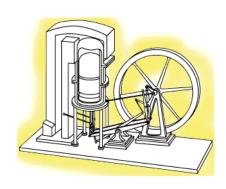


Chap 5 Theory of Stirling Engines

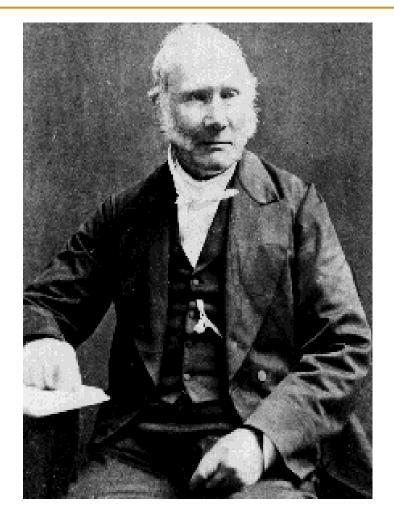


Content

- Introduction
- Stirling Engines in History
- Modern Stirling Engines
- Industrial Projects
- Potential Technologies
- Concluding Remarks

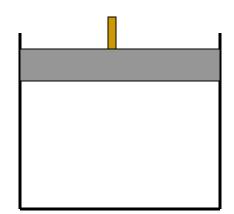


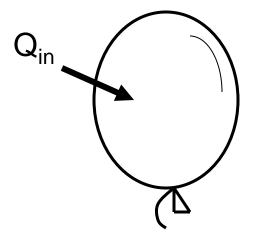


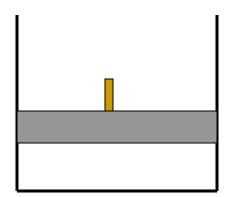


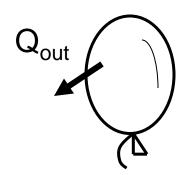
Reverend Dr. Robert Stirling (1790-1878)



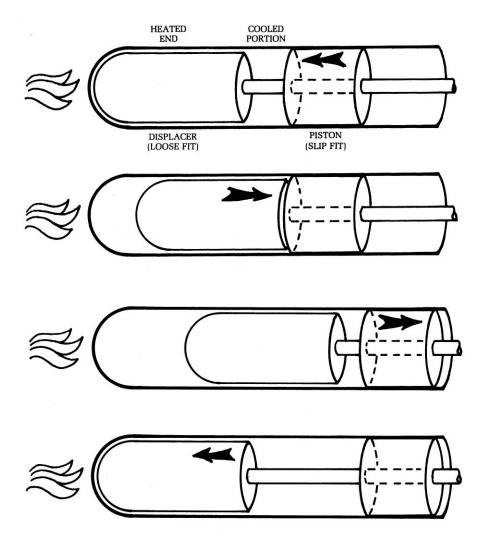




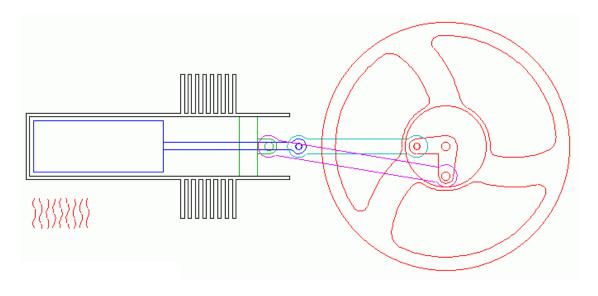












Source: www.keveney.com



Classification of Stirling Engines

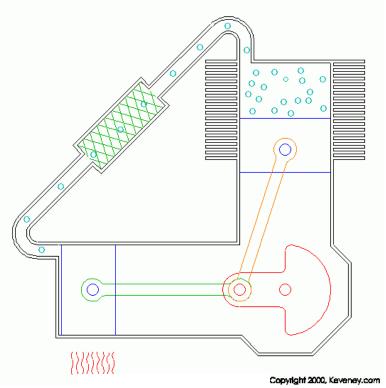
- **α configuration**—This type of configuration features two pistons, each in its own cylinder.
- lacksquare eta configuration—This type of configuration has a piston and a displacer in the same cylinder.

