

Lattice thermal conductivity on argyrodite compounds Ag_8TS_6 ($T = \text{Si, Ge and Sn}$): Experimental and Theoretical approach

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Thermoelectric materials offer a promising solution for energy conservation and environmental protection by converting significant heat waste into consumable electrical energy and vice versa. Among them, argyrodite-type materials have lately sparked a lot of research interest due to their extraordinary thermoelectric properties.^[1–3] In this work, we have studied Ag_8TS_6 ($T = \text{Si, Ge, Sn}$) argyrodite family by combining chemical-bonding analysis based on the Local Orbital Basis Suite Towards Electronic-Structure Reconstruction (LOBSTER)^[4] and lattice vibrational properties simulation through foundation machine-learning interatomic potentials (MLIP)^[5] and Density functional theory (DFT) to elucidate their structural and thermal transport properties.^[6] The machine-learning potentials accurately reproduce experimentally measured lattice thermal conductivities over the entire temperature range while reducing computational cost compared to conventional approaches. Additionally, we propose a two-channel lattice-dynamics model that incorporates phonon lifetimes derived from Grüneisen parameters and compare its performance with the MLIP.^[6] Both models successfully reproduce experimentally observed lattice thermal conductivities, highlighting their potential for high-throughput screening of thermoelectric materials. Additionally, we confirm predictive power of the chemical bonding situation, highlighting additional data-driven screening opportunities for materials with extreme thermal conductivity. Our results also confirm that the pronounced bond heterogeneity,^[7] together with a large Grüneisen parameter and low sound velocities arising from the weakly bonded Ag^+ ions, are responsible for the low lattice thermal conductivity of Ag_8SnS_6 , Ag_8GeS_6 , and Ag_8SiS_6 .

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