

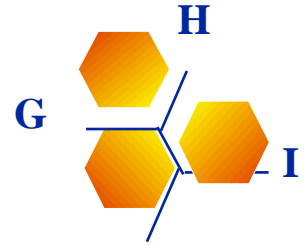
# Eine neue Methode zur Bestimmung von Emissionsgraden bei hohen Temperaturen mittels aero-akustischer Levitation

Fabian Greffrath

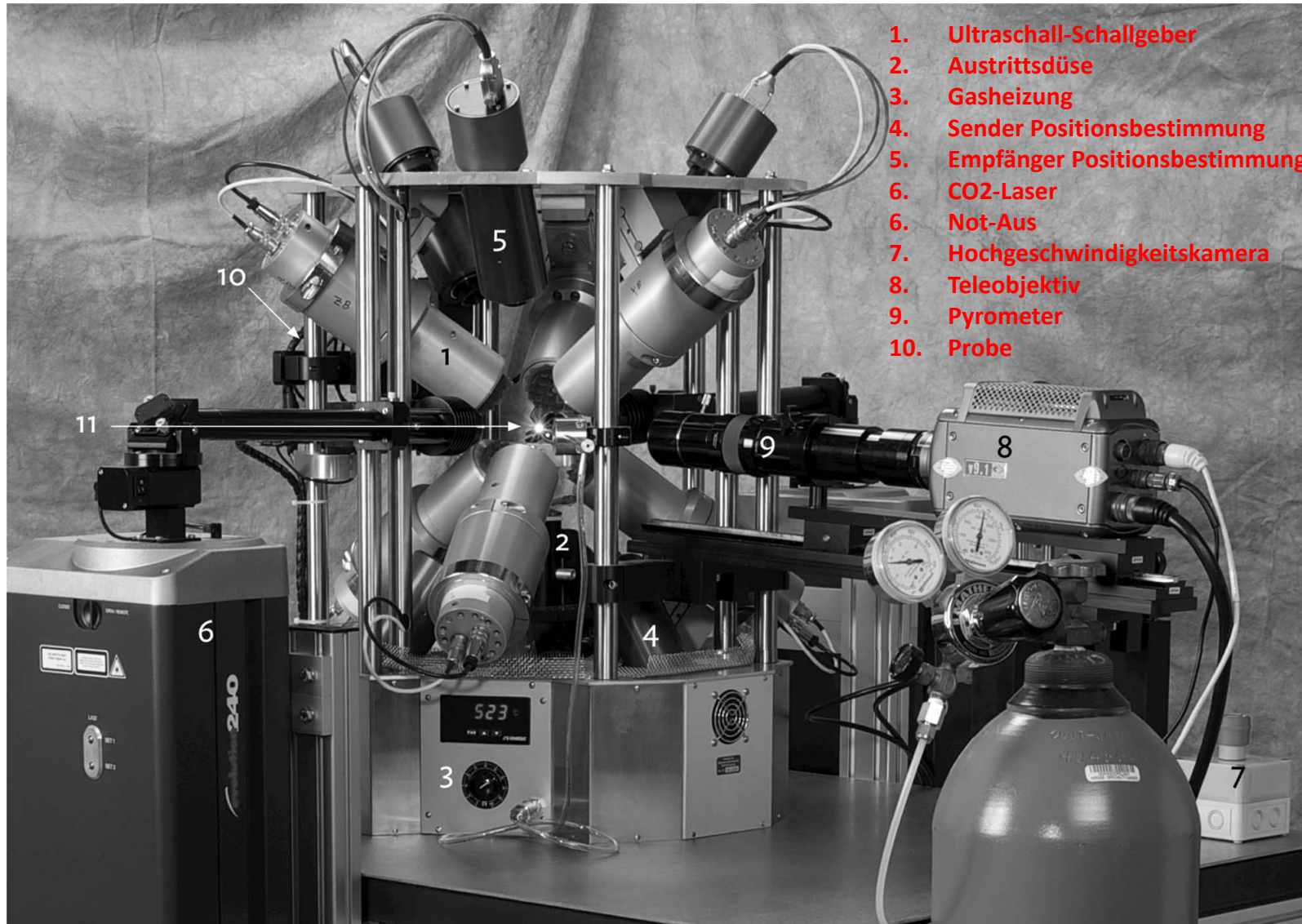
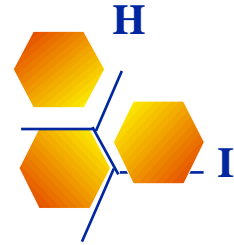
RWTH Aachen University, Institut für Gesteinshüttenkunde

Sitzung des AK-Thermophysik in der GEFTA

am 09. und 10. März 2015 in Aachen



- Schwebeschmelzanlage
- Motivation
- Messmethode
- Wärmebilanzrechnung
- Experimentelle Ergebnisse
- Diskussion



1. Ultraschall-Schallgeber
2. Austrittsdüse
3. Gasheizung
4. Sender Positionsbestimmung
5. Empfänger Positionsbestimmung
6. CO<sub>2</sub>-Laser
6. Not-Aus
7. Hochgeschwindigkeitskamera
8. Teleobjektiv
9. Pyrometer
10. Probe

