

Spring 2008 ACS National  
Meeting  
Sunday, April 6 — Thursday, April 10, 2008  
New Orleans



American Chemical Society

# Growing nanocrystals inside crystals for thermodynamically stable advanced thermoelectrics

Mercouri Kanatzidis, Northwestern University



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Synthesis, Discovery



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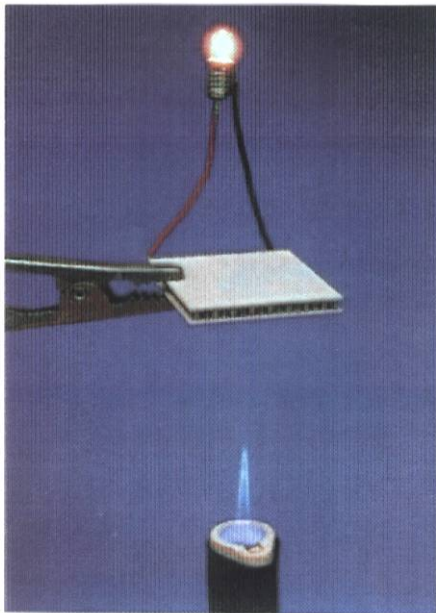
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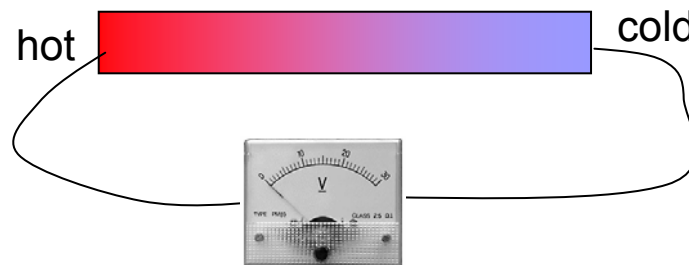
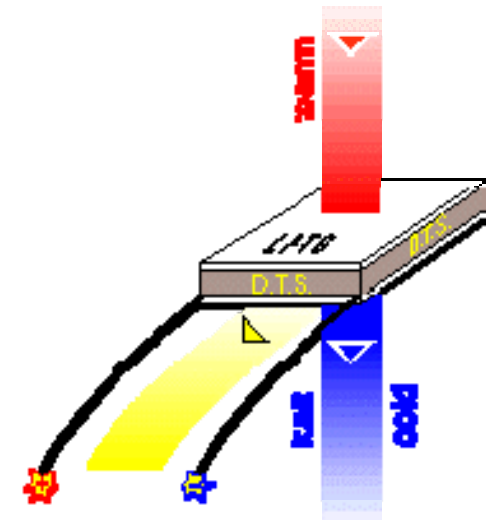
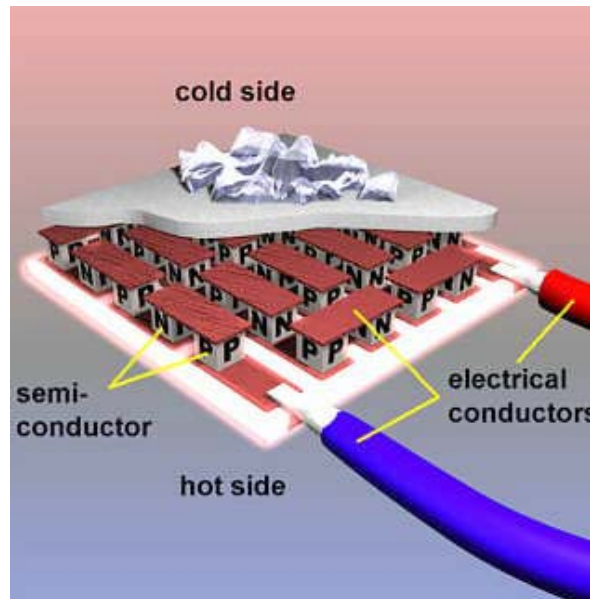


# Heat to Electrical Energy Directly

Up to 20% conversion efficiency with right materials



Electrical  
Power Generation

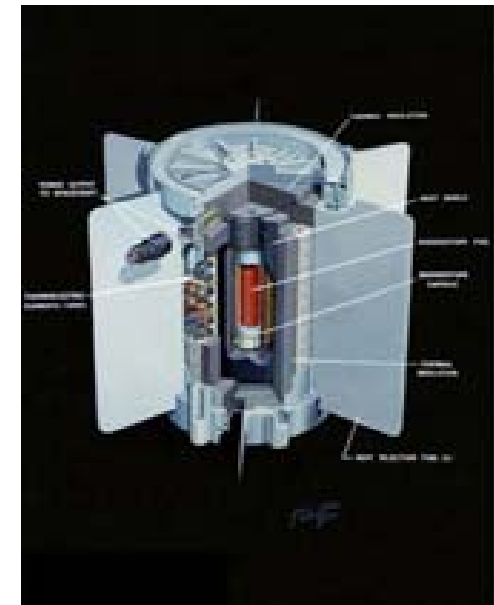
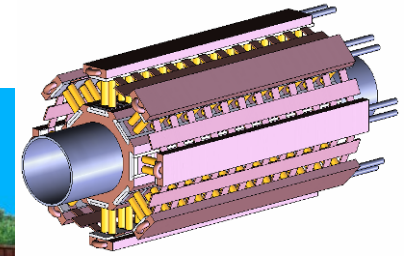


**Thermopower  $S = \Delta V / \Delta T$**

TE devices have no moving parts, no noise, reliable

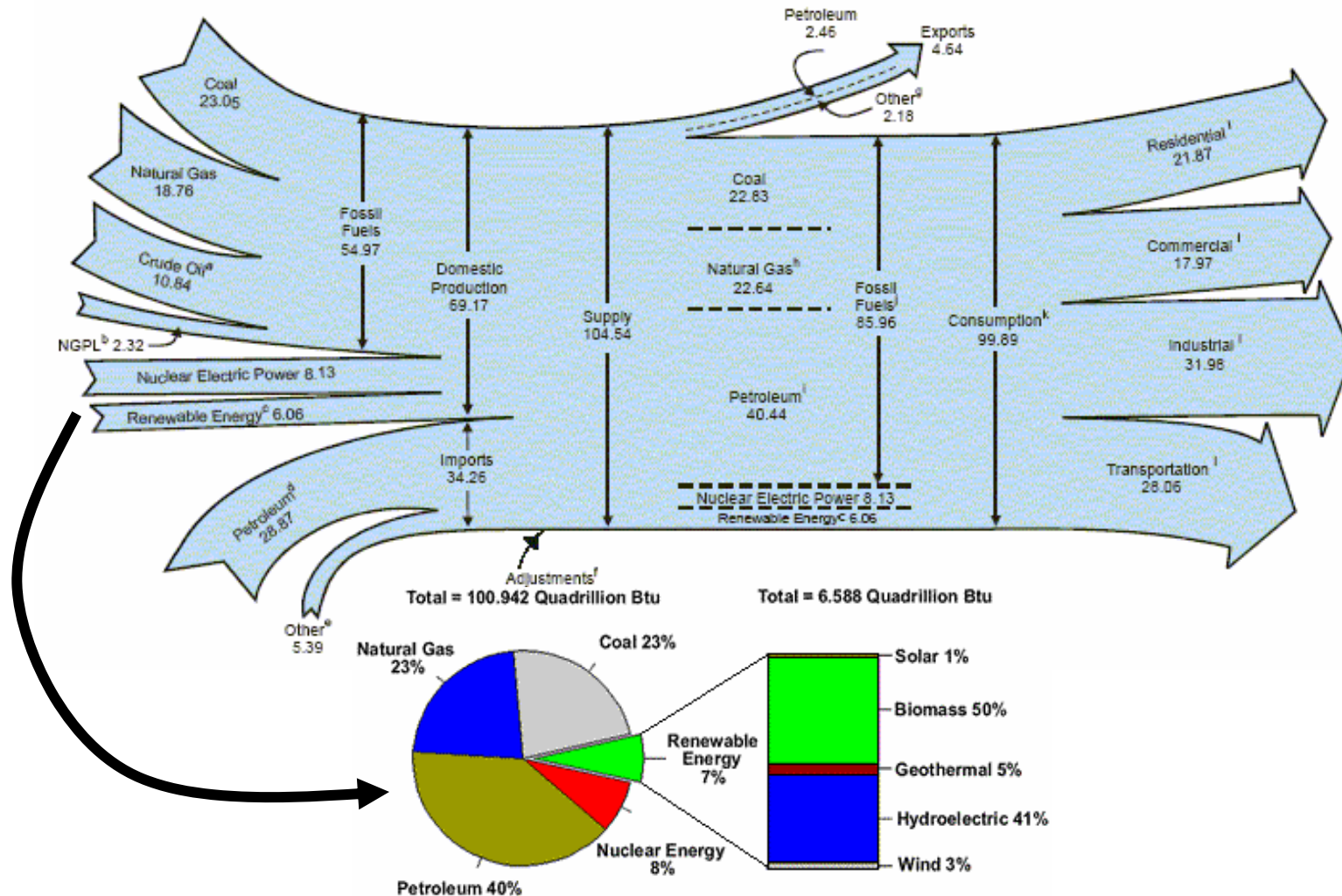
# Thermoelectric applications

- Waste heat recovery
  - Automobiles
  - Over the road trucks
  - Utilities
  - Chemical plants
- Space power
- Remote Power Generation
- Solar energy
- Direct nuclear to electrical





# U.S. Energy Flow, 2006

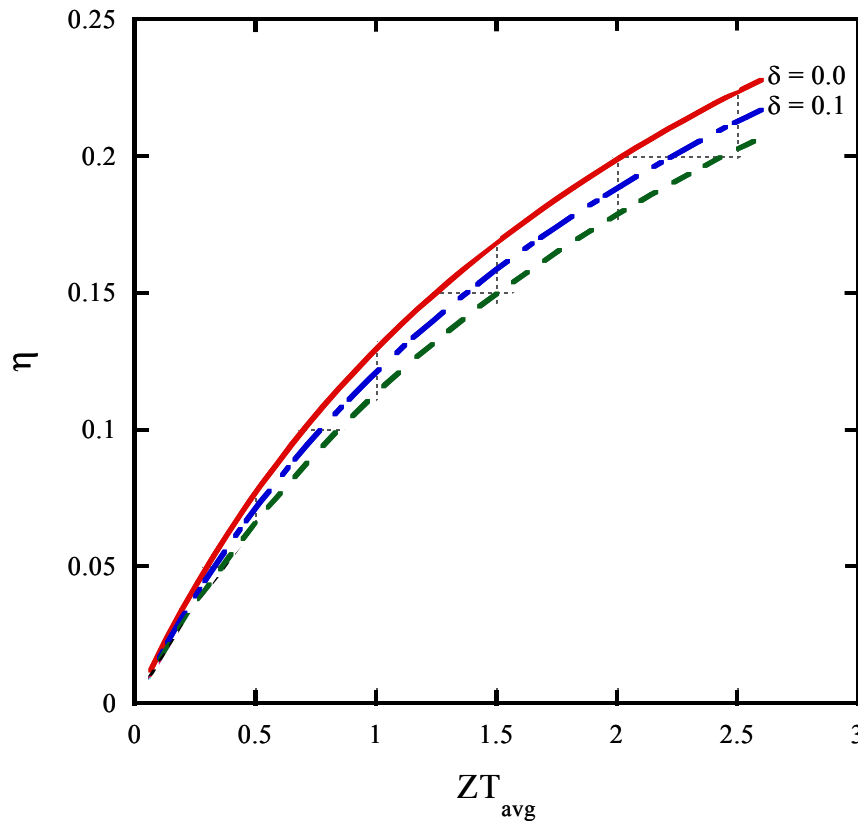


~65% of energy becomes waste heat,

~10% conversion to useful forms can have huge impact on overall energy utilization

<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/>

# Figure of Merit



$$\eta = \frac{T_h - T_c}{T_h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + z\bar{T}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + z\bar{T}} + T_c/T_h}$$

Carnot efficiency

electrical conductivity

thermopower

$$ZT = \frac{\sigma \cdot S^2}{K_{total}} \cdot T$$

Total thermal conductivity

Power factor

$$\sigma \cdot S^2$$

Diamond ~ 1600 W/mK

Cu ~ 300 W/mK

Bi2Te3 ~ 1.5 W/mK

PbTe ~ 2.2 W/mK

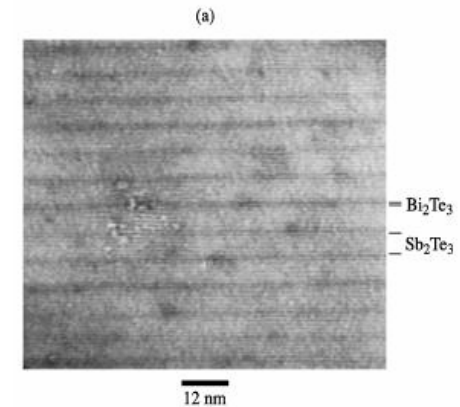
Wood ~ 0.2 W/mK

$$\delta = R_c/R$$

For  $T_h = 800\text{K}$   
 $T_c = 300\text{K}$



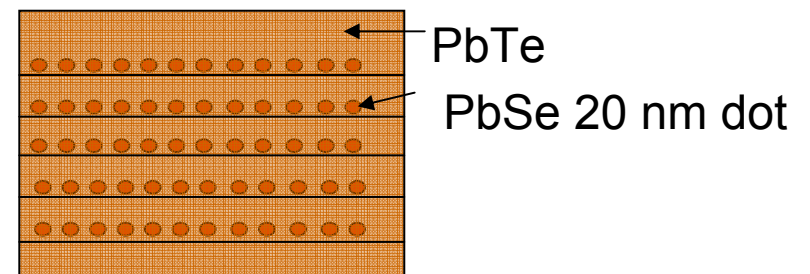
- The most efficient commercial materials today for power generation:
- PbTe: ZT~0.8 at 800 K (n-type)
- TAGS: ZT~1.2 700 K (p-type)
- $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_{3-x}\text{Se}_x$ : ZT~1 at 300 K
- Further improvements are needed.
- **New materials emerging**




ZT~2.4: 10Å/50Å Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>/Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> superlattice structures

Venkatasubramanian R, Siivola E, Colpitts T et al. Nature, 2001, 413: 597

- Quantum Dot Layers in thin MBE-grown PbSe/PbTe superlattices (Harman *et al*, ZT~3)



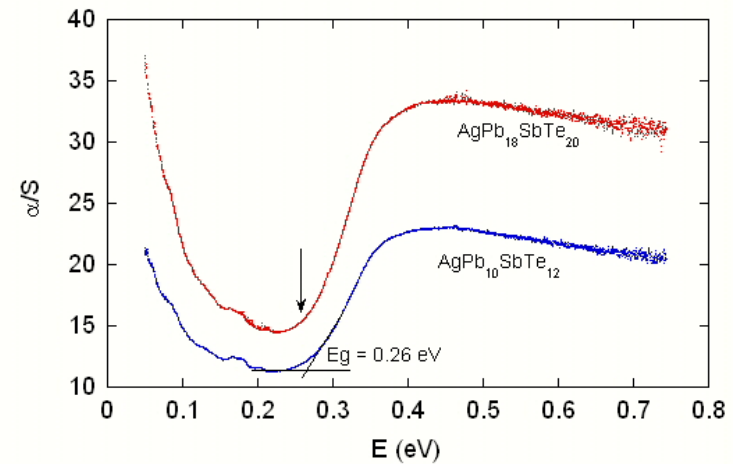
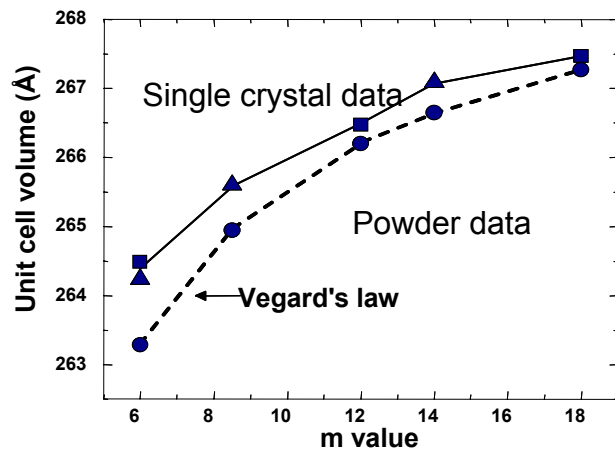
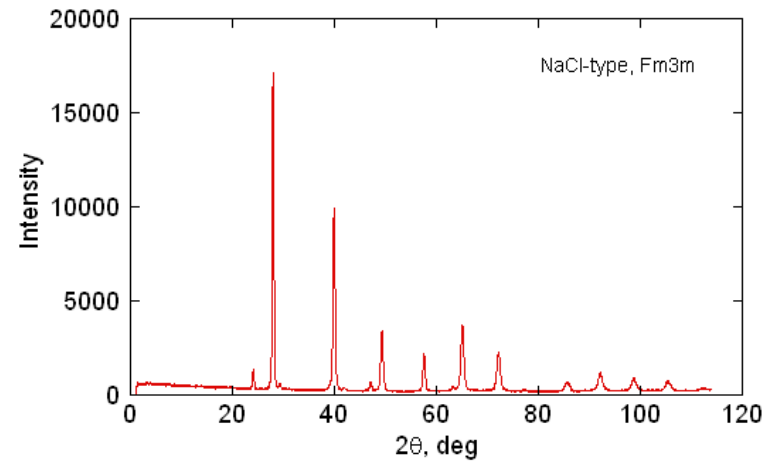
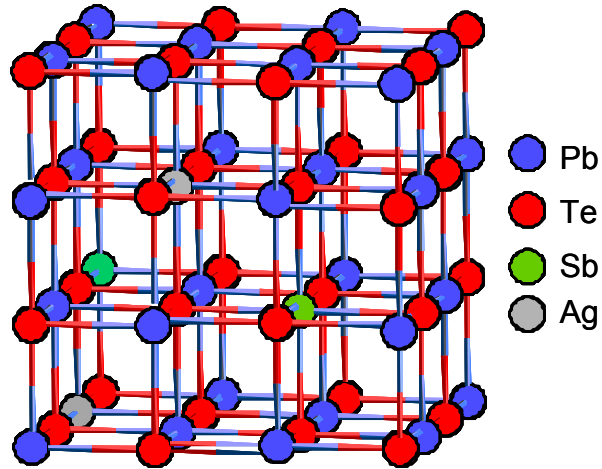
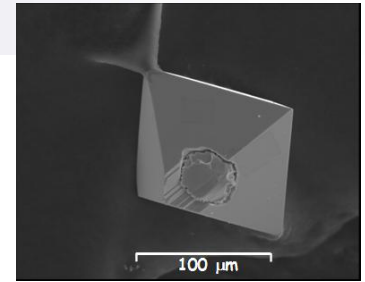
Harman T C, Taylor P J, Walsh M P et al. Science, 2002, 297: 2229



