



US 20190365253A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Rytky

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2019/0365253 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Dec. 5, 2019**

(54) **THERMOELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATOR ARRANGEMENT**

A61B 5/0402 (2006.01)

A61B 5/00 (2006.01)

(71) Applicant: **Polar Electro Oy**, Kempele (FI)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

(72) Inventor: **Pekka Rytky**, Oulu (FI)

CPC *A61B 5/02055* (2013.01); *H01L 35/32* (2013.01); *H01L 35/30* (2013.01); *A61B 5/0533* (2013.01); *A61B 5/681* (2013.01); *A61B 5/6804* (2013.01); *A61B 5/6803* (2013.01); *A61B 5/0402* (2013.01)

(73) Assignee: **Polar Electro Oy**, Kempele (FI)

(21) Appl. No.: **16/425,205**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(22) Filed: **May 29, 2019**

A sensor structure includes a housing arranged to be attached to a body; a thermoelectric generator element in the housing and configured to convert temperature gradient into electric energy; a heat collecting surface coupled to the housing on a side arranged to face a skin when the body is coupled to a user of the sensor structure; a heat conduction channel coupled between the heat collecting surface and the thermoelectric generator element, wherein a cross-sectional area of the heat conduction channel is smaller than the heat collecting surface; and a heat sink coupled to the housing on a side arranged to face away from the skin when the body is coupled to the user.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jun. 4, 2018 (EP) 18175682.6

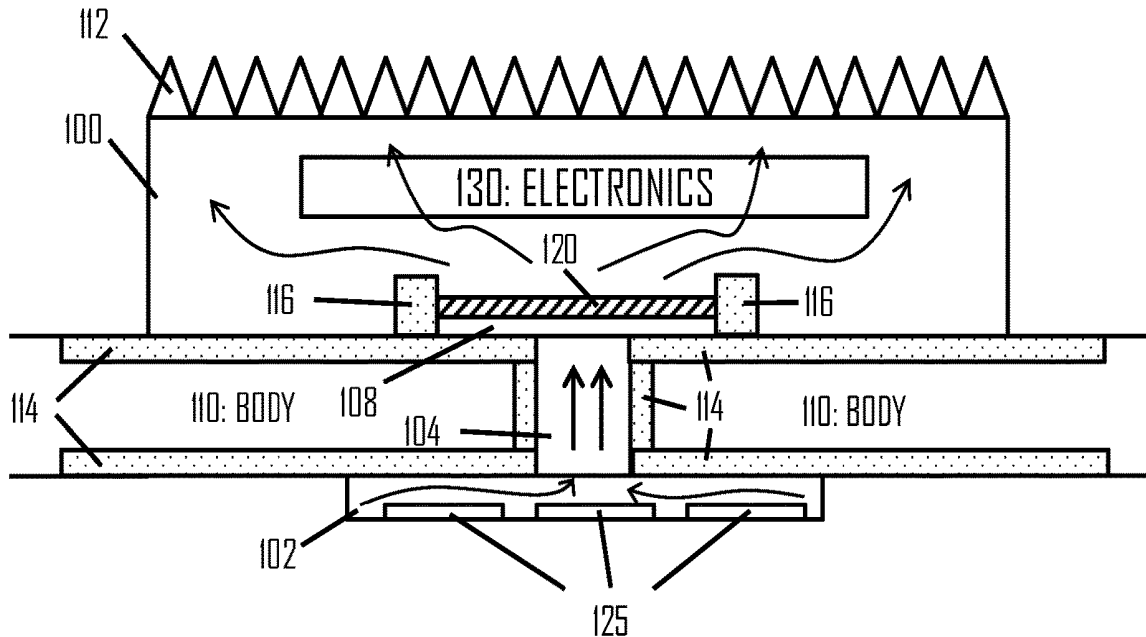
Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**

A61B 5/0205 (2006.01)

H01L 35/32 (2006.01)

H01L 35/30 (2006.01)



