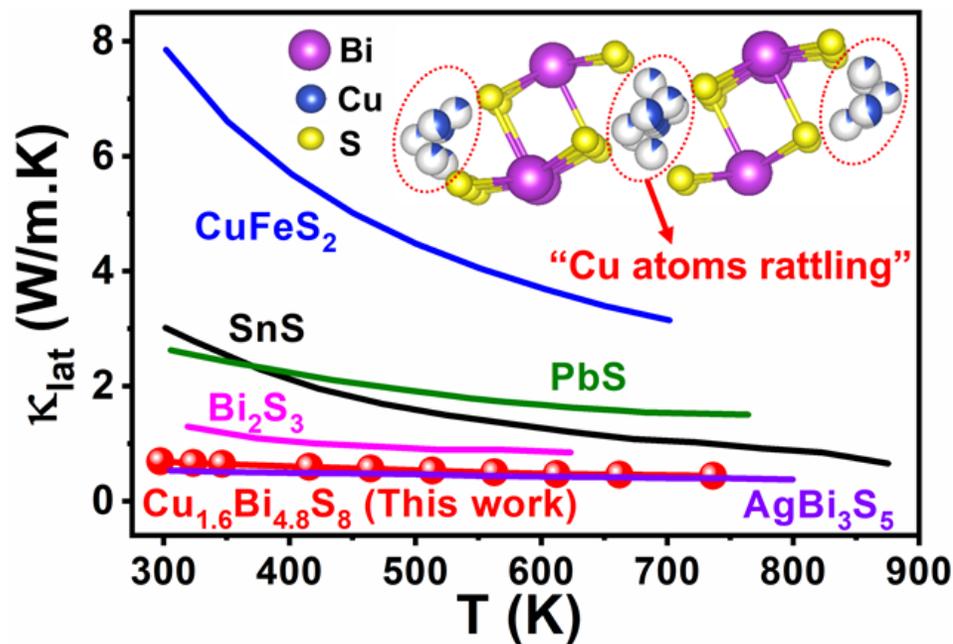


Ultralow Thermal Conductivity in Earth-Abundant $\text{Cu}_{1.6}\text{Bi}_{4.8}\text{S}_8$: Anharmonic Rattling of Interstitial Cu

Animesh Bhui, Moinak Dutta, Madhubanti Mukherjee, Kewal Singh Rana, Abhishek K. Singh, Ajay Soni, and Kanishka Biswas*



6.12.2021-10.12.2021

Chem. Mater. **2021**, 33, 2993-3001

International Winter School-2021

Thermal Conductivity

➤ Insulator



Low thermal conductivity



➤ Refractories



➤ Heat Sink

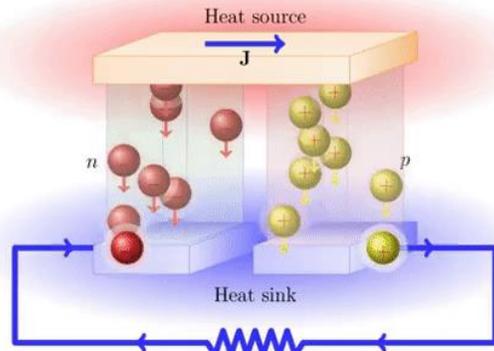
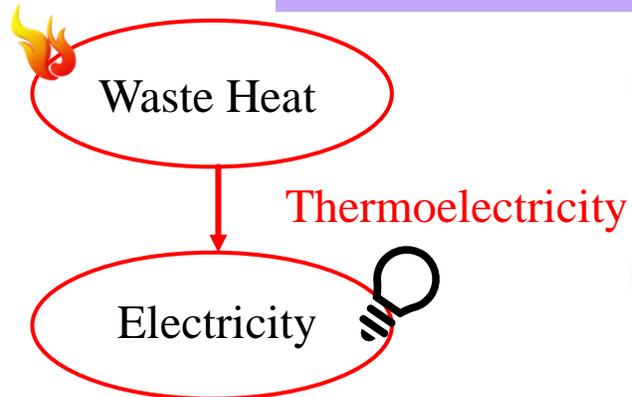
High thermal conductivity



➤ Radiators



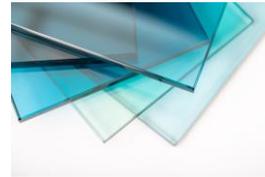
Seebeck effect ($\Delta T \rightarrow \Delta V$)



