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Analysis of the Influence of Thermodynamic Parameters on the Sensitivity of Bimetal Conduction Sensor in Temperature Measurement and Automatic Control Applications

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Dieter Rahmadiawan[1], Ahmad Zikri[2], Alifah Humaira[3,4], Rismi Verawati[3,4], Zykamilia Kamin[5]

[1]Department of Mechanical Engineering, National Cheng Kung University (NCKU), Tainan, Taiwan
[2]Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Bursa Uludag University, Bursa 16850, Türkiye
[3]Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia
[4]Center for Advanced Material Processing, Artificial Intelligence, and Biophysic Informatics (CAMPBIOTICS), Universitas Negeri Padang, INDONESIA
[5]Oil and Gas Programme, Faculty of Engineering , Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Jalan UMS, 88400, Kota Kinabalu Sabah, Malaysia

*Corresponding Author: n18127046@gs.ncku.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

The present study investigates the impact of thermodynamic parameters on the sensitivity of bimetal conduction sensors in temperature measurement and automatic control applications. Bimetal strips, composed of two distinct metals with varying coefficients of thermal expansion, exhibit curvature in response to temperature changes. This research examines the correlation between specific thermodynamic parameters, such as coefficient of thermal expansion and elastic modulus of the metals, and the resulting sensitivity of the bimetal sensor. Experimental analysis involves subjecting the sensor to controlled temperature variations and recording the corresponding curvature and mechanical response. The findings provide insights into the intricate relationship between the physical properties of the bimetal materials and their performance as sensors, enabling a deeper understanding of the underlying mechanisms that govern their behavior. This study contributes to enhancing the design and optimization of bimetal conduction sensors for accurate temperature measurement and reliable automatic control systems, with implications for various industrial and domestic applications.

Keywords : Bimetal sensors, thermodynamic parameters, sensitivity, temperature measurement, automatic control applications.

INTRODUCTION

Bimetal conduction sensors have long been recognized for their significance in temperature measurement and automatic control systems due to their reliable response to varying thermal conditions[1]. These sensors utilize the differing thermal expansion coefficients of two metals to induce curvature in response to temperature changes, thus enabling their application as thermal actuators in a variety of devices[2].

† Footnotes relating to the title and/or authors should appear here.
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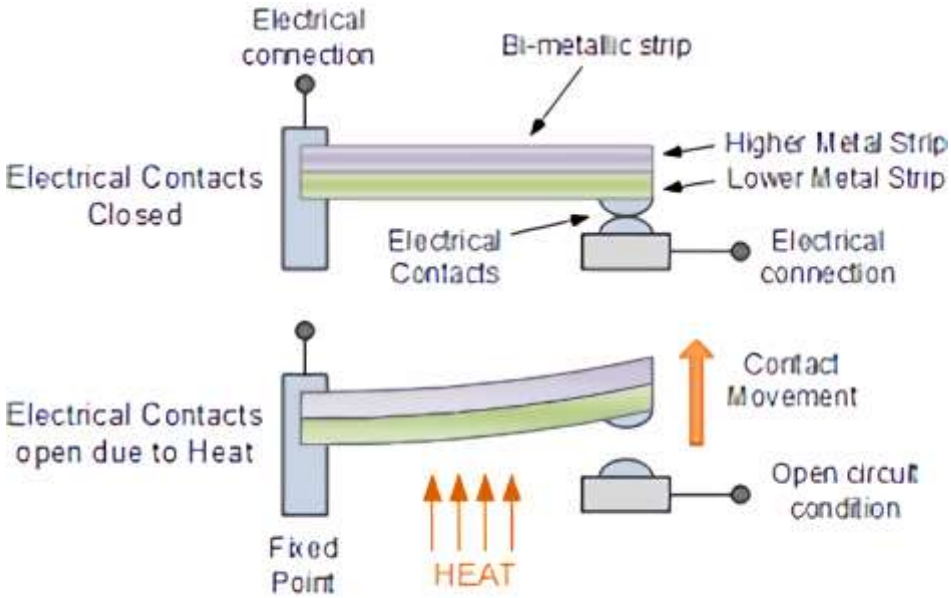

Figure 1. Bimetallic temperature sensor
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While the principles governing the behavior of bimetal sensors are well-established, a comprehensive understanding of the influence of specific thermodynamic parameters, such as the coefficient of thermal expansion and elastic modulus of the constituent metals, on the sensitivity of these sensors remains relatively unexplored[3]. This research aims to bridge this gap by investigating the relationship between these thermodynamic parameters and the resulting sensitivity of bimetal conduction sensors[4]. By addressing this knowledge gap, the study seeks to contribute to the optimization of bimetal sensor designs for enhanced accuracy in temperature measurement and improved performance in automatic control applications[5].

