



# **Low and high Temperature Dual Thermoelectric Generation Waste Heat Recovery System for Light-Duty Vehicles**

*Soonseo Park, Jungho Yoo, Sungkyu Cho,  
Hyunju Lee, and Shiho Kim*

*Head Director, RAVERS  
Department of Electrical Engineering  
Chungbuk National University, Korea*

*2009 DEER Conference  
August 5, 2009*



# Outline

- Who is RAVERS?
- Goal and Objectives
- Technical Approaches
- Summary and Further works



# Who is RAVERS?

- Research Center for Advanced Hybrid Electric Vehicle Energy Recovery System(RAVERS) at CBNU
- Supported by Korean government (Ministry of Knowledge Economy, MKE) and Chungbuk Provincial government
- RAVERS collaborates with Major Korean motor companies and Battery and Ultra Cap makers for development of TE-HEV and Battery management system of HEVs.

# Goals and Objectives

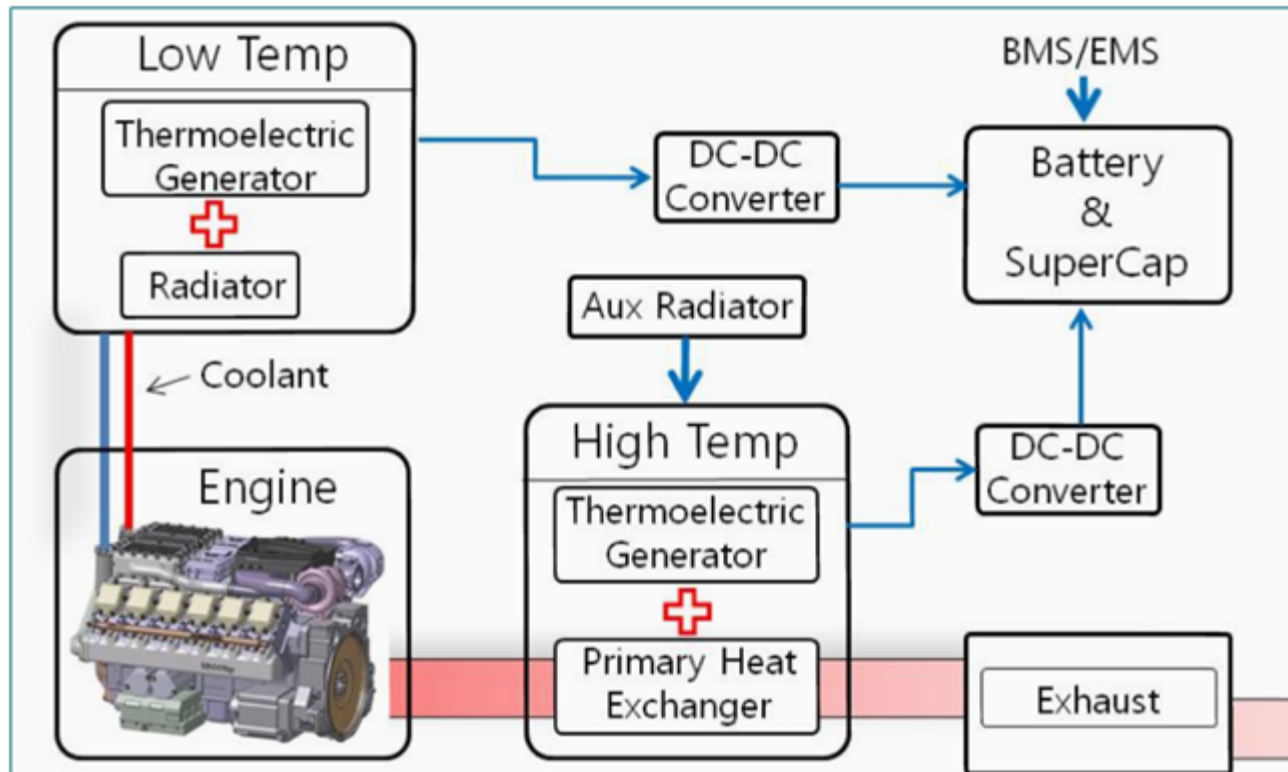
- Goal : More than 10% Fuel Efficiency Improvement for the light-duty vehicles with Gasoline or LPG engines in order to Reduce exhaust emissions.
- Developing a Low and high Temperature Dual Thermoelectric Generation Waste Heat Recovery System for Light-Duty Vehicles
  - Target vehicle is a compact passenger car with engine size from 1500 to 2000 cc
  - Developing superlattice TEM for high temp and low cost material as well as an environmentally nonhazardous substance
  - Design Optimization & Performance Analyses for Integrated TE System
  - System-Level Analysis and Testing of Advanced TE Materials

