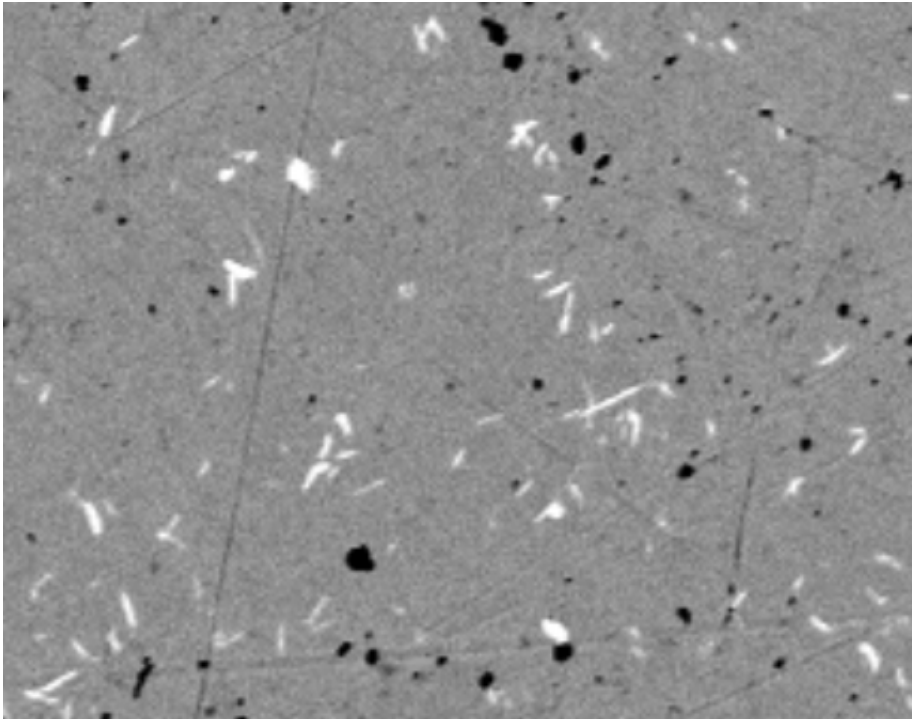


'Reverse engineering' materials for more efficient heating and cooling

October 28 2014



The multi-phase thermoelectric $\text{Cu}(1.97)\text{Ag}(0.03)\text{Se}$ consists of a main crystal structure of $\text{Cu}(2)\text{Se}$ and an impurity phase with the crystal structure of CuAgSe . In this scanning electron microscope image the impurity phase shows up as light spots. The dark spots are voids in the crystal structure. Credit: Tristan Day/Caltech

If you've ever gone for a spin in a luxury car and felt your back being warmed or cooled by a seat-based climate control system, then you've likely experienced the benefits of a class of materials called

thermoelectrics. Thermoelectric materials convert heat into electricity, and vice versa, and they have many advantages over more traditional heating and cooling systems.

Recently, researchers have observed that the performance of some thermoelectric materials can be improved by combining different solid phases—more than one material intermixed like the clumps of fat and meat in a slice of salami. The observations offer the tantalizing prospect of significantly boosting [thermoelectrics' energy efficiency](#), but scientists still lack the tools to fully understand how the bulk [properties](#) arise out of combinations of solid phases.

Now a research team based at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) has developed a new way to analyze the [electrical properties](#) of thermoelectrics that have two or more solid phases. The new technique could help researchers better understand multi-phase thermoelectric properties – and offer pointers on how to design new materials to get the best properties.

The team describes their new technique in a paper published in the journal *Applied Physics Letters*.

