

EU-RFCS



899248



ECT 2023

Utilising computational design tools to simulate novel thermoelectric systems for energy recovery in steel making processes

18/09/2023

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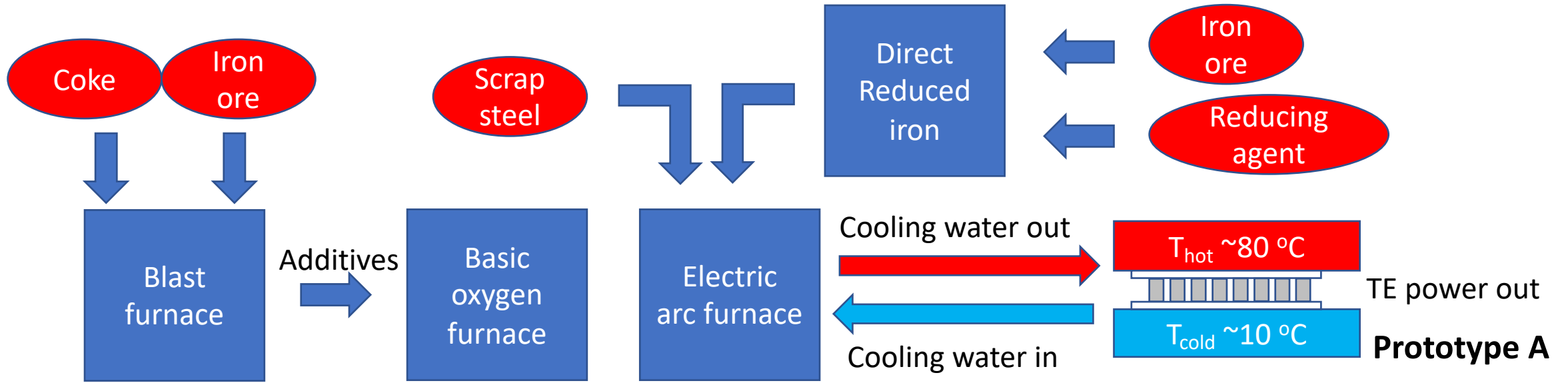
5. Ferriere Nord S.p.A, Italy

6. ESF Elbe-Stahlwerke Feralpi GmbH, Riesa D, Germany

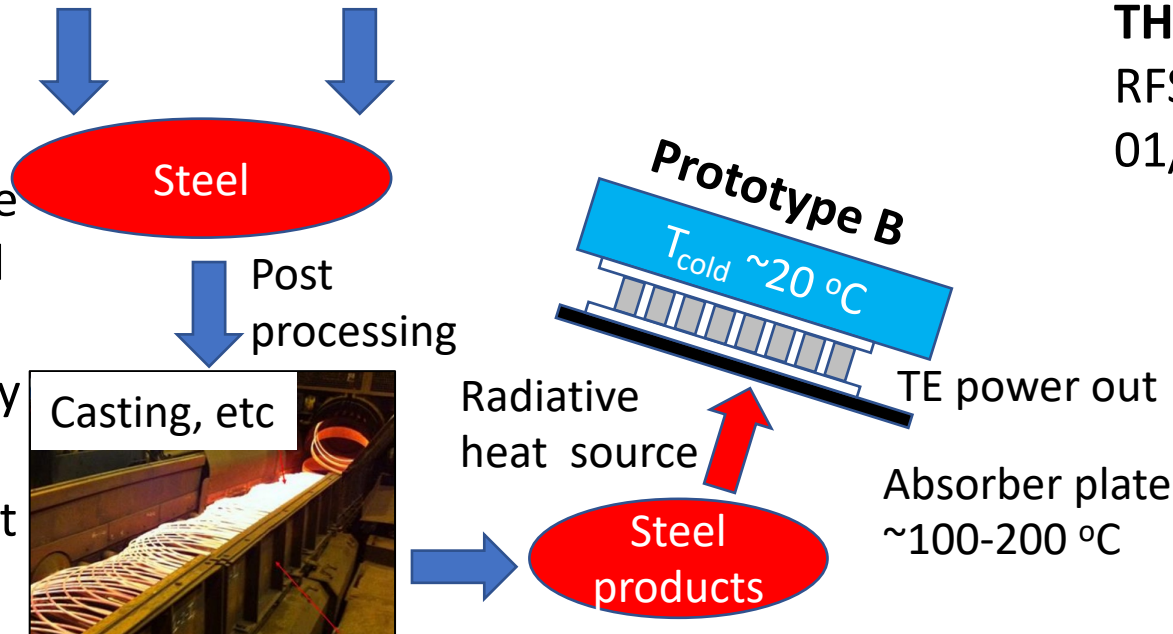
7. QuickOhm Kupper & Co GMBH, Germany



Steel making process and the inTEGrated project



- Thermoelectric generation (TEG) part of a package of measures to improve efficiency
- Main advantage: Low interference with existing processes with good power alignment
- Main disadvantage: Low efficiency of TE modules
- What can we achieve with current TE technology?



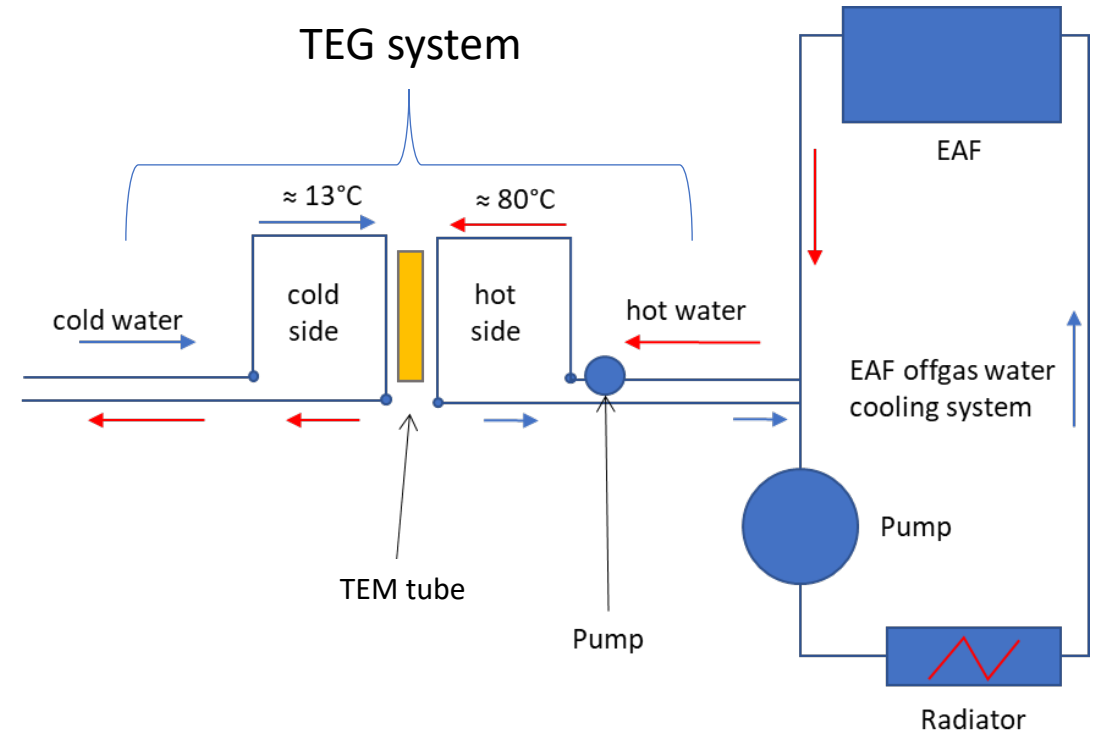
THERELEXPRO
RFSR-CT-2013-00029
01/07/2013 – 30/06/2016

