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IMPACT OF CUBIC PIN FINNED SURFACE STRUCTURE GEOMETRY UPON SPRAY COOLING HEAT TRANSFER

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ABSTRACT

Experiments were conducted to study the effects of enhanced surface structures on heat flux using spray cooling. The surface enhancements consisted of cubic pin fins machined on the top surface of copper heater blocks. The structure height, pitch, and width were parametrically varied. Each copper block had a projected cross-sectional area of 2.0 cm². Measurements were also obtained on a heater block with a flat surface for baseline comparison purposes. A 2x2 nozzle array was used with PF-5060 as the working fluid. Thermal performance data were obtained under nominally degassed (chamber pressure of 41.4 kPa) and gassy conditions (chamber with N₂ gas at 100.7 kPa) with a bulk fluid temperature of 20.5 °C. Results for both the degassed and gassy cases show that structure width and separation distance have a dominant effect upon the heat transfer for the size ranges used. Cubic pin fin height had little impact upon heat flux. The maximum critical heat flux (CHF) attained for any of the surfaces was 121 W/cm², giving an enhancement of 51% relative to the flat surface case under nominally degassed conditions. The gassy case had a maximum CHF of 149 W/cm², giving an enhancement of 38% relative to the flat surface case.

Keywords: Enhancement, Spray Cooling, Finned Surfaces, Dissolved Gas, Heat Transfer

INTRODUCTION

Many research efforts have been undertaken to gain a better understanding of the general phenomena and critical parameters

associated with spray cooling heat transfer. A review of the literature shows that previous studies have parametrically examined the effect of secondary gas atomizers vs. pressure atomizers [1,2], mass flux of ejected fluid [3,4], spray velocity [5,6], surface impact velocity [5,7,8], surface roughness [1,6,9,10], ejected fluid temperature, chamber environmental conditions, and spray footprint optimization on the effective heat flux across the heater surface [11]. Other topics researched to date include the effect of surfactant addition [12,13], and secondary nucleation [1,14,15].

This work is a continuation of the enhanced surface study by Silk *et al.* [16], with an emphasis on cubic pin fins as the basic geometric feature of the surface enhancement. The objective of the current work is to examine the effects of these geometries and their arrangement on heat flux when using spray cooling.

Most previous studies that have examined enhanced surfaces have done so primarily from the perspective of surface roughness. Sehmbe *et al.* [1] gives an overview of spray cooling and provides a comparison of its effectiveness when using liquid and secondary gas atomizers (air used as the secondary gas). Heat flux was measured and presented for both techniques. Both the heat flux and the convection coefficient were found to have comparable values for both atomizer types. The authors concluded that the most important parameters affecting heat transfer are the fluid properties, spray velocity and surface conditions. It was also found that the heat transfer coefficient increased with the use of smooth surfaces ($R_a < 0.1$

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μm) for gas atomized sprays, while the opposite trend was observed for liquid atomized sprays.

Pais *et al.* [10] studied the effects of surface roughness on heat transfer when using spray cooling. The surface roughness values studied were 22, 14 and $0.3 \mu\text{m}$. The sprayed surface was copper with a projected area of 1 cm^2 . An air-assist atomizing nozzle was used with deionized water as the working fluid. Tests were conducted at a nozzle height of 23 mm. Tests were run up to CHF for all surface roughness values. It was found that the $0.3 \mu\text{m}$ surface achieved the highest heat flux, with a peak heat flux of 1250 W/cm^2 . Furthermore, the onset of nucleate boiling was experienced at lower superheat values. The authors attributed the heat transfer enhancement to early bubble departure from the surface and nucleate boiling. The authors also concluded that secondary nucleation has a primary role as a heat transfer mechanism only if the surface finish is smooth.

Much work has been performed on pool boiling using enhanced surfaces. Surface modifications previously investigated include the use of paints, porous structures, and structured surface geometries (macro, micro and submicron-scale). Each of these techniques has been shown to enhance heat transfer given certain application constraints.

