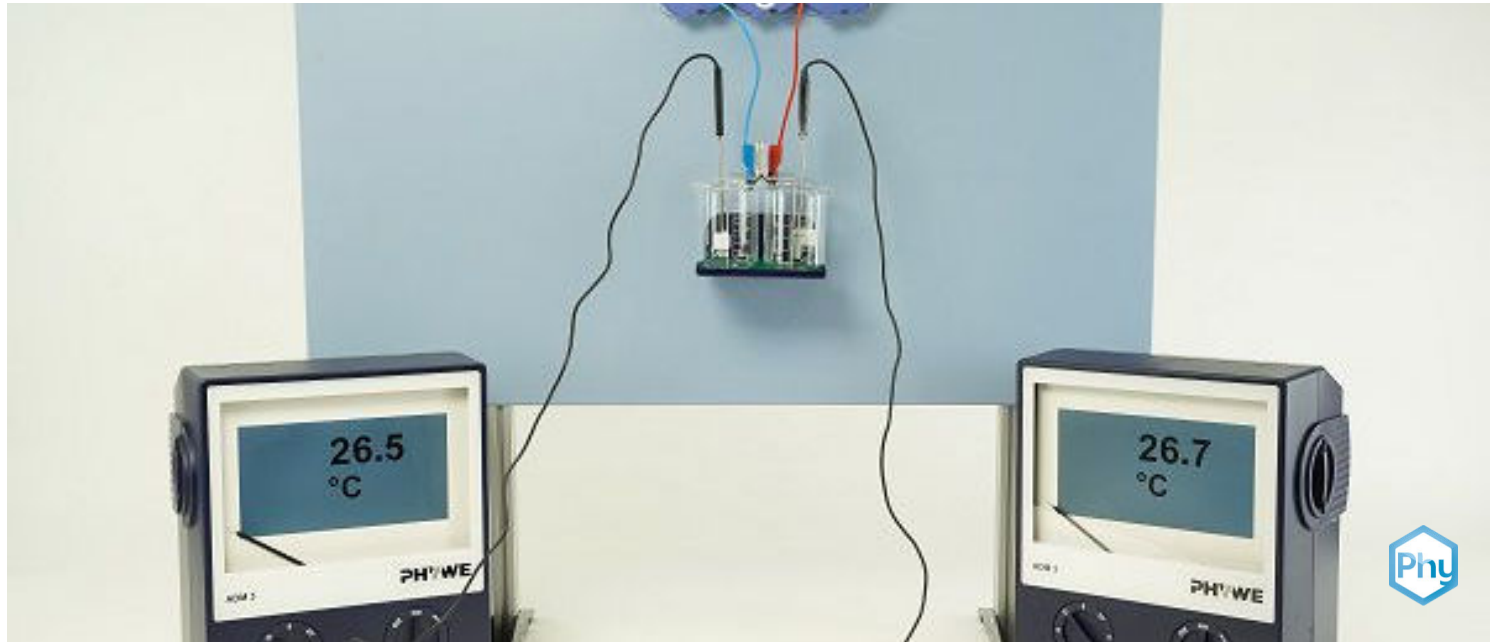


# Conversion of thermal energy into electrical energy and motion with ADM3



Physics

Energy

Energy forms, conversion &amp; conservation



Difficulty level

easy



Group size

1



Preparation time

10 minutes



Execution time

20 minutes

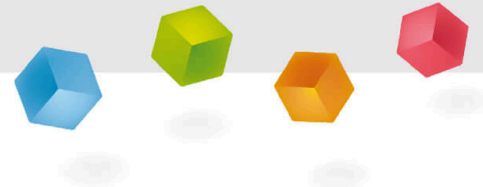
This content can also be found online at:



<http://localhost:1337/c/6167de292d1cf30003518bf3>

PHYWE

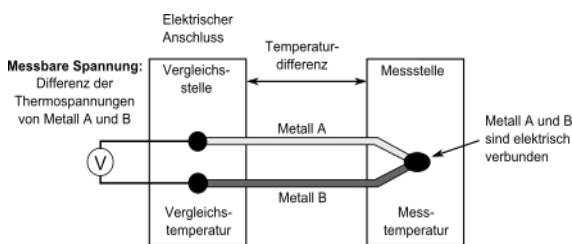
## General information



## Application

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### Thermoelment



Source photo: wikipedia

Thermocouples are used to measure temperature and generally consist of two different metals (or semiconductors) that are electrically connected at one point.