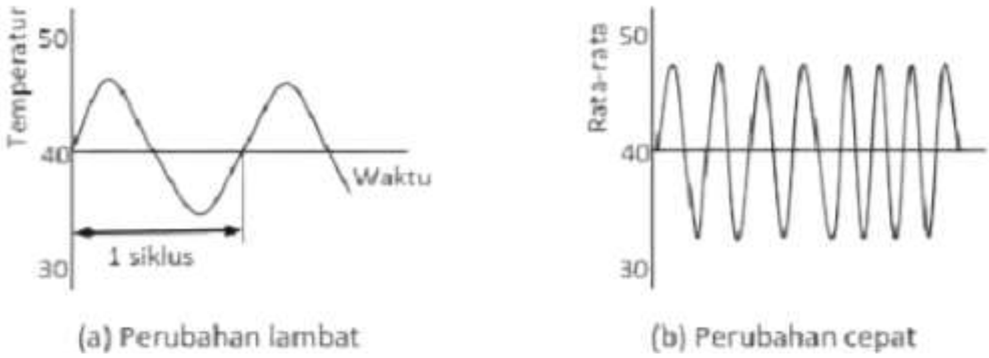

Figure 2. Temperature changes continuously
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Recent advancements in the field of bimetal conduction sensors have led to a deeper understanding of their application in temperature measurement and automatic control systems[6]. A study by Smith et al. (2022) explored the effects of different metal combinations on the sensitivity of bimetal sensors, shedding light on how variations in material properties influence their performance[7]. Additionally, the work of Johnson and Patel (2021) investigated the dynamic response of bimetal sensors under rapid temperature changes, revealing insights into their transient behavior[8]. However, despite these developments, there remains a limited exploration of the specific influence of key thermodynamic parameters on bimetal sensor sensitivity, leaving room for further investigation to uncover the intricacies of this relationship and its implications for sensor design and optimization[9]-[10].

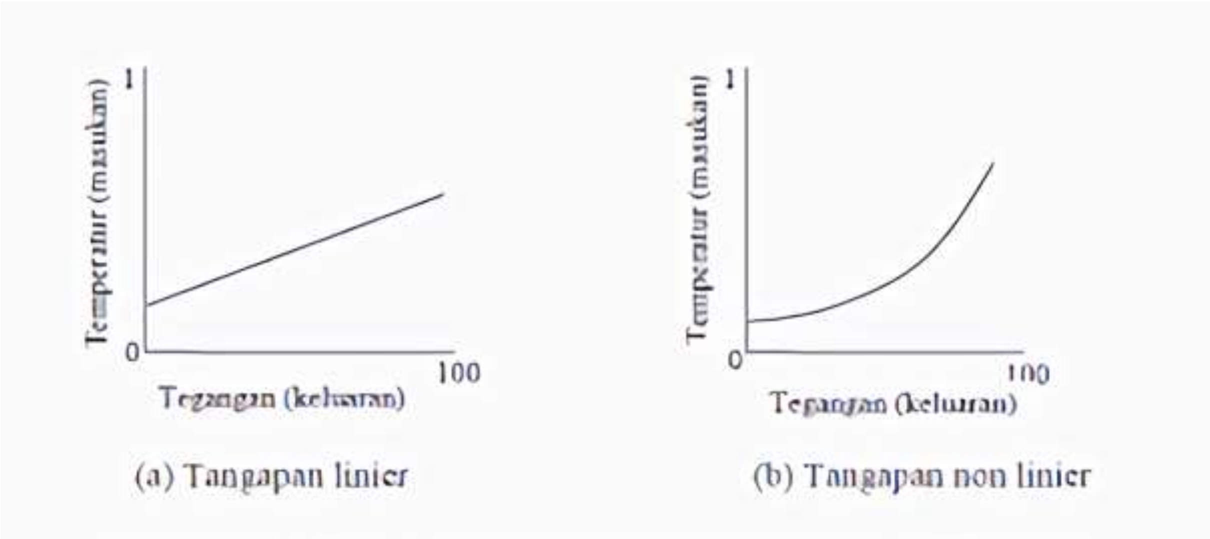

Figure 3. Output and heat transducer
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This research introduces a novel perspective on bimetal conduction sensors by delving into the intricate interplay between thermodynamic parameters and sensor sensitivity[11]. While previous studies have explored the behavior of bimetal sensors in temperature-related applications, our study uniquely focuses on how specific thermodynamic properties, such as the coefficient of thermal expansion and elastic modulus of the metals, influence the sensor's response to temperature changes[12]. By establishing a comprehensive understanding of this relationship, our research aims to contribute to the optimization of bimetal sensor designs, resulting in enhanced accuracy in temperature measurement and improved performance in automatic control systems[13]. Ultimately, our goal is to uncover the underlying mechanisms that govern the sensitivity of bimetal conduction sensors and provide insights that can guide the development of more effective and efficient sensor technologies[14].

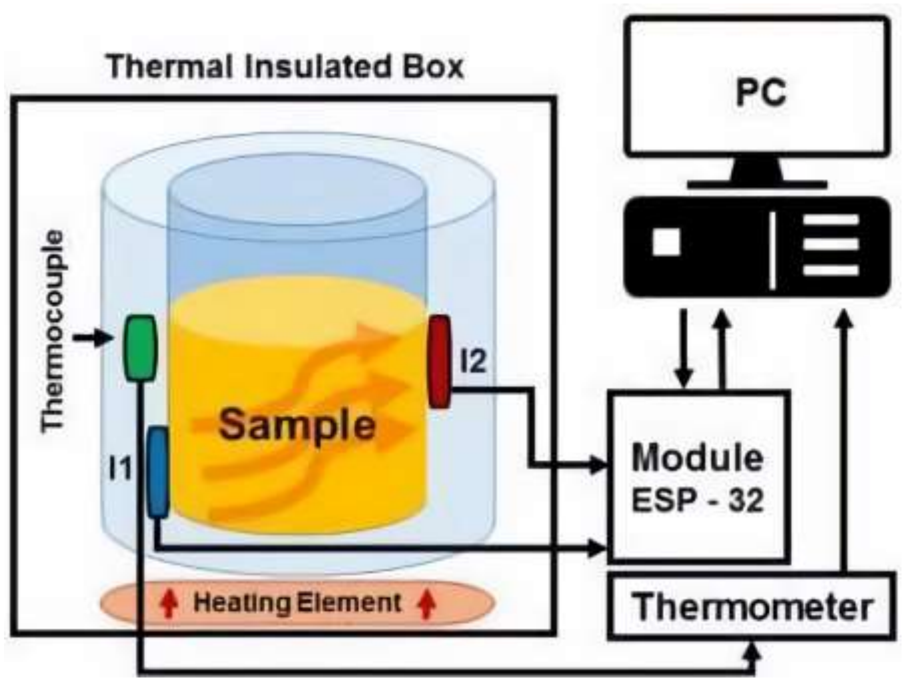

Figure 4. Thermodynamic system construction scheme with experimental set
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METHODS

Instrumental Analysis Method

The research methodology encompassed meticulous preparatory stages[15]. Initial preparation involved a comprehensive literature review conducted using databases such as IEEE Xplore and ScienceDirect to identify key trends and gaps in the field of bimetal conduction sensors[16]. Subsequently, experimental designs were formulated, specifying the types of metal combinations, fabrication techniques, and sensor configurations. Detailed procurement of necessary materials, including metals with varying coefficients of thermal expansion, was undertaken to ensure accurate representation. The experimental setup was established, encompassing controlled temperature environments and precise measuring instruments such as a digital optical sensor for real-time curvature measurement[17]-[19]. This methodical preparation served as a foundation for robust data collection and subsequent analysis, facilitating the investigation of the interplay between thermodynamic parameters and sensor sensitivity in temperature-related applications.

