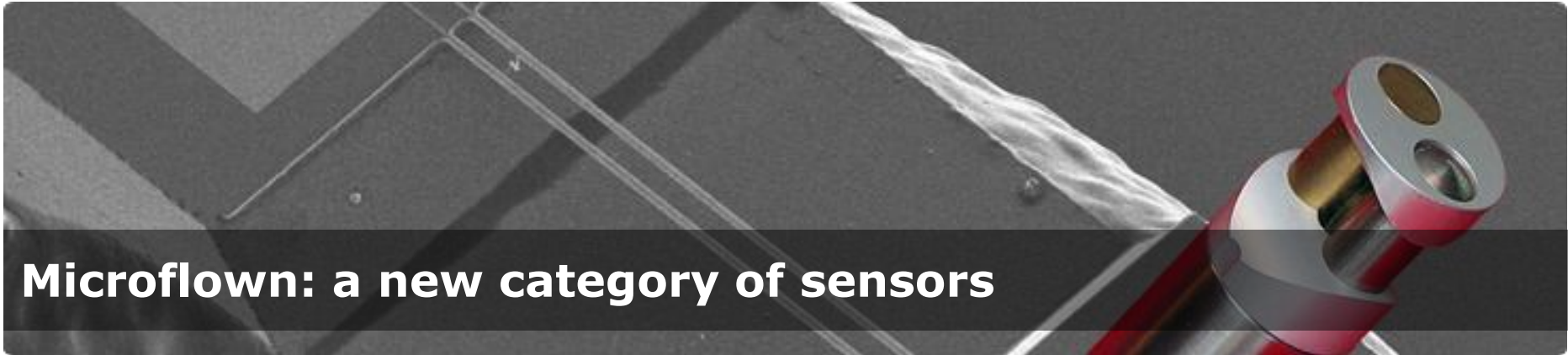


Microflow Technologies The Netherlands

www.microflow.com
info@microflow.com



Microflow: a new category of sensors



Introduction

Company Introduction

- 1994: Invention Microflown by Hans-Elias de Bree at University Twente**
- 1997: Ph.D. Hans-Elias de Bree**
- 1998: Founding Microflown Technologies B.V. (de Bree, Koers)**
- 2001: Industrializing product**
- 2003: Introduction broad banded sensor element**
- 2004: First applications scientifically proven / first arrays sold**
- 2005: Rapid growth in (automotive + aerospace) industry**
- 2005: De Bree appointed Professor 'Vehicle Acoustics' at the HAN University, Arnhem School of Automotive Engineering**
- 2008: Strategic decision to explore the defense & security market**
- 2011: Microflown Avisia was founded**
- 2011: 20 FTE company, 2 MEURO turnover (only Technologies)**

References

Automotive - OEM



Audi, BMW, Chrysler, CNH, DAF Paccar, Daimler, FAW, Fiat, Ford, Freightliner, General Motors, Harley Davidson, Hyundai, Honda, Isuzu, Mahindra, Maruti-Suzuki, Mazda, Mercedes Benz, Mitsubishi, Nissan, Porsche, PSA Group (Peugeot - Citroën), Renault Samsung, TATA, Toyota, Volkswagen

References

Automotive - Others



AISIN, Behr Group, Brose, Bridgestone, Denso, Eaton USA, Faurecia, Fontijne Grotnes, GKN Driveline, Harman Becker Automotive Systems, Hitachi, HP Pelzer, Ideal Automotive, IVM Automotive, Jatco, JTEKT, Kanto Auto Works, LuK, Magneti Marelli, Mirror Controls International, Mitsuba, Rieter Automotive, Rietschle Thomas, Rieter Automotive, Rochling Automotive Robert Bosch, Same Deutz, Siemens VDO, Stankiewicz, Takata Petri, TRW, ZF

References

Electronic and consumer goods



Canon



KÄRCHER



SONY



Apple, Bosch (BSH), Bose, Canon, Electrolux, Hewlett Packard, Kärcher, KAZ inc, Meizhi, Merry Electronics, Nikon, Oticon, Owens Corning, Panasonic, Philips, Pioneer, Sennheiser, Sony, Toshiba, Voith Hydro, Whirlpool

Other Industries

ASML, CAE Engineering and Services, CNAM, EMPA, Fisher-Rosemount, Foxconn, Gardner Denver Thomas, GD Electric Boat, InPro, INRS, INSA, I-Tech, Kashima, Keihin, KNMI, Kobe Seitetsusyo, Koberuko, Midea, MSX International, Nippo Hoso Kyokai, RION, Sick Maihak,

References

Aerospace



Aeronautical Development Establishment, Alenia Aeronautica, Airbus France, Airbus Germany, DLR (German Aerospace Center), General Electric Propulsion Systems, Gulfstream, Progency Systems Corporation

Test houses and Research insitutes

Autoneum, Batelle Memorial Institue, Carcoustics, FKFS, Fraunhofer, Head Acoustics, HHMI, LMS International, MIRA, Mueller-BBM, NURC (NATO), Ricardo UK, SPEKTRA

A close-up photograph of a microfluidic device. A red, cylindrical probe with a silver-colored tip is positioned on the right side, emitting a fine, white, thread-like stream of liquid. This stream flows across a dark, flat surface and then turns to follow a narrow, straight channel within a transparent, patterned microfluidic chip. The chip has a grid-like structure with various channels and reservoirs. The background is dark and out of focus.

Microflows

Working principle

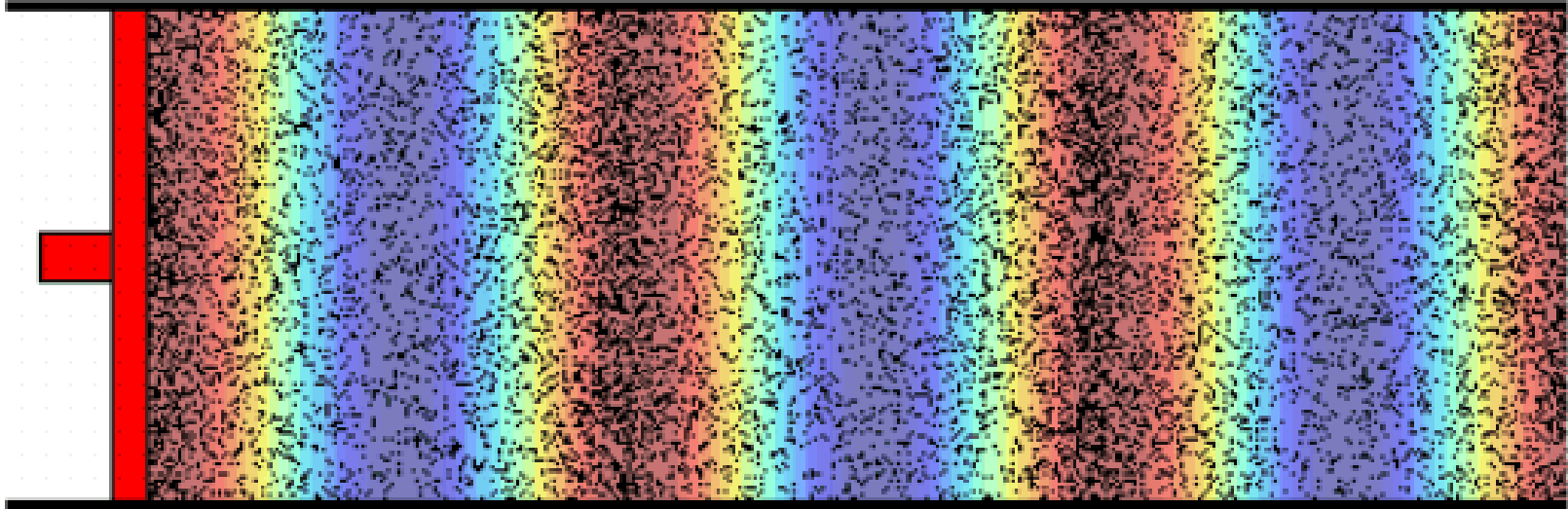
Microphone measures sound pressure (result)

