



Objectives and Activities of the Thermophysics Working Group within GEFTA

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Thermophysics Working Group



- Scientific organisation
- Working area: Determination of thermophysical properties

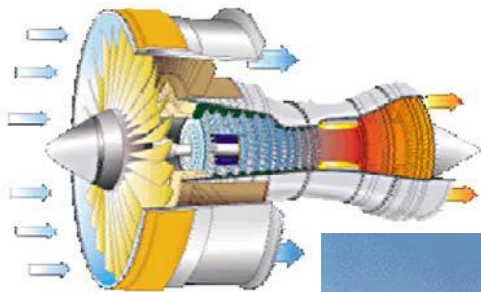
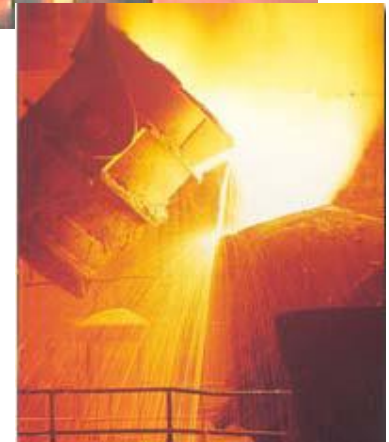
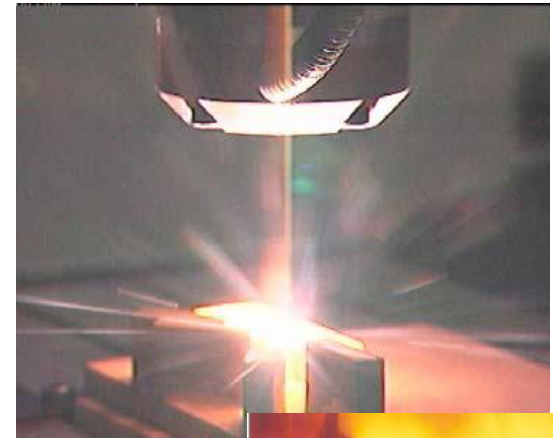
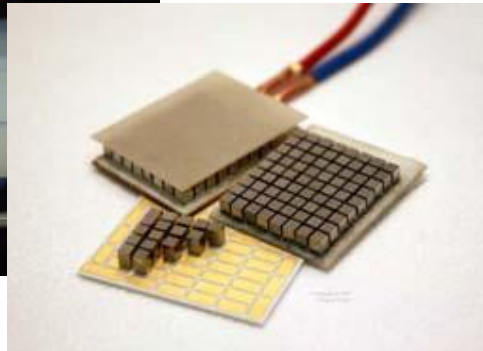
*thermal conductivity, thermal diffusivity
specific heat
thermal expansion
infrared-optical properties*

