

Thermoelectricity: From Atoms to Systems

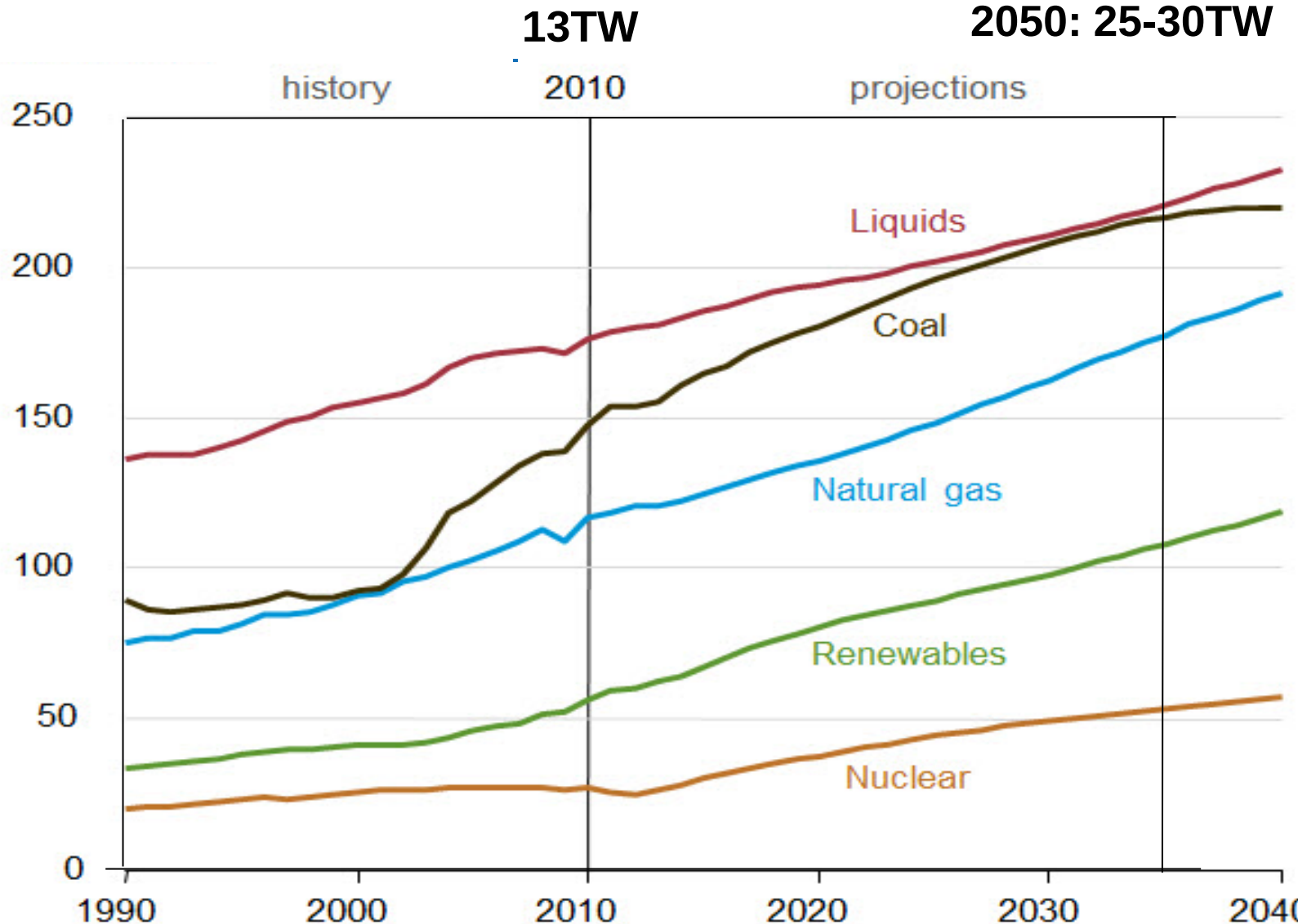
Week 3: Thermoelectric Characterization
Lecture 3.0: Introduction and Motivation

