

MnCl₂-FeCl₃ 共インターカレーションによるグラファイトの面直熱伝導率の変調 Tuning cross-plane thermal conductivity of graphite by MnCl₂-FeCl₃ co-intercalation

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Understanding thermal transport in layered materials provides a novel way to design materials with tunable thermal conductivity by leveraging intercalation with large sized guest atoms. In this work, we report a significant tunability in crossplane lattice thermal conductivity κ_z of graphite upon co-intercalation with MnCl₂ and FeCl₃ forming graphite co-intercalation compound(co-GIC). As presented in Fig 1(a), the controllability is found to be consistent over a broad temperature range spanning from 78 K to 298 K. Furthermore, we also observe such tunability across the entire thickness range of the samples spanning 2-orders in magnitude from as thin as 30 nm to as thick as 1.5 μ m as shown in Fig 1(b). Scanning transmission electron microscopy reveals that the dominant phase corresponds to stage-3 superlattice-like layered nanostructure which is further supported by Raman spectroscopy mapping. In order to unravel underlying phonon scattering mechanism at play, a semiempirical phonon scattering based Debye-Callaway theoretical modelling has been employed to fit temperature dependence of κ_z and fit results are shown by the dashed lines in Fig 1(a). Our result reveals a nearly 5-fold increase in boundary scattering rate at room temperature upon intercalation which in turn is found to stem primarily from 2-orders of magnitude suppression in the effective mean free path. This results in nearly 2-orders jump in contribution from boundary scattering component to total κ_z at 298 K and thus conclusively explains the measured large tunability of c-axis κ_z .

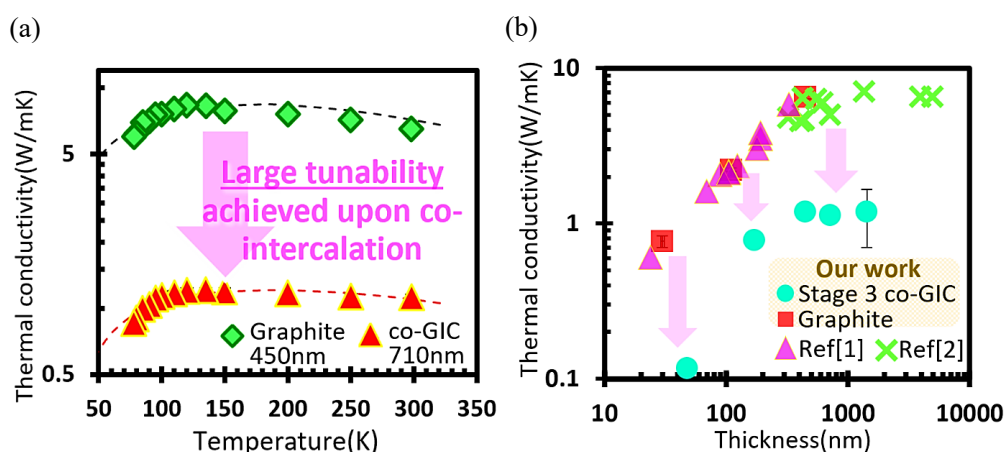


Fig 1: (a) Temperature dependence of κ_z . Arrow shows resulting tunability upon co-intercalation.

(b) Thickness dependance of κ_z reveals the size effect. Arrow shows drop in κ_z upon co-GIC formation.

[1] Fu *et. al* (2015). Appl. Phys. Lett.,106, 031905

[2] Zhang *et. al* (2016). Nano Lett. 16, 1643–1649