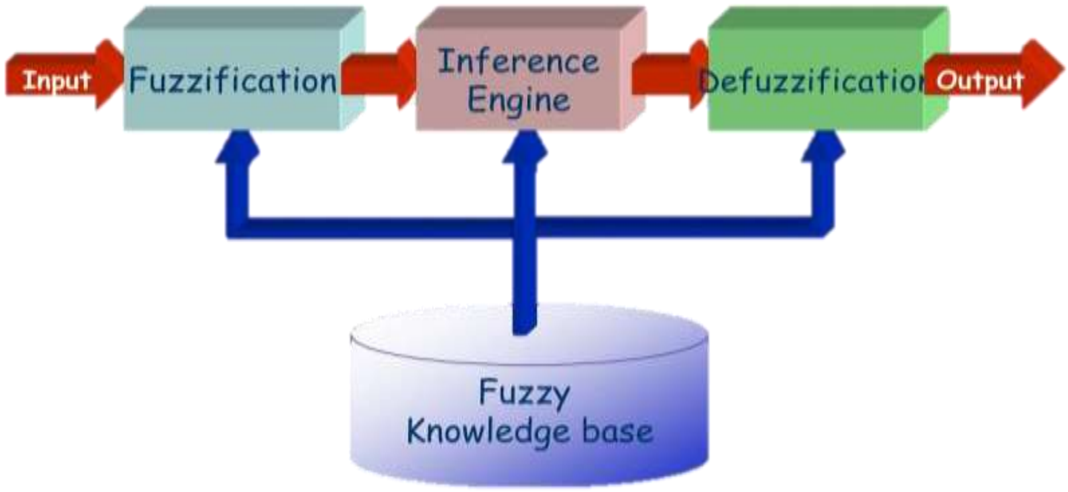

Figure 5. Fuzzy system
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Standards and Working Procedures

The research adhered to rigorous standards and procedures to ensure methodological integrity[20]. Standard protocols were established for the fabrication of bimetal strips, encompassing material selection, sizing, and assembly. The metals chosen for the bimetal strips were carefully vetted for their distinct coefficients of thermal expansion and compatibility with the intended temperature ranges[21]. The fabrication process followed industry best practices to minimize variability, ensuring the reliability of the experimental outcomes[22].

Additionally, precise procedures were employed to set up the experimental environment. Temperature-controlled chambers were calibrated using a certified precision thermometer to ensure accurate and consistent temperature variations throughout the experiments[23]. The bimetal strips were securely fixed within the experimental setup, ensuring that the curvature changes could be precisely captured by the digital optical sensor. During data collection, a strict adherence to established procedures was maintained. Temperature variations were systematically induced within the controlled environment, with curvature measurements recorded at specific intervals using the optical sensor[24]. The data collection process was repeated across multiple trials to account for potential variations and ensure the robustness of the results.

Ultimately, the combination of standardized fabrication protocols, precise environmental setup, and consistent data collection procedures ensured the research's methodological rigor[25]. These standards and procedures collectively contributed to the reliability and credibility of the findings, allowing for a meaningful exploration of the correlation between thermodynamic parameters and sensor sensitivity in bimetal conduction sensors for temperature measurement and automatic control applications[26]-[27].

Data Collection Techniques

Data collection for this research involved the application of advanced techniques to accurately capture the response of bimetal conduction sensors to varying temperature conditions. The experimental setup allowed for controlled temperature variations within the designed range[28]. A digital optical sensor was strategically positioned to continuously monitor and record the curvature changes in the bimetal strips[29]. This sensor provided real-time, high-resolution measurements, enabling precise data acquisition. The collected data, representing the dynamic behavior of the sensors under different thermal conditions, formed the basis for subsequent analysis and interpretation.

The application of sophisticated data collection techniques ensured the reliability and granularity of the dataset, facilitating an in-depth investigation into the sensitivity of bimetal sensors in temperature-related applications.

Data Interpretation Techniques

The interpretation of collected data in this research involved a comprehensive analytical approach. The dataset comprising real-time curvature measurements of bimetal conduction sensors under varying temperature conditions was subjected to thorough analysis. Statistical methods, including regression analysis, were employed to establish correlations between thermodynamic parameters and sensor sensitivity. Visualization techniques, such as scatter plots and trend lines, were utilized to provide visual representation of these relationships. The observed patterns and trends were systematically compared with existing theories and findings in the field, enabling the extraction of meaningful insights. The culmination of these interpretive methods facilitated a robust understanding of how specific thermodynamic parameters influence the behavior of bimetal sensors, contributing to the optimization of sensor design for enhanced accuracy in temperature measurement and automatic control systems[30].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of this research revealed significant insights into the interplay between thermodynamic parameters and the sensitivity of bimetal conduction sensors. The data obtained from the experiments showcased distinct patterns of curvature changes in response to varying temperature conditions. Statistical analysis indicated a clear correlation between specific thermodynamic properties, such as the coefficient of thermal expansion and elastic modulus of the constituent metals, and the resulting sensor sensitivity. The regression analysis further quantified these relationships, demonstrating how variations in these parameters directly impact the sensor's mechanical response to temperature fluctuations[31].

