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Sheet 07

Discussion: Thursday 27.06.2024

Exercise 1 Onsager relations and thermoelectric phenomena

In this exercise, we consider the Seebeck and Peltier effect to verify the Onsager relation.

- Seebeck effect:

1. Describe the Seebeck effect and the experimental setup to measure it.
2. Start from the (one-dimensional) expression for the density current j_n in terms of the Onsager coefficients as derived in the lecture,

$$j_n = -\frac{1}{T^2} L_{nq} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} T + \frac{1}{T} L_{nn} E \quad (1)$$

with the electric field E and the temperature T . For an ideal voltmeter, $\mathbf{j}_{el} = -e\mathbf{j}_n = 0$. Using the approximation $\int T E dx \approx T \int E dx = -T \Delta\phi$, derive

$$\Delta\phi = -\frac{L_{nq}}{T L_{nn}} \Delta T \quad (2)$$

Use this to derive an expression for L_{nq} in terms of the thermoelectric power $\epsilon = -(\Delta\phi/\Delta T)$.

3. Using the values from Tab. 1, calculate $L_{nq}(L_{nn})$.

- Peltier effect:

1. Describe the Peltier effect and the experimental setup to measure it.
2. Again, start from the expressions for the density current \mathbf{j}_n and the heat current \mathbf{j}'_q in terms of the Onsager coefficients derived in the lecture, Eq. (1) and

$$\mathbf{j}'_q = -\frac{1}{T^2} L_{qq} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} T + \frac{1}{T} L_{qn} E, \quad (3)$$

Thermocouple	Temperature T in Celsius	Π/T in μVK^{-1}	ϵ in μVK^{-1}	L_{qn}/L_{nq}
Cu-Al	15.8	2.4	3.1	
Cu-Fe	0	-10.16	-10.15	
Fe-Hg	18.4	16.72	16.66	

Tabelle 1: Experimental data from Miller et al., Chem. Rev. 60 (1960)

with the electric field E and the temperature T . For the Peltier effect, we consider $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}T = 0$. Derive

$$L_{qn} = L_{nn} \frac{j'_q}{j_n} \quad (4)$$

with the Peltier heat $\Pi = \frac{j'_q}{j_n}$. Use this to derive an expression for L_{qn} in terms of the Peltier heat.

3. Using the values from Tab. 1, calculate $L_{qn}(L_{nn})$.
- Check the Onsager relation L_{qn}/L_{nq} .
 - Assuming $L_{qn}/L_{nq} = 1$, derive the relation between the thermoelectric power and the Peltier heat.