# Achievement Plan

- Phase I
  - Developing 1KW TEG for a light-duty vehicle by the end of FY2010
  - Replacing an Alternator of conventional ICE vehicles
- Phase II
  - Developing 5KW TEG for a light-duty vehicle by the end of FY2012
  - TE module will be adapted to regenerative braking HEVs
- Phase III
  - Development of TE-HEV for Plug-in HEVs
  - Due to the TE power generation, the engine size can be reduced

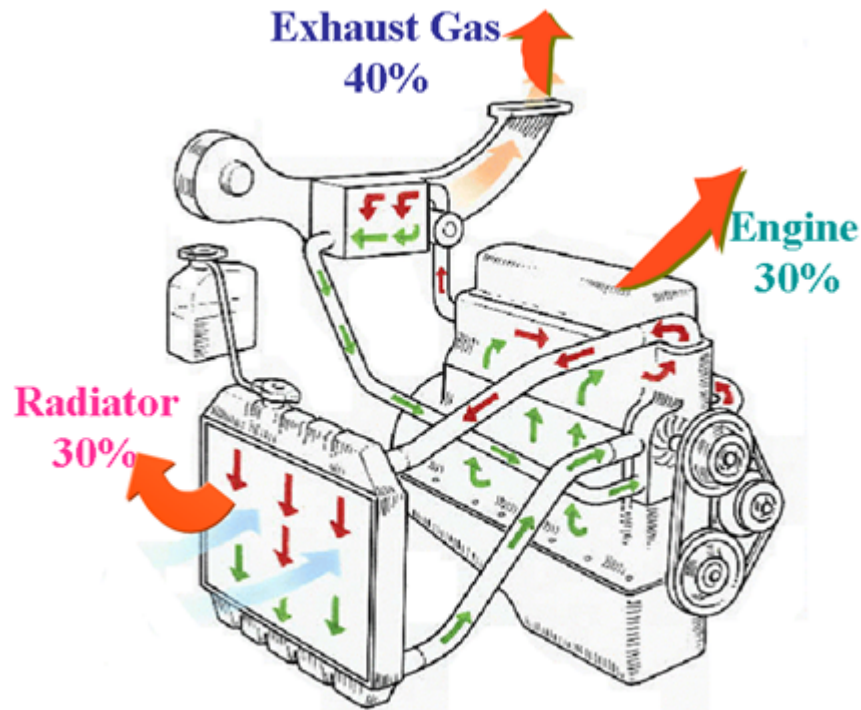
# Technical Approaches: Phase I

- Dual Thermoelectric Generation Waste Heat Recovery System
  - Low temperature generator using Radiators : ~100W
  - High temperature generator using exhaust gas : ~1KW

