



Intrinsically low thermal conductivity in $\text{Cu}_{12}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$ and $\text{Cu}_4\text{Sn}_7\text{S}_{16}$ complex structures

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Outline



1. Phase stability and TE properties in ternary and Ni-substituted $\text{Cu}_{12}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$ tetrahedrites
2. Intrinsically Low kappa in $\text{Cu}_4\text{Sn}_7\text{S}_{16}$

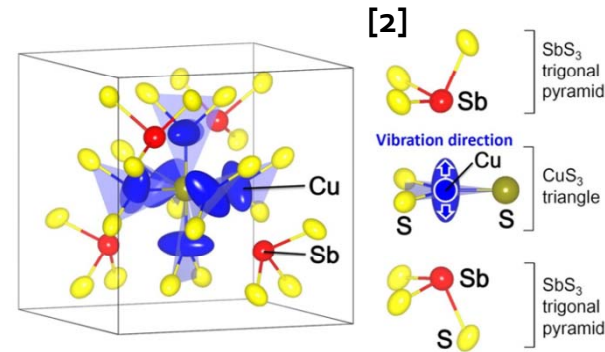
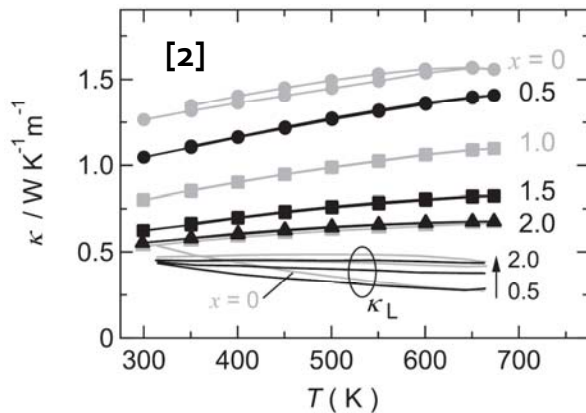
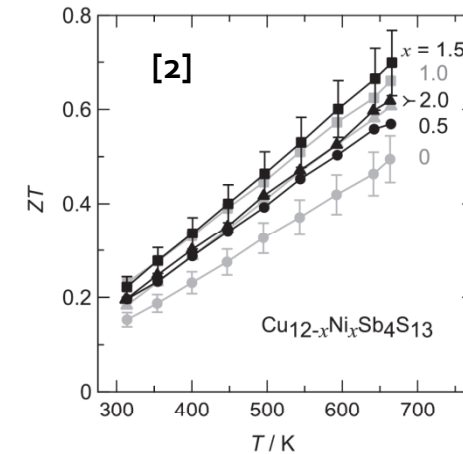
$\text{Cu}_{12-x}\text{TM}_x\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$: Thermoelectric properties

Synthetic tetrahedrites evidence high ZT values:

- 0.56 at 673 K for $\text{Cu}_{12}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$ [1]
- 0.7 at 673 K for $\text{Cu}_{10.5}\text{Zn}_{1.5}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$ [1]
- 0.7 at 665 K for $\text{Cu}_{10.5}\text{Ni}_{1.5}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$ [2]



Attractive candidates for TE applications (*p*-type) due to low thermal conductivity



The **very low lattice component** of the thermal conductivity is explained by:

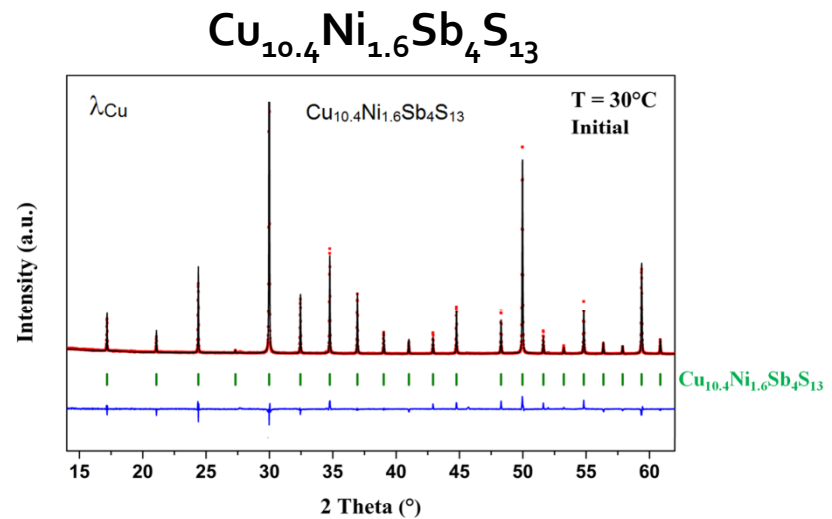
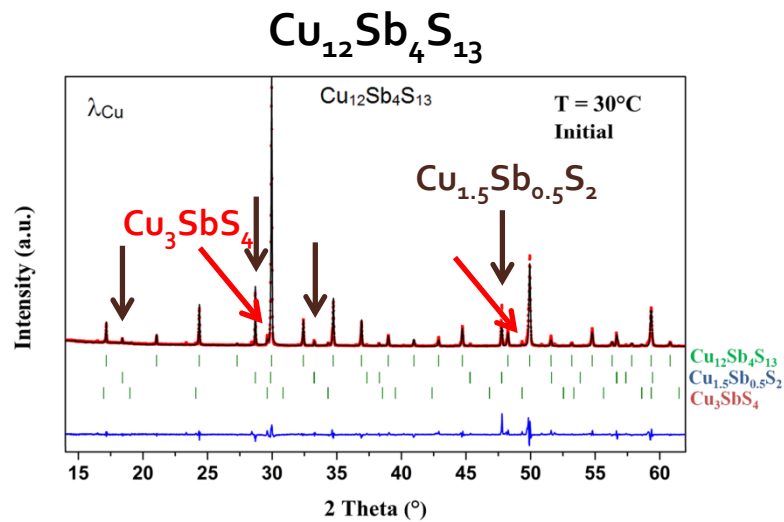
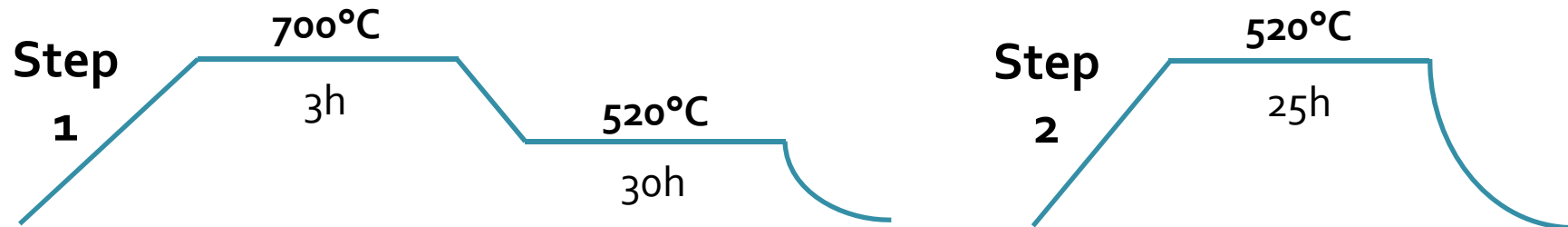
- the relatively complex cubic structure
- the dynamical disorder induced by the low-energy vibrational mode of Cu(2) atoms

[1] X. Lu et al., Adv. Energy Mater. 3 (2013) 342-348. [2] K. Suekuni et al., J. Appl. Phys. 113 (2013) 043712.