Honda *et al.* [17] investigated FC-72 boiling on silicon chips with micro-pin-fins, submicron-scale roughness and a combination surface utilizing both enhancements. The square pins had dimensions of $50 \times 50 \times 60 \mu\text{m}^3$, while the submicron-scale roughened surface had a Root Mean Square (RMS) roughness between 25 to 32 nm. The effects of subcooling and dissolved gasses on heat flux were reported for each of these surfaces. The submicron-scale roughened surface displayed a higher heat transfer than the micro-pin-finned surface at low heat flux values. The opposite trend was observed at high heat flux. The combination surface displayed the highest heat transfer of all the surfaces with a CHF value of 1.8 to 2.3 times larger than the corresponding smooth surface case. CHF was found to vary linearly with subcooling for all chips.

Chien and Webb [18] investigated the effects of structured tunnel dimensions on nucleate boiling convection coefficients for heat fluxes ranging between 2 and 70 kW/m^2 . Tests were performed on a 19.1 mm diameter horizontal tube using R-11 and R-123 as working fluids. Tunnel pitch, height, width, and base radius were the primary dimensions studied. The authors found that fins shorter than 0.9 mm experienced significant increases in the convection coefficient as the fin count increased from 1378 fins/m to 1575 fins/m. They also found that using straight fins promoted increased evaporation by retaining more liquid between neighboring fins. Increased fin height had little effect upon the convection coefficient. Fin pitch was also observed to have little effect.

The initial work by Silk *et al.* [16] showed that spray cooling of enhanced structure surfaces results in a corresponding heat flux enhancement. The present work investigates spray cooling heat flux as a function of cubic pin fin geometry and structure arrangement. Three surface parameters were varied monotonically between 1.0 mm and 2.0

mm in increments of 0.5 mm. The parameters varied are the structure width (X), structure separation distance (L), and the structure height (H). The geometries tested had wetted surface areas that varied from 1.4 to 3 times that of the baseline flat surface. It was found that CHF did not scale with the wetted surface area, indicating that fluid accumulation, drainage and convective effects on the interstitial areas are likely to be dominant factors controlling CHF enhancement.

NOMENCLATURE

A	Area
H	structure height
L	distance between successive structures
P	Pressure
R_a	Surface Roughness
T	temperature
TC	thermocouple
X	structure feature dimension
e	error
h	convection coefficient
k	conductivity
p	pitch
q''	heat flux per unit area
u	uncertainty
x	thermocouple distance
Γ	weighted volume flux for concentric ring

SUBSCRIPTS

b	base
i	concentric ring
k	conductivity
CHF	critical heat flux
min	minimum
n	normalized
q	heat flux
$surf$	surface
T	temperature
x	thermocouple distance

TEST SETUP AND PROCEDURE

The experiments were conducted using a closed fluid loop system. The test rig (schematic shown in Fig. 1) consists of an environmental test chamber, liquid pump, flow meter, micro-filter and a condenser. Chamber temperature and pressure were measured via a T-type thermocouple and a pressure sensor. Temperature and pressure sensors were also placed in the liquid line upstream of the nozzle for fluid and supply line temperature and pressure measurement.

Each of the test heaters were made of oxygen free copper with a uniform undercoat of $2.54 \mu\text{m}$ nickel and $1.27 \mu\text{m}$ top-surface coat of gold. Heat was supplied to the test article using a 500 W cartridge heater. The test article was placed within the interior of the chamber, but was separated from the excess liquid by an enclosure consisting of a polycarbonate housing

