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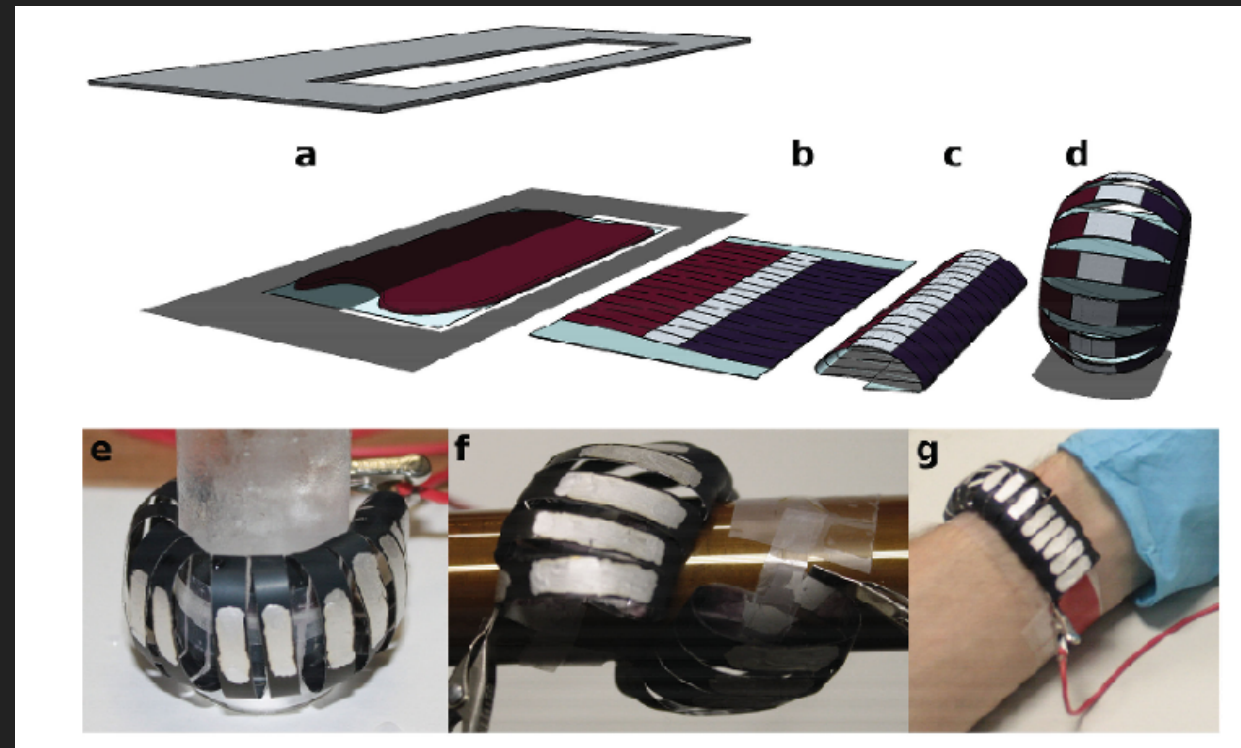
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# NOVEL THEORIES FOR THE THERMOELECTRIC EFFECT

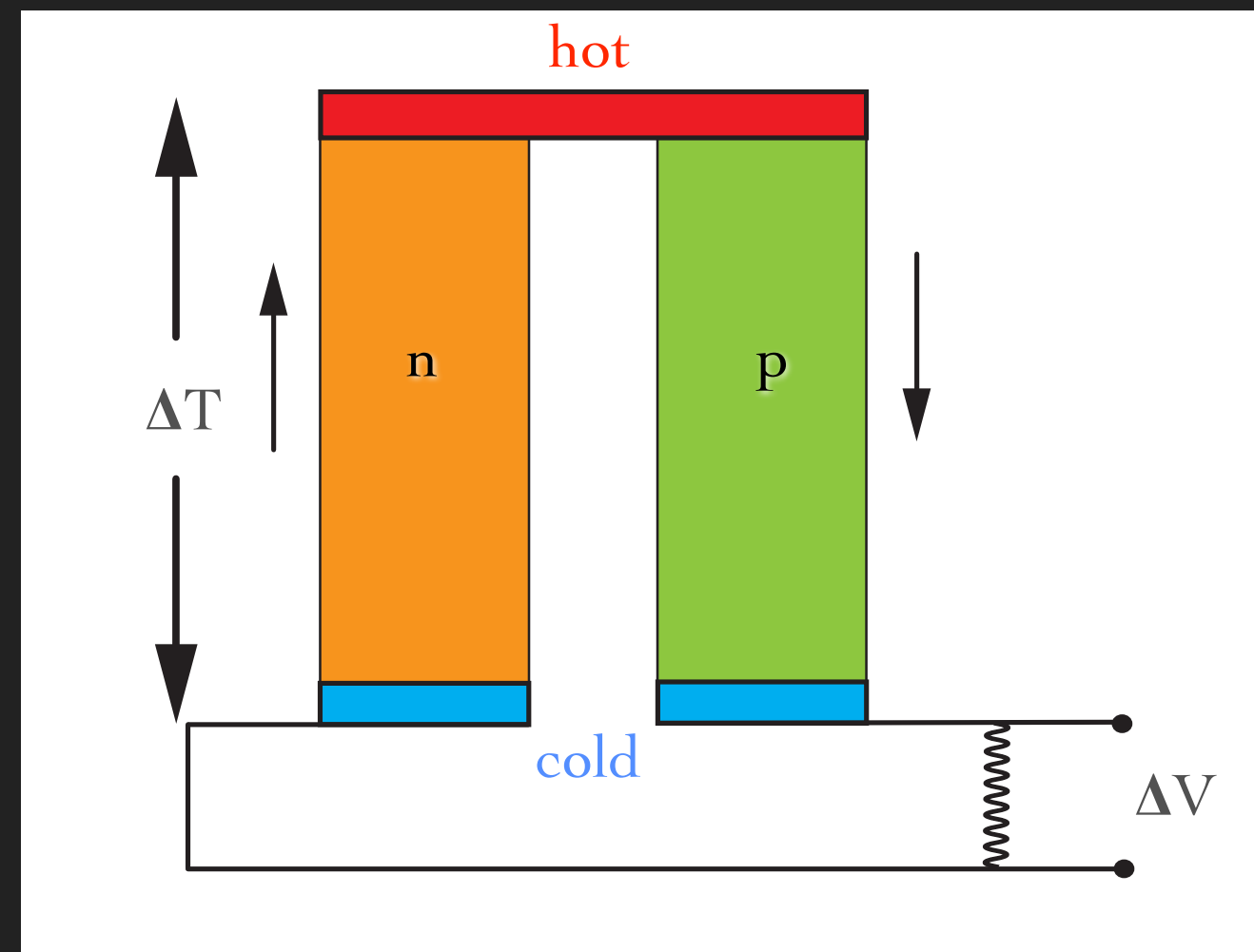
## INTRODUCTION

- ▶ Thermoelectricity is the ability of a device to convert heat into electrical current
- ▶ Applications are many and potential game-changer especially when combined with other technologies
- ▶ Devices have potential long-life time since there are no moving parts
- ▶ Actual limit is the efficiency still too low for large scale applications



## A SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATICS

- ▶ The junctions of a two semiconductor ring are kept at different temperatures
- ▶ Electrons and holes diffuse from hot to cold bath generating an electrical current
- ▶ Efficiency is calculated as the power delivered to the load with respect to the heat absorbed
- ▶ Generally the efficiency is expressed in terms of the figure-of-merit  $ZT$



## THERMOELECTRIC EFFICIENCY

Seebeck coeff.

electrical conductance

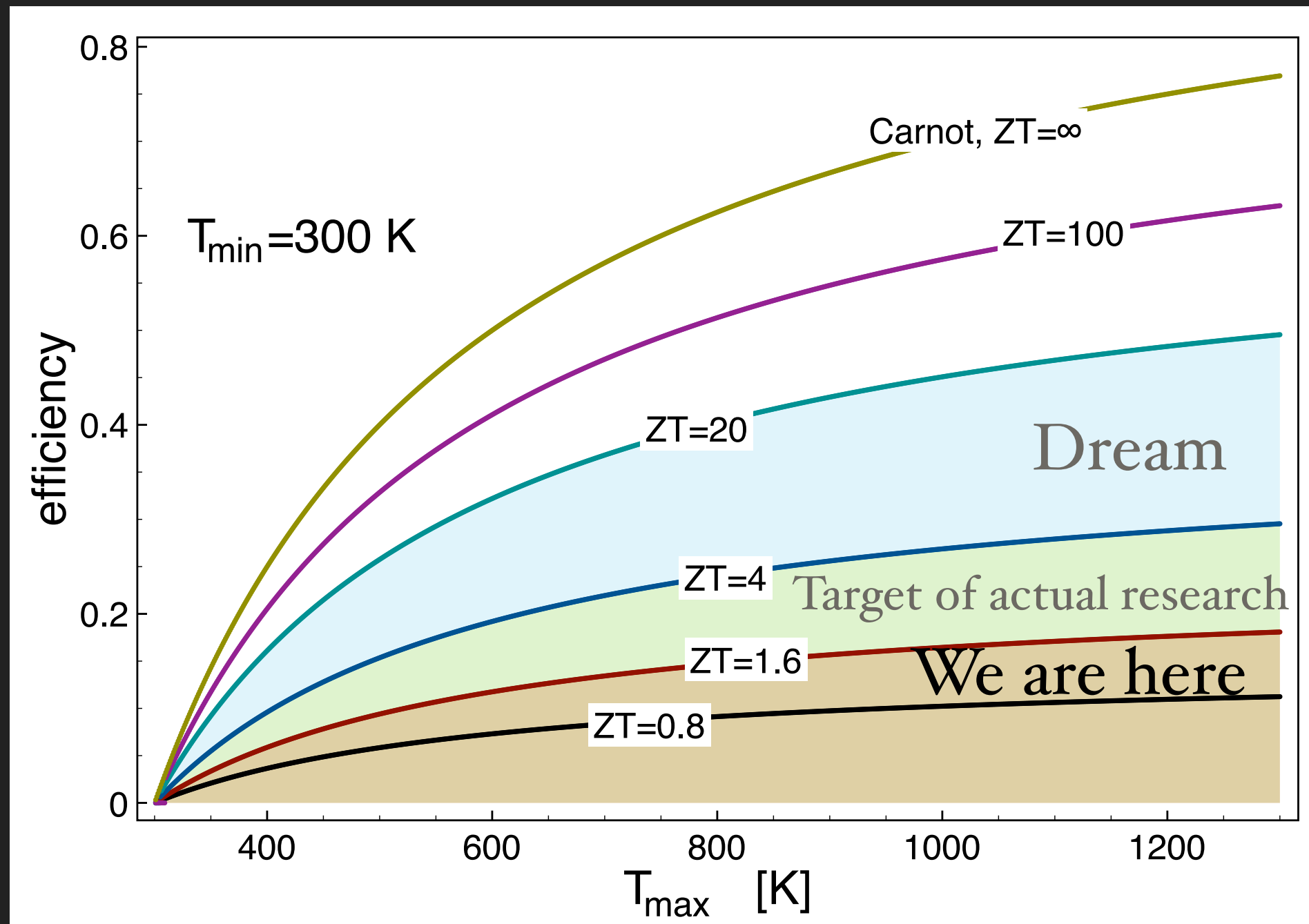
$$ZT = \frac{S^2 \sigma}{\kappa} T = \frac{S^2 \sigma}{\kappa_L + \kappa_e} T$$