Samples preparation

$\text{Cu}_{12}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$ and $\text{Cu}_{10.4}\text{Ni}_{1.6}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$ samples:

reaction of stoichiometric mixtures of high purity elements in sealed tube



Important role play by nickel substitution on the purity of tetrahedrite sample

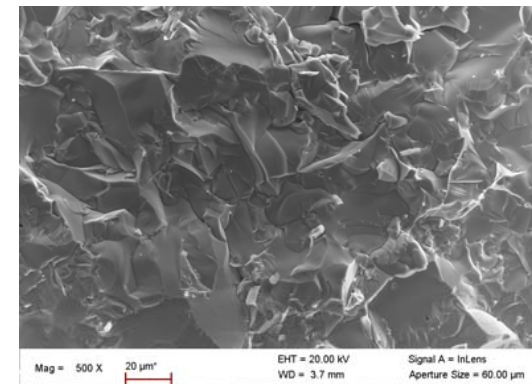
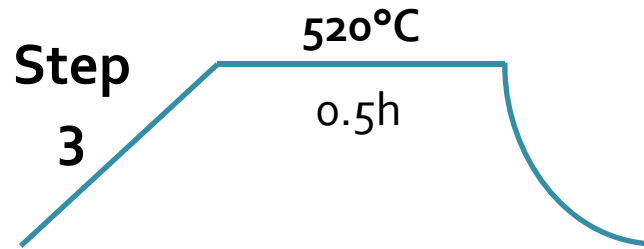
↔ common substitution of Cu atoms by many elements (Fe, Zn, Ag, ...) in natural tetrahedrite

Samples preparation

Spark Plasma Sintering

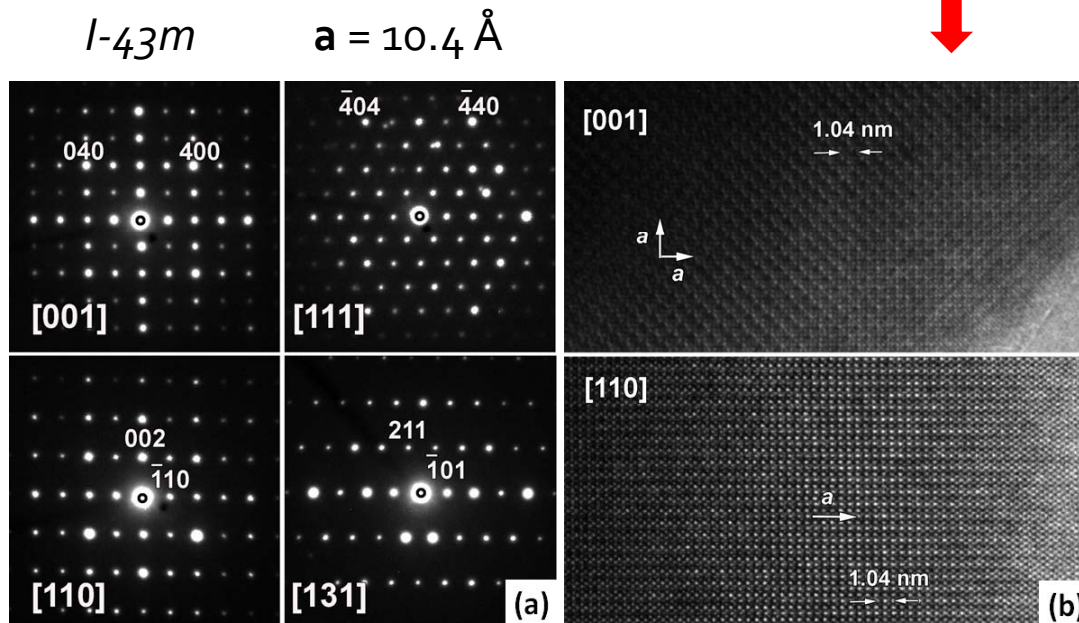


High density pellets (> 98 %) in very short times

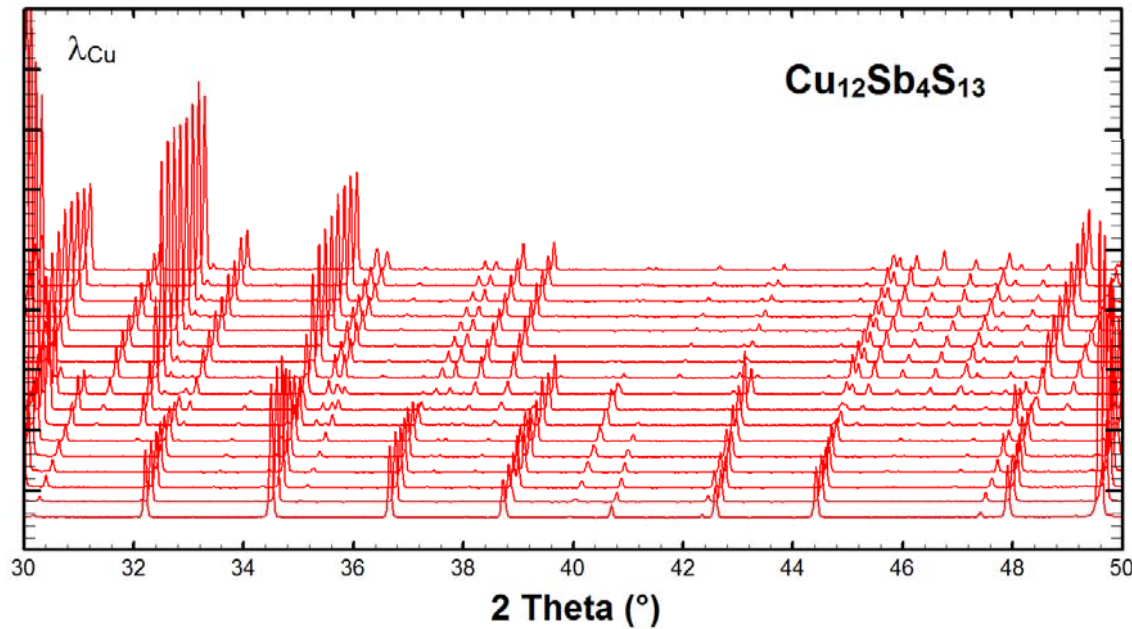


No cracks suggests good mechanical properties

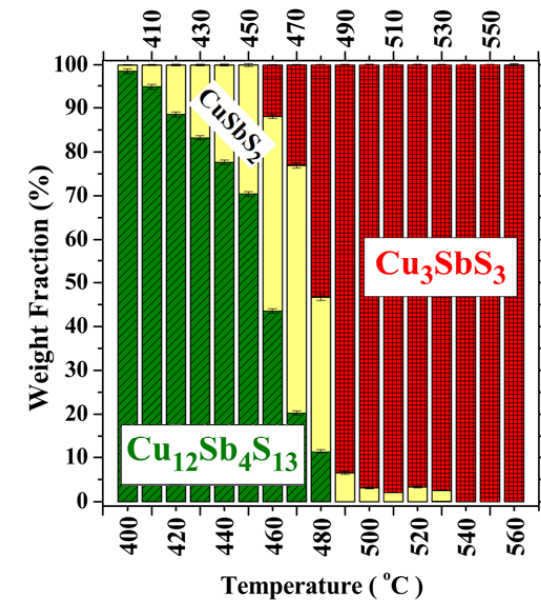
Absence of stacking defects indicates a well crystallized sample



Powder XRD measurements on $\text{Cu}_{12}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$

