# Assessing the thermoelectric properties of PdScBi half-Heusler alloy

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**Band Structure and Density of State** 

Thermoelectric properties



We will be discussing the results of our probe into the thermoelectric properties of PdScBi Half-Heusler alloy. This was achieved by combing the density functional theory with Boltzmann transport properties and the modified Callaway model. The results of this finding revealed that PdScBi alloy is dynamically stable. Besides, it was observed that this alloy could be used in thermoelectricity.

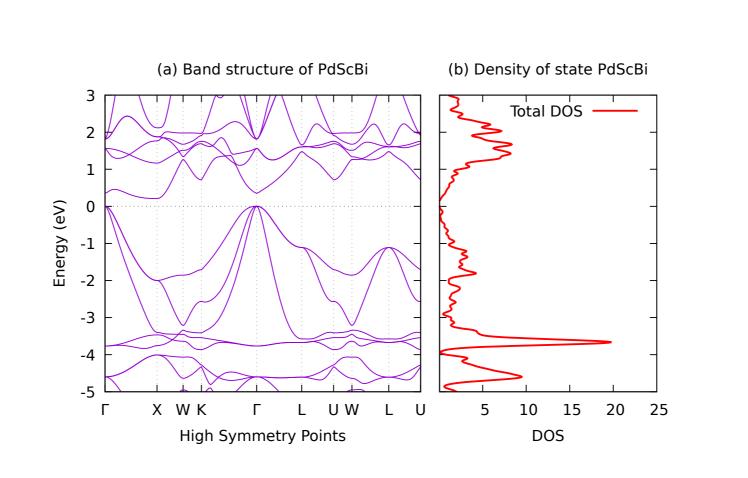
Abstract

## Introduction

Heusler alloys are a class of numerous intermetallic compounds classified into two types with general composition ABC and  $A_2BC$ . The density functional theory, Boltzmann's transport theory, finite displacement method, as well as modified Callaway theory, are used to obtain the thermoelectric properties of PdScBi alloy. Our primary objective was to have a material with a narrow energy bandgap and low thermal conductivity. After which, an effort was made to calculate the power factor, Seebeck coefficient, electrical conductivity, and total thermal conductivity.

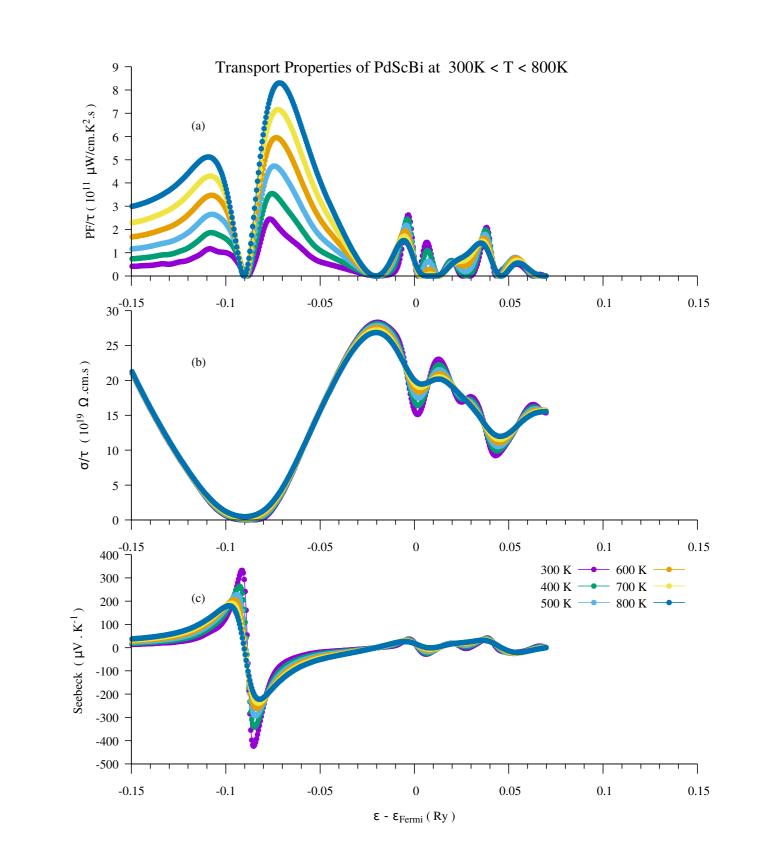
## Motivation

Heusler alloys have become the subject of intensive experimental and theoretical investigations. These alloys are applicable in micro-electro-mechanical systems, optoelectronic, thermoelectric, and magnetic shape memory [1], amongst the numerous applications. The search for new thermoelectric materials has motivated us to study PdScBi Half-Heusler alloy in order to meet the global energy challenge.



