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An Experimental Study on Cooling Performance of Microchannel Waterblock for Electronic Devices Cooling

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Key Words: Microchannel(), Base Temperature(), Pressure Drop(), Thermal Resistance(), Waterblock()

Abstract

The demand of high speed and miniaturization of electronic devices results in increased power dissipation requirement for thermal management. In this work, the effects of microchannel width, height and liquid flowrate on the cooling performances of microchannel waterblock are investigated experimentally. The microchannel waterblock considered ranged in width from 0.5 to 0.9 mm, with the channel height being nominally 1.7 to 9 times the width in each case. The experiments were conducted using water, over a liquid flow rate ranging from 0.2 to 2.0 lpm. The base temperature, thermal resistance and pressure drop increase with increasing of liquid flow rate. The measured thermal resistances ranged from 0.10 to 0.23 °C/W for the channel 5.

1. CPU가 CPU
100W ,
(Liquid Cooling)
가 가 가
(Air Cooling) (Water block), (Radiator),
(Pump), (Fan), (Reservoir)

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가
Tuckerman ⁽¹⁾
(VLSI)

790W/cm²

가

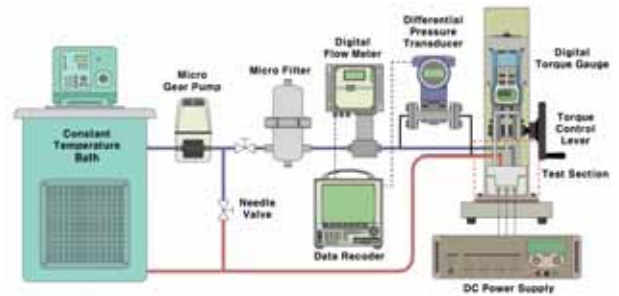


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of experimental setup.

(2~8)

가

가

가

가

6

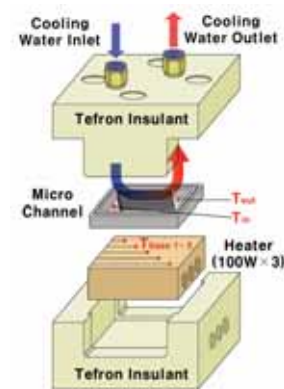


Fig. 2 Test section of experimental setup.

2.

2.1

Fig. 1

(Test section),

(DC power supply),

가

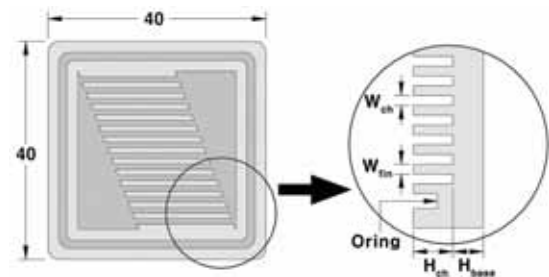


Fig. 3 Details of micro channel waterblock.

(Data recorder)

(Oring)

Table 1

6가

2

Fig. 2

(Hydraulic diameter)

0.75~13,

(Aspect ratio) 1.67~9.0

100W 3

Table 2

20

T

(Thermocouple) 5

CPU

Fig. 3

100W 120W

2.2

(1)
 (2) (3)
 가
 (Nusselt number) (4)~(6)
 (Reynolds number) (Fanning
 friction factor) (8) (9)

$$R = \frac{T_{base} - T_{in}}{P} \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{H_{ch}}{W_{ch}} \quad (2)$$

$$D_h = \frac{2W_{ch}H_{ch}}{W_{ch} + H_{ch}} \quad (3)$$

$$Q = \dot{m} c_p (T_{out} - T_{in}) \quad (4)$$

$$h = \frac{Q}{A(T_w - T_m)} \quad (5)$$

$$Nu = \frac{hD_h}{k} \quad (6)$$

$$Re = \frac{\rho u D_h}{\mu} \quad (7)$$

$$f = \frac{(\Delta P/L)D_h}{(1/2)\rho U^2} \quad (8)$$

Table 1 Specifications of micro channel water block

Sample No.	W _{ch}	H _{ch}	W _{fin}	H _{base}	D _h	
1	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.75	3.0
2	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.95	2.15
3	0.9	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.13	1.67
4	0.5	2.5	0.5	1.0	0.83	5.0
5	0.5	3.5	0.5	1.0	0.88	7.0
6	0.5	4.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	9.0

Table 2 Experimental conditions

Parameters		Range
Water	Flow rate (L/min)	0.2, 0.7, 1.2, 1.7, 2.0
	Temp.()	20
Heater power(W)		100, 120

3.

3.1

Fig. 4

100W

가

3 2

가

3 2가

Fig. 5

120W

Fig. 4

0.2L/min

가 55

CPU

60

(9)

0.2L/min, 120W

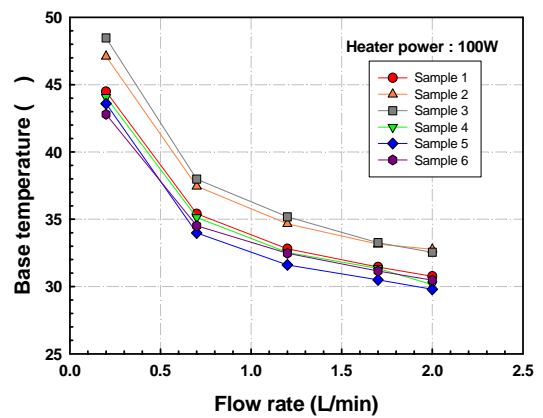


Fig. 4 Variation of base temperature with the flow rate at 100W.

