

Evaluation of the Virtual Crystal approximation for Predicting Thermal Conductivity 1

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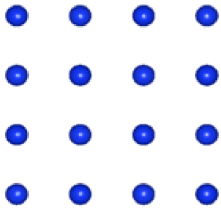
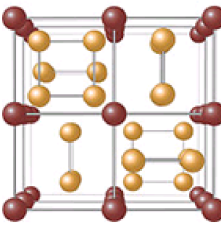
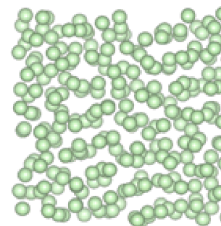
Mechanical Engineering

Thermoelectric materials

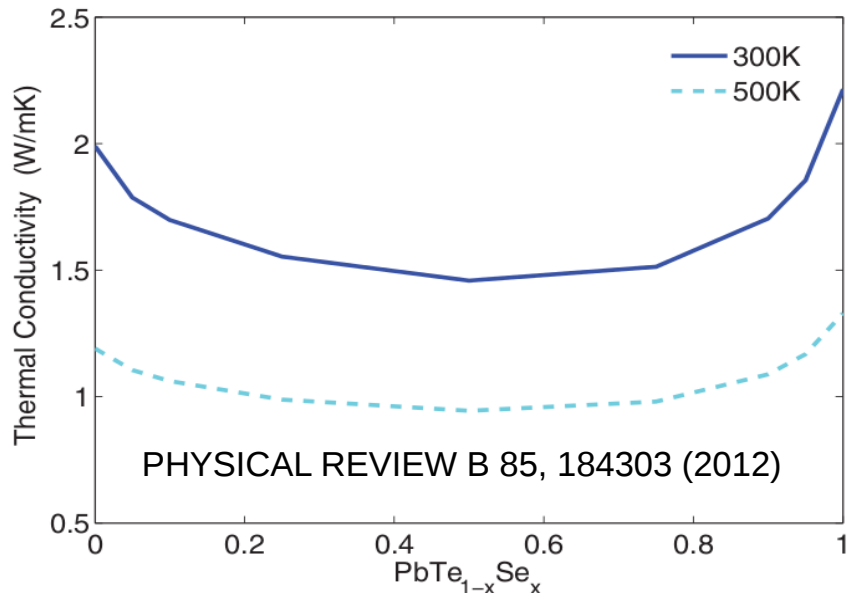
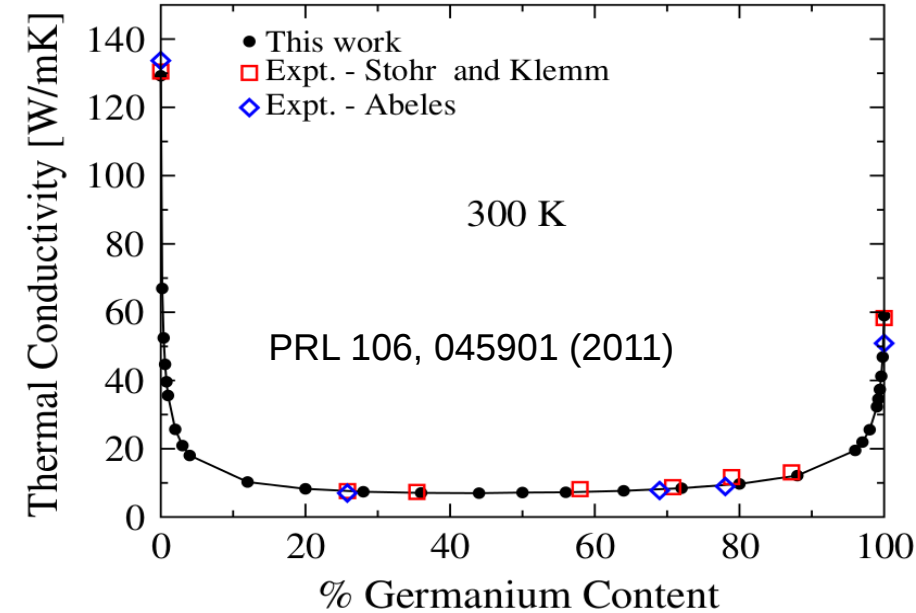
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$$ZT = \frac{S^2 \sigma T}{k_{thermal}}$$

- LUC Skutterudites: “electron-crystal, phonon-glass”
- What about simple alloys?

	Crystal	σ	K
		HI	HI
	LUC		
+Disorder		HI	LO
	Glass		
		LO	LO

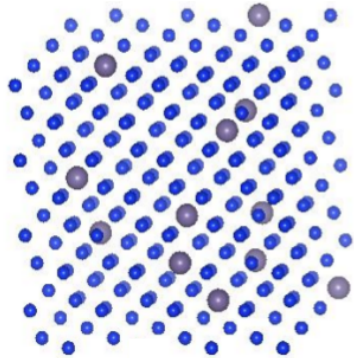




- Anharmonic Lattice Dynamics + Virtual Crystal approx. = **ALD+VC**
- **ALD+VC** + *ab initio* = computationally cheap, experimentally accurate.
- Is this approach valid for large disorder?

Virtual Crystal (VC) approx.

$c=0.05$



$$\bar{m} = 1.1$$

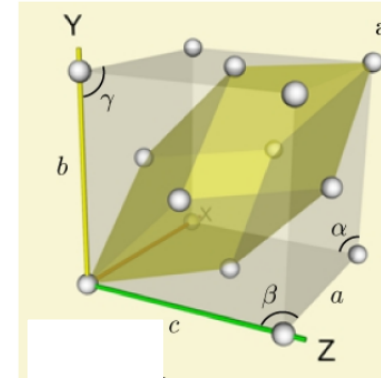
Virtual Crystal (VC)