Nat. Mater. 2008, 7, 105-114

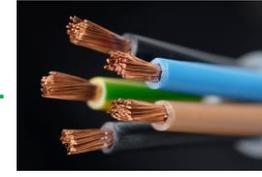
Lattice Vibration

Glass



Low thermal Conductivity (κ)

Metal



High electrical conductivity (σ)

Semiconductor



High Seebeck coefficient (S)

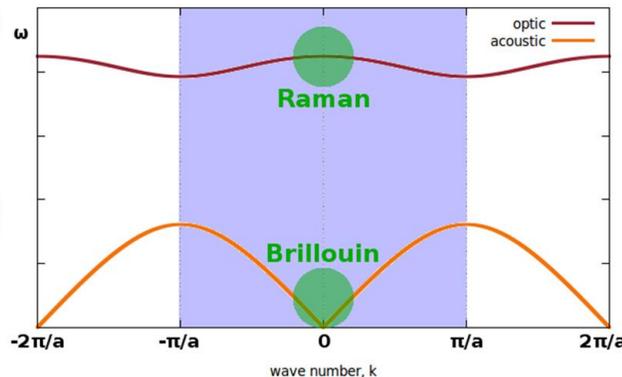
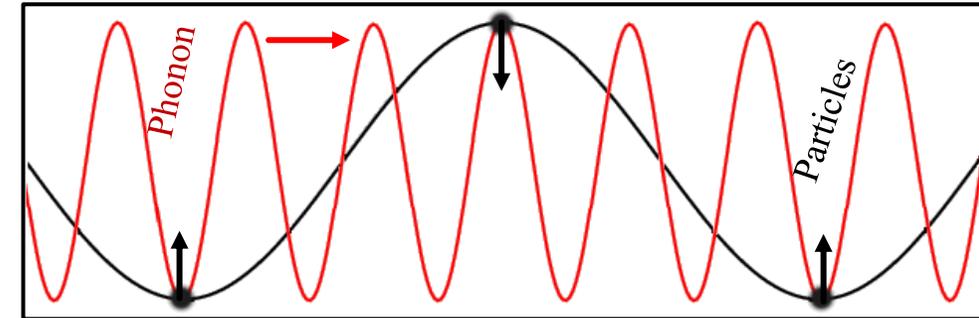
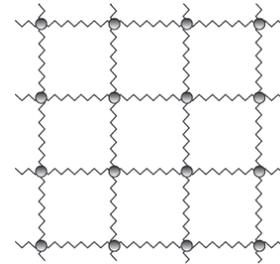
$$ZT = \frac{S^2 \sigma}{\kappa} T$$

[electrical κ_e + lattice κ_{lat}]

All the parameters are related via carrier concentration

❖ The only independent parameter is κ_{lat}

Crystal Lattice

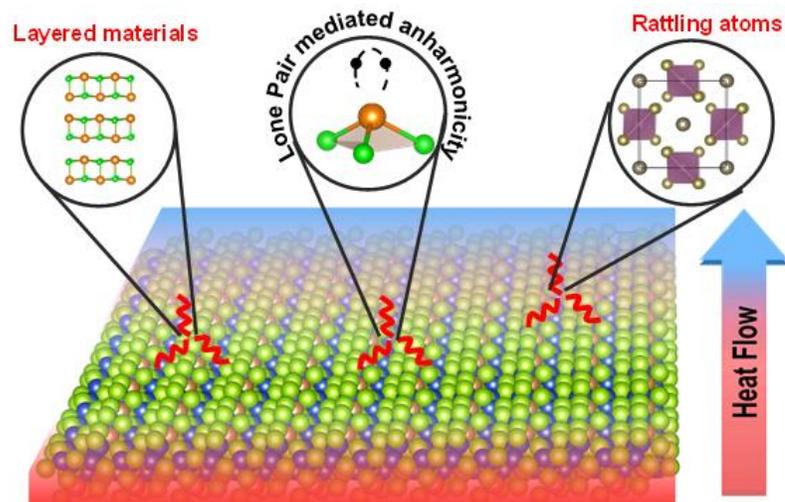
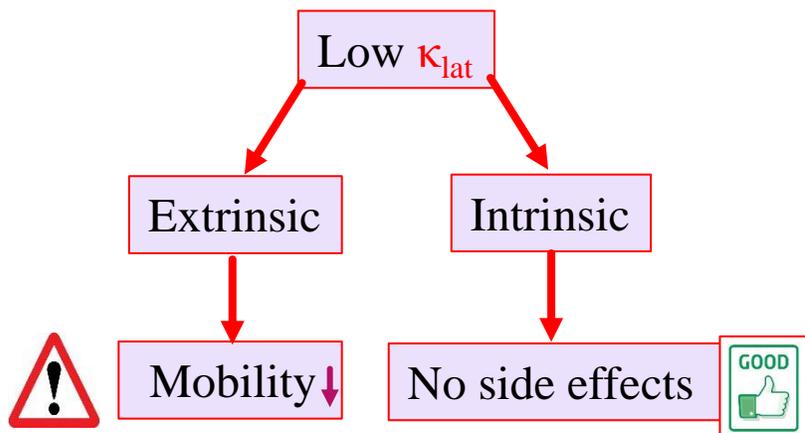