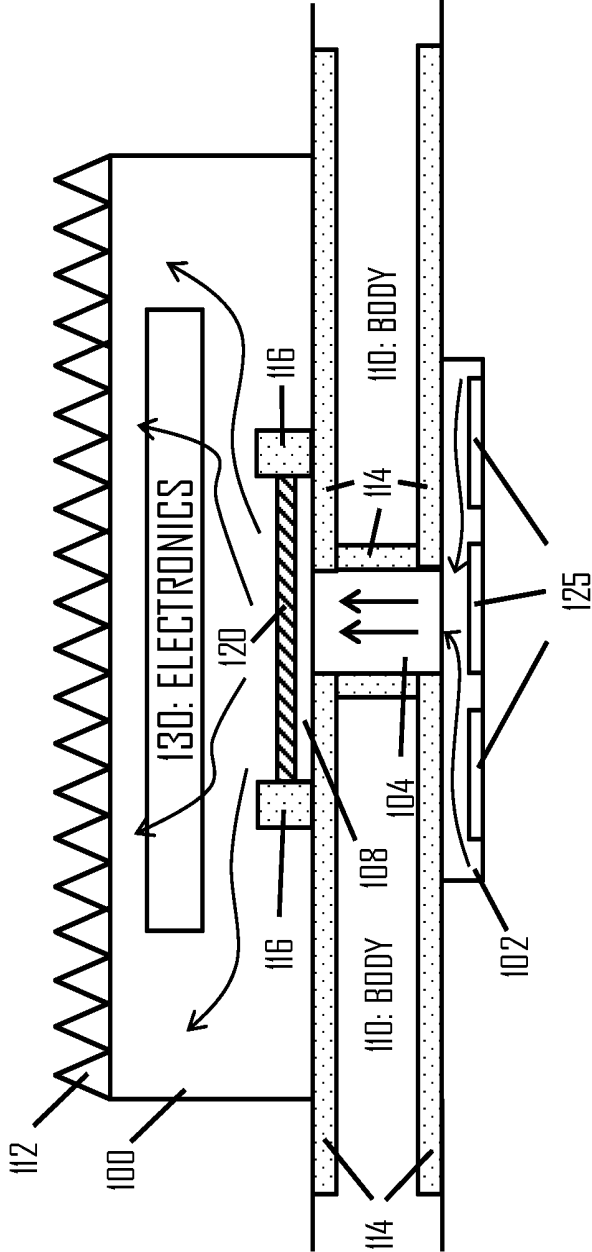


Fig 1

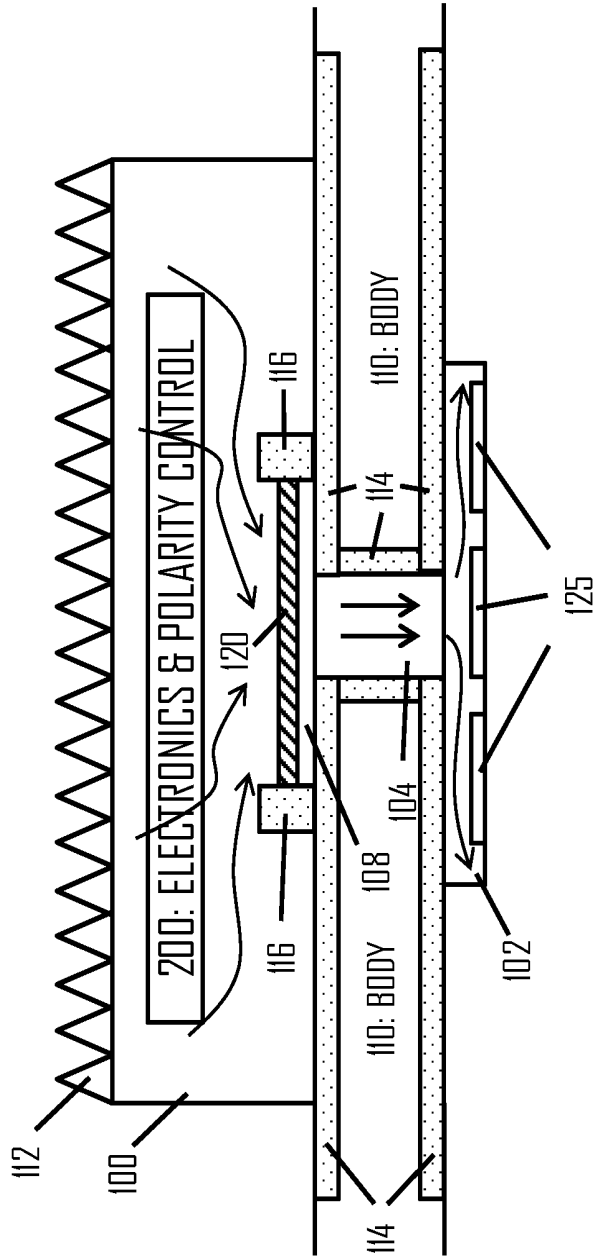


Fig 2

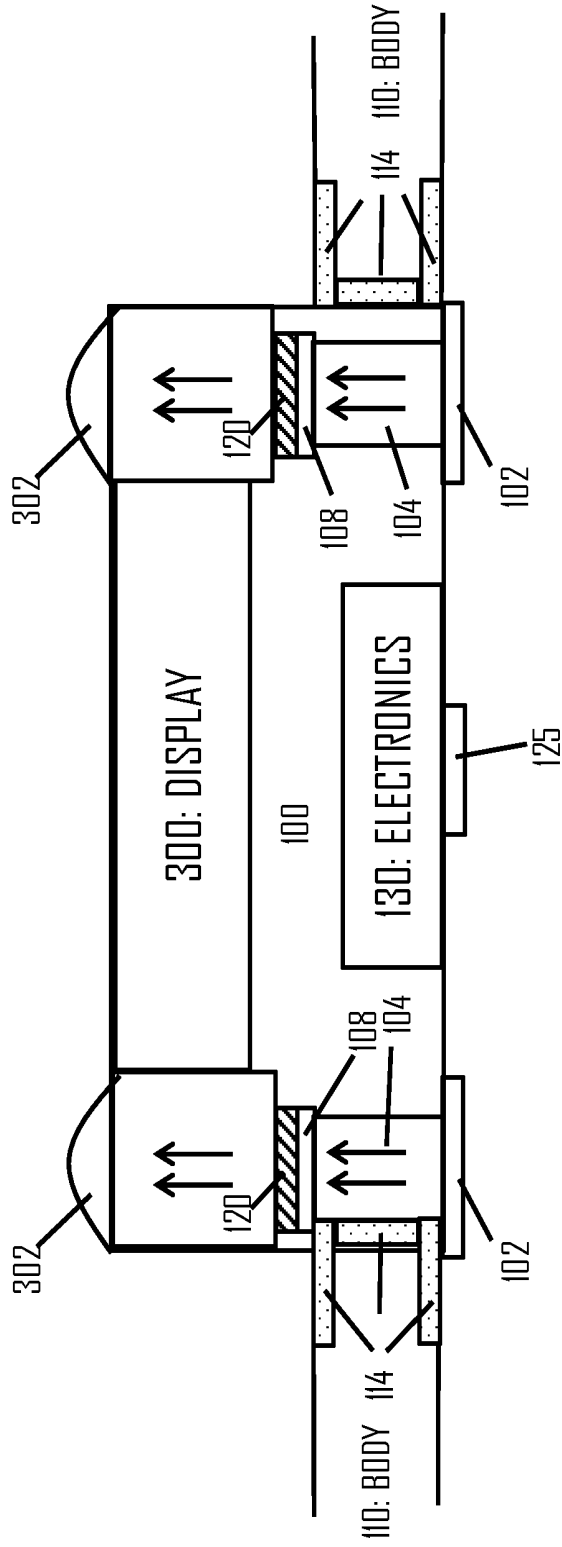


Fig 3

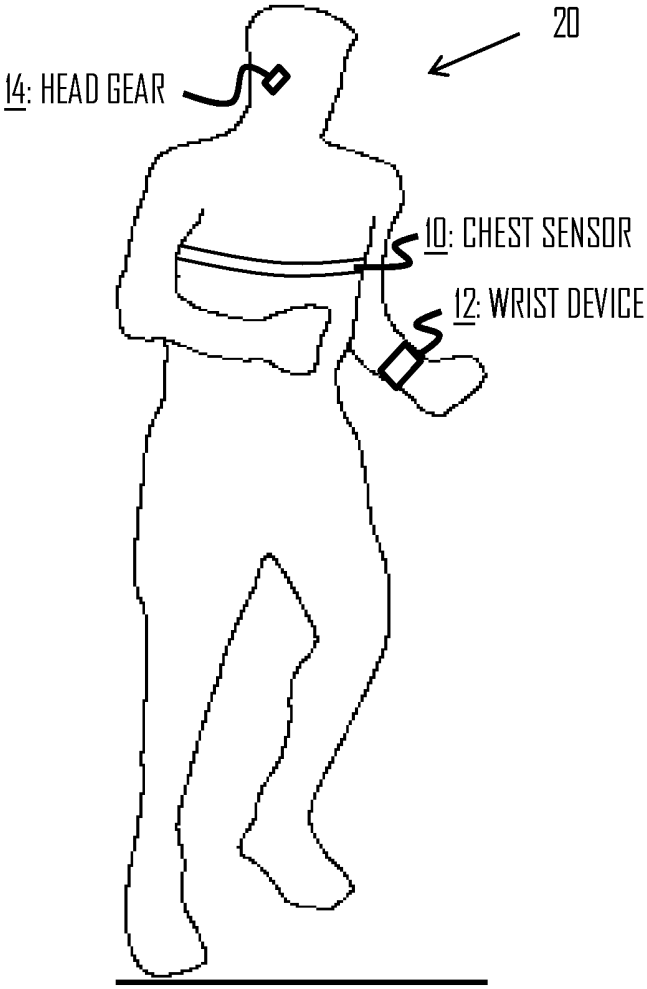


Fig 4

THERMOELECTRIC ENERGY GENERATOR ARRANGEMENT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims the benefit of European Patent Application No. 18175682.6 filed on Jun. 4, 2018, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

Field

[0002] The present invention relates to a field of thermoelectric energy generators that convert heat flux into electric energy.

Description of the related art

[0003] A thermoelectric generator (TEG) is a solid state device that employs temperature gradient in harvesting electric energy. A typical use case has been to employ a TEG in converting waste heat into electrical energy to charge a battery or for another purpose. Design of the TEG configuration is crucial in the sense that the heat flux tends to reduce the temperature gradient which causes reduction in efficiency of the TEG.

SUMMARY

[0004] The present invention is defined by the subject matter of the independent claim.

[0005] Embodiments are defined in the dependent claims.

[0006] According to an aspect, there is provided a sensor structure comprising: a housing arranged to be attached to a body; a thermoelectric generator element comprised in the housing and configured to convert temperature gradient into electric energy; a heat collecting surface coupled to the housing on a side arranged to face a skin when