$$\mathcal{T}(\underline{\kappa}_{\nu})$$

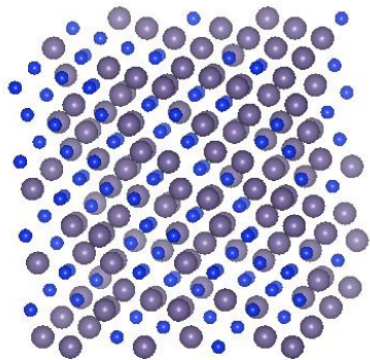
$$m^a = 1 \quad m^b = 3$$

$$m_{1-c}^a m_c^b$$

unit cell



$c=0.5$

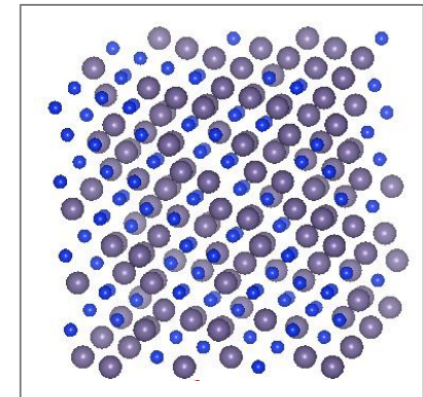


$$\bar{m} = 2.0$$

Gamma point

$$\mathcal{T}(\underline{\kappa} = 0)$$

unit/simulation cell

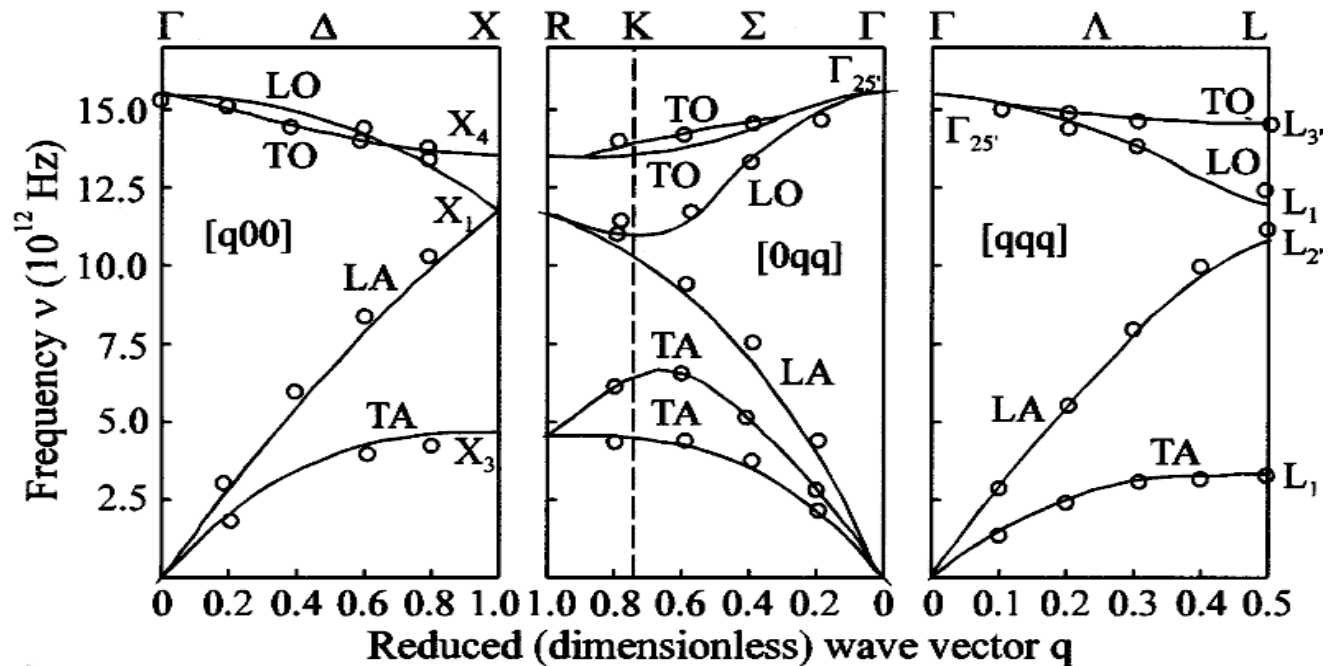


Thermal conductivity of a VC

- conductivity in ordered system sum over phonon modes:

$$k_{vib,n} = \sum_{\kappa} \sum_{\nu} c_{ph}(\kappa) v_{g,n}^2(\kappa) \tau(\kappa)$$

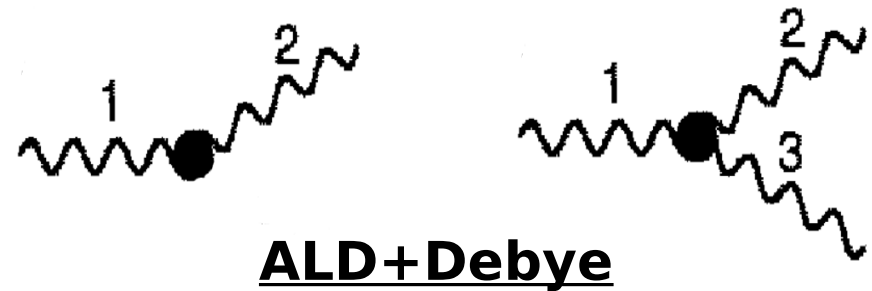
$$v_g = \partial\omega / \partial\kappa$$



$$\Lambda(\kappa) = |\mathbf{v}_g| \tau(\kappa)$$

Phonon Lifetimes: ALD vs NMD

ALD:



ald_calc_time = O(17 hours)

$$\tau_d \sim 1/\omega^4$$

$$\tau_{p-p} \sim 1/\omega^2$$

Matthiessen's Rule

$$\frac{1}{\tau(\kappa)} = \frac{1}{\tau_{p-p}(\kappa)} + \frac{1}{\tau_d(\kappa)}$$

NMD:

