

When generation. in  
the determination of  
the thermoelectric



When we are discussing the thermoelectric generator, we need to take into account the application of the Seebeck effect to the electrical generation. In the determination of the thermoelectric performance, we only consider the heat transfer that occurs between the two branches, excluding the heat transfer by radiation. The efficiency of the thermoelectric generator is given by the ratio between electrical energy provided to the load and the total heat flow from the hot junction [16].

The equation can be written as: (5) The performance of the thermoelectric material, the p-type and n-type semiconductor, can be expressed by a dimensionless figure of merit or ZT, with the equation: (6)

Where  $\alpha$  is the Seebeck coefficient of the material,  $\rho$  is the electrical resistivity of the material,  $\kappa$  is the thermal conductivity of the material, and  $T$  is the working temperature. We call the value of  $\alpha^2/\rho\kappa$  as the power factor.

The relation between efficiency and the figure of merit can be written by the following equation: (7) When we are discussing about power generation that has thermal process in the system, the maximum efficiency will have the value of Carnot cycle, which is equal to the first part of the equation.

The second part of the equation shows the relation between efficiency and ZT, where the higher ZT leads the efficiency closer towards the efficiency of the Carnot cycle [3]. In the determination of the total efficiency, it is also important to include geometric parameters such as length and area which is excluded from the equation [3, 16-19]. From the equation of the ZT above, we can see that it is related to several parameters. It is important in the research of thermoelectric to find the suitable material because some of the parameters mentioned before has an inverse relationship with the other,

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when one parameter goes up, the other goes down. In the figure below we can see the relation of those parameters with the carrier concentration of the materials: