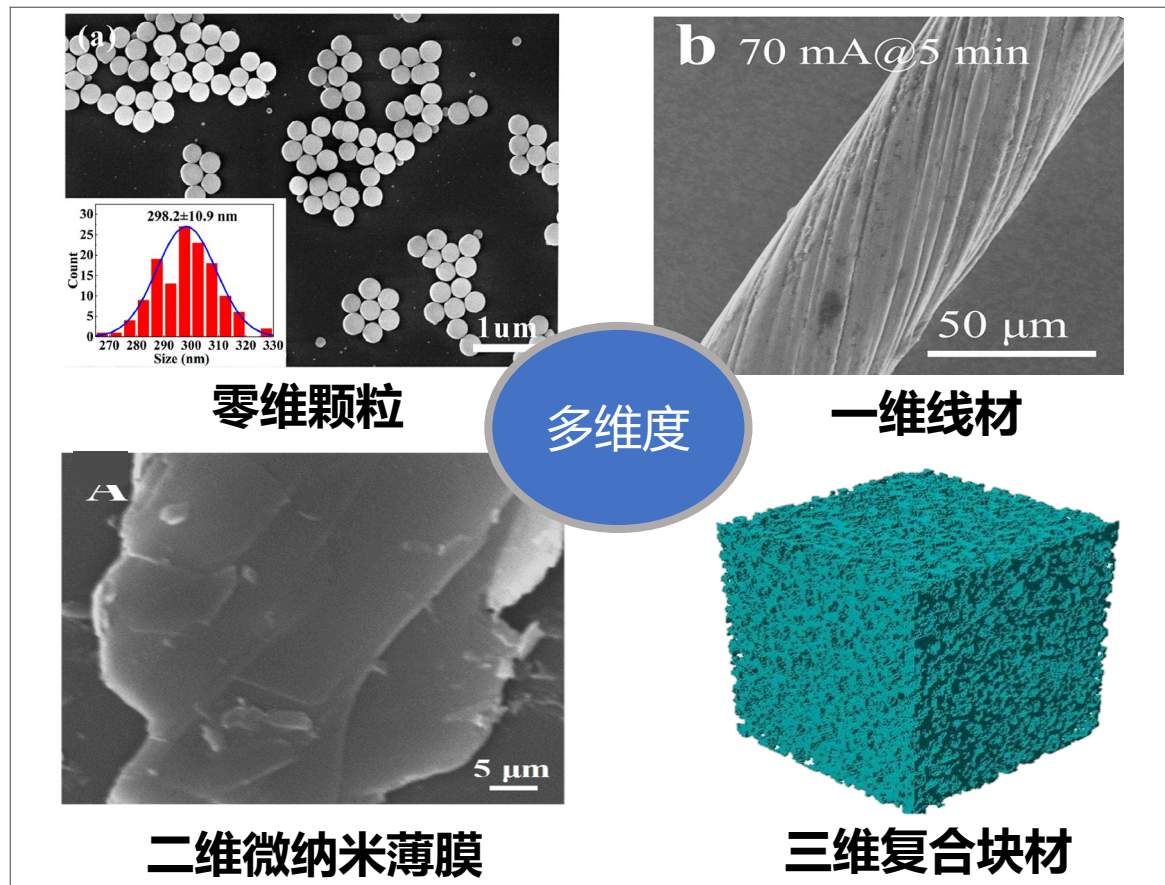
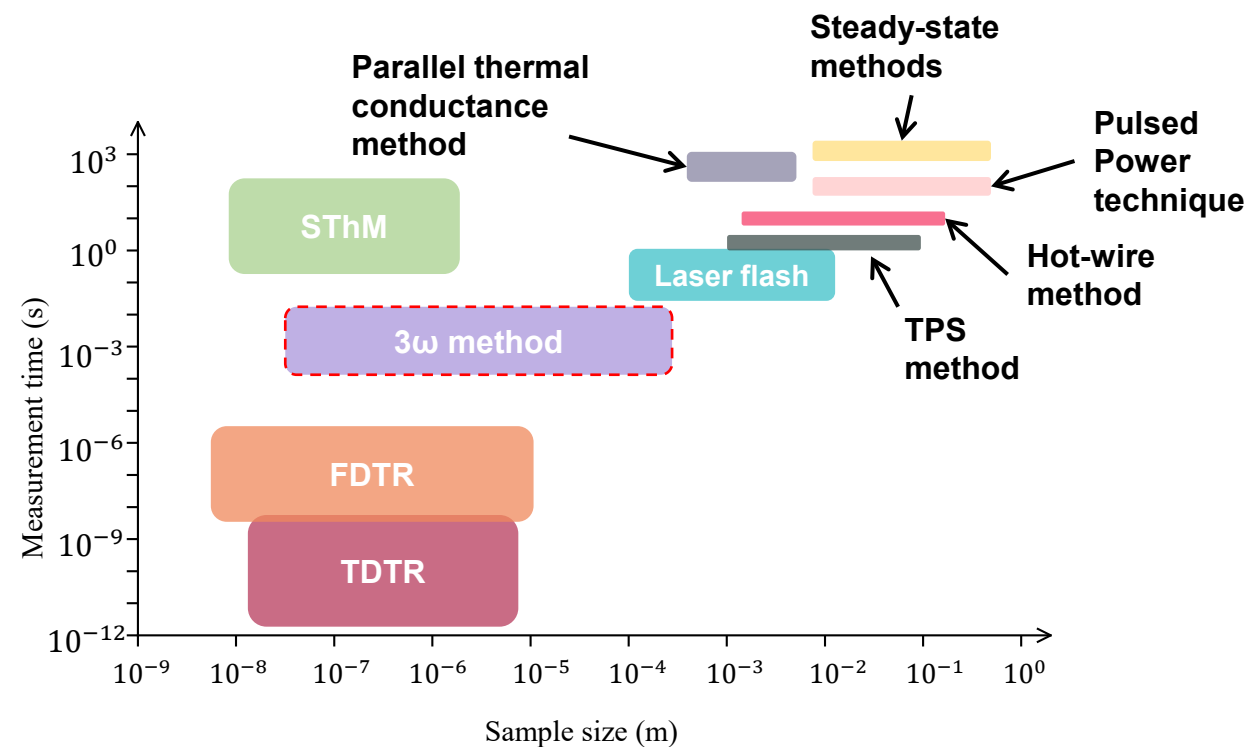


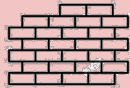
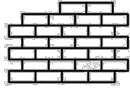


材料维度分类



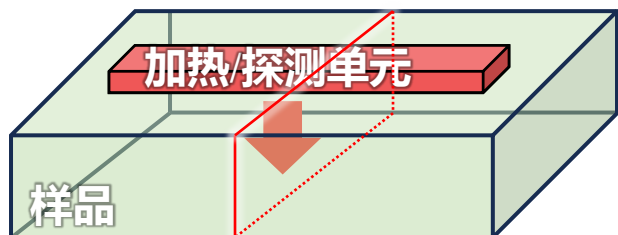
各种热物性表征技术的测量时间与适用尺度

□ 3ω 谐波热物性测量技术具备较广的测量尺度范围，可适配更多材料。

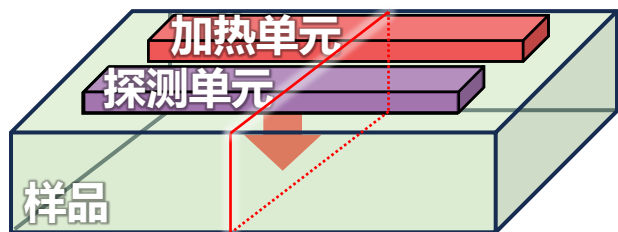
公司	行业覆盖	材型覆盖	定制化即样品损伤性
本团队	 高校科研  建筑材料  新能源  半导体  医学	致密块体、粉末、薄膜、块体、液体、 多孔材料、接触热阻、生物组织	仅需更换探头；极少测试样品损坏。
 Proven Excellence. Instruments  Hot Disk® 海外头部厂商	 高校科研  半导体  新能源	致密块体、粉末、薄膜、块体、液体	更换探头或整个仪器；大部分测试样品损坏。
 天津赛威朗仪器设备有限公司  和晟仪器科技 国内友商	 高校科研  建筑材料  半导体	致密块体、粉末、薄膜、块体、液体	更换探头或整个仪器；大部分测试样品损坏。

