

同行专家业内评价意见书编号: 20240855055

## 附件1

# 浙江工程师学院（浙江大学工程师学院） 同行专家业内评价意见书

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 周彩莹

学号: \_\_\_\_\_ 22160059

申报工程师职称专业类别（领域）: \_\_\_\_\_ 机械

浙江工程师学院（浙江大学工程师学院）制

2024年03月28日

## 一、个人申报

(一) 基本情况【围绕《浙江工程师学院（浙江大学工程师学院）工程类专业学位研究生工程师职称评审参考指标》，结合该专业类别(领域)工程师职称评审相关标准，举例说明】

1.

本人对本专业基础理论知识和专业技术知识的掌握情况：对智能制造领域的核心理论和技术的有着广泛和深入的理解，包括但不限于机器学习、人工智能、自动化控制、物联网、大数据等方面的知识；对相关领域的扎实掌握，包括研究生阶段学习成果、论文发表、参与科研项目等方面的证据。

2.

工程实践的经历：为实现燃料电池产热均匀化并避免局部冷热点的产生，本人于2022年9月~2023年9月在浙江氢途科技有限公司进行专业实践活动，针对燃料电池整车集成中存在的燃料电池发动机稳定性和耐久性不高、氢电混合动力系统集成与能效管理困难、整车一体化热管理与燃料电池健康状态监测等技术瓶颈开展研究。

3.

在实际工作中综合运用所学知识解决复杂工程问题的案例：研究了一种以满足动力系统的协同建模方法，完成了燃料电池整车动力系统的数字样机建模与仿真。根据氢燃料电池汽车动力系统的多学科耦合特性，提出了多模型集成建模与仿真方法；研究了氢电混合动力系统的故障诊断和容错控制技术，并且提高系统运行的稳定性，完成了氢电混合动力系统的健康状态监测及管理技术。建立了基于EIS信号的故障诊断方法，在高故障诊断率的条件下大幅缩短测量时间；研究了究燃料电池系统和整车的传热分析和电池系统一体化的热管理策略。在整车热管理一体化方面，面向燃料电池产热均匀化提出了一种新型的三维仿生流场结构设计，建立了综合考虑多个过程的燃料电池多场耦合水热管理数值仿真模型；协同企业成功研发燃料电池发动机并进行整车试制和运营。

(二) 取得的业绩(代表作)【限填3项, 须提交证明原件(包括发表的论文、出版的著作、专利证书、获奖证书、科技项目立项文件或合同、企业证明等)供核实, 并提供复印件一份】

1. 公开成果代表作【论文发表、专利成果、软件著作权、标准规范与行业工法制定、著作编写、科技成果获奖、学位论文等】

| 成果名称  | 成果类别<br>[含论文、授权专利(含发明专利申请)、软件著作权、标准、工法、著作、获奖、学位论文等] | 发表时间/授权或申请时间等 | 刊物名称/专利授权或申请号等          | 本人排名/总人数 | 备注 |
|---|---|---------------|-------------------------|----------|----|
| Caiying Zhou, Yancheng Wang, Deqing Mei, Wenzhe Mao and Lingfeng Xuan.<br>Development of novel single fuel cell based on composite polar plates for highly efficient power generation. Fuel, 2024; 359: 130524. (SCI) | TOP期刊   | 2024年01月18日   | Fuel                    | 1/5      |    |
| 一种仿生鳞片式燃料电池三维流场结构   | 发明专利申请  | 2022年09月23日   | 申请号: CN 2022109320 81.3 | 2/6      |    |
|   |   |               |                         |          |    |

2. 其他代表作【主持或参与的课题研究项目、科技成果应用转化推广、企业技术难题解决方案、自主研发设计的产品或样机、技术报告、设计图纸、软课题研究报告、可行性研究报告、规划设计方案、施工或调试报告、工程实验、技术培训教材、推动行业发展中发挥的作用及取得的经济社会效益等】

