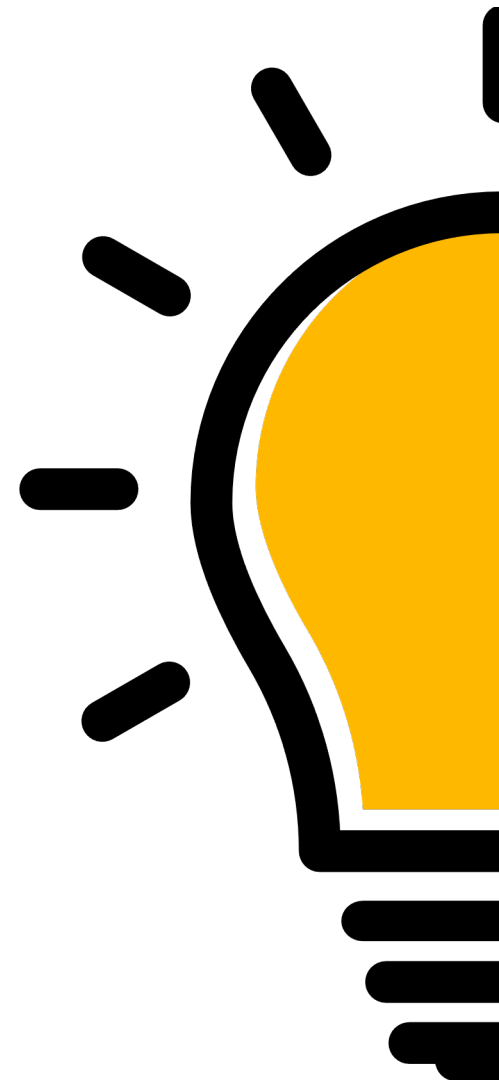




An Introduction to Thermal Imaging + Some Random Thoughts on Heat

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Saffron Walden Community Energy





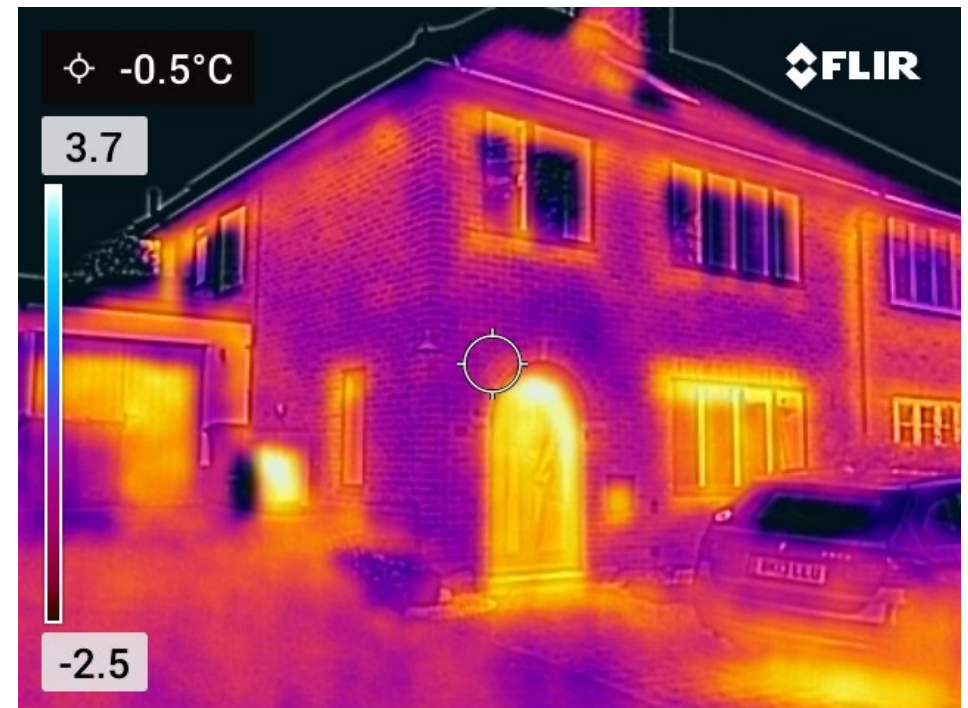
About SWCE

- Established in 2021 with the aim of supporting the transition to zero-carbon energy locally.
- We're a Community Benefit Society
- Initial support from Essex County Council and Community Energy South
- Work primarily through volunteer input and grants funding



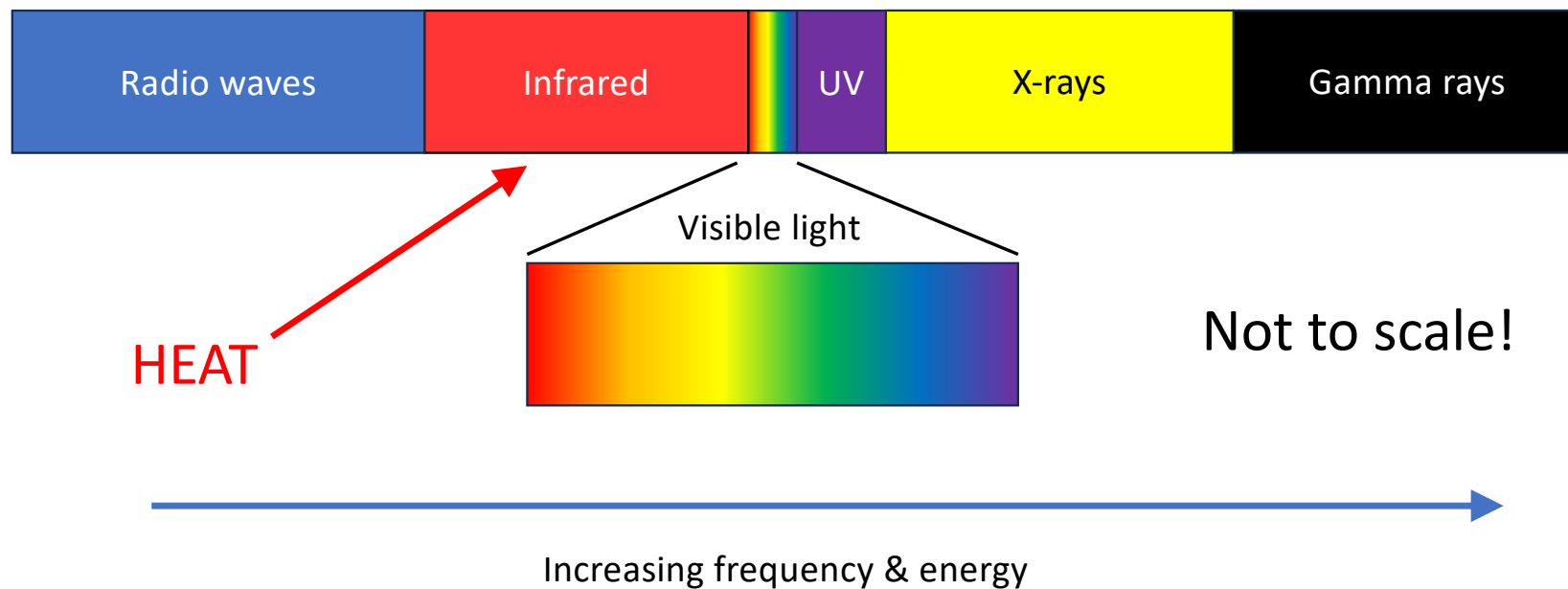
What is Thermal Imaging?

- Give yourself a sixth sense – see temperature variations
- Primarily qualitative
- Our aim:
 - See where heat may be leaking from home
 - Try and understand what's going on!
 - Basis for further investigation, fixing or retrofit



Science (Just a Little!)

The Electromagnetic Spectrum



Thermal Cameras

- Shows surface temperature – not x-ray
 - Can reveal deeper structures
- Use a false colour map, for example
 - Orange/yellow = hot
 - Blue/black = cold
- Combines a visible image with a heat image
- Heat image is low resolution
- For example, the FLIR C5
 - 5-megapixel visible camera
 - 19,200 pixel (160 x 120) thermal image



Imaging from the Outside



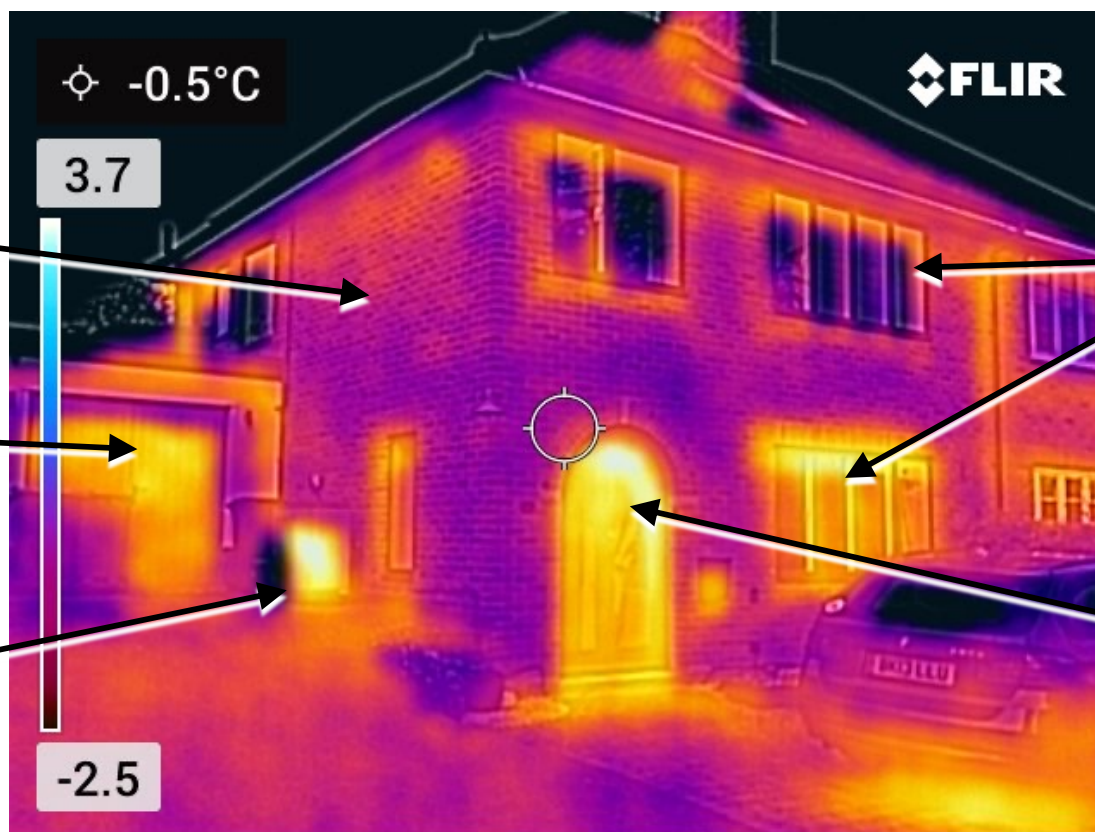
- Have at least 10°C temperature difference between inside and outside
- Should be dry and no strong winds
- Ideally daylight but avoid direct sunlight
- Allow heating to be on inside for a while
- Yellow & orange = bad.
- Blue & black = good.
- Simple! But various pitfalls.