the body is coupled to a user of the sensor structure; a heat conduction channel coupled between the heat collecting surface and the thermoelectric generator element, wherein a cross-sectional area of the heat conduction channel is smaller than the heat collecting surface; and a heat sink coupled to the housing on a side arranged to face away from the skin when the body is coupled to the user.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] In the following the invention will be described in greater detail by means of preferred embodiments with reference to an accompanying drawings in which:

[0008] FIG. 1 illustrates a sensor arrangement comprising a TEG element in accordance with some embodiments of the invention;

[0009] FIG. 2 illustrates the TEG element according to an embodiment in a situation where the operation is reversed;

[0010] FIG. 3 illustrates another embodiment of the sensor arrangement comprising the TEG element; and

[0011] FIG. 4 illustrates some implementations of the sensor arrangement.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0012] The following embodiments are exemplifying. Although the specification may refer to “an”, “one”, or

“some” embodiment(s) in several locations of the text, this does not necessarily mean that each reference is made to the same embodiment(s), or that a particular feature only applies to a single embodiment. Single features of different embodiments may also be combined to provide other embodiments.

[0013] FIG. 1 illustrates as sensor structure according to an embodiment of the invention. The sensor structure comprises a housing 100 arranged to be attached to a body 110. The body may comprise flexible material suitable for attaching the sensor structure to a user's body, e.g. textile or flexible plastics. The body may be a garment such as a shirt, a hat or a head gear, a swimming suit, a harness, or a strap, for example. The strap may be a head strap, a wrist strap, or a chest strap.

[0014] The sensor structure further comprises a thermoelectric generator (TEG) element 120 comprised in the housing 100 and configured to convert temperature gradient into electric energy. The sensor structure further comprises a heat collecting surface 102 coupled to the housing 100 on a side arranged to face a skin when the body is attached to the user, e.g. worn by a user. A heat conduction channel 104 is coupled between the heat collecting surface 102 and the TEG element 120, and the heat conduction channel is dimensioned such that a cross-sectional area of the heat conduction channel is smaller than the heat collecting surface 102, as illustrated in FIG. 1. The heat conducting channel 104 may convey the heat to a hot plate 108 that is arranged into contact with the TEG element. The hot plate may comprise thermally conductive material, and it may be coupled between the heat conducting channel and the TEG element and couple directly to both of them. The area of the hot plate may be larger than the cross-sectional area of the heat conducting channel 104.