# Some promising systems under investigation

- half-Heusler alloys (ZrNiSn)
- $\text{Zn}_4\text{Sb}_3$
- Clathrates
- Skutterudites ( $\text{CoSb}_3$ )
- $\text{Yb}_{14}\text{MnSb}_{11}$
- Bulk nanocomposites based on PbTe
- Bulk nanocomposites based on Si-Ge
- $\text{AgSbTe}_2/\text{PbTe}$ ,  $\text{NaSbTe}_2/\text{PbTe}$

# AgPb<sub>m</sub>SbTe<sub>2+m</sub> (LAST-m) NaPb<sub>m</sub>SbTe<sub>2+m</sub> (SALT-m)



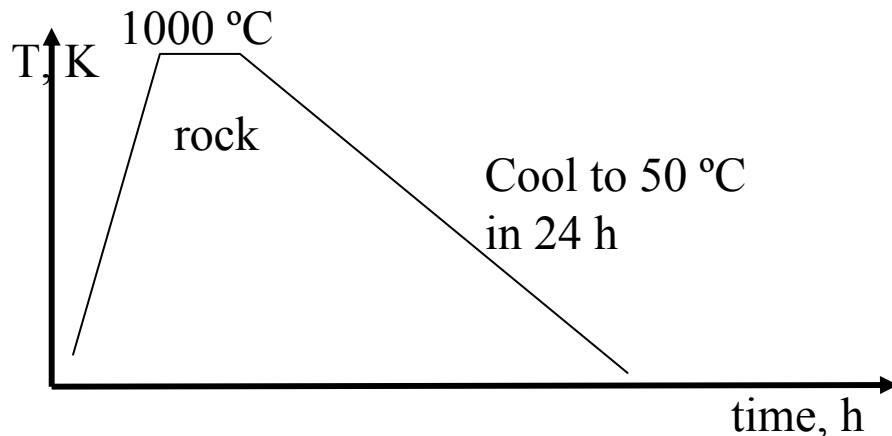
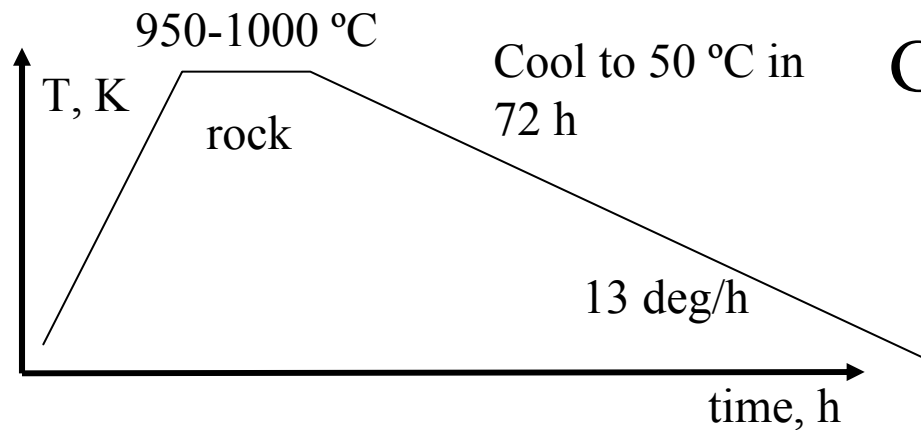
- (1) (a) Rodot, H. *Compt. Rend.* **1959**, 249, 1872-4.  
 (2) (a) Rosi, F. D.; Hockings, E. S.; Lindenblad, N. E. *Adv. Energy Convers.* **1961**, 1, 151.

■ No phase transitions to melting point

# Synthesis

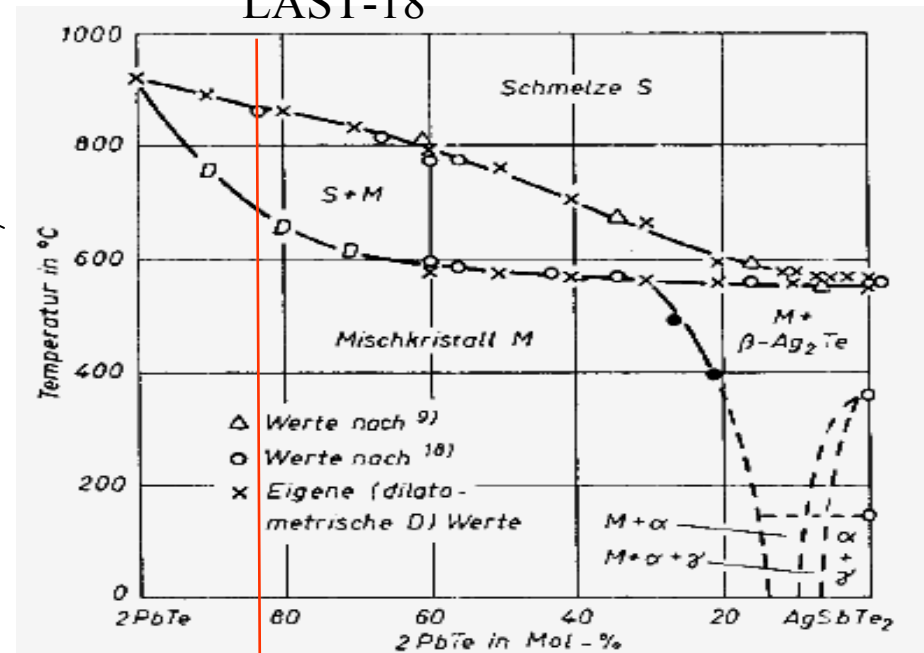


Ingot properties very sensitive to cooling profile



## Gravity induced inhomogeneity

LAST-18

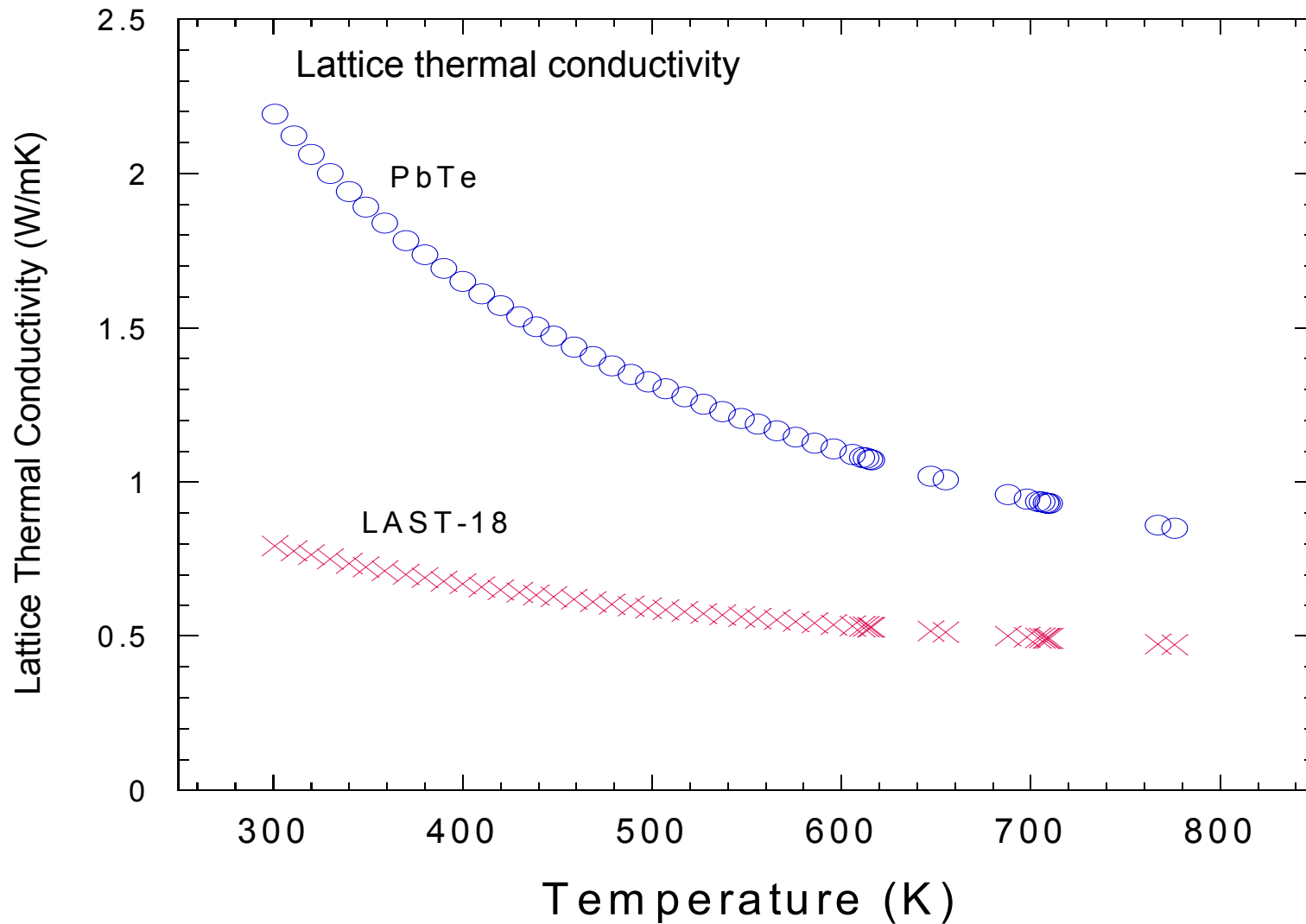


Wernick, J. H.. *Metallurg. Soc. Conf. Proc.* (1960), 5 69-87.