Typical Example

Patchy
cavity wall
insulation?

Workshop
leaking heat

Heat pump -
hot and cold



Windows warm
and cold! What's
going on??

Heat leaking
from porch

Checking out the Heat Pump

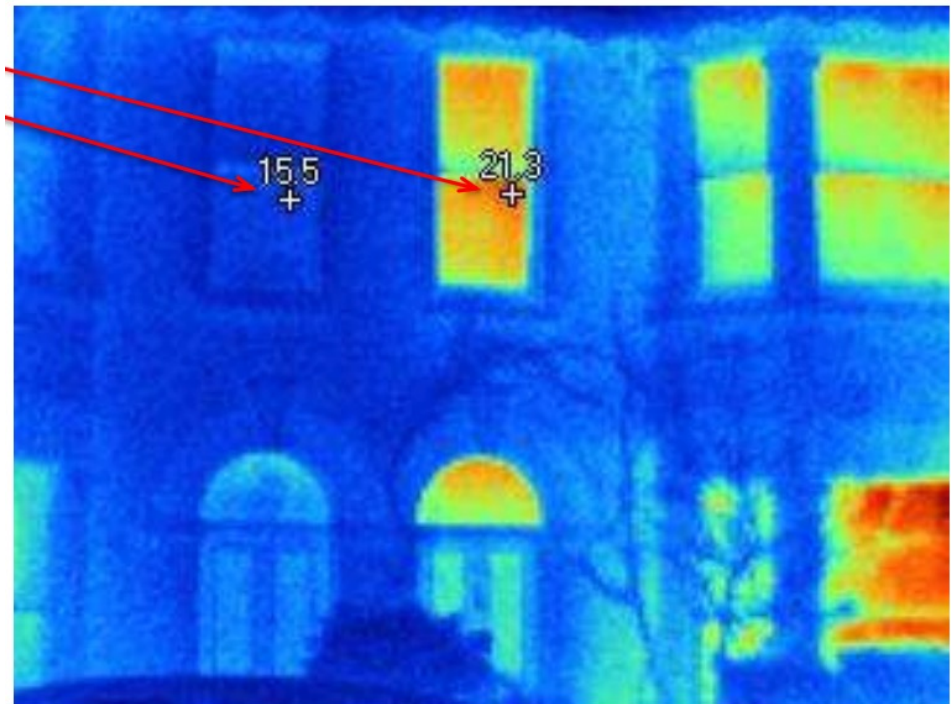




Is the House/Room Heated??

- Left: Low thermostat & secondary glazing
- Right: House kept a lot warmer

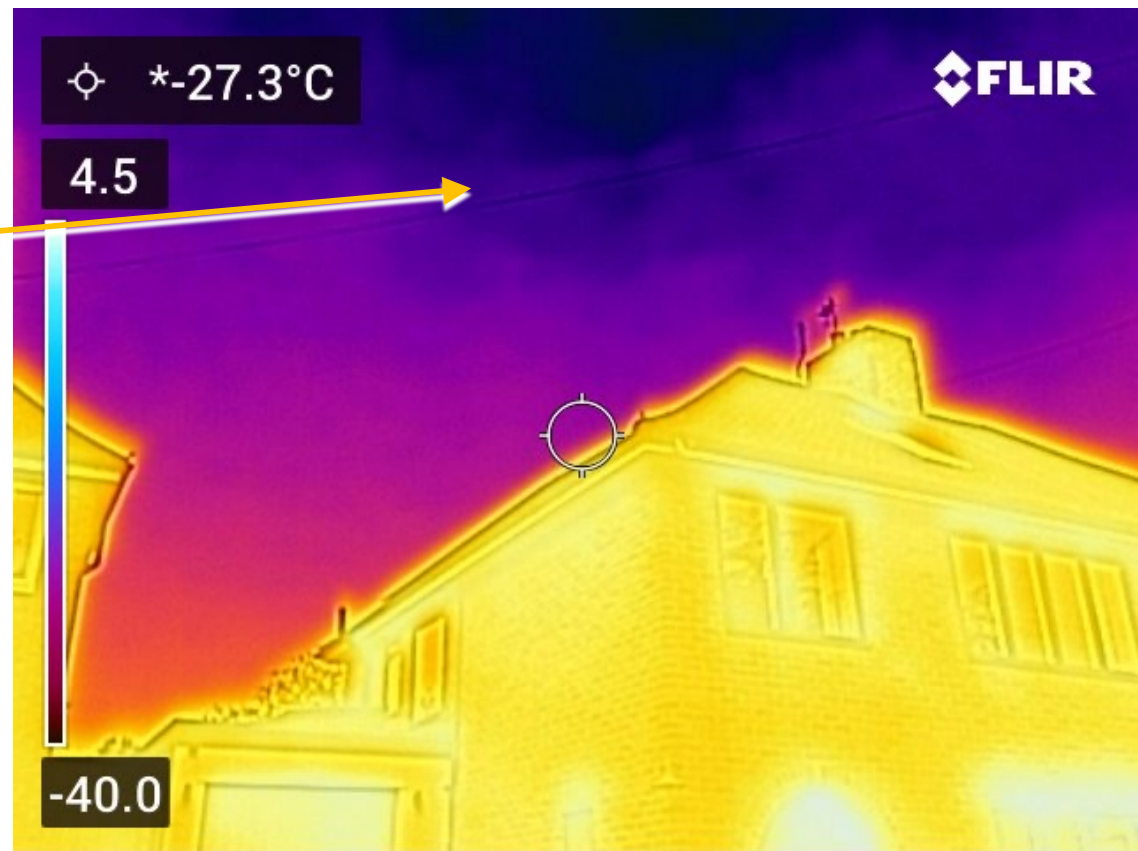
Thanks to Cambridge Carbon Footprint

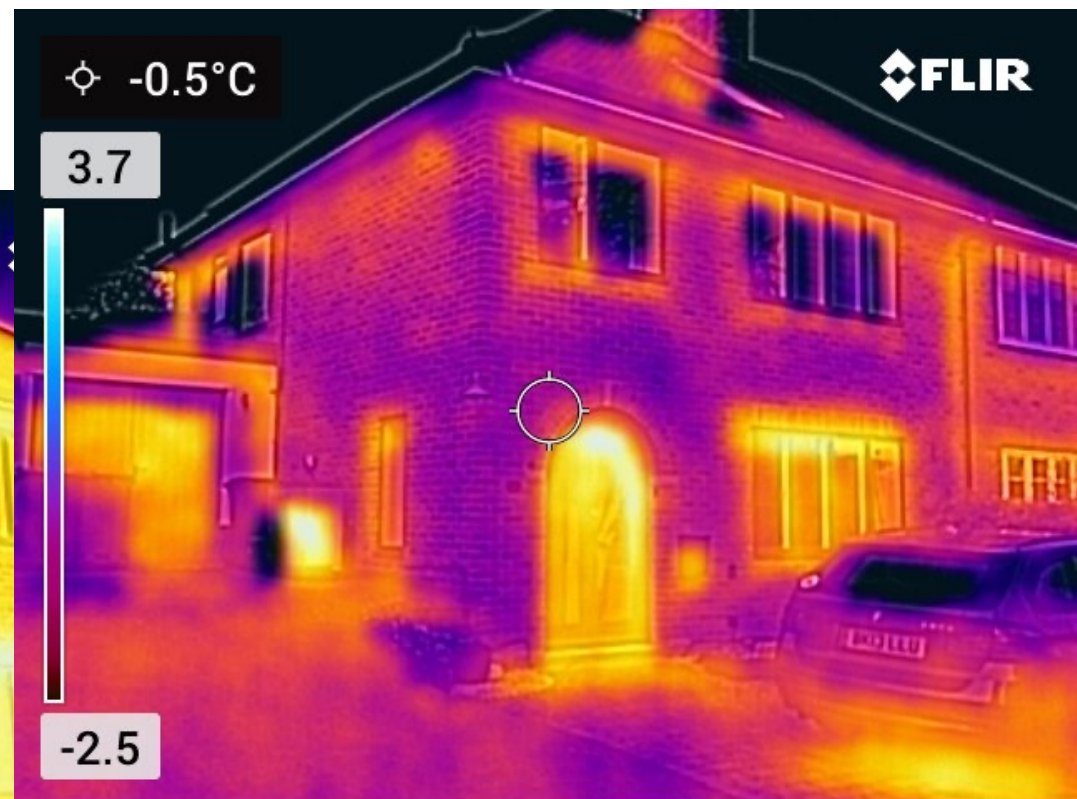
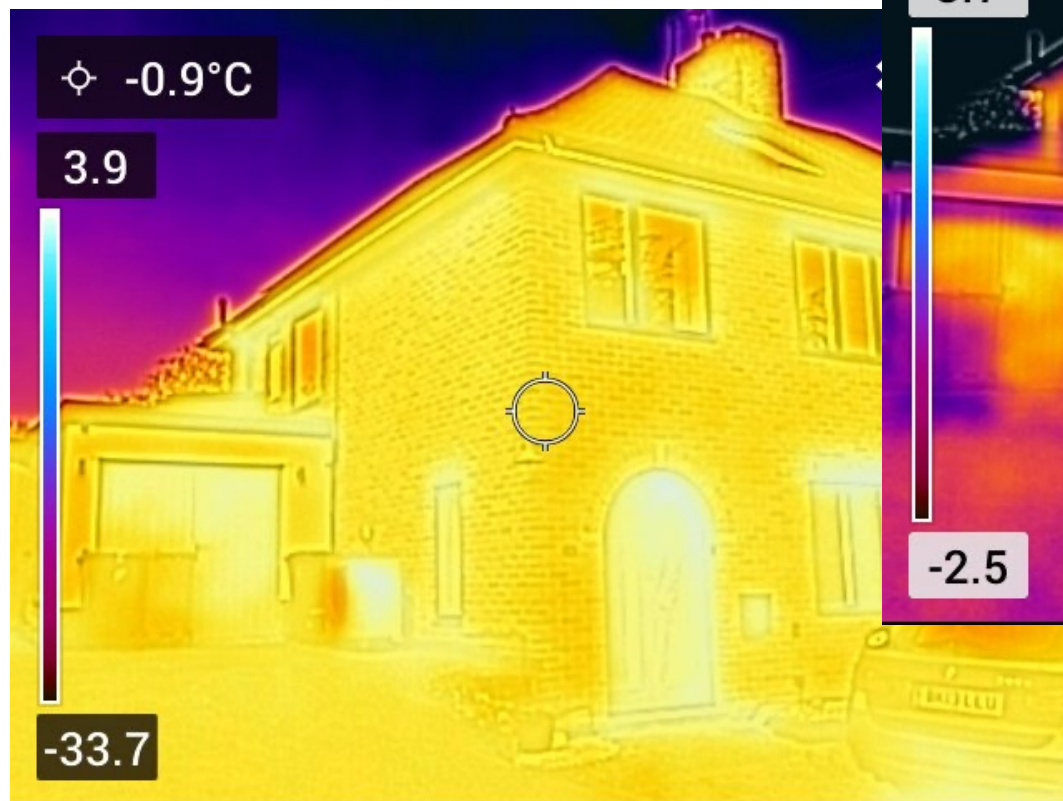


