


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2019, 9, 24981

 Received 23rd May 2019
Accepted 24th June 2019

DOI: 10.1039/c9ra03882e

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Theoretical investigations of thermoelectric phenomena in binary semiconducting skutterudites

 Muhammad Saeed,^a Banaras Khan,^{*bcd} Iftikhar Ahmad,^{bc} Awais Siddique Saleemi,^e Najeebur Rehman,^f H. A. Rahnamaye Aliabad^g and Sarir Uddin^d

In this study, we explored the thermoelectric properties of the host thermoelectric materials (TM), namely, binary skutterudites, using a combination of simulations based on density functional theory and post-DFT Boltzmann's semiclassical theory. The calculations were performed close to the Fermi surface for the Seebeck coefficient and other thermoelectric parameters. Our results demonstrated that CoSb₃ exhibited the highest Seebeck value at room temperature among all the compounds (CoP₃, CoAs₃, CoSb₃, IrP₃, IrAs₃, IrSb₃, RhAs₃, and RhSb₃), which confirmed that this compound is an ideal host material for thermoelectric applications. Furthermore, the calculated electrical conductivity values show that RhAs₃ has the largest value of $3.736 \times 10^5 \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1}$. However, at high temperatures, the Seebeck values for all of these compounds are almost constant due to the activation of the minority charge carriers.

Introduction

The demand for energy has caused a remarkable unrest across the globe and climate change due to the combustion of fossil fuels is increasing and creating a drastic impact on the social and economic life of human civilization.¹ In this context, the conversion of waste heat from various sources to useful electrical energy can play a key role in the energy crisis as well as growing environmental problem. The heating process of buildings, heat from the automobile exhausts as well as industries, all generate a huge amount of waste heat that could be converted to electricity using thermoelectric (TE) generators. Thermoelectric generators are solid devices having no moving parts, make no noise, reliable and scalable, which make them ideal for small amounts of electric power generation.^{1,2} It is estimated that two-third of used energy is lost as waste heat, so there is a need for good TE materials that can be used to convert heat to electrical energy and *vice versa*.³

Certain materials are identified for their high efficiency of energy conversion from heat to electricity with a high TE figure

of merit above unity. These materials have good electrical conductivity, and ultimately maintain a low thermal conductivity. Their interesting results have attracted considerable attention and research is still in progress to further improve their TE properties.⁴ High-temperature bulk materials, such as skutterudites, clathrates, half-heusler alloys and complex chalcogenides, have been extensively studied for their TE applications.⁵ These materials usually have complex crystal structures and physical properties that are required for a good TE material. For example, the skutterudite-structured compounds and clathrates have cage-like structures that have empty spaces where filler atoms are inserted, which significantly lower the thermal conductivity of these compounds due to the filling atoms' ability to scatter phonons. These materials possess some unusual phenomena, such as heavy fermion superconductivity, an exciton-mediated superconducting state and Weyl fermions.⁶

Skutterudites have attracted significant attention as high temperature TE materials due to their high figure of merit (zT) in the temperature range from 300 °C to 550 °C.⁷ The experimental observations show that skutterudite semiconductors possess attractive transport properties and have good potential for achieving zT values. For p-type skutterudites, low hole effective mass, high carrier mobility, low electrical resistivity and moderate Seebeck coefficient were obtained; however, the larger electron effective mass and Seebeck coefficients make the n-type skutterudites more attractive candidates for TE applications.⁸ The Seebeck coefficient values of all skutterudites are high and therefore can be used as thermoelectric materials.⁹ However, CoSb₃ has attracted enormous attention for its conversion applications of waste heat to electricity due to its reasonable band gap, high carrier mobility and the fact that it is

^aCollege of Nuclear Science and Engineering, East China University of Technology, Nanchang, 330013, China

^bCenter for Computational Materials Science, University of Malakand, Chakdara, Pakistan. E-mail: banarasphysicist@gmail.com

^cDepartment of Physics, University of Malakand, Chakdara, Pakistan

^dDepartment of Physical and Numerical Sciences, Qurtuba University of Science & Information Technology, Peshawar, Pakistan

^eKey Laboratory of Optoelectronic Devices and Systems of Ministry of Education and Guangdong Province, College of Optoelectronic Engineering, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518060, Guangdong, China