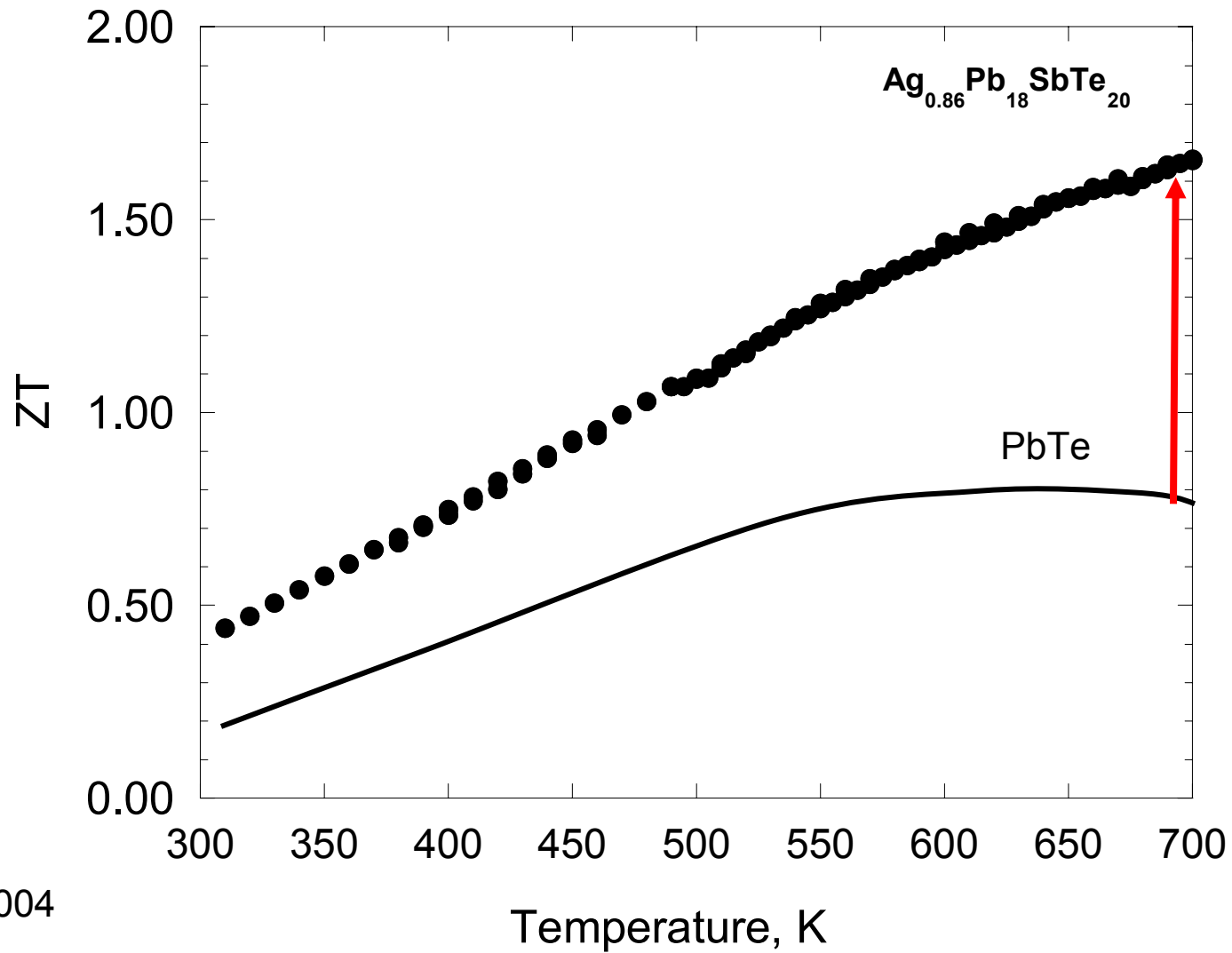
R. G. Maier *Z. Metallkunde* 1963, 311



# Properties of $\text{Ag}_{1-x}\text{Pb}_{18}\text{SbTe}_{20}$

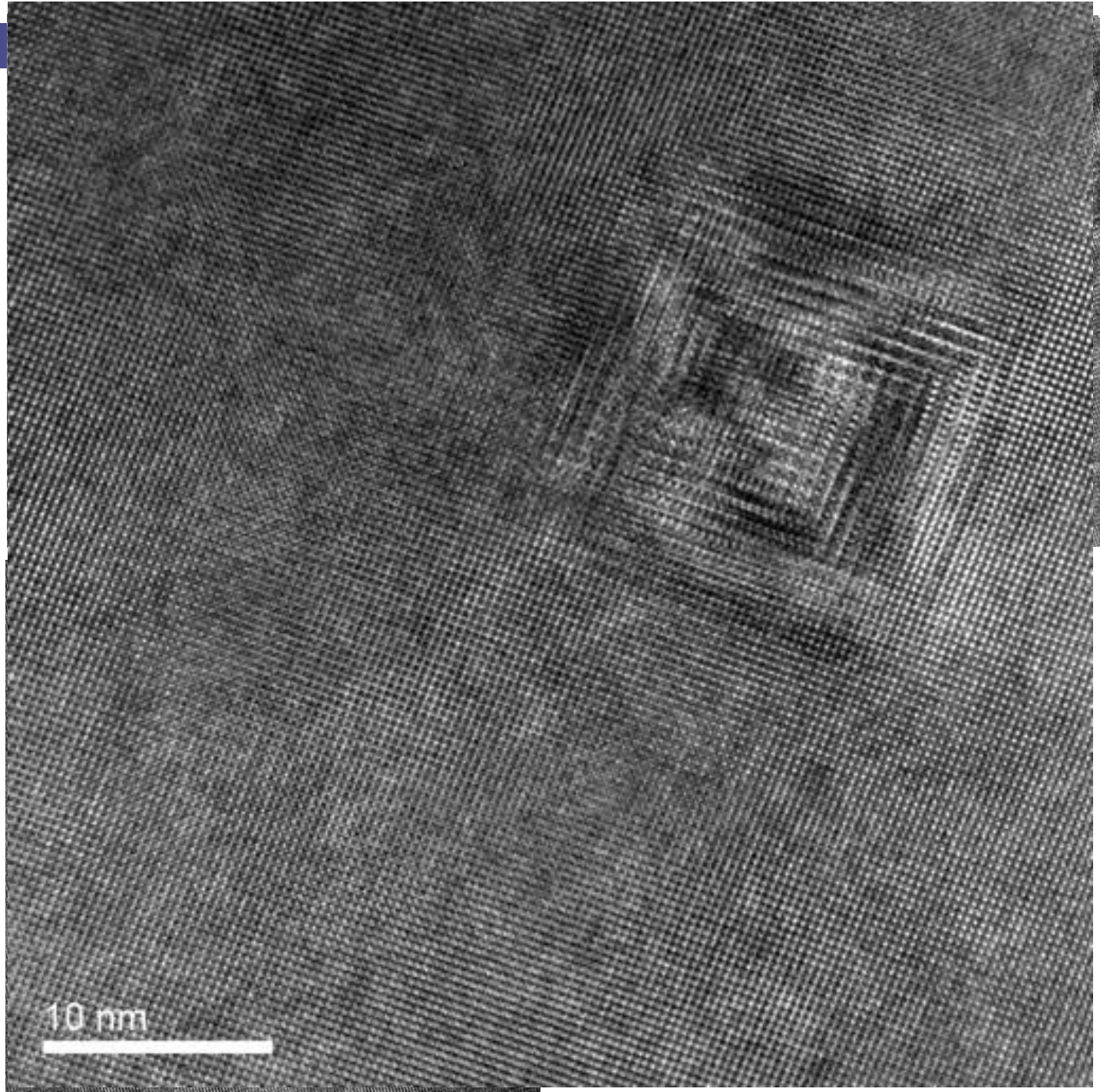


# LAST-18 ZT~1.6

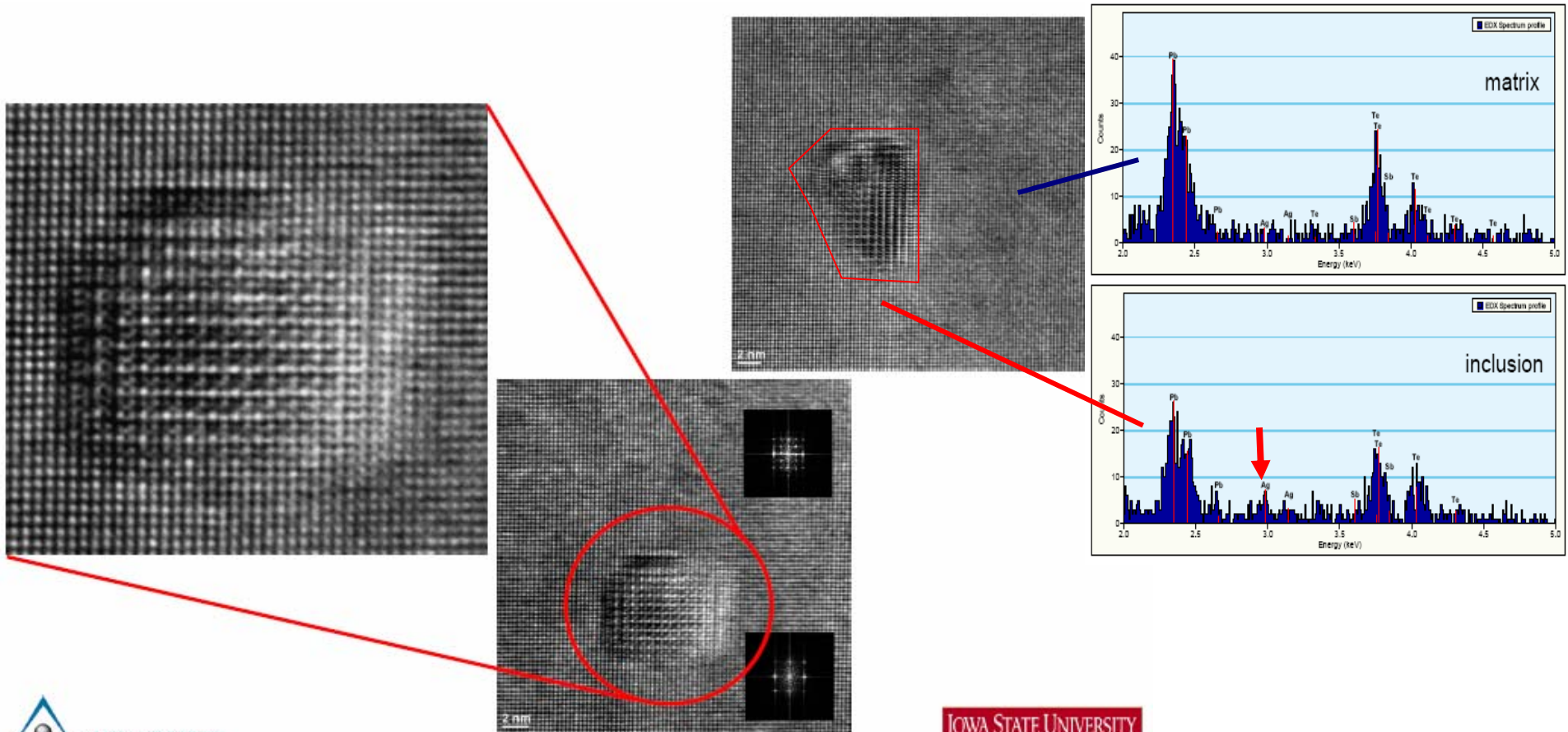




HRTEM  
of LAST-18

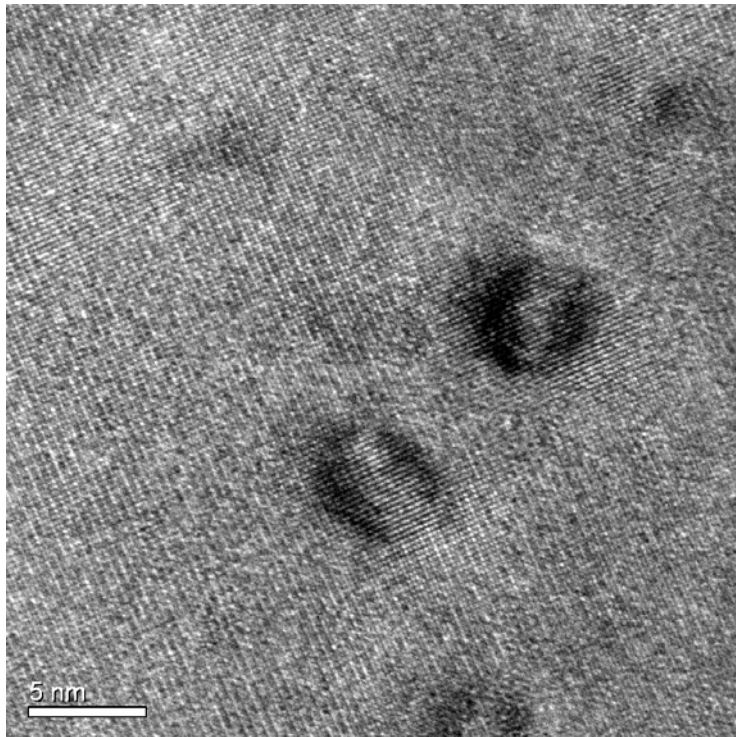


# What is the dot made of?

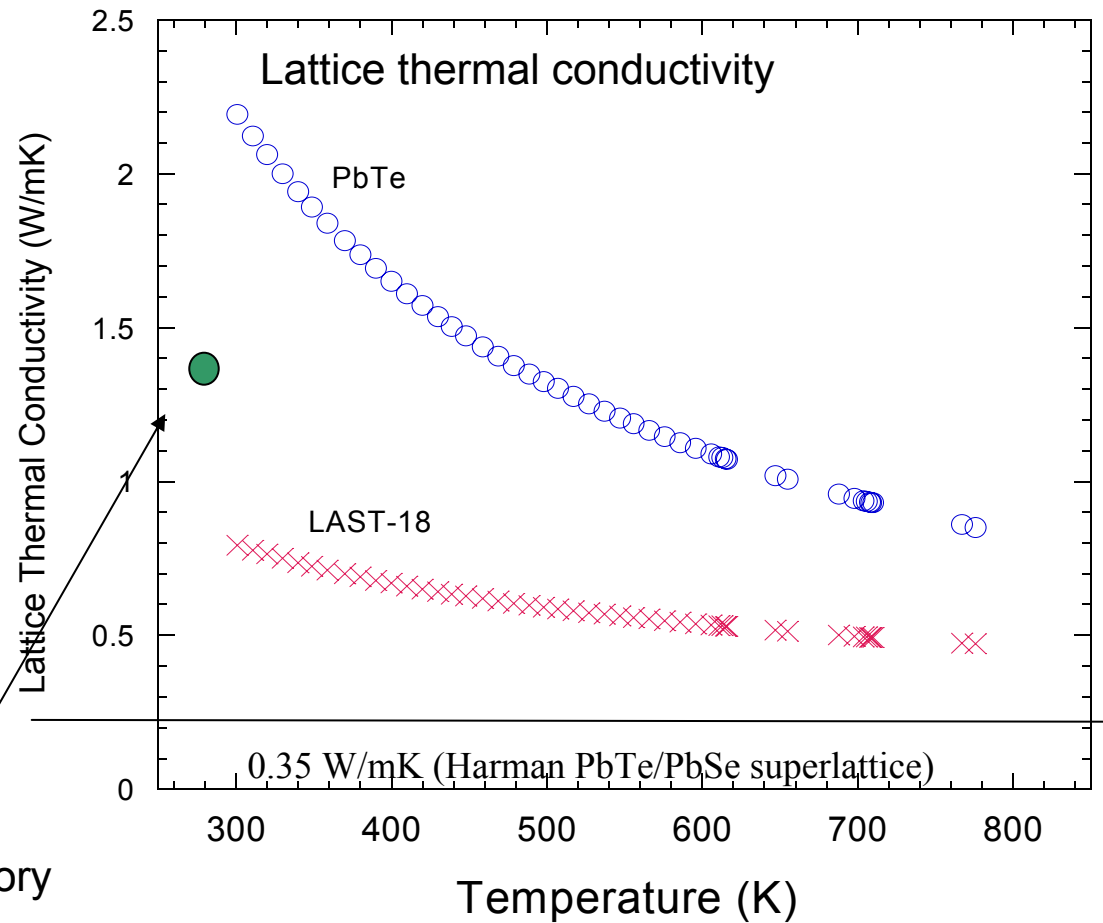




# Nanostructures reduce the lattice thermal conductivity



Clemens-Drabble theory



# Recent Reports for $\text{Ag}_{0.8}\text{Pb}_{18+x}\text{SbTe}_{20}$ , ZT $\sim 1.5$ at 680 K

APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS 88, 092104 (2006)

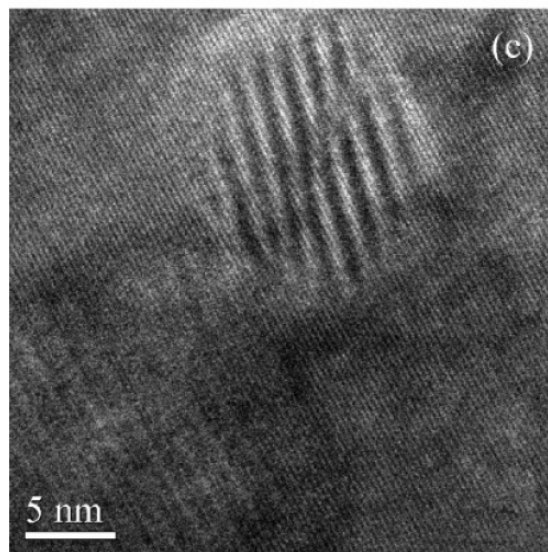
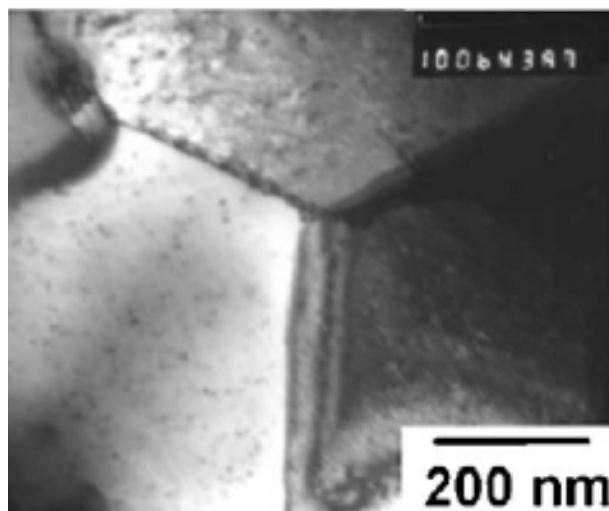
## High-performance $\text{Ag}_{0.8}\text{Pb}_{18+x}\text{SbTe}_{20}$ thermoelectric bulk materials fabricated by mechanical alloying and spark plasma sintering

Heng Wang, Jing-Feng Li,<sup>a)</sup> Ge-Wen Nan, and Min Zhou  
*State Key Laboratory of New Ceramics and Fine Processing, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, People's Republic of China*

Weishu Liu and Bo-Ping Zhang  
*School of Materials Science and Engineering, University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing 100083, People's Republic of China*

Takuji Kita  
*Material Engineering Division III, Vehicle Engineering Group, Higashifuji Technical Center, Toyota Motor Corporation, 1200, Mishuku, Susono, Shizuoka 410-1193, Japan*

(Received 7 December 2005; accepted 7 February 2006; published online 28 February 2006)



# J|A|C|S

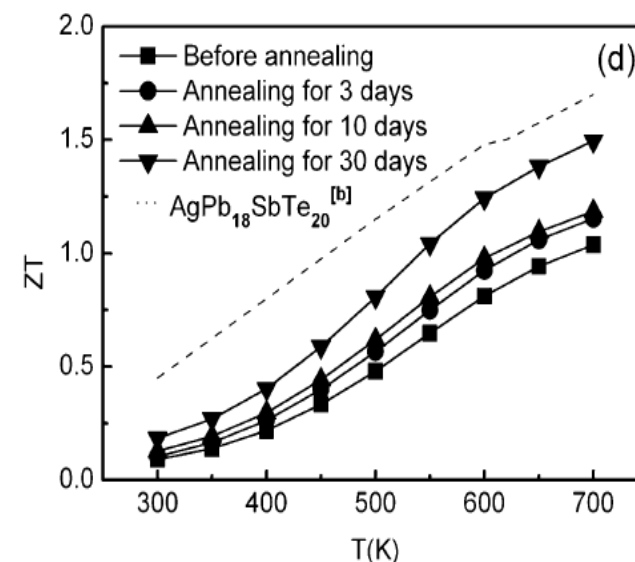
## A R T I C L E S

Published on Web 03/08/2008

## Nanostructured $\text{AgPb}_m\text{SbTe}_{m+2}$ System Bulk Materials with Enhanced Thermoelectric Performance

Min Zhou,<sup>†</sup> Jing-Feng Li,<sup>\*,†</sup> and Takuji Kita<sup>‡</sup>

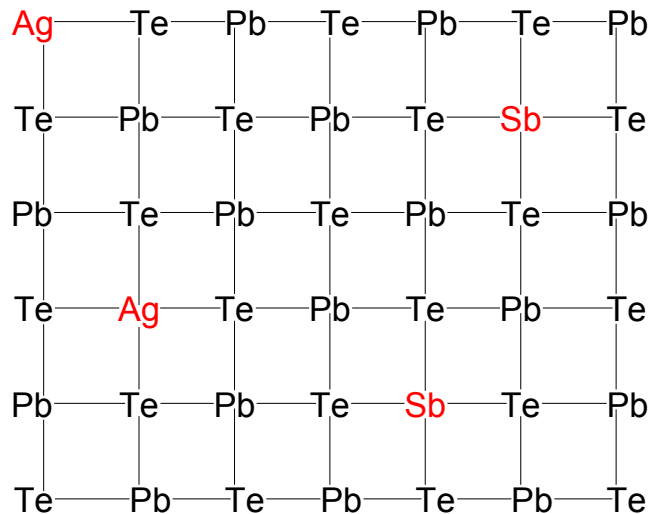
*State Key Laboratory of New Ceramics and Fine Processing, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, China and Material Engineering Division III, Vehicle Engineering Group, Higashifuji Technical Center, Toyota Motor Corporation, 1200, Mishuku, Susono, Shizuoka, 410-1193, Japan*



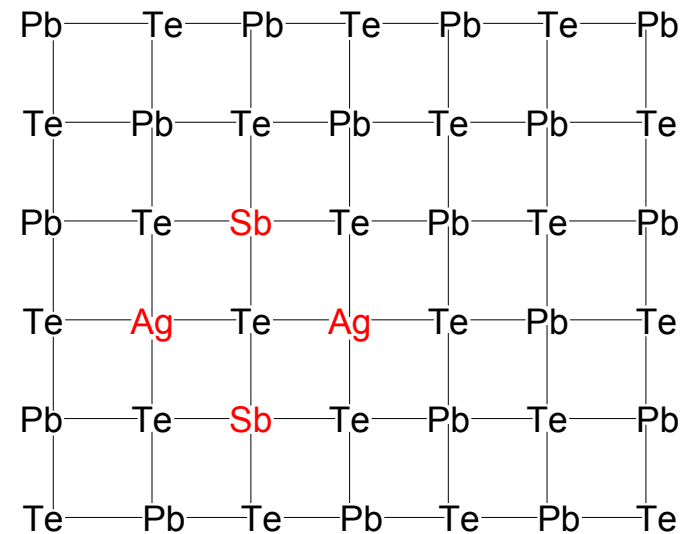


# Why do the LAST materials nanostructure?

Driving force for segregation  $\text{Ag}^+/\text{Sb}^{3+}$  pair:  
thermodynamics

