

## Nanoscale physics

### Influence of cooling and heating rate on low temperature thermal conductivity of g-Ge<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>

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The Thorpe model [1] predict increasing of nanoclusters connectivity in structural matrices of chalcogenide glasses starting at mean coordination number  $z=2.4$  (As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>). The compositional ( $z$ ) changes are influenced on thermal properties of chalcogenide glasses [2]. In [2] the low temperature thermal conductivity of g-As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> in temperature range from 100 K to 2.5 K measured with cooling rate of 0.385 K/min and heating with rate of 0.415 K/min in the opposite direction was presented. This experiment revealed a hysteresis of  $k(T)$  above plateau located in the region of "boson peak". The highest connectivity in Ge-S glassy system is at  $z=2.8$  which corresponds to g-Ge<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>. For this glass composition during cooling and heating with rate of  $v_1 = 0.5$  K/min in similar temperature range as for g-As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> the hysteresis  $k(T)$  was also detected.  $\Delta k(T)$  reproduce the density of state in a  $g(\omega)/\omega^2$  representation estimated from a Boson peak (BP) experimentally obtained by Raman measurements at room temperature.  $\Delta k(T)$  in g-Ge<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> is shifted in high energy side in comparison with  $\Delta k(T)$  of g-As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>. It correlates with the "blue" shifting of boson maximum ( $\nu_B$ ) in g-Ge<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>,  $\nu_B=32$  cm<sup>-1</sup> in comparison with its position in g-As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>,  $\nu_B = 26$  cm<sup>-1</sup>. During cooling and heating of g-Ge<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> with rate of  $v_2 = 0.2$  K/min the difference of  $\Delta k(T)$  is small and hysteresis appears weaker. The region of "plateau" in g-Ge<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> is significantly wider and covered the temperature range from 10 to 40 K in comparison with the region of "plateau" in g-As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> (3.6 K and 10.7 K). The increases in  $k(T)$  values in g-Ge<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> in comparison with those found in g-As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> correlates well with the increasing of sound velocity in g-Ge<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> relating g-As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>. Role ring correlations in random networks is discussed.

1. M. F. Thorpe and Y. Cai. Mechanical and Vibrational Properties of Network Structures // J. Non-Cryst. Sol. - 1989. - **114**. P.19–24.
2. V. Mitsa, A. Feher, S. Petretskyi, R. Holomb, V. Tkac, P. Ihnatolia and A. Laver. Hysteresis of low-temperature thermal conductivity and Boson peak in glassy (g) As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>: nanocluster contribution // Nanoscale Research Letters - 2017 - 12:345. DOI: 10.1186/s11671-017-2125-6.