Topological thermoelectrics

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ABSTRACT
Since the first-generation three-dimensional topological insulators were discovered in classic thermoelectric systems, the exploration of novel topological materials for advanced thermoelectric energy conversion has attracted increasing attention. The rapid developments in the field of topological materials, from topological (crystalline) insulators, Dirac/Weyl semimetals, to magnetic Weyl semimetals, have offered a variety of exotic electronic structures, for example, topological surface states, linear Dirac/Weyl bands, and large Berry curvature. These topological electronic structures provide a fertile ground to advance different kinds of thermoelectric energy conversion based on the Seebeck effect, magneto-Seebeck effect, Nernst effect, and anomalous Nernst effect. In this Perspective, we present a vision for the development of different topological materials for various thermoelectric energy conversion applications based on their specific topological electronic structures. Recent theoretical calculations and experimental works have been summarized to demonstrate practical routes for this new field. Further outlook on scientific and technological challenges and opportunities with regard to topological thermoelectrics are offered.

INTRODUCTION
Solid-state thermoelectric (TE) technology enables direct energy conversion between heat and electricity, which provides a potential solution for the current energy crisis. 1,2 The conversion efficiency of a TE material is gauged by a dimensionless figure of merit: $zT = S^2T/\rho(\kappa_e + \kappa_h)$, where $S$ is the Seebeck coefficient or thermopower, $T$ is the absolute temperature, $\rho$ is the electrical resistivity, and $\kappa_e$ and $\kappa_h$ are the electronic and phonon components of the total thermal conductivity $\kappa$, respectively. Since Seebeck discovered the first TE effect, i.e., Seebeck effect, in 1821, 3 TE research has experienced several major advances. In the 1950s, the milestone concepts of narrow band gap semiconductors and solid solutions 4 led to the discovery of (Bi,Sb)$_2$(Te,Se)$_3$ and Bi$_{1-x}$Sb$_x$ TE systems, which have become the most successful TE materials for power generation and refrigeration near and below room temperature. The latest major advance started in the 1990s, and its development continues to date based on the novel ideas of low-dimensionality, 5 phonon-glass electron-crystal paradigm, 6 electronic structure engineering, 7 hierarchical phonon scattering, 8 and point defect engineering, 9 to name a few. Nowadays, dozens of semiconductor systems have been discovered as good TE materials with a peak $zT$ of $\sim 1-2$. 10,11,12

Great achievements have been made in TE research in the past 30 years; however, further improvement in the peak $zT$ of good TE materials seems to become more difficult. Specifically, the $\kappa_h$ of most TE materials can be suppressed to their minimum value through either hierarchical phonon scattering 13,14 or phonon engineering 15 to effectively impede the propagation of heat-carrying phonons. Further improvement of $zT$ relies on enhancing the electrical power factor, which is defined as $S^2/\rho$. Current band structure engineering strategies, 16,17 such as distortion of the electronic density of states, 18 convergence of electronic bands, 19 modification of band effective mass, 20,21 and tuning of carrier scattering potentials, 22 have been proven effective in improving the power factor. However, it is still very difficult to achieve several times enhancement in the optimal power factor of a TE material once the optimal carrier concentration has been reached.