11

10

5

1

2

4

3

8

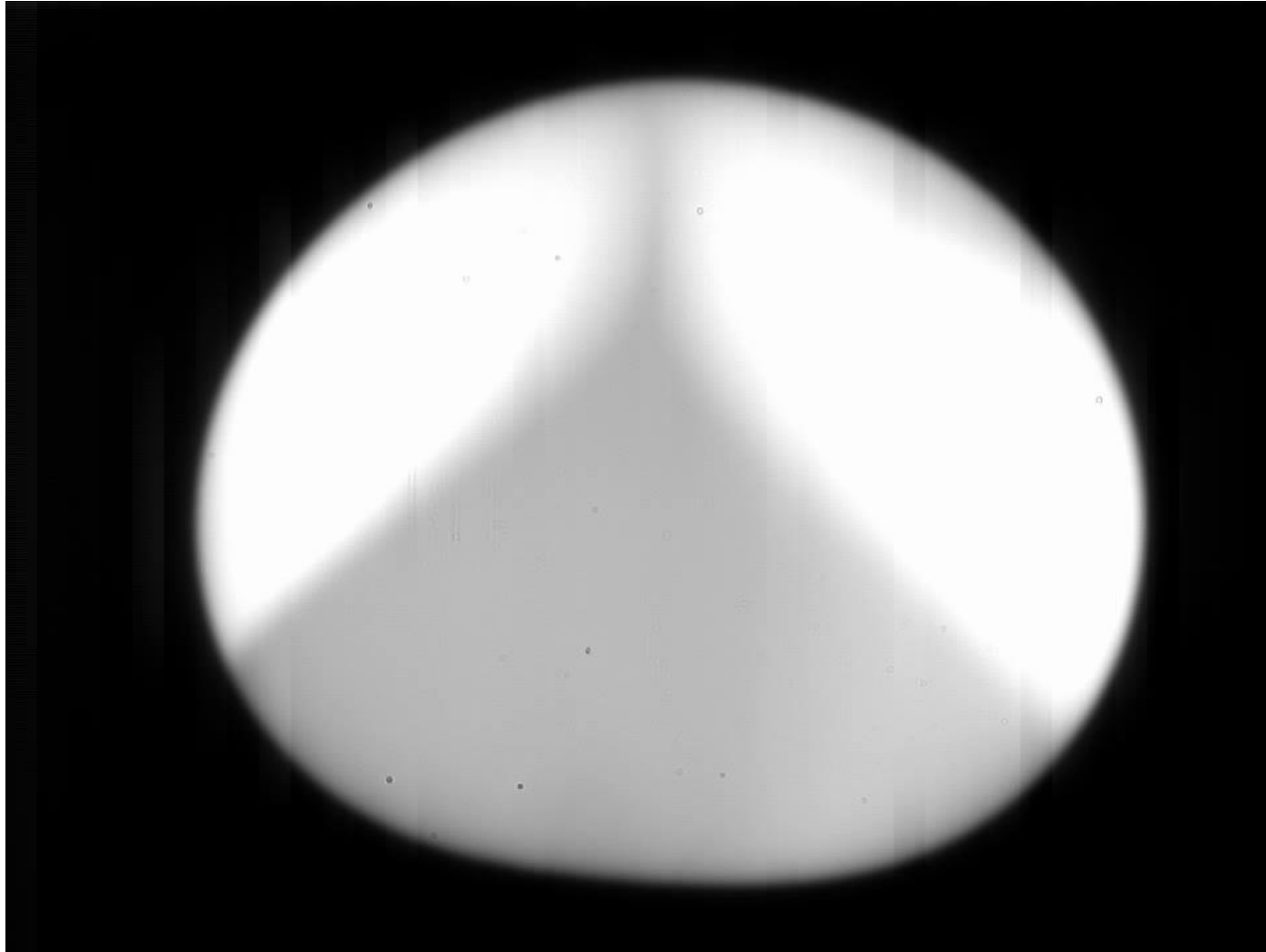
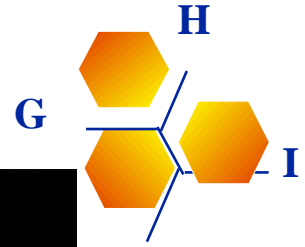
9

