

# **Measurement of thermal conductivity of phase change materials with Guarded Hot Plate / Heat Flow Meter**

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11/11/2015 – Workshop: Thermal conductivity measurement of PCM

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# Outline

## 1. Stationary measurements

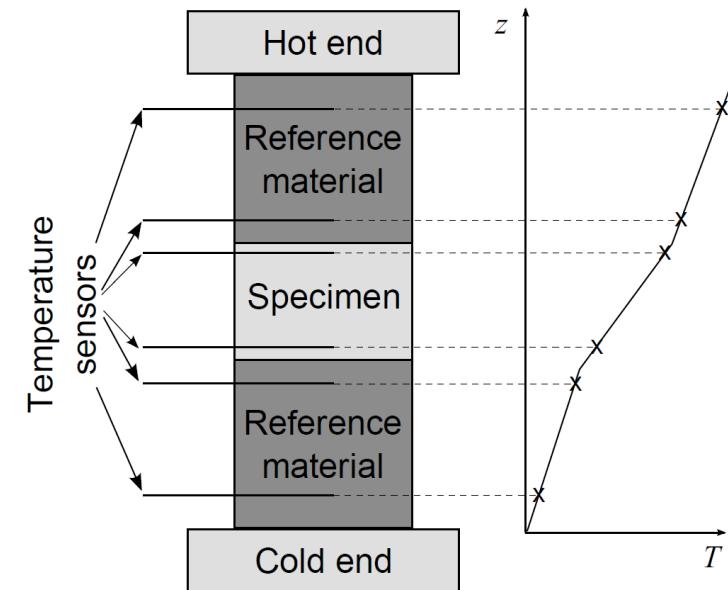
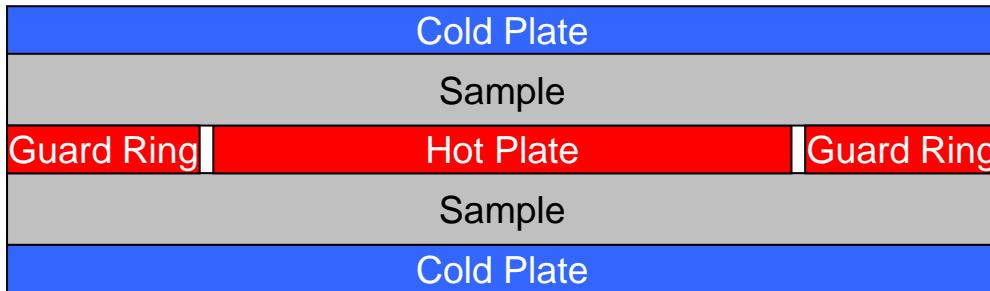
## 2. Problems

