微通道散热器传热数值分析与结构参数优化研究

摘要

近年来,装载机发动机的散热需求提高,各种内部部件的布置也要满足更加严格的环保标准,而发动机舱的空间没有太多改变,发动机舱内用于散热的空间越来越紧凑,这可能导致发动机舱内热环境恶化,会直接影响整车运行过程中的安全、节能和动力。因此对装载机发动机散热系统的热管理能力提出更严格的要求。微通道散热器具有空间利用率高、热密度高、换热效率高、工程实现性好等诸多优点,基于微通道散热器的强制对流传热作为一种高效的换热形式被广泛关注,本文研究了一种带有翅片的矩形微通道散热器作为研究对象,这种微通道散热器的结构易于加工成型,且工程适应性良好,散热效果理想。

本文对微通道散热器的数值计算、结构分析和参数优化等进行深入研究, 将得出结果进行仿真分析和实验验证,取得的主要成果包括:

- (1)分析带有翅片的矩形微通道散热器的散热面积和散热量,设计并搭建了微通道散热器散热性能实验平台。基于实验平台进行强制对流换热实验,对比优化前后的散热性能和压损,通过实验分析可知,在 70℃~90℃,微通道散热系统优化后的结构均有 4%以上的散热性能提高;在对比压损实验中,在进口流量为 1m³/h~2m³/h 之间,都能降低压损。
- (2)在对现有翅片矩形微通道散热器存在问题分析的基础上,分析了进出口布置方式对微通道散热器散热性能的影响,发现 Z 型进出口设置的微通道散热器有优良的散热性能并且更具有优化潜力;分析翅片参数对微通道散热性能的影响,得出散热功率随翅片间距 t 的增加而减小,散热功率随翅片高度 h 的增加而增加,总体趋势与散热面积变化有关。
- (3)根据水头损失理论对本文所研究的带有翅片的微通道散热器进行结构优化,优化后得出的模型比优化前的散热功率提高了11.5%,压损降低了15.5%,散热性能和通道流通性得到了明显提高。
- (4)应用遗传算法,对优化集流管后的微通道散热器进行参数优化,以 提高散热功率和降低流道压损为目标,分别对微通道散热器的翅片高度、翅片 间距和微通道水利直径等设计参数进行优化。优化结果表明,优化后得出的模

型比优化前的散热面积提高了 13.75%, 散热功率提高了 14.24%, 压力损失优化了 19.41%, 散热性能和通道流通性得到了明显提高。

关键词: 微通道散热器,强制对流传热,翅片,参数优化,遗传算法

Numerical Analysis and Structural Parameter Optimization Study of Micro-Channel Heat Sink for Heat

Transfer

Abstract

In recent years, the cooling demand for loaders' engines has increased, and the layout of various internal components must also meet stricter environmental standards. However, the engine compartment space has remained almost unchanged, resulting in a more compact internal space. At the same time, the presence of hightemperature components makes the cooling conditions worse, and the cooling problem has become increasingly serious. The quality of the hot environment inside the engine compartment directly affects the safety, energy efficiency, and power of the entire vehicle during operation. Therefore, more stringent requirements are placed on the thermal management capability of the loader's engine cooling system. Microchannel heat exchangers, with their compact structure, high heat transfer efficiency, good engineering implementation, and large heat transfer area per unit volume, are widely recognized as an efficient heat transfer form based on forced convection heat transfer. This article proposes a rectangular microchannel heat exchanger with fins as the research object. This type of microchannel heat exchanger is easy to process and has good engineering adaptability, resulting in ideal cooling performance.

This article conducted in-depth research on the numerical calculation, structural analysis, and parameter optimization of microchannel heat exchangers. The results were simulated and verified by experimental analysis. The main achievements include:

(1) Analyzing the heat dissipation area and heat dissipation capacity of existing

microchannel heat exchangers, designing and building a rectangular microchannel heat exchanger with fins heat dissipation performance test platform, conducting convective heat transfer experiments, and using experimental data to verify the optimization results. Through experimental data analysis, it was found that the optimized microchannel heat exchanger system can achieve more than 4% heat dissipation performance improvement at 70°C to 90°C. In the comparative pressure loss experiment, it can reduce pressure loss when the inlet flow rate is between 1 m3/h to 2 m3/h.

- (2) Based on the analysis of the problems with the existing finned rectangular microchannel heat exchanger, the influence of the inlet and outlet arrangement on the heat dissipation performance of the microchannel heat exchanger was analyzed. It was found that the microchannel heat exchanger with Z-shaped inlet and outlet arrangement has excellent heat dissipation performance and more optimization potential. The influence of fin parameters on the heat dissipation performance of the microchannel heat exchanger was analyzed, and it was found that the heat dissipation power decreases with the increase of fin spacing t and increases with the increase of fin height h, which is related to the change in heat dissipation area.
- (3) Based on the head loss theory, the rectangular microchannel heat exchanger with fins studied in this article was structurally optimized, and the optimized model had an 11.5% increase in heat dissipation power and a 15.5% decrease in pressure loss compared to the pre-optimized model. The heat dissipation performance and channel flow passage were significantly improved.
- (4) Using a genetic algorithm to optimize the design parameters of the rectangular microchannel heat exchanger with fins after structural optimization to increase heat dissipation power and reduce flow channel pressure loss. The design

parameters optimized were fin height, fin spacing, and microchannel hydraulic diameter. The optimization results showed that the optimized model had a 13.75% increase in heat dissipation area, a 14.24% increase in heat dissipation power, a 19.41% decrease in pressure loss, and significantly improved heat dissipation performance and channel flow passage compared to the pre-optimized model.

