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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

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申报工程师职称专业类别（领域）：能源动力

浙江工程师学院（浙江大学工程师学院）制

2025年03月10日

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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. 对本专业基础理论知识和专业技术知识掌握情况(不少于200字)

在能源动力工程领域，我具备一定的基础理论知识和专业技术知识。首先，我掌握了能源与动力系统的基本原理，包括热力学、流体力学、传热学等学科内容，这些为我后续的专业研究和应用奠定了坚实的理论基础。尤其在热力学方面，我熟悉了能量守恒、熵增原理、热力循环等重要概念，能够理解能源转化与利用过程中的各类变化。

在专业技术知识方面，我的研究方向主要集中在高焓流场诊断技术的应用，特别是采用可调半导体激光吸收光谱技术对流场进行实时监测与分析。通过掌握激光光谱学的基本原理、实验设计与数据处理技术，我能够进行高精度的流场测量与分析，研究高温气体流动、燃烧过程等动态变化。

总体来说，我对能源动力领域的基础理论和专业技术有一定的掌握，并且正在通过不断的学习与实践，深化对这些知识的理解与应用。

2. 工程实践的经历(不少于200字)

我在中国空气动力研究与发展中心超高速空气动力研究所担任了一年多的研究助理。在这段充实且富有挑战的工作经历中，我主要负责能源动力领域文献调研这一重要工作，通过广泛查阅国内外各类专业文献资料，深入剖析行业前沿动态与技术发展趋势，为团队提供详实且具有前瞻性的信息支撑，助力团队在能源动力相关研究方向上精准把握方向，避免重复劳动，提高研发效率。同时，我还承担着高焓流场仿真任务，运用专业软件构建复杂的高焓流场模型，模拟各种极端条件下的流场特性，通过对仿真结果的细致分析，为实验设计与工程应用提供关键理论依据，帮助优化实验参数，降低实验成本与风险。此外，高焓流场诊断也是我的工作重点之一，借助先进的诊断设备与技术手段，精准测量高焓流场中的温度、压力、速度等关键参数，获取流场内部真实状态，为流场优化提供有力支持。

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(不少于1000字)

在中国空气动力研究与发展中心超高速空气动力研究所的工作经历，是我职业生涯中极具挑战性与成就感的一段历程。在这里，我主要负责了以下四方面复杂且关键的工作，这些工作不仅需要扎实的专业知识，更需要灵活运用多种技能和方法来解决实际工程问题。

首先，我承担了调研综述国内外在超声速风洞中应用TDALS（可调谐半导体激光吸收光谱技术）流场诊断的进展这一任务。超声速风洞作为研究高速飞行器气动特性的重要工具，其内部流场的准确诊断对于飞行器设计和性能评估至关重要。TDALS技术凭借其高灵敏度和高分辨率的优势，在流场诊断领域展现出巨大潜力。我通过查阅大量的国内外学术文献、研究报告以及专利资料，对TDALS技术在超声速风洞中的发展历程、应用现状以及未来趋势进行了全面而深入的梳理。在这个过程中，我不仅要理解技术原理，还要分析不同研究团队在实际应用中遇到的问题 and 解决方案，从而为在该领域的研究提供有价值的参考和借鉴。

其次，我负责搭建能长时间安全稳定生成 N、O 原子的实验装置，用于TDLAS技术标定。这是一项极具挑战性的工作，因为 N、O 原子的生成需要精确控制实验条件，以确保其浓度和稳定性满足标定要求。我通过反复试验和优化，最终搭建了一套可以产生氮氧原子的辉光放电等离子体静态标定系统。标定系统包括光路系统、气路系统、水路系统和电路系统。我在实验室环境下进行了多次调试，确保系统能够正常工作，控制激光器的工作温度和电流，保证激光器输出的稳定性和准确性。这一实验装置的成功搭建，为将 TDLAS 技术应用于高焓流场等恶劣环境下的诊断奠定了基础。

第三，我参与了高焓流场圆柱绕流流热和楔形臂流固多场耦合计算的工作。高焓流场是指具有高温、高压、高焓值等特性的流场，这种流场在高超声速飞行器的热防护系统设计中起着关键作用。我利用计算流体力学（CFD）相关软件，对高焓流场中的圆柱绕流流热和楔形臂流固多场耦合现象进行了仿真计算。通过建立精确的数学模型和合理的边界条件，我获得了详细的仿真数据，这些数据为飞行器的结构设计和热防护系统优化提供了重要的理论依据。最后，我利用可调谐半导体激光吸收光谱技术搭建了高焓流场圆柱绕流驻点流场诊断系统。驻点流场是高超声速飞行器表面流场中最为关键的区域之一，其参数的准确测量对于飞行器的气动加热预测和热防护系统设计至关重要。我通过精心设计实验方案和优化光路系统，成功搭建了该诊断系统，并利用其测量了激波层流场参数，获得了宝贵的实验数据。这些实验数据与仿真计算结果相互验证，进一步提高了我们对高焓流场特性的认识和理解。

