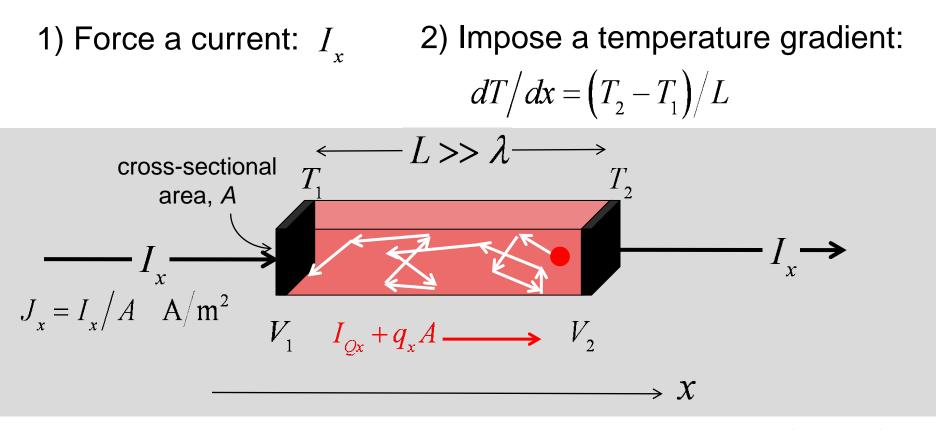
Thermoelectricity: From Atoms to Systems

Week 2: Thermoelectric Transport Parameters Lecture 2.0: Short Introduction

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3) Measure the voltage, $V_2 - V_1$ or electric field: $\mathcal{E}_x = (V_2 - V_1)/L$ 4) Measure the heat current (electronic plus lattice): $I_{Ox} + q_x A$

coupled charge and heat currents

electrical current:

$$\mathcal{E}_x = \rho J_x + S \frac{dT}{dx}$$

heat current (electronic):

$$J_{Qx} = \pi J_x - \kappa_e \frac{dT}{dx}$$

heat current (lattice):

$$q_x = -\kappa_L \left(\frac{dT}{dx}\right)$$

transport coefficients (3D)

- ρ resistivity Ω -m
- S Seebeck coefficient V/K
- π Peltier coefficient V
- κ_e electronic thermal conductivity W/m-K
- κ_L lattice thermal conductivity W/m-K

electrical current:

$$\mathcal{E}_{x} = (1/\sigma) J_{x} + S \frac{dT}{dx}$$

heat current (electronic):

$$J_{Qx} = \pi J_x - \kappa_e \frac{dT}{dx}$$

heat current (lattice):

$$q_x = -\kappa_L \left(\frac{dT}{dx}\right)$$

Temperature differences produce voltage differences.

Current flow produces temperature differences.



coupled charge and heat currents

electrical current:

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More generally: $\mathcal{E}_x \to \frac{1}{q} \frac{dF_n}{dx}$

F_n: quasi-Fermi level (electrochemical potential)



$$\sigma = q^{2} \int \left(-\frac{\partial f_{0}}{\partial E} \right) \Sigma(E) dE \qquad \Sigma(E) = \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_{\vec{k}} \upsilon_{x} (\vec{k})^{2} \tau(\vec{k}) \delta(E - E(\vec{k}))$$

"transport distribution function"

$$S = -\frac{q}{T\sigma} \int (E - E_{F}) \left(-\frac{\partial f_{0}}{\partial E} \right) \Sigma(E) dE$$

$$\pi = TS$$

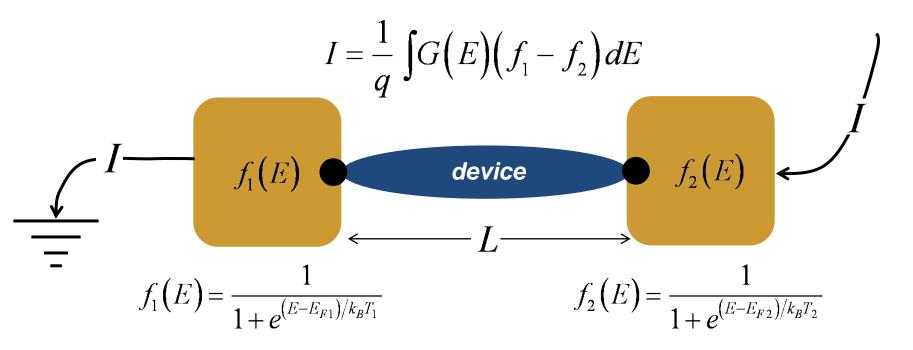
$$\kappa_{0} = \frac{1}{T} \int (E - E_{F})^{2} \left(-\frac{\partial f_{0}}{\partial E} \right) \Sigma(E) dE$$

$$\kappa_{e} = \kappa_{0} - T\sigma S^{2}$$

G.D. Mahan and J.O. Sofo, "The Best Thermoelectric," *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.*, **93**, pp. 7436-7439, 1996.