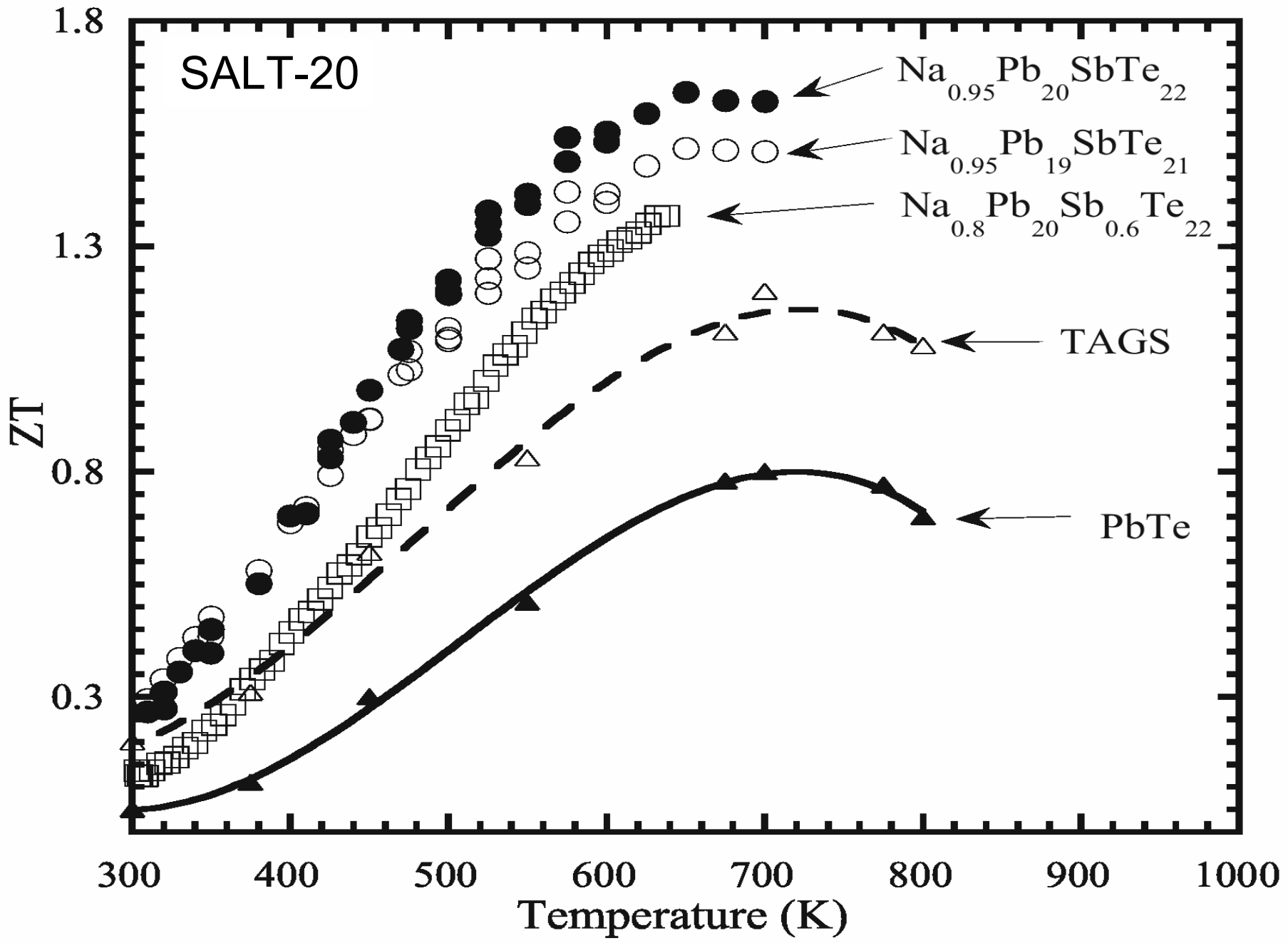


Dissociated state..unstable

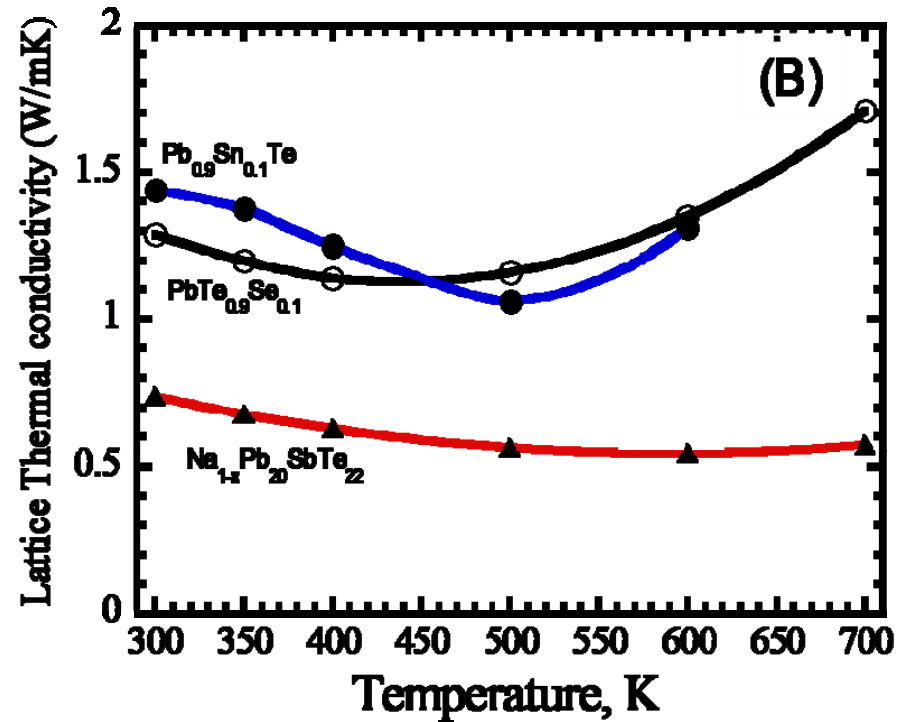
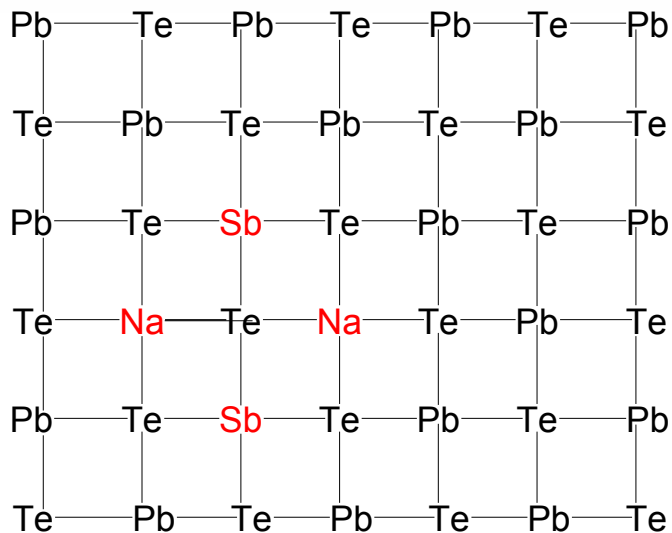
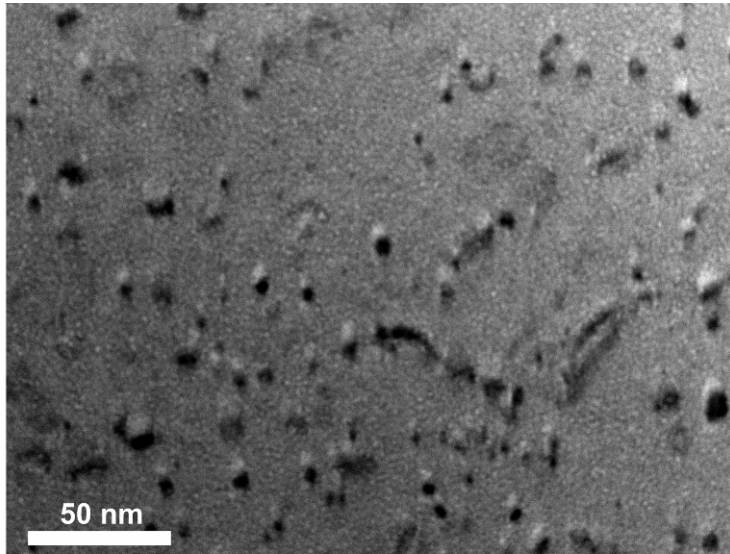


Associated state..stable

Any +1/+3 pair



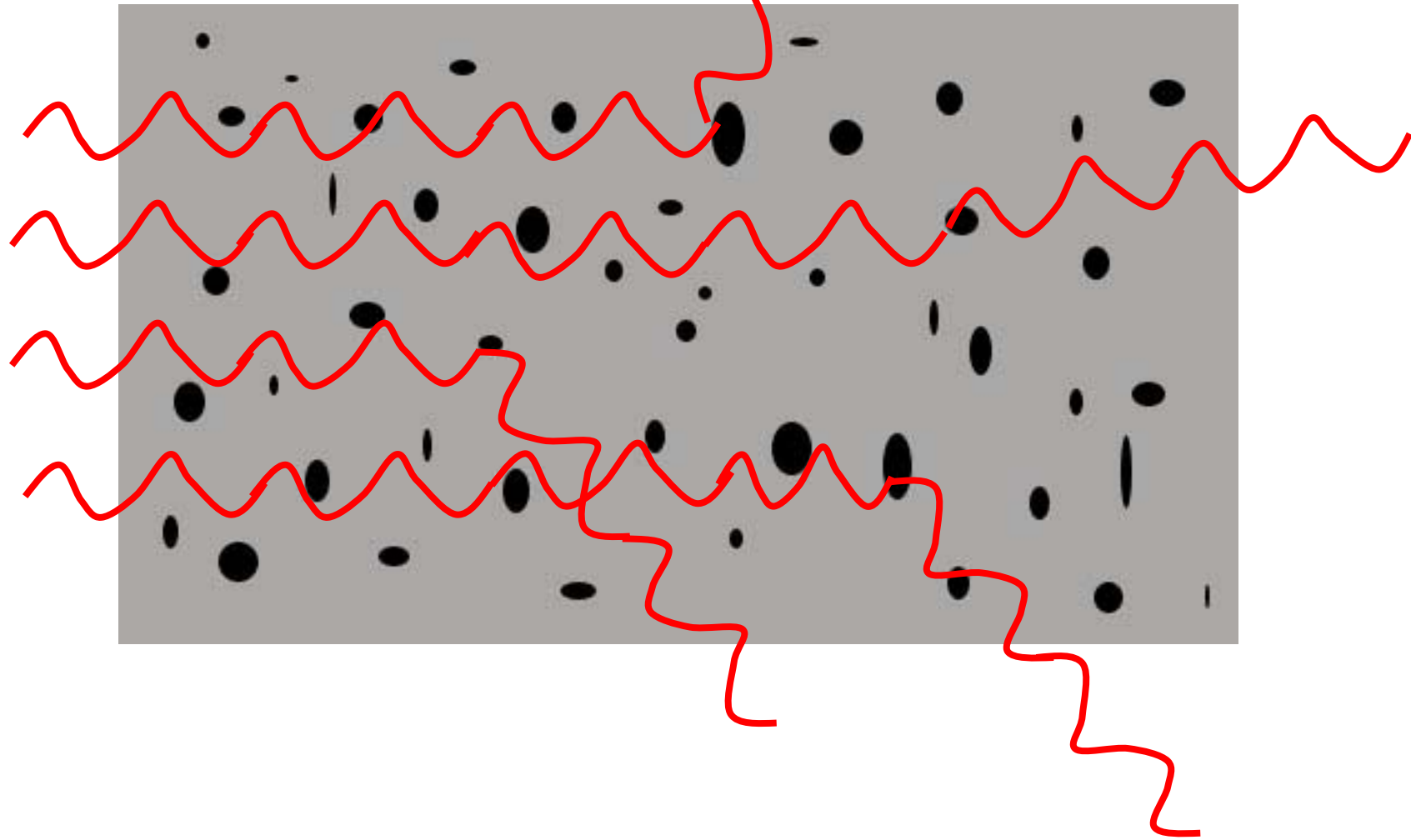
# What is nanostructuring worth?



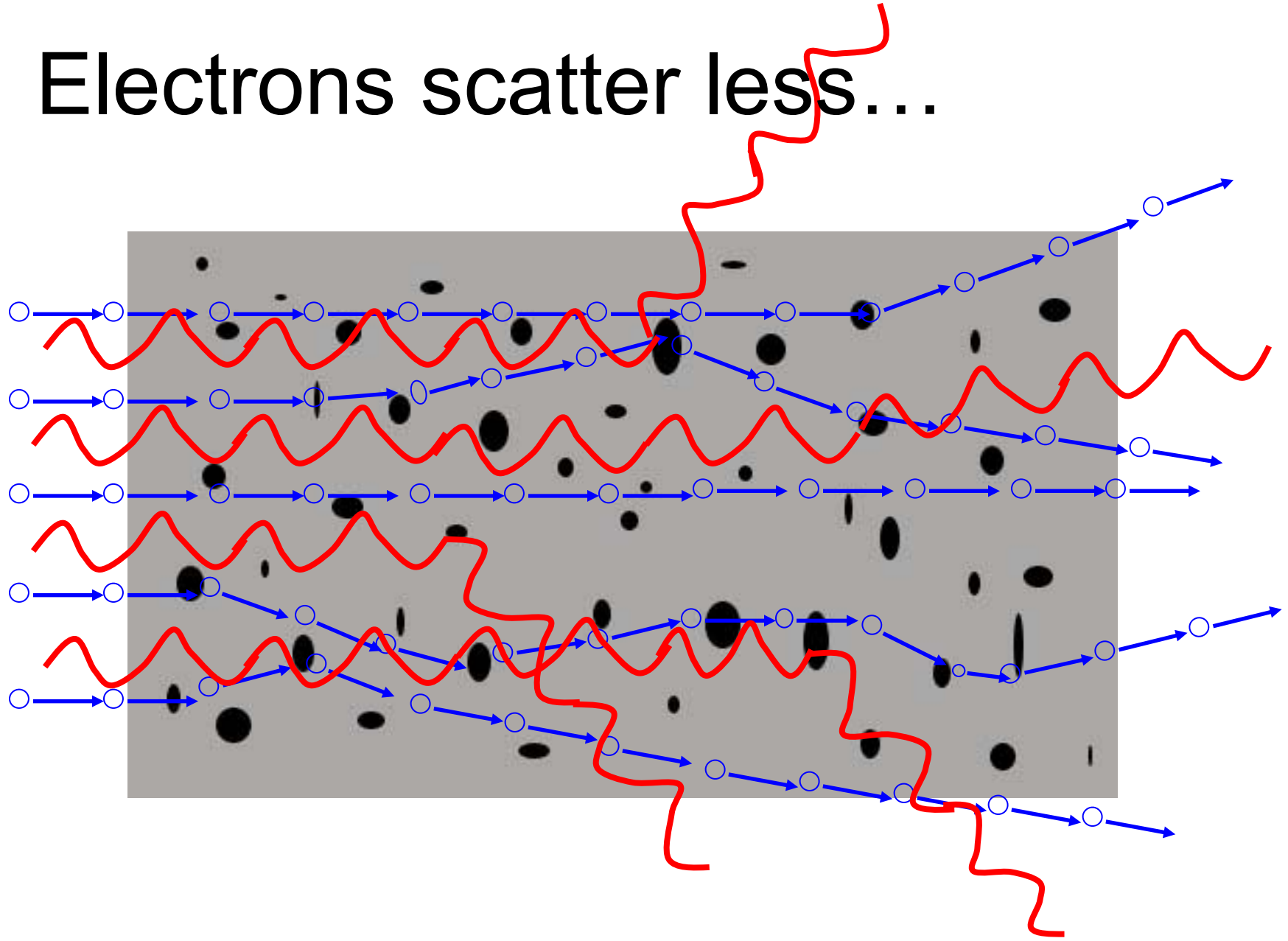
P. F. P. Poudeu, J. D'Angelo, A. D. Downey, J. L. Short, T. P. Hogan, M. G. Kanatzidis, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, 45, 1