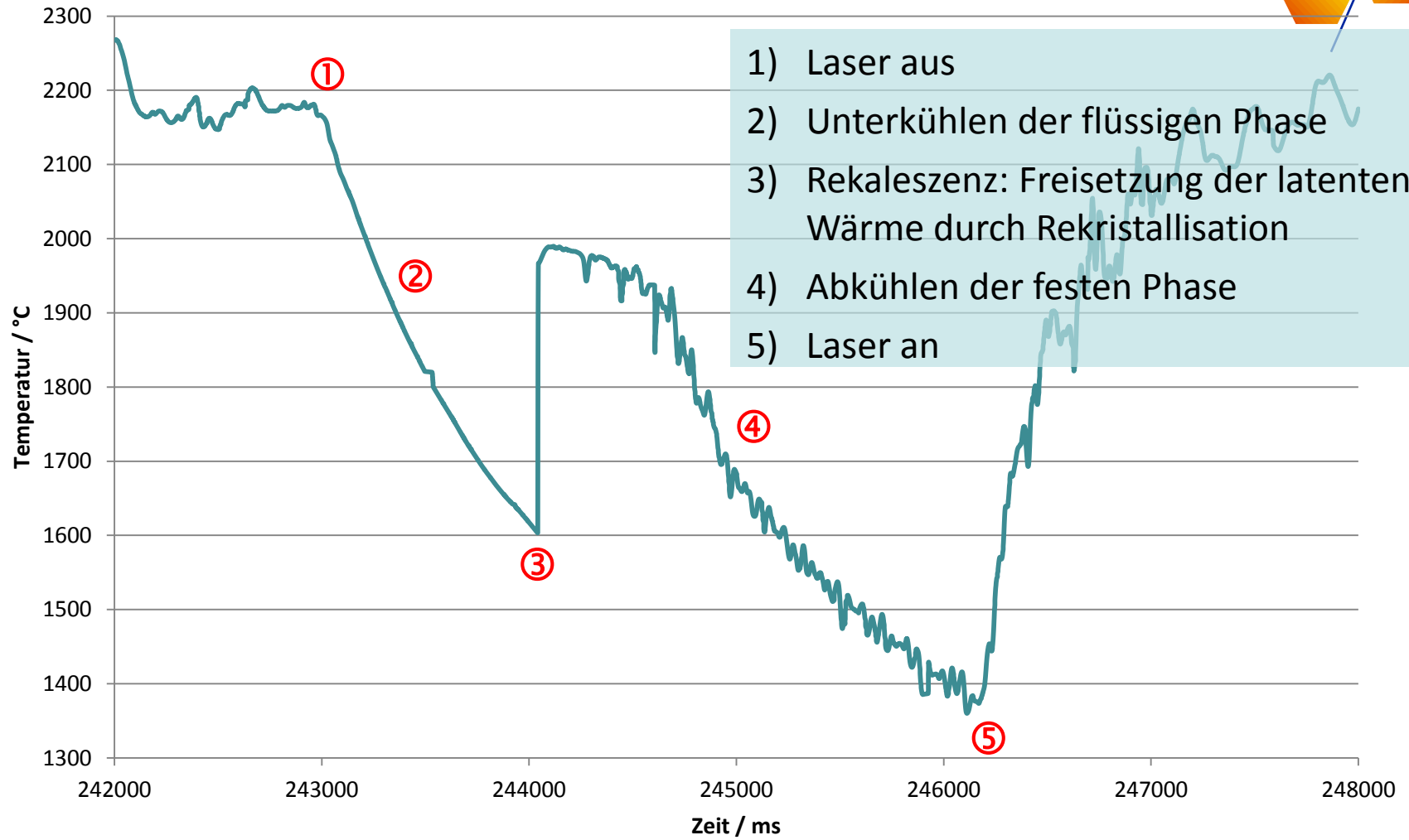
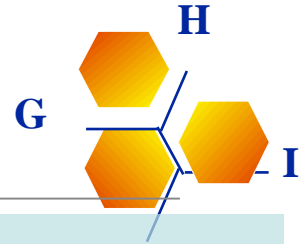
6

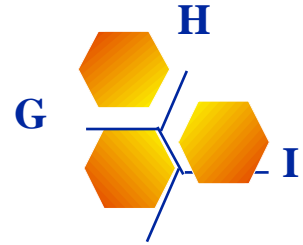
7

523 °C

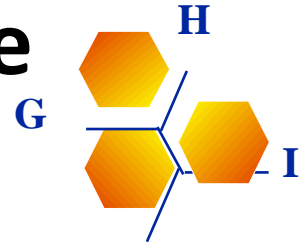
240



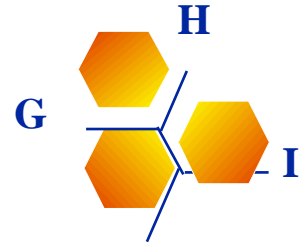




- Emissionsgrad
  - Wärmebilanzrechnungen
  - Pyrometrie
- Komplexer Brechungsindex  $m = n - ik$   
Oberflächenbeschaffenheit
  - Materialeigenschaften
  - experimentell unzugänglich
- Emissionsgradmessung
  - hohe Temperaturen  $> 2000^{\circ}\text{C}$   
Referenzstrahler? Thermoelement? Tiegel?  
Absoluttemperatur?
  - kontaminationsfrei



$T_G = 265^\circ\text{C}$   
 $v_G(z_S) = 15,25 \text{ m/s}$   
 $\lambda_G, \nu_G, Pr_G, \beta_G$  tabellarisiert

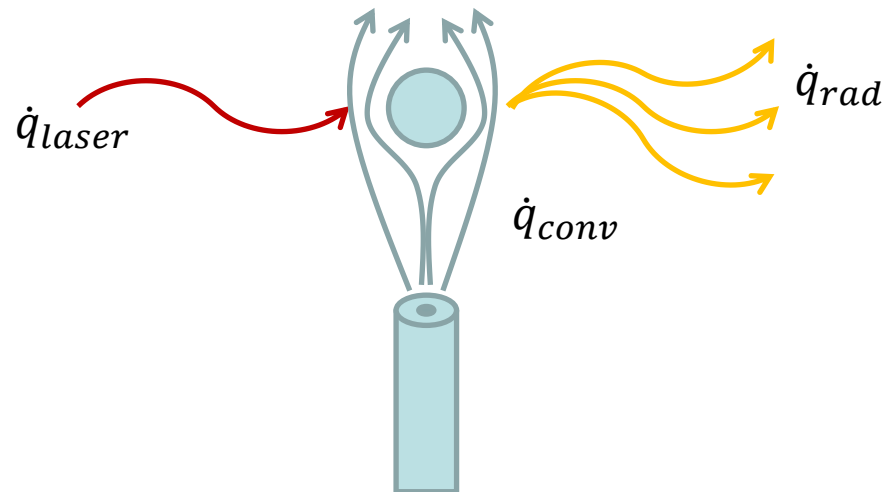


- Laser an  $\rightarrow T_S$  konstant

$$\dot{Q} = \dot{q}_{laser} + \dot{q}_{conv} + \dot{q}_{rad} = 0$$

$$\dot{q}_{conv} = -A_S \alpha (T_S - T_G)$$

$$\dot{q}_{rad} = -A_S \varepsilon_S \varepsilon_\infty \sigma (T_S^4 - T_\infty^4)$$