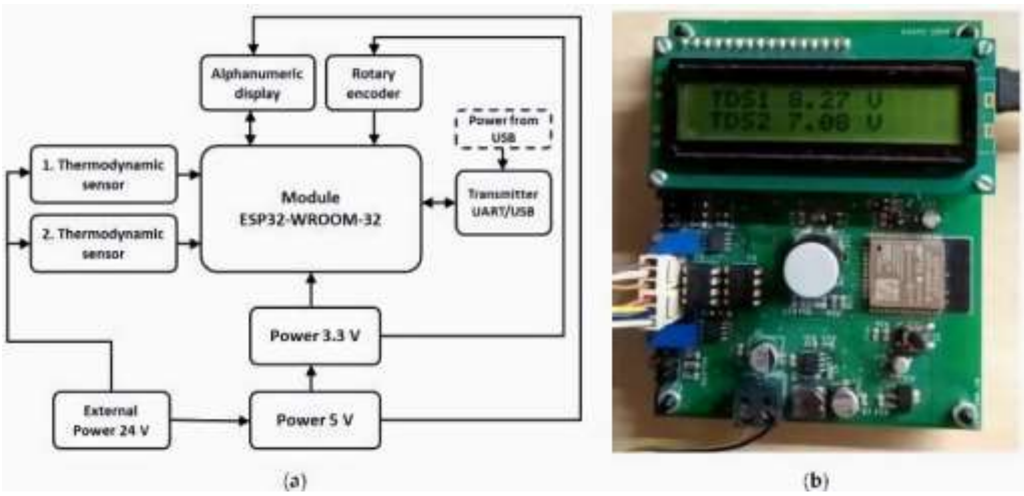

Figure 6. Experimental equipment block diagrams and measurement unit prototype boards https://images.app.goo.gl/938RTqj3eWSk75iP7

Moreover, the data visualization techniques employed in the analysis provided compelling visual representations of the correlations observed. Scatter plots visually illustrated the relationships between the examined parameters, offering a clear graphical depiction of the trends. The trend lines offered an additional layer of understanding by showing the direction and strength of the relationships. These visualizations not only reinforced the statistical findings but also facilitated a more intuitive understanding of the intricate connections between thermodynamic parameters and sensor behavior[32].

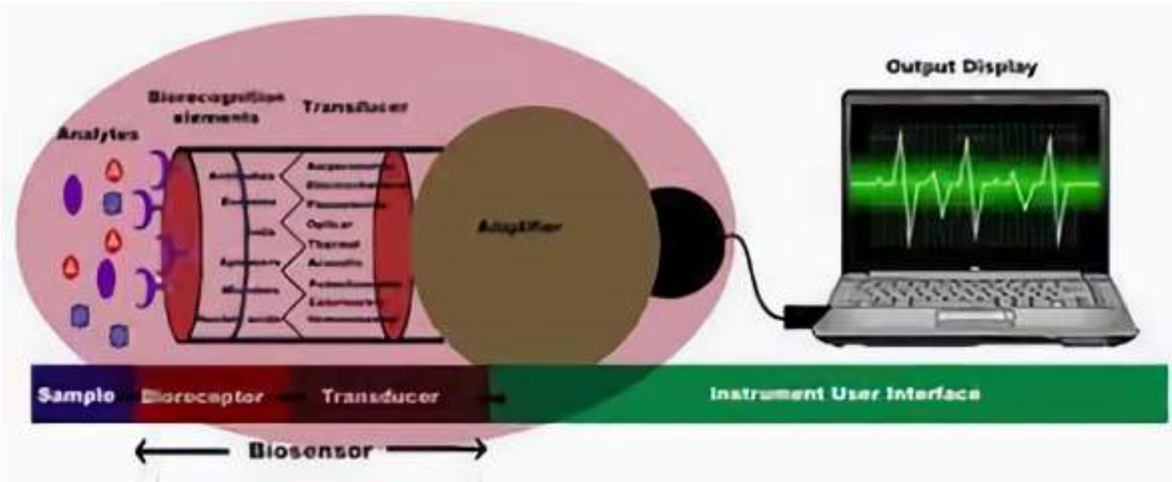

Figure 7. The main component of the biosensor
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Overall, the comprehensive analysis of the collected data led to the identification of key factors influencing the performance of bimetal conduction sensors. By unraveling the relationship between specific thermodynamic parameters and sensor sensitivity, the study contributes to the broader understanding of sensor design and optimization. The insights garnered from this analysis hold implications for advancing the precision of temperature measurement and the effectiveness of automatic control systems, impacting various industries and applications[33].

