

Stage 7

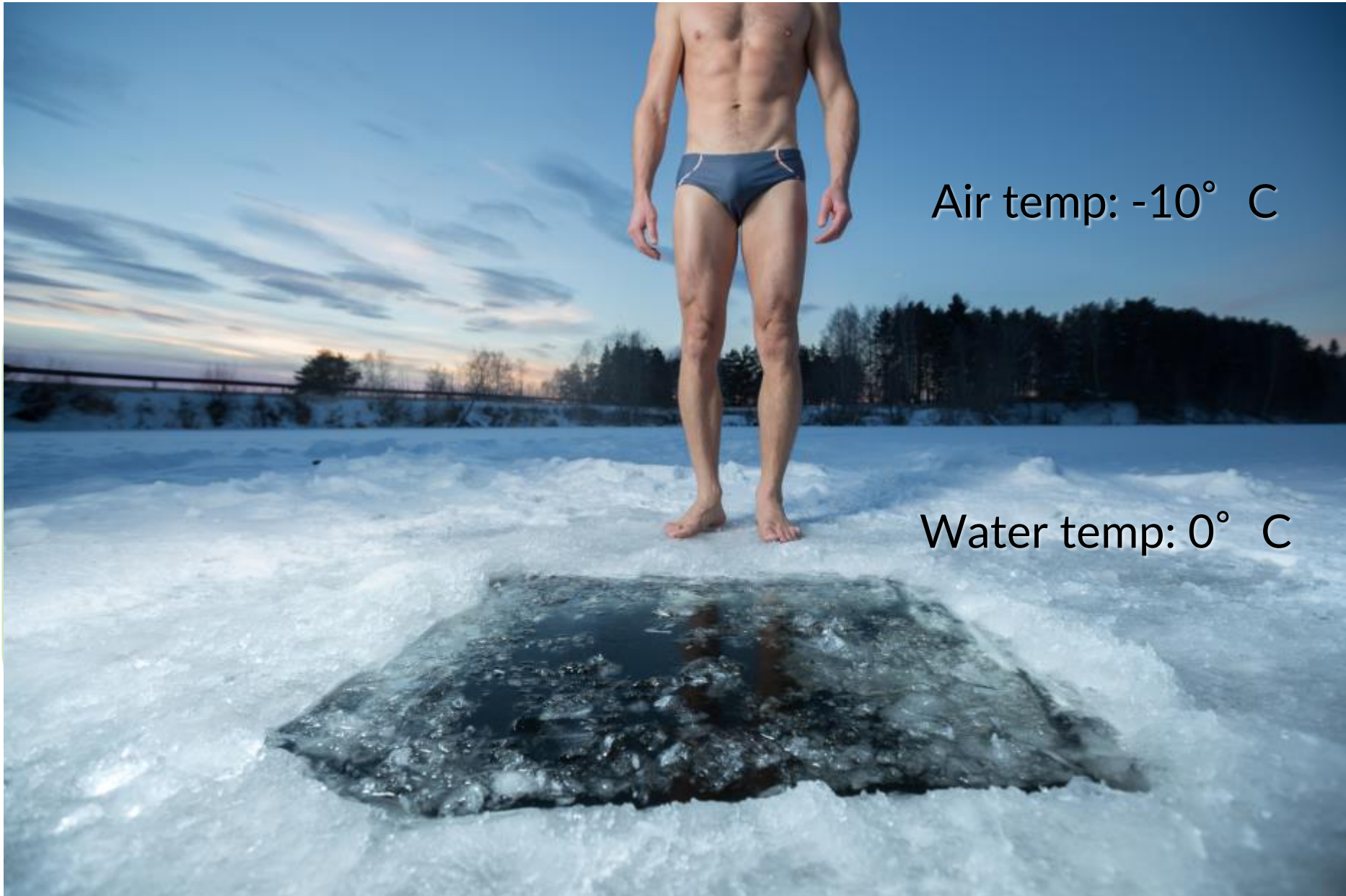
Heat flux sensors - application areas in industry and IoT

greenTEG AG & Ineltro, 8th June 2017, Zürich

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gSKIN[®]: Is our skin measuring temperature?



