沸腾传热系数随壁面过热度的变化

Fig. 4 Subcooled flow boiling heat transfer coefficient of water vs. wall superheat

密度的增加可增强过冷流动沸腾传热;当壁面过热度较高时,过多的气泡会触发临界热流,使沸腾传热急剧降低。PHILLIPS^[15]、MEDURI等^[16]、VLACHOU等^[17]、YAN等^[18]、ZHU等^[19]也在光滑表面过冷流动沸腾中发现了这个趋势。

(5) 进口温度对过冷沸腾传热特性的影响

从图4(b)~(d)可以看出,进口温度为303K时的过冷流动沸腾传热系数总体上大于进口温度为313K和323K时的流动沸腾传热系数;从图4(f)中可以看出,当流速为1m/s与3m/s时这种趋势更加明显。这种趋势说明,壁面与流体的温差是一个影响传热特性的因素,温差大能加强传热。虽然进口温度低可以增强流动传热,但是,流体温度越接近饱和温度,越有利于气泡成核,增强沸腾传热。

3 评价现有过冷流动沸腾传热系数关系式

传热系数是过冷流动沸腾传热特性的重要指标,也是微纳表面在冷却系统中应用时所需的重要参

数,在冷却循环系统设计中传热系数是计算换热器进出口温度的关键参数。流动沸腾传热已有 60 多年的研究历史,但是关于微纳表面过冷流动沸腾传热关系式却不多,本文先对光滑表面的过冷流动沸腾传热关联式进行评估,分析现有关系式对微纳表面的适用性。本文基于 530 组微纳表面过冷流动沸腾实验数据,对现有 25 个过冷流动传热系数关系式进行评价分析,关系式分别来自于 SHAH^[20]、BABU-RAJAN 等^[21]、PAPEL^[22]、KUTATELADZE^[23]、ROHSENOW^[24]、BERGLES 等^[25]、BJORGE 等^[26]、LIU 等^[27]、STEINER 等^[28]、YAN 等^[29]、HUA 等^[30]、WADEKAR^[31]、RAMSTORFER 等^[32]、MCADAMS 等^[33]、JENS 等^[34]、THOM 等^[35]、ALADIEV 等^[36]、LABUNTZOV^[37]、KANDLIKAR^[38]、MEDURI 等^[39]、HATA 等^[40-42]、MOLES 等^[43]、PRODANOVIC 等^[44]。为了评估关系式,本文采用平均绝对误差 MAD 作为指标,平均相对误差 MRD 作为参考。

$$MAD = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left| \frac{y(i)_{\text{pred}} - y(i)_{\text{exp}}}{y(i)_{\text{exp}}} \right| \quad (4)$$

$$MRD = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{y(i)_{\text{pred}} - y(i)_{\text{exp}}}{y(i)_{\text{exp}}} \quad (5)$$

式中: $y(i)_{\text{pred}}$ 为关系式预测值; $y(i)_{\text{exp}}$ 为实验测量值; N 为数据点数。

平均绝对误差最小的前 8 个公式的误差结果见表 3,其中表现最好的是 KUTATELADZE^[23] 公式,平均绝对误差为 22.2%,且公式计算值小于实验测量值;表现较好的 8 个公式中,6 个公式的预测值偏小,这说明多数公式不能体现微纳表面的高传热系数的优势,因此还需要发展新的微纳表面过冷沸腾传热关系式。

表 3 表现最好的 8 个公式对不同微纳结构过冷流动沸腾的误差

Tab. 3 Deviation of the best eight existing correlations against different tubes

误差/%	关系式							
	文献[23]	文献[25]	文献[43]	文献[44]	文献[21]	文献[42]	文献[22]	文献[26]
MAD	22.2	24.4	29.6	31.6	37.1	43.6	43.6	46.0
MRD	-18.0	18.5	29.6	-31.5	-37.1	-43.6	-43.6	-43.0

4 结论

本文对 3 种结构的微纳表面过冷流动沸腾传热开展了实验研究,得到了 530 组实验数据,通过分析过热度、微纳结构、压力、流速与进口温度对过冷流动沸腾传热系数的影响,评估了现有过冷流动沸腾传热关系式。得到结论如下:

(1) 在实验工况下,微纳表面过冷流动沸腾传热系数随微纳结构尺度的减小而减小,随流速的增加而增大,随过冷度的增加而增加。

(2) 流速为 1m/s 时,过冷流动沸腾传热系数随着壁面过热度的增大而增大的趋势较为明显,而流速为 3m/s 与 5m/s 时,这种变化并不明显。

(3) 评估了 25 个现有过冷流动沸腾传热公式,表现最好的是 KUTATELADZE^[23] 公式,平均绝对误差为 22.2%。为了更好地应用微纳表面,需要发展误差较小的微纳表面过冷流动沸腾传热系数关系式。

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Subcooled flow boiling heat transfer for hybrid micro/nano-structured surface with high heat flux incidence

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Abstract: The subcooled flow boiling enhanced heat transfer technology of water on hybrid micro/nano-structured surfaces has great potential for applications in high heat flux cooling systems such as electronic devices and tokamak divertors. However, the process of subcooled flow boiling heat transfer on hybrid micro/nano-structured surfaces is complex, and the effects of heat transfer performance and the mechanism are not yet clear. This lack of clarity hinders application of micro/nano-structured surfaces. To address these issues, experimental studies on subcooled flow boiling were conducted on three different hybrid micro/nano-structured surfaces. A total of 530 experimental data points of subcooled flow boiling heat transfer of water on hybrid micro/nano-structured surfaces were obtained using vacuum brazing technique. The parameters considered in the experiments included heat flux (ranging from 3.4MW/m^2 to 13.1MW/m^2), pressures of 0.5MPa, 1MPa and 1.5MPa, liquid velocities of 1m/s, 3m/s and 5m/s, inlet temperatures of 303K, 313K and 323K. The measurements of the heat transfer coefficient with different micro/nano-structured surfaces were compared with 25 empirical correlations from various papers. The correlation of Kutateladz was found to have the best prediction accuracy, with a MAD of 22.2%. These evaluation results provide a useful reference for the application of hybrid micro/nano-structured surfaces.

Keywords: hybrid micro/nano-structured surfaces; subcooled flow boiling; heat transfer coefficient; empirical correlation