



Northwestern
University

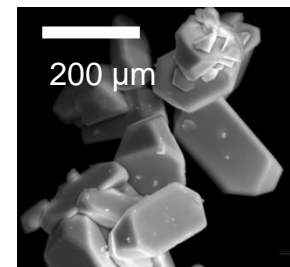
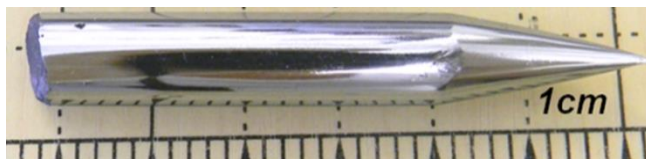
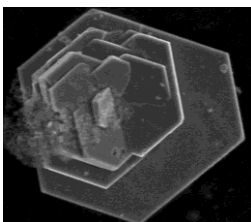
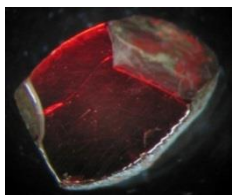
251st ACS National Meeting ,
San Diego, California, March 13-17, 2016.



ACS Award in Inorganic Chemistry

NEW INORGANIC SOLIDS FROM MOLTEN *CHALCOGENIDE* SALTS

Mercouri Kanatzidis



What in the world is a chalcogenide...

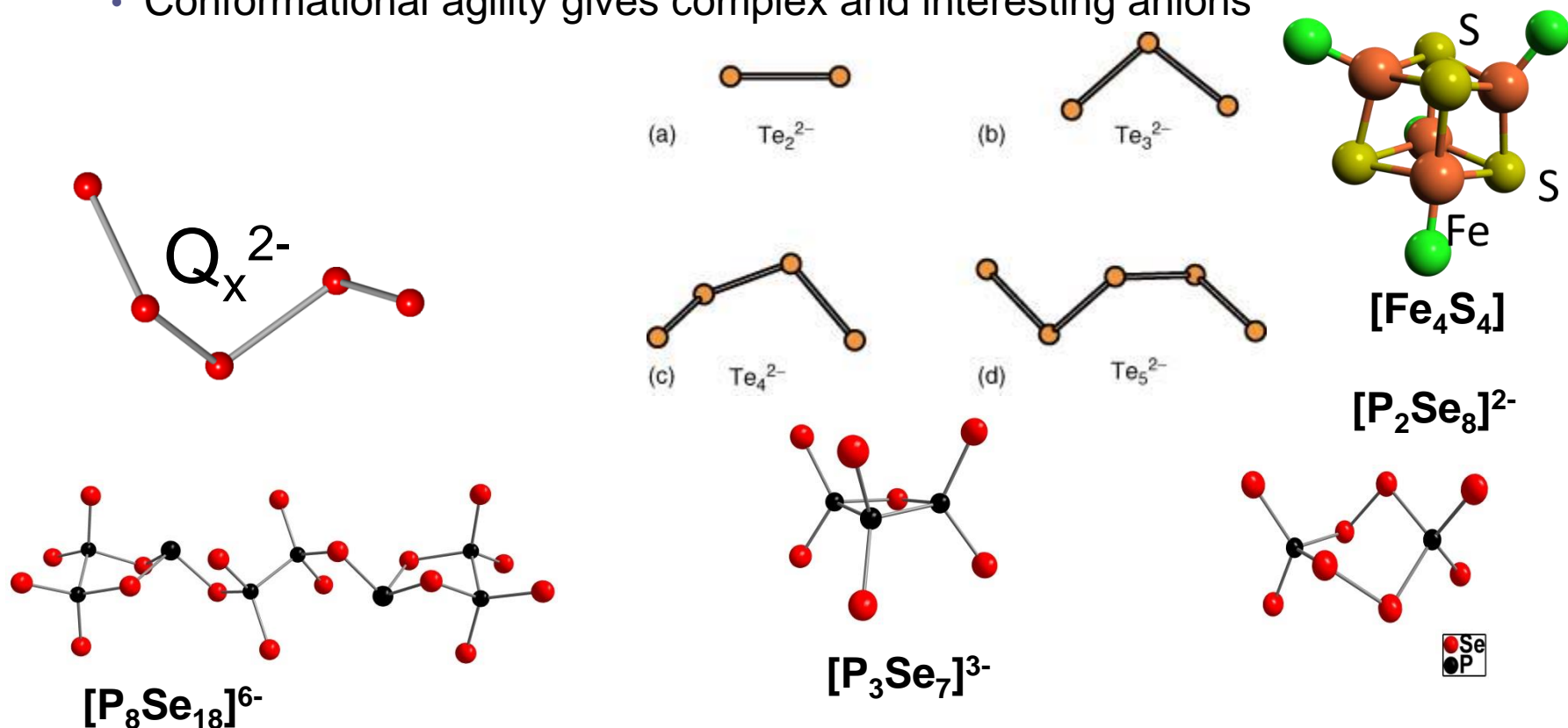
- MoS_2 (2D-physics, HDS-catalysis, H_2 catalysis)
- $\text{Ge}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{Te}_5$ (non-volatile memory, computing)
- CdTe , CuInSe_2 (solar energy PV)
- CdZnTe , CdHgTe (hard and soft radiation detection)
- Bi_2Se_3 , Bi_2Te_3 , PbTe , PbSe (thermoelectrics, energy conversion, topological materials)
- CdS , CdSe (quantum dots, nanoscience...)
- AgGaQ_2 ($Q=\text{S}, \text{Se}$) (mid-IR NLO material, mid-IR laser sources, telecommunications, chemical sensing, medical applications)
- $\text{K}_x\text{Fe}_{2-y}\text{Se}_2$ (unconventional superconductors)

Q= S, Se, Te

B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn

Why Chalcogenides?

- huge structural diversity
 - Formation of P-P and Q-Q (Q=S, Se) bonds
 - Redox chemistry
 - Conformational agility gives complex and interesting anions



Chung, I.; Holmes, D.; Weliky, D. P.; Kanatzidis, M. G. *Inorg.Chem.* **2010**, *49*, 3092.
K. Chondroudis and M.G. Kanatzidis *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **1997**, *119*, 2574-1575

Extended structures with Chalcogenides

- Common chalcogenide building blocks can be further linked by addition of another metal
- Challenge: how do you prepare crystalline solid state compounds with high enough built-in structural complexity to obtain new or enhanced collective properties
- No good method existed on how combine such building blocks together to create extended solids....

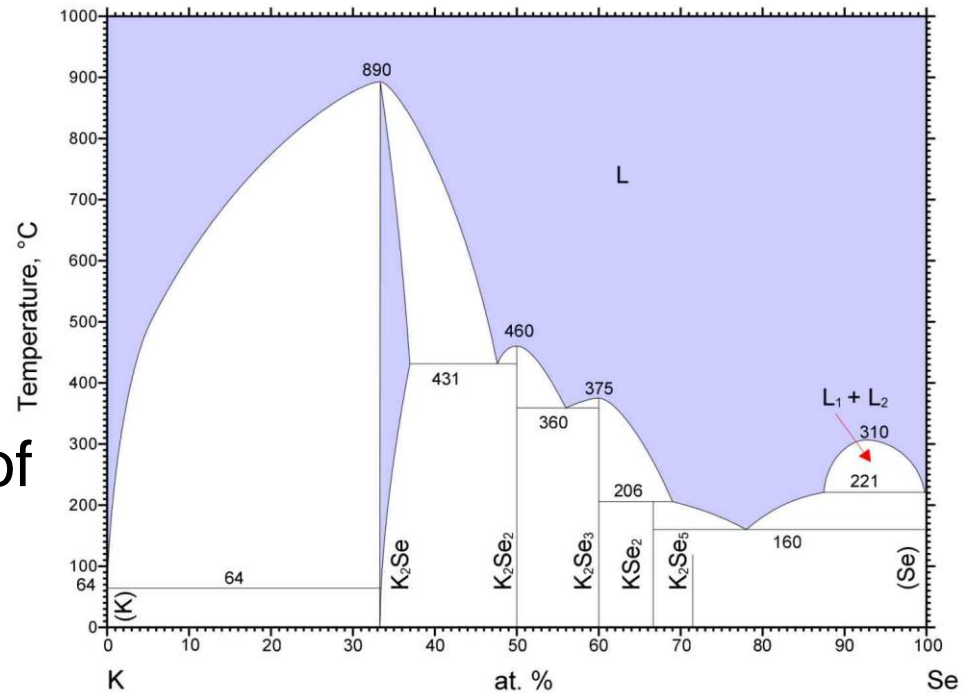
An organic chemist's view of solid state chemistry: **Turn down the heat...use solvents**

- Lower temperatures stabilize greater numbers of compounds
- Use solvents: The molten salts (fluxes) parallel solution based synthesis
- Different fluxes can be devised for different materials. These fluxes can be reactive or non reactive.

Molten salts as solvents...

Reactive polychalcogenide flux

- Flux formed from
$$A_2Q + [Q_x]^{2-} \rightarrow A_2Q_{x+1}$$
- (Q=S, Se, Te)
- Low (200°-600°C) reaction temperatures allow access of kinetically stable phases
- Increased diffusion created by formation of a 'solvent'
- Unreacted flux washed away



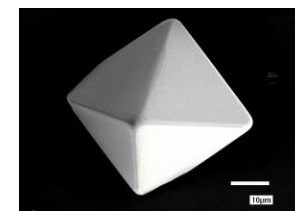
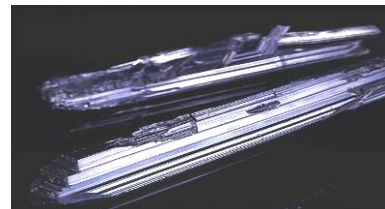
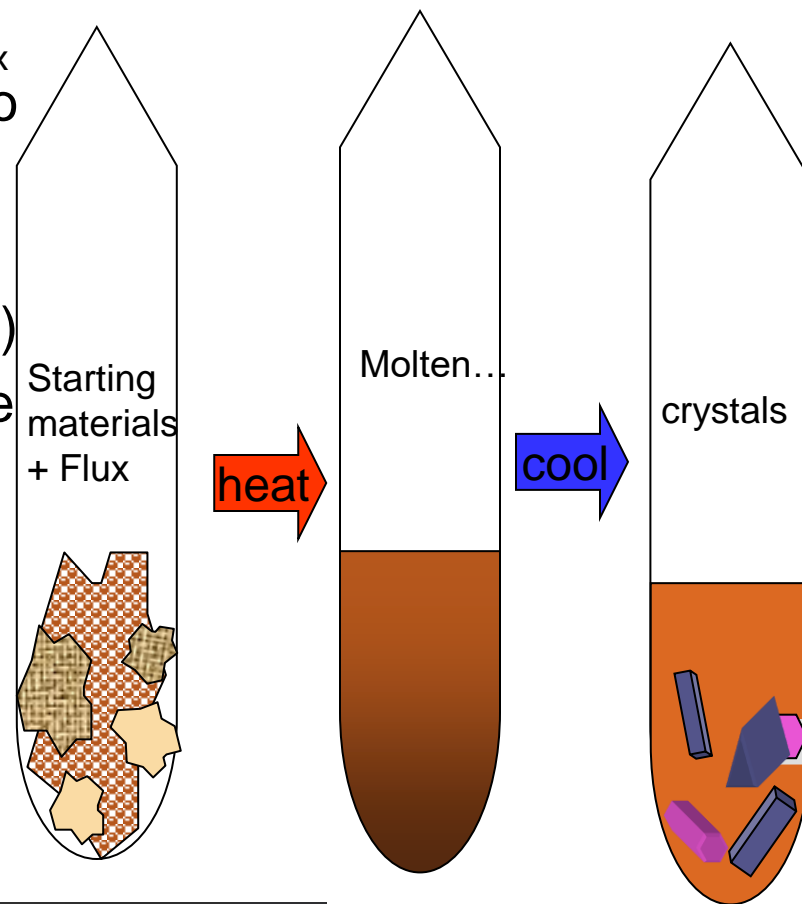
Sunshine, S. A.; Kang, D.; Ibers, J. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1987**, *109*, 6202.
Kanatzidis, M. G. *Curr. Opin. Solid State Mater. Sci.* **1997**, *2*, 139.
Sangster, J. and Pelton, A.D. *J. Phase Equilib.* **1997**, *18*, 177.

Molten salts (fluxes) as solvents

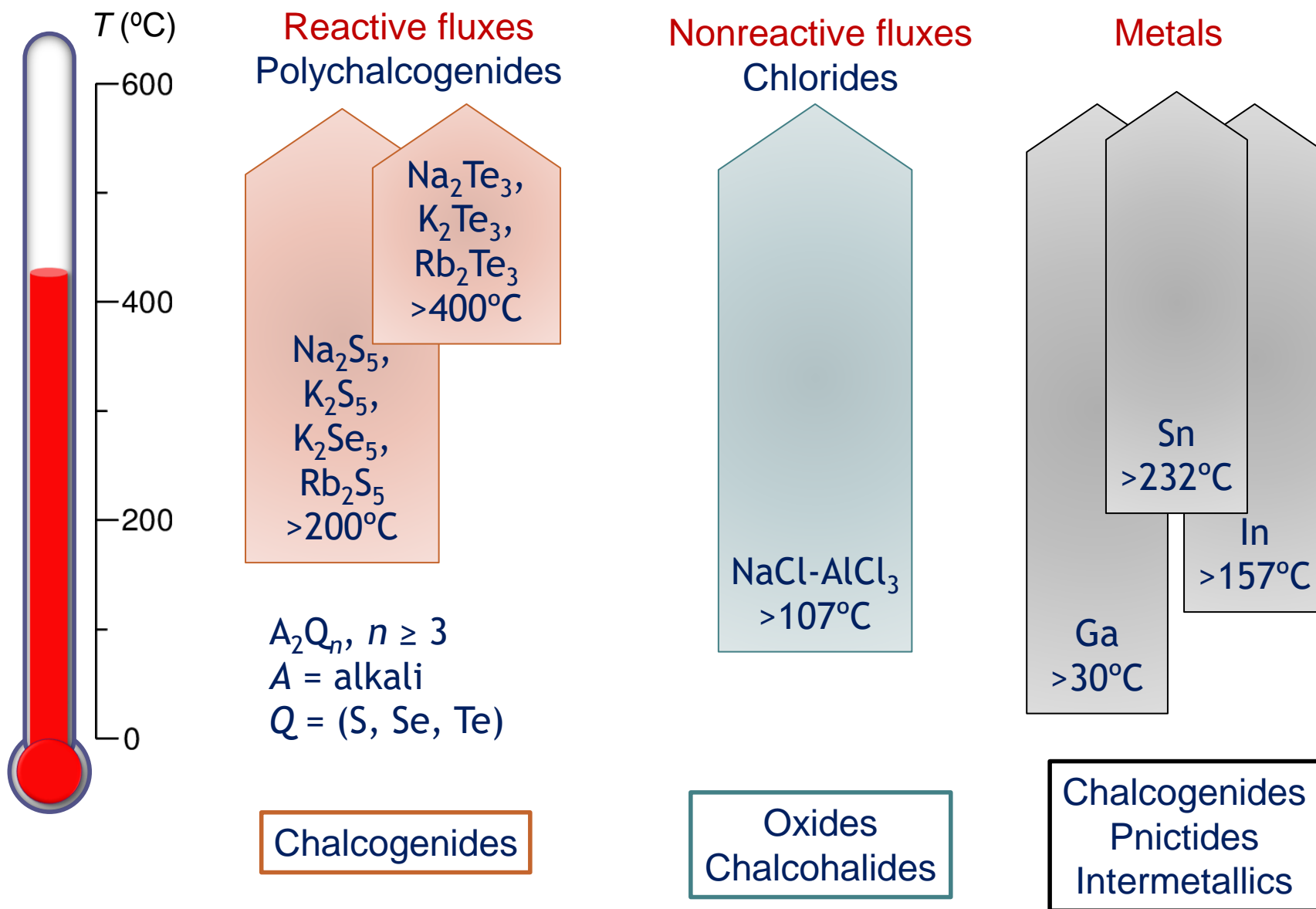
- Molten chalcogenide salts ($\text{Na}_2\text{Se} + \text{Se}_x \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{Se}_x$) as **Reagents and Solvents** to synthesize new compounds

