

Team 512

Temperature-Sensitive Medication Storage for Natural Disasters

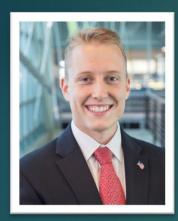
05-MAR-20

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Presented By: Jesse Arrington



Meet the Team



Jesse Arrington Design Engineer

Team & Sponsor



Christian Torpey Technical Engineer

Targets & Metrics



Matthew Israel Thermal Process Engineer



Tyler White Energy Systems Engineer

Selection



Timothy Willms Production Engineer

Department of Mechanical Engineering

Background

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Generation



Current Progress

2

Future Tasks

Sponsor

Tom Derzypolski **President of BowStern Marketing**

- Florida State University graduate
- Bachelor's in Communications with an emphasis on Public Relations

Targets & Metrics

- Decorated veteran of the U.S. Navy
- > Member of:
 - Florida Public Relations Association
 - American Advertising Federation
 - Veterans of Foreign Wars

Background



Team & Sponsor

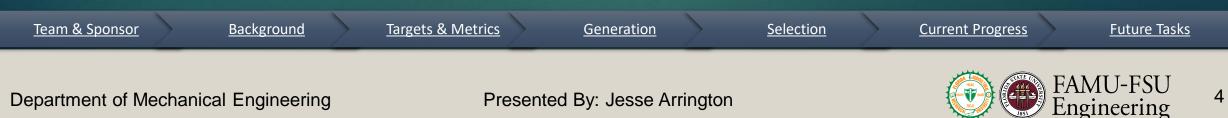
Generation



Overview

Project Brief Summary Targets and Metrics Concept Generation Concept Selection Current Progress Planned Tasks/Future Work





Project Brief Summary

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Background

- The objective of this project is to provide an affordable and accessible means to keep temperature sensitive medications cool during natural disasters and the days following.
- Puerto Ricans were out of power for an average of 84 days following Hurricane Maria
- > 46% spike in diabetes related deaths
- Most common medications need to be between 2°C and 8°C





Targets & Metrics

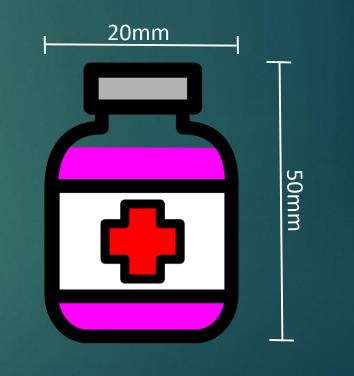
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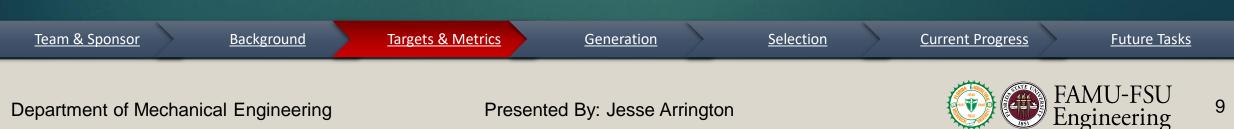
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Targets & Metrics

- Internal volume should accommodate 3 vials of medication
 - 20mm diameter, 50mm tall
- No vials should be broken
- Keep vials within range for at least one week
- Reasonable power usage
 - Common voltages (1.5V-12V)
- Temperature regulation
 - Internal temperature between 2°C and 8°C
 - <15min to reach temperature range</p>







Concept Generation



Concepts

Liquid Cooling

Immersion System, Active System (with pumps & tubing)

Gas Cooling

Ranque-Hilsch Vortex Tube, Compressed Gas System

Endothermic Chemical Reaction System

Miniaturized Refrigeration System

Thermoelectric Cooling System



Concept Selection

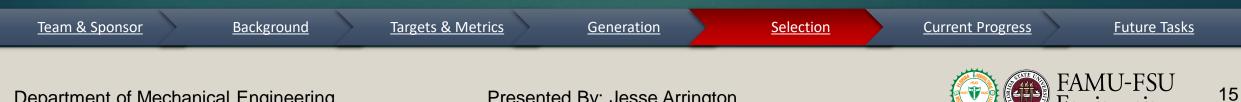
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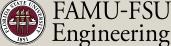
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Final Selection