Care with Auto-Scaling

Measuring
temperature of
upper atmosphere

Poor temperature
resolution in area of
interest





Imaging from the Inside

- Need the inside/outside temp difference
- Generally yellow & orange = good
- Generally blue & black = bad
- Understanding home construction useful
- Some pitfalls here as well



What's significant?

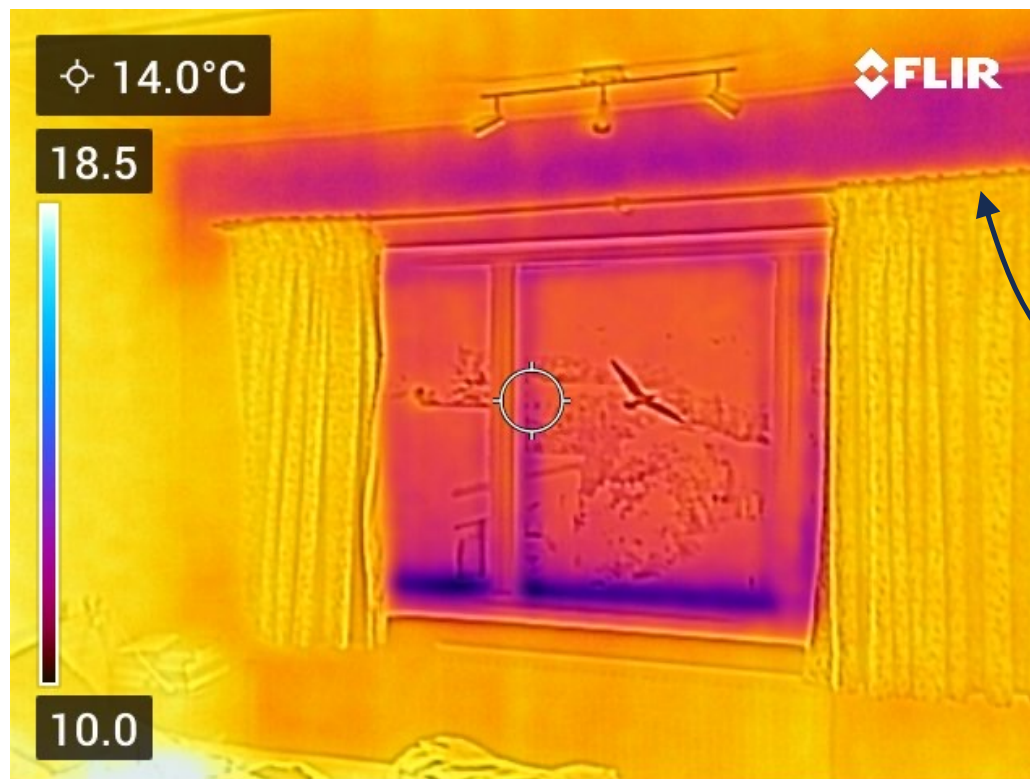
Inside wall

Outside wall

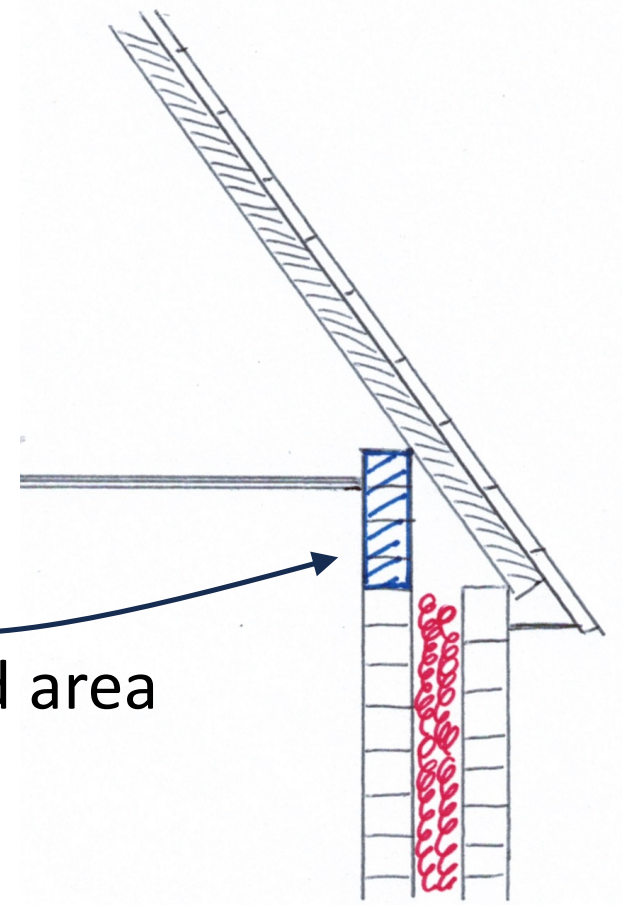
Outside wall cooler by 1
or 2°C than inside wall.
Improved insulation
would help



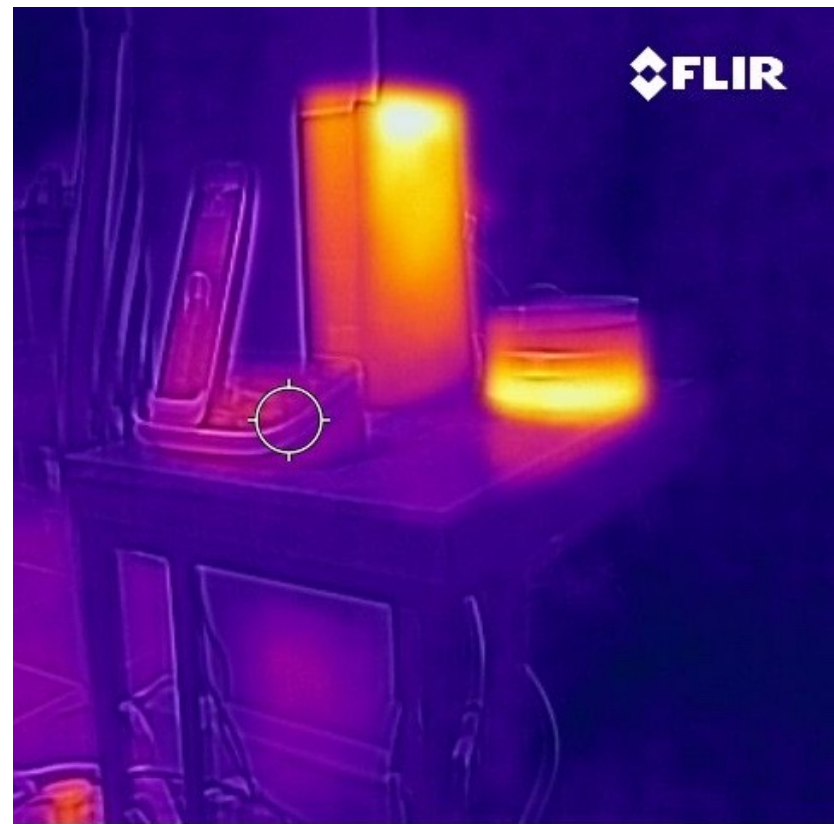
Understanding home construction can help