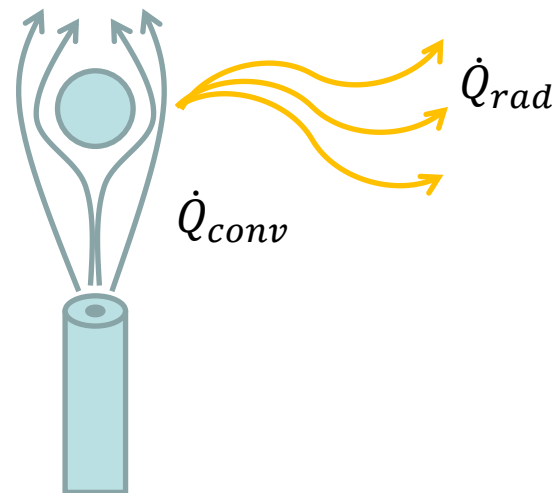


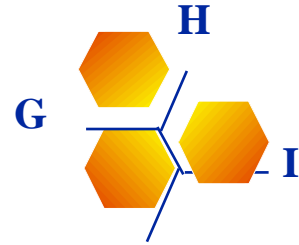


- Laser aus  $\rightarrow T_S$  fällt

$$\dot{Q}(t) = \dot{q}_{conv}(t) + \dot{q}_{rad}(t)$$

$$\dot{Q}(t) = m_s c_p(T) \dot{T}(t)$$





$$m_S c_P(T) \dot{T}(t) = \dot{q}_{rad}(t) + \dot{q}_{conv}(t)$$

gemessen:  $m_S$ ;  $c_p(T)$  aus Shomate-Polynom

$$\dot{q}_{rad}(t) = -A_S \varepsilon_S \varepsilon_\infty \sigma (T_S^4(t) - T_\infty^4)$$

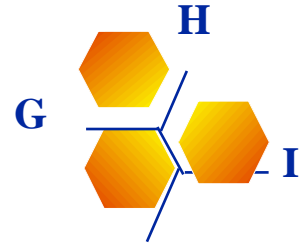
konstant:  $A_S, \varepsilon_\infty, \sigma, T_\infty$ ; gemessen:  $T_S(t)$

