

# Ba<sub>1/3</sub>CoO<sub>2</sub> エピタキシャル薄膜の熱電特性の温度依存性

## Temperature Dependence of Thermoelectric Properties of Ba<sub>1/3</sub>CoO<sub>2</sub> Epitaxial Films

北大電子研<sup>1</sup>, 北大院情報<sup>2</sup> ○張 雨橋<sup>1</sup>, 高嶋 佑伍<sup>2</sup>, 吳 礼奥<sup>2</sup>, ジョ ヘジュン<sup>1,2</sup>, 太田 裕道<sup>1,2</sup>

RIES<sup>1</sup>, IST<sup>2</sup> Hokkaido Univ., ○Y. Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Y. Takashima<sup>2</sup>, L. Wu<sup>2</sup>, H.J. Cho<sup>1,2</sup>, and H. Ohta<sup>1,2</sup>

E-mail: yuqiaozhang0730@gmail.com

Last October, we reported that a layered cobalt oxide, Ba<sub>1/3</sub>CoO<sub>2</sub> shows thermoelectric figure of merit  $ZT = 0.11$  at room temperature.<sup>[1]</sup> This value is the highest among oxide-based thermoelectric materials ever reported as a “reliable value”. In this presentation, we show that the  $ZT$  increases up to 0.2 at 200 °C in air.

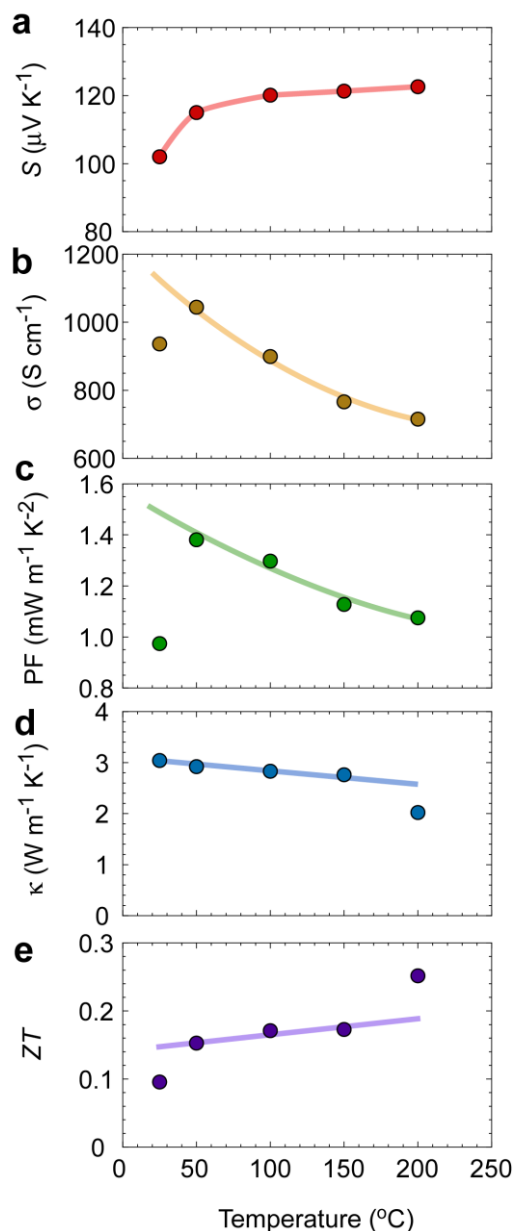
We fabricated Ba<sub>1/3</sub>CoO<sub>2</sub> epitaxial films on sapphire or YSZ substrate by the reactive solid phase epitaxy<sup>[2]</sup> followed by the ion exchange method<sup>[1]</sup>. Note that the crystal structure of Ba<sub>1/3</sub>CoO<sub>2</sub> is composed of CoO<sub>2</sub> and Ba layers alternately stacked along the  $c$ -axis. The thermoelectric properties were measured parallel to the CoO<sub>2</sub> layer.

**Figure** summarizes the thermoelectric properties of the resultant Ba<sub>1/3</sub>CoO<sub>2</sub> epitaxial film at several temperatures in air. The thermopower (**Fig. a**) slightly increased and the electrical conductivity (**Fig. b**) gradually decreased with increasing temperature. We observed hydrated phase disappeared when the film was heated at 100 °C. We guess that the increase of the electrical conductivity (RT – 50 °C) is due to the decomposition of the hydrated phase. The resultant power factor gradually decreased with temperature (**Fig. c**). The thermal conductivity parallel to the CoO<sub>2</sub> layer was extracted from the thermal conductivity of  $c$ -axis oriented and  $c$ -axis inclined film. The thermal conductivity slightly decreased with temperature (**Fig. d**). The resultant  $ZT$  reached 0.2 at 200 °C (**Fig. e**).

In addition, we have clarified that Ba<sub>1/3</sub>CoO<sub>2</sub> epitaxial films show excellent thermal stability at high temperature (800 °C) in air. The present result clearly indicates that Ba<sub>1/3</sub>CoO<sub>2</sub> shows rather large  $ZT$  at high temperature in air.

### References

- [1] Y. Takashima *et al.*, *J. Mater. Chem. A* (2020). (DOI: 10.1039/D0TA07565E)
- [2] H. Ohta *et al.*, *Cryst. Growth Des.* **5**, 25 (2005).



**Figure** Thermoelectric properties of the Ba<sub>1/3</sub>CoO<sub>2</sub> epitaxial film at several temperatures. (a) Thermopower,  $S$ , (b) electrical conductivity,  $\sigma$ , (c) power factor,  $PF$ , (d) thermal conductivity,  $\kappa$ , (e)  $ZT$