Phonons

# Phonons scatter at interfaces



# Electrons scatter less...



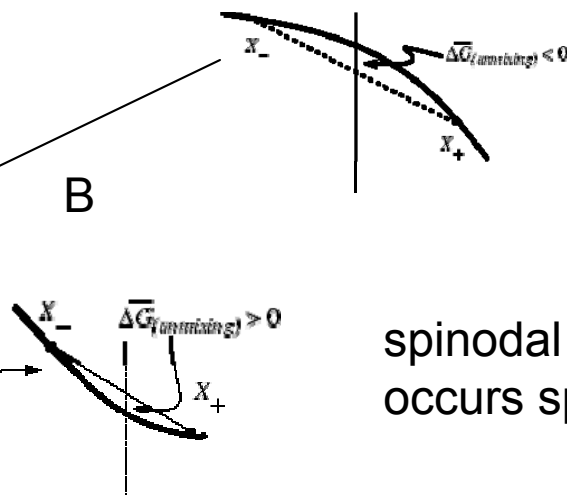
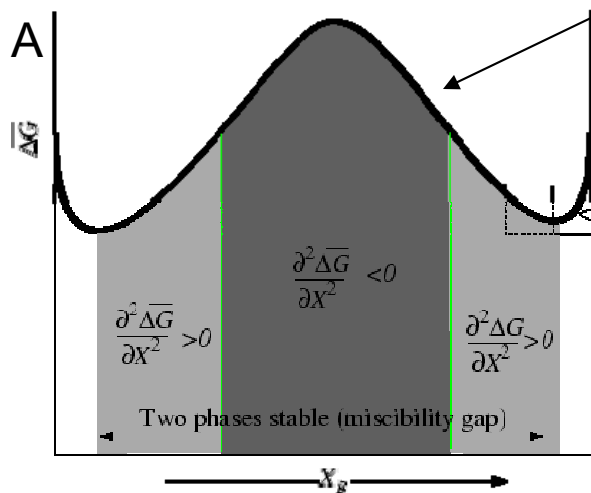
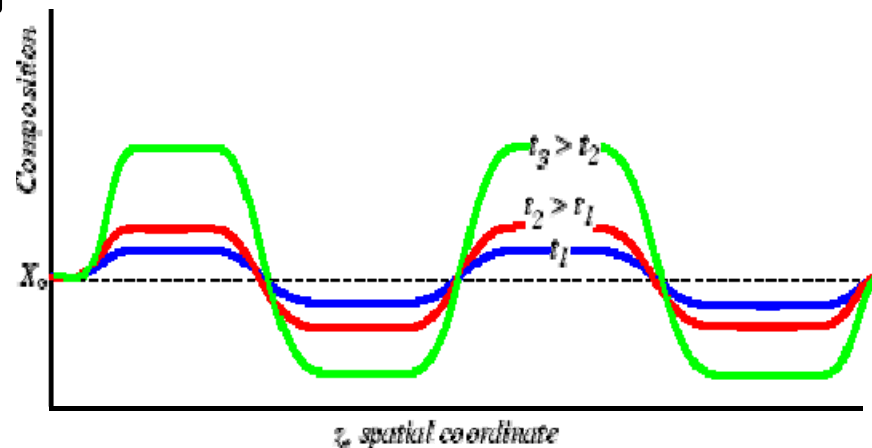
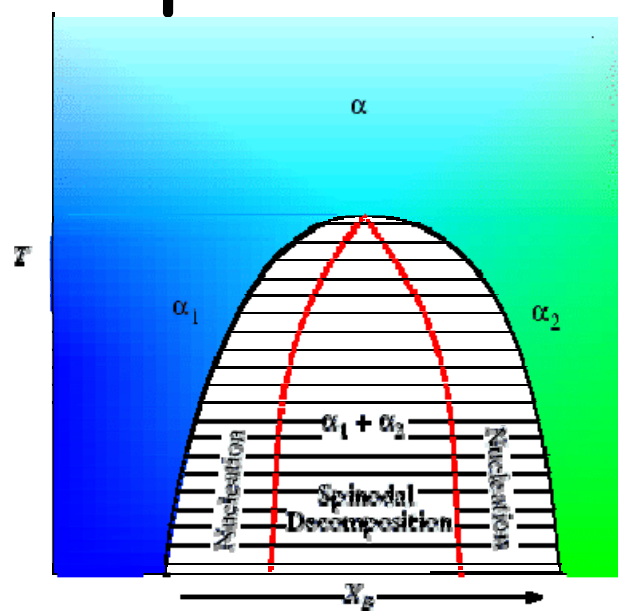


# Methods to Produce Nanostructured PbTe

- Precipitation and Growth (PbTe-CdTe, LAST, PbTe-PbS)
  - Supersaturated solution decomposition
- Spinodal Decomposition (LAST, PbTe-PbS)
  - Solid immiscibility
- Matrix Encapsulation
  - Low melting, nonreactive phase kinetically trapped in solid matrix



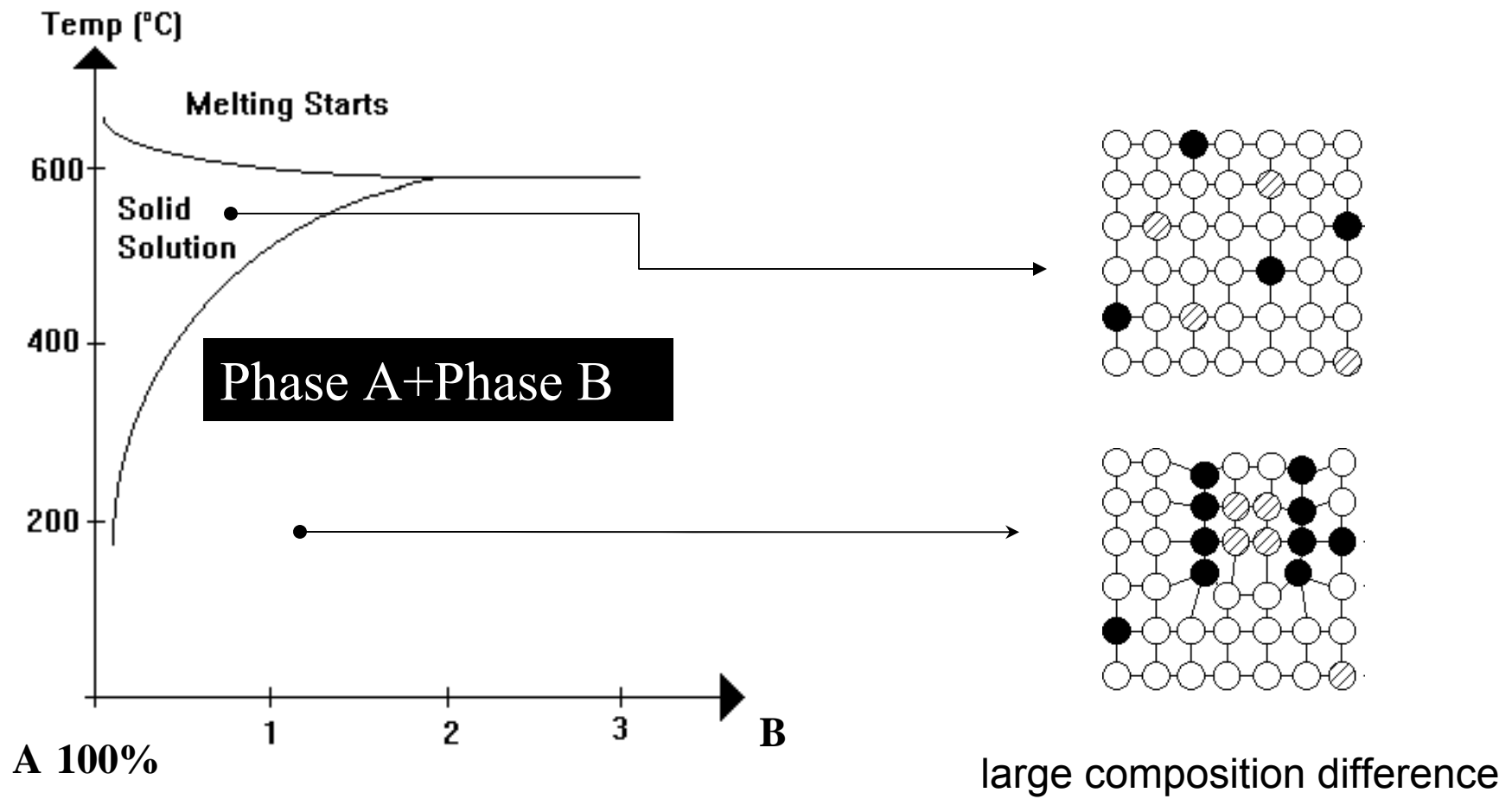
# Spinodal Decomposition



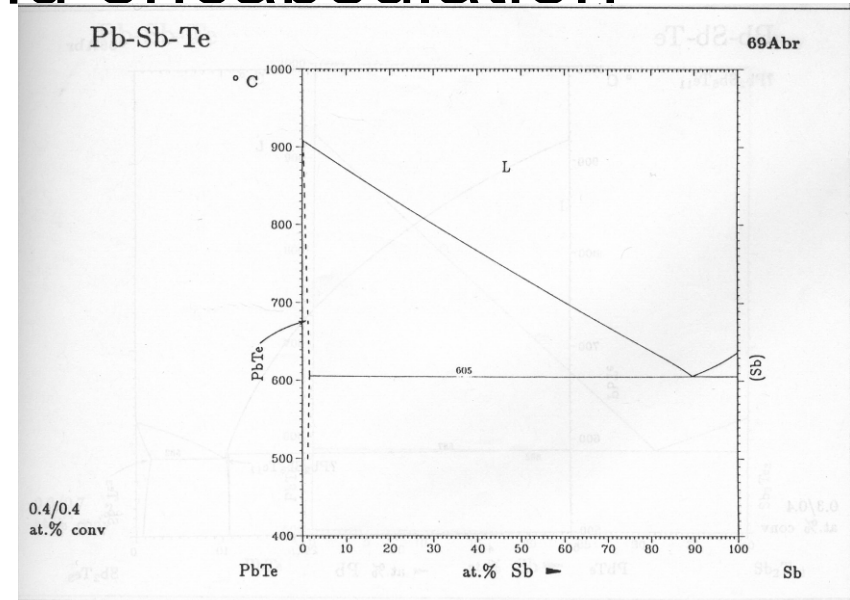
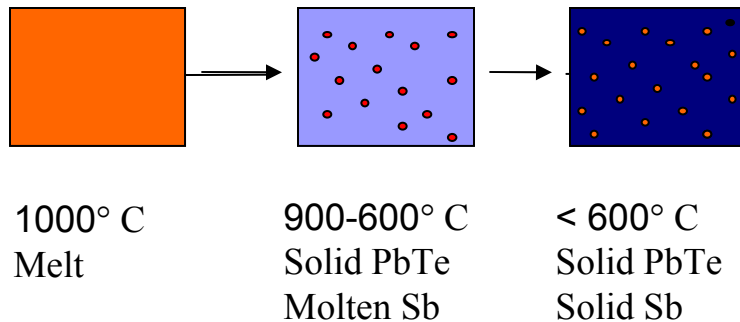
spinodal decomposition and it occurs spontaneously when

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Delta \bar{G}_{\text{mixing}}}{\partial X_B^2} < 0 \quad (\text{condition for spinodal decomposition})$$

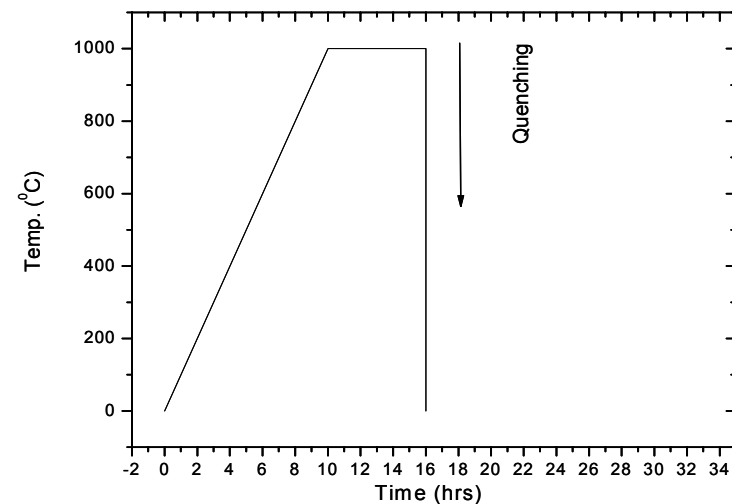
# Nucleation and growth



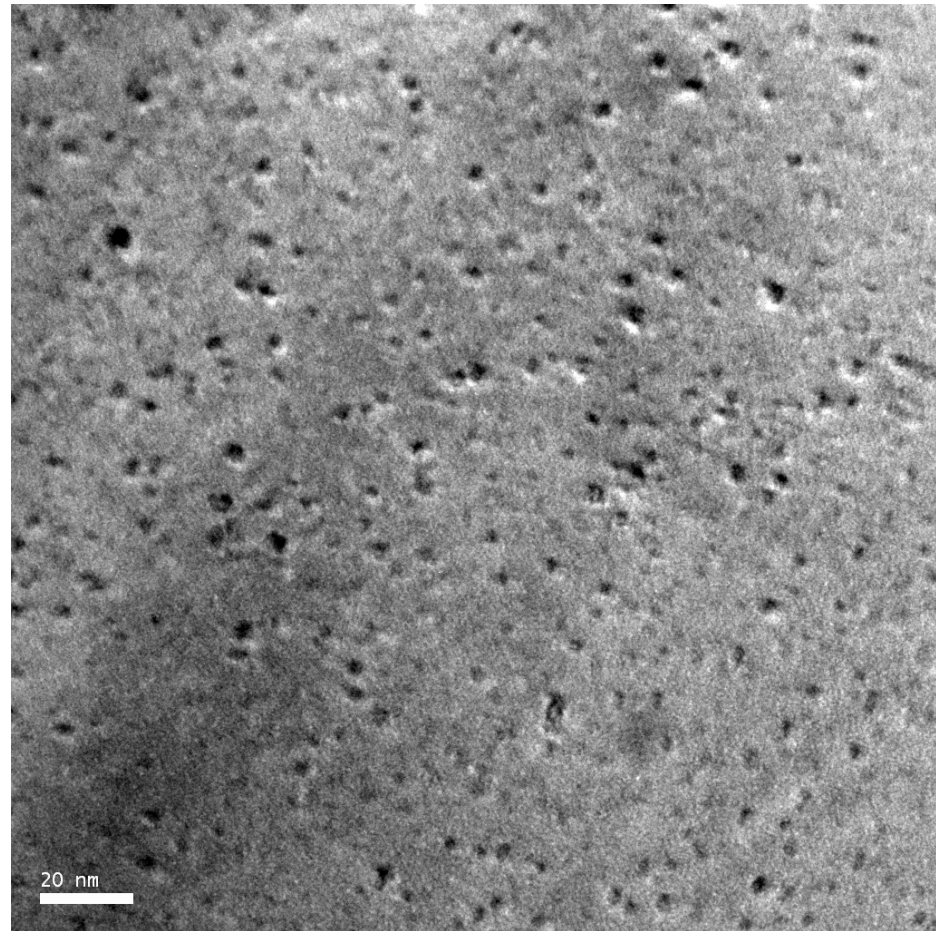
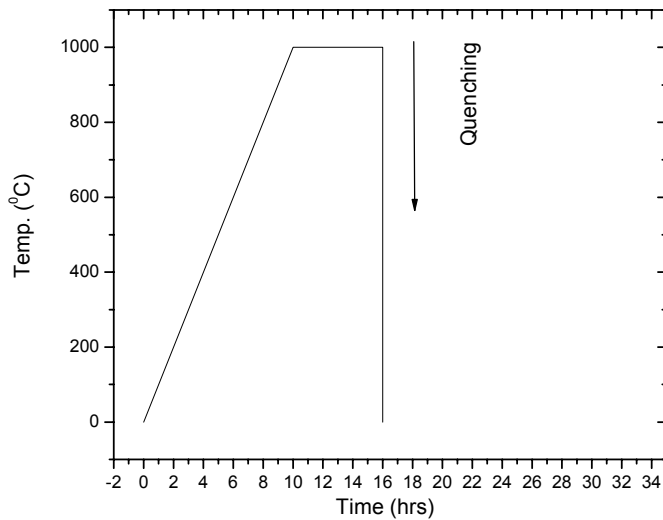
# Nanostructures via Liquid encapsulation



- X = Sb, Bi, InSb, other **low melting** inclusion with **little solubility** in the matrix
- Sample is cut and characterized using
  - Electron Microscopy ( SEM / TEM )
  - Powder X-ray diffraction
  - Electrical and Thermal Transport

