

Supplemental material for “Transport phenomena of TiCoSb: Defects induced modification in structure and density of states”

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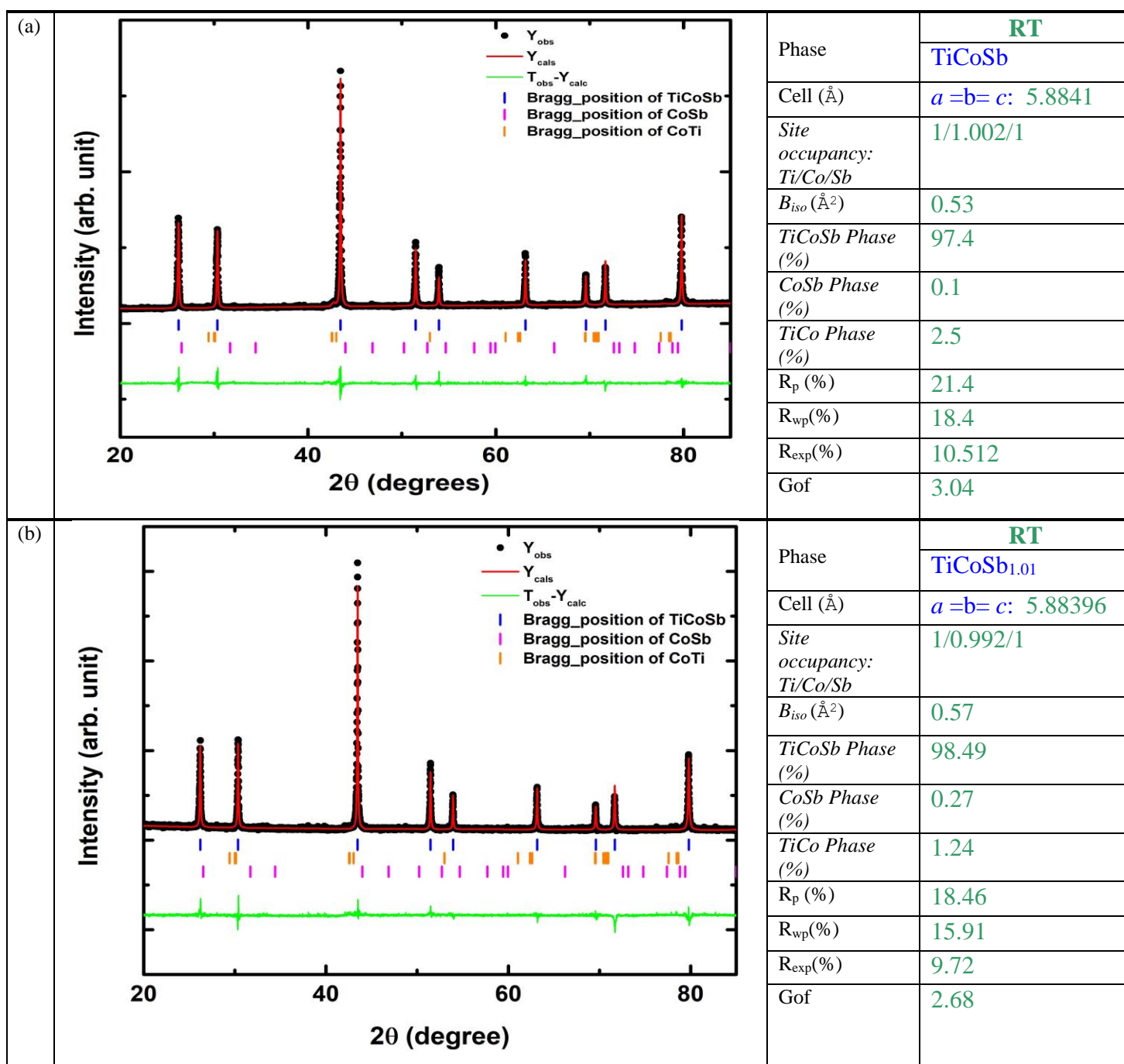