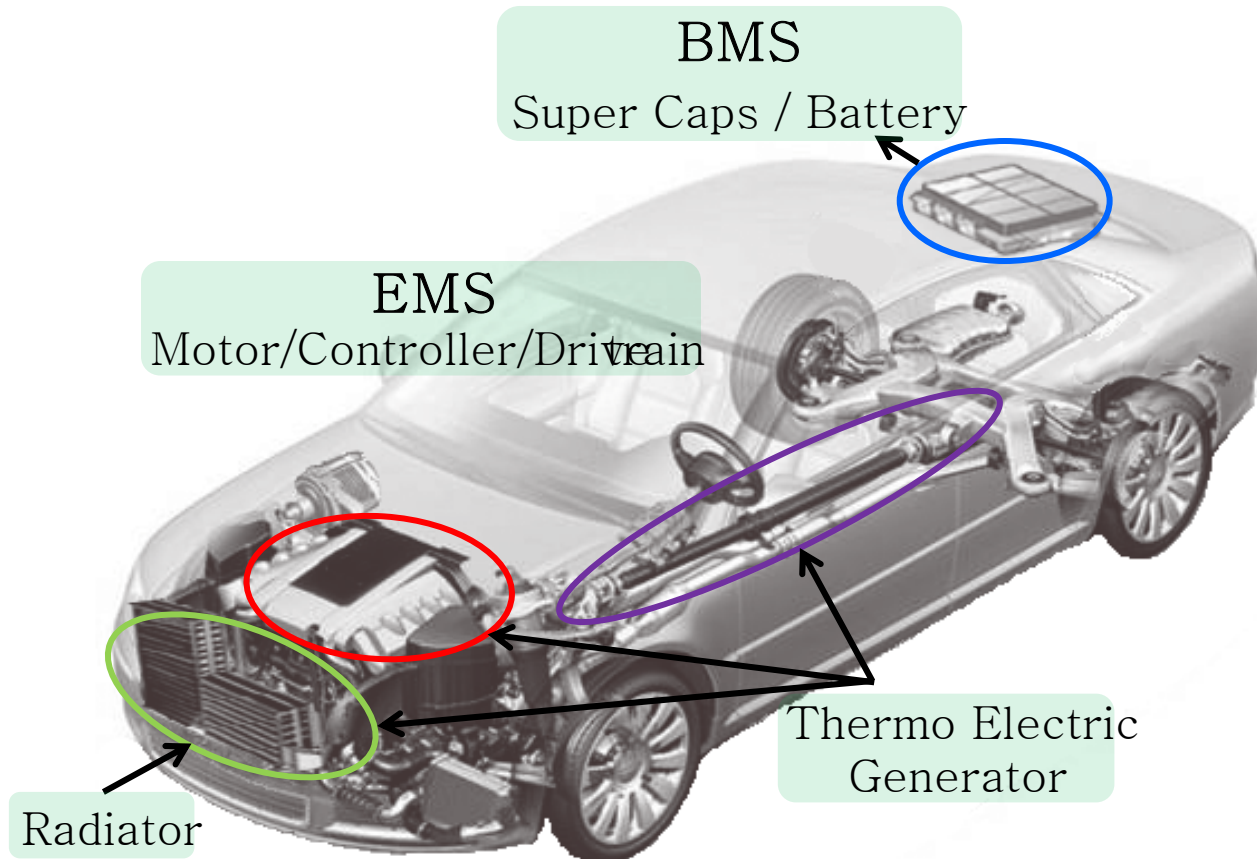


# Technical Approaches: research area

- Percentage of Heat Waste for a conventional ICE vehicle