thermal conductance

working temperature

$$S = -\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta T}$$

## A FIGURE IS WORTH THOUSAND...



Optimising  $ZT$  is a difficult task since the transport coefficients are usually **correlated**

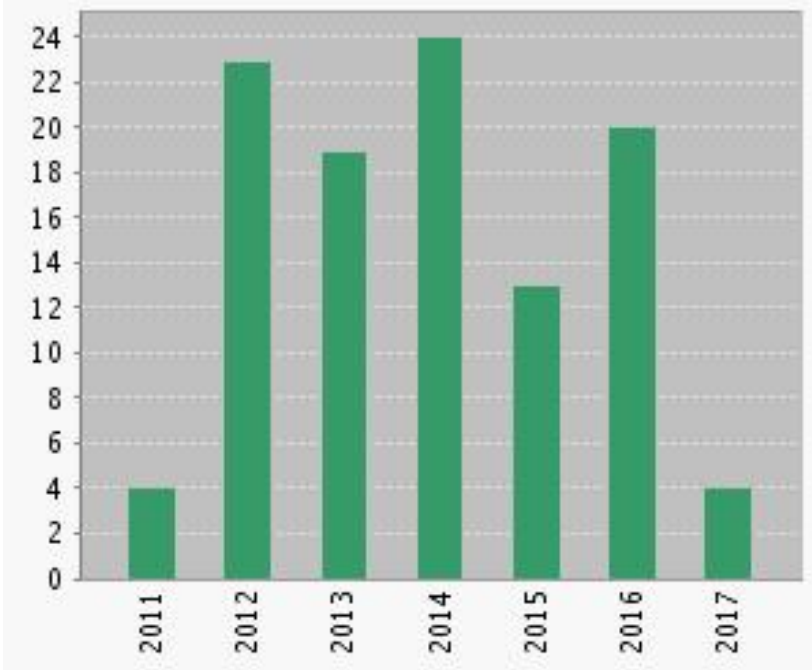
## THE NANO-THERM PROJECT

- ▶ Thermoelectricity is considered a technological priority by the Spanish government
- ▶ In 2010, a CONSOLIDER project coordinated by C. S. Sotomayor-Torres was funded to bring Spain at the forefront of the international thermoelectric community
- ▶ The NanoTHERM project developed over 6 years and in this time obtained state-of-the-art and “world record” results
- ▶ A review of the overall progress has been recently published in O. Caballero and R. D'Agosta, *ECS J. Solid State Sci. Technol.* **6**, N3065-N3079 (2017).

## SOME STATISTICS (SO FAR)

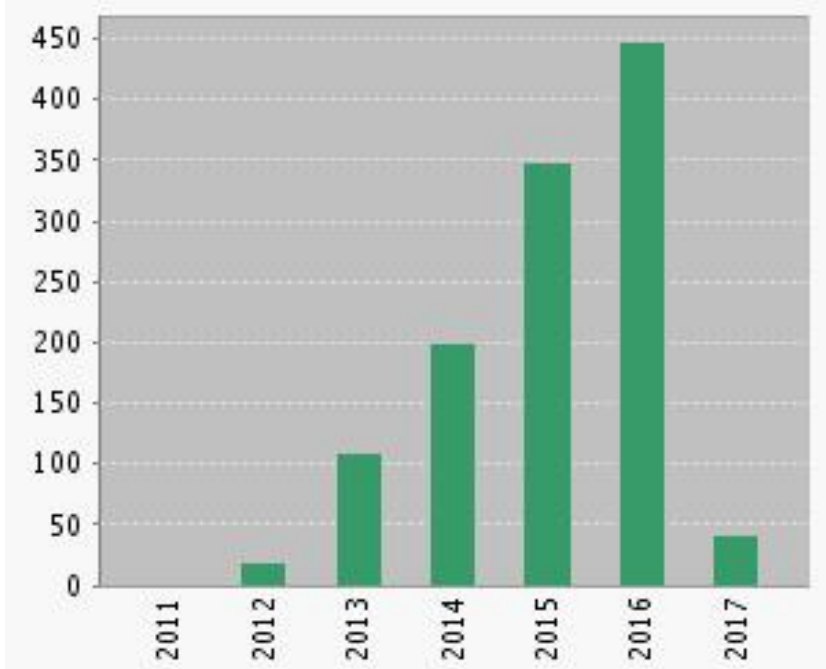
- ▶ 9 groups from across Spain + 1 SME
- ▶ 22 scientists (PhD students, technicians, postdocs) have been paid directly by the project
- ▶ 1 national patent
- ▶ More difficult is to estimate the future impact of this project (but members are winning prizes for their start-up...)

Published Items in Each Year



The latest 20 years are displayed.

Citations in Each Year

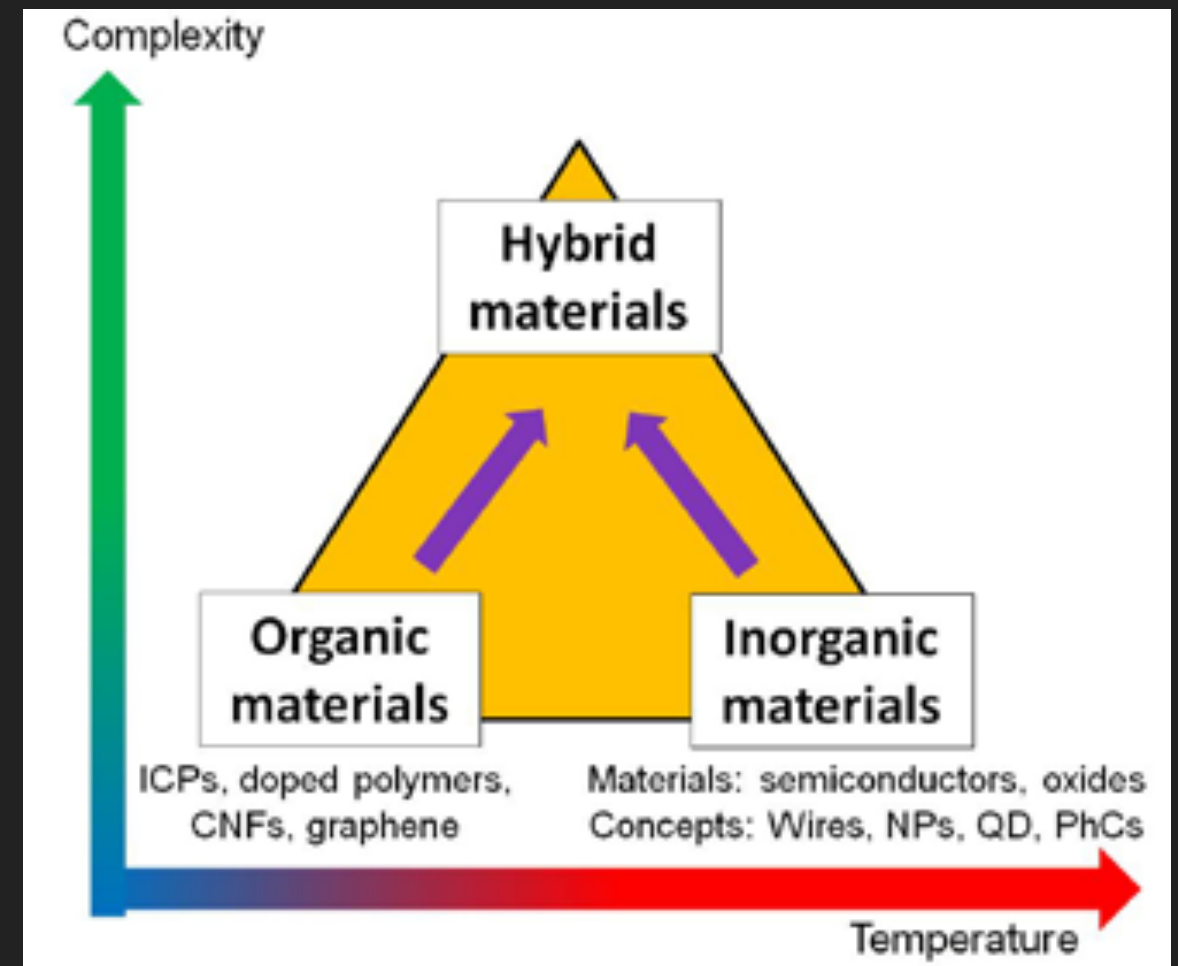


The latest 20 years are displayed.