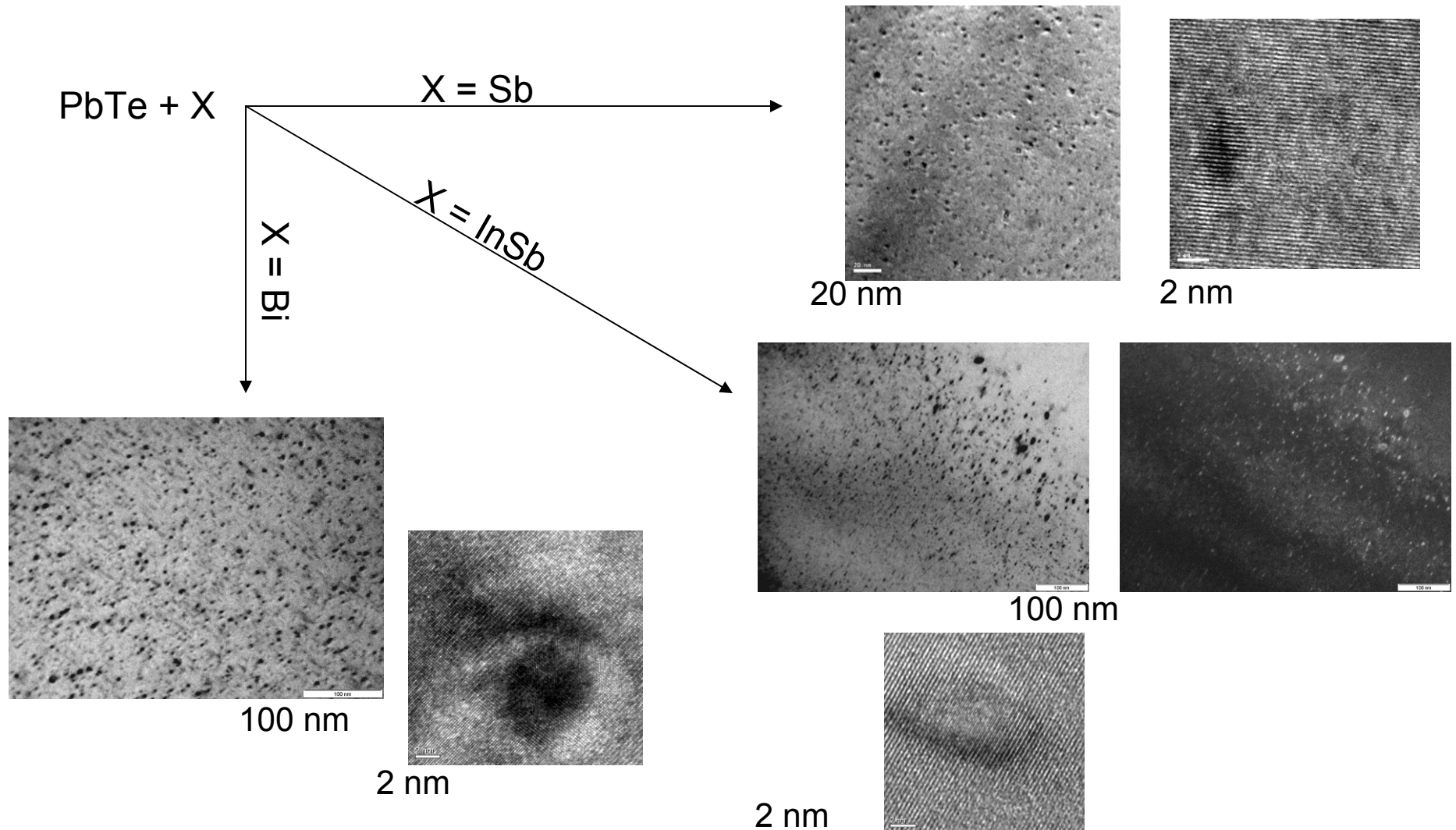


# Nanocrystals of Sb in PbTe



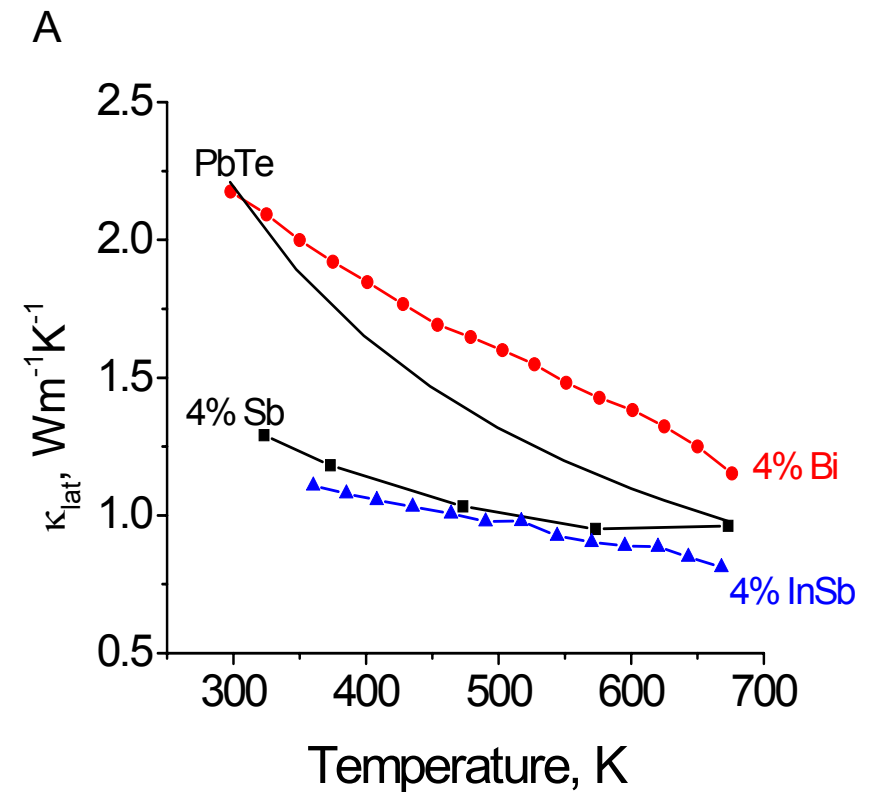
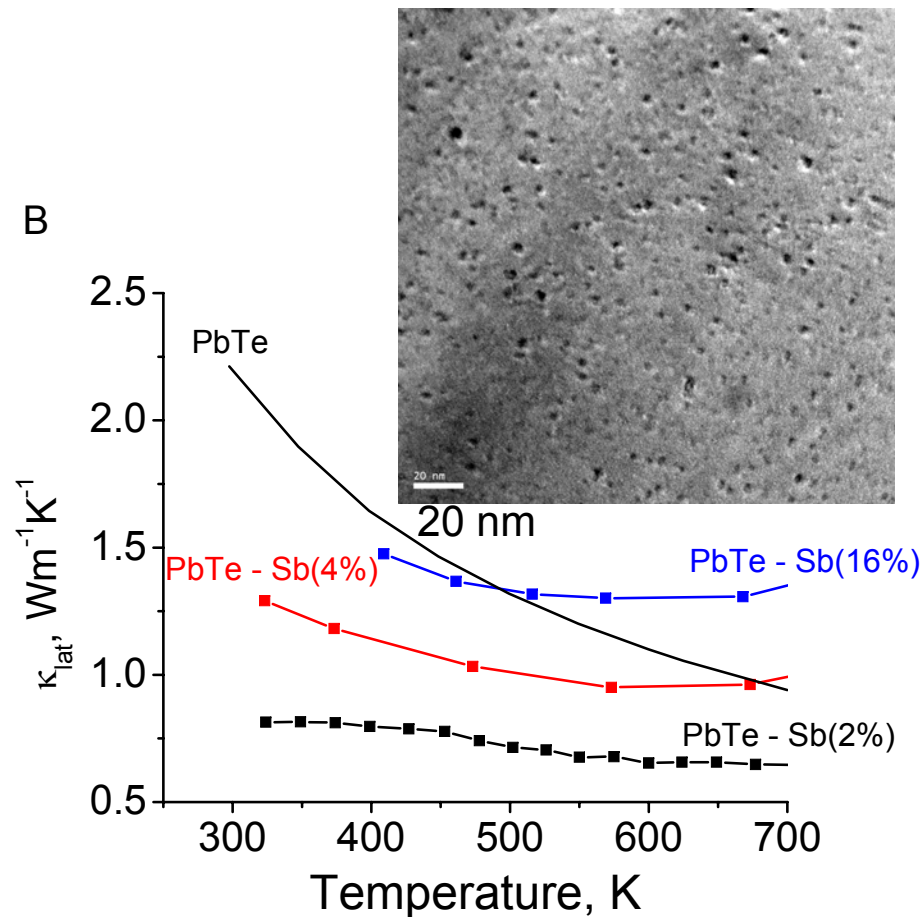
J. R. Sootsman, R. J. Pcionek, H. Kong, C. Uher, and M. G. Kanatzidis, *Chem. Mater.* **2006**, *18*, 4993-4995.

# Matrix Encapsulation as a Route to Nanostructured PbTe





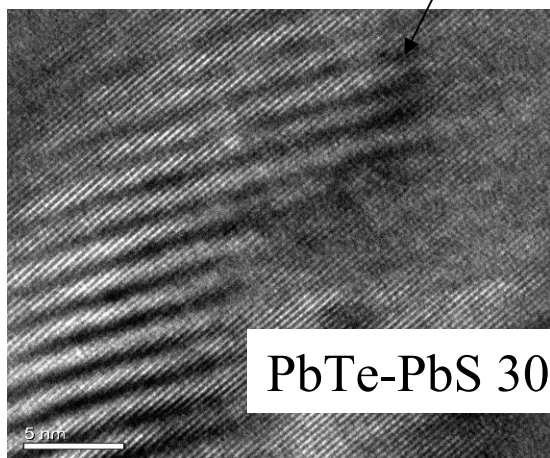
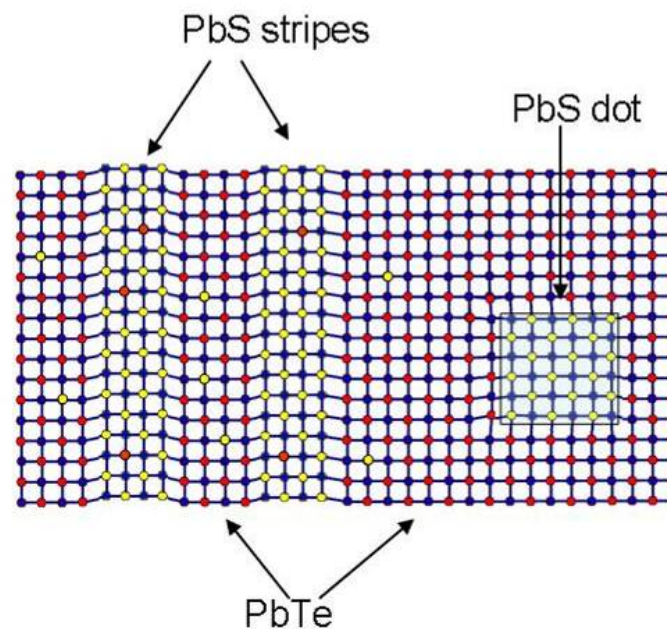
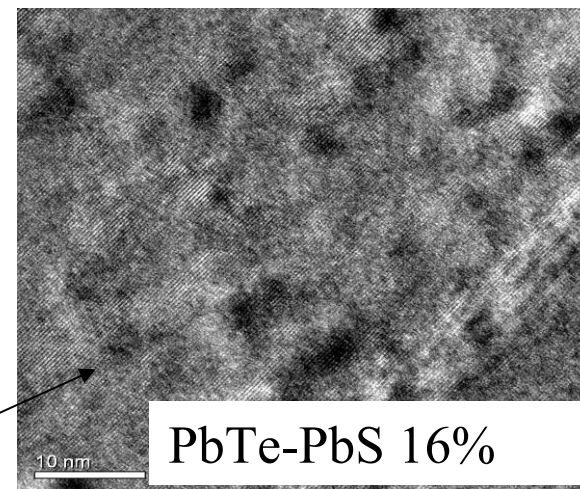
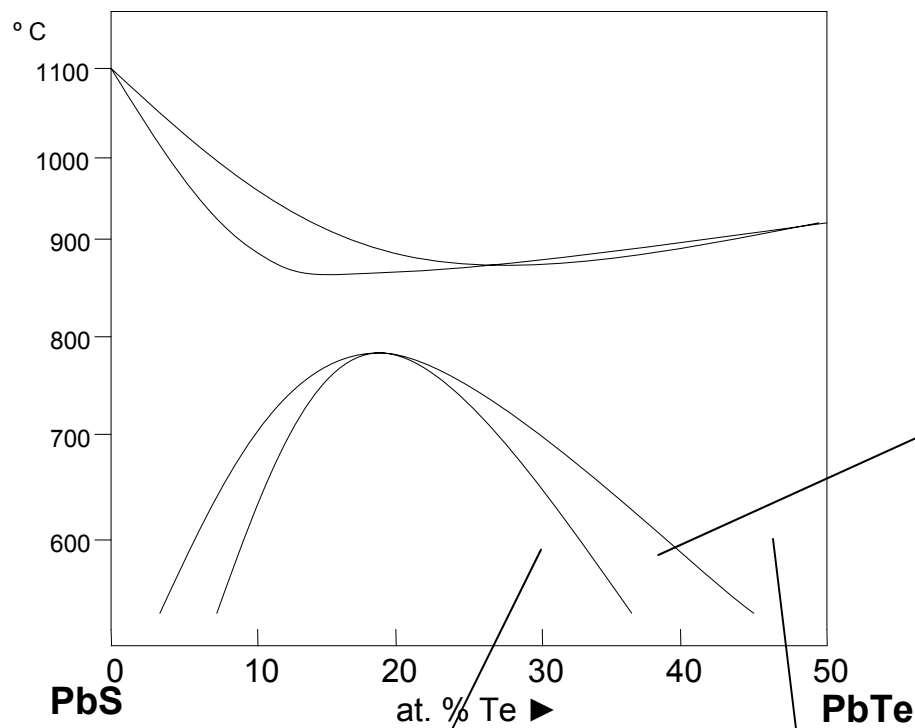
# Nanocrystals of Sb in PbTe



- An optimum concentration of nanoscale second phase is necessary
- Mass fluctuations play a role in thermal conductivity reduction
- Lattice thermal conductivity reduced, however ZT low due to small Seebeck



# PbTe-PbS

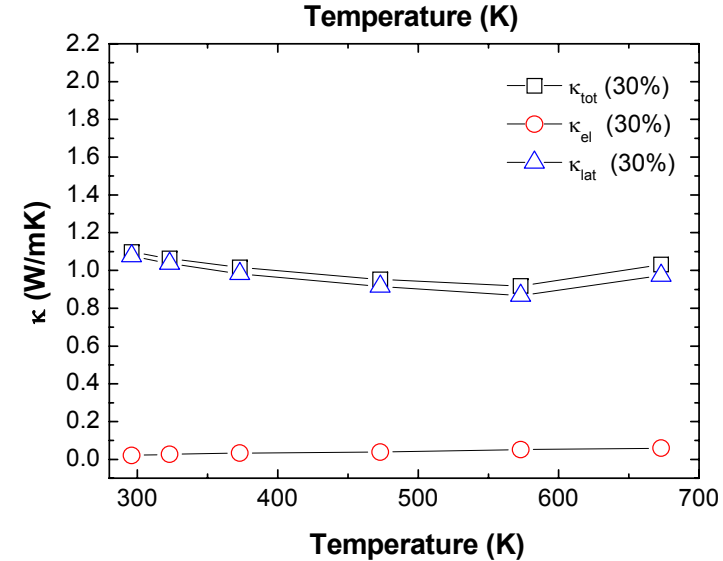
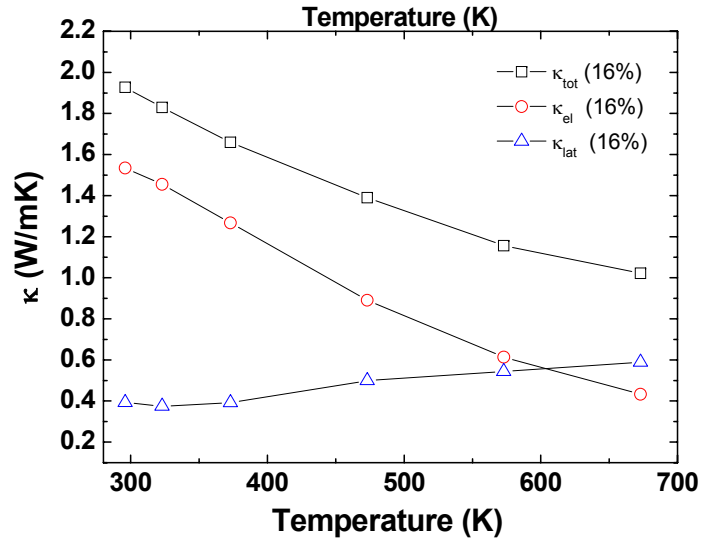
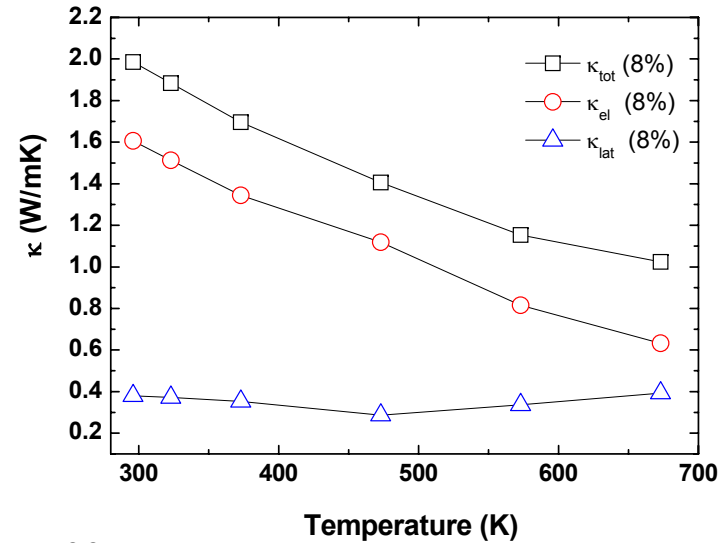
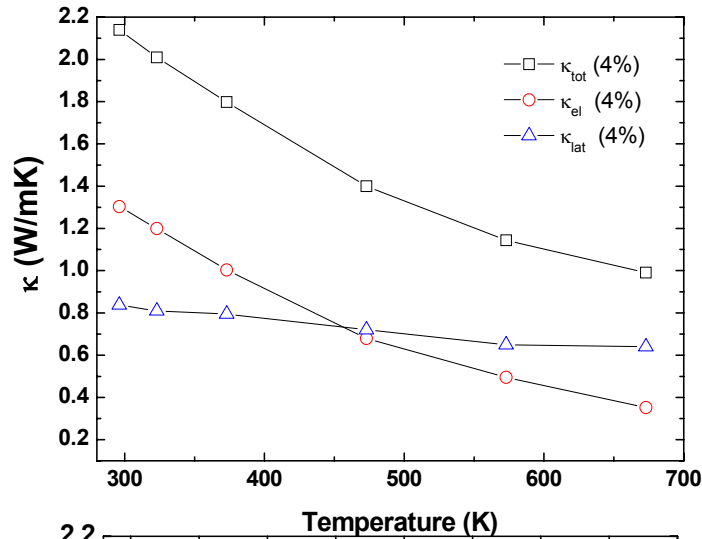