^fDepartment of Chemistry, University of Malakand, Chakdara, Pakistan

^gDepartment of Physics, Hakim Sabzevari University, Sabzevar, Iran



composed of inexpensive and environmentally friendly elements as compared to other skutterudite materials. The thermal conductivity of pure CoSb₃ is, however, very high, which leads to a low zT and poor conversion efficiency for TE applications.¹⁰

The thermoelectric properties of the binary skutterudite have been studied extensively *via* experiments. However, some theoretical studies are available on the filled ones, but no detailed theoretical studies are available on the comparison of the binary skutterudites. The motivation of the present study is an attempt to understand the theory of TE properties of the binary skutterudite compounds.

Theory and calculations

The Boltzmann theory discusses a variation in the charge carriers' distribution function due to external fields, lattice phonon scattering, or various kinds of defect scattering. For the situation of an electric and magnetic fields and a thermal gradient, the electric current j can be written in terms of the tensor form as

$$j_i = \sigma_{ij}E_j + \sigma_{ijk}E_jB_k + \nu_{ij}\nabla_jT \quad (1)$$

However, the complexity of various carrier scattering mechanisms causes difficulty in obtaining an exact solution of the Boltzmann transport equation.^{11,12} Mathematically, the relaxation time is given by

$$\frac{\delta f}{\delta t} \left(\frac{\delta f}{\delta t} \right)_s = -\frac{f - f_0}{\tau} \quad (2)$$

where f_0 and f are the equilibrium and perturbed carrier distribution functions, respectively, and τ is the relaxation time. eqn (2) describes the process of restoring f_0 from f *via* various scattering processes. The net effect is to restore f to f_0 exponentially with a relaxation time τ . Basically, τ is very complicated; however, in this study, τ has been approximated.^{12–20} Using this approximation, the thermoelectric parameters in the tensor form for a material can be written as

$$\sigma_{\alpha\beta}(T, \mu) = \frac{1}{\Omega} \int \bar{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta}(\epsilon) \left[-\frac{\sigma f_0(T, \alpha, \mu)}{\delta_s} \right] d\epsilon \quad (3)$$

$$S_{\alpha\beta}(T, \mu) = \frac{1}{eT\Omega\sigma_{\alpha\beta}(T, \mu)} \int \bar{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta}(\epsilon)(\epsilon - \mu) \left[-\frac{\sigma f_0(T, \alpha, \mu)}{\delta_s} \right] d\epsilon \quad (4)$$

where α and β are the tensor indices, and Ω , μ and f_0 are the volume of the unit cell, Fermi level of carriers, and the carrier Fermi-Dirac distribution function, respectively, and e is the electronic charge. The transport distribution function tensor given in σ and S is defined as:

$$\bar{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta}(\epsilon) = \frac{e}{N} \sum_{i,k} \tau \nu_{\alpha}(i, k) \nu_{\beta}(i, k) \frac{\delta(\epsilon - \epsilon_{i,k})}{\delta_s} \quad (5)$$

where k and i are the wave vector and band index, respectively, and N represents the number of k points. In the three dimensional tensor, $\nu_{\alpha}(i, k)$ ($\alpha = x, y, z$) is the α -th component of the

group velocity $\nu(i, k)$ of carriers, where it can be derived directly from the band structure by

$$\nu(i, k) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \nabla_{k,s} \epsilon_{i,k} \quad (6)$$

The so-called band-crossing¹⁷ may introduce problems in calculating $\nu(i, k)$ from band structures. In these calculations, the band structures of these binary skutterudites were calculated in comparison to the optical band gaps obtained by experimental measurements, as given in Fig. 1. The electronic band structure calculations were performed using the improved Tran–Blaha modified Becke–Johnson potential (improved TB-mBJ).²¹ This newly developed technique yields very accurate electronic band structures and band gaps for various types of semiconductors and insulators in comparison to the well-known Green's function method (GW) and Tran–Blaha modified Becke–Johnson (TB-mBJ) technique. Furthermore, the details about the electronic structure of the binary skutterudites and improved TB-mBJ can be found in our previous study.²² To calculate the thermoelectric parameters, a dense k mesh of 56 000 k points was used in this study as per the method proposed by Madsen and Singh.¹⁷ By using eqn (2)–(5), the Seebeck coefficient and electrical conductivity of a compound can be estimated based on its band structure. The carrier relaxation time t is taken to be a constant with the value approximated to 10–13 s.²³ The electrical conductivity and power factor were calculated with respect to τ ; the Seebeck coefficient is independent of τ . This approach has been employed successfully in evaluating the electrical transport properties of thermoelectric compounds.^{14–18,24} Following similar procedures, we have interfaced this methodology with the Wien2k code.²⁵