- Temperature Intervall
- Convection
- Contact Resistances
- Measurement time

# Measurement of PCM

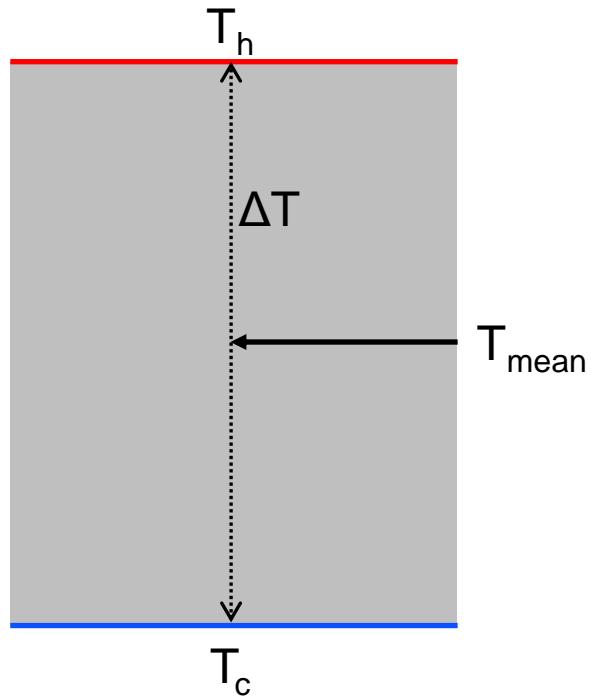
## Stationary Measurements

Guarded Hot Plate, Heat Flow Meter, Cut-Bar Technique



# Measurement of PCM

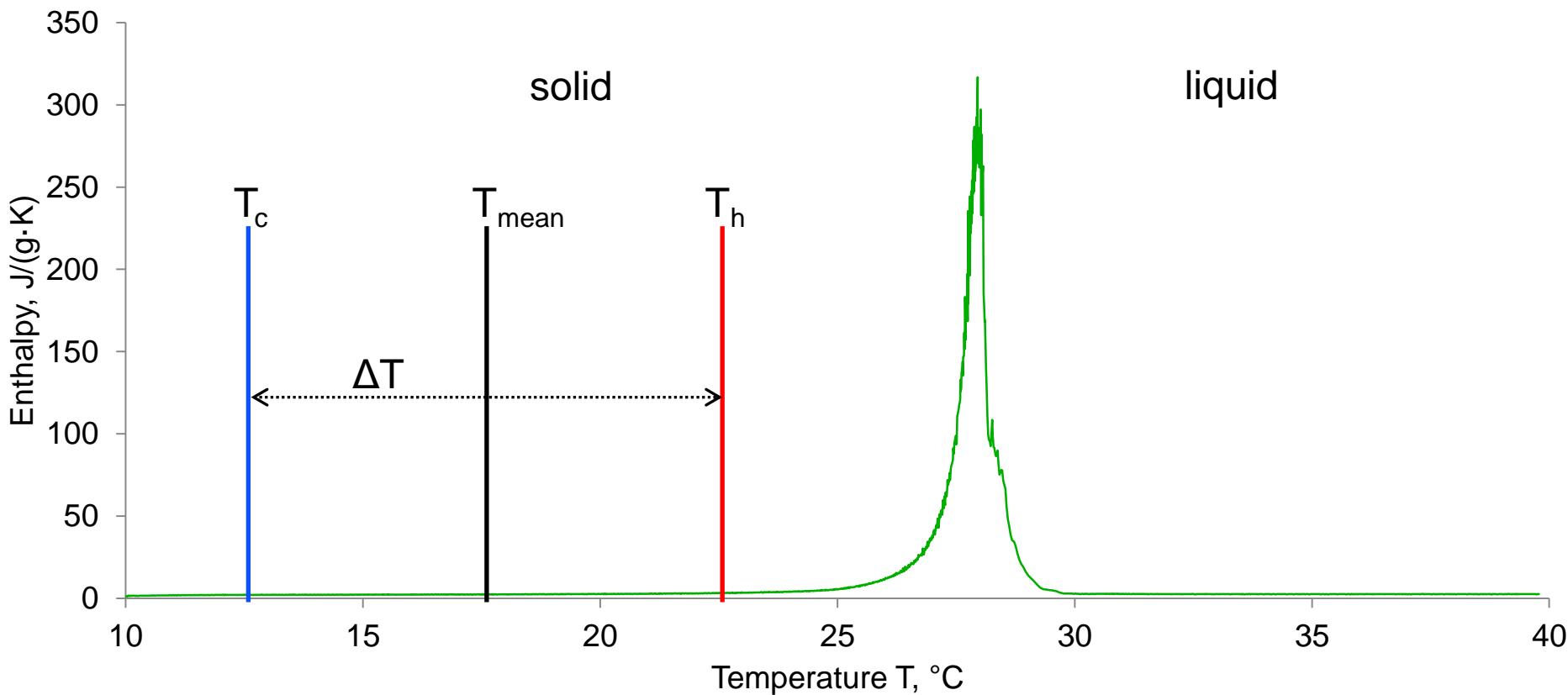
## Stationary Measurements



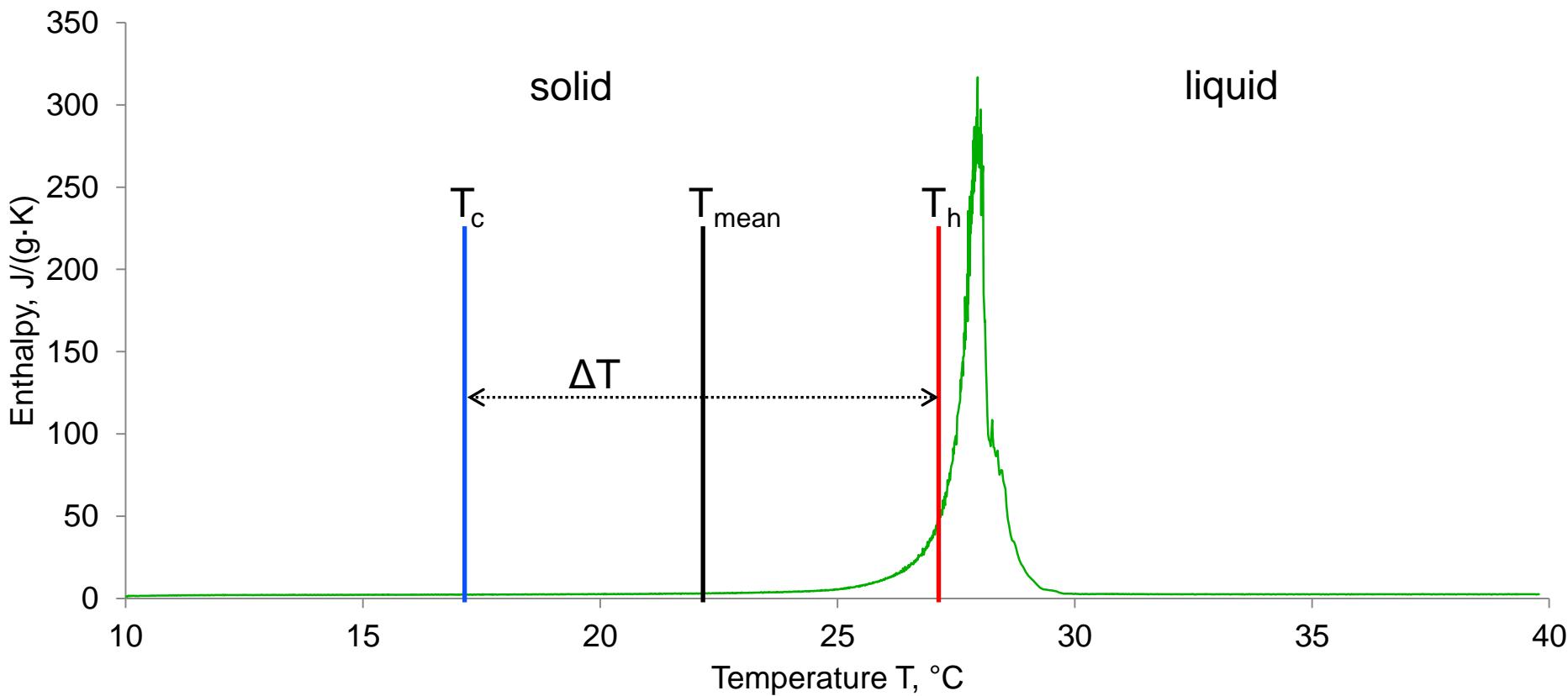
$$\text{Thermal conductivity: } \lambda(T_{mean}) = \frac{P \cdot d}{A \cdot \Delta T}$$