□ 3ω 谐波热物性测量技术具备较广的测量尺度范围，可适配更多材料。

测量技术



三次谐波技术



二次谐波技术

输入
(0ω 1ω)

$$I(t) = I_0 e^{i\omega t}$$

加热
(2ω)

$$P(t) = I_0^2 R_0 e^{i2\omega t}$$

测温
(2ω)

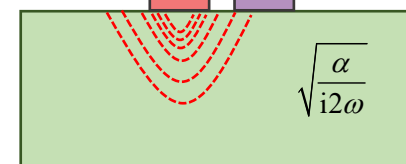
$$\Delta T(t) = \frac{1}{2} \Delta T_{\text{peak}} e^{i2\omega t}$$

输出
(0ω 1ω
 2ω 3ω)

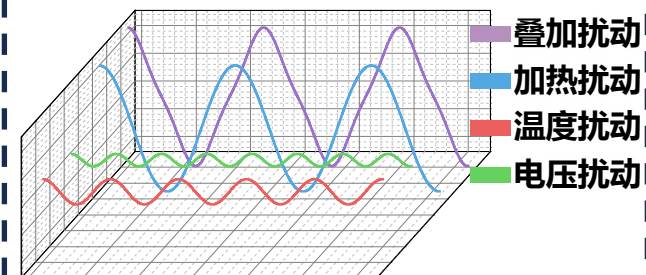
$$U(t) = U_{0\omega, \text{peak}} + U_{1\omega, \text{peak}} \cdot e^{i\omega t} + U_{2\omega, \text{peak}} \cdot e^{i2\omega t} + U_{3\omega, \text{peak}} \cdot e^{i3\omega t}$$

热扩散理论

温度扰动变化

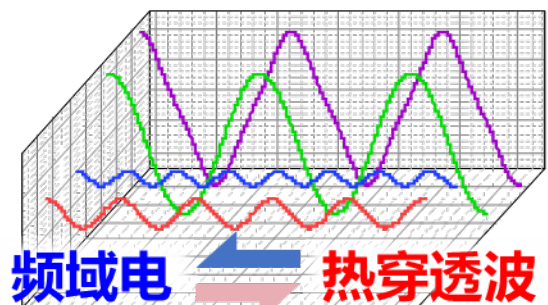


受到热物性、频率影响



谐波波形

□ 谐波热量在可控频率下，在样品内实现可控热穿透深度的扩散。



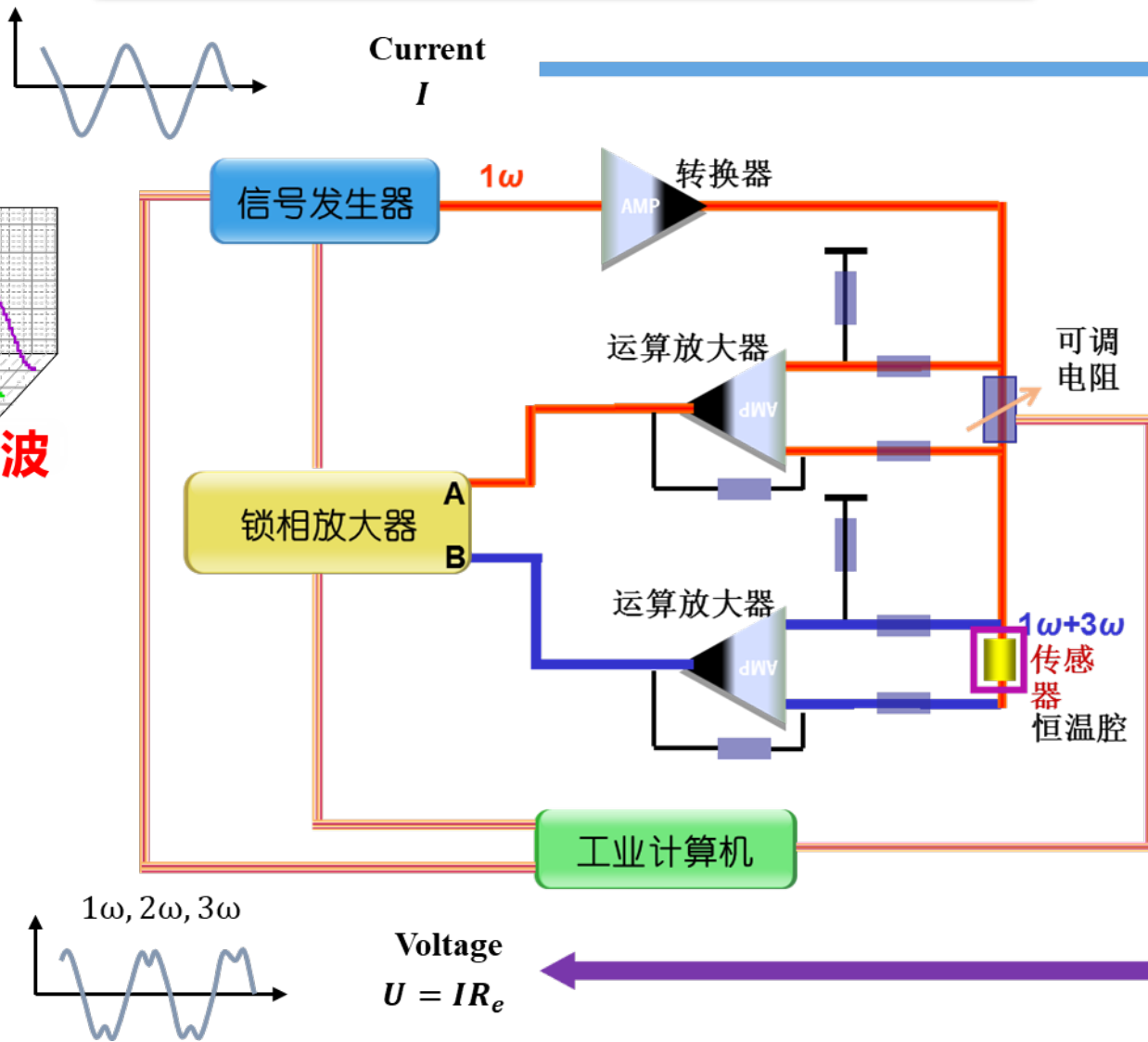
$3\omega/2\omega$ 技术

3ω 技术:

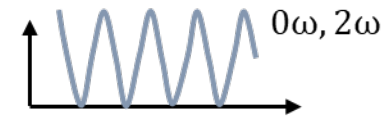
$$\Delta T_{\text{peak}} = \frac{2U_{3\omega, \text{peak}}}{U_{\text{AC}} \alpha_{\text{CR}}}$$

2ω 技术:

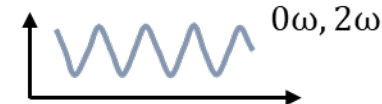
$$\Delta T_{\text{peak}} = \frac{U_{2\omega, \text{peak}}}{U_{\text{DC}} \alpha_{\text{CR}}}$$



