

Development of a Probe for Measuring the Thermal Properties of Building Materials In-situ

Brian Pilkington, Pieter de Wilde,
Steve Goodhew and Richard Griffiths
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Introduction

- Many building materials have unknown thermal properties:
 - novel (environmentally friendly)
 - dependent on in-situ construction
 - impacted by moisture content
 - composition not known (vernacular)



General Goal

- Development of a *Thermal Probe* apparatus for in-situ measurements of:
 - thermal conductivity (λ)
 - thermal diffusivity (α)
- Aims and objectives:
 - fast but accurate
 - relatively non-destructive
 - economical
 - transportable



Aim of this Presentation

- Present Thermal Probe apparatus and measurement process as developed at University of Plymouth
- Show some results of field trials
- Discuss areas for further investigation and research



Thermal Probe Apparatus

- Carbon Trust funded R&D project
- Building on previous efforts (Goodhew and Griffiths)
- Employing commercial systems from other disciplines (Hukseflux probe)



Theoretical Background

- Based on theory of a line-source in an infinite, homogenous sample
- Blackwell equation (1950s):

$$\Delta T = \frac{Q'}{4\pi\lambda} \left[\ln \tau + \left(\ln \left(\frac{4\alpha}{r^2} \right) - \gamma + \frac{2\lambda}{rH} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \right) \left(\frac{r^2}{2\alpha} \right) \left[1 - \frac{mc_p \alpha}{\pi r^2 L \lambda} \right] \ln \tau + \left(\frac{r^2}{2\alpha} \right) \left[\ln \left(\frac{4\alpha}{r^2} \right) - \gamma + 1 - \frac{\left[\ln \left(\frac{4\alpha}{r^2} \right) - \gamma + \frac{2\lambda}{rH} \right] mc_p \alpha}{\pi r^2 L \lambda} \right] \right]$$



Measurement Procedure

- Drill hole (not trivial)
- Insert probe (not trivial either)
- Heat-up probe and measure temperature rise in the material
- Data analysis to derive:
 - thermal conductivity (λ)
 - thermal diffusivity (α)using an iterative line fitting process