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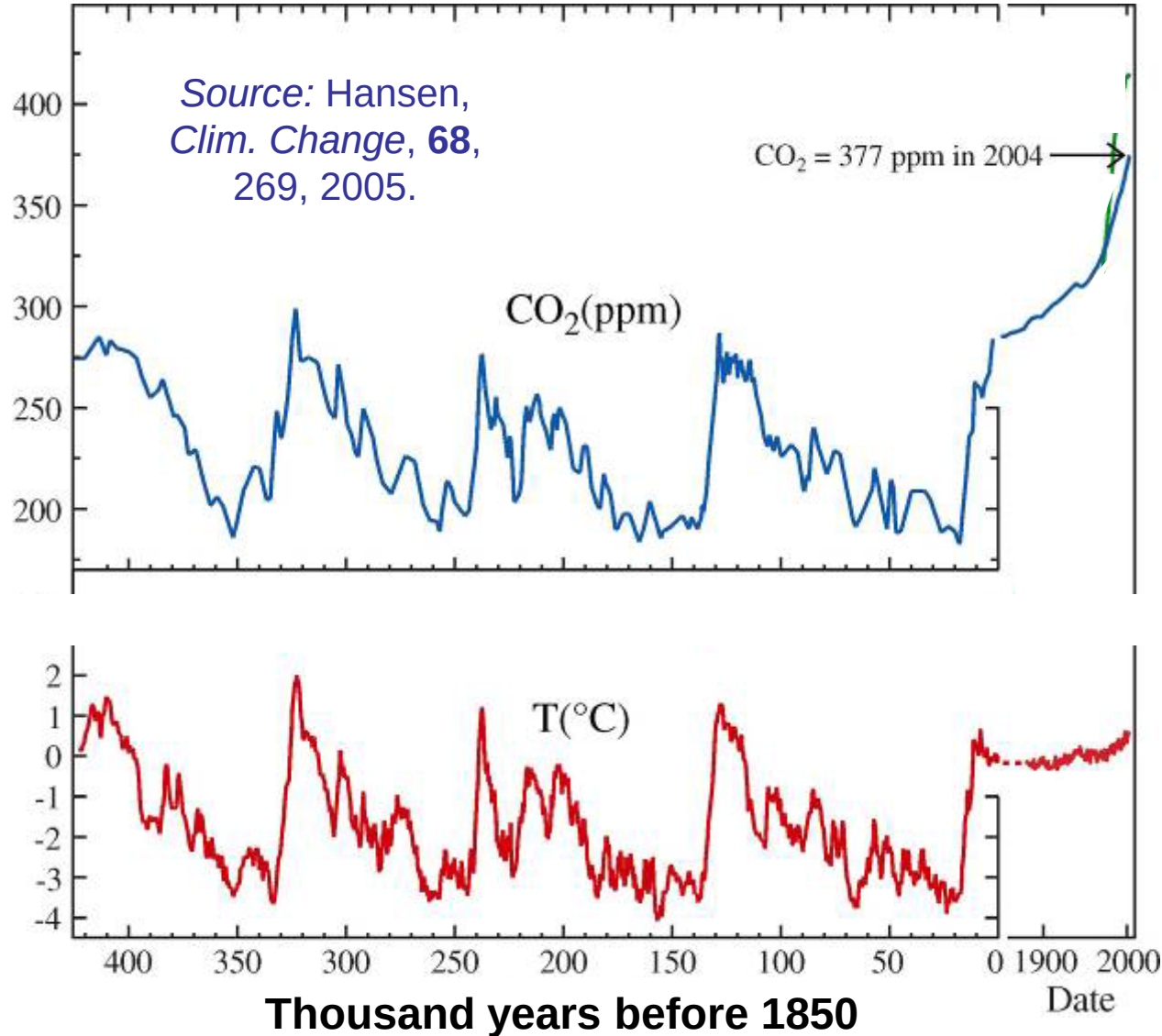
World Marketed Energy Use 1990-2035

US Department
of Energy;
Energy
Information
Administration
(2010, 2013)