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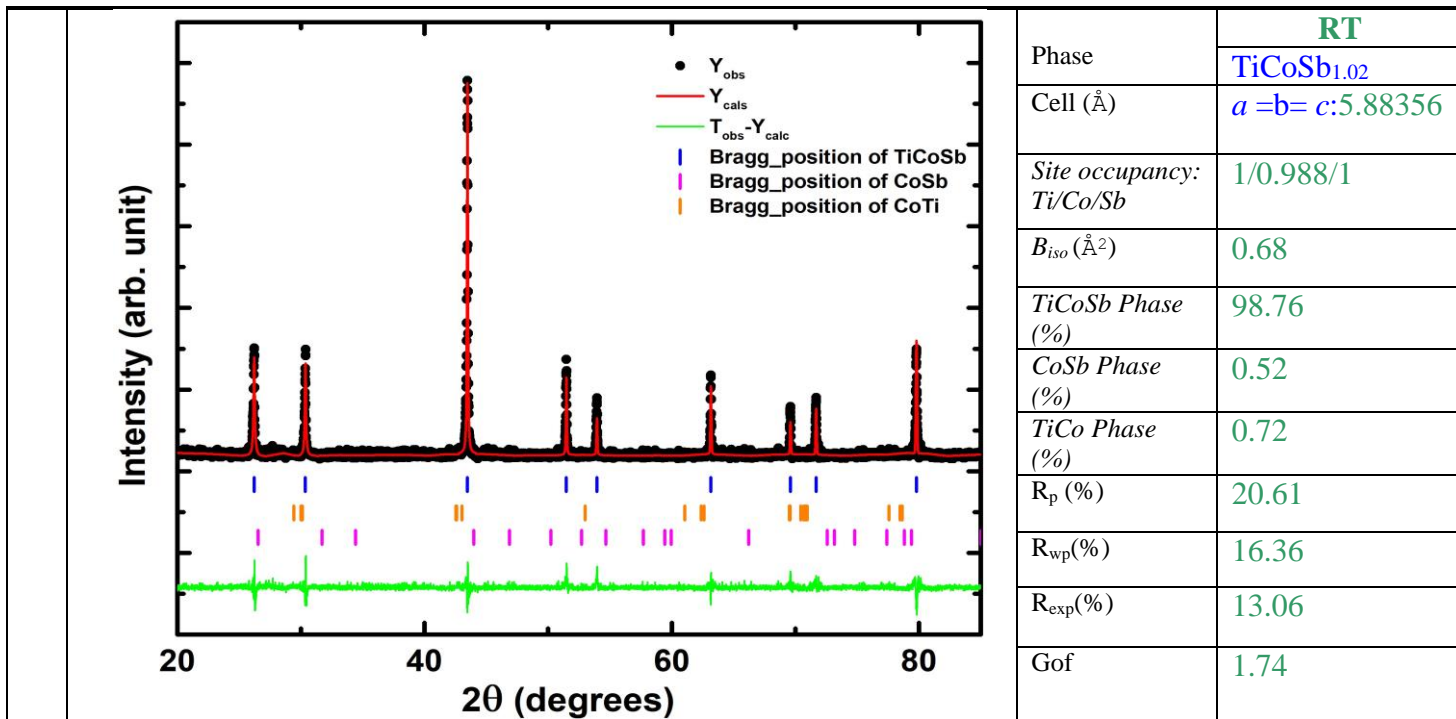
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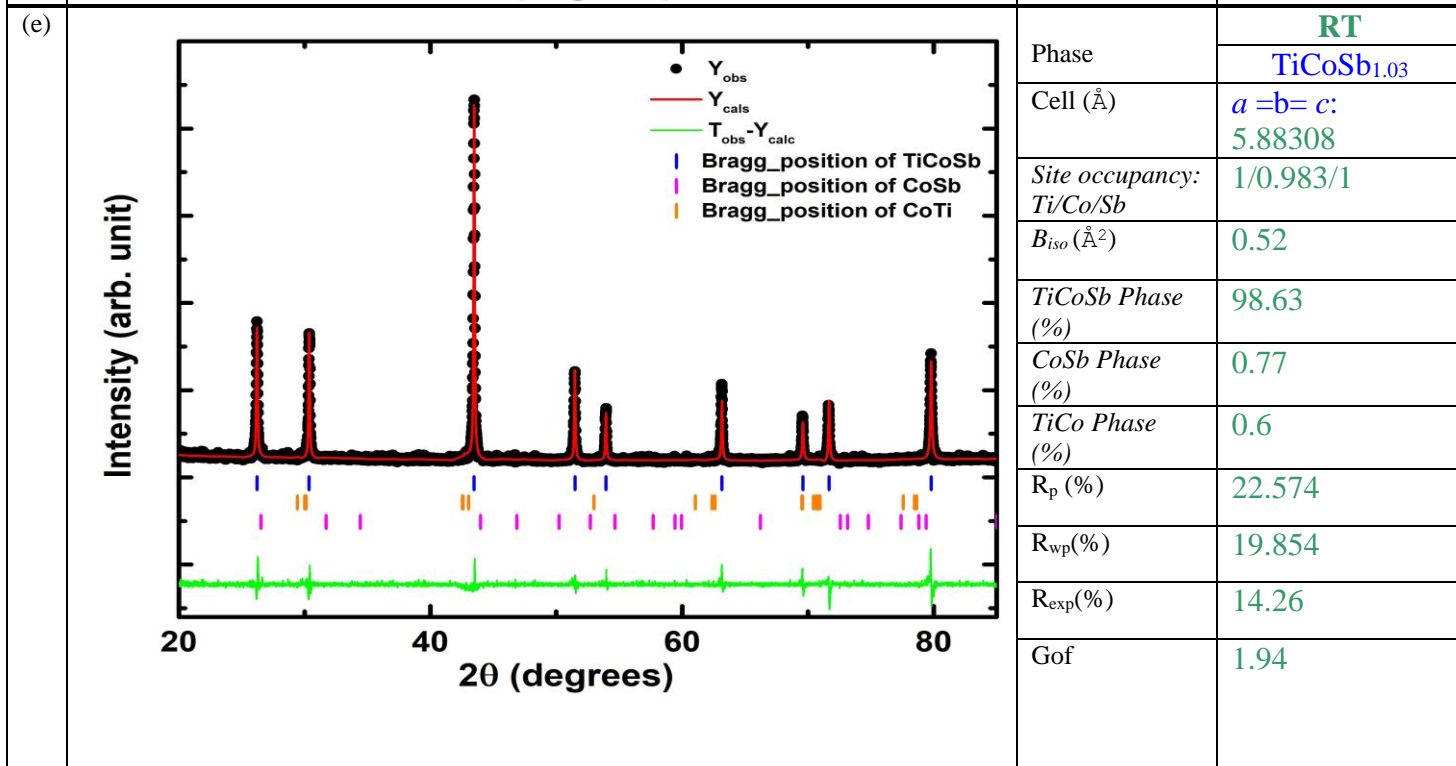
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FIGURE S1: (Color online). X-ray diffraction patterns after Rietveld refinement and the corresponding refinement parameters have been obtained, using FullProf software for TiCoSb_{1+x} ($x = 0.00, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.06$) samples at room temperature.