Results

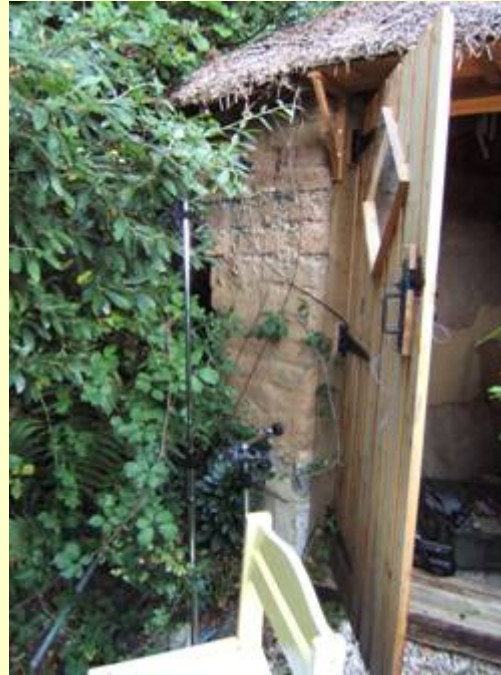
Over 600 measurements taken

Over 100 on site in real buildings in

Cornwall, Devon, Scotland, SE England

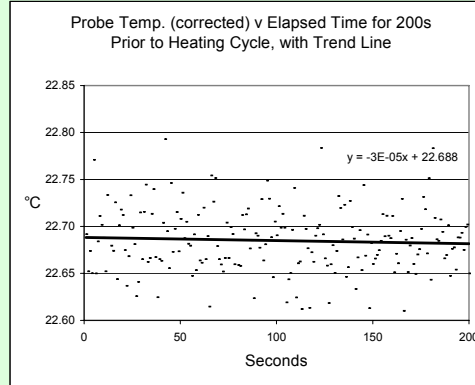


Results

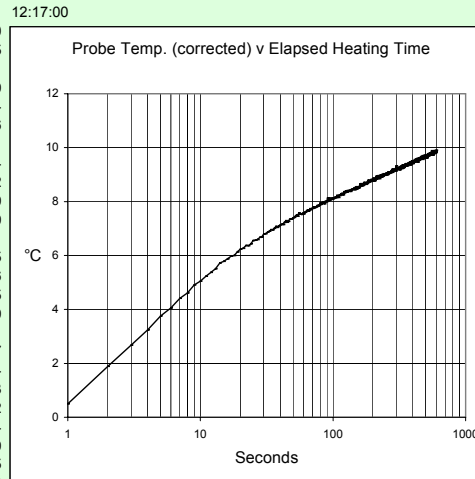


Results

PT1000 t (°C)	Heater (mV)	PT1000 Res	emf (mV)	TK t (°C)	emf t diff (°C)	PT1000 & emf (°C)	Heat Cycle (s)	CTD	Power (W/m)	ln(t)
22.8322078	203.9486	1087.904	-0.00738	28.26639	-0.18274	22.64947	172			
22.8064935	203.9453	1087.805	-0.00551	28.26778	-0.13644	22.67005	173			
22.8418182	203.9495	1087.941	-0.00671	28.26791	-0.16615	22.67567	174			
22.8366234	203.9474	1087.921	-0.00563	28.21247	-0.13941	22.69722	175			
22.841039	203.9418	1087.938	-0.00443	28.22427	-0.10969	22.73135	176			
22.84	203.9432	1087.934	-0.00492	28.24669	-0.12183	22.71817	177			
22.8506494	203.9477	1087.975	-0.00725	28.22381	-0.17952	22.67113	178			
22.8332468	203.9444	1087.908	-0.00331	28.19429	-0.08196	22.75129	179			
22.8384416	203.9496	1087.928	-0.00788	28.22106	-0.19512	22.64332	180			
22.8633766	203.9466	1088.024	-0.00324	28.11546	-0.08023	22.78315	181			
22.8446753	203.9462	1087.952	-0.00548	28.05525	-0.13569	22.70898	182			
22.8348052	203.9504	1087.914	-0.006	28.22202	-0.14857	22.68624	183			
22.8350649	203.9406	1087.915	-0.00607	28.22409	-0.1503	22.68476	184			
22.8257143	203.9466	1087.879	-0.00478	28.2166	-0.11836	22.70735	185			
22.8309091	203.9423	1087.899	-0.00552	28.20864	-0.13668	22.69423	186			
22.8337662	203.9451	1087.91	-0.00678	28.18253	-0.16788	22.66588	187			
22.8223377	203.9477	1087.866	-0.00617	28.21409	-0.15278	22.66956	188			
22.8332468	203.9503	1087.908	-0.00533	28.21884	-0.13198	22.70127	189			
22.8290909	203.9429	1087.892	-0.00734	28.25343	-0.18175	22.64734	190			
22.8293506	203.9481	1087.893	-0.00619	28.25353	-0.15327	22.67608	191			
22.841039	203.9446	1087.938	-0.0066	28.25706	-0.16342	22.67761	192			
22.8280519	203.9465	1087.888	-0.00703	28.28741	-0.17407	22.65398	193			
22.8412987	203.9471	1087.939	-0.00618	28.24654	-0.15303	22.68827	194			
22.8324675	203.9485	1087.905	-0.00583	28.25111	-0.14436	22.68811	195			
22.8361039	203.9446	1087.919	-0.00577	28.15058	-0.14287	22.69323	196			
22.8254545	203.9445	1087.878	-0.00608	28.25947	-0.15055	22.6749	197	Prior Slope		
22.8277922	203.9435	1087.887	-0.00518	28.12353	-0.12827	22.69953	198	t before heat	Power/m	
22.8179221	203.9386	1087.849	-0.00468	28.26424	-0.11589	22.70204	199	50s mean	22.6841	200s mea 3.27444