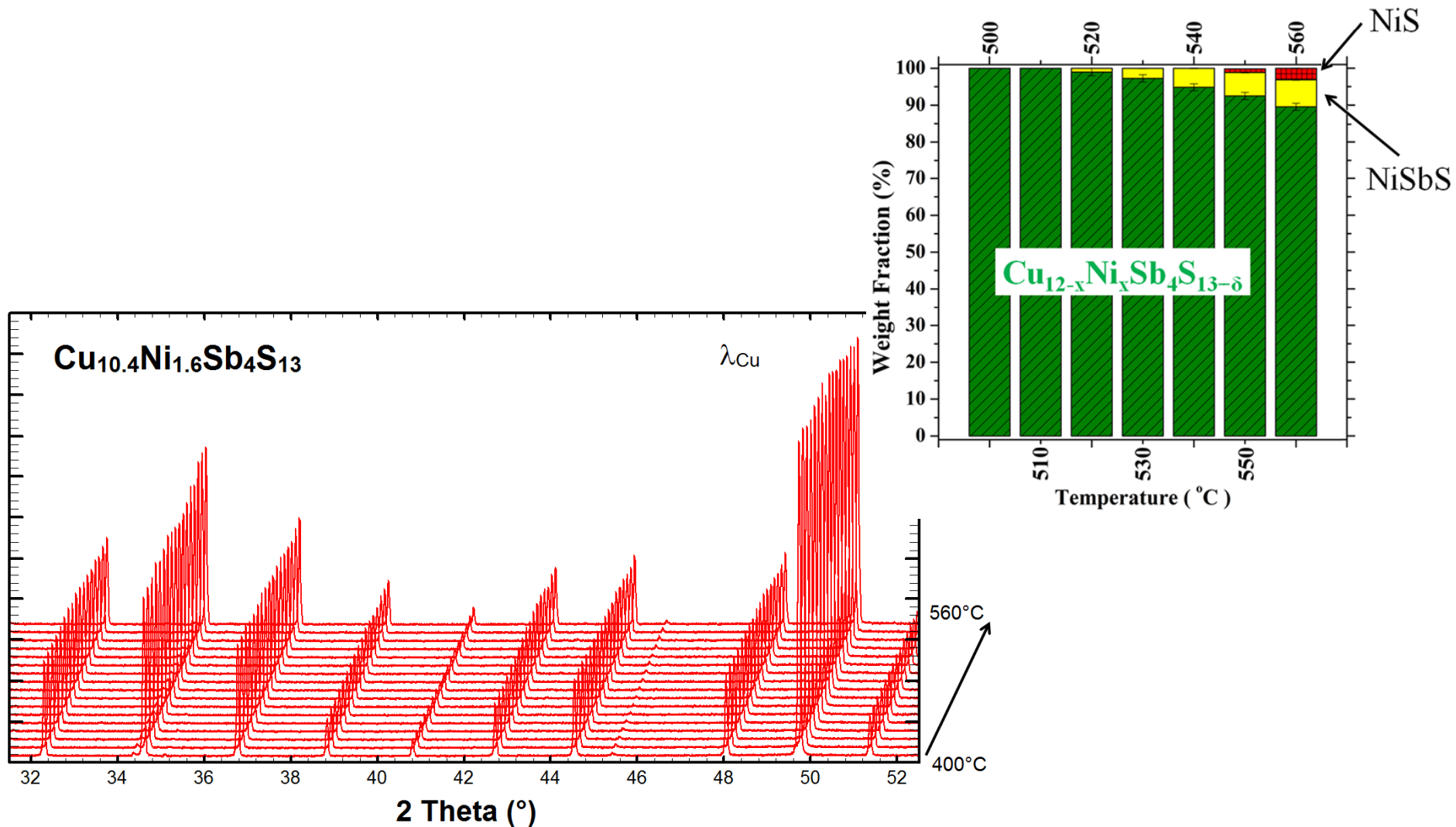



Recording condition:
one pattern every 10°C from
400°C to 560°C
heating rate of 2 °C/min under N_2 flux



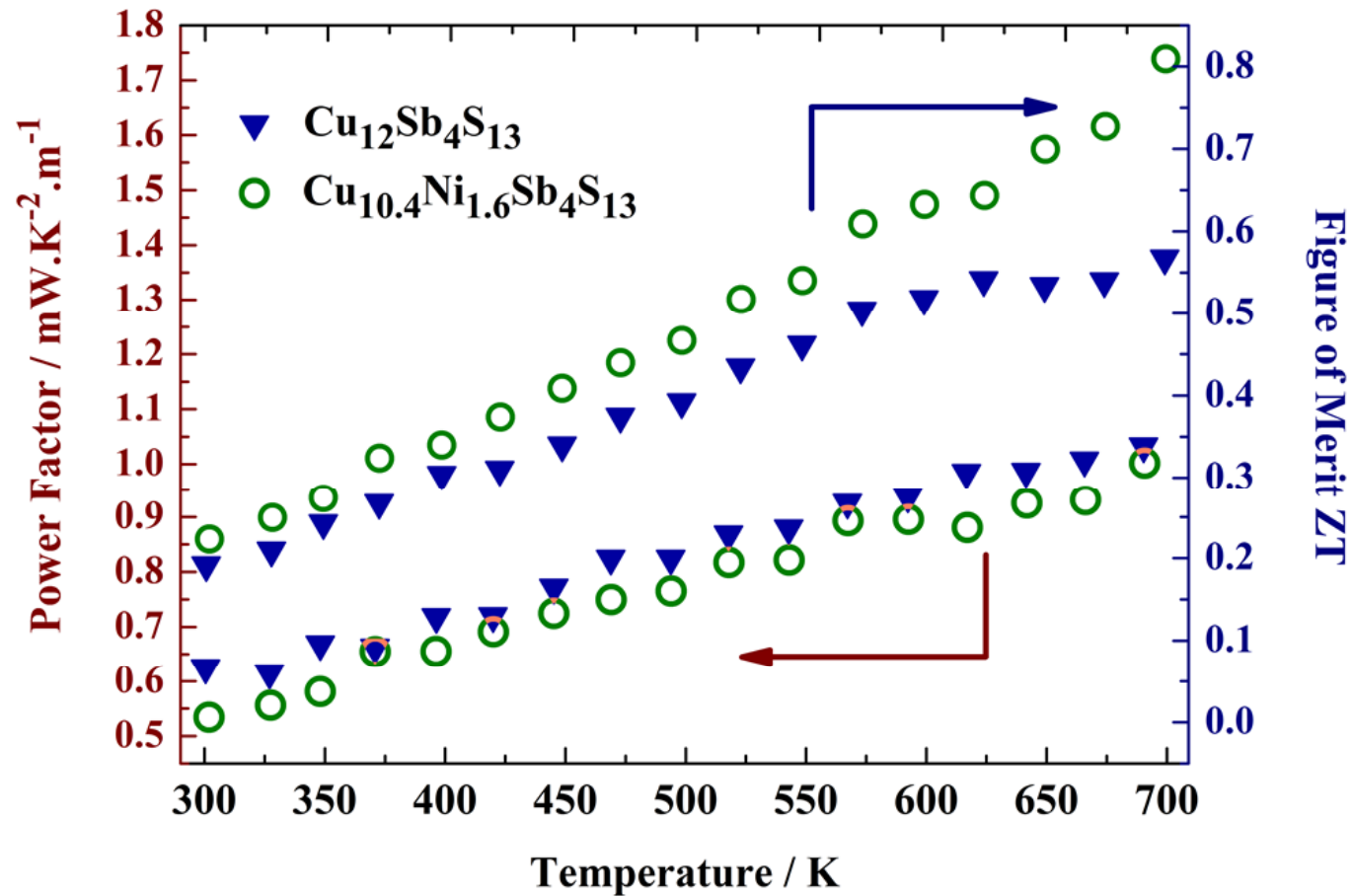
1. Tetrahedrite phase decomposes between 410°C and 480°C
2. Chalcostibite CuSbS_2 phase exists at intermediated temperatures (410°C - 490°C)
3. Skinnerite Cu_3SbS_3 phase appears at 460°C

Powder XRD measurements on $\text{Cu}_{10.4}\text{Ni}_{1.6}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$




 With similar thermal process
 $\text{Cu}_{10.4}\text{Ni}_{1.6}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$ is stable up to 560°C