A reference junction is required for this measuring point so that a thermoelectric voltage is produced by the temperature difference.

In most cases, the reference junction is located at the input of the temperature measuring device. Since the thermocouple itself only measures temperature differences, the temperature of the reference junction is measured with electronic thermometers to determine the absolute temperature.

## Other information (1/2)

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### Previous



The thermogenerator consists of a block with many thermocouples. These are connected electrically in series and thermally in parallel, so that their thermoelectric voltages add up.

### Principle



With the help of water baths, the two sides of the thermogenerator can be brought to different temperatures. Thermal energy is converted into electrical energy. This is used to operate a small motor.

## Other information (2/2)

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### Learning



In the experiment, the conversion of thermal energy into electrical energy and motion is to be taught. For this purpose, a motor with a disc is driven by a thermogenerator. Through 2 temperature sensors in cold and warm water, statements can be made about the alignment of the poles.

### Tasks



After setting up and carrying out the test, the direction of the running motor should be observed and the polarity determined. After approx. 2 min, the thermogenerator should be removed, turned over and placed back into the beakers with the sides reversed.

## Safety instructions

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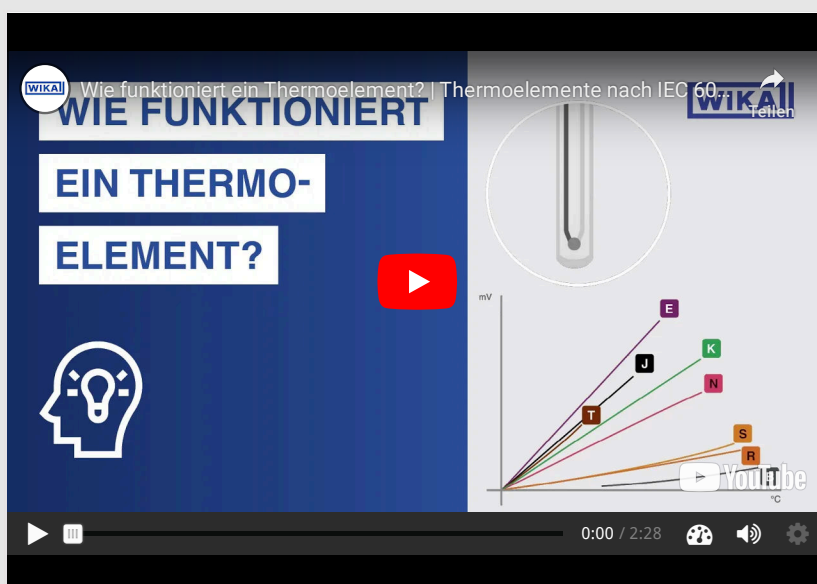
The general instructions for safe experimentation in science lessons apply to this experiment.

For H- and P-phrases please refer to the safety data sheet of the respective chemical.

## Theory

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- The thermoelectric voltage represents a temperature difference between the measuring point and the reference junction.
- To determine the temperature at the measuring point, the temperature of the reference junction must be known.
- A thermocouple always measures the difference between the measuring point and the connection point.

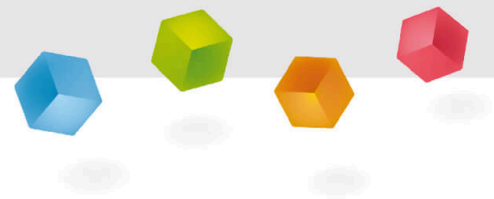


## Equipment

Position	Material	Item No.	Quantity
1	<a href="#">PHYWE Demo Physics board with stand</a>	02150-00	1
2	<a href="#">PHYWE Demo Multimeter ADM 3: current, voltage, resistance, temperature</a>	13840-00	1
3	<a href="#">Connector, straight, module DB</a>	09401-01	2
4	<a href="#">Motor with indicating disc, 5 V, module DB</a>	09469-00	1
5	<a href="#">Thermogenerator, Peltier element</a>	04374-00	1
6	<a href="#">Heat insulating sheet, felt, 100 mm x 135 mm</a>	04375-00	1
7	<a href="#">Apparatus carrier w. fix. magnet</a>	45525-00	1
8	<a href="#">Beaker, Borosilicate, low-form, 400 ml</a>	46055-00	2
9	<a href="#">Immersion probe NiCr-Ni, steel, -50...400 °C</a>	13615-03	2
10	<a href="#">Connecting cord, 32 A, 500 mm, red</a>	07361-01	1
11	<a href="#">Connecting cord, 32 A, 500 mm, blue</a>	07361-04	1