$$\text{Thermal resistance: } R = \frac{d}{\lambda}$$

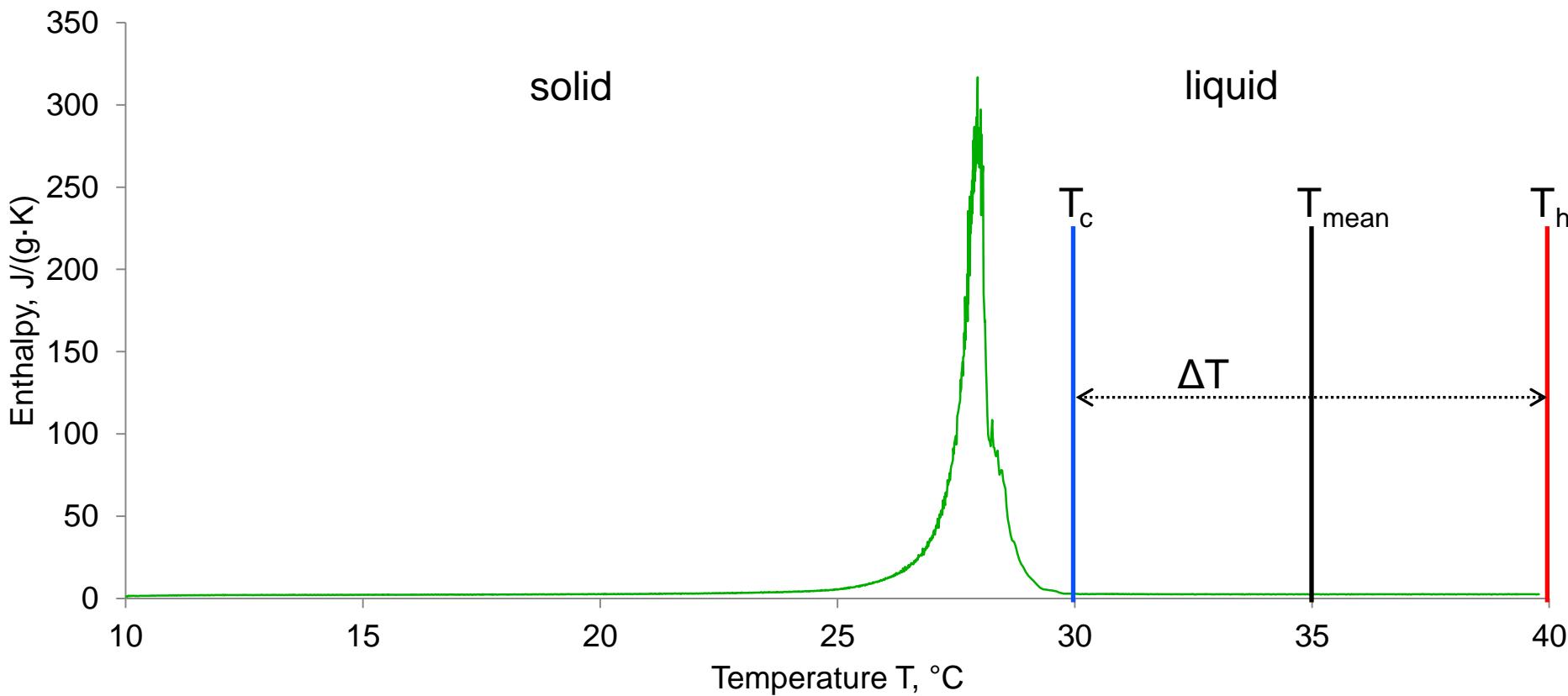
# Measurement of PCM Temperature intervall