gesucht:  $\varepsilon_S \rightarrow$  nicht zu messen, nicht zu berechnen

$$\dot{q}_{conv}(t) = -A_S \alpha (T_S(t) - T_G)$$

konstant:  $A_S, T_G$ ; gemessen:  $T_S(t)$

unbekannt:  $\alpha \rightarrow$  berechnen



$$\alpha = Nu \frac{\lambda_G}{d_S}$$

$$Nu = \sqrt[3]{Nu_{free}^3 + Nu_{forced}^3}$$

$$Nu_{free} = 0,56 \sqrt{\frac{Pr}{0,846 + Pr}} Ra + 2$$

$$Nu_{forced} = 2 + \sqrt{Nu_{lam}^2 + Nu_{turb}^2}$$

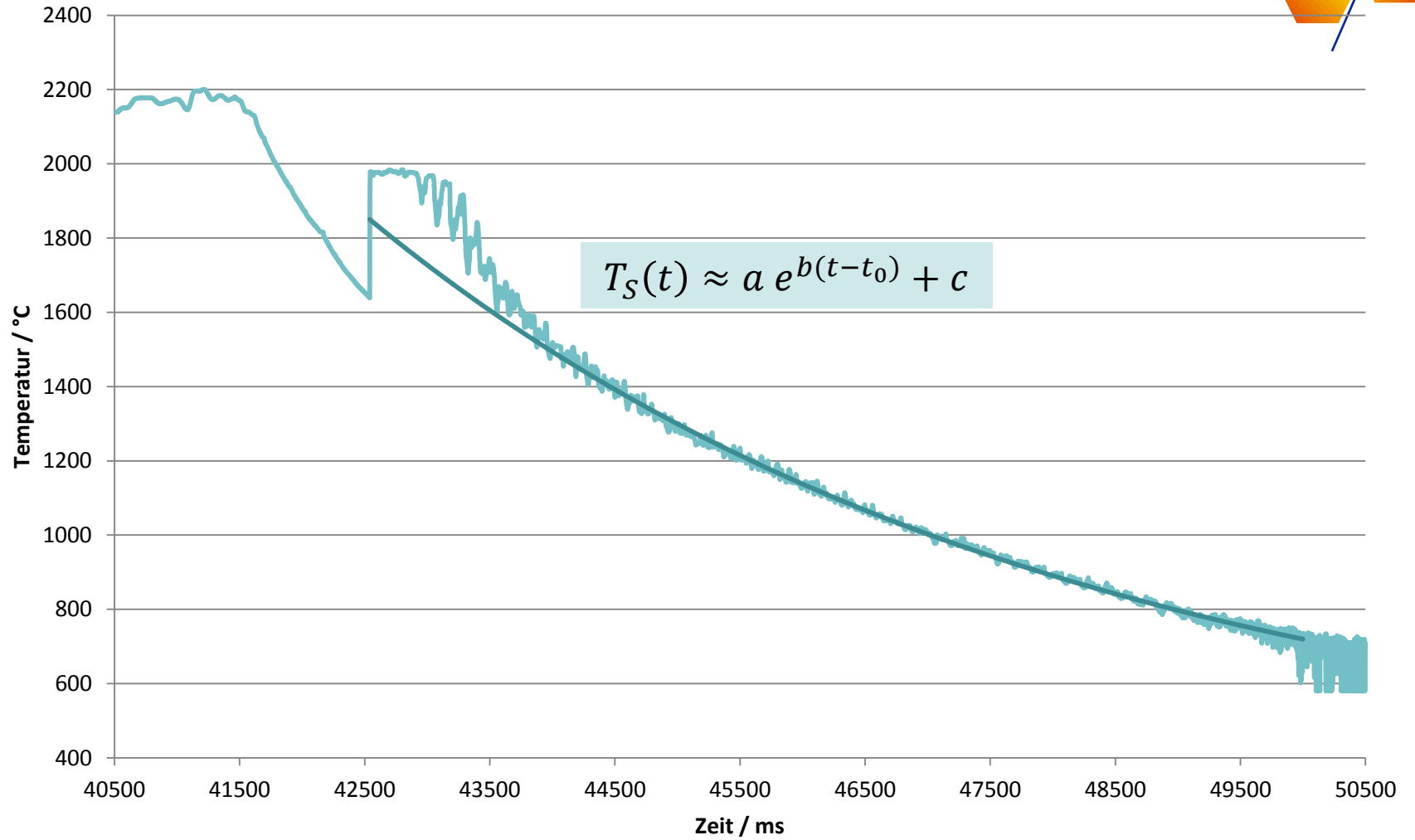
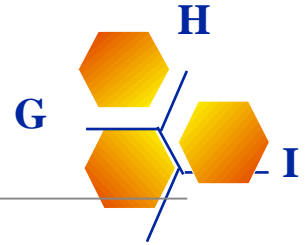
$$Nu_{lam} = 0,644 \sqrt{Re} \sqrt[3]{Pr}$$

$$Nu_{turb} = \frac{0,037 Re^{0,8} Pr}{1 + 2,443 Re^{-0,1} (Pr^{2/3} - 1)}$$

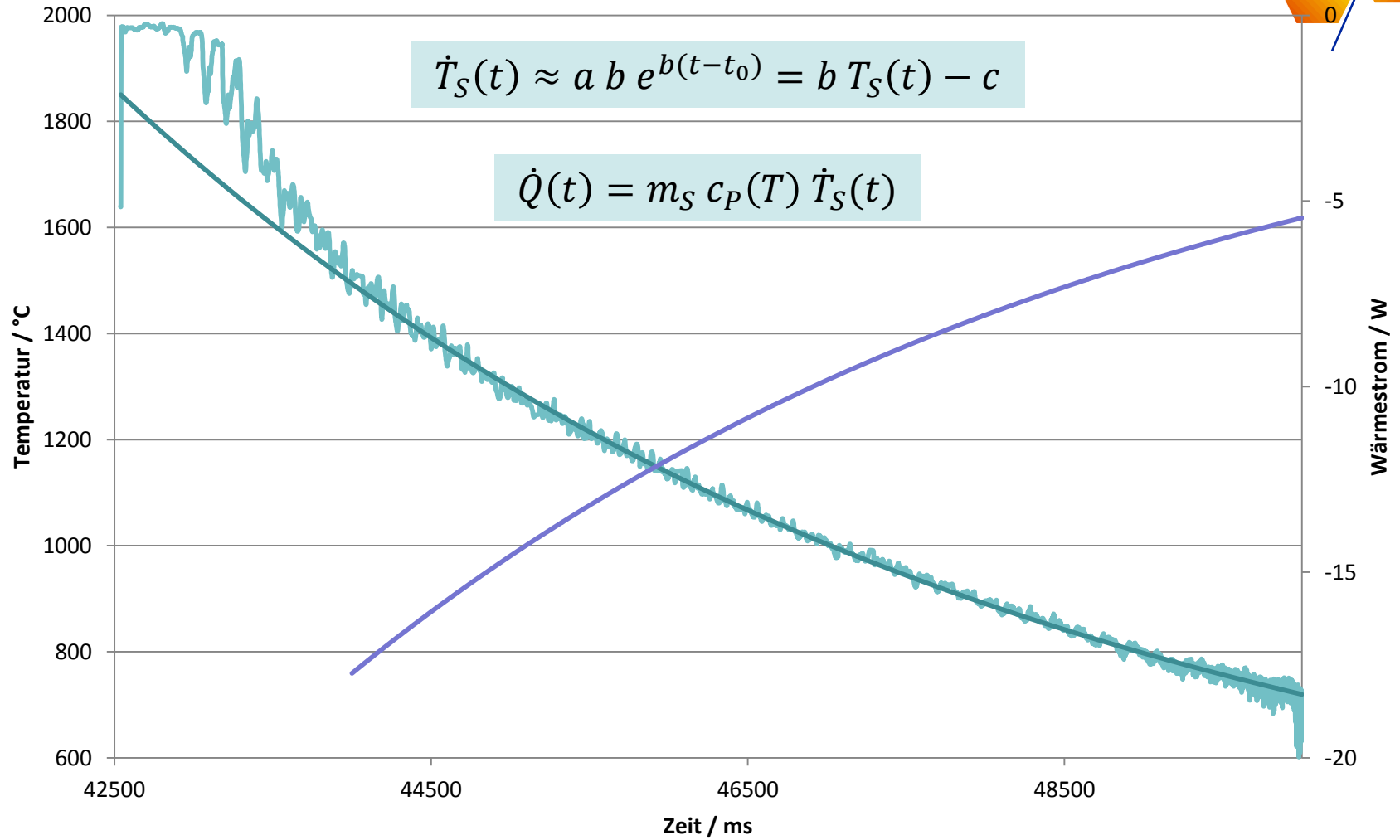
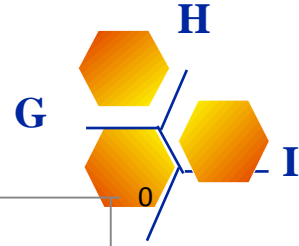
$$Gr(t) = g d_S^3 \beta_G \frac{(T_S(t) - T_G)}{v_G^2}$$

