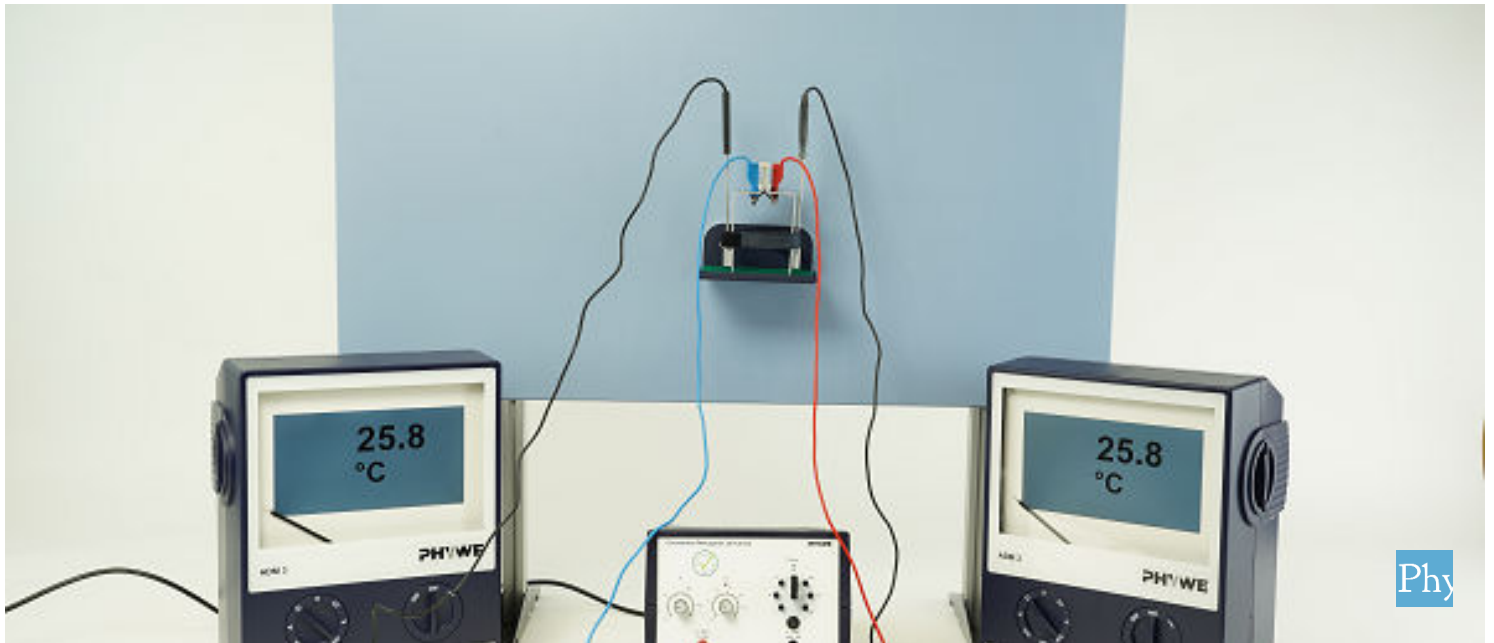


# The Peltier effect with ADM3



Physics

Energy

Energy forms, conversion &amp; conservation



Difficulty level

medium



Group size

1



Preparation time

10 minutes



Execution time

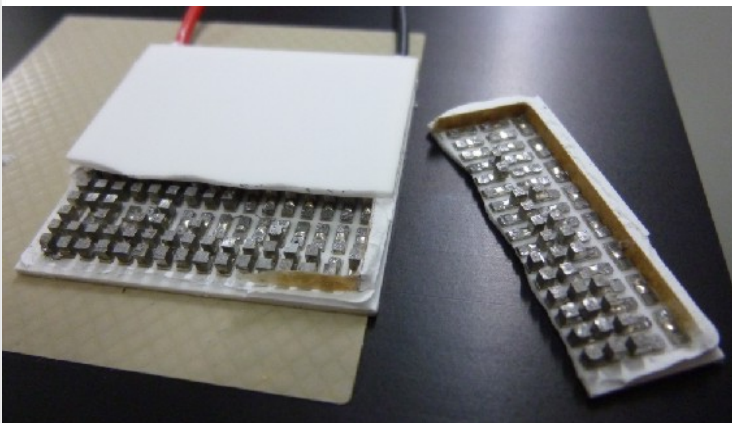
20 minutes



## General information

## Application

### Broken Peltier element



*Source photo: wikipedia*

### Peltier effect: refrigerating machine

Peltier elements are used in many areas for cooling, e.g. in cool boxes or for electronic devices.