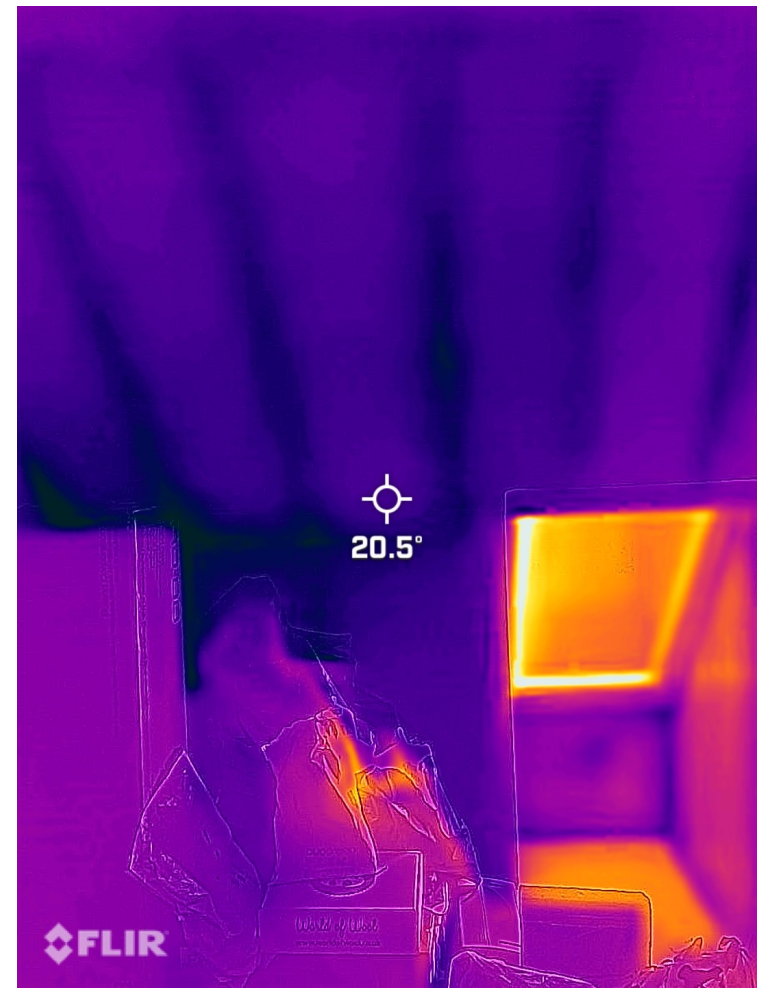
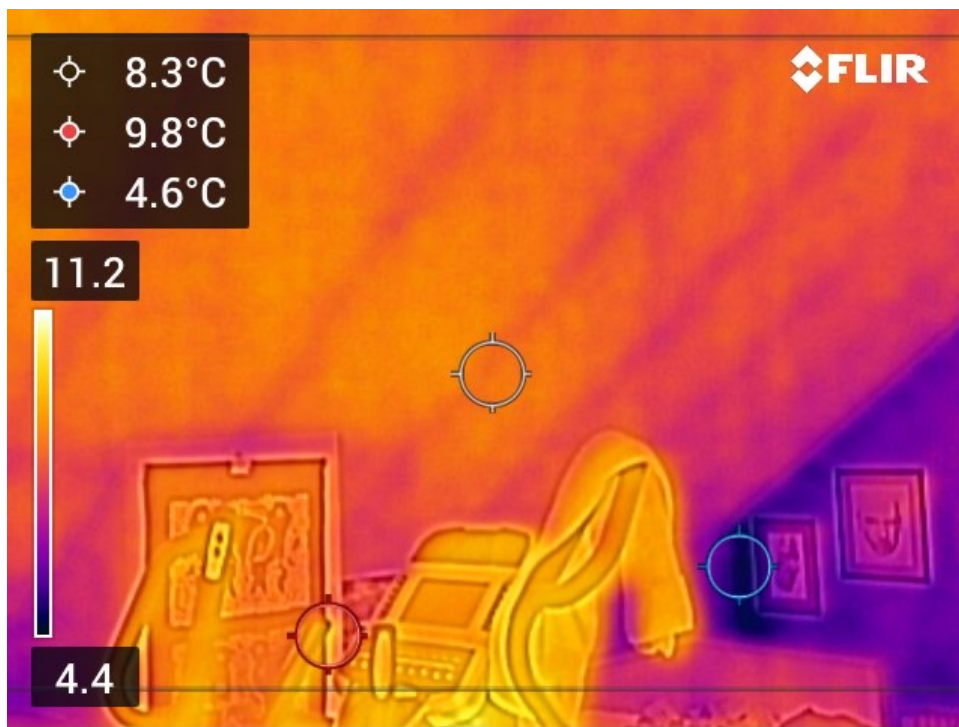
Cold area



Check for wasted heat inside



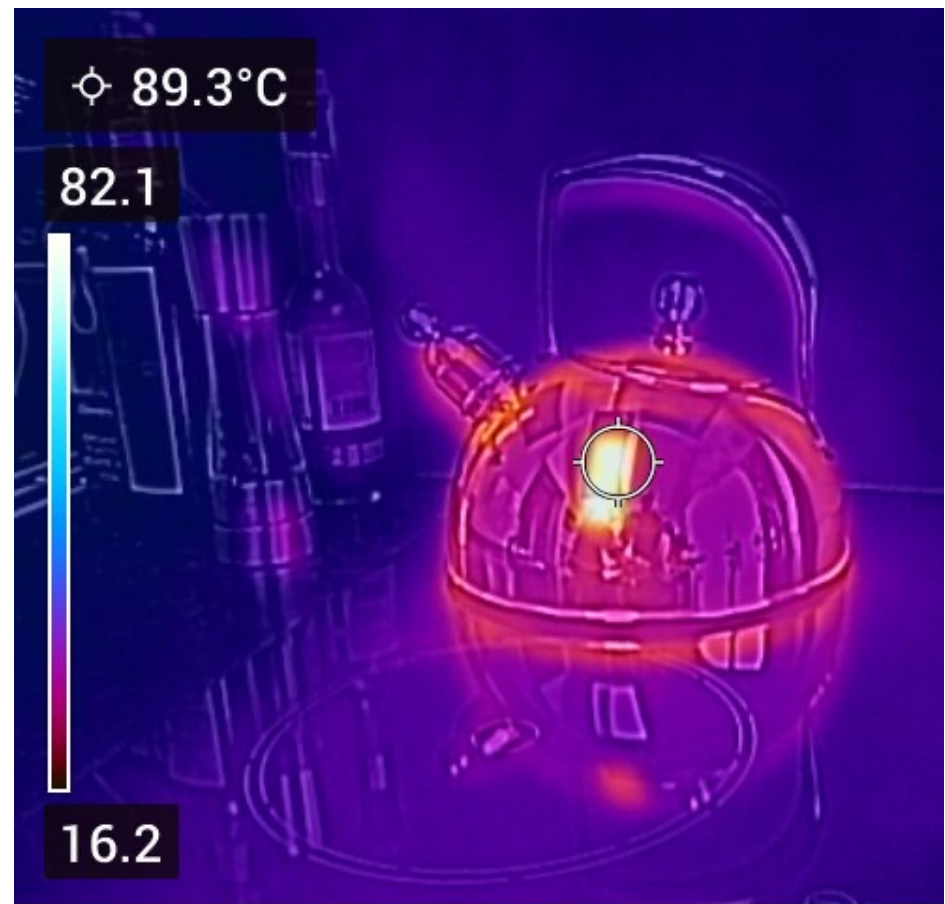
Poorly designed loft insulation



Emissivity

- Different materials radiate different amounts of heat
- With low emissivity, they will *appear* cooler in the camera
- Fortunately, we have a rule of thumb: If reflective then it is a bad radiator.





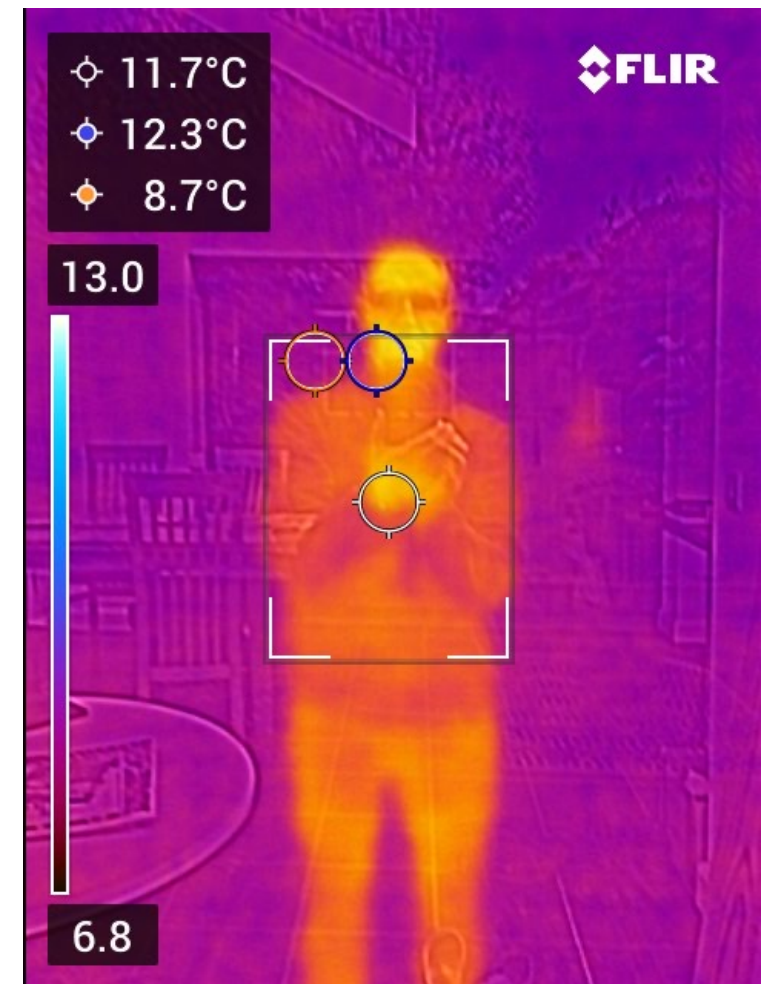
Poor radiator design for heating:

- Minimal radiation
- Low surface area for conduction
- Often covered in towels



Windows – Can be awkward

- Glass will reflect some IR, so can be partially measuring reflection
- Newer glazing often has an IR reflective coating
- Use a piece of tape on glass to see actual temperature
- At an angle $> 45^\circ$ all light/IR reflected



WARM

Single glazed windows

Almost facing us



COLD??

