

# Thermosensitive crystallization-boosted liquid thermocells for low-grade harvesting

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*Science*

# Outline

- 1 Background
  - Liquid-state thermocells (LTC)
  - Efficiency enhancement
- 2 Thermopower ( $S_e$ ) enhancement
  - Mechanism
  - Different cation additives
  - Performance
- 3 Conclusions

# Table of Contents

- 1 Background
  - Liquid-state thermocells (LTC)
  - Efficiency enhancement
- 2 Thermopower ( $S_e$ ) enhancement
  - Mechanism
  - Different cation additives
  - Performance
- 3 Conclusions

# Table of Contents

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  - Performance
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# Liquid-state thermocells (LTC)

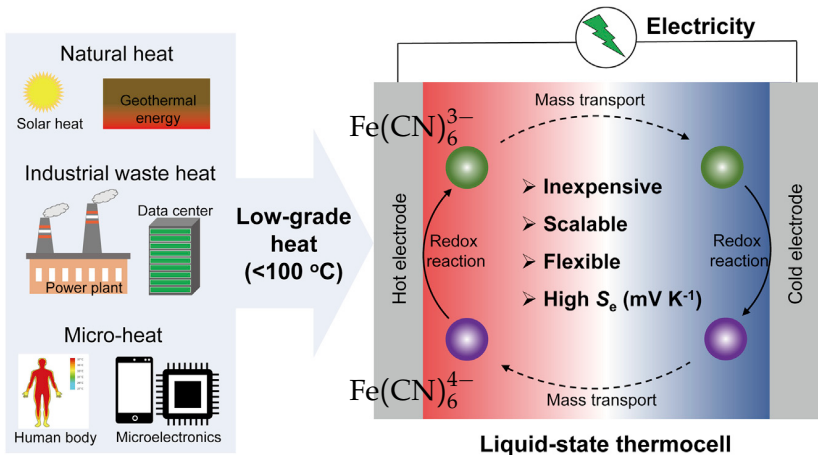


Figure 1: heat-electricity conversion via the liquid-state thermocell.

# Table of Contents

- 1 Background
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# Ways to enhance conversion efficiency in thermocells

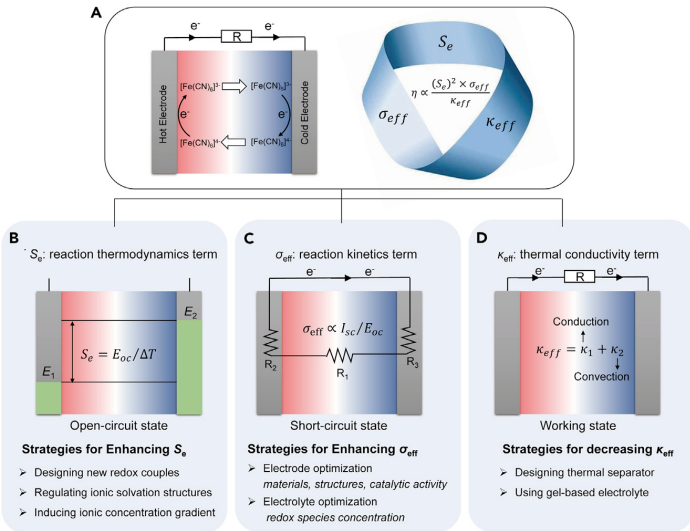


Figure 2: Three main directions.

# Table of Contents

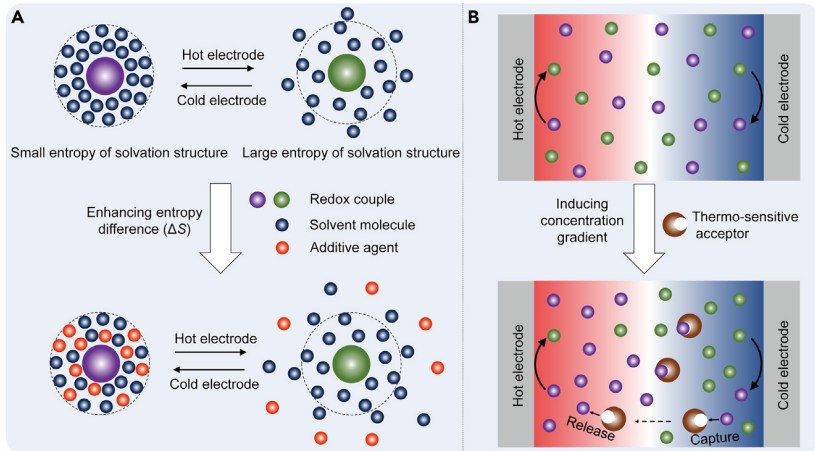
- 1 Background
  - Liquid-state thermocells (LTC)
  - Efficiency enhancement
- 2 Thermopower ( $S_e$ ) enhancement
  - Mechanism
  - Different cation additives
  - Performance
- 3 Conclusions