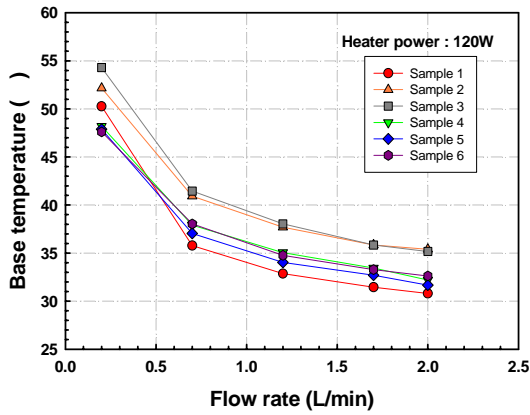


Fig. 5 Variation of base temperature with the flow rate at 120W.

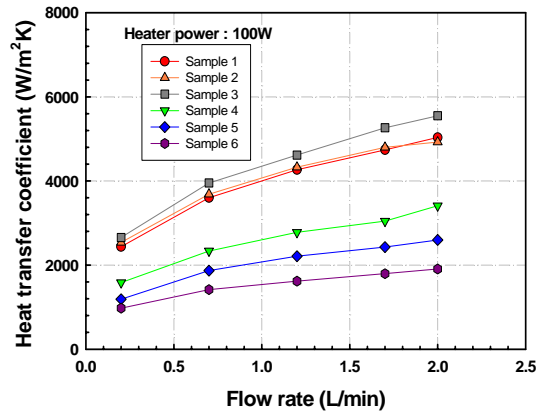


Fig. 7 Variation of heat transfer coefficient with the flow rate at 100W.

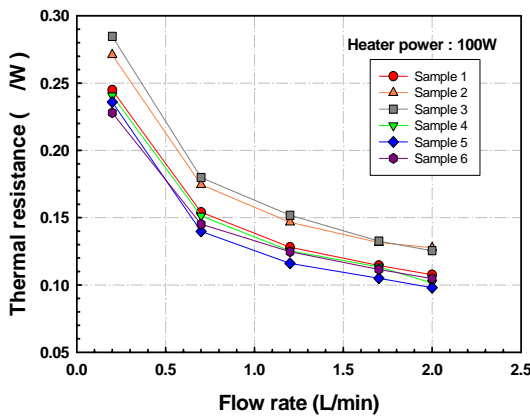


Fig. 6 Variation of thermal resistance with the flow rate at 100W.

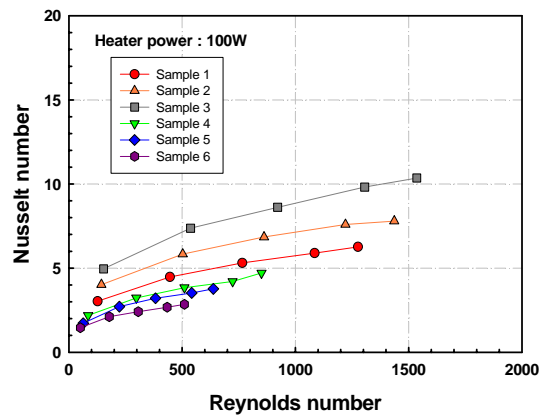


Fig. 8 Variation of Nusselt number with the Reynolds number at 100W.

Fig. 6 100W
 Fig. 4
 가
 , 3 2 가
 (Heat
 pipe) 0.3 /W (10)
 0.3 /W
 , 5 2L/min
 0.1 /W
 Fig. 7 100W
 가 가
 , 3, 2, 1 가
 Fig. 8 100W 가
 , Fig.
 가
 7
 3, 2, 1 가
 10.35 가
 3.2
 Fig. 9 100W
 가
 , 3
 2
 가

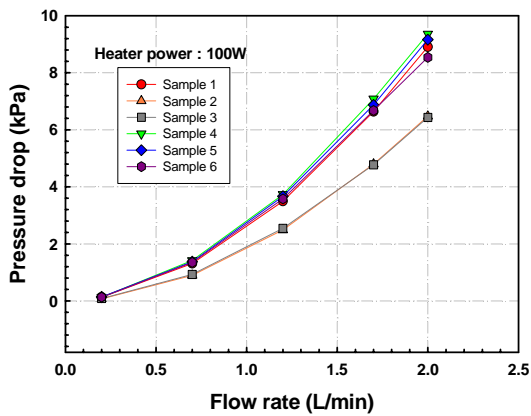


Fig. 9 Variation of pressure drop with the Reynolds number at 100W.

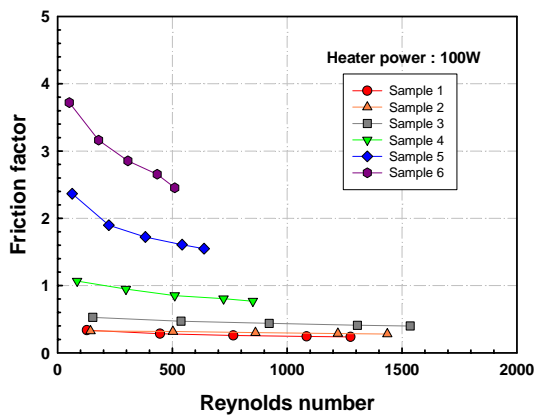


Fig. 10 Variation of friction factor with the Reynolds number at 100W.

Fig. 10 가 100W

가 가

6, 5, 4

가

1, 2, 3

4.

가

(1) 가
 , 5 100W, 2L/min
 0.1 /W
 (2) 가 가 3,
 가 , 가
 2, 1 가 가
 3 1,500
 10.35 가
 (3) 가 가
 가 가
 가 가
 6, 5, 4 가

가
 가
 가

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