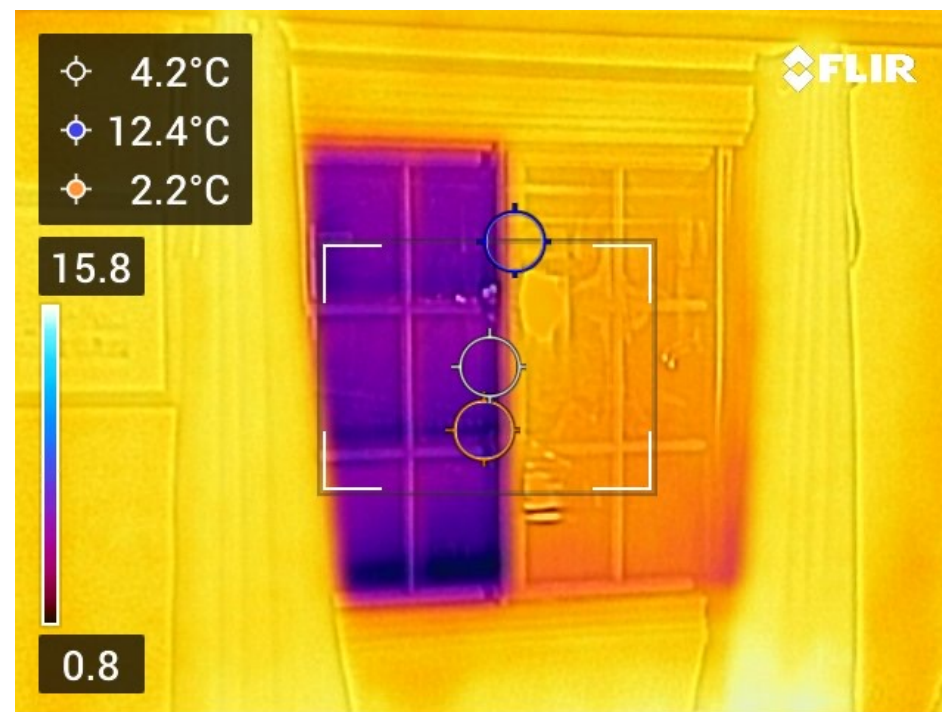
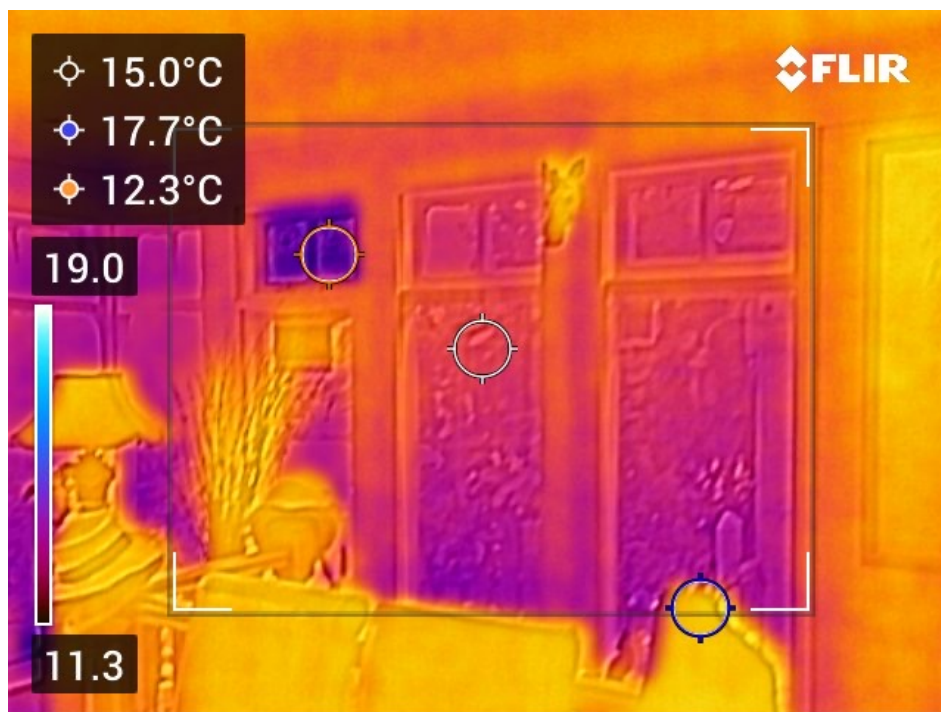
Angle: Probably reflecting
sky temperature

Or: Is room unheated?

Windows – Usually look thermally poor

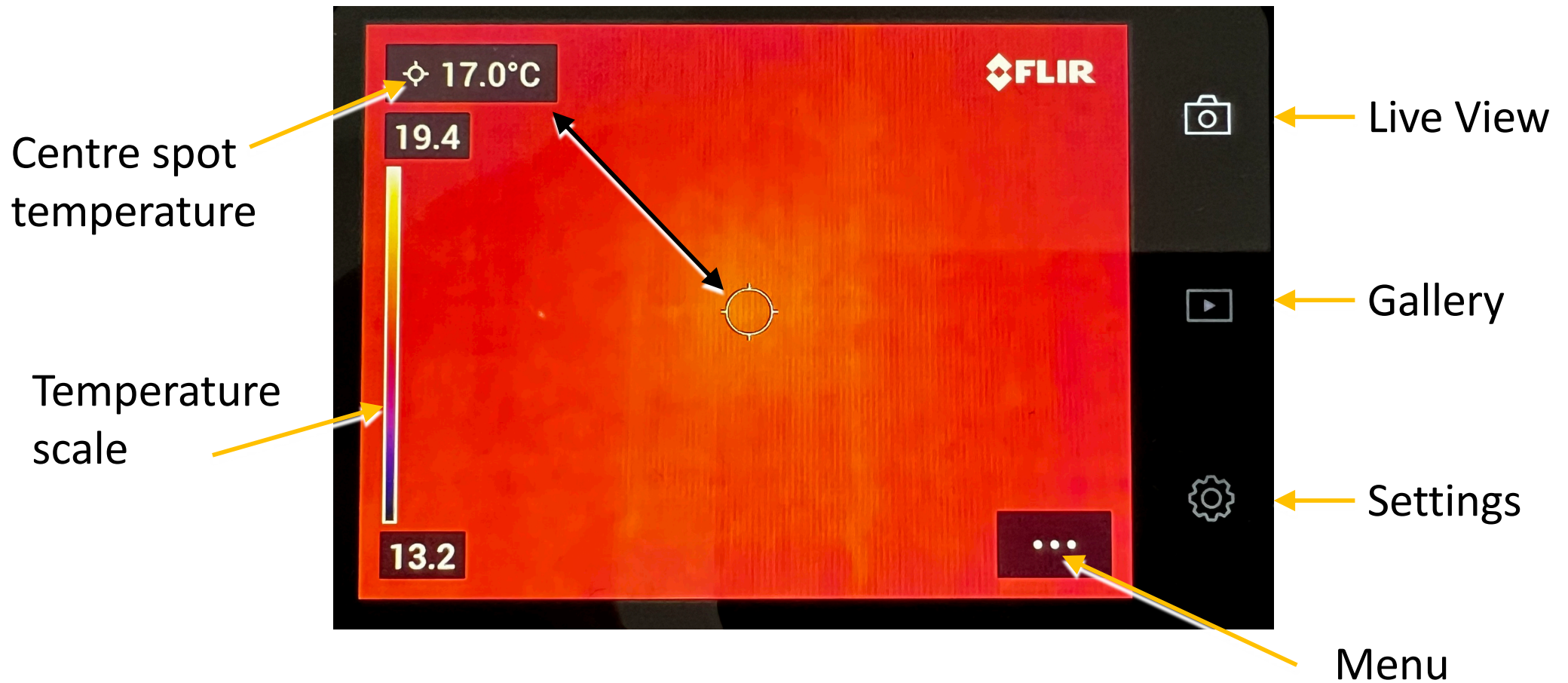


Single Glazing is not good!

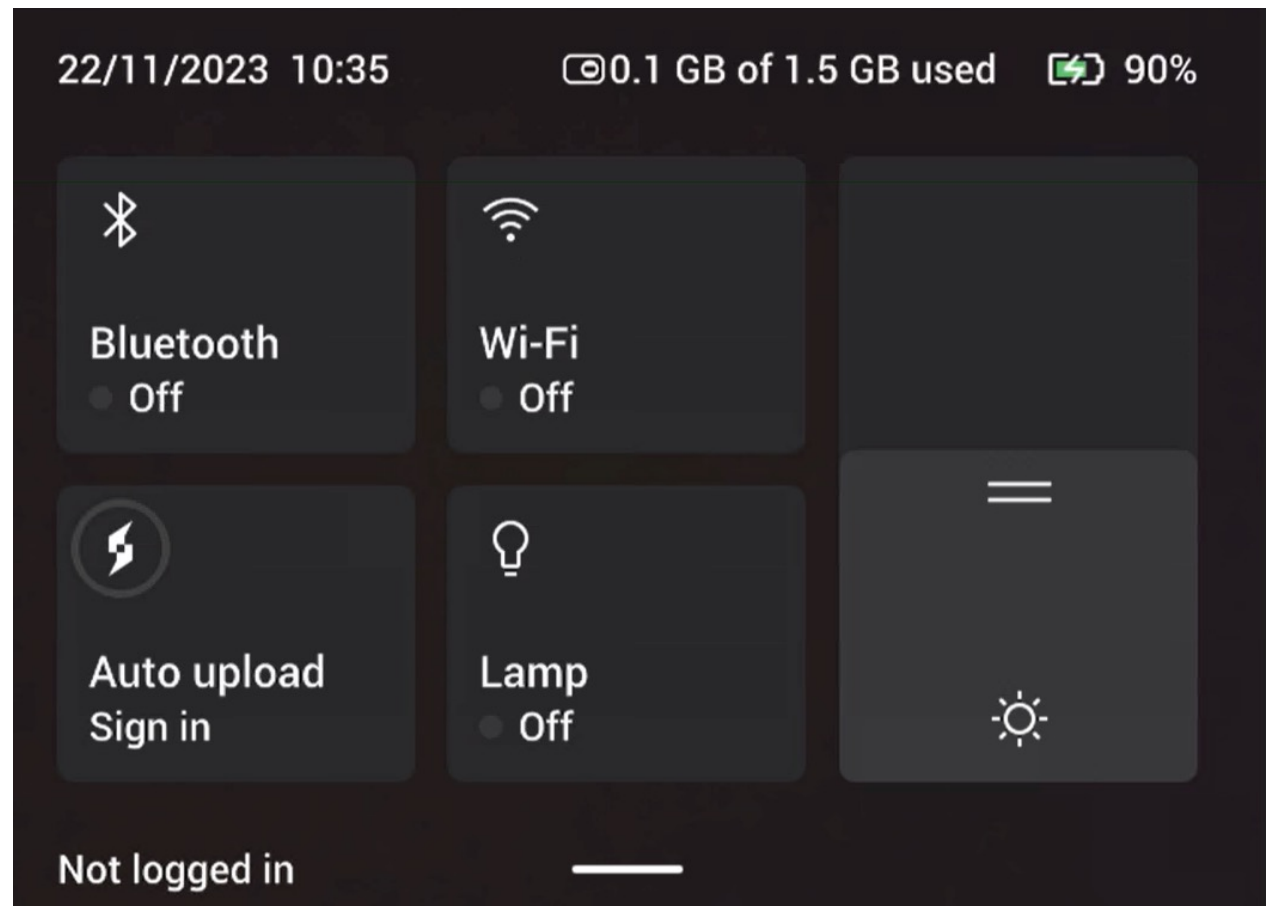
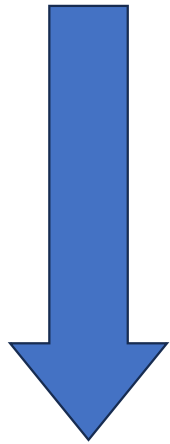