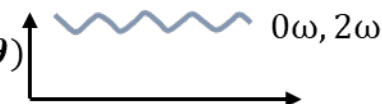
Heating
 $Q = I^2 R_{e0}$



Temperature
 $\theta = Q \otimes Z_t$



Resistance
 $R_e = R_{e0}(1 + \alpha\theta)$

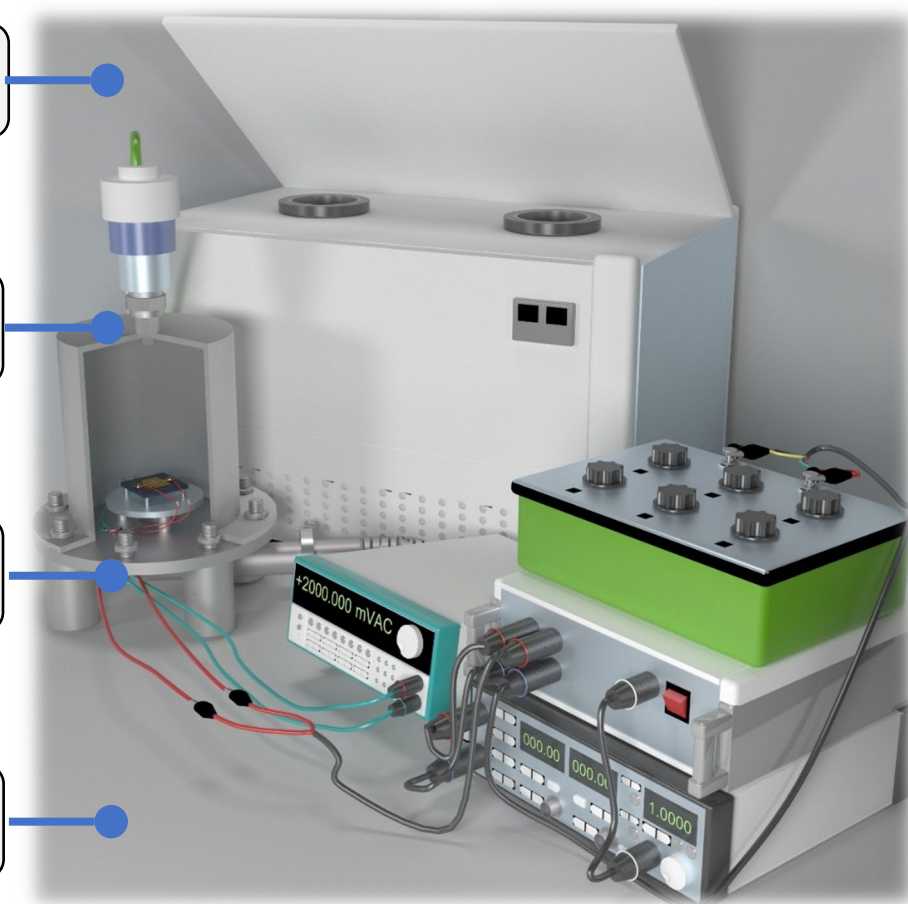


程序控制

外场设置

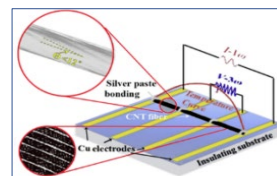
自动采集

模型反演



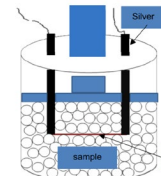
单丝加热传感器

纤维



$$U_{3\omega} = \frac{4I_1^3 R^2 \alpha_{CR} l}{\pi^4 k S} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \varphi}}$$

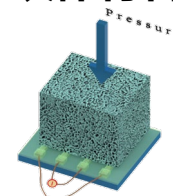
流体/粉体



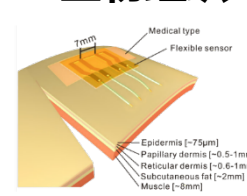
$$k = -\frac{\alpha_{CR} U_{1\omega}^3}{8\pi l R_T} \frac{d \ln \omega}{d U_{3\omega}}$$

独立传感器

块体材料



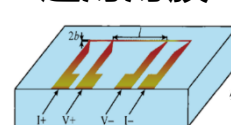
生物组织



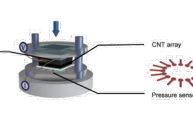
$$\Delta T = -\frac{P}{2\pi l k_{y,f}} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{A_f B_f} \frac{\sin^2(b\lambda)}{(b\lambda)^2} d\lambda$$

沉积传感器

超薄薄膜



接触热阻

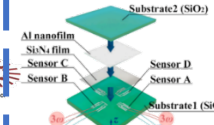


$$k + k_g = -\frac{P}{2\pi l} \frac{d \ln \omega}{d \Delta T}$$

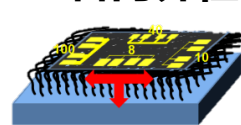
$$\Delta T = \frac{P_l}{\pi \sqrt{k_y k_z}} \left[0.5 \ln \frac{k_y}{C b^2} - 0.5 \ln (2\omega) + \eta \right] - i \left(\frac{P_l}{4 \sqrt{k_y k_z}} \right)$$

阵列传感器

薄膜



各向异性

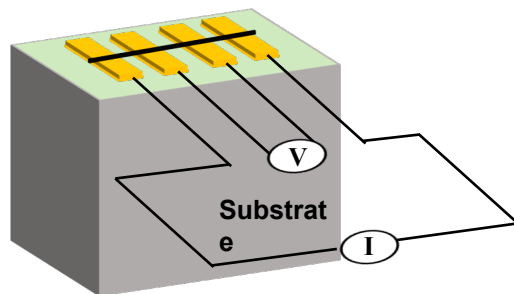


$$\Delta T - \Delta T^* = \frac{p d_2}{4 b l k_{y,2}}$$

$$Z(i, 1) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{k_{CNT}} + \frac{1}{Z_{PMMA}(i, 1)} + \frac{1}{1/R_{CNT} + Z_{Glass}(i, 1)} + j \times 2 \times \pi \times \Delta T(i) \times C_{CNT}}$$

- 自主设计的谐波法测量系统，实现谐波加热-采集-分析的自动化流程；
- 配合多种传感器，实现多种材型的测量。

导电纤维/纳米管:



$$U_{3\omega} \approx \frac{4I^3 L R R'}{\pi^4 \kappa S \sqrt{1 + (\tan \theta)^2}}$$

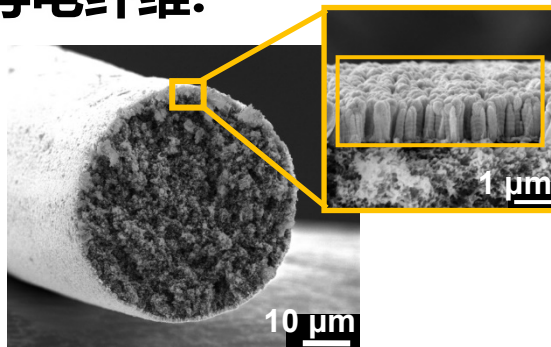
$$\kappa_{ap} = \kappa(1 + g\gamma) = \kappa + \frac{16\delta\sigma T_0^3 L^2}{\pi^2 D}$$



热导率、热扩散系数

Carbon 145:650-657 (2019).
Carbon 105:248-259 (2016).
Carbon 51:265-273 (2013).

不导电纤维:



$$\kappa_{\text{fiber}} = \frac{\kappa_{\text{tot}} - \beta \kappa_{\text{film}}}{1 - \beta}$$

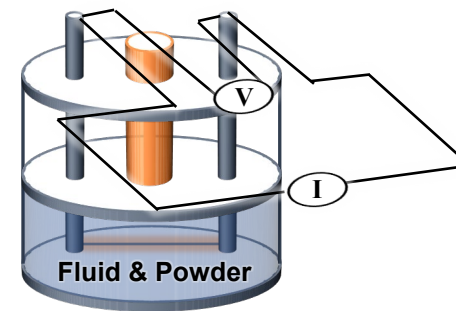
$$\beta = \frac{\pi D \delta}{\pi D^2 / 4}$$



热导率、热扩散系数

Rev. Sci. Instrum. 89(9): 096112 (2018).

粉体/流体:



$$\kappa = -\frac{U_{1\omega}^2}{4\pi d B R_0}$$

$$\alpha = r_1^2 \exp\left(2\gamma - \ln 2 - \frac{A}{B}\right)$$

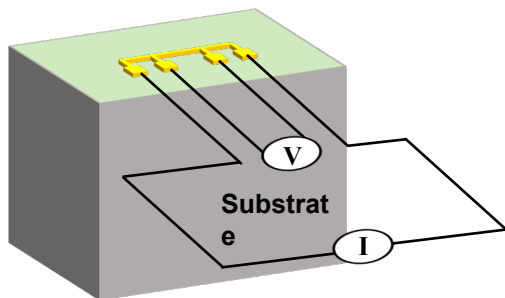


热导率、热扩散系数

Mod. Phys. Lett. B 30 (25): 1650322 (2016).
Int. J. Thermophys. 34(12): 2261-2275 (2013).

□ 基于自发热单丝，实现多尺度纤维、粉体和流体的测量。

绝缘块体/薄膜:



$$\Delta T_{\text{peak}}(k) = \frac{P}{\pi l \kappa} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin^2(kb)}{(kb)^2 (k^2 + \psi^2)^{1/2}} dk$$

$$\kappa = -\frac{P_0}{2\pi l} \frac{d \ln \omega}{d \Delta T}$$

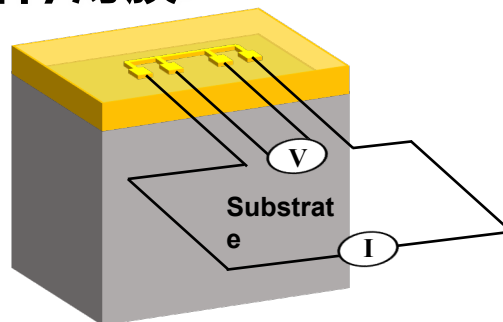


热导率、热扩散系数、体积热容

Rev. Sci. Instrum. 82(4): 045106 (2011).

.....