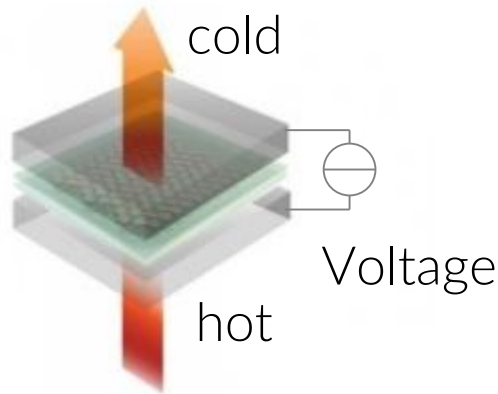
Air temp: -10° C

Water temp: 0° C

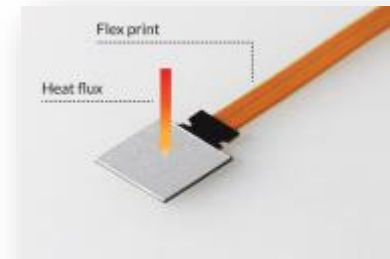
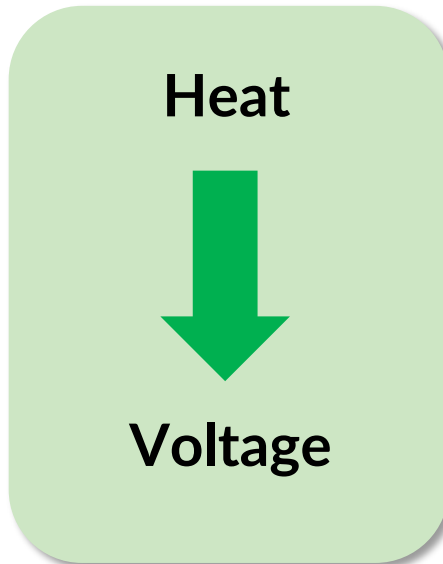
greenTEG – Efficiency Enabled

greenTEG fabricates thermoelectric sensors which convert heat into a voltage

Heat flux sensor

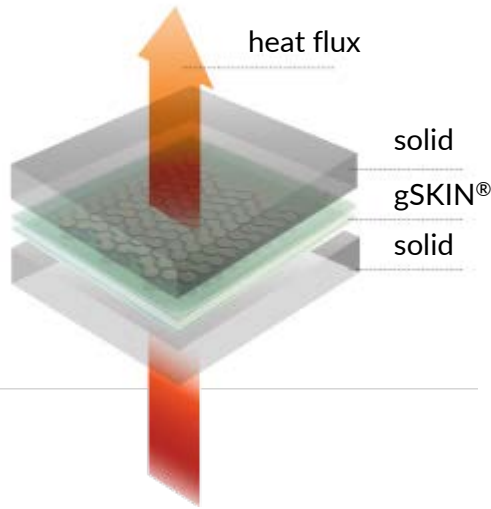


Principle



Device

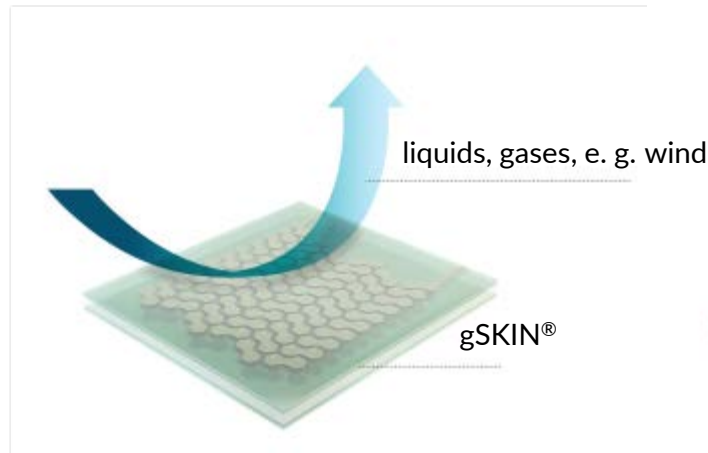
Three Types of Heat Flux



Conduction

Heat flux through materials

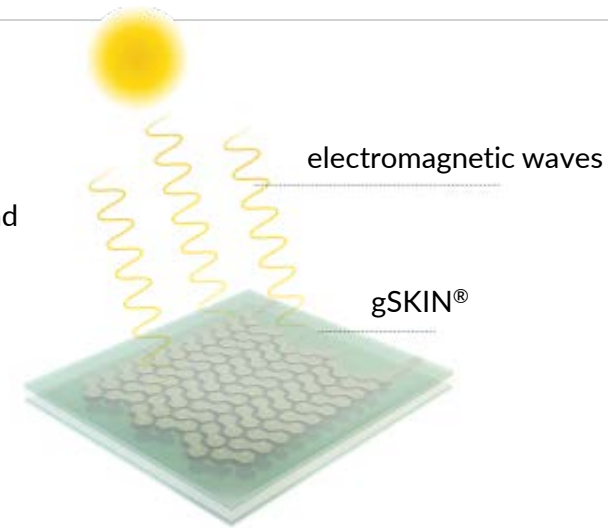
Sitting on a wood or stone bench in winter