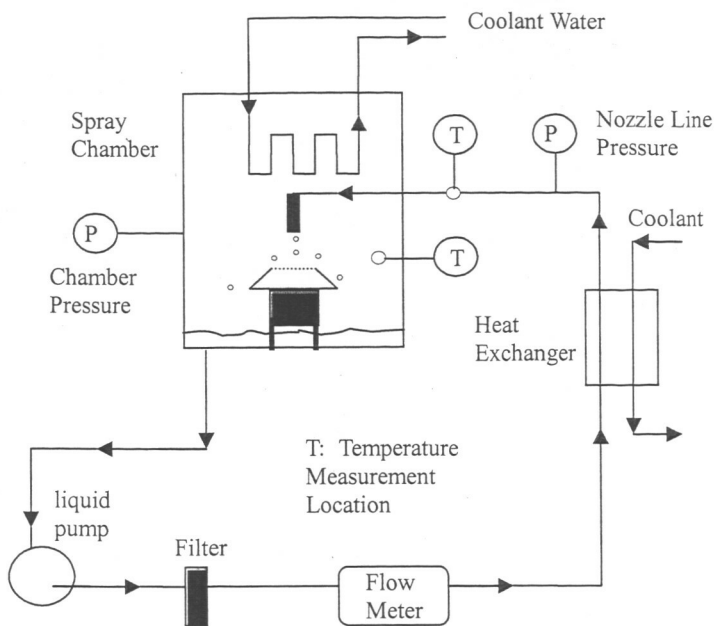


Fig. 1 Spray Cooling Test Rig Configuration

and an alumina bisque ceramic top flange. The upper section of the copper blocks was epoxied to the ceramic flange. Temperature measurements in the copper blocks were sampled via five T-type thermocouples mounted in the upper neck of each block (shown in Fig. 2). Assuming steady state 1-D conduction through the upper neck of the block, the heat flux was calculated using Fourier's Law. The reported heat flux was determined as the average values given from three pairs of thermocouples (TC1 & TC3, TC2 & TC4, and TC 3 & TC5). Surface temperature was determined via linear extrapolation using TC1 and TC2.

Prior to each test, the spray chamber and fluid loop were charged with PF-5060. For the degassed case, a vacuum was repeatedly applied to the chamber until a pressure of 41.4 kPa (470 ppm gas concentration) was reached. The chamber was allowed to attain equilibrium prior to conducting the tests. For the gassy case, the chamber was backfilled to 100.7 kPa using N₂ gas (99.9% purity). The gas concentration for this case was 3821 ppm. All tests were run at constant chamber pressure, liquid flow rate (200 ml/min) and constant nozzle height above the heater surface. Heat was supplied to the cartridge heater in increments of 10 W using a programmable power supply. Steady state was achieved at each power level, and data acquired, before the heat load was increased for the next sample point. Dry-out was detected by a rapid increase in the surface temperature, upon which power to the cartridge heater was shut off.

A Parker Hannifin prototype spray nozzle was used for each of the tests. The nozzle consists of a 2x2 spray cone array. Prior to heat flux testing, the spray nozzle uniformity was measured using several stainless steel tubes of different inner

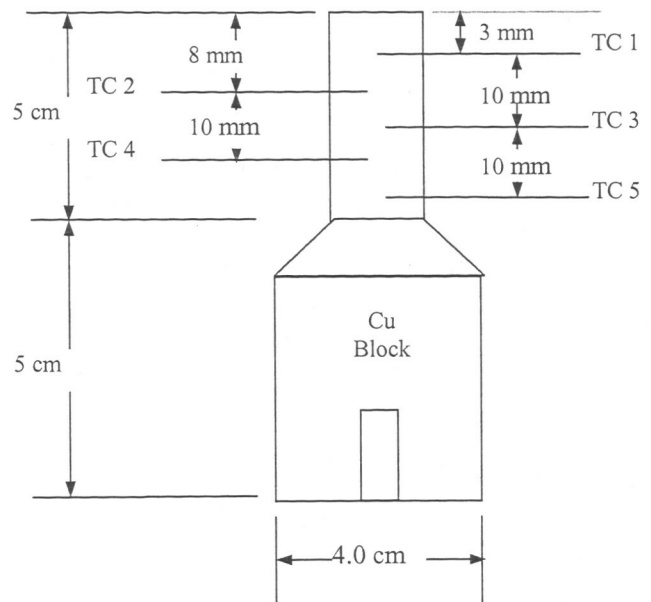


Fig. 2 Copper block schematic with TC locations (not to scale)

Section	Area (cm ²)	Area (%)	Vol. Flux (m ³ /m ² s)	Γ_i
A ₁	0.33	17.5	0.026	2.0
A ₂	0.38	20	0.024	1.8
A ₃	0.54	28.5	0.007	0.6
A ₄	0.64	34	0.005	0.4