Micro**flown** measures Particle Velocity (cause)

Acoustical	<->	electrical	<->	energy
Sound pressure	<->	voltage	<->	potential
Particle velocity	<->	amperes	<->	kinetic

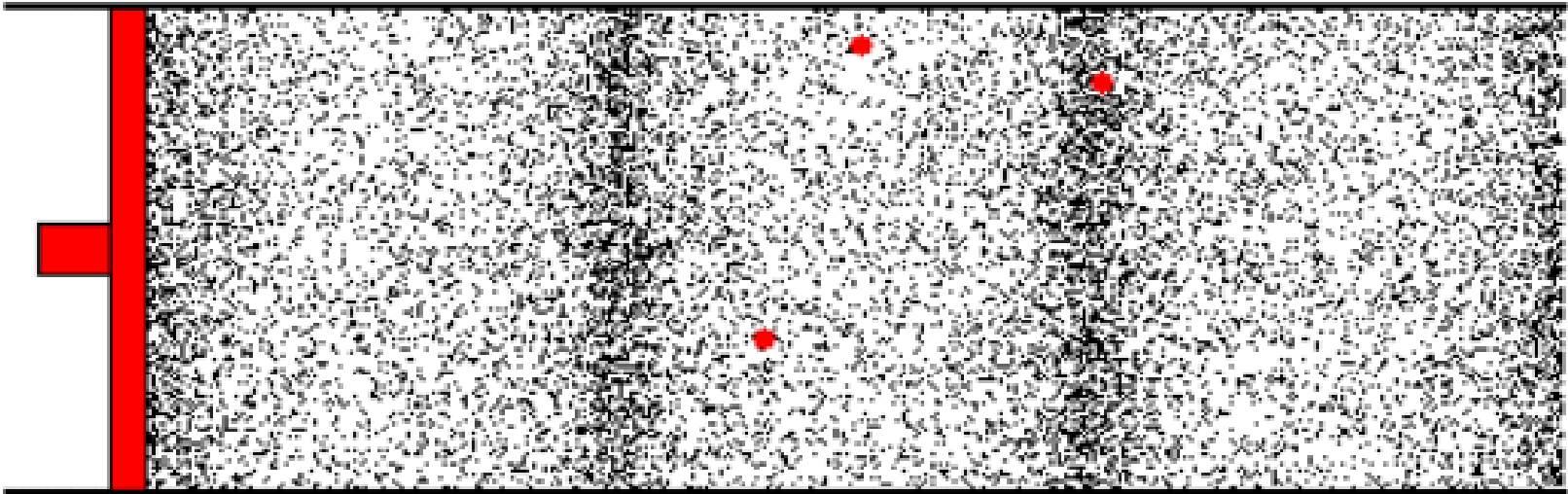
Working principle

PRESSURE WAVE



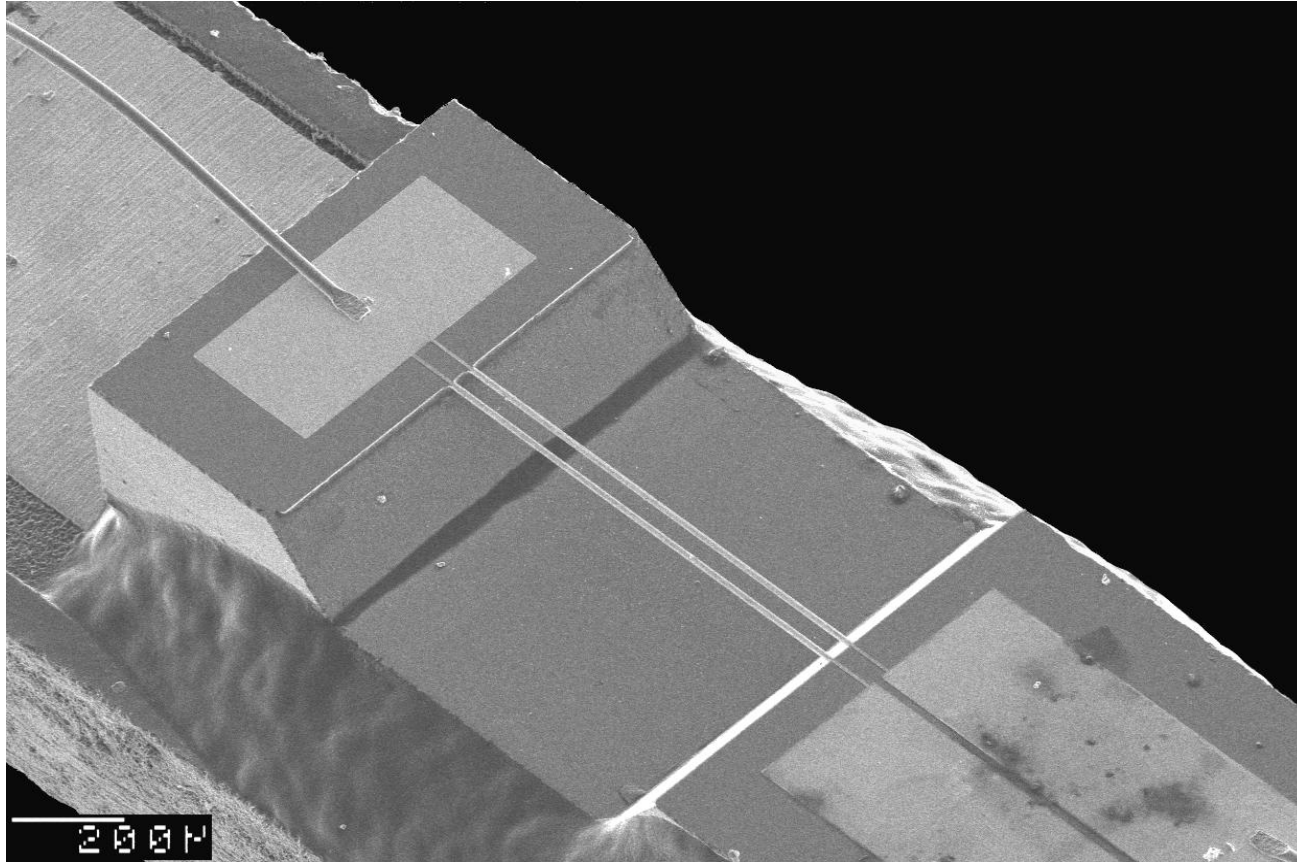
Working principle

PRESSURE WAVE \neq PARTICLE VELOCITY

