

Development of Marine Thermoelectric Heat Recovery Systems

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Topics of Discussion

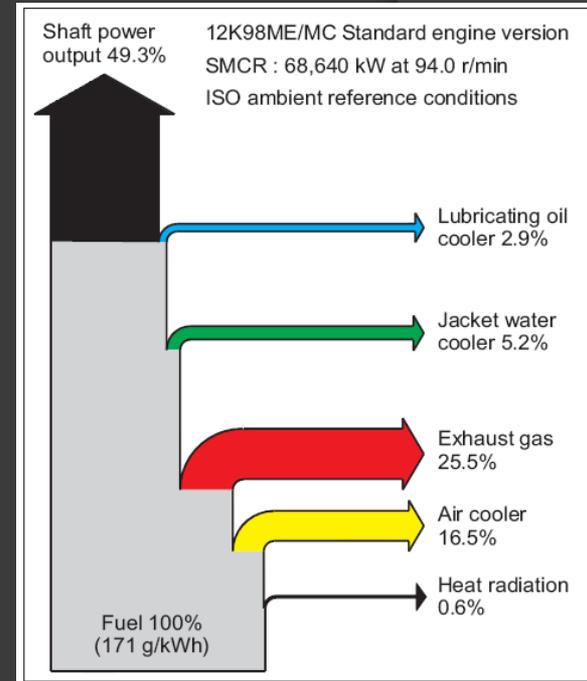
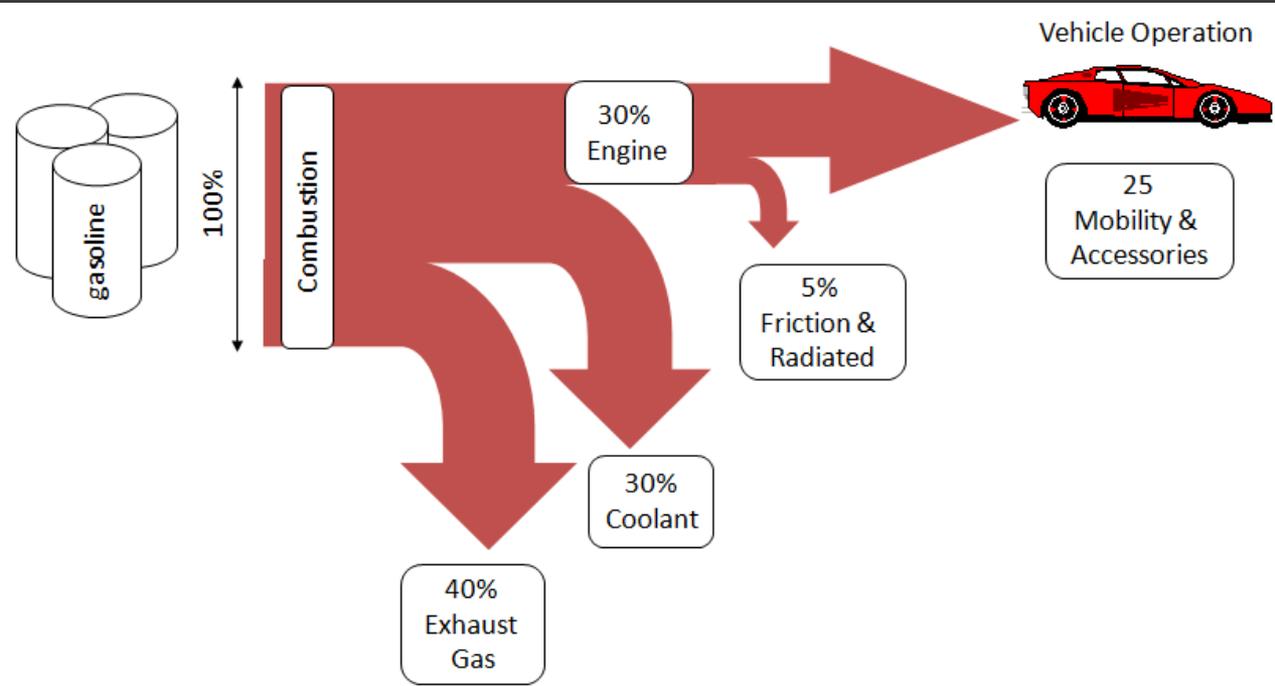
- ① **The expansion of thermoelectric applications to other industrial sectors, such as the marine industry, a potential significant beneficiary**
- ② **Societal and political need for thermoelectric materials in the marine industry today.**
- ③ **Potential applications for thermoelectric devices on marine vessels.**
- ④ **Achievements accomplished by our research program**