They are always useful when normal cooling units take up too much space or are not profitable for small cooling capacities.

## Other information (1/2)

**PHYWE**  
excellence in science

### Previous



A Peltier element and a thermogenerator are the same in structure, but they are used for different purposes. The Peltier element consists of a block with many thermocouples that are electrically connected in series and thermally connected in parallel so that their thermoelectric voltages add up.

### Principle



If one side of a thermocouple is colder than the other, an electrical voltage is generated. If a voltage is applied to the other side, a current flows through the element and a temperature difference occurs: one side becomes colder, the other warmer. This effect is called the Peltier effect.

## Other information (2/2)

**PHYWE**  
excellence in science

### Learning



In the experiment, the Peltier effect is to be illustrated and understood. In addition, an understanding of polarization is to be gained.

### Tasks



The thermogenerator is to record the heating and cooling with normal polarity as well as reverse polarity with the two temperature sensors.

## Safety instructions

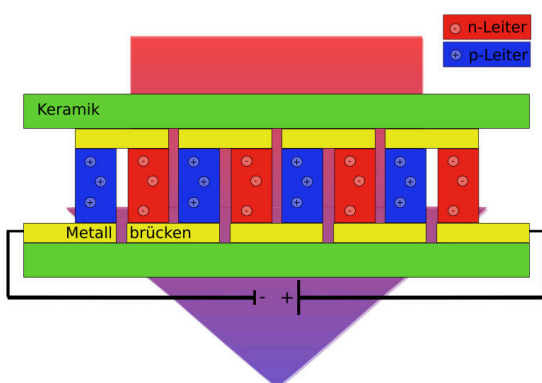
**PHYWE**  
excellence in science

The general instructions for safe experimentation in science lessons apply to this experiment.

For H- and P-phrases please refer to the safety data sheet of the respective chemical.

## Theory

**PHYWE**  
excellence in science



Source: wikipedia

The basis for the Peltier effect is the contact of two semiconductors which have a different energy level (either p- or n-conducting) of the conduction bands.

If a current is passed through two successive contact points of these materials, thermal energy must be absorbed at one of the contact points in order for the electron to reach the energetically higher conduction band of the neighbouring semiconductor material, resulting in cooling.

At the other contact point, the electron falls from a higher to a lower energy level, so that energy is released here in the form of heat.

## Equipment

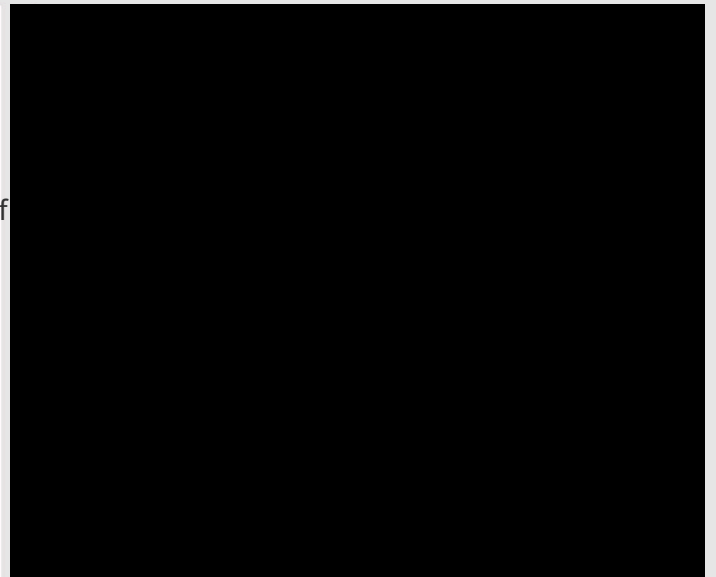
Position	Material	Item No.	Quantity
1	PHYWE Demo Physics board with stand	02150-00	1
2	PHYWE Demo Multimeter ADM 3: current, voltage, resistance, temperature	13840-00	2
3	PHYWE Power supply, universal DC: 0...18 V, 0...5 A / AC: 2/4/6/8/10/12/15 V, 5 A	13504-93	1
4	Thermogenerator, Peltier element	04374-00	1
5	Heat insulating sheet, felt, 100 mm x 135 mm	04375-00	1
6	Apparatus carrier w. fix. magnet	45525-00	1
7	Beaker, Borosilicate, low-form, 400 ml	46055-00	2
8	Immersion probe NiCr-Ni, steel, -50...400 °C	13615-03	2
9	Connecting cord, 32 A, 750 mm, red	07362-01	1
10	Connecting cord, 32 A, 750 mm, blue	07362-04	1



