



Designation: C1130 – 17

Standard Practice for Calibration of Thin Heat Flux Transducers¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1130; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice, in conjunction with either Test Method C177, C518, C1114, or C1363, establishes procedures for the calibration of heat flux transducers that are dimensionally thin in comparison to their planar dimensions.

1.1.1 The thickness of the heat flux transducer shall be less than 30 % of the narrowest planar dimension of the heat flux transducer.

1.2 This practice describes techniques for determining the sensitivity, S , of a heat flux transducer when subjected to one dimensional heat flow normal to the planar surface or when installed in a building application.

1.3 This practice shall be used in conjunction with Practice C1046 and Practice C1155 when performing in-situ measurements of heat flux on opaque building components. This practice is comparable, but not identical, to the calibration techniques described in ISO 9869-1.

1.4 This practice is not intended to determine the sensitivity of heat flux transducers used as components of heat flow meter apparatus, as in Test Method C518, or used for in-situ industrial applications, as covered in Practice C1041.

1.5 The text of this standard references notes and footnotes which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of the standard.

1.6 *Units*—The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.7 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.8 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standard-*

ization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

C168 Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation

C177 Test Method for Steady-State Heat Flux Measurements and Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Guarded-Hot-Plate Apparatus

C518 Test Method for Steady-State Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Heat Flow Meter Apparatus

C1041 Practice for In-Situ Measurements of Heat Flux in Industrial Thermal Insulation Using Heat Flux Transducers

C1044 Practice for Using a Guarded-Hot-Plate Apparatus or Thin-Heater Apparatus in the Single-Sided Mode

C1046 Practice for In-Situ Measurement of Heat Flux and Temperature on Building Envelope Components

C1114 Test Method for Steady-State Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Thin-Heater Apparatus

C1155 Practice for Determining Thermal Resistance of Building Envelope Components from the In-Situ Data

C1363 Test Method for Thermal Performance of Building Materials and Envelope Assemblies by Means of a Hot Box Apparatus

2.2 ISO Standards:³

ISO 9869-1 Thermal insulation – Building elements – In-situ measurement of thermal resistance and thermal transmittance – Part 1: Heat flow meter method

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms relating to thermal insulating materials, see Terminology C168.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.30 on Thermal Measurement.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.

3.2.1 *mask*—material (or materials) having the same, or nearly the same, thermal properties and thickness surrounding the heat flux transducer thereby promoting one-dimensional heat flow through the heat flux transducer.

3.2.2 *R-squared* (R^2)—coefficient of determination (also known as “goodness of fit”) is a statistical measure of how close the data are to the fitted line.

3.2.3 *sensitivity*—the ratio of the electrical output of the heat flux transducer to the heat flux passing through the device when measured under steady-state heat flow.

3.2.4 *test stack*—a layer or a series of layers of material put together to comprise a test sample (for example, a roof system containing a membrane, an insulation, and a roof deck).

3.3 Symbols:

3.3.1 E —measured HFT output voltage, V.

3.3.2 q —steady-state heat flux, W/m^2 (Btu/h-ft²).

3.3.3 S —sensitivity, $V/(W/m^2)$ ($V/(Btu/h-ft^2)$).

3.3.4 u_c —combined standard uncertainty, V.

3.3.5 u_I —standard uncertainty of the regression coefficients, V.

3.3.6 u_2 —standard uncertainty for replicate measurements, V.

3.3.7 u_3 —standard uncertainty for the measurement, V.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 This practice presents three techniques for the laboratory calibration of heat flux transducers **(1)**⁴: (1) ideally guarded; (2) embedded; and, (3) surface mounted. These techniques establish a hierarchy defined by the extent that the assumption of one-dimensional heat flow is satisfied **(1)**.

4.1.1 The ideally-guarded technique places the heat flux transducer (HFT) in a test stack consisting of homogeneous, thermally characterized materials that promotes one-dimensional heat flow normal to the planar dimensions of the HFT. The results of this technique provide a baseline calibration for the HFT.

4.1.2 The embedded technique places the HFT within a test stack consisting of material layers identical, or comparable to, the building construction to be studied under application.

4.1.3 The surface mounted calibration, which is the most complex, places the HFT on the external surface of a test stack and incorporates environmental effects that cause lateral heat flow in the locality of the HFT.

4.2 The calibration results are intended for use with Practice **C1046** to measure in-situ the heat flux through opaque building components and with Practice **C1155** for the subsequent analysis of the measurement data. The intended application of the HFT is used to determine the appropriate calibration technique **(2)**.

