



# A “Sound” Solution to Rural Electrification ?



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## SCORE-Stove™ Thermoacoustic Engine [Sound Power]

### 1.0 Rural Background

Approximately **1.4 billion** people still **do not have access to electricity**

These communities rely on **wood fire** for **cooking, heating and lighting**.



Fig. 1: Communities in rural Malaysia dependant on wood fire for their daily living [taken in 2008]

### 2.0 The “Sound” Solution The Thermoacoustic Engine

A Thermoacoustic Stove-Engine was developed to be **integrated with woodfires** such that:

- ✓ Fire is used more **efficiently** for cooking (**save energy**)
- ✓ **Generation** of approximately **50W of electricity**



#### Advantages of the Thermoacoustic Engine System

- ✓ Operates on **any form of heat source**
  - o Can be made **renewable** (solar, biomass, etc)
  - o **Continuous** (not time or season dependant)
- ✓ **No moving parts** (apart from the linear alternator)
  - o Robust
  - o Requires **minimal maintenance**



Fig. 2: A Thermoacoustic Stove-Engine for cooking and generating electricity

### How the Engine Operates

#### 1. Heat Source

- The engine operates on the temperature difference formed at the regenerator.
- Any form of heat source (wood fire) or cooling may be used

#### 2. The Regenerator

- The temperature difference generates sound energy.
- Sound energy travels through the loop in the direction of the red arrow

#### 3. The Feedback Resonator Loop

- The loop allows the sound waves to be fed back to the regenerator for amplification.
- The geometry of the loop controls the amount of energy the system can contain.

#### 4. Linear Alternator

- The linear alternator converts the sound energy vibration into electrical energy