γ configuration—This type of configuration has a piston and a displacer, each in its own cylinder.



α configuration: two pistons, each in its own cylinder

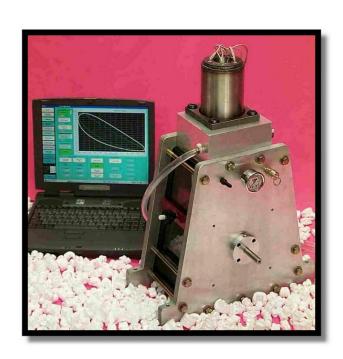


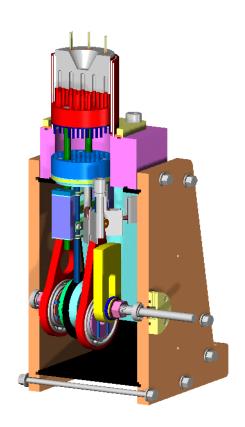


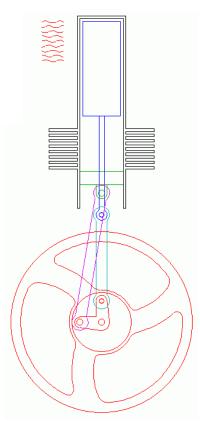
Source: www.keveney.com



β configuration: a piston and a displacer in the same cylinder





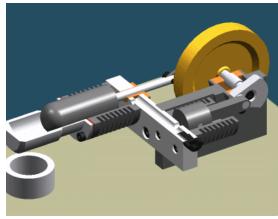


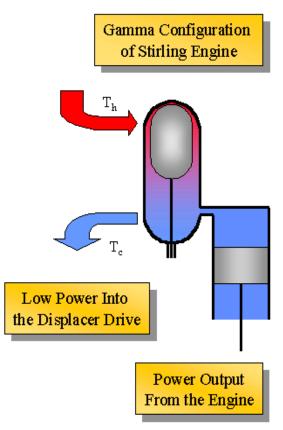
Source: www.keveney.com



γ configuration: a piston and a displacer, each in its own cylinder.







Source: www.grc.nasa.gov

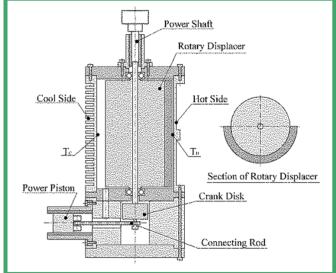


γ type (1)



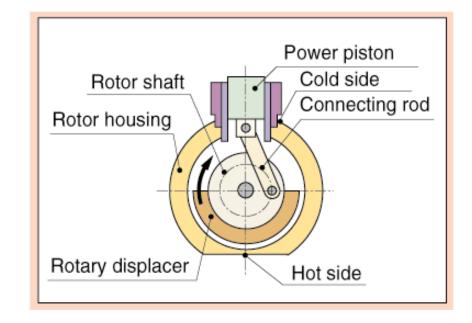








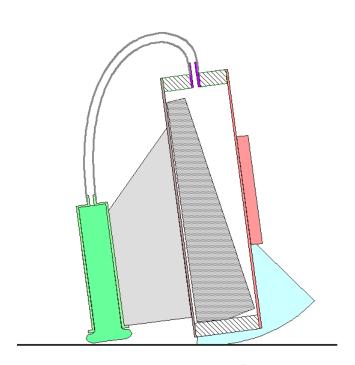
γ type (2)



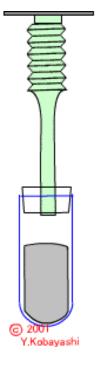


γ type (3)

γ type (4)