- Forum for discussion and exchange of experience

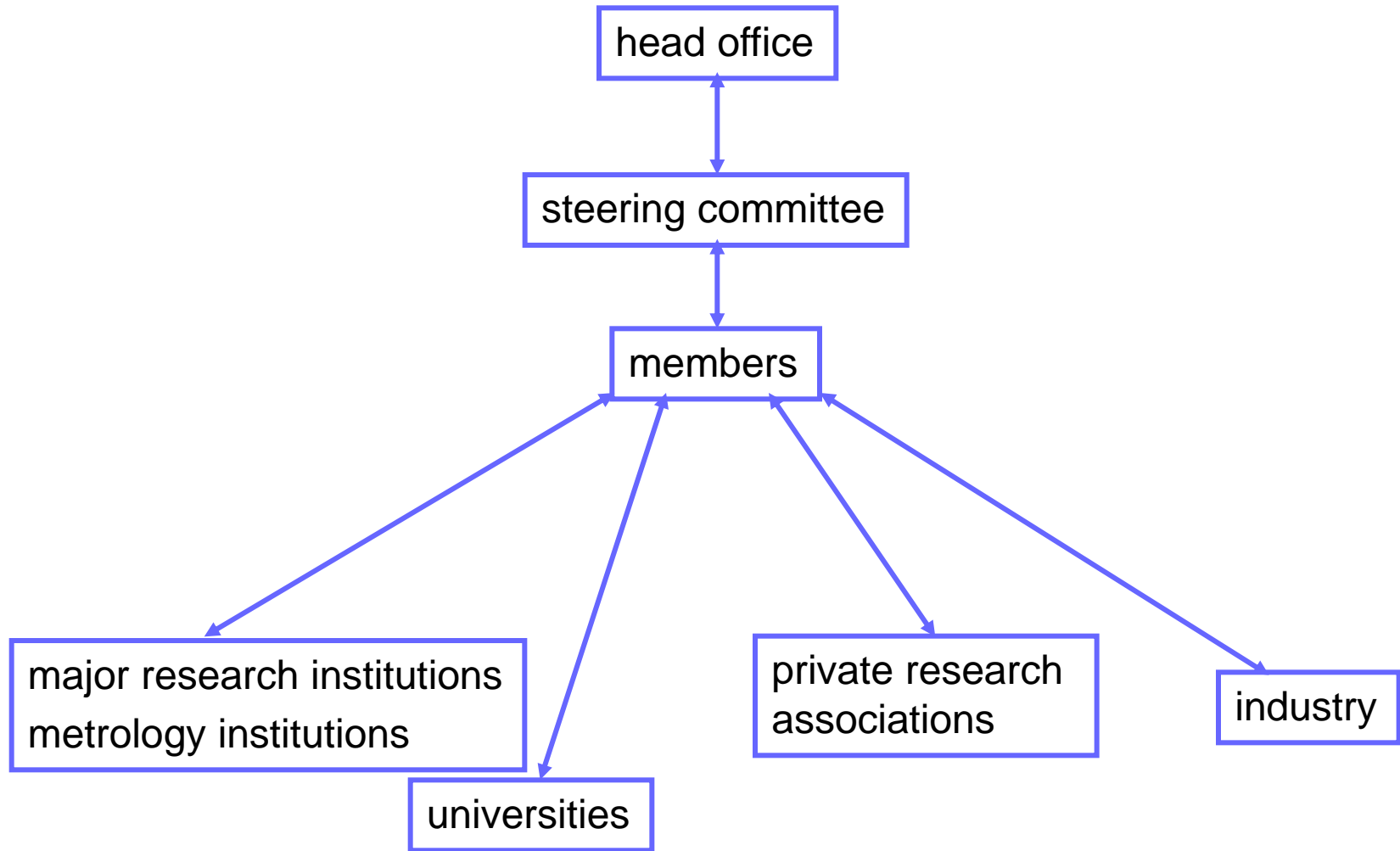
*Comparison of measuring methods
Organisation and performance of intercomparisons
Certification of reference materials
Agreements on co-operation and joint projects*