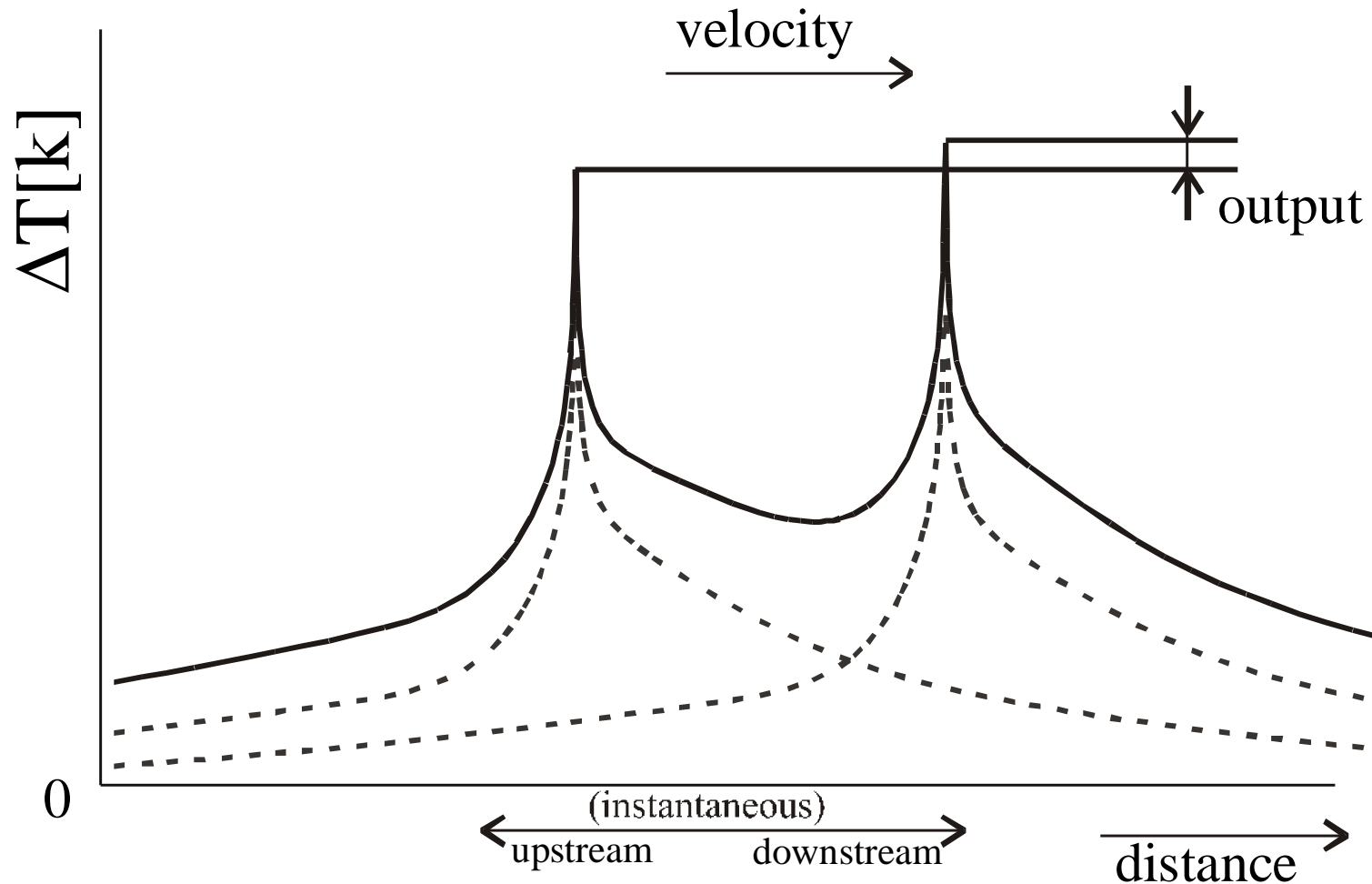


Working principle

Microflown SEM picture: two heated wires



Working principle



Working principle

Surface velocity measurement:

- Low susceptibility background noise and reflection problems

1. Directivity

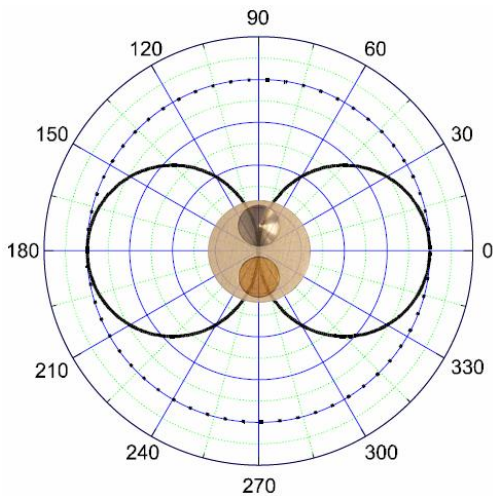
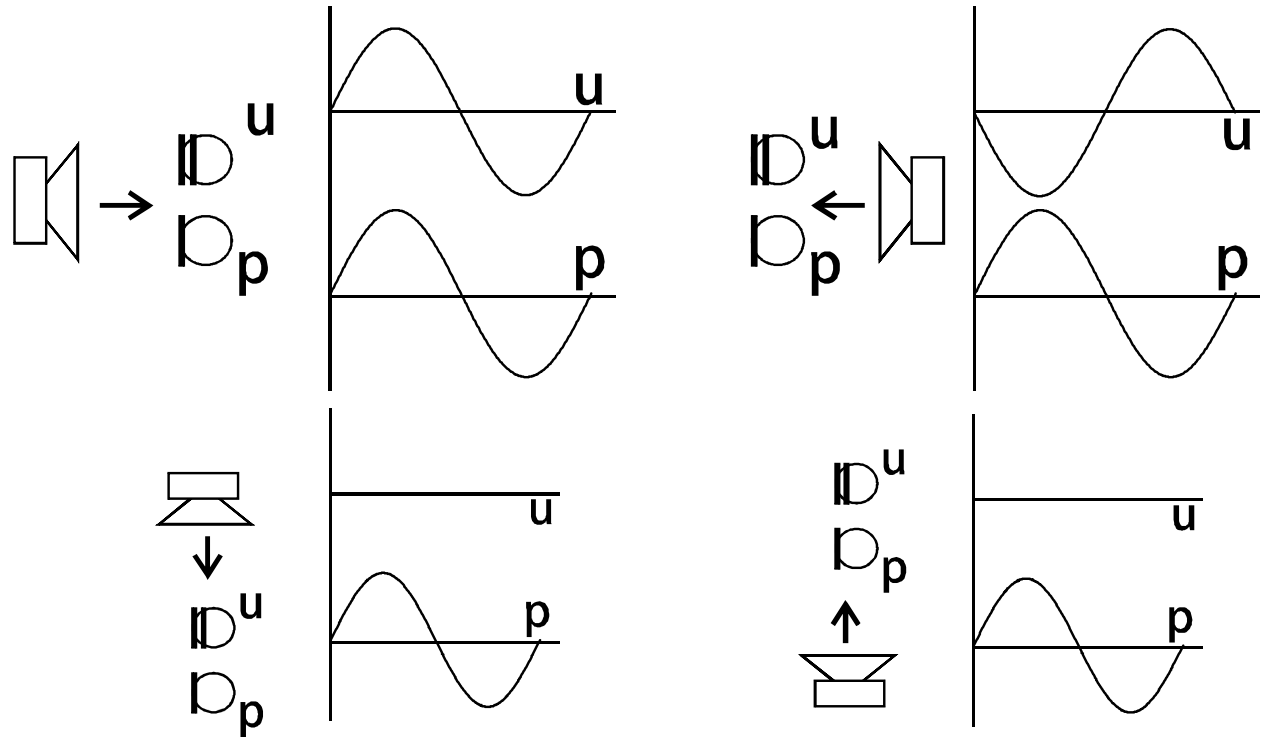