1 Quad =
 $1.055 \times 10^{18} \text{J}$

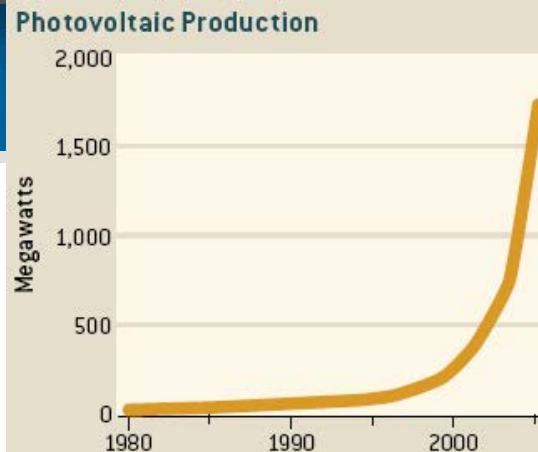


Climate Change



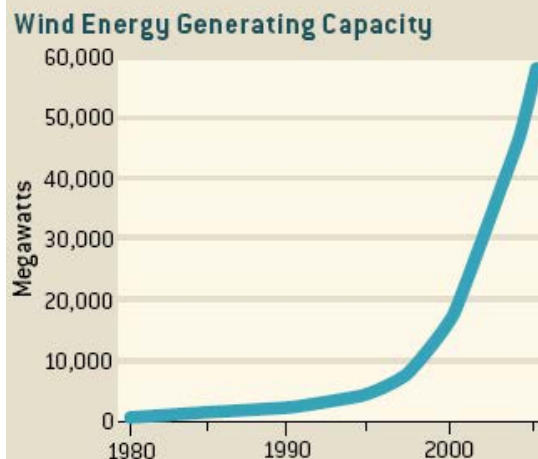
**John P.
Holdren,
2006**

Photovoltaic Production



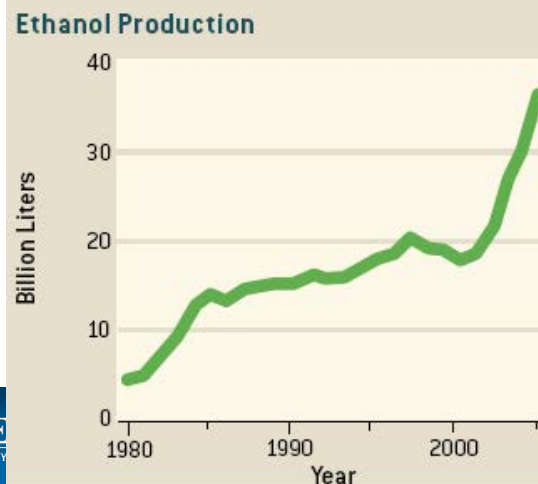
2009: 24 GW
2011: 67GW

Wind Energy Generating Capacity



2009: 160 GW
2011: 238GW

Ethanol Production



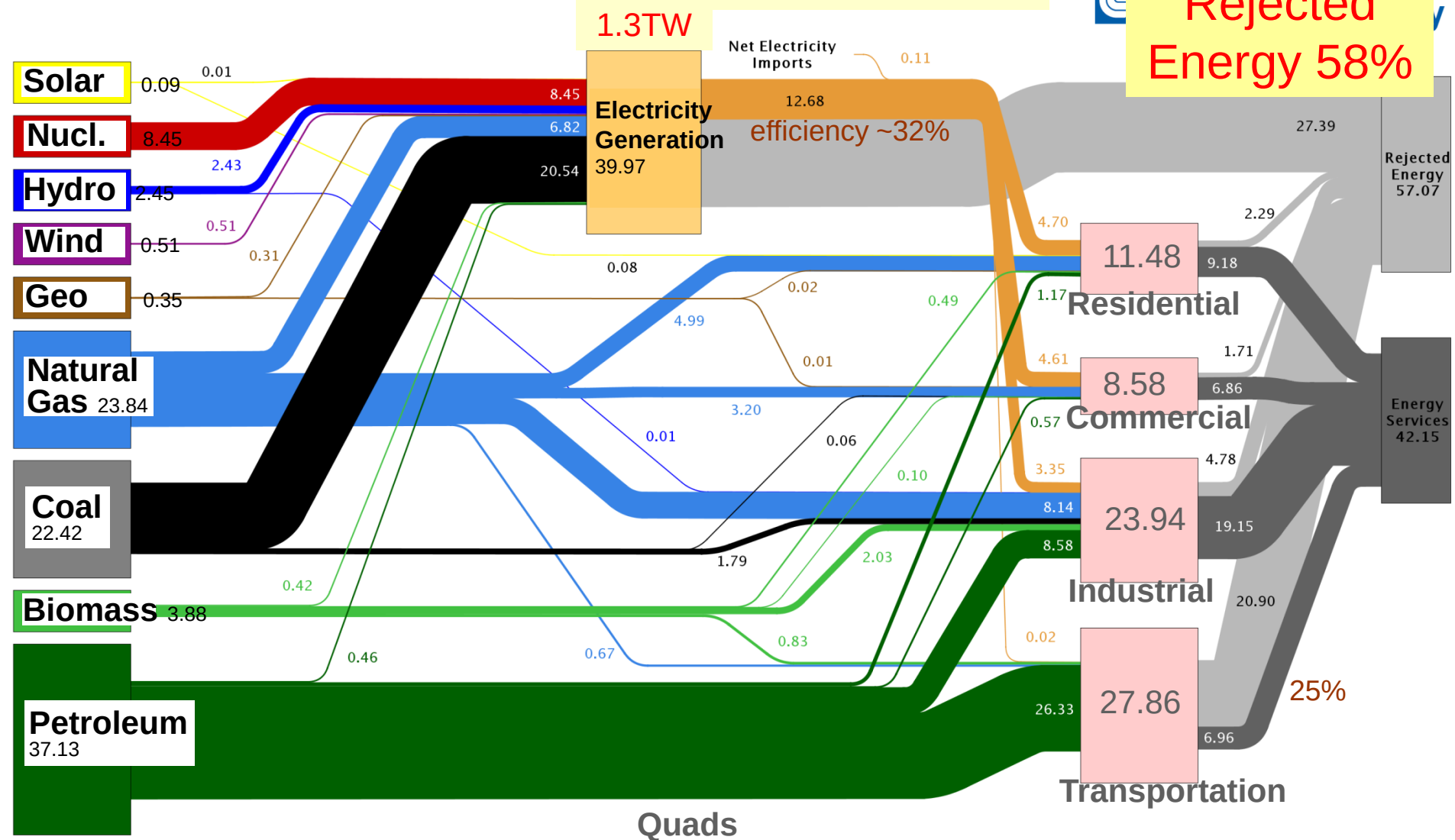
2009: 75 B liters