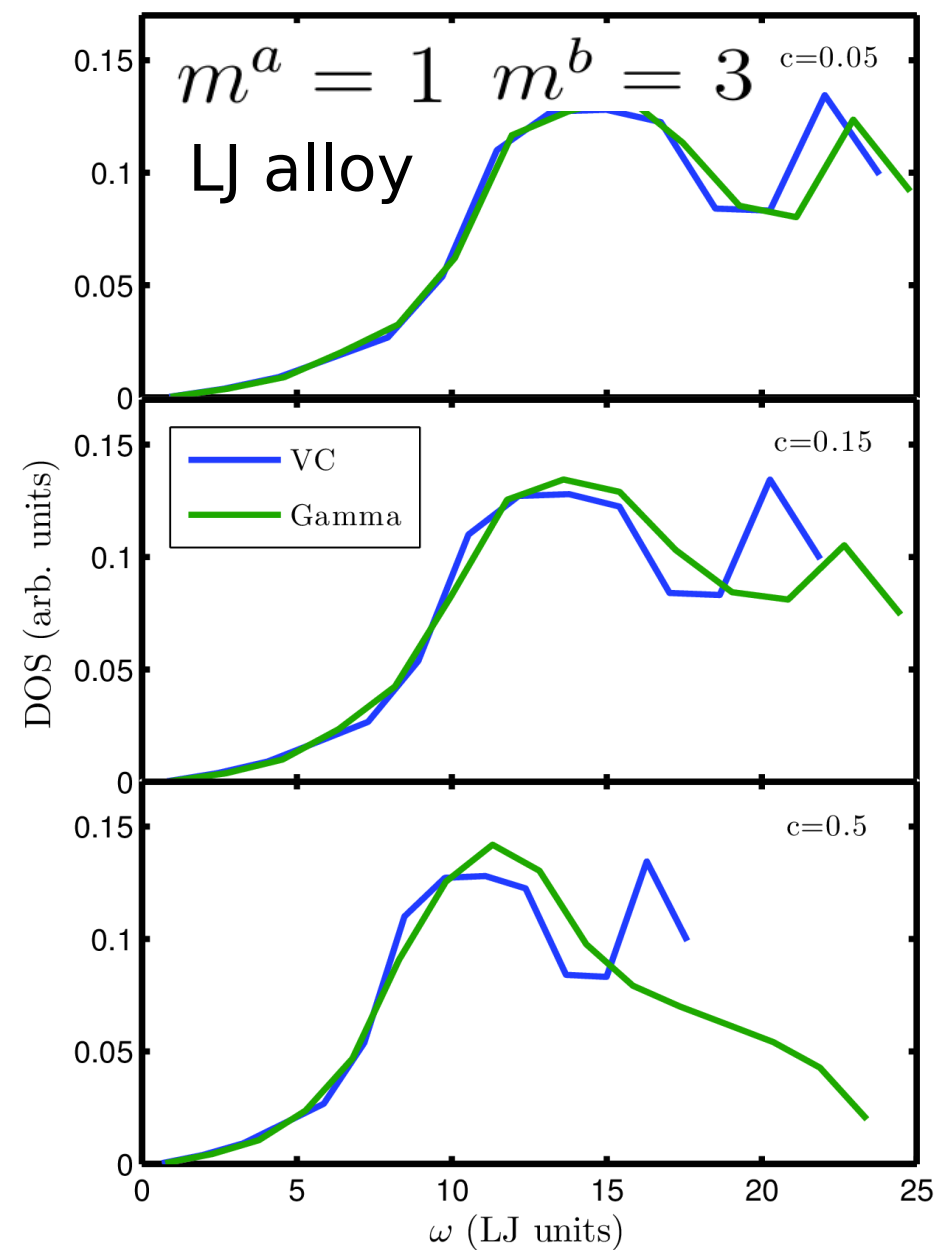
normal mode decomposition

- Molecular Dynamics-based, computationally expensive.

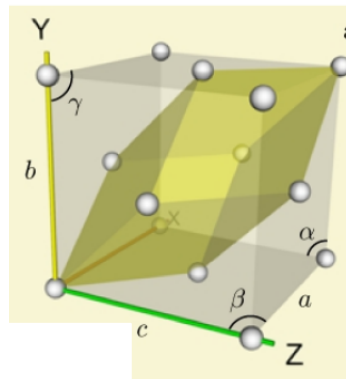
$$\frac{1}{\tau(\kappa)} = \frac{1}{\tau_{p-p}(\kappa)} + \frac{1}{\tau_d(\kappa)} + \dots$$

nmd_calc_time = O(700 days)

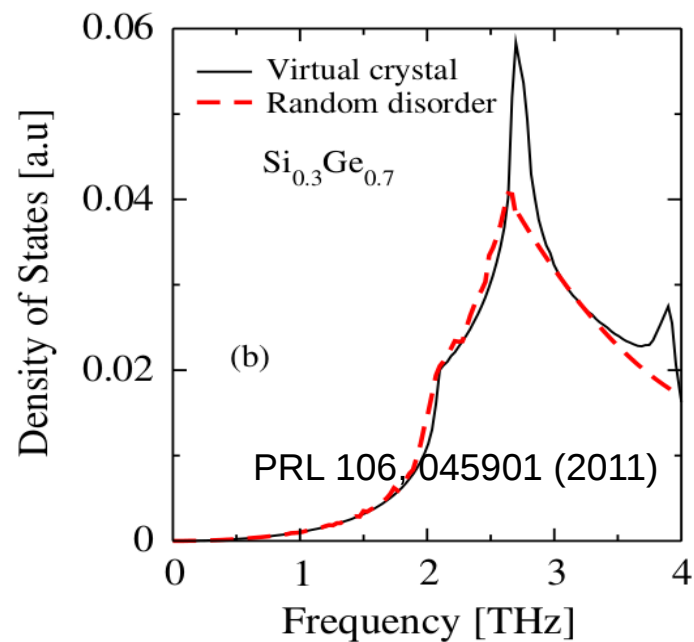
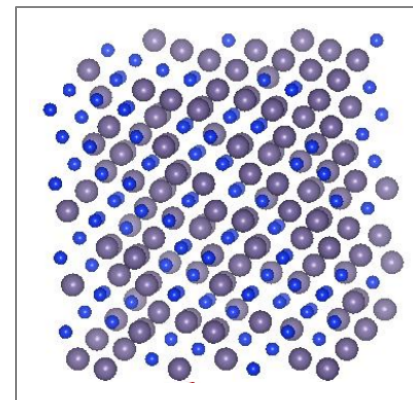
VC vs Gamma DOS