Convection

Heat flux through liquids and gases

Exposure to wind chill



Radiation

Heat flux through electromagnetic waves

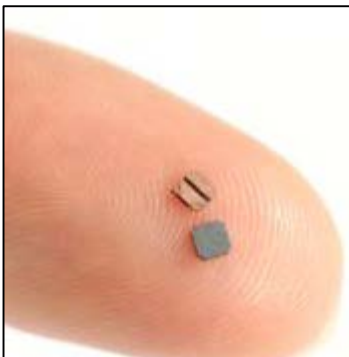
Standing next to fire

gSKIN[®] heatflux sensors

R&D

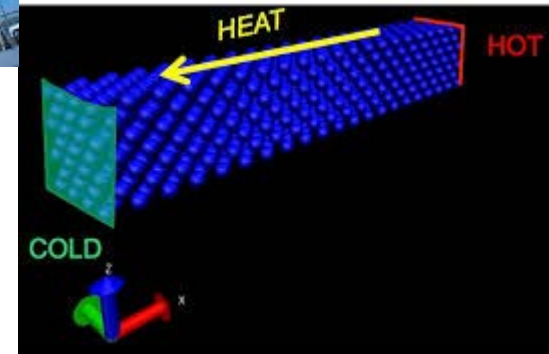


OEM



- Highly sensitive (resolves ΔT in μK)
- Thin (low invasiveness)
- Fast
- Highly robust
- Easy to integrate

Overview of application areas



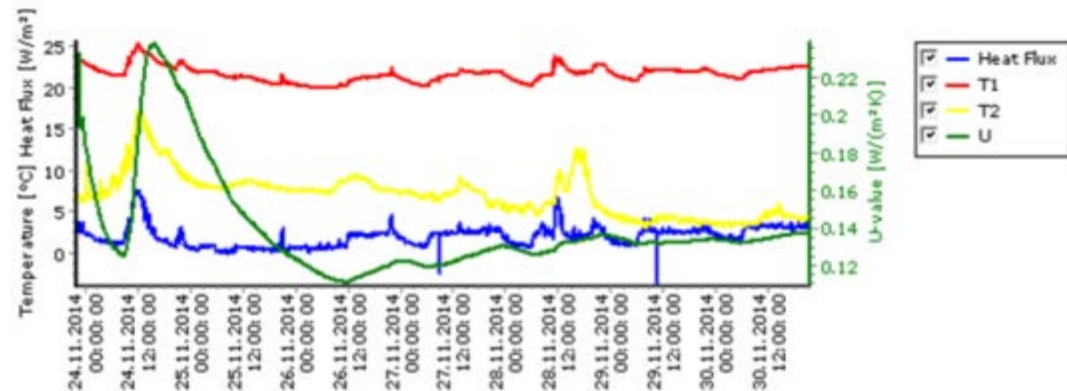
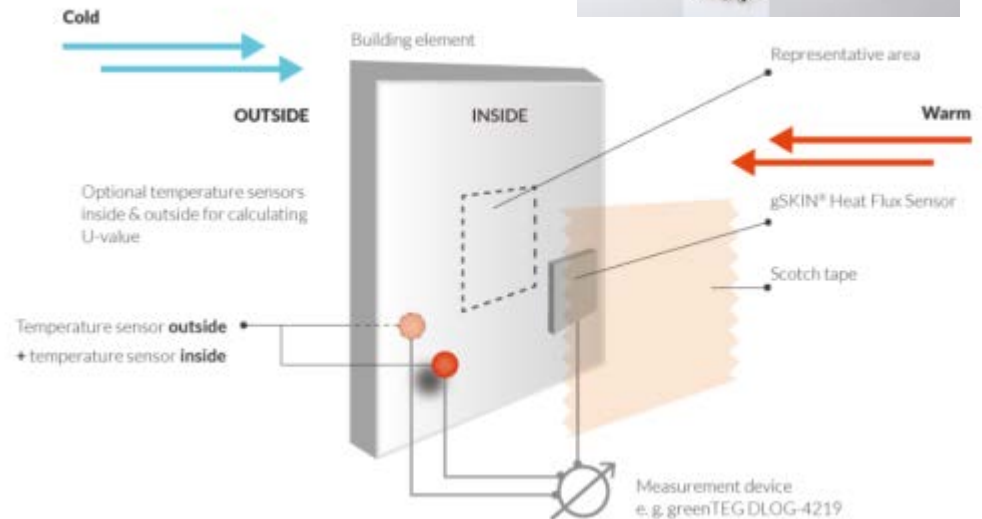
How good is your thermal insulation?