© 2002.Y.Kobayashi







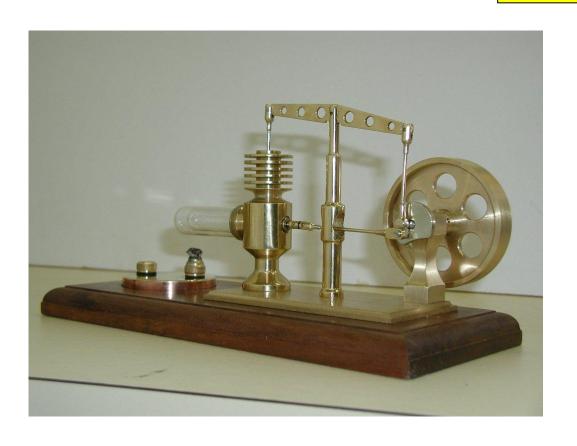
γ type (5)

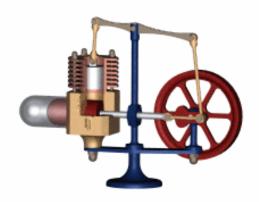




T-swing arm

γ type (6)

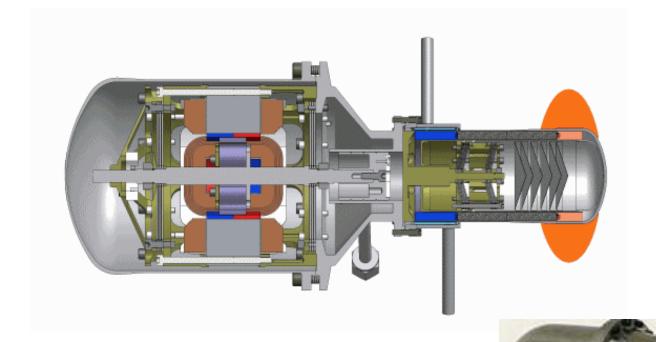






Free-Piston Stirling Engines

β type



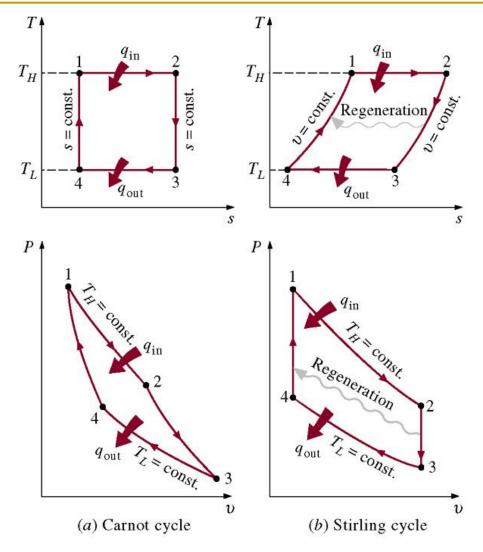
Source: www.grc.nasa.gov



Advantages of Stirling Machines

- High thermal efficiency
- A variety of external heat sources
- Low in emissions
- Quiet

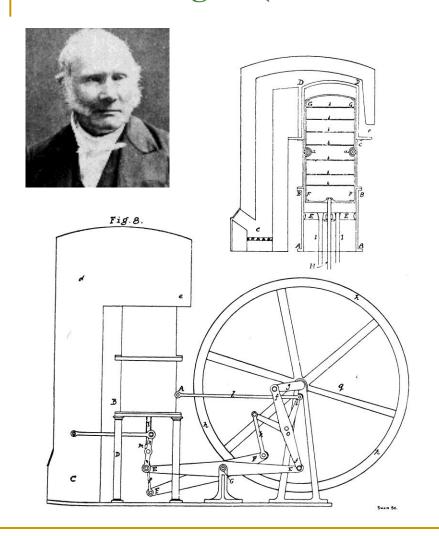


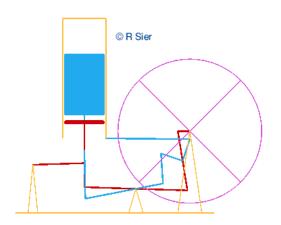


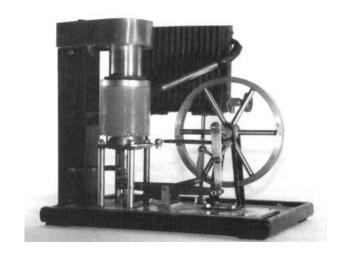
Source: Y.A. Cengel & M.A. Boles, *Thermodynamics-An Engineering Approach*, 4th Ed.



