



UCI Thermoelectric

2020 Winter Design Review

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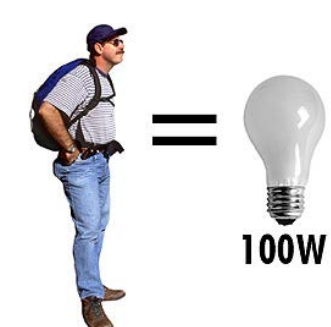
Department of Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering, University of California, Irvine



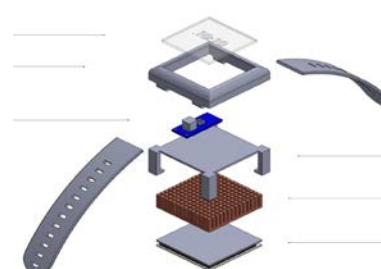
Background

- An average human body at rest emits about **350,000 J/hr.**
- The average surface area of the human skins is 1.7 m^2 ($17,000 \text{ cm}^2$)
- Heat Flux of **$5700 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$.**

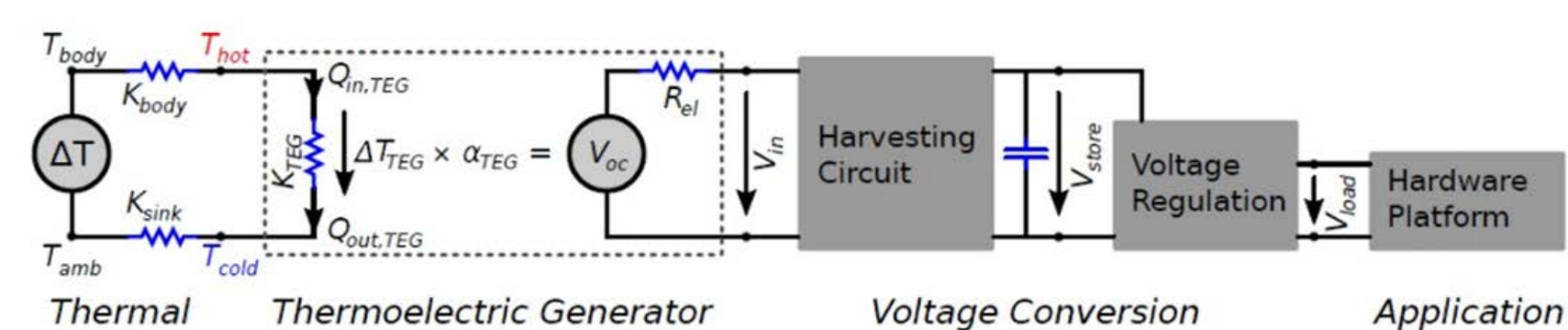
- Bismuth Telluride (Bi_2Te_3) at room temperature ~ 4% Efficiency
- Power Density of **$228 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$.**
- Enough to power health monitoring devices
 - Accelerometer ($10 \mu\text{W}$ with 0.044 cm^2)
 - Ozone sensor ($150 \mu\text{W}$ with 0.66 cm^2).



- Sparks interest in creating wearable body-heat-powered mobile electronics and sensors using TEGs.
- Past research for this project involved creating a prototype for a digital watch.
- Currently research seeks to design a "UCI"-LED patterned wearable sleeve.