22.8303896	203.9408	1087.897	-0.00729	28.26719	-0.18051	22.64988	200	50s SD:	0.02929	200s SD: 0.0001
22.8233766	203.9488	1087.87	-0.00699	28.27254	-0.17308	22.65029	0	0		
22.8103896	202.3171	1087.82	0.01527	28.79583	0.378116	23.18851	1	0.50444		0
22.8381818	202.3158	1087.927	0.07	30.03325	1.733298	24.57148	2	1.88745		0.69315
22.834026	202.3189	1087.911	0.10208	30.92115	2.527653	25.36168	3	2.67768		1.09861
22.847013	202.327	1087.961	0.1244	31.4575	3.080294	25.92731	4	3.24335		1.38629
22.8322078	202.3271	1087.904	0.146	31.96749	3.615184	26.44739	5	3.76347		1.60944
22.827013	202.3281	1087.884	0.15784	32.25735	3.908379	26.73539	6	4.0515		1.79176
22.8337662	202.3259	1087.91	0.1722	32.54422	4.26393	27.0977	7	4.41384		1.94591
22.8371429	202.3217	1087.923	0.18026	32.88322	4.463495	27.30064	8	4.61681		2.07944
22.8381818	202.328	1087.927	0.1921	33.0355	4.756665	27.59485	9	4.91106		2.19722
22.8381818	202.3246	1087.927	0.1977	33.25393	4.895329	27.73351	10	5.04976	3.2743	2.30259
22.8514286	202.3263	1087.978	0.20452	33.40206	5.064142	27.91557	11	5.23185	3.27436	2.3979
22.8371429	202.324	1087.923	0.21085	33.53848	5.220947	28.05809	12	5.37441	3.27428	2.48491
22.861039	202.3235	1088.015	0.21527	33.69024	5.330278	28.19132	13	5.50767	3.27427	2.56495
22.8467532	202.3257	1087.96	0.2247	33.84619	5.563844	28.4106	14	5.72698	3.27434	2.63906
22.8415584	202.3264	1087.94	0.2273	33.93253	5.62825	28.46981	15	5.78623	3.27436	2.70805
22.838961	202.3288	1087.93	0.23106	33.97813	5.721366	28.56033	16	5.87678	3.27444	2.77259
22.8244156	202.3261	1087.874	0.23569	34.14908	5.836087	28.6605	17	5.97699	3.27435	2.83321
22.8303896	202.3349	1087.897	0.23639	34.16597	5.853389	28.68378	18	6.0003	3.27464	2.89037
22.8355844	202.3283	1087.917	0.24167	34.35994	5.984102	28.81969	19	6.13624	3.27442	2.94444
22.8353247	202.3273	1087.916	0.24564	34.39051	6.082407	28.91773	20	6.23432	3.27439	2.99573
22.8350649	202.3217	1087.915	0.24698	34.49971	6.115588	28.95065	21	6.26728	3.27421	3.04452
22.8415584	202.327	1087.94	0.25102	34.54708	6.215588	29.05715	22	6.37381	3.27438	3.09104
22.8407792	202.3285	1087.937	0.25072	34.59803	6.208164	29.04894	23	6.36564	3.27443	3.13549
22.8316883	202.3292	1087.902	0.25391	34.68688	6.287204	29.11889	24	6.43562	3.27445	3.17805
22.8483117	202.3238	1087.966	0.25815	34.73071	6.392098	29.24041	25	6.55717	3.27428	3.21888
22.8493506	202.3322	1087.97	0.25845	34.76003	6.39952	29.24887	26	6.56567	3.27455	3.2581