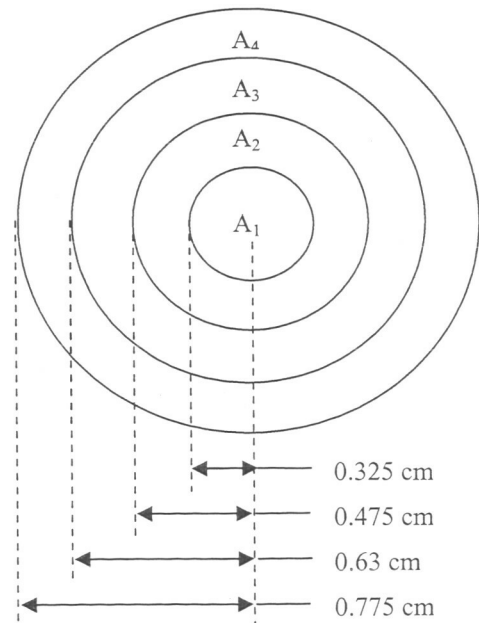
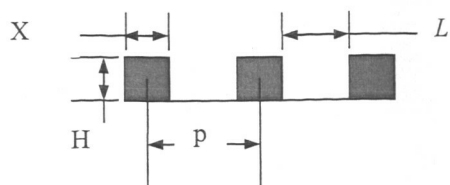


Fig. 3 Spray Uniformity Test Schematic (not to scale)

diameters, a graduated cylinder, and a stopwatch. The largest tube had an inner diameter approximately the same diameter as the heated surface. Size, local volume flux between concentric



Cross Sectional View for Cubic Pin Fins

Fig. 4 Enhanced Surface Geometry Schematic

Cubic Pin Fin Surface Mnemonic	p (mm)	X (mm)	L (mm)	H (mm)
1f	0	0	0	0
1c	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2c	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
3c	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
4c	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.0
5c	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
6c	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5
7c	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0

Table 1 Cubic Pin Fin Surface Geometry Summary

cylinders, and the local volume flux between concentric cylinders normalized by the volume flux averaged over the entire heater surface (Γ) is shown in Fig. 3. A Γ value of unity indicates that the local volume flux is identical to the average volume flux across the entire heater surface. The outer ring (A_4) can be seen to have 60% less volume flux than the average value. The volume flux is shown to gradually increase towards the center of the heater region. The center ring (A_1), which encompasses only 17.5% of the heater area, has twice as much volume flux as the average flux for the entire area. Given the volume flux variation throughout the concentric rings, the spray may be effectively considered a non-uniform center biased spray. Spray characteristics were not investigated during this study.

The dimensions of the enhanced surfaces are shown on Fig. 4 and detailed in Table 1. The cubic pin fin block labeled 1f corresponds to the flat surface (no fins present). Photographs of the enhanced surfaces are shown in Fig. 5.

MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The primary quantity of interest for these experiments is the heat flux. The heat flux calculation has three sources of error. These are the conductivity, the thermocouple locations, and the error in the temperature measured. The conductivity value used was 389 W/m K with 1% error. From calibration tests in a temperature controlled bath using a mercury reference thermometer, the data acquisition unit used for the thermocouple measurements was estimated to have signal to temperature conversion accuracy of $\pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$. The error in the