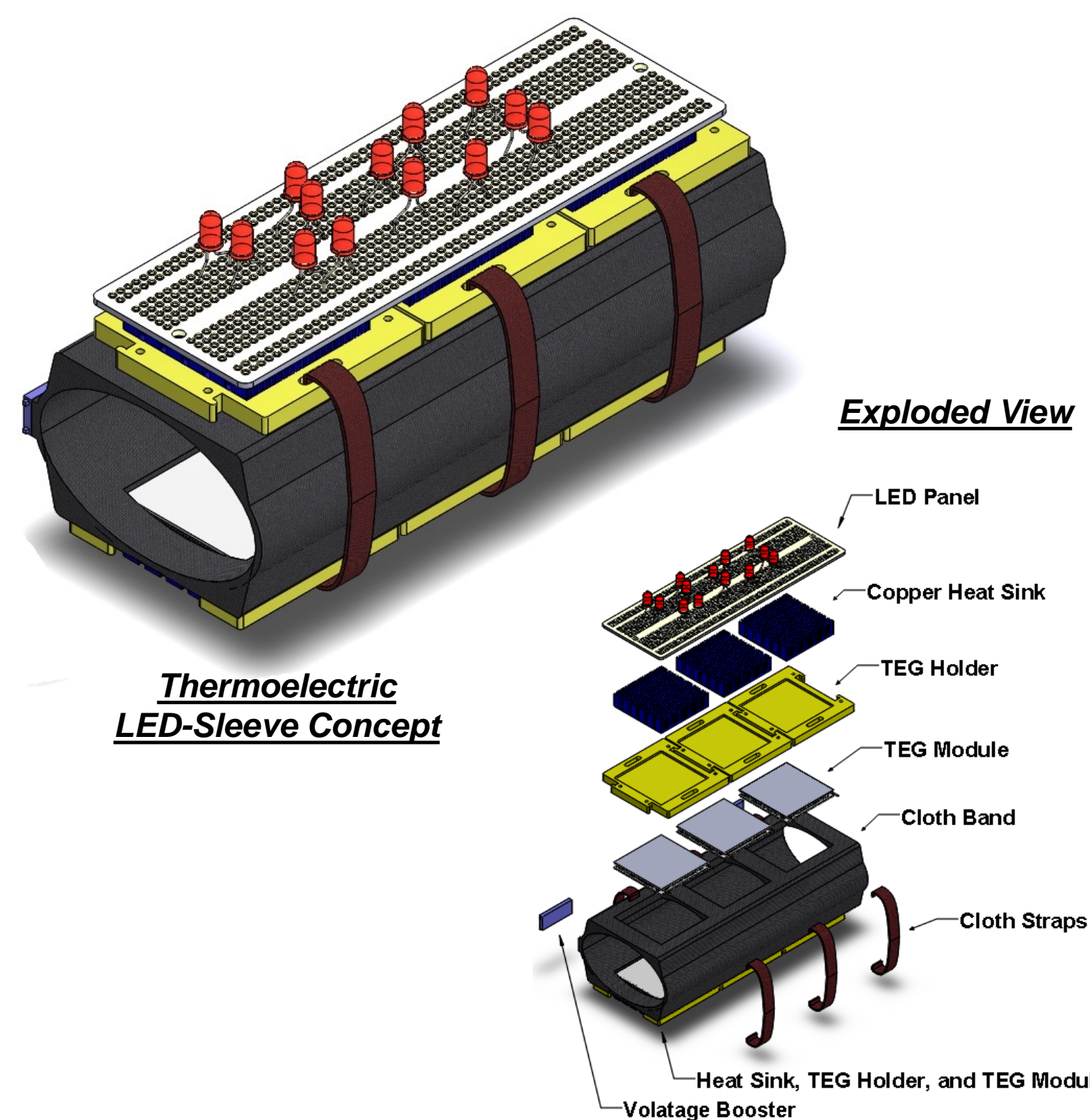


Design & Concepts



Equivalent circuit of the pathway from human body heat to a wearable hardware platform.