In the past 15 years, there have also been surging research activities on quantum topological materials (TMs). Based on the
emerging topological band theory,\textsuperscript{21,24} exotic electronic structures and physical properties have been identified in TMs,\textsuperscript{25–27} including the topology-protected surface state, linear Dirac/Weyl band dispersions, Fermi arc (an unclosed line that starts from one Weyl point and ends at the other with opposite chirality\textsuperscript{27}), chiral anomaly, ultrahigh carrier mobility, giant magnetoresistance, and large Berry curvature (characterizing the wave-function entanglement between the conduction and valence bands\textsuperscript{27}). These exotic physical properties make TMs very appealing platforms for exploring novel materials targeting functional applications, for example, dissipative power electronics,\textsuperscript{28} novel photocatalysts and electrocatalysts for water splitting,\textsuperscript{29–31} advanced spintronic devices,\textsuperscript{32} and thermoelectrics.\textsuperscript{33} Specifically, TMs have a rather close relationship with TE materials. The first-generation three-dimensional (3D) topological insulators (TIs) were discovered in the most famous TE systems: Bi\textsubscript{1−x}Sb\textsubscript{x} and (Bi,Sb)\textsubscript{2}(Te,Se)\textsubscript{3}.\textsuperscript{34,35} Topological crystalline insulators\textsuperscript{36} were discovered in the chalcogenides Pb\textsubscript{1−x}Sn\textsubscript{x}Te,\textsuperscript{37–39} which exhibit good TE performance in the intermediate temperature.\textsuperscript{40} Later, Dirac fermions were discovered experimentally in semimetal Cd\textsubscript{3}As\textsubscript{2},\textsuperscript{41,42} which was long known for its high carrier mobility\textsuperscript{43} and low thermal conductivity.\textsuperscript{44} The magneto-TE and thermomagnetic properties of Cd\textsubscript{3}As\textsubscript{2} had also been studied, and a strong response was observed even at magnetic field below 1 T.\textsuperscript{45} Pentatelluride ZrTe\textsubscript{5}, also identified as a Dirac semimetal\textsuperscript{46} with temperature-induced Lifshitz transition,\textsuperscript{47} at tected the attention of TE researchers around the 2000s owing to its low thermal conductivity and moderate Seebeck coefficient.\textsuperscript{48,49} The TE properties of Kagomé-lattice Co\textsubscript{3}Sn\textsubscript{2}S\textsubscript{2}, a very recently discovered magnetic Weyl semimetal,\textsuperscript{50–52} were also studied in the past years.\textsuperscript{53} In all, the topological properties are likely to have a close relationship with the TE properties and they usually occur concomitantly in the same material system. Thus, bridging these two fields is very appealing, which would prompt the understanding of the topological band structure from the TE transport measurements and also advance the discovery of novel TMs for energy conversion.

There are several excellent reviews on the relation between TIs and TE materials.\textsuperscript{33,54–57} In this Perspective, we offer a vision for the development of novel TMs, including TIs and non-magnetic and magnetic topological semimetals (TSMs), for different kinds of TE energy conversion, as outlined in Fig. 1. In the first section, we briefly introduce the successful strategies used in current TE research and discuss possible new ways to improve the TE performance. In the second section, with regard to the topological electronic structure of TMs, their potential for energy conversion based on different kinds of TE effects is summarized. In the last section, we summarize possible challenges and opportunities in the studies of topological thermoelectrics. Last but not least, the literature is vast in the topic of TMs and TEs; thus, we regret not having covered all the works and may have omitted important information.

THERMOELECTRIC EFFECTS

Seebeck effect

After 30 years of dynamic development, the optimization of TE performance for new semiconductors has been well established. First and foremost, the carrier concentration \( n \) should be optimized owing to the opposite dependencies of transport parameters on \( n \) (Fig. 2), i.e., \( S \) and \( \rho \) decrease while \( \kappa_e \) increases with increasing \( n \).\textsuperscript{1} The optimal carrier concentration \( n_{\text{opt}} \) of a TE semiconductor,
which is proportional to its density of states effective mass, \(^{58}\) is generally in the range of \(10^{19}–10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-3}\). In this step, one could achieve a large enhancement of \(zT\) if the initial carrier concentration of the TE semiconductor deviates significantly from its relative independence between \(n_{\text{ph}}\) and \(n\). In addition, one can engineer the electronic structure \(^{11,12}\) of the TE semiconductor to further improve its optimal power factor. This step is more challenging and is generally directed by the calculated electronic structures and transport properties. It is worth noting that \(n_{\text{opt}}\) might change in the last two steps. Therefore, further optimization of \(n_{\text{opt}}\) is sometimes necessary. When rational strategies are well designed, one could also optimize these transport parameters simultaneously to improve \(zT\).\(^{60,61}\)

