Sandia23: Thermal Conductivity Measurements in Porous Materials Alexander Karam-Shilts, Helen Hu, Fayleon Lin, Jack Rao

Background

Insulation is key in many applications. Sandia National Laboratories requires measurements of thermal conductivity of insulation under various conditions. Currently they lack the technology to accurately do so.

Requirements

Measure effective thermal conductivity of insulation under conditions:

- 1. Temperature range: 20 250°*C*
- 2. Compressive loads: 0 200 *psi*
- 3. Gas: single & multi gas mixtures
- 4. Gas Pressure: 0.01 atm 1 atm

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to Dr. Stephen Belkoff, Cameron Ahmad and Timothy Koehler at Sandia National Laboratories, Mark I. Cooper, Owen Mitchell, Sharon Reitsma, and Yensabro Kanashiro.

Guarded Hot Plate (GHP) 1)

- Central metered heater: Heats up central area of sample with a known heat input
- Four side guard and top guard heaters: Maintain temperature profile near center linear and minimize heat loss effect
- Cold plate: Provides temperature gradient across sample
- 11 Resistance temperature detectors (RTD)
- PID control maintains desired temperature at each region

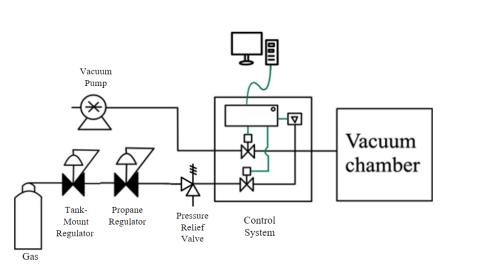
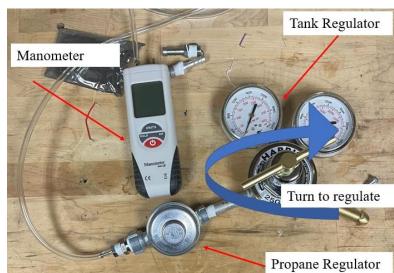
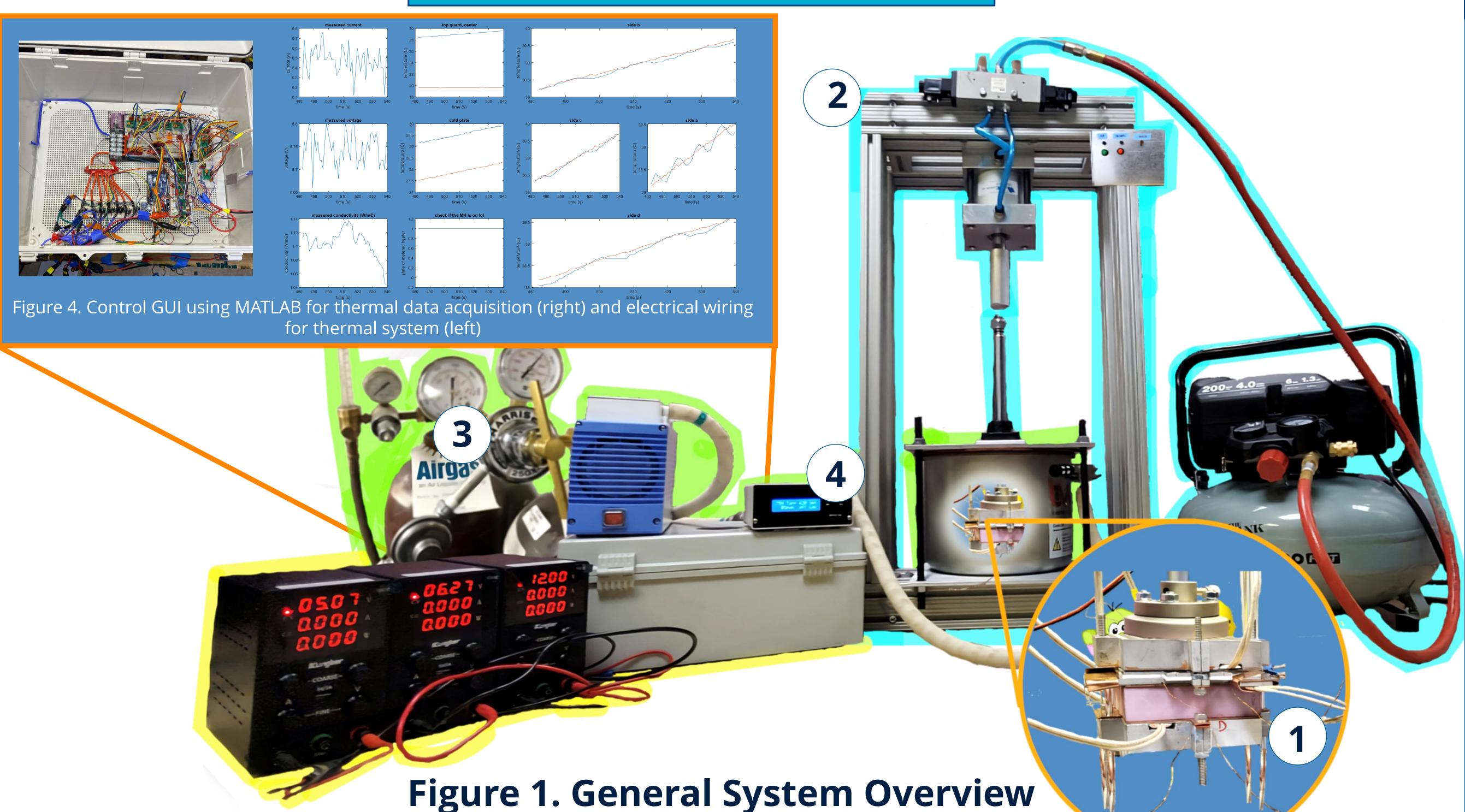