VC

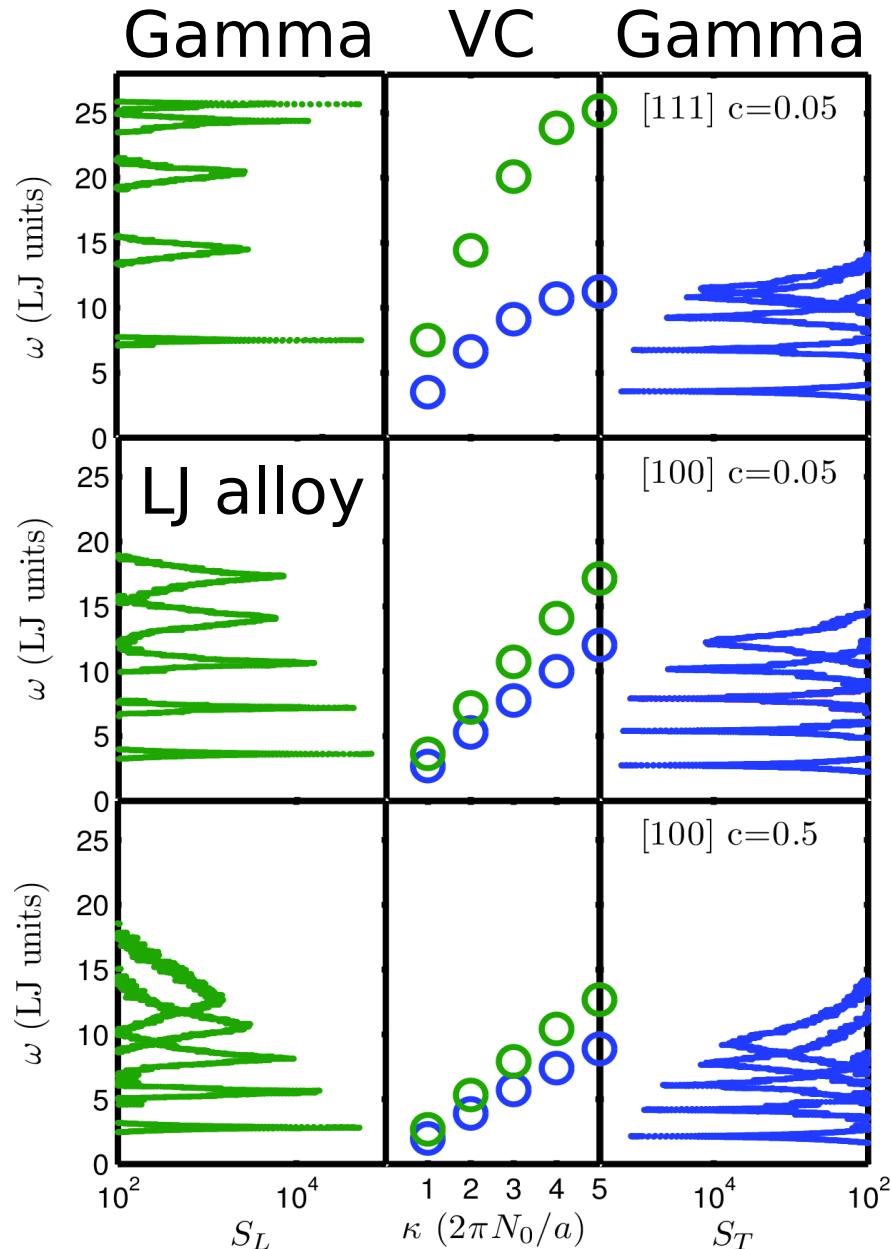


Gamma



Gamma modes plane-wave character

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Tran:

$$E^T(\boldsymbol{\kappa}) = \left| \sum_{l,b} \hat{\kappa} \times e(\boldsymbol{\kappa} \begin{smallmatrix} b \\ \alpha \end{smallmatrix}) \exp[i\boldsymbol{\kappa} \cdot \mathbf{r}_0(\begin{smallmatrix} l \\ b \end{smallmatrix})] \right|^2$$

Long:

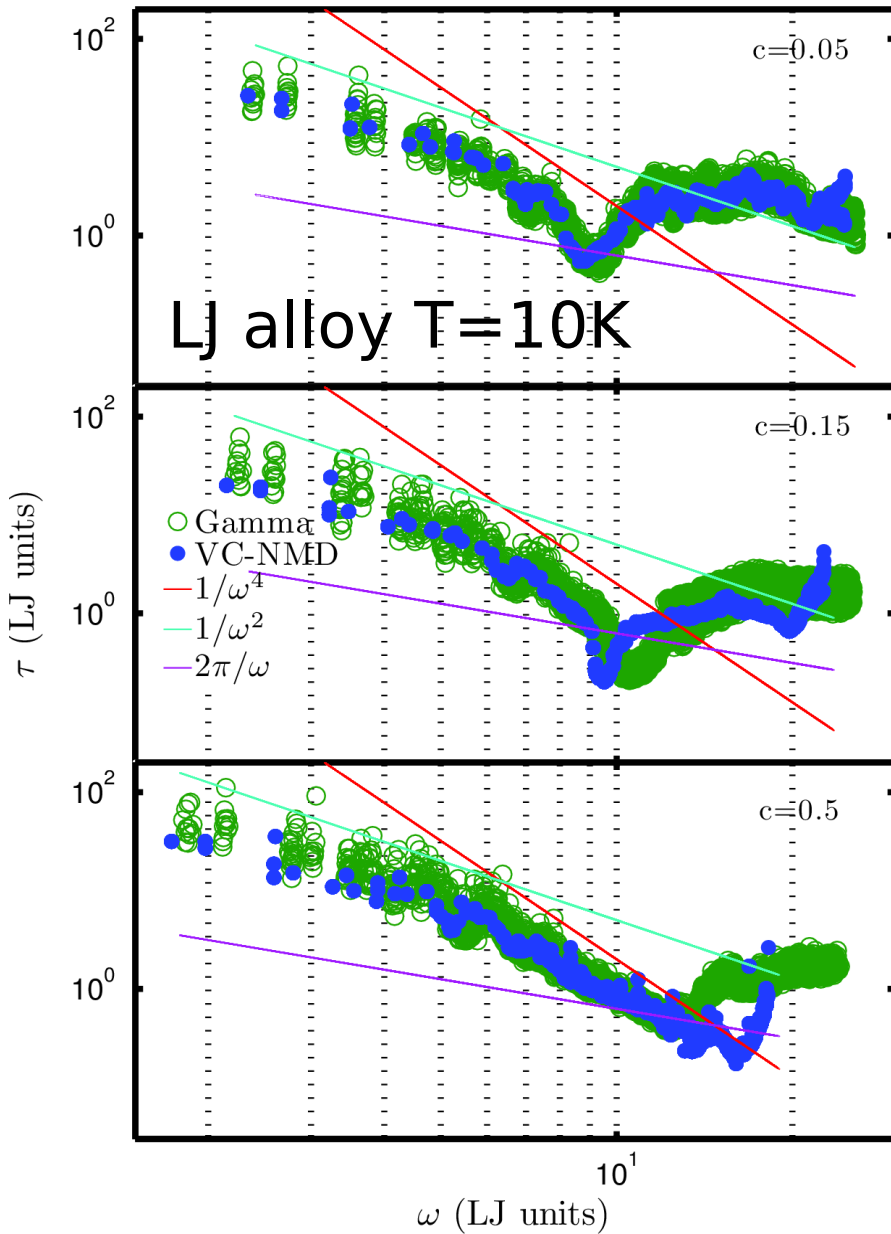
$$E^L(\boldsymbol{\kappa}) = \left| \sum_{l,b} \hat{\kappa} \cdot e(\boldsymbol{\kappa} \begin{smallmatrix} b \\ \alpha \end{smallmatrix}) \exp[i\boldsymbol{\kappa} \cdot \mathbf{r}_0(\begin{smallmatrix} l \\ b \end{smallmatrix})] \right|^2$$

$$S^{L,T}(\omega) = \sum_{\nu} E^{L,T}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}_{\nu}) \delta(\omega - \omega(\boldsymbol{\kappa}_{\nu}))$$