Atomic vibrations in solids:
Phonons

$$\kappa_{lat} = (1/3)C_v v_a l$$

(C_v = Heat capacity at constant volume, v_a = Sound velocity, l = Phonon mean free path)

Intrinsic Approaches



- ❖ Additional structural features: complex crystal structure, heavy constituent elements, statistical disorder and bonding heterogeneity.

Chem. Commun. **2021**, *57*, 4751-4767

Why S Based Material $\text{Cu}_{1.6}\text{Bi}_{4.8}\text{S}_8$?

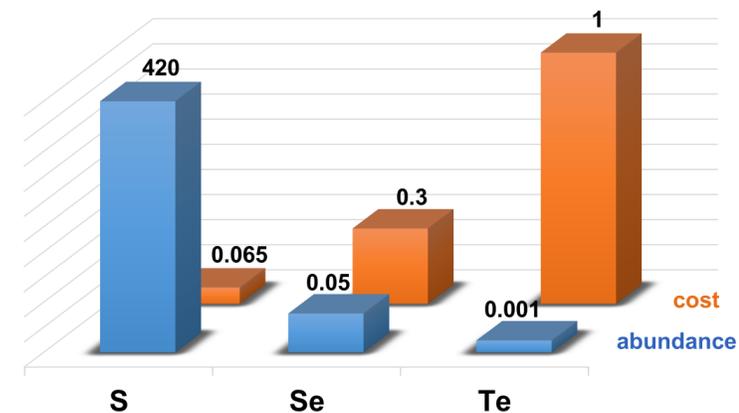
$$\kappa_{\text{lat}} T = \frac{R^{3/2}}{3\gamma^2 \epsilon^3 N_0^{1/3}} \frac{T_m^{3/2} \rho^{2/3}}{A^{7/6}}$$

- κ_{lat} increases with decreasing atomic mass (A).
- Telluride and selenides are mostly used.

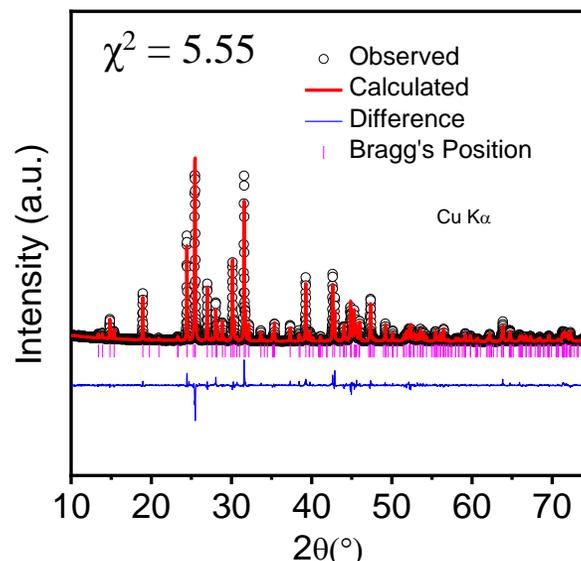
Te: Toxic and costly.

S: Earth-abundant and less expensive.

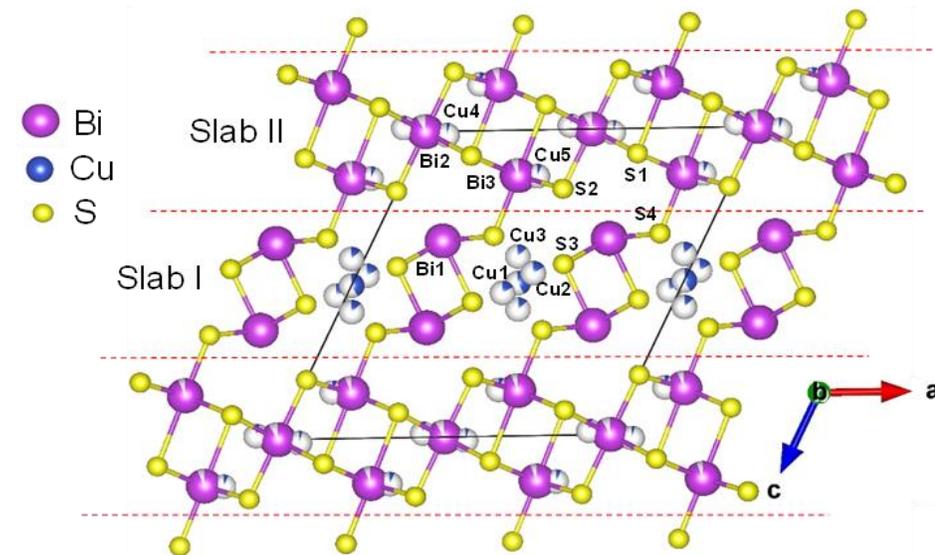
Abundance (ppm) vs. relative cost of chalcogens