ADVANTAGES

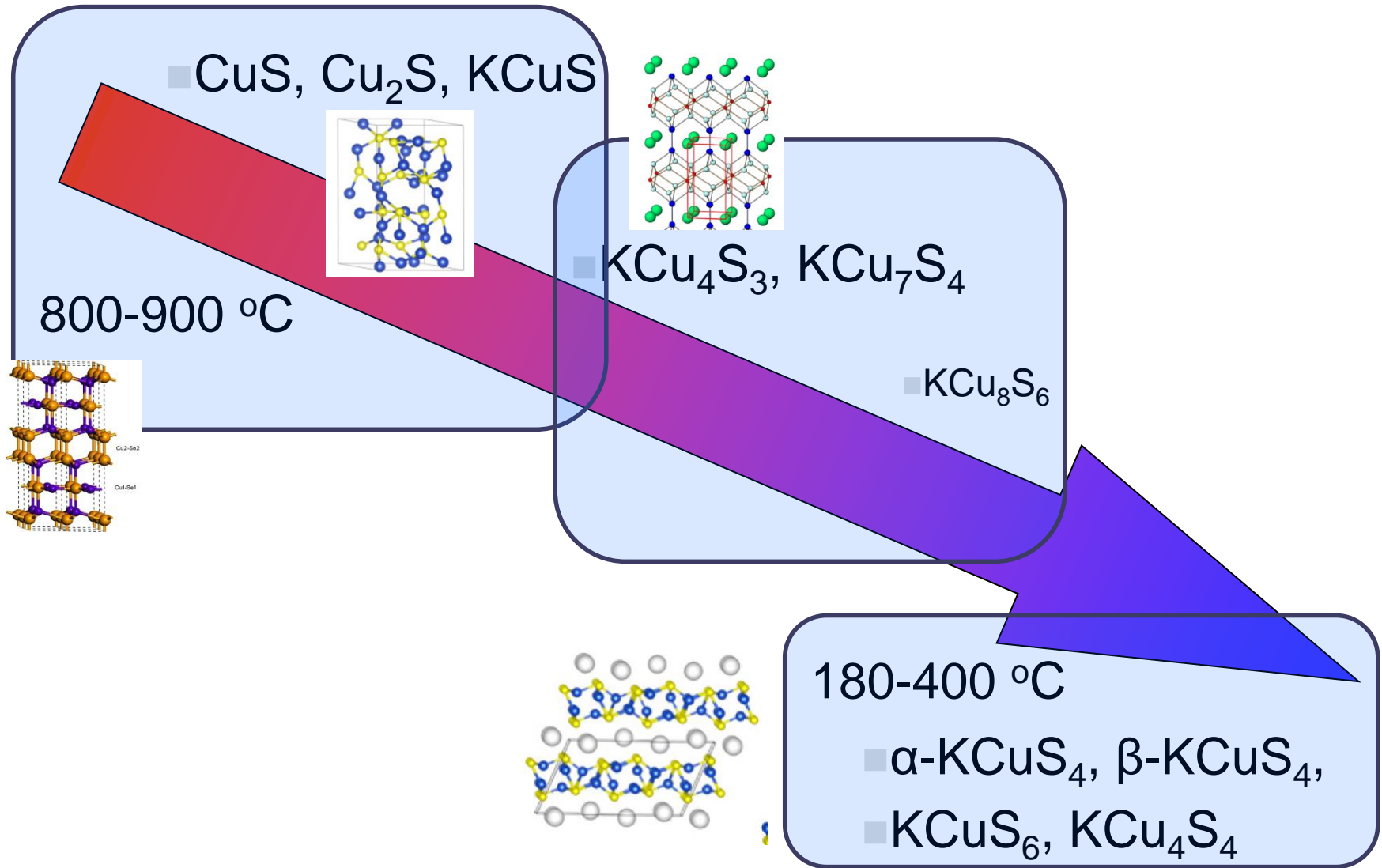
- Low temperatures ($250\text{ }^\circ\text{C} < T < 550\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)
- Can produce compounds not accessible by other methods
 - Kinetic products / Thermodynamic products
- Conducive to large crystal growth
- Ability to produce in pure form more complicated compounds such as ternary: e.g. A/Bi/Se or quaternary: A/M/Bi/Se)



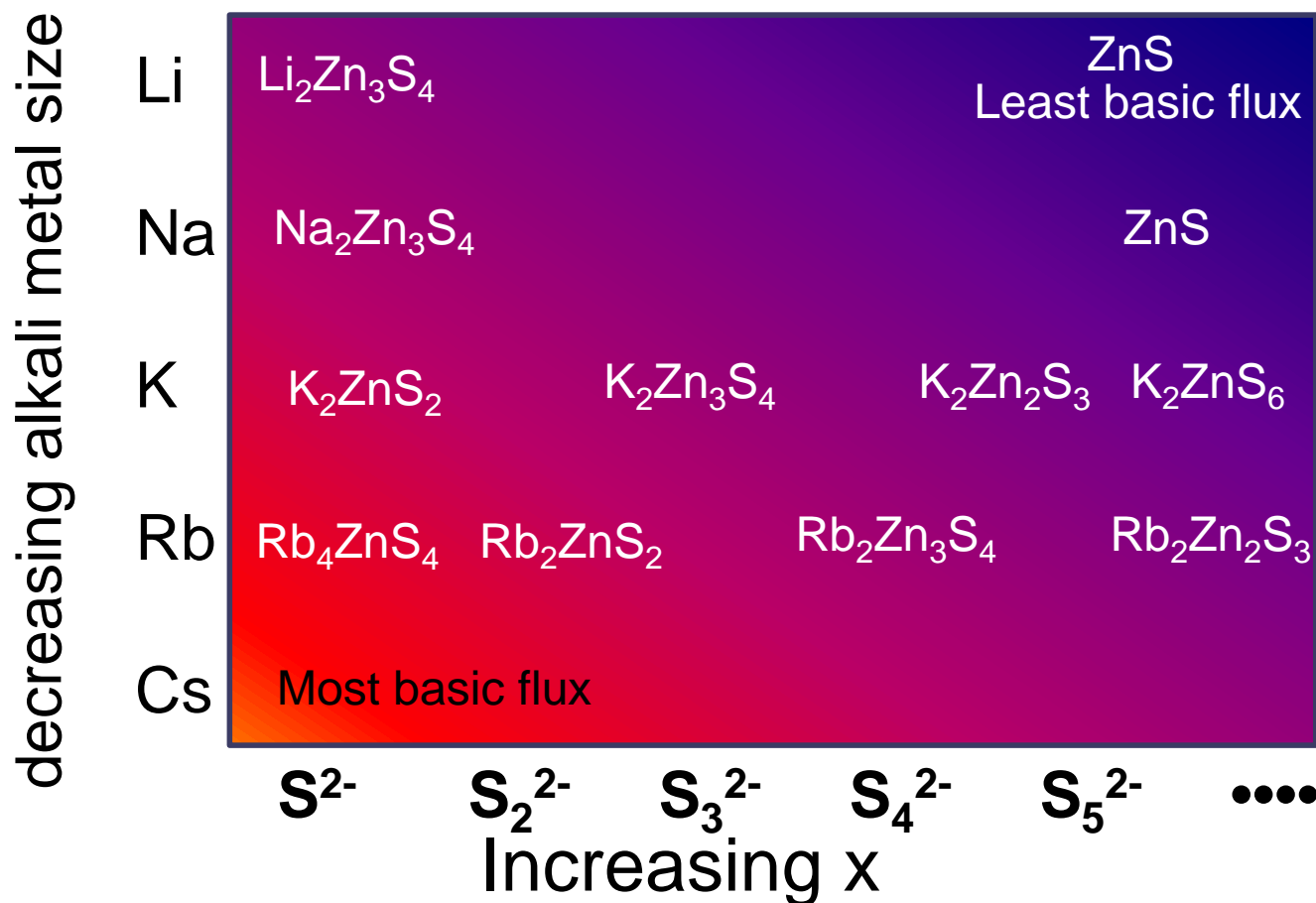
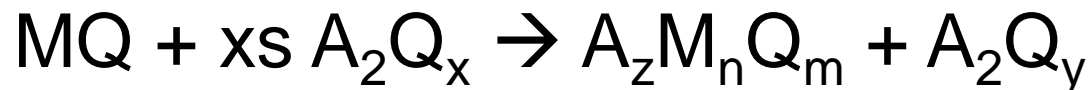
A wealth of solvents for low T reactions



Example: Reactivity of liquid K_2S_x

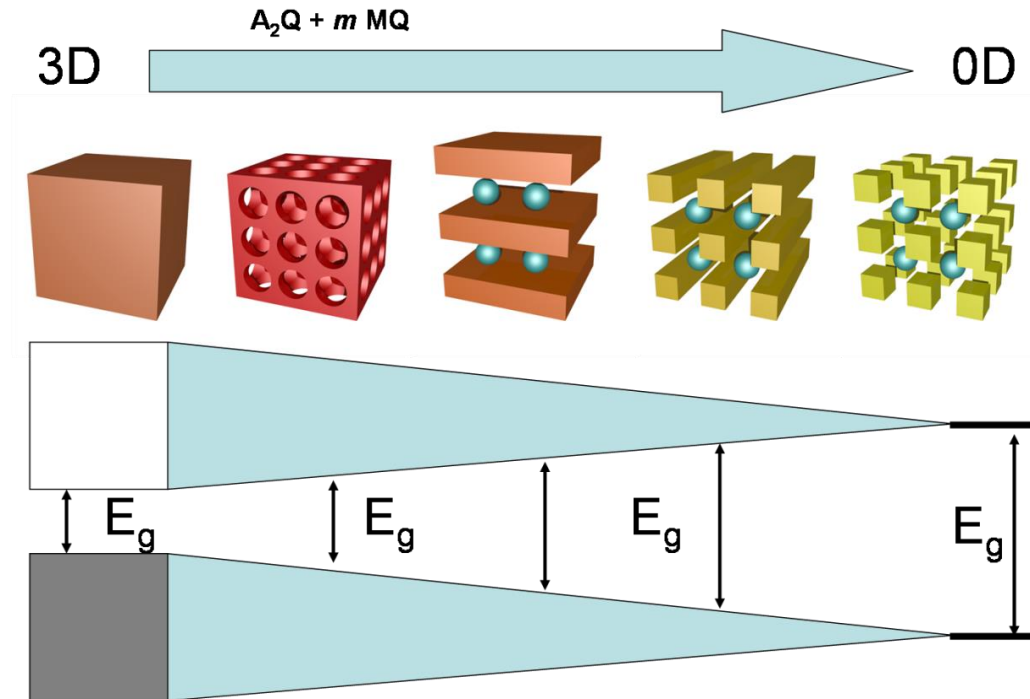


Tuning *basicity* in A_2Q_x controls reaction outcomes..



Bandgap increase through dimensional reduction of a covalent framework

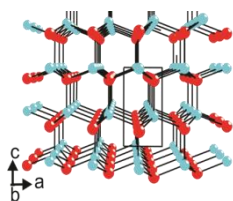
- by introducing A_2Q into MQ : $(A_2Q)_n(MQ)_m$



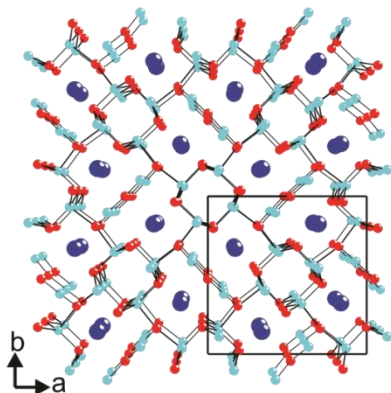
- From CdTe (1.4 eV) to $Cs_2Cd_3Te_4$ ($E_g \sim 2.3$ eV) $Z = (55, 48, 52)$
- From HgTe (0 eV) to $Cs_2Hg_3Te_4$ ($E_g \sim 2.0$ eV) $Z = (55, 80, 52)$

A specific example...