Measure the insulation property of

- Building envelope
- Industrial ovens
- Fridges & Cooling chambers
- Pipes

Principle

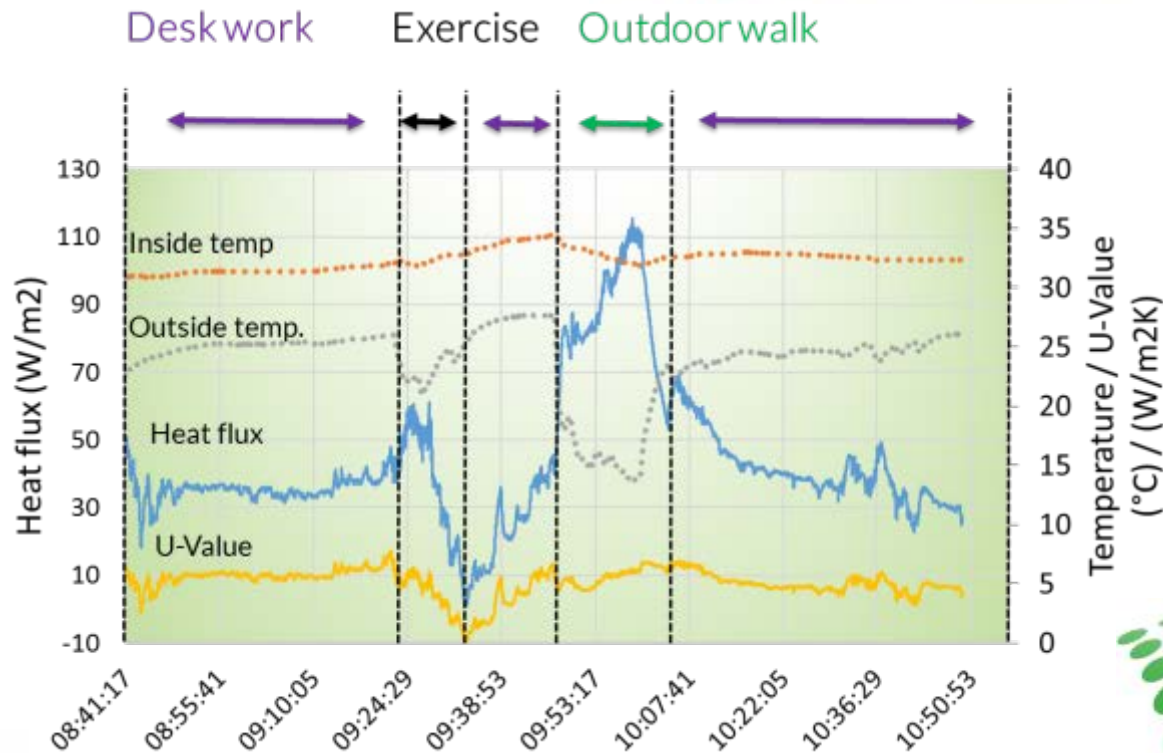
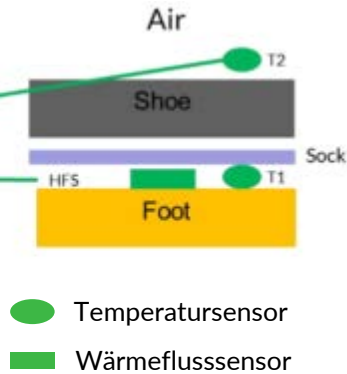
$$K = (Q/T_{in} - T_{out})$$



Sens what the body feels

Thermal characterization under real conditions of:

- Textile
- Footwear
- Car seats



How much thermal energy is stored?

> Latent heat storage systems (status control of PCM)

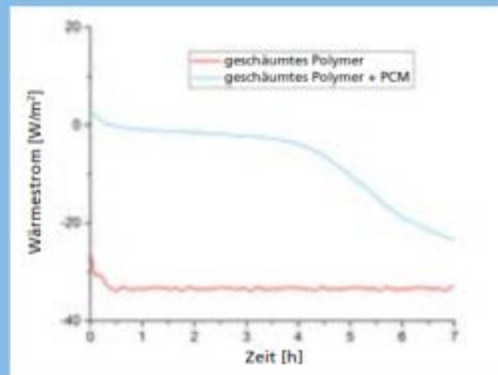
- Problem: In the phase transition status, temperature is constant
- Solution: Energy measurements with HFS

Source: Fraunhofer ISC, Germany

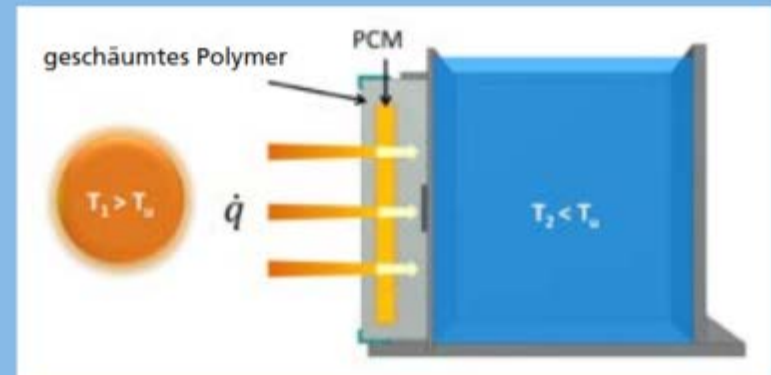
Bauteilentwicklung geschäumter Polymere mit Phasenwechselmaterialien (PCM)



