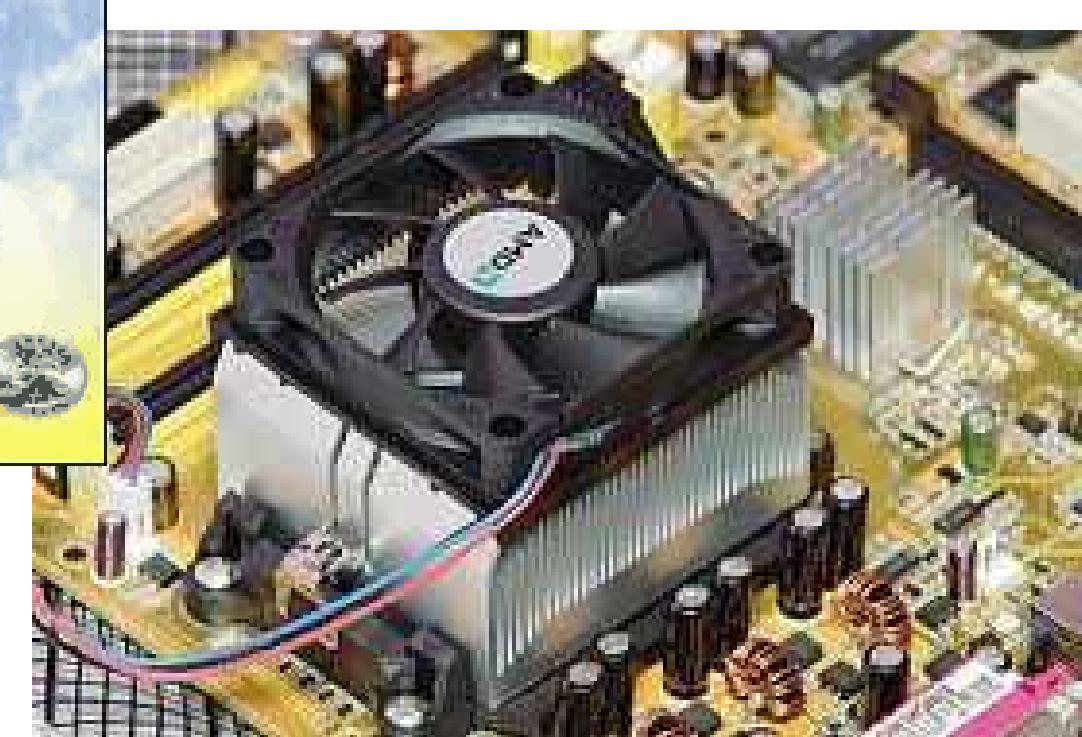
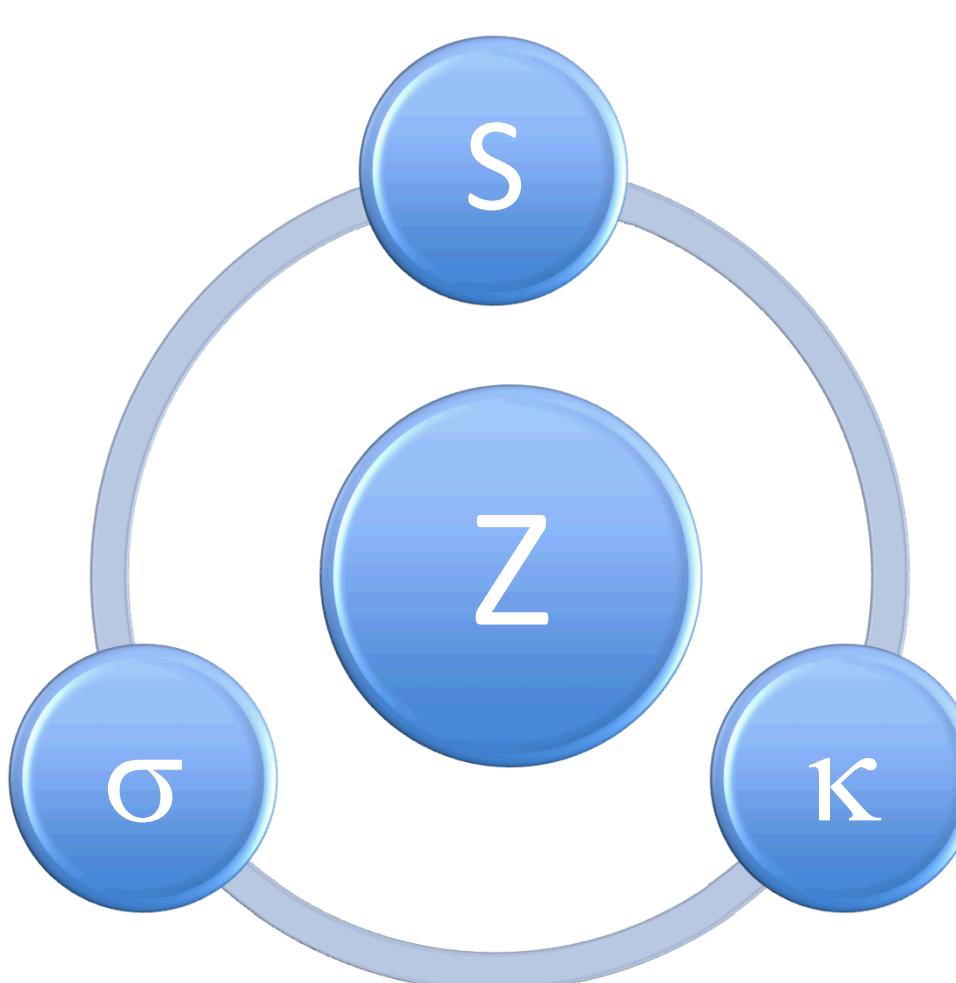