Phase	RT TiCoSb _{1.02}
Cell (Å)	$a = b = c: 5.88356$
Site occupancy: Ti/Co/Sb	1/0.988/1
B_{iso} (Å ²)	0.68
TiCoSb Phase (%)	98.76
CoSb Phase (%)	0.52
TiCo Phase (%)	0.72
R_p (%)	20.61
R_{wp} (%)	16.36
R_{exp} (%)	13.06
Gof	1.74



Phase	RT TiCoSb _{1.03}
Cell (Å)	$a = b = c: 5.88308$
Site occupancy: Ti/Co/Sb	1/0.983/1
B_{iso} (Å ²)	0.52
TiCoSb Phase (%)	98.63
CoSb Phase (%)	0.77
TiCo Phase (%)	0.6
R_p (%)	22.574
R_{wp} (%)	19.854
R_{exp} (%)	14.26
Gof	1.94

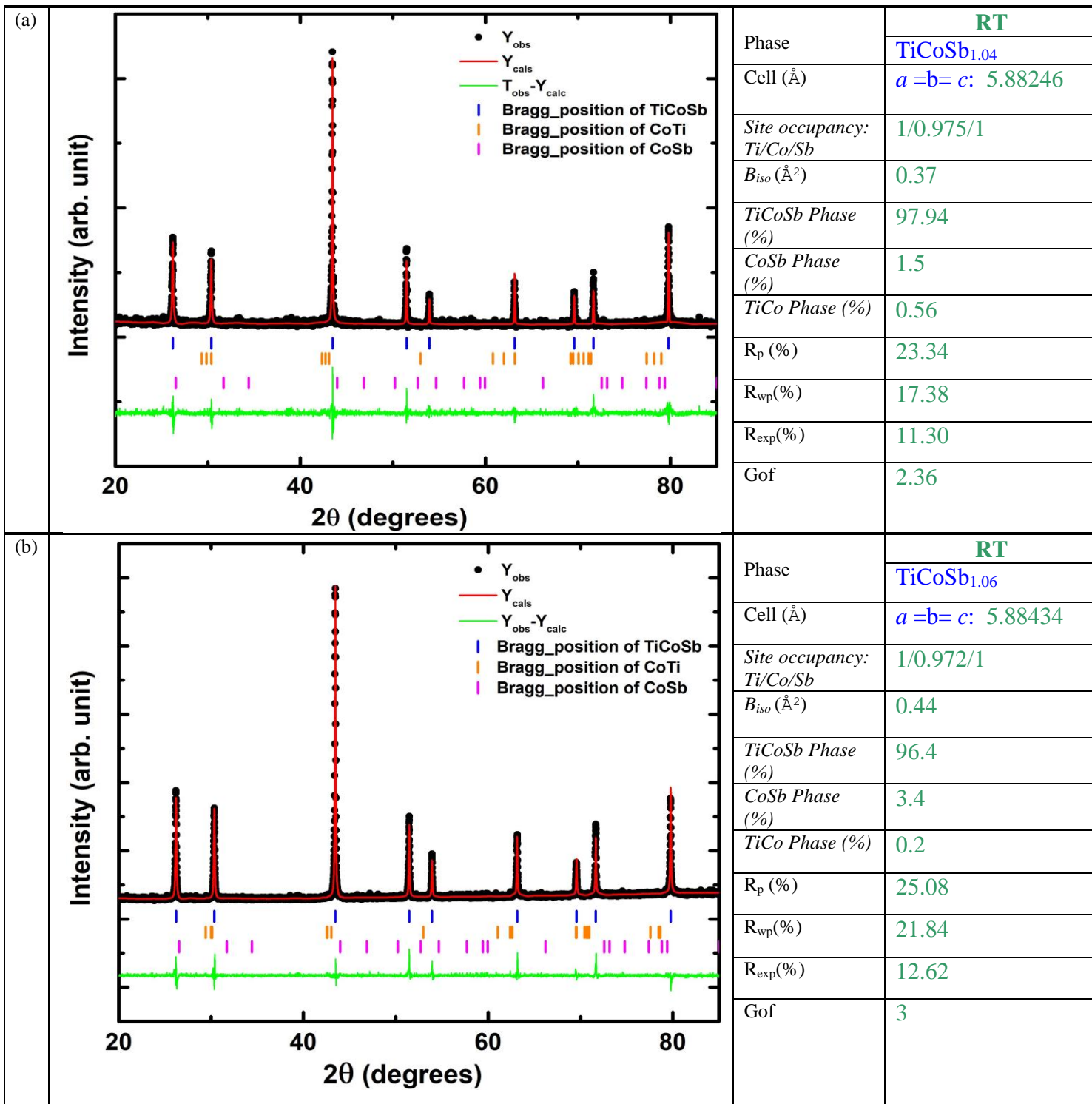
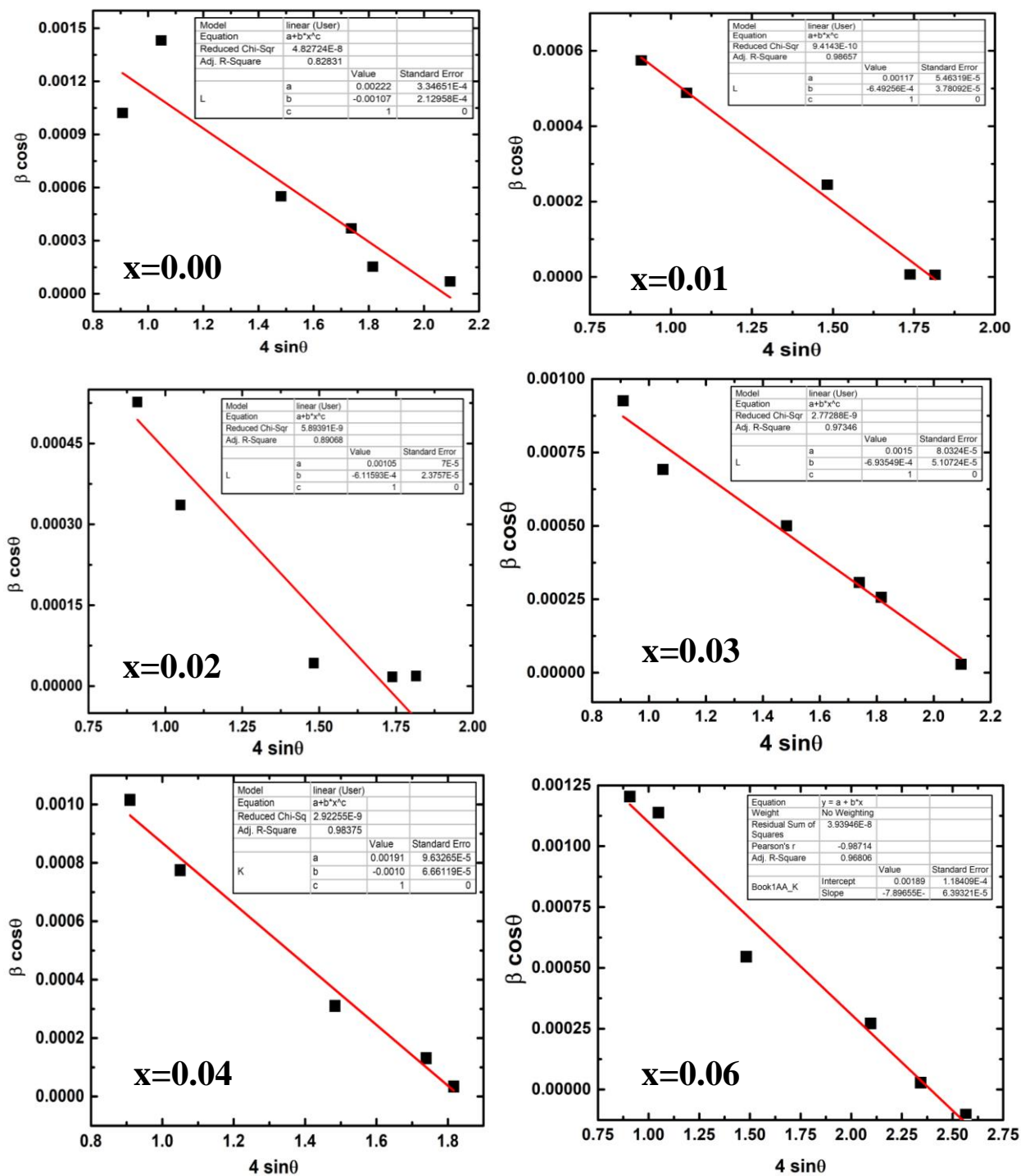


FIGURE S2: (Color online). Williamson-Hall plot of polycrystalline TiCoSb_{1+x} ($x=0.0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.06$) HH materials. Solid line represents best linear fit.