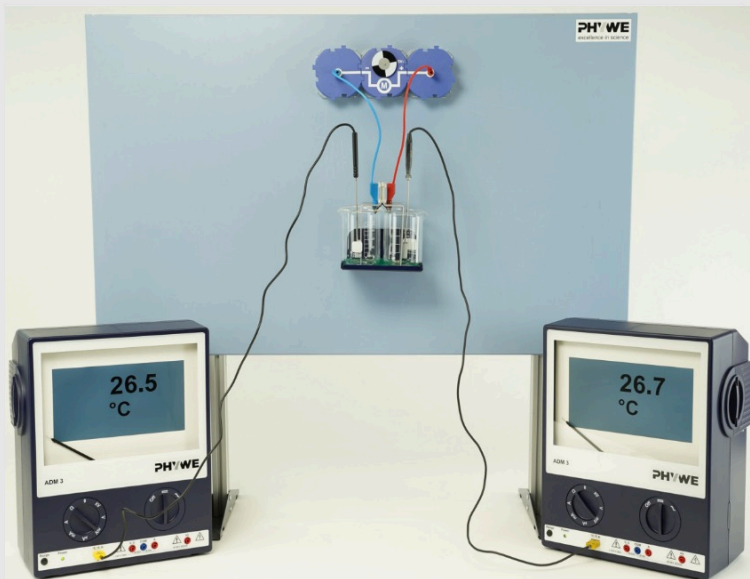
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# Structure and implementation



## Set-up

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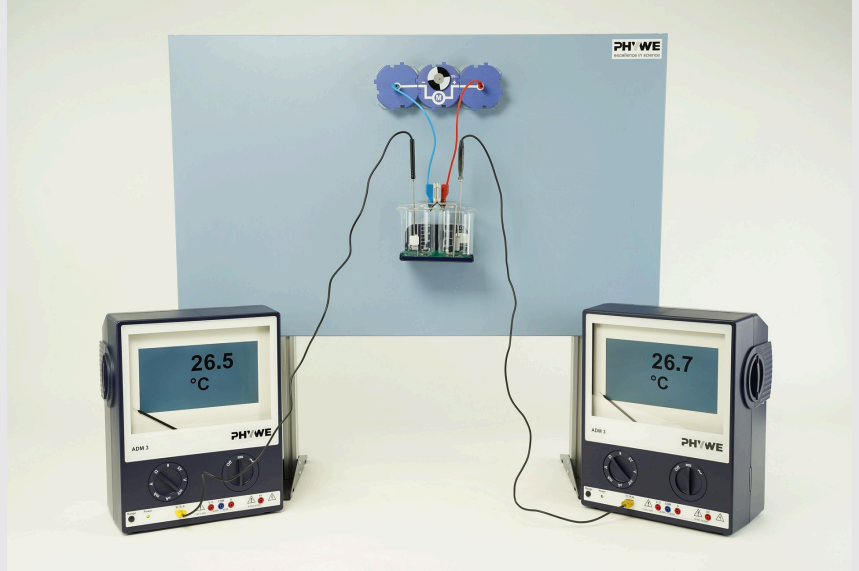
- Set up the circuit according to the illustration.
- Connect the immersion sensors to the two ADM3 multimeters.
- Place the heat insulation plate on the equipment rack and place the two 250 ml beakers on top.