#### 5. Tuning Stub

- The tuning stub controls the sound waves being generated

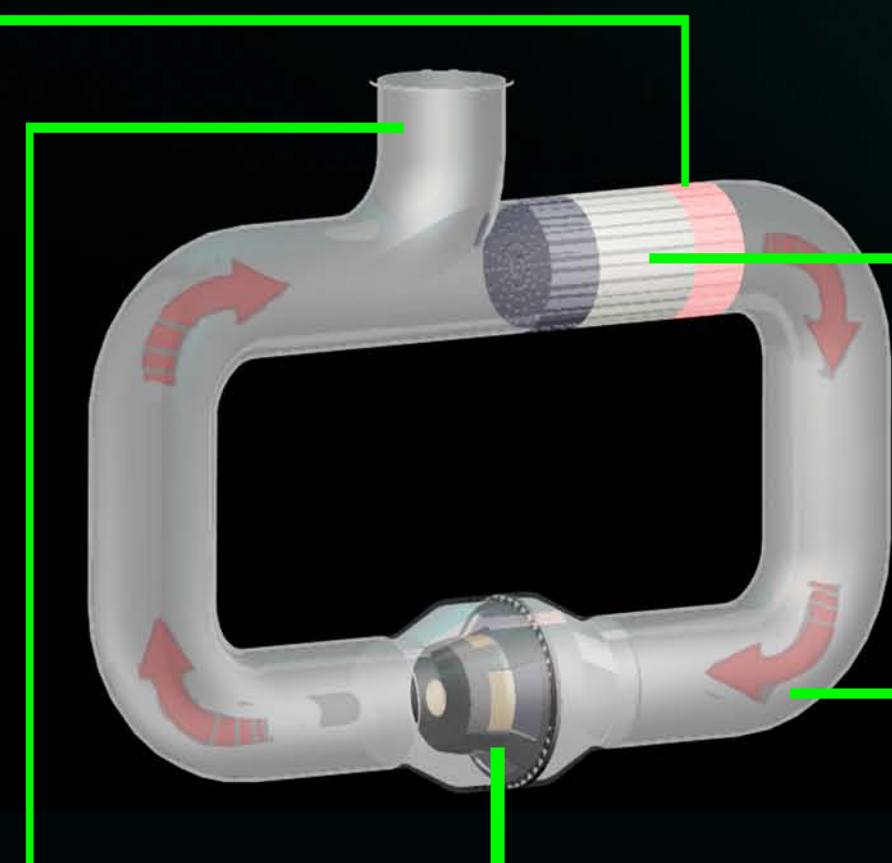


Fig. 3: The operating principal of the Thermoacoustic Heat Engine

### 3.0 Research Objectives

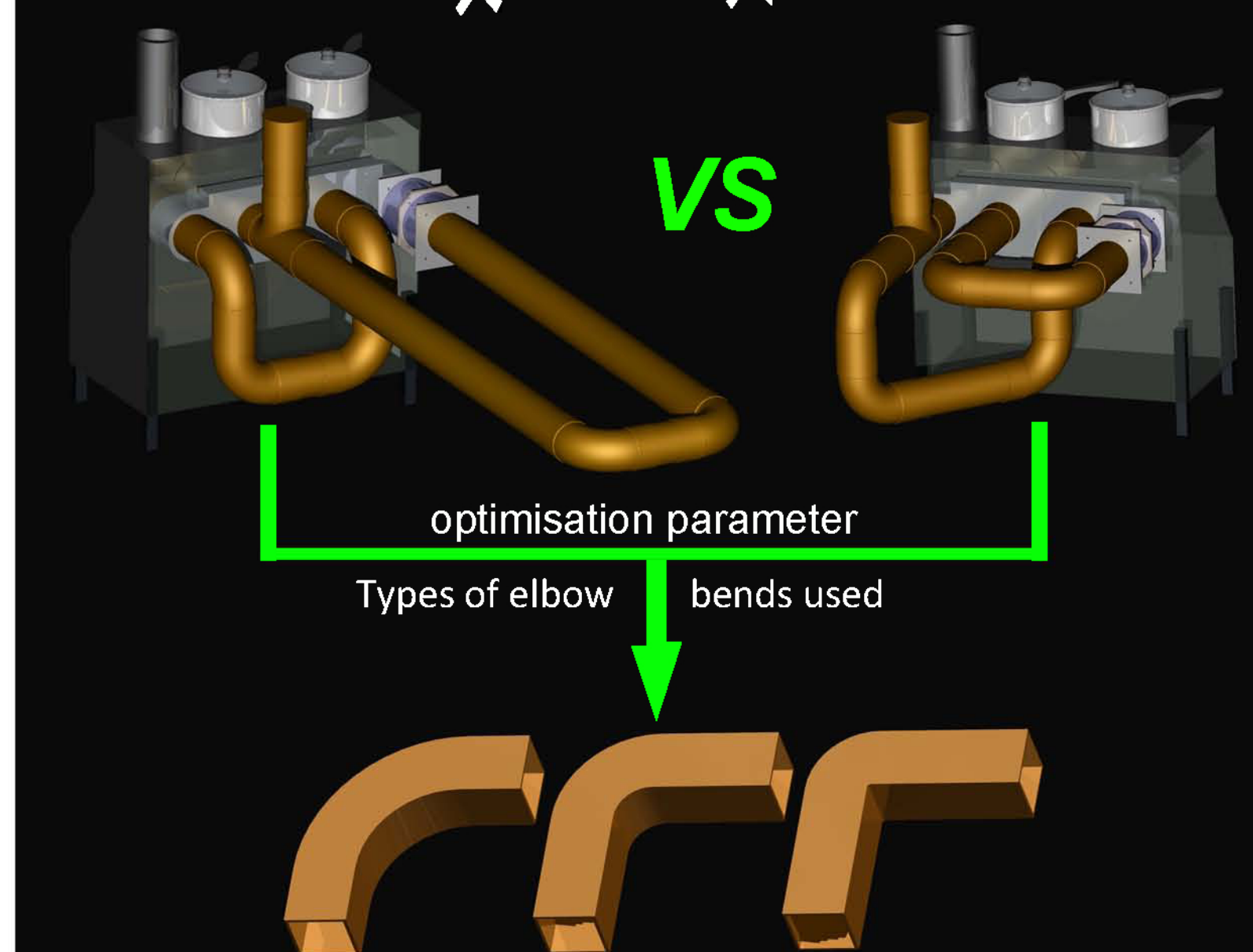
#### Optimisation of Thermoacoustic system

##### [Long Resonator Loop]

Lower losses  
Storage difficulty

##### [Compact Resonator]

Domestically practical  
Higher losses



Research Objective Statement :

Investigating the type of elbow bends used for constructing the resonator loop which will give **minimum losses**

Fig. 4: Challenges faced developing the Thermoacoustics Engine and research objectives.

### 4.0 Research Results & Conclusion

A **Thermoacoustic Stove-Engine** has been developed to be integrated with woodfires used by rural communities which will allow a more efficient use of the fire as well as **generate 50W of electricity** for the communities.

The **Acoustic Dean Equation** has been developed to **predict the sound power losses** through bends

$$De_{acoustics} = \left(\frac{u}{c}\right)^2 \left(\frac{\omega}{8\nu R}\right) \left(\frac{32r^5}{R}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

**Legend**  
 r = hydraulic radius (m)  
 R = radius of curvature of elbow (m)  
 u = RMS particle velocity (ms<sup>-1</sup>)  
 c = speed of sound (ms<sup>-1</sup>)  
 ω = angular frequency (s<sup>-1</sup>)  
 ρ = density (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 ν = kinematic viscosity (m<sup>2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>)

This is an **important** parameter for the **design** and **optimisation** of future Engine systems.