Figure of eight

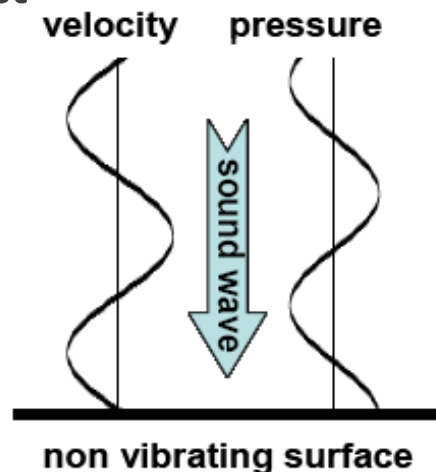


Working principle

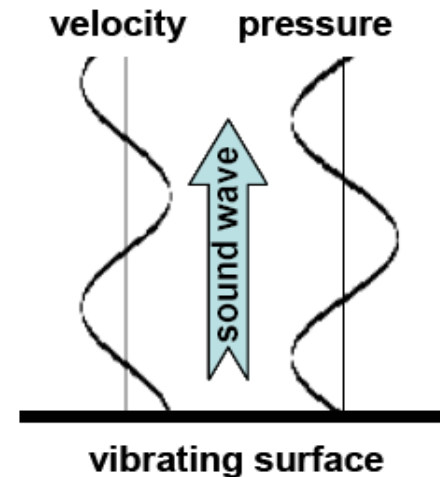
Surface velocity measurement:

- Low susceptibility background noise and reflection problems

2. Near field effect



Low surface velocity
and high surface
pressure



High surface velocity
and low surface
pressure

Working principle



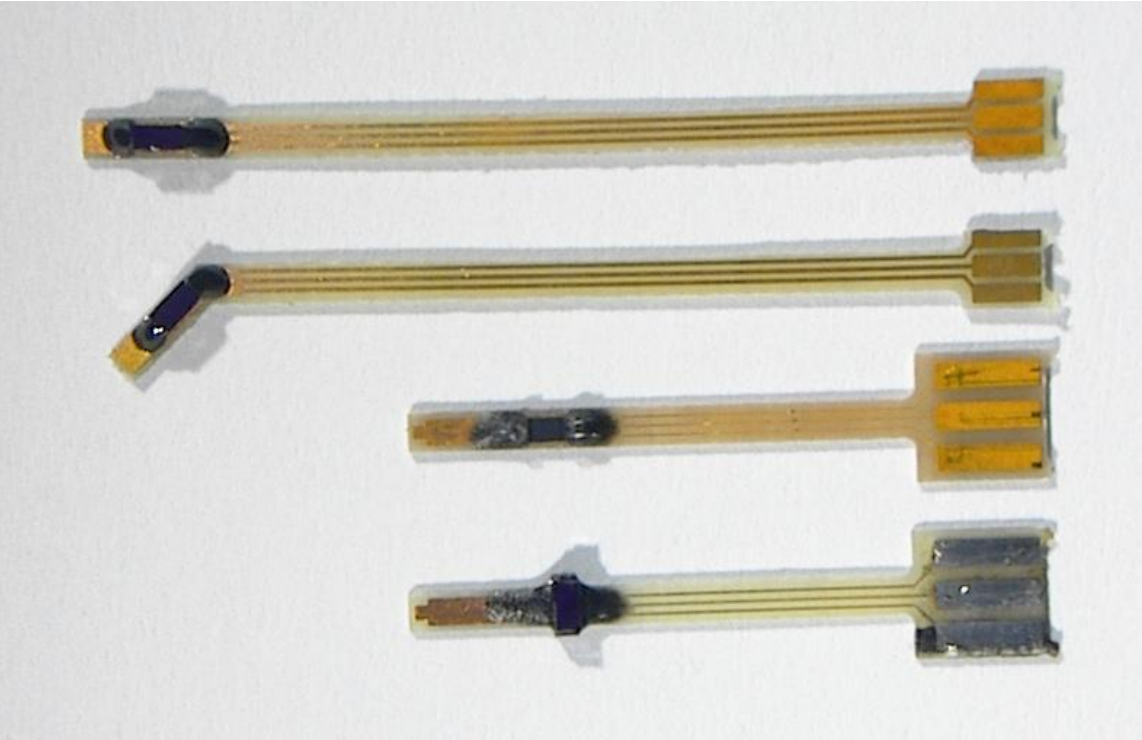
MemS based sensor

Clean room technology is used to create the small elements on a wafer

University of Twente

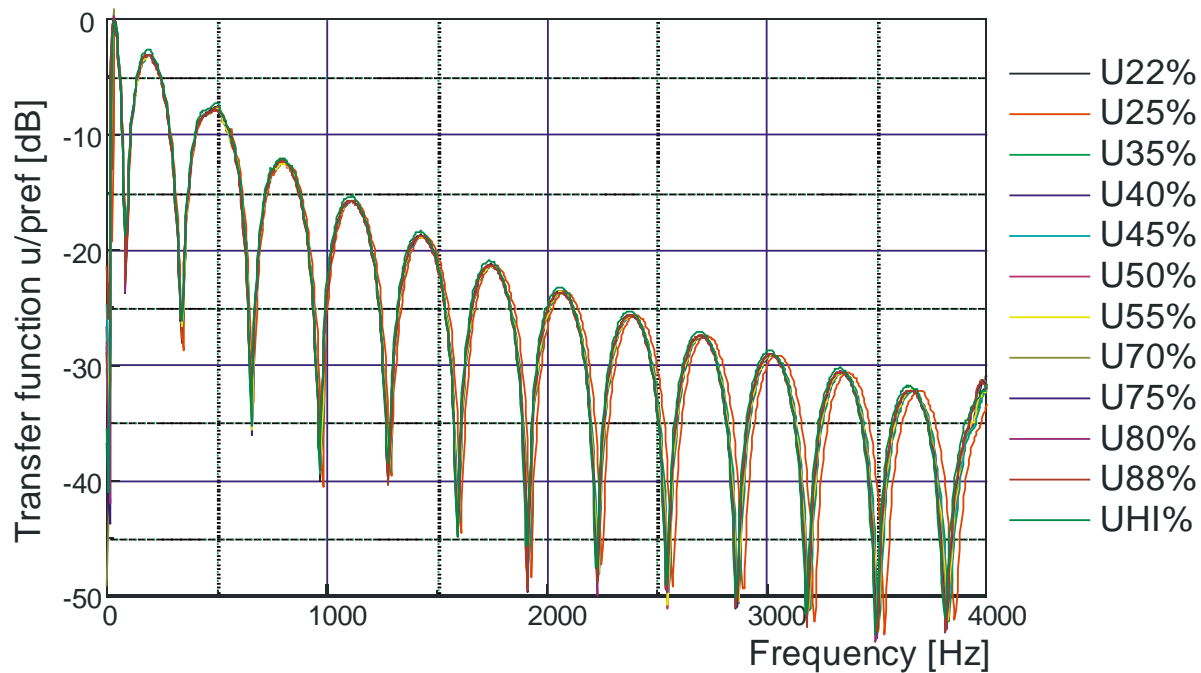
Working principle

Wirebonded elements



Working principle

