

Optimization Strategies and
their Applications in Thermal and Power Engineering

优化策略及其热能工程应用

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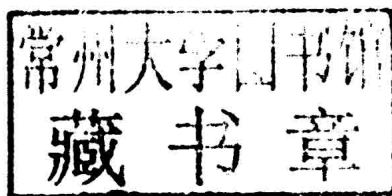
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内容提要

本书以车用燃料电池系统、车用蓄电池散热系统、热处理用真空炉、热成形加热系统为应用对象,系统地阐明优化模型、全局优化、多目标优化策略,并进行了不同方法之间的比较研究。首先,介绍基于解析解、分析数据库、响应面法、最小二乘法等理论的优化模型,探讨提高优化效率的途径。然后,说明基于遗传算法、梯度法和实验设计法、遗传算法和梯度法的全局优化策略,讨论得到全局优化结果的可靠有效方法。最后,阐述基于线性加权法、理想点法、宽容序列法的多目标优化策略,揭示多目标优化策略的实质。本书将为优化工程实际问题提供坚实的理论基础。

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Introduction to research team

We belong to the institute of renewable energy & energy conservation and emission reduction of Wenzhou University in China. The objective of our research team is developing basic theorem and technology for renewable energy & energy conservation and emission reduction. Recently, we have carried out more than 20 research projects including the projects funded by National Natural Science Foundation of China, Planned Science and Technology Project of Zhejiang Province in China, Natural Science Foundation of Zhejiang Province in China, Planned Science and Technology Project of Wenzhou City in China and etc. Also, we have published more than 100 papers including more than 30 SCI journal papers published in the International Journal of Precision Engineering and Manufacturing, Journal of Thermal Science and Technology, Journal of Mechanical Science and Technology and etc. Simultaneously, we have more than 20 patents including 6 international patents. Furthermore, our standing research results were combined into an academic book which published by Sichuan University Press.

Specially, Dr Li Feng-Xun from Ludong University have contributed to this book so much. Therefore, our research team has decided to include Dr Li as the 3rd author of this book.



Preface

Engineering consists of a number of well established activities, including analysis, design, fabrication, sales, research, and the development of systems. The design of systems is a major field in the engineering profession, and the design should be optimized under the condition of considering the performance and the cost.

The detailed contents of this book are as follows:

Chapter 1: The introduction to the optimal design was performed for better understanding of the following chapter.

Chapter 2: The modeling strategies for optimization were introduced; the advantages and drawbacks of the modeling strategies were discussed.

1st part of Chapter 2: The modeling strategy based on finite concept was introduced through optimizing thermoforming preheating process.

2nd part of Chapter 2: The modeling strategy based on design of experiments was introduced through optimizing the cooling system for batteries used for hybrid electric vehicles.

3rd part of Chapter 2: The modeling strategy based on analysis database was recommended through optimizing a high temperature vacuum furnace.

4th part of Chapter 2: The modeling strategy based on response surface method was recommended through optimizing the fuel cell system.

5th part of Chapter 2: The modeling strategy based on analytic method was shown through optimizing the preheating process of thermoforming.

Chapter 3: The global optimization strategies were introduced; the advantages and drawbacks were discussed through comparing with each other.

1st part of Chapter 3: The global optimization strategy based on genetic

algorithm was introduced through optimizing the cooling system of batteries used for hybrid electric vehicles. Additionally, the modeling strategy based on least square method was used in this example.

2nd part of Chapter 3: The global optimization strategy based on GBM and DOE was recommended through optimizing the cooling system of batteries used for the hybrid electric vehicles again. Additionally, the modeling strategy based on simple approximation was used in this example.

Chapter 4: The multi-objective optimization strategies were introduced, and the performance of each strategy was compared with the others.

1st part of Chapter 4: The multi-objective optimization strategy based on Benson method was introduced through optimizing the cooling system of batteries used for hybrid electric vehicles.

2nd part of Chapter 4: The multi-objective optimization strategy based on layered sequence method was introduced through optimizing the cooling system of batteries used for the hybrid electric vehicles again

3rd part of Chapter 4: The multi-objective optimization strategy based on linear weighted method was recommended through optimizing the high temperature vacuum furnace.

4th part of Chapter 4: The multi-objective optimization strategy based on ideal point method was recommended through optimizing the thermoforming preheating system with a damaged heater.

Chapter 5: The contents of this book were summarized.

