



Capturing Waste Energy from Stove Exhaust

Using Thermoelectric Generators

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SYSTEM OVERVIEW

- Power generation for electronic appliances
 - Use waste heat
 - Create light
 - Charge cell phones → 5 Watts USB

- Temperature drop across Thermoelectric Generator (TEG)
 - "Hot side" powered by heat of chimney flue gases
 - "Cold side" provided by reservoir of water





CAPTURING HEAT

- Passive, solid-state heat sink
 - Cooling cannot be powered
 - No replacement or serviceability
- Must not disrupt flue operation
 - Long enough fins to catch heat
 - Not so long to disturb drafting
- Fin size affects heat transfer rate
 - Thicker fins improve heat transfer
 - More surface area increases heat transfer
- Flow condition influences heat transfer





TEG POWER REQUIREMENTS

- Must achieve 5 Watts of power output
- Wiring TEGs in parallel vs series



TEG POWER REQUIREMENTS

- Nominal data does not match empirical results
- TEG efficiency is 3% to 7%



TEG Array Performance



TEG POWER REQUIREMENTS

TEG Power from High and Low Temperatures



Typical Flue Temperatures

175°C to 350°C

Up to 50% losses through heat sink



Cold Water Reservoir

SYSTEM INTEGRATION

- Required specs for TEG mounting
 - Fastener location and spacing
 - Bolt torque for proper pressure



- Heat loss prevention
 - Ideal surface interfaces
 - Thermal paste to fill air gaps
 - Insulation surrounding TEG
 - Exposed heat sink due to chimney geometry



CONCLUSIONS

- Benefits of design concept
 - Works only from waste heat
 - Increases utility of stove
 - Makes stove price more worthwhile

- Drawbacks to design concept
 - Works opposite stove efficiency
 - May promote unproductive stove use
 - High implementation cost





NEXT STEPS

• What is the future of this design's technology?







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QUESTIONS?

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