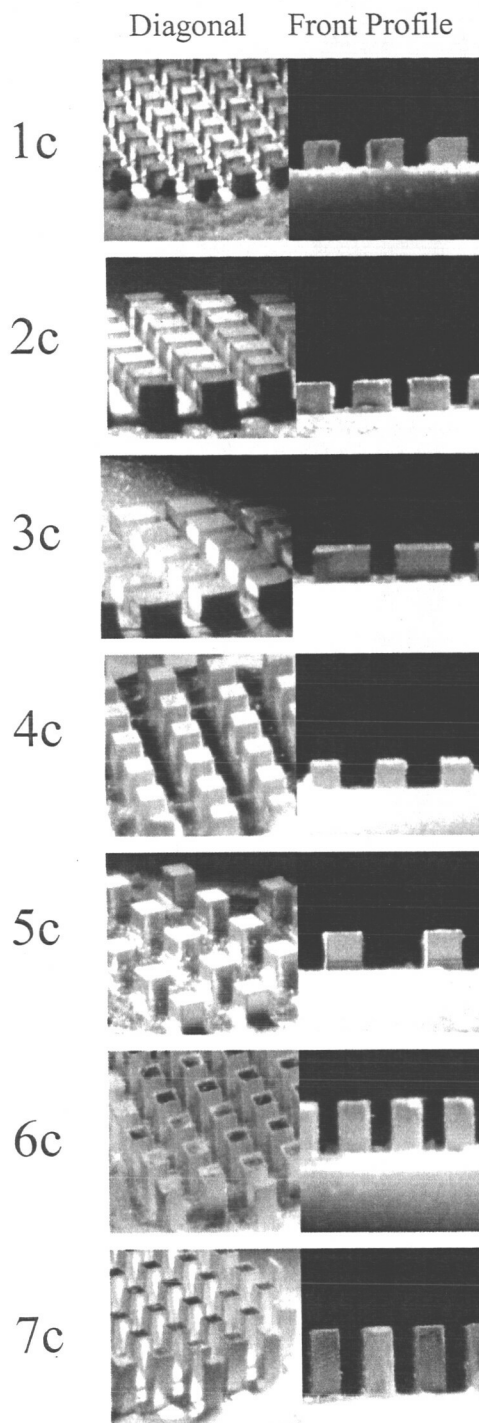


Fig. 5 Enhanced Surface CCD Images

thermocouple location was determined to be ± 0.56 mm. Equation 1 was used to calculate the error for the heat flux values reported.

$$u_q = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial k} \cdot e_k\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial T} \cdot e_T\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} \cdot e_x\right)^2} \quad (1)$$

The uncertainty in the heat flux was determined to be 3.5% at 80 W/cm². Pressure values recorded had an uncertainty of ±3 kPa. Flow meter measurements were attributed an error of ±1 ml/min.

DEGASSED CASE

Heat flux as a function of the structure width (X), separation distance (L), and height (H) for the nominally degassed case is shown respectively in Figs. 6, 7 and 8. For the gassy case, the corresponding results are shown in Figs. 9, 10 and 11, respectively. The calculated heat flux is based on the projected area of 2.0 cm² for all cases, as opposed to the wetted surface area exposed to the fluid.

In the degassed case, the heat transfer variation for all surfaces is linear in the low heat flux regime, which is indicative of single phase convection. Multiphase effects become pronounced (denoted by the increase in slope of the heat flux curves) around $T_{surf} \approx 52^\circ\text{C}$ for the X and L variations (Figs. 6 and 7). In both cases, 1c attained the highest heat flux (117 W/cm²). The heat flux decreased as both X and L were increased beyond the initial values for case 1c. For the X variation study (Fig. 6), case 3c showed a departure from the 1c case while still within the single phase regime. Case 2c did not show departure from 1c until transitioning to the high heat flux regime ($T_{surf} \approx 60^\circ\text{C}$). CHF for cases 3c and 4c were 103 W/cm² and 104 W/cm² respectively. Thus there was little change between the two.

The L variation study (Fig. 7) did not show separation between any of the cases until transition to the intermediate heat flux regime ($T_{surf} \approx 52^\circ\text{C}$). Above this temperature, case 1c began to exhibit distinctly higher heat fluxes than cases 4c

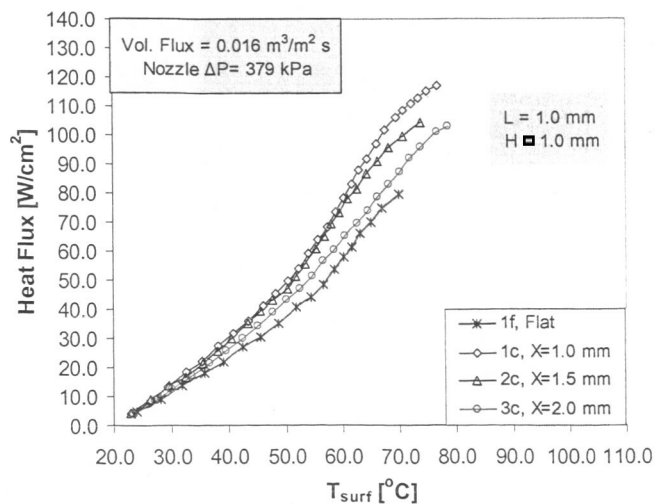


Fig. 6 Heat Flux as a function of Surface Temperature using variable structure size (X) for degassed case

