$Co_3M_2S_2$ (M = Sn, In) Shandites as Tellurium-Free Thermoelectrics

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Experimental Details

Mixtures of elemental cobalt, tin, indium and sulphur, corresponding to stoichometries, $Co_3Sn_{2-x}In_xS_2$ ($0 \le x \le 2$), were ground in an agate pestle and mortar and sealed into evacuated ($<10^{-4}$ Torr) fused silica tubes. The tin end-member phase (x = 0), was prepared according to our previously reported procedure by heating the reaction mixture at 500°C for 48 hours, followed by a second firing at 700 °C for 48 hours. The sample was ground between firings and cooled to room temperature at 0.5 °C min⁻¹ after each firing. The indium end-member of this series (x = 2) was prepared by increasing the temperature to 800°C at 0.5 °C min⁻¹ and holding at this temperature for 96 hours, prior to cooling at the same rate. This procedure was performed three times in total with intermediate re-grinding. All mixed metal compositions were prepared by heating reaction mixtures for three periods of 48 hours at 900°C with regrinding between firings. Heating and cooling was at the natural rate of the furnace.

Electrical resistivity measurements over the temperature range $100 \le T/K \le 300$ were made in 25 K steps, on ingots (*ca*. $6 \times 3 \times 1$ mm³) cut from hot-pressed pellets. Four 50 µm silver wires were attached using colloidal silver paint and connections made to a TTi QL564P power supply and to a Keithley 2182 nanovoltmeter. The latter was used to measure the voltage drop when a specified current was passed through the ingot. The resistance was then determined using Ohm's law. The sample was mounted in a CF1200 cryostat connected to an Oxford Instruments ITC502 temperature controller. A complete set of resistivity data is provided in Figure S1.

Measurements of the Seebeck coefficient over the temperature range $100 \le T/K \le 300$ were made on an ingot (*ca.* $8 \times 4 \times 1 \text{ mm}^3$), also cut from a hot-pressed pellet. This was mounted on a copper holder using silver adhesive. The holder incorporates a small heater (120 Ω strain gauge) located close to one end of the sample and is attached to the hot stage of a closed-cycle refrigerator (DE-202, Advanced Research Systems), controlled by a Lakeshore LS-331 temperature controller. Two 50 µm copper wires were attached to the ends of the sample using silver paint and connections made to a Keithley 2182A nanovoltmeter. Two Au: 0.07% Fe *vs.* chromel thermocouples were placed close to the sample at the hot and cold ends, and connected to a second Lakeshore LS-331 temperature controller. The Seebeck coefficient at a given temperature was determined by applying a temperature gradient, ΔT , across the sample and measuring the corresponding thermal voltage, ΔV . The slope of the line, $\Delta V/\Delta T$, was used to determine the Seebeck coefficient. The data were corrected for contributions due to the copper wires. A complete set of Seebeck coefficient data is provided in Figure S2.



Figure S1: Electrical resistivity data in the range 100 to 300K for $Co_3Sn_{2-x}In_xS_2$ ($0 \le x \le 2$) phases.



Figure S2 Seebeck coefficient data in the range 100 to 300K for $Co_3Sn_{2-x}In_xS_2$ ($0 \le x \le 2$) phases.

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Figure S3: Thermogravimetric analysis data for Co_3SnInS_2 heated in a flow of O_2 or N_2 gas.













Figure S4. Powder X-Ray diffraction patterns of the series $Co_3Sn_{2-x}In_xS_2$ ($0 \le x \le 2$).

Supporting Information

Х	a/Å	c/Å
0.0	5.3755(6)	13.1886(12)
0.2	5.3575(4)	13.2176(10)
0.4	5.3464(3)	13.2795(15)
0.6	5.3371(5)	13.3567(16)
0.7	5.3321(4)	13.3728(7)
0.8	5.3284(4)	13.4245(11)
0.85	5.3247(3)	13.4299(6)
0.9	5.3223(3)	13.4418(9)
0.95	5.3203(2)	13.4534(8)
1.0	5.3145(4)	13.4882(13)
1.05	5.3161(3)	13.4851(8)
1.1	5.3144(3)	13.4932(8)
1.2	5.3163(6)	13.5447(16)
1.4	5.3170(7)	13.5696(19)
1.6	5.3167(4)	13.5985(13)
1.8	5.3209(9)	13.6385(14)
2.0	5.3171(5)	13.6561(14)

Table S1. Compositional variation of the lattice parameters (Space Group *R*-3*m*: hexagonal setting) determined by powder X-ray diffraction for the series $Co_3Sn_{2-x}In_xS_2$ ($0 \le x \le 2$) using the TOPAS3 software package.