## OUR APPROACH

- ▶ We developed a synergy between theory and experiments
- ▶ We rationally expanded the field of both organic and inorganic thermoelectric materials
- ▶ We rationally designed hybrid materials able to perform better than the single components.



For more details about the experimental progresses made in this field, please attend the Friday talks by

**Dr. Olga Caballero-Calero** and **Dr. Marisol Martin**



## SOME (OUTSTANDING) ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ Built an national network which is now also internationally recognised
- ▶ Established some common measurement techniques for the thermoelectric parameters: important for standardisation and comparison
- ▶ World record for the smallest BiTe nano-wires (below 12 nm)! (See Olga and Marisol's talks)
- ▶ Manyfold (orders of magnitude) increase of the efficiency in organic thermoelectric devices
- ▶ Novel theoretical approaches to go beyond the actual state-of-the-art

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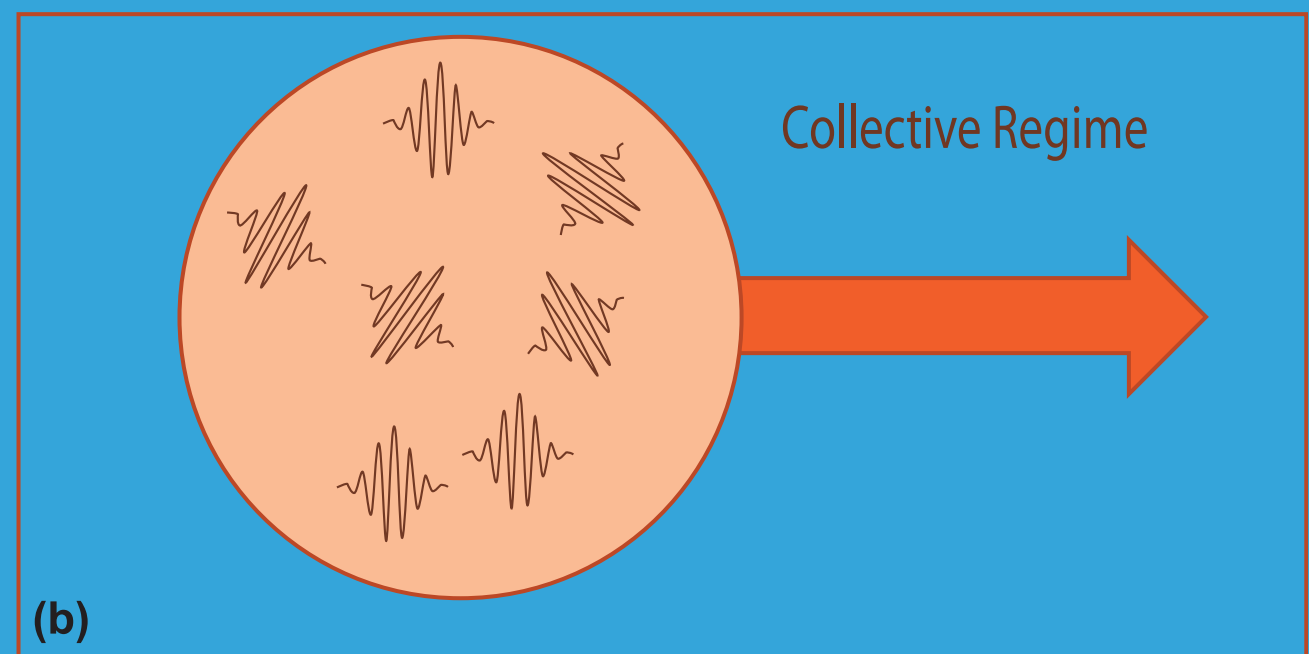
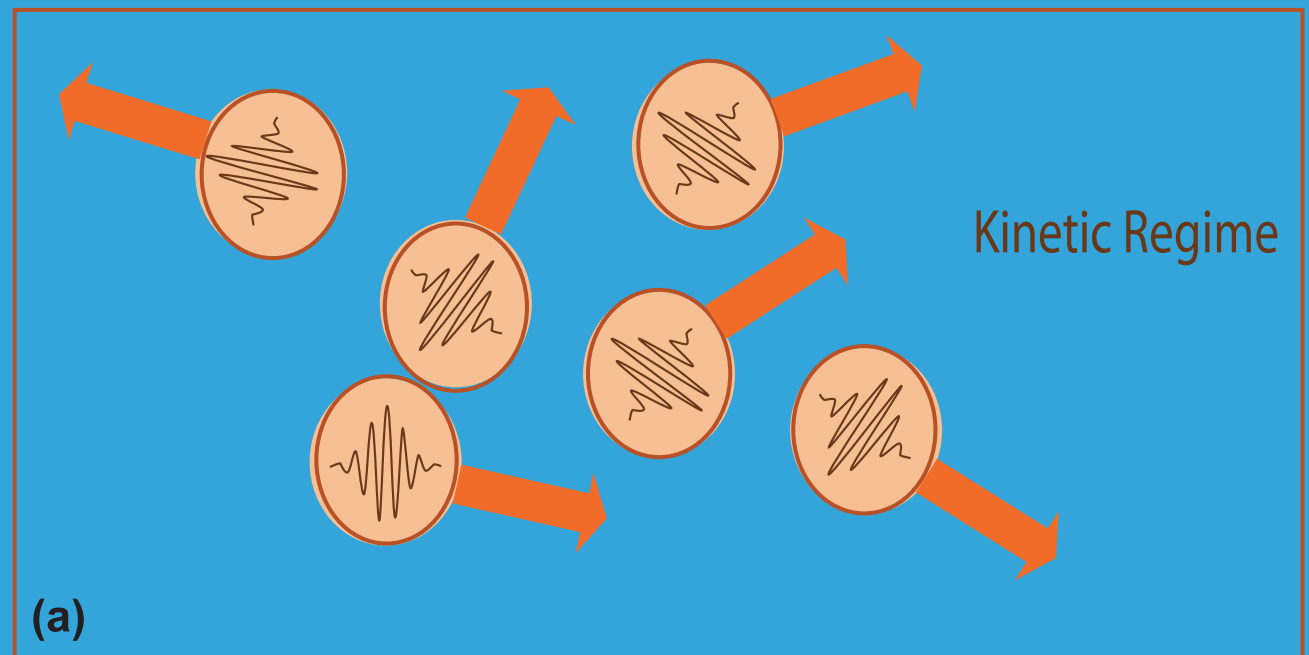
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Now, let me shift gear...

## KINETIC-COLLECTIVE MODEL

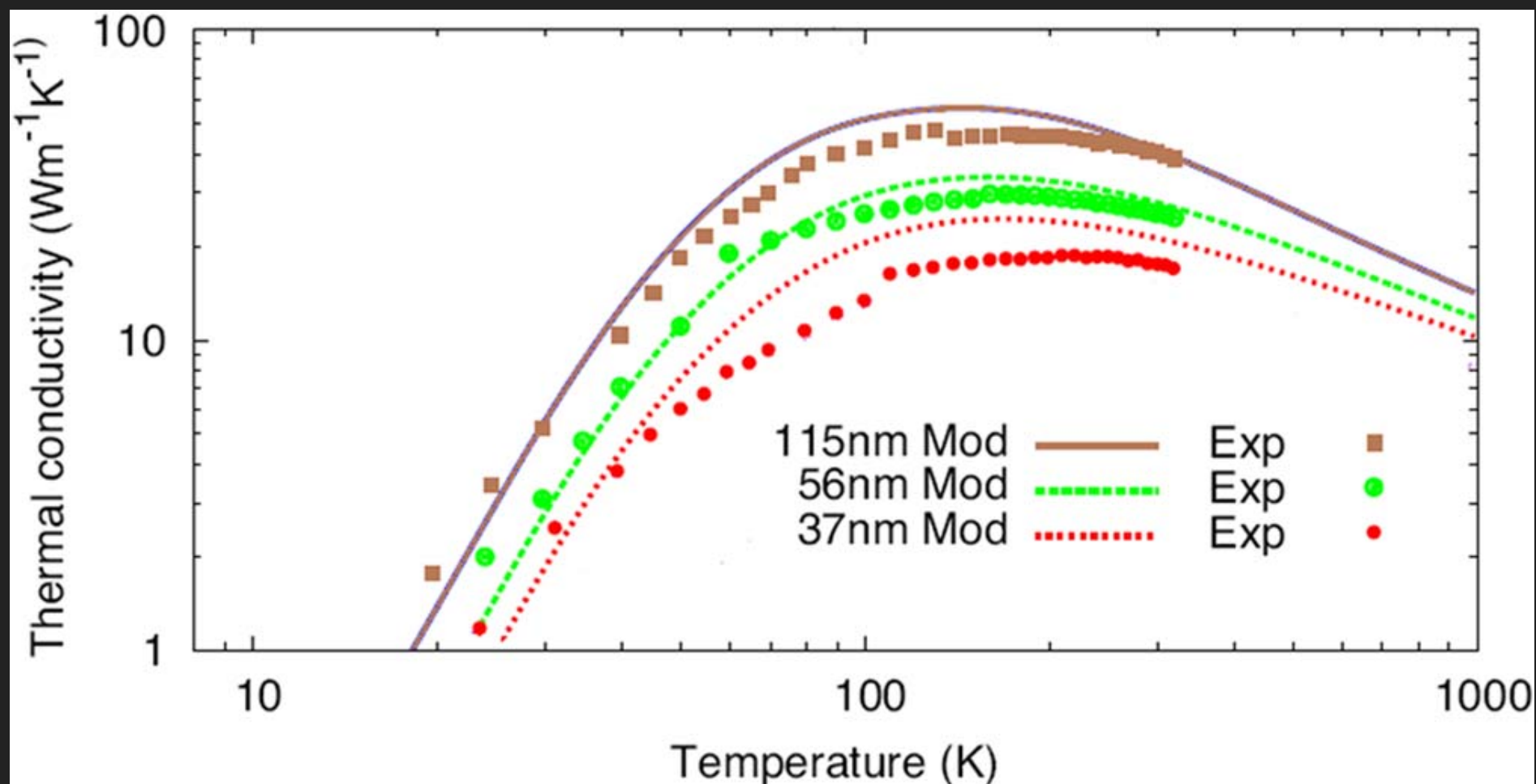
- ▶ Describe phonon thermal transport in a Boltzmann transport formalisms
- ▶ Separate two time-scales: a kinetic and a collective regime
- ▶ The collective regime is triggered by normal collisions
- ▶ Novel particle sometimes dubbed "relaxon"