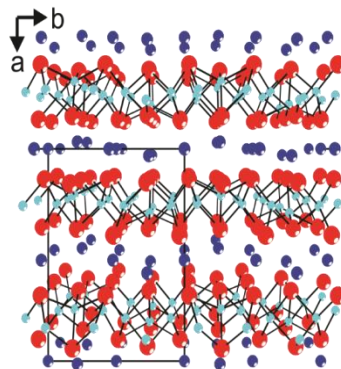
CdS :: 3D



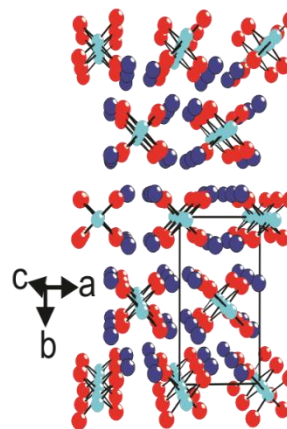
$K_2M_6S_7$:: 3D



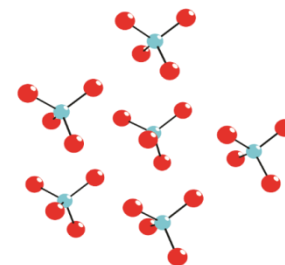
$K_2Cd_3S_4$:: 2D



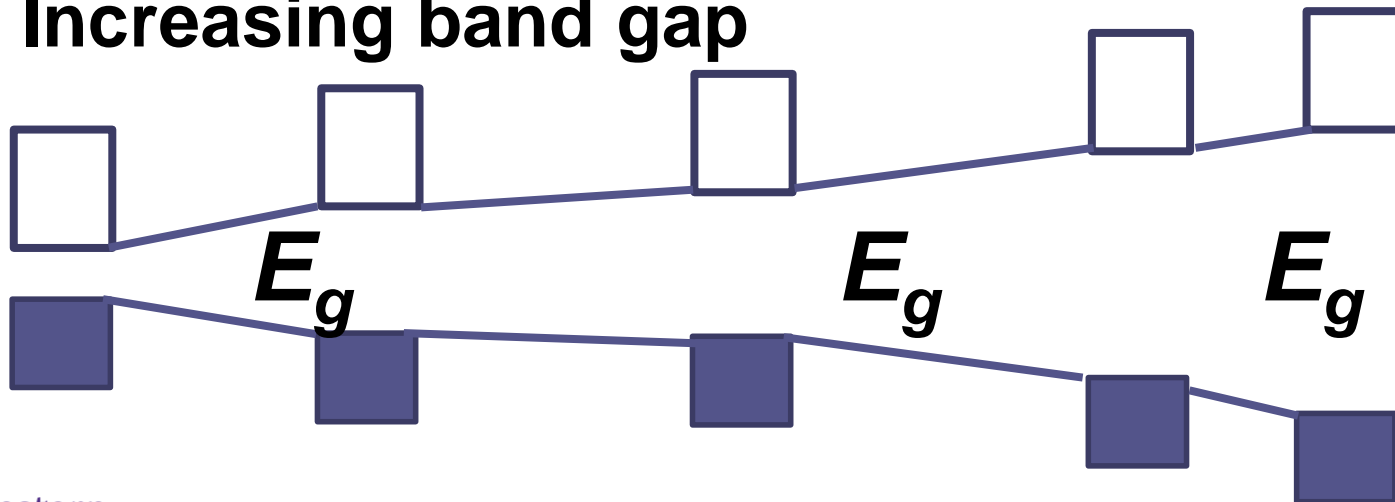
Na_2CdS_2 :: 1D



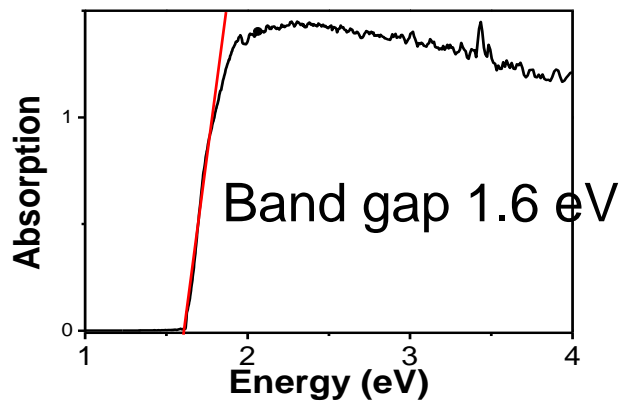
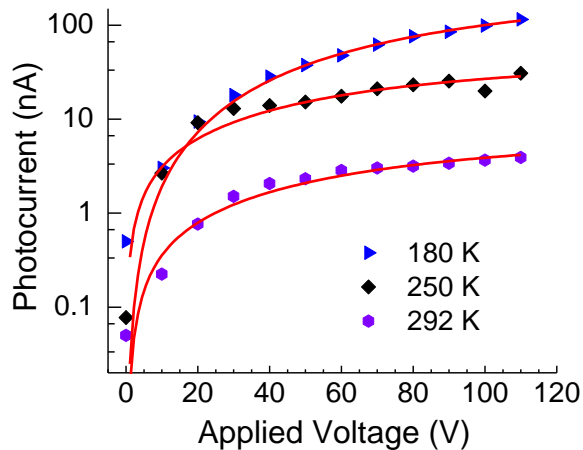
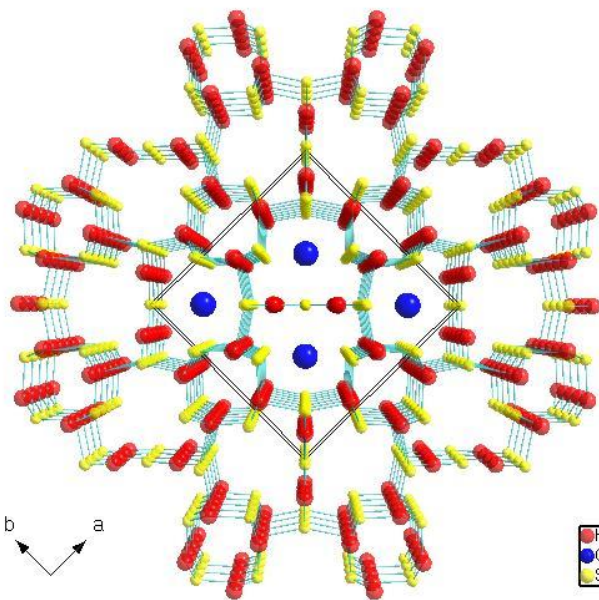
Na_6CdS_4 :: 0D



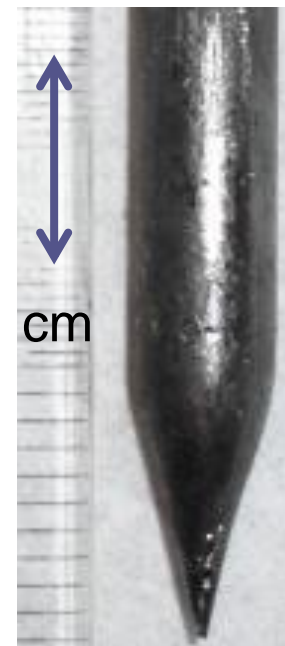
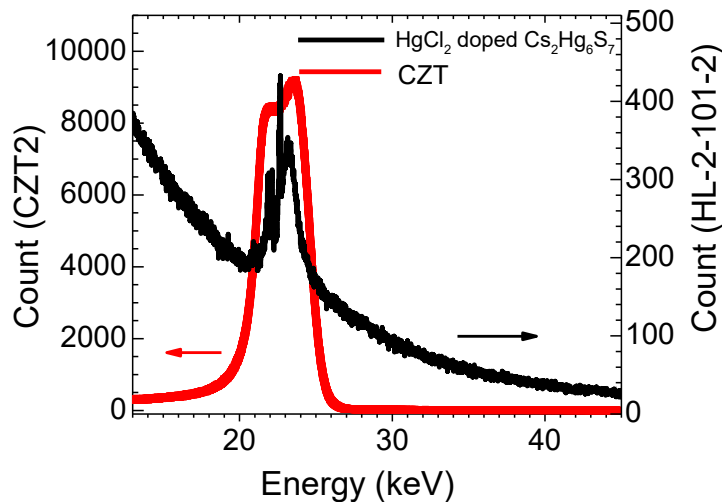
Increasing band gap



Cs₂Hg₆S₇ : A new X-ray and γ-ray detector from dimensional reduction

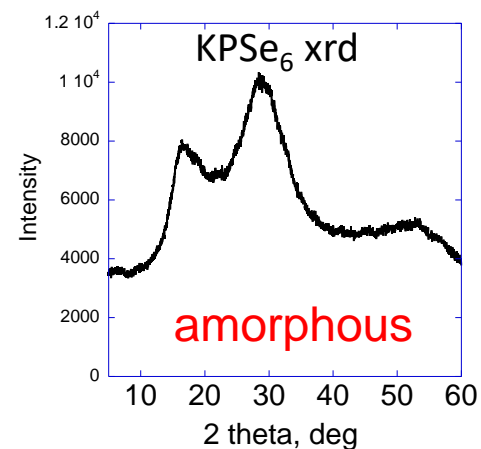
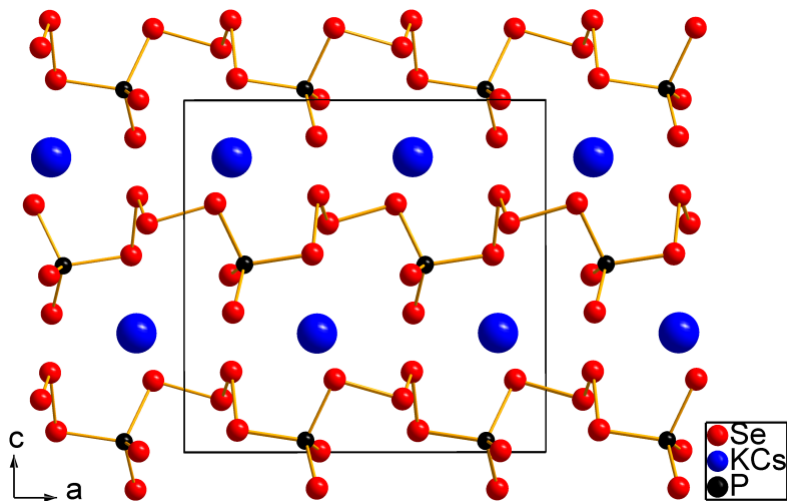


Ag X-ray response

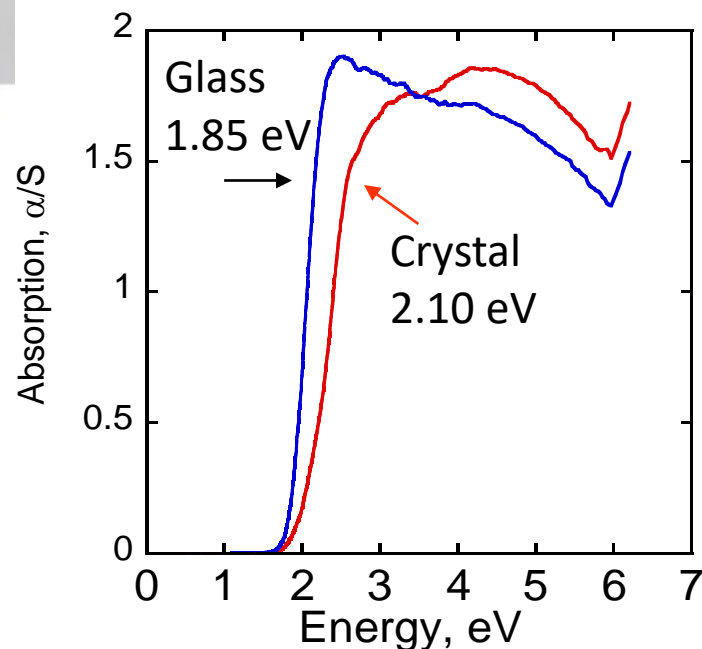


With Bruce Wessels

KPSe₆ crystal and glass

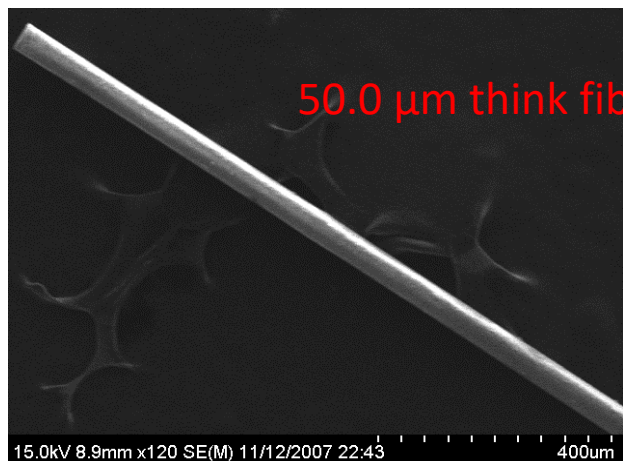
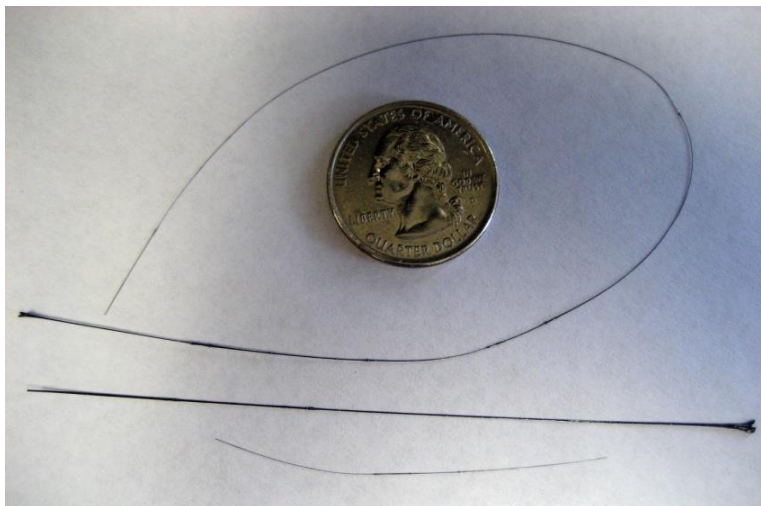


- APSe₆ (A = K, Rb)
 - Polar structure $Pca2_1$
 - KPSe₆ $\chi^{(2)} = 151.3 \text{ pm V}^{-1}$
 - RbPSe₆ $\chi^{(2)} = 149.4 \text{ pm V}^{-1}$
 - Phase-matchable

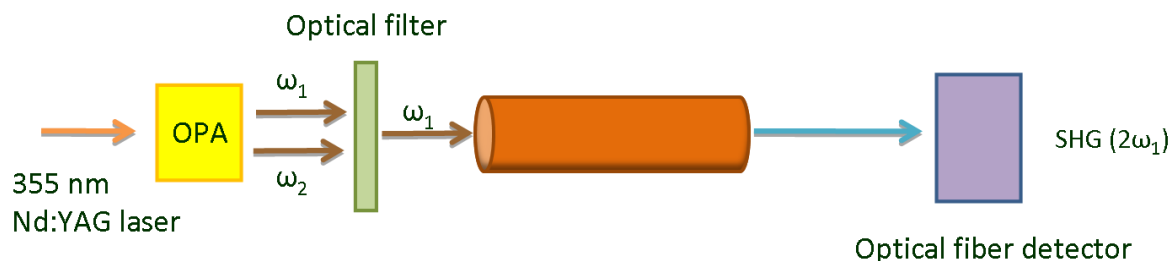
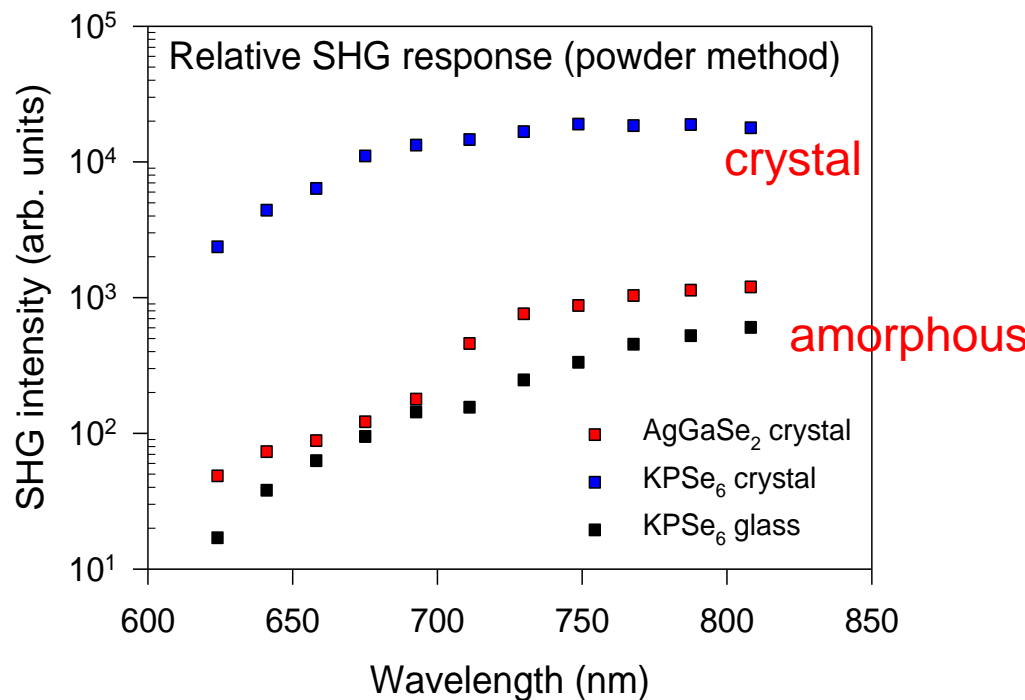


KPSe₆ amorphous fiber

Nonlinear optic second harmonic generation



50.0 μm thick fiber

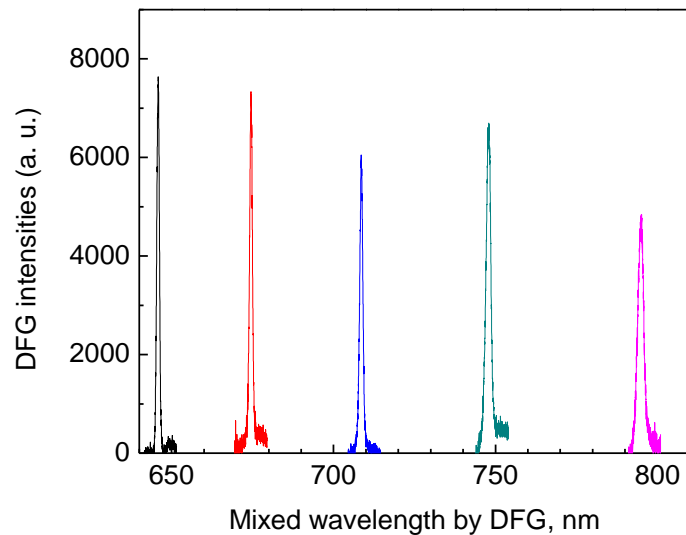


Waveguide mode and Difference frequency generation (DFG) from amorphous KPSe_6 fiber

$$\omega_1 + \omega_2 = \omega_3$$

$$\omega_1 - \omega_2 = \omega_4$$

Largest permanent NLO response from any glass!