4.2.1 If the HFT is to be embedded in the building envelope, the HFT shall be calibrated in a test stack of materials that simulate the surrounding construction materials.

⁴ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the references at the end of this standard.

4.2.2 If the HFT is to be surface mounted on the building envelope construction, the HFT shall be calibrated using a hot box that is oriented similarly (horizontal, vertical, or inclined) as the measurement site.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The application of HFTs and temperature sensors to building envelopes provide in-situ data for evaluating the thermal performance of an opaque building component under actual environmental conditions, as described in Practices **C1046** and **C1155**. These applications require calibration of the HFTs at levels of heat flux and temperature consistent with end-use conditions.

5.2 This practice provides calibration procedures for the determination of the heat flux transducer sensitivity, S , that relates the HFT voltage output, E , to a known input value of heat flux, q .

5.2.1 The applied heat flux, q , shall be obtained from steady-state tests conducted in accordance with either Test Method **C177**, **C518**, **C1363**, or **C1114**.

5.2.2 The resulting voltage output, E , of the heat flux transducer is measured directly using (auxiliary) readout instrumentation connected to the electrical output leads of the sensor.

NOTE 1—A heat flux transducer (see also Terminology **C168**) is a thin stable substrate having a low mass in which a temperature difference across the thickness of the device is measured with thermocouples connected electrically in series (that is, a thermopile). Commercial HFTs typically have a central sensing region, a surrounding guard, and an integral temperature sensor that are contained in a thin durable enclosure. Practice **C1046**, Appendix X2 includes detailed descriptions of the internal constructions of two types of HFTs.

5.3 The HFT sensitivity depends on several factors including, but not limited to, size, thickness, construction, temperature, applied heat flux, and application conditions including adjacent material characteristics and environmental effects.

5.4 The subsequent conversion of the HFT voltage output to heat flux under application conditions requires (1) a standardized technique for determining the HFT sensitivity for the application of interest; and, (2) a comprehensive understanding of the factors affecting its output as described in Practice **C1046**.

5.5 The installation of a HFT potentially changes the local thermal resistance of the test artifact and the resulting heat flow differs from that for the undisturbed building component. The following techniques have been used to compensate for this effect.

5.5.1 Ensure that the installation is adequately guarded **(3)**. In some cases, an assumption is made that the change in thermal resistance is negligible, particularly for very thin HFTs with a large surrounding guard, or is incalculable **(1)**.

5.5.2 For the embedded configuration, analytical and numerical methods have been used to account for the disturbance of the heat flux due to the presence of the HFT. Such analyses are outside the scope of this practice but details are available in Refs **(4-8)**.

5.5.3 For the surface-mounted configuration, measurement errors have been quantified by Trethowen (9). Empirical calibrations have also been determined by conducting a series of field calibrations or measurements. Such procedures are outside the scope of this practice but details are available in Orlandi et al. (10) and Desjarlais and Tye (11).

6. Specimen Preparation

6.1 Preparation of the HFT, Test Stack, and Surface-Mounted Installation:

6.1.1 HFT—Verify the electrical continuity of the HFT and temperature sensor. Where auxiliary readout instrumentation, that is, voltmeter, recorder, or data acquisition system, is needed, the user shall provide appropriate provision for calibration. The instrumentation shall have a resolution capability of 2 μV.

6.1.2 Test Stack—Place the HFT and temperature sensor in the test stack located within the central metering area of the apparatus plates (Test Methods C177, C518, or C1114).

6.1.3 Surface-Mounted—Place the HFT and temperature sensor in the central location of the metered area of the hot box (Test Method C1363).

6.1.4 Sensor Leads—The sensor output leads shall be placed in grooves or covered to minimize the presence of air gaps in the test stack or surface mounted installation. The HFT need not be physically adhered to the mask or embedding material. Thermally conductive gel or paste is applied, if necessary, to one or both faces of the heat flux transducer to improve the thermal contact.

6.2 Ideally Guarded Configuration (One-dimensional Heat Flow):

6.2.1 Refer to Fig. 1 for an illustration of the ideally-guarded stack configuration.

6.2.2 Calibration of One HFT—Place the HFT and temperature sensor in the center of a guard mask have the same thickness and thermal resistance as the HFT. The outer dimensions of the guard mask shall be the same size as the apparatus plates. Place the HFT/guard assembly between two

layers of high-density fibrous glass insulation board or other homogenous semirigid insulating material. It is recommended that the test stack have the smallest acceptable thickness and thermal resistance to minimize edge effects during testing.