Thermoelectric properties

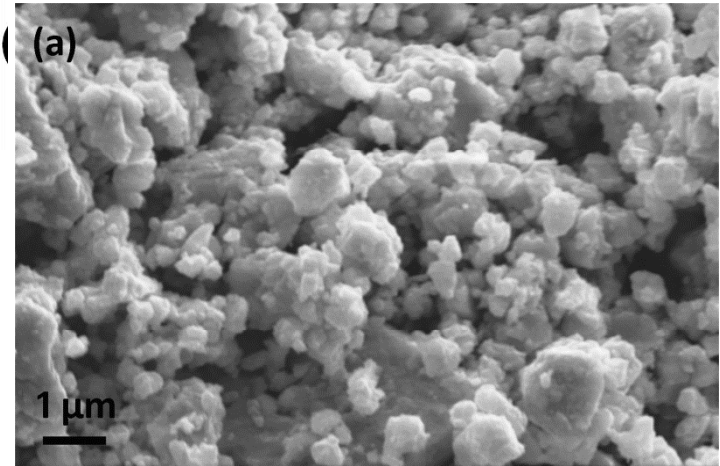
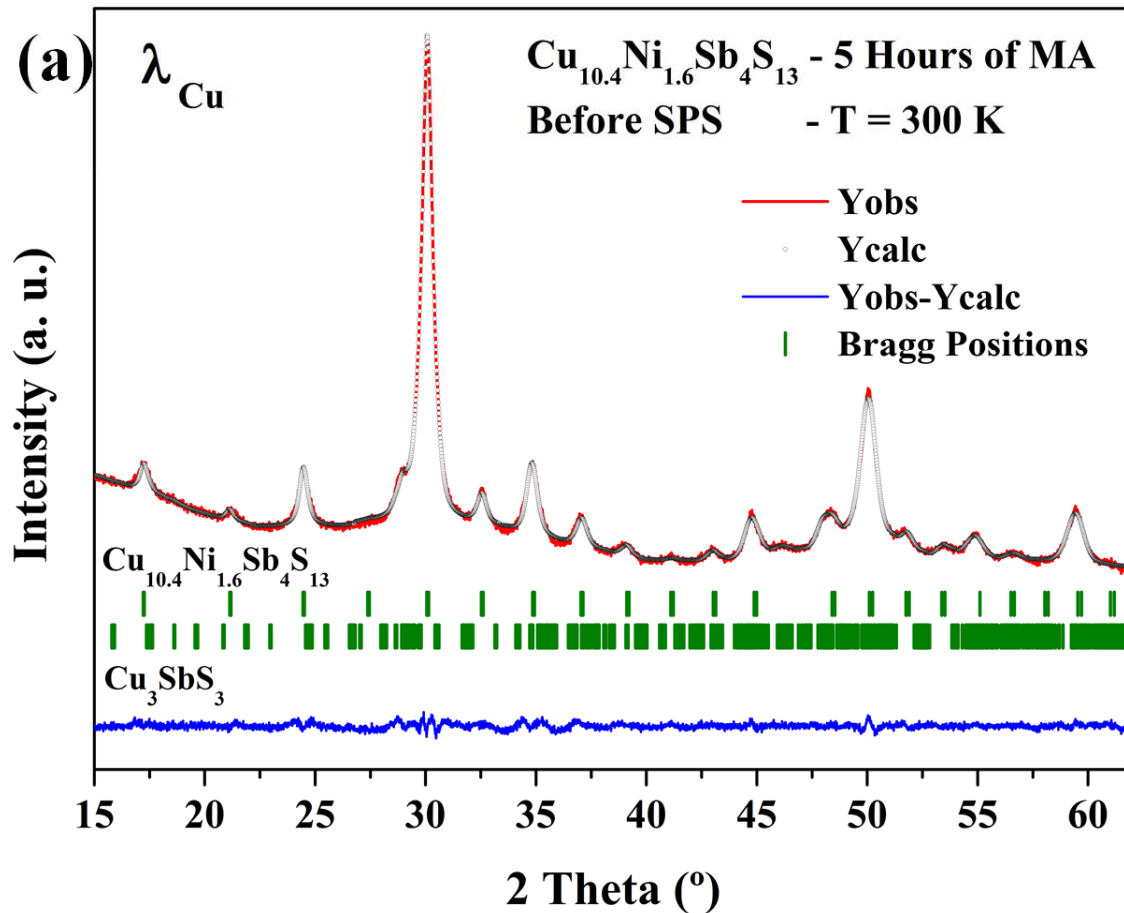


$ZT = 0.8$ at 700 K for $\text{Cu}_{10.4}\text{Ni}_{1.6}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$

Confirmation of the benefit role of nickel substitution on TE properties

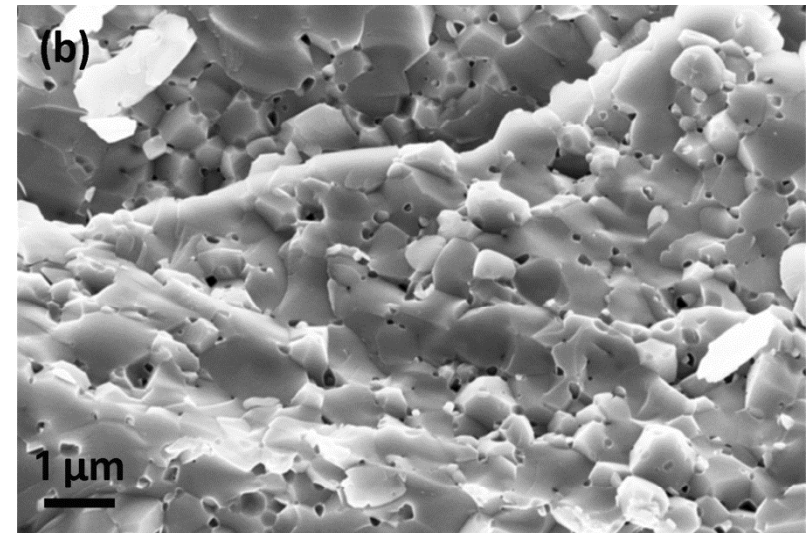
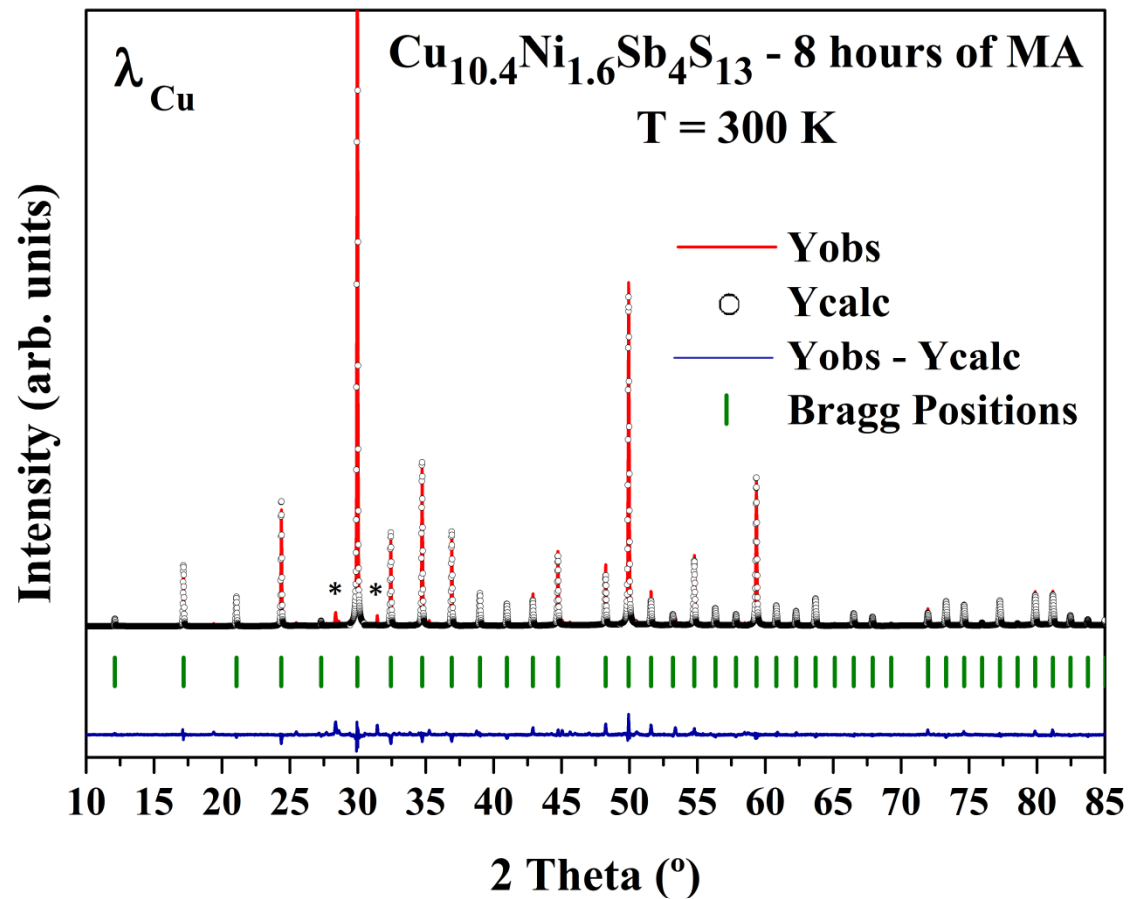
Up-scaling Perspectives