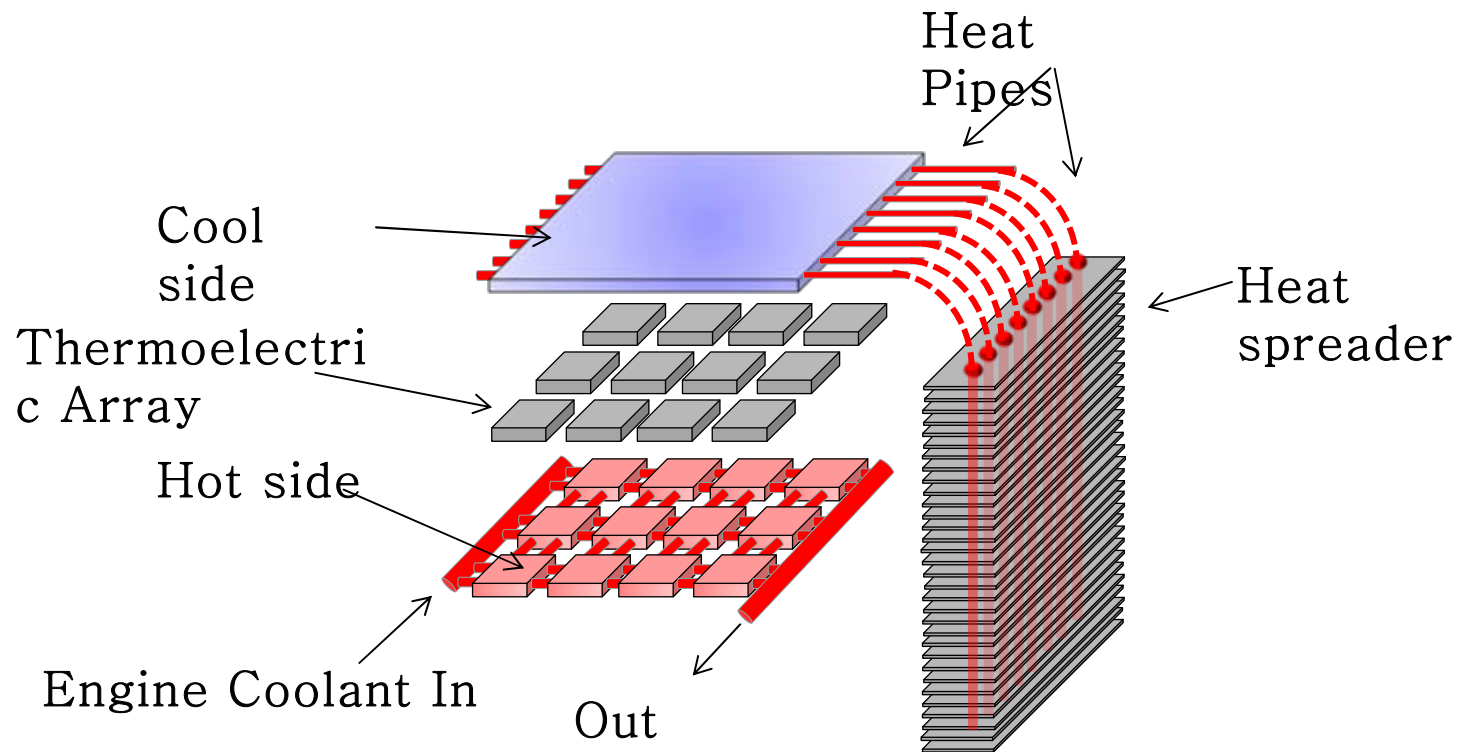
# Technical Approaches: research area





# Technical Approaches: TEG-R

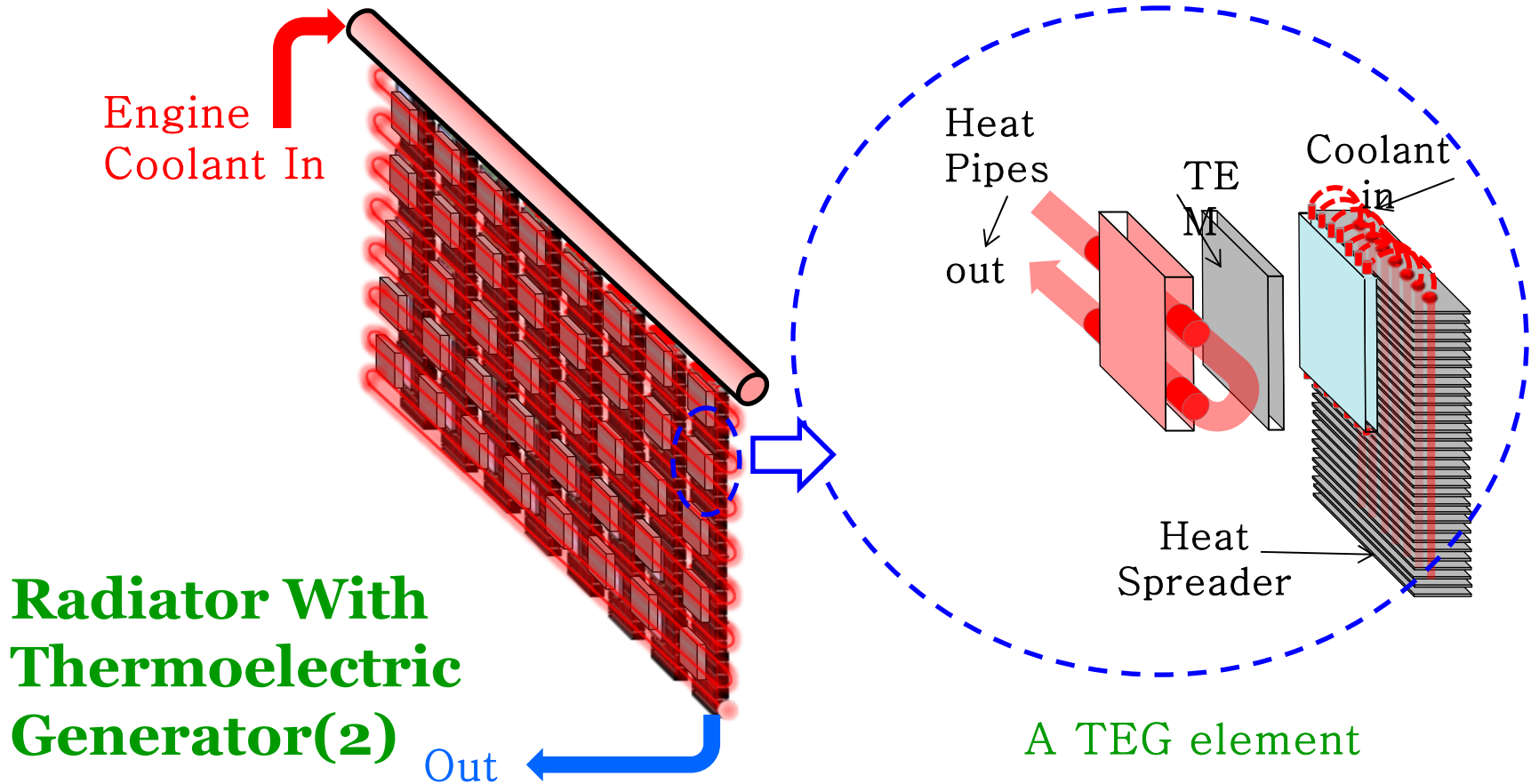
- TEG using Radiator (1)