PbTe-PbS 4%:  
solid solution

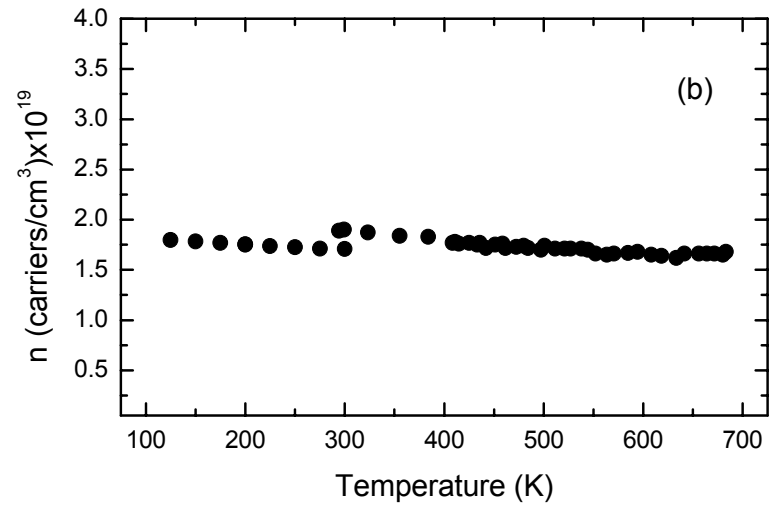
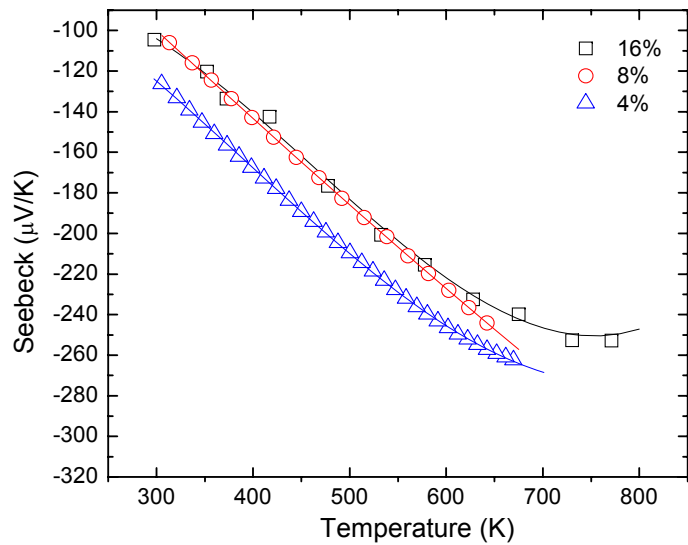
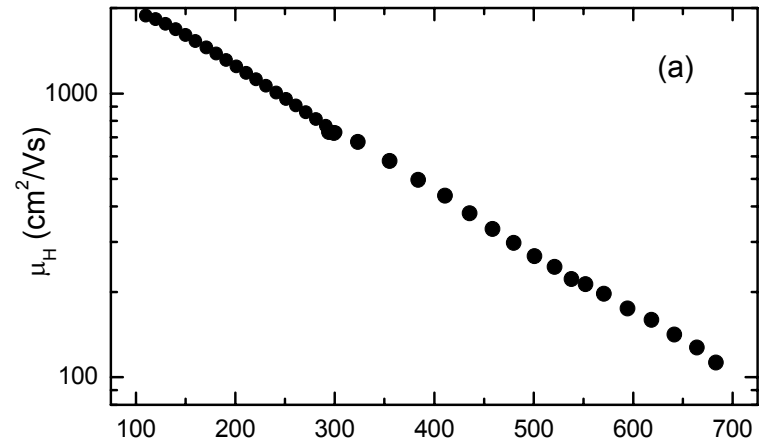
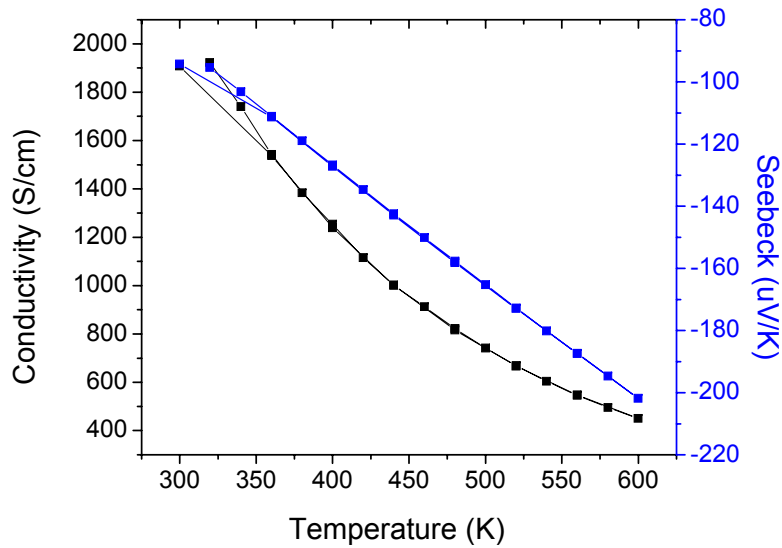
PbTe-PbS 30%

Androulakis, J.; Lin, C.-H.; Kong, H.-J.; Uher, C.; Wu, C.-I.; Hogan, T.; Cook, B. A.; Caillat, T.; Paraskevopoulos, K. M.; Kanatzidis, M. G. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**; 129(31); 9780-9788.

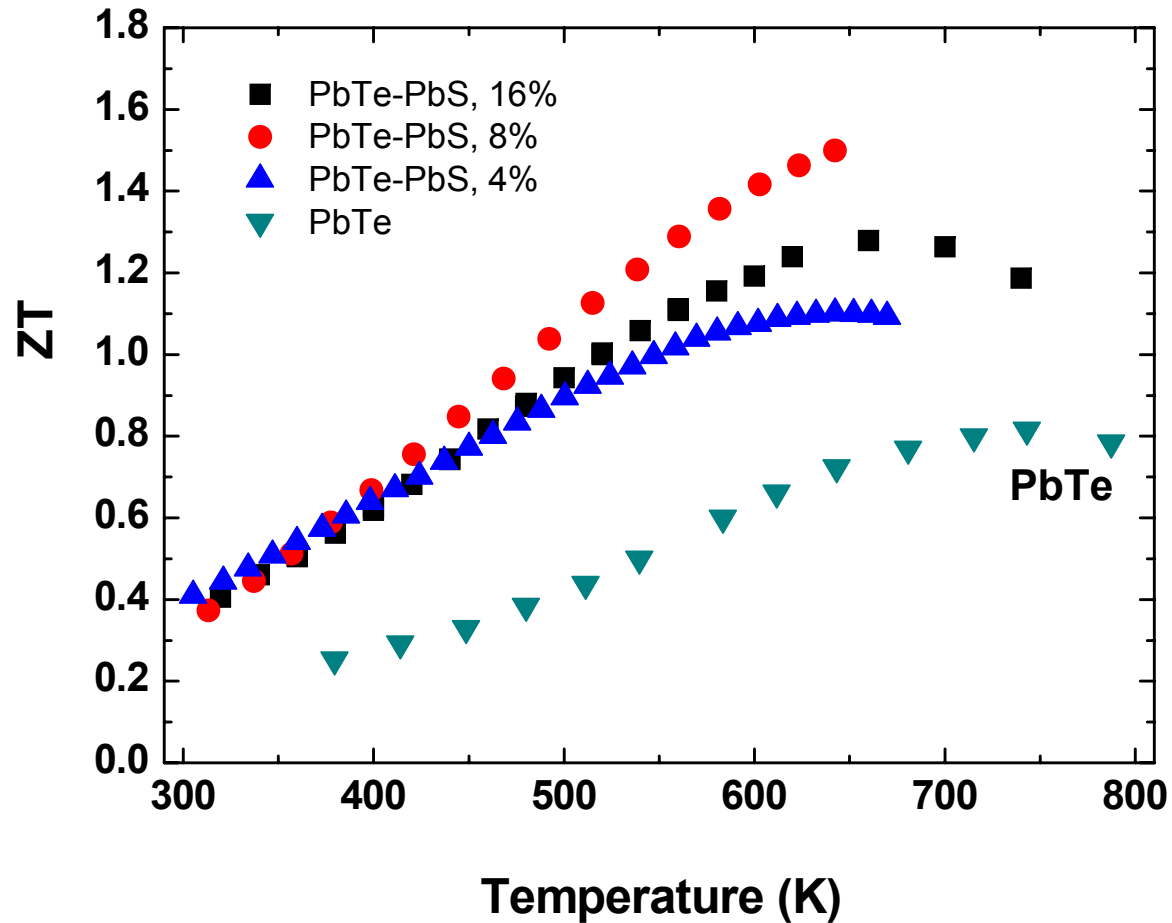
# Thermal conductivity in PbTe-PbS



# Pb<sub>0.95</sub>Sn<sub>0.05</sub>Te-PbS 16% Transport Data

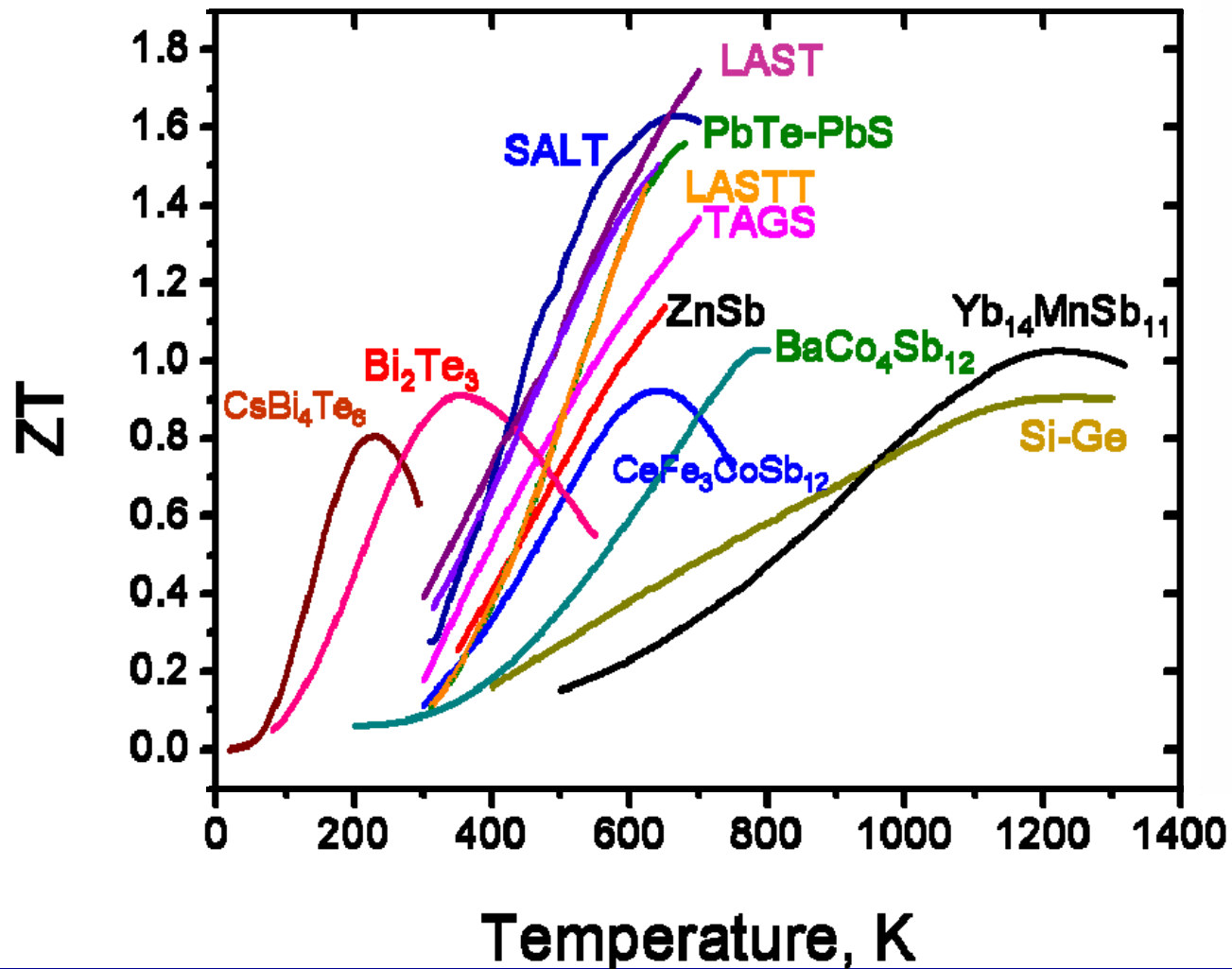


# ZT enhancements: PbTe-PbS



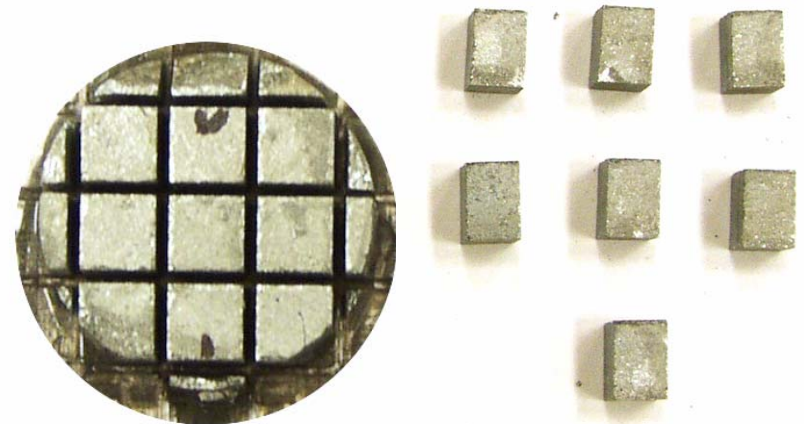
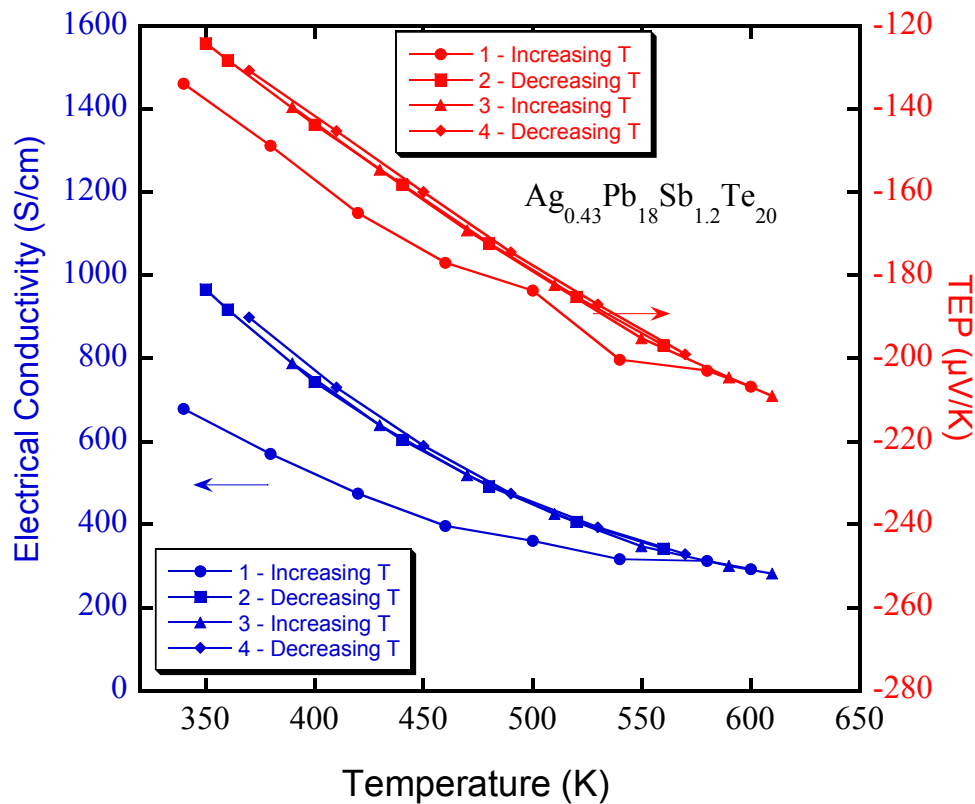
A Ag-free system with as good properties as LAST-18.

