

## $\text{Bi}_2\text{B}_3^{\text{VI}}$ va $\text{Sb}_2\text{B}_3^{\text{VI}}$ ( $\text{B}^{\text{VI}}$ -Se, Te) QOTISHMALARIDA TERMOELEKTRIK SAMARADORLIK

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### ANNOTATSIYA

*Ushbu maqolada  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sb}_3$  qotishmalariga turli darajada donor va akseptor aralashmalari qoʻshilganda asosning termo.e.yu.k. koeffitsienti, solishtirma issiqlik oʻtkazuvchanligi, harorat va magnit maydonlarning diapazoni keng qamrovli oʻrganildi.*

**Kalit soʻzlar:** qattiq qotishma, qattiq eritma, stexiometrik tarkib, termoelektrik material, termoelektrik harakatlantiruvchi kuch, elektr oʻtkazuvchanlik, holat diagrammasi, konsentratsiya.

### ABSTRACT

*In this article, the thermo.e.yu.k coefficient of the base, the specific thermal conductivity, the range of temperature and magnetic fields were comprehensively studied when adding different levels of donor and acceptor impurities to  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sb}_3$  alloys.*

**Key words:** solid alloy, solid solution, stoichiometric composition, thermoelectric material, thermoelectric driving force, electrical conductivity, state diagram, concentration.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

*В данной статье всесторонне исследованы коэффициент термоэ.ю.к основы, удельная теплопроводность, диапазон температур и магнитных полей при добавлении в сплавы  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Sb}_3$  различных уровней донорных и акцепторных примесей.*

**Ключевые слова:** твердый сплав, твердый раствор, стехиометрический состав, термоэлектрический материал, термоэлектрическая движущая сила, электропроводность, диаграмма состояния, концентрация.

Materiallarning yuqori termoelektrik samaradorligini belgilash ilm-fan va texnikaning yuqori texnologiyali tarmoqlarida foydalanish, mavjudlariga nisbatan yuqori xususiyatlarga ega yangi avlod qurilmalarini yaratish imkonini beradi. Amaliy qoʻllash nuqtai nazaridan, eng istiqbolli va mos birikmalar  $\text{Bi}_2\text{B}_3^{\text{VI}}$  va  $\text{Sb}_2\text{B}_3^{\text{VI}}$  ( $\text{B}^{\text{VI}}$ -Se, Te) hisoblanadi.

p- va n-tipli materiallar uchun mos ravishda vismut telluridini surma telluridi va vismut selenid bilan qotishma xona harorati modullarida foydalanish uchun

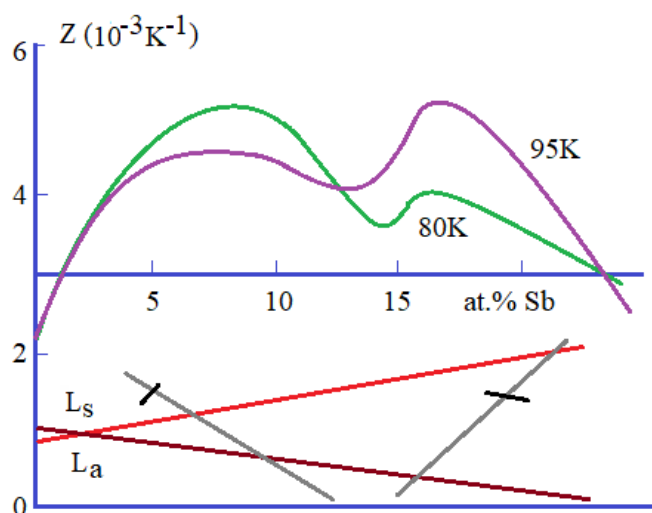
termoelektrik sifat omilini yaxshilaydi. Elektron va termal tashishlar sezilarli darajada farq qilishi mumkinligi sababli, qotishma tarkibi asosiy parametridir. Elektron va kovak tashishlar sezilarli darajada farq qilishi mumkinligi sababli, qotishma tarkibi asosiy parametridir. n-tipli  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_{3-x}\text{Se}_x$  qotishmasi termoelektrik ko'rsatkichlarda p-tipli qotishmadan orqada qoladi.