6.2.3 Calibration of multiple HFTs—To determine the sensitivity of multiple small heat flux transducers, replace the HFT/mask layer shown in Fig. 1 with a layer containing an arrangement of HFTs located within the metered area of the apparatus as illustrated in Fig. 2.

NOTE 2—The plate designs of some apparatus utilize a circular geometry.

6.3 Embedded Configuration:

6.3.1 Consult Practice C1046 for details on the installation of the HFT within the building envelope component of interest. Construct the test stack to have the same, or comparable, physical properties as the end-use application replicating the building construction under evaluation. Place the HFT and temperature sensor within the test stack in the same arrangement as intended in the end-use application.

6.3.2 Refer to Fig. 3 for an illustration of an embedded stack configuration placed between the hot and cold apparatus plates. The example in Fig. 3 depicts a case where an HFT is embedded in gypsum wallboard and faces an insulated wall cavity. It is recommended that, when compressible materials are present, rigid spacer stops or other means be utilized to maintain a fixed plate separation during testing.

6.4 Surface-Mounted Configuration:

6.4.1 Consult Practice C1046 for details on the installation of the HFT to the surface of the building envelope component of interest. Attach the HFT and temperature sensor to the surface of a test panel having the same, or comparable, physical properties as the building construction under evaluation replicating the end-use conditions. The test panel shall have the same orientation (horizontal, vertical, or inclined) as the building construction under evaluation.

NOTE 3—Trethowen (12) recommends mounting of the HFT on interior building surfaces. Exterior mounting of the HFT need only be considered

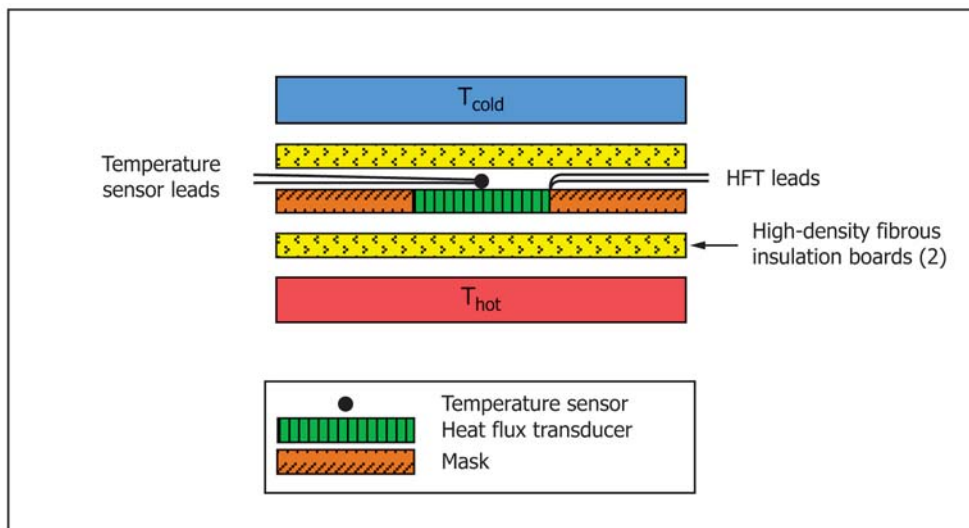


FIG. 1 Ideally Guarded Test Configuration for One HFT (Side View)

