

研究タイトル:

凝固を伴う伝熱とナノミクロ組織の制御

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キーワード: 凝固, 結晶成長, 伝熱工学, 材料製造

技術相談・凝固・融解に関わる事象(材料製造, 利活雪, 蓄熱, 冷凍など)に対する観察計測技術

提供可能技術: 理論モデルの構築技術 - 凝固・融解現象の応用技術

研究内容: 凝固を利用した指向性傾斜複合合金の創製

過冷却と外部冷却との併用による傾斜・繊維複合合金の開発と、その基礎となる速度論モデルを追究しています。「ミクロ性とバルク形状の同時固定」を開発のコンセプトに、下図1に示すような(A),(B)の両視点から研究を進めています。本製造法により、従来の一方向凝固の方法に比して、①対象となる合金組成域の拡大、②非平衡相の固定、③製造速度の高速化、④生産コストの低減が期待できます。また、互いに融解し合う材料を用いることで、⑤環境適合性に優れ、⑥資源リサイクルの点でも有利な材料となる可能性があります。

(産業への応用)

材料製造、特に機能性複合合金の開発を優先課題としていますが、凝固現象の基礎的理解のために水溶液等の溶液を供試したシミュレーション実験も併せて進めていますので、凝固現象に関わる様々な産業分野(例えば、潜熱蓄熱,海水淡水化、利活雪、生体・食品の凍結など)にも対応いたします。(図2は過マンガン酸ナトリウム水溶液の凝固プロセスにおいて氷結晶まわりに発達する濃度場の様相を捉えている)

(A) パッシブ制御(自己組織化)

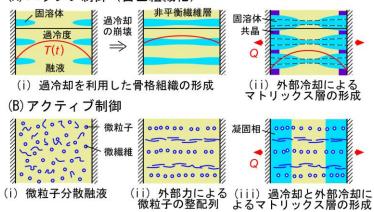


図1 製造原理

図2 氷結晶まわりの濃度場

提供可能な設備・機器:

名称・型番(メーカー)		
実体顕微鏡・SMZ1500(ニコン)	高機能レコーダ・GR-3000(キーエンス)	
インキュベータ・MIR-553(三洋電気)	温水循環装置・HTC-1000(アズワン)	
赤外線イメージ炉・NHT-E44(アルバック)	冷却水循環装置・CA-3110S(EYELA)	
温度調整装置・TPC1000-62-1(アルバック)	冷却水循環装置・NCC-1120A(EYELA)	
電気炉・FP32-2(ヤマト科学)	冷却水循環装置・TRL-135(トーマス科学)	



Heat Transfer and Microscopic Solidification of Solutions and Alloys

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Keyword	ls	Solidification, Crystal growth, Heat transfer, Materials processing			
Technical Support Skills Construction of theoretical solidification/fusion model Application techniques of solidification and fusion		ation/fusion model	omena		

Research Contents

Development of Directional Functionally Gradient Materials by Solidification

Solidification phenomena underlie many important scientific and engineering studies in technical applications such as refrigeration, thermal storage, desalination, material processing, and so on. The motivation of this work is to obtain a basic understanding of the mechanism and kinetics of crystal growth and the resulting microstructure. The microstructure is very important in relation to properties and characteristics of solidified products in metal and alloy processing.

Figure 1 shows the morphology of ice crystal and the solute concentration field around the crystals during directional solidification of NaMnO₂ aqueous solution. The solidification of multi-component system always proceeds with the release of latent heat and the rejection of solute from the solid-liquid interface. This implies that the solidification is one of the representative transport phenomena include fluid flow, heat transfer and mass transfer. Based on such an observation result, a theoretical analysis for describing the microstructures has been developed.

Regarding the industrial application, the main target of this work is to produce a new directional functionally materials by combination of internal supercooling and external heat transfer cooling. The manufacturing principle is shown in Fig. 2. The concept is "Co-immobilization of macro and micro". This supercooled solidification method, comparing with conventional methods, may give so many advantages: (1) wide composition range, (2) high-speed manufacturing, (3) process cost reduction, and (4) appearance of metastable phase.

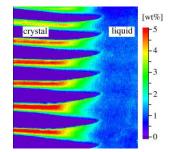


Fig.1 Aspect of crystal growth.

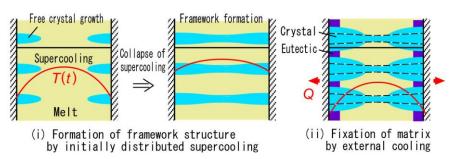


Fig.2 Manufacturing principle by supercooled solidification method.

Available Facilities and Equipment

Stereomicroscope, SMZ1500 (Nikon)	PC-linkable recorders, GR-3000 (KEYENCE)
Incubator, MIR-553 (Sanyo)	Hot water circulator, HTC-1000(As one)
Infrared image furnace, NHT-E44 (ULVAC)	Low temp. circulator, CA-3110S(EYELA)
Temperature controller, TPC1000-62-1 (ULVAC)	Low temp. circulator, NCC-1120A(EYELA)
Electric furnace, FP32-2 (Yamato)	Low temp, circulator, TRL-135(Thomas)