Hot-Air Engine (Robert Stirling, 1816)

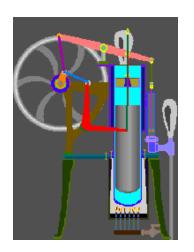




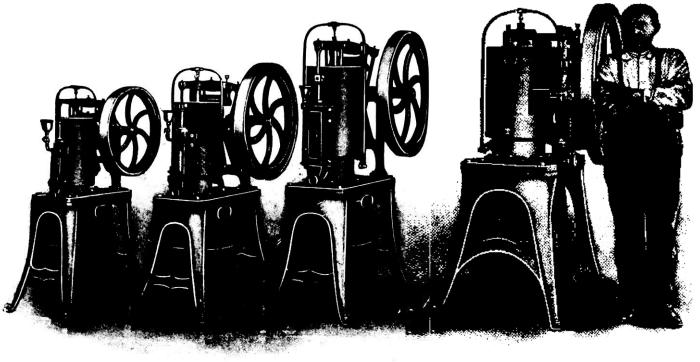




Ericsson and His Pumping Engines (5-, 6-, 8-, and 10-inch, during 1870-1905)











HE FOLLOWING letters were written by our customers after having used the engines for the time mentioned in their letters. These were taken at random from thousands of similar letters:

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS
George Burnham Samuel M. Vauclain
William L. Austin John H. Converse
William P. Henszey Alba B. Johnson
George Burnham, Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 3, 1889
GENTLEMEN: I have used for six or seven years, both for my own house and for other houses built by me, the Ericsson Hot-air Pumpingengines of your build. They have given me entire satisfaction, and I take pleasure in recommending them as the most convenient, serviceable, and economical pumping-engines for domestic use.

Very truly yours,
John H. Converse.

The Same Engine After a Service of Twenty Years

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 11, 1904. GENTLEMEN: I have used the Ericsson Hotair Pumping-engines in several of my houses and have one in use at this time for supplying water to my own residence at Rosemont. The engine has always given satisfaction, and after an experience of twenty years I am able to commend it as effective and reliable.

ed anything like so much water with as little expense or with as much satisfaction to owner and operator. An ordinarily intelligent man can use it, and there is no possible danger from it. I most heartily recommend the Rider as the most satisfactory engine and motor I know of.

Yours truly,

W. W. Cocks.

SAUGATUCK, CONN., March 24, 1883.

In reply to your inquiry as to my Rider Engine, I can say it has been in use four years, and the cost of repair in that time has been about \$10. So far as I can judge, it is very economical of fuel and very easily handled, my coachman always operating it.

Yours truly, S. M. BURNHAM.

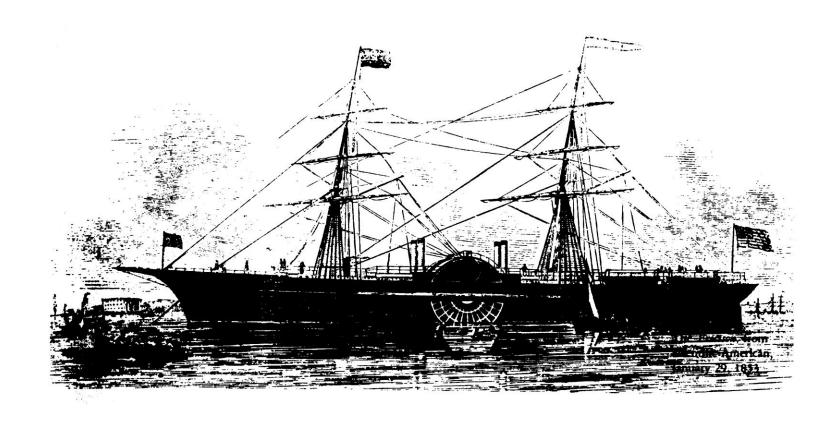
SAUGATUCK, CONN., February 10, 1904. GENTLEMEN: Your engine is admirable, although in use almost twenty-five years. I am glad to commend so good a servant.