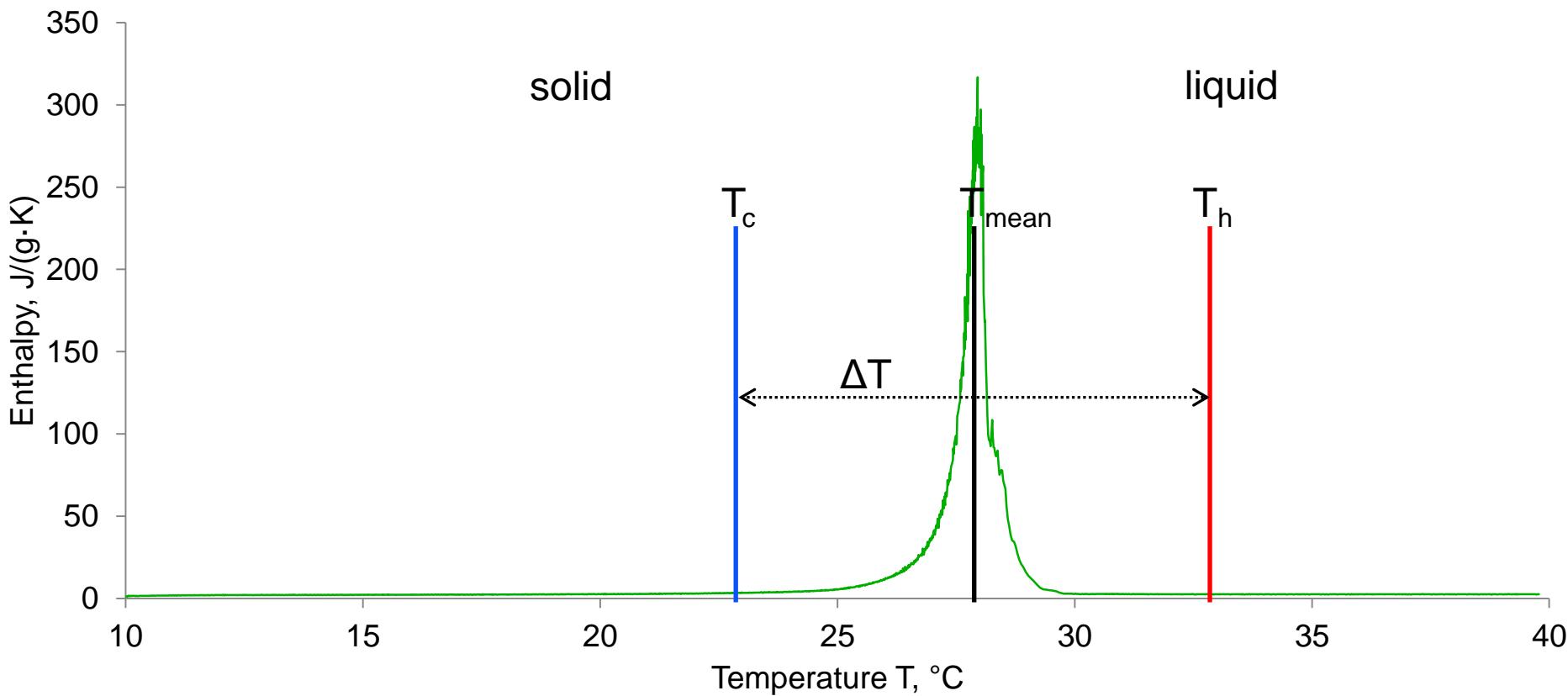
# Measurement of PCM Temperature intervall



# Measurement of PCM Temperature intervall

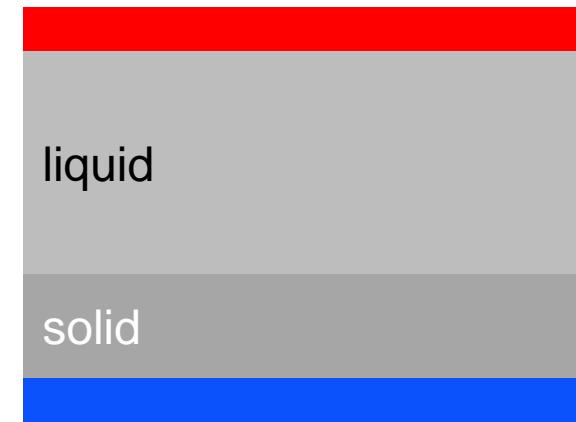
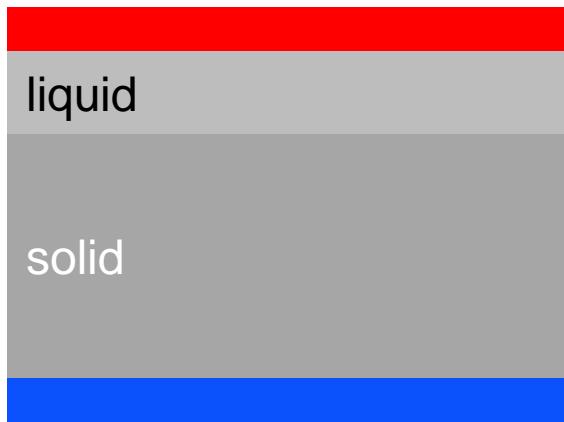


# Measurement of PCM Temperature intervall



# Measurement of PCM

## Both phases

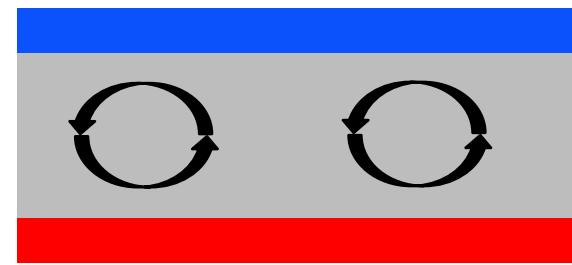
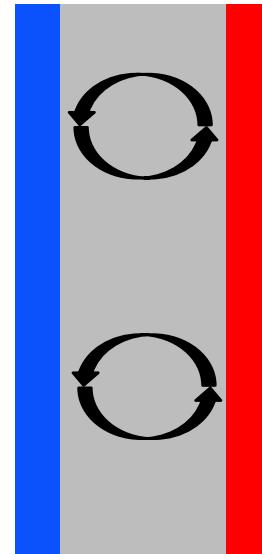
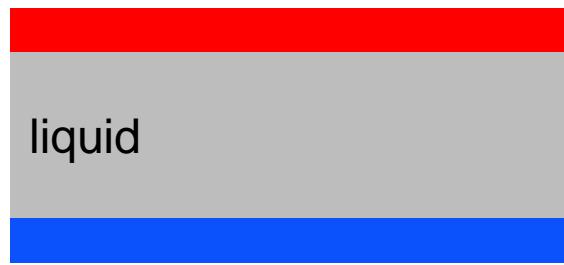