Used incident beams		Calculated mixed light
λ_1 (nm)	λ_2 (nm)	λ_{DFG} (nm)
1575.0	458.3	646.4
1477.4	467.3	683.4
1420.5	473.3	709.8
1350.1	481.6	748.8
1282.1	490.9	795.6



KPSe_6 crystal: ~ 160 pm/V

KPSe_6 glass : ~ 9 -14 pm/V

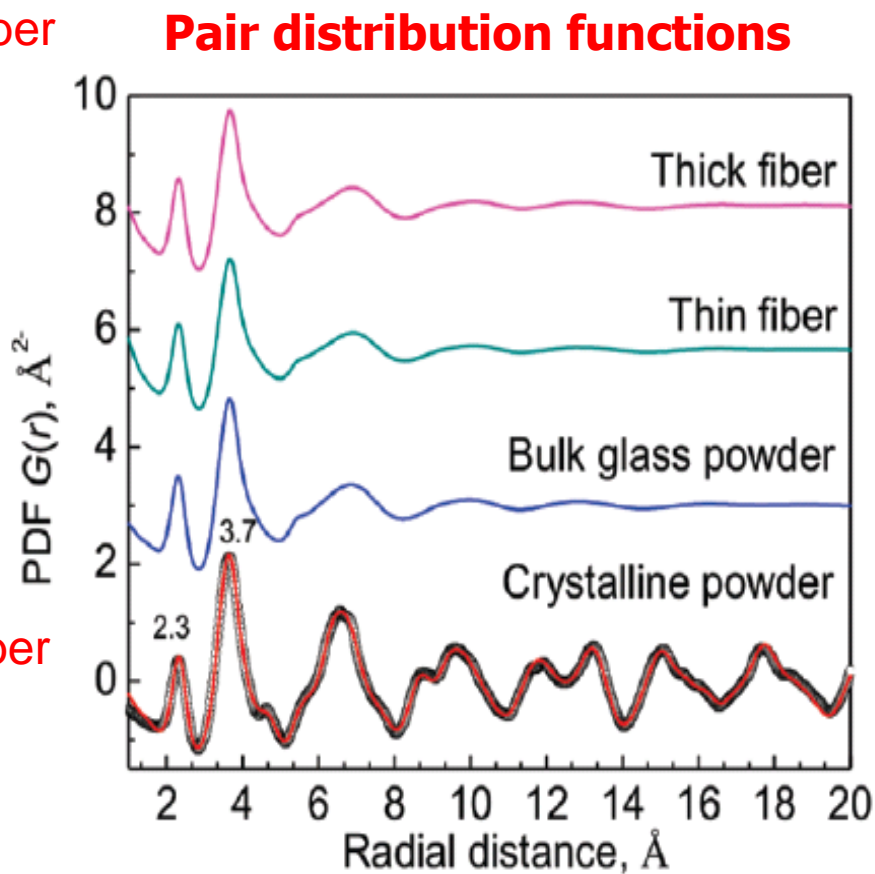
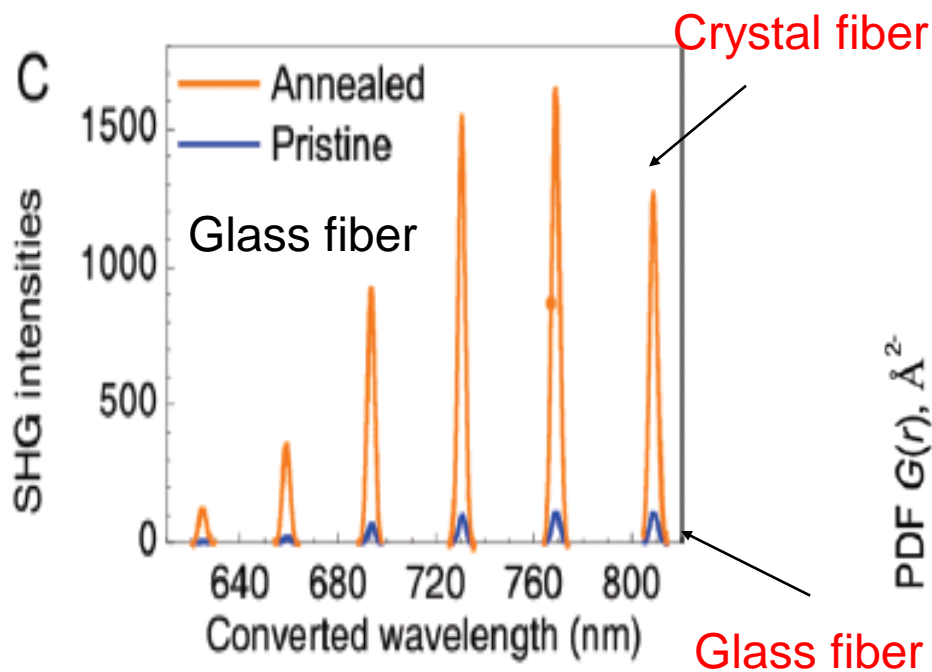
Benchmarks: ZnGeP_2 : ~ 75 pm/V

AgGaSe_2 : ~ 40 pm/V

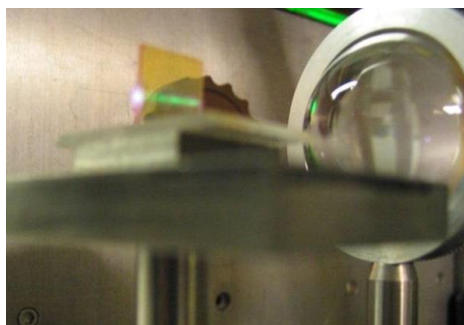
KTiPO_4 : ~ 16.6 pm/V

KNbO_3 : $\sim 10.8 - 27$ pm/V

KPSe₆: Major SHG enhancement with fiber annealing



Propagating SHG signal



The local structure of the amorphous form is the same as the crystal

Investigating the A/Bi/Q system



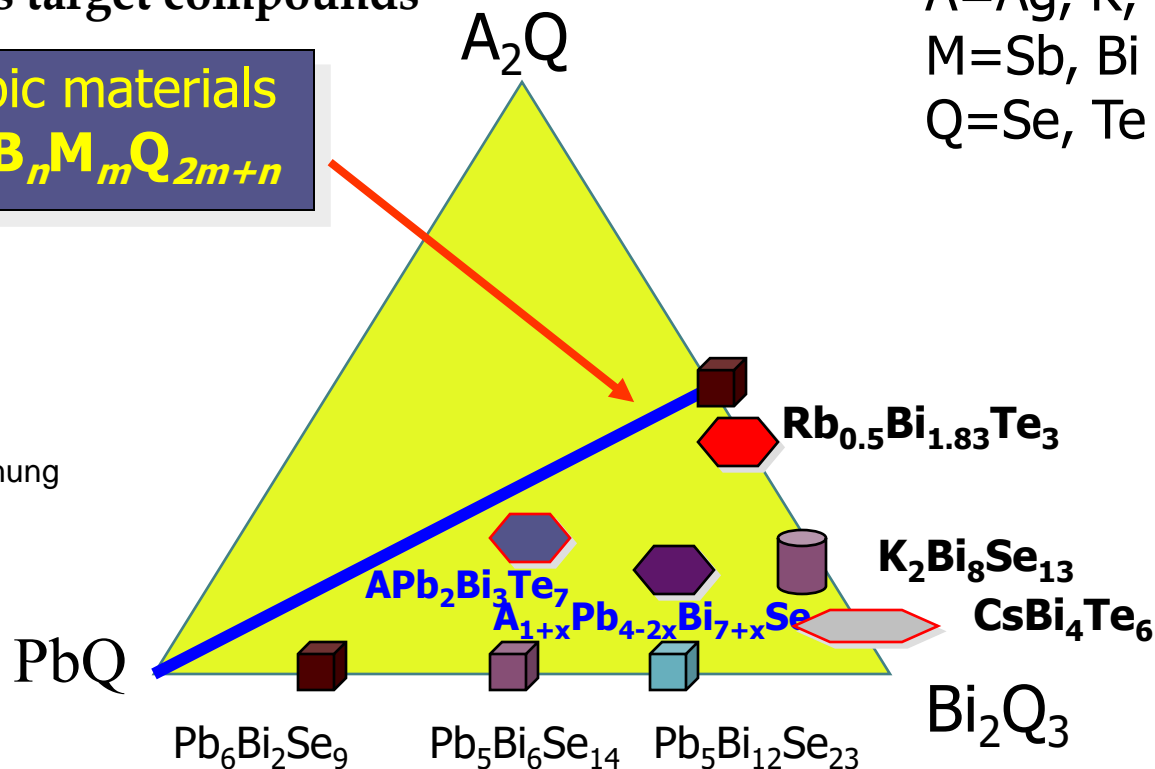
Map generates target compounds

A=Ag, K, Rb, Cs
M=Sb, Bi
Q=Se, Te

Cubic materials
 $A_m B_n M_m Q_{2m+n}$

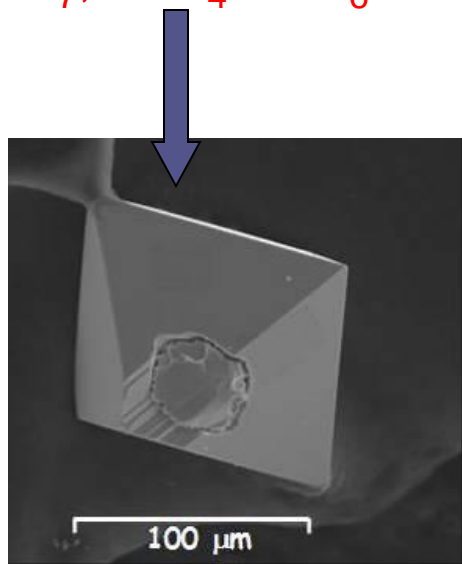
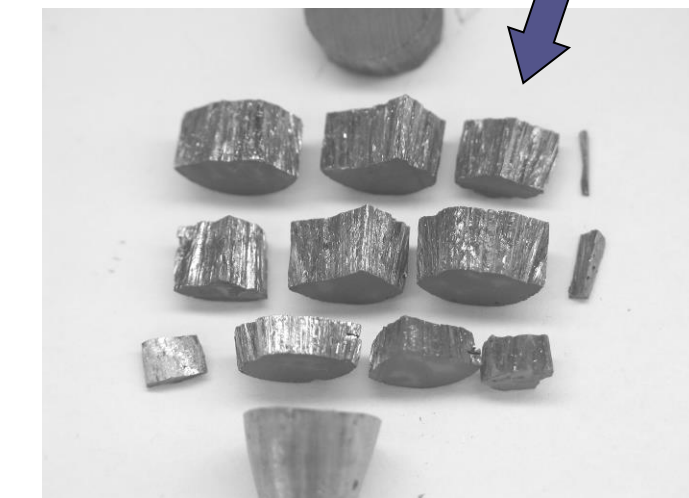
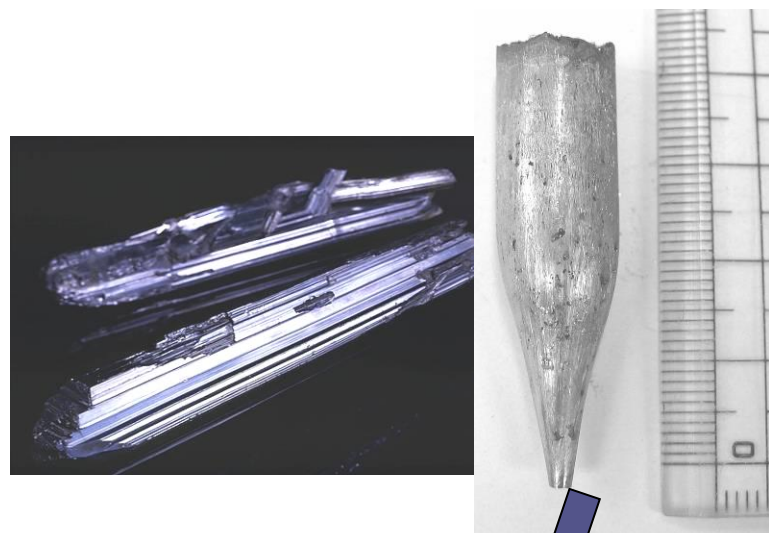


Duck Young Chung



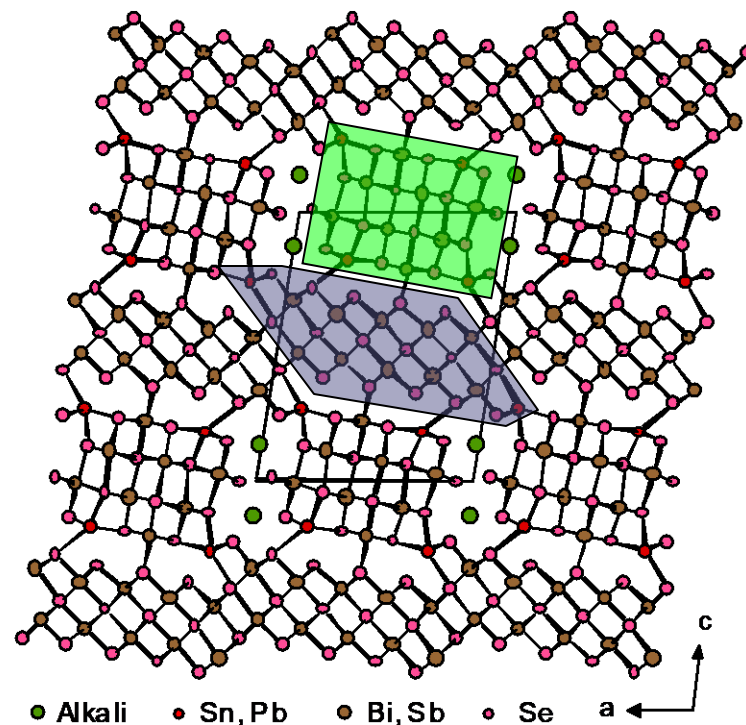
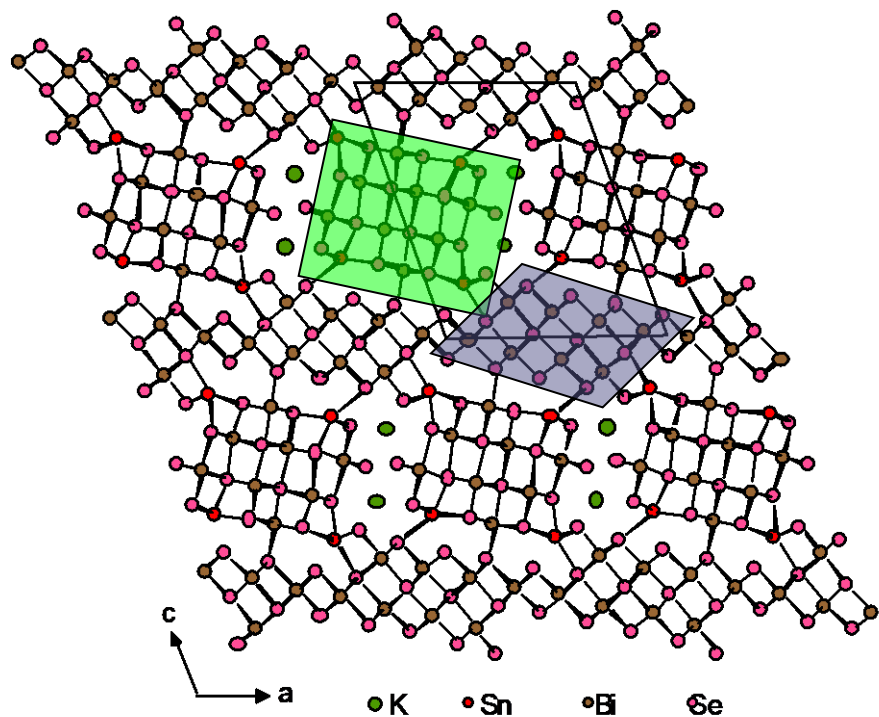
A wealth of compounds