Results and discussions

Seebeck coefficient

Thermoelectric phenomenon in materials can be quantified by different parameters, one of which is the Seebeck coefficient, which has a unique importance because of its voltage capability for a given temperature gradient. A high Seebeck coefficient value usually leads to a good thermoelectric material. The Seebeck coefficient is a tool that provides a sensitive test of the

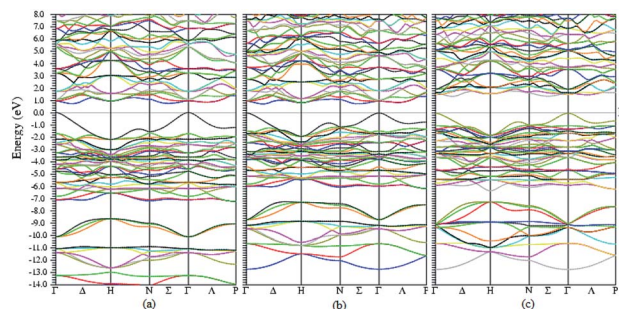


Fig. 1 Calculated band structures of (a) RhAs₃, (b) RhSb₃ and (c) IrSb₃ by the improved TB-mBJ.



electronic structure in the vicinity of the Fermi energy. A different electronic structure results in different values for the Seebeck coefficient. The temperature dependence of the Seebeck coefficients S for the semiconducting binary skutterudites is shown in Fig. 2. Large values, with magnitudes on the order of $\mu\text{V K}^{-1}$, were observed in all samples. The calculated values of the Seebeck coefficients at room temperature were in close agreement with experimental values as listed in Table 1. In Fig. 2, the Seebeck coefficient increased with the increase in temperature up to 700 K and tended to flatten at higher temperatures. This is due to an increase in the number of thermally excited minority carriers, which tend to decrease the magnitude of the Seebeck coefficient. For all binary skutterudites an increase in temperature increases the energy per charge and ultimately increases the voltage (*i.e.*, the Seebeck coefficient), and also exhibits positive S values, showing that the majority carriers are holes. In these calculations, the maximum observed value of the Seebeck coefficient was for CoSb_3 , which was $215 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$ at room temperature. The Seebeck coefficient at 50 K for CoP_3 in our calculation was $0.8782 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$. As the temperature rose, the calculated curve for CoP_3 linearly increased with temperature to around $44 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$ in about 300 K and this increase was continuous up to 800 K, at which point the Seebeck coefficient became $103 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$. The Seebeck curve of CoAs_3 first at 50 K was $41 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$, and then it increased to around $145 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$ at about 300 K, and finally increased to about $189 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$ at 800 K. Our calculated curves of CoSb_3 first increased to around $215 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$ at about 300 K, and then this increase reached about $279 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$ at 800 K. The calculated curve of IrP_3 first abruptly increased to a value of around $199 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$ at about 300 K, and then showed a tendency of small increases and reached about $224 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$ at about 800 K. Our calculated curves of IrAs_3 estimated the value of the Seebeck coefficient to be about $44.6 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$ at about 50 K, and then increased up to a value of $200 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$ at 800 K. However, at room temperature, the calculated Seebeck coefficient value was $148 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$. The trend followed by the Seebeck coefficient for IrSb_3 was the same as that for IrP_3 and IrAs_3 , as is clear from Fig. 2. The values of the Seebeck coefficients at the temperatures 50,

300, 800 K are $18.086 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$, $70.0 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$ and $139.4565 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$, respectively. The Seebeck coefficient values for RhAs_3 showed a regular increasing trend with temperature and the calculated values were $2.6473 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$, $71.23732 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$ and $140.29174 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$ at 50, 300 and 800 K, respectively. Finally, the results obtained for RhSb_3 at the temperatures 50, 300 and 800 K were $8.15587 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$, $80.79364 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$ and $150.18459 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$, respectively.