$$Ra(t) = Gr(t) Pr_G$$

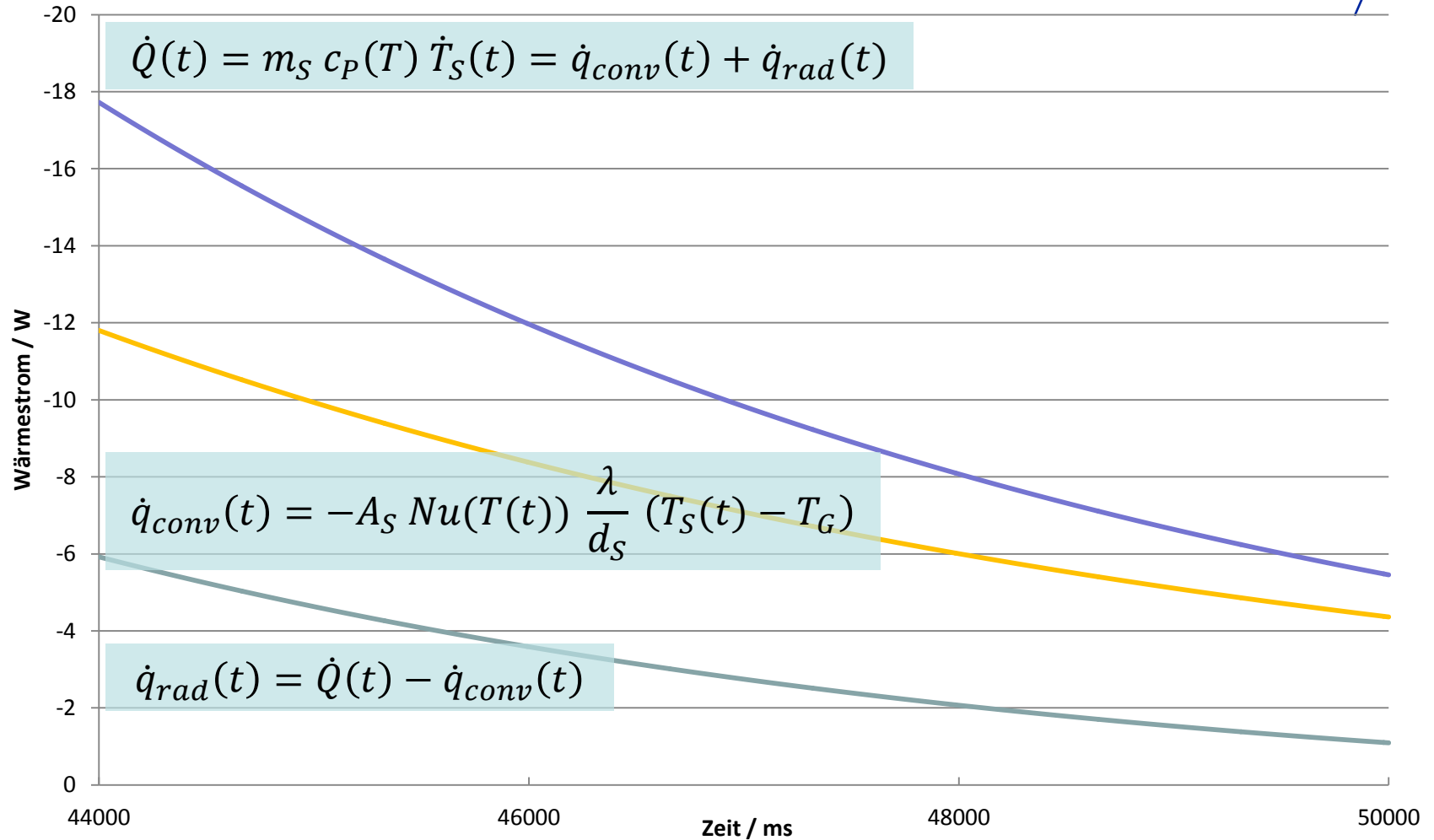
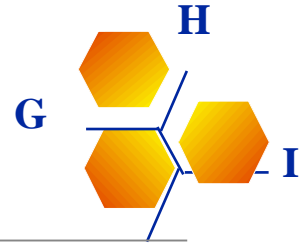
$$Re = v_G \frac{d_S}{v_G}$$