InTEGrated
RFCS-2019- 899248
July 2020-present

Prototype A design

Objectives

- Extract heat from the EAF off-gas cooling system and convert to electrical energy
- Develop a TEG which is compact and modular which can fit around existing systems

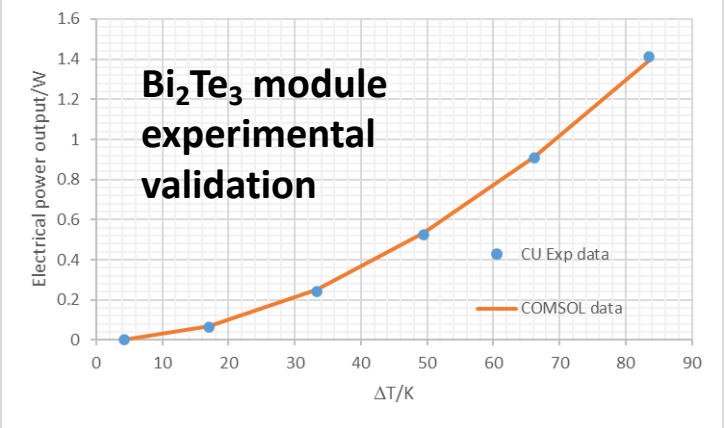
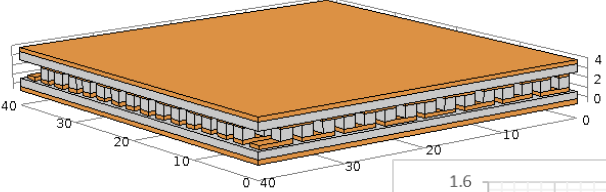


Square section thermoelectric TEG

- Square section aluminum tube (40 mm wide and 300 mm long)
- 6 TEMs on each side (40 x 40 mm) → a total of 24 TEMs
- TEMs are inserted into second square tube where cold water can flow through heat sinks (black)



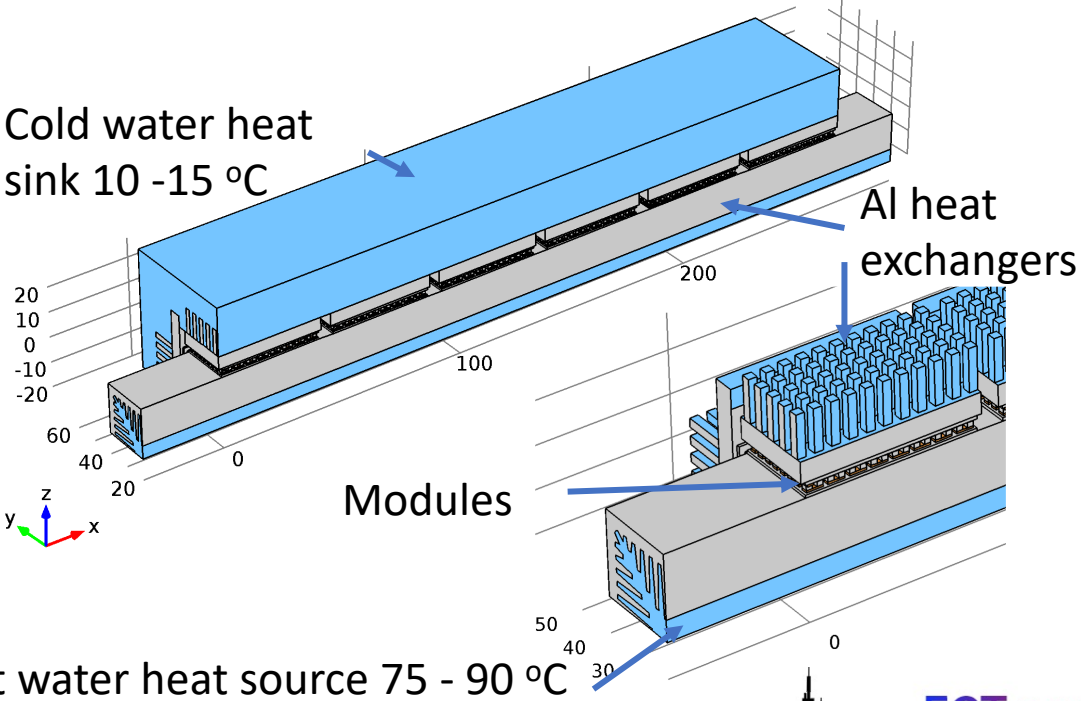
System modelling and simulations



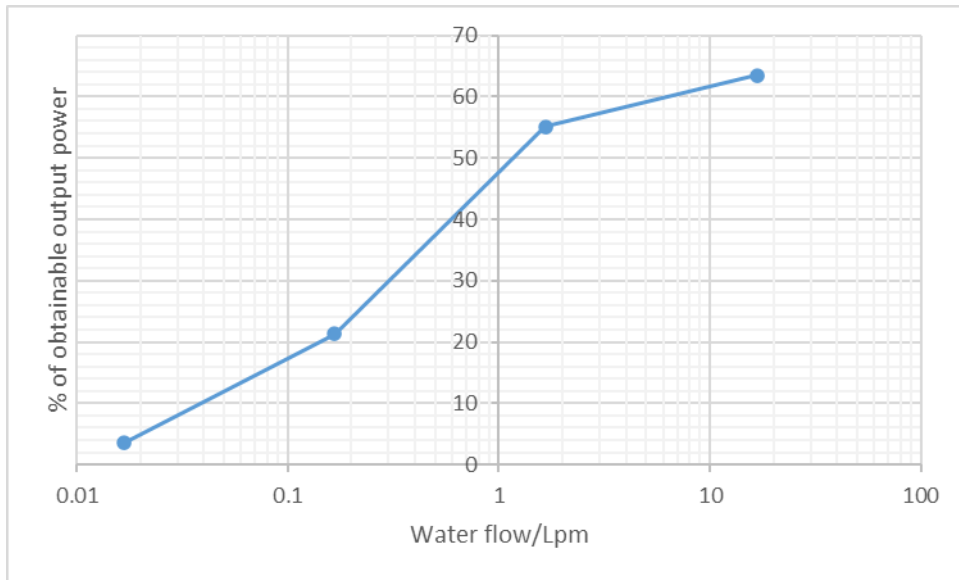
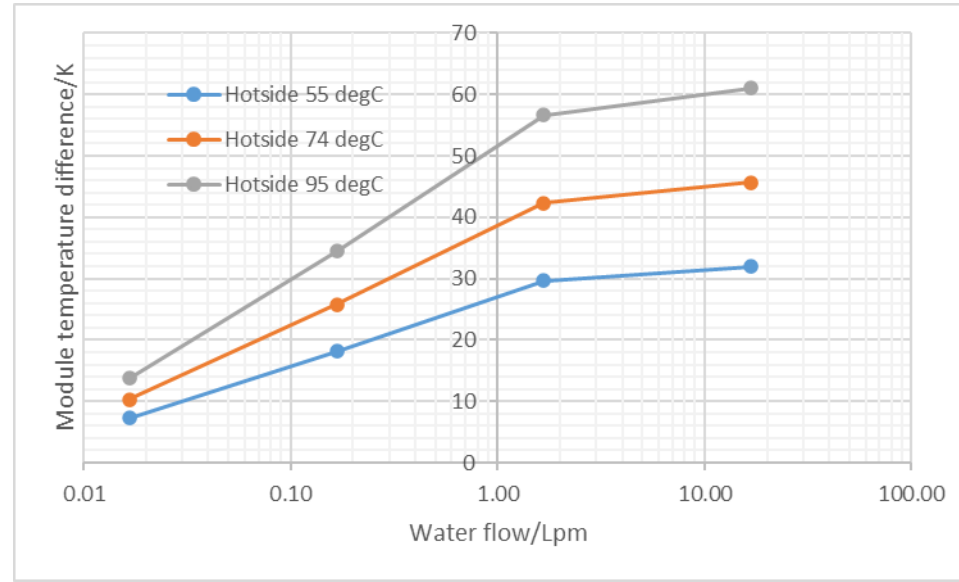
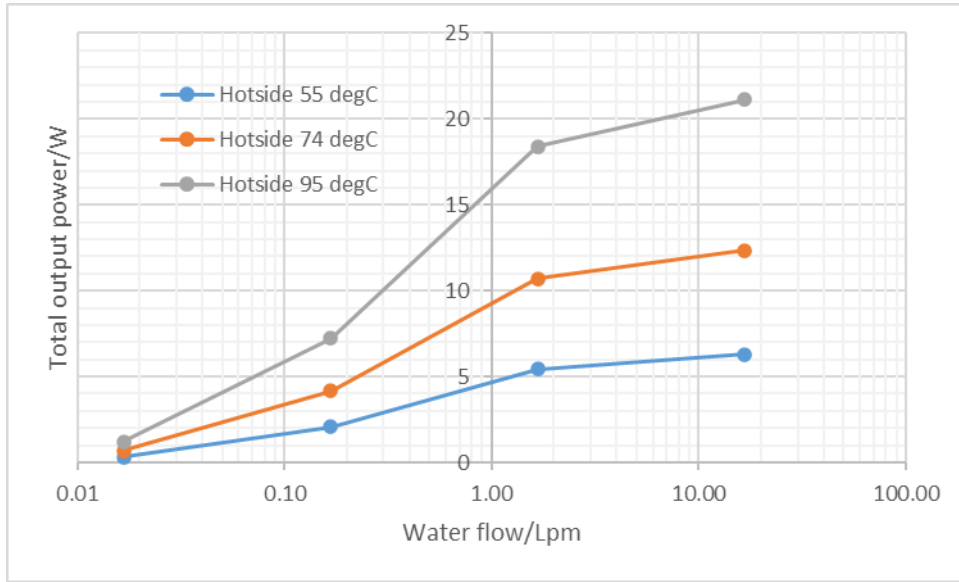
- Commercial TE modules experimentally tested to determine electrical and thermal properties
- TE Material properties k, σ and α taken from data source with similar operating range
- Thermal and electrical contact resistance parameters fitted to IV curves using COMSOL
- COMSOL output load data compared with experiment
- Module models build into TEG COMSOL model