Electrical conductivity

The electrical conductivity is the passage of the charge carriers through a material. In a semiconductor, both the electrons and holes are responsible for the electrical conductivity. In these compounds, the electrical conductivity almost linearly increased with temperature, which was due to the increase in the number of carriers and potential, as shown in Fig. 3. The electrical conductivity of these compounds was of the order $10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$.

The calculated and experimental values of the electrical conductivity at room temperature are listed in Table 1 and our comparative study shows that the calculated values of the electrical conductivity agreed with the experimental values. The maximum value of the electrical conductivity in the binary skutterudites was obtained for RhAs_3 for all calculated temperatures in the range from 50 to 800 K. The calculated electrical conductivity of CoP_3 at 50 K was $0.6645 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$, and then linearly increased to $2.06379 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at room temperature. Subsequently, the electrical conductivity increased gradually and reached a peak value of $9.9643 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 800 K. For CoAs_3 at 50 K, the electrical conductivity was $0.001592 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ and reached $0.32 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 300 K. This increase in the electrical conductivity was continuous up to $4.643 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 800 K. The calculated conductivity for CoSb_3 at 50 K was $0.2385 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ and increased linearly with temperature to a value of $2.05247 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 300 K. This increase continued until the electrical conductivity reached $9.35315 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 800 K. The obtained results for IrP_3 at 50 K for the electrical conductivity was $1.58836 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$, and the increase in temperature of IrP_3 led to an electrical conductivity value of $3.8848 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 300 K and $11.83157 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 800 K. The electrical conductivity of IrAs_3 at 50 K was $1.4595 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$, and then increased to $3.32611 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$. The increase in temperature caused a further increase in the electrical conductivity to a value of $8.88461 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 800 K. The calculated value of the electrical conductivity for IrSb_3 at 50 K was $2.363589 \times 10^5 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ and became $2.291882 \times 10^5 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 300 K, which was close to the experimental value at this temperature with the value of $2.33 \times 10^5 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$. A further increase in the temperature increased the electrical conductivity and reached $2.8827 \times 10^5 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 800 K. A calculation for the electrical conductivity of RhAs_3 gave the value of $3.5667 \times 10^5 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 50 K, which changed by increasing the temperature and became $3.7361 \times 10^5 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at a temperature of 300 K. Finally, the curve reached $4.2289 \times 10^5 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 800 K. The electrical conductivity values for RhSb_3 showed the

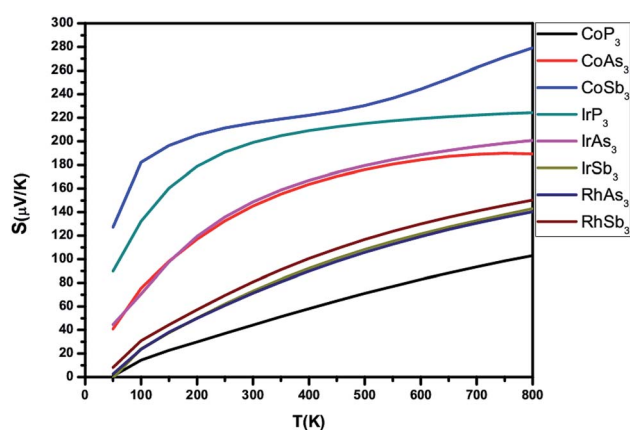


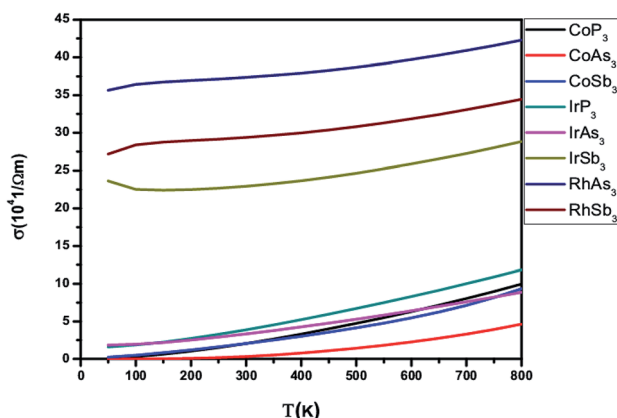
Fig. 2 Seebeck coefficient versus the temperature of the binary skutterudites.