[0015] A heat sink 112 is coupled to the housing on a side arranged to face away from the skin when the body is coupled with the user, e.g. the garment is worn by the user. The heat sink is coupled to the TEG element such that the heat sink conducts heat away from a cold side of the TEG element and dissipates the heat into air.

[0016] The housing 100 is attached to the body 110 such that the body surrounds the heat conducting channel 104 and provides thermal insulation between the heat collecting surface 102 and the heat sink 112. The heat conducting channel 104 may be arranged through a hole in the body, and the heat collecting surface 102 may have a larger diameter or area than a diameter or area of the hole in the body.

[0017] The heat conducting channel may be understood as a physical element that separates the hot plate of the TEG element 120 from the heat collecting surface 102. With the provision of the cross-sectional area smaller than the heat collecting surface, less heat is directed from the heat collecting surface to the cold plate of the TEG element, thus maintaining higher temperature gradient between the hot plate and cold plate of the TEG element. Thermal isolation surrounding the heat conducting channel further reduces the amount of heat conducting from the heat collecting surface to the cold plate of the TEG element, as described in the embodiments below.

[0018] As illustrated in FIG. 1, the body has a dual purpose: it serves to attach the sensor structure to the user's skin and it functions as the thermal insulator for the TEG element. The housing 100 is provided on the side of the body away from the user's skin such that maximal heat flux is allowed for the cold side of the TEG element 120. The TEG

element **120** may also be provided on the same side, and only the heat collecting surface and a part of the heat conducting channel **104** are provided on the same side of the body **110** as the skin.

[0019] Heat flux is illustrated in FIG. 1 by arrows. The heat collecting surface **102** funnels the heat to the heat conducting channel **104** configured to deliver the heat to a hot side of the TEG element. A cold side of the TEG element, on the other hand, is thermally coupled to the heat sink **112** to provide efficient heat flux and heat dissipation. The heat sink **112** may comprise a heat dissipation surface (serrated part illustrated in FIG. 1) arranged to dissipate heat to air and further comprises thermal conduction element arranged to conduct heat from the cold side of the TEG element to the heat dissipation surface. The thermal conduction element may be formed of the housing and comprise thermally conductive material such as metal, thermally conductive silicone, thermally conductive adhesive such as epoxy, or thermally conductive plastic. In another embodiment, the thermal conduction element may be a heat pipe or another component comprised in the housing and funneling the heat from the TEG element to the heat dissipation surface. The thermal conduction element may be thermally isolated from the hot side of the TEG element by at least one insulation element **116** coupled to the hot side. The at least one insulation element **116** may also prevent heat flux to the cold side from anywhere else but from the hot side. This arrangement improves the efficiency of the TEG element by improving the thermal gradient at the TEG element.

[0020] In an embodiment, at least one insulation layer **114** is provided between the heat collecting surface **102** and the heat sink **112** and surrounding the heat conducting channel **104**. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the thermal insulation layer **114** may be arranged between the housing **100** and the body **114** to prevent heat flux to the TEG element from the cold side. The thermal insulation layer **114** may be arranged between the heat collecting surface **102** and the body **114** to funnel the heat from the heat collecting surface to the heat conducting channel. The thermal insulation layer **114** may surround the heat conducting channel **104** to thermally isolate the heat conducting channel and improve heat flux from the heat collecting surface **102** to the hot side of the TEG element. In all embodiments, the body serves as a further thermal insulation layer. The further insulation layer **114**, however, improves the thermal insulation capabilities in certain situations, e.g. when the garment gets wet during a physical exercise. The insulation layer **114** also prevents direct contact between the body **110** and the heat collecting surface **102** and direct contact between the body **110** and the heat sink **112**. The material of the insulation layer may be thermally insulating silicone foam or aerogel, for example.

[0021] Since the housing comprising the TEG element is built mainly on the side of the body facing the air, the heat dissipation may be improved and the delivery of the heat flux to the hot side of the TEG element may be controlled through the heat conducting channel by using the body as the further insulation layer. The dimensions of the heat collecting surface, heat conducting channel, and the insulation layer **114** may be designed to provide improved directed heat flux from the heat collecting surface to the hot side of the TEG element. This will allow efficient heat flux from the cold side to the heat sink **112** such that the thermal gradient at the TEG element may be improved.

