

学校编码: 10384  
学号: 19820120153900

分类号 \_\_\_\_\_  
密级 \_\_\_\_\_  
UDC \_\_\_\_\_

厦门大学

博士 学位 论文

以铁磁、钆基材料为工质的制冷循环热经济和热力学  
优化性能研究

**Investigation on optimal thermoeconomic and  
thermodynamic performances of the refrigeration cycles  
using ferromagnetic or Gd-based material as the working  
substance**

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论文提交日期: 年 月  
论文答辩时间: 年 月  
学位授予日期: 年 月

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## 摘要

当今社会，能源紧缺和环境污染问题日益突出，探寻节能环保的新制冷技术正吸引着越来越多的注意力。具有高效节能、绿色环保、噪音小、结构紧凑的室温磁制冷技术是一种很有潜力的新一代制冷技术的备选。目前，室温磁制冷仍有几大指标需要突破。一是提高制冷机的制冷功率，二是提高制冷机的制冷温跨，三是提高制冷机的热经济性能。当今室温磁制冷发展的两大方向：其一是探索具有高磁热特性的室温磁制冷材料，其二是研制制冷性能指标优的室温磁制冷机。本学位论文是要在提高室温磁制冷机循环的热力学性能和热经济性能方面作出新的有益贡献，主要包括如下几方面：

首先介绍磁制冷材料的基本理论及其热力学关系式，综述磁制冷循环的热力学性能和热经济性能发展状况。

接着介绍室温磁制冷材料的发展现状，主要介绍几类较有发展前途的室温磁制冷材料，如 Gd、Gd 基合金、Gd Si 基材料、MnFe 基材料、La Fe 基材料、Mn 基钙钛矿等。

据统计力学中的朗之万理论，第三章导出铁磁材料的磁化强度和熵表式，进一步构建以铁磁材料为工质的不可逆回热 Ericsson 制冷循环，定义制冷循环的热经济函数，并以此为目标函数对循环工质在两个等温过程中的温度进行优化，再应用数值计算方法，定量计算高温热源端换热器有效因子、回热器效率、低温热源热容率，外磁场强度等参量对优化热经济函数及其相应的制冷率和性能系数等的影响。

据铁磁材料的磁熵、晶格熵等表式，第四章求出磁制冷材料  $Gd_{1-x}R_x$  ( $R=Dy, Er$ ) 的熵、比热、绝热加磁和去磁温变等，进一步以 Gd,  $Gd_{0.95}Dy_{0.05}$ ,  $Gd_{0.95}Er_{0.05}$  为工质构建不可逆 Brayton 制冷循环，分析和优化制冷循环的热经济函数，揭示热经济参数、绝热不可逆性、回热器效率和热漏系数等对制冷循环热经济和热力学性能的影响。

基于分子场理论和德金因子模型，应用数值计算方法，在第五章我们计算了  $Gd_xHo_{1-x}$  合金的磁熵变和居里温度。当  $x = 0.80, 0.91$  和 1 时，三种材料  $Gd_{0.80}Ho_{0.20}$ ,  $Gd_{0.91}Ho_{0.09}$  和 Gd 以一定摩尔分数组合成复合材料，计算获得优化摩尔分数，并发现它与应用磁场相关。进一步地，我们建立了以上述复合材料为工质的回热

Ericsson 制冷循环，分析评估了制冷循环的净制冷量、性能系数等重要热力学参数，结果表明，以复合材料为工质的制冷循环不仅有大的温跨，而且有大净制冷量和大  $COP$ 。此外，应用磁场强度对制冷循环热力学性能的影响也被揭示。

本论文研究不可逆回热式室温磁 Ericsson、磁 Brayton 制冷循环热经济和热力学优化性能，所得结果能为实际室温磁制冷机的参数优化设计提供重要参考。

**关键词：**磁材料；制冷循环；性能优化

## ABSTRACT

The problems of energy crisis and environment pollution are becoming more and more serious for today's society. To explore some new refrigeration technologies with energy conservation and environment friendly is attracting increasing attentions. Room-temperature magnetic refrigeration (RTMR) is a promising alternative of new generation of refrigeration technology, which has a lot of advantages such as high efficiency, environmental friendliness, low noise, structure compactness, convenient for maintain and so on. For RTMR, there exist still three main targets to be acquired, One is to increase effectively cooling power and temperature span of the refrigerator. The other is to improve thermoeconomic performance of the refrigerators. The two primary trends involving RTMR's investigation: to further search for advanced magnetocaloric effect (MCE) materials, to design and manufacture room-temperature magnetic refrigerator with good refrigeration performance. The purpose of this thesis is just to make a significant contribution in improving the thermodynamic and thermoeconomic performances of RTMR and its contents mainly include the following sections:

The fundamental theory and thermodynamic relationships of magnetic refrigeration material are introduced and the development of the thermodynamic and thermoeconomic performances of the magnetic refrigeration cycles is reviewed in Chapter 1.