导电块体/薄膜:



$$\Delta T = -\frac{P}{2\pi l k_{z,PI}} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{A_{PI} B_{PI}} \frac{\sin^2(bk)}{(bk)^2} dk$$

$$A_{PI} = -\frac{\frac{\kappa_{z,film} B_{film}}{\kappa_{z,PI} B_{PI}} + \tanh(\eta_{PI})}{1 + \frac{\kappa_{z,film} B_{film}}{\kappa_{z,PI} B_{PI}} \tanh(\eta_{PI})}$$



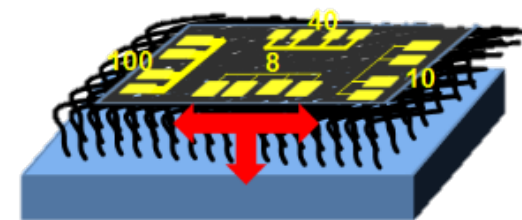
热导率、热扩散系数、体积热容

Int. J. Thermophys. 36(10): 2523-2534

(2015).

.....

各向异性:



$$\Delta T = \frac{P_l}{\pi \sqrt{k_y k_z}} \left[0.5 \ln \frac{k_y}{C b^2} - 0.5 \ln(2\omega) + \eta \right] - i \left(\frac{P_l}{4 \sqrt{k_y k_z}} \right)$$



热导率、热扩散系数

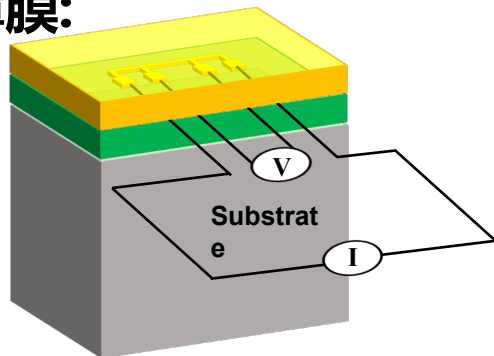
Sci. Rep. 6: 21014 (2016).

Sensors 21(23): 7968 (2021).

.....

□ 基于表面金属图案沉积技术，实现块体材料和各向异性的测量。

块体/薄膜:



$$Z_j(f) = R_{Cj,j+1} + 1 / \left[\left(R_j + Z_{j+1}(f) \right)^{-1} + i4\pi f C_j \right]$$

$$R_j = \sqrt{\alpha_j / (2\pi f \kappa_j^2)}$$

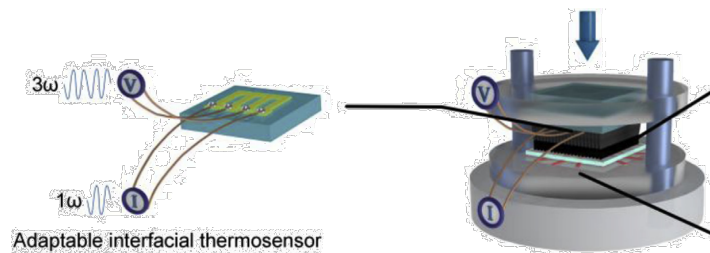
$$C_j = \sqrt{\kappa_j^2 / (8\pi f \alpha_j)}$$



热导率、热扩散系数、体积热容

iScience 25(8): 104825 (2022).
Int. J. Therm. Sci. 162: 106781 (2021).

材料界面:



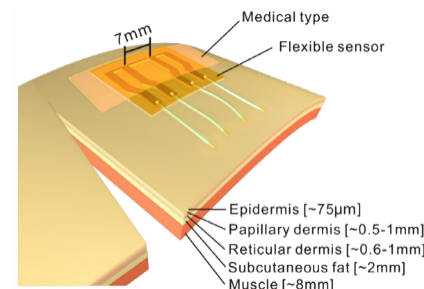
$$\vartheta_j = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{\kappa_{z,j} \varpi_j} - R_{Cj,j+1} \tanh(\eta_j) \right] \kappa_{z,j+1} \varpi_{j+1} \vartheta_{j+1} - \tanh(\eta_j)}{1 - \left[\frac{1}{\kappa_{z,j} \varpi_j} \tanh(\eta_j) - R_{Cj,j+1} \right] \kappa_{z,j+1} \varpi_{j+1} \vartheta_{j+1}}$$



接触热阻

Carbon 145: 725-733 (2019).
Surf. Coat. Technol. 345: 105-112 (2018).

皮肤组织:



$$\varpi_j = \left(k^2 + \frac{i2\omega}{\alpha_{j,z}} - \frac{\rho_b W_b c_b}{\kappa_{j,z}} \right)^{1/2}$$



含水量、灌注率、温度分布

Nano Res. 17(5): 4420-4427 (2024).
Int. J. Heat Mass Transf. 197: 123328 (2022).

□ 基于封装传感器技术，实现薄膜、界面，以及皮肤组织的无损测量。

在国际期刊上发表学术论文40余篇

在 Carbon(Q1)、ACS Sensors(Q1)、Nano Research(Q1)、Renewable Energy(Q1)、Energy(Q1)、Composites Communications(Q1)、International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer(Q1)等国际期刊发表SCI论文40余篇

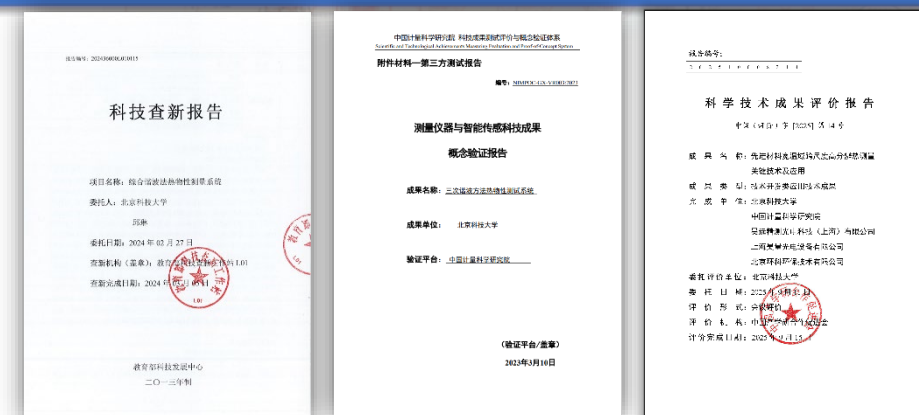


获批专利15项、软著2项

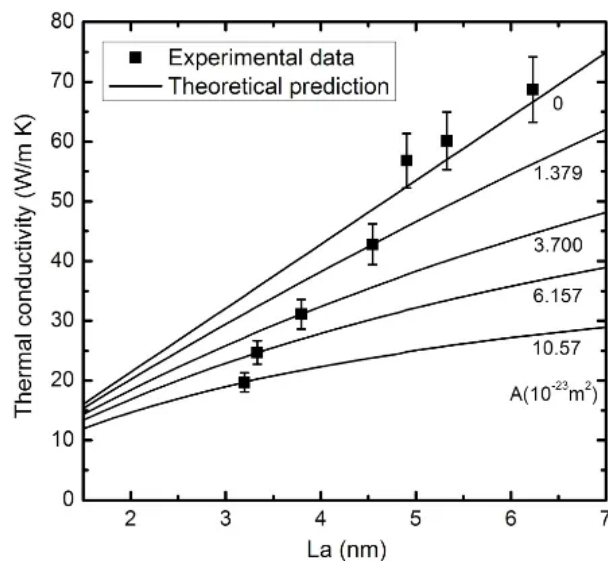
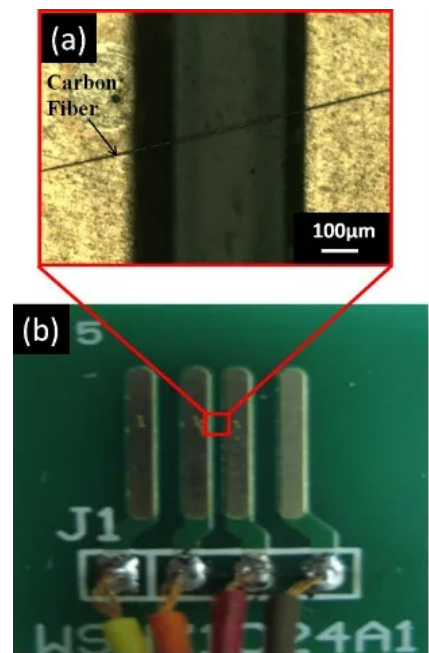
- 12 发明专利, 3 实用新型专利
- 2 软件著作权