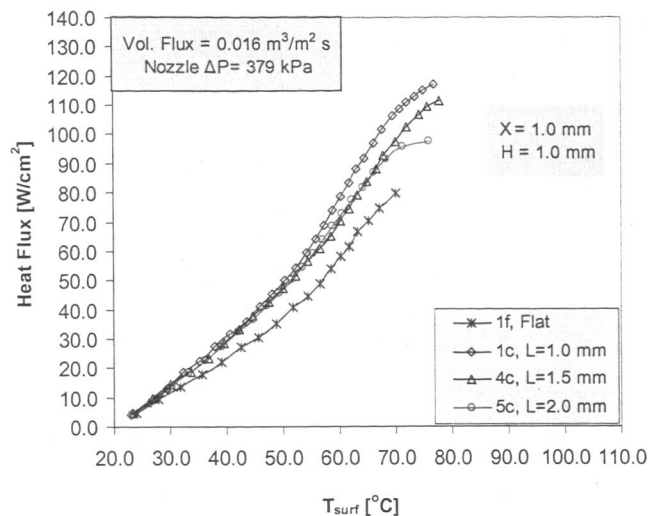


Fig. 7 Heat Flux as a function of Surface Temperature using variable structure separation distance (L) for degassed case

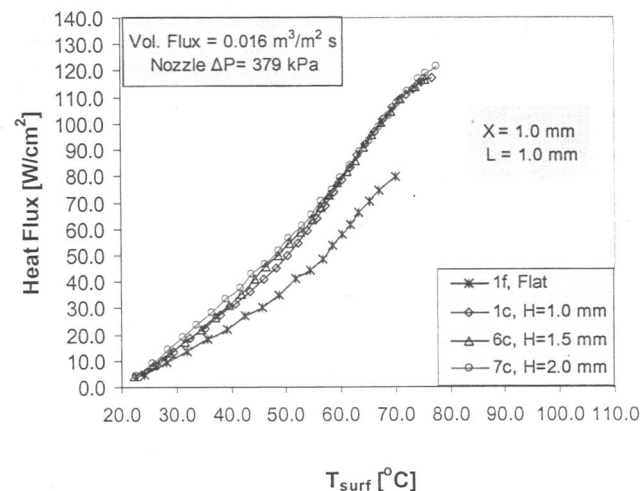


Fig. 8 Heat Flux as a function of Surface Temperature using variable Height (H) for degassed case

and 5c. Cases 4c and 5c agreed well until transition to the high heat flux regime ($T_{surf} \approx 68^\circ\text{C}$). CHF for cases 1c and 4c had a difference of only 5 W/cm² (see Table 2 for numerical values). Case 5c had the minimum CHF value (97 W/cm²) for both this variation and all of the enhanced surfaces tested.

From the tests conducted to study the effects of H variation (Fig. 8), it can be seen that there was very little difference among the three cases for the range of values tested. Similar to the other cases, the onset of multiphase effects occurs at approximately $T_{surf} \approx 55^\circ\text{C}$. For the low heat flux regime, case 7c showed slightly higher values. Beyond the multiphase transition point, all values agreed within the experimental

Cubic Pin Fin Surface	A_s (cm ²)	A_b (cm ²)	q''_{CHF} (W/cm ²)	T_{max} (°C)
1f	2.0	2.0	80	70.0
1c	4.0	1.5	117	76.8
2c	3.9	1.3	104	73.9
3c	3.8	1.1	103	78.8
4c	3.3	1.7	112	77.9
5c	2.9	1.8	97	75.9
6c	5.0	1.5	116	75.5
7c	6.0	1.5	121	77.7

Table 2 Summary of Cubic Pin Fin Surface degassed case data

uncertainty. The maximum surface temperature occurred within a range of 2° C for each case, with CHF spanning a range of 5 W/cm² (shown in Table 2). Case 7c had the maximum CHF (121 W/cm²). The fact that the height variation had little impact upon the heat flux implied that heat transfer predominantly occurred within 1.0 mm from the base surface.

Table 2 summarizes the total wetted surface area, CHF, and corresponding surface temperature for each of the blocks tested for the degassed case. The base area (A_b) is defined as the surface area at the base excluding the area immediately covered by the enhanced surface structures.

GASSY CASE

The X variation for the gassy case (Fig. 9) showed similar enhancement behavior to the nominally degassed case. At transition to the multiphase region ($T_{surf} \approx 65^\circ C$), cases 1c and 2c begin to coincide. Divergence from one another occurs later as CHF is approached. As in the nominally degassed X variation (Fig. 6), 3c performed noticeably lower than the other two (1c and 2c) for all surface temperatures. CHF for case 3c was 132 W/cm², compared to 145 W/cm² for case 1c (shown in Table 3).

