

Figure 2: Figure-of-Merit dependence on the relative ratio of the confused pellets.

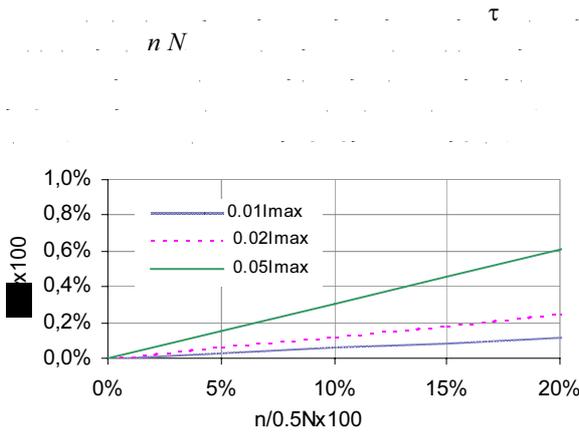


Figure 3: Time constant dependence on the relative number of confused pellets at different current values

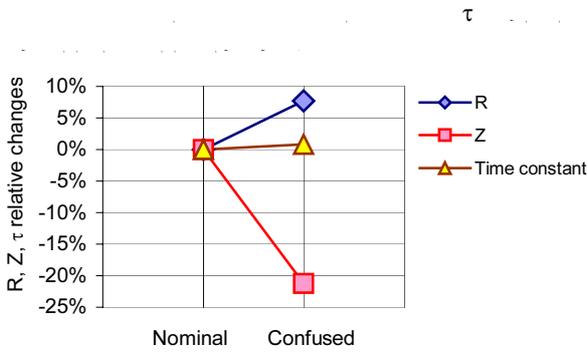


Figure 4: Experimental data on average relative changes of R, Z, τ for TECs with confused pellets polarity (Lot 1)

Table 1. Measured Z, R, τ relative changes (Lot 1)

$\delta R/R$	$\delta Z/Z$	$\delta \tau/\tau$
%	%	%

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%

Table 2. Experiment and theory comparison (Lot 2)

$n/N \times 100$	$\delta Z/Z_{exp}$	$\delta Z/Z_{calc}$
%	%	%
%	%	%
%	%	%

Thermal and Electric Contact of Pellet Wall and Solder Meniscus

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Table 3. Solder and TE material properties comparison

Material	Electrical Conductivity, $\text{Ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$	Thermal Conductivity, $\text{W/m} \cdot \text{K}$
	3	
	4	

Pellet wall

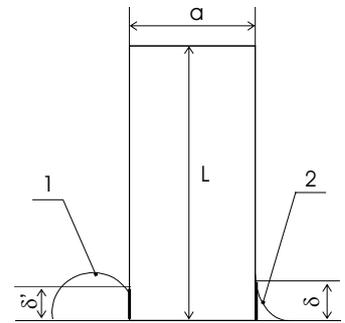


Figure 5: Non-wetting (1) and wetting (2) solder menisci rough model

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$$Z, \tau = \frac{Z_{nom}, \tau_{nom}}{1 + \frac{4\delta'^2}{a(L - \delta')}} , R = const \quad ()$$

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$$R, \tau = \frac{R_{nom}, \tau_{nom}}{1 + \frac{4\delta^2}{a(L - \delta)}} , Z = const \quad ()$$

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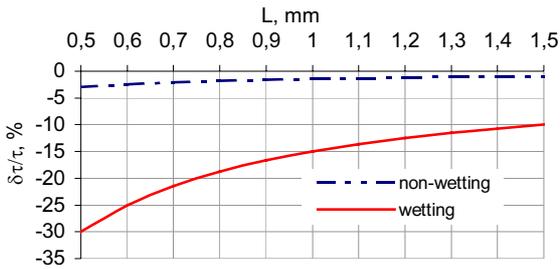


Figure 6: Time constant change vs pellet height at non-wetting ($\delta' = 0.045\text{mm}$) and wetting ($\delta = 0.15\text{mm}$); $a=0.6\text{mm}$.

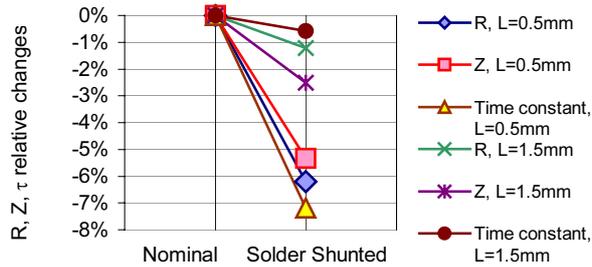


Figure 7: Experimental data on average relative changes of R, Z, τ for TECs with pellets walls solder-wetted

Table 4. Numerical data and theoretical results (Fig. 7).

L, mm	a, mm	Experiment			Theory X:Z,R, τ
		$\delta R/R$	$\delta Z/Z$	$\delta \tau/\tau$	$\delta X/X, \delta=0.08\text{mm}$
		%	%	%	%
		%	%	%	%

$$\tau = \frac{\tau_{nom}}{\left(1 + \frac{n}{N}\right)} \quad (1)$$

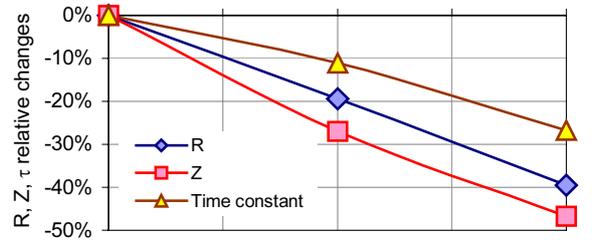


Figure 8: Experimental data on average relative changes of R, Z, τ for TECs with short-circuited pellets

Table 5. Experimental / calculated data for Fig. 8 case.

n/N	Experiment			Theory		
	$\delta R/R$	$\delta Z/Z$	$\delta \tau/\tau$	$\delta R/R$	$\delta Z/Z$	$\delta \tau/\tau$
%	%	%	%	%	%	%
%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Two-stage TEC: Confused Stage Polarity

TEC Pellets Short Circuit

$$R, Z = \left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right) R_{nom}, Z_{nom} \quad (2)$$

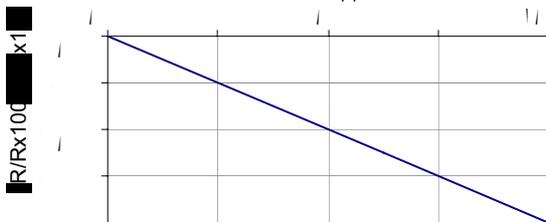


Figure 8: Calculated R and Z behavior for TECs with n short circuit pellets

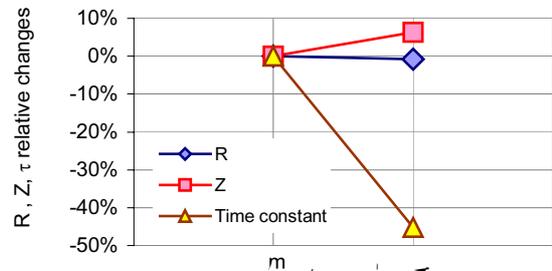


Figure 9: Experimental data on average relative changes of R, Z, τ for 2-tage TECs correct and inverted

Material Degradation

The process of material degradation involves the gradual deterioration of a material's properties over time due to various environmental factors. This can include chemical reactions, physical wear, and biological growth. The rate and extent of degradation depend on the material's composition, the environment it is exposed to, and the duration of exposure. Common examples of material degradation include rusting of metals, the weathering of concrete, and the decay of organic materials.