Mechanical Alloying from pure elements



Up-scaling Perspectives

Mechanical Alloying from pure elements



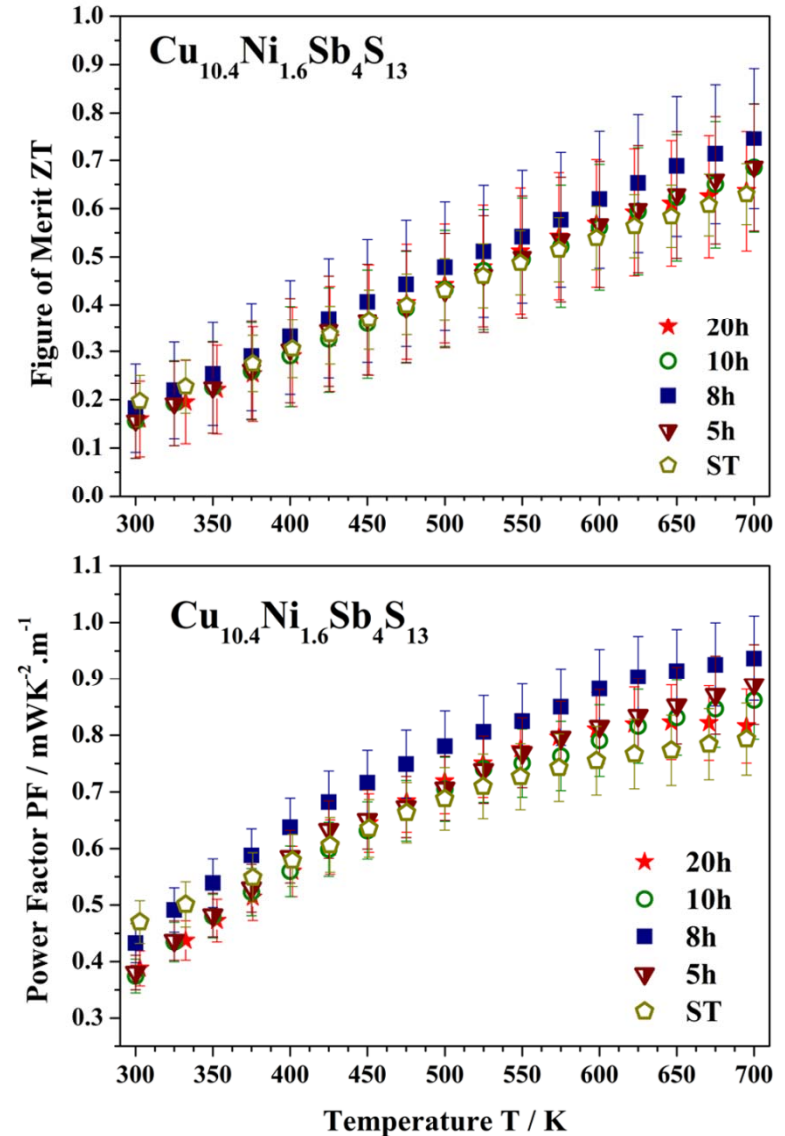
AFTER SPS

Up-scaling Perspectives

Mechanical Alloying from pure elements

ZT near 0.8 at 700K

Comparable values than
conventional samples

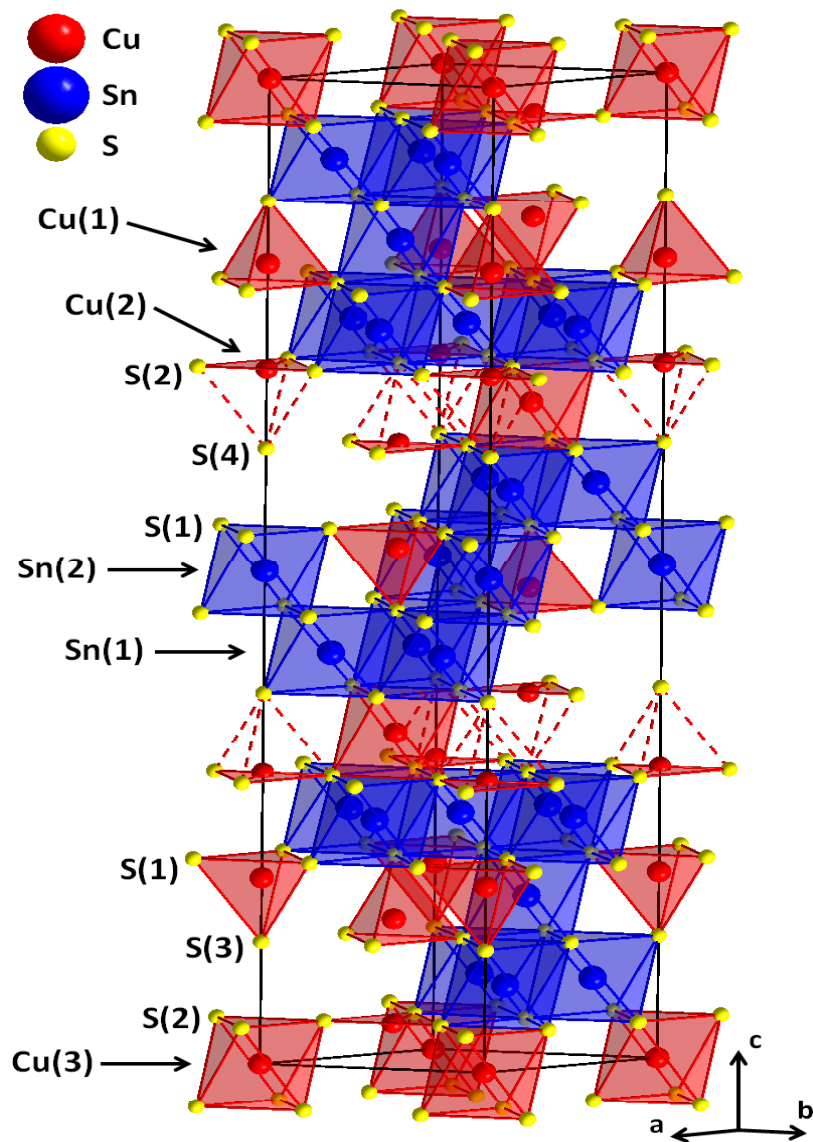


Outline



1. Phase stability and TE properties in ternary and Ni-substituted $\text{Cu}_{12}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$ tetrahedrites
2. **Intrinsically Low kappa in $\text{Cu}_4\text{Sn}_7\text{S}_{16}$**

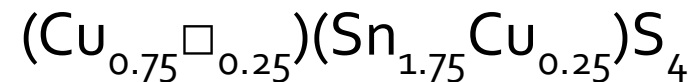
Crystal structure of $\text{Cu}_4\text{Sn}_7\text{S}_{16}$



[1]

Rhombohedral symmetry
 Space group R-3m (n°166)
 $a = 7.372 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 36.010 \text{ \AA}$