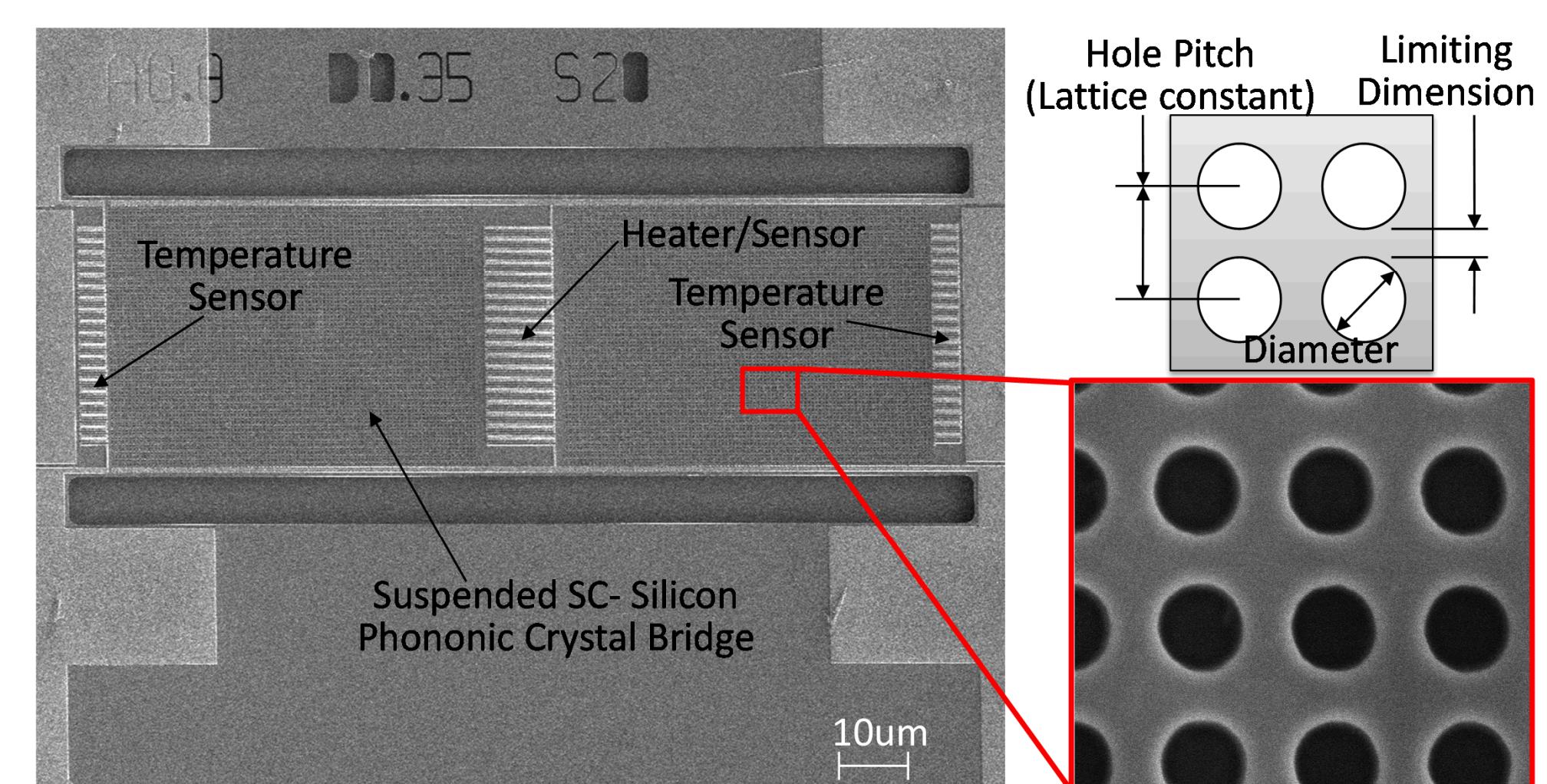