Prototype A - Square cross-sectional area COMSOL model

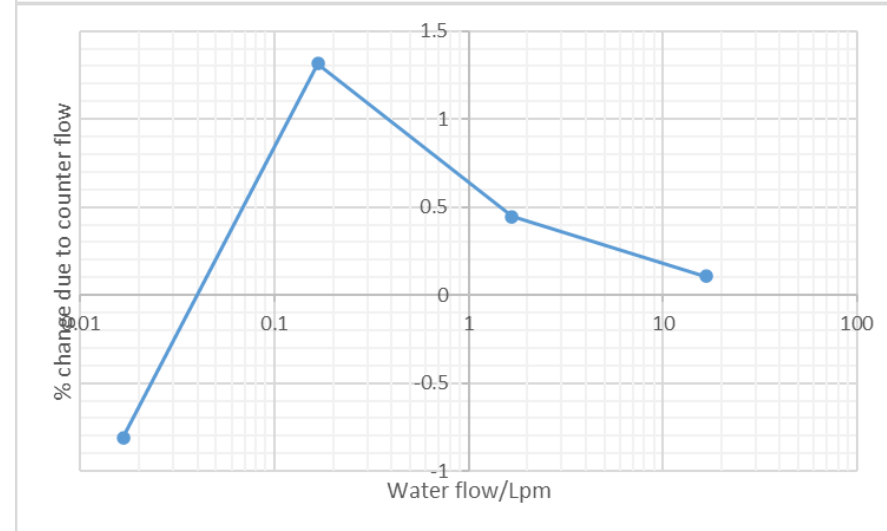
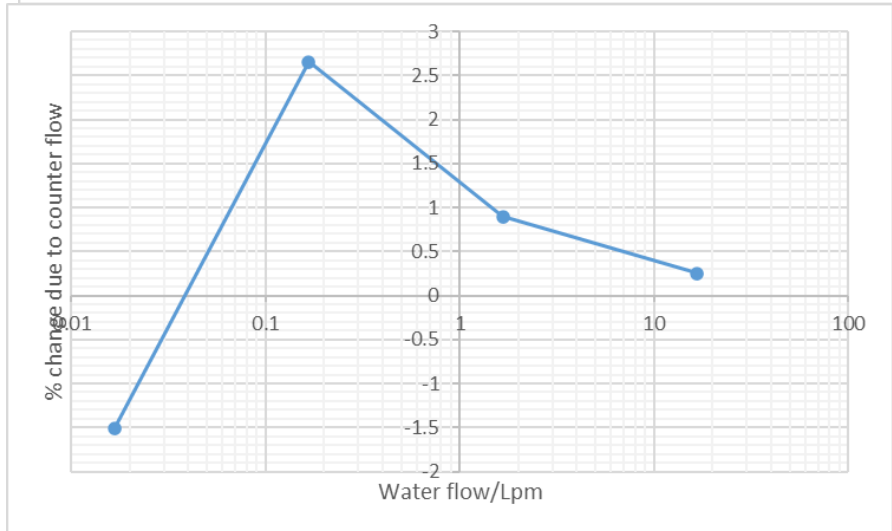
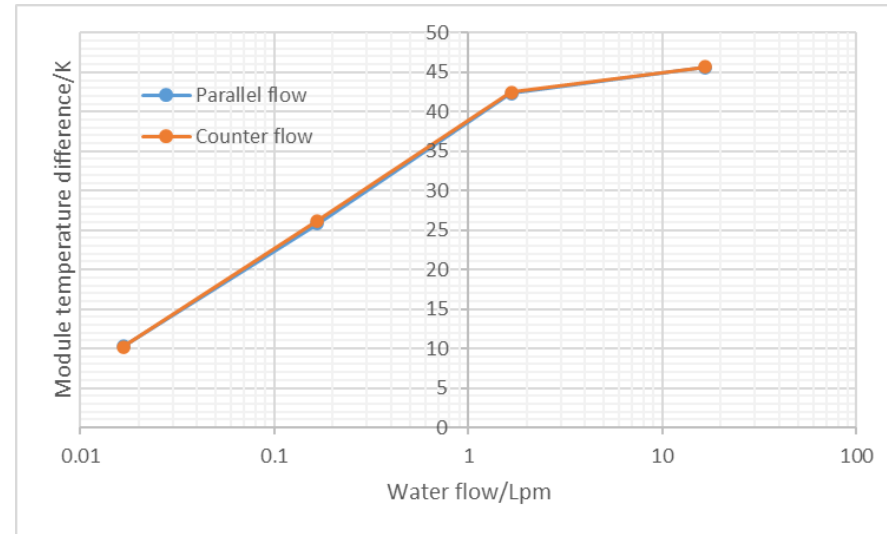
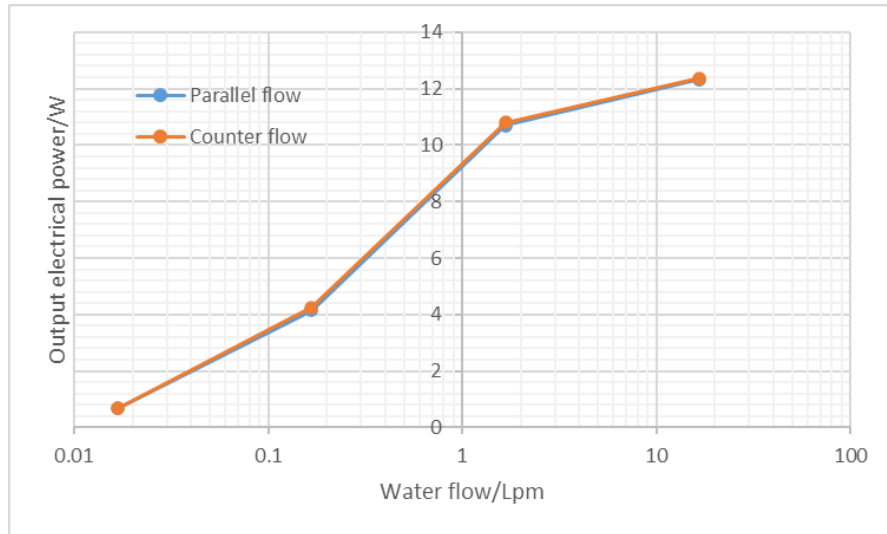