# Best ZT Materials



# Completed and Processed Ingot

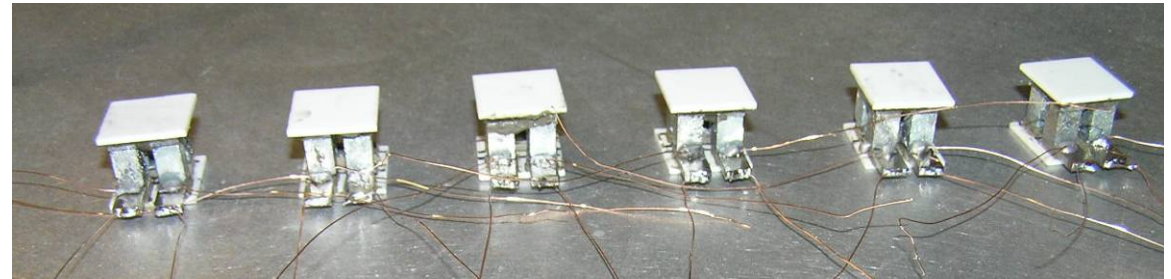
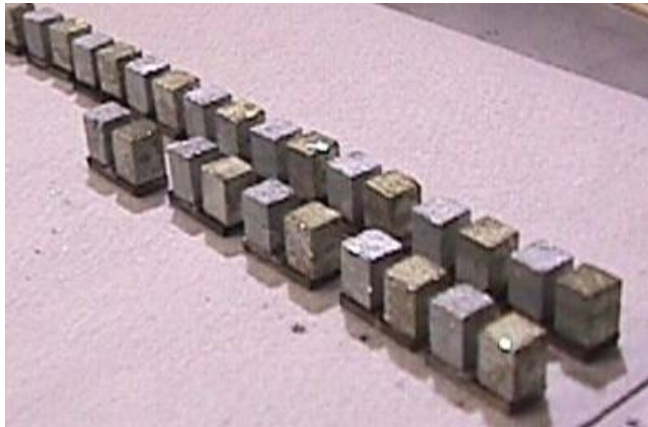
Composition:  $\text{Ag}_{0.43}\text{Pb}_{18}\text{Sb}_{1.2}\text{Te}_{20}$  Weight: 200 grams



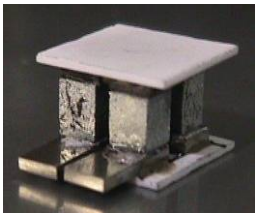
Temperature cyclability



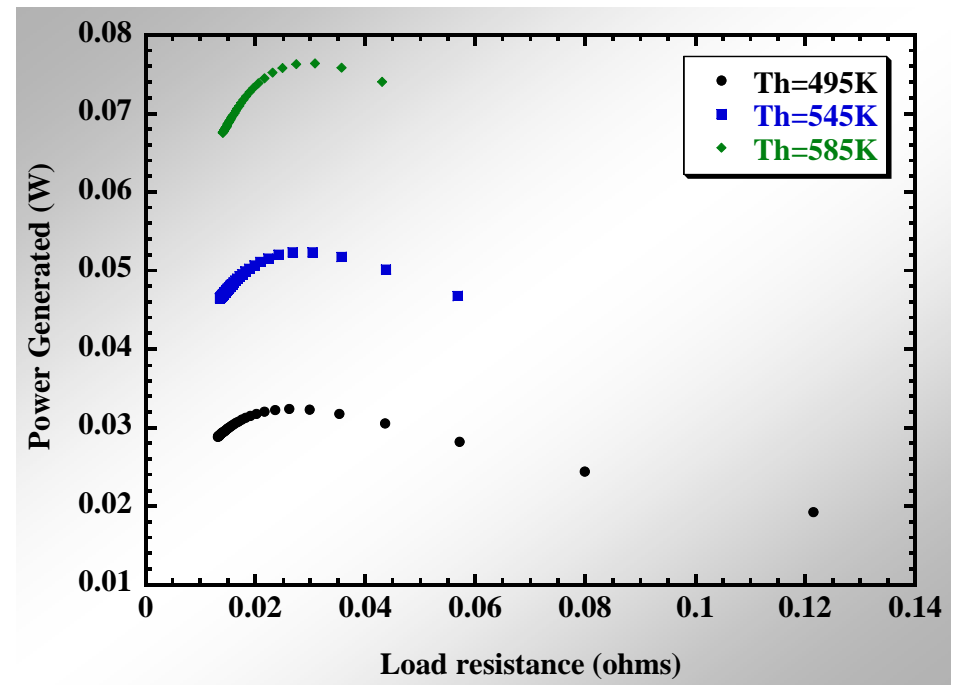
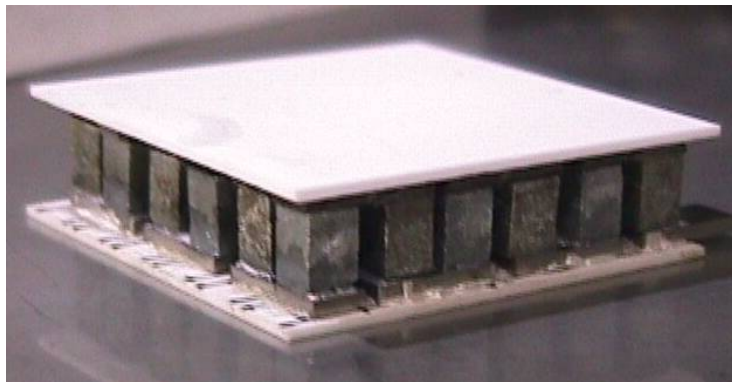
# Module Fabrication



- Hot side diffusion contacts, and cold side solder contacts with  $<10 \mu\text{W}\cdot\text{cm}^2$  have been achieved.

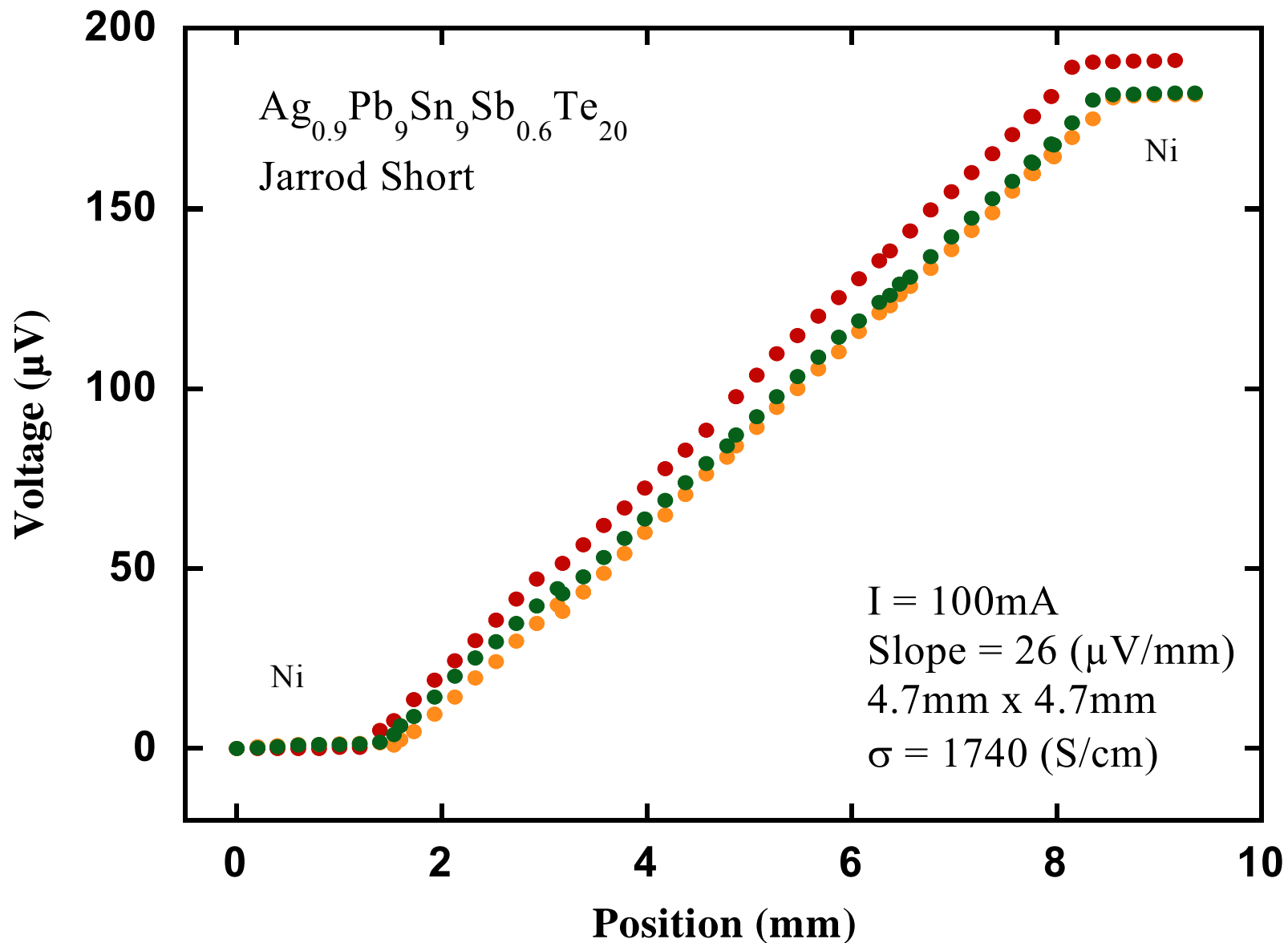


$1.78\text{m}\Omega$  total  $\rightarrow 16.0\mu\Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$



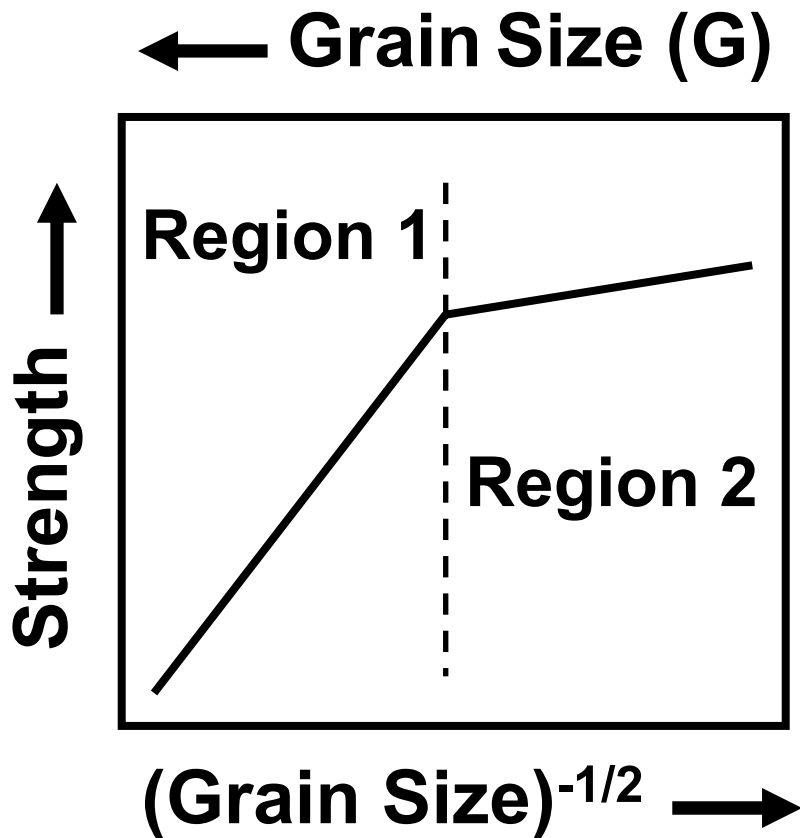
# Scanning Probe Results

Ni electrode on LASTT



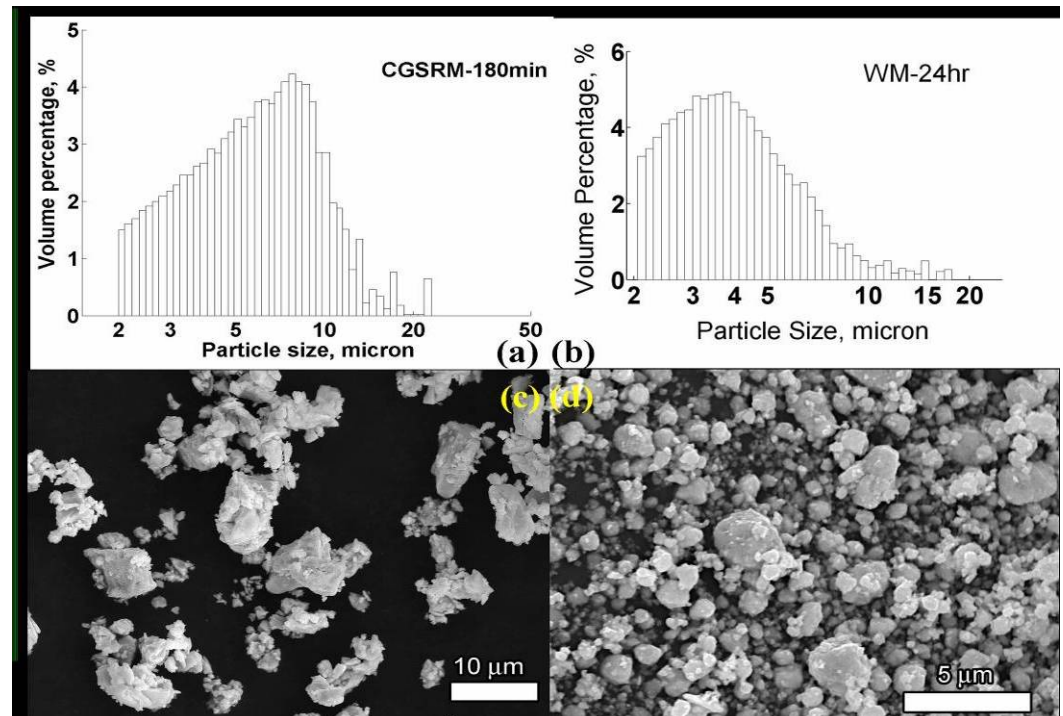
# Making brittle materials strong

Eldon Case



For brittle materials in general, the fracture strength is a function of the reciprocal square root of grain size.

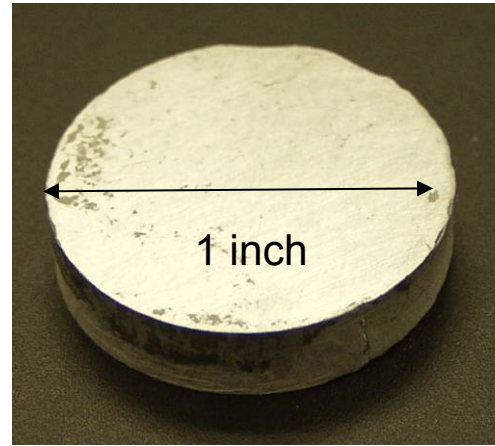
Powder processing  
Hot pressing



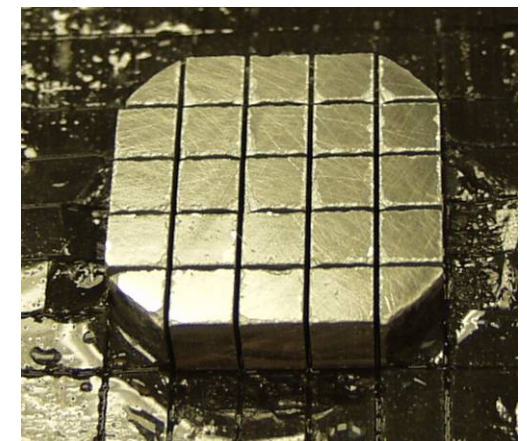
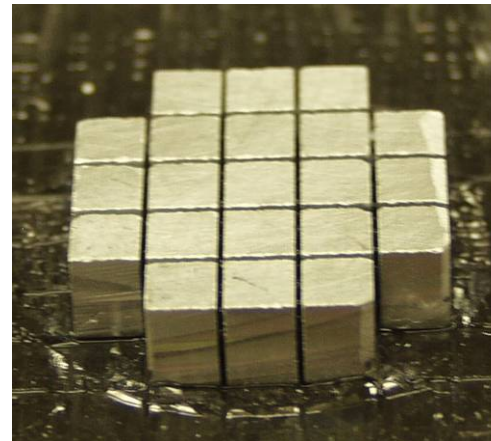
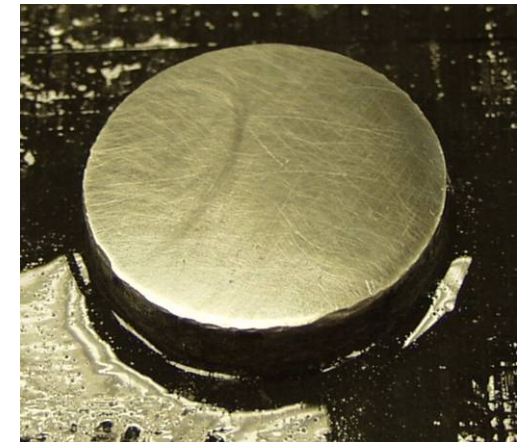
# Hot Press Billets

Schock, Case

HPMSU-01



HPMSU-02







# Conclusions

- LAST, LASTT and SALT: promising thermoelectric materials for next generation power generation modules. (expected device efficiency ~14%)
- Nanostructures strongly reduce thermal conductivity (the new paradigm...).
- Scale up successful in producing large quantities but material is brittle and contains microcracks.
- Hot pressing and powder processing yield 3x improvement in strength.
- Higher average ZT ( $>2$ ) needed to reach 20% efficiency.
- Can nanostructures increase the power factor?





# Students and postdocs

## *Graduate Students*

- **Joe Sootsman, Chemistry**
- Huijun Kong, Physics, U. of Michigan
- **Adam Downey, Electrical Engineering**
- **Jarrold Short, Electrical Engineering**
- **Jonathan D'Angelo, Electrical Engineering**
- Fei Ren, Chem. Engineering and Materials Science
- Chris Malliakas, Chemistry
- Khang Hoang, Physics
- Ahmed Salameh, Physics
- Mayank Mittal, Mech. Engineering
- Aurelie Guegen, Chemistry

## *Undergraduates*

- Adam Pilchak, Materials Science
- Teresa Rhodes, Chemistry
- Jason Johnson, Materials Science

## *Postdocs and Research Associates*

- **Ferdinand Poudeu, Chemistry**
- **Ed Timm, Mechanical Engineering**
- Robert Pcionek, Chemistry
- Chun-I Wu, E. Engineering
- Mi Kyung Han, Chemistry
- Chia-Her Lin, Chemistry
- Kyunghan Ahn, Chemistry

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