Exceptional service in the national interest

Sandia
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Nano-Structured Silicon Phononic Crystals with Metal Inclusions for ZT Enhancement

Charles Reinke (PI, 1712) and Ihab El-Kady (1712) — Early Career LDRD Program

Project Purpose and Approach

"We propose to address all three parameters of ZT simultaneously using nano-structured phononic crystals (PnCs) with metallic inclusions"

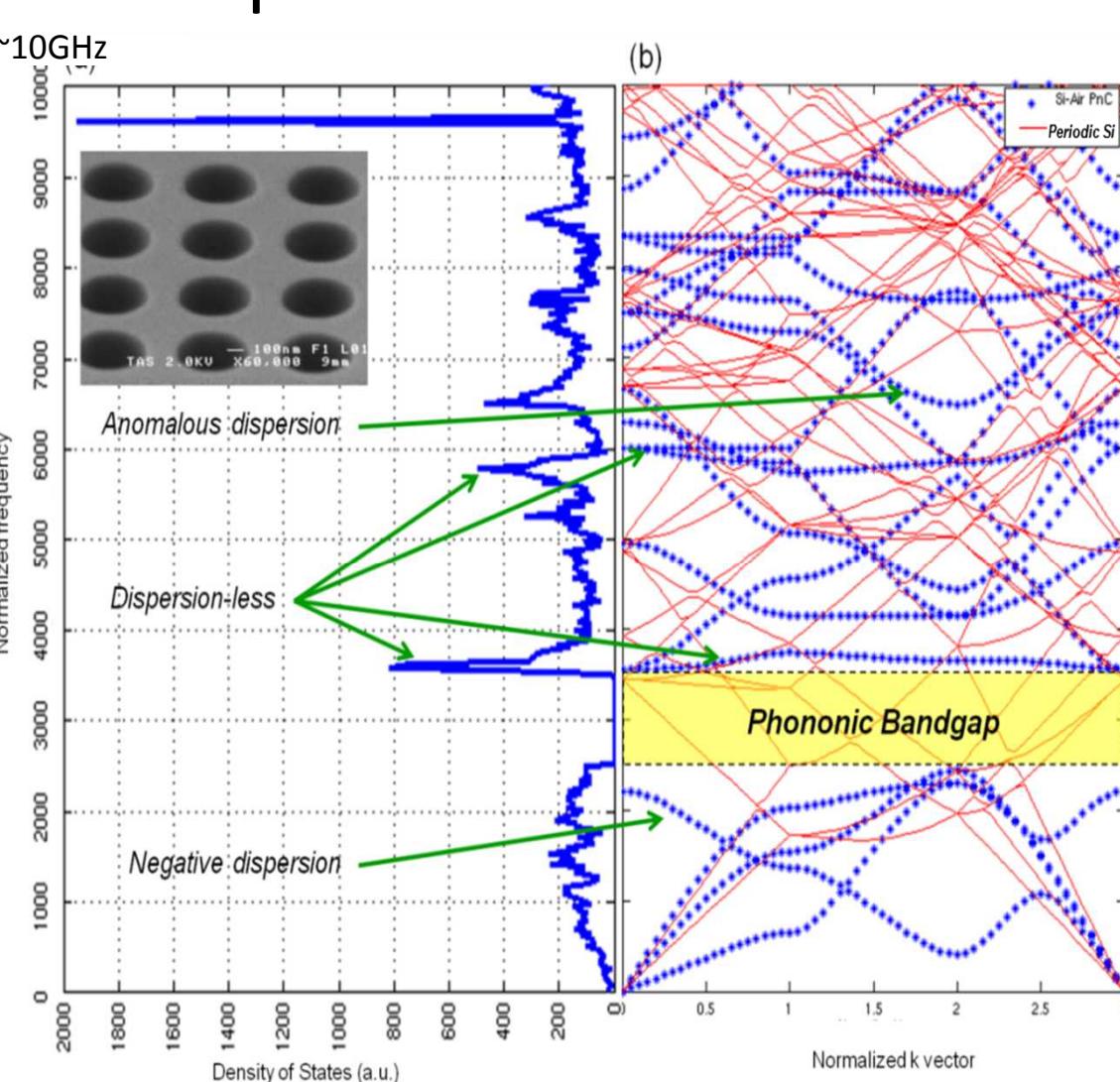
- PnCs for Engineered κ Reduction
- Metallic PnC Inclusions to Engineer κ and σ Concurrently
- Full ZT Measurement of PnCs
- Metallic Nano-Shells to Enhance Seebeck