Yours truly, S. M. BURNHAM.

2101 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa., April 7,1903



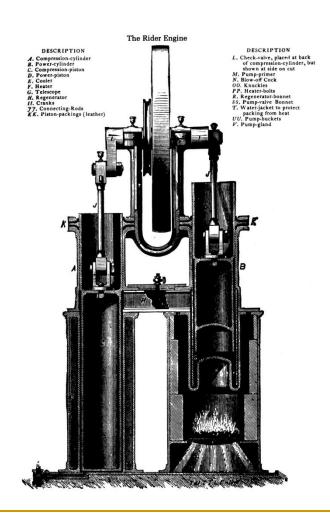
The Ericsson (2200 ton, 4 hot-air engines, 14 ft piston diameter)





Rider Water-Pumping Engine (A.K. Rider, 1876)











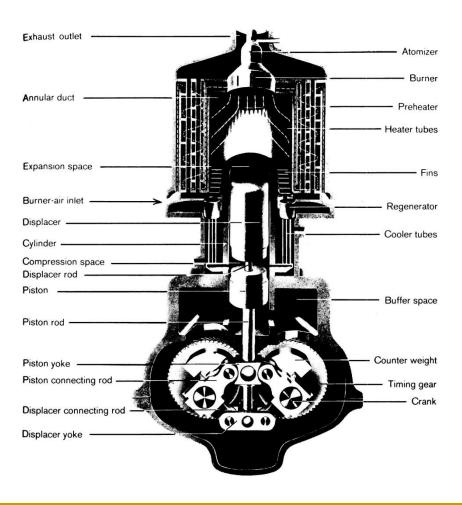
Stirling Fan (Lake Breeze Motor, 1918)







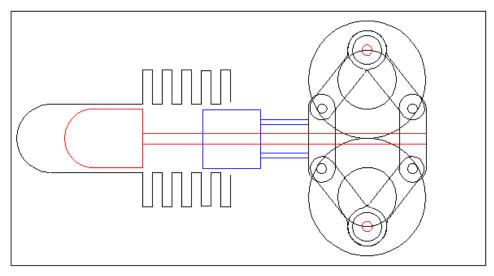
Philips Stirling Engine (1950-) with Rhombic Drive





Rhombic Drive







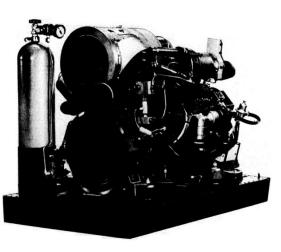


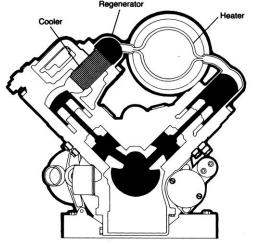
Source: www.stirlingsouth.com



V-2 Stirling Engine (Stirling Power System Co., 1981)