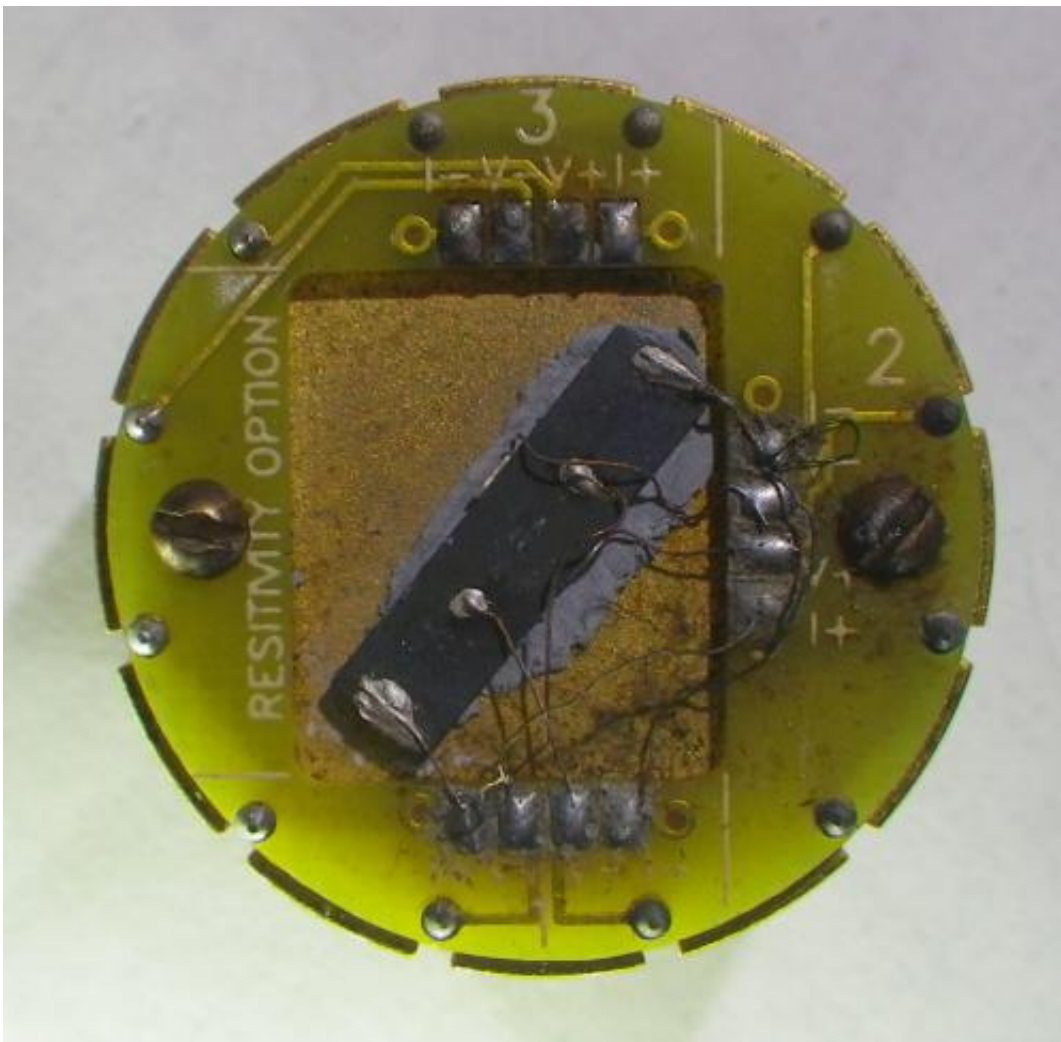
An Old Theory Does a 180

Because it's sometimes difficult to separately manufacture the pure components that make up multi-phase materials, researchers can't always measure the pure phase properties directly. The Caltech team overcame this challenge by developing a way to calculate the electrical properties of individual phases while only experimenting directly with the composite.

"It's like you've made chocolate chip cookies, and you want to know what the chocolate chips and the batter taste like by themselves, but you

can't, because every bite you take has both chocolate chips and batter," said Jeff Snyder, a researcher at Caltech who specializes in thermoelectric materials and devices.

To separate the "chips" and "batter" without un-baking the cookie, Snyder and his colleagues turned to a decades old theory, called effective medium theory, and they gave it a new twist.



Researchers at Caltech devised a way to calculate the electrical properties of individual components of a composite material by testing the material's response in a range of magnetic fields. This image shows the material wired in a sample holder designed to measure its electrical properties. Credit: Tristan Day/Caltech

"Effective medium theory is pretty old," said Tristan Day, a graduate student in Snyder's Caltech laboratory and first author on the APL paper. The theory is traditionally used to predict the properties of a bulk composite based on the properties of the individual phases. "What's new about what we did is we took a composite, and then backed-out the properties of each constituent phase," said Day.

The key to making the reversal work lies in the different way that each part of a composite [thermoelectric material](#) responds to a magnetic field. By measuring certain electrical properties over a range of different magnetic field strengths, the researchers were able to tease apart the influence of the two different phases.

The team tested their method on the widely studied thermoelectric $\text{Cu}_{1.97}\text{Ag}_{0.03}\text{Se}$, which consists of a main crystal structure of Cu_2Se and an impurity phase with the crystal structure of CuAgSe .

Temperature Control of the Future?

Thermoelectric materials are currently used in many niche applications, including air-conditioned car seats, wine coolers, and medical refrigerators used to store temperature-sensitive medicines.

"The definite benefits of using thermoelectrics are that there are no moving parts in the cooling mechanism, and you don't have to have the same temperature fluctuations typical of a compressor-based refrigerator that turns on every half hour, rattles a bit and then turns off," said Snyder.

One of the drawbacks of the thermoelectric cooling systems, however, is their energy consumption.

If used in the same manner as a compressor-based cooling system, most commercial thermoelectrics would require approximately 3 times more energy to deliver the same cooling power. Theoretical analysis suggests the energy efficiency of thermoelectrics could be significantly improved if the right material combinations and structures were found, and this is one area where Snyder and his colleagues' new calculation methods may help.

Many of the performance benefits of multi-phase thermoelectrics may come from quantum effects generated by micro- and nano-scale structures. The Caltech researchers' calculations make classical assumptions, but Snyder notes that discrepancies between the calculations and observed properties could confirm nanoscale effects.

Snyder also points out that while thermoelectrics may be less energy efficient than compressors, their small size and versatility mean they could be used in smarter ways to cut energy consumption. For example, thermoelectric-based heaters or coolers could be placed in strategic areas around a car, such as the seat and steering wheel. The thermoelectric systems would create the feeling of warmth or coolness for the driver without consuming the energy to change the temperature of the entire cabin.

"I don't know about you, but when I'm uncomfortable in a car it's because I'm sitting on a hot seat and my backside is hot," said Snyder. "In principle, 100 watts of cooling on a car seat could replace 1000 watts in the cabin."

Ultimately, the team would like to use their new knowledge of thermoelectrics to custom design 'smart' materials with the right properties for any particular application.

"We have a lot of fun because we think of ourselves as material

engineers with the periodic table and microstructures as our playgrounds," Snyder said.

More information: "Determining conductivity and mobility values of individual components in multiphase composite $\text{Cu}_{1.97}\text{Ag}_{0.03}\text{Se}$," by Tristan W. Day, Wolfgang G. Zeier, David R. Brown, Brent C. Melot, and G. Jeffrey Snyder, *Applied Physics Letters*, October 28, 2014. [DOI: 10.1063/1.4897435](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4897435)

Provided by American Institute of Physics

Citation: 'Reverse engineering' materials for more efficient heating and cooling (2014, October 28) retrieved 20 March 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2014-10-reverse-materials-efficient-cooling.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--