- Pugh chart & AHP determined the Compressed Gas Cooling System would be the optimal selection
 - \succ In practicality, this concept is infeasible due to:
 - Difficulty obtaining large quantities of compressed gas
 - High safety risk in handling compressed gases
- Therefore, the TEC System was selected as the final design
 - Second lowest cost & consumption of power
 - Most feasible of remaining concepts





Current Progress

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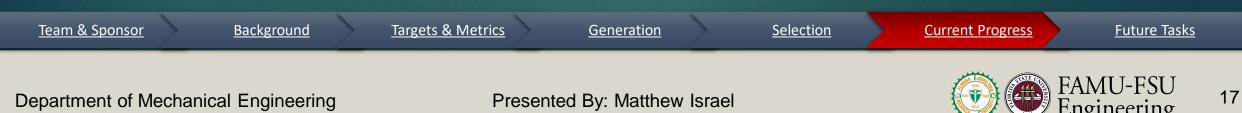
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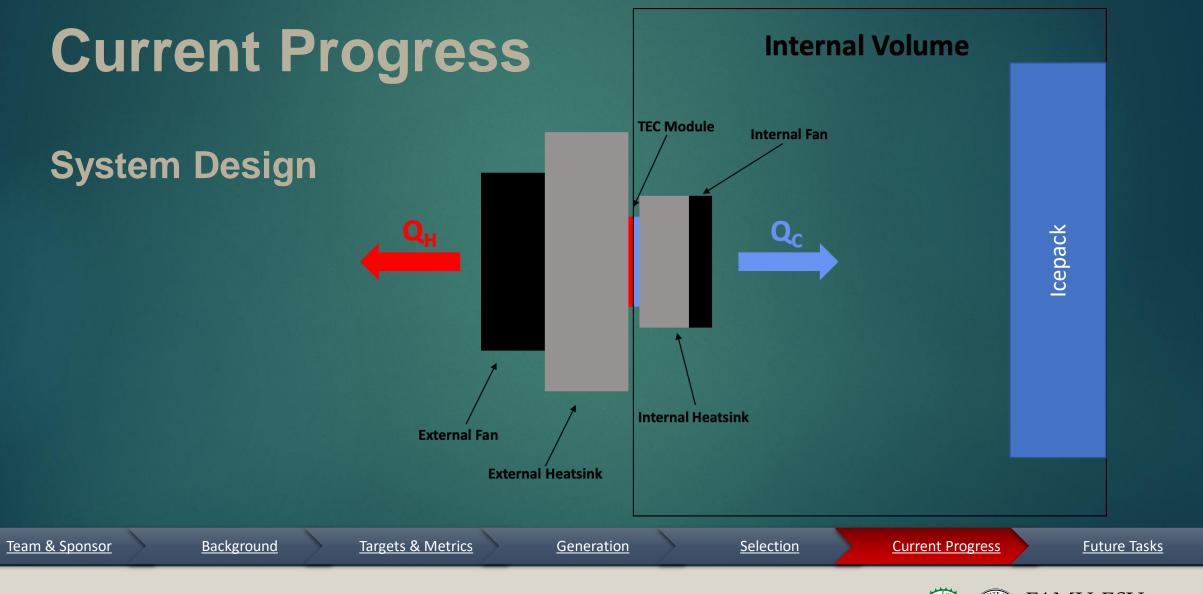


Current Progress

Thermoelectric (TEC) Module Testing:

- Current Prototype model utilizes a hard-shell cooler
 - Temperature controller with thermocouple to measure temperature/regulate power
 - Two fan, two heat sink configuration
 - Minimized internal volume using foam insulation to approximately 144 in³
 - Use of icepack to maintain cold within the system
 - Improved insulation around TEC border with cooler