Significance of Results

- Enable a new class of thermal materials and devices
- Efficient thermoelectric cooling
- Competitive waste heat scavenging
- Examine a low-cost solution for creating high-ZT materials
- Explore the continuum/quantum regime boundary
- Uncover new physical phenomena
 - High-temperature thermodynamic properties
 - Electronic band-bending at nano-scale metal-semiconductor interfaces
 - Simultaneously engineering the electrical and thermal conductivities and the Seebeck coefficient

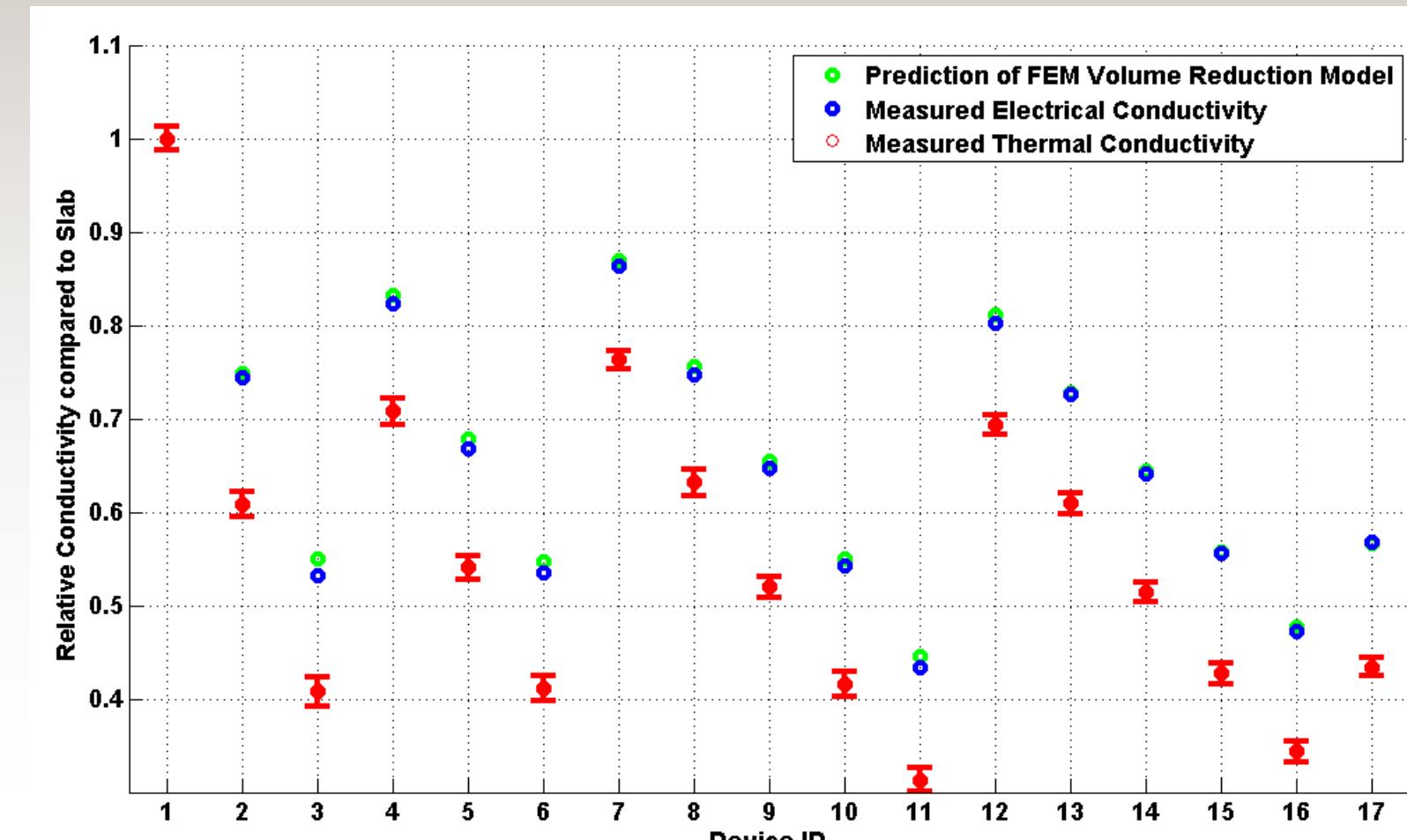
What is a Phononic Crystal?

- Periodic arrangement of elastic scattering centers in a matrix material that exhibits both incoherent and Mie and Bragg resonant scattering
- Requires sufficient mechanical impedance mismatch