Effective thermal conductivity measured

$$R_{tot} = \frac{d_{liquid}}{\lambda_{liquid}} + \frac{d_{solid}}{\lambda_{solid}}$$

# Measurement of PCM

## Convection in the liquid phase



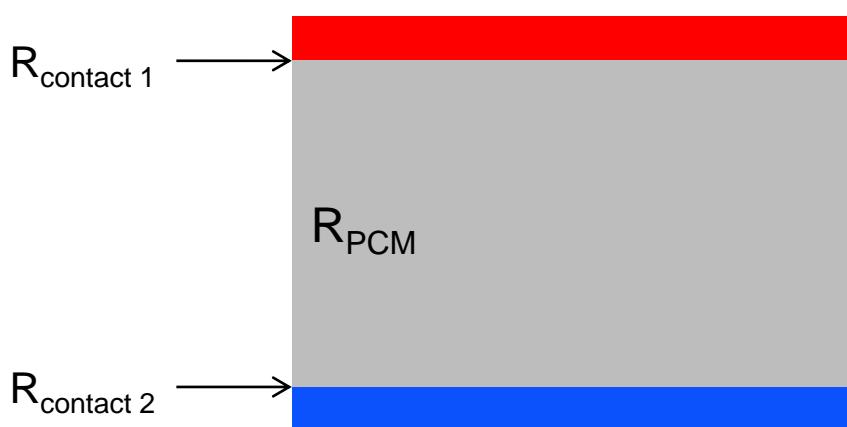
Convection changes the measured effective  $\lambda$  of the liquid phase.

# Measurement of PCM

## Thermal contact resistances

$\lambda$  (PCM) typically around 0.1 to 0.6 W/(mK)

→ contact resistances between sample and apparatus' plates may have to be considered



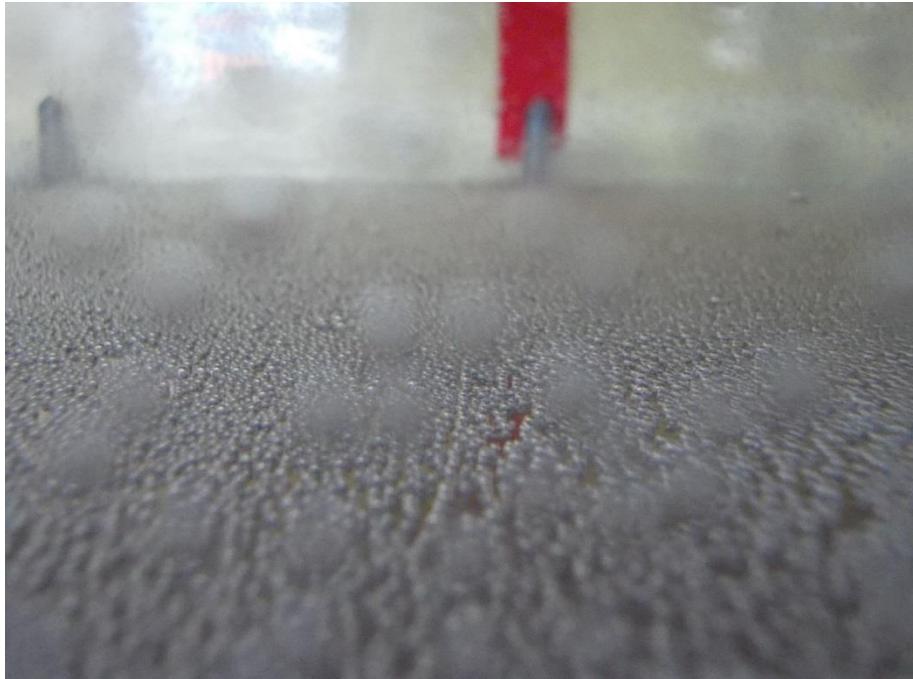
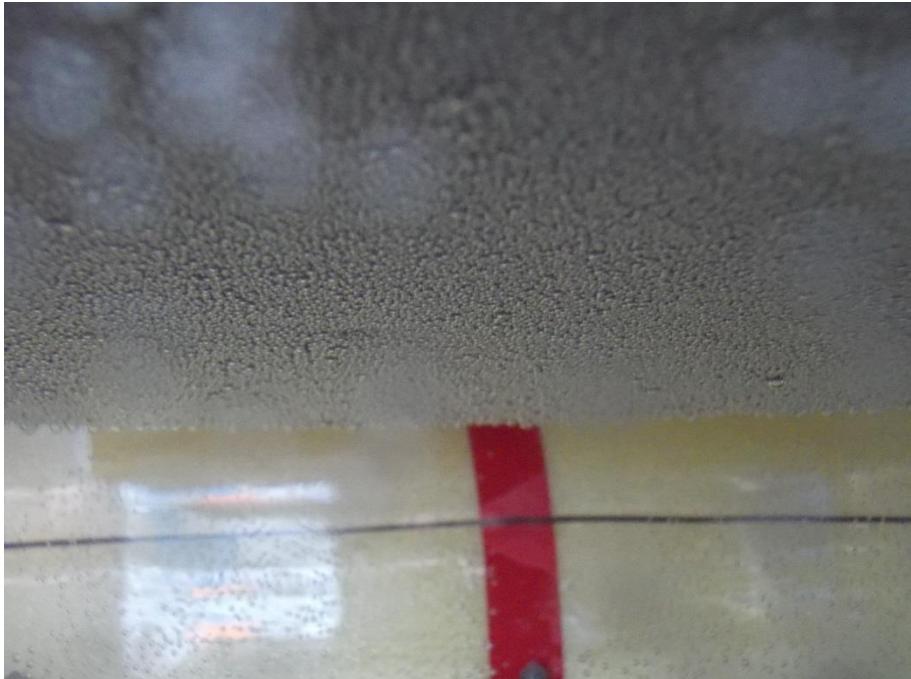
$$R_{tot} = R_{PCM} + R_{contact\ 1} + R_{contact\ 2}$$