Same Problem, Greater Magnitude



- Have similar propulsion means, but marine has a much larger scale
- Larger Economies of Scale
- Heightened Port Restrictions and Engine Emissions Standards Imminent
- 90% of International Cargo Transported via ships

Comparing the Gasoline and Diesel Engine



Total Energy to Propulsion:

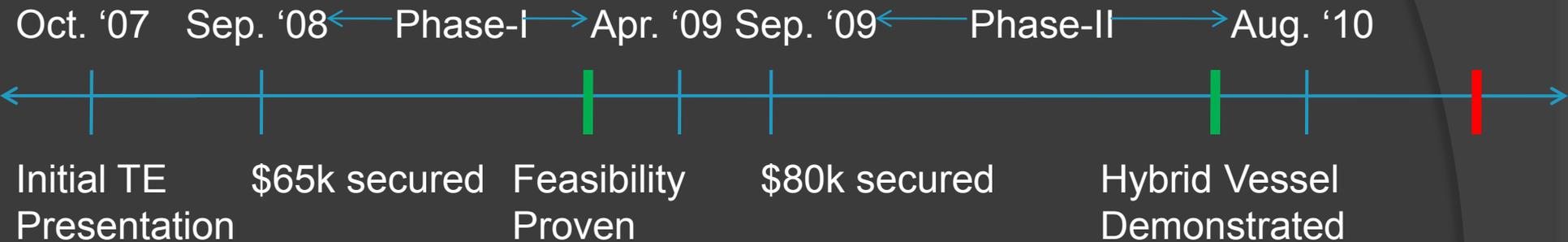
Automotive: 25%

Marine: 50%

Advantages of the Marine Industry

- ⦿ Has the greatest consistent temperature differential
 - Exhaust and Sea Water
- ⦿ The equipment is much larger and has greater throughputs
- ⦿ No limitations on weight and space
- ⦿ Has a myriad of potential waste heat recovery locations
- ⦿ The ability to retrofit every vessel easily
 - Regardless of use of conventional waste heat recovery

Project Timeline



- This bar shows the timeline our program has followed. It will appear throughout the presentation to demonstrate our progress.
- The green lines designate the milestone achievements in each phase
- The red line indicates date of milestone throughout the presentation

Phase-I Results

- Phase-I research began in 2008 to demonstrate feasibility of utilizing a thermoelectric generator in a marine diesel exhaust system
- A 180 Watt bismuth telluride thermoelectric generator was utilized during testing & evaluation producing saturated TEG output
- Our goal was to increase the overall plant efficiency
- Applied the technology on two prevalent propulsion systems in the marine environment; a diesel engine and a gas turbine