**Figure 2:** (a) Electronic band structure and (b) Density of state of PdScBi showing an indirect narrow bandgap of 0.31 eV

**Phonon dispersion** 



**Figure 5:** (a) Power factor, (b) Electrical conductivity, and (c) Seebeck Coefficient of PdScBi Half-Heusler alloys where the excellent thermoelectric trait in this material was revealed.

### **Figure of Merit**

# Methods of computations and calculations

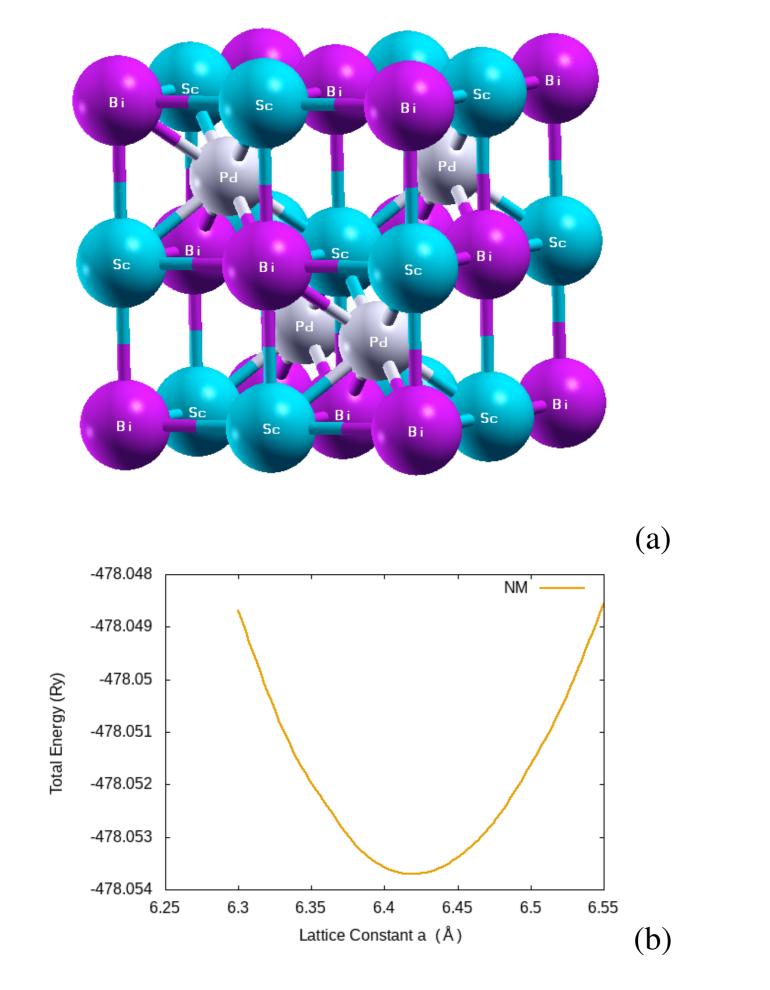
The lattice thermal conductivity was obtained using [2]

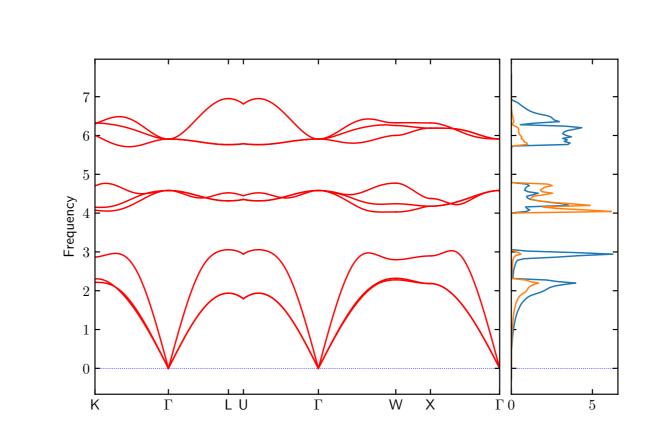
$$K = \frac{C_V^{aco}}{C_V^{aco} + C_V^{opt}} \times \frac{K_{LA} + K_{TA} + K_{TA^1}}{3} + \frac{C_V^{opt}}{C_V^{aco} + C_V^{opt}} \times K_0$$
(1)  
While the electrical conductivity and the power factor were calculated using [3]  
$$\sigma = ne\mu$$
(2)

