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Accuracy of Thermal Conductivity Analyzer

Overview

- Background
- Method
- Results
- Summary
- Questions

Thermal Conductivity

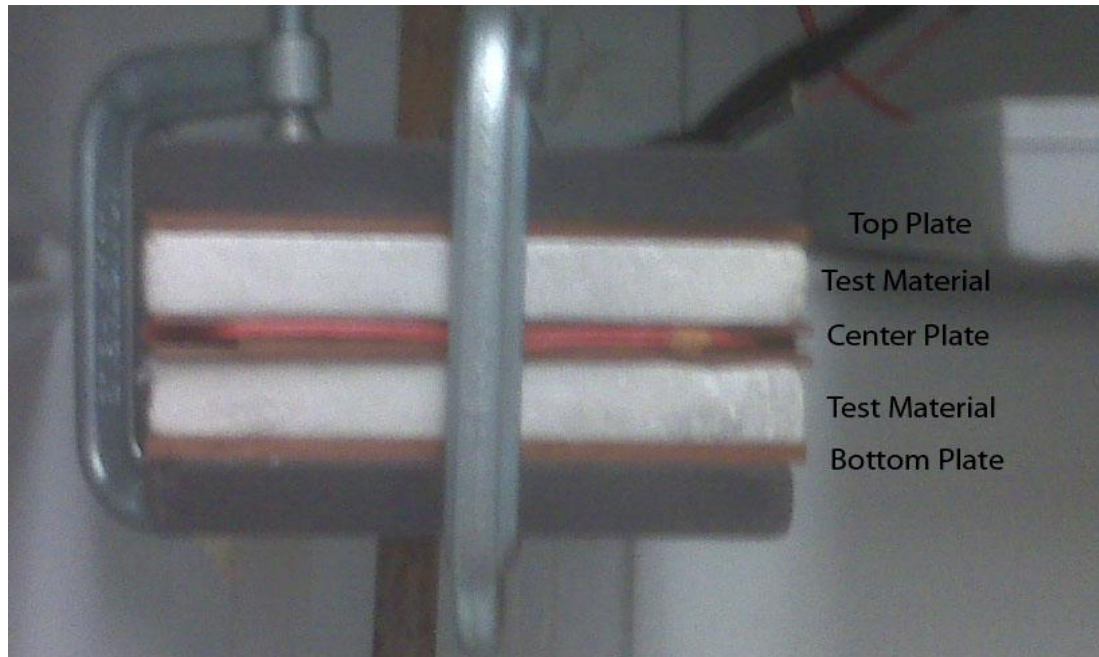
- Material Property that indicates its ability to conduct heat.

Or

- The quantity of heat transmitted through a thickness due to a temperature difference

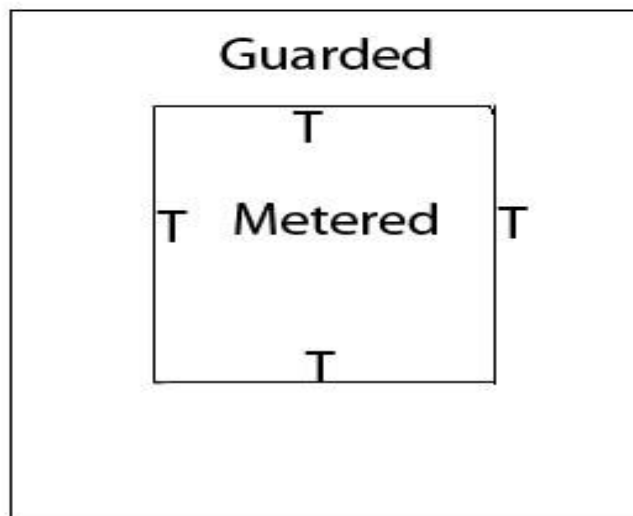
Background

- Guarded Hot Plate Method
 - Holds heat flow in two directions
 - Creates a simple one directional problem



Background

- Middle Plate has two sections
 - Metered - Central, testing area
 - Guarded – Perimeter, holds temperate across area
 - T is location of thermocouples



Method

- By measuring these values we can calculate the Thermal Conductivity:
 - Power into metered plate
 - Area of metered plate
 - Thickness of sample
 - Temperature difference across sample