Phase-I Application

R/V *Friendship*

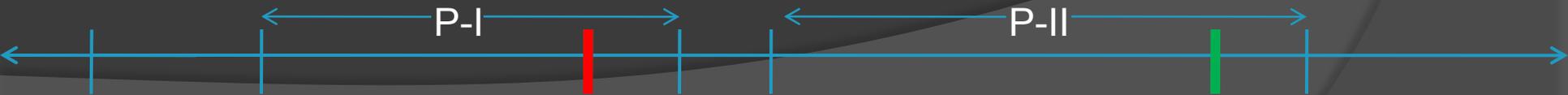
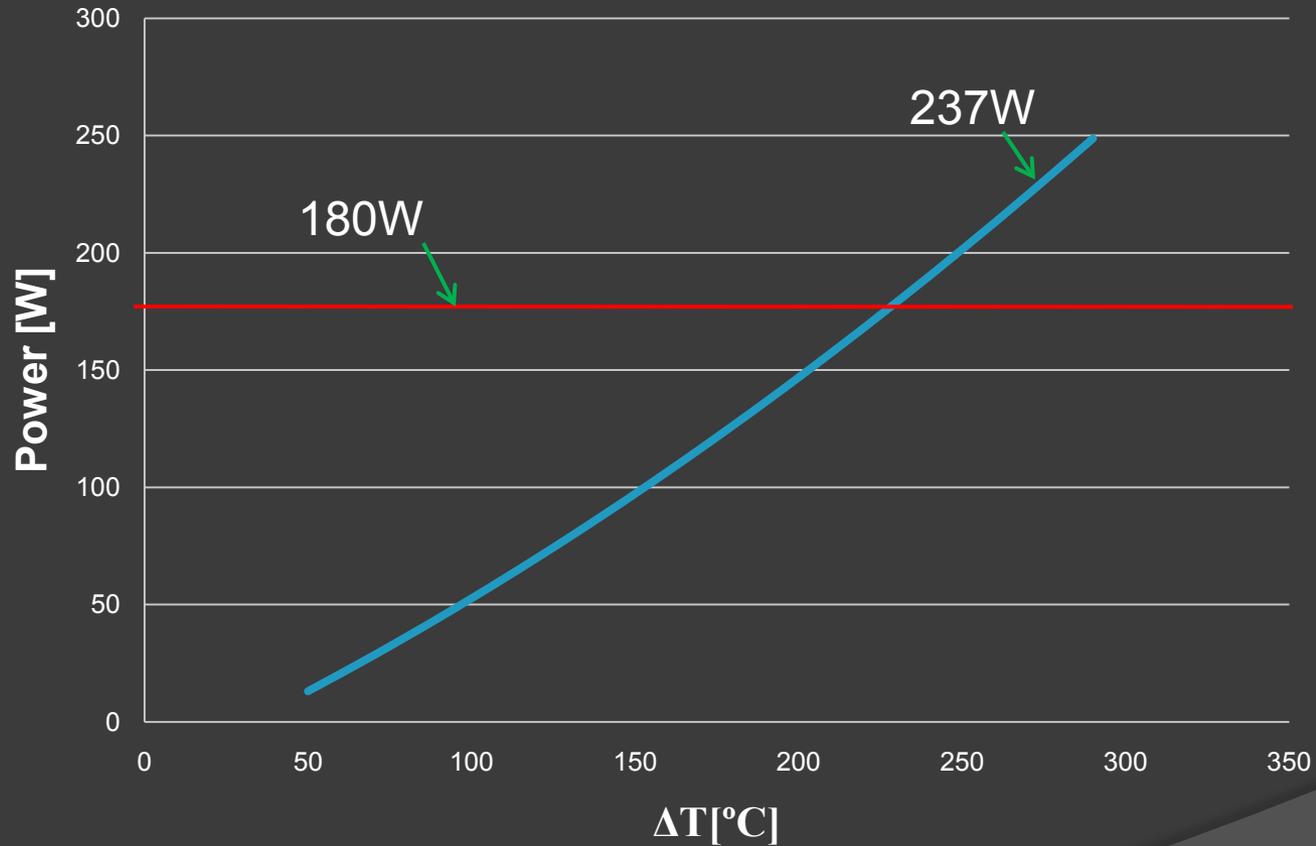


- ◎ R/V Friendship
 - 47' Length (14 m)
 - 52 Gross Tons
 - Cummins NIC855 350hp (261 kW) Diesel Engine