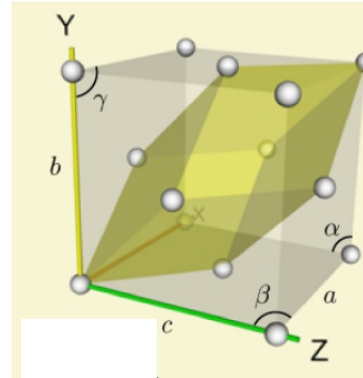
$$k_{vib,\mathbf{n}} = \sum_{\boldsymbol{\kappa}} \sum_{\nu} c_{ph}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}_{\nu}) \checkmark v_{g,\mathbf{n}}^2(\boldsymbol{\kappa}_{\nu}) \tau(\boldsymbol{\kappa}_{\nu})$$

VC-NMD vs Gamma lifetimes

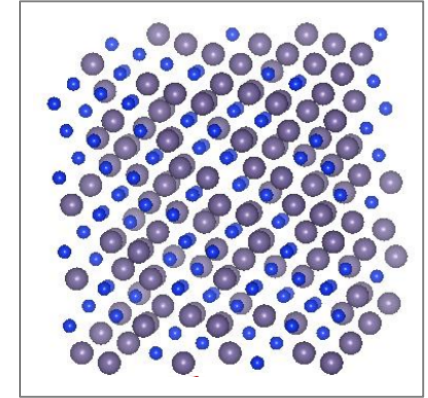
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VC



Gamma



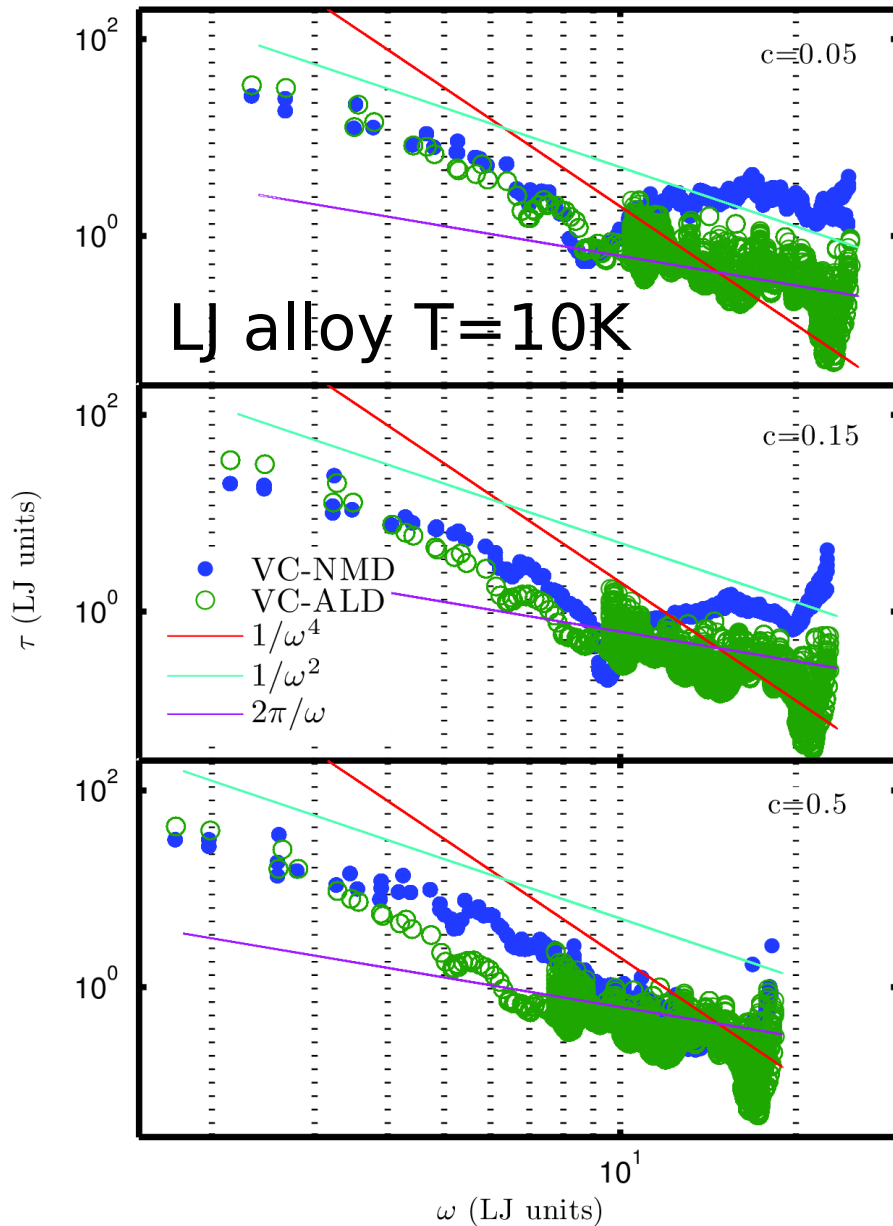
ALD+Debye

$$\tau_d \sim 1/\omega^4 \quad \tau_{p-p} \sim 1/\omega^2$$

$$k_{vib,n} = \sum_{\kappa} \sum_{\nu} c_{ph}(\kappa_{\nu}) \checkmark v_{g,n}^2(\kappa_{\nu}) \checkmark \tau(\kappa_{\nu})$$