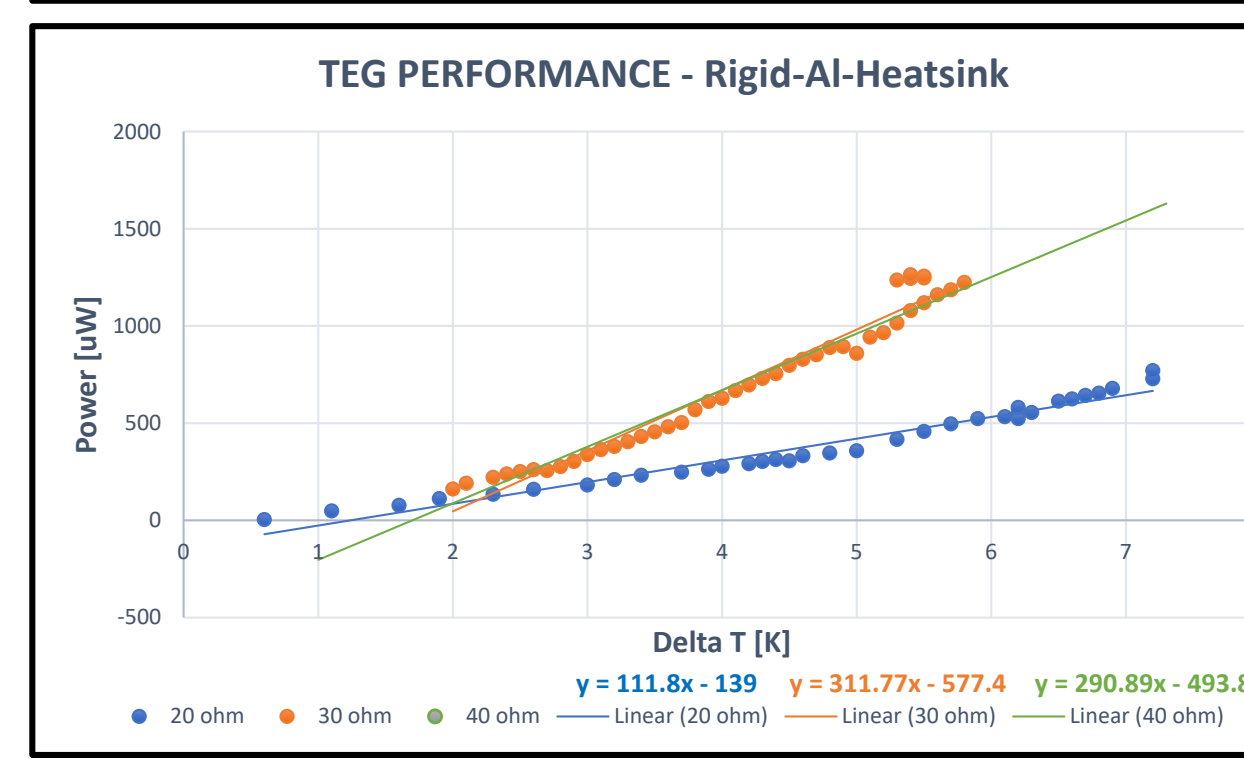
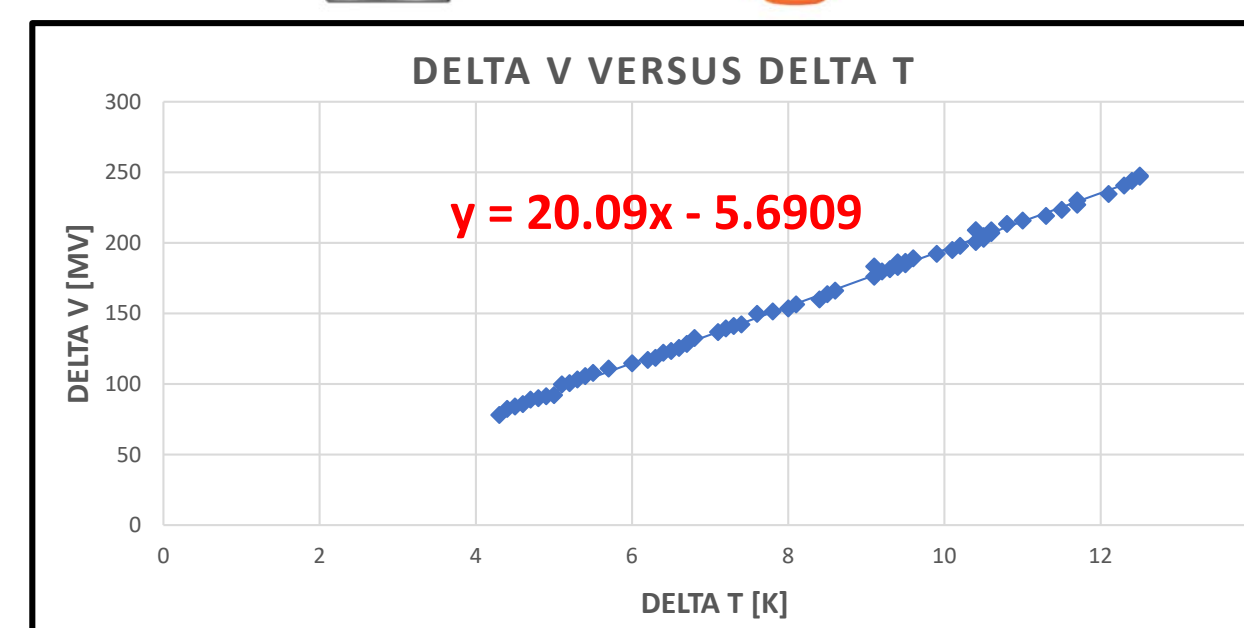
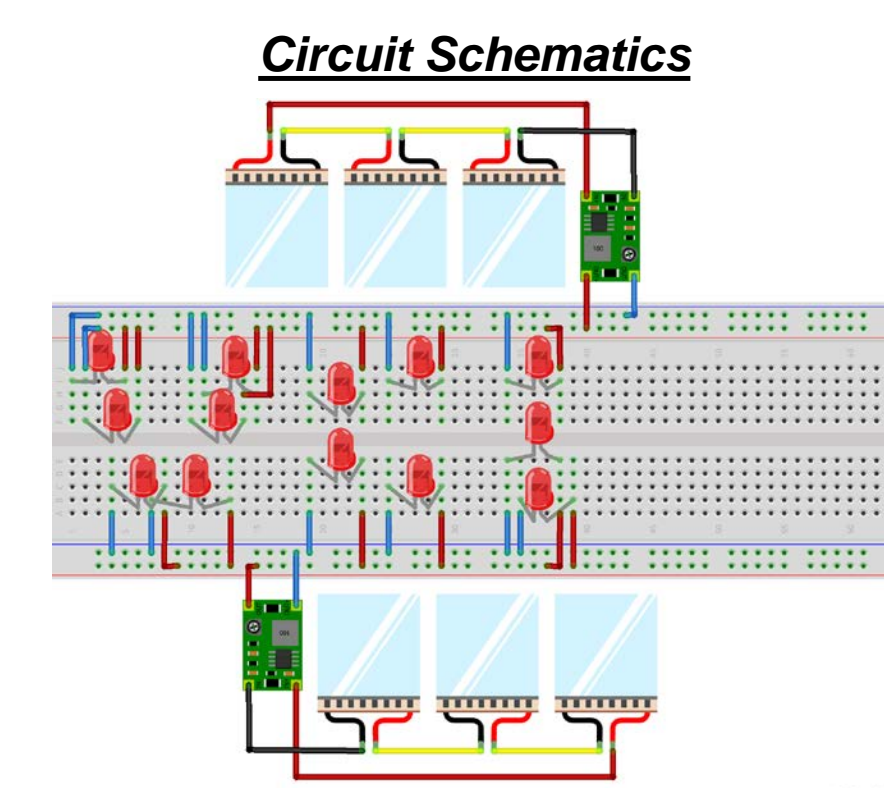