Calculation of Dislocation density (N_D) using modified Williamson-Hall plot:

Dislocation density (N_D) of the samples has been obtained using the following equation:

$$\Delta K = \frac{0.9}{d} + \frac{\pi A^2 B_D^2}{2} N_D^{1/2} K^2 C \pm O(K^4 C^2)$$

$$C = \text{Average dislocation contrast factor} = C_{h00} \frac{1 - q(h^2 k^2 + k^2 l^2 + h^2 l^2)}{(h^2 + k^2 + l^2)^2}.$$

h, k, l : Indices of crystal plane

C_{h00} : Average dislocation contrast factor corresponding to the $h00$ reflection.

q : Constant parameter = -2.7 [1]

A : Parameter related to the effective outer cut-off radius of dislocations

B_D : Burgers vector

d : Average crystallite size

It is assumed that the parameters q , A and B_D do not change significantly for samples TiCoSb_{1+x} ($x=0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.06$). Here, we have estimated relative dislocation densities $N_D/N_{D|x=0}$ to avoid the constant terms.

$$\left(\frac{N_D}{N_{D|x=0}} \right) = \left(\frac{m_x}{m_{x=0}} \right)^2.$$

Where m_x is the slope ' ΔK versus $K^2 C$ ' curve, estimated for each sample TiCoSb_{1+x} ($x=0.0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.3, 0.04, 0.06$). And $m_{x=0}$ represents the slope of ' ΔK versus $K^2 C$ ' curve for $x = 0$.

FIGURE S3: (Color online). Modified Williamson-Hall plot of polycrystalline TiCoSb_{1+x} ($x=0.0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.06$) HH materials. Solid line represents best linear fit.