- Synthesized by high-T vacuum seal tube reaction.

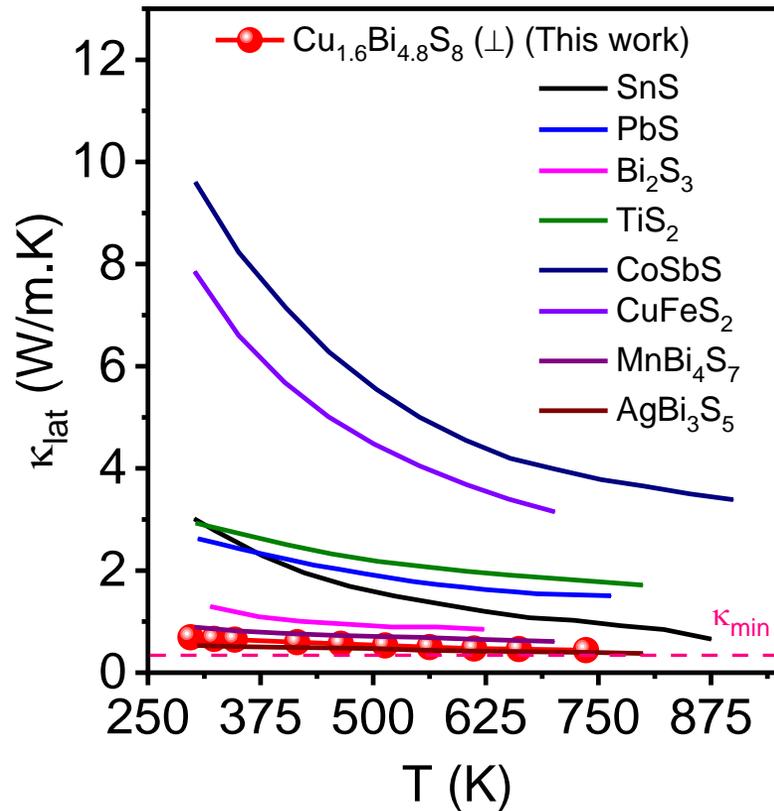


$\text{Cu}_{1.8}\text{Bi}_{4.8}\text{S}_8$ (C2/m)



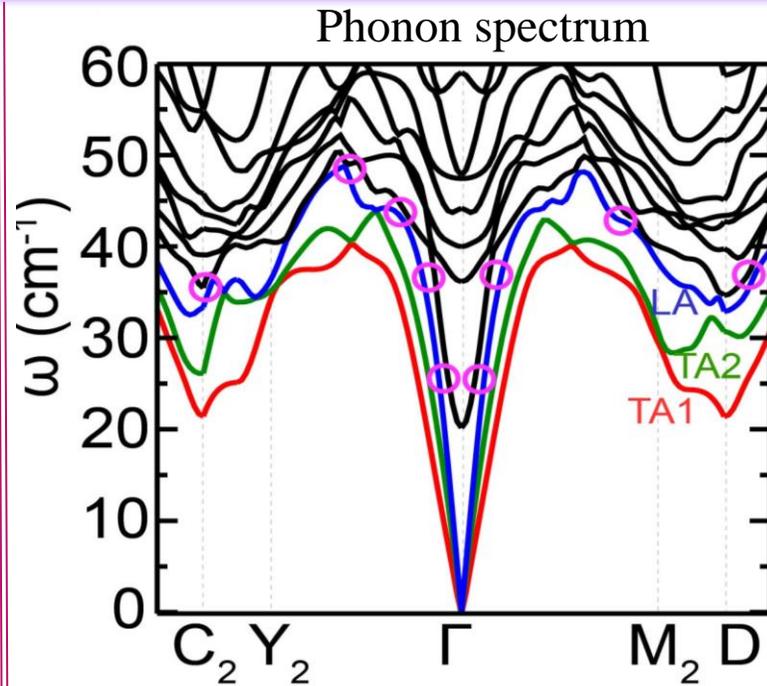
- Cu-atoms are having higher atomic displacement parameters than Bi and S.

