DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF A STIRLING ENGINE FUELED BY NEGLECTED HEAT

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> BASS CONNECTIONS

Duke

## **MOTIVATION**



#### **ENERGY WASTE**

Every process that has energy input produces energy waste

#### LOW GRADE HEAT

Makes up a significant portion of wasted energy, is difficult to capture and use





#### **STIRLING ENGINE**

Provides a possible engineering solution that can generate electricity from low grade waste heat

## **PROJECT STAGES**

#### **CONFIGURATION SELECTION**

Reviewed existing literature to determine optimal stirling engine configuration

#### **COMPUTATIONAL MODEL**

Modelled system thermodynamics and kinematics in Matlab to define design parameters

#### CAD MODEL

Designed engine in Solidworks based off of computational parameters

#### **APPLICATIONS**

Determine real world applications where the engine could successfully achieve goal of energy reclamation

#### MANUFACTURE AND TESTING

Plan to construct and test an engine prototype to verify and evaluate functionality





## THERMODYNAMIC MODEL

#### **Stirling Cycle**

- Thermal Energy→
  Mechanical Energy
- Types of Stirling Engines
  - Free-piston Stirling engine





Alpha Stirling Engine



Beta Stirling Engine

### **Model Results**

 More conservative estimate: 23 W from a 200K temperature difference



CAD MODEL

Current Unit Total Price for Duke ME Lab: **\$971.05** 

Anticipated External Machining Costs (Weldment and Precision Machining): **\$100-\$200** 





## **DYNAMIC MODEL**

Parameter	MATLAB Model	SolidWorks Model				
Piston Amplitude	1.62 cm	1.61 cm				
Displacer Amplitude	1.25 cm	1.22 cm				
Phase Shift	85°	108°				

#### **ENCLOSURE**



## **TESTING**

#### **EXPERIMENTATION**

Air: at 1.01 bar, 2 bar Helium: at 1.01 bar, 2 bar

#### MEASUREMENT

Output: generator wired to load resistor, DAQ Heating: thermocouple control loop

#### SAFETY

Enclosure: <sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" acrylic shield Protection: eyewear, safe areas

#### **Budget:**





### **PROCESS FAILURE MODES AND EFFECTS ANALYSIS (PFMEA)**

Process Step/Input	Potential Failure Mode	Potential Failure Effects	. 10)	Potential Causes	OCCURRENCE (1 - 10)	Current Controls	- 10)		Action Recommended
What is the process step, change or feature under investigation?	In what ways could the step, change or feature go wrong?	What is the impact on the customer if this failure is not prevented or corrected?	SEVERITY (1	What causes the step, change or feature to go wrong? (how could it occur?)		What controls exist that either prevent or detect the failure?	DETECTION (1	RPN	What are the recommended actions for reducing the occurrence of the cause or improving detection?
Regenerator Housing	Manufacture produces unexpected ID/OD	Inability to assemble; Piston Jamming	8	Warping during 3D printing process	5	Account for documented warping effects in model	2	80	3D print the housing first, measure real dimensions to bore cylinder/machine displacer

## **SCALING UP: 1 kW ENGINE**

Size:

- Beale equation
- Piston swept volume increase
- Diameter & height increase

Cost:

- Larger parts (+)
- Bulk purchasing (-)
- Production costs (+)
- Process automation (-)

PRODUCTION COST/UNIT: \$2500 SELLING PRICE: \$3000



## **APPLICATIONS DECISION MATRIX**

	INDUSTRIAL WASTE HEAT	LAUNDRO- MATS	DATA CENTERS	SOLAR PV	PAVEMENT	ROOFS AND ATTICS	KITCHENS
HEAT DIFFERENCE	5	2	1	1	1	1	2
EASE OF IMPLEMENTATION	3	4	4	3	1	1	3
DISTRIBUTION OF HEAT	4	3	4	4	2	2	3
UTILITY OF OUTPUT	2	4	3	4	3	4	3
CONSISTENCY OF HEAT	5	4	4	3	3	3	3
TOTAL	19	17	16	15	10	11	14

## **APPLICATION 1: INDUSTRIAL WASTE HEAT**



## **APPLICATION 2: LAUNDROMATS**



Durham Temp: 10-30°C → Temp Difference: 60-80°C

## **BUSINESS PLAN: \$3000 ENGINE**



- Saves \$500 in energy per dryer per year
- Dryer life: 15 years
- Total savings per dryer life: \$7500



- Saves \$6.81 per year per factory (assume 4 EAF)
- REC
- Utility credits

### **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS**



#### **CO2** Emissions

Emission-free substitute for electricity generation

3.2 tons of CO2 equivalent avoided per year -Laundromats



#### Environmental Impacts

CO2 Reductions versus Manufacture - Net Benefit from reduced electricity consumption

Payback period of less than three months

Potential ecotoxicity from manufacture



#### **Social Impacts**

Wellbeing: Cleaner air from reduced emissions

Human impact categories: carcinogenic byproducts

Longer social impact payback

Utilities benefit

- Capture of waste heat will be essential to solving society's energy and decarbonization problems.
- This conceptual free piston Stirling engine is intended to demonstrate one possible solution to the issue of heat waste.
- Success of this engine concept hinges on testing results, requiring the construction of a physical prototype.
- Prototype testing will further inform estimations on scalability and real world applications.



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# **QUESTIONS?**

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