教育部工作站科技查新与第三方测试报告



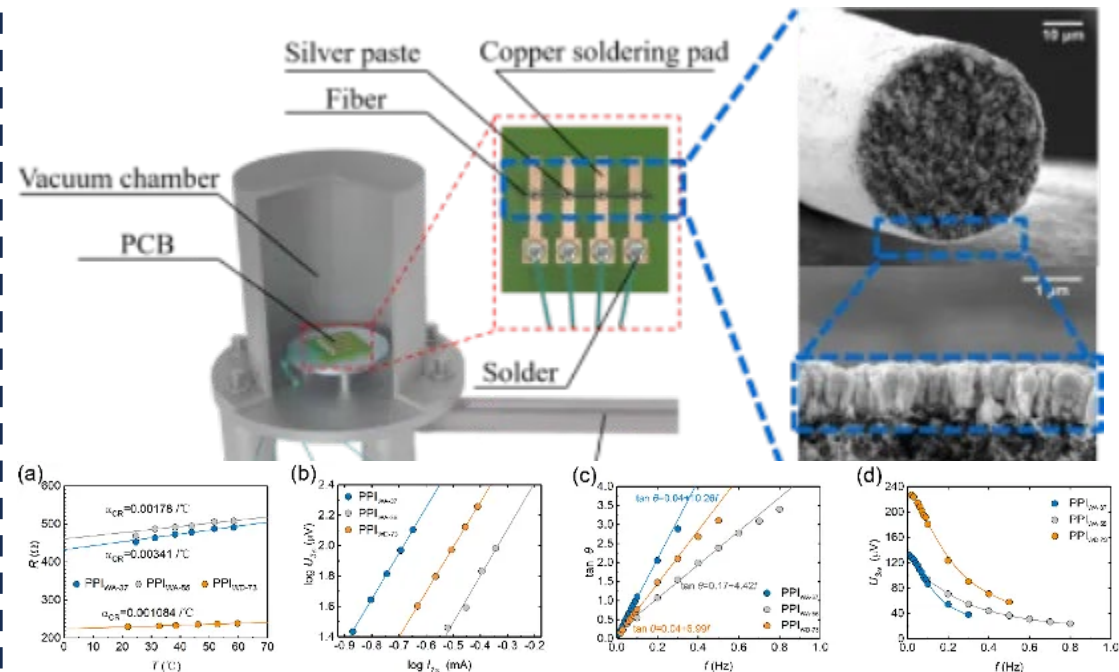
单根聚丙烯腈基碳纤维晶格热导率:



不同热处理温度下纤维的热导率与长度的关系

Carbon, 2013, 51, 265-273.

测量单根多孔聚酰亚胺纤维的热导率:

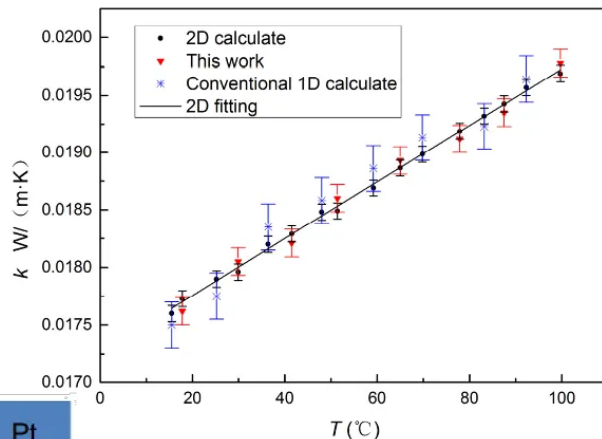
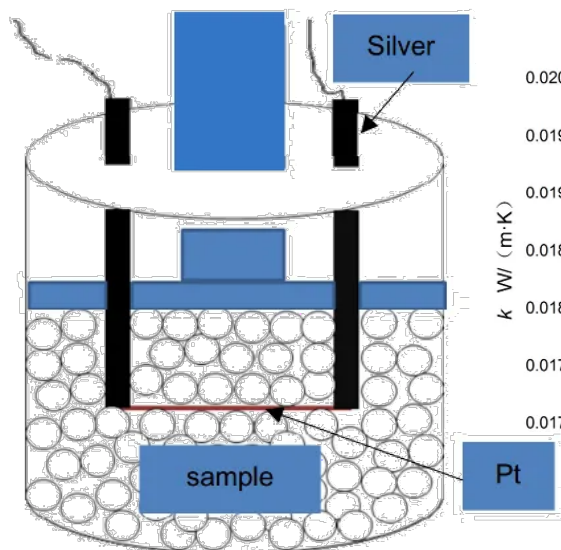


导电涂层处理下的不导电纤维的热导率测量

Rev. Sci. Instrum. 89(9): 096112 (2018).

通过定制样品座固定纤维样品，采用测试系统测量长径比大于10的纤维热导率。

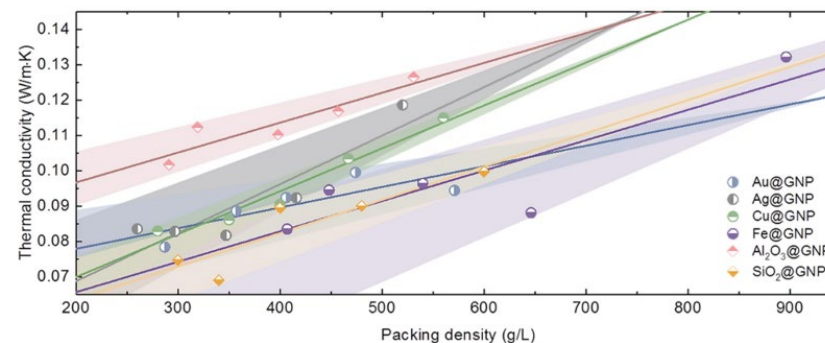
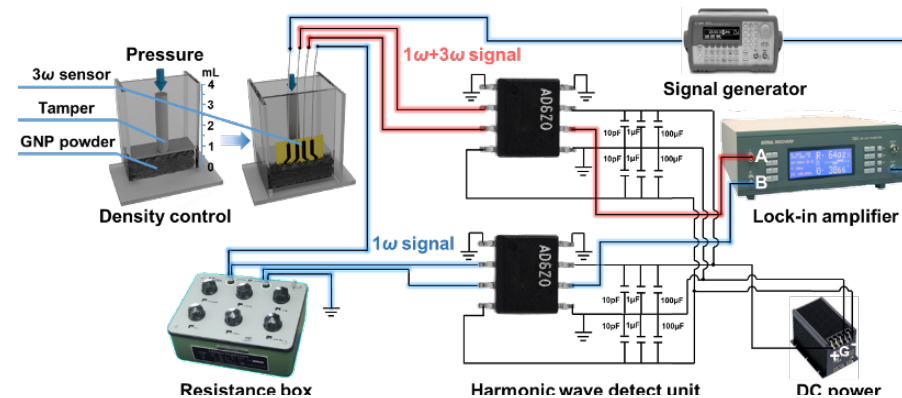
3 ω 斜率比较法测量流体和粉末热导率:



相对简单、快速的斜率比较方法，消除了探测器参数测量带来的误差，该方法的测量精度高于传统的一维模型

Modern Physics Letters B, 2016, 30(25), 1650322.