Table 1 Calculated values of the thermoelectric parameters in comparison with experimental values at room temperature

Comp.	S ($\mu\text{V K}^{-1}$)		σ ($\Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$)		κ ($\text{W m}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$)		PF ($\text{W } \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-2} \text{K}^{-1}$)
	Cal.	Exp.	Cal.	Exp.	Cal.	Cal.	
CoP ₃	40	50 ^a , 40 ^b	2.06×10^4	2.1×10^{4b}	1.8691		0.4042×10^{-4}
CoAs ₃	145	145 ^c , 140 ^d	0.32×10^4	0.41×10^{4c} , 1.19×10^{4b}	0.1625		0.6835×10^{-4}
CoSb ₃	215	120 ^c , 220 ^e	2.05×10^4	$2.5 \times 10^{4c,e}$, 5.28×10^{4k}	0.4451		9.5366×10^{-4}
IrP ₃	199	200 ^f	3.88×10^4	—	0.6892		15.3747×10^{-4}
IrAs ₃	148	150 ^f	3.32×10^4	—	0.5256		7.3490×10^{-4}
IrSb ₃	73	77 ^g , 72 ^h , 80 ^c , 72 ^e	2.29×10^5	2.33×10^{5e} , 2.331×10^{5k}	1.9087		12.2335×10^{-4}
RhAs ₃	71	70 ^f	3.736×10^5	3.81×10^{5l}	2.9087		18.9600×10^{-4}
RhSb ₃	80	60 ^f , 80 ^j	2.93×10^5	2.94×10^{5e}	2.3363		19.1806×10^{-4}

^a Ref. 26. ^b Ref. 27. ^c Ref. 28. ^d Ref. 29. ^e Ref. 30. ^f Ref. 31. ^g Ref. 32. ^h Ref. 33. ⁱ Ref. 34. ^j Ref. 35. ^k Ref. 36. ^l Ref. 37.

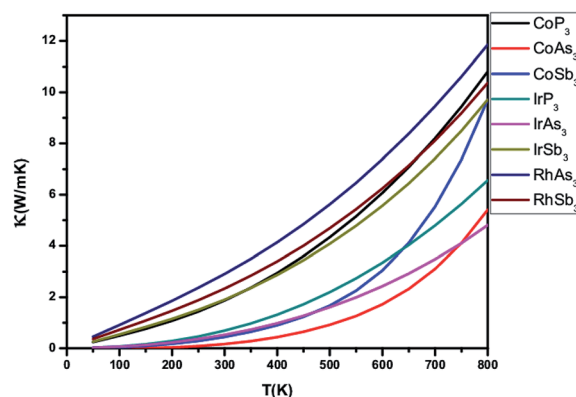
**Fig. 3** Electrical conductivity versus the temperature of the binary skutterudites.

same trend and the values at 50, 300 and 800 K were $2.7174 \times 10^5 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$, $2.9383 \times 10^5 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ and $3.4463 \times 10^4 \Omega^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$, respectively.

Electronic thermal conductivity

Thermal conductivity is the flow of heat in materials and it arises from both the electronic and lattice parts of the compound, as shown by $k = k_e + k_l$. However, the BoltzTraP code can only estimate the electronic part of the thermal conductivity k_e . The electronic thermal conductivity for the semiconducting binary skutterudites is tabulated in Table 1 as well as depicted in Fig. 4. The electronic thermal conductivity variation with temperature was prominent and changed abruptly with temperature. It was found for CoP₃ that the electronic thermal conductivity K at 50 K was $0.23945 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$, which then increased with temperature and became $1.86913 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 300 K. The value was increased to $10.81445 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 800 K. The CoAs₃ calculated electronic thermal conductivity at a temperature of 50 K was $0.1218 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ and was $0.1624 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at room temperature (300 K). With a further increase in the temperature to 800 K, the electronic thermal conductivity then became $5.4099 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$. The CoSb₃ electronic thermal conductivity obtained in our