## Radiator With Thermoelectric Generator (1)

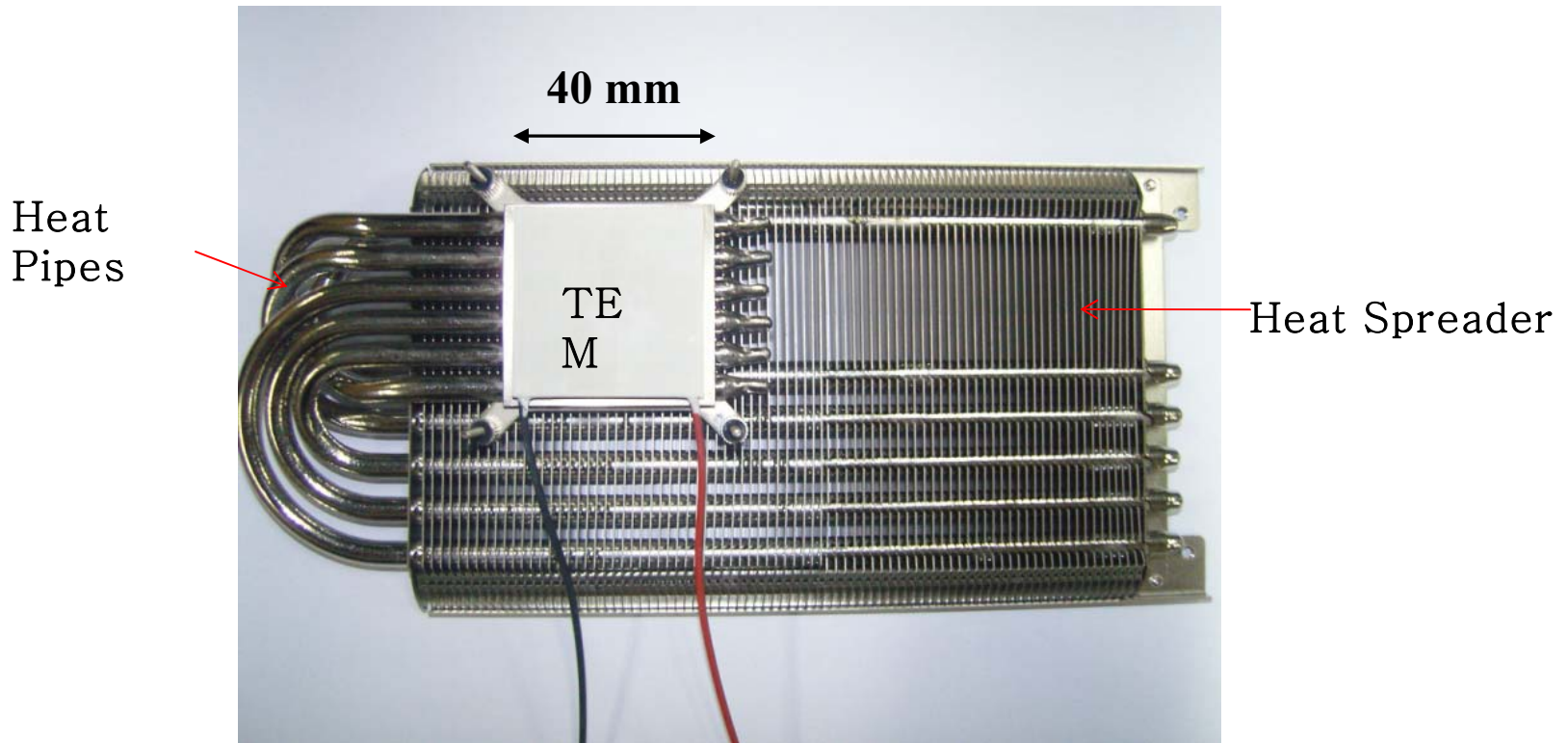
# Technical Approaches : TEG-R cont'd

- TEG using Radiator (2)



# Technical Approaches: TEG-R cont'd

- Thermoelectric Generator with loop thermosiphons and heat spreader for air cooling system