MATERIAL

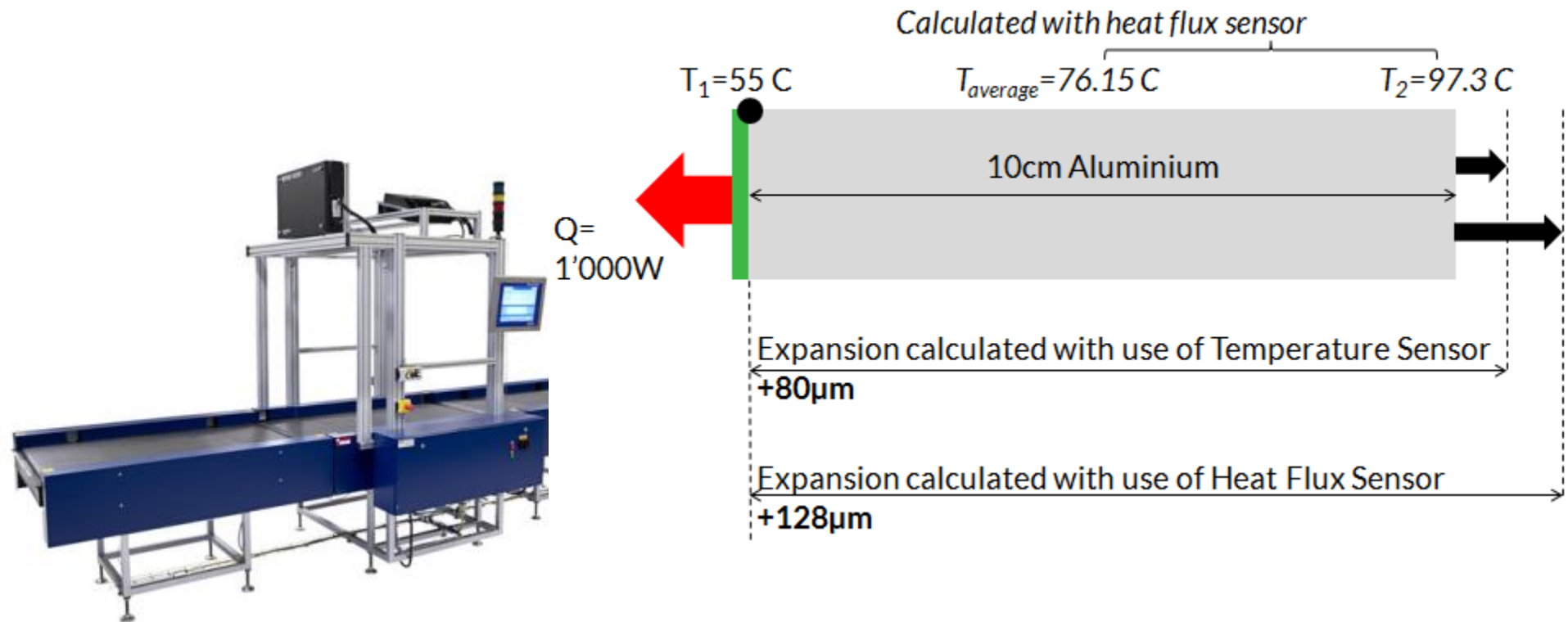


SYSTEMAUSLEGUNG



SYSTEMENTWICKLUNG

Thermomechanical Compensation in Precision Instruments



● Temperature Sensor

■ Heat Flux Sensor

Fouling and Icing detection

- Temperature Sensor
- Heat Flux Sensor

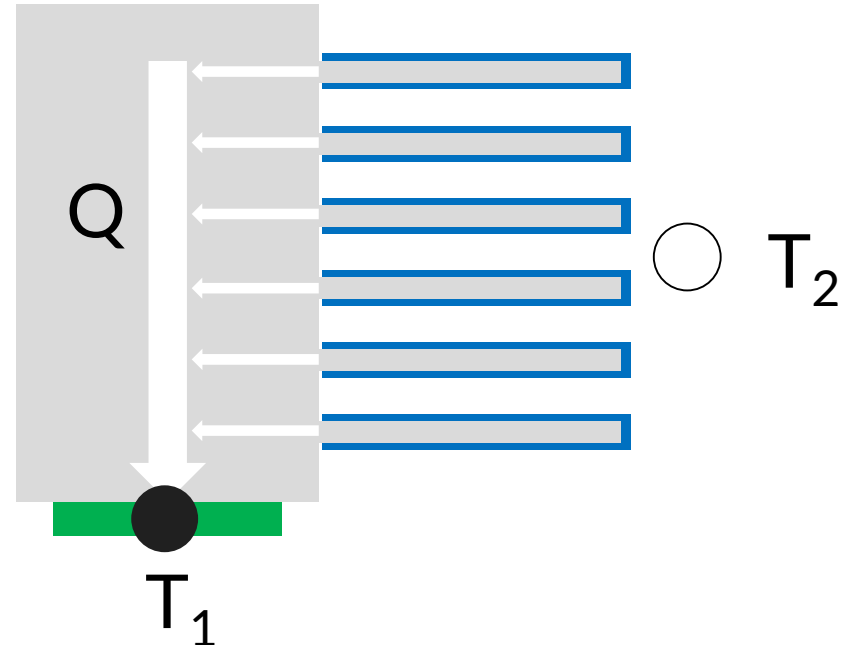


Controlling deicing of commercial refrigeration units



Detecting algae covering on ship rump

Fan with fouling



Calculation method

- $R_{\text{therm}1-2}$ influenced by ice, rust etc.
- R can be calculated by T_1 , T_2 and Q
- $R_{\text{therm}1-2} = (T_2 - T_1) / Q$

