

Energy Harvesting Device

Thermochemical Cell based on Host-Guest Chemistry generating electricity from Room-Temperature Heat

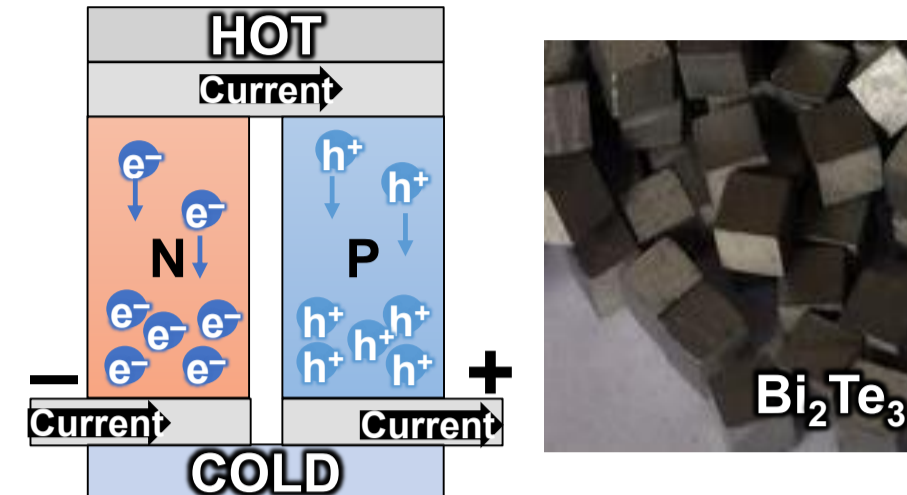
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1. Introduction & Background

Over 60% of energy becomes heat loss without any work at room temperature range and it has been hardly utilized.

“Thermal to Electric” energy harvesting technology at room-temperature range is expected for various wearable micro devices.

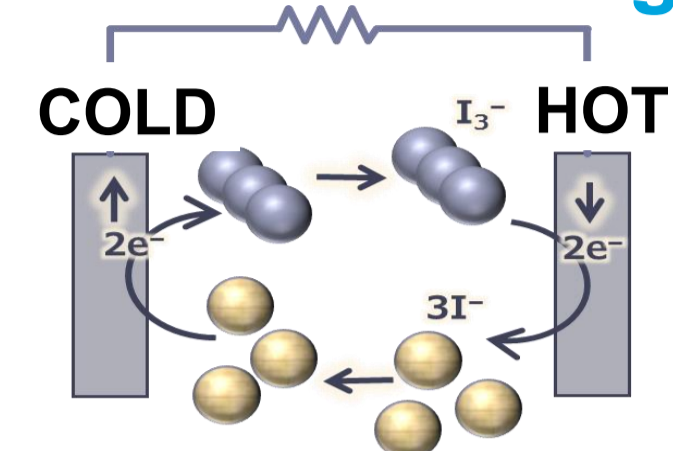
Conventional Technology



- × Low performance at room temp.
- × Low voltage per cell : complex device
- × Toxic and rare atomic elements

Thermoelectric Device

Present Technology Field



- High voltage from low temp. heat flow (High Seebeck coefficient : in order of mV/K)
- Low cost and non-toxic materials
- Simple system assembly and easy upsizing

Thermochemical Cell

2. Key Features : Principle of the Invention

Two Strategies to achieve High Concentration Gradient of Redox Species

Hydrophobic I_3^- **Hydrophilic** I^-

α -Cyclodextrin: α -CD

Selective capture of redox species

$$E = E_f + \frac{RT}{2F} \ln \frac{[I_3^-]}{[I^-]^3}$$

Low T : I_3^- Captured
Negative potential Shift

High T : I_3^- Released
Positive Potential Shift

Thermocell System based on Supramolecular Chemistry

α -CD- I_3^-
Water soluble

$K[(\alpha\text{-CD})_2\text{-}I_3]$
Insoluble

Electric Repulsion K^+ (KCl)

$$K_{sp} = \frac{[\alpha\text{CD}I_3^-]^2}{[I^-]}$$

From SCXRD

Cold : I_3^- incorporated into precipitation
Hot : I_3^- dissolved and eliminated

Large difference of $[I_3^-]$
Effect of KCl on Precipitation

3. Experiment Data and Estimated Characteristics

10 °C 10-50 °C

Experimental Cell

Initial Concentration
[KI_3] = 2.5 mM
[KI] = 10 mM
[α -CD] = 4 mM

OCV (with α -CD)

V_{oc} (mV) vs ΔT (K)

S_e and [KCl]

S_e (mV K⁻¹) vs KCl (mM)

Figure-of-merit zT

zT (x10⁻³) vs KCl (mM)

$zT = \frac{\sigma S_e^2 T}{\kappa}$
 $zT = 5 \times 10^{-3}$

5 times Enhancement

Maximum Conversion efficiency η

η (%) vs KCl (mM)

$\eta = \frac{\Delta T \sqrt{1 + zT} - 1}{T_h \sqrt{1 + zT} + \frac{T_c}{T_h}}$
 $\eta = 0.012\%$

1) Snyder & Toberer, Nature Mater., 2008

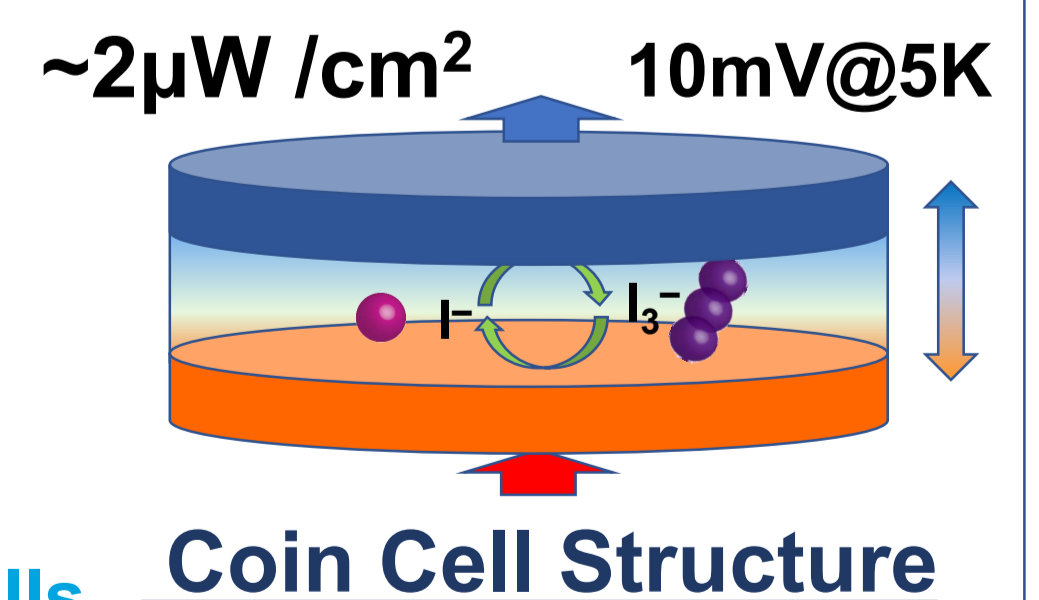
Seebeck Coefficient Enhancement

KI_3/KI Solution α -CD Host-Guest KCl Aggregated

0.86 mV K⁻¹ → 1.43 mV K⁻¹ → 1.97 mV K⁻¹

4. Application Examples

- Wearable Heat Sensor or Energy Source
The sensors or electric power generators are driven by the human body heat.
- Heat Pump System with Electric Generator
The heat transfer and thermoelectric generation are available at the same time.
- Energy Harvesting for low-temperature Heat Loss
The energy recovery from underused heat loss in factories, homes, shopping malls is efficiently possible.



5. Patent Licensing Available

Patent No.: WO2017/155046 (JP, US, EP, CN)
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