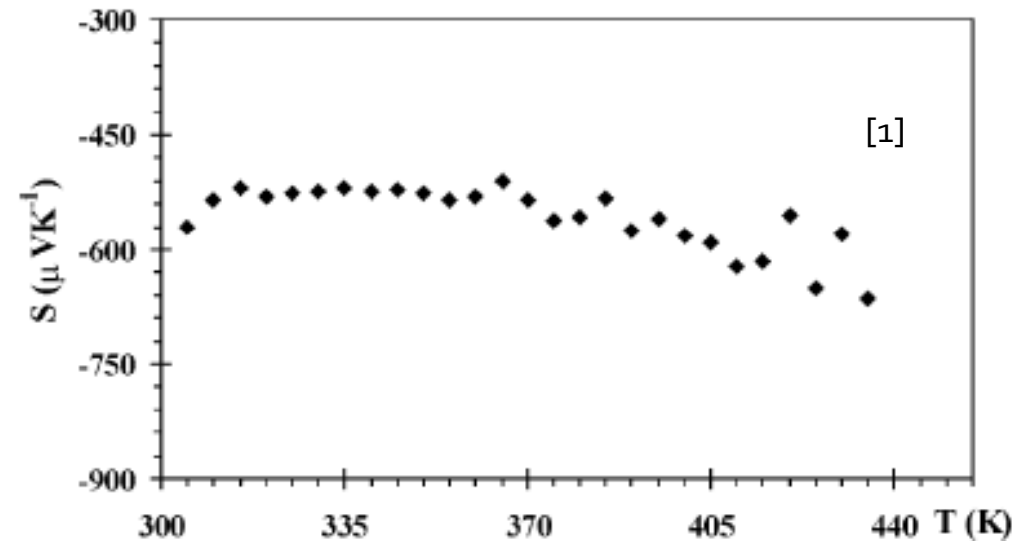
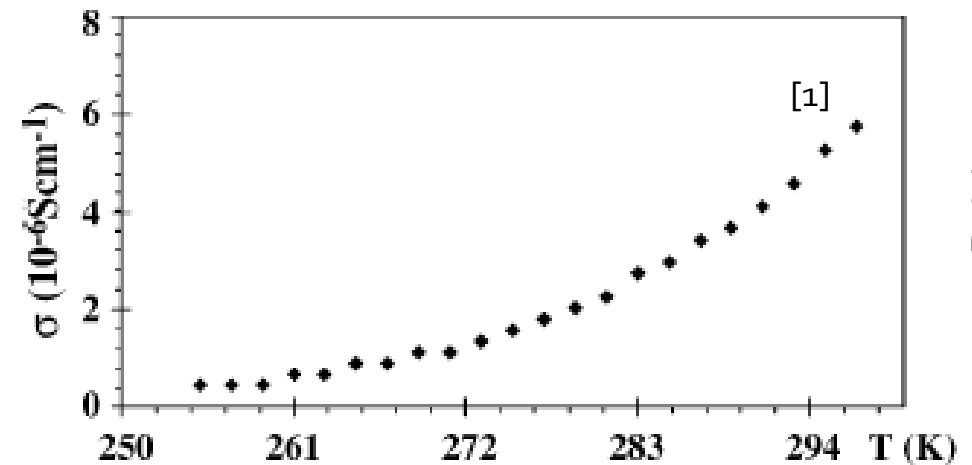
- Defect variant of the AB_2X_4 spinel structure
 Tetrahedral sites \rightarrow 2 non equivalent sites
 Octahedral sites \rightarrow 3 non equivalent sites



[1] Khanafer, M.; Rivet, J.; Flahaut, J. Bulletin de la Société Chimique de France, 1974, 12, 2670-2676.

Electrical Properties of $\text{Cu}_4\text{Sn}_7\text{S}_{16}$

- Poor Semiconductor ($\sigma=10^{-6} \text{Scm}^{-1}$)
- High DOS at Fermi level (Gap 0.8-1.27 eV)
→ Large Seebeck coefficient
- Low density (compacted powders)
- Low cost and abundant elements



. Temperature dependence of the Seebeck coefficient of $\text{Cu}_4\text{Sn}_7\text{S}_{16}$.

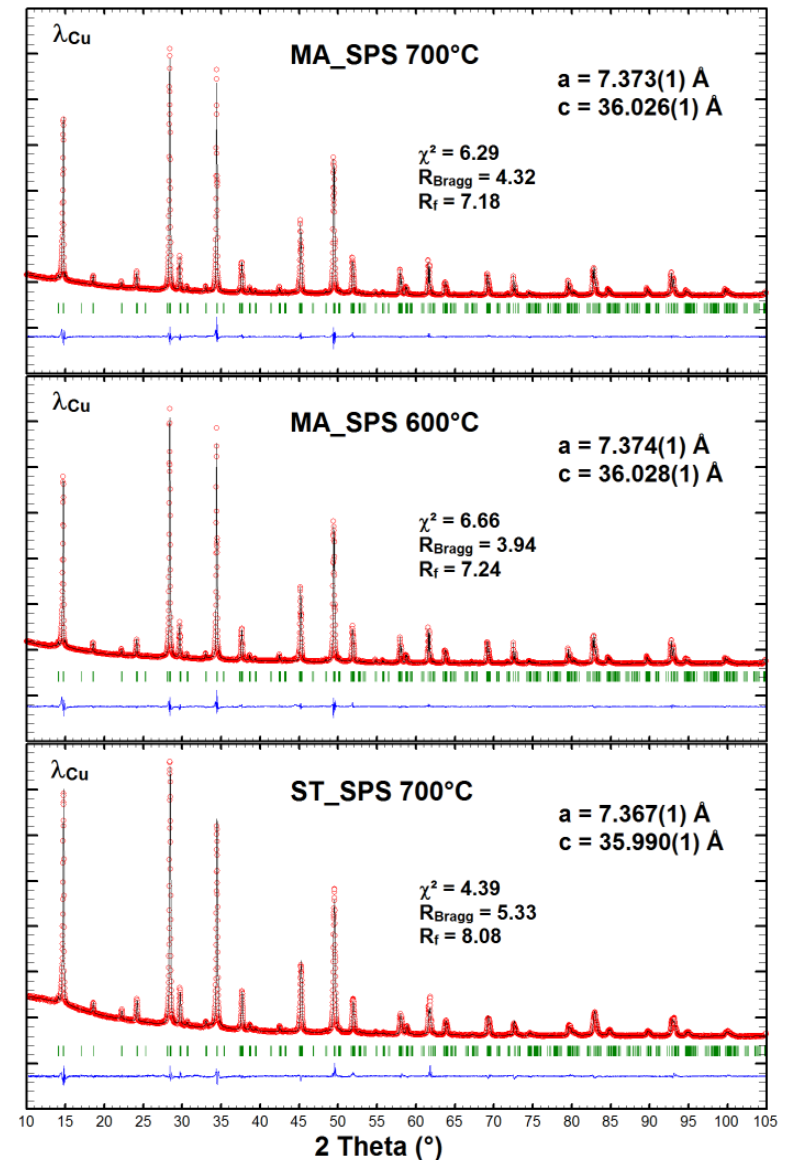
[1] J.P.F. Jemetio, P. Zhou, H. Kleinke, Journal of Alloys and Compounds (2006)

Synthesis of $\text{Cu}_4\text{Sn}_7\text{S}_{16}$

- Powder Synthesis
 - Sealed tube Synthesis (ST)
 - Mechanical Alloying (MA)
- SPS Sintering (600-700°C/50 MPa)