Sens the temperature inside a body



Indirect temperature measurement can find
e.g. its application in beer tanks

- Temperature Sensor
- Heat Flux Sensor

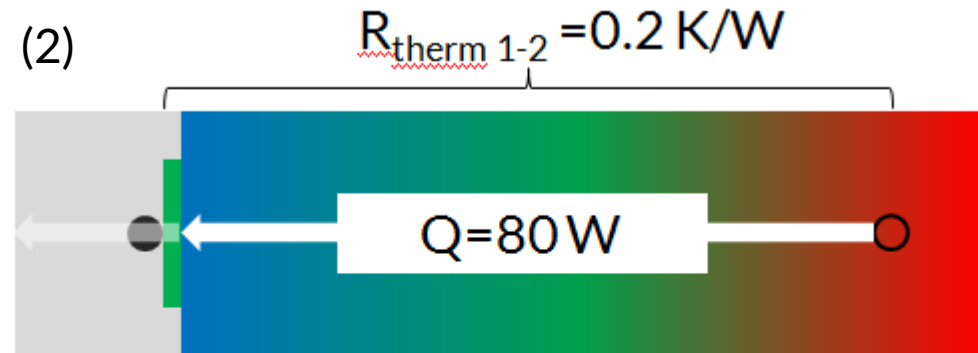
(1)



$T_1 = 25 \text{ C}$

$T_2 = ? \text{ C}$

(2)



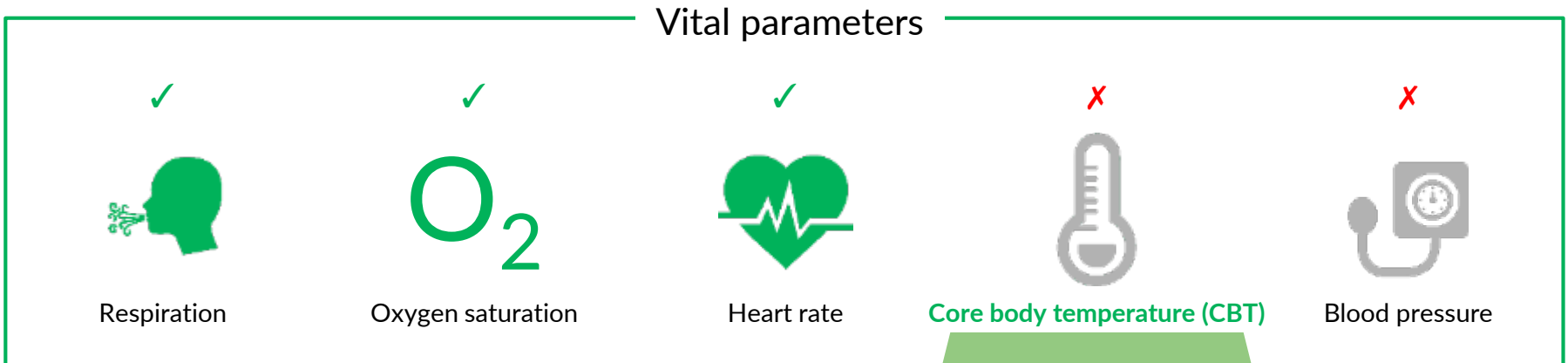
$T_1 = 25 \text{ C}$

$T_2 = 36 \text{ C}$

$\Delta T = Q \times R_{\text{therm } 1-2} = 16 \text{ C}$

Non-invasive core-body temperature measurements

Core Body Temperature is one of the important vital parameters without a solution for being measured