- $\text{K}_2\text{Bi}_8\text{Se}_{13}$, $\text{KPb}_7\text{Bi}_9\text{Se}_{21}$, $\text{KPb}_4\text{Sb}_7\text{Se}_{15}$
- $\text{CsPb}_5\text{Bi}_{10}\text{Se}_{21}$
- $\text{CsPbBi}_3\text{Te}_6$, $\text{CsPb}_2\text{Bi}_3\text{Te}_7$, $\text{RbPbBi}_3\text{Te}_6$,
 $\text{RbPb}_2\text{Bi}_3\text{Te}_7$, $\text{RbPb}_3\text{Bi}_3\text{Te}_8$,
- KPbBiSe_3 , $\text{K}_2\text{PbBi}_2\text{Se}_5$
- $\text{K}_2\text{Pb}_3\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_7$, $\text{KPb}_4\text{SbTe}_6$

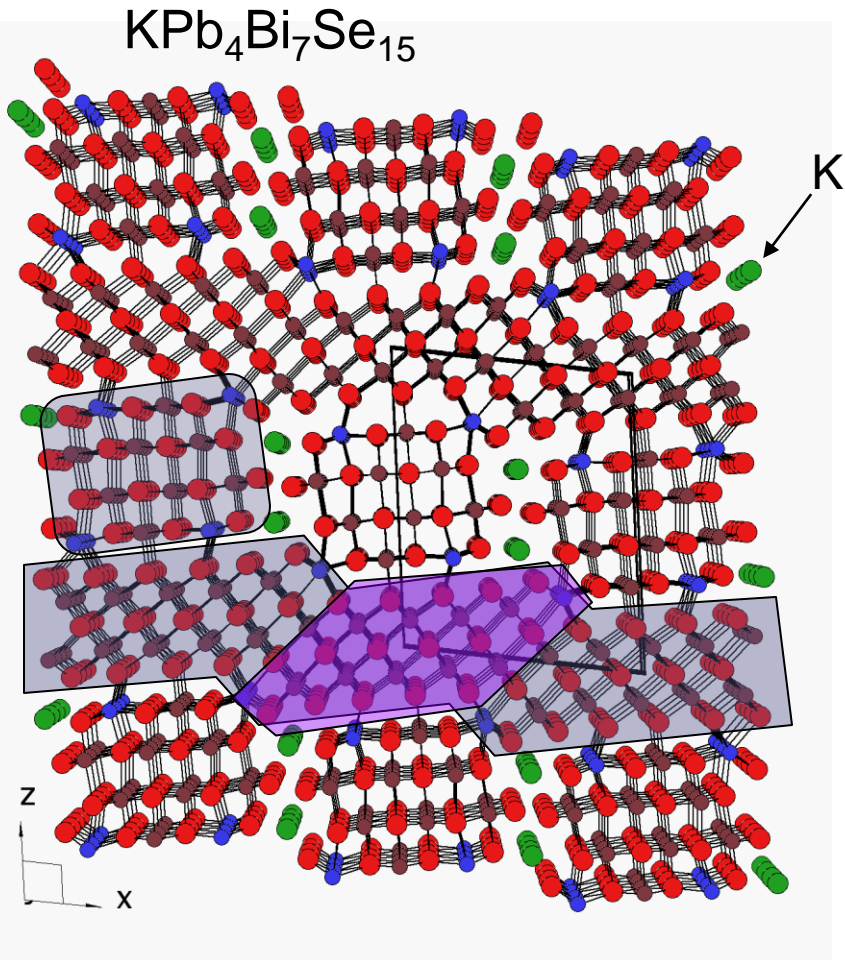


$\text{KM}_3\text{Bi}_7\text{Se}_{14}$ vs. $\text{KM}_4\text{Bi}_7\text{Se}_{15}$

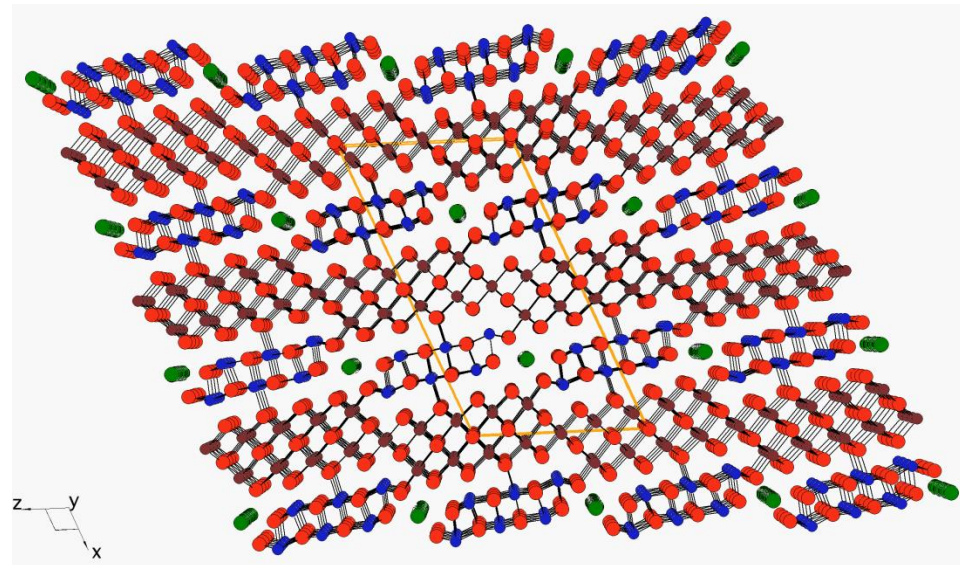
(M= Sn, Pb)



$KM_4Bi_7Se_{15}$ ($M = Pb, Sn$)

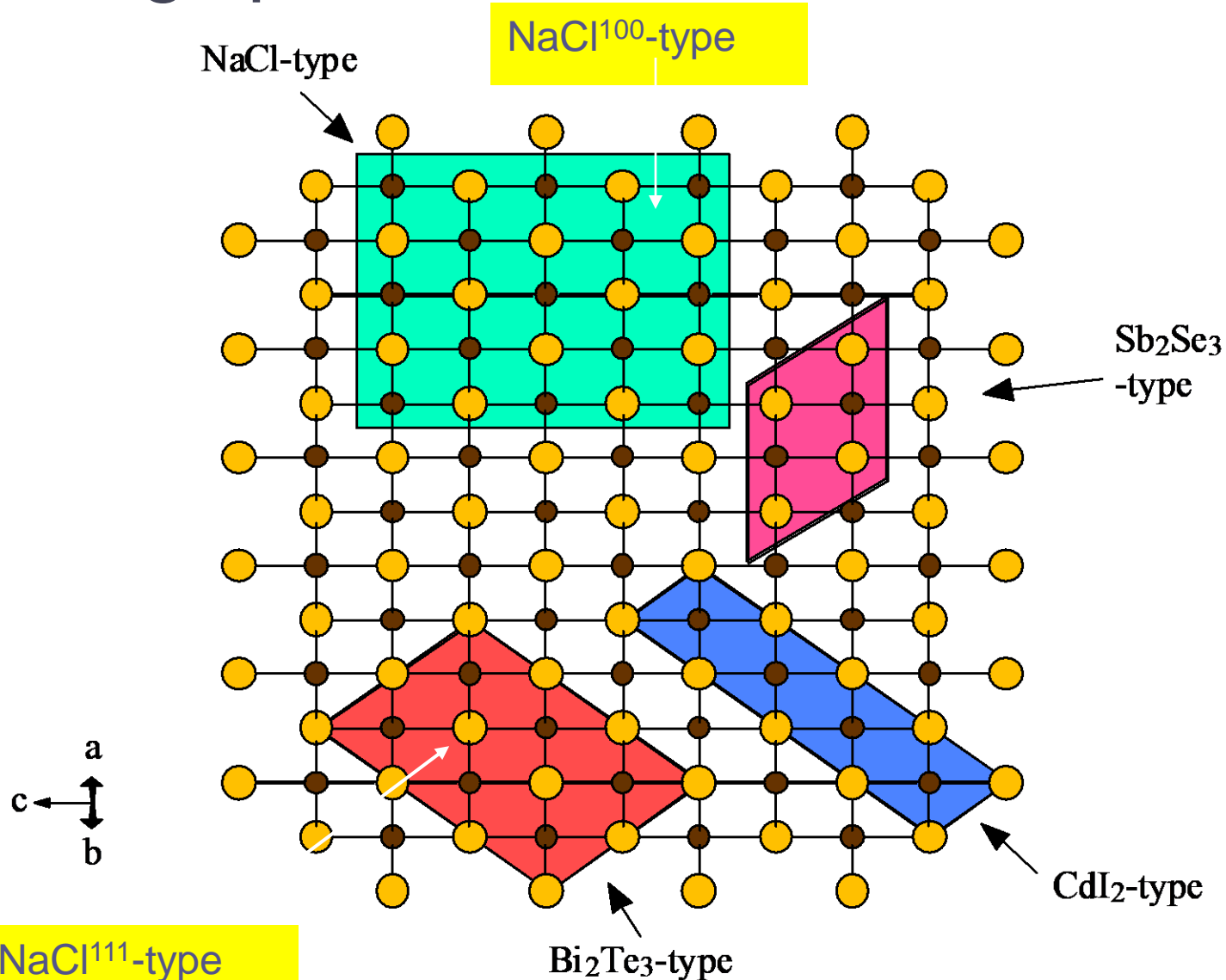


$CsPb_7Bi_9Se_{21}$



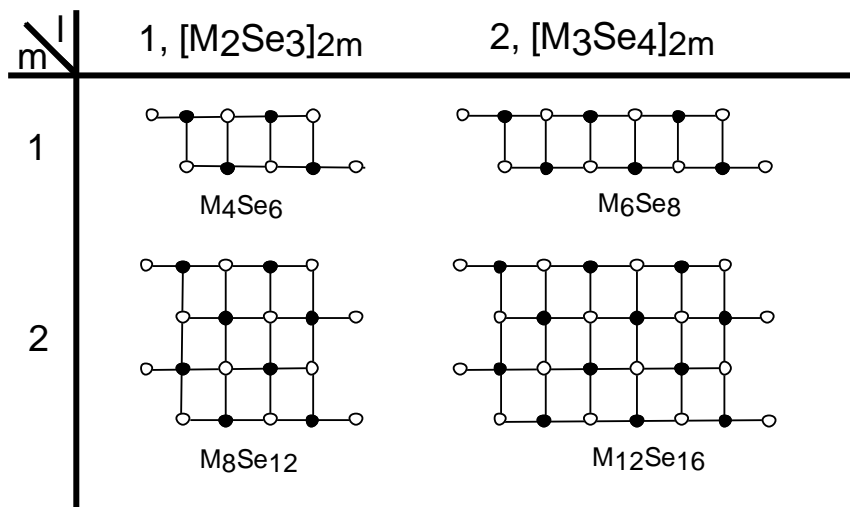
Narrow gap semiconductors

Carving up the NaCl lattice

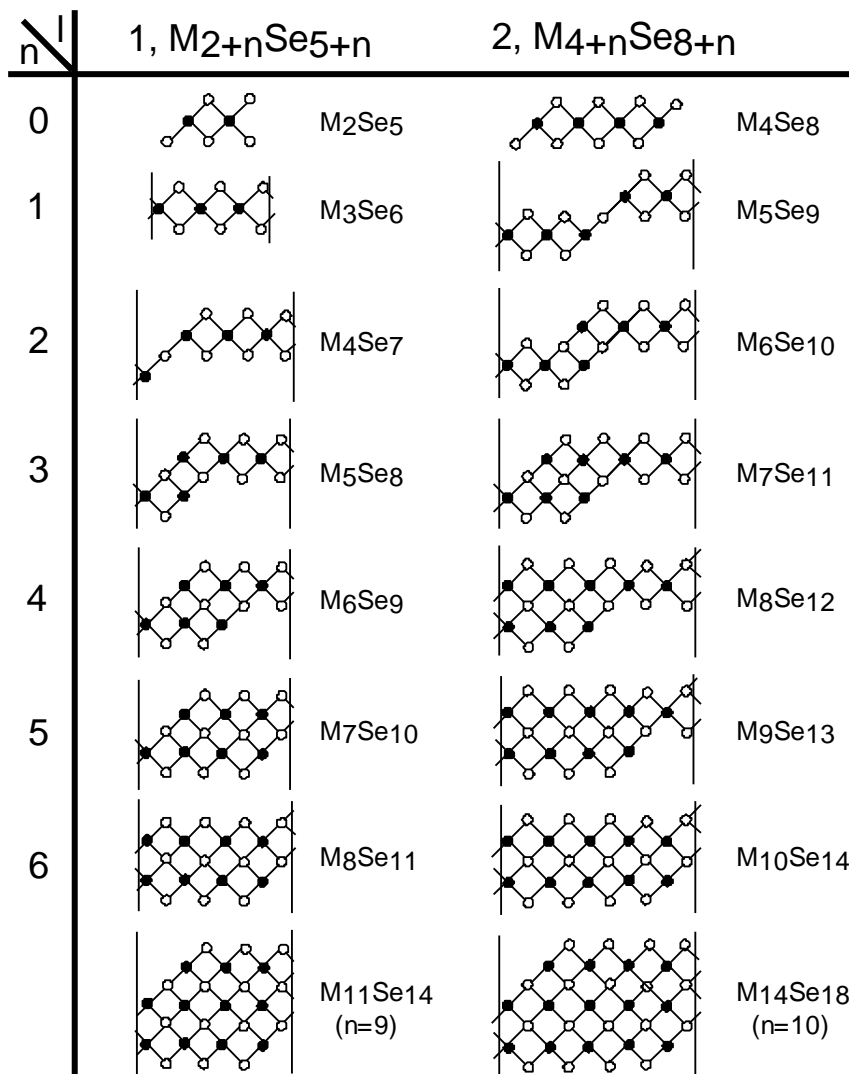


Modular Chemistry : $A_m[M_{1+l}Se_{2+l}]_{2m}[M_{2l+n}Se_{2+3l+n}]$

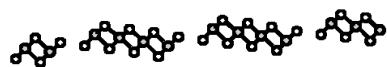
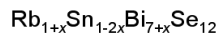
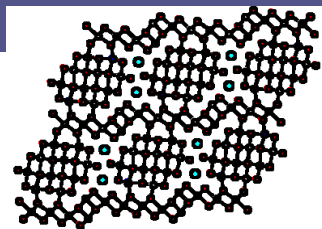
A series is born...