Low Thermal Conductivity and It's Origin

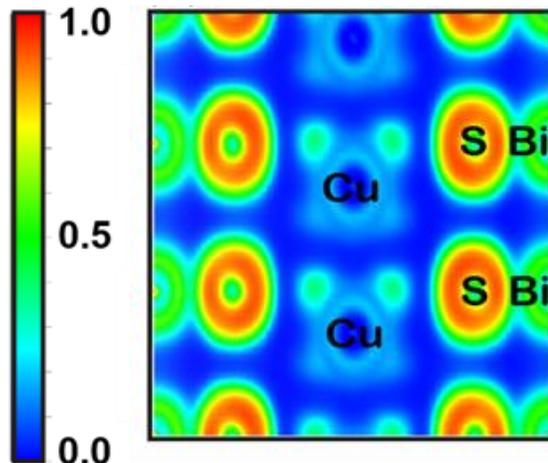
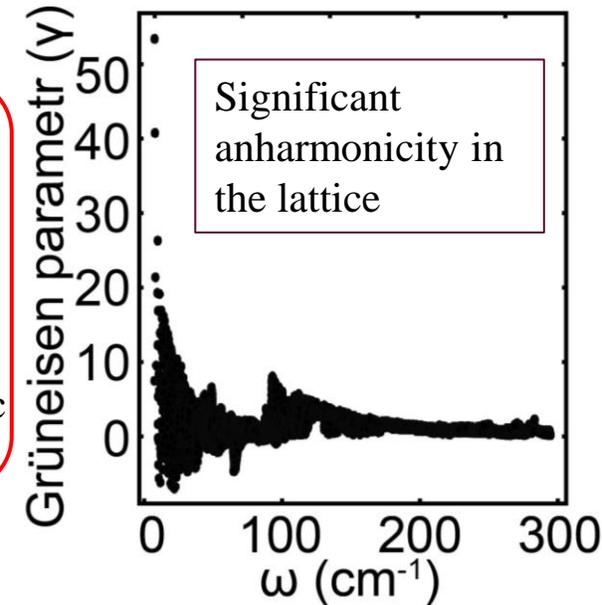


κ_{lat} of $\text{Cu}_{1.6}\text{Bi}_{4.8}\text{S}_8$ has an exceptionally low value compared with the state-of-the-art metal sulfides.

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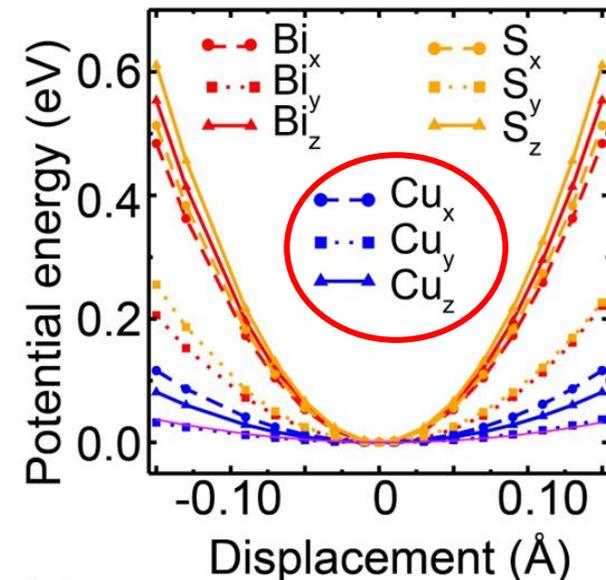