calculations at 50 K was $0.00646 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$. At a temperature of 300 K, the thermal conductivity of CoSb₃ became $0.44515 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$, and then the electronic thermal conductivity further increased to a value of $9.71322 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$. The calculated values of the electronic thermal conductivity also showed an increase with temperature for IrP₃. At the temperatures 50, 300 and 800 K, the thermal conductivity values were 0.02381, 0.68928 and $6.56185 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$, respectively. The calculations performed for IrAs₃ determined that the electronic thermal conductivity at 50 K was $0.02376 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ and increased with the increase in temperature, by which the resultant values at 300 and 800 K were 0.5256 and $4.8096 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$, respectively. The thermal conductivity findings for IrSb₃ showed a similar behavior as discussed for the previous skutterudite materials, and showed a continuous increase with temperature. The calculated values at the temperatures 0, 300 and 800 K were 0.29456, 2.01718 and $10.00149 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$, respectively. The RhAs₃ material had an electronic thermal conductivity value of $0.44776 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 50 K, and then became $2.90874 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 300 K and finally $11.8569 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$ at 800 K. Our calculations for RhSb₃ at 50 K estimated the electronic thermal conductivity value at $0.03378 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$. Increasing the temperature to 300 K, the electronic thermal conductivity value showed an increase to the value $0.68953 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$. At 800 K, the thermal conductivity became $5.87658 \text{ W K}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1}$.

**Fig. 4** Variation of electronic thermal conductivity of skutterudites with temperature.

Power factor

The power factor is one of the parameters used to measure the thermoelectric efficiency of a compound. Mathematically, it is given as $PF = S^2\sigma$, where S is the Seebeck coefficient and σ is the electrical conductivity of the material. The power factor, instead of S or σ , is a comprehensive parameter for the electrical performance of a compound. The calculated values of the power factor for the binary skutterudite compounds are tabulated in Table 1. The maximum power factor in a skutterudite semiconductor system is for $RhAs_3$, with the peak value of $83.233 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ at 800 K, as shown in Fig. 5. For the compound CoP_3 , the power factor at 50 K temperature is very low with a value of $5.1228 \times 10^{-10} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$. With the increase in temperature to 300 K power factor becomes $0.4042 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ and finally at 800 K, the power factor of CoP_3 then became $10.5941 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$.

The calculations for $CoAs_3$ at 50 K gave us a power factor value of $2.66 \times 10^{-11} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$. Then, with an increase in the temperature to 300 K, the power factor increased to a value of $0.68351 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$. Finally, at 800 K, the power factor became $16.6251 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$. The estimated value of the power factor for $CoSb_3$ at 50 K was $0.3863 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ and increased with temperature to the values $9.5366 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ and $72.9146 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ at 300 and 800 K, respectively. The results of the power factor for IrP_3 at the temperatures 50, 300 and 800 K are $1.2846 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$, $15.3747 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ and $59.5952 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$, respectively. The $IrAs_3$ values of the power factor showed an usual increase with temperature, and the values obtained at the temperatures 50, 300 and 800 K are $0.3672 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$, $7.3490 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ and $35.7767 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$, respectively.

Our calculations for $IrSb_3$ gave a value of $0.0011 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$, $12.2335 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ and $58.8840 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ for the power factor at 50, 300 and 800 K, respectively. The calculations performed for $RhAs_3$ showed an increase with temperature, and the results obtained at 50, 300 and 800 K are $0.0250 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$, $18.9600 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ and $83.233 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$, respectively. The power factor for $RhSb_3$ at the temperatures 50, 300 and 800 K was $0.18076 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$, $19.1806 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ and $77.7349 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$, respectively.