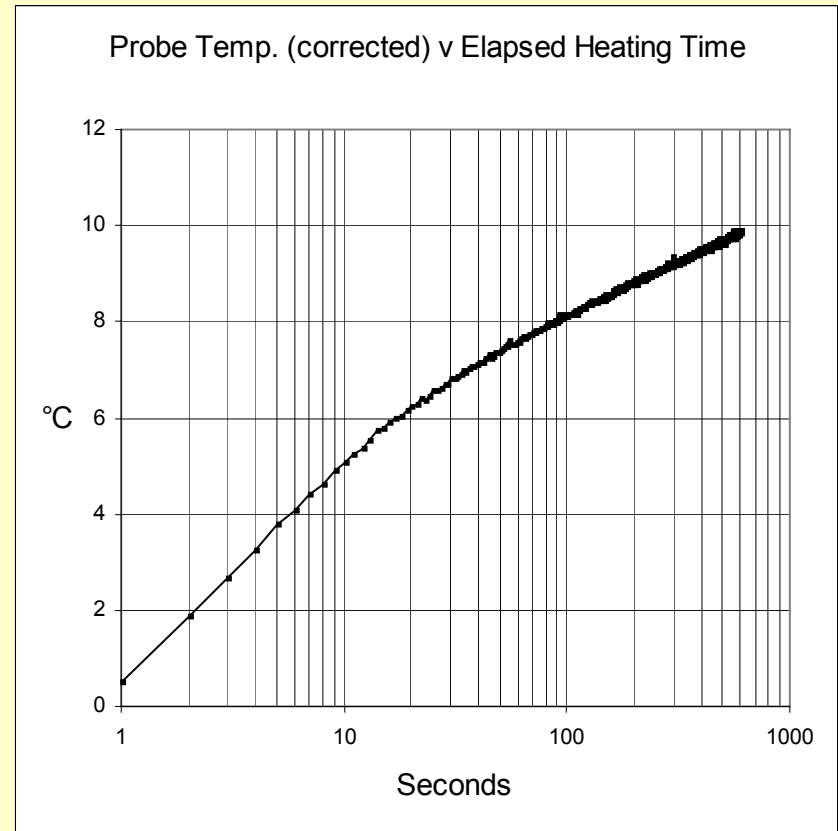
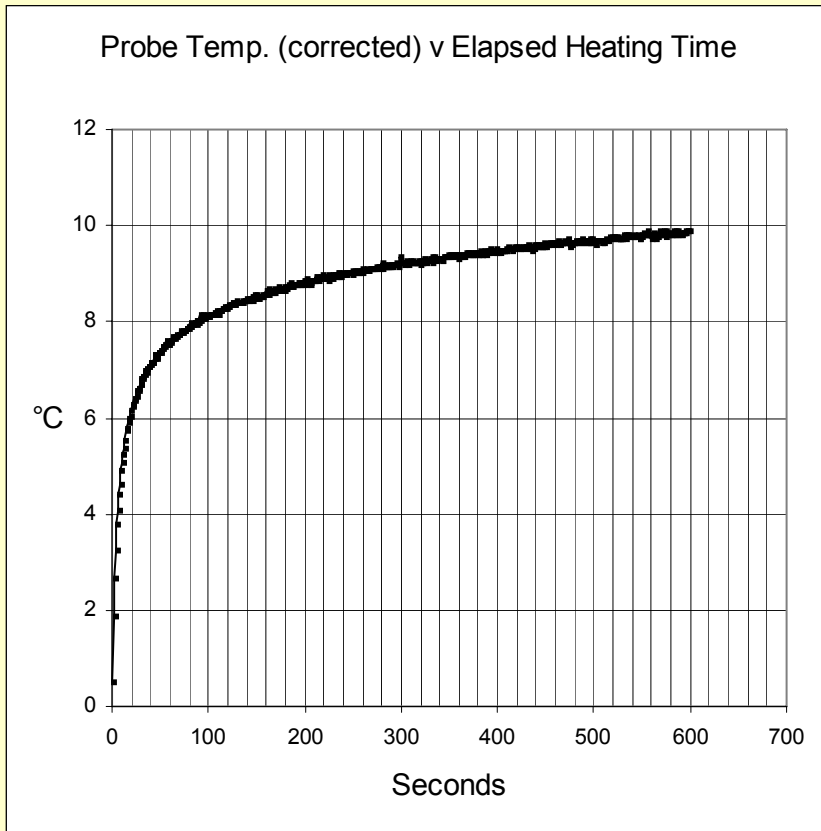
50s mean 22.6841
50s SD: 0.02929
Power/m
200s mea 3.27444
200s SD: 0.0001