# Table of Contents

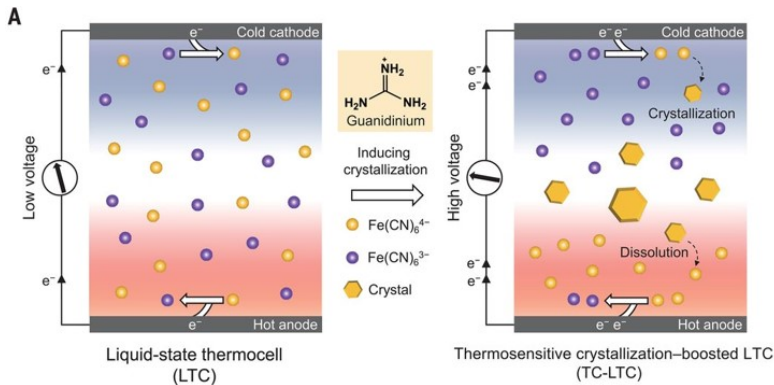
- 1 Background
  - Liquid-state thermocells (LTC)
  - Efficiency enhancement
- 2 Thermopower ( $S_e$ ) enhancement
  - Mechanism
  - Different cation additives
  - Performance
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# Thermopower ( $S_e$ ) enhancement



**Figure 3:** (A) Enhancing entropy difference of solvation structures between redox couples by introducing specific additive agents. (B) Inducing redox species concentration gradients by introducing thermosensitive acceptors.

# Crystallization-inducing enhancement of $S_e$

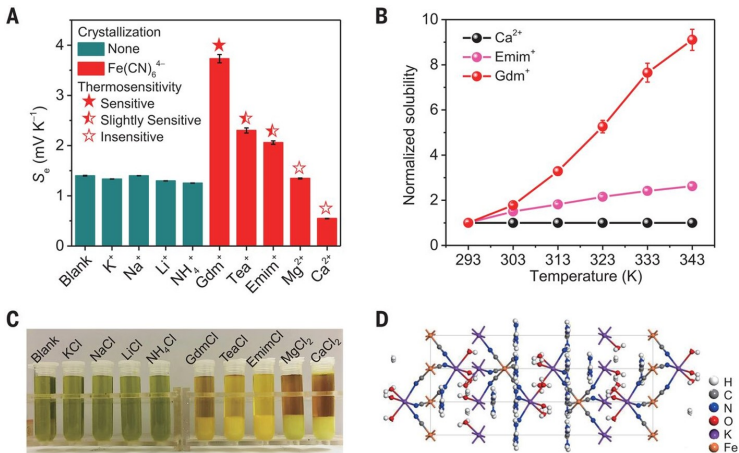


**Figure 4:** Schematic of guanidinium cations ( $\text{Gdm}^+$ ) inducing  $\text{Fe(CN)}_6^{4-}$  crystallization and enhancement of the Seebeck effect in the 0.4 M  $\text{K}_3\text{Fe(CN)}_6/\text{K}_4\text{Fe(CN)}_6$

# Table of Contents

- 1 Background
  - Liquid-state thermocells (LTC)
  - Efficiency enhancement
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  - Mechanism
  - Different cation additives
  - Performance
- 3 Conclusions