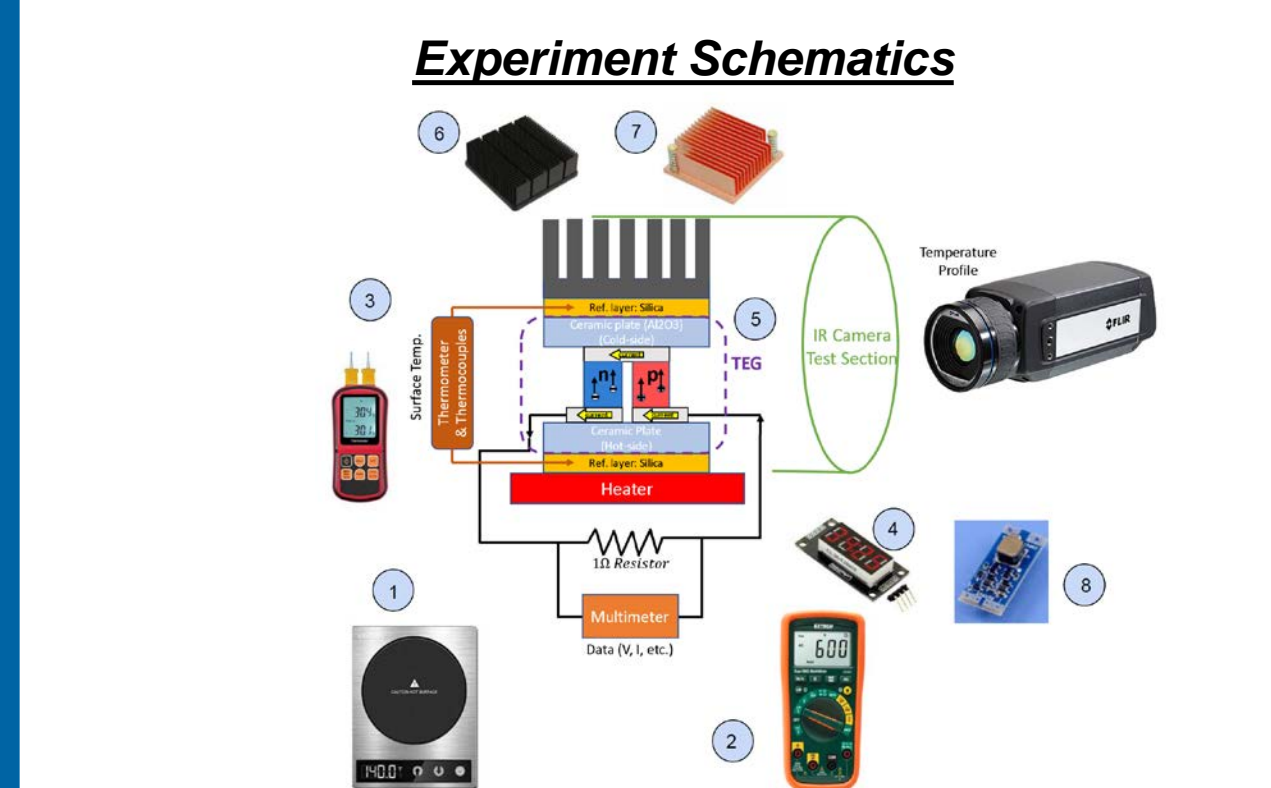
David, Sam. Body Heat Can Be the Source of Power for Wearable Devices, Informa, 2017.