Low-frequency optical phonons
 ↓
 Scatters heat-carrying acoustic phonons

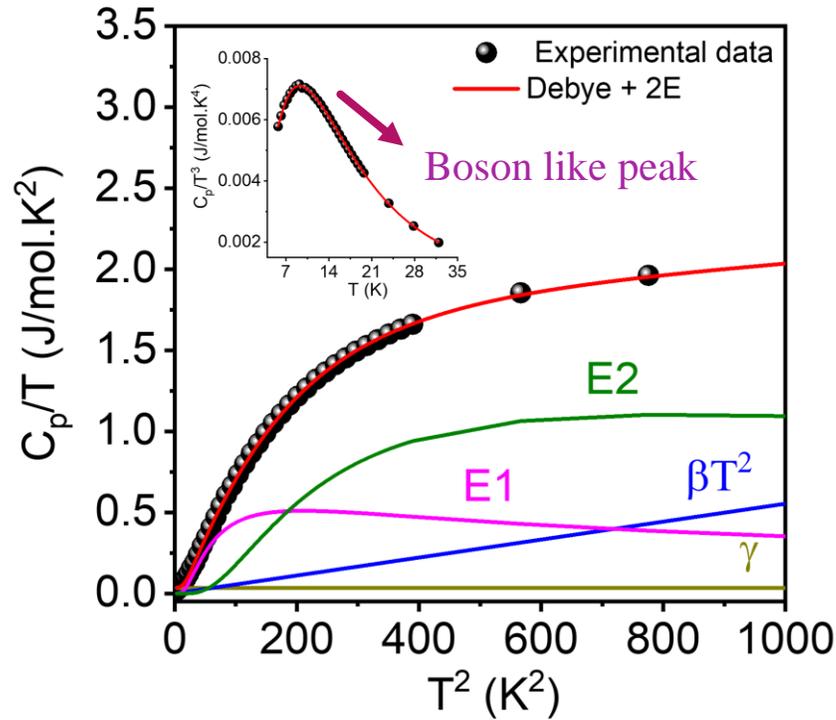


Bonding heterogeneity

Rattling atoms

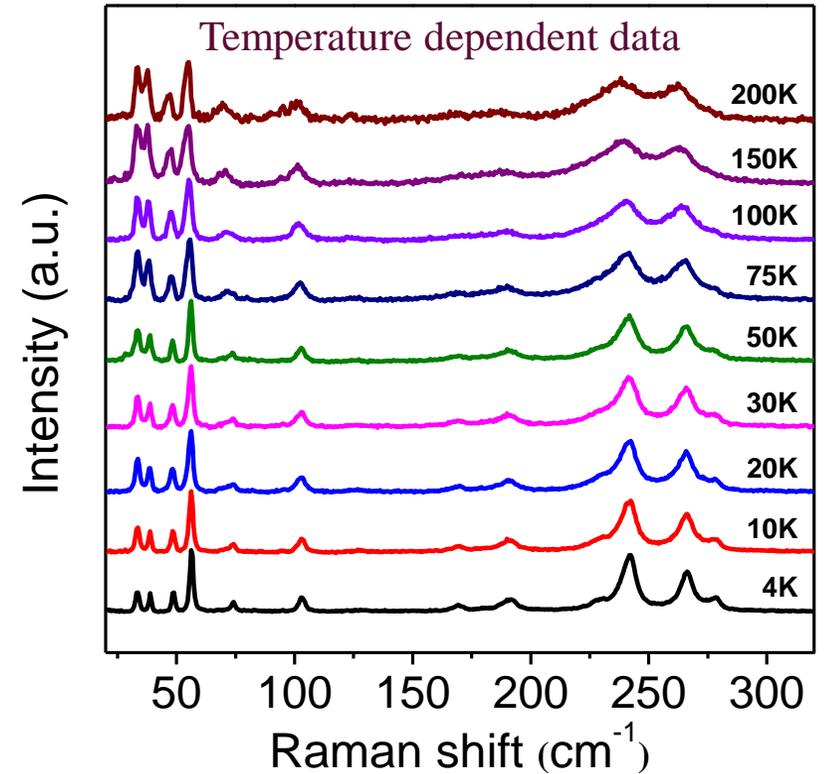
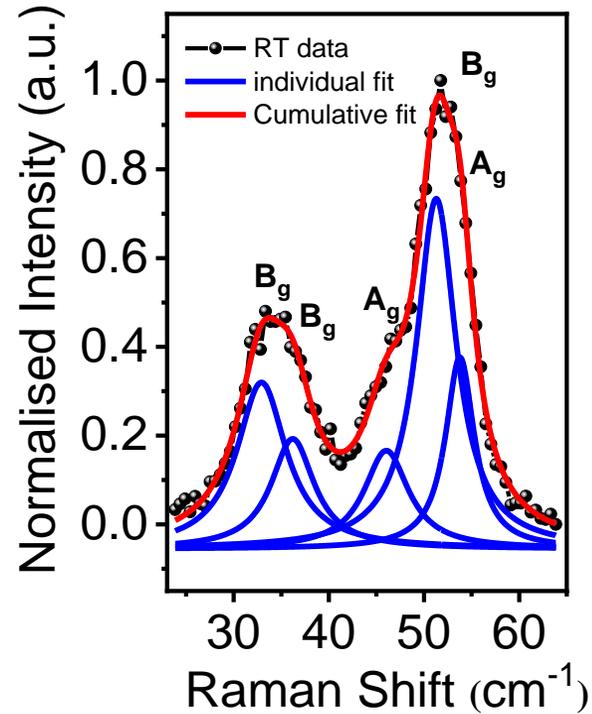