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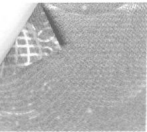
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Nomenclature

a	water activity
A	area, m^2
A_{fc}	fuel cell active area, m^2
B	coefficient matrix
c	mole concentration, mol/m^3
c_i	i^{th} coefficient of response surface
C_p	specific heat of ABS sheet, $\text{J}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{K})$
D	diffusion coefficient, m^2/s
$\langle D \rangle$	effective diffusion coefficient, m^2/s
D_{eff}	D-optimal assessment index
e	error
E	emitted heat flux or fuel cell open circuit voltage, W/m^2 or V
F	Faraday constant, C/mol
F_{k-j}	view factor from k surface to j surface
g	acceleration of gravity, m/s^2
g_i	i^{th} inequal constraint
G	irradiation, W/m^2
h	convective heat transfer coefficient, $\text{W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$
h_i	i^{th} equal constraint
H	error matrix
i	current density, A/cm^2
I	stack current, A
J	radiosity, W/m^2



k	thermal conductivity of ABS sheet, $\text{W}/(\text{m} \cdot \text{K})$
K	valve coefficient, $\text{kg}/(\text{bar} \cdot \text{s})$
L	half of sheet thickness, m
L_c	characteristic length, m
m	mass, kg
M	molecular mass, kg/mol
n	number of cells
n_d	electro-osmotic drag coefficient
N	molar flux, $\text{mol}/(\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^2)$
P	pressure or power, pa or W
q	heat flow rate, W
q''	heat flux, W/m^2
R	gas constant or electrical resistance, Ω
Ra_L	Rayleigh number
s	fraction of liquid water volume to the total volume
s_{im}	level of immobile saturation
S	reduced liquid water saturation
t	time, s
t_m	membrane thickness, cm
T	temperature, K
T_∞	environmental temperature, K
ν	dynamic viscosity of air, m^2/s
V	volume or voltage, m^3 or V
\dot{W}	mass flow rate, kg/s
x	mass fraction
y	mole fraction



Greek symbols

α	thermal diffusivity, m^2/s
β	volume expansion coefficient of air, K^{-1}
β_m	eigen vector
γ	volumetric condensation coefficient, s^{-1}
δ	thickness of diffusion layer, m
ρ_k	k^{th} surface reflection coefficient
σ	Stefan-Boltzmann constant, $5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K}^4)$
ε	porosity or emissivity
η	viscosity, $\text{kg}/(\text{m} \cdot \text{s})$
η_n	eigen value
λ	water content or excess ratio
μ	permeability, m^2
μ_r	relative permeability, kg/mol
ρ	mass density, kg/m^3
σ_m	membrane conductivity
Φ	Relative humidity
ω	humidity ratio





Subscripts

a	dry air/average	H ₂ O	water
act	activation loss	in	inlet/input
an	anode	ini	initial
atm	atmospheric	inf	infinite
c	center/capillary	l	lower/liquid water
ca	cathode	m	membrane
com	compressor	max	maximum
conc	concentration loss	memb	across membrane
conv	amount caused by convection	N ₂	nitrogen
e	environment	ohm	ohmic loss
elec	electric power	out	outlet
evap	evaporation	O ₂	oxygen
f	final	para	parasitic
fc	fuel cell	rad	amount caused by radiation
gen	generated	req	requirement
GDL	gas diffusion layer	s	ABS sheet
h	heater	u	upper
H ₂	hydrogen		



Contents

<i>Introduction to research team</i>	1
<i>Preface</i>	1
<i>Nomenclature</i>	1
<i>Greek symbols</i>	1
<i>Subscripts</i>	1
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Research background	1
1.2 Design process	2
1.3 Optimization algorithm	3
1.4 Classification of optimization problem	5
2. Modeling strategies for optimization	7
2.1 Modeling strategy based on finite concept	7
2.1.1 Introduction to research field	7
2.1.2 Analysis model	8
2.1.3 Development of analysis code suitable for preheating process	9
2.1.3.1 Radiative heat transfer	9
2.1.3.2 Convective heat transfer	14
2.1.3.3 Conductive heat transfer	15
2.1.4 Steady optimization for heater power distribution	17
2.1.5 Summary	22
2.2 Modeling strategy based on design of experiments	22

2.2.1	Introduction to research field	22
2.2.2	Numerical model and analysis conditions	23
2.2.3	Comparison of cases having porous material or not	25
2.2.4	Optimization strategy	27
2.2.4.1	Concept of D-optimal design	27
2.2.4.2	Optimization using DOE method	27
2.2.5	Summary	30
2.3	Modeling strategy based on analysis database	30
2.3.1	Introduction to research field	30
2.3.2	System setup and experimental method	31
2.3.3	Design of baseline vacuum furnace	33
2.3.3.1	Definition of shape	33
2.3.3.2	Comparison of cases nearly vacuum or argon gas	33
2.3.4	Construction of thermal analysis database	35
2.3.4.1	Thermal analysis of vacuum furnace	35
2.3.4.2	Calculation of thermal conductivity	36
2.3.4.3	Thermal analysis database	37
2.3.5	Optimal design strategy	38
2.3.5.1	Classification of problem	38
2.3.5.2	Process using thermal analysis database	38
2.3.6	Optimized results	39
2.3.6.1	Accuracy verification	39
2.3.6.2	Discussion of results	40
2.3.6.3	Feasible optimal design	42
2.3.7	Rebuilding of design method	43
2.3.8	Summary	44
2.4	Modeling strategy based on response surface method	44
2.4.1	Introduction to research field	45
2.4.2	Dynamic model for fuel cell	46
2.4.2.1	Cathode mass flow model	47
2.4.2.2	Anode mass flow model	49
2.4.2.3	Membrane hydration model	50
2.4.2.4	Stack voltage model	50
2.4.2.5	Cathode GDL model	53