$$R = \frac{d}{\lambda}$$

# Measurement of PCM

## Thermal contact resistances

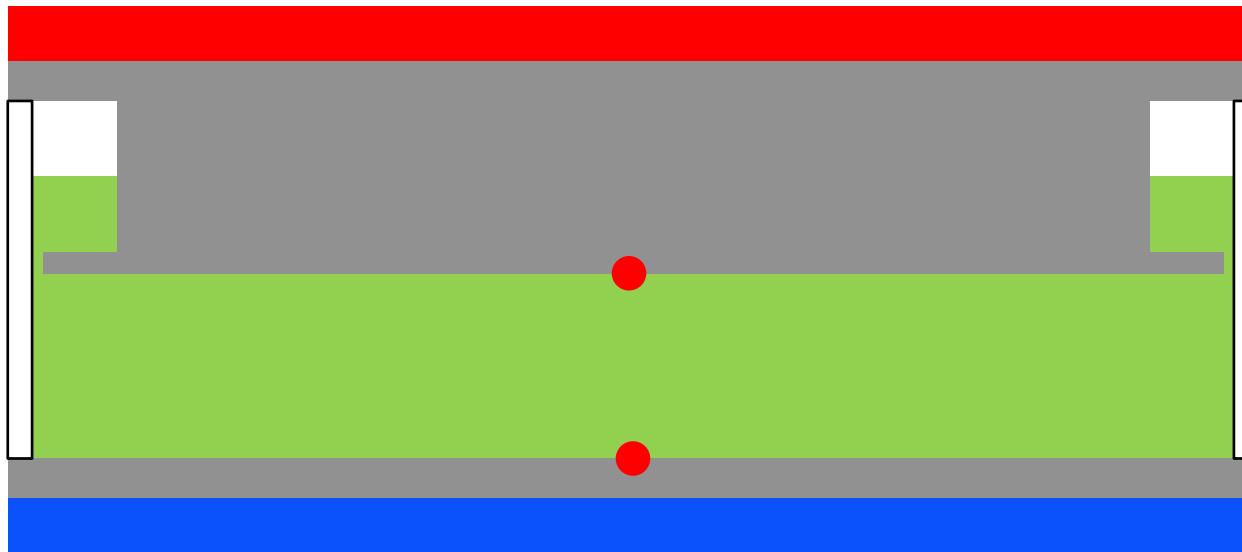
Gas bubbles at the top and bottom surface



# Measurement of PCM

## Sample holder

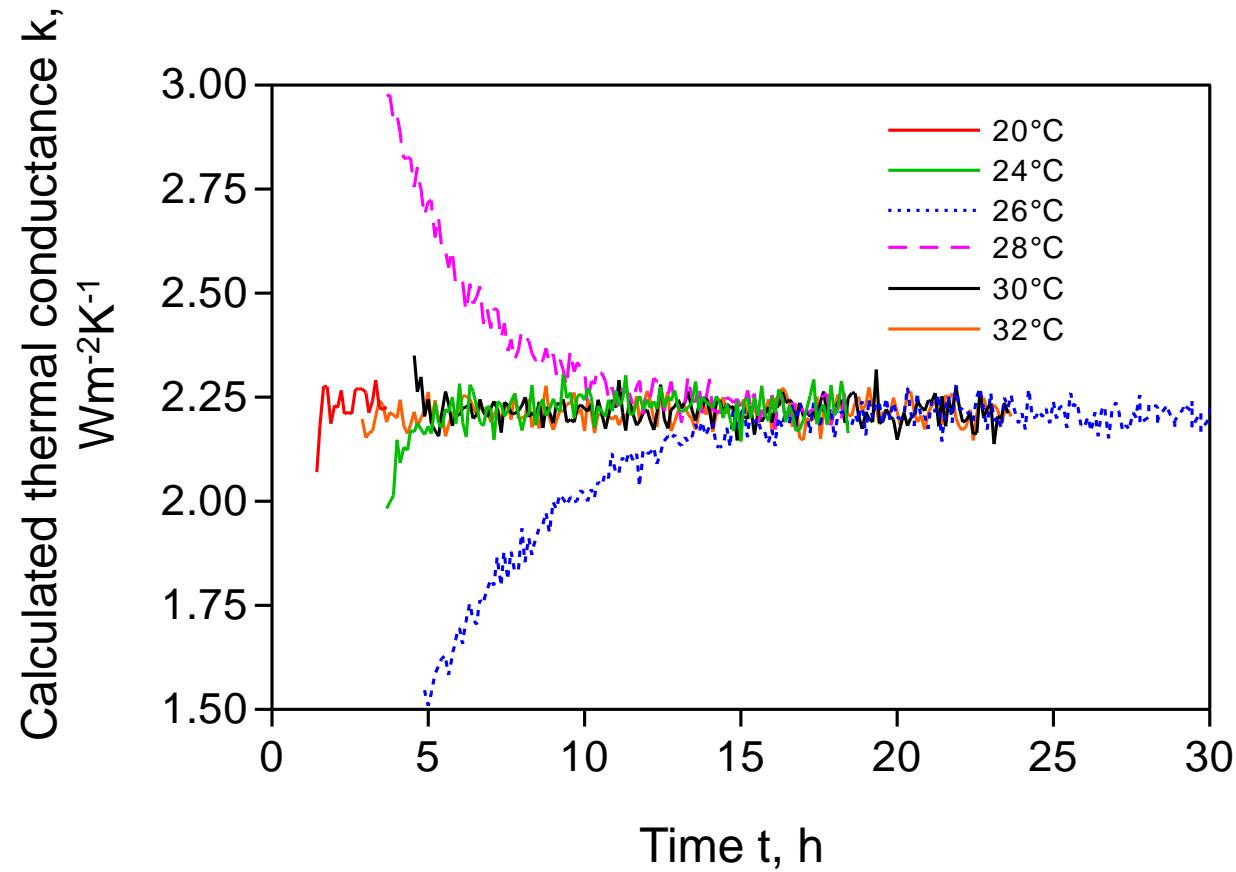
Sample holder with additional space for expansion