Prototype A – Simulation results

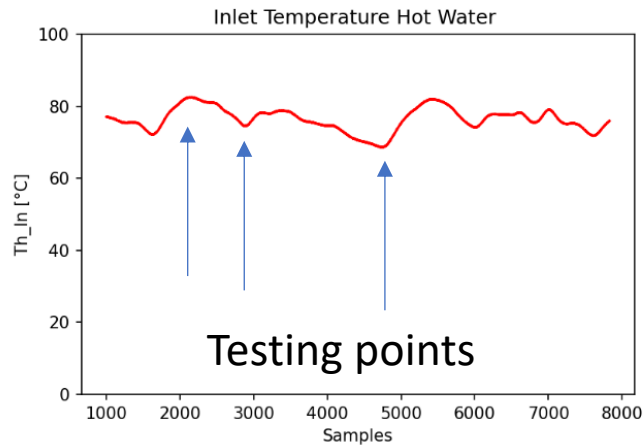


- $\Delta T \sim 62$ K, each module should output 0.81 W giving 19.4 W for the TEG
- TEG generates ~ 12.3 W at a flow rate of 17 Lpm
- ~ 63 % of theoretical power obtained

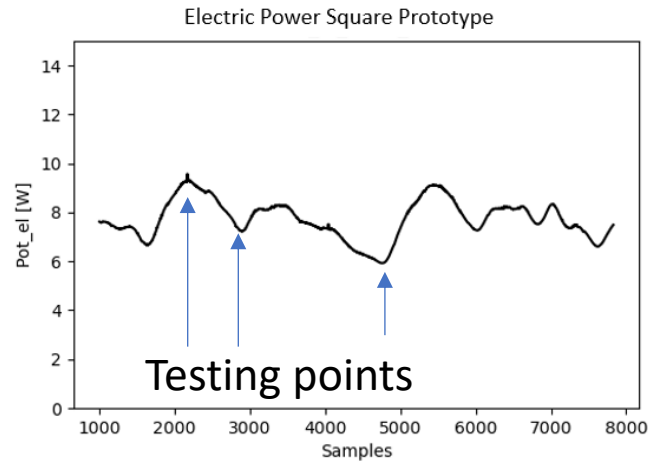
Prototype A simulations with different water flow conditions



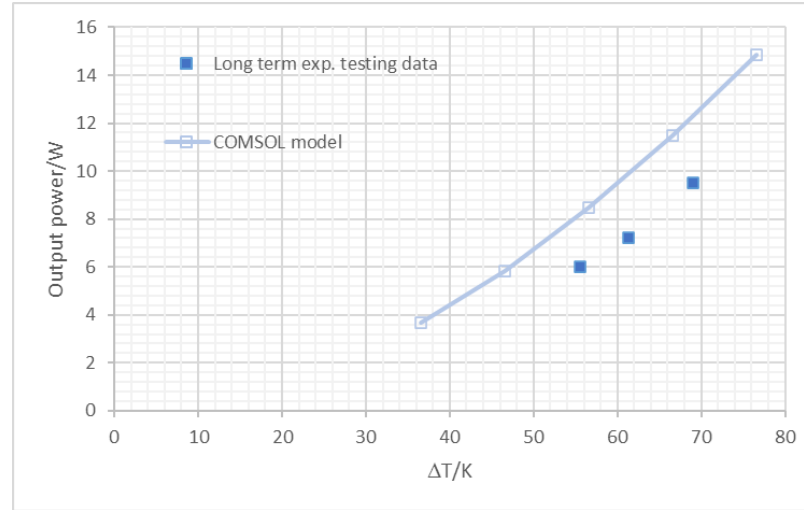
Installed Prototype A testing



Inlet temperature vs. time (1 sample/second)



Electrical power vs. time (1 sample/second)

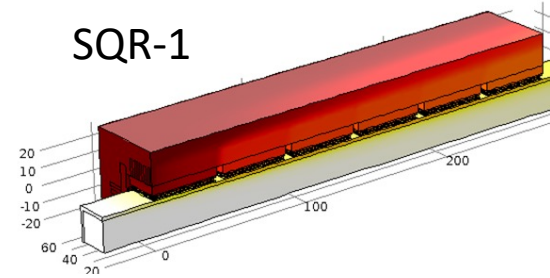
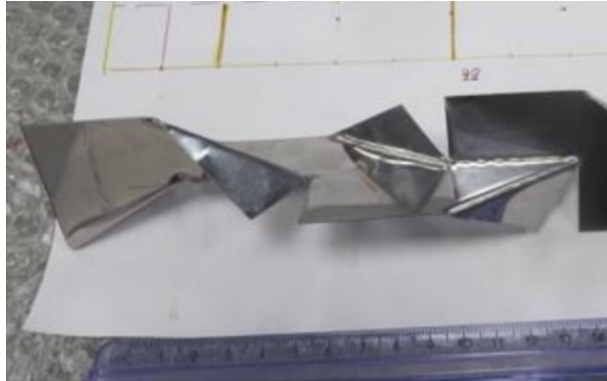


Slight difference between model and experiment

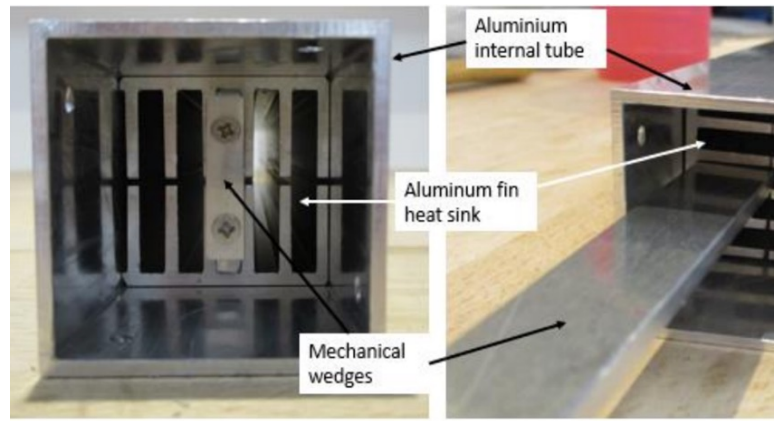
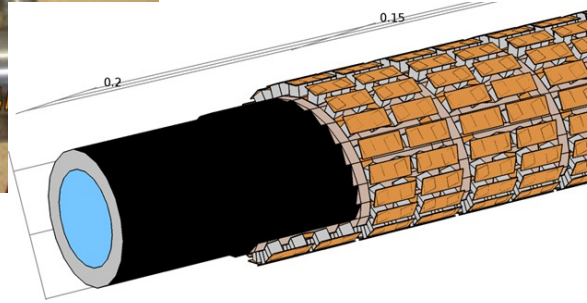


Prototype A – Installation and long-term trials of TEG tubes at Ferriere Nord steelworks