Heat Capacity and Raman Spectrum: Experimental Proof

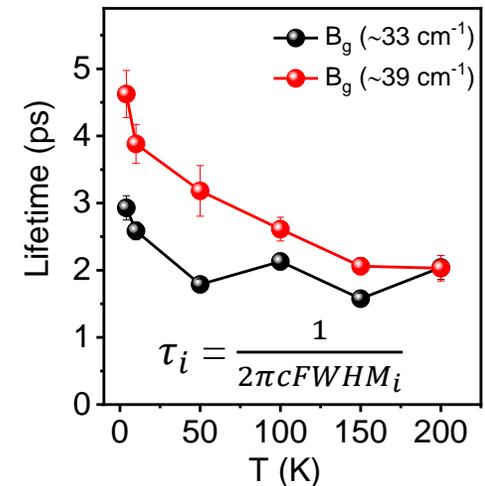


$$\frac{C_p}{T} = \underbrace{\gamma}_{\text{Electronic contribution}} + \underbrace{\beta T^2}_{\text{Debye modes}} + \sum_n \underbrace{\left(A_n (\theta_{E_n})^2 \cdot (T^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{\theta_{E_n}}{T}}}{(e^{\frac{\theta_{E_n}}{T}} - 1)^2} \right)}_{\text{Einstein modes}}$$