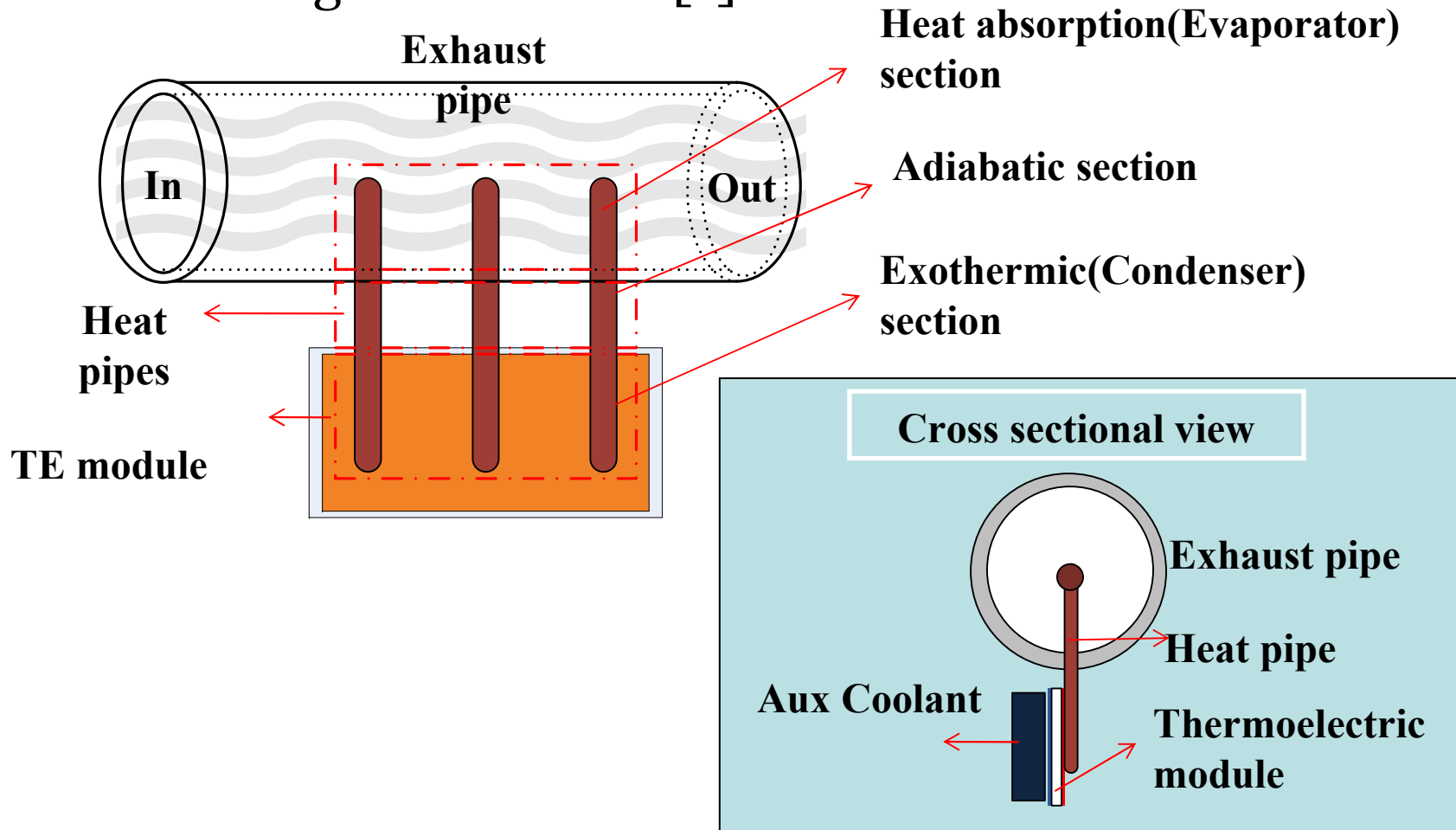
# Technical Approaches : TEG-R cont'd

- Experimental Results
  - 4cm x 4cm Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> Thermoelectric Device
  - Ambient temperature of Lab is about 30°C

Temp (Hot side)	Power max	V open/l short	Remark
100°C	0.64 Watt	2.2V / 1.2A	Without cooling Fan
100°C	1.44 Watt	3.3V / 1.75A	With cooling Fan
150°C	3.65 Watt	5.2V / 2.8A	With cooling Fan
200°C	5.68 Watt	6.7V / 3.39A	With cooling Fan

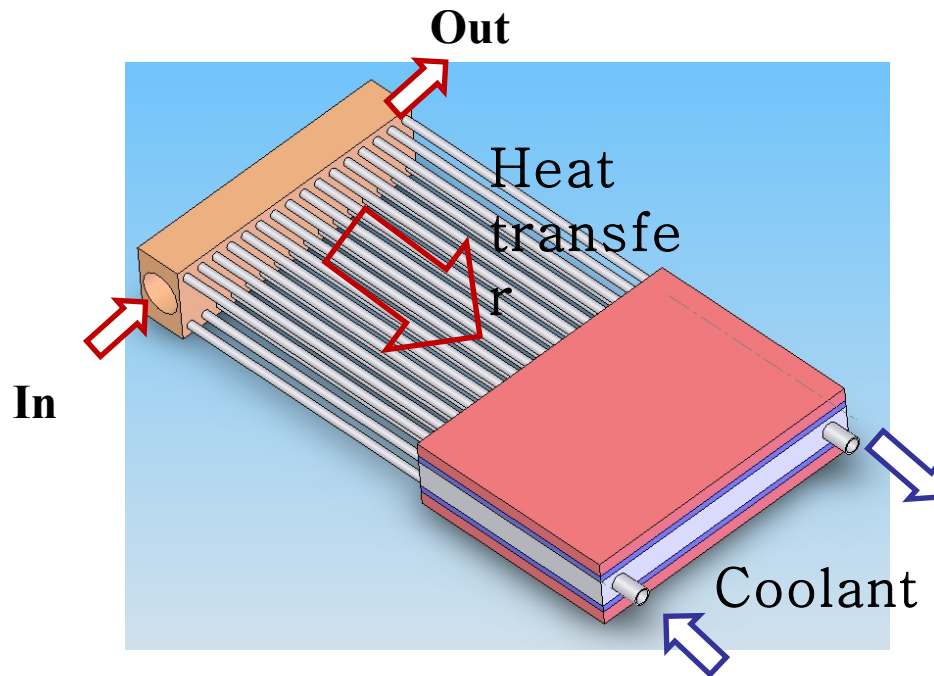
# Technical Approaches: TEG-EG

- TEG using Exhaust Gas [1]