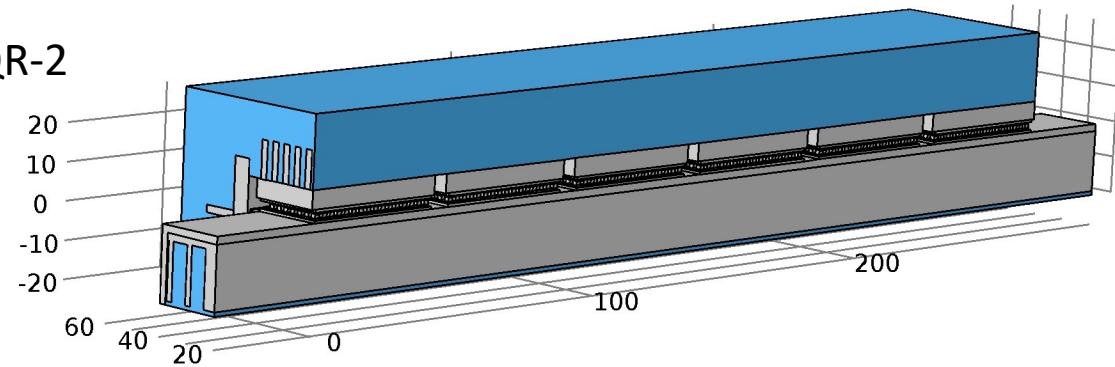
Four Prototype A designs to simulate



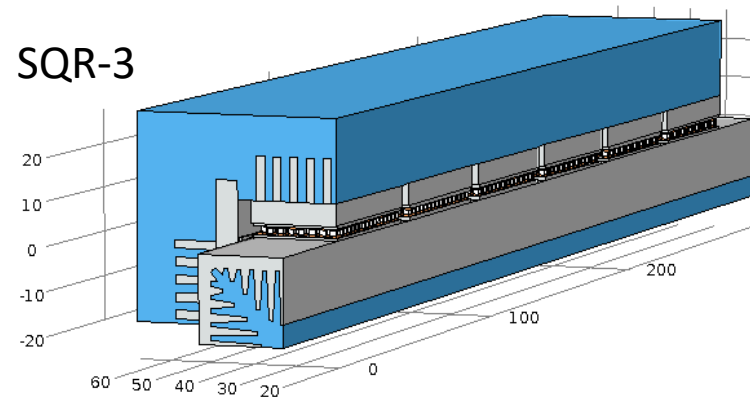
Circular design



SQR-2



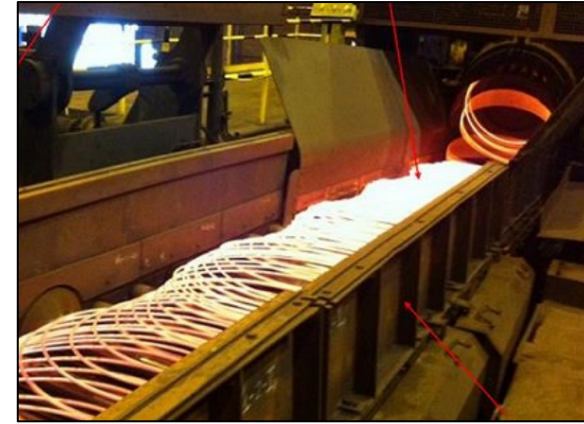
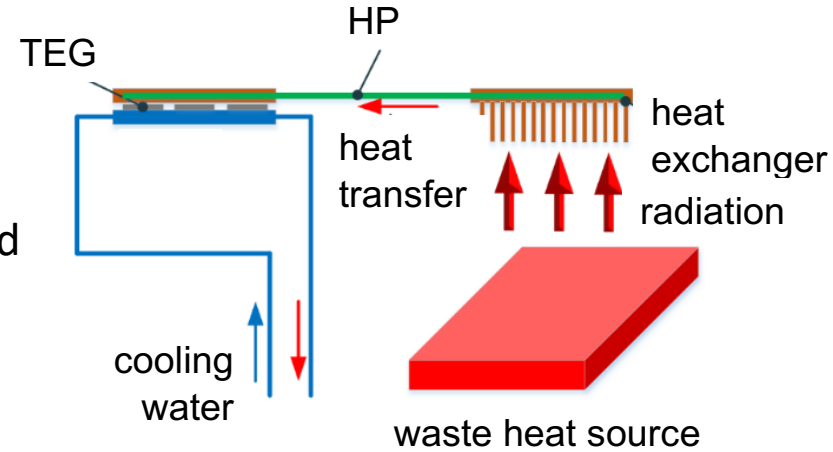
SQR-3



Prototype B design

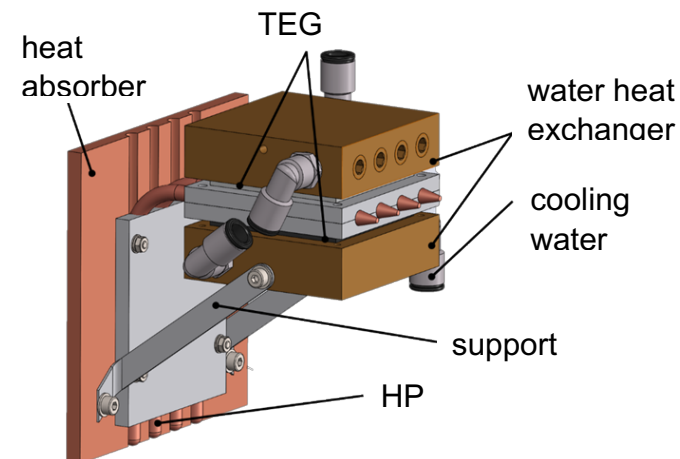
Objectives

- Capture radiative heat from cooling steel wire rod as it moves along a conveyer
- Develop systems capable of protecting TEG from over-heating due to temperature fluctuations



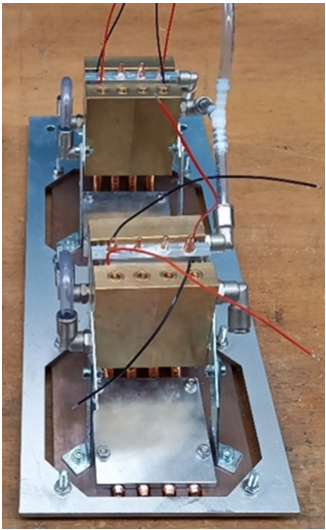
Heat pipe protected TEG

- Heat absorber made from copper plate
- Heat pipes used to place the TE modules at a distance from the absorber plate
- Two TE modules per absorber plate clamped either side of the heat pipes
- Heat pipe 'dry-out' at 250 °C