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>(三) 在校期间课程、专业实践训练及学位论文相关情况</b>  |  |
| 课程成绩情况   | 按课程学分核算的平均成绩： 83 分                           |
| 专业实践训练时间及考核情况(具有三年及以上工作经历的不作要求)  | 累计时间： 1.1 年(要求1年及以上)<br>考核成绩： 93 分(要求80分及以上) |
| <b>本人承诺</b>  |  |
| <p>个人声明：本人上述所填资料均为真实有效，如有虚假，愿承担一切责任，特此声明！</p> <p style="text-align: right;">申报人签名： 周松莹</p> |  |



## 浙江大学研究生院

## 攻读硕士学位研究生成绩表

| 学号: 22160059            | 姓名: 周彩莹                   | 性别: 女 | 学院: 工程师学院     | 专业: 机械 | 学制: 2.5年 |                 |           |    |     |    |       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------|---------------|--------|----------|-----------------|-----------|----|-----|----|-------|
| 毕业时最低应获: 24.0学分         | 已获得: 25.0学分               |       | 入学年月: 2021-09 |        |          |                 |           |    |     |    |       |
| 学位证书号: 1033532024602145 | 毕业证书号: 103351202402600371 |       | 授予学位: 机械硕士    |        |          |                 |           |    |     |    |       |
| 学习时间                    | 课程名称                      | 备注    | 学分            | 成绩     | 课程性质     | 学习时间            | 课程名称      | 备注 | 学分  | 成绩 | 课程性质  |
| 2021-2022学年冬季学期         | 工信交叉前沿技术                  |       | 2.0           | 87     | 跨专业课     | 2021-2022学年春季学期 | 自然辩证法概论   |    | 1.0 | 84 | 公共学位课 |
| 2021-2022学年秋季学期         | 中国特色社会主义理论与实践研究           |       | 2.0           | 92     | 公共学位课    | 2021-2022学年夏季学期 | 研究生英语基础技能 |    | 1.0 | 63 | 公共学位课 |
| 2021-2022学年冬季学期         | 标准与知识产权                   |       | 2.0           | 90     | 专业选修课    | 2021-2022学年夏季学期 | 研究生英语     |    | 2.0 | 60 | 公共学位课 |
| 2021-2022学年秋季学期         | 数据分析的概率统计基础               |       | 3.0           | 89     | 专业选修课    | 2021-2022学年夏季学期 | 机器人智能控制   |    | 3.0 | 82 | 专业学位课 |
| 2021-2022学年秋季学期         | 研究生论文写作指导                 |       | 1.0           | 91     | 专业学位课    | 2021-2022学年夏季学期 | 工程伦理      |    | 2.0 | 77 | 公共学位课 |
| 2021-2022学年冬季学期         | 智能工业机器人                   |       | 2.0           | 88     | 专业学位课    | 2021-2022学年春季学期 | 工程技术发展前沿  |    | 2.0 | 95 | 专业学位课 |
| 2021-2022学年春季学期         | 人工智能制造技术                  |       | 2.0           | 93     | 专业学位课    |                 |           |    |     |    |       |

说明: 1. 研究生课程按三种方法计分: 百分制 (通过、不通过), 两级制 (优、良、中、及格、不及格)。

2. 备注中“\*”表示重修课程。

学院成绩校核章:

成绩校核人: 张梦依

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Full Length Article

## Development of novel single fuel cell based on composite polar plates for highly efficient power generation

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### ARTICLE INFO

**Keywords:**  
PEMFC  
Single fuel cell  
Sealing  
Integration  
Composite polar plate

### ABSTRACT

In proton exchange membrane fuel cells (PEMFCs), bipolar plate (BPP) and membrane electrode assembly (MEA) are arranged alternately to construct a fuel cell stack for power generation. This construction method may affect the power generation performance of fuel cell stack or even damage the MEA components. To improve the fuel cell stack's assembly efficiency, we propose a novel single fuel cell that consists of two composite polar plates and a MEA, the composite polar plate is formed by a nylon frame and a titanium thin sheet with microchannels. The structural design of the single cell and its working principles are firstly presented, and followed by the fabrication of the single fuel cell. A three dimensional (3D) numerical model is developed to investigate the internal electrochemical reaction behaviors of the single fuel cell. Then, experimental tests are conducted to test its electrochemical performance for power generation. The obtained results showed that the open circuit voltage can reach 0.93 V and energy density is approximately 813.83 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>, indicating our developed single fuel cell had a high energy utilization efficiency for power generation. Therefore, our developed single fuel cell has the potential to power unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), robotics, and new energy vehicles.