# Comparisons between different additives

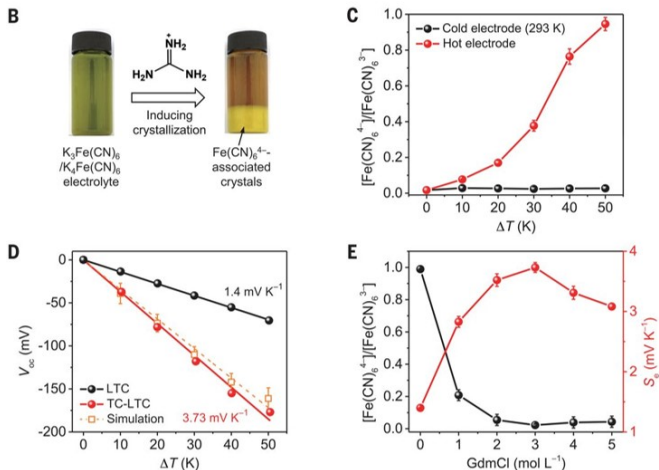


**Figure 5:** Various additive-induced enhancements of the Seebeck effect in the TC-LTC.

# Table of Contents

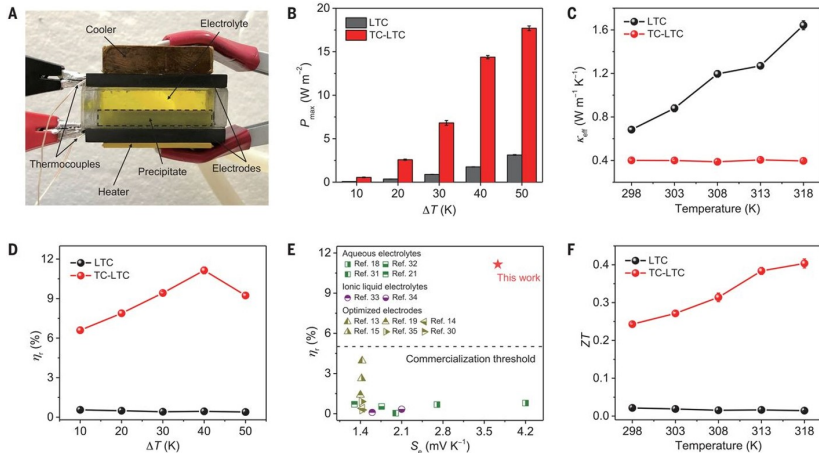
- 1 Background
  - Liquid-state thermocells (LTC)
  - Efficiency enhancement
- 2 Thermopower ( $S_e$ ) enhancement
  - Mechanism
  - Different cation additives
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- 3 Conclusions

# Improvement of $V_{oc}$ and $\Delta C_r$



**Figure 6:** Open-circuit voltage ( $V_{oc}$ ) and Concentration ratio difference ( $\Delta C_r$ ) with different  $\Delta T$  and  $Gdm^+$  concentration.

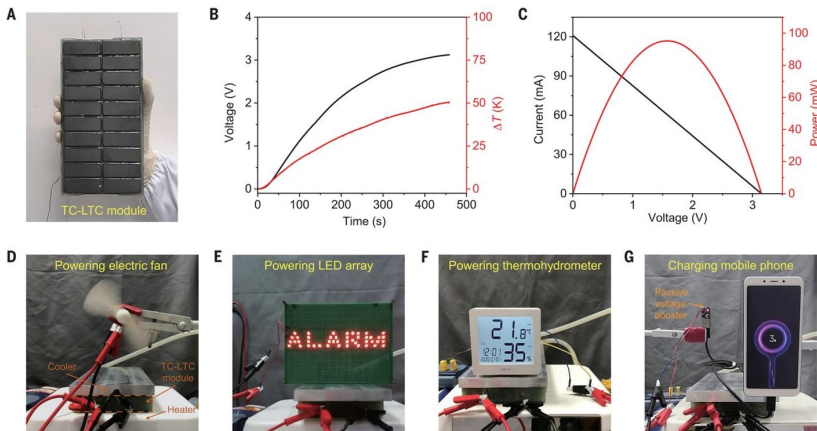
# Thermoelectric performance of the TC-LTC



**Figure 7:** (B) Maximum power density (C) Effective thermal conductivity (D) Carnot-relative efficiency (E)  $\eta_r$  and  $S_e$  for various LTC systems (F) ZT value at different temperatures ( $T_c$  controlled at 293 K)



# TC-LTC module



**Figure 8:** (A) TC-LTC module containing 20 units in series (B) Real-time voltage curves (black) of the module with an increase in  $\Delta T$ . (C) Polarization curve at  $\Delta T = 50$  K. (D) to (G) Real applications.

# Table of Contents

- 1 Background
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  - Efficiency enhancement
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  - Performance
- 3 Conclusions

# Conclusions

- This paper used a thermosensitive crystallization and dissolution process to induce a persistent concentration gradient of redox ions, a highly enhanced Seebeck coefficient ( 3.73 millivolts per kelvin), and suppressed thermal conductivity in LTCs.
- As a result, the work achieved a high  $\eta_r$  of **11.1%** for LTCs near room temperature.