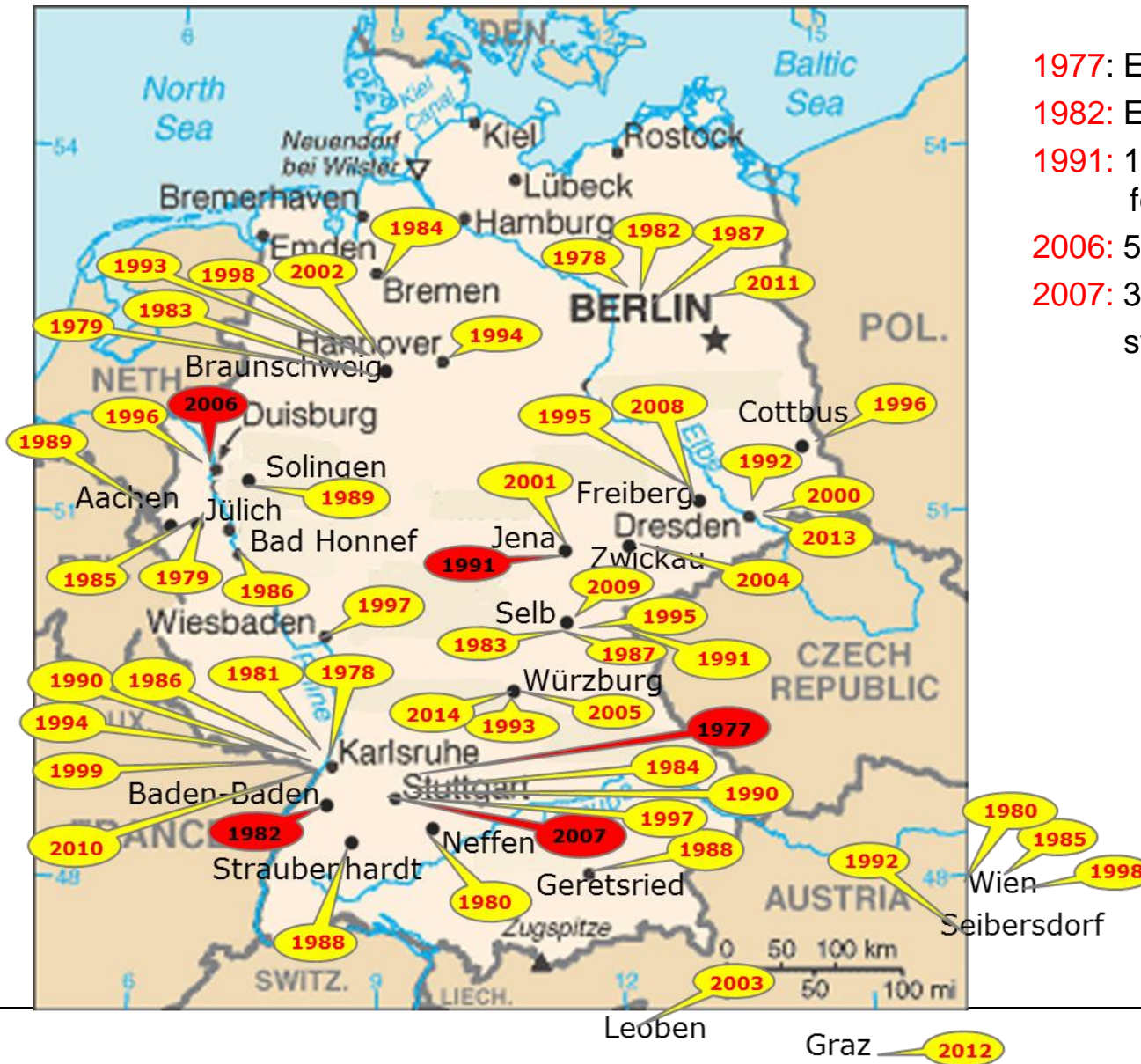
Expertise in Thermophysics



Organisation



Annual meetings of the thermophysics working group



- 1977: Establishment of the AKT
- 1982: ECTP in Baden-Baden
- 1991: 1st meeting in the newly formed German States
- 2006: 50th meeting of the AKT
- 2007: 30. anniversary symposium in Stuttgart



Intercomparisons especially offer the following capabilities:

- Verification of the instrument calibration
- Verification of the uncertainty budget
- Identification of influences as for specific materials (unrecognised systematic deviations)
- Examination of geometry influences (i. e. thin layers)
- Examination of material-specific influences
- Evaluation of realistic values for:
 - *Efficiency of methods*
 - *Variations and deviations due to material*
- Qualification of reference materials

Comparability and repeatability for materials of practical relevance

Reference materials and intercomparisons



Material	$T_{\min}-T_{\max}$ (°C)	$\lambda_{\min}-\lambda_{\max}$ W/(m*K)	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	
			Silicium-Karbid [1] 0-1600 0,8 - 0,2																
Stahl 1.4970 [2] 0 -1000 13 -28																			
Keramik Auswahl Cordierit, Dykosint, CaTiO ₃																			
Cordierit (Höchst-Ceramtec) [3] 0 - 1000 1 - 4																			
Glas BK7 ^{*)} -40 - 200 1,0 - 1,2																			
PMMA (Plexiglas) ^{*)} [5] -60 - 80 0,19 - 0,2																			
Stahl 1.4970 (Wiederholung) [6]																			
Emissionsgrad-Referenzlack [7] 20 - 1200 $\epsilon = \text{ca.}0,9$																			

^{*)} Externes Programm unter Teilnahme von Mitgliedern des Arbeitskreises [4]

Intercomparisons

Ongoing Intercomparisons

- Dilatometry (Si_3N_4 , Al_2O_3 , Ni-Alloy)
- Thermal conductivity Cu-Alloy
- Thermal conductivity Calciumsilicate
- Emissivity of thermal paints