C. de Tomas, A. Cantarero, A. Lopeandia, and F. Alvarez,  
*Journal of Applied Physics*, 115 (2014).



## SILICON NANOWIRE THERMAL CONDUCTANCE

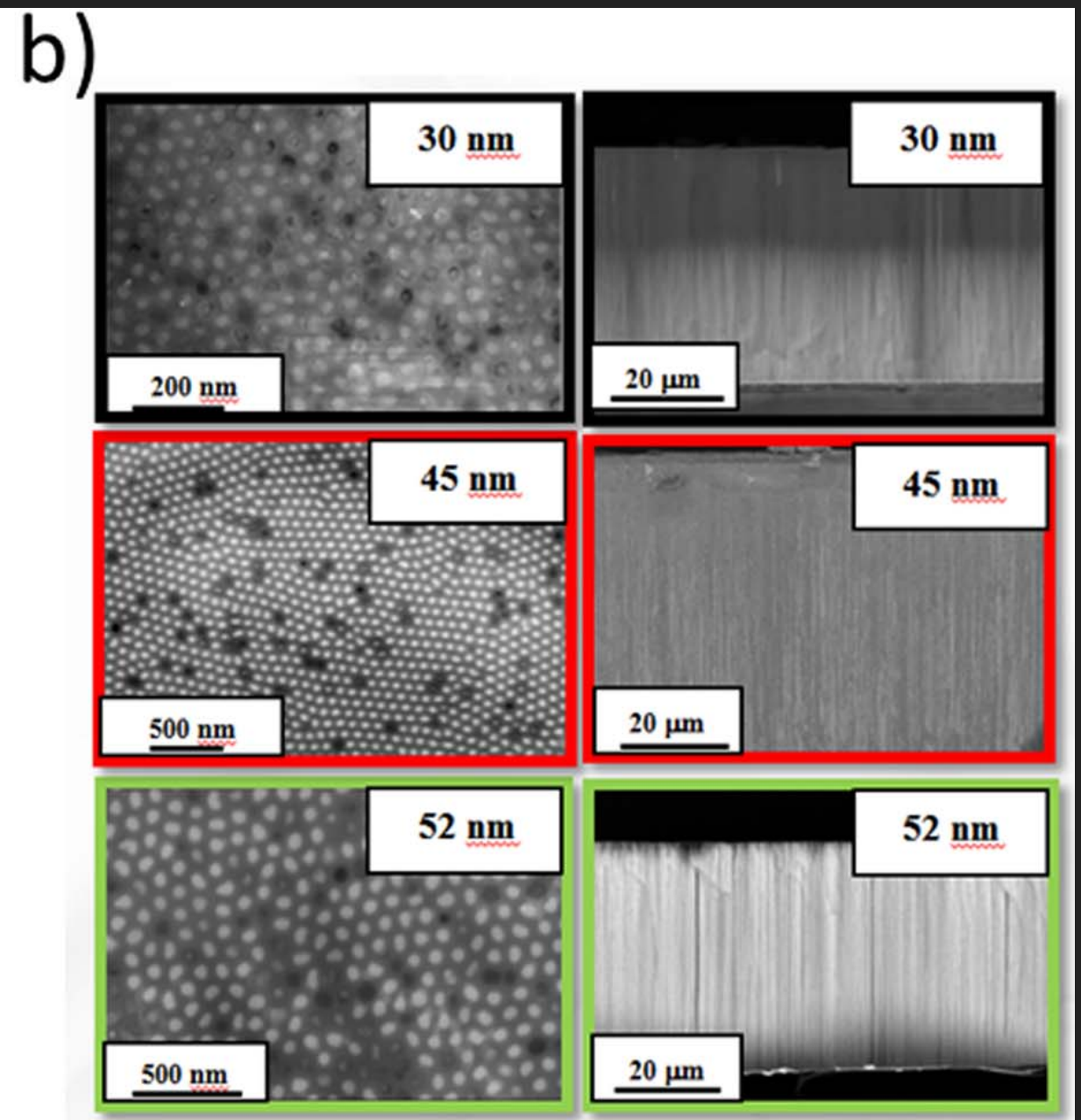
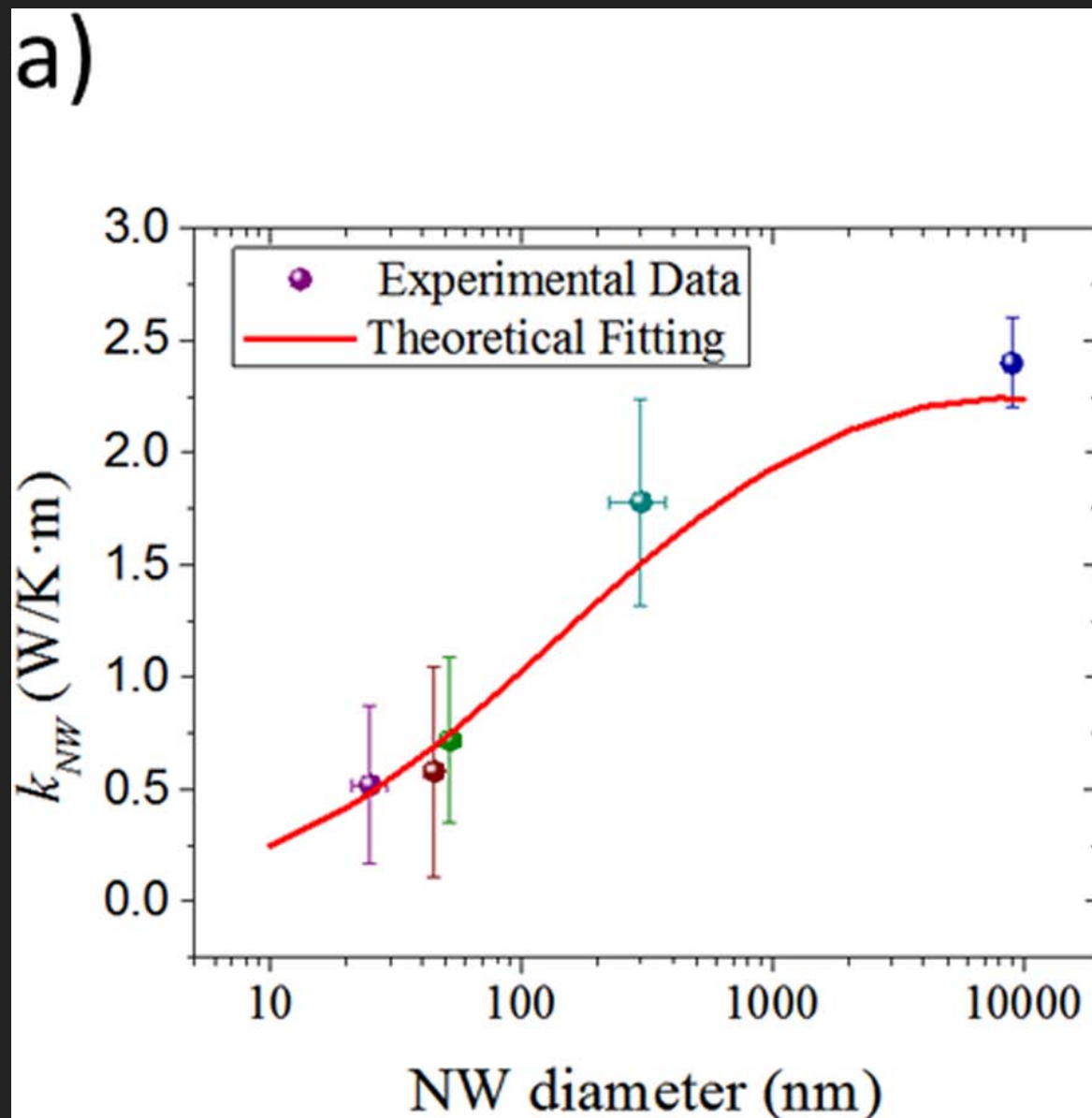
- ▶ The kinetic-collective model is used to study thermal transport in Si nano wires
- ▶ It captures quite well the behaviour over a range of diameters down to ten of nano-meters
- ▶ Physical parameters are taken from the bulk Si!