2011: 86 B liters

Dan Kammen
Scientific American
Sept. 2006

US Energy Flow 2008

Energy Use = 99.2 Quad = 105 EJ → Power ~3.3 TW

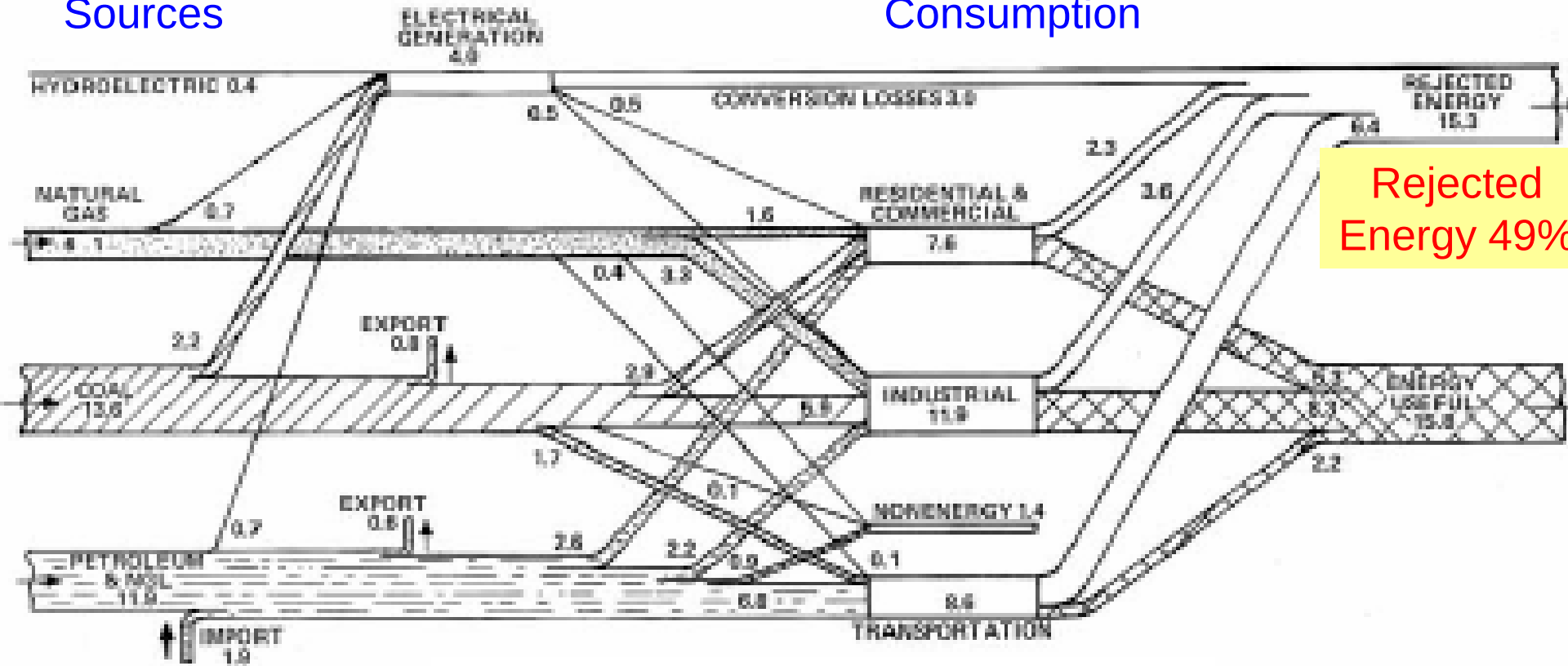
Rejected Energy 58%



US Energy Flow 1950

Energy
Sources

Energy
Consumption



Rejected
Energy 49%

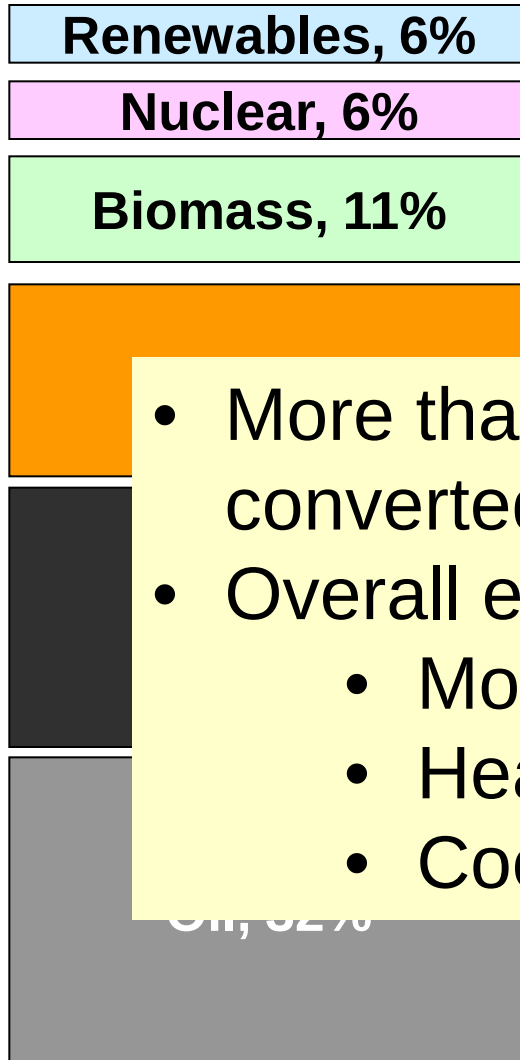
LLNL

Total 31.8 Quad
Population: 161M

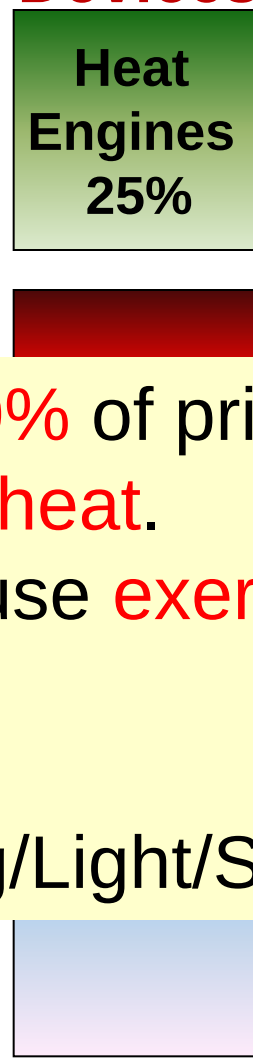
Total energy consumption = 31.8×10^{12} Btu

