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Thermoelectric properties of skutterudites $Fe_xNi_yCo_{1-x-y}Sb_3$ ($x=y$)

J.L. Mi [a], X.B. Zhao [a,*], T.J. Zhu [a], J. Ma [b]

[a] *State Key Laboratory of Silicon Materials, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China*
[b] *School of Materials Science and Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, 639798 Singapore, Singapore*

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Abstract

Thermoelectric properties of skutterudites $Fe_xNi_yCo_{1-x-y}Sb_3$ ($x=y=0$, 0.125, 0.25, 033, 0.375) have been reported. $Fe_xNi_yCo_{1-x-y}Sb_3$ compounds were synthesized by direct reactions between the elements. Both p-type and n-type thermoelectric materials can be obtained in $Fe_xNi_yCo_{1-x-y}Sb_3$ system. The electrical conductivity measurements showed typical semiconductor behavior. The values of thermal conductivity at room temperature were substantially reduced from 9 to 3 $W\,m^{-1}\,K^{-1}$ by the substitution of Fe and Ni for Co in $CoSb_3$. The highest figure of merit (ZT) of 0.16 is obtained for $Fe_{0.375}Ni_{0.375}Co_{0.25}Sb_3$ at 610 K.

Keywords: Skutterudite; $Fe_xNi_yCo_{1-x-y}Sb_3$; Thermal conductivity; Thermoelectric properties

1. Introduction

Compounds with skutterudite structure have been studied extensively since they were reported as potential novel thermoelectric materials at elevated temperatures [1–5]. The efficiency of thermoelectric materials can be characterized by the dimensionless figure of merit $ZT=(\alpha^2\sigma/\kappa)T$, where α is the Seebeck coefficient, σ and κ are the electrical and thermal conductivity, respectively, and T is Kelvin temperature. Most binary skutterudite compounds possess large Seebeck coefficient and good electrical conductivity. However, their thermal conductivity is too high to make them useful for the application in thermoelectric devices. Compared to state-of-the-art thermoelectric materials, the room temperature thermal conductivity of binary skutterudites (10–15 $W\,m^{-1}\,K^{-1}$) is too high to result in high figures of merit [6]. Synthesizing filled skutterudites, which are supposed as the "phonon-glass/electron-crystal" materials, is an efficient solution to reduce the lattice thermal conductivity. The "rattling" motion of the filling atoms strongly scatters phonons and causes a significant decrease of the lattice thermal conductivity and hence an increase of the figure of merit [7].

Another important feature of skutterudite materials is the large number of different isostructural compositions that can be synthesized [8–11]. The formation of solid solutions with isostructural compounds is another powerful approach to achieve a lower thermal conductivity by increasing the point defect scattering. The preparation and thermoelectric properties of skutterudite-related phase $Ru_{0.5}Pd_{0.5}Sb_3$ have been studied [8] and the results have shown that the lattice thermal conductivity is substantially lower than that of the binary compounds $CoSb_3$ and $IrSb_3$. The lattice contribution to the thermal conductivity is greatly reduced in other ternary compounds such as $Fe_{0.5}Ni_{0.5}Sb_3$ and $IrSn_{1.5}Se_{1.5}$, with room temperature values ranging from 1.5 to 3 $W\,m^{-1}\,K^{-1}$ [10]. The phase constitution and the Seebeck coefficient at room temperature of quaternary $Fe_xCo_yNi_zSb_{24}$ ($x+y+z=8$) have been investigated [12]. Partial solid solutions were suggested in $CoSb_3$–$Fe_{0.5}Ni_{0.5}Sb_3$ system, and a phonon thermal conductivity of 3.5 $W\,m^{-1}K^{-1}$ was obtained for $(CoSb_3)_{0.79}$–$(Fe_{0.5}Ni_{0.5}Sb_3)_{0.21}$ [13]. For a further study of $CoSb_3$–$Fe_{0.5}Ni_{0.5}Sb_3$ system, quaternary solid solutions with different compositions $Fe_xNi_yCo_{1-x-y}Sb_3$ ($x=y=0$, 0.125, 0.25, 033, 0.375) have been prepared and their thermoelectric properties are presented in this investigation.