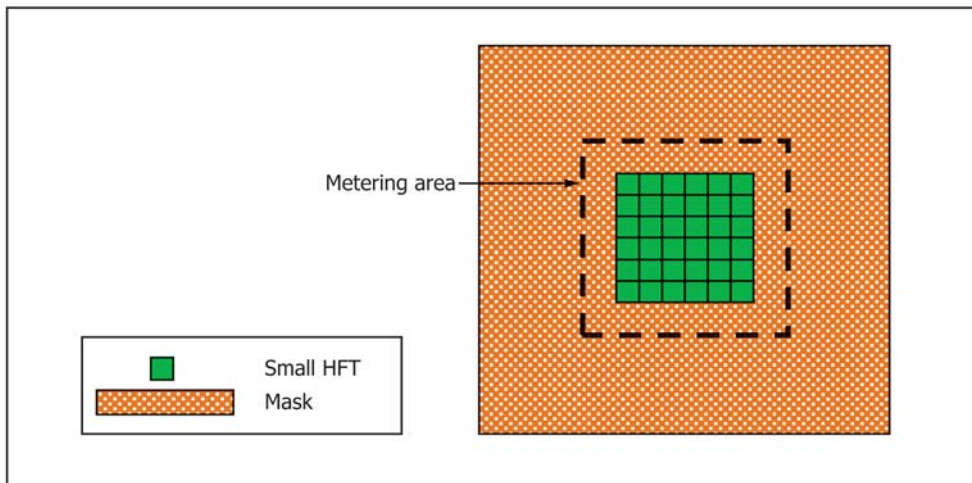


FIG. 2 Calibration of Multiple Small HFTs Evaluated Simultaneously (Top View)

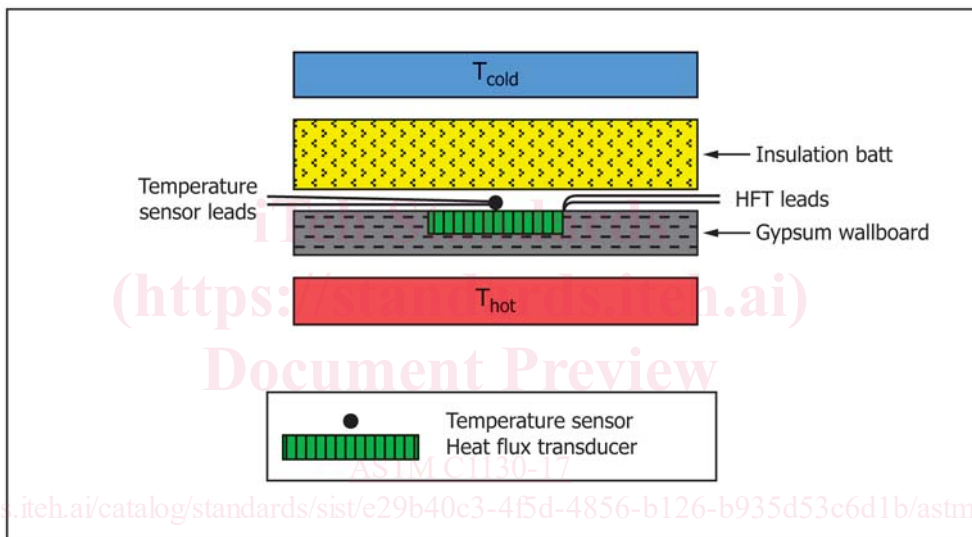


FIG. 3 Test Stack for an HFT Embedded Within an Insulated Wall Cavity (Side View)

if inside mounting is impossible.

6.4.2 It is recommended that a guard mask be placed around the HFT to compensate for local heat flux perturbations caused by the presence of the HFT. The guard mask shall have the same emittance as the HFT. Guidance on the determination of the size of the guard mask is available in Burch et al. (3), van der Graaf (8), and Trethowen (9).

6.4.3 Refer to Fig. 4 for an illustration of a surface-mounted configuration calibrated in a hot box (one chamber not shown). The example in Fig. 4 depicts a case where an HFT (guard mask not shown) is affixed to a homogeneous test specimen of known thermal resistance.

7. Procedure

7.1 Use a guarded-hot-plate, thin-heater, heat-flow-meter, or hot box apparatus to calibrate the HFT/stack assembly and follow the test procedure of either Test Method C177, C518, C1363, or C1114, respectively. For apparatuses that typically

require two specimens follow Practice C1044 for operation of the apparatus in the single-sided mode.

7.2 Install the HFT/test stack assembly in the apparatus and connect the voltage output leads from the HFT(s) and temperature sensor(s) to the appropriate readout instrumentation. The presence of air gaps between the apparatus and test stack shall be minimized by sealing or covering with adhesive tape.

7.3 Consult Annex A1 to select hot and cold test temperatures to cover the appropriate ranges of heat fluxes and temperatures for the calibration. The heat fluxes shall be sufficiently large to limit errors due to the readout instrumentation and shall be similar to anticipated levels of the end-use application.

NOTE 4—For most building applications, a heat flux range from 3 W/m² to 20 W/m² is adequate for calibration of the HFT (ISO 9869-1). A minimum of three levels of heat flux are required to check the linearity response of the HFT. During calibration, it is recommended that bidirectional heat flows through the HFT be investigated.