World Energy Use in 2005 (15TW)

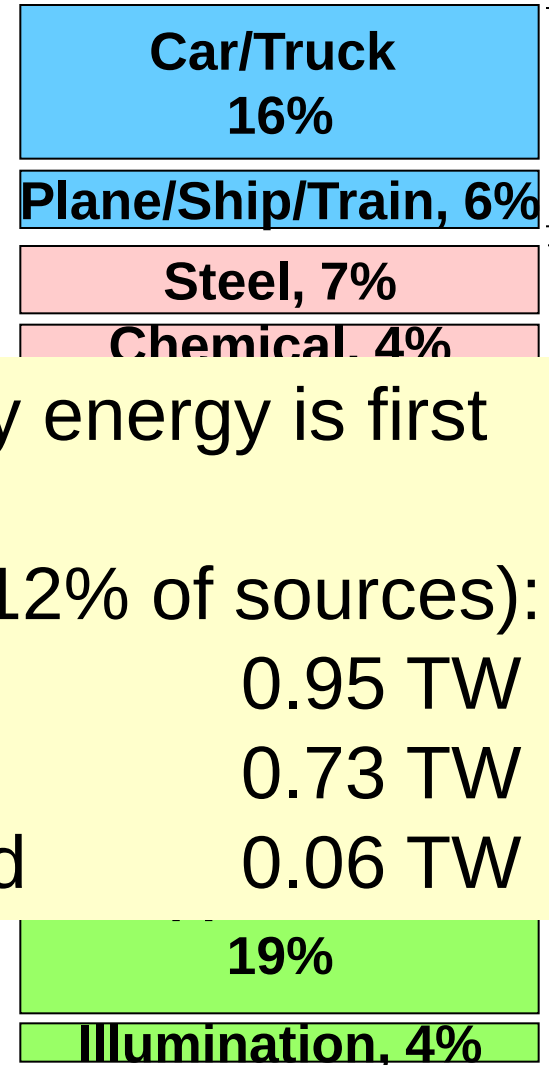
Energy Sources



Conversion Devices



Passive Systems



Vehicle
22%

Industry
3%

Building
5%

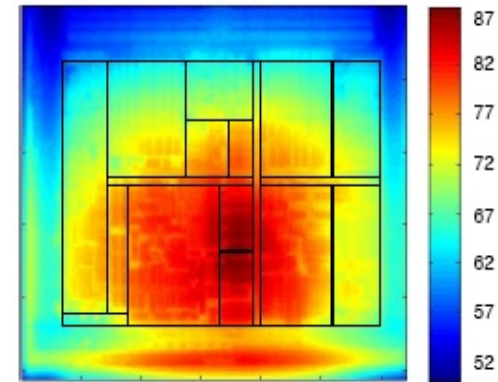
- More than **90%** of primary energy is first converted to **heat**.
- Overall end-use **exergy** (12% of sources):
 - Motion 0.95 TW
 - Heat 0.73 TW
 - Cooling/Light/Sound 0.06 TW