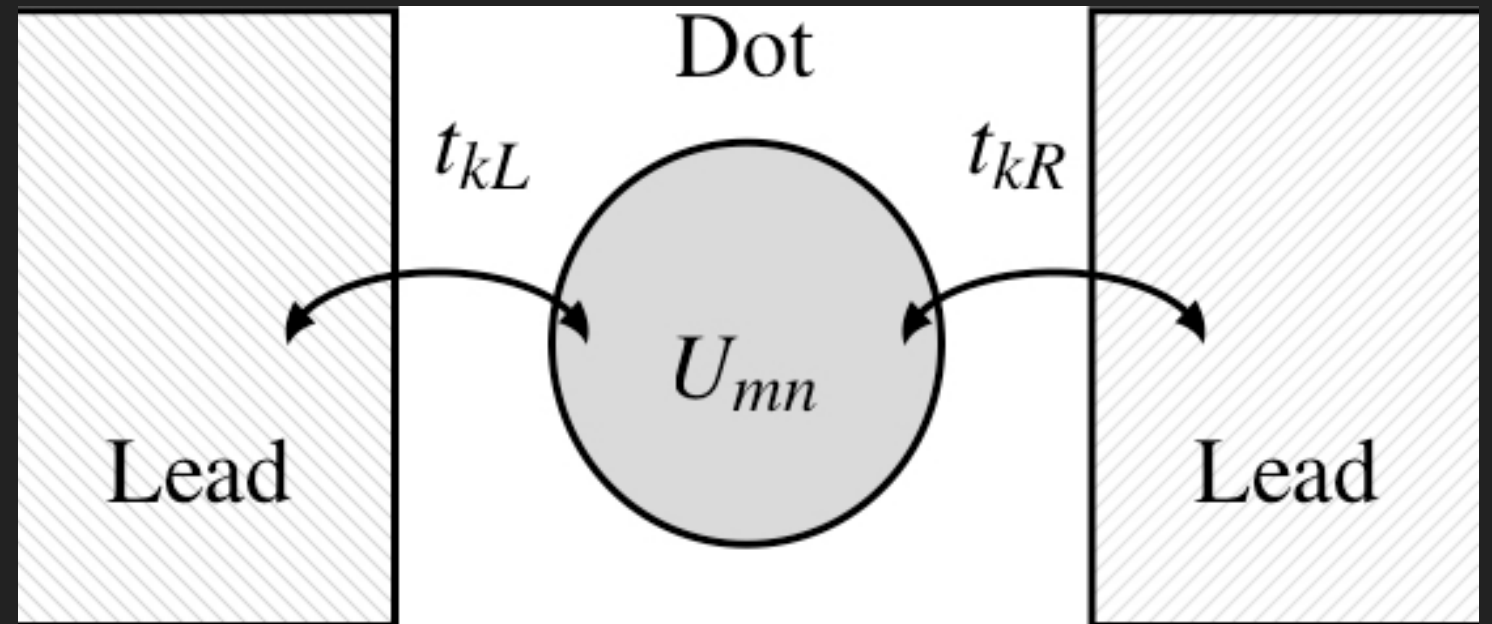
## BISMUTH-TELLURIDE

O. Caballero-Calero, et al. *Materials Today: Proceedings*, 2, 620 (2015).

- ▶ The kinetic-collective model can be applied to other nano-wires reaching excellent agreement with experiments.

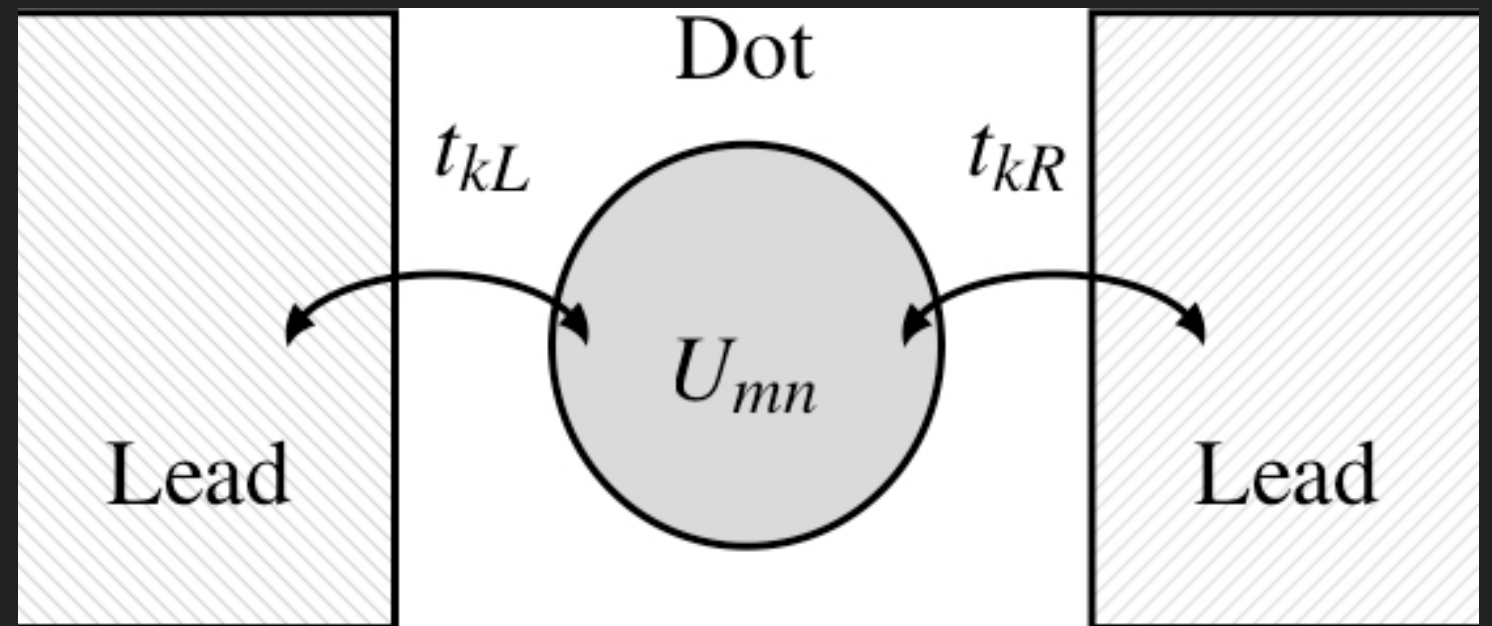


## STRONG ELECTRON CORRELATION EFFECT ON TRANSPORT





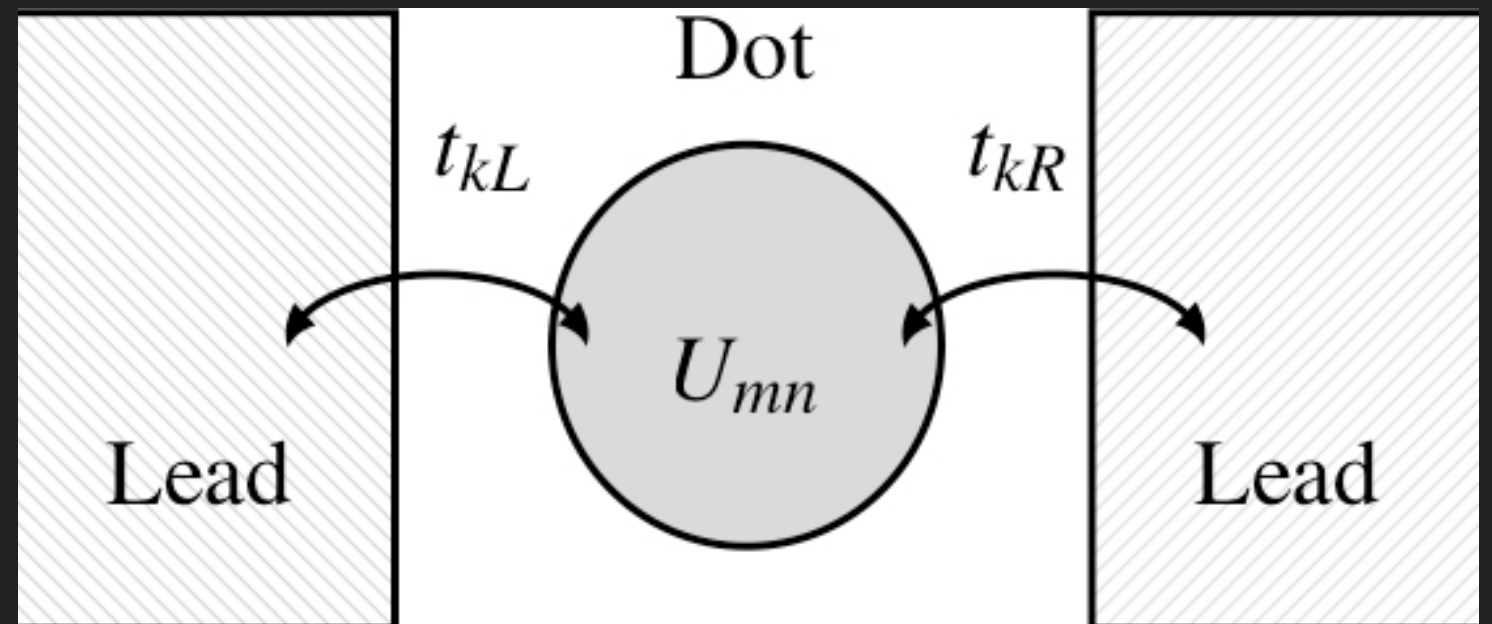
## STRONG ELECTRON CORRELATION EFFECT ON TRANSPORT



How does Density functional theory works for this system?