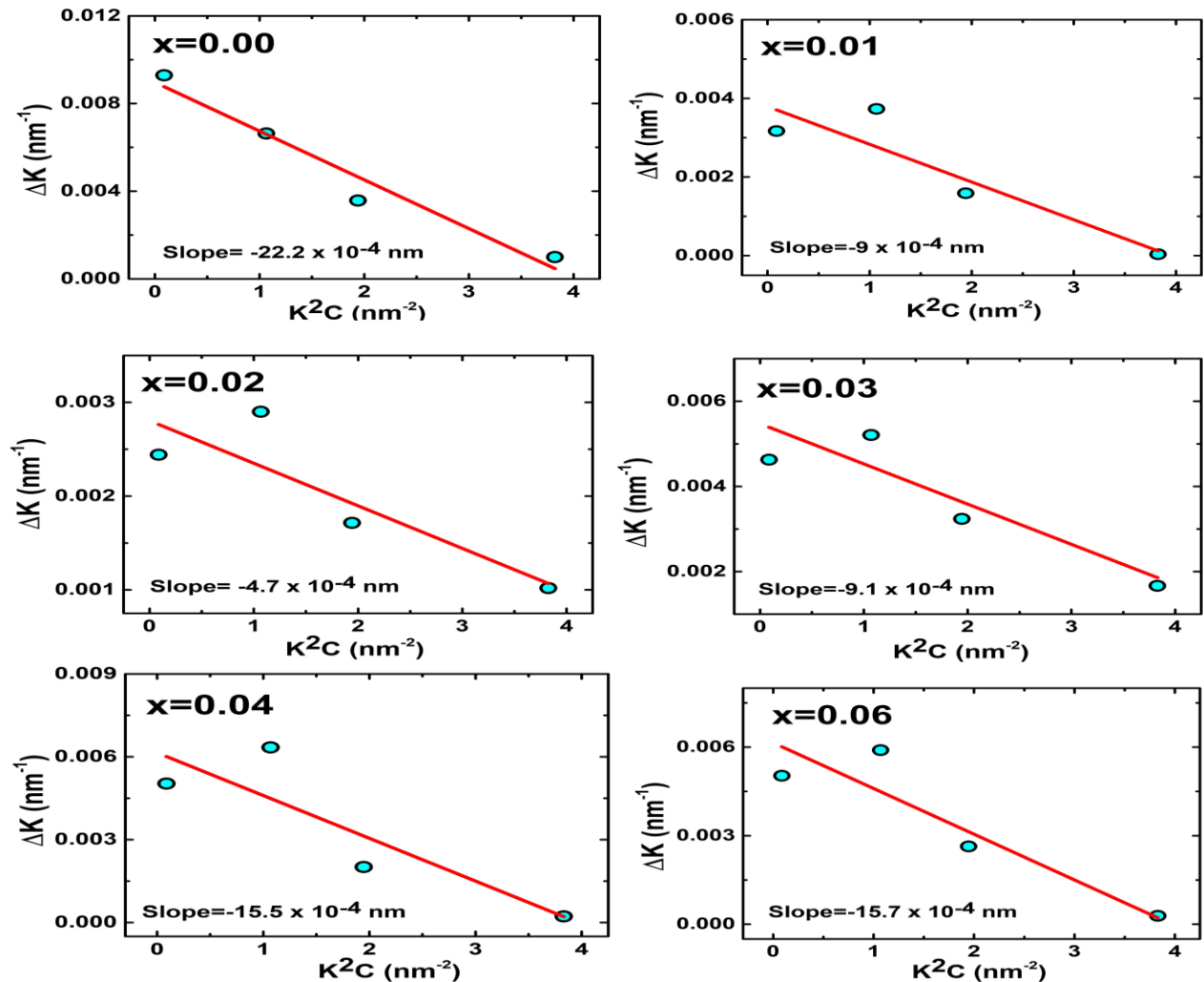
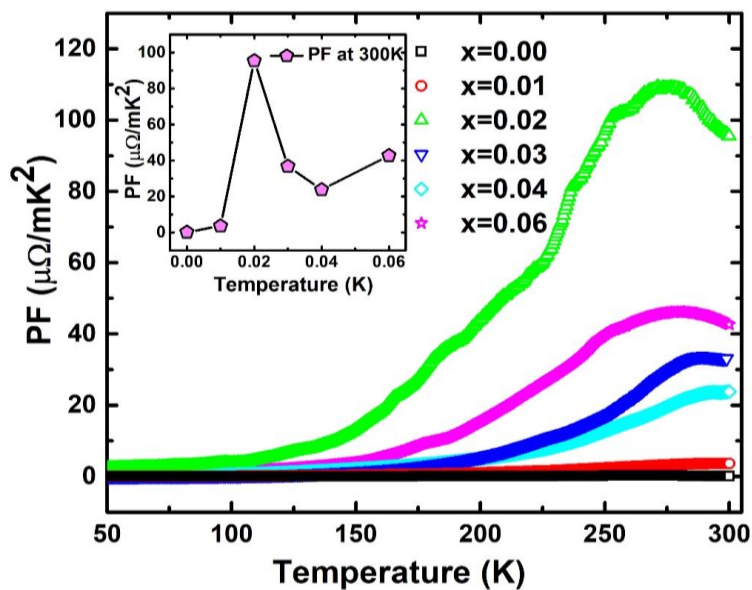


FIGURE S4: (Color online). Variation of PF with temperature of polycrystalline TiCoSb_{1+x} ($x=0.0, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.06$) HH materials. Inset depicts Sb concentration dependent PF at room temperature (300 K).



Reference:

- [1] T. Ungár, S. Ott, P. G. Sanders, A. Borbély, and J. R. Weertman, *Acta Mater.* **46**, 3693 (1998).