



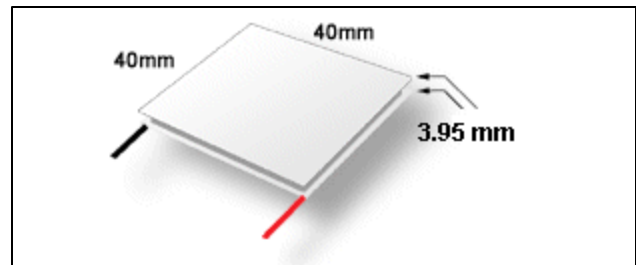
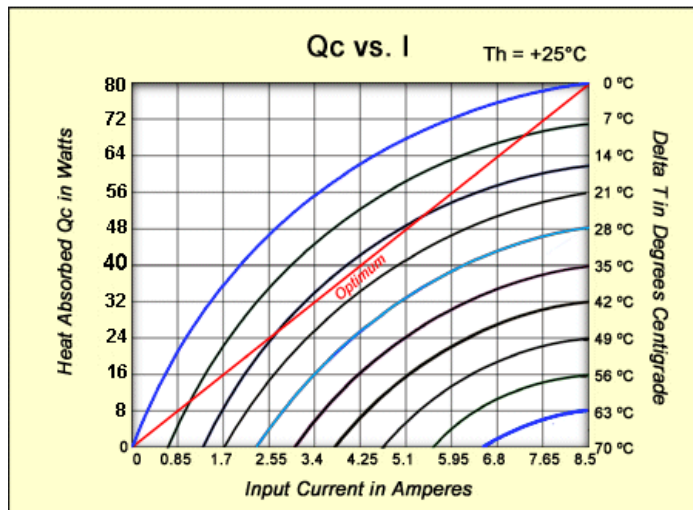
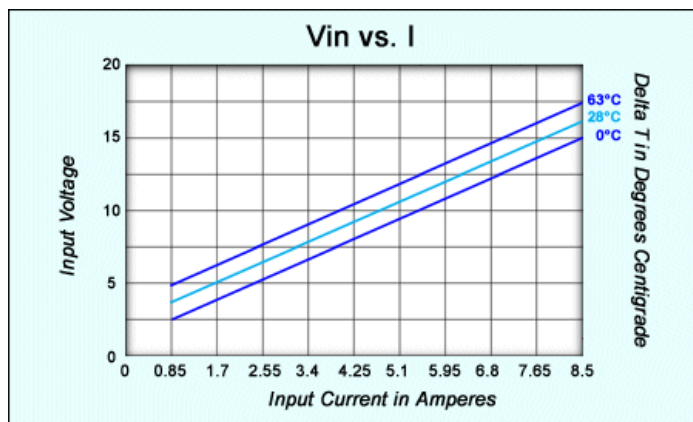
# ST-127-1.4-8.5

## Standard Series Thermoelectric Module

UNIT CODE	DESCRIPTION
ST-127-1.4-8.5	Thermoelectric Cooling Module

SPECIFICATIONS			
Current $I_{max}$	Voltage $V_{max}$	Cooling Capacity $Q_{max}$	Maximum Delta T $DT_{max}$
8.5 Amps	17.5 Volts	80 Watts	70 °C

### PERFORMANCE CURVES ( $T_h = 25\text{ °C}$ )



ST-127-1.4-8.5 is our most powerful single-stage thermoelectric module, in the 40 x 40 mm footprint, intended for use with 12 to 15-volt DC power sources. Having the greatest  $Q_{max}$  also means having to eject the greatest amount of heat and this module may require a fabricated forced convection heat sink, or liquid heat sink, in order to limit the hot-side temperature increase to an acceptable level.

ST-127-1.4-8.5 may be used for cooling, heating and temperature stabilization and is employed in a wide range of applications including consumer, industrial, lab/scientific, biomedical, telecommunications, military and aerospace. Also available with porch, metallized and tinned surfaces and in strings from 2-12 modules long. [A High Performance version](#) is available and should be selected for thermal cycling.

100% QC (C of C available by Lot)  
 Operating temperature -50°C +150°C  
 Height, flatness and parallel variance:  $\pm 0.02\text{mm}$

Option Suffix designations:  
[Anti-corrosion Potting](#) = "P"  
[Epoxy edge sealing](#) = "E"  
 Lapping to  $\pm 0.01\text{mm}$  = "L"  
 (for example ST-127-1.4-8.5"PE")

All specifications, data and drawings are subject to change without notice Rev: 3/04

#### Module Characteristics and Value Descriptions:

$I_{max}$  is the maximum (optimal) input current in amperes.  
 $V_{max}$  is the maximum input voltage in volts when the current is optimal ( $I_{max}$ ).  
 $Q_{max}$  is the maximum amount of heat the module is capable of pumping. This value is achieved when there is no difference in the temperature ( $DT=0$ ) on the modules two surfaces. If your application requires cooling, the heat pumping capacity will be less.  
 $DT_{max}$  or  $DT_{max}$  is the maximum temperature differential between the hot and cold side of the module with no heat load ( $Q=0$ ). As the thermal mass of the object to be cooled increases the  $\Delta T$  becomes fewer degrees until  $Q_{max}$  is reached and  $\Delta T=0$ .