

New acoustic method for relative humidity measurement demonstrated in a dairy

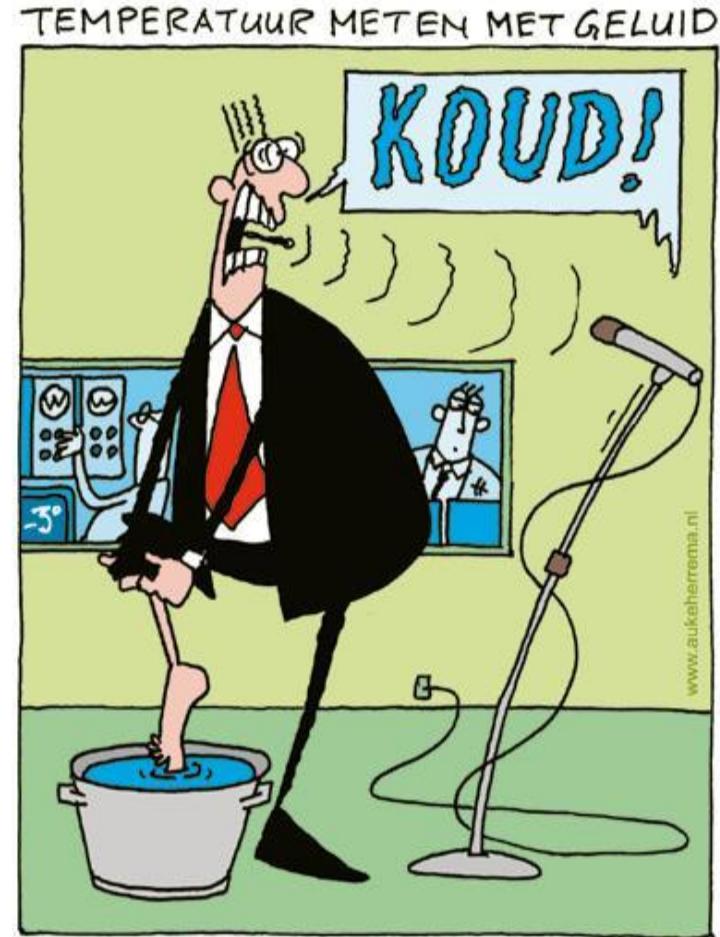
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Acoustics

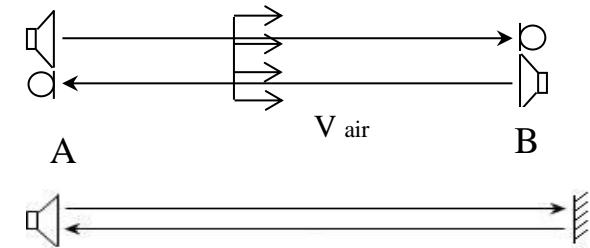
- Acoustic RH measurements
 - Accurate
 - Fast response time
 - Insensitive to dust, contamination
 - higher temperature =>
 - > higher speed of sound
 - > RH lines big difference
 - Combination with flow
- Behaviour air like syrup
- Instantaneous measurement



Characteristics-1

- Speed of sound depends on
 - temperature
 - humidity of air
- **Line** instead of **point** measurements
- Real time measurement (340 m/s)
- Air speed and direction determined from
distance and time difference
 $v = |AB| / (t_{AB} - t_{BA})$