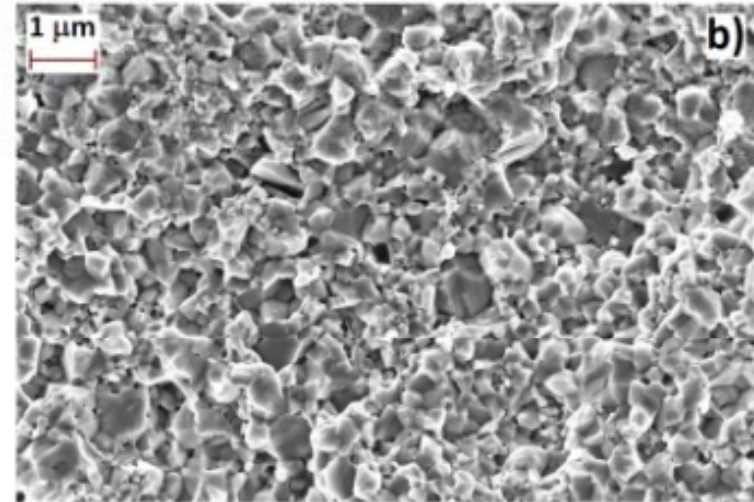
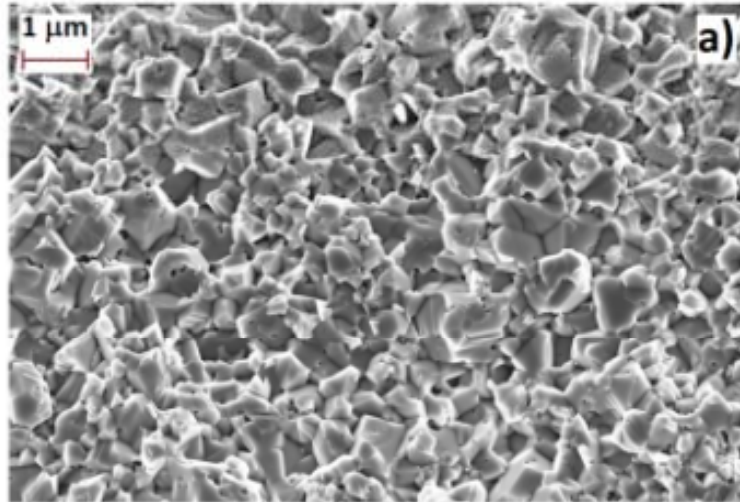
Similar structural parameters, except:

- Cell parameters (ST) < (MA)
(wide non-stoichiometry range)
- Lower crystallinity in ST samples
 - Composition inhomogeneity
 - Structural defects

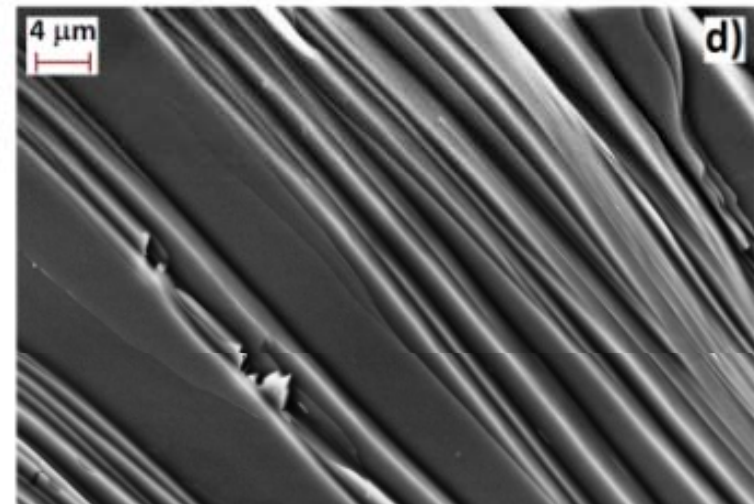
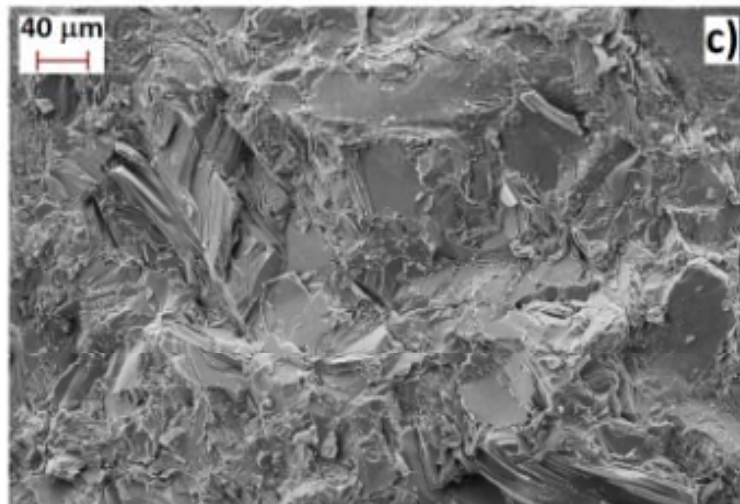


Microstructure

(MA)

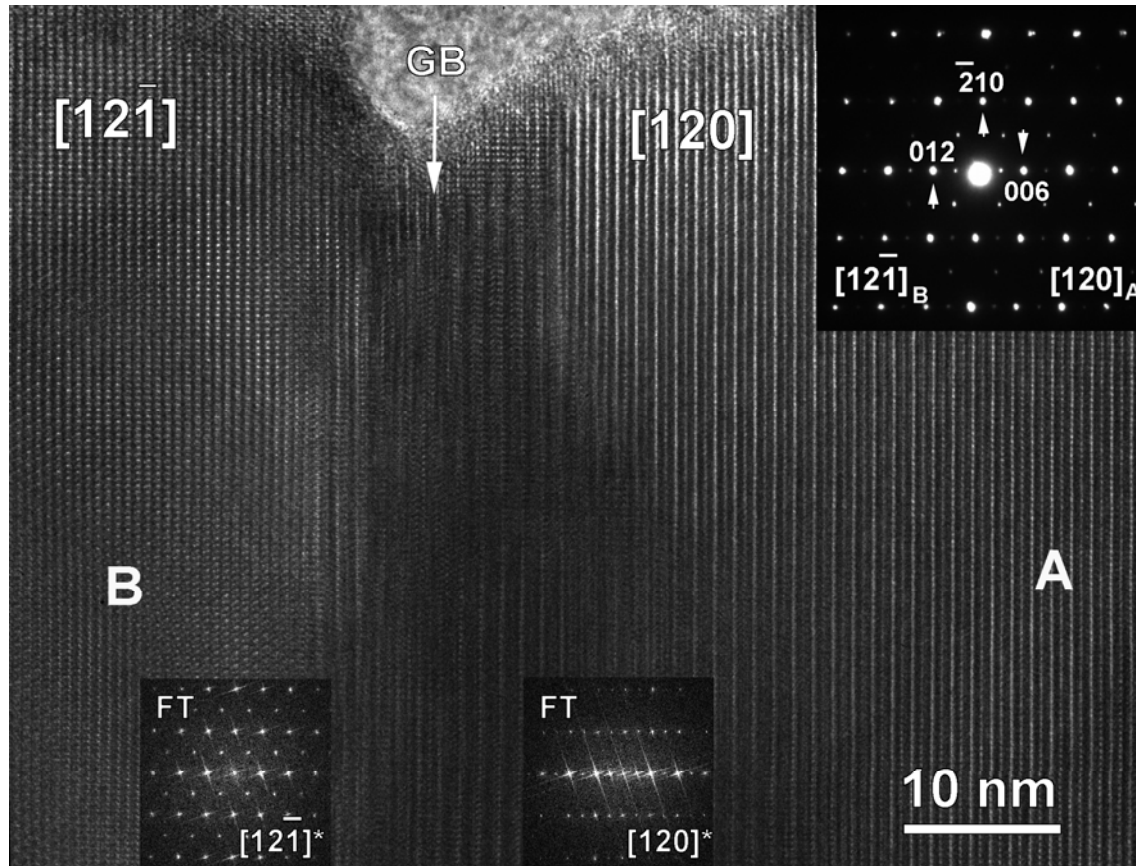


(ST)