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Early Prototype Testing

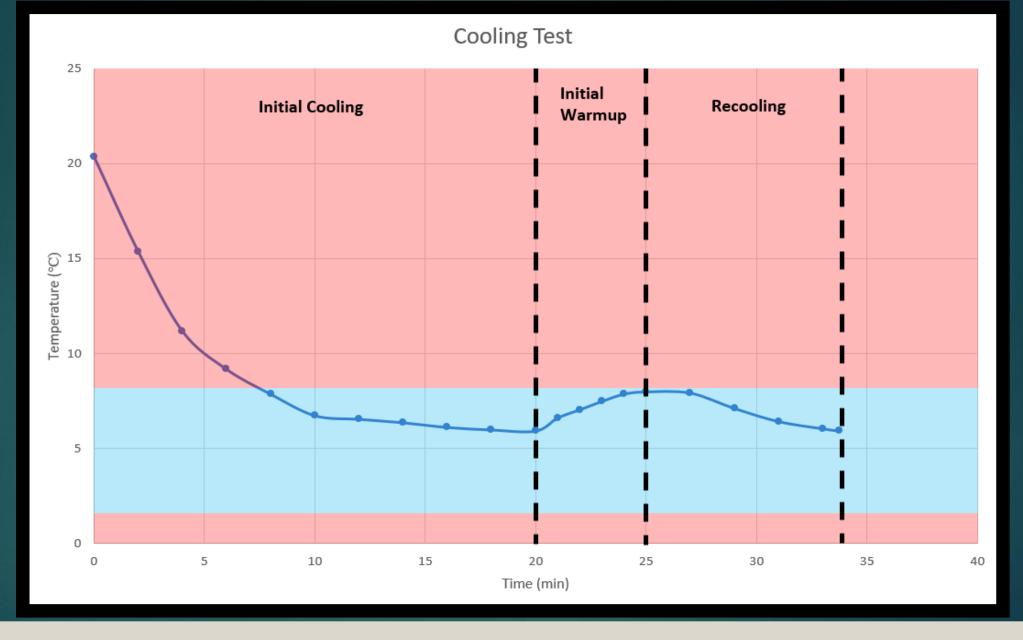
Testing Phases:

- **Initial Cooling** \succ
 - Required time to reach appropriate refrigerated temperature from ambient conditions \geq
 - TEC turned on at beginning of this phase \geq
- Initial Warming
 - Once equilibrium temperature is reached, this phase measures the time required to exceed the required temperature range
 - TEC is turned off at beginning of this phase
- Recooling
 - Once the temperature range is exceeded, this phase measures the time required to reach equilibrium temperature again
 - TEC turned on at beginning of this phase









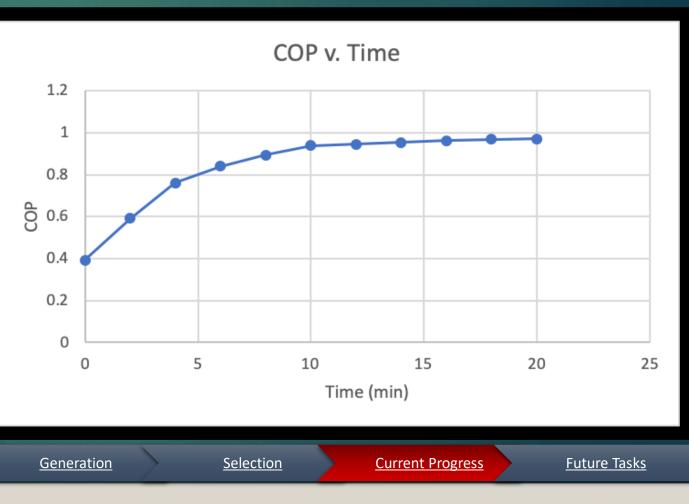


Current Progress

COP of System:

- Highest COP achieved: 0.97
- Lowest COP: 0.39
 - Attributed to the initial startup of the system from room temperature
- Typical maximum COP values for TEC modules are approximately 0.4-0.7 without modification