Completed Intercomparisons

- Austenitic nickel chromium steel (2000-2002)
- Crown borosilikatglass BK7 (2001)
- PMMA (2002)

PMMA, 2002 (Plexiglass Type GS; Degussa Plexiglas GmbH)



Determined thermophysical property: thermal conductivity, temperature: -70 °C to +80 °C

participating laboratories:

AIT Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH (Wien, Österreich)
BASF AG (Ludwigshafen, Deutschland)
Brandenburgische Technische Universität Cottbus (BTU, Deutschland)
Eidgenössisches Materialprüfungs- und Forschungsanstalt (Dübendorf, Schweiz)
Forschungsinstitut für Wärmeschutz e. V. (FIW, München, Deutschland)
Fraunhofer-Institut für Bauphysik (IBP, Stuttgart, Deutschland)
Institut für Begutachtung und Überwachung von Baustoffen GmbH (Herzogenrath, Deutschland)
Institut für Fenstertechnik e. V. (Rosenheim, Deutschland)
Laboratoire de Technologie Industrielles Henri Tudor (Luxemburg)
Materialforschungs- und Prüfanstalt (MPW, Weimar, Deutschland)
Materialprüfungsamt NRW (MPA NRW, Dortmund, Deutschland)
Materialforschungs- und Versuchsanstalt (Neuwied, Deutschland)
National Physical Laboratory (NPL, Teddington, Großbritannien)
Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB, Deutschland)
Saint-Gobain Isover G + H AG (Ladenburg, Deutschland)
Taurus Instruments GmbH (Weimar, Deutschland)
Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg (Deutschland)

Publication: International Journal of Thermophysics, Vol. 25, No. 5, September 2004
Intercomparison of Measurements of the Thermophysical Properties of Polymethyl Methacrylate
S. Rudtsch, U. Hammerschmidt

Thermophysical measurands and methods

- Thermal conductivity and thermal diffusivity

$$\vec{q} = -\lambda \cdot \nabla T \qquad a = \frac{\lambda}{\rho \cdot c_p}$$

- Heat capacity and enthalpy changes

$$c_p = \frac{1}{m} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial T} \right)_p \qquad \Delta H = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{dH}{dT} dT$$

- Infrared-optical properties

$$\varepsilon(\lambda, T) = \frac{I_{\text{Oberfläche}}(\lambda, T)}{I_{\text{schwarzer Strahler}}(\lambda, T)}$$

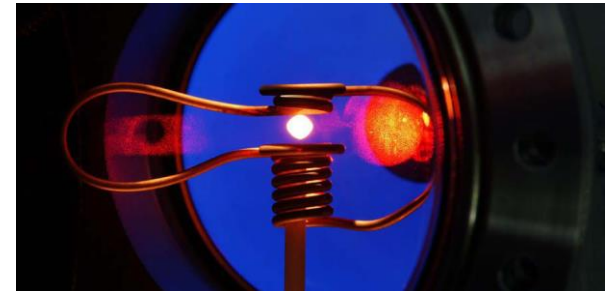
- Thermal expansion

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{l_0} \left(\frac{dl}{dT} \right)_p$$

Experts within the working group

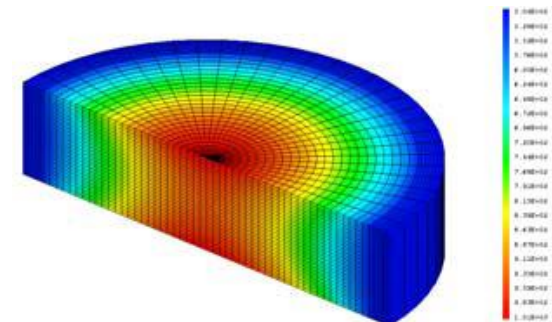
Summary

- there is lot of knowledge in the mind of scientists members of the thermophysics working group
- Annual meetings provide the possibility for discussion (attractive for early stage researches!)
- Intercomparisons organized by the thermophysics working group could improve the own expertise
- Next meeting will be Berlin at the PTB, 24.-25.03.2011



Further information:

www.ak-thermophysik.de



Contact - Steering Committee



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