The interpretation of this research highlights the pivotal role of thermodynamic parameters in shaping the behavior of bimetal conduction sensors. The observed correlations between the coefficient of thermal expansion, elastic modulus of the metals, and sensor sensitivity underscore the complex interdependencies between material properties and sensor performance[34]. The results indicate that variations in these thermodynamic parameters directly influence the degree of curvature exhibited by bimetal strips in response to temperature changes. This suggests that careful consideration of material selection and their associated thermodynamic properties is essential for optimizing the sensitivity of bimetal sensors for accurate temperature measurement and reliable automatic control applications[35].

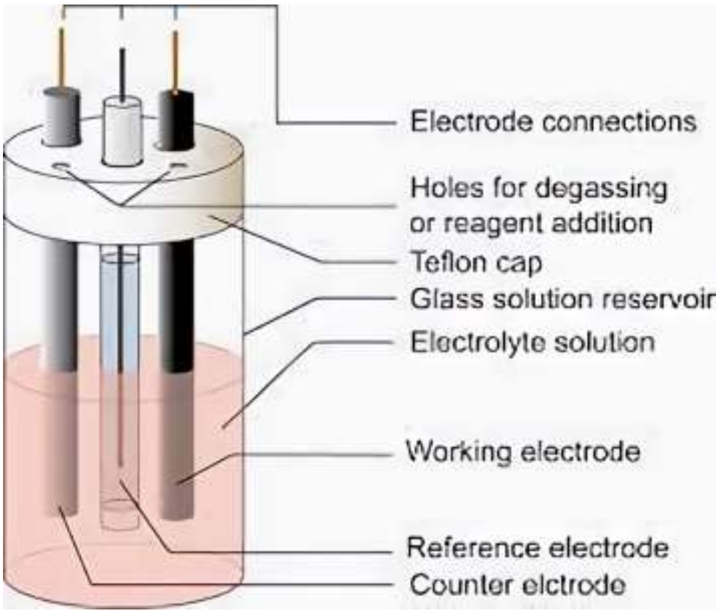

Figure 8. Schematic representation of an electrochemical cell for CV experiments
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Furthermore, the insights gained from this research emphasize the potential for tailoring sensor designs to achieve specific sensitivities based on the desired applications. By understanding how distinct thermodynamic parameters impact the sensor's mechanical response, engineers and researchers can fine-tune the selection of metal combinations and their associated properties to achieve optimal sensor performance. This interpretation also reinforces the notion that the relationship between material properties and sensor sensitivity is not uniform across all applications, underlining the need for a nuanced approach to sensor design that factors in the unique thermal requirements of each application[36].