Background





24

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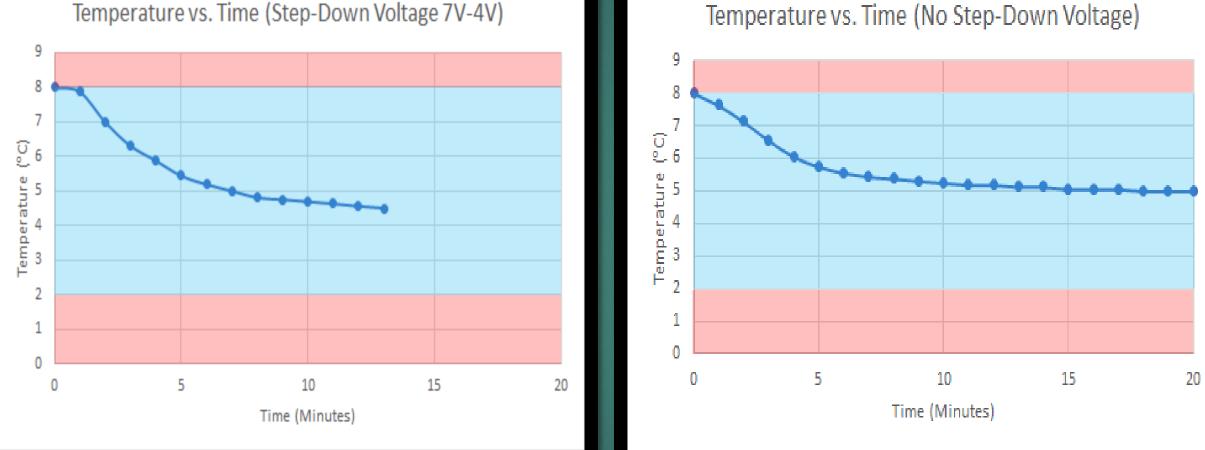
Targets & Metrics

Addition of a Buck Converter

- Reduces the voltage supplied to the TEC module
 - Reduces overall current consumption while maintaining power
 - Reduces cool down time
 - Step-Down to 4V: 13 minutes to cool from 8C to 4.5C
 - No Step-Down: 20 minutes to cool from 8C to 5C
- Improves maximum COP of the module to 1.21 compared to 0.97
- Enables source voltage to increase to 12V
 - Previously unfeasible due to large current draw

- Allows fans to run at full power, enabling more effective internal and external heat transfer •
- Sizes the voltage to a common value for typical deep-cycle batteries and solar panel configurations





Temperature vs. Time (Step-Down Voltage 7V-4V)

Both Trials Draw 10 Watts of Power

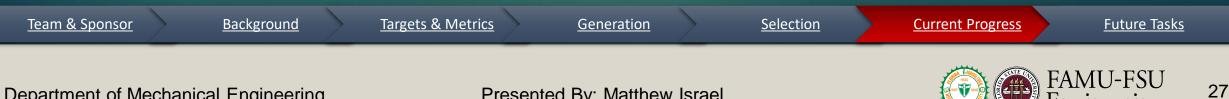
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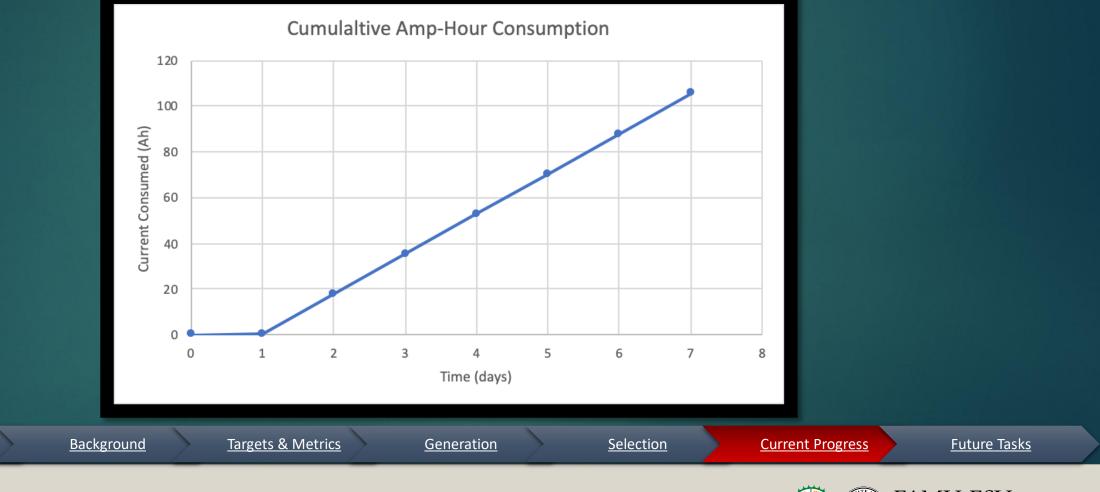
Continuous Run Inputs