In Chapter 2, the state-of-the-art of RTMR materials is presented and some important promising RTMR materials are introduced such as Gd, Gd-based alloys, GdSi-based materials, MnFe-based materials, LaFe-based materials, and Mn-based perovskite and so on.

In Chapter 3, on the basis of the Langevin theory of classical statistical mechanics, the magnetization and entropy of ferromagnetic materials are analyzed and the corresponding mathematical expressions are derived. Furthermore, an irreversible regenerative Ericsson refrigeration cycle by using a ferromagnetic material as the working substance is established. Based on the refrigeration cycle

model, a thermoeconomic function is introduced as one objective function and optimized with respect to the temperatures of the working substance in the two iso-thermal processes. By means of numerical calculation, the effects of the effective factor of the heat exchangers in high/low temperature reservoir sides, efficiency of the regenerator, heat capacity rate of the low temperature reservoir, and applied magnetic field on the optimal thermoeconomic function as well as the corresponding cooling rate and coefficient of performance (*COP*) are calculated quantificationally.

Based on the magnetic and lattice entropies of ferromagnetic materials, in Chapter 4, the specific heat, entropy and temperature changes of adiabatic magnetization and demagnetization for Gd-based alloys  $Gd_{1-x}R_x$  ( $R=Dy, Er$ ) are derived. Subsequently an irreversible regenerative Brayton refrigeration cycle using Gd,  $Gd_{0.95}Dy_{0.05}$ ,  $Gd_{0.95}Er_{0.05}$  as the working substance is set up, in which heat exchanger area, regenerator efficiency, heat leak loss, the irreversibilities of adiabatic magnetization and demagnetization are taken into account. The thermoeconomic performance of the refrigeration cycle are analyzed and optimized. The influences of the thermoeconomic parameter, adiabatic irreversibility, regenerator efficiency and heat loss coefficient on the thermoeconomic and thermodynamic performances of the refrigeration cycle are revealed.

In Chapter 5, according to the molecular field theory, de Gennes factor model and numerical calculation method, the magnetic entropy change and Curie temperature of  $Gd_xHo_{1-x}$  alloys are studied, where  $x = 0.80, 0.91$ , and  $1$ . A composite magnetic material includes the three magnetic materials as  $Gd_{0.80}Ho_{0.20}$ ,  $Gd_{0.91}Ho_{0.09}$ , and Gd, which are composited with definite molar fractions  $y_1$ ,  $y_2$  and  $y_3$ . By analysis and calculation, one obtains the optimal molar fractions which depend on applied magnetic field. Furthermore, a regenerative Ericsson refrigeration cycle using the composite magnetic material as the working substance is put forward and its cyclic performances including the net cooling quantity, *COP*, etc. are analyzed. The results obtained show that for the suggested refrigeration cycle, there are not only a large temperature span but also a large net cooling quantity and a large *COP*. Finally, the effect of applied magnetic field on thermodynamic performance of the refrigeration

cycle is revealed.

The results obtained in the thesis are based on the optimal analysis of thermoeconomic or thermodynamic performance for the room temperature regenerative magnetic Ericsson and Brayton refrigeration cycles, and thus they can provide some useful message for the optimal parameter design of actual room-temperature magnetic refrigerators.

**Keywords:** Magnetic material; Refrigeration cycle; Performance optimization;

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# 第一章 绪 论

## §1.1 磁制冷及室温磁制冷样机研究进展

制冷技术已经应用到人们生活的很多领域，如大型冰库、空调、冰箱等等。从 1989 年以来，随着蒙特利尔协议的生效期限，使用氟利昂等破坏臭氧层的气体制冷机逐渐遭到禁用，现在大力开发的无氟制冷剂虽然可以克服对臭氧层的破坏，但是仍然保留了效率较低、体积大、会产生温室效应气体等缺点。因此具有节能环保特性的新型制冷方式得到了不同程度的发展。如半导体制冷技术[1]、电热制冷技术[2]、磁制冷技术[3-10]等等。磁制冷是基于磁热效应的制冷技术。磁热效应 (Magnetocaloric Effect, 简称 MCE) 作为磁性材料的固有属性，是指顺磁体或铁磁体在外磁场的作用下原子磁矩排列有序化。在等温磁化时磁性材料磁熵减少，同时放出热量；在移去外磁场时原子磁矩回到先前的随机状态，磁性材料磁熵增大同时吸收热量。从热力学角度上来说，磁热效应是外加磁场的变化引起材料磁熵的变化，从而引起材料温度的变化。因为随着外磁场变化的材料磁熵变化是可逆的过程，进而可以利用磁材料的磁热效应来实现制冷或制热。正如图 1.1 所示。