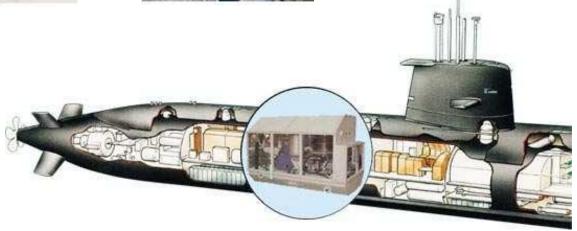


Spirit of American Motors Corp., 1979









The Kockums Stirling AIP system - proven in operational service



Whisper Tech Ltd. <www.whispertech.co.nz>

The DC(AC) WhisperGen 750W





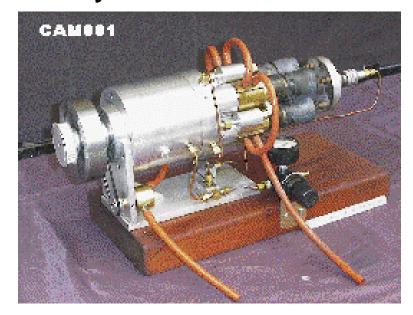


Tamin Enterprises <www.tamin.com>

TESE002 Single-cylinder rhombic-drive



CAM001 Four-cylinder cam-drive





Stirling Technology Company <www.stirlingtech.com>

MODEL	<u>RG-55</u>	<u>RG-350</u>	<u>RG-450</u>	RG-1000	RG-3000
Electrical Output	60-80 W	350 W	450W@50Hz 550W@60Hz	1000W@50Hz 1250W@60Hz	3000 W
System Efficiency	29%	23%	30%	23%	39%
Duty Cycle	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous	Continuo us
Minimum Lifetime	50,000 hr	50,000 hr	50,000 hr	50,000 hr	50,000 hr
Dimensions	13.8 in. x 5 in. dia	23 in. x 8 in. dia	24 in. x 7.5 in. dia	28 in. x 9 in. dia	34 in. x 10in. dia
Weight	3.5 kg	80 lbs.	100 lbs.	130 lbs.	160 lbs.
Maintenance	None	None	None	None	None



Stirling Technology Company <www.stirlingtech.com>







RG55

RG350

RG450



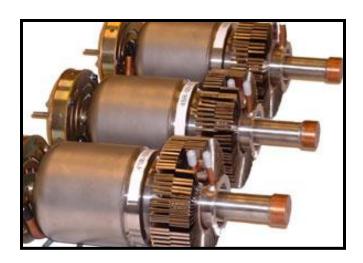








Sunpower, Inc. <www.sunpower.com>



M87 cryocooler mass 2.7 kg length 280 mm diameter 83 mm





Model B-10B
Beale Free-Piston 1 W
height 250 mm
base diameter 100 mm
cylinder diameter 60 mm



Miniature Engines (PEACE Lab., NCKU)





