Using the Camera – FLIR C5 (& C3)





Swipe down



The Menu

To make imaging as
useful as possible

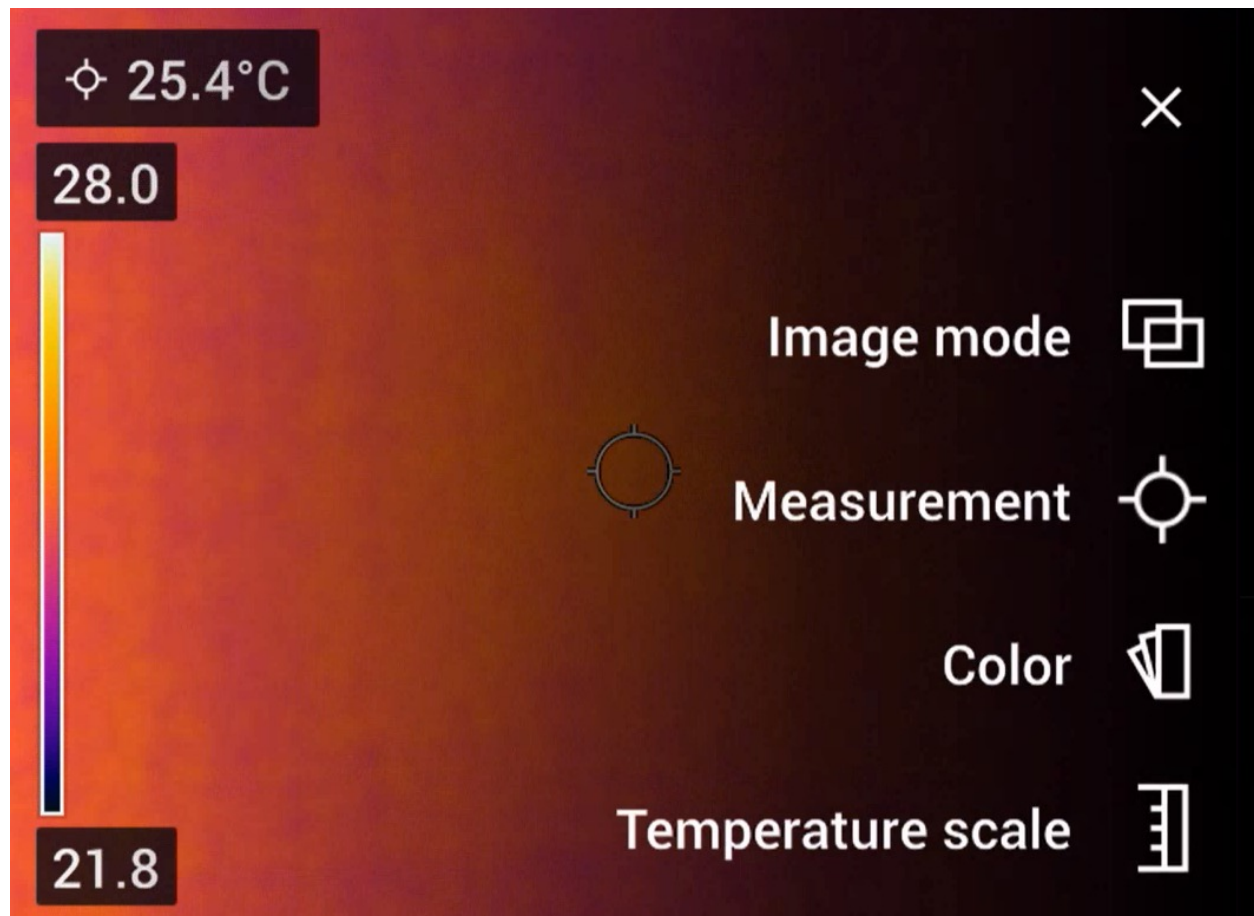
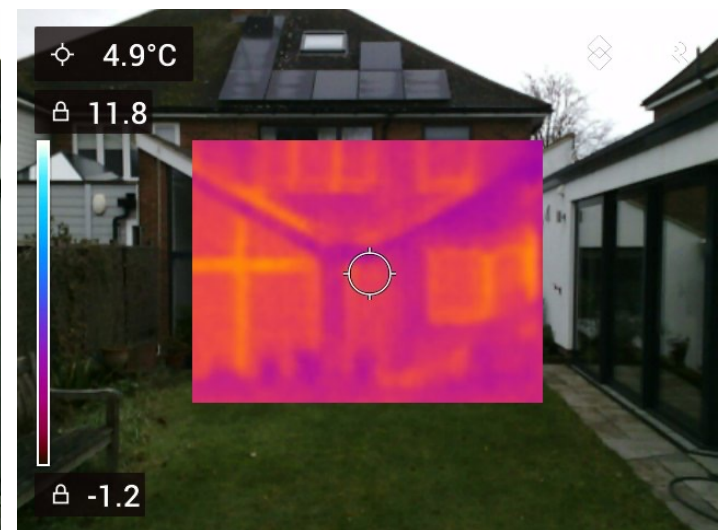
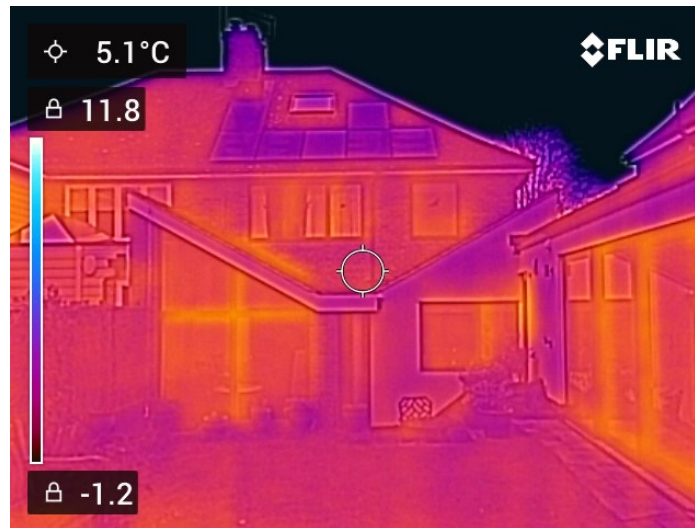
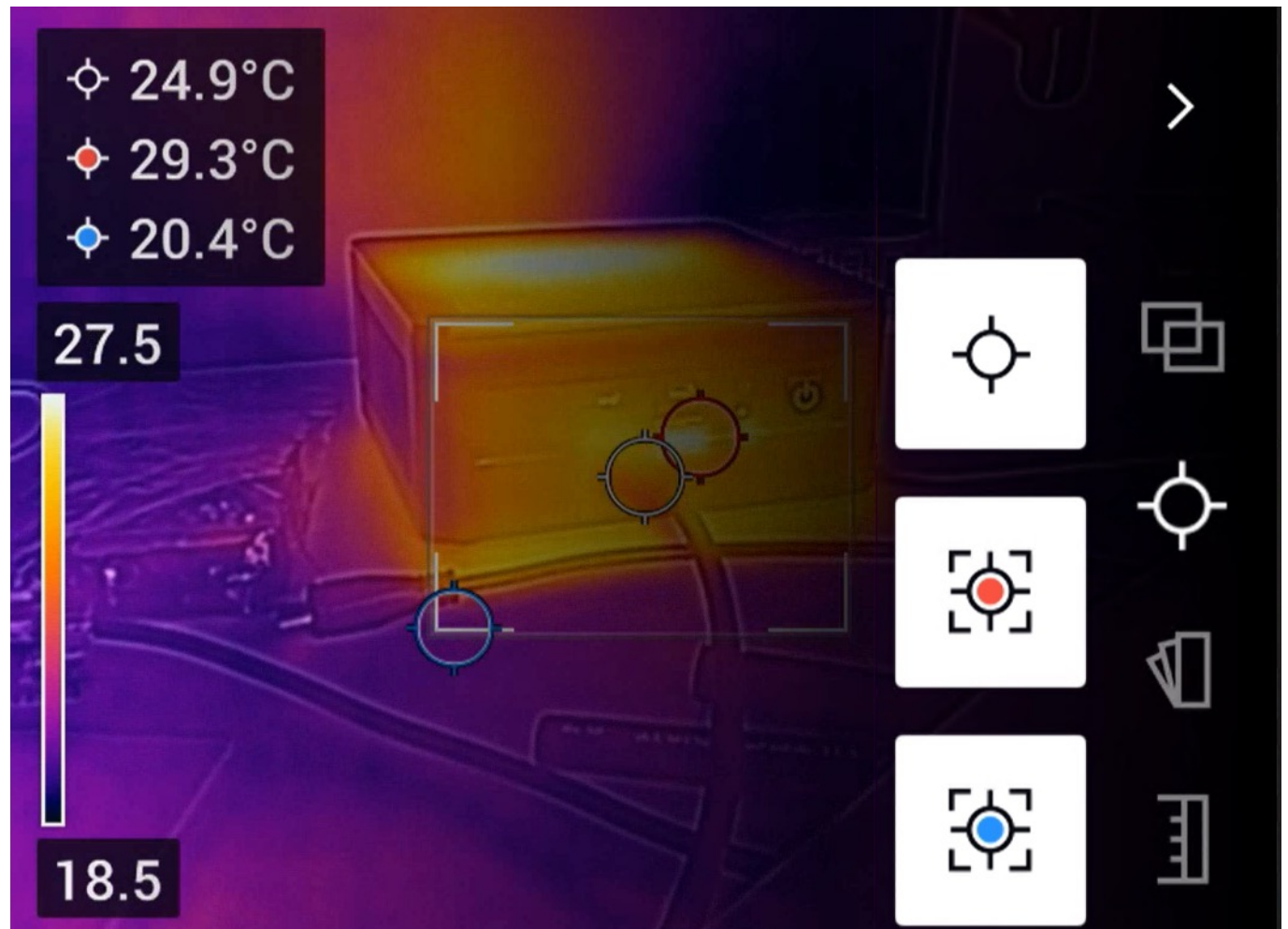