在中国空气动力研究与发展中心超高速空气动力研究所的工作经历，让我深刻体会到理论知识与实际工程应用的紧密结合。通过综合运用所学知识，我成功解决了多个复杂工程问题，为我国高超声速飞行器的研发和应用贡献了自己的力量。这段经历不仅提升了我的专业技能，也培养了我解决实际问题的能力和团队合作精神，为我未来的职业发展奠定了坚实的基础。

(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】

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可调谐半导体激光吸收光谱技术在高超声速风洞中的应用研究进展	核心期刊	2025年07月17日	激光与光电子学进展	1/7	
A glow discharge plasma system for TDLAS calibration	会议论文	2024年10月11日	Nineteenth National Conference on Laser Technology and Optoelectronics	1/5	
Measurement of controlled metastable oxygen atom concentration from nitric oxide AC glow discharge plasma	国际期刊	2024年09月20日	Laser Physics	1/8	

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】

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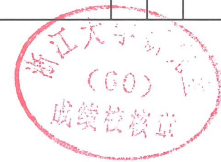
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毕业时最低应获: 29.0学分		已获得: 32.0学分		入学年月: 2022-09	毕业年月:						
学位证书号:			毕业证书号:		授予学位:						
学习时间	课程名称	备注	学分	成绩	课程性质	学习时间	课程名称	备注	学分	成绩	课程性质
2022-2023学年秋季学期	研究生英语能力提升		1.0	免修	跨专业课	2022-2023学年冬季学期	智慧能源系统工程		2.0	86	专业学位课
2022-2023学年秋季学期	创新设计方法		2.0	通过	专业选修课	2022-2023学年冬季学期	自然辩证法概论		1.0	99	公共学位课
2022-2023学年秋季学期	工程数值分析		2.0	90	专业选修课	2022-2023学年春季学期	绿色化工与生物催化前沿		2.0	88	专业学位课
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激光与光电子学进展

可调谐半导体激光吸收光谱技术在高超声速风洞中的应用研究进展

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摘要 高超声速风洞在航空航天领域占据着不可替代的作用。可调谐半导体激光吸收光谱技术(TDLAS)是一种具备非接触、灵敏度高、多参数测量、结构简单、价格低廉和高时空分辨率等优点的流场诊断手段,被广泛应用于高超声速风洞等极端环境的温度、组分浓度、气流速度等参数测量。介绍了TDLAS技术的测量原理以及典型的光路设计,总结了近几年来国内外在高超声速风洞流场诊断中开展TDLAS应用的实例,最后概述了国内在高超声速风洞流场应用TDLAS诊断的发展水平以及还存在的问题,并对高超声速风洞中TDLAS流场诊断技术发展做了简单展望,为后续开展TDLAS技术改进及相关高超声速流场诊断实验提供参考。

关键词 可调谐半导体激光吸收光谱; 高超声速风洞; 流场诊断; 温度; 浓度; 速度

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Advancements in Tunable Diode Laser Absorption Spectroscopy for Hypersonic Wind Tunnel Testing

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Abstract Hypersonic wind tunnels play a crucial role in aerospace research, and tunable diode laser absorption spectroscopy (TDLAS) serves as an invaluable diagnostic method in this field. TDLAS offers no-contact, highly sensitive, and multiparameter measurement capabilities coupled with a simple structure, cost-effectiveness, and high spatiotemporal resolution. This study introduces the measurement principle and typical optical design of TDLAS, highlighting its widespread use for measuring parameters such as temperature, component concentration, and airflow velocity in extreme environments such as hypersonic wind tunnels. Furthermore, this study provides an overview of recent applications of TDLAS in hypersonic wind tunnel flow field diagnosis globally. Additionally, it summarizes the current development status and challenges of TDLAS in hypersonic wind tunnel flow field diagnosis in China. It concludes with a brief outlook on the prospective development of TDLAS flow field diagnosis technology in hypersonic wind tunnels, offering valuable insights for future advancements and related experiments in this domain.

Key words tunable diode laser absorption spectroscopy; hypersonic wind tunnel; flow field diagnosis; temperature; concentration; velocity

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A glow discharge plasma system for TDLAS calibration