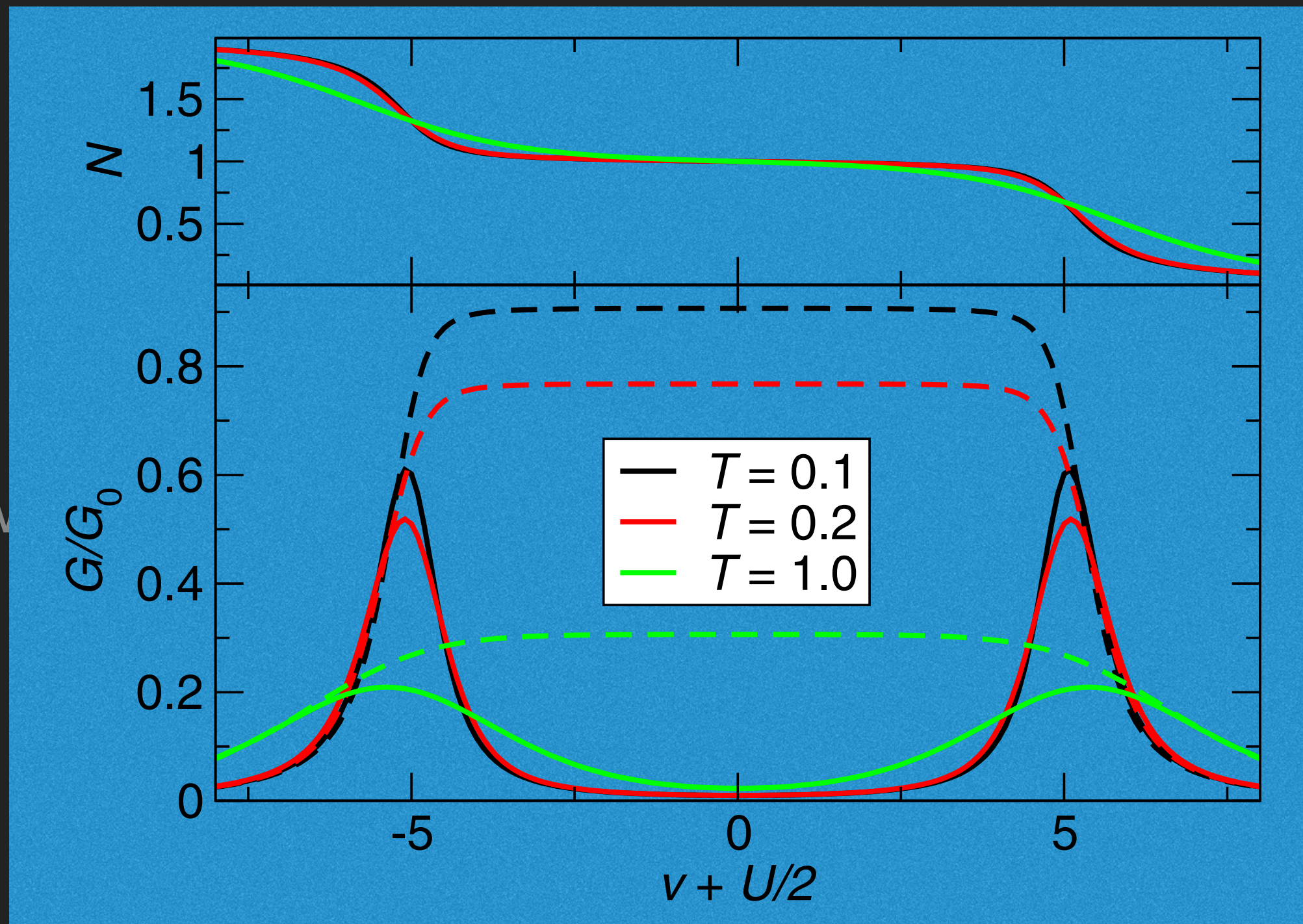
## STRONG ELECTRON CORRELATION EFFECT ON TRANSPORT



How does Density functional theory works for this system?

Badly!

# STRONG ELECTRON CORRELATION EFFECT ON TRANSPORT



How

Lead

em?

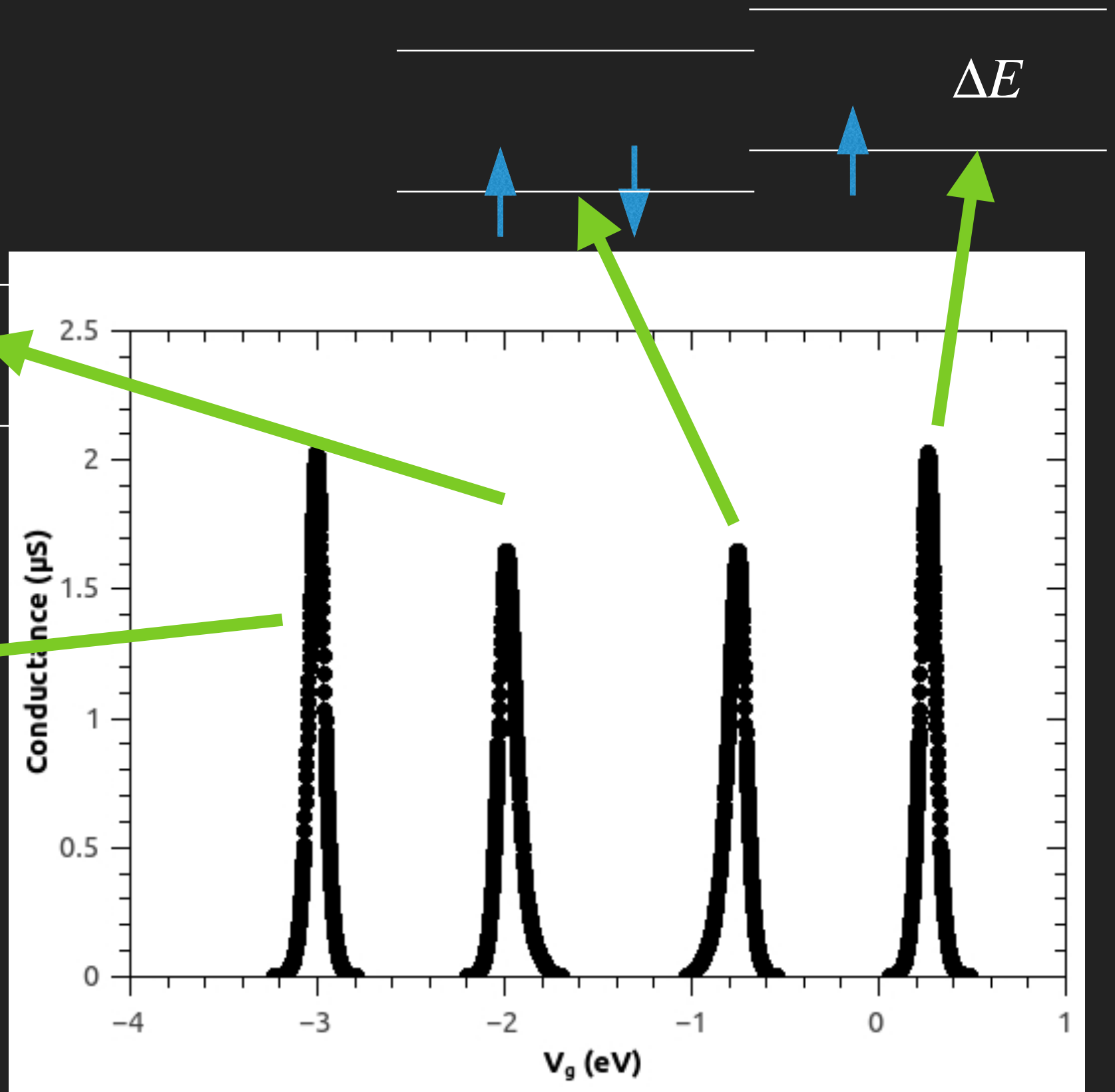
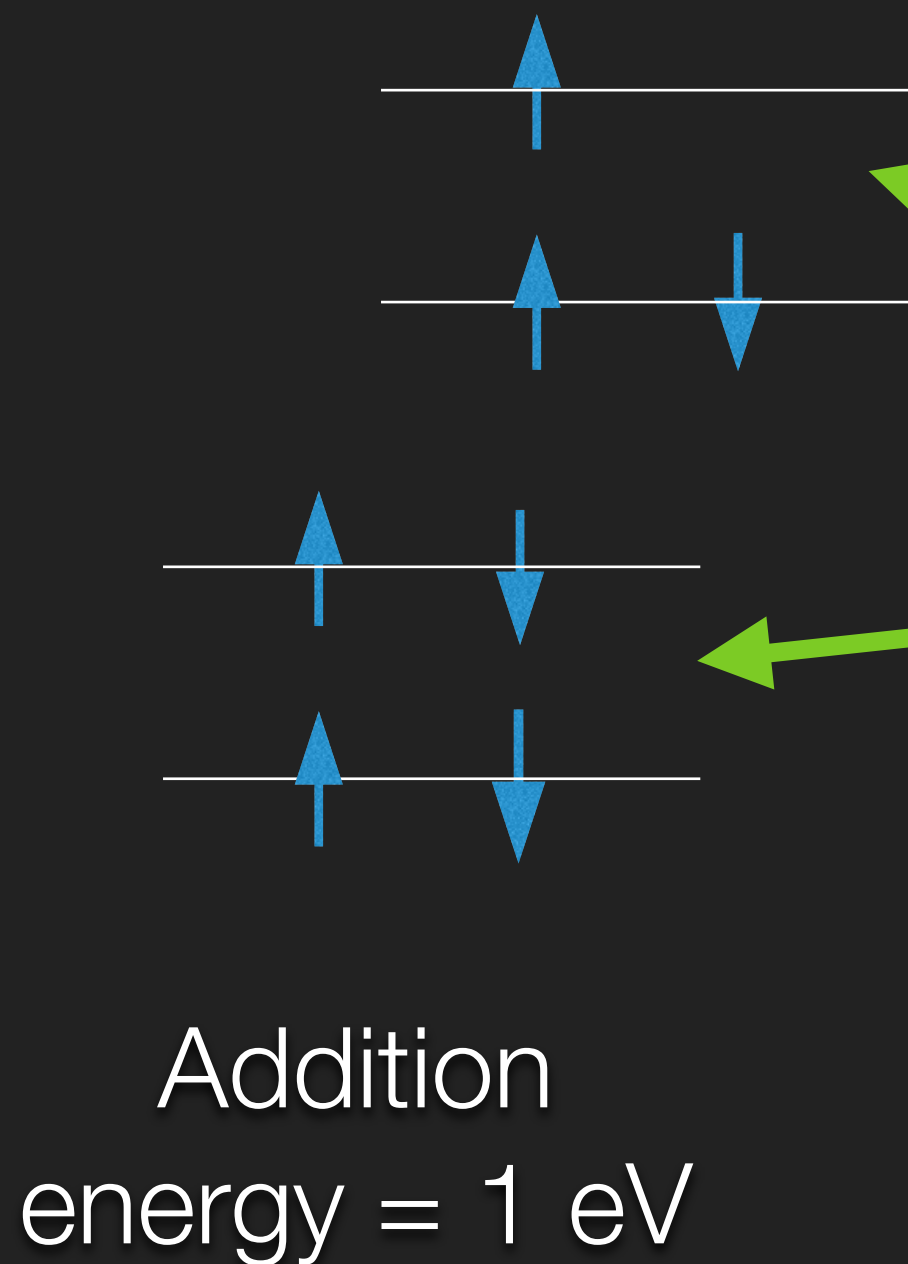
## DYNAMICAL CORRECTIONS

