

## 学 位 論 文 の 要 旨

専攻名	環境工学専攻	ふりがな氏名	ペリーチャー かんていこもる Preecha Khantikomol 
学位論文題目	Studies on Flow Insulation System by Using Open-Cellular Porous Materials (オープンセル状多孔体を用いた流動断熱システムに関する研究)		
<p>Flow insulation system by using open-cellular porous materials is studied numerically and experimentally. The objective of the study is to establish a predictive model for gas enthalpy-radiation conversion processes in open-cellular porous plates (single and multiple porous layers) and to demonstrate that the model is appropriate for the experimental results. Especially, the study aims to achieve the fundamental understanding of the solution methods for solving the radiative transfer equation by employing the approximation and the exact solution method.</p> <p>In order to reach this objective, the thesis is arranged into four steps. In the first step, the numerical model for porous gas-enthalpy radiation converter is discussed to compare with the available experimental results. It is found that an open-cellular plate acts as a gas enthalpy-radiation converter only when the upstream radiation temperature is less or equal to the inlet gas temperature (<math>T_0</math>). In the case of <math>T_{bu} \leq T_0</math>, the gas temperature drop across the porous converter (<math>\Delta\theta_f</math>) increases with the porous' thickness (<math>x_0</math>) and is asymptotic to a certain limiting value <math>\Delta\theta_{f\infty}</math> and is well approximated by <math>\Delta\theta_f = \Delta\theta_{f\infty} [1 - \exp(-ax_0^b)]</math>, where a and b are constant. For the view point of engineering design, the Reynolds number (<math>Re_p</math>) should be taken less than unity. Moreover, the validity of the proposed theoretical model is confirmed by using Echigo's experimental results (1982).</p> <p>In the second step, the experimental determination of the equivalent black body radiation temperature coming from the upstream region or the upstream radiation temperature (<math>T_{bu}</math>) by using the two-color radiometry is presented. Under the experimental condition, it is found that the <math>T_{bu}</math> does not depend on the gas flow rate and is linearly relative to the inlet gas temperature.</p> <p>In the third step, the single layer flow insulation system utilizing Ni-Cr open-cellular porous material is examined numerically and experimentally. The numerical study, the P<sub>1</sub> approximation and the Barkstrom's method are adopted to solve the radiative transfer equation. It is found that the P<sub>1</sub> approximation is accurate enough to estimate flow insulation system. Lowering the surface reflectivity is quite effective to raise the radiative heat flux. However, it is not so effective to raise the gas temperature drop across the porous converter. Moreover, the surface reflectivity does not influence to the gas enthalpy-radiation conversion efficiency at high flow rate.</p>			

(注) 和文 2,000 字又は英文 800 語以内

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Obviously, the single layer flow insulation system works very well at low Reynolds number and high inlet gas temperature.

The final step of the studies, the main objective is to enhance the performance of the single layer flow insulation system by using the multilayer porous gas enthalpy-radiation converter. Two open-cellular porous plates with difference porosity ( $\phi$ ), pore per inch (PPI), and surface reflectivity are built as a multilayer porous gas enthalpy-radiation converter, which is divided by free space. In order to compare the performance with the single layer porous converter, each porous plate has a half thickness of the single layer plate. To investigate the maximum temperature drop across the converter, a pure scattering porous and a pure absorbing porous are also considered. It is found that the multilayer porous converter is effective in obtaining larger gas temperature drop. The gas temperature drop depends on the value of surface reflectivity, porosity, PPI, the inlet gas temperature, and the upstream radiation temperature. In the case of  $T_{bu} \leq T_0$ , the multilayer porous gas enthalpy-radiation converter should consist of the lower porosity porous plate as the upstream porous layer and the higher porosity porous plate as the downstream porous layer. For maximizing the value of gas temperature drop across the multilayer porous converter, both of the upstream and downstream porous layers should be made of the pure absorbing porous materials. In the case of  $T_{bu} > T_0$ , however, the multilayer porous converter should consist of the pure scattering porous material as the upstream porous layer and the pure absorbing porous material as the downstream porous layer in order to obtain maximum temperature drop across the converter.

Obviously, the flow insulation system has high performance at low gas flow rate, high inlet gas temperature and low upstream radiation temperature. Although the radiative heat fluxes obtained by the  $P_1$  approximation rather differ from the exact solution at high inlet gas temperature, the gas temperature drop obtained by both methods is not so different. For the flow insulation system, therefore, the results obtained by the  $P_1$  approximation can be reliably used because this system does not only include the radiative but also consist of the conductive and convective heat transfers.

## 学位論文審査結果の要旨

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論文題目	Studies on Flow Insulation System by Using Open-Cellular Porous Materials (オープンセル状多孔体を用いた流動断熱システムに関する研究)		
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審査結果の要旨 (1000 字以内)			
<p>高温ガス流路内に通気性多孔体を設置する流動断熱システムでは、ガスのエンタルピーがふく射に変換されて上流側に帰還することにより、多孔体の上流面と下流面との間でガス温度を著しく低下させ、排熱量を大きく低減させることができる。</p> <p>本論文は、通気性多孔体としてオープンセル状多孔体を使用する流動断熱システムの最適化を目的として数値解析および実験の両面から多孔体内の伝熱特性を明らかにしている。まず、上宇都のふく射物性モデルおよび <math>P_1</math> 近似モデルにより単層オープンセル状多孔体の温度場を求め、それが既存の実験データと一致することから数値モデルの妥当性を示している。また、上流ふく射温度が多孔体の入口ガス温度より小さい場合にのみ、多孔板はふく射変換体として作用し上流ふく射温度がシステムの性能を決定する重要なパラメータであることを明らかにしている。</p> <p>次に、単層オープンセル状多孔体を用いた流動断熱システムに関して数値解析と実験を行い、ガスの多孔体通過時の温度低下に関して数値解析と実験結果が良好に一致することを示している。また、流動断熱システムの効率は多孔体の入口ガス温度と空隙率の増加とともに増大し、ガス流量の増加とともに減少することを明らかにしている。</p> <p>最後に、二層のオープンセル状多孔体を用いて単層と同様の数値解析および実験を行った結果、単層に比べ明らかに効率が向上することを示している。また、多孔体の材料および配置の組合せについて検討を行い、上流ふく射温度が入口ガス温度より低い場合、低空隙率の多孔体を上流側に、高空隙率の多孔体を下流側に配置することにより最大の効率が得られること、さらに両多孔体の表面の反射率を低減するとさらに効率が上昇することを明らかにしている。一方、上流ふく射温度が入口ガス温度より大きい場合には、上流側の多孔体に完全ふく射散乱体を、下流側の多孔体に黒体を配置すべきであることを明らかにしている。</p> <p>以上のように、本研究はオープンセル状多孔体を用いた流動断熱システムのための最適条件を提示している。このような成果は伝熱工学のみならず今日のエネルギー・環境問題にも大きく寄与するものと考えられる。また、公聴会において出席者から出された質問に対しても明確な説明がなされた。</p> <p>よって、本論文を博士 (工学) の学位論文に値するものと認める。</p>			