19%

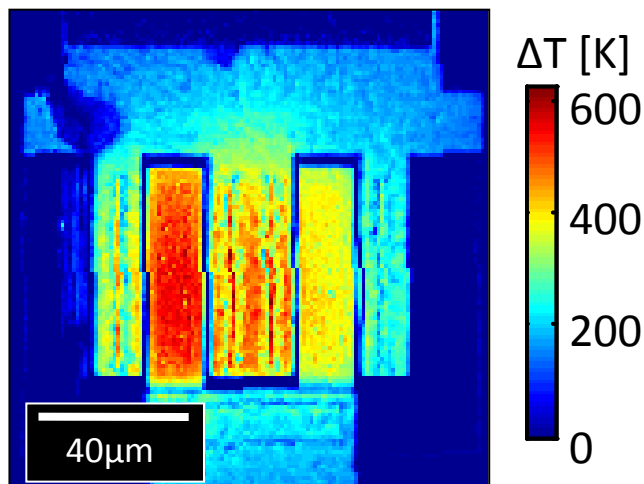
Illumination, 4%

Localized heating in microelectronics

- Leakage power exponential increase with temperature
 - Potential thermal runaway
- Lifetime exponential decrease with temperature
 - ($\Delta T = 15^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$ lifetime)

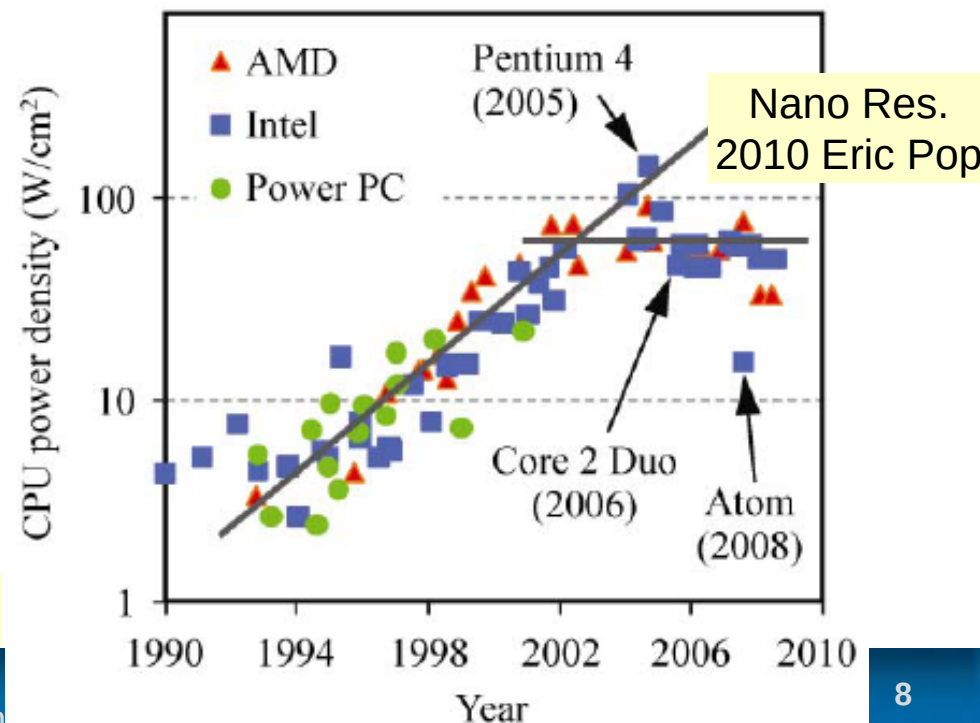


<http://masc.cse.ucsc.edu>



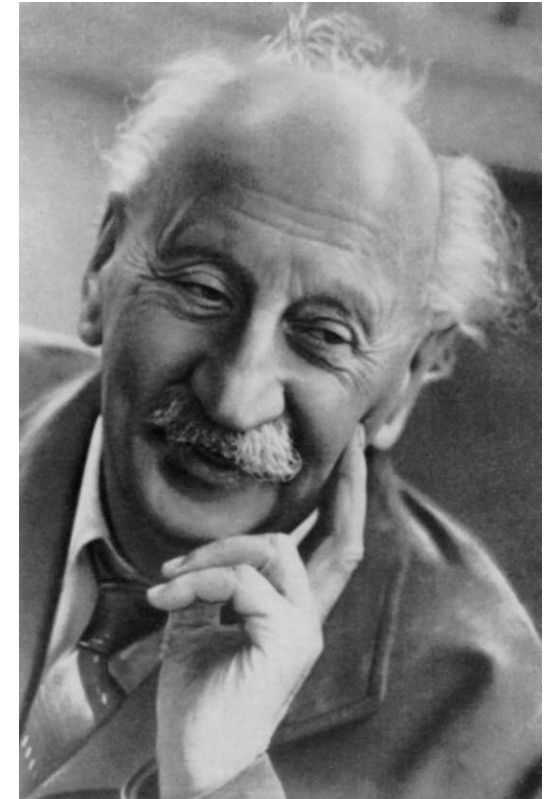
SCR, $I = 1.22\text{A}$, $170\mu\text{s}$

K. Maize, V. Vashchenko et al, *IRPS*, 2011.