# Structure and implementation

## Set-up

- Set up the circuit according to the illustration.
- Place the thermal insulation plate on the equipment support and place the thermogenerator on it.
- The thermogenerator is connected to the DC output of the power supply unit.
- Insert the two temperature sensors into the holes provided in the thermogenerator. T1 should be the temperature of the leg with the blue socket.



## Procedure (1/2)

**PHYWE**  
excellence in science

Time [min] Temperature Temperature

Blue Red

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

### Normal polarity

- Set a voltage of 2 V- on the scale of the power supply unit.
- Turn on the power supply and record the heating and cooling readings every minute.
- Stop measurement after 4 minutes and switch off the power supply.
- To cool the thermogenerator, fill the two 400 ml beakers with cold water, immerse both sides.
- Wait for temperature equalization.

## Procedure (2/2)

**PHYWE**  
excellence in science

Time [min] Temperature Temperature

Blue Red

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

### Reverse polarity

- Dry the thermogenerator.
- Reverse the polarity of the voltage at the thermogenerator.
- Switch on the power supply unit and repeat the measurement accordingly.

## Evaluation (1/2)



Drag the words into the correct boxes!

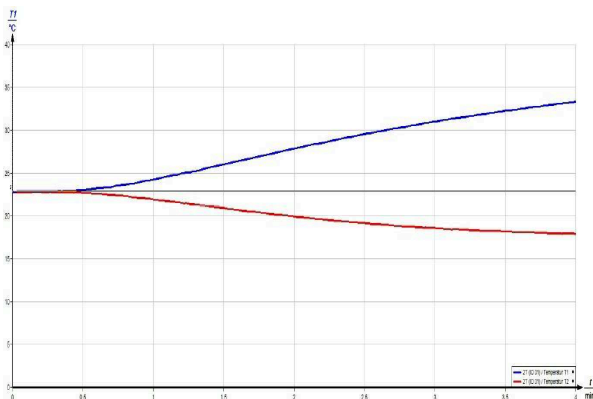
The  is greater than the  in both cases. This is essentially because the  applied causes the whole thermogenerator to heat up. When a  is applied to the thermogenerator, one side cools and the other heats. It is always the  pole that cools.

- heating    cooling    positive    energy    voltage

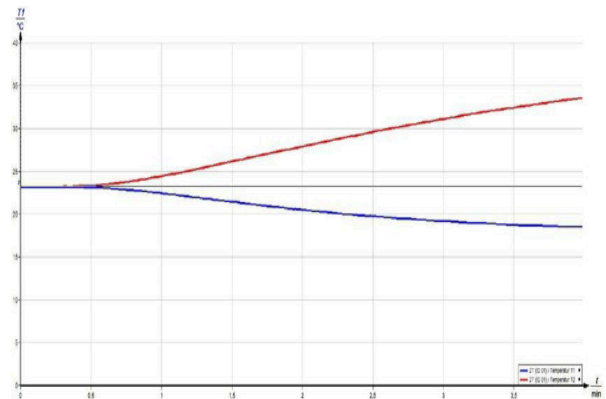
Check

## Evaluation (2/2)

Example measurement for normal polarity with horizontal line at the height of the output temperature



Example measurement for reversed polarity with horizontal line at the height of the output temperature





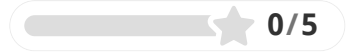
Slide

Score/Total

Slide 12: Evaluation

0/5

Total score



Show solutions



Repeat



Export text