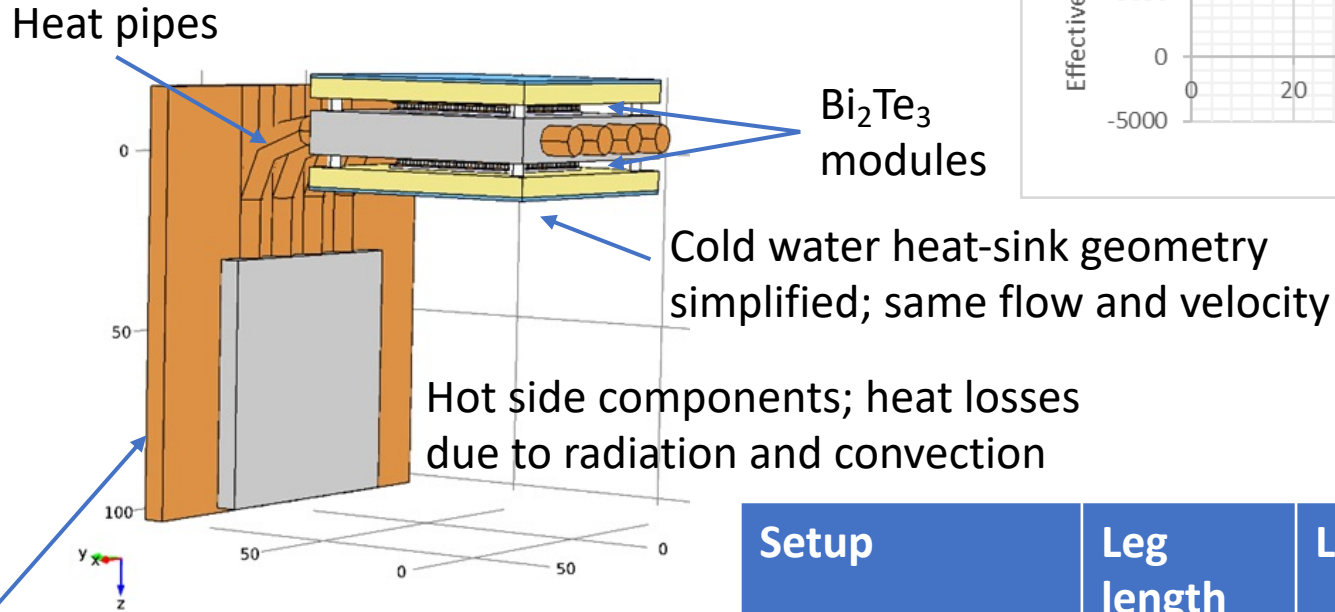


System modelling and simulations

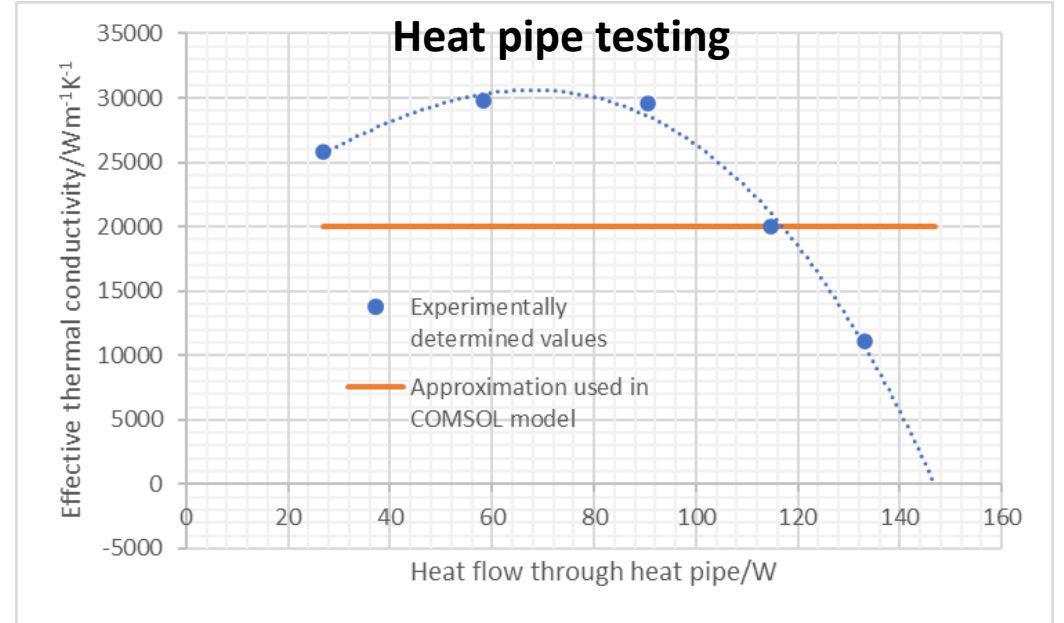
Prototype B



COMSOL model



Absorber plate $\epsilon=0.9$ on side facing heat source
 $\epsilon=0.5$ on other sides

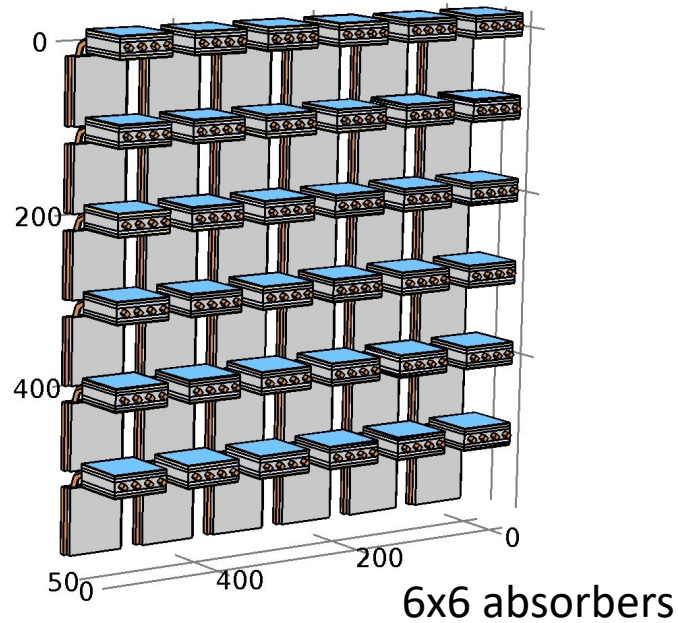


Module spec.

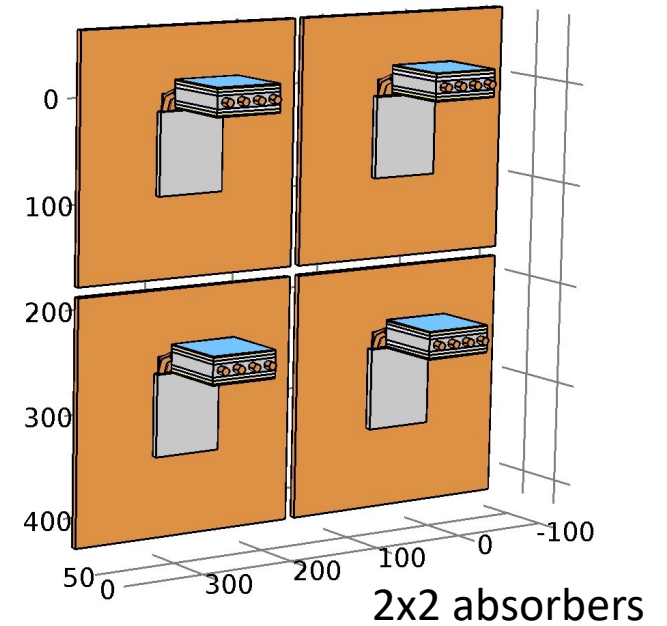
Setup	Leg length	Leg area	Total leg area	Aspect ratio A/L
High aspect ratio module	1.5mm	2.5mmx 2.5mm	3150 mm ²	2100 mm
Low aspect ratio module	1.14mm	1.4mmx 1.4mm	995.68 mm ²	873.4 mm