Keywords: Microchannel heat sink, Forced convection heat transfer, Fins, Parameter optimization, Genetic algorithm.

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第1章 绪论

1.1 课题研究背景及意义

装载机作为一种基础工程机械,被广泛应用于交通运输、城市建设、矿山 开采以及国防建设等领域^[1]。在实际作业中,装载机需要应对各种复杂的工况。 由于发动机燃烧室内燃气温度可瞬间达到 2000℃-2500℃^[2-5],如果发动机的热 管理系统不能达到散热要求,就会使发动机过热,进而可能导致燃烧室进气效 率下降、燃料燃烧不充分、发动机润滑油性能下降、橡胶条或电线变软,甚至 可能导致自燃^[6-8]。

传统装载机散热的形式多数是采用发动机直连风扇^[9],或采用独立液压马达驱动风扇进行散热^[10],如图 1.1 所示,这种散热方式由于驱动风扇直连于发动机,无法根据散热器中工作介质温度变化而调整,造成了极大的功率浪费 [^{11]};大功率轴流式风扇噪音高,对操作人员造成不必要的干扰,且风扇扇叶沿径向风量逐渐增大,内圈风量微弱,容易造成散热器散热不均匀^[12],发动机舱内根据不同工况的散热量需求也有很大差别^[13-15];同时传统散热方式所占用空间大,容易影响驾驶员的后方视野,给生产作业过程中带来不便^[16]。

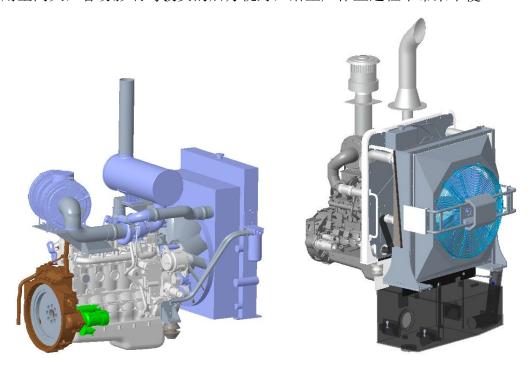


图 1.1 多排发动机直连式散热和独立风扇散热

为了提高发动机的热管理能力,大多数是以增加发动机散热系统的尺寸和质量为代价的^[17],然而,近年来发动机舱内部的布置需要满足更加严格的环保标准,导致发动机舱内用于散热的空间更加狭小^[18],优秀的热管理能力是整车运行过程中的安全、节能和动力的保障。

自 1981 年 Tuckerman 首次提出微通道换热器的概念以来^[19],越来越多的学者开始关注并深入研究这项技术。微通道散热在诸如热电发电^[20]、微生物燃料电池^[21,22]、新能源汽车热管理^[23]、发光二极管^[24]、航空航天^[25]、高性能计算芯片^[26-28]等许多前沿领域运用广泛,图 1.2 为微通道散热器结构。

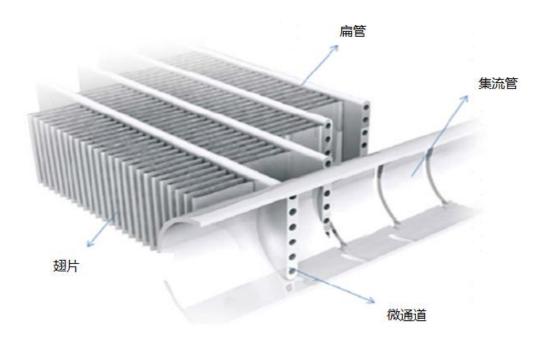


图 1.2 微通道散热器结构

微通道液冷系统结构紧凑、便于设计且易加工,与传统风冷系统相比,占用空间小,散热效率高,散热效率可控性高^[29];与常规液冷相比,在相同的冷却液流量下拥有更高的换热效率^[30],因此本文以微通道散热系统作为研究对象,设计微通道散热器,优化微通道散热器的集流管、翅片及通道尺寸,研究微通道散热系统的散热性能和压损,为工程车辆热管理系统的研究提供参考。

1.2 国内外研究现状

微通道散热器通常由平行的直流微通道、进口/出口管头、集流管和翅片 所组成,进出口管头用于引入流体,集流管用于将液体导入微通道中,翅片用 以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分,为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文,请访问: https://d.book118.com/70801611510 6006043