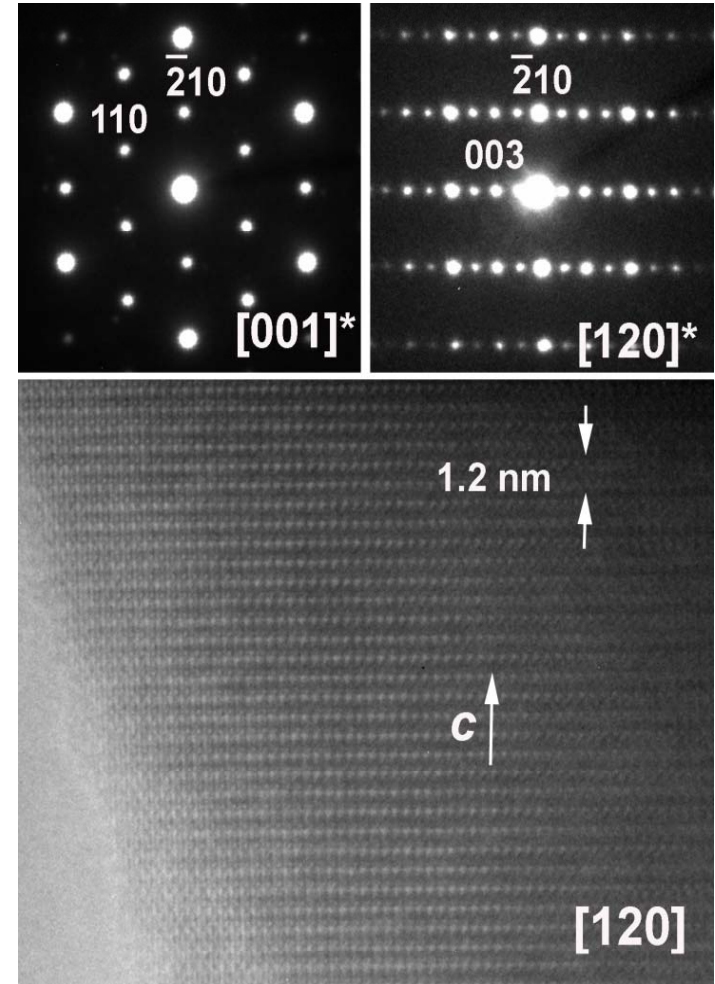


TEM

(ST)

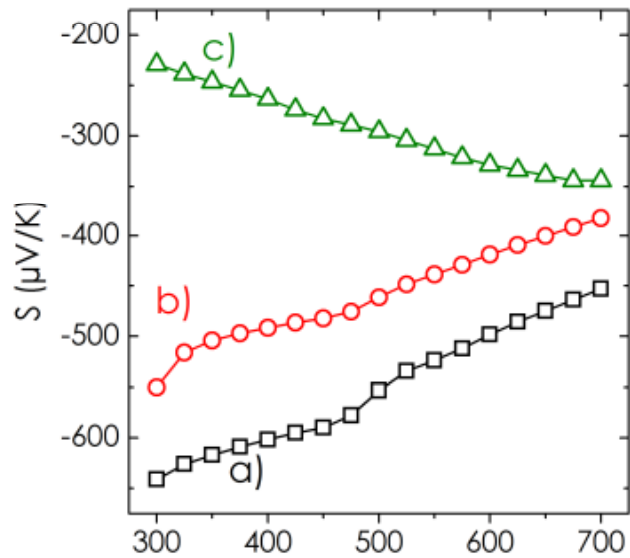
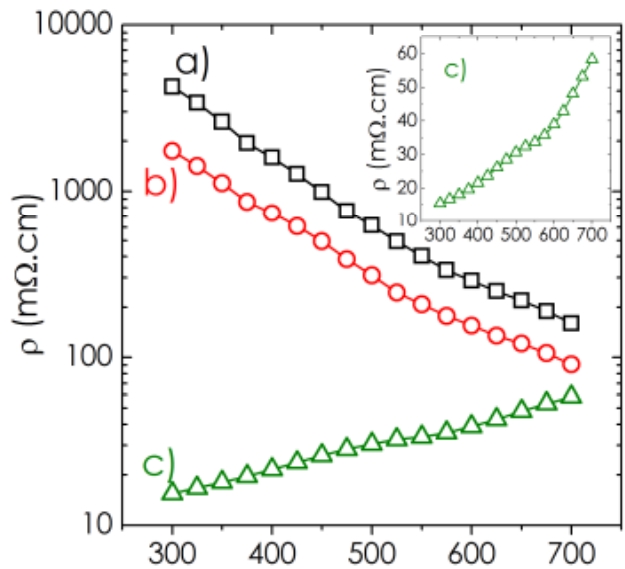


(MA)



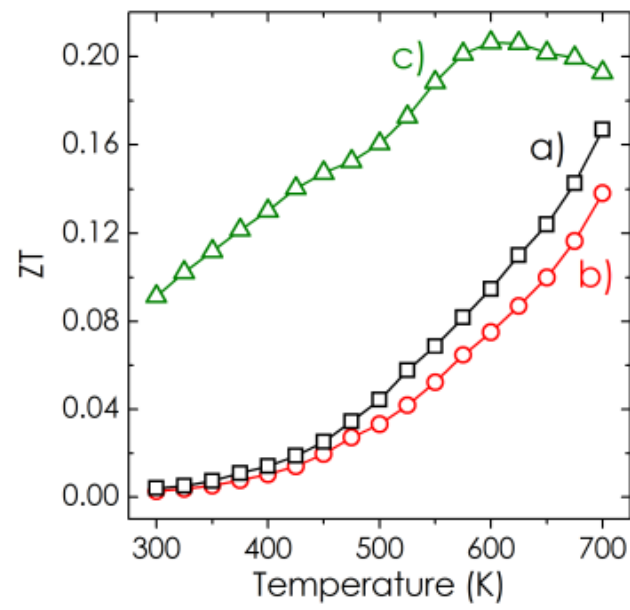
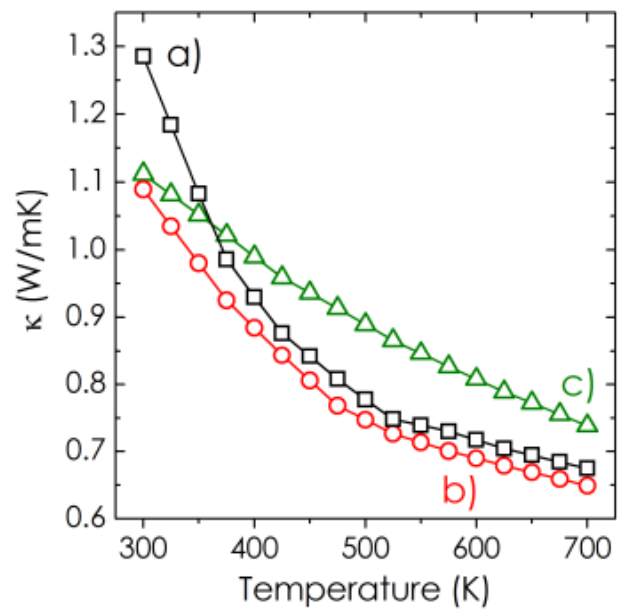
- Anisotropic crystallites
- Grain Boundaries: Twinning, Intergrowths

TE Properties



Mechanical alloying
a) 700°C and **b) 600°C**

Sealed tubes
c) 700°C

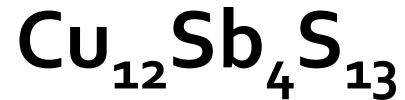


-Metallic behavior in ST
 Tweed and intergrowth Strc.
 Local composition, coord.
 S vacancies, Cu occupancy

-Low thermal conductivity

-ZT=0.2 @600K

Conclusion



- ✓ **Significant and benefit role of nickel substitution on:**
 - the thermoelectric properties
 - the purity of the sample
 - the stability of the phase

- ✓ **Maximum operating temperature:**
 - 400°C (673 K) for $\text{Cu}_{12}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$
 - 510°C (783 K) for $\text{Cu}_{10.4}\text{Ni}_{1.6}\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{13}$

- ✓ **Mechanical alloying provides up-scaling routes to tetrahedrites**
 - $ZT=0.7-0.8$ @ 700K

Conclusion



- ✓ **Synthesis conditions modifies electrical properties:**
 - Metallic behavior in ST samples (first time)
 - Inhomogeneity, structural defects (twinning, Intergrowth)
- ✓ **Intrinsically low thermal conductivity (<1 W/mK):**
 - Complex structure
 - Origin?? (Cu(2) sites in triangular coordination (tetrahedrite))

✓ Low kappa achieved by taking advantage of the complex structure in this Cu-Sn-S ternary compound, opens the route to the discovery of other complex thermoelectric materials.

Acknowledgements



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