

Tellurium-Free Thermoelectric Modules by Interface Engineering

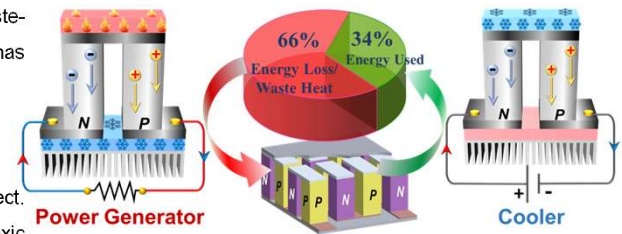
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State of the art

Worldwide more than 60% of the generated primary energy is lost as waste heat. (Waste-)heat to electricity thermoelectric (TE) energy conversion, based on Seebeck effect, has several advantages in relation to traditional heat recovery technologies i.e.

- No moving parts
- Maintenance free
- Noiseless
- Compact
- Lighter and less bulky than ORC machines or steam turbines

Moreover, TE modules can also be used for cooling down by using the Peltier effect. However, commercial Bi_2Te_3 modules display low efficiency ($< 4\%$), contain scarce and toxic elements (i.e. Tellurium), are expensive, and they are hand-made mainly in China or Russia.



Impact and potential benefits

THERMOS develops modules by material interface engineering and module encapsulation using innovative powder-Atomic Layer Deposition (pALD)

- usage of sustainable materials (non-toxic elements, low costs, large natural abundance)
- outperform and replace conventional Bi_2Te_3 modules
- enable new market opportunities
- foundations for patent application and production of a new generation of TE modules in Europe
- reach TRL 6
- support the partner SME Company TEGnology to enhance their portfolio of TE modules

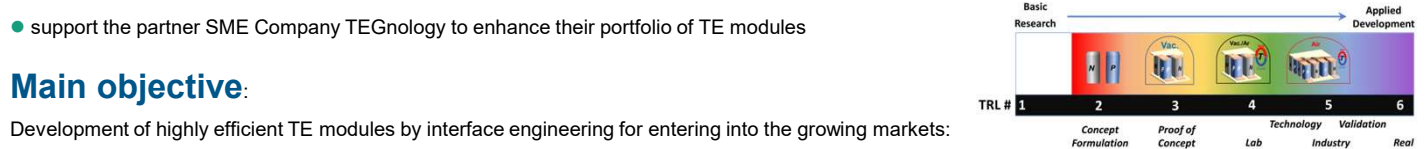
Main objective:

Development of highly efficient TE modules by interface engineering for entering into the growing markets:

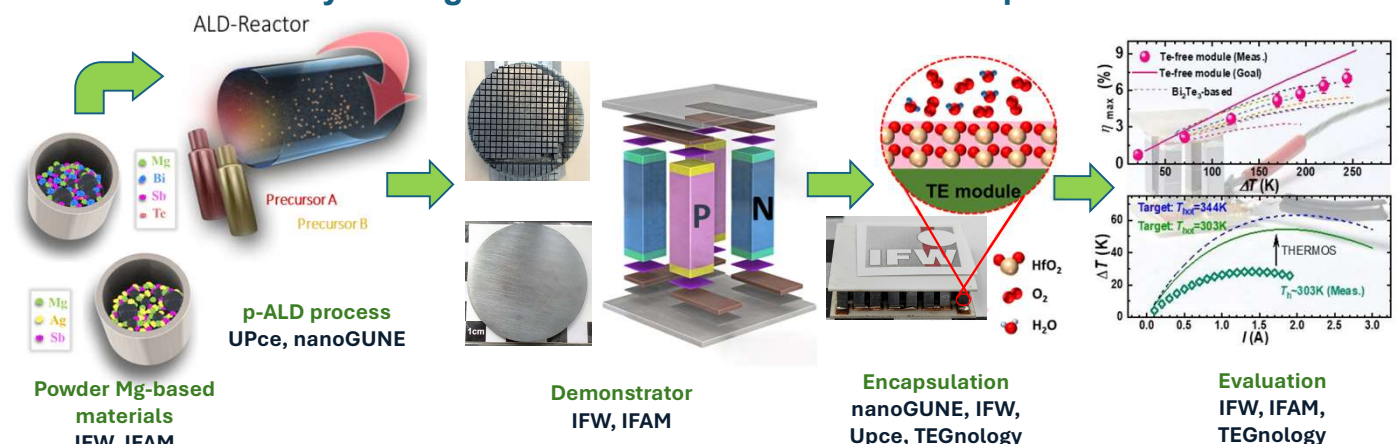
- On-spot cooling
- Telecommunication
- Biomedical
- High-temperature sensors
- Internet of Things
- Waste heat recycling

Specific objectives

1. Conversion efficiency of $> 8.5\%$
2. Cooling effect of $> 60^\circ\text{C}$ in TE cooling.
3. Enhancing the reliability via ALD encapsulation. Minimum 5000 heating-cooling cycles.
4. Scaling up material synthesis (g to kg-scale), increase the number of n-p pairs in TE modules ($n>16$), production of series of TE modules ($m=50$).
5. Testing the TE modules in specific applications and environments (by an industrial partner) and evaluating the whole life cycle.



key findings and contribution of consortium partners



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