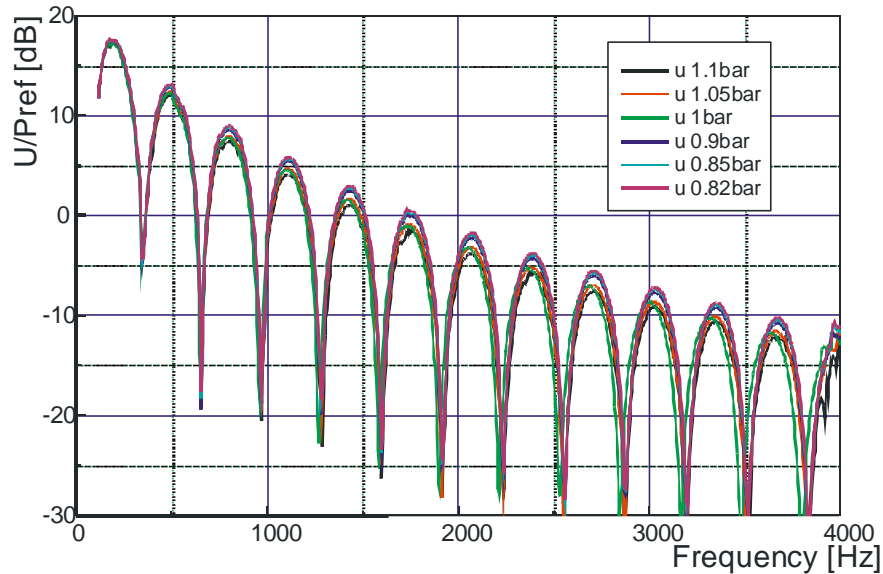
Influence of various humidities



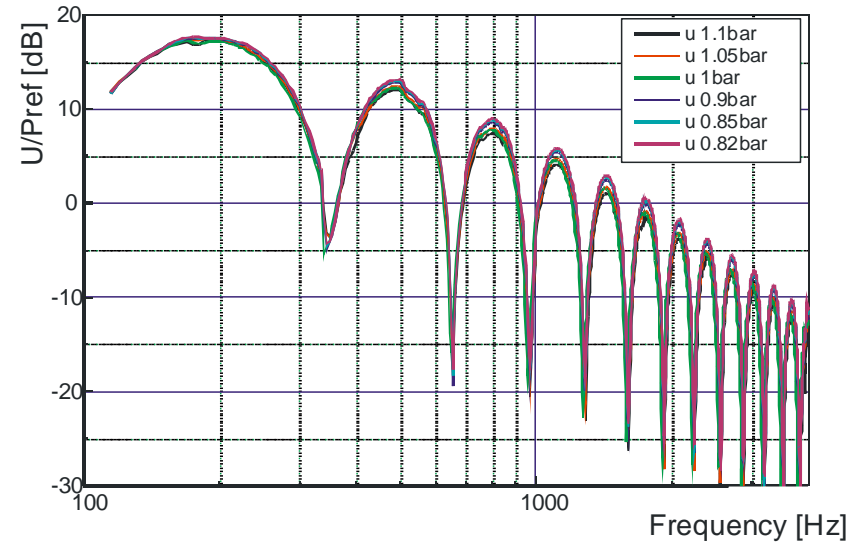
Max deviation of 0.2dB

Working principle

Influence various static pressure



Linear scale

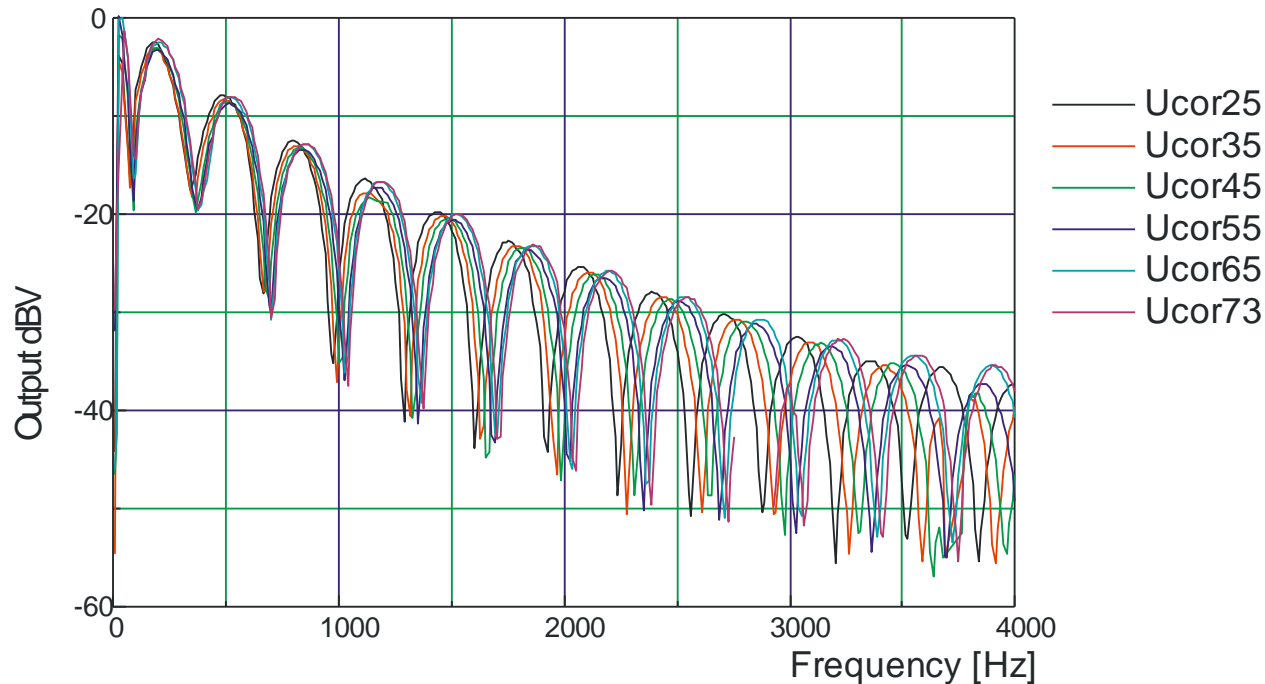


Logarithmic scale

Max deviation of 0.5dB

Working principle

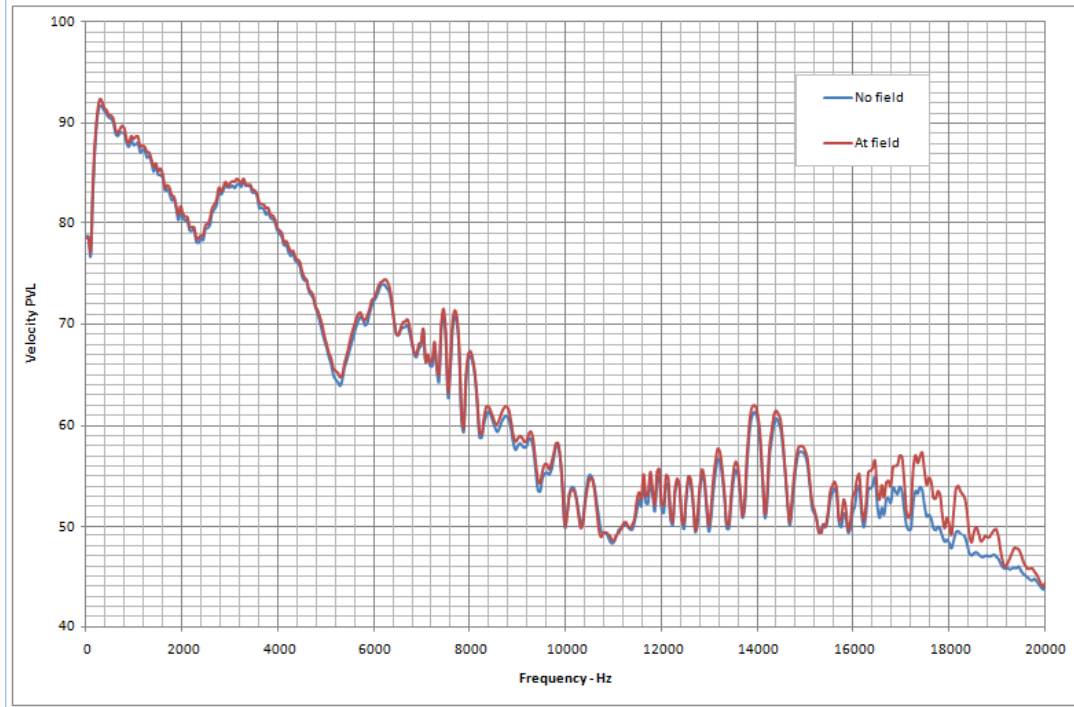
Influence various ambient temperatures



Max deviation less than 1dB (less than 0.02dB/K)