- Initially, using an "on" and "off" phase provided a more optimal power ratio
 - Initial ratios of 3 minutes on and 5 minutes off resulted in 11.5Ah per day
 - After the first day, the ratios flipped to 4.5 minutes on, 2.5 off (~19.5Ah)
 - Resulted in a need to analyze continuous runs
- Fully frozen Nortic ice pack allows approximately one day of "off" time for the system
 - Temperature controller running at 12mA during the "off" phase
- Minimum voltage supplied to TEC Module to stay within the range: 3.0V
 - Equates to a supplied current of 0.725A for the system
 - Approximately 17.4Ah consumed per day ۲





Continuous Run Analysis



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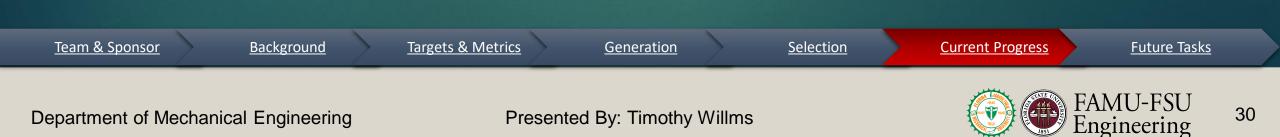
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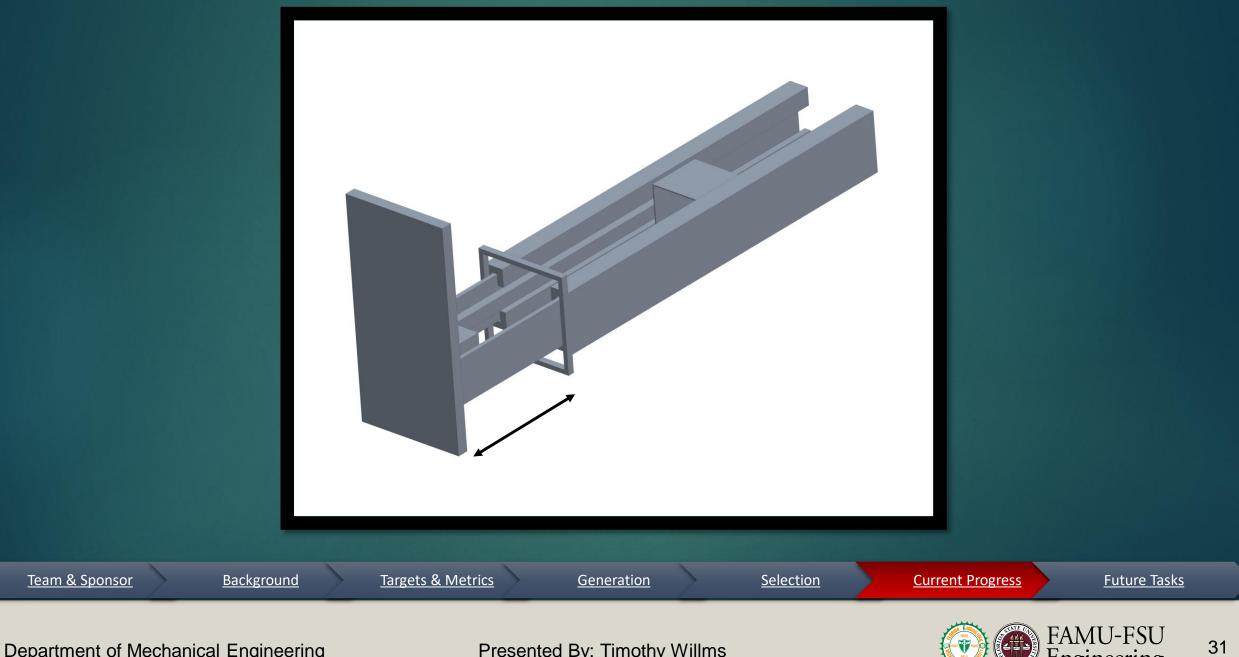
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Medicine Storage Redesign

- New drawer design only requires one simple pulling motion
- Improved ease of use for users with mobility issues
- Simpler design is less likely to break or fail
- Roughly the same air flow as previous design