VC-NMD vs VC-ALD lifetimes

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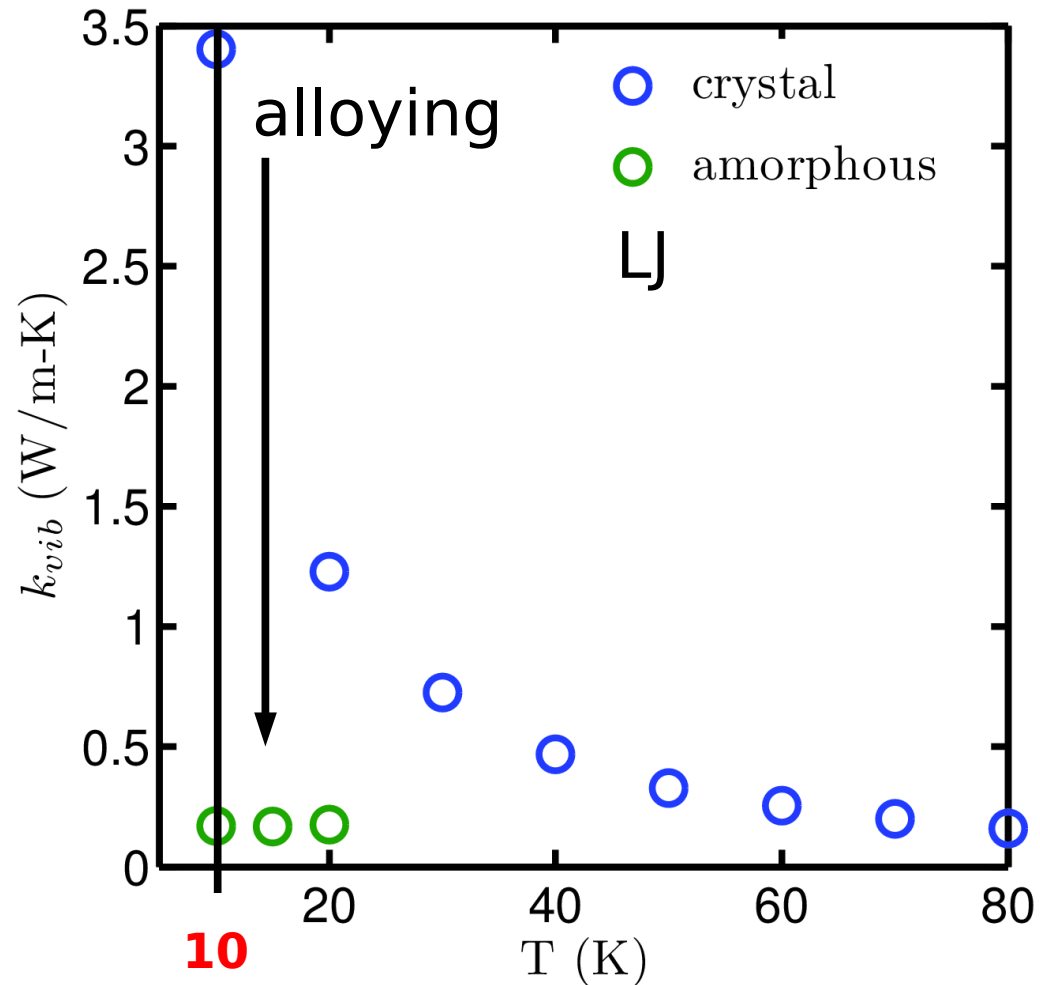
ALD+Debye

$$\tau_d \sim 1/\omega^4 \quad \tau_{p-p} \sim 1/\omega^2$$

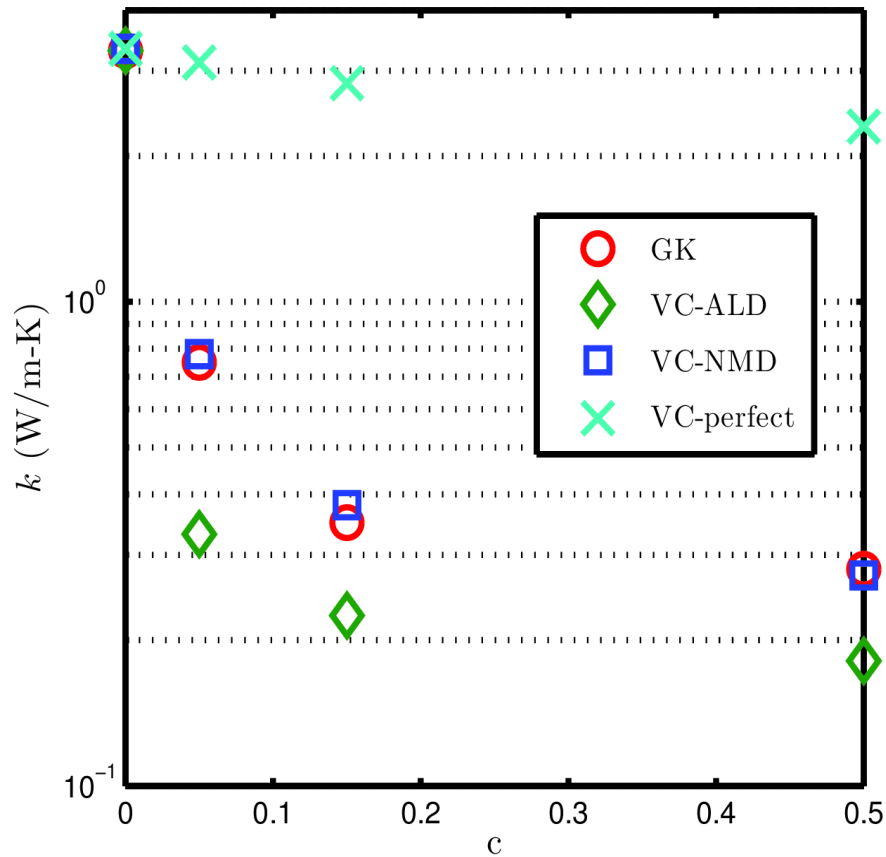
- **Molecular Dynamics** (MD) simulation and **Green-Kubo** (GK) method.