Working principle

Influence of Magnetic Fields

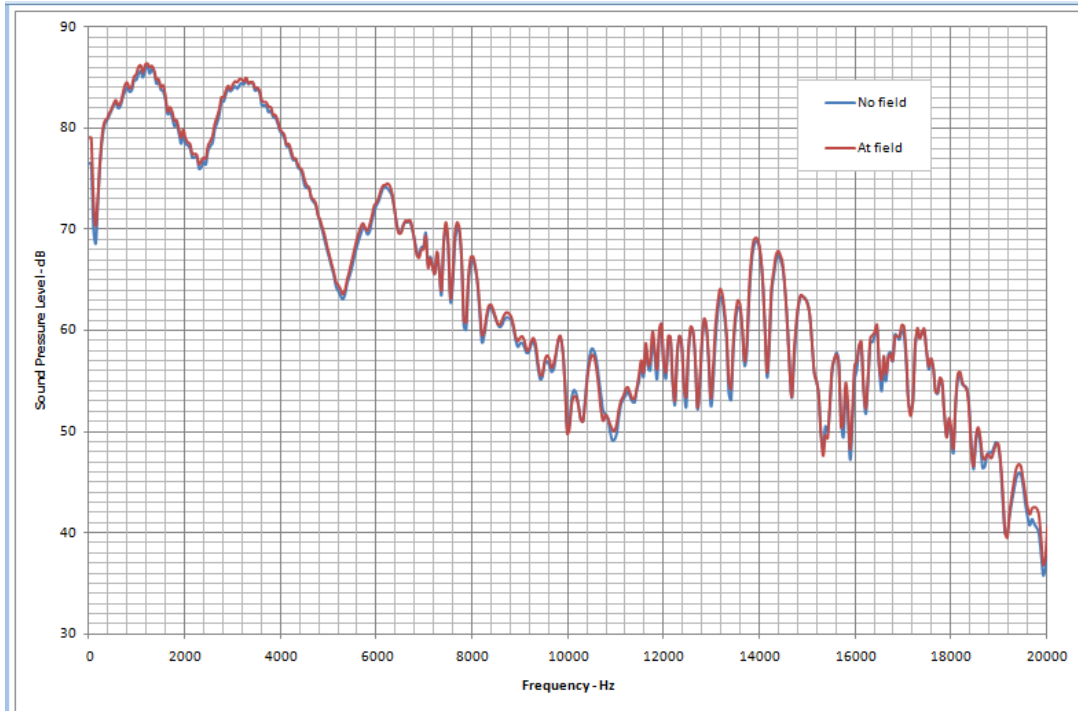


Particle Velocity

Magnetic Field of 6 Tesla

Working principle

Influence of Magnetic Fields

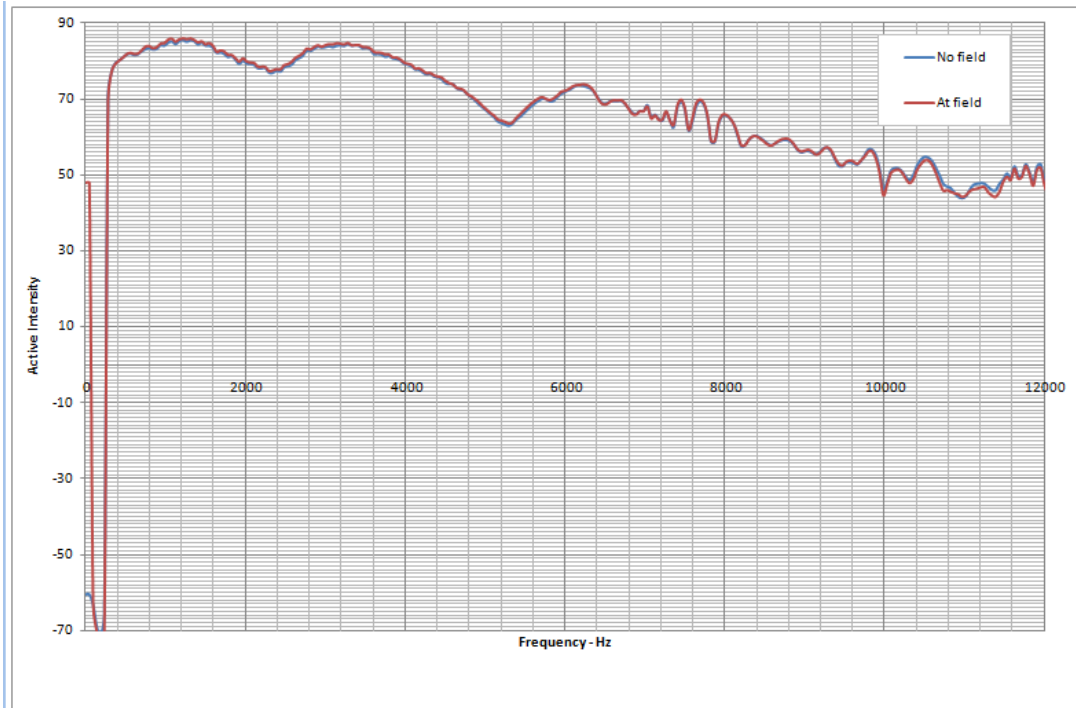


Sound Pressure

Magnetic Field of 6 Tesla

Working principle

Influence of Magnetic Fields



Active Intensity

Magnetic Field of 6 Tesla

Standard probes



Scanning Probes

- 1D Velocity
- For small object
- High temperatures
- Non contact vibration

Standard probes

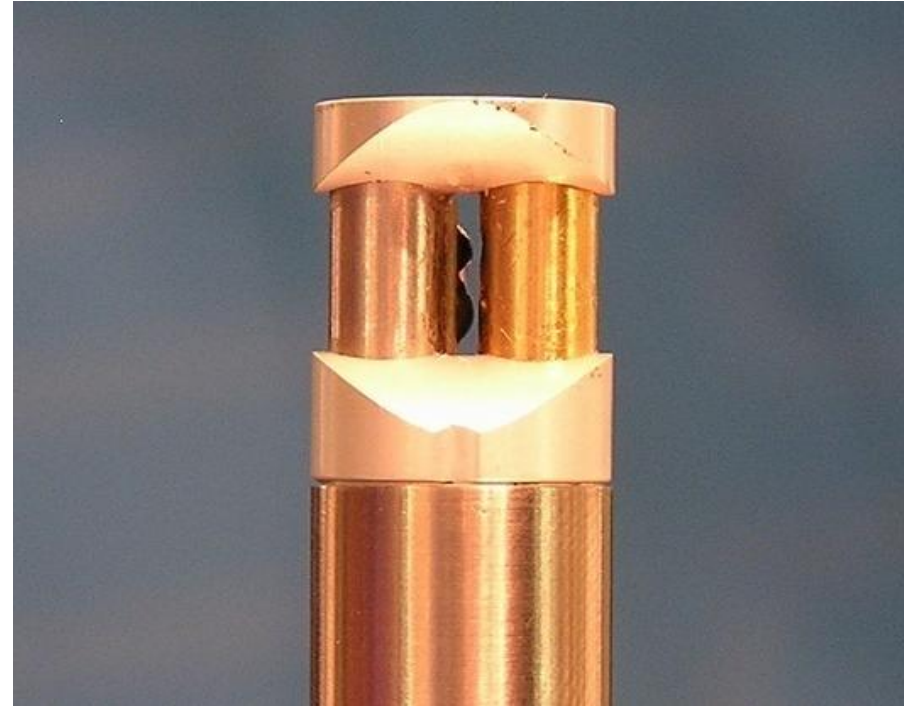
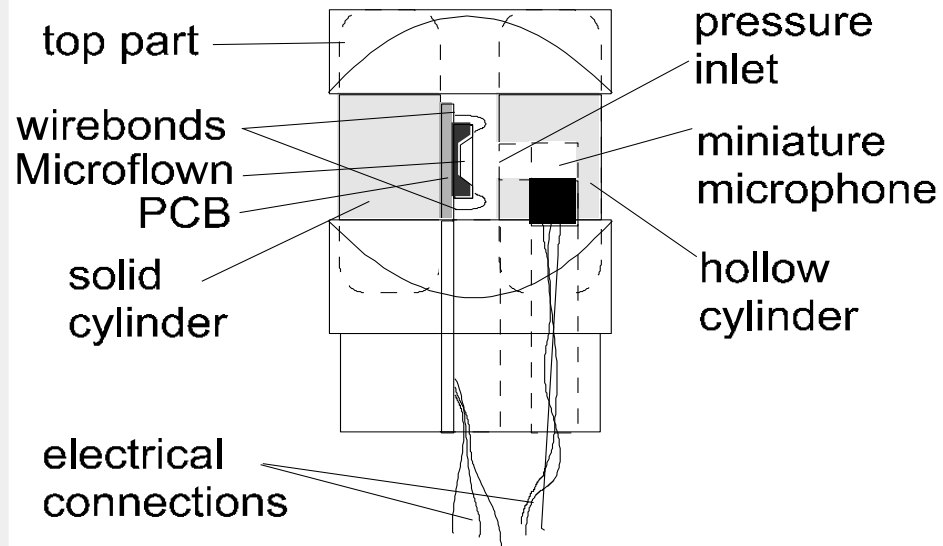
PU probes

- Particle Velocity
- Sound Pressure
- 1D Sound Intensity
- 1D Sound Energy
- Impedance



Standard probes

PU Probes: Placement of p and u



Standard probes



Metal Mesh

- Protection of the wires
- Wind shield, DC flow up to 2 m/s
- Calibration including mesh