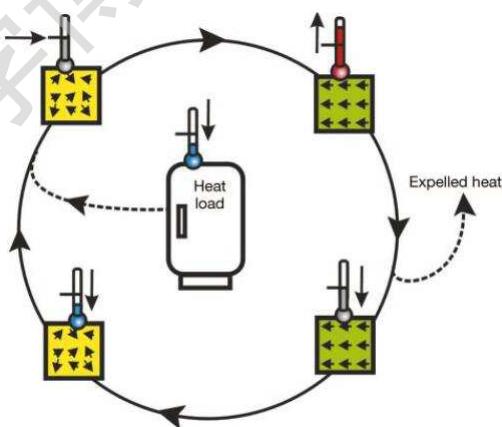


图 1.1 磁制冷示意图[11]

相比传统的气体制冷方式，磁制冷循环通过对磁材料加磁和去磁来代替气体制冷的压缩和膨胀过程，大大降低了气体制冷循环中的压缩功，因此将大大增加制冷循环的效率，磁制冷循环的效率可达 Carnot 循环效率的 60%，而传统的气

体制冷方式最高只能达到 Carnot 循环效率的 30%-40%。磁制冷使用固体材料作为制冷循环的工质，其磁熵密度比常规制冷工质大得多，使得磁制冷机的体积可以做得更小，结构更紧凑。磁制冷循环由于没有气体的压缩膨胀等过程，抛弃了传统气体制冷的高速转动压缩机，使得制冷机噪声变小。此外，磁制冷能长时间平稳运行，易维护。基于以上优点，利用磁材料磁热效应发展起来的磁制冷技术有着重要的应用前景，是传统气体制冷技术的潜在重要备选制冷技术，将普遍运用在民用、工业、航空以及国防等领域。。

关于磁制冷的研究可以追溯到 19 世纪。磁热效应是 Warburg[12]在 1881 年基于金属铁的磁性研究中发现的。1905 年 Langevin[13]首次通过对顺磁材料加磁和去磁得到可逆的温度变化。随后，在 1926 年 Debye[14]和 1927 年 Giauque[15]在理论上分别独立地推出磁材料绝热去磁可以实现制冷的重要结论。接着，在 1933 年，Giauque 和 MacDougall[16]对顺磁材料  $\text{Gd}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$  进行绝热去磁，在实验上获得了低于 1K 的低温。随后越来越多顺磁材料应用于低温制冷，比如  $\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)(\text{SO}_4) \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [17]， $\text{GGG}(\text{Gd}_3\text{Ga}_5\text{O}_{12})$ [18-20]， $\text{DAG}(\text{Dy}_3\text{Al}_5\text{O}_{12})$ [18, 21-24] 等等。低温磁制冷材料从此得到极大的发展。

经过漫长的时间，直到 1976 年才使磁制冷技术应用在室温温区[25]。

美国宇航局的 Brown[25]利用 7T 的超导磁场构建了磁 Stirling 制冷样机（见图 1.2），以 400ml 的 80%水和 20%乙醇混合液作为蓄冷液，1 摆尔 1mm 宽的 Gd 片为制冷工质，在经过 50 个制冷循环之后获得了 47K 的制冷温跨，高温 319K，低温达 272K，首次实现了室温磁制冷。Brown 的研究开启了室温磁制冷研究的大门，接着越来越多的磁制冷样机被研究和制造。1998 年美国 NASA 实验室的 Zimm 等和 Ames 实验室的 Karl 等人[26]合作，以水为传热流体构建往复式室温磁制冷样机，在 5T 外加磁场下，以直径范围 0.15-0.3mm 的 Gd 球作为制冷工质，在 12K 的温跨下得到了 500W 的制冷功率，循环的性能系数高达 5。2002 年 Hirano 等人[27]在 4T 的超导外加磁场下，以 2.2kg 的 0.3mm 直径的 Gd 颗粒作为循环工质，构建主动回热往复式磁制冷试验机，在 6s 的循环周期下最大可以得到 100W 的制冷功率。

最初的磁制冷样机一般伴随着往复式制冷循环，使用超导磁体等。然而，这类制冷方式具有制冷循环的频率低、且样机易振动和不得不使用低温超导磁体、

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