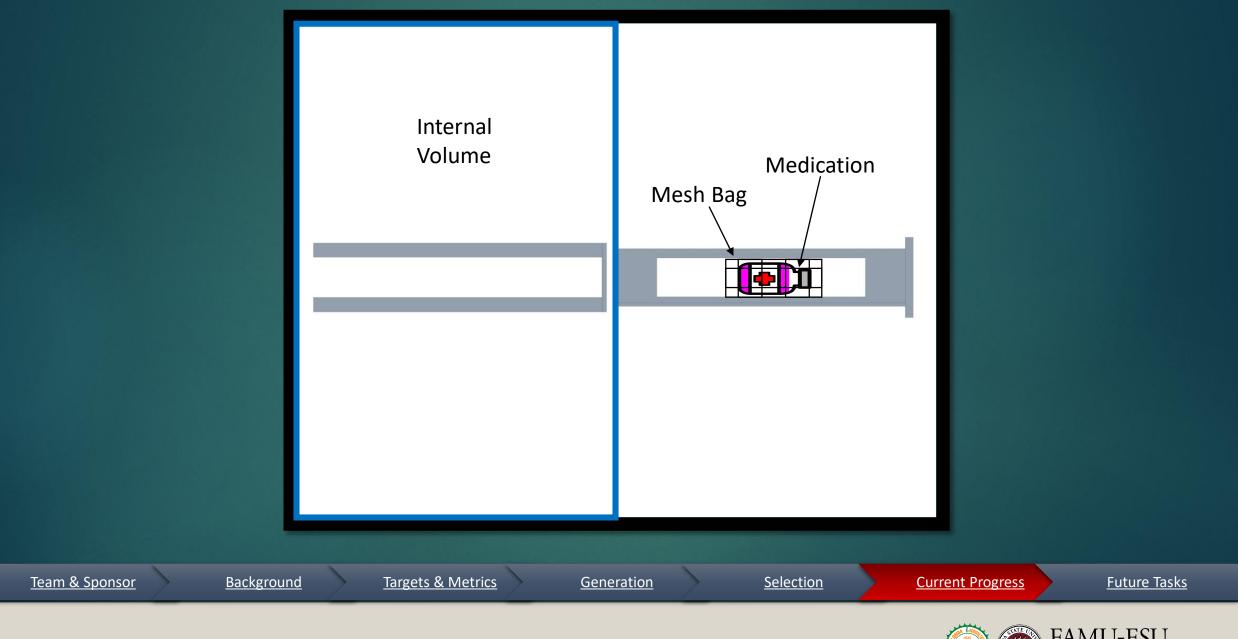


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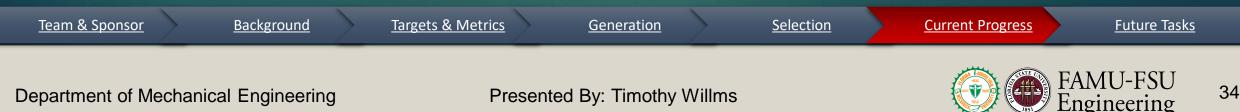
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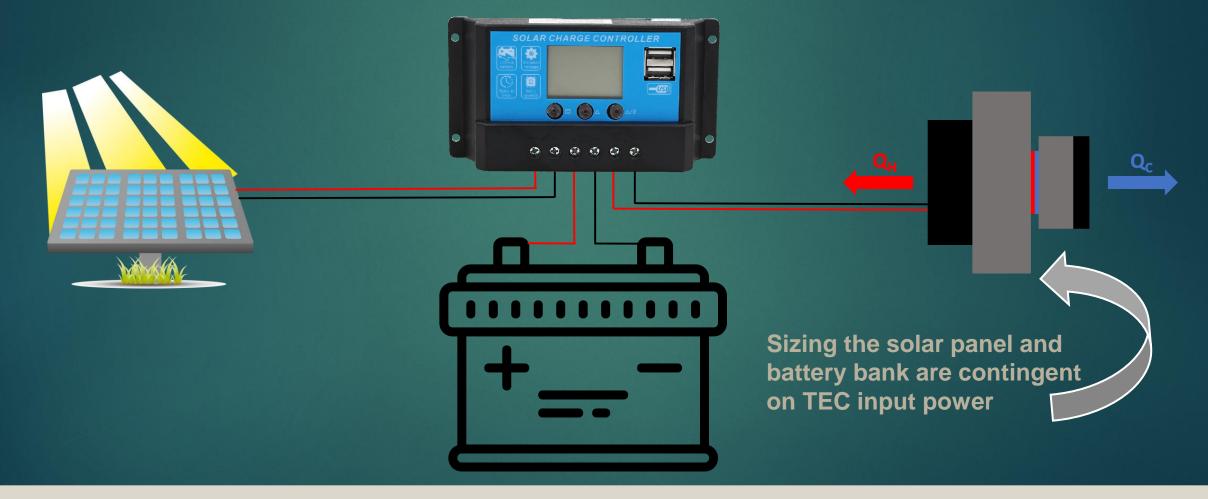
Current Progress