# Measurement of PCM

## Time of measurement

Measurement in the phase change region very time consuming (PCM ~ 27°C).



# Measurement of PCM

## Measurement of composites

Stationary methods (mostly) have the advantage of one directional heat flow over a larger area.

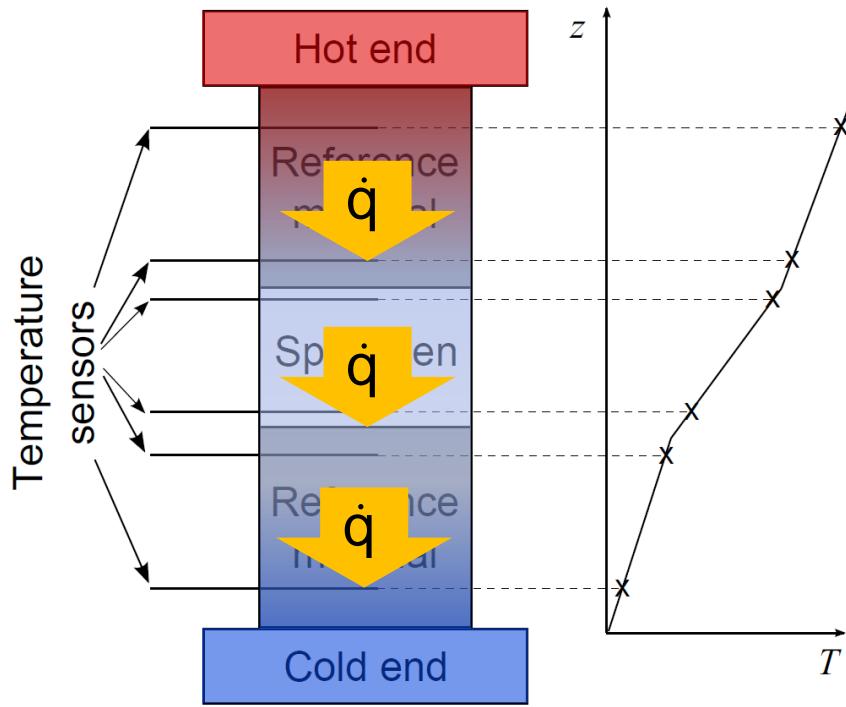
This allows for measurement of:

- Samples with anisotropic thermal conductivity
- Composites (where larger areas need to be measured)