$$c \approx \sqrt{\frac{\gamma RT}{M}}$$



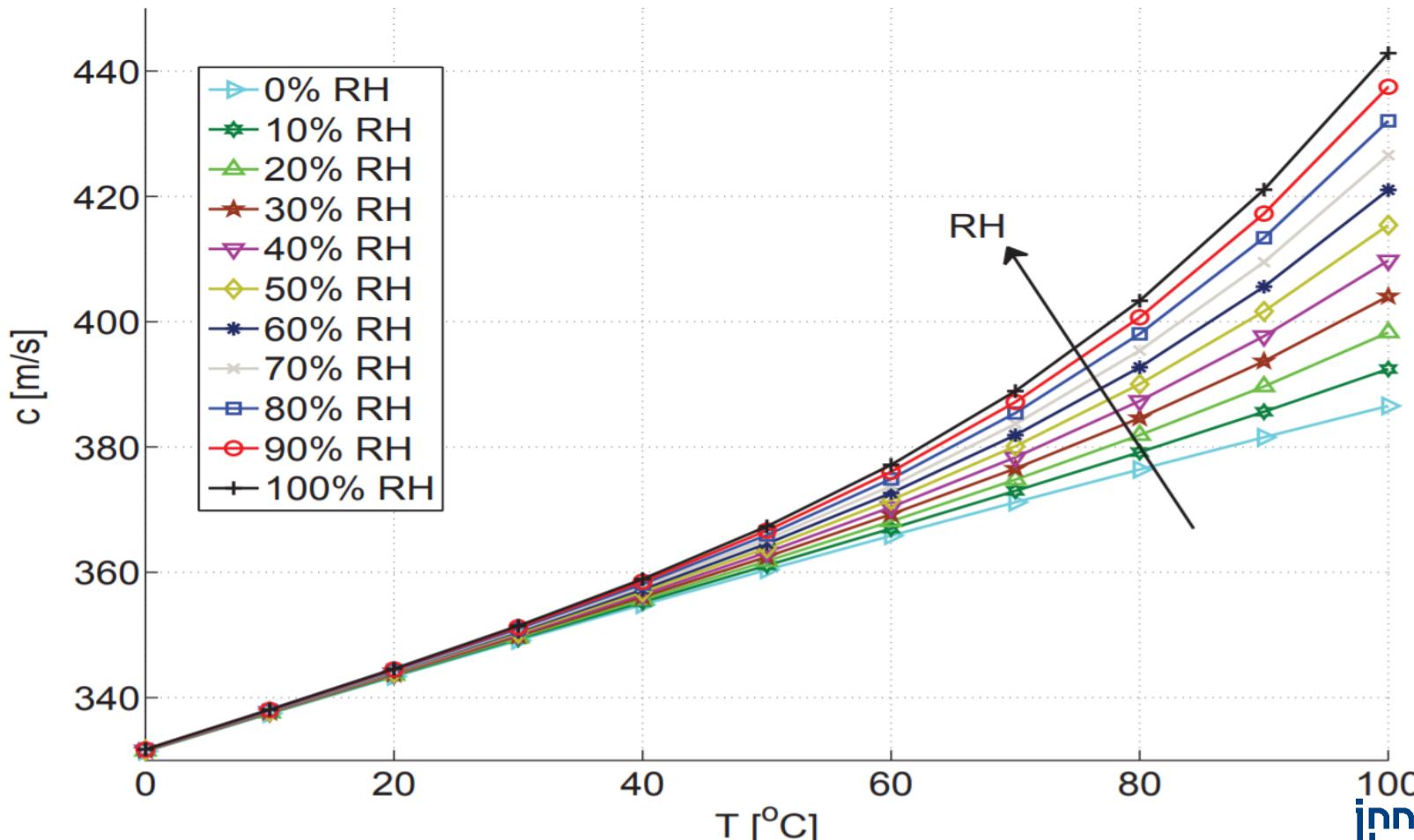
Principles humidity measurements

Surface oriented	Bulk oriented
Psychrometer Evaporation Thermal effect $\Delta T \Rightarrow T_{\text{wet bulb}} + T_{\text{dry bulb}}$	Laser (TDLAS) <i>Light \Rightarrow absorption spectrum</i>
Impedance sensor $\text{Diffusion} \Rightarrow$ impedance $\Rightarrow \epsilon_r$ permittivity, \Rightarrow Z sensor + T_{air} diffusion of H_2O or O_2 in material as capacitive sensor and λ probe	Acoustic wave (HumiTemp) Speed of sound + T_{air} $C = F(\text{time}, \ell, T_{\text{air}})$
Dew point mirror $\text{Condensation} \Rightarrow$ dew point mirror \Rightarrow thermal effect $T_{\text{dewpoint}} + T_{\text{air}}$	

Relations

- $P_{atm} = \sum p_i \quad (P_{N_2} + P_{O_2} + P_{CO_2} + \dots + P_{H_2O})$ Dalton's law
- $c = f(M, p, T)$; wave propagation; absolute humidity
- O. Cramer $C_0 = \dots$ Isentropic, zero frequency no heat exchange
- Explicit multi-parameter formula; relative humidity
 - Measure the speed of sound and temperature
 - Given $C & T \Rightarrow X_w \ (\Rightarrow RH)$