Figure 6. Gas and vacuum system schematic



3

Figure 7: Gas regulators connected to manometer



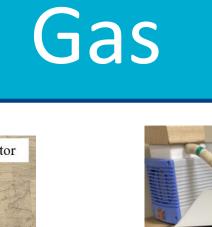
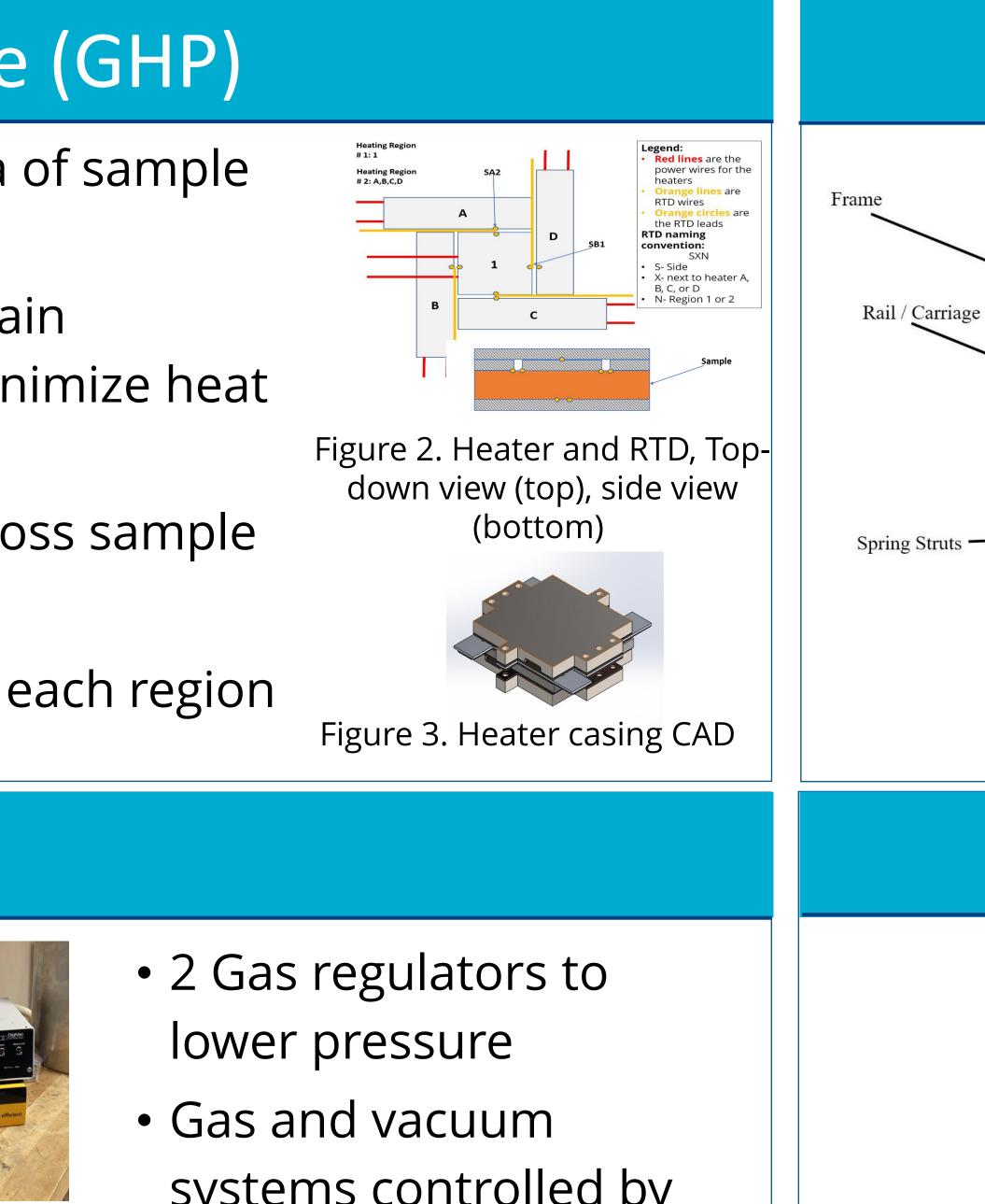


