

## THERMOELECTRIC ENERGY CONVERSION IN DEVICES OF CLOSED TYPE

V. M. Shmelev and V. G. Krupkin

N. N. Semenov Federal Research Center for Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 4 Kosygin Str., Moscow 119991, Russian Federation

**Abstract:** The possibility of creating closed-type pulsed generators of electricity on the base of thermoelectric modules is demonstrated. In the generators, chemical energy is directly converted to electricity due to burning metal powders in air. Contrary to open-type generators with a hot medium flow, in the considered case, almost all chemical energy of fuel combustion can be passed as a heat flux through thermoelectric modules. The possibility of organizing effective diffusion combustion of metal powder under forced convection of oxidizer in the generator assembly of limited dimensions is shown. Preliminary experiments demonstrated the successful operation of a thermoelectric generator with the power of  $\sim 4$  W during 20 min at the load current of  $\sim 1$  A. The pulse-periodic mode of generator operation during periodic heating and cooling of the module is considered, which allows one to increase the average efficiency of converting thermal energy into electrical energy by at least a factor of 1.6.

**Keywords:** thermoelectric generator; metal burning; magnesium; diffusion combustion

**DOI:** 10.30826/CE19120414

### Acknowledgments

This work was performed on the theme of the State Task No. AAAA-A17-117040610346-5 of N. N. Semenov Federal Research Center for Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

### References

1. Snyder, G. J. 2009. Thermoelectric energy harvesting. *Energy harvesting technologies*. Eds. S. Priya and D. J. Inman. Boston, MA: Springer. 325–336. doi: 10.1007/978-0-387-76464-1\_11.
2. Shostakovskij, P. 2010. Termoelektricheskie istochniki al'ternativnogo elektropitaniya [Alternative thermoelectric power supplies]. *Komponenty i tekhnologii* [Components and Technologies] 12:131–138.
3. Zebarjadi, M., K. Esfarjani, M. S. Dresselhaus, Z. F. Ren, and G. Chen. 2012. Perspectives on thermoelectrics: From fundamentals to device applications. *Energ. Environ. Sci.* 5:5147–5162.
4. Minaev, S. S., and R. V. Fursenko. 2007. Estimates of efficiency of a small-size thermoelectric channel in terms of conversion of heat produced by gas combustion to electric power. *Combust. Explo. Shock Waves* 43(4):384–390.
5. Fernandez-Pello, A. C. 2002. Micropower generation using combustion: Issues and approaches. *P. Combust. Inst.* 29:883–899.
6. GMZ Energy announces new, high-power thermoelectric module: TG16-1.0. Available at: <https://www.greencarcongress.com/2014/10/20141001-gmz.html> (accessed November 30, 2019).
7. Shkol'nikov, E. I. 2014. Alyumo-vodorodnye istochniki toka dlya portativnykh elektronnykh ustroystv [Aluminum-hydrogen current sources for portable electronic devices]. *Sovremennaya elektronika* [Modern Electronics] 6:26–29.
8. Shmelev, V. M., V. G. Krupkin, V. M. Nikolaev, and S. V. Finyakov. 2019. Predelnye usloviya goreniya poroshka magniya v azot-kislorodnoy atmosfere [Ultimate conditions of burning the magnesium powder in nitrogen-oxygen mixture]. *Goren. Vzryv (Mosk.) — Combustion and Explosion* 12(2):85–91. doi: 10.30826/CE19120211.
9. Shmelev, V. M., V. G. Krupkin, V. M. Nikolaev, and S. V. Finyakov. 2019. Stimulirovannoe diffuzionnoe gorenie poroshka magniya v atmosfere azota [Ultimate condition of burning the magnesium powder in nitrogen-oxygen mixture]. *Goren. Vzryv (Mosk.) — Combustion and Explosion* 12(3):128–139.
10. Krupkin, V. G., V. M. Shmelev, V. M. Nikolaev, and S. V. Finyakov. 2019. Oxygen index of magnesium powder. *Russ. J. Phys. Chem. B* 13(4):596–602. doi: 10.1134/S1990793119040213.
11. Il'in, A. P., and L. T. Proskurovskaya. 1990. Two-stage combustion of an ultradispersed aluminum powder in air. *Combust. Explo. Shock Waves* 26(2):190–192.
12. Yahya, K., M. Z. Bilgin, and T. Erfidan. 2018. Practical implementation of maximum power tracking based short-current pulse method for thermoelectric generators systems. *J. Power Electron.* 18(4):1201–1210.

Received November 7, 2019

## Contributors

**Shmelev Vladimir M.** (b. 1940) — Doctor of Science in physics and mathematics, head of laboratory, N. N. Semenov Federal Research Center for Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 4 Kosygin Str., Moscow 119991, Russian Federation; shmelev.05@mail.ru

**Krupkin Vladimir G.** (b. 1949) — Doctor of Science in physics and mathematics, chief research scientist, N. N. Semenov Federal Research Center for Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 4 Kosygin Str., Moscow 119991, Russian Federation; krupkin49@mail.ru