Prototype B design optimisation



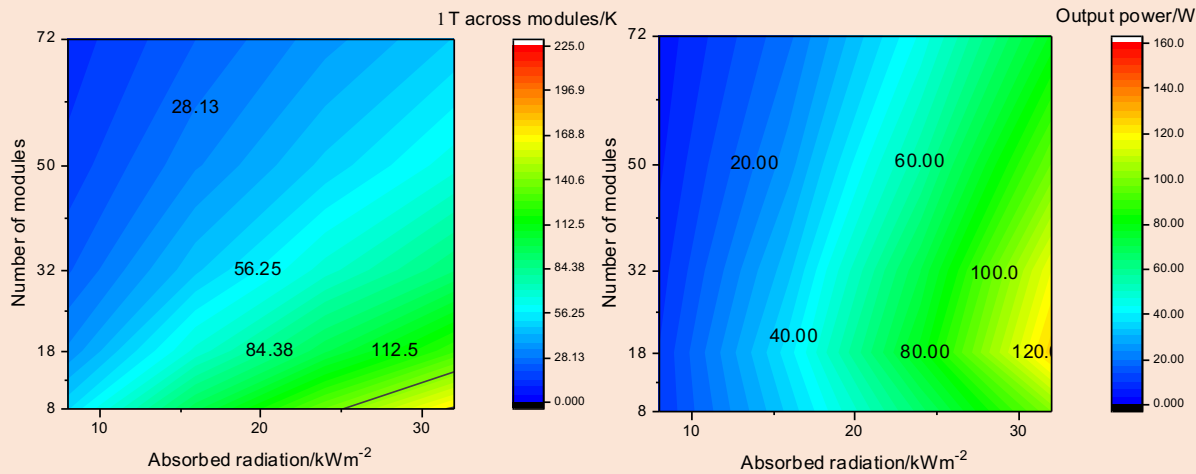
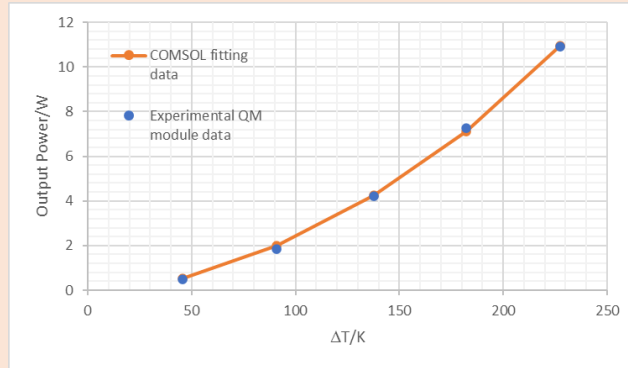
Total prototype area
~0.5 m x 0.5 m



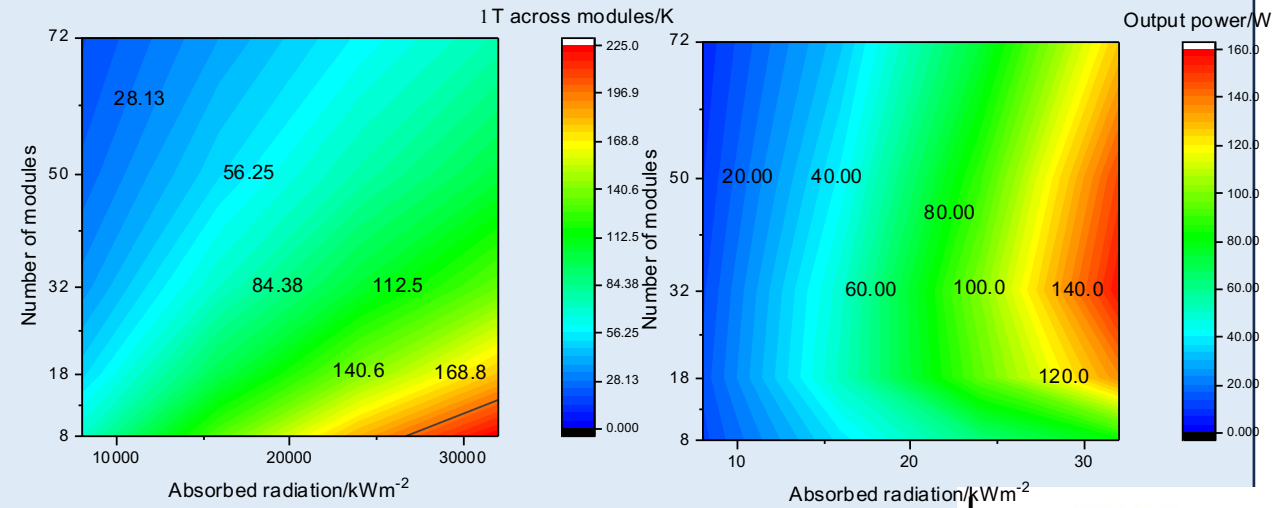
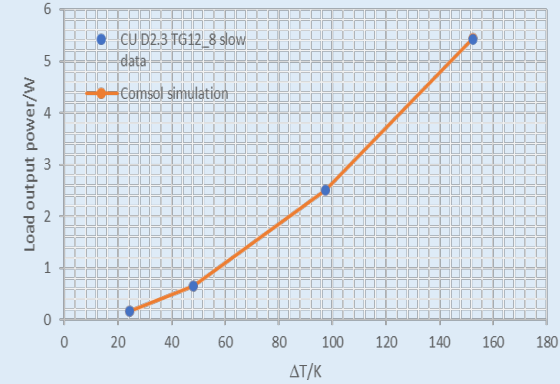
Absorber area	Area/cm ²	Absorbers in prototype	Total modules in prototype	Total absorber area of prototype
8x8 cm ²	64 cm ²	6x6	72	2304cm ²
9.6x9.6 cm ²	92 cm ²	5x5	50	2304cm ²
12x12 cm ²	144 cm ²	4x4	32	2304cm ²
16x16 cm ²	256 cm ²	3x3	18	2304cm ²
24x24 cm ²	576 cm ²	2x2	8	2304cm ²

Prototype B design optimisation

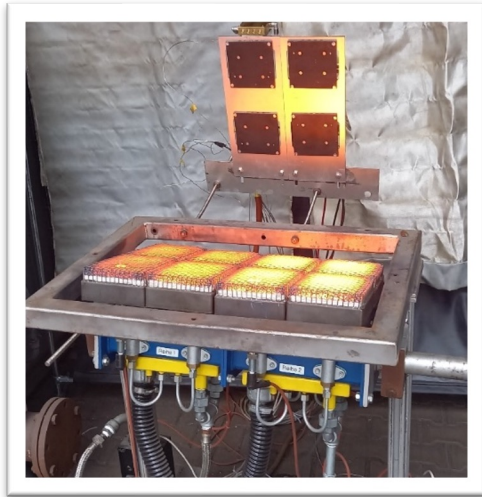
High aspect ratio (A/L) module



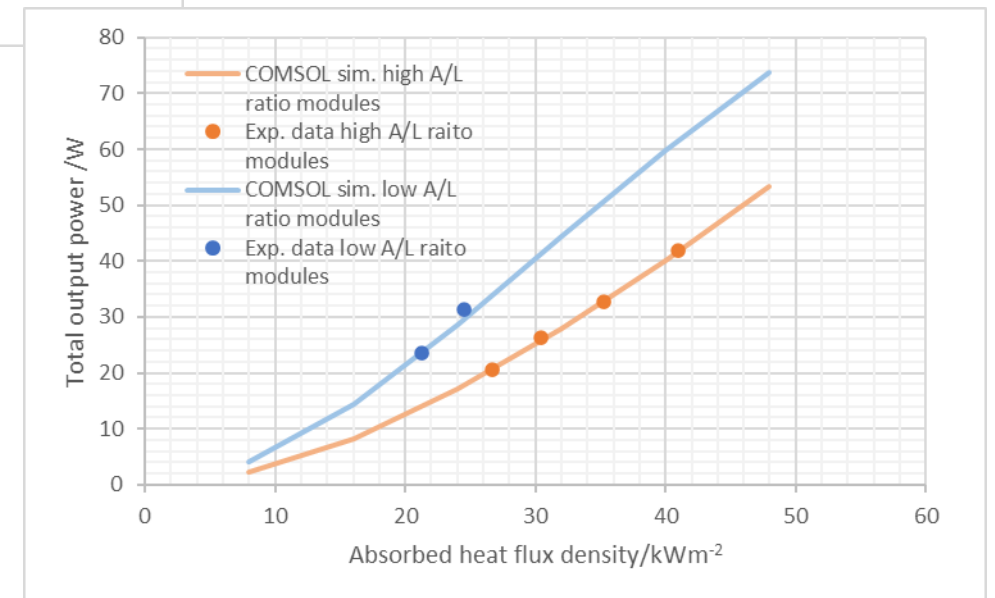
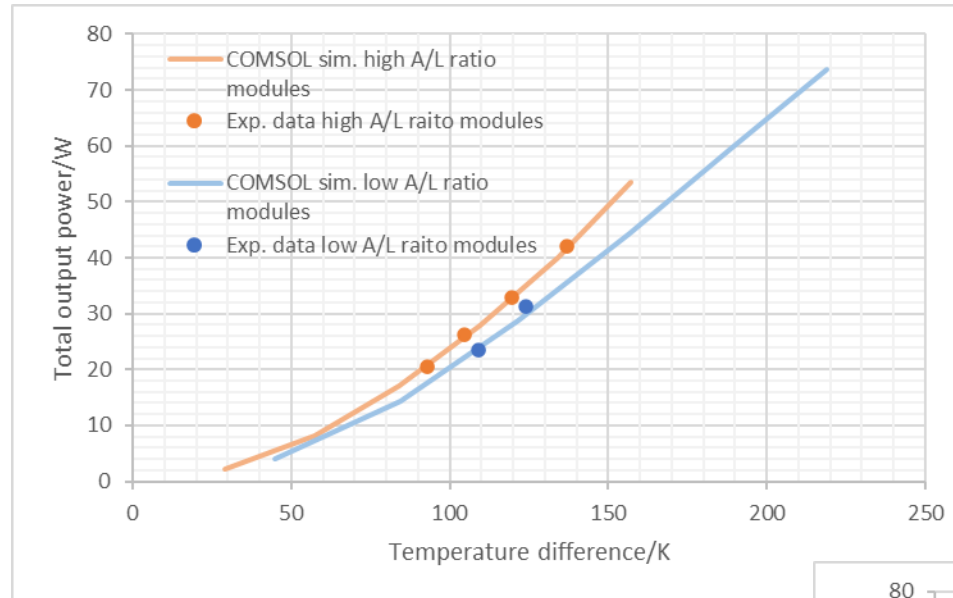
Low aspect ratio (A/L) module