[0022] Skin temperature is typically about 34 degrees Celsius when the user is at rest, while the temperature at the heat sink **112** may be room temperature or slightly higher because of the heat flux, at around 25 degrees Celsius. The achievable temperature gradient for the TEG element may be between 4 and 9 degrees Celsius which would provide approximately 320 to 720 micro Watts (uW) power per square centimetre (cm²). Such power is sufficient for low-power sensors.

[0023] The housing **100** may be attached to the body **110** with a snap-on connector. For example, the housing may comprise one counterpart of the snap-on connector, and the heat collecting surface **102** may be comprised in another counterpart of the snap-on connector. The interface of the snap-on connector may be provided at an end or in the heat conducting channel **104**, for example.

[0024] The material of the heat collecting surface and the heat conducting channel should be made of material capable of efficiently transferring heat to the TEG element. The material of the heat collecting surface may be thermally conductive metal, plastic or adhesive, for example. The material of the heat conducting channel may be thermally conductive metal, plastic or adhesive, for example.

[0025] In an embodiment, the electric signal acquired by using the TEG element **120** is used to charge a battery or another energy storage comprised in the housing. The stored energy may be used for electric functions of the sensor arrangement. Let us describe such functions next.

[0026] In an embodiment, the sensor arrangement comprises a sensor head **125** on the heat collecting surface **102**, a measurement circuitry **130** configured to process a measurement signal acquired by using the sensor head **125**, and a signal line (not shown) coupling the sensor head with the measurement circuitry through the body **110**. The signal line or lines may travel through the same hole as the heat conducting channel **104**, or a separate route may be provided for the signal line(s). Depending on the capabilities of the sensor arrangement, the measurement circuitry **130** may perform various signal processing functions. The measurement circuitry may, for example, comprise a differential amplifier for an electrocardiogram (ECG) sensor head, an optical signal processing circuitry for a photoplethysmogram (PPG) sensor head, etc. In an embodiment, at least a part of the measurement circuitry may be comprised in the sensor head **125**, e.g. the sensor head coupled to the heat collecting surface may comprise one or more integrated circuits of the measurement circuitry, e.g. the differential amplifier.

[0027] The housing **100** may further house a wireless communication circuitry providing the sensor arrangement wireless communication capability. The wireless communication circuitry may be configured to support one or more wireless communication protocols such as Bluetooth®, Bluetooth Low Energy, or ANT. The wireless communication circuitry may be configured to wirelessly transmit measurement data processed by the measurement circuitry.

[0028] In an embodiment, the material of the heat collecting surface is arranged to have electrically conductive properties in addition to the thermal conduction capabilities. In such embodiments, the heat collecting surface may be configured to function as an electrode of an electric sensor head **125**, e.g. an ECG and/or bioimpedance electrode.

[0029] In an embodiment, the measurement circuitry is configured to perform at least two different types of mea-

measurements by using the heat collecting surface as the electrode of the sensor head. The at least two different types of measurements may comprise at least two of the following measurements: electrocardiogram measurement, galvanic skin response measurement, and bioimpedance measurement. In an embodiment, the heat collecting surface comprises two or more separate surfaces electrically isolated from one another. Then, one surface may function as a first electrode while the other surface(s) function as further electrode(s). The surfaces may be electrically isolated but thermally connected to each other by suitable selection of materials on the heat collecting surface. In another embodiment, the heat collecting surface may comprise only one electrode but the measurement circuitry may comprise a switching circuitry configured to switch the measurement function of the electrode. For example, the electrode may be used for ECG and bioimpedance measurements, and the switching circuitry may connect the electrode to different circuits of the measurement circuitry, depending on the selection of the measurement function.

[0030] In an embodiment where the sensor arrangement comprises the ECG sensor head and the PPG sensor head, both sensor heads may be comprised in the heat collecting surface. The measurement circuitry may then be configured to receive and process measurement signals received from the ECG sensor head and the PPG sensor head and to compute a pulse transit time (PTT) of a heart pulse from the measurement signals. The PTT correlates with velocity of the heart pulse between two measurement locations. A timing when the heart pulse is measured by the ECG sensor represents the timing of the heart pulse at the heart. The timing of the heart pulse detected by the PPG sensor represents the timing of the heart pulse at the measurement location of the PPG sensor head. The time difference between the two timings represents the PTT between the two locations. Blood pressure, for example, may be computed from the PTT by the measurement circuitry by using the sensor arrangement described herein.