测量石墨烯纳米片粉末的热导率:

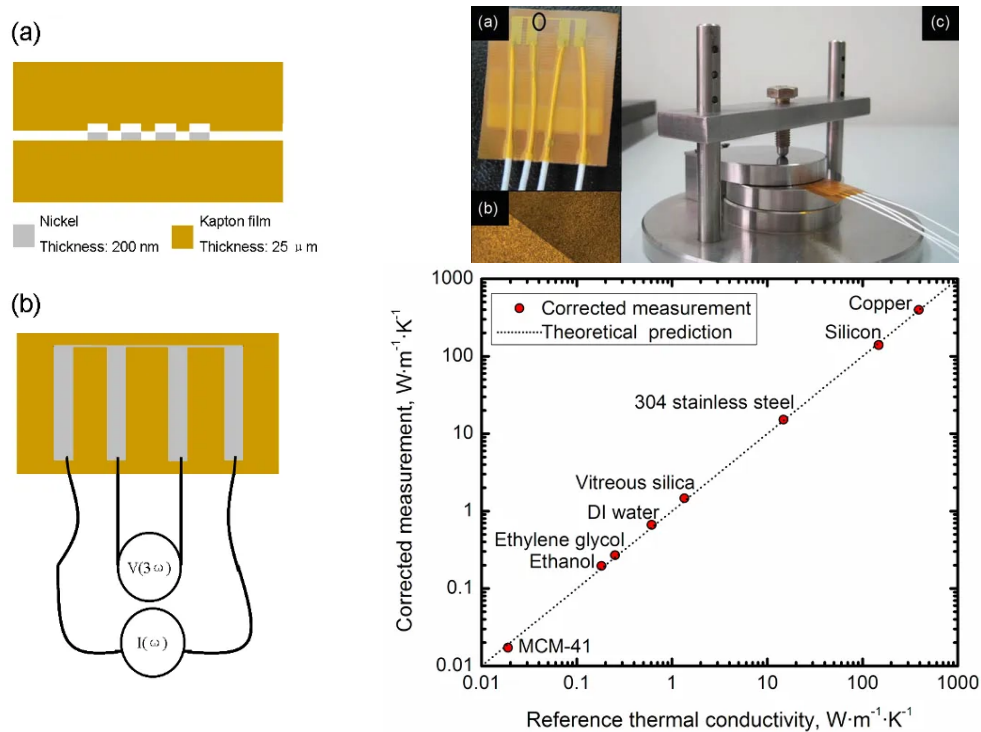


通过实验结果表明，纳米粒子分布均匀、粒径小有利于堆积石墨烯纳米片的热运输。

ES Energy and Environment, 2018, 2, 66-72.

□ 通过单丝传感器和独立传感器，测试导电和不导电的粉末/流体样品。

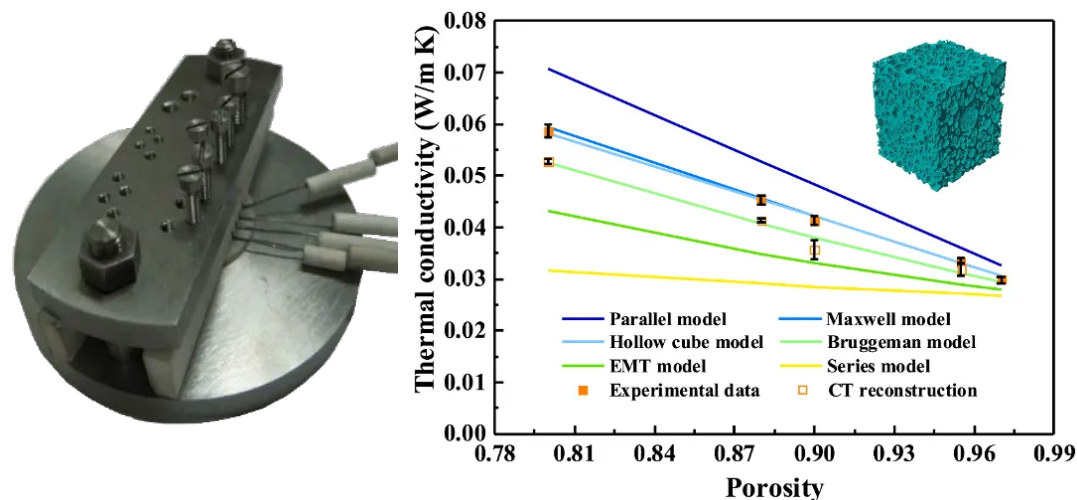
独立传感器无损测量多种材料:



用于固体、液体和纳米粉末热导率测量的独立传感器的设计与应用

Rev. Sci. Instrum., 2011, 82(4), 045106.

测量多孔材料的热导率:

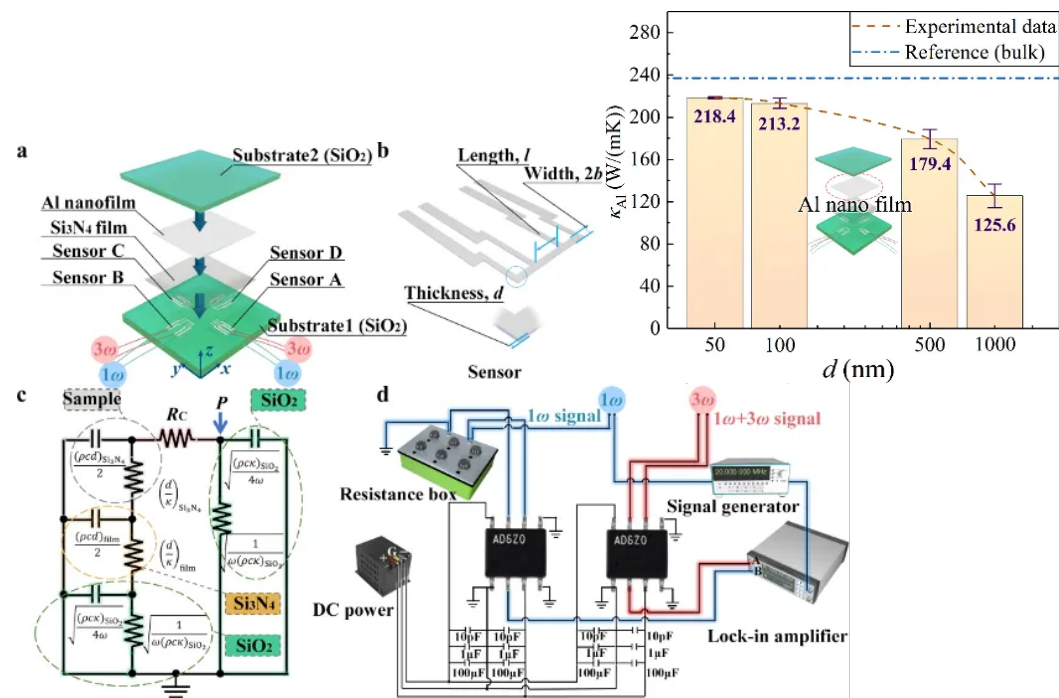


基于RS泡沫均匀和非均匀传热模型的热导率孔隙率依赖性的实验结果

Appl. Therm. Eng., 2018, 30, 1004-1011.

□ 适用于 3ω 法热物性测量技术的独立式传感器。得益于Kapton薄膜的保护，与传统的 3ω 法传感器相比，新传感器的机械强度和适用性大大提升。

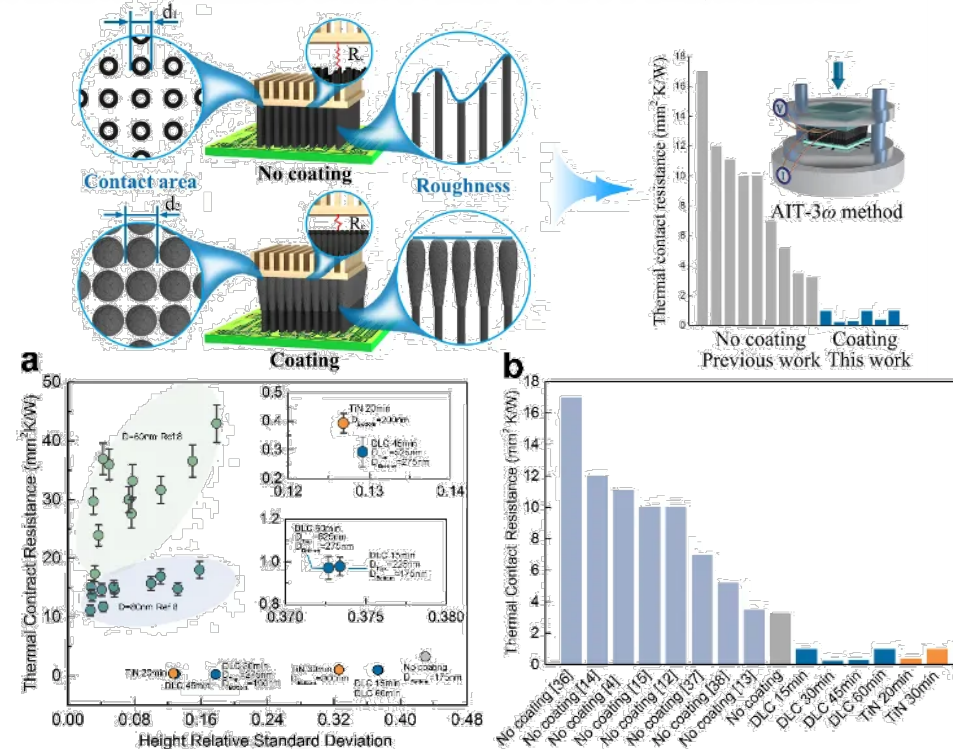
厚度变化下铝纳米膜的内部孔道热障效应:



采用磁控溅射将金属传感器沉积在纳米薄膜上进行热导率测量

Int. J. Heat Mass Tran., 2021, 162, 106781.