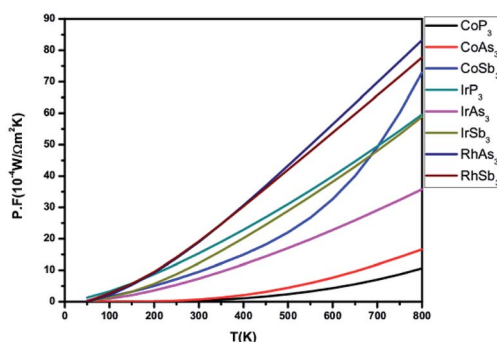


Fig. 5 Power factor at different temperatures for the binary skutterudites.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we theoretically explored the behaviour of the Seebeck coefficient, electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity and power factor of the binary semiconducting skutterudites (CoP_3 , $CoAs_3$, $CoSb_3$, IrP_3 , $IrAs_3$, $IrSb_3$, $RhAs_3$, and $RhSb_3$), with respect to the temperature using DFT and post-DFT Boltzmann's transport theory. The Seebeck value for $CoSb_3$ as investigated here was the highest ($215 \mu\text{V K}^{-1}$) at room temperature among all the compounds under study and this result was in close agreement with the experimental findings; however, the electrical conductivity results for $RhAs_3$ showed the highest electrical conductance of $3.736149 \times 10^5 \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-1}$ among all the compounds. However, the maximum Power factor was obtained for $RhSb_3$ with a value of $19.1806 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W } \Omega^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-1}$ at room temperature. We calculated the room-temperature properties as well as the thermoelectric properties in the temperature range from 50 to 800 K for these compounds and compared their results.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

Muhammad Saeed acknowledges the support of start-up funding from East China University of Technology, Nanchang, JiangXi Province. We also acknowledge the financial support from the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan (HEC), project no. 20-3959/NRPU/R&D/HEC2014/119.

References

- G. J. Snyder and E. S. Toberer, Complex thermoelectric materials, *Nat. Mater.*, 2008, 7, 105.
- S. A. Yamini, T. Ikeda, A. Lalonde, Y. Pei, S. X. Dou and G. J. Snyder, Rational design of p-type thermoelectric $PbTe$: temperature dependent sodium solubility, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2013, 31, 8725.
- K. Biswas, J. He, I. D. Blum, C. Iwu, T. P. Hogan, D. N. Seidman, V. P. Dravid and M. G. Kanatzidis, High-performance bulk thermoelectrics with all-scale hierarchical architectures, *Nature*, 2012, 489, 414.
- G. S. Nolas, J. Poon and M. Kanatzidis, Recent Developments in Bulk Thermoelectric Materials, *MRS Bull.*, 2006, 31, 199.
- G. S. Nolas, J. Sharp and H. J. Goldsmid, *Thermoelectrics: Basic Principles and New Materials Developments*, Springer, 2001, New York.
- M. Yang and W. Liu, The d-p band-inversion topological insulator in bismuth-based skutterudites, *Sci. Rep.*, 2014, 4, 5131.
- L. Guo, X. Xu, J. R. Salvador and G. P. Meisner, Ultrafast carriers dynamics in filled-skutterudites, *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 2013, 102, 111905.
- J. P. Fleurial, *IECEC 96, Proceedings of the 31st Intersociety*, 1996.