Vismutning surma bilan qotishmalari yarim metallar va tor yarimo'tkazgichlar sinfining eng tipik vakillari hisoblanadi. Ushbu materiallarni o'rganishga nazariy va amaliy qiziqish ularning zaryad tashuvchilarning energetik soha kengligining o'ziga xos fizik xususiyatlarini ochib berdi. Surma konsentratsiyasining oshishi bilan  $\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sb}_x$  qotishmalari yarimmetall ( $0 < x < 0,07$ ) holatdan yarimo'tkazgich ( $0,07 < x < 0,22$ ) holatiga, so'ngra yana yarim metall ( $0,22 < x < 1$ ) holatga o'tadi.

Bi-Sb qotishmalarining elektrofizik xususiyatlariga ta'sir qilishning eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan usullaridan biri asosga ortiqcha miqdor elementlarni legirlash bo'lib, bu, bir tomondan, ushbu materiallarning tarmoqli tuzilishini energetik zona kengligini o'rganishga, ikkinchi tomondan, sezgir elementlar qurilmalarining muhim parametrlarini optimallashtirishga imkon beradi.

$\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sb}_x$  ( $0,05 < x < 0,19$ ) qotishmalariga turli darajada donor va akseptor aralashmalari (Te, Sn) qo'shilganda asosning kinetik parametrlari: termo.e.yu.k. koeffitsienti, solishtirma issiqlik o'tkazuvchanligi, harorat va magnit maydonlarning diapazoni keng qamrovli o'rganildi.

Tajribalar natijalariga ko'ra, n- va p-tipli qotishmalarda  $L_a$ -zonadagi og'ir elektronlar va T-zonasidagi yengil elektronlar,  $L_s$ -zonasidagi og'ir teshiklari va T-zonalardagi teshiklar termoelektrik samaradorlikning maksimal qiymatlariga mos keladi.



$T > 77 \text{ K}$  da vismut, surma va ularning qotishmalarida tashish hodisalarida ekstremalararo sochilish hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi.

Sochilish jarayonlari ham ushbu materiallarning termoelektrik samaradorligini

sezilarli darajada aniqlaydi. Teskari relaksatsiya vaqtida L-elektronlarning, masalan, L va T ekstremalarning ustma-ust tushayotganida, rekombinatsion sochilishni hisobga olgan holda quyidagicha yozilishi mumkin:

$$\tau^{-1} = A_L g_L(\varepsilon) + W_{LL} S_{FL} g_L(\varepsilon) + W_{LT} S_{FT} g_T(\Delta\varepsilon_{LT} - \varepsilon)$$

Shuning uchun, tarmoqli bir-biriga mos keladigan sohada, L-elektronlarning sochilish vaqti  $\tau \sim \varepsilon^r$ , elektron energiyasiga bog'liq bo'lib,  $\tau$  qiymatlari nolga yaqin bo'ladi. Ichki yoki tashqi sochilishda termoelektr yurituvchi kuch koeffitsienti kattaroq qiymatlarga ega bo'ladi.

1-Rasmda  $T = 80$  K da termoelektrik samaradorlikning  $Z = \left(\frac{\alpha^2 \sigma}{\chi}\right)$  vismut-surma

qotishmalari tarkibiga bog'liqligi tarmoqli strukturasi parametrlarining o'zgarishi diagrammasi bilan taqqoslanadi. Termoelektrik samaradorlik maksimal qiymatlarini valentlik zonasining yengil va og'ir zaryad tashuvchilari ekstremallarining taxminiy energiya moslashuviga mos keladi.

Bi-Sb qotishmalari deformatsiyalar va magnit maydon o'lchagichlar sifatida amaliy qo'llanilishini topadi, shuningdek, termoelektrik, termomagnit va anizotrop energiya konvertorlarining ishchi elementlarini yaratish uchun ishlatiladi.

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