Method

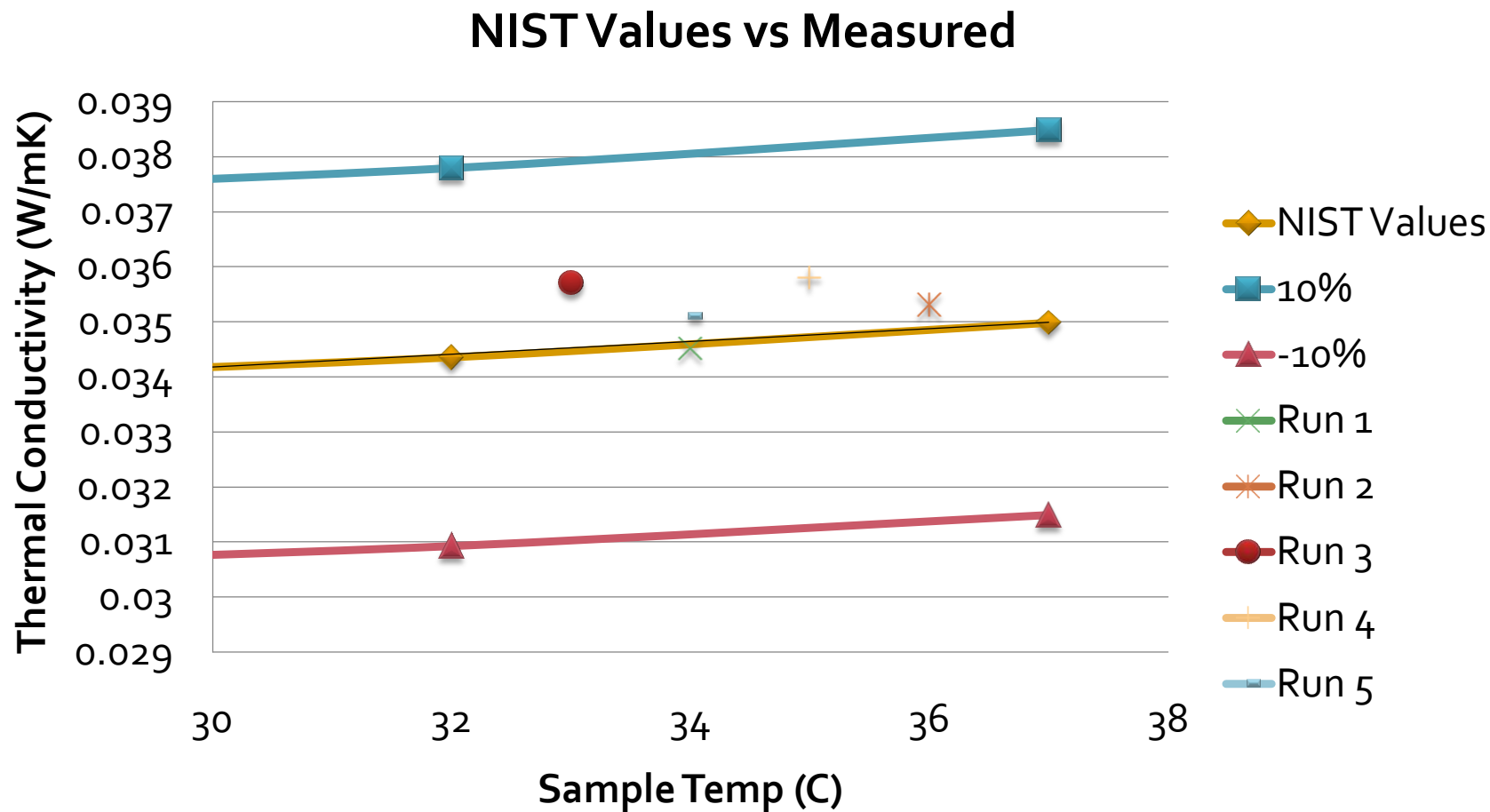
- Goal : Find Accuracy of Measured Thermal Conductivity
- Accuracy
 - The difference between the measured value and the standard value
 - Use standard material with known values from NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology)
 - Multiple runs for more data = better results

Results

- 5 runs conducted,
 - Thermal Conductivity (k) was measured and compared to NIST values

Run	Measured k	Sample Temp	NIST k	% error	Average
1	0.0345	34	0.03475	0.719424	1.66835
2	0.0353	36	0.035	0.857143	
3	0.0357	33	0.0346	3.179191	
4	0.0358	35	0.0349	2.578797	
5	0.0351	34	0.03475	1.007194	

Results



Summary

- Thermal Conductivity measured by Guarded Hot Plate Method
- Found Accuracy by comparing measured k to NIST values of k
- Accuracy is 1.67%
- Most available systems claim $<5\%$

Future Work

- Test different materials
 - Accuracy might change for different materials
 - Harder to measure k for thinner samples
- Compare Accuracies
- Find Final Accuracy
 - Accuracy expected for a test and limitations

Questions?