Power Generation and Storage System:

- > Research indicates that solar power represents the most viable form of energy production
- > Annual solar irradiance map illustrates that most areas struck by hurricanes have relatively high solar irradiance values
- \succ Conservative estimate of 4.5 kWh/m² per day
- Hurricane season lasts from June 1st November 30th, higher irradiance values than annual estimates will exist



Power Generation System Components



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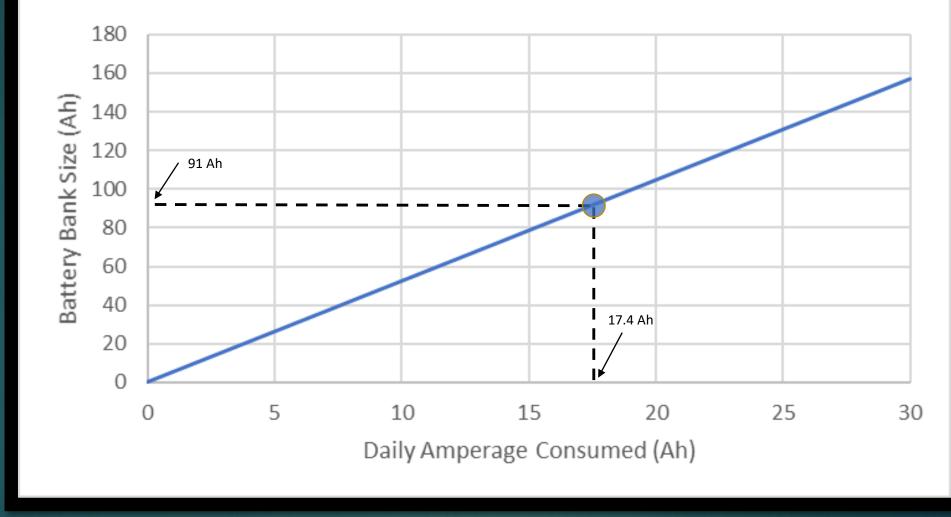
Battery Bank Sizing

- CA: Battery Capacity (Ah)
- *Q_{er}: Daily Current Required (Ah)*
- N: Autonomy Days
- θ_{max} : Allowable Depth of Discharge
- *ζ: Circuit Loss*
- η_s : Battery Efficiency

$$CA = \frac{Q_{er} * N}{\theta_{max}(1 - \zeta)\eta_s} \implies CA = \frac{Q_{er} * 4}{1(1 - 0.1)0.85}$$



Battery Bank Size vs. Daily Amperage Consumed





Future Tasks

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Future Tasks

- Assembly of system with final cooler
 - Testing associated with new, better insulated cooler
 - Implement vial storage

Background

- Print attachment casing to contain all electronic parts/wires
- Finalize power generation and energy storage system design
 - Calculate required battery bank capacity
 - Calculate necessary solar panel rated power
- Prepare for MUNIMOD competition April 4th-5th in Orlando, FL

Targets & Metrics





Current Progress

Selection

Team & Sponsor

Generation



Future Tasks

References

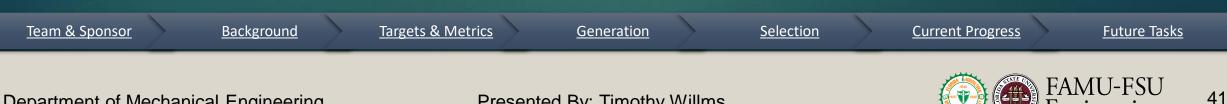
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Team & Sponsor	Background	Targets & Metrics	Generation		Selection		Current Progress	Future Tasks	5	
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Questions?

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