Remember: DFT entails all exchange and correlation effects in the  $V_{Hxc}$  potential

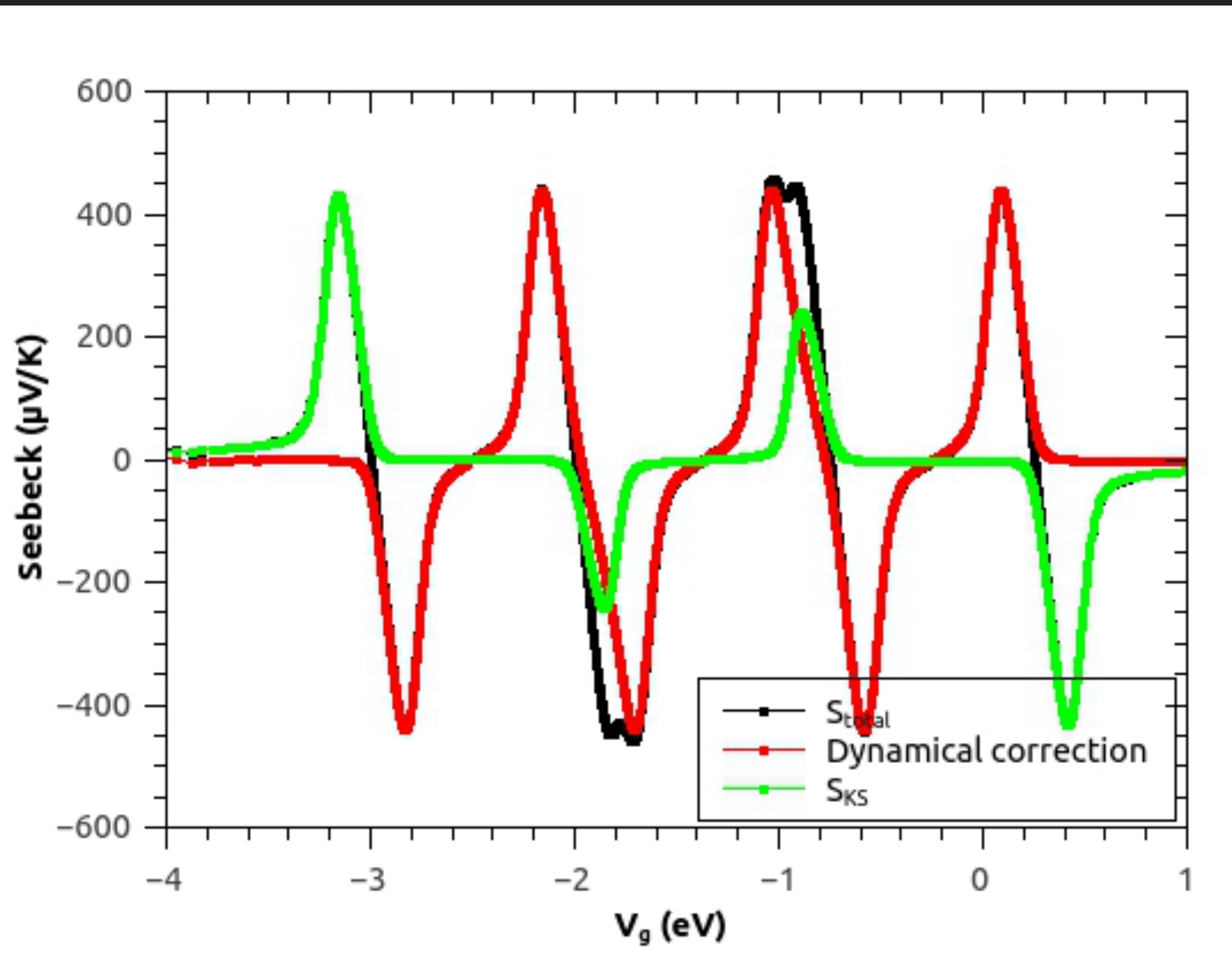
$$G/G_{KS} = \frac{1+R}{1 + \frac{t}{t_L t_R} G_{KS} \frac{\partial V_{Hxc}}{\partial N}}$$

$$S = S_{KS} + \boxed{\frac{\partial V_{Hxc}}{\partial T}} = \frac{\partial J_{KS}/\partial T}{G_{KS}} + \frac{\partial V_{Hxc}}{\partial T}$$

