Thermoelectricity: From Atoms to Systems L3.3 Quiz Answers

1) What is the definition of the thermoreflectance coefficient C_{th} ? (*R* is the reflection coefficient, ΔR is the variation of *R*, *T* is the absolute temperature of the surface, and ΔT is the temperature variation.)

a.
$$C_{th} = \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta T}$$

b. $C_{th} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta T}$
c. $C_{th} = \frac{\Delta R}{R}$
d. $C_{th} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta R}$
e. $C_{th} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta T}$

- 2) In a thermoelectric device, how one can separate Peltier heating from Joule heating in thermoreflectance images?
 - a. Peltier heating is stronger than Joule heating.
 - b. Joule heating is stronger than Peltier heating.
 - c. Peltier signal appears at the same frequency as the excitation current while Joule signal is at twice the frequency.
 - d. Joule signal appears at the same frequency as the excitation current while Peltier signal is at twice the frequency.
 - e. It is not possible to separate the two signals.
- 3) How can a transient thermal response be measured using thermoreflectance imaging technique?
 - a. By precisely varying the delay between the CCD exposure time and the sample excitation turn-on time
 - b. By precisely varying the delay between the illumination time and the CCD exposure time
 - c. By precisely varying the delay between the sample excitation turn-on time and the LED illumination time.
 - d. By precisely varying the delay between the sample excitation turn-on and turn-off times
 - e. None of the above
- 4) In Raman spectroscopy, temperature can be measured by
 - a. Measuring the intensity of Stoke signal
 - b. Measuring the intensity of anti-Stoke signal
 - c. Measuring the ratio between the Stoke and anti-Stoke wavelength shifts
 - d. Measuring the ratio between the Stoke and anti-Stoke intensities
 - e. Measuring the ratio between the intensities of emitted light and illuminated light