- 9 B. C. Sales, D. Mandrus and R. K. Williams, Filled Skutterudite Antimonides: A New Class of Thermoelectric Materials, *Science*, 1996, **272**, 1325.
- 10 X. Shi, J. Yang, J. R. Salvador, M. Chi, J. Y. Cho, H. Wang, S. Bai, J. Yang, W. Zhang and L. Chen, Multiple-Filled Skutterudites: High Thermoelectric Figure of Merit through Separately Optimizing Electrical and Thermal Transports, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2011, **133**, 7837.
- 11 J. M. Ziman, *Electrons and Phonons: The Theory of Transport Phenomena in Solids*, Oxford University Press, London, UK, 1960.
- 12 B. R. Nag, *Electron Transport in Compound Semiconductors*, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany, 1980.
- 13 D. I. Bile, S. D. Mahanti and M. G. Kanatzidis, Electronic transport properties of PbTe and AgPb_mSbTe_{2+m} systems, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2006, **74**, 125202.
- 14 P. Villars and L. D. Calvert, *Pearson's Handbook on Crystallographic Data for Intermetallic Phases*, ASM International, Materials Park, Ohio, USA, 2nd edn, 1991.
- 15 D. J. Singh, Theoretical and computational approaches for identifying and optimizing novel thermoelectric materials, *Semicond. Semimetals*, 2002, **70**, 125.
- 16 T. J. Scheidemantel, C. Ambrosch-Draxl, T. Thonhauser, J. V. Badding and J. O. Sofo, Transport coefficients from first-principles calculations, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2003, **68**, 125210.
- 17 G. K. H. Madsen and D. J. Singh, BoltzTraP. A code for calculating band-structure dependent quantities, *Comput. Phys. Commun.*, 2006, **175**, 67.
- 18 G. K. H. Madsen, Triphenylamine-Thienylenevinylene Hybrid Systems with Internal Charge Transfer as Donor Materials for Heterojunction Solar Cells, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 12140.
- 19 L. Chaput, P. Pêcheur, J. Tobola and H. Scherrer, Transport in doped skutterudites: Ab initio electronic structure calculations, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2005, **72**, 085126.
- 20 X. Gao, K. Uehara, D. Klug, S. Patchkovskii, J. Tse and T. Tritt, Theoretical studies on the thermopower of semiconductors and low-band-gap crystalline polymers, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2005, **72**, 125202.
- 21 D. Koller, F. Tran and P. Blaha, Improving the modified Becke-Johnson exchange potential, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2012, **85**, 155109.
- 22 B. Khan, H. A. Rahnamaye Aliabad, Saifullah, S. Jalali-Asadabadi, I. Khan and I. Ahmad, Electronic band structures of binary skutterudites, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2015, **647**, 364.
- 23 M. Stoica and C. S. Lo, Electrical transport properties of Co-based skutterudites filled with Ag and Au, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2012, **86**, 115211.
- 24 L. Chaput, P. Pêcheur, J. Tobola and H. Scherrer, Transport in doped skutterudites: Ab initio electronic structure calculations, *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter Mater. Phys.*, 2005, **72**, 085126.
- 25 P. Blaha, K. Schwarz, G. Madsen, D. Kvasnicka and J. Luitz, *WIEN2k, An Augmented PlaneWave Plus Local Orbitals Program for Calculating Crystal Properties*, WIEN2k 14.2, Vienna University of Technology, Inst. of Physical and Theoretical Chemistry, Getreidemarkt 9/156, A-1060 Vienna/Austria, 2014.
- 26 J. Ackermann and A. Wold, The preparation and characterization of the cobalt skutterudites CoP₃, CoAs₃ and CoSb₃, *J. Phys. Chem. Solids*, 1977, **33**, 1013.
- 27 A. Watcharapasorn, R. C. DeMattei and R. S. Feigelson, *Mater. Res. Soc. Symp. Proc.*, 2000, **626**, Z.14.1.
- 28 J. W. Sharp, E. C. Jones, R. K. Williams, P. M. Martin and B. C. Sales, Thermoelectric properties of CoSb₃ and related alloys, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 1995, **78**, 1013.
- 29 C. M. Pleass and R. P. Heyding, *Can. J. Chem.*, 1962, **40**, 590.
- 30 G. S. Nolas, *Semiconductor materials with skutterudite type crystal lattice structures optimized for selected thermoelectric properties and methods of preparation*, US Pat. 6207888 B1, 2001.
- 31 F. Hulliger, Halbleitende Verbindungen mit Skutterudit-Struktur, *Helv. Phys. Acta*, 1961, **34**, 782.
- 32 T. M. Tritt, G. S. Nolas, G. A. Slack, A. C. Ehrlich, D. J. Gillespie and J. L. Cohn, Low-temperature transport properties of the filled and unfilled IrSb₃ skutterudite system, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 1996, **79**, 8412.
- 33 G. A. Slack and V. G. Tsoukala, Some properties of semiconducting IrSb₃, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 1994, **76**, 1665.
- 34 J. P. Odile, S. Soled, C. A. Castro and A. Wold, Crystal growth and characterization of the transition-metal phosphides copper diphosphide, nickel diphosphide, and rhodium triphosphide, *Inorg. Chem.*, 1978, **17**, 283.
- 35 K. T. Wojciechowski, J. Tobola and J. Leszczyiskis, Thermoelectric properties and electronic structure of CoSb₃ doped with Se and Te, *J. Alloys Compd.*, 2003, **361**, 19.
- 36 T. Caillat, A. Borshchevsky and J.-P. Fleurial, Properties of single crystalline semiconducting CoSb₃, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 1996, **80**, 4442.
- 37 T. Caillat, J. Fleurial and A. Borshchevsky, *Progress in the search for advanced thermoelectric materials for terrestrial applications at the jet propulsion laboratory*, Jet Propulsion Laboratory California Institute of Technology, 1955, p. 67.