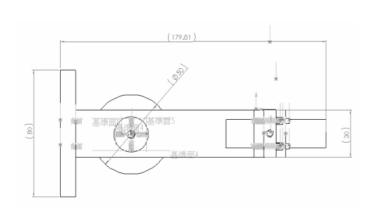


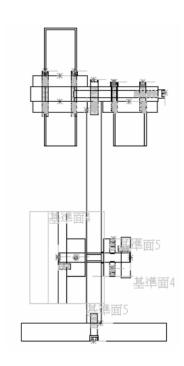




Miniature Engines

Design Phase: Two-dimensional Drawing

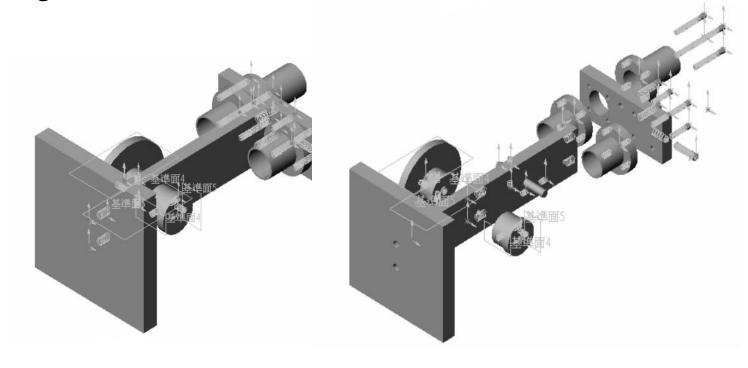






Miniature Engines

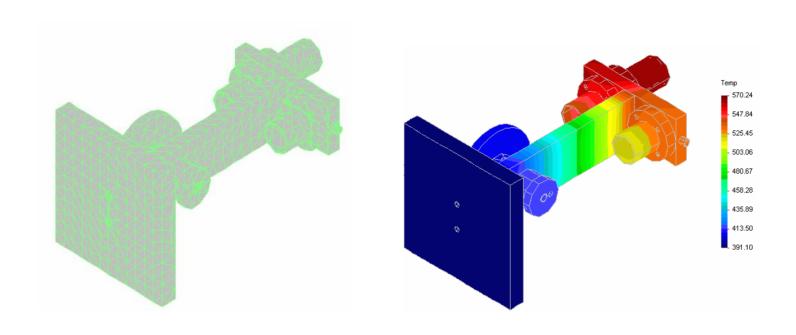
Design Phase: Three-dimensional Drawing





Miniature Engines

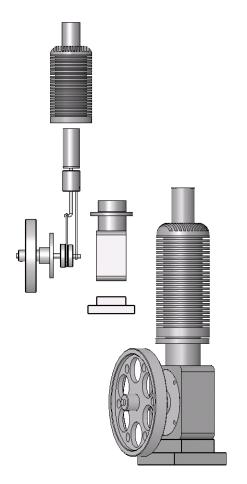
Analysis Phase: Mesh and Finite Element Analysis





Miniature Engines (PEACE Lab., NCKU)



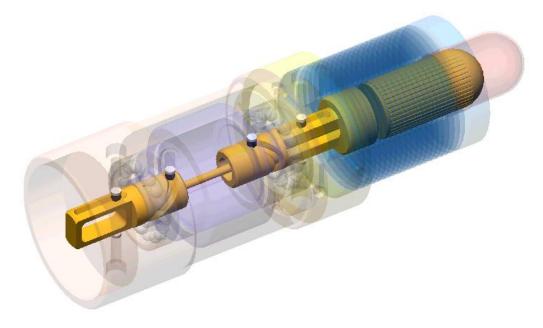






Miniature Engines (PEACE Lab., NCKU)

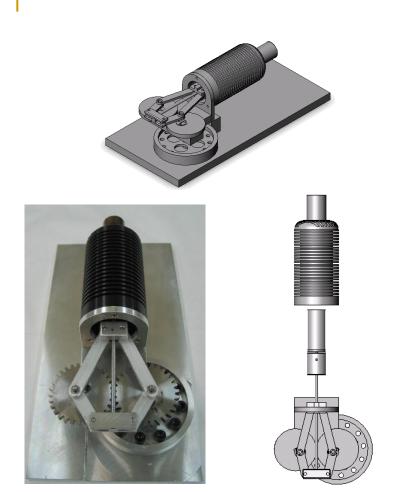








Miniature Engines (PEACE Lab., NCKU)







(1) Low-Temperature-Differential Stirling Engine (Logic System Technology Co.)











(2) Electronic Cooler (POLO Technology Co.)









