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## Development of a Drain-Type Electronic Dehumidifier Using Thermoelectric Element

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**Key Words :** Drain-Type Dehumidifier( ), Thermoelectric Element( ), Cold Side Heat Sink( ), Hot Side Heat Sink( ), Dew Point Temperature ( ), Peltier Effect( ), Condensed Water( )

### Abstract

In this study, the Peltier effect was applied to eliminate moistures in the air enclosed by a cabinet. We have developed the new electronic dehumidifier which has a new function of automatically evaporating the condensed water inner cabinet into the outside air. To obtain this function, the processes of dehumidification is that it condensed the moistures on the cold side heat sink and drained it into the hot side heat sink by the both gravitational and capillary forces and the droplets on the hot side heat sink surface was evaporated into the air outside the cabinet by the heat conducted through the hot side heat sink surface and the forced heat convection through the fan for cooling hot side heat sink. Compared to existing electronic dehumidifiers, this manufactured one showed a good performance that the electric power consumption for the same dehumidifying quantity was reduced by 50% compared with that of existing ones.

$Q_1 :$  (W)  
 $Q_2 :$  (W)  
 $q_{in} :$  (W)  
 $V :$  (V)

1.

2.

2.1

Seebeck

Peltier  
pumping

. Fig. 1

P

N

Peltier

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. Fig. 2

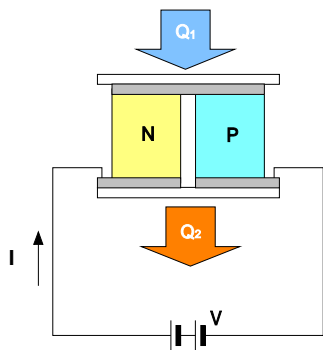


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of thermoelectric element

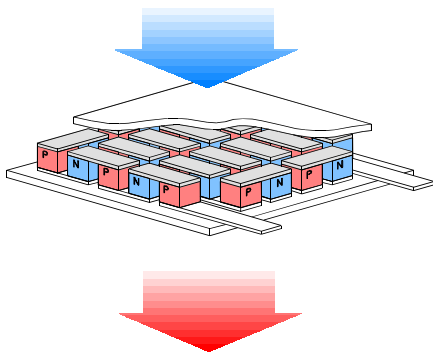


Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of thermoelectric module

2.2

$(q_c)$   $(T_c, T_h)$

1  
P N

Fig. 3

$$q_c + q_J + q_F = q_P + q_T \quad (1)$$

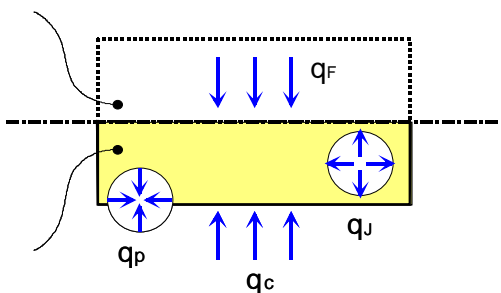


Fig. 3 Heat balance for a thermoelectric element

$q_c$

,  $q_P$  Peltier

$q_J$

Joule

Joule

가

Joule

$q_F$  Fourier

1

가

(1)

(1)

$$q_c + \frac{1}{2} I^2 R + K(T_h - T_c) = I \alpha T_c \quad (2)$$

Seebeck  $\alpha$

가 , Thomson

(2)  $T_h$   $T_c$

$K$   $R$  A, B

Fig. 4

(2)

$$K = k_A \frac{A_A}{L_A} + k_B \frac{A_B}{L_B} \quad (3)$$

$$R = \rho_A \frac{L_A}{A_A} + \rho_B \frac{L_B}{A_B} \quad (4)$$

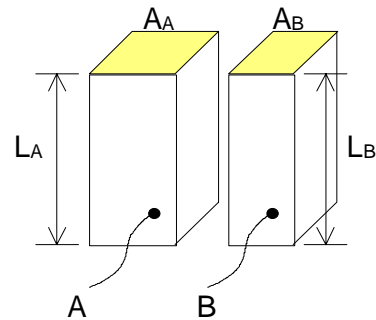


Fig. 4 Cross-sectional area and length of thermoelectric element

$k, \rho$

A L

A, B

Seebeck

$$V = \alpha(T_h - T_c) + IR \quad (5)$$

$$q_h = q_c + VI \quad (6)$$

$hA_o$   
 $hA_i$

Fig. 5

$$T_{a,o}$$

$$T_{a,i}$$

(7)~(11)

$Q_h$

$$\frac{Q_c}{N} = \alpha IT_c - K(T_h - T_c) - \frac{1}{2} I^2 R \quad (7)$$

$$Q_h = Q_c + IV_m \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{V_m}{N} = \alpha(T_h - T_c) + IR \quad (9)$$

$$Q_h = hA_o(T_h - T_{a,o}) \quad (10)$$

$$Q_c = hA_i(T_{a,i} - T_c) \quad (11)$$

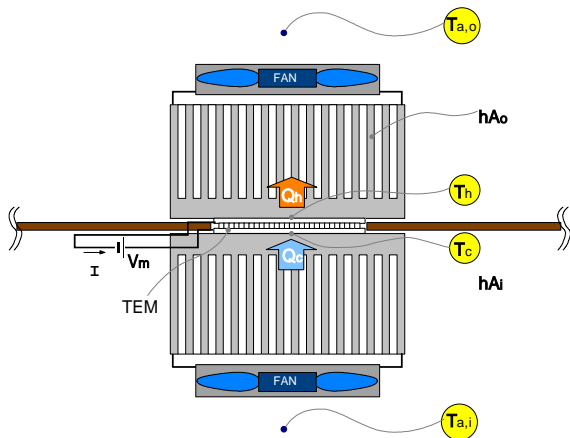


Fig. 5 Schematic view of a thermoelectric dehumidifier

3.