## DID WE IMPROVE?

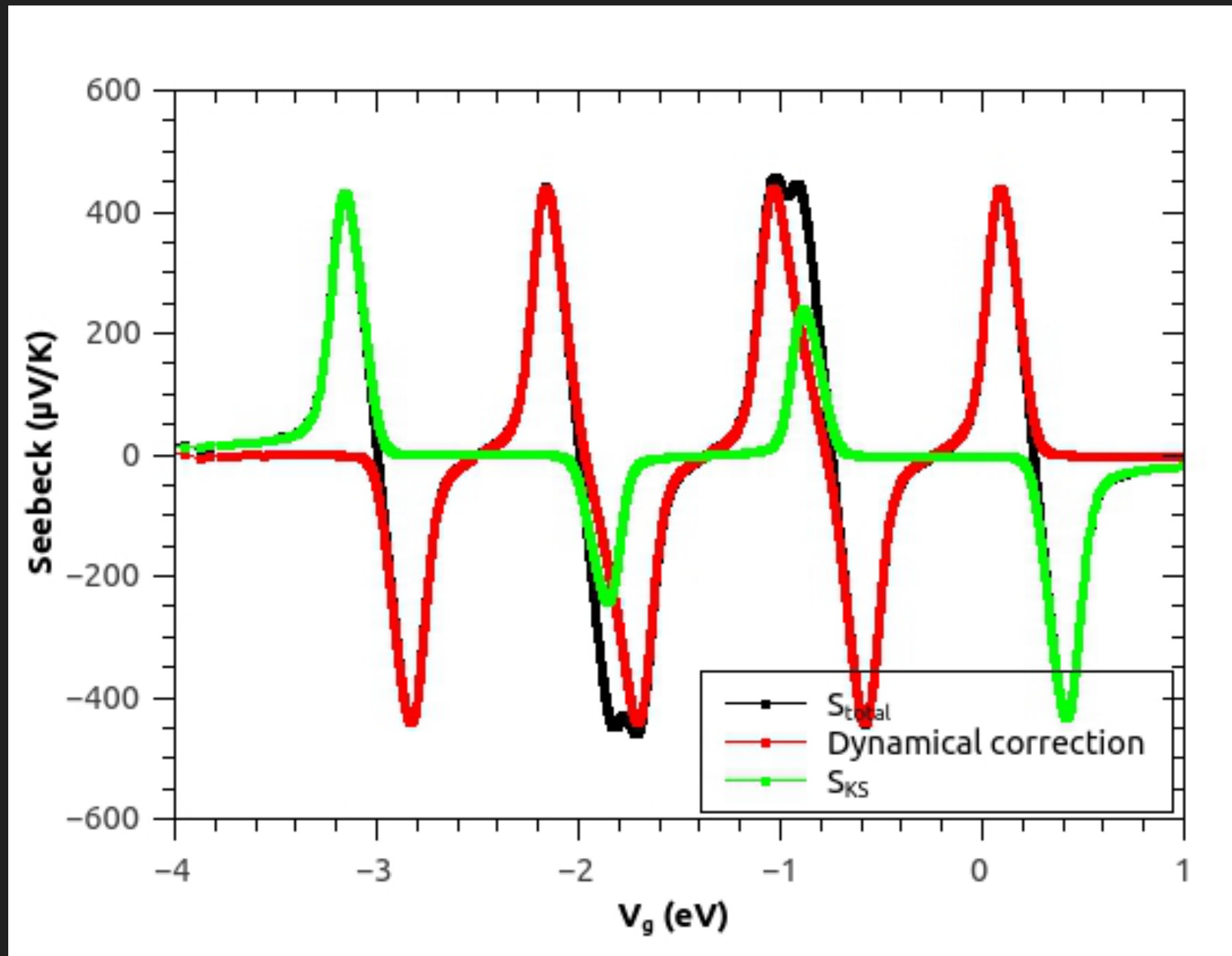


## AND THE SEEBECK COEFFICIENT?





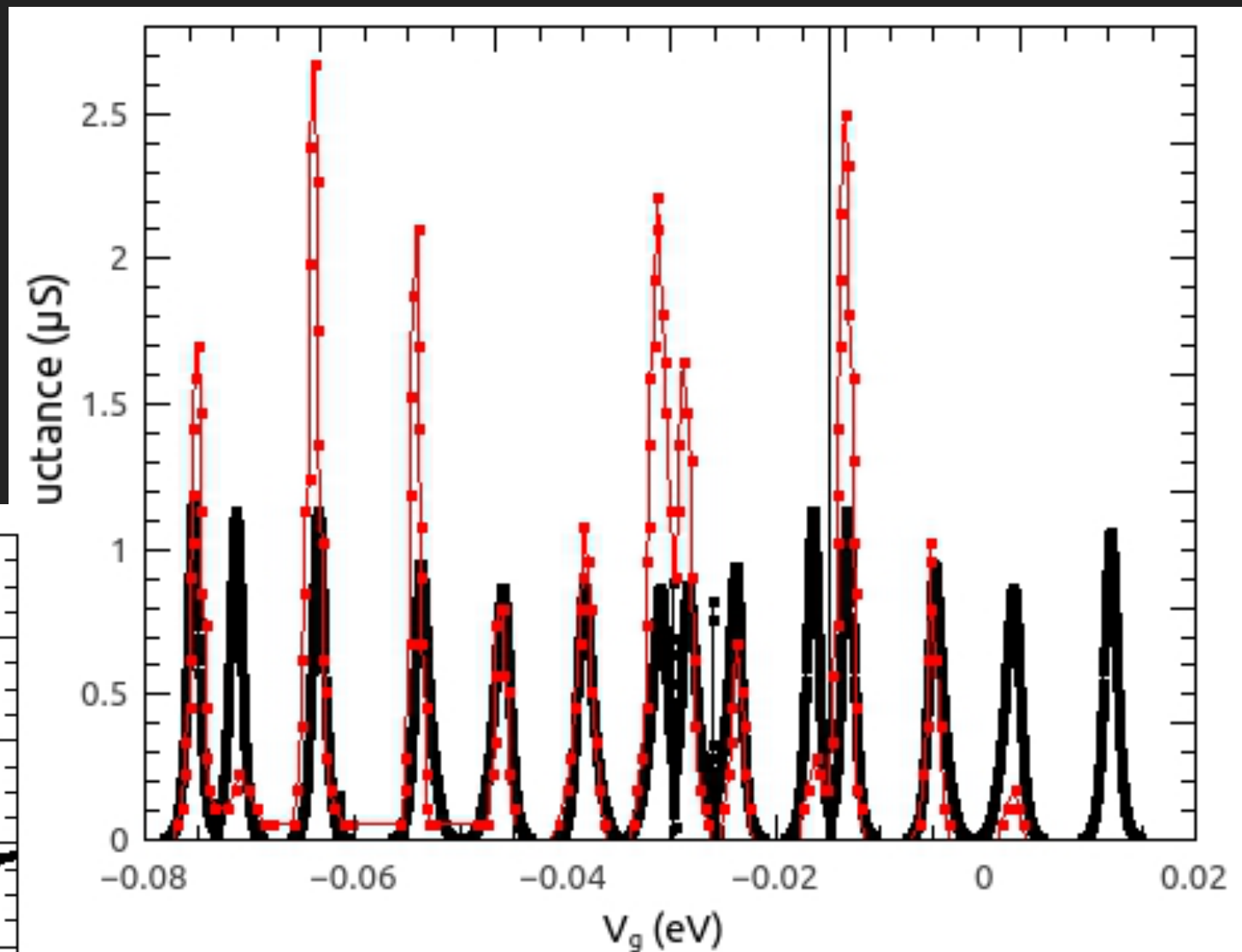
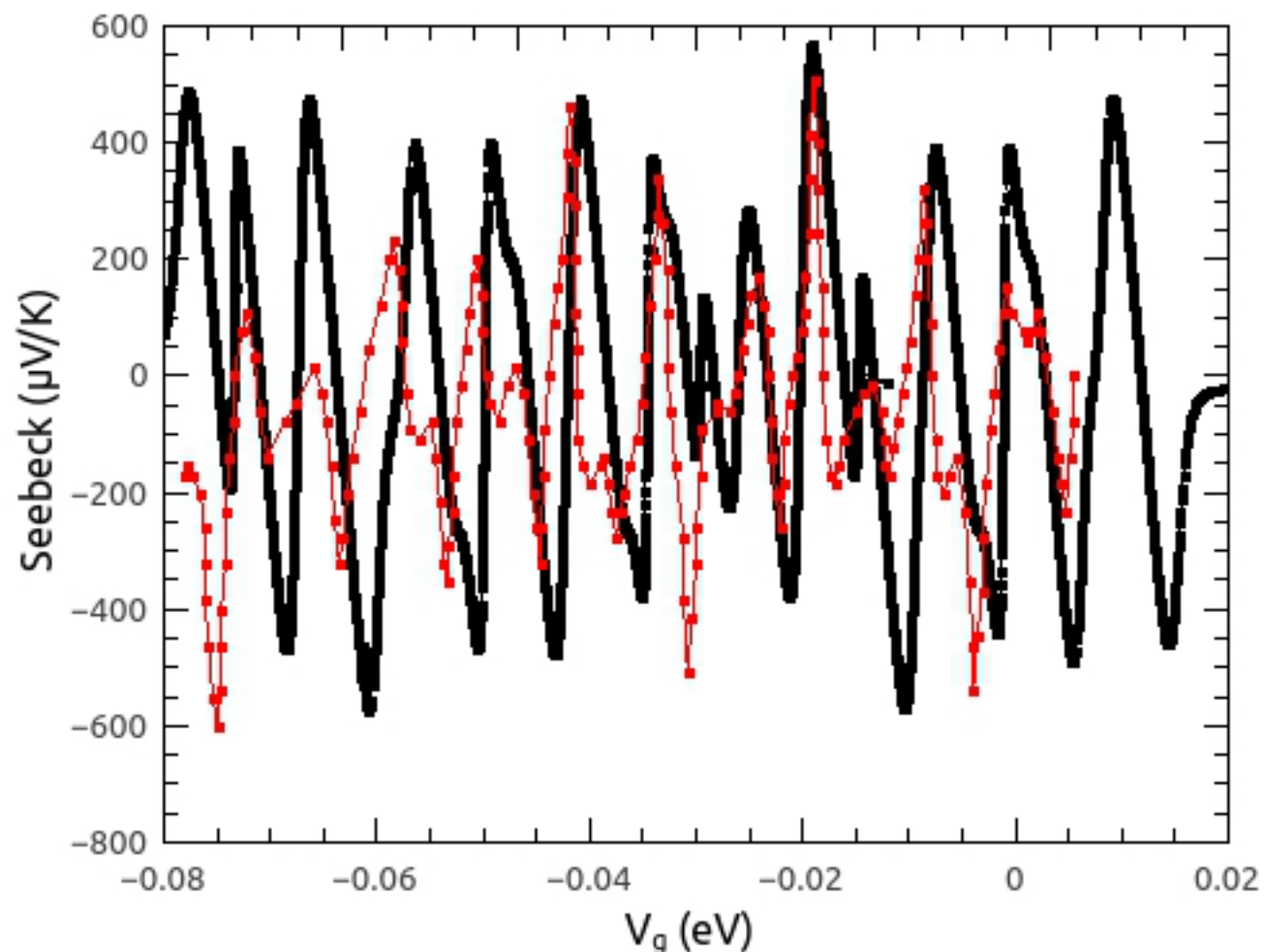
## AND THE SEEBECK COEFFICIENT?



This correction shows the limit of the current approaches

## A REAL SYSTEM: CARBON NANOTUBE

EXP: J. P. Small, K. M. Perez, and P. Kim,  
Phys. Rev. Lett. 91, 256801 (2003).



THEORY: K. Yang, E. Perfetto, S. Kurth, G. Stefanucci,  
and R. D'Agosta, Phys. Rev. B 94, 081410(R) (2016)



## A NEW “RED TEMATICA”

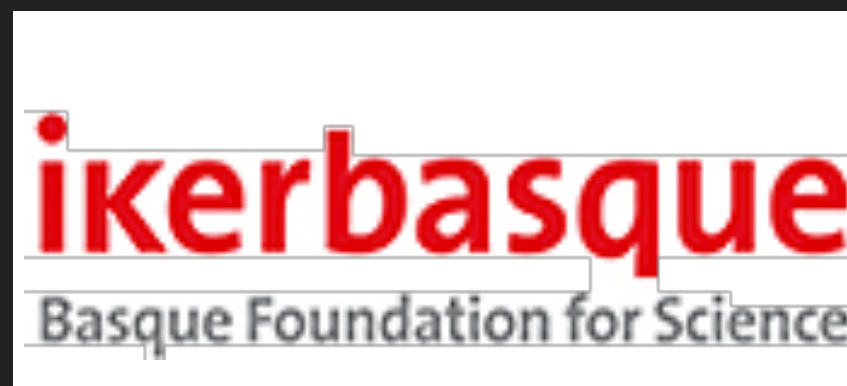
- ▶ MINECO recently funded our “red tematica” on thermoelectric theory
- ▶ IDEA: bring together different theoretical groups to share their expertise
- ▶ It is a “theoretical” network but we welcome input from industry and experimentalists
- ▶ It is an “open” project, so if you are interested please contact us (Roberto D'Agosta or Andres Cantarero @ U. of Valencia)



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- ▶ Nano Spain Conf for the kind invitation
- ▶ CONSOLIDER NanoTHERM (all the people there for the amazing trip)
- ▶ IKERBASQUE - Basque Foundation for Science
- ▶ Universidad del Pais Vasco



Thank you!