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The Influence of α - and γ -Al₂O₃ Phases on the Thermoelectric Properties of Al-doped ZnO

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Abstract:

A systematic investigation on the microstructure and thermoelectric properties of Al-doped ZnO using α - and γ -Al₂O₃ as dopants was conducted in order to understand the doping effect and its mechanism. The samples were prepared by the spark plasma sintering technique from precursors calcined at various temperatures. Clear differences in microstructure and thermoelectric properties were observed between the samples doped with α - and γ -Al₂O₃. At any given calcination temperature, γ -Al₂O₃ resulted in the formation of a larger amount of the ZnAl₂O₄ phase in the Al-doped ZnO samples. The average grain size was found to be smaller for the γ -Al₂O₃-doped samples than that for the α -Al₂O₃-doped ones under the same sintering condition. It is proposed that the ZnAl₂O₄ phase is the reason for the observed suppression of grain growth and also for the slightly reduced lattice thermal conductivity exhibited by these samples. The γ -Al₂O₃ promoted the substitution for donor impurities in ZnO, thus resulting in shrinkage of the unit cell volume and an increase in the electrical conductivity compared with the α -Al₂O₃-doped ZnO. At a calcination temperature of 1173K, the γ -Al₂O₃-doped sample showed a ZT value of 0.17 at 1173K, which is 27% higher than that of the α -Al₂O₃-doped sample.

Key words: thermoelectric oxide, Al-doped ZnO, α - and γ -Al₂O₃, ZnAl₂O₄ formation kinetics.



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