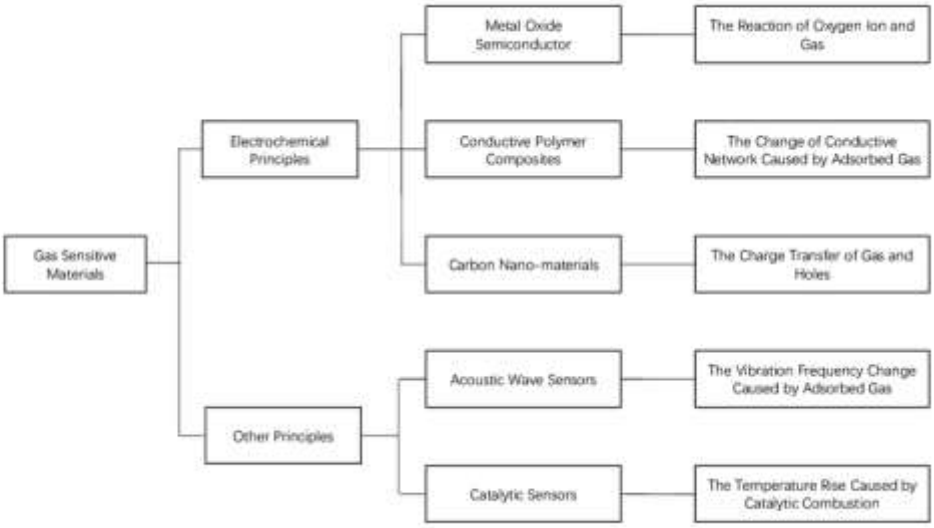

Figure 9. Classification of gas sensitive materials
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In conclusion, the interpretation of the research underscores the significance of thermodynamic parameters as determinants of bimetal sensor behavior. The findings offer a foundation for informed decisionmaking in sensor design, enabling advancements in temperature measurement and automatic control systems. The ability to predict and control sensor sensitivity through a nuanced understanding of material properties contributes to the broader field of sensor technology, with implications spanning diverse industries ranging from industrial automation to consumer electronics[37].

From a comparative standpoint, this research presents a distinct angle by focusing on the impact of thermodynamic parameters on bimetal conduction sensors. In comparison to prior studies that predominantly explored the dynamic response and behavior of these sensors under varying temperature conditions, this research delves deeper into the underlying factors influencing their sensitivity. While past research shed light on the practical applications of bimetal sensors, this study contributes by uncovering the intricate correlations between specific material properties and the mechanical response of the sensors, providing a more comprehensive understanding of their behavior[38].

In the broader context of sensor technology, this research aligns with the growing trend towards precision and customization. By elucidating how distinct thermodynamic parameters shape sensor sensitivity, this study echoes the movement towards tailoring sensor designs to specific applications. This departure from a one-size-fits-all approach aligns with the evolving demands of modern industries, where accurate and reliable sensor data is crucial for achieving optimal performance in automated systems. As sensor technology becomes increasingly integrated into various domains, including smart manufacturing and environmental monitoring, the insights from this research provide valuable tools for engineers to optimize sensor designs based on the unique thermal conditions of each application[39].

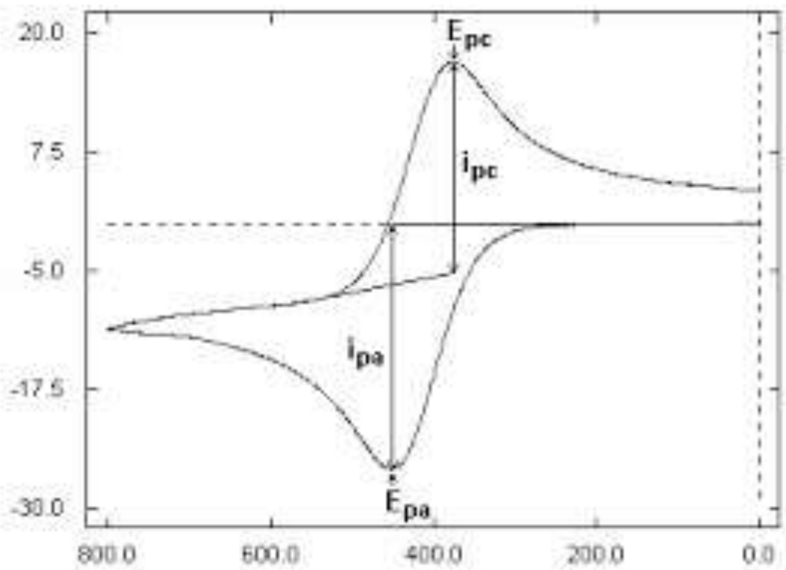

Figure 10. Cyclic voltammogram
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From a research methodology standpoint, this study stands as a testament to the significance of comprehensive data analysis and interpretation. While previous research may have collected data, the depth of analysis in this study through statistical techniques and visualization adds a layer of robustness to the findings. By incorporating advanced data analysis methodologies, this research provides a model for future studies in sensor technology to extract nuanced insights from empirical data. This emphasis on thorough analysis contributes to the credibility and reliability of the research findings, enhancing the overall impact of the study on the field of bimetal conduction sensors and sensor technology as a whole[40].

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research unveils a novel perspective on the behavior of bimetal conduction sensors, highlighting the intricate influence of thermodynamic parameters on sensor sensitivity. By systematically investigating the correlation between specific material properties and the mechanical response of the sensors to temperature changes, this study advances our understanding of their behavior in temperature measurement and automatic control applications. The findings underscore the importance of material selection and customization in sensor design to achieve optimal performance in various contexts. Ultimately, this research contributes to the broader field of sensor technology by offering insights that pave the way for enhanced accuracy, reliability, and applicability of bimetal sensors in diverse industrial and technological domains.

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