利用涂层增强碳纳米管阵列界面热输运:

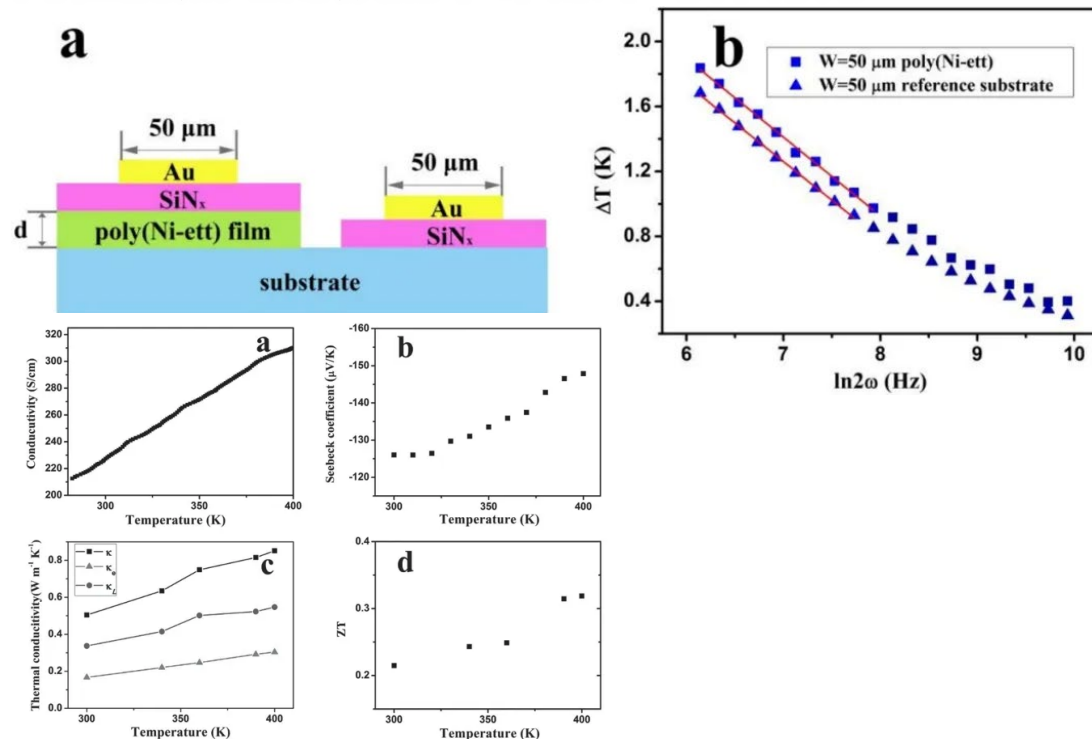


柔性CNT阵列的面内热导率增加7倍，接触热阻降低4倍

Carbon, 2019, 145, 725-733.

□ 传统沉积金属传感器。得益于绝缘薄膜的保护，结合热阻抗网络图，测量超薄薄膜的法向热导率。

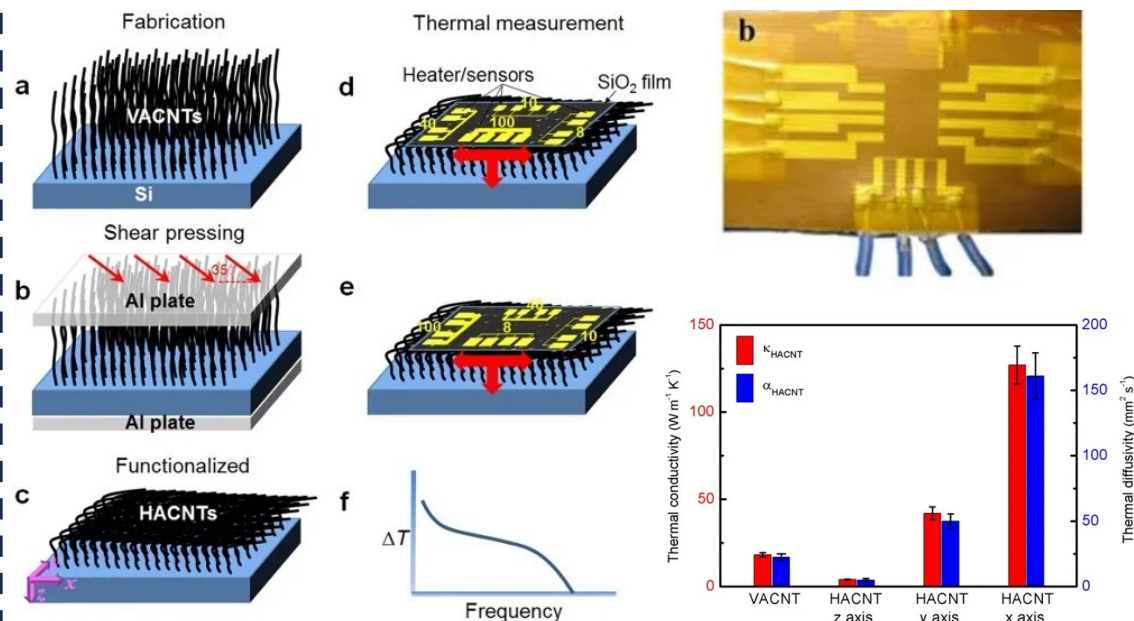
高性能热电薄膜的窄带隙半导体行为:



采用磁控溅射将金属传感器沉积在纳米薄膜上和基底上进行塞贝克系数测量

Adv Mater., 2016, 28(17), 3351-3358.

碳纳米管阵列膜各向异性热运输:

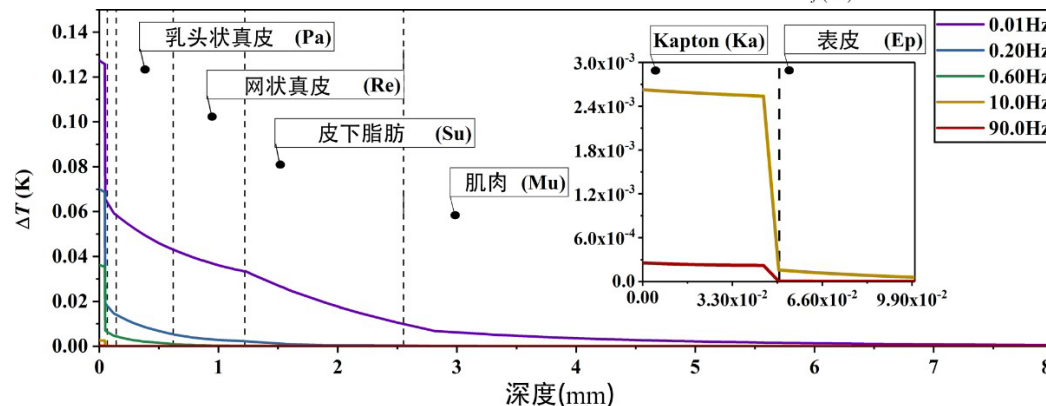
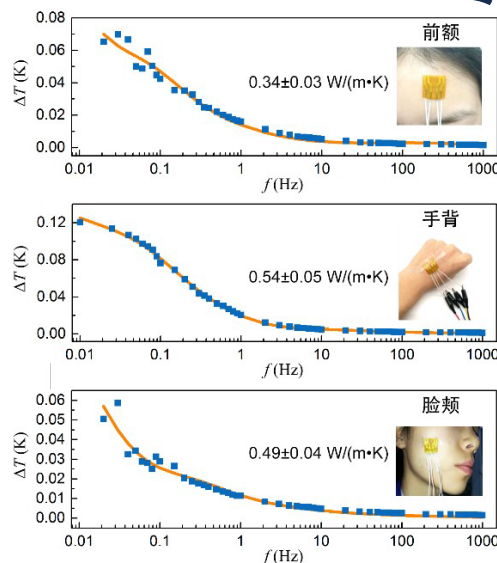
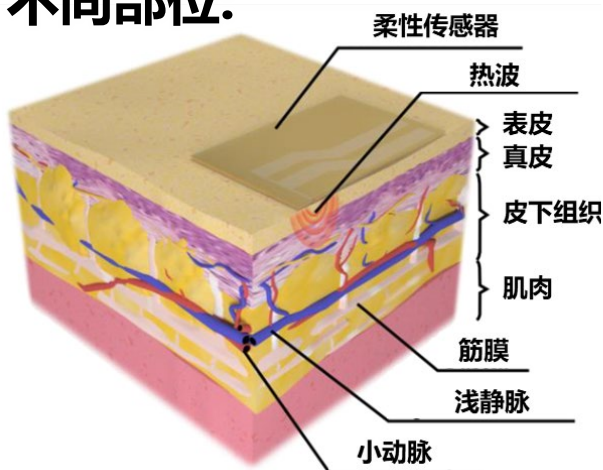


利用多传感器布局排布测量薄膜各向异性热导率

Sci. Rep., 2016, 6, 21014.