The L variation (Fig. 10) cases (4c and 5c) agreed well throughout the single phase ($T_{surf} \leq 65^\circ C$) and intermediate heat flux regimes ($65^\circ C \leq T_{surf} \leq 80^\circ C$). Case 1c held marginally higher heat fluxes in both of these regimes. Upon entering into the high heat flux regime, case 5c attained CHF (123 W/cm²) at a lower surface temperature than cases 4c and 1c. This also occurred in the nominally degassed study. Case 1c had the highest CHF value (145 W/cm²) with case 4c virtually the same (142 W/cm²).

The H variation (Fig. 11) showed good agreement for cases 1c and 6c, with 7c slightly higher throughout the surface temperature domain. This was similar to the behavior observed for the degassed case (Fig. 8). CHF for case 7c (149 W/cm²) had a difference of only 4 W/cm² from CHF for cases 1c (145 W/cm²) and 6c (145 W/cm²). Table 3 summarizes the total wetted surface area, CHF, and corresponding surface temperature for each of the blocks tested for the gassy case.

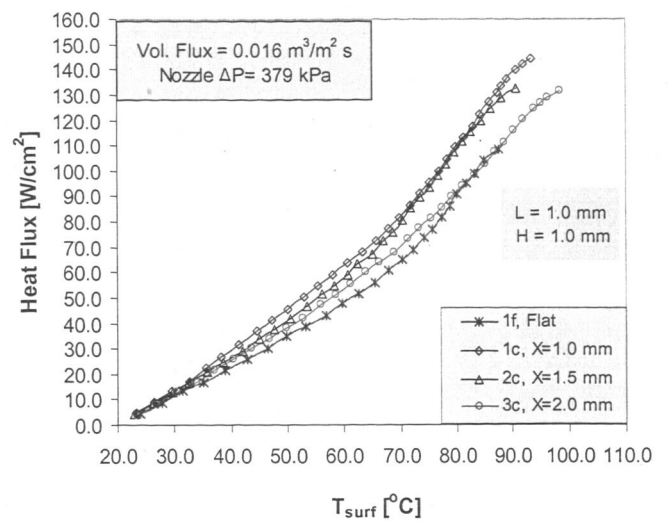


Fig. 9 Heat Flux as a function of Surface Temperature using variable structure size (X) for gassy case

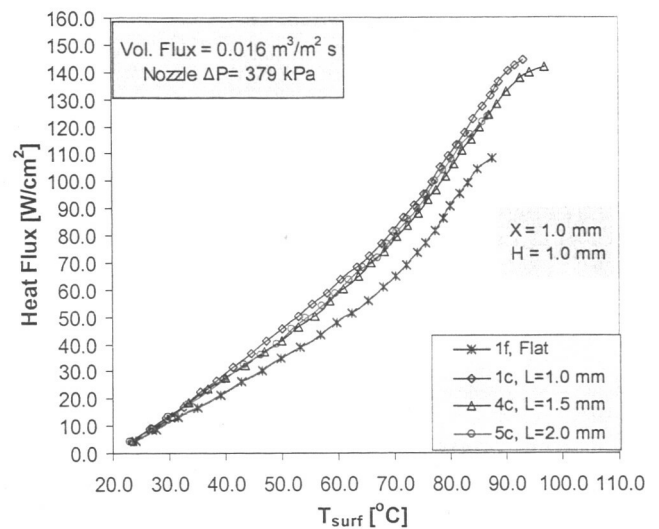


Fig. 10 Heat Flux as a function of Surface Temperature using variable structure separation distance (L) for gassy case

The initial investigation by Silk et al. [16] concluded that the heat flux enhancement observed when using surface structures such as straight fins and cubic pin fins was highly dependent upon fluid management on the heater surface. Furthermore, it was determined that CHF did not scale with the total wetted surface area for dissimilar geometries. A more appropriate comparison can be made by comparing similar surface geometries with different surface areas. Under this assumption there are two areas of interest. The first would be the total surface area (A_s). This is pertinent from the perspective of total heat exchange. The second is the base area of the channel (A_b). During the tests the fluid was observed to flood the channels.