Early Thermoelectricity

- First practical devices USSR during WWII
 - Tens of thousands built, to power radios from any available heat source.
- In the 1950s-60s many in the US & USSR felt semiconductor thermoelectrics could replace mechanical engines, much as semiconductor electronics were replacing vacuum tube technology.
 - Hint: it didn't happen!



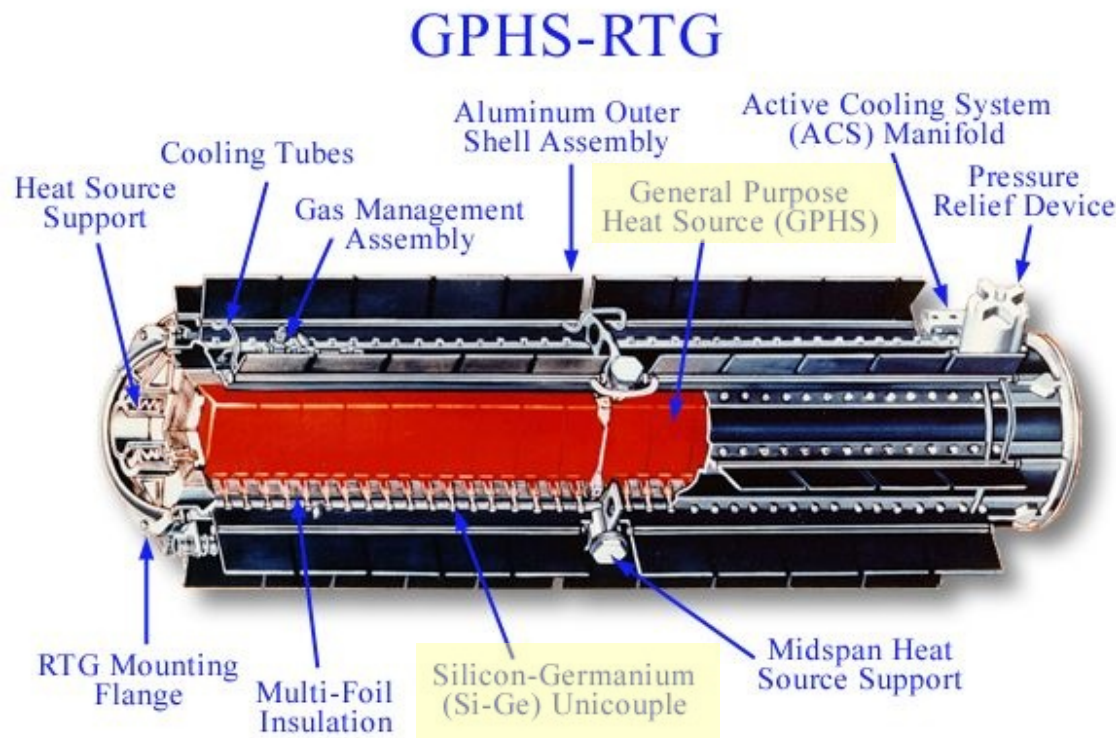
Abram F. Ioffe 1880-1960

Ioffe, A. F. (1957). Semiconductor Thermoelements and Thermoelectric Cooling. London, Infosearch Limited.