Figure 8: Vacuum regulator

Our Solution



systems controlled by DigiVac Controller



Compression 2

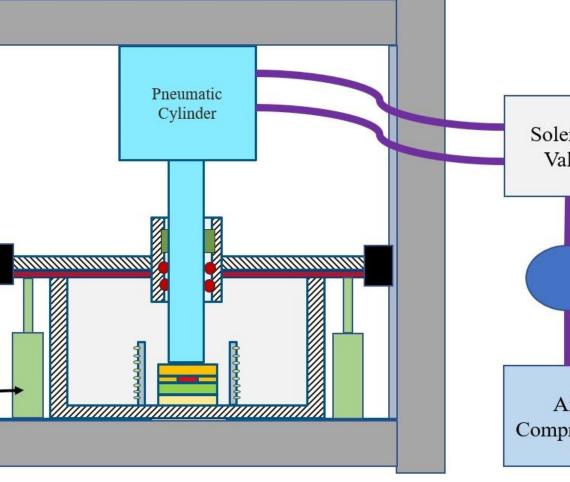
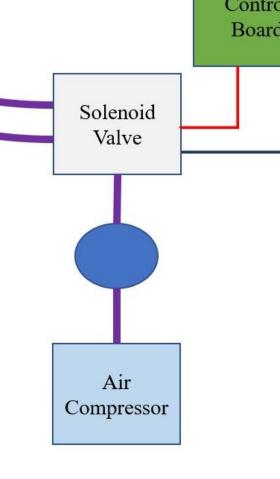


Figure 5. Compression system schematic



- Pneumatic cylinder up to 2,385 lbs at 150 psi input gas pressure
- Sample compression up to 136 psi

Vacuum

- diameter x 8" tall • 10.5" vacuum chamber
- 410 Diaphragm Chemker Pump (reach up to 0.0099 atm vacuum)

Figure 9 Vacuum chamber, pump, & controller

4



Evaluation

1. Guarded Hot Plate (GHP)

Evaluation of the system involves verifying:

- The maximum testing temperature
- Accuracy of RTD, voltage, and current sensors
- Effect of heat loss, by using a heat flux sensor
- Calibration with sample of known thermal conductivity



Figure 10. Testing the discrepancy of heat flux at the top (green) with the bottom (red)

2. Compression

Compression system testing involves calibrating pneumatic cylinder to reach up to 200 psi.