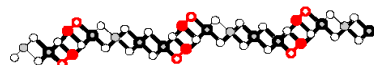
Adjustable modules



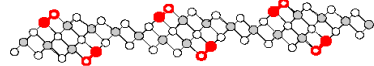
Member generating scheme



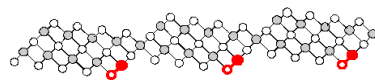
+ 2 MSe



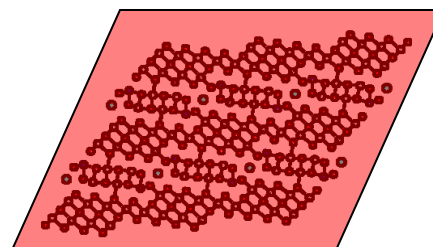
+ 2 MSe



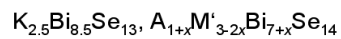
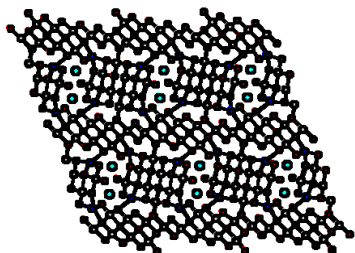
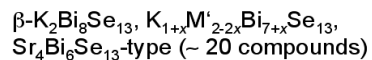
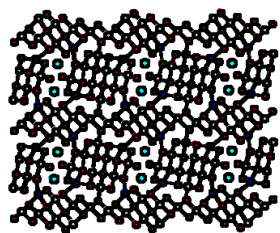
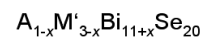
+ 1 MSe



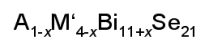
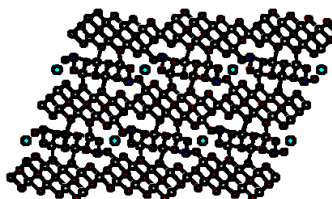
?
(e.g. $\text{KSnBi}_{11}\text{Se}_{18}$)

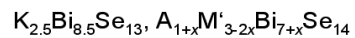
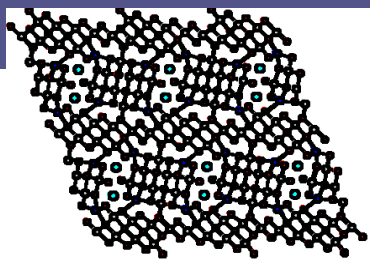


Predicted



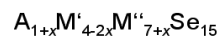
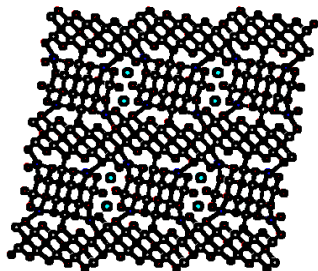
?
(e.g. $\text{K}_2\text{Sn}_7\text{Bi}_4\text{Se}_{29}$)





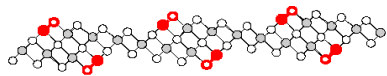
?

(e.g. $K_2Sn_7Bi_{14}Se_{29}$)



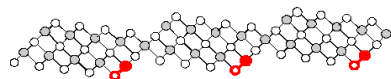
?

(e.g. $K_2Sn_{14}Bi_{14}Se_{34}$)



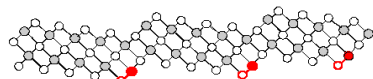
M_8Se_{12} -layer ($n = 4$)

+ 1 MSe



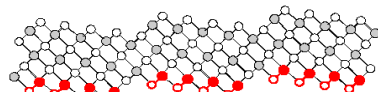
M_9Se_{13} -layer ($n = 5$)

+ 1 MSe

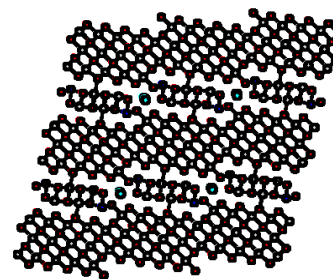
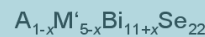
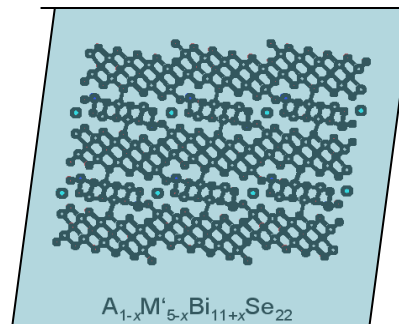
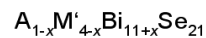
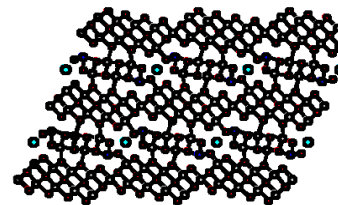
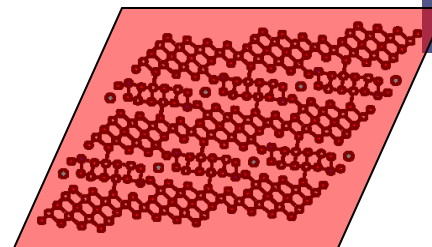


$M_{10}Se_{14}$ -layer ($n = 6$)

+ 4 MSe



$M_{14}Se_{18}$ -layer ($n = 10$)



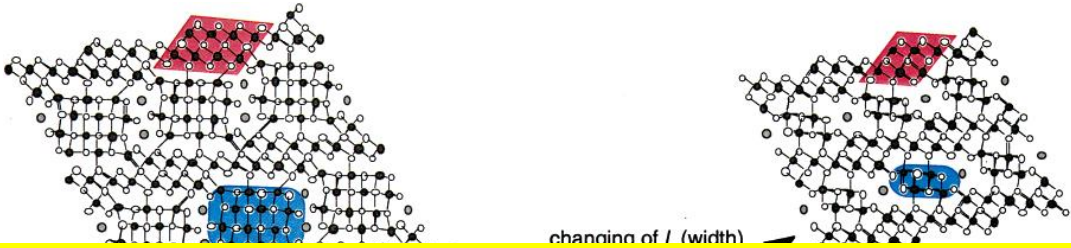
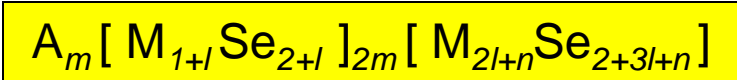
Predicted

Member
generating scheme

Mrotzek and Kanatzidis
Accounts of Chemical Research,
2003

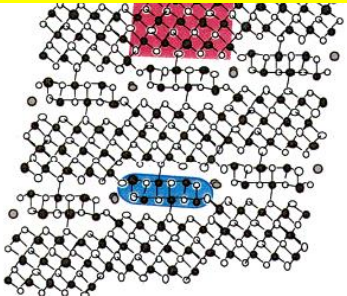
● A = K, Rb, Cs, Sr, Ba

Prediction of Structure using phase homologies



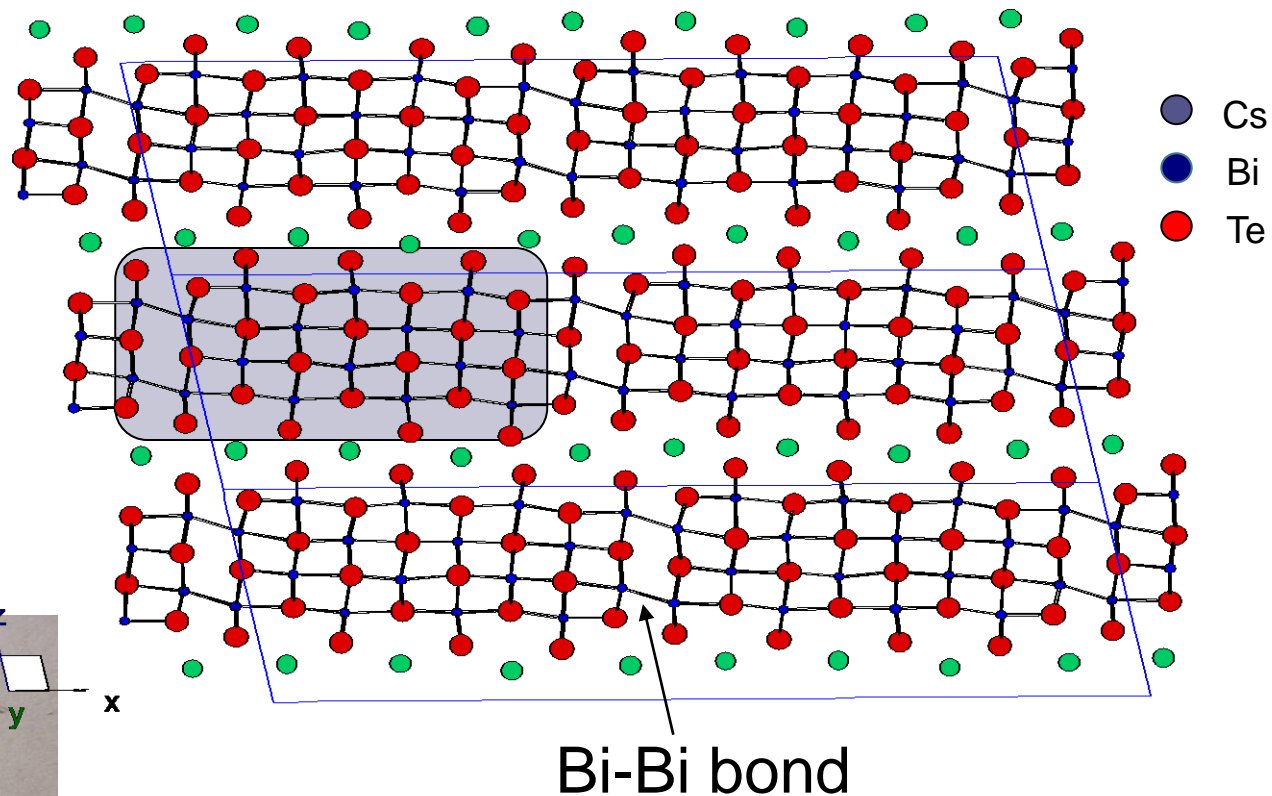
homologies predict the structure *and* composition of countless compounds

$n \sim$ shape of NaCl¹¹¹ module



$Cs_{1-x}Sn_{9-x}Bi_{11+x}Se_{26}$
 $l = 2; m = 1; n = 10$

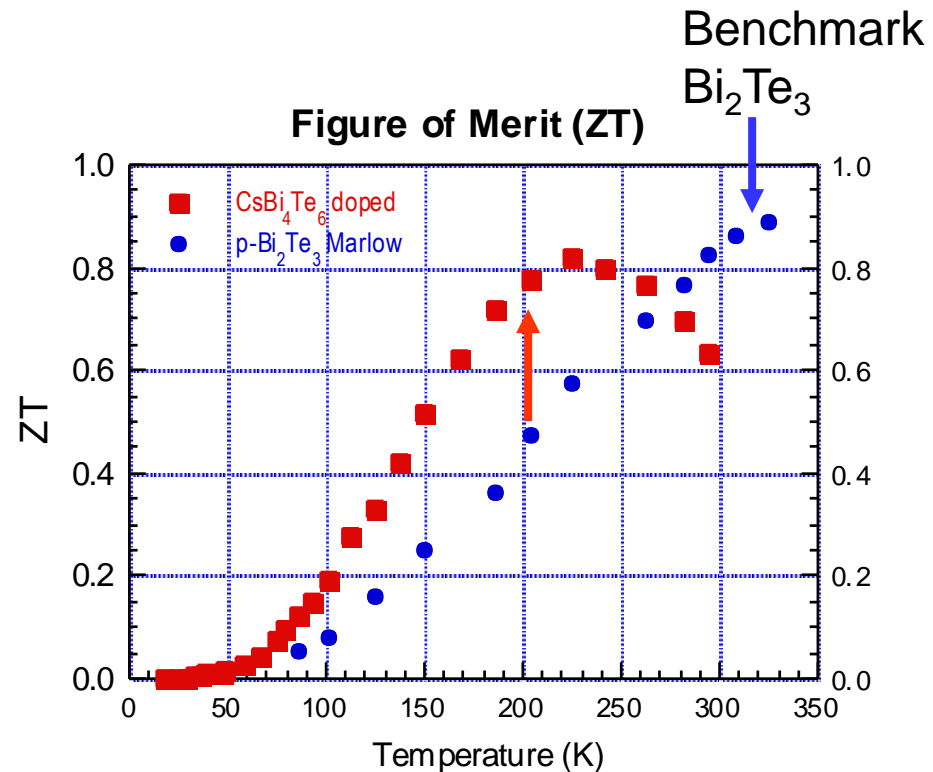
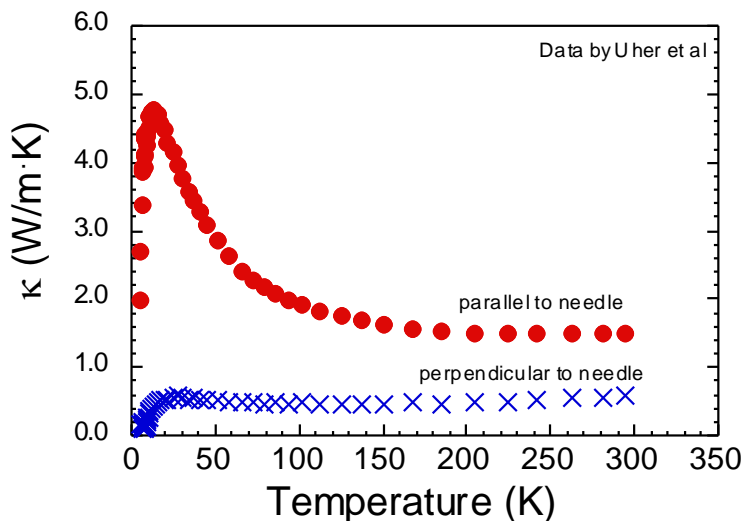
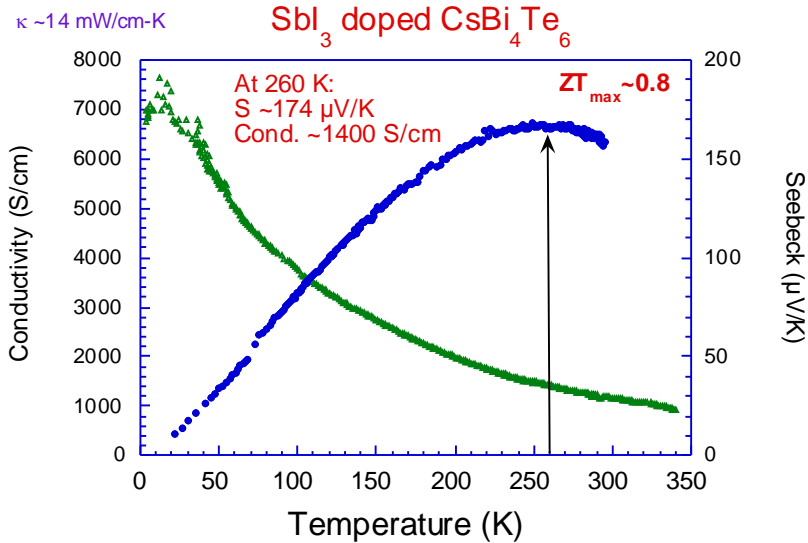
CsBi₄Te₆



C.D. Malliakas, D.Y. Chung, H. Claus and M.G. Kanatzidis *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, 135, 14540-14543.