Oak, across the grain

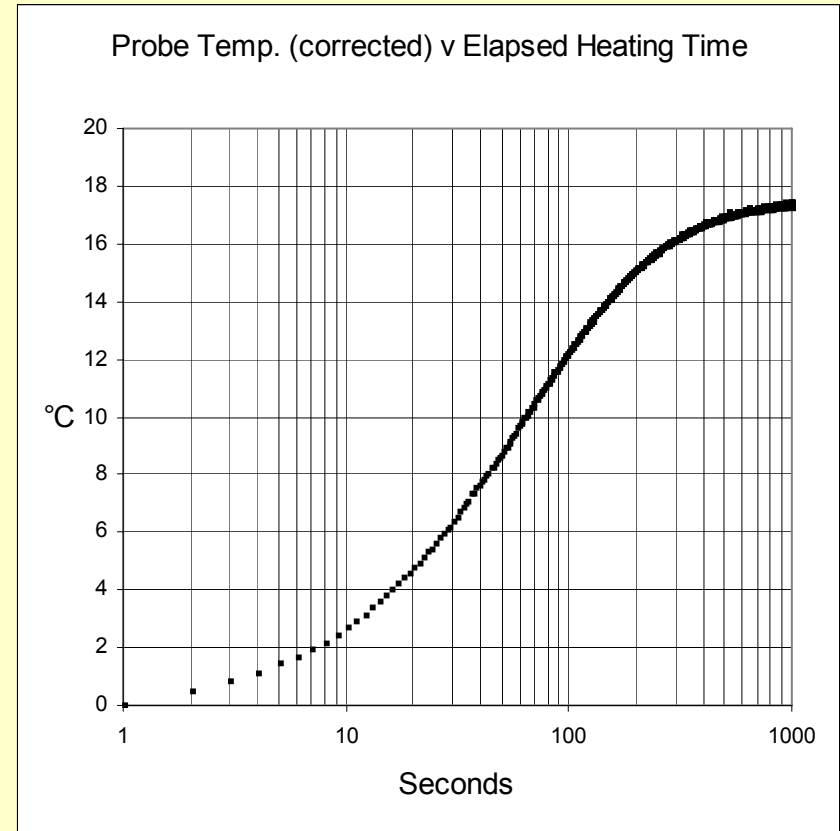
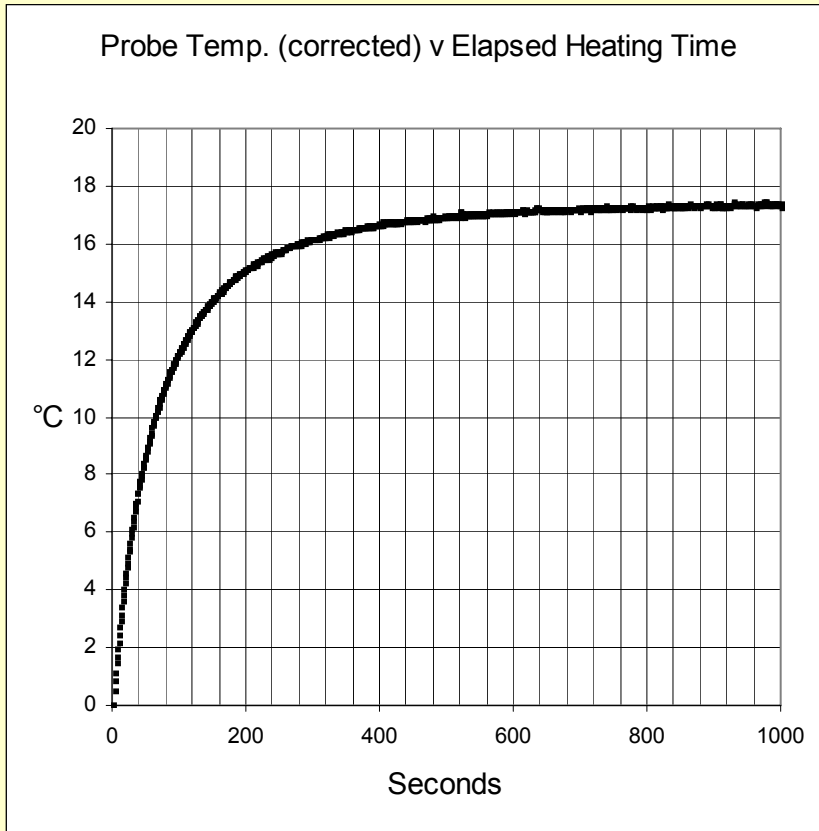