[0031] In an embodiment, the sensor arrangement comprises a further electrode arranged on the same side of the body as the heat sink, and a signal line may connect the further electrode to the measurement circuitry. In such an embodiment, the electrode in the sensor head of the heat collecting surface may function as a ground for the ECG measurement, and the further electrode may be the measurement electrode, or vice versa. The user may perform instant measurement of the heart rate, for example, by bringing a finger on the further electrode. For the purpose of continuous heart rate measurement, the measurement circuitry may be coupled to a further electrode contacting the user's skin on the same side of the body as the heat collecting surface. The further electrode may in this case be provided at a suitable distance from the sensor head 125 to provide sufficient grounding. A signal line may lead from the further electrode to the measurement circuitry through the body 110. The signal line may be integrated into the body.

[0032] In the embodiments described above, the heat collecting surface faces the skin and the heat sink is provided on the side of the body that faces the air. In another embodiment, the hot side and the cold side is flipped. FIG. 2 illustrates a solution where the operation of the arrangement for the TEG element is switched. Such a situation may occur in extreme hot climates where the air is warmer than the skin temperature. In such a case, the roles of the heat sink

and the heat collecting surface are reversed, and also the heat flux will reverse, as illustrated in FIG. 2. The heat sink of FIG. 1 facing the air now operates as the heat collecting surface while the heat collecting surface of FIG. 1 now operates as the heat sink. The heat conducting channel would deliver the heat from the TEG element towards the user's skin. The thermal conduction element described above, e.g. the heat pipe, would then deliver the heat from the surface of the heat pipe or housing to the TEG element. Such a reversal may be spontaneous operation of the arrangement, and it would cause the polarity of the electric signal output by the TEG element to switch. To exploit such a change, a polarity control circuitry 200 may be provided in the housing to electronically switch the polarity of the electric signal output by the TEG element. The polarity control circuitry may comprise a regulator that is arranged to regulate the polarity of the electric signal output by the TEG element 120.

[0033] FIG. 3 illustrates yet another embodiment of the sensor structure. In the embodiment of FIG. 3, the TEG element is provided as an annular or semi annular element formed on an outer rim of a housing 100 of a wrist device or another wearable electronic device comprising at least one sensor. The elements of FIG. 3 denoted by the same reference numbers as in FIGS. 1 and 2 represent the same or substantially similar elements. In the embodiment of FIG. 3, a bezel 302 surrounding a display 300 of the device operates as the heat sink for the TEG element 120. The bezel may be directly coupled to the cold side of the TEG element 120 or through the above-described thermal conduction element between the bezel and the TEG element. In this embodiment, the housing 100 may extend to such that the housing at least partially surrounds sides of the heat conducting channel 104. The heat conducting channel 104 may also have an annular form, as well as the heat collecting surface(s) 102. In this embodiment, the sensor head 125, e.g. the PPG sensor head, may be comprised or coupled to the surface of the housing 100 that faces the skin. However, the heat collecting surface (s) may still form one or more sensor heads, e.g. ECG or bioimpedance electrode(s), according to the teachings described above.

[0034] The insulation layers 114 may be formed between the body 114 and the heat conducting channel 104. The body may be a wrist strap in this embodiment. However, the insulation layers 114 may also be omitted in other embodiments.

[0035] FIG. 4 illustrates some applications of the sensor structure described herein. The sensor structure may be comprised in head gear 14 worn by the user 20. The head gear may comprise a band, a head strap, head dress, an ear piece, or goggles, for example. The sensor structure may form a chest sensor 10 attachable or attached to a chest strap, shirt, or swimming suit, for example. In the embodiments where the body 110 is a garment or an apparel such as the shirt or a body suit, the sensor structure may be provided on a chest, shoulder, neck, or backside area of the garment or the apparel. The sensor structure may be comprised in a wrist device 12, e.g. according to the embodiment of FIG. 1 or 3.