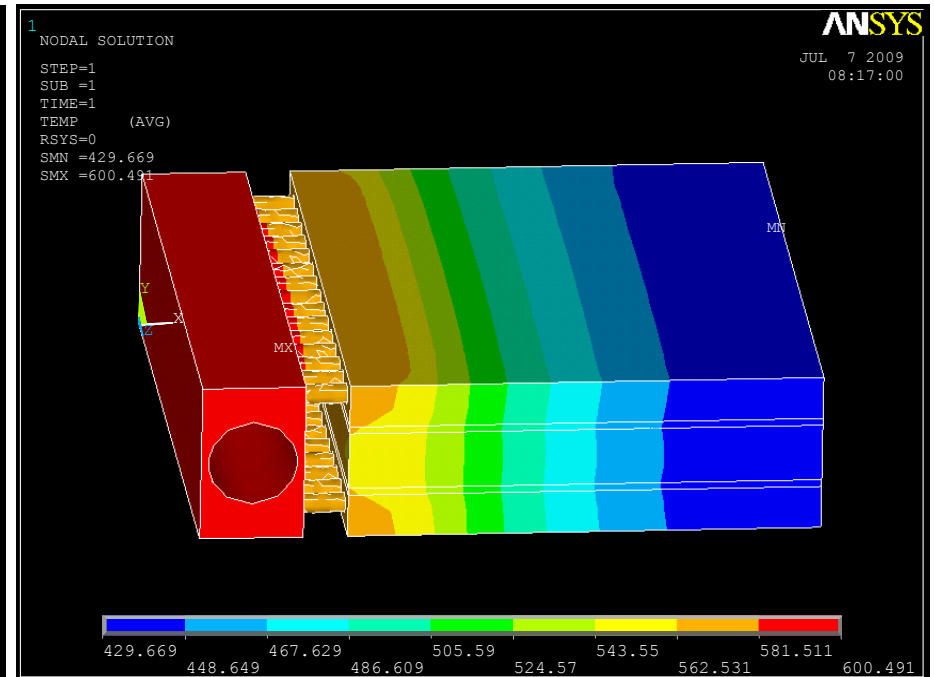
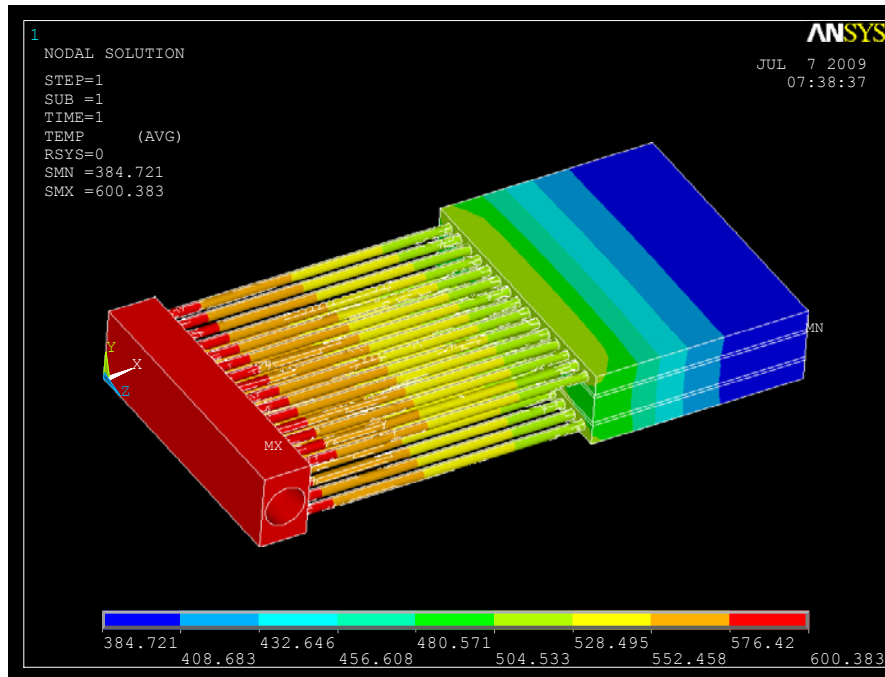
# Technical Approaches : TEG-EG cont'd