(3) Stirling Fan- Heat-Driven Water Heater Ventilation





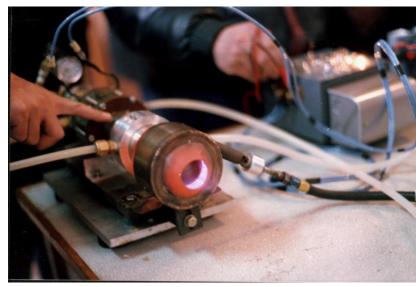


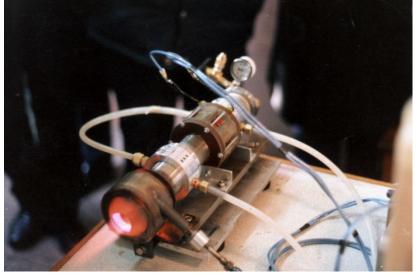






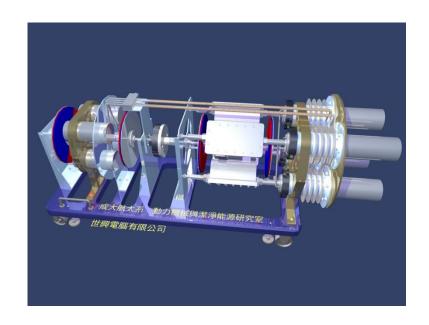
(4) 300-W Stirling Power Generator



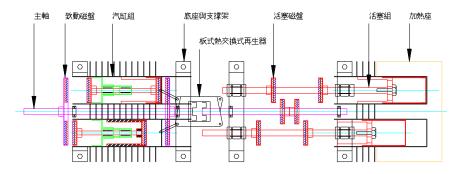




(5) Magnetic-Enforced Stirling Engine







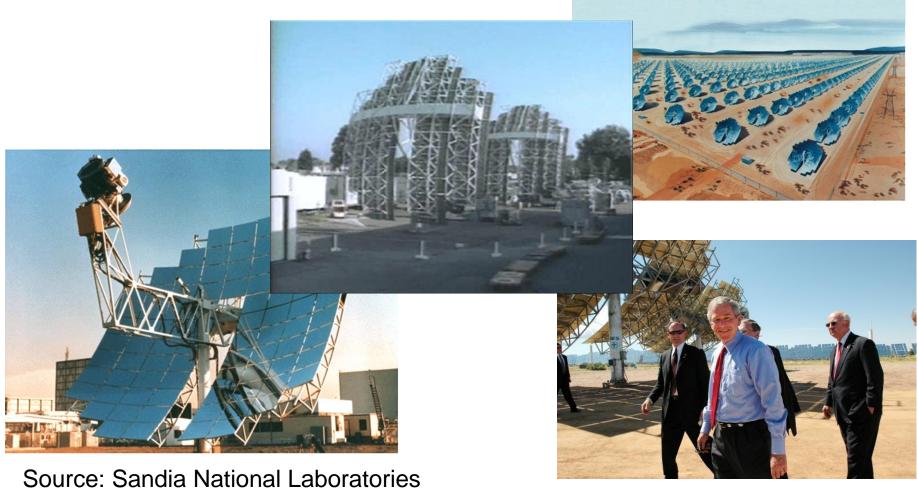


Potential Technologies

- Solar Thermal Dish/Stirling Power Systems
- Hybrid Stirling/Electric Cars
- Micro-Stirling Engines
- Energy Saving Units/Waste Heat Regeneration
- Auto-Start Electronic Cooling Devices
- Free-Piston Stirling Coolers (FPSC)
- Hydrogen Stirling Engines



Solar Thermal Dish/Stirling Power Systems





Hybrid Stirling/Electric Car







Norway's Think.
High-power lithium-ion batteries
Stirling engine
AC motor

Source: CNN money.com July 31, 2007.

POWERING UP How a Think/Stirling hybrid could help the energy grid to handle peak demand. 2. He plugs the car 1. Think owner text-messages his car into an employerand discovers that its provided, solarbattery needs powered charging charging. station. 3. That afternoon. when homes and offices crank up their air conditioners. electricity demand spikes. STIRLING ENGINE 4. Computers that manage the grid register the surge and BATTERY signal cars to send back juice. 5. The cars' Stirling engines begin tricklecharging their batteries for the commute home.



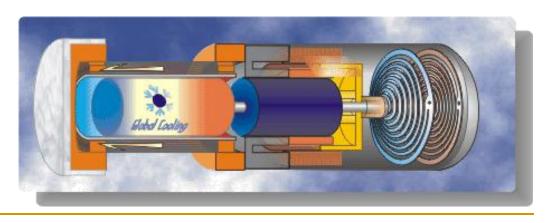
Free-Piston Stirling Cooler (FPSC)





Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone layer (CFC \ HCFCs \ Halon)

Kyoto Protocol on greenhouse gases $(O_2 \cdot PFCs \cdot HFCs \cdot and SF6)$ (GWP)



Source: www.globalcooling.nl



Summary

Hydro,
Fossil fuels,
Solar,
Electrochemical,
Oceanic,
Nuclear,
Wind,
Geothermal,
etc.

Energy Conversion Units

Refrigeration

Magnetism

New Challenges = New Opportunities