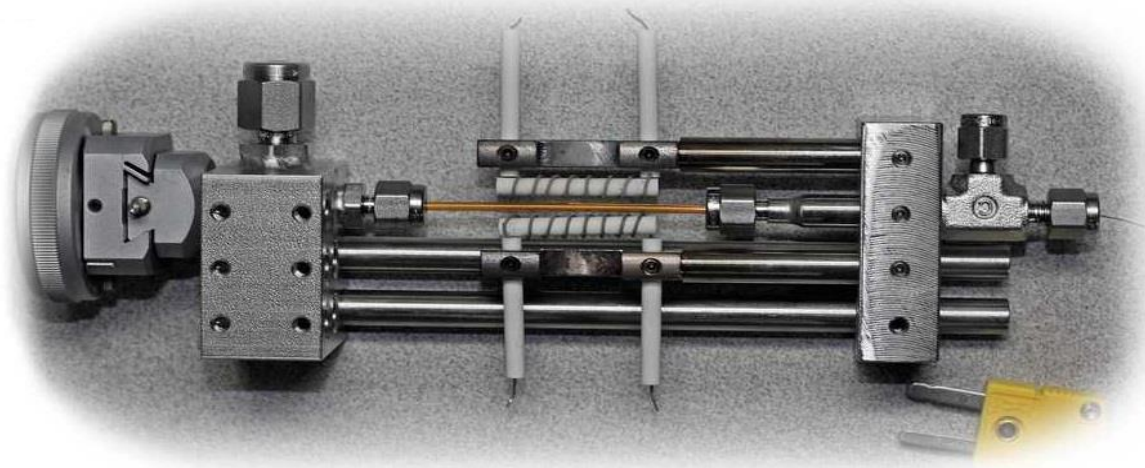
High performance thermoelectric material CsBi_4Te_6

At 225 K :
 σ 1733 S/cm,
 S 177 $\mu\text{V/K}$,
 κ 1.48 W/m·K



D.-Y. Chung, T. Hogan, P. Brazis, M. Rocci-Lane, C. Kannewurf, M. Bastea, C. Uher and M.G. Kanatzidis *Science* **2000**, 287, 1024

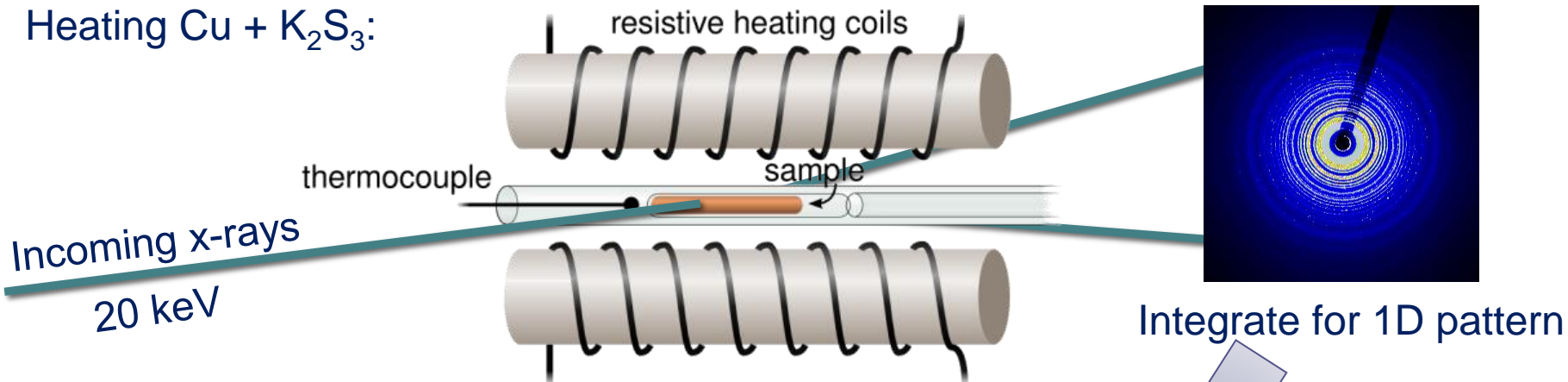
What if we could be aware of all phases present in a given reaction system?



These reactions give many new compounds, but mechanisms are poorly understood: Do crystals form on cooling? Or at high temperature? Or on heating? Is the system in equilibrium? *In situ* synthesis can shed light to these questions...

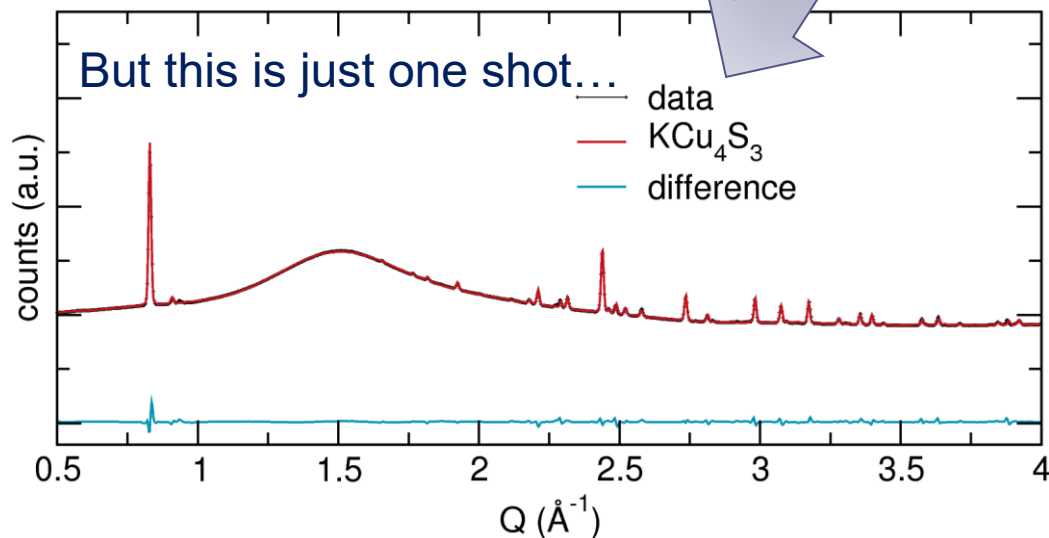
Anatomy of *in situ* synthesis

Heating Cu + K₂S₃:



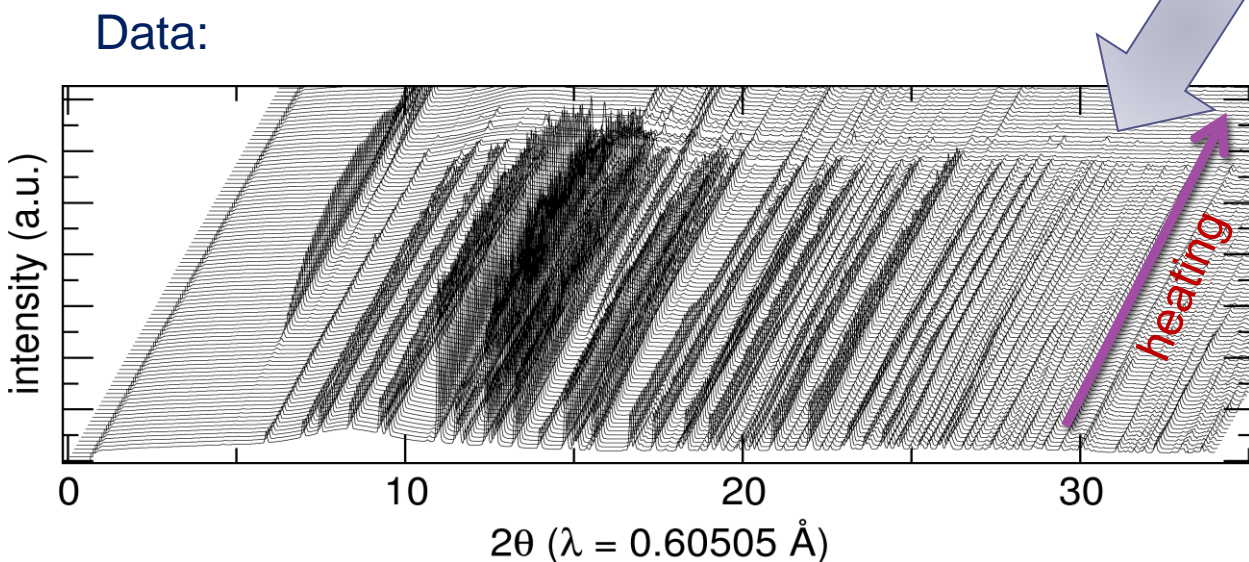
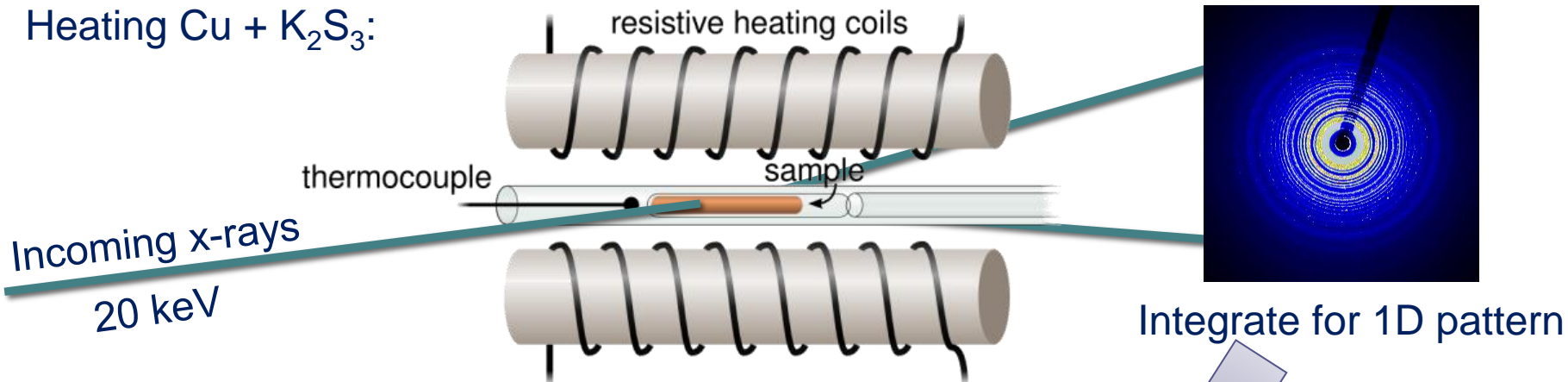
Data:

Rietveld refinement
identifies phases



Anatomy of *in situ* synthesis

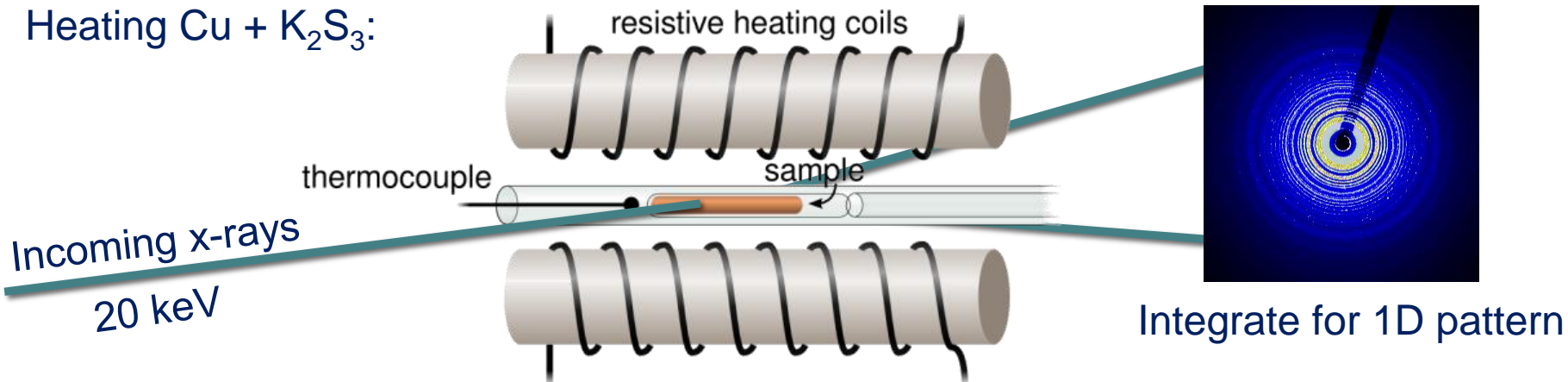
Heating Cu + K₂S₃:



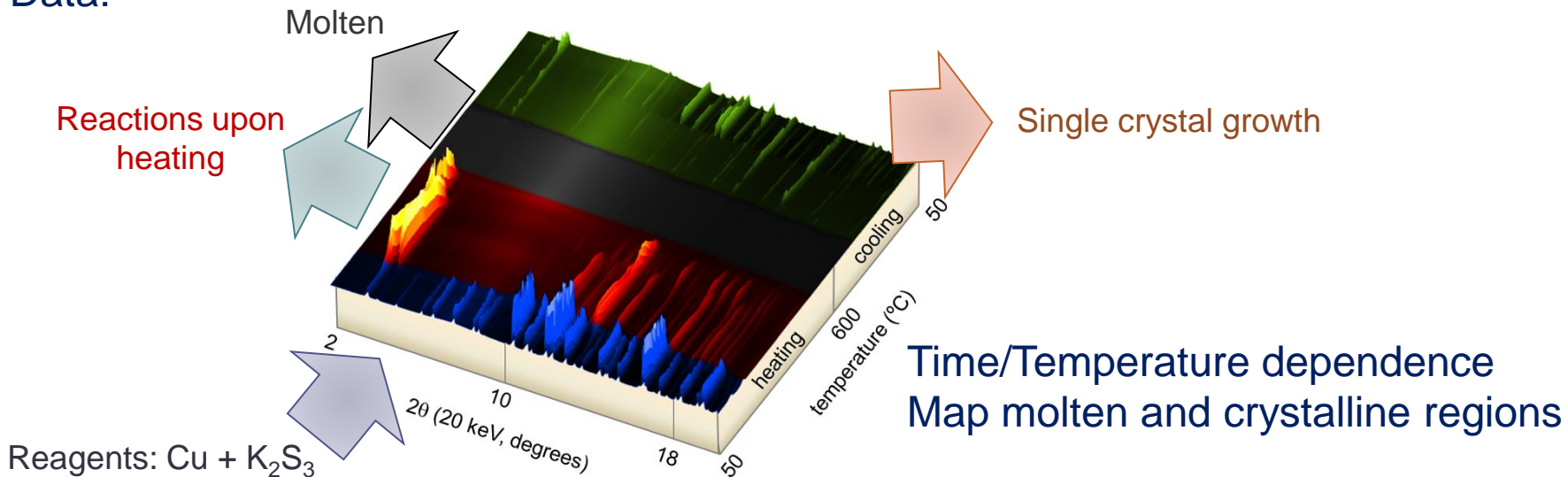
Shoemaker, D. P.; Hu, Y. J.; Chung, D. Y.; Halder, G. J.; Chupas, P. J.; Soderholm, L.; Mitchell, J. F.; Kanatzidis, M. G., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* **2014**, *111*, 10922