Standard probes

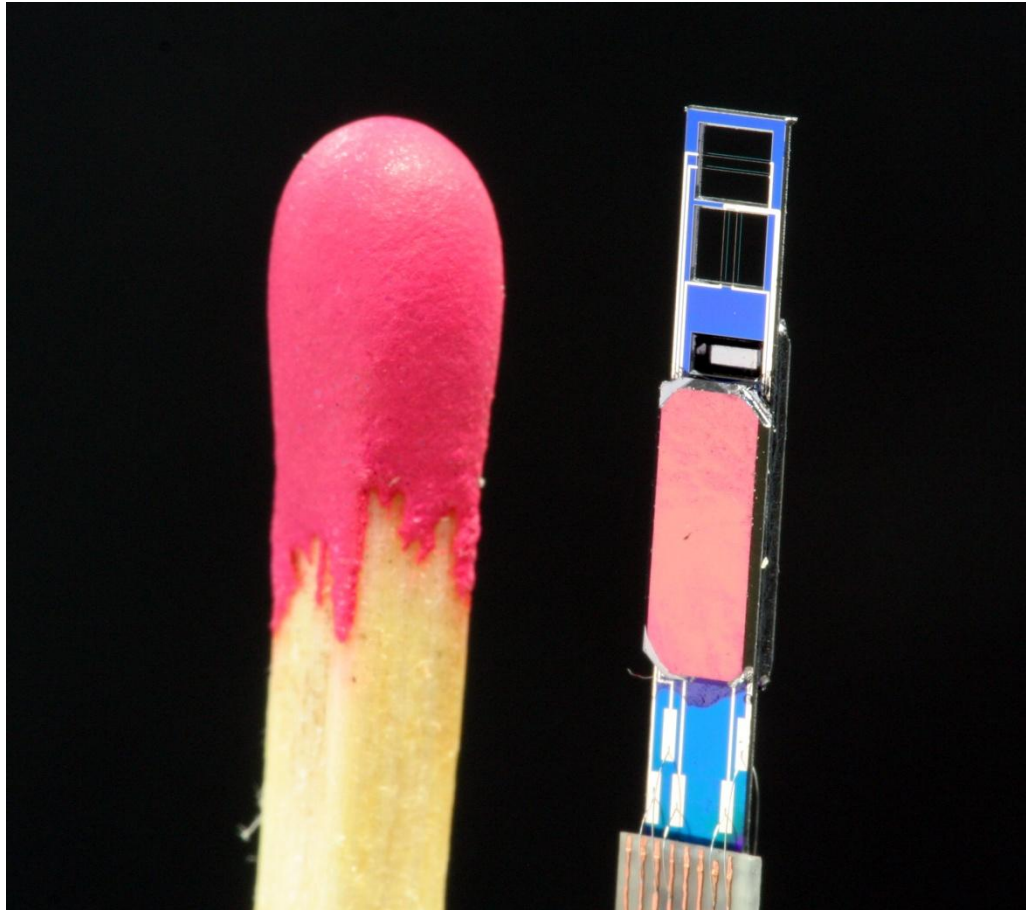


USP probes

- 3D Particle Velocity
- Sound Pressure
- 3D Sound Intensity
- 3D Sound Energy
- Impedance
- Acoustic Vector Sensor



Standard probes



3D Sound Chip

Standard probes

Application examples

- Hostile fire localization
- Air to ground applications (PGM, UAV's, etc.)
- Border control (passive, unattended ground sensor node)
- Passive surveillance (also in urban environment)
- Environmental monitoring
- Etc.



Standard probes



Standard signal conditioner

Standard probes



Standard signal conditioner

- Powering the sensor
- High or low gain setting
- Option for hardware correction

Standard probes

High dB Scanning Probe

- Above 135dB acoustics becomes non linear
- Standard sensor overloads at 130dB
- Measurement at 170dB is possible with packaged sensor



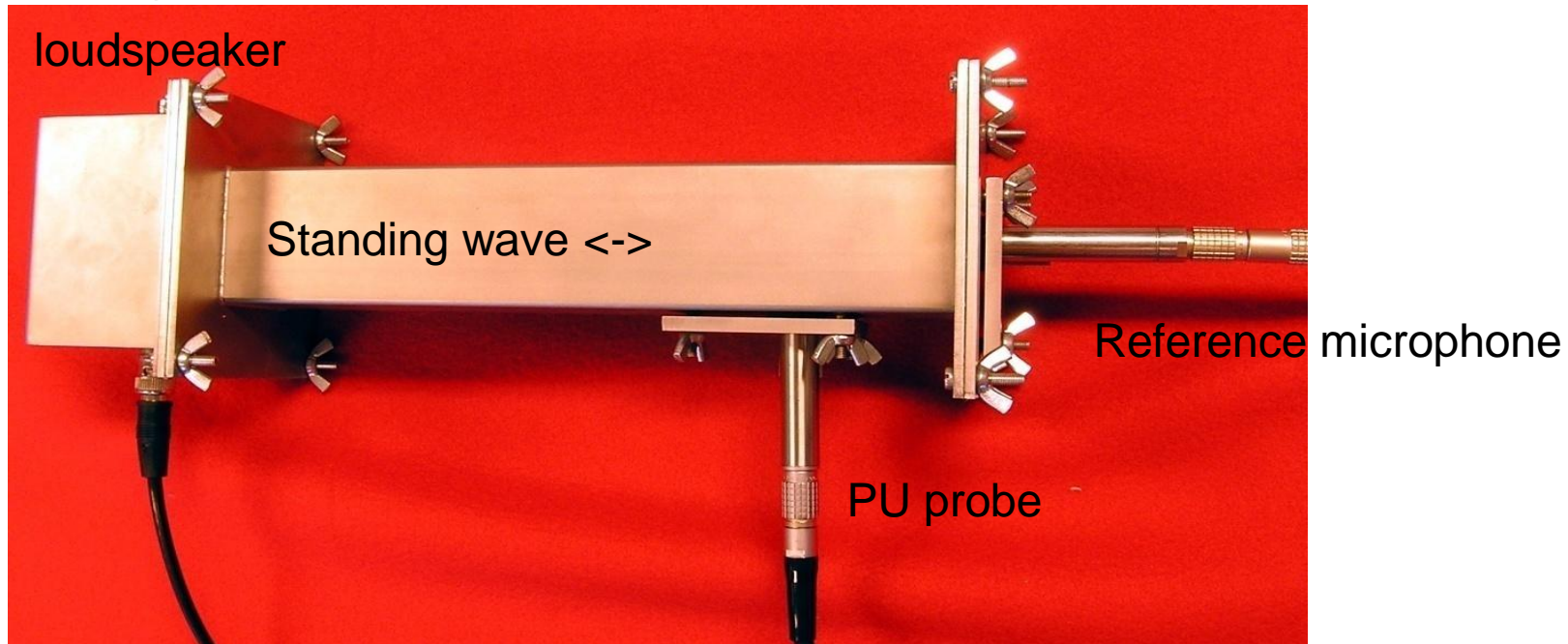
Calibration



Calibration

Standing Wave Tube

Loudspeaker on one side, reference pressure microphone at the other side in the tube, known relation between pressure at the end and pressure and velocity in the tube. Limited bandwidth of 20Hz – 4kHz



Calibration

Piston on a Sphere

Known relation between sound pressure and particle velocity in front of the speaker. And the vibration just in front of the speaker.

Use a reference pressure microphone to calibrate the Microflown probe.