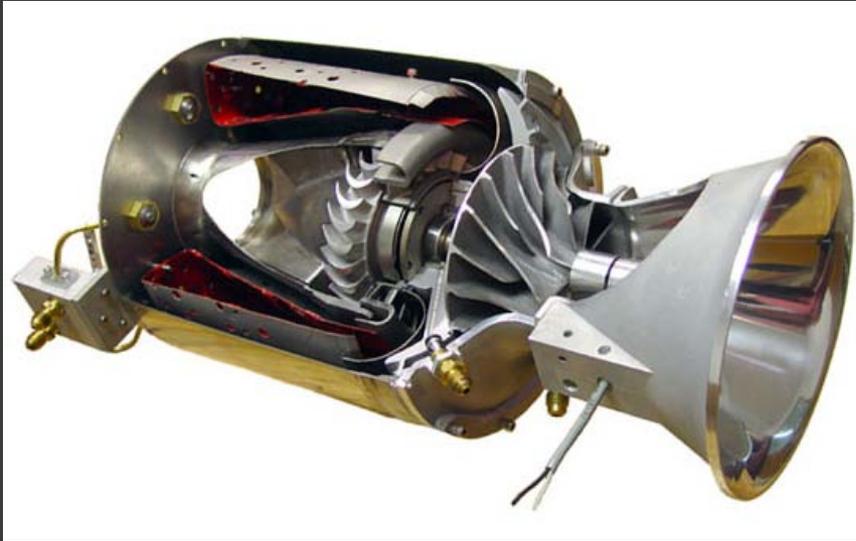
- ◎ Engine comparable to semi-truck



Marine Diesel Results



Phase-I Application SR30 Microturbine



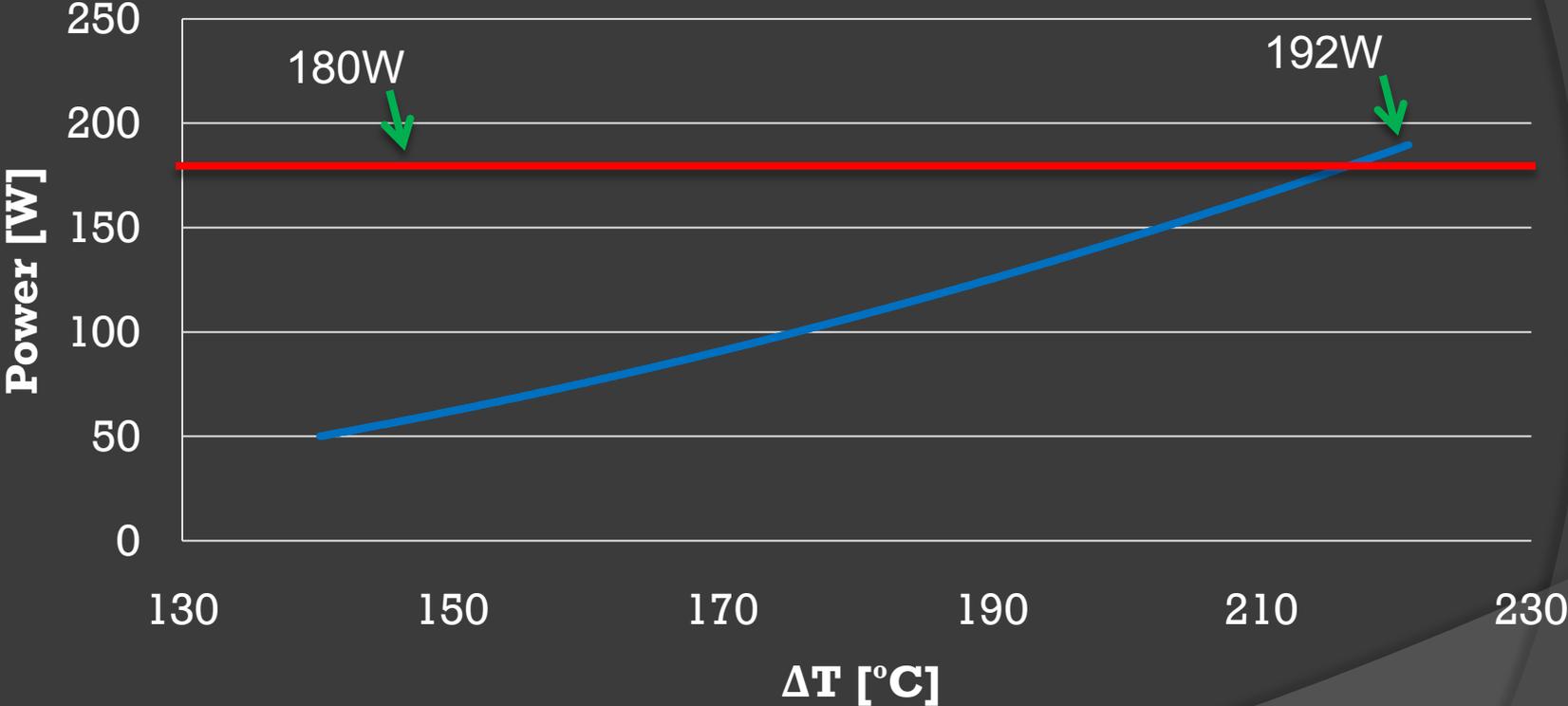
May not be many GTs in commercial ships, but almost exclusively used onboard modern military vessels