Results



Oak, across the grain

Results



Phenolic foam



Results

Solver 4.3 from RG Griffiths (14/04/2001), adapted 25/04/2006

Date: 31/08/2006

AFTER SOLVER

Probe TP08 Hux
 Probe power 0.236119877
 Probe length 0.07211
 Probe radius 0.000585375

SET 'solver target' time period
 SOLVER TARGET 0.29642927 from 60 to 160 seconds.

x = l/lo lambda E% tl is <10
 y = a/ao alpha Blackwell 2235
 z = ho/h conductance

SET lambda start value: 0.25
 SET alpha start value: 5.00E-08
 SET H start value: 250
 mc zero 0.15

conductivity diffusivity conductance
 0.25544 5.8596E-08 204.019697

If density 608 kg/m³
 specific ht capacity 7170 J/kg.K
 Vol ht cap 4359 kJ/m³.K

constant A 1.020089432
 constant B 3.32071521
 constant C 1.63E+00
 constant D -4.18E+00

0	Expt T1	Solver T1	Diff*diff
1	0.5044413	-0.874668022	
2	1.887450178	2.538966816	
3	2.677684122	3.695524729	
4	3.243346303	4.311562558	1.141085968
5	3.763465814	4.711300408	0.898390417
6	4.051500391	5.000727606	0.901032305
7	4.413839616	5.225179991	0.658273205
8	4.61681494	5.407517619	0.625210726
9	4.911059291	5.560635087	0.421948716
10	5.049757695	5.692423959	0.413019927
11	5.231851479	5.808023054	0.331973684
12	5.374405155	5.910945856	0.287875924
13	5.507666853	6.003690845	0.246039801
14	5.726982337	6.088093039	0.130400939
15	5.786227508	6.165537044	0.143875724
16	5.876780602	6.237091772	0.129824139
17	5.976991215	6.303598756	0.106672486
18	6.000301553	6.365731851	0.133539303
19	6.136244088	6.424038706	0.082825742
20	6.234323316	6.478970245	0.05985212
21	6.267279918	6.53090207	0.069496639
22	6.373808047	6.580150287	0.04257712
23	6.365639325	6.626983406	0.068300728
24	6.435623028	6.671631416	0.055699959
25	6.557174416	6.714292807	0.024686189
26	6.565670306	6.755140069	0.035898791
27	6.595636591	6.794324036	0.039476701
28	6.671671407	6.831977372	0.025698002
29	6.690952482	6.868217377	0.031422843
30	6.793651444	6.903148274	0.011989556

x y z
 0.9787033 1.17192162 1.22537188
 SET these to 1 before Solver

time	%error 2to4 constants
10	-0.7702387
20	0.54991642
60	0.55588071
100	0.41694846
200	0.25730515
500	0.12440295
1000	0.06904242

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Oak, across the grain

Environmental Building Group



Results

<u>Material</u>	<u>Mean λ [W/mK]</u>
Chestnut along the grain	0.192
Cob block internal	0.467
Cob block external	0.556
Agar immobilised water	0.613
Cob internal wall base	0.812
Cob external wall head	0.861
Cob internal wall head	0.935
Cob external wall base	1.139



Conclusions and remarks

A thermal probe allows:

- to quickly measure the heat capacity and / or the insulation properties of materials
- to engineer passive, low carbon heating and cooling building systems



Conclusions and remarks

- λ : Measurements $\pm < 5\%$ for standard materials, worse for insulators below 0.05 W/mK. Repeatability better than $\pm 2\%$
- VHC: Measurements still not achievable with confidence but provide an indication with reasonable repeatability



Conclusions and remarks

- Equipment can be calibrated to measure λ and VHC for one probe in one material sample. This does not yet transfer to all materials
- It is not yet possible to isolate the effects on the heating curve of thermal resistance H between the probe and sample



Conclusions and remarks

- Ongoing modeling effort with Voltra (Physibel) to incrementally identify and allocate the effects of λ , α and H on the heating curve as well as finite boundary conditions such heat losses during experiments, etc



Conclusions and remarks

Revisiting fundamental theory...

- ...where data does not exist
- ...where data may not be pertinent

(Thermophysical Properties of Matter gives 338 different values for concrete, 291 for brick – which one are you going to use!?)