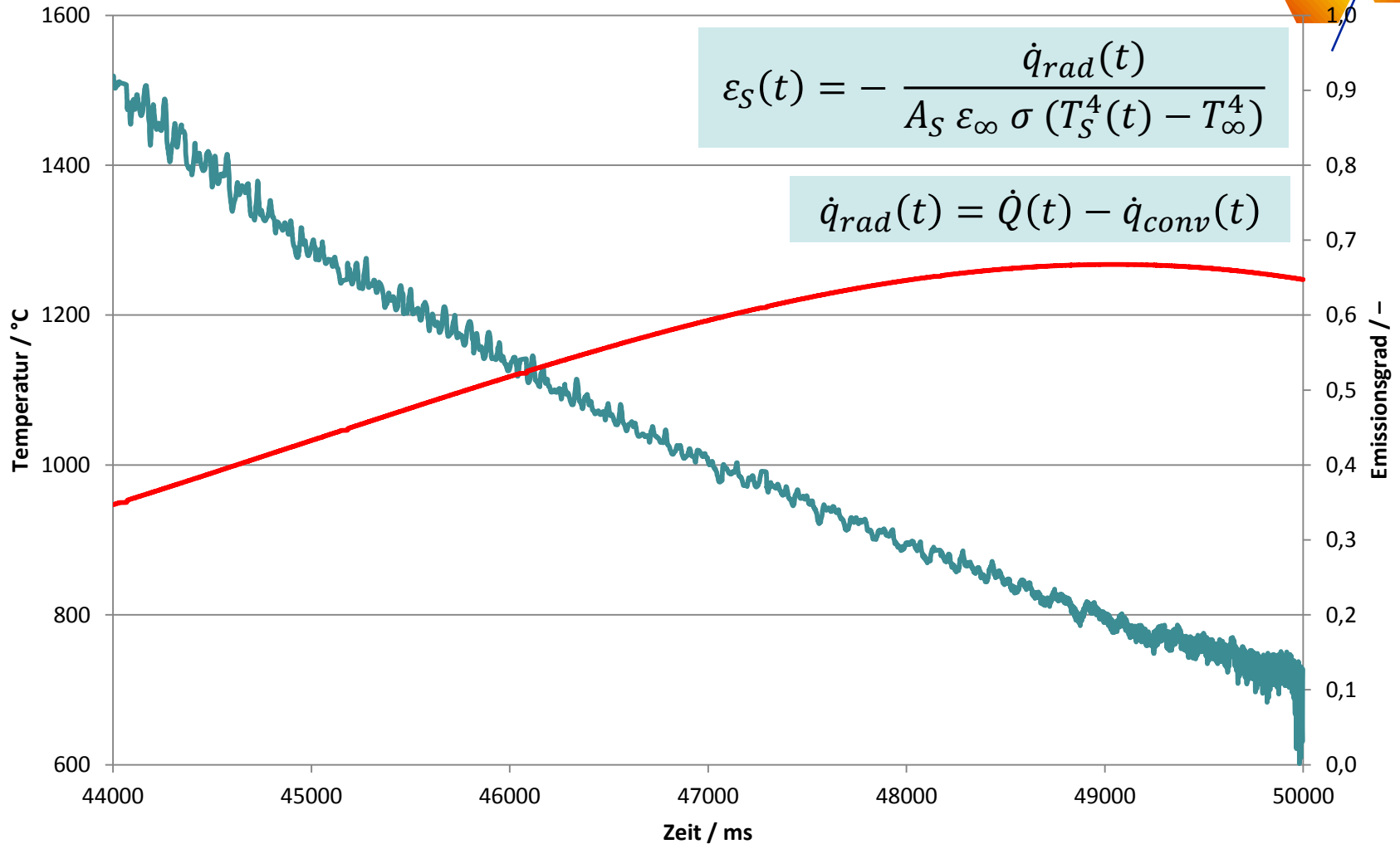
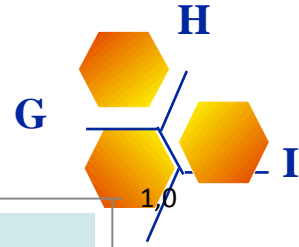
# Temperaturverlauf der Probe -> Wärmestrom