[0036] The embodiments described above are suitable for a sensor arrangement for use in physical training, for example, when the sensor arrangement is worn by the user. The housing is small enough that it can be worn without effort and coupled to the body such that it will sustain during

intensive exercises. The housing may be made waterproof. It will be obvious to a person skilled in the art that, as the technology advances, the inventive concept can be implemented in various ways. The invention and its embodiments are not limited to the examples described above but may vary within the scope of the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A sensor structure, comprising:
 - a housing arranged to be attached to a body;
 - a thermoelectric generator element comprised in the housing and configured to convert temperature gradient into electric energy;
 - a heat collecting surface coupled to the housing on a side arranged to face a skin when the body is coupled to a user of the sensor structure;
 - a heat conduction channel coupled between the heat collecting surface and the thermoelectric generator element, wherein a cross-sectional area of the heat conduction channel is smaller than the heat collecting surface; and
 - a heat sink coupled to the housing on a side arranged to face away from the skin when the body is coupled to the user.
2. The sensor structure of claim 1, further comprising:
 - a sensor head on the heat collecting surface;
 - a measurement circuitry configured to process a measurement signal acquired by using the sensor head; and
 - a signal line coupling the sensor head with the measurement circuitry through the body.
3. The sensor structure of claim 2, wherein the heat collecting surface forms an electrode of the sensor head.
4. The sensor structure of claim 3, wherein the measurement circuitry is configured to perform at least two different types of measurements by using the heat collecting surface as the electrode of the sensor head.
5. The sensor structure of claim 4, wherein the at least two different types of measurements comprise at least two of the following measurements, electrocardiogram measurement, galvanic skin response measurement, and bioimpedance measurement.
6. The sensor structure of claim 2, wherein the sensor head comprises a photoplethysmogram sensor head.
7. The sensor structure of claim 6, further comprising an electrocardiogram sensor, wherein the measurement cir-

cuitry is configured to receive and process measurement signals received from the electrocardiogram sensor and the photoplethysmogram sensor and to compute a pulse transit time of a heart pulse from the measurement signals.

8. The sensor structure of claim 2, further comprising an electrode arranged on the same side of the body as the heat sink, and a signal line connecting the electrode to the measurement circuitry.

9. The sensor structure of claim 1, wherein the thermoelectric generator element has an annular or semi annular shape, and the heat sink is comprised in an annular bezel of a wrist device.

10. The sensor structure of claim 1, further comprising at least one insulation layer between the heat collecting surface and the heat sink and surrounding the heat conducting channel.

11. The sensor structure of claim 1, further comprising means for reversing polarity of an electric signal output by the thermoelectric generator element when the polarity of the electric signal switches as a result of reversed operation of the thermoelectric generator element.

12. The sensor structure of claim 1, further comprising at least one insulation element thermally isolating a hot side of the thermoelectric generator element from the heat sink.

13. The sensor structure of claim 1, wherein the heat sink comprises a heat dissipation surface arranged to dissipate heat to air and further comprises a thermal conduction element arranged to conduct heat from a cold side of the thermoelectric generator component to the heat dissipation surface.

14. The sensor structure of claim 1, wherein the housing is arranged to be attached to at least one of a shirt, hat, swimming suit, harness, wrist strap.

15. The sensor structure of claim 1, wherein, when the housing is attached to the body, the body surrounds the heat conducting channel and provides thermal insulation between the heat collecting surface and the heat sink.

16. The sensor structure of claim 1, wherein the cross-sectional area of the heat conducting channel is smaller than an area of a hot plate of the thermoelectric generator facing the heat conducting channel.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	热电发电机装置		
公开(公告)号	US20190365253A1	公开(公告)日	2019-12-05
申请号	US16/425205	申请日	2019-05-29
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	博能电子公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	Polar Electro Oy公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	Polar Electro Oy公司		
[标]发明人	RYTKY PEKKA		
发明人	RYTKY, PEKKA		
IPC分类号	A61B5/0205 H01L35/32 H01L35/30 A61B5/0402 A61B5/00		
CPC分类号	H01L35/32 A61B5/6804 A61B5/681 H01L35/30 A61B5/0402 A61B5/02055 A61B5/0533 A61B5/02416 A61B5/6803 A61B2560/0214 A61B5/0408 A61B5/00		
优先权	2018175682 2018-06-04 EP		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

一种传感器结构，包括布置成附接到主体的壳体；以及壳体。壳体中的热电发电元件，并构造成将温度梯度转换成电能；当所述主体与所述传感器结构的使用者连接时，在与皮肤相对的一侧上与所述壳体连接的集热表面；在集热面与热电发电元件之间连接有热传导通道，其中，热传导通道的截面积小于集热表面。散热片；和散热片，其在与主体连接的一侧背对皮肤。