Landauer-Boltzmann expression for current



$$I = \frac{2q}{h} \int \mathcal{T}(E) M(E) (f_1 - f_2) dE$$

transmission, modes (channels), differences in Fermi-levels



$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= q^2 \int \left(-\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial E} \right) \Sigma(E) dE \\ \Sigma(E) &= \frac{1}{\Omega} \sum_{\vec{k}} \upsilon_x(\vec{k})^2 \tau(\vec{k}) \delta(E - E(\vec{k})) \\ S &= \frac{q}{T\sigma} \int (E - E_F) \left(-\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial E} \right) \Sigma(E) dE \\ \pi &= TS \\ \kappa_0 &= \frac{1}{T} \int (E - E_F)^2 \left(-\frac{\partial f_0}{\partial E} \right) \Sigma(E) dE \\ \kappa_e &= \kappa_0 - T\sigma S^2 \end{aligned}$$
 "transport distribution function"
$$\Sigma(E) &= \frac{2}{h} \left(M(E) / A \right) \lambda(E) \\ \text{G.D. Mahan and J.O. Sofo, "The Best Thermoelectric," Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., 93, pp. 7436-7439, 1996. \end{aligned}$$



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electrical current:

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heat current (electronic):

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heat current (lattice):

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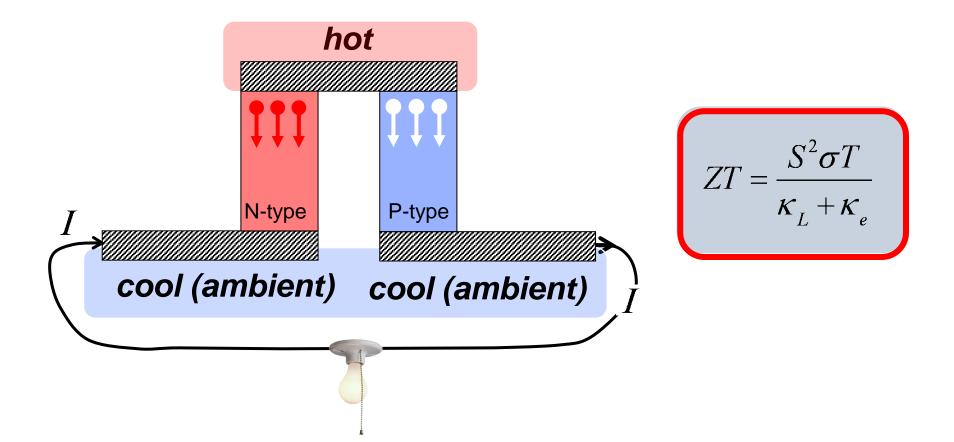
$$\sigma = \frac{2q^2}{h} \left\langle M_{el} / A \right\rangle \left\langle \left\langle \lambda_{el} \right\rangle \right\rangle$$

 $S = \pi/T$ Kelvin relation

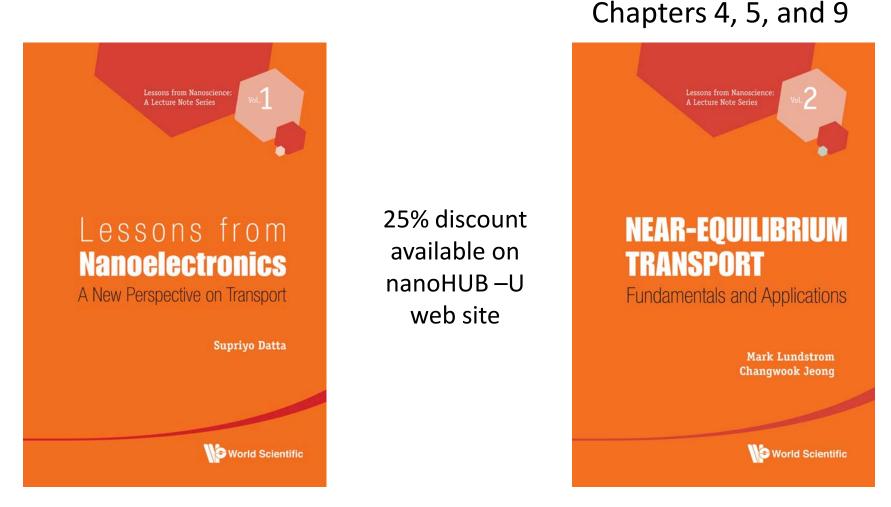
$$\pi = -\frac{1}{q} \left(E_J - E_F \right)$$
$$\kappa_e = T \left(\frac{k_B}{q} \right)^2 \mathcal{L}\sigma$$

$$\kappa_{L} = \frac{\pi^{2} k_{B}^{2} T}{3h} \left\langle M_{ph} / A \right\rangle \left\langle \left\langle \lambda_{ph} \right\rangle \right\rangle$$

devices and the thermoelectric figure of merit







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Lundstrom nanoHUB-U Fall 2013

- 1) The Landauer-Boltzmann Approach
- 2) The Thermoelectric Transport Coefficients
- 3) Devices, FOM, and Material Trade-offs
- 4) Novel Materials and Structures
- 5) Lattice Thermal Conductivity
- 6) The Boltzmann Transport Equation
- 7) First-principles thermoelectrics (Dr. Jesse Maassen)