- TEG using Exhaust Gas [1] :
  - modeling for simulation



# Technical Approaches : TEG-EG cont'd

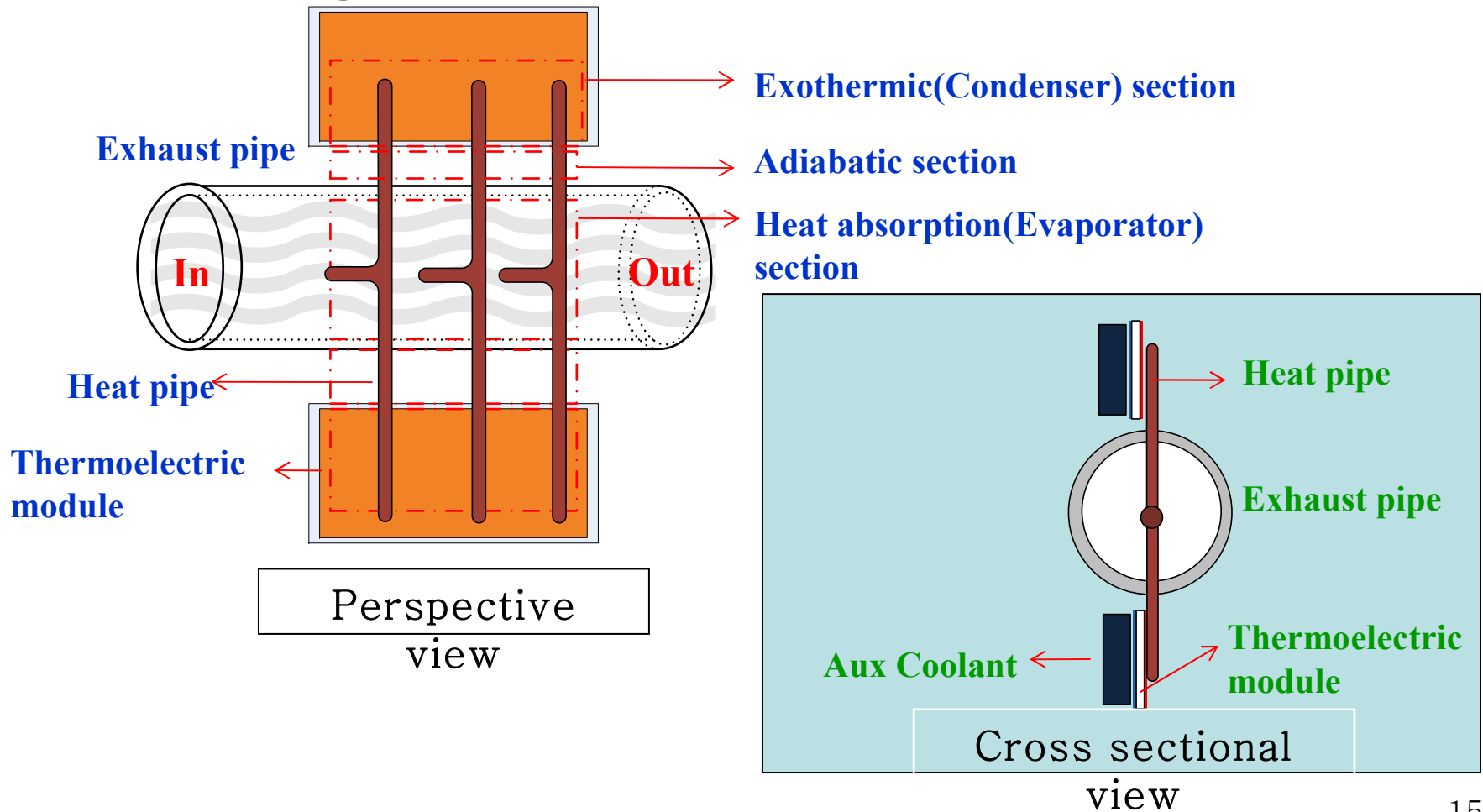
- TEG using Exhaust Gas [1] : simulation results



**(a) Using long heat pipes, (b) using short heat pipes**

# Technical Approaches : TEG-EG cont'd

- TEG using Exhaust Gas [2]





# Summary and Further Works

- We have developed a Low and high Temperature Dual Thermoelectric Generation Waste Heat Recovery System
  - For compact size passenger Vehicles
  - Primary high Temperature heat exchanger designed to recover waste heat from the exhaust gas
  - Secondary low temperature Thermoelectric Generator using coolant of a Radiator.
- Manufacturing first Prototype of heat exchanger using Thermosypons will be finished at the end of this year
- Development of superlattice for high temp and low cost TE material as well as environmentally nonhazardous material for Phase II



**Thank you for your attention**

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

This work was supported by the MKE under the ITRC support program supervised by the IITA(C1090-0904-0007).