Key problems with current solutions:

- High invasiveness; Low accuracy; Difficult to integrate

Reasons for CBT measurement:

- Preventive health care; Early diagnosis
- Key areas:



Ovulation



Insomnia and
Narcolepsy

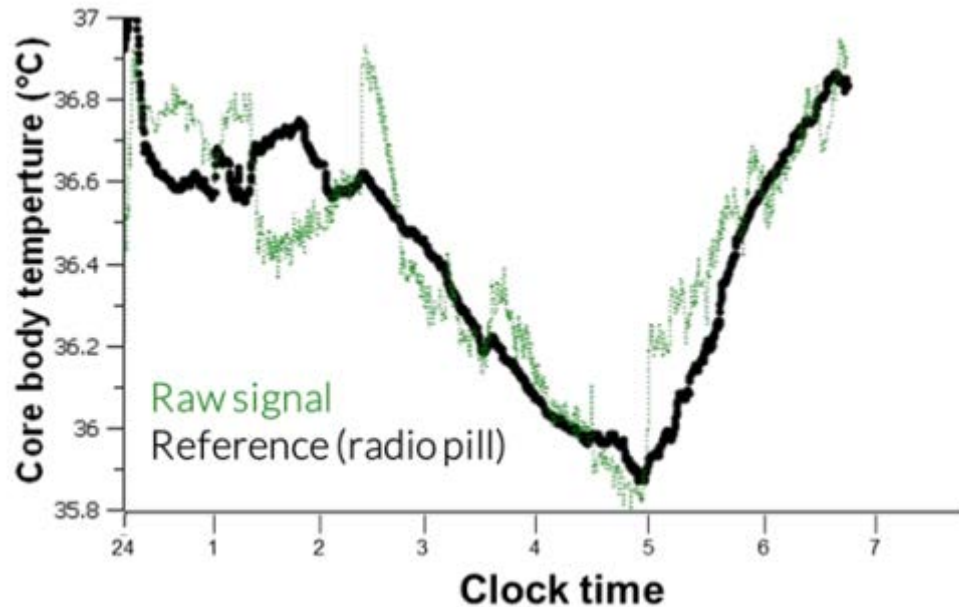


Stress



Alzheimer

greenTEG offers the first ever non-invasive measurement of the Circadian cycle



Battery calorimetry

Battery Calorimetry with gSKIN sensors enables:

- Determination of battery quality
- Life time and aging investigations
- Electrode disbalancing corrections
- Real time control of battery inner temperature



Detect the quality of a battery

- The reformation during charging and discharging of the Li at the electrodes results in an entropic heat release or uptake
- Shape and position of the transition peaks recorded with heat flux sensors gives information's about:
 - Quality of the battery
 - Aging of the battery
 - Real charging stat of the battery
- Helps to prevent:
 - Thermal runaway
 - Electrode disbalancing
 - Fast aging of the battery

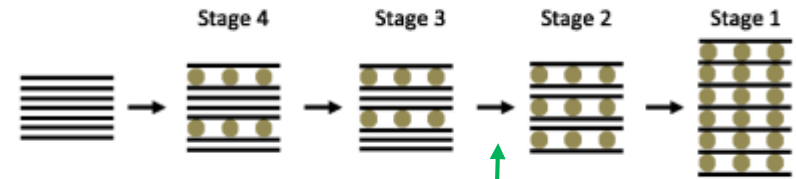
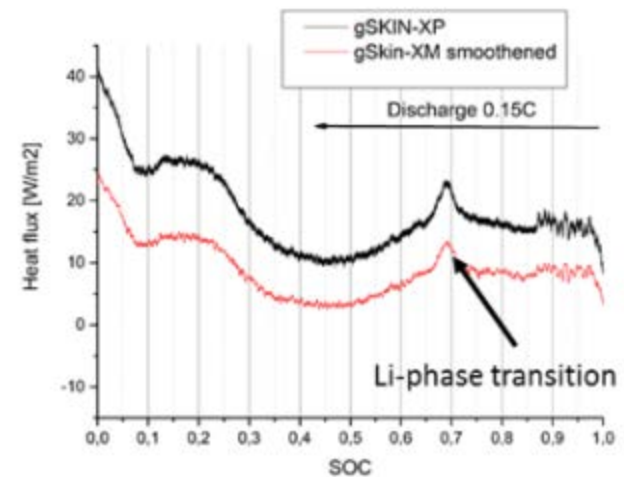