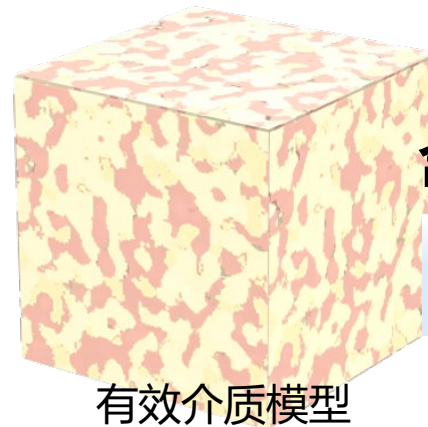
□ 拓宽反演模型复杂度，拓宽塞贝克系数和各向异性热导率的测量。

不同部位:



Int. J. Heat Mass Tran., 2020, 163, 120550.

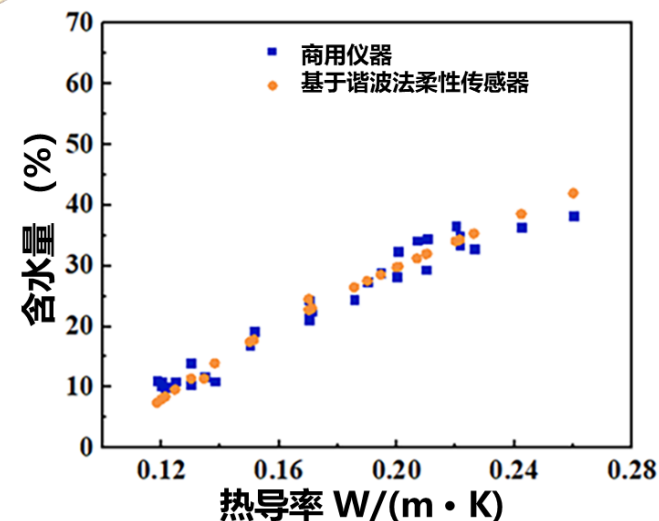
皮肤含水量提取:



含水量计算:

$$v_2 = 1.36\lambda_e - 0.04\frac{1}{\lambda_e} + 0.265$$

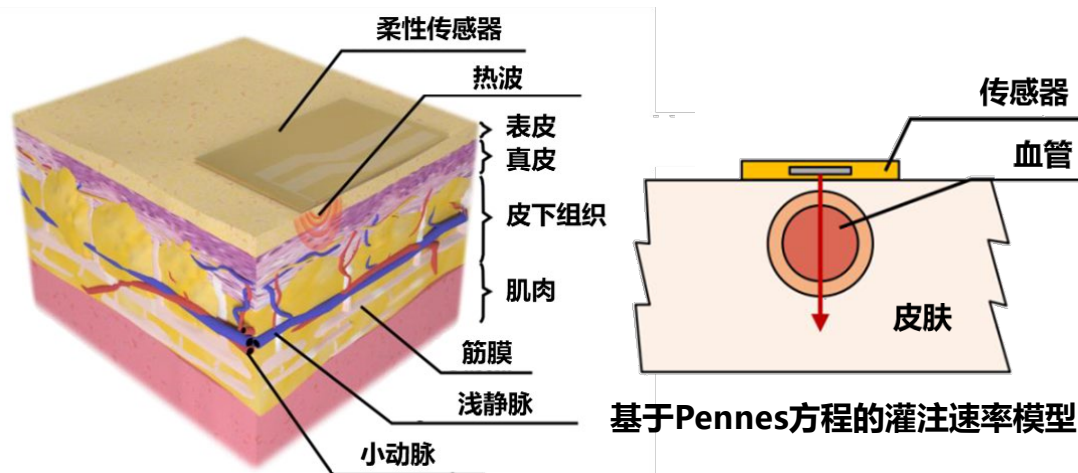
- 商用仪器:
皮下10-35 μm
- 柔性传感器:
~2mm 且可控



Int. J. Heat Mass Tran., 2022, 197, 123328.

- 通过热穿透深度与频率的分析模拟，能提取不同生物组织的热导率。
- 在含水量 10 - 40% 的范围内，和商用仪器测量结果一致。

生物热模型耦合:

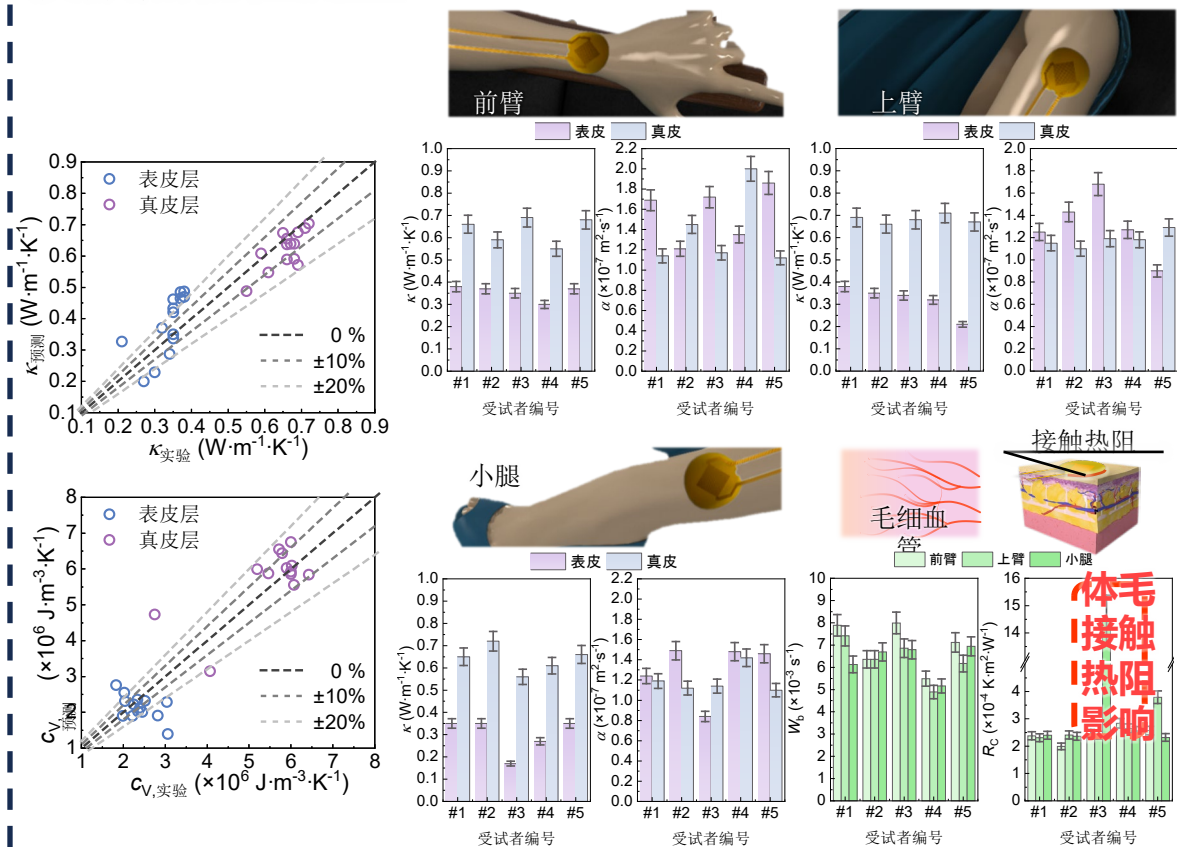


$$\Delta T(r) = \left(q^2 - \frac{\rho_b c_b W_b}{\lambda_{z,t}} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{d\Delta T(r)}{dr} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d^2 \Delta T(r)}{dr^2} \right)$$

t : 组织 b : 血液

Nano Res., 2024, 17(5), 4420-4427.

皮肤热物性测量:



深度学习模型

不同皮肤部位的测量效果

ACS Sens., 2025, 10, 7679-7689

基于生物热模型耦合的谐波法技术，实现皮下灌注率测量。