$$k_{vib} = \sum_{\text{modes}}$$

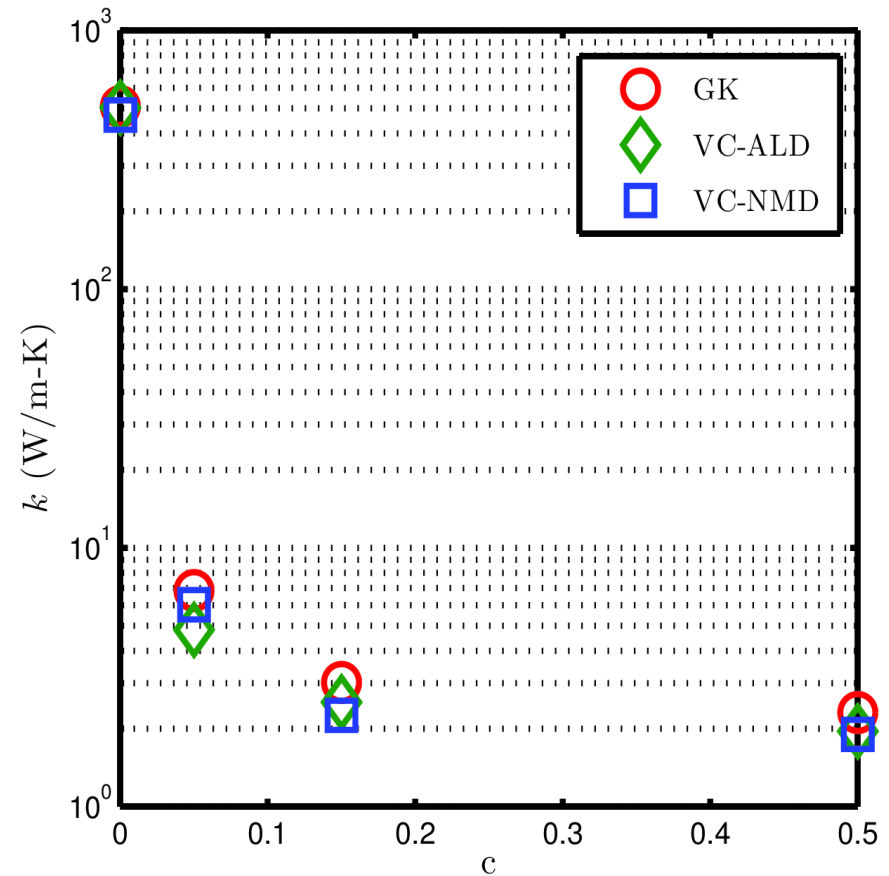
- MD simulations are classical, no quantum effects.



LJ Ar:



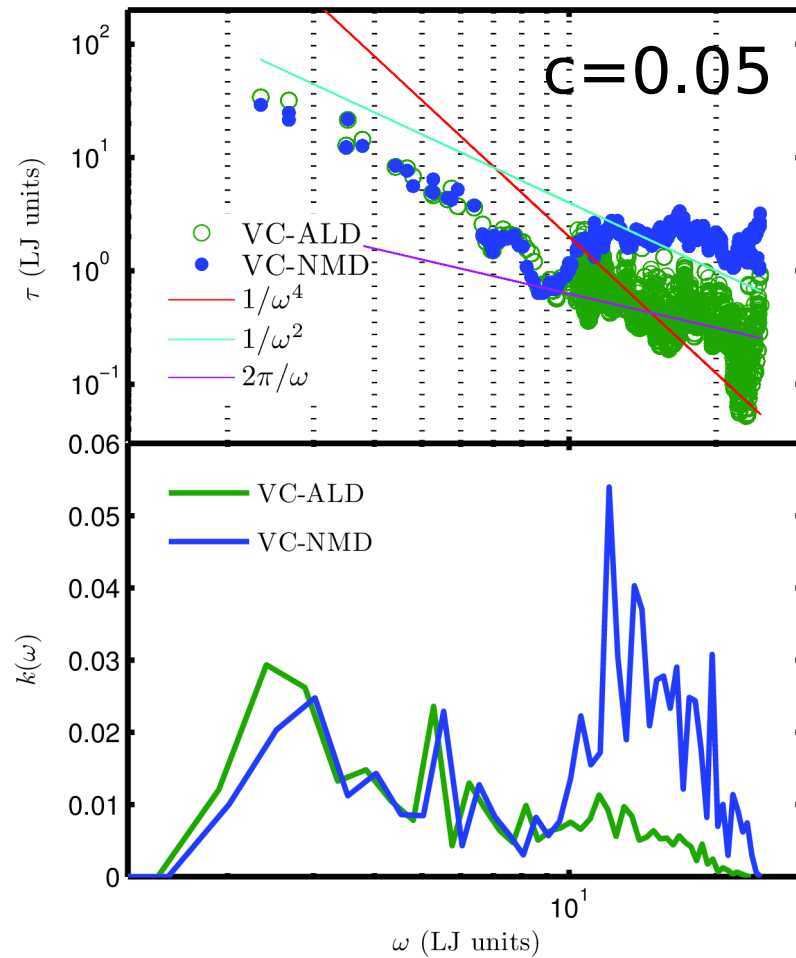
SW Si:



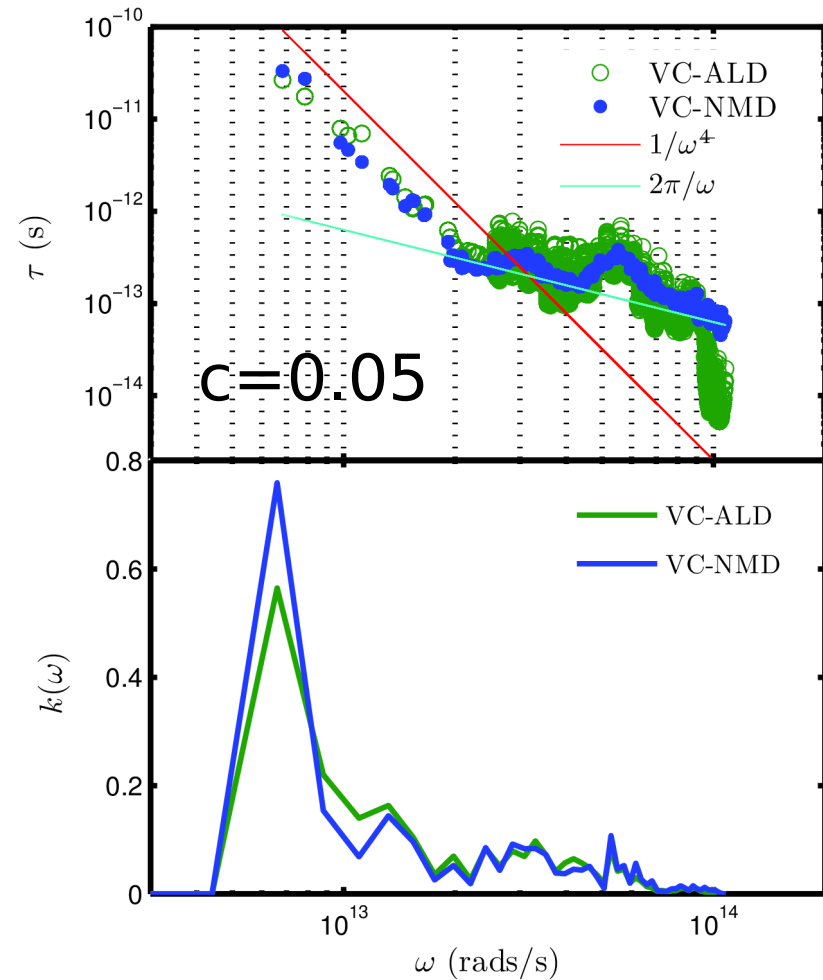
VC-NMD vs VC-ALD conductivity spectra

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LJ alloy T=10K

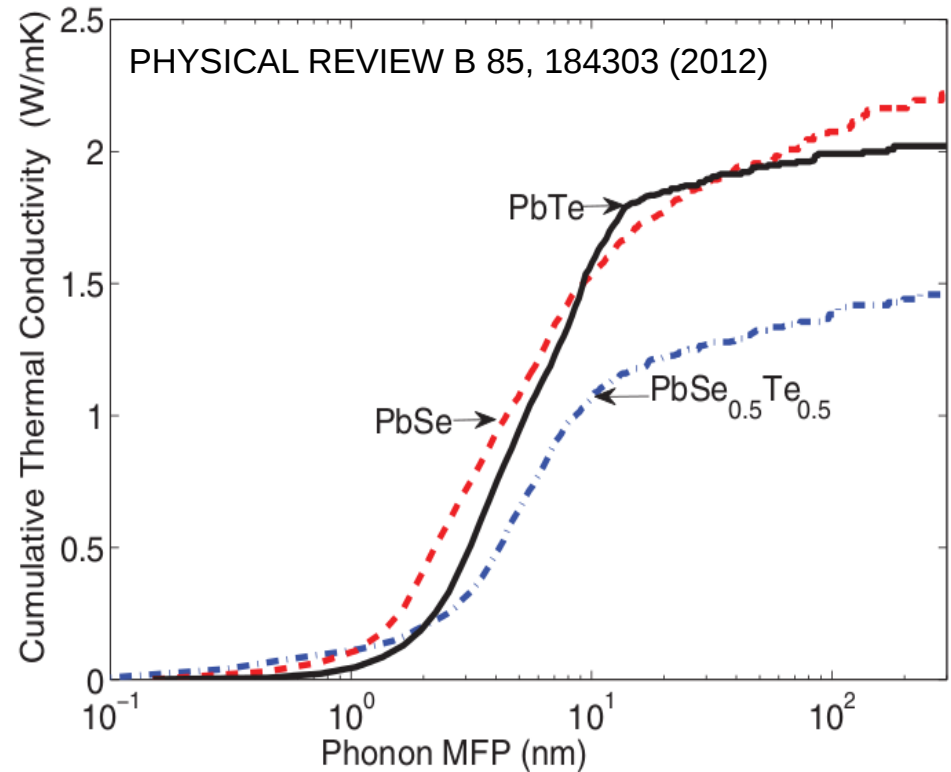


SW alloy T=300K



Summary

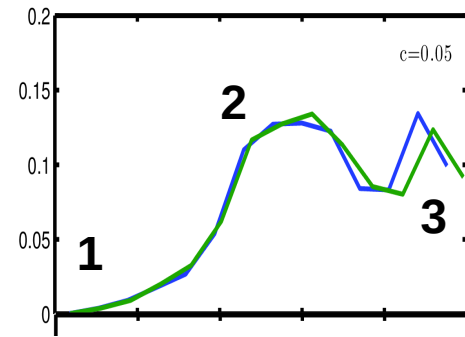
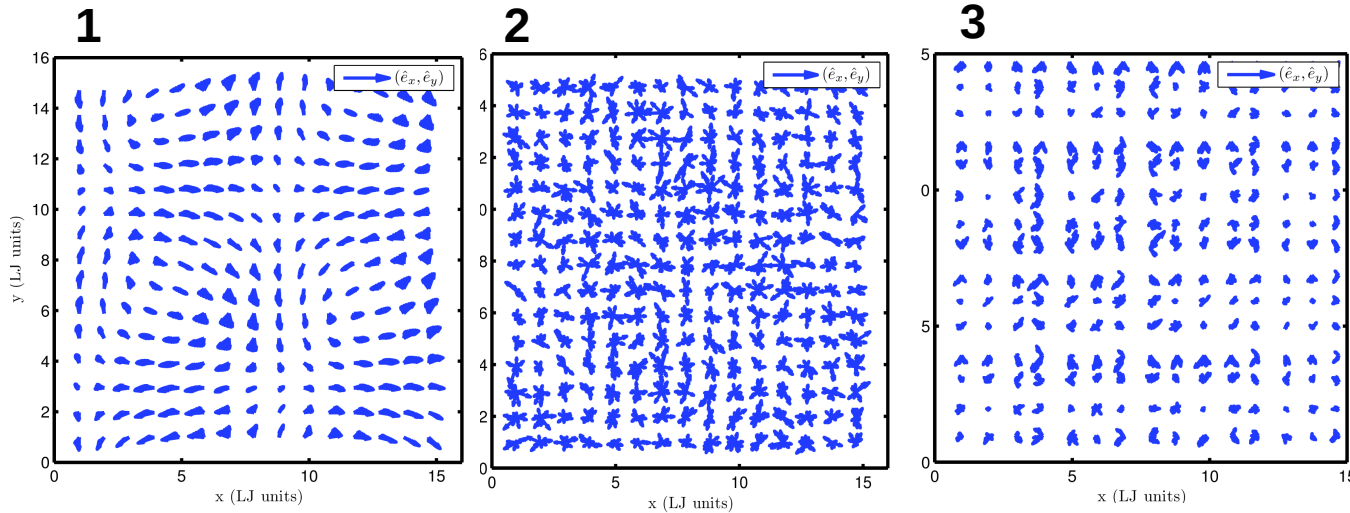
- VC-ALD is cheap, even using *ab initio* (DFT).
- VC-ALD can explore thermoelectric material design space.
- It is important to understand any limitations (underpredicts for LJ).



Gamma mode shapes

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C=0.05



C=0.5