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ABSTRACT

The glow-discharge plasma static calibration system described in this study was meticulously designed to address the pressing need for Tunable diode laser absorption spectroscopy (TDLAS) measurements of concentration and temperature parameters involving non-stationary component such as oxygen and nitrogen atoms in the investigation of high-temperature gas effects. Employing high-frequency high-voltage alternating current (HF-HVAC), the system efficiently dissociates low-pressure gas within the discharge tube, swiftly generating a plasma rich in the targeted components. Notably, when a gas mixture consisting of 5% NO and 95% He is introduced into the discharge tube, and the output power of the discharge power supply is optimized to its maximum, alongside maintaining a gas pressure of 200 Pa within the discharge tube, the concentration of metastable oxygen atoms reach $3.66 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3}$. However, the detection of absorption peaks corresponding to N atoms was not feasible, attributed to the greater instability of N atoms compared to O atoms. In contrast, when a mixture containing 1% N₂, 99% He, and trace amounts of air was introduced into the discharge tube, absorption peaks attributable to both O and N atoms were observed simultaneously. By adjusting both the gas pressure and discharge current within the discharge tube, precise control over the concentration of the targeted component is achieved, facilitating accurate calibration of the modulated laser absorption spectrum. The plasma system furnishes a potent instrument for diagnosing high enthalpy flow fields and contributes to the investigation of high-temperature gas effects.

Keywords: Tunable diode laser absorption spectroscopy (TDLAS), plasma, atoms, concentration

1. INTRODUCTION

Tunable Diode Laser Absorption Spectroscopy (TDLAS) has emerged as a potent method for highly sensitive gas sensing across diverse fields such as environmental monitoring [1], industrial process control [2,3], and medical diagnostics [4,5]. Leveraging the Beer-Lambert law, TDLAS assesses the concentration of target gases by quantifying the absorption of laser light at precise wavelengths [6]. However, the precision of TDLAS measurements hinges significantly on meticulous calibration procedures, guaranteeing traceability to established standards [7].

Traditional calibration approaches for TDLAS typically entail utilizing gas cylinders containing predetermined concentrations of target gases [8]. While these methods are reasonably effective, they exhibit limitations in terms of stability, repeatability, and the ability to precisely replicate real-world conditions. Moreover, transporting and handling pressurized gas cylinders pose safety risks and logistical challenges. Furthermore, unstable components such as oxygen (O), nitrogen (N), and hydroxyl (OH) radicals are challenging to store in gas cylinders because of the harsh environment in which they exist.

O and N atoms constitute the primary constituents of the high enthalpy air flow field. The concentration and state of these atoms serve as crucial indicators, offering fundamental insights into the velocity and temperature of the flow field. S. Kim et al. [9] utilized TDLAS to concurrently monitor nitrogen and oxygen atoms within an air plasma, enabling the inference of gas temperature in a heated facility. Similarly, S. Fang et al. [10] measured the number density and translational temperature of O atoms at different axial positions in a plasma wind tunnel.

Given the practical demand for temperature and concentration parameter measurements of non-stationary components, notably O and N atoms, within high-temperature gas effect studies, there arises a critical need for the calibration system. This paper introduces an approach utilizing Glow Discharge Plasma Systems (GDPS) for TDLAS calibration. GDPS offers a promising alternative by providing a controlled environment for the generation of reference

PAPER

Measurement of controlled metastable oxygen atom concentration from nitric oxide AC glow discharge plasma

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Measurement of controlled metastable oxygen atom concentration from nitric oxide AC glow discharge plasma

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Abstract

Tunable diode laser absorption spectroscopy has proven to be highly advantageous in the diagnostics of high enthalpy air plasma due to its exceptional sensitivity, selectivity, rapid response, and adaptability to harsh environments. However, measuring dissociated atoms remains challenging because these atoms are short-lived reactive species that quickly react with surrounding particles or collide to form stable molecules, making it difficult to prepare an atomic gas source capable of generating sustained, concentration-stabilized, and high signal-to-noise absorption spectroscopy. In this study, we have developed a laboratory-based glow discharge plasma static calibration system designed for time-resolved measurements of the number density of specific electronic states of O atoms. Experimental results indicate that a low-pressure glow discharge of NO can generate a substantial number of metastable O atoms at relatively stable concentrations. The concentration of these metastable O atoms within the discharge tube can be controlled by adjusting gas pressure and discharge current. As the gas pressure in the discharge tube increases, the concentration of metastable O atoms rises to a peak value of $3.66 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ before declining. The system's stability was assessed using Allan variance analysis, revealing the detection limit of metastable O atom number density is $8.0018 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ when the average time is 3.2 s. By varying the input gas, the system is also capable of generating significant quantities of stable N and OH radicals. The system's stability, controllability, and versatility in producing reference gases of known composition make it a reliable tool for diagnosing high enthalpy flow fields.

Keywords: tuneable diode laser absorption spectroscopy (TDLAS), oxygen atom, glow discharge, concentration, diagnosis

1. Introduction

The plasma is considered as a gaseous mixture of positive ions and electrons, possibly co-existing with neutral

atoms and molecules [1, 2]. Understanding the behavior and properties of plasmas is crucial in various scientific and technological applications, including space and astrophysics, fusion research, materials processing, and plasma-based technologies [3–5]. Measuring plasma quantities is a demanding challenge in experimental plasma physics [6]. Commonly used plasma diagnostic methods include invasive probe

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