Do not place the thermometer in the

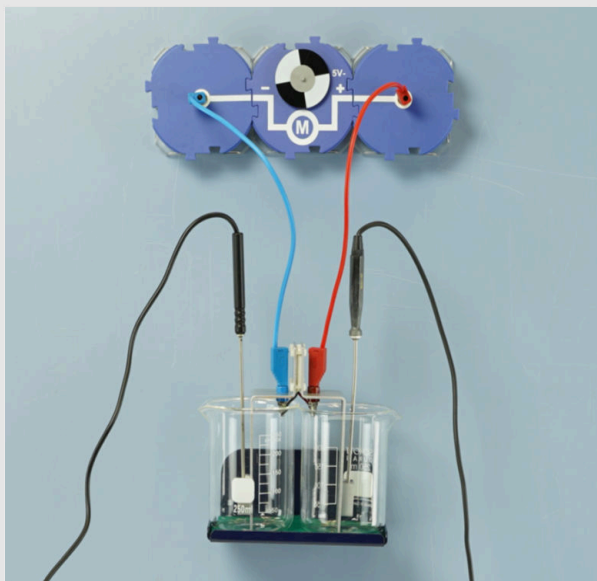
## Procedure (1/3)

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- Fill the left beaker with cold water and the right beaker with water heated to approx. 80 °C.
- Connect the thermogenerator to the motor, connecting the red socket to the positive pole of the motor.
- Place the thermogenerator connected to the motor in the beakers, the leg with the red socket in the cold water.



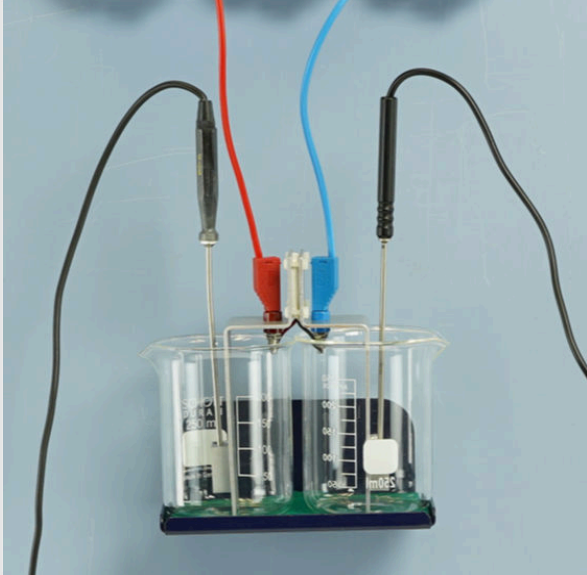
## Procedure (2/3)



- Insert the two temperature sensors into the holes provided in the thermogenerator. T1 should be the temperature of the leg with the red socket.
- Observe the motor (direction of rotation and speed).
- Take readings at approx. 70 °C for 2 minutes.

## Procedure (3/3)

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- After about 2 min, remove the thermogenerator, turn it over and place it back into the beakers with the sides reversed.
- Observe the engine, possibly nudge it to get it running again after temperature equalization.
- Stop the measurement after 4 minutes.

## Evaluation (1/2)

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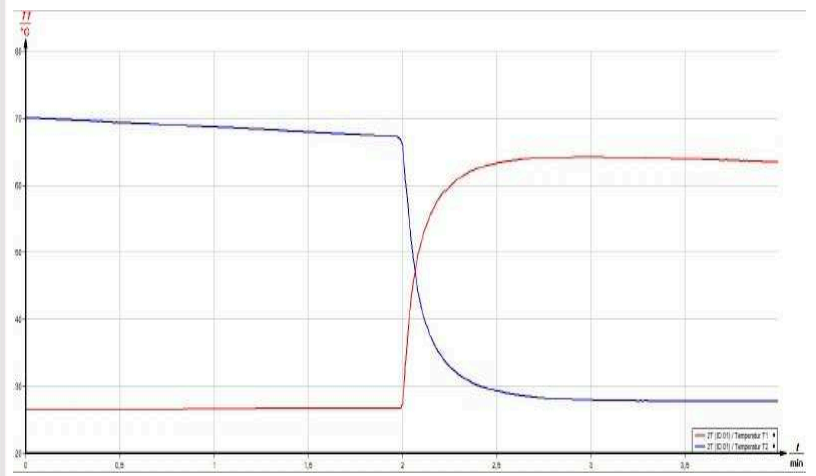
Drag the words into the correct boxes!

The motor turns   
at first, then   
after the exchange. It gets  
 towards the end  
of the measurement.



☒ Check

Example of a recording with 2 temperature sensors



## Evaluation (2/2)

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The cold side is always

the neutral pole of the thermogenerator.

the negative pole of the thermogenerator.

the positive pole of the thermogenerator.

Slide

Score/Total

Slide 13: Correlation of motor direction of rotation

0/3

Slide 14: Context experiment

0/3

Total score

 0/6 Show solutions Repeat