Speed of sound



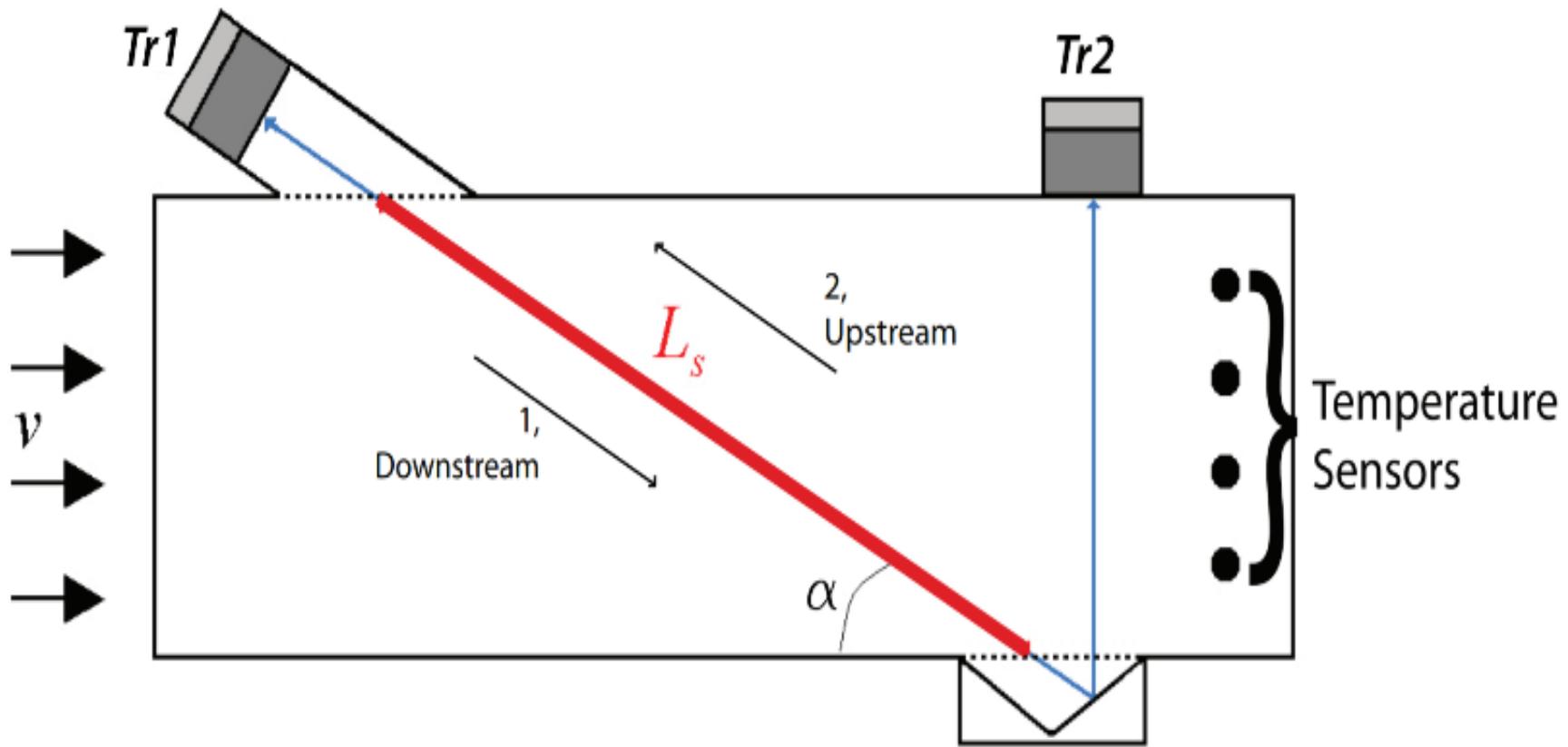
Characteristics-2

- RH measurements by acoustics
 - Higher temperatures, more sensitive RH measurement
 - Cramer formula valid between $0 \leq t \leq 30$ °C
calibration needed $t > 30$ °C
 - Calibration at: $t < 120$ °C and 100 kPa
 - Calibration at: $t > 120$ °C and $P > 100$ kPa

Applications with sound

- Physical properties for practical applications
 - *Measurements in fluids and gases*
 - Pervaporation, 2D and 3D temperature and flow, tomography
 - *Simple quantity combination results*
 - Temperature, humidity, velocity, density, flow, energy
 - *Complex quantity combination results*
 - Physical properties combined with data processing like tomography
 - Temperature, energy flow distributions, spatial temperature mapping as stratification
- Practical applications need simultaneous processing of more quantities
- Energy balance => RH, T, flow =>
possible with acoustic technology

Test device



Acoustics

- Reliable method, time t and temperature T
- New complex method, highest accuracies possible
- Candidate for fast humidity calibrations
- Insensitive to dust, contamination, chemicals
- Intermediate and higher temperatures
- Increasing sensitivity at higher temperatures
- Super saturation and condensation
- Derived quantities as flow and energy balance

Test device









Results

- Test in spray dryer
- Process parameters:
 - accurate measurement of air flow from dryer
 - Temperature 50 – 100 °C
 - RH 25% - 4.5%

Speed of air V [m/s]

