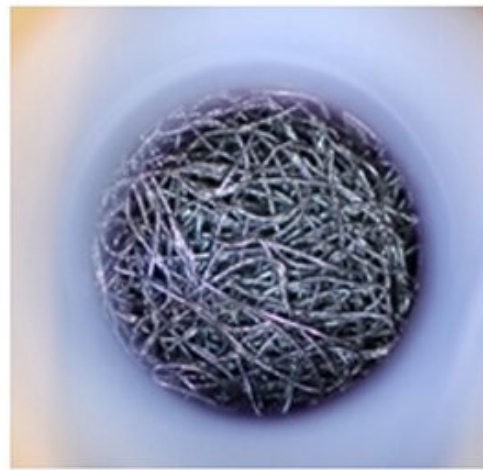


Scientists use sintered porous media to build compact, efficient heat exchangers

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通常の伝熱管
Conventional



多孔質伝熱管
Porous tube

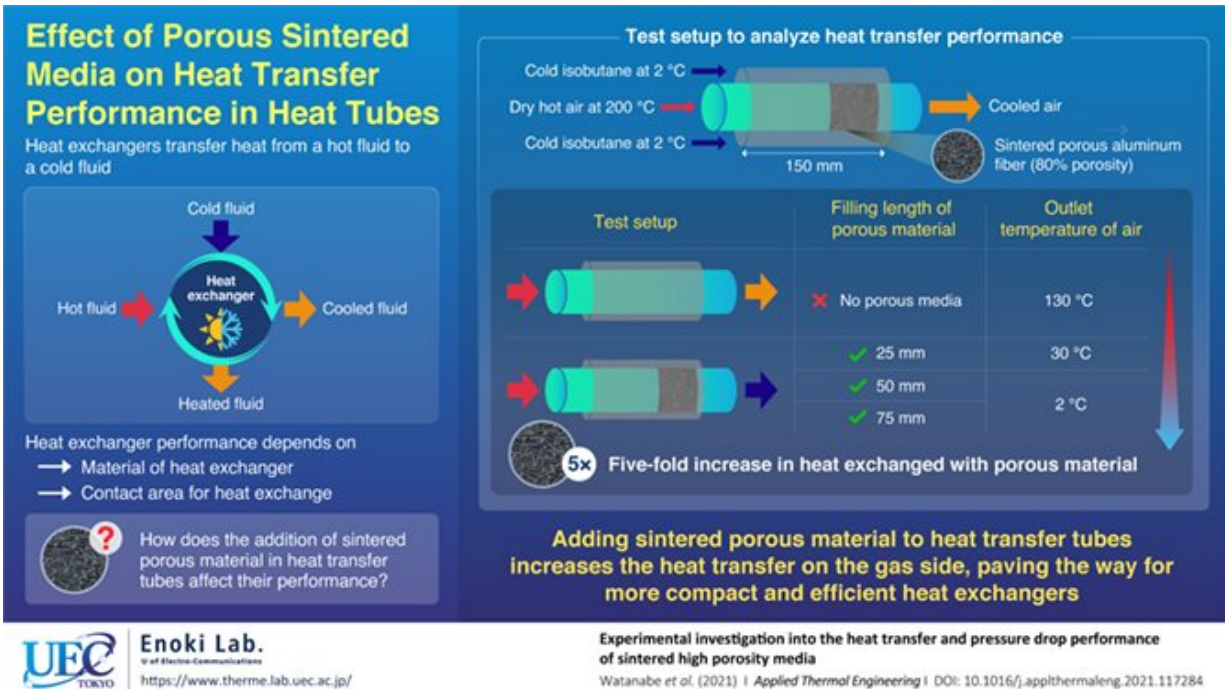
LEFT: Conventional RIGHT: Porous tube. Credit: The University of Electro-Communications

Despite their deceptively simple function of transferring heat from one medium to another, heat exchangers are of utmost importance in machines. Heat exchange between two fluids depends on the material of the heat exchangers, the contact area for heat exchange, and the properties of the fluid. For efficient heat exchange between fluids such

as gasses that have poor heat transfer properties, larger surfaces are required.

Porous materials such as granular [porous media](#), foamed porous media, and fibrous porous media are emerging alternatives. These materials are not attached on the [heat](#) transfer tube but are filled inside it. Thus, this approach does not require tubes to be retrofitted or modified to hold fins and can be used in existing heat transfer tubes. Lately, however, it has been found that sintering the heat transfer tube and the porous media can improve the contact between the fiber and the wall of the tube, reducing thermal resistance and enhancing heat exchange. But just how large is the improvement in the heat transfer performance?

Now, in a study published in *Applied Thermal Engineering*, researchers from The University of Electro-Communications and Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Japan, compared the heat transfer performance of tubes filled with a sintered porous material to that of normal conventional heat transfer tubes. The paper was made available online on 2nd July 2021, and it appeared in the print issue, Volume 196, on 1st September 2021.



Effect of porous sintered media on heat transfer performance in heat tubes.
Credit: The University of Electro-Communications

The heat transfer performance of the setup was evaluated by measuring the [temperature](#) of air discharged after heat exchange. Dr. Koji Enoki, Associate Professor at The University of Electro-Communications, and one of the authors of this study, briefly explains the setup: "The inner diameter of the tube is about 10-20 mm, and the length of the tube is 150 mm. Dry air at 200 °C flows through the tube, and the outside of the tube is cooled with isobutane at a saturation temperature of 2 °C." The researchers then evaluated the heat transfer performance of the setup by measuring the temperature of air discharged after heat exchange.

For the conventional heat transfer tube (without the aluminum fiber), the air temperature at the outlet was observed to be around 130 °C. However, the temperature of the outlet air decreased significantly when

the tubes were filled and sintered with the porous aluminum fiber. Additionally, for a filling length of 50 mm, the temperature of the air was found to drop down further, approaching the saturation temperature of isobutane (2 °C). Based on the temperature differences between the incoming and the outgoing air, the researchers calculated the heat transfer in the tubes sintered with porous media and found it to be five times greater than the conventional heat transfer tubes.

Dr. Enoki is optimistic that the improvement in heat transfer can pave the way for energy recovery from sources that are currently considered to be impractical or uneconomical with conventional heat transfer tubes, stating that "since the heat transfer of gasses is usually very poor, waste heat from factories below 200°C has been disposed of into the atmosphere for economic reasons. However, the heat transfer tubes presented here have succeeded in improving the heat transfer of gasses by about 20 times compared to conventional tubes, making it possible to recover waste heat from factories."

"Considering the amount of energy that can be recovered in the future, it is no great exaggeration to say that we have been able to turn a rough diamond into a diamond," he adds.

More information: Ren Watanabe et al, Experimental investigation into the heat transfer and pressure drop performance of sintered high porosity media, *Applied Thermal Engineering* (2021). [DOI: 10.1016/j.applthermaleng.2021.117284](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.applthermaleng.2021.117284)

Provided by The University of Electro-Communications

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