

TlCu₅Se₃- Unusual Wave-like Thermal Transport

***Prelims:** Current events of national and international importance | Science & Technology*

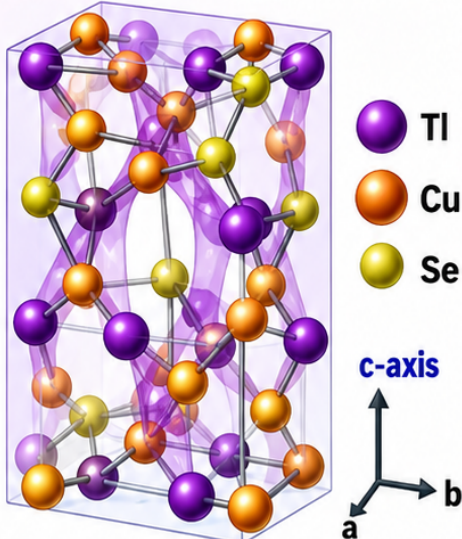
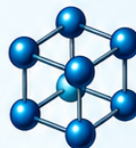
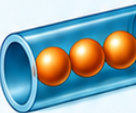
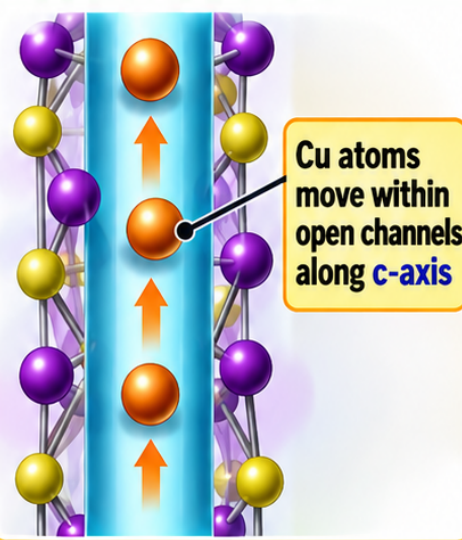
Why in News?

A team from **JNCASR, Bengaluru**, in collaboration with other researchers, has identified an unusual **wave-like thermal transport regime** in the copper chalcogenide **thallium copper selenide**.

- **Material studied** - Thallium copper selenide (TlCu₅Se₃), a copper chalcogenide.



Key Features of TiCu_5Se_3

Feature	TiCu_5Se_3	Crystal Structure of TiCu_5Se_3
 Material class	Copper chalcogenide	 Complex 3-D cloverleaf knot-like structure
 Crystal structure	Tetragonal	
 Framework	Complex 3-D cloverleaf knot-like structure	
 Channels	Open channels along c-axis	
 Mobile species	Cu atoms	 Open Channels along c-axis
 Cu behaviour	Confined/localized dynamic disorder	
 Lattice thermal conductivity	Ultralow	
 Thermoelectric zT	1.7	

- **Conducted at** - JNCASR, Bengaluru, an autonomous institution under the Department of Science & Technology.
- **Key discovery** - An **unusual wave-like thermal transport regime**, attributed to confined copper atom dynamics within a complex crystal framework.
- **Result** - The material exhibits intrinsically ultralow lattice thermal conductivity and favorable electronic transport, leading to high thermoelectric performance with a zT of

approximately 1.7, which is notable among pristine ternary chalcogenides.

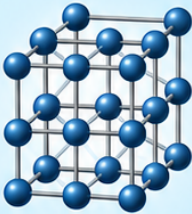
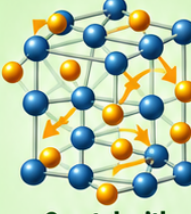
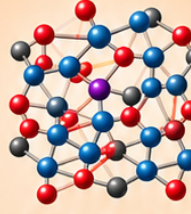
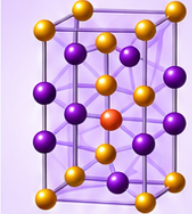
- **Potential applications** - It include thermoelectric energy conversion in
 - Power plants,
 - Cement and steel industries,
 - Automobiles, and data centers,
 - Battery heat management and
 - Thermal barrier coatings.

Thermoelectric Energy Conversion

- **Thermoelectric materials** enable the direct conversion of temperature gradients **into electrical energy**.
- **Key Parameter - The thermoelectric figure of merit (zT)** is a critical parameter; a higher zT value typically signifies improved thermoelectric conversion efficiency.



Comparison of Thermal and Structural Properties: Conventional, Superionic, Glassy Materials and TiCu_5Se_3

	Conventional Crystalline Materials	Superionic Materials	Glassy / Highly Disordered Materials	TiCu_5Se_3
Parameter	 Ordered crystal	 Crystal with highly mobile ions	 Highly disordered structure	 Complex, ordered tetragonal crystal
 Structure	Ordered crystal	Crystal with highly mobile ions	Highly disordered	Complex, ordered tetragonal crystal
 Ion movement	Relatively restricted	Long-range / liquid-like ion migration	Random atomic disorder	Confined/localized Cu dynamics
 Heat carriers	Mainly particle-like phonons	Phonons affected by mobile ions	Conventional phonon propagation strongly suppressed	Particle-like + wave-like transport
 Phonon behaviour	Well-defined propagation	Strongly affected by ion mobility	MFP approaches interatomic distance	Phonons can tunnel between localized vibrational states
 Anharmonicity	Relatively lower	Can be significant	Strong	Exceptionally strong
 Thermal conductivity	Generally higher	Low	Very low	Ultralow lattice thermal conductivity
 Structural stability	Generally stable	Excessive ion migration may cause instability	Disorder dominates	Confined Cu motion helps retain stability
 Nature of thermal transport	Mainly particle-like	Mainly phonon-based with ionic disorder	Suppressed phonon propagation	Predominantly wave-like coherence
 Thermoelectric potential	Depends on material	Can be high but stability can be an issue	Potentially high	High; $zT = 1.7$

Anharmonicity refers to the deviation of atomic vibrations from ideal harmonic or parabolic behavior.

Reference