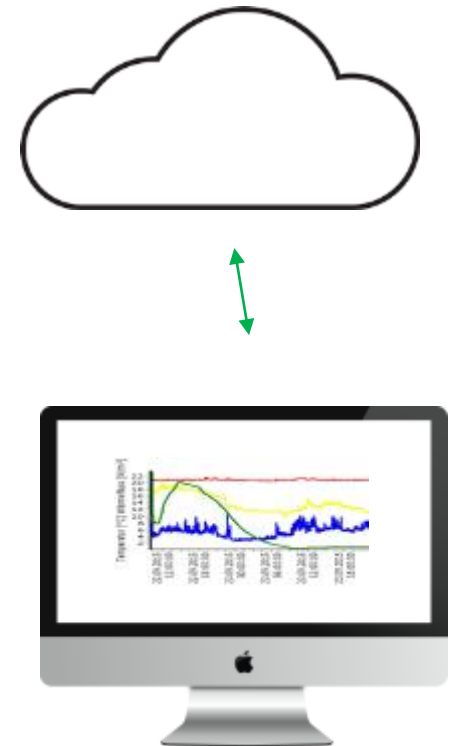
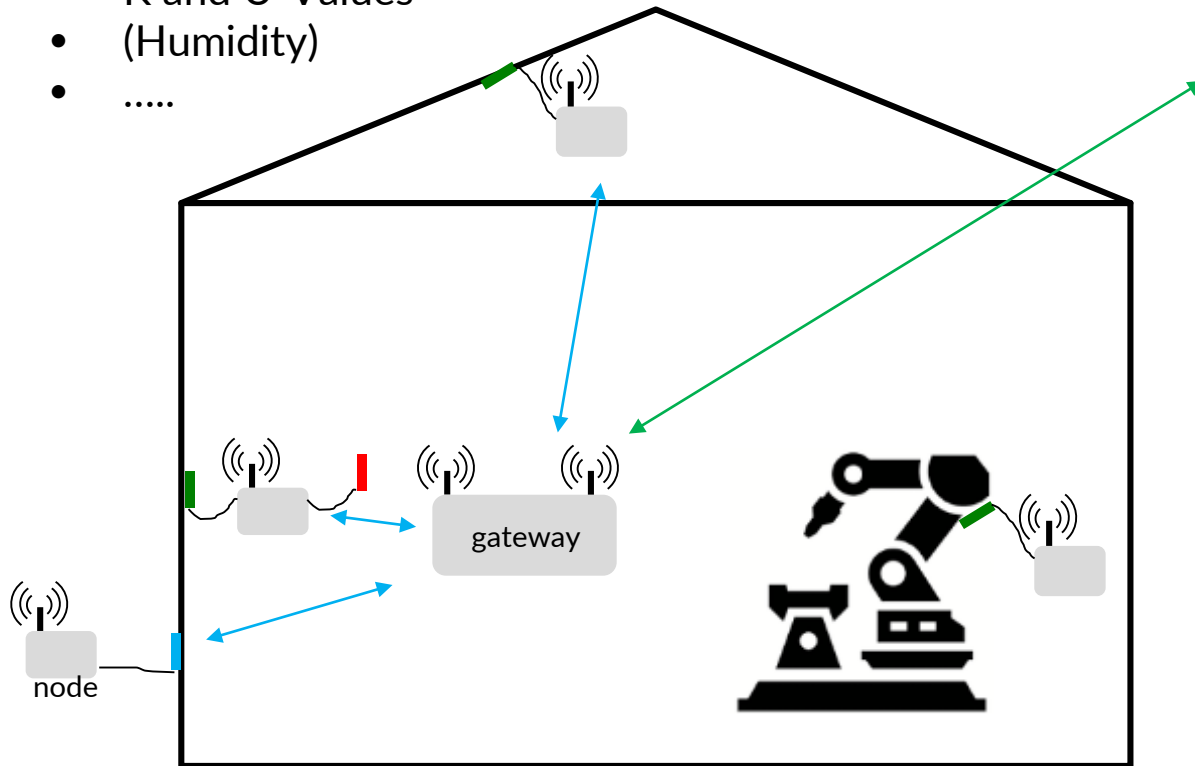
Figure 1 : Model of ion intercalation into graphite by Rüdorff [1]



Position and shape of the Li-ion phase transitions peaks determines the health status of the electrodes and dangerous shifts in its real potentials

Heatflux sensors soon also wireless

- Wireless sensor nodes
- Central gateway to upload data into the Cloud
 - Heat flux
 - Ambient temperature (with low α)
 - Surface temperature
 - K and U-Values
 - (Humidity)
 -



Conclusions

- Temperature is an important parameter
- However, to understand more about the **dynamic effects** in **thermal system** a combination of the temperature sensor with a **heat flux** sensor is the right solution

Thank you for your attention

Do you see any applications in your area?

Please visit us at our booth.