Exploded View

Thermoelectric LED-Sleeve Concept

Current Status



- Characterize the **thermal and electrical properties** of the rigid and customized flexible TEG modules.
- Determine the **Seebeck Coefficient** of the modules from the slope of the Voltage versus temperature difference plot.
- Measure the **power generation** of flexible TEG in a closed loop circuit under various electrical load ($10\Omega - 40\Omega$).
- Design the **circuit schematics** using analytical calculations and experimental results.
- Run **thermoelectric simulation** to optimize heat transfer within the system and use this to modify the **CAD design** iteratively.
- Test the prototype under **various operating conditions** on the cold-side of the TEGs. (e.g. Conduction with and without heatsink, thermal convection induced by human motions, radiative cooling substrate)

Goal

Determine the feasibility of using body heat as a form of energy

Objectives

Design a LED-Badge that is powered by thermoelectric generators

Investigate TEG performance through analytical modeling, numerical simulation, and experimental testing

Apply engineering concepts to optimize systematic designs (Heat Transfer; Thermoelectric)

Specifications

- The LED-badge consists of 13 LED's featuring the patterning of the letter "UCI".
- Each LED consumes .048W at an operating voltage of 1.6V.

$$Power_{req} [W] = 13 \times 0.048 = 0.624$$

$$= I \times K \times \{(n_r * s_r) + (n_f * s_f)\} \times \Delta T - I^2 \times R_{int}$$

- n_r – the number of rigid TEG's
- n_f – the number of flexible TEG's
- s_r – the Seebeck coefficient of the rigid TEG in [V/K]
- s_f – the Seebeck coefficient of the flexible TEG.
- K – the Voltage boosting factor
- R_{int} – Internal resistance of the system

The system requires .624W to power 13 LED's. The power balance equation determine that **6 rigid TEG's and 1 flexible TEG** are required to power the entire system operating at a **temperature range of 8~10°C.**

Timeline



Budget and Cost