 $PF = S^2 \sigma$ 

(3)

### **Crystal structure and Lattice constant**





**Figure 3:** (a)Calculated phonon dispersion curve and (b) VDOS of PdScBi alloy indicating the absence of negative frequency.

**Lattice Thermal conductivity** 

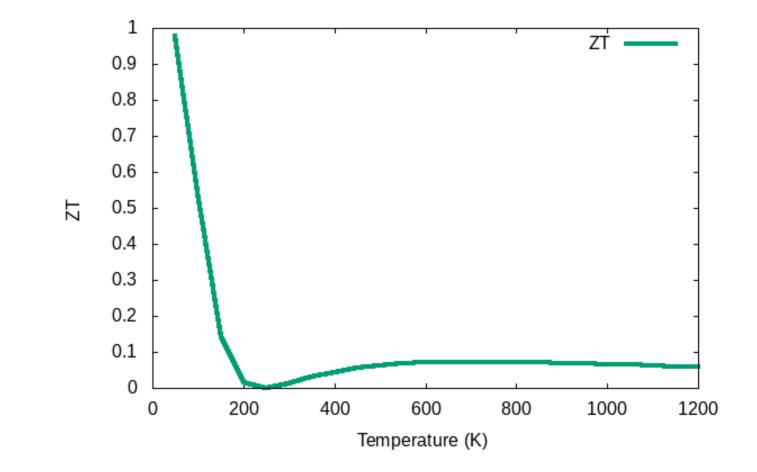


Figure 6: Figure of Merit of PdScBi Half-Heusler alloys.

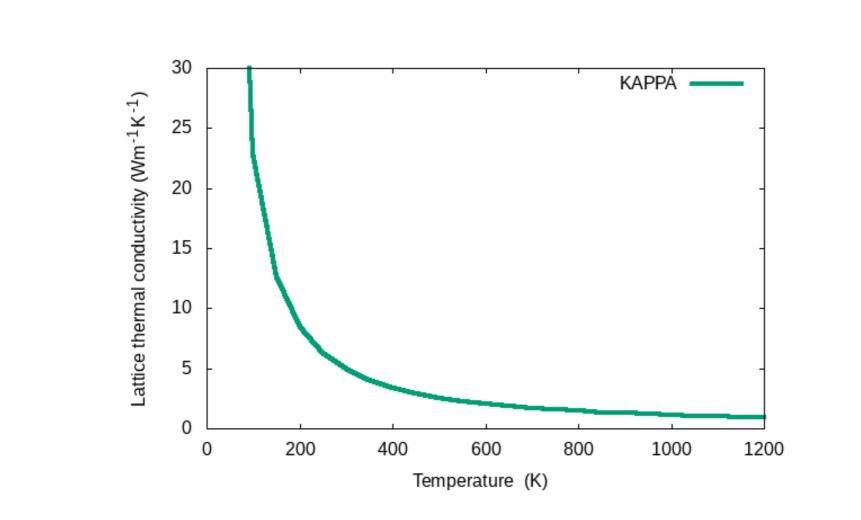
## Conclusions

We have succeeded in using the density functional theory along with other methods as the benchmark to explore the thermoelectric properties of PdScBi alloy. A narrow bandgap of 0.31 eV was obtained. Whereas, at 300 K, the results of the Seebeck in both n and p-type of the material show PdScBi alloy has a promising thermoelectric property. The lattice thermal conductivity of this alloy is low at a temperature above 200 K.

## **Forthcoming Research**

In order to improve/increase the values of the Figure of merit, we will try to dope this alloy with another element.

**Figure 1:** (a)The crystal structure and (b) optimization of the lattice parameters of PdScBi Half-Heusler alloy.



**Figure 4:** The calcullated lattice Thermal conductivity of PdScBi indicating low conductivity above 200 K.

## References

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