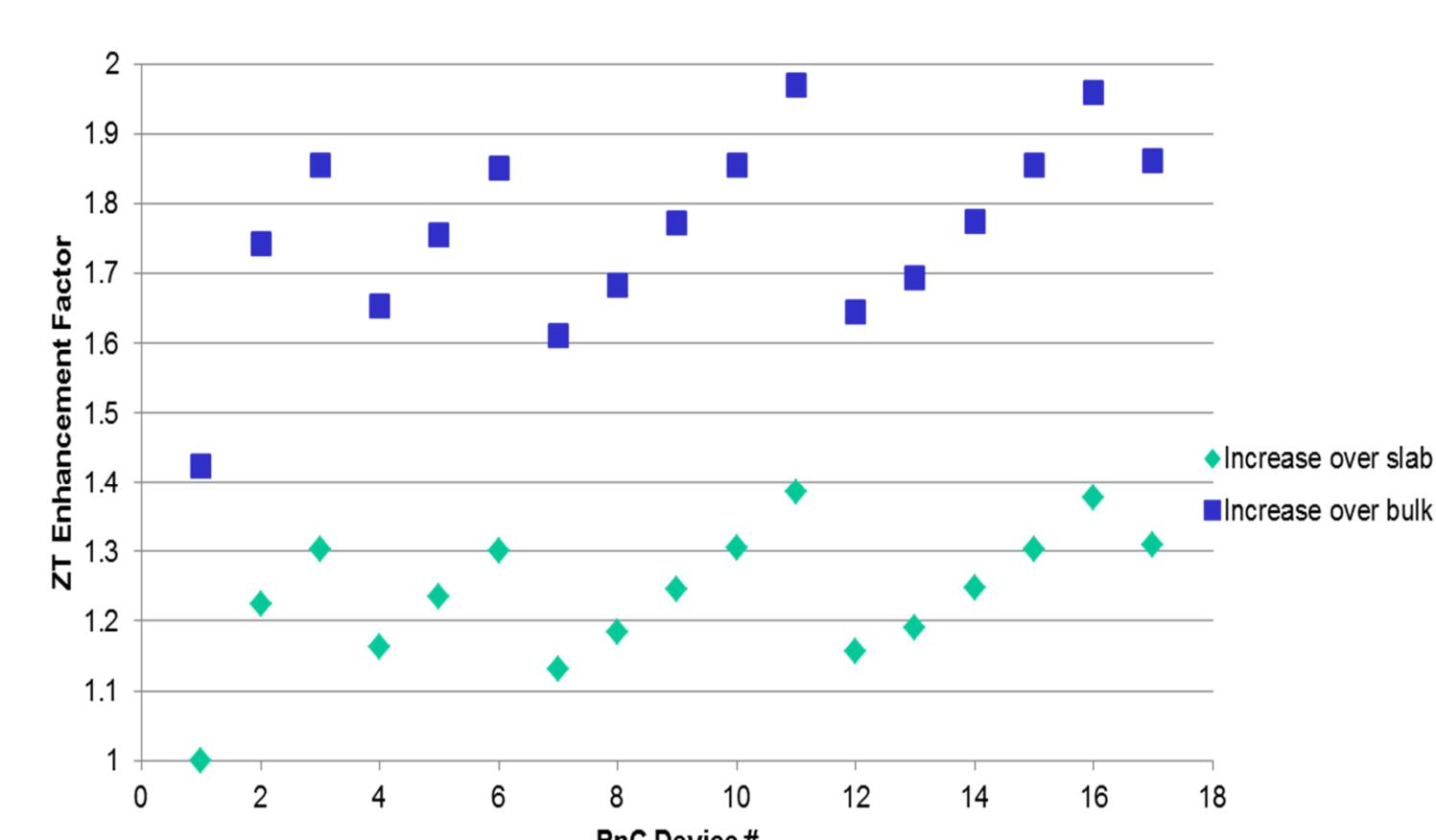
Key Accomplishments

- Measured record κ reduction for lattice constant/porosity parameters and at elevated T
- Self-consistent continuum mechanics/lattice dynamics model of κ
- 2 invited talks at international conferences
- Contributed talk at an international conference
- 2 journal papers



R&D Goals and Milestones

- Demonstrate κ reduction in Si-air PnCs at elevated temperatures
 - CM/LD hybrid model - 90%
 - Full TE characterization - 70%
- Demonstrate σ enhancement with Si-W PnC
 - Fabrication - 100%
 - Measurements - 70%
- Demonstrate Seebeck enhancement with metallic nano-shells
 - Fabrication - 50% (using previous samples)
 - Measurements - 10% (test-bed currently ready)



How does a Phononic Crystal effect κ ?

- Modification of phonon dispersion " $\omega(k)$ ", which also effects the scattering lifetime
- Incoherent scattering due to the interface at each inclusion

➤ Thermal conductivity is given by the Callaway-Holland model as:

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{6\pi^2} \sum_j \frac{\hbar^2 \omega_j^2(k)}{k_B T^2} \frac{\exp\left[\frac{\hbar\omega_j(k)}{k_B T}\right]}{\left(\exp\left[\frac{\hbar\omega_j(k)}{k_B T}\right] - 1\right)^2} v_j^2(k) \tau_j(k) k^2 dk$$

$\omega(k)$ is the phonon dispersion
 $v(k) = \frac{\partial \omega(k)}{\partial k}$ is the phonon group velocity
 $\tau(k)$ is the scattering lifetime of the phonons
 k is the wavenumber
 $j = 1, 2, 3$ (1 longitudinal and 2 transverse modes)
 L is the minimum feature size

Phononic Crystal with Metallic Inclusions

Concurrent σ Enhancement and κ Reduction:

- Si-metal PnCs to reduce κ with simultaneous enhancement of σ

Enhancement of the Seebeck Coefficient:

- Theories predict that low-dimensional electronic systems can enhance S