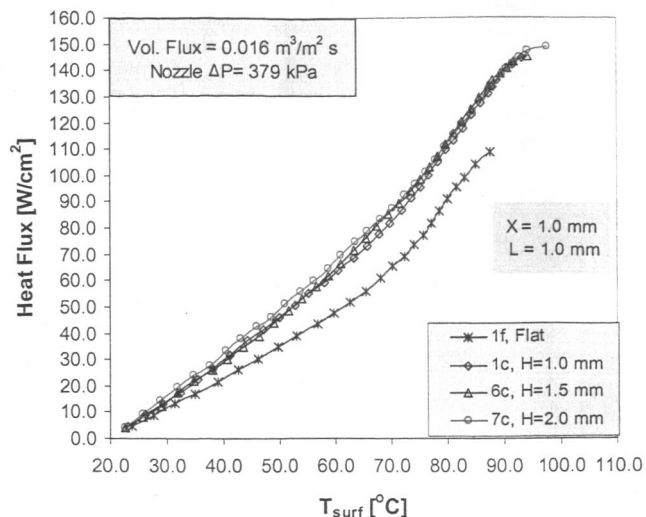


Fig. 11 Heat Flux as a function of Surface Temperature using variable Height (H) for gassy case

Cubic Pin Fin Surface	A_s (cm ²)	A_b (cm ²)	q''_{CHF} (W/cm ²)	T_{max} (°C)
1f	2.0	2.0	108	87.5
1c	4.0	1.5	145	93.3
2c	3.9	1.3	132	90.7
3c	3.8	1.1	132	98.3
4c	3.3	1.7	142	97
5c	2.9	1.8	123	86.8
6c	5.0	1.5	145	94.3
7c	6.0	1.5	149	97.6

Table 3 Summary of Cubic Pin Fin Surface gassy case data

Thus A_b (which will impact the channel fluid volume) and its relationship to the heat flux is worth examining.

A review of Tables 2 and 3 show that the heat fluxes for the surveyed structures do not scale comprehensively with either A_s or A_b in the degassed or gassy cases. When the X and L parameters are individually varied, increases in A_s generally correspond to increases in CHF for both the degassed and gassy cases. For both the degassed and gassy H variation studies (Figs. 8 and 11), the heat flux showed very little variation ($\leq 4\%$) for the heights tested throughout the surface temperature domain.

While X and L were examined independently for this study, they ultimately combine to determine the fin count on the heater surface. Table 5 summarizes A_s , CHF, and fin count (i.e. pin fins/cm²) for the degassed and gassy case for each parameter variation. However, since A_s is coupled to the fin count via the pin fin area for the X and L variations, further examination is required for understanding of the heat transfer mechanisms impacting the heat flux enhancement.

STUDY	Pin Fin Surface	A_s (cm ²)	Degas. q''_{CHF} (W/cm ²)	Gassy q''_{CHF} (W/cm ²)	Pin Fins /cm ²
(X)	1c	4.0	117	145	25.0
	2c	3.9	104	132	16.0
	3c	3.8	103	132	11.0
(L)	1c	4.0	117	145	25.0
	4c	3.3	112	142	16.0
	5c	2.9	97	123	11.0
(H)	1c	4.0	117	145	25.0
	6c	5.0	116	145	25.0
	7c	6.0	118	146	25.0

Table 5 Summary Correlation for Pin Structures and CHF

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Spray cooling heat flux measurements were performed on cubic pin fin enhanced surfaces and one flat surface using PF-5060. Tests were performed under nominally degassed (fluid at 41.4 kPa) and gassy (N₂ dissolved gas at 100.7 kPa) conditions. The volumetric flow rate (0.01 m³/m²s) and nozzle height from the surface (17 mm) were held constant for all the tests.

The maximum heat flux attained for both the nominally degassed and gassy cases (121 W/cm² and 149 W/cm² respectively) occurred for the surface structures with the maximum height and the minimum width and spacing.

In both the nominally degassed and the gassy cases, pin fin width and spacing had a large impact on heat transfer while the pin fin height had very little impact.

Decreasing the pin fin size and separation distance increases the heat flux for both the nominally degassed and gassy cases.

Heat flux for the enhanced surfaces did not scale with the total exposed surface area or the base area in neither the nominally degassed or gassy case studies.

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