### 1. Introduction

The proton exchange membrane fuel cells (PEMFCs) have been demonstrated as an ideal energy supplier for new energy vehicles due to their advantages in almost zero emissions, fast startup, high power density and high energy conversion efficiency [1–5]. PEMFCs are usually assembled into stacks because electrical systems and vehicles require high power supplies. Thus, a typical fuel cell stack generally consists of multiple bipolar plates (BPPs) and membrane electrode assemblies (MEAs), which are arranged in staggered rows and clamped with bolts and/or belts [6–8]. Such a construction method may result in gas leakage [9], high ohmic resistance [10], and even deformation or destruction of bipolar plates and MEA components during the operation [11–13]. Thus, the development of fuel cell structure with high integration, superior sealing performance and reliability are still urgent for mobile device applications.

Several studies have been conducted to improve the performance of PEMFCs by using different component materials and cell structure design. In terms of component materials, polar plates are the most extensively used PEMFC components [14,15], graphite, metal and

composite based materials have been selected and used for the fabrication of polar plates. The graphite-based polar plates are lightweight and resistant to corrosion, while they may have relatively low mechanical strength and expensive production costs [16]. The metal-based polar plates have higher strength, while generally poor corrosion resistance, heavy weight will shorten the service life of fuel cells [17,18]. High strength and low weight are typically benefits of the composite-based polar plates, while their conductivity needs to be improved [19,20]. To balance the demands for high power generation efficiency and low fabrication cost, a composite polar plate made up of titanium thin sheet and nylon frame is proposed in this study. Regarding the design of fuel cell structures, Zhou et al. [21] prepared a new kind of cathode flow field with curved surface using 3D printing technology. The polarization test curves showed that the peak power of fuel cell was 55.2 % higher than that of planar flow field. Yi et al. [22] proposed a novel fuel cell structure which integrated the bipolar plates and MEA then processed them into a wave-like shape, experimental tests showed that the volumetric power density of the cells can reach 2151.28 W/L at 0.6 V. A tubular cell structure was presented by Suseendiran et al. [23] that may increase the open-circuit voltage to 0.95 V, outperforming

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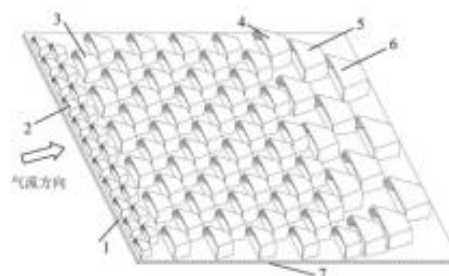
权利要求书2页 说明书6页 附图4页

(54) 发明名称

一种仿生鳞片式燃料电池三维流场结构

(57) 摘要

本发明公开了一种仿生鳞片式燃料电池三维流场结构,包括双极板本体和反应气体扩散层,反应气体扩散层紧贴在双极板本体底部,双极板本体顶端面上设置有多列鳞片式流场单元组,每列鳞片式流场单元组由多个等间距排列的鳞片式流场单元组成,且相邻两列鳞片式流场单元组交错排列,沿着反应气体流动的方向上,多列鳞片式流场单元的体积依次逐渐增大,且鳞片式流场单元的内壁分布有多条微流道。本发明通过改变鳞片式流场单元的大小及排布,促进反应气体的扩散与对流,改善反应气体分布的均匀性;鳞片式流场单元内壁微流道的毛细作用促进了流道内残留液滴水的排出,增强燃料电池阴极的排水性能,提升燃料电池的发电性能与耐久性。



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