The thermal efficiency of a GT is much less than a diesel engine when used in a simple cycle, therefore has the potential of recovering a significant amount of waste energy



SR30 Results

Power Vs. Temperature Differential



Phase-II Accomplishments

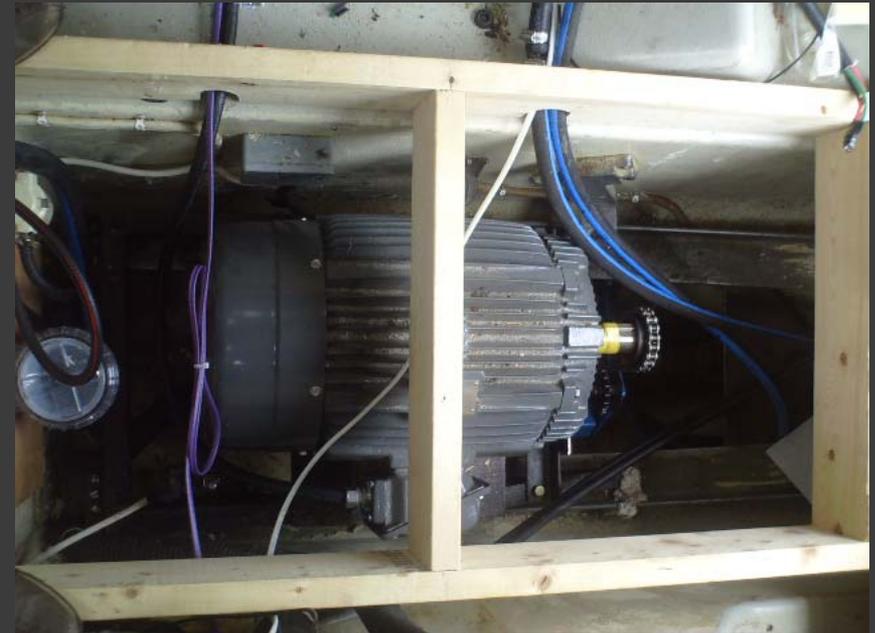
- In 2010 research expanded to include development of a first-of-its-kind marine diesel electric hybrid test platform
- Simulated and demonstrated a small scale diesel electric propulsion system while utilizing a 180 Watt TEG in parallel with a 27 kW diesel generator
- Converted a MARAD encapsulated lifeboat in Spring of 2010
- Resolved inverting DC voltage from TEG into AC and distribution onto the electric drive system



Phase-II Results



Main Components



36 Hp (27 kW)

Caterpillar C2.2 Marine Genset

30hp (22 kW)

Induction Motor





Project Success



Conclusions and Future Work

- Developed a hybrid vessel to serve as a dedicated test platform to evaluate effectiveness of TEGs
- Design and optimize a high power density TEG for the marine environment
- Using newer materials, test and evaluate optimized marine TEGs
- TPS intends to actively collaborate with engine manufacturers and leaders in TE field to expand TEGs into the marine environment



Slide Media Acknowledgments

- ◉ Slide 3
 - Left Picture Courtesy of Department of Energy
 - MAN B&W Diesel, “Thermo Efficiency System (TES) for Reduction of Fuel Consumption and CO2 Emission”
- ◉ Slide 4
 - Top Picture Courtesy of MMA Public Relations
 - Bottom Picture Courtesy of “http://www.dssglobalsecurity.com/Featured_Solutions_PRW4.html”
- ◉ Slide 9
 - Left Picture Courtesy of Turbine Technology, Inc.
- ◉ Slide 13
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 - Video Courtesy of Dr. George Harakas

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