Image Mode

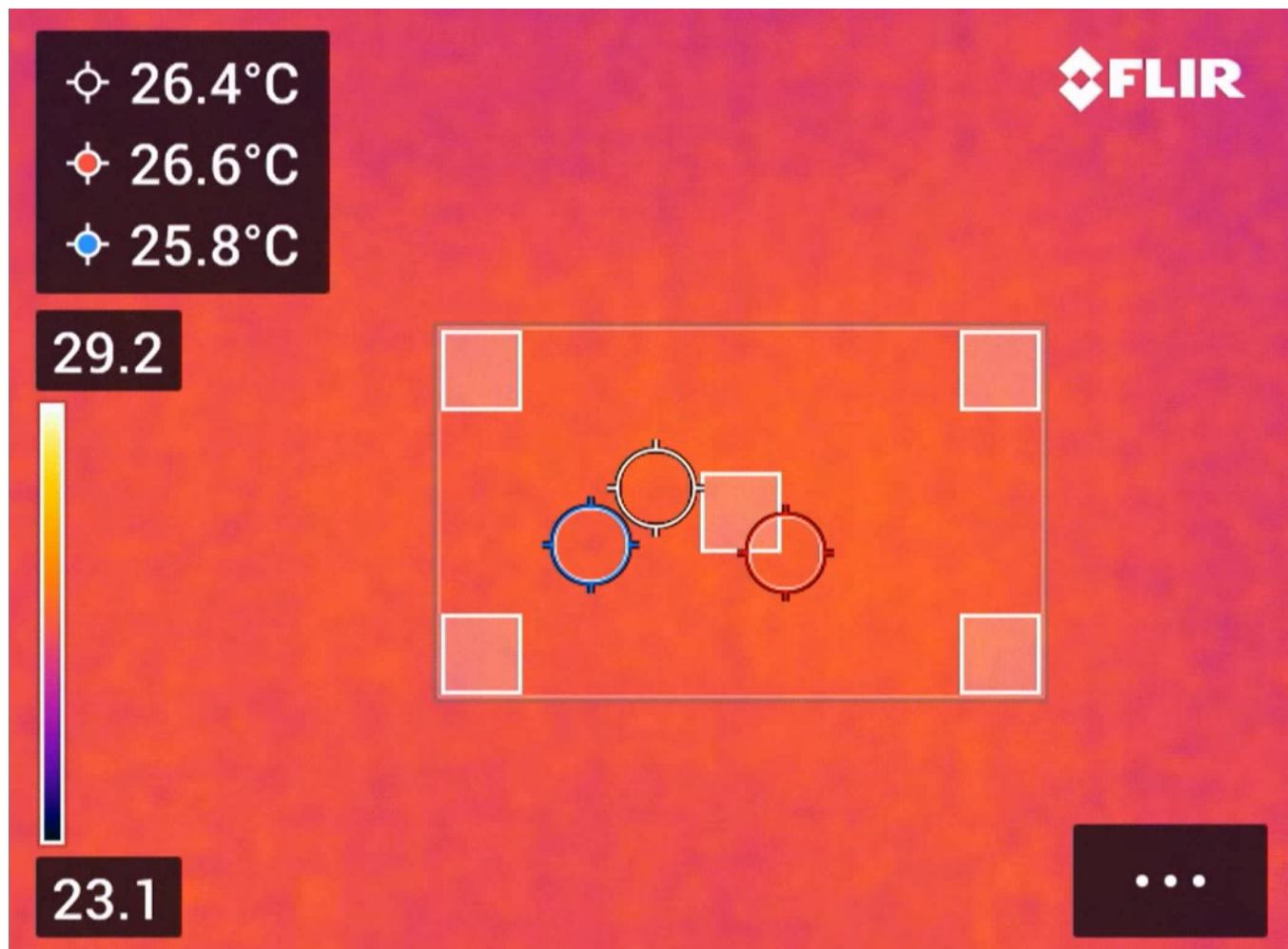


Measurements

- Centre point
- Max temperature in square
- Mini temperature in square

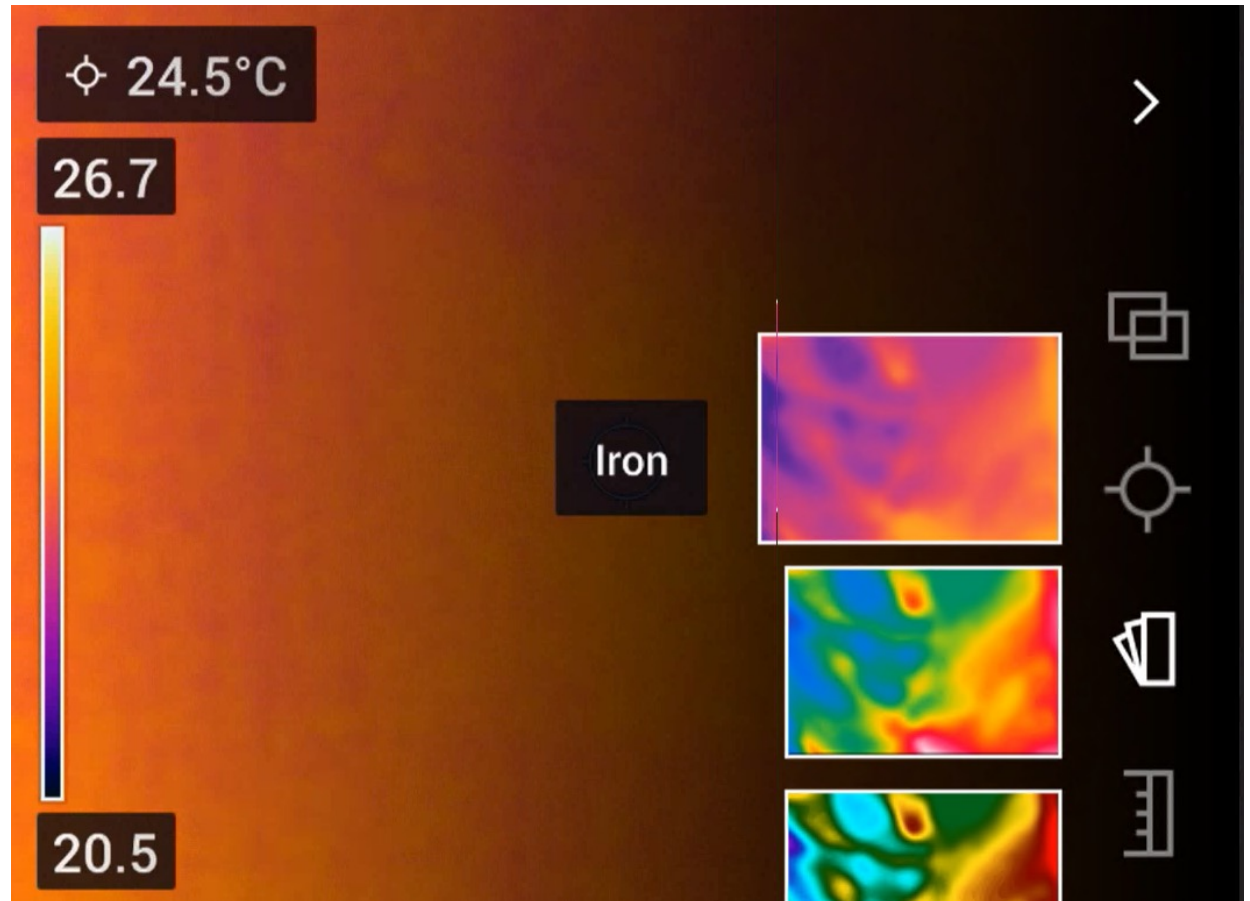


Adjust area
of interest



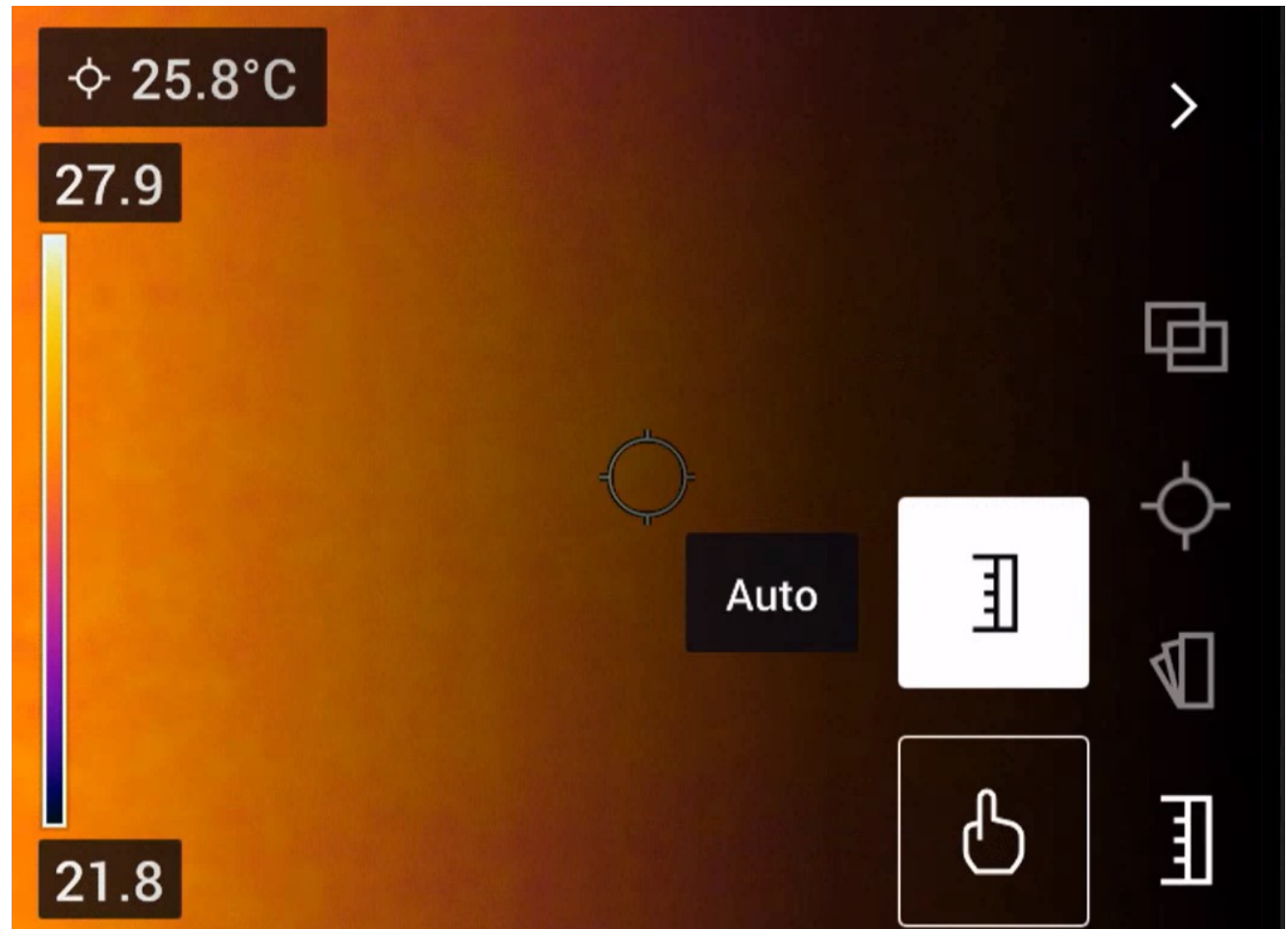
Colour Scale

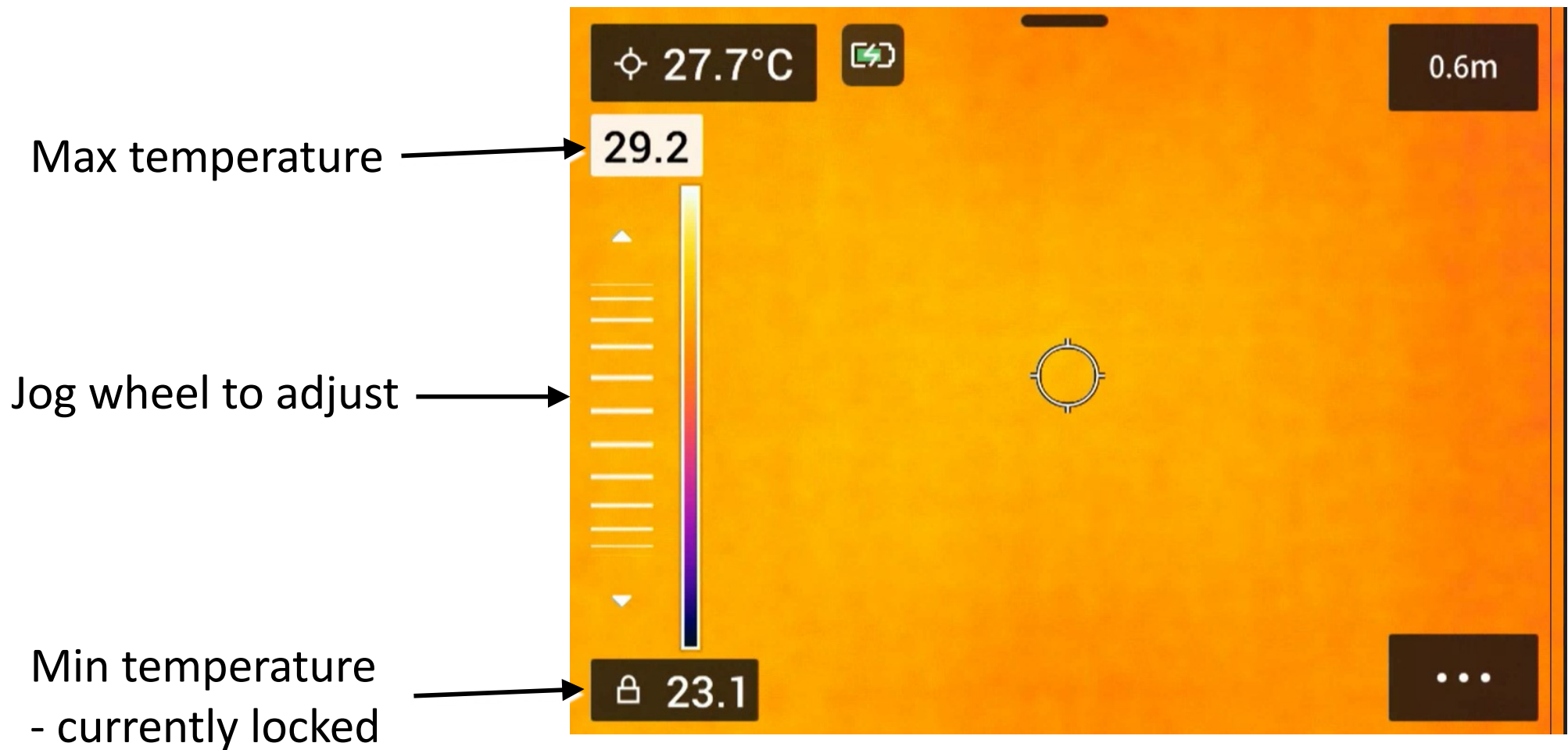
- Changes how IR is represented