System modelling and simulations



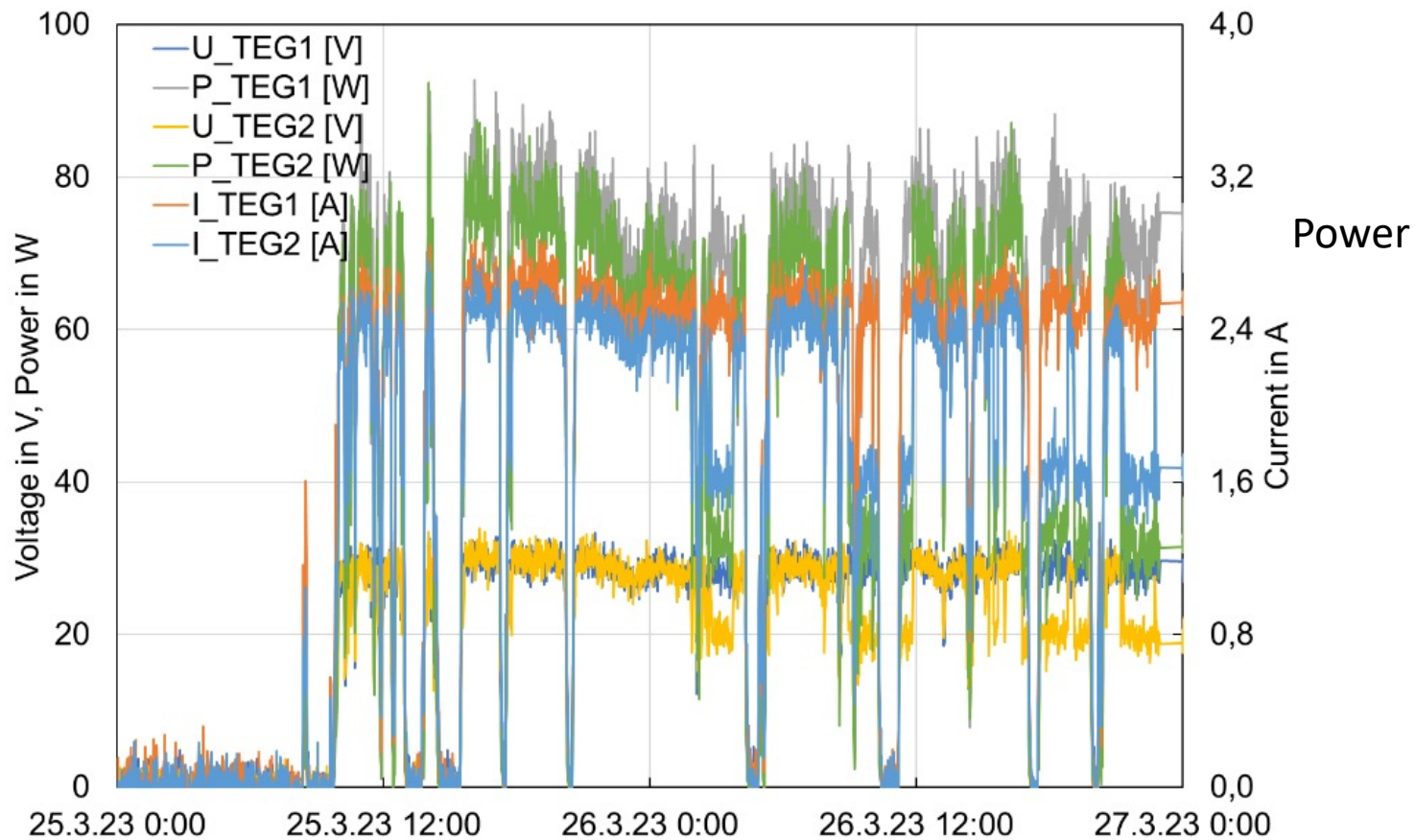
Prototype B – Lab testing of 8 module system



Installed Prototype B testing



Long-term test

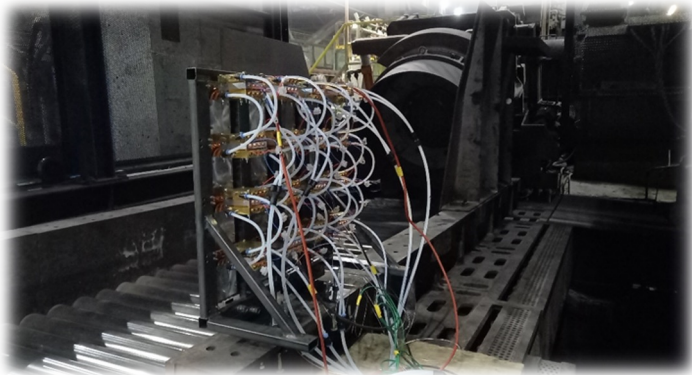


- System is fully operational in situ.
- The performance varies with the highly discontinuous wire production process
- Maximum measured hot side temperature of the TEMs: 200 °C
- Maximum measured power production of the entire 32 module prototype: 160 W
- Increase of cooling water temperature approx. 4 – 5 °C → heat loss by the cooling water of approx. 5 kW.
- Cold-side efficiency max. 2.5 – 3.0 %

Summary



- Two prototypes developed for waste heat recovery using TE modules:
 - Prototype A for waste heat recovery from cooling water
 - Prototype B for recovery of thermal radiation
- COMSOL models developed to simulate the performance of the two prototypes and used to predict performance under different operating conditions
- Prototypes tested in laboratory and installed in an industrial setting, collecting long term data samples
- Data samples input into COMSOL models to further optimise the design



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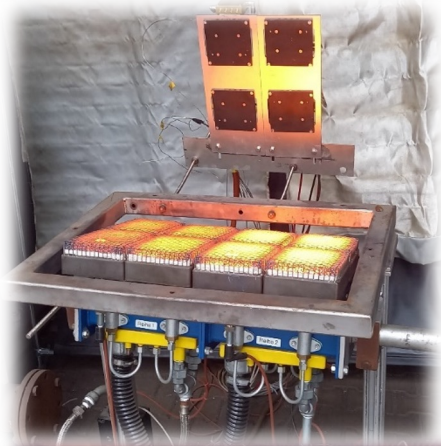
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