2. Experimental

$Fe_xNi_yCo_{1-x-y}Sb_3$ ($x=y=0$, 0.125, 0.25, 0.33, 0.375) compounds were synthesized by the reactions between the elements under vacuum in silica tubes. Stoichiometric amounts of Fe (99.5%), Co (99.9%), Ni (99.9%) and Sb (99.5%)

* Corresponding author. Fax: +86 571 87951451.
E-mail address: zhaoxb@zju.edu.cn (X.B. Zhao).

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shots were sealed in the evacuated amorphous carbon-coated quartz ampoules. After melting at 1373 K for 20 h, the ampoules were quenched in water. The products were then ground into powders, pressed into dense cylindrical pellets and loaded in a second quartz ampoule and annealed under vacuum at 973 K for 100 h to form the correct crystallographic phase. After the heat treatment, the products were ground into powder again and hot pressed at 823 K for 30 min under a pressure of 50 MPa.

The samples were analyzed with X-ray diffraction (XRD) on a RigakuD/MAX-2550PC diffractometer using Cu Kα radiation ($\lambda = 1.5406$ Å) in the range of $2\theta = 20$–$80°$. The electrical conductivity and Seebeck coefficient were measured at a computer-assistant device. The electrical conductivity σ was obtained by a four-probe method. For the measurement of Seebeck coefficient α, one end of the sample was heated to produce a temperature difference between both ends of the sample up to about 5 °C, when the thermoelectric power ΔU and temperature difference ΔT were simultaneously measured by an Agilent 34401A Multimeter. The Seebeck coefficient was then obtained by the slop of $\Delta U/\Delta T$ calculated from more than 50 pairs of ΔU and ΔT at each measuring temperature. The thermal conductivity κ was calculated by $\kappa = aC_p d$, where d is the material density was measured by Archimedes method at room temperature, a the thermal diffusivity measured by a Netzsch LFA 427 laser flash apparatus, and C_p is the specific heat capacity measured by Netzsch DSC 404 and fitted with a cubic polynomial to calculate the C_p at the same temperature of thermal diffusivity. For the calculation of the power factor $\alpha^2\sigma$ and the dimensionless figure of merit $ZT = (\alpha^2\sigma/\kappa)T$, α and κ were fitted with cubic polynomials.

3. Results and discussion

Fig. 1(a) shows the powder XRD pattern of sample $Fe_{0.25}Ni_{0.25}Co_{0.5}Sb_3$ after melting, and Fig. 1(b) gives the powder XRD patterns of $Fe_xNi_yCo_{1-x-y}Sb_3$ ($x = y = 0$, 0.125, 0.25, 0.33, 0.375) after annealing at 973 K for 100 h. The as-melted alloy exhibited double-phased structure with the phases of Sb and MSb_2 (M = Fe, Ni, Co), but the skutterudite phase was not found. It is because the kinetic process of the peritectic reaction is too slow to form skutterudite phase. As shown in Fig. 1(b), after annealing at 973 K for 100 h, only the skutterudite-related phase was found and other phases disappeared. The major peaks of the patterns for all samples can be indexed to the skutterudite structure with the space group of *Im*3 according to JCPDS 76-0470. It can be concluded that the exact skutterudite phase is formed after sufficient solid-state reactions during annealing.

Lattice parameters for $Fe_xNi_yCo_{1-x-y}Sb_3$ ($x = y = 0$, 0.125, 0.25, 0.33, 0.375) derived from the XRD patterns were plotted in Fig. 2 versus the substituting fraction of Fe and Ni. The lattice parameter a of $CoSb_3$ obtained in the present work is 9.0362 Å, very close to the standard value of 9.034 Å according to JCPDS 76-0470. A linear relationship between the lattice parameters and the substituting fractions from $CoSb_3$ to $Fe_{0.375}Ni_{0.375}Co_{0.25}Sb_3$ can be seen from Fig. 2. The linear relationship can be further extended to $Fe_{0.5}Ni_{0.5}Sb_3$ using the data reported in Refs. [10,13]. This suggests that a single phase solid solution should exist at least in the substituting range of our work of $0 < x = y < 0.375$.

Fig. 3 presents the temperature dependences of Seebeck coefficient for $Fe_xNi_yCo_{1-x-y}Sb_3$ from room temperature to about 700 K. $CoSb_3$ and $Fe_{0.25}Ni_{0.25}Co_{0.5}Sb_3$ show p-type conduction as they have positive Seebeck coefficients, while $Fe_{0.125}Ni_{0.125}Co_{0.75}Sb_3$, $Fe_{0.33}Ni_{0.33}Co_{0.34}Sb_3$, $Fe_{0.375}Ni_{0.375}Co_{0.25}Sb_3$ exhibit n-type conduction with negative Seebeck coefficients. Undoped $CoSb_3$ is intrinsically p-type [14].