Anatomy of *in situ* synthesis

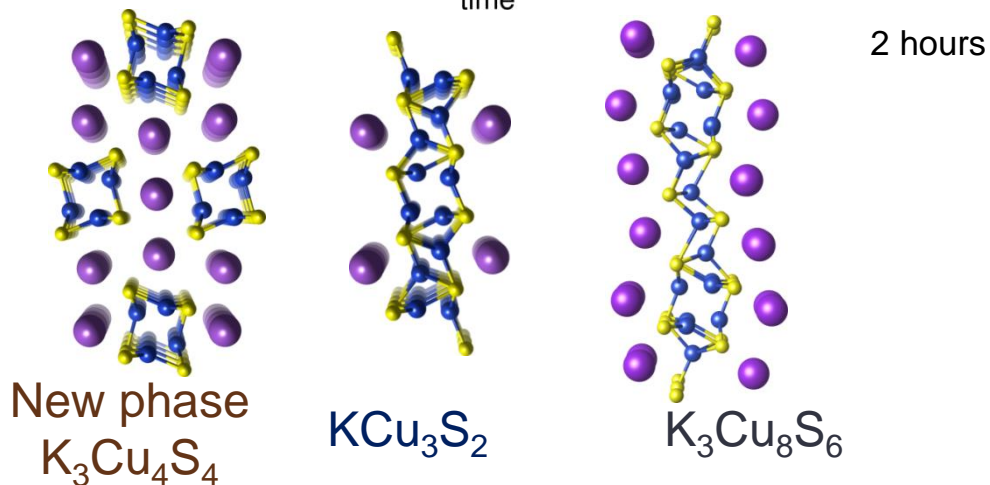
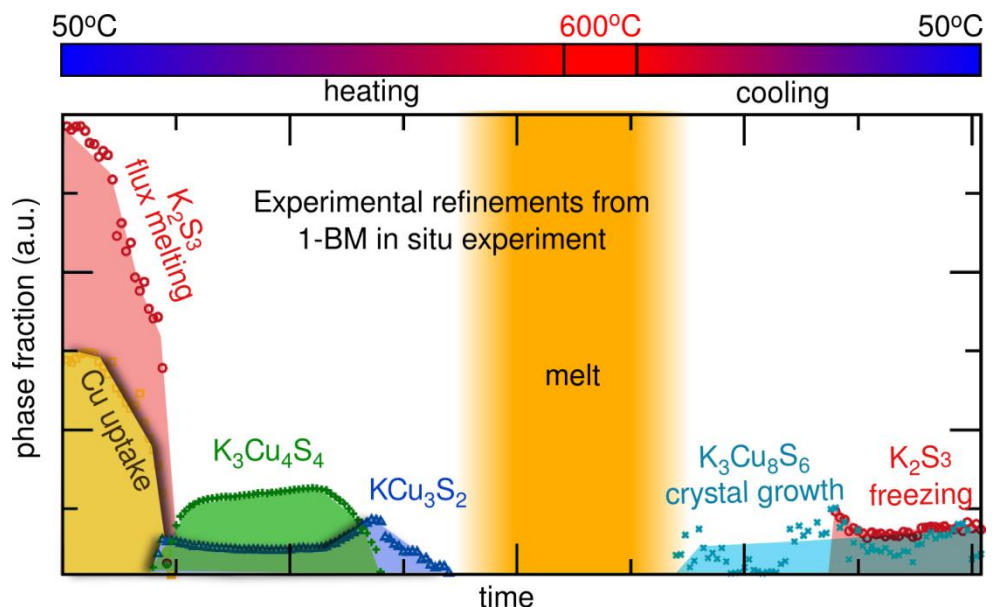
Heating Cu + K₂S₃:



Data:



In situ (panoramic) synthesis map of Cu + K₂S₃



New phases form on heating,
different phase upon cooling

Similarities between phases
imply the ability to tailor linkages
and topology

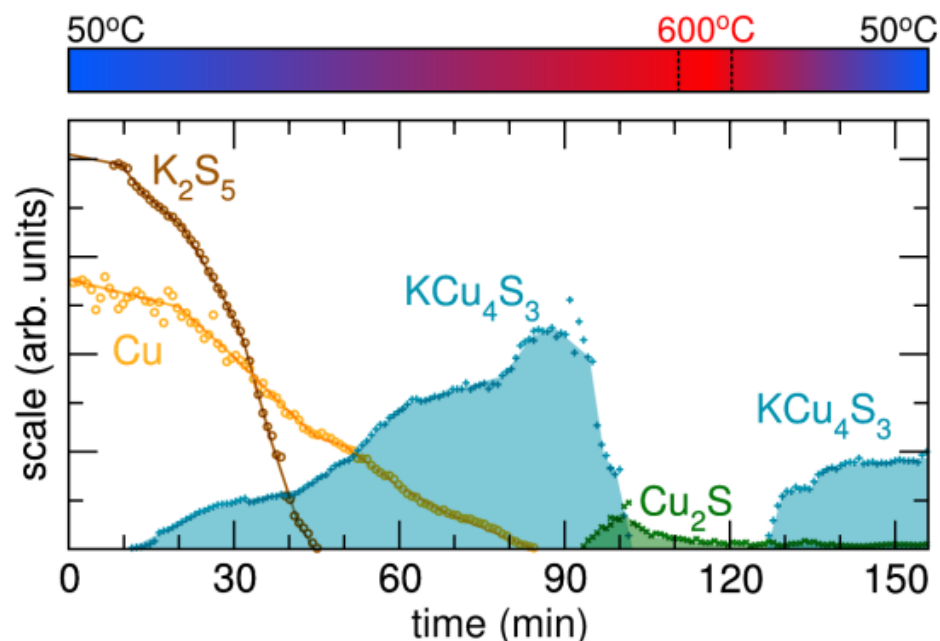
Materials discovery: New
 $K_3Cu_4S_4$ phase

Crystal growth: Conditions found
for $K_3Cu_8S_6$

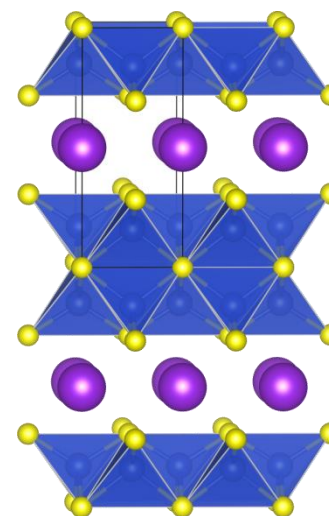
Synthesis tuning: What happens
when we change the reaction,
for example the sulfur content?

Changing flux sulfur content, Cu + K₂S₅

Panoramic synthesis

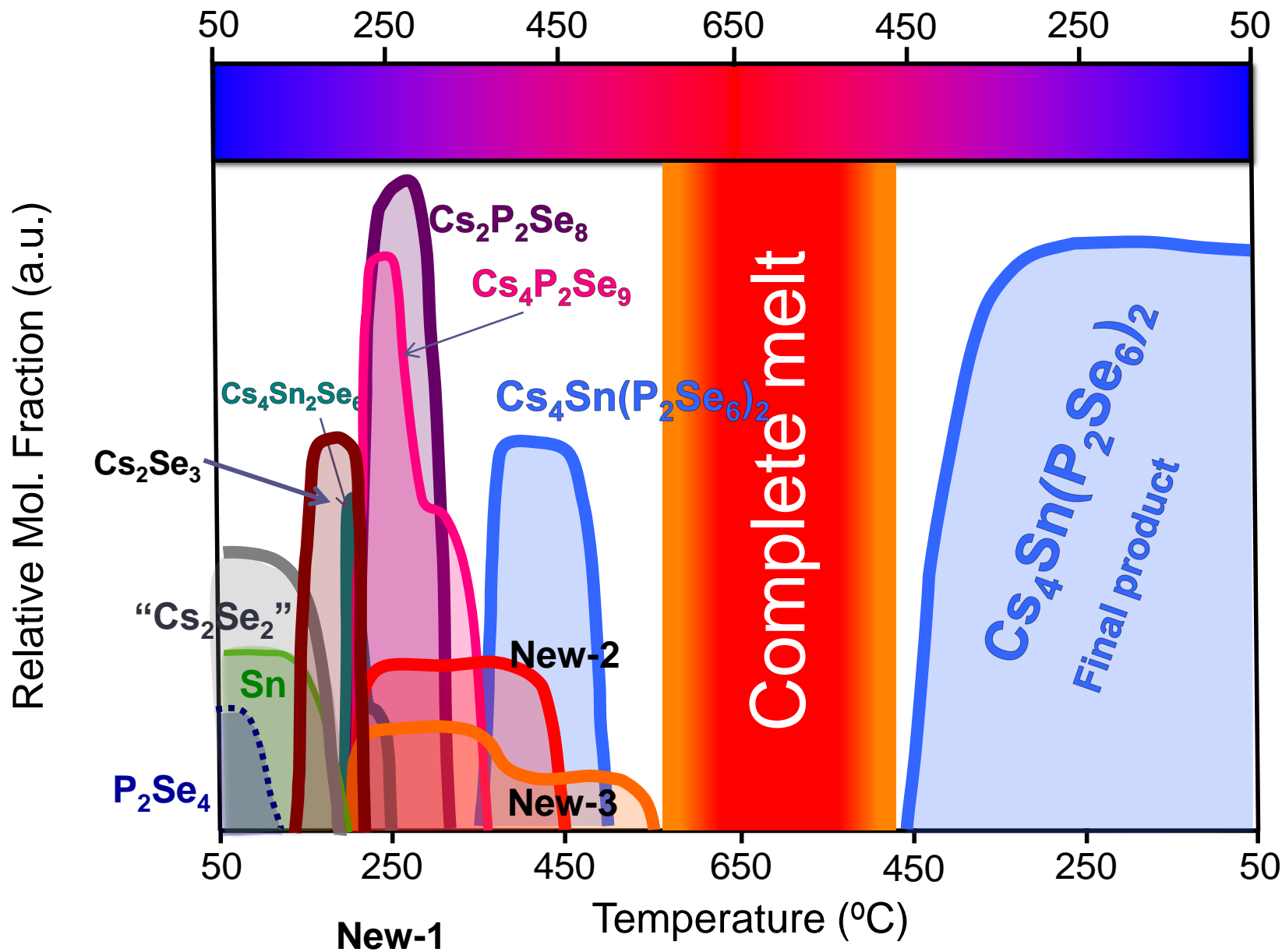


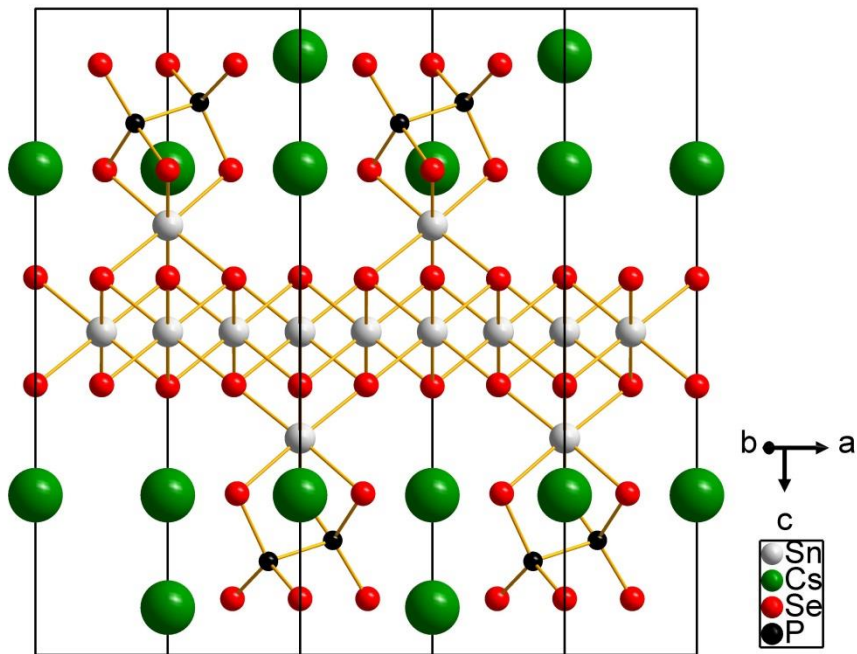
One phase, one single motif:
CuS₄ tetrahedra in KCu₄S₃



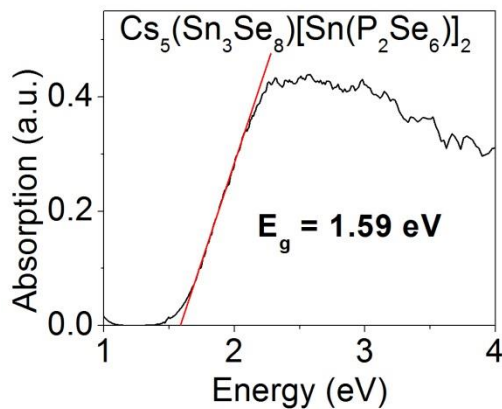
Increased S—S bond character in melt and product
Powder on heating, crystals on cooling
When is the crossover from 1-D Cu-S chains?

From Cu + K₂S_x reactions we find new phases and conditions for crystal growth
Can we use these tools to find new phases efficiently?

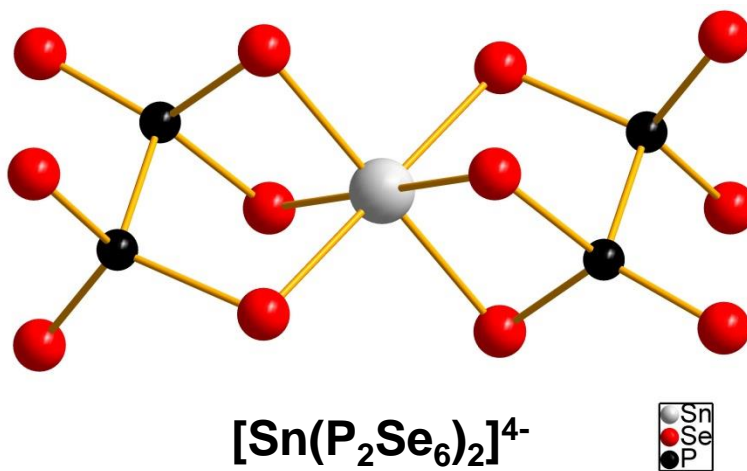
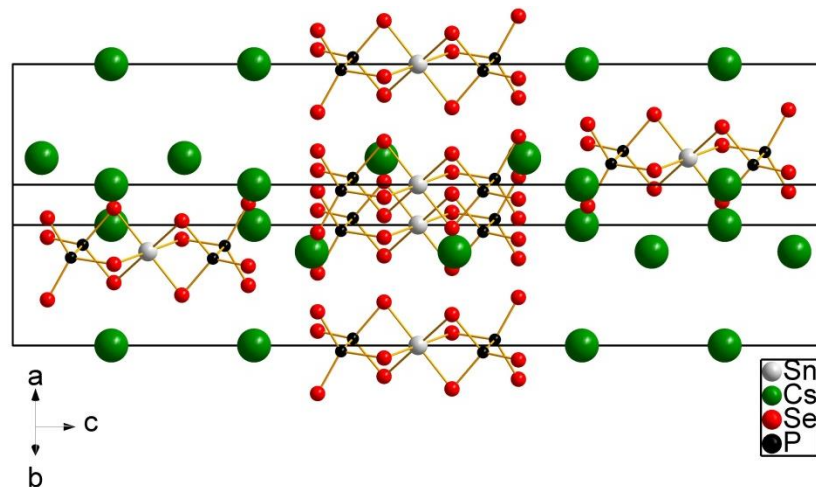




Trigonal $P-3m$
 $a = 7.695(1)$
 $c = 18.797(4)$
 $V = 964.03(3)$
 $Z = 1$



A new 2D semiconductor!



A new coordination complex



2005



2009



2007



2012



2015

Funding



National Science Foundation
WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN



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