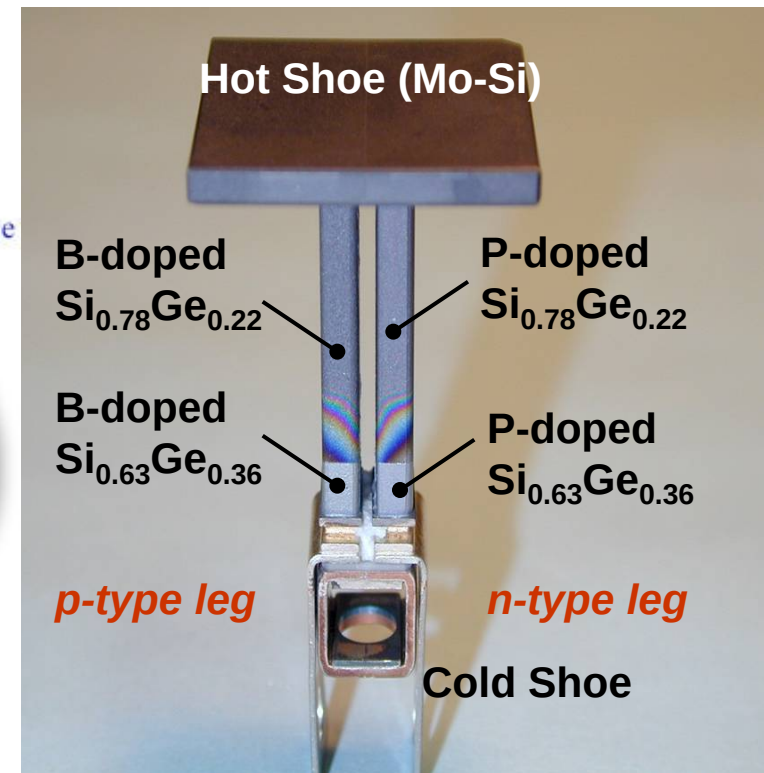
Cronin Vining, ZT Services

Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators (Voyager, Galileo, Cassini, ...)

- 55 kg, 300 W_e, 'only' 7 % conversion efficiency
- But > 1,000,000,000,000 device hours without a single failure

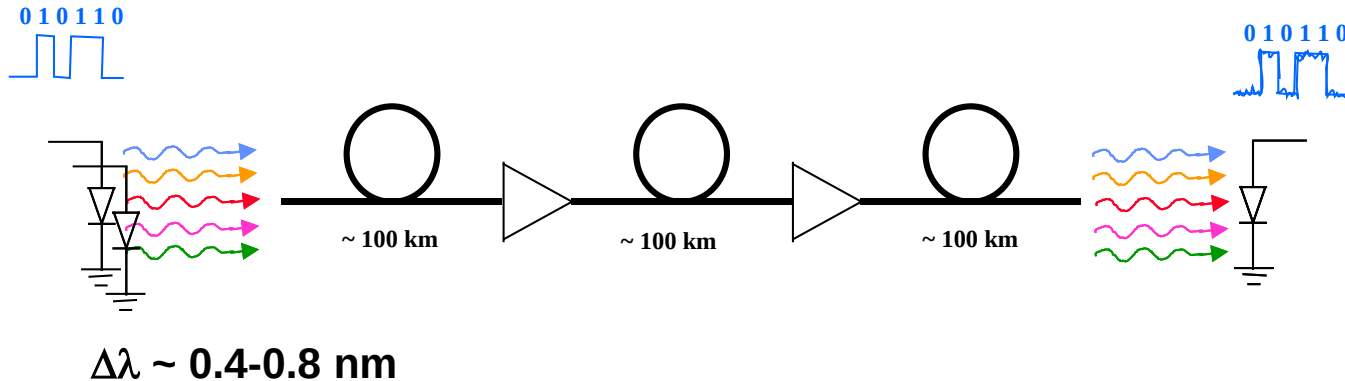


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SiGe unicouple

Wavelength Division Multiplexing



- Optoelectronic devices generate kW/cm² and they need temperature stabilization.

Typical DFB Laser:

$$\Delta\lambda/\Delta T = \underline{0.1 \text{ nm/}^\circ\text{C}}$$



TEs for Telecom Cooling

- Melcor, Marlow and many other TE manufacturers provide coolers specifically designed for Telecom laser-cooling applications



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Thermoelectrically-Cooled/Heated Car Seat

MTM SEAT TECHNOLOGY™
MICRO-THERMAL MODULE

AMERIGON
Advanced Automotive Thermal Solutions

GenTherm

Lon Bell
BSST

HEAT EXCHANGER

PELTIER
CIRCUIT

COOLED OR
HEATED AIR
EXITS TO SEAT
CUSHION

WASTE AIR
IS EXITS SEAT

AIR DISTRIBUTION DETAIL

PERFORATED LEATHER

DISTRIBUTION LAYER

SCRIM MATERIAL

CHANNEL MOLDED
IN FOAM

ECU-ELECTRONIC
CONTROL MODULE

CONTROL
SWITCH

Summary

- Impact in energy systems
 - Waste heat recovery
 - Topping cycle applications
- Thermal management in electronics and optoelectronics
 - Microrefrigeration
- Characterization of electrical and thermoelectric transport in nanocomposites