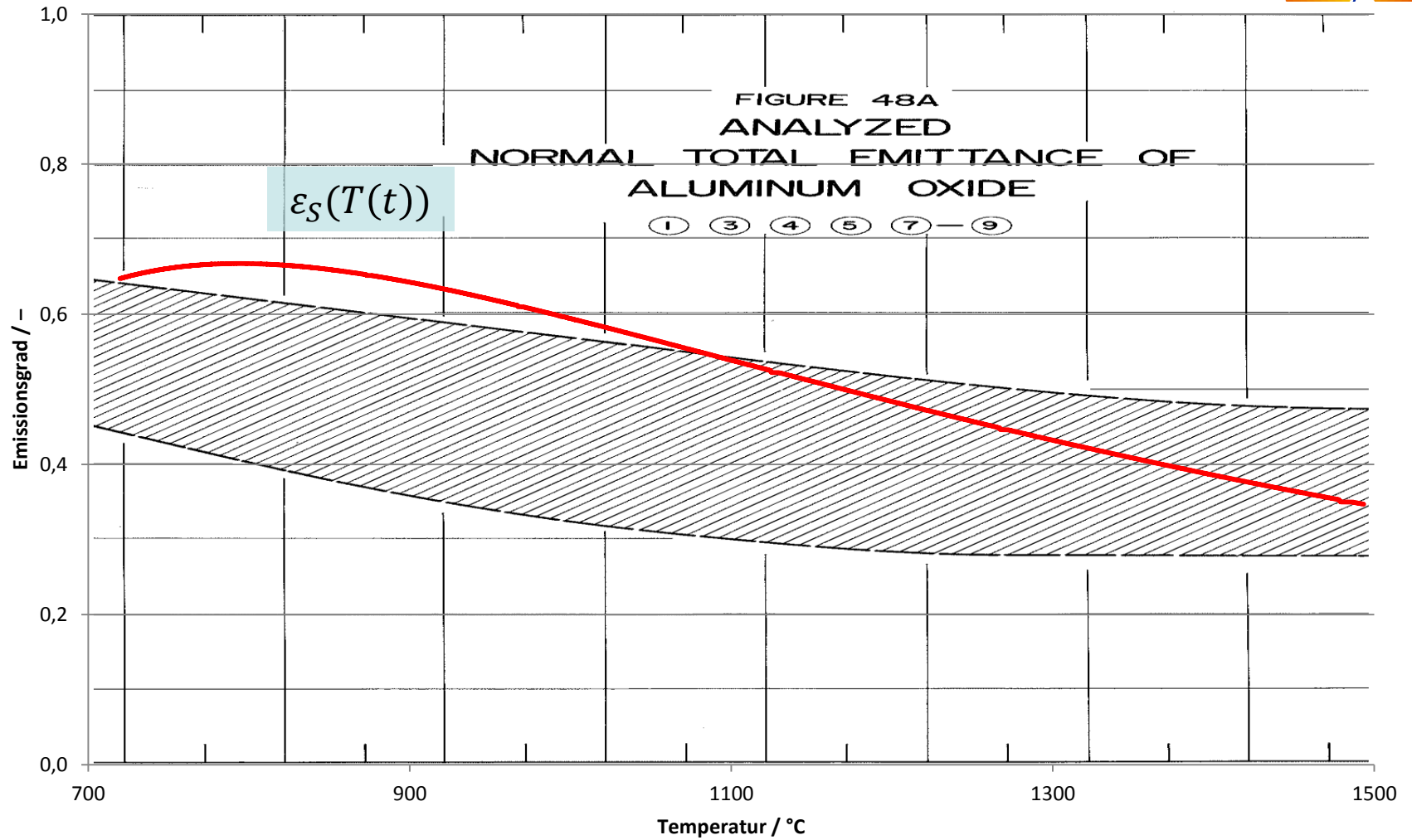
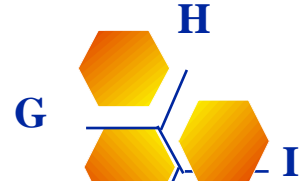


## Temperaturverlauf der Probe -> Wärmestrom



## Zeitabhängiger Emissionsgrad

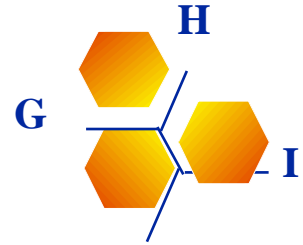






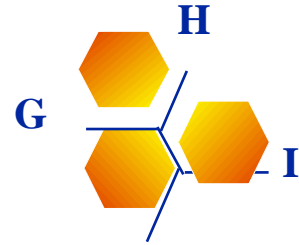


- Levitierte Probe
- Berührungslose Erwärmung durch Laser
- Temperaturmessung mit Pyrometer
- Kenntnis der Absoluttemperatur nicht erforderlich
- Emissionsgradbestimmung aus Temperaturverlauf der Probe
- Abenteuerliche Berechnung des konvektiven Wärmestroms
- Emissionsgrad in guter Übereinstimmung mit Literaturwert



Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

Greffrath, F.; Prieler, R.; Telle, R.: „*A new method for the estimation of high temperature radiant heat emittance by means of aero-acoustic levitation*”, *Infrared Physics & Technology* 67 (2014) 333–337.



$A_{Pr} = 3.09030553278369e-05 \text{ m}^2$

$V_{Pr} = 1.61538461538462e-08 \text{ m}^3$

$d_{Pr} = 0.00313635903941739 \text{ m}$

$A_g = 4.56167107282872e-06 \text{ m}^2$

$V_g = 0.000126278156518278 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$

$v_{g0} = 27.6824335867717 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

$v_g = 15.2510421934497 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

$Pr = 0.7445$

$Gr = 20.3694506194626 \ 7.53603209142129$

$Ra = 15.1650559861899 \ 5.61057589206315$

$Re = 259.67830642759$

$Nu_{lam} = 9.69782065829836$

$Nu_{turb} = 3.13805695836694$

$Nu_{erzw} = 12.1928959081545$

$Nu_{frei} = 2.91407491061865 \ 2.71289019986314$

$Nu_{misch} = 12.2481292469383 \ 12.2374999173904$

$\alpha = 310.737269531463 \ 310.467601505099$

$q_{conv} = 11.8007700942395 \ 4.36211101424978$

$T = 1493.89728494852 \ 719.651897561922$

$cp = 1321.68009775103 \ 1223.39860352353$

$E = 0.34693577035999 \ 0.647404280243298$

$q_{rad} = 5.92239202214855 \ 1.09369559339564$