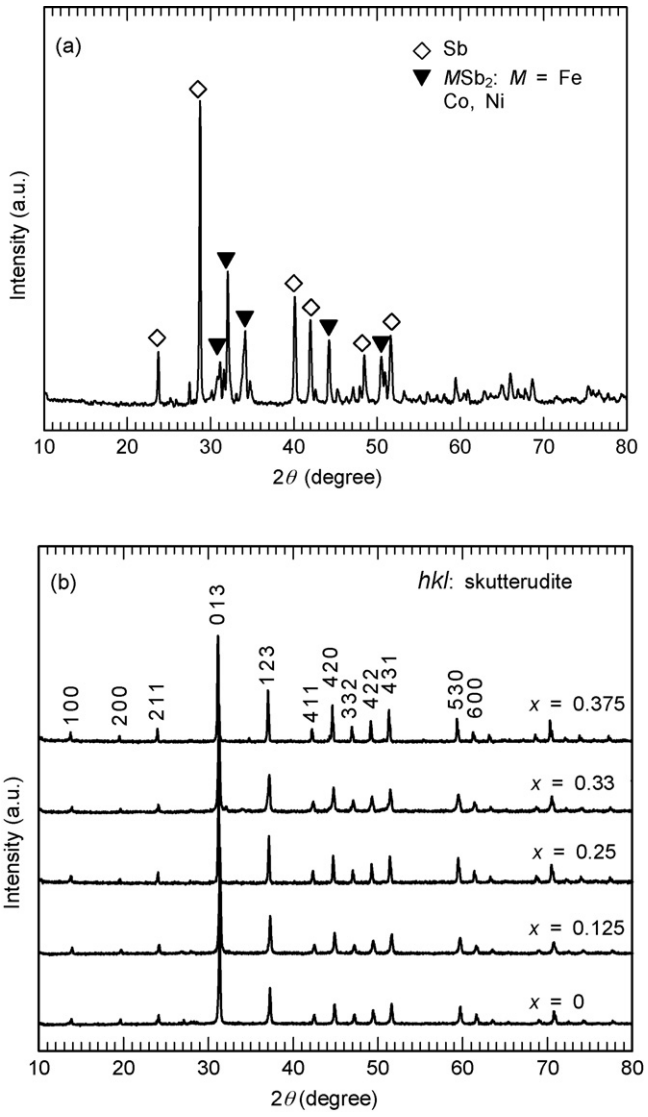

Fig. 1. XRD patterns of $Fe_{0.25}Ni_{0.25}Co_{0.5}Sb_3$ after melting (a) and of $Fe_xNi_yCo_{1-x-y}Sb_3$ ($x = y = 0$, 0.125, 0.25, 0.33, 0.375) after annealing (b).

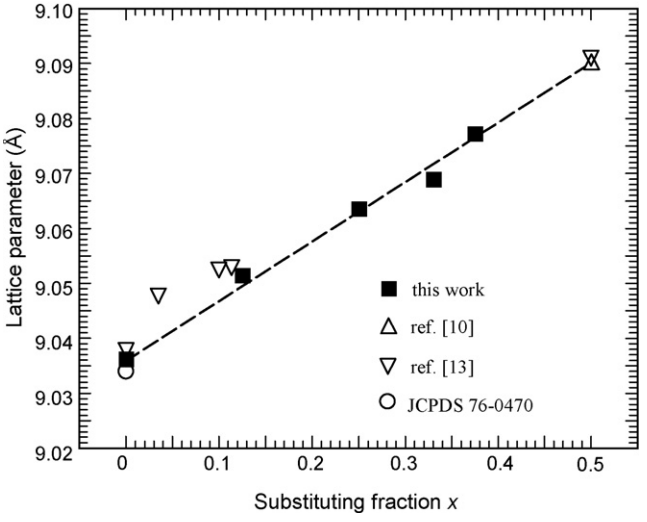

Fig. 2. Lattice constant as a function of x for $Fe_xNi_yCo_{1-x-y}Sb_3$ ($x = y = 0$, 0.125, 0.25, 0.33, 0.375).