# Measurement of PCM

Compacted expanded graphite with RT80HC

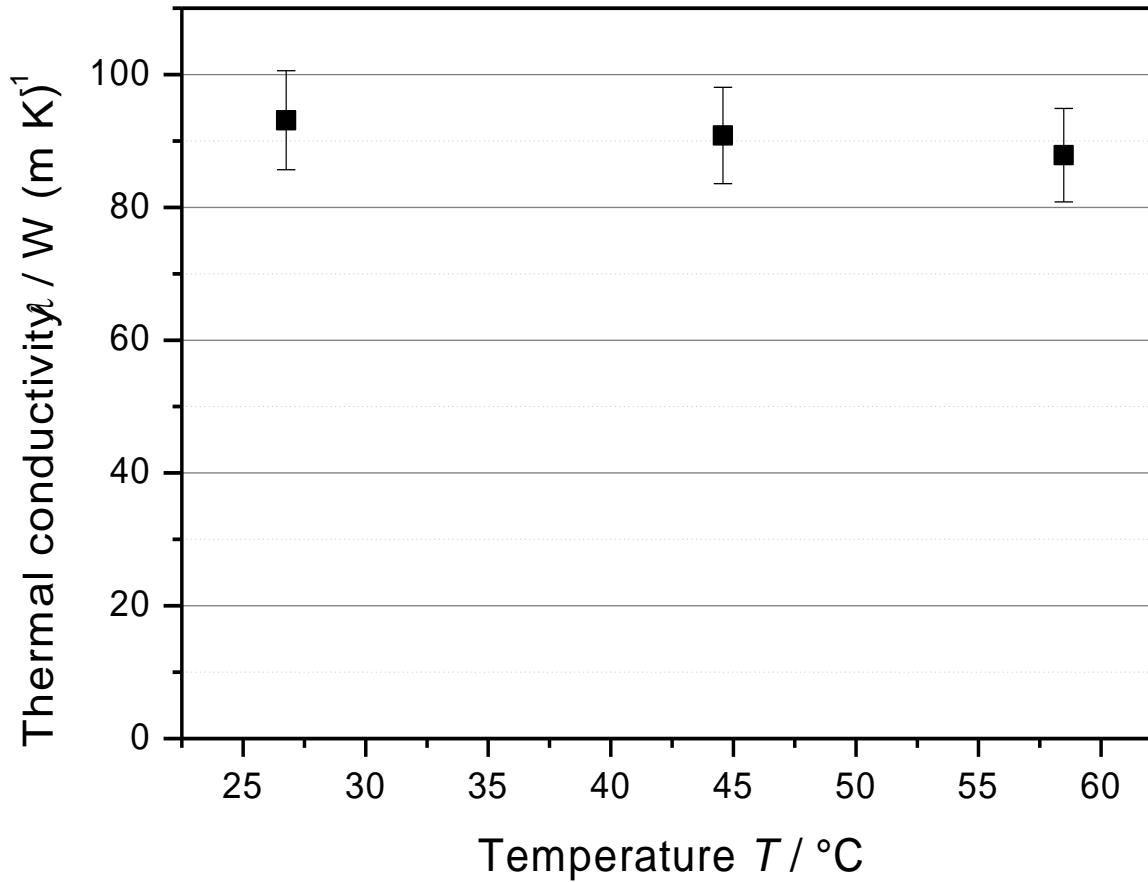
Measurement of thermal conductivity of  
medium sized solid samples



# Measurement of PCM

Compacted expanded graphite with RT80HC

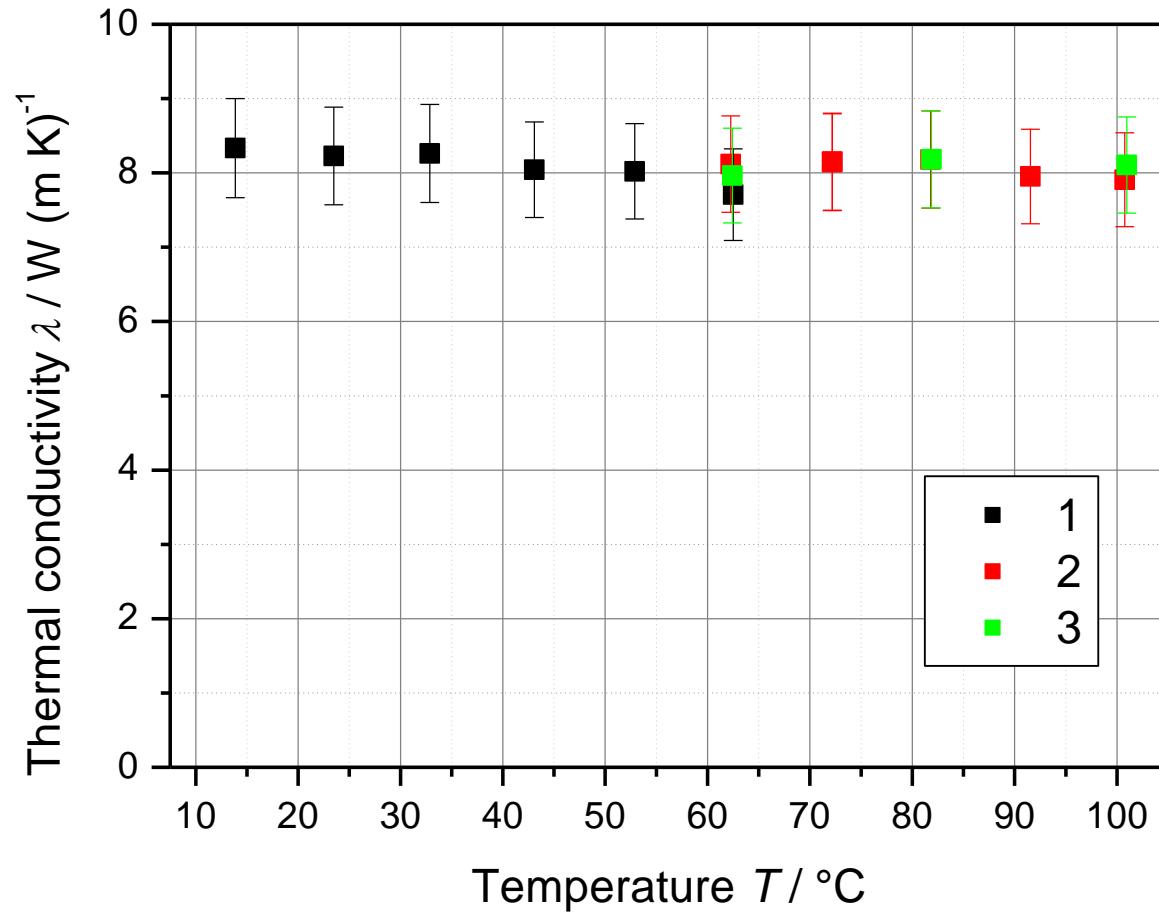
Measurement perpendicular to the direction of compression



# Measurement of PCM

Compacted expanded graphite with RT80HC

In direction of compression



**Thank you for your attention**

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