3.1  
Fig. 6

가  
(Sun-flower type heat sink)

가  
가

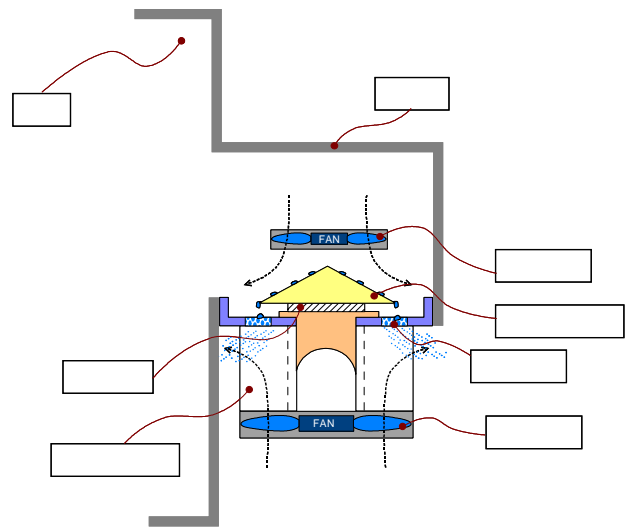


Fig. 6 Conceptual diagram of dehumidifier

3.2  
Fig. 7 ~ Fig. 9

3.2.1

가  
가

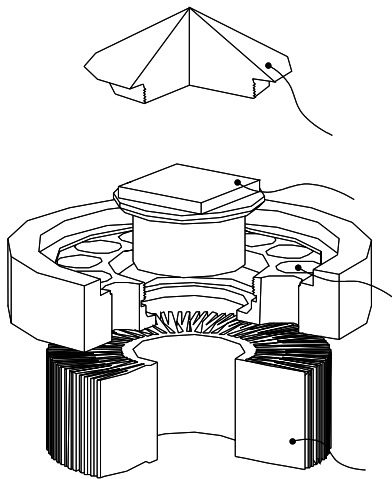


Fig. 7 Part drawing of dehumidifier

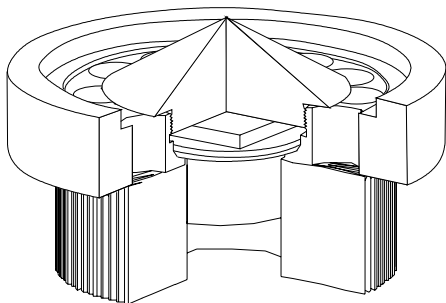


Fig. 8 Drawings of dehumidifier

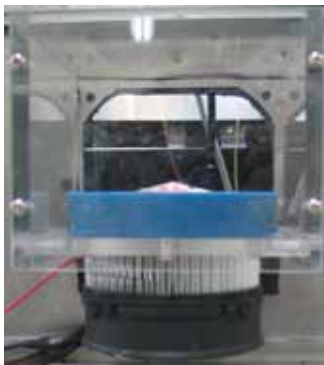


Fig. 9 Photo of dehumidifier

3.2.2 가  
heat sink)

(Sun-flower type

3.2.3

가

Fig. 7 ~ Fig. 8

3.2.4

가

가 ,  
가

가

가

3.3

가

가

가

가

5°C  
parametric study<sup>(1)</sup>

3A  
가

Table 1

가

2.2

가

(1)

Table 1 Performance test conditions

$T_{a,o}$ [°C]	$T_{a,i}$ [°C]	$RH_i$ [%]
25	25	80
25	30	80

3.3.1 가

Table 1

5°C

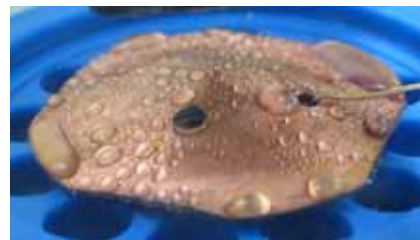


Fig. 10 Photo of dehumidification process

Fig. 10

3  
 80% RH  
 A  
 가 3

200cc/day,

Table 2 Table

Table 2 25°C,

- (1) Kang, D. H., Kim, K. H. and Kim, S.H., 2006, "Air Conditioner for Industrial Enclosures," Report, September 2005 ~ September 2006., RIST.
- (2) Oh, S.J, etc., 2001, "The Study of Development of Air-Conditioning System Using TEM", Report, January 2000 ~ December 2000., Techno-Cam Corp.

**Table 2 Comparison of the present results with reference result (25°C, 80% RH)**

	[cc/day]	[W]	/ [cc/dayW]
A	50	9	5.56
	205	13.2	15.53

Table 3 30°C, 80% RH

B  
 가  
 50%가

**Table 3 Comparison of the present results with reference result (30°C, 80% RH)**

	[cc/day]	[W]	/ [cc/dayW]
B	720	50	14.4
	275	12.5	22

4.

50%

가