- Default is **Iron**

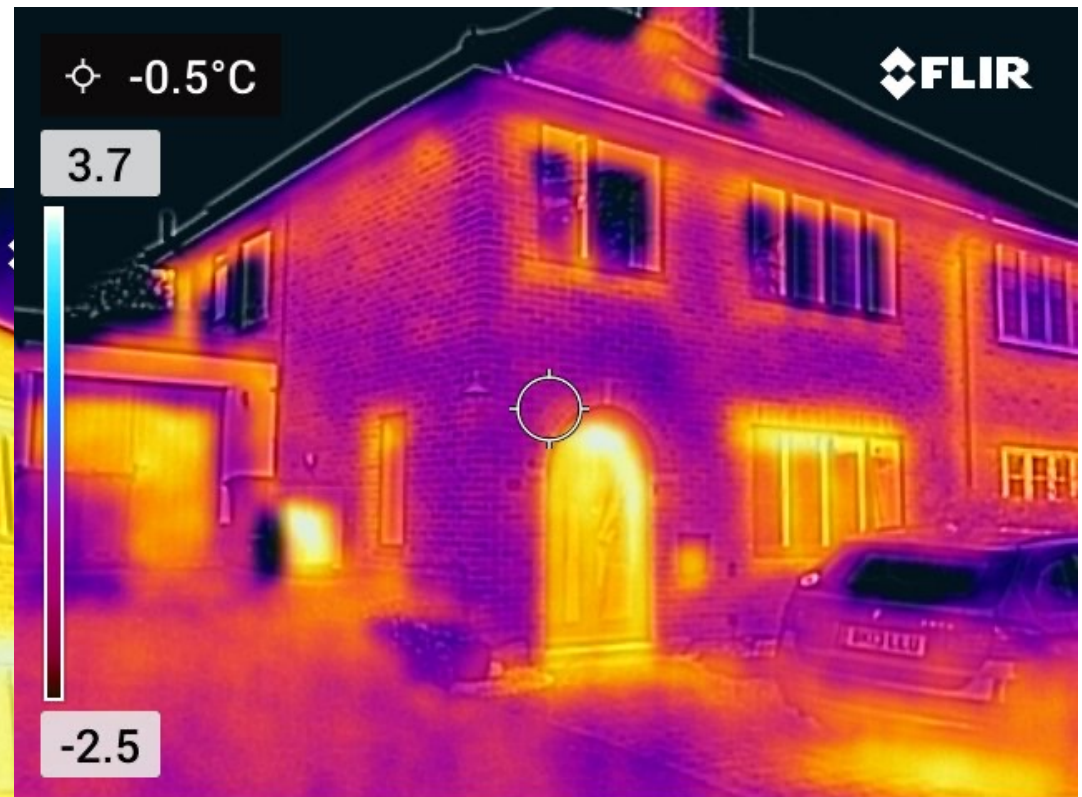
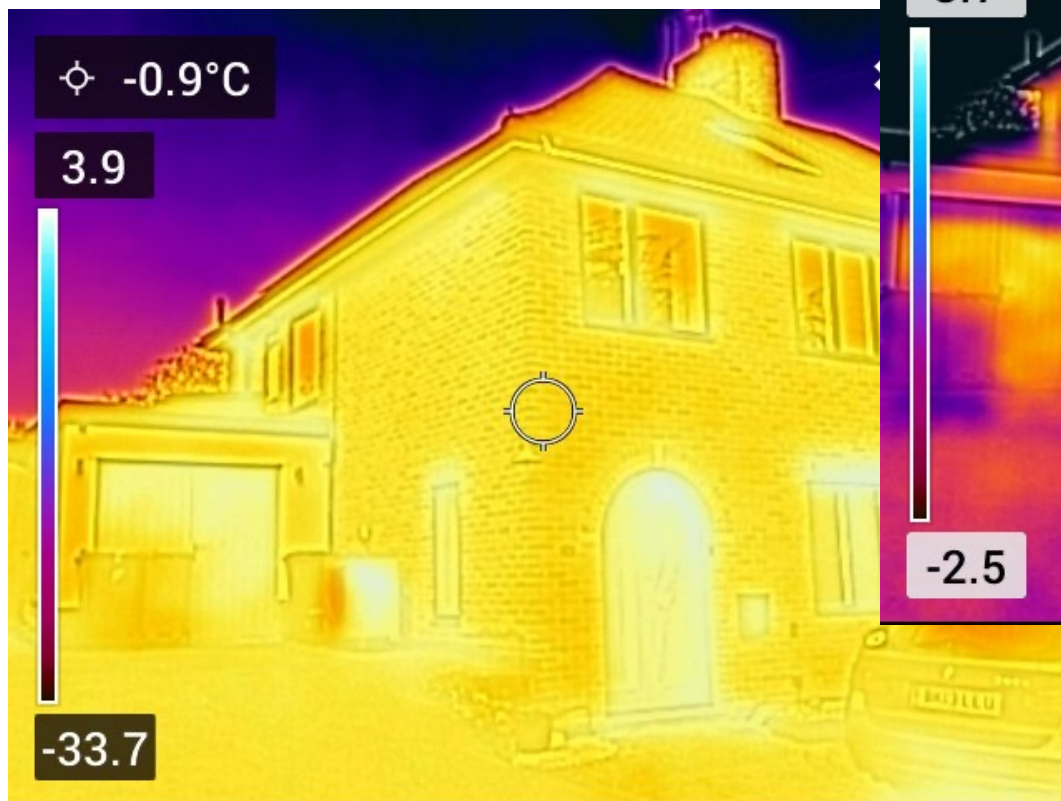


Temperature Scale

Can be useful to
get most out of
the camera







Transferring Images

- Connect to PC via USB
- Windows: It should appear as “Flir Camera”
- Mac: Need the “Android File Transfer” app.