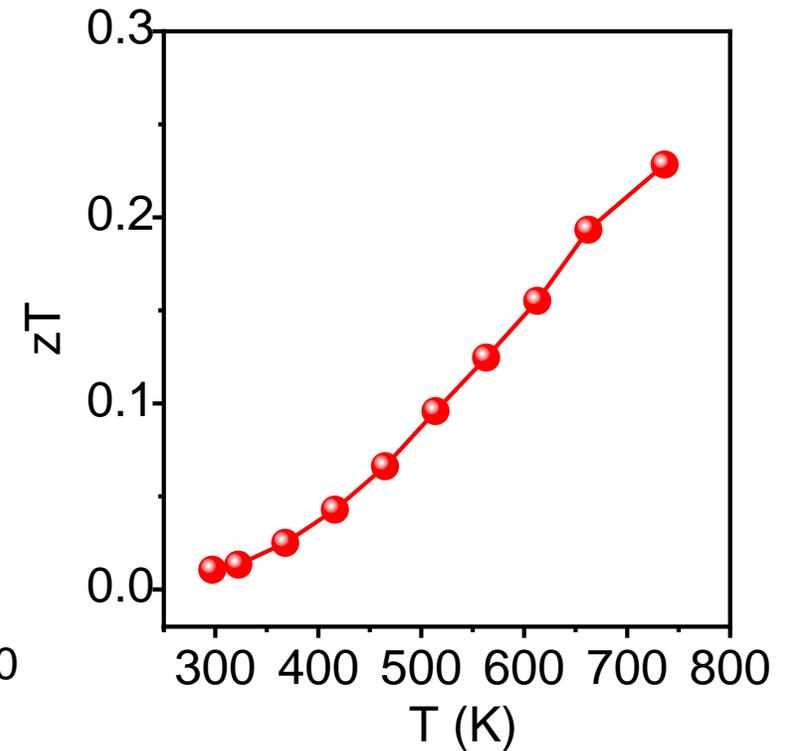
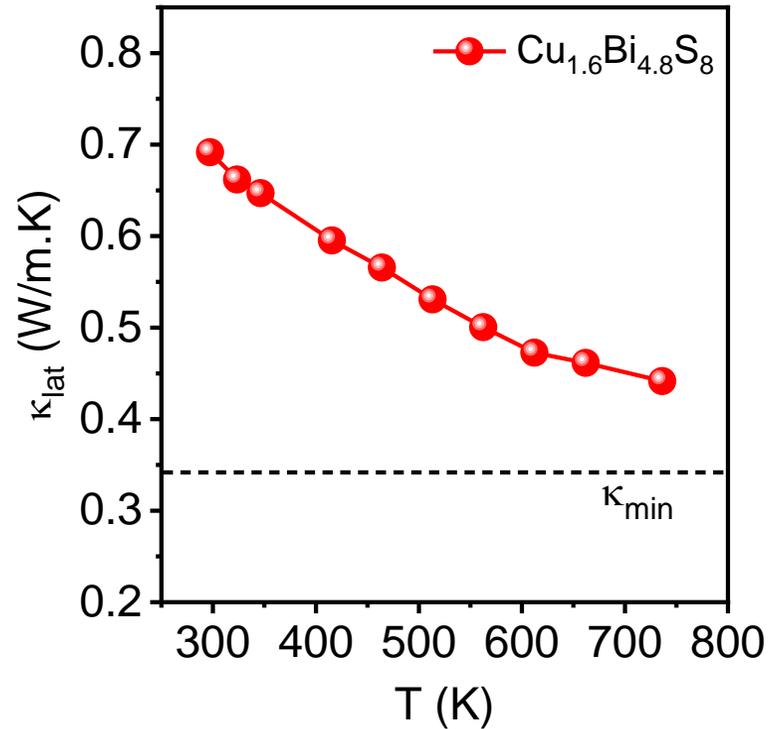
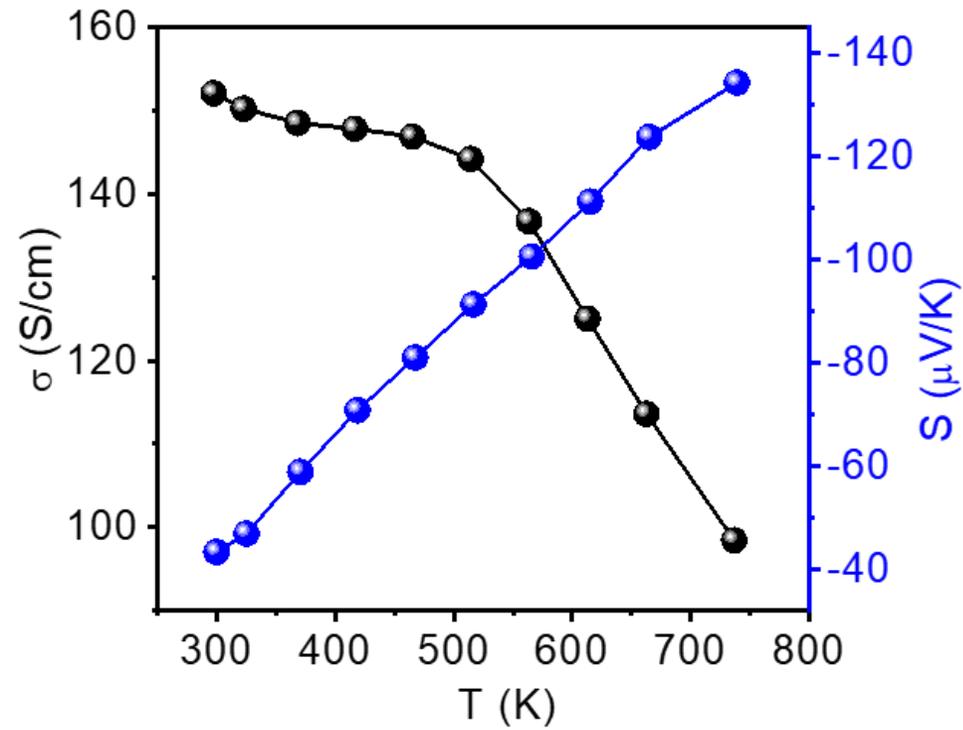
$\theta_{E1} = 37.31 \text{ K}$ ($\sim 26 \text{ cm}^{-1}$)
 $\theta_{E2} = 74.21 \text{ K}$ ($\sim 51.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$)
Low lying optical modes



- ✓ Several low frequency optical modes are present.
- ✓ Ultrashort phonon lifetime ($\tau_i = 2\text{-}4.5 \text{ ps}$) due to large number of phonon scattering and leads to ultralow κ_{lat} .



Conclusions



- ❖ Low κ_{lat} w.r.t several state-of-the-art low thermal conductive materials in terms of **earth-abundant and low-cost S-based** materials.
- ❖ Reasonable zT in terms of pristine **n-type** earth-abundant metal sulfide.
- ❖ Presence of **bonding hierarchy, rattling atoms and lattice anharmonicity** generates the low-frequency optical phonon branches and strongly scatter the heat-carrying acoustic phonons to reduce κ_{lat} .



Theory



Experiment

Acknowledgement

- ▶ I would like to acknowledge CSIR and SERB for the funding.
- ▶ Prof. Kanishka Biswas for guiding me throughout.
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