Nowadays, there are many effective strategies to suppress the \(\kappa_{\text{ph}}\) of TE materials to approach the minimum value.\(^{7}\) Here, to make an estimation of the upper limit of \(zT\), we simply neglect the \(\kappa_{\text{ph}}\) term, i.e., \(zT = S^2 T/\rho (n_e + \kappa_{\text{ph}}) \ll S^2 T/\rho n_e\). The Wiedemann–Franz (WF) law relates \(n_e\) to \(\rho\) through the expression \(n_e = L T/\rho\), where \(L\) is the Lorenz number.\(^{59}\) Thus, the upper limit of \(zT\) is set by \(S^2/L\).

In most good TE semiconductors, the absolute \(S\) is generally in the range of 300–100 \(\mu \text{V/K}\). Specifically, Hong et al. have recently reported a more narrow range of 202–230 \(\mu \text{V/K}\) by the big data survey of more than a hundred good TE materials.\(^{10}\) The Lorenz number \(L\) is usually in the range of 1.5–2.44 \(\times 10^{-8} \text{ W} \Omega \text{K}^{-2}\), as set by the non-degenerate and degenerate limits.\(^{11}\) These explain why the peak \(zT\) of current TE semiconductors can hardly exceed 2. Despite this, \(S^2/L\) does indicate two probable ways to improve the upper limit of \(zT\), having either larger \(S\) or lower \(L\) or both.

The Mott formula\(^{12}\) relates \(S\) to the energy-dependent electrical conductivity \(\sigma(E) = n(E) \mu (E)\),\(^{10}\) as follows:

\[
S = \frac{\pi k_B^2 T}{3e} \left( \frac{d \ln n(E)}{d E} \right)_{E=E_F} = \frac{\pi k_B^2 T}{3e} \left( \frac{1}{n} \frac{d n(E)}{d E} + \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{d \mu(E)}{d E} \right)_{E=E_F}.
\]  

According to this expression, there are two ways to improve \(S\), i.e., increasing the energy-dependence of \(n(E)\) or \(\mu(E)\). Through a local distortion in the electronic density of state \(g(E)\) and \(n(E)\), the \(S\) of PbTe was largely enhanced with the use of the thallium impurity levels.\(^{59}\) A significant increase in \(S\) was also reported in Ni-doped CoSb\(_3\) owing to the strong temperature-dependence of \(\mu(E)\).\(^{21}\) Both successful modulations of the energy-dependence of \(n(E)\) and \(\mu(E)\) in PbTe and CoSb\(_3\) were based on the rational selection of chemical substitution. The magnetic field provides another way to modulate the energy-dependence of \(\sigma(E)\) of solid materials. In the presence of an external magnetic field, the cyclotron orbits of charge carriers can be quantized, which is directly responsible for the magnetic oscillations of the electronic properties.\(^{78}\) In this scenario, the charge carriers can only occupy orbits with discrete energy values, called Landau levels.\(^{77}\) The most well-known response of electronic properties to a magnetic field is magnetoresistance,\(^{76}\) which can have several orders of magnitude enhancement for high-mobility semimetals, for example, Bi,\(^{79}\) WTe\(_2\),\(^{80}\) Cd\(_3\)As\(_2\),\(^{81}\) Nb\(_3\),\(^{82}\) and PtSn\(_3\),\(^{83}\) The magneto-thermopower can also be significantly enhanced in Bi\(_{1-x}\)Sb\(_x\),\(^{84}\) WTe\(_2\),\(^{85}\) and Cd\(_3\)As\(_2\).\(^{86}\) Recently, the non-saturating increase in the thermopower of Dirac/Weyl semimetals in a quantizing magnetic field has been predicted.\(^{86}\) Therefore, the magnetic-field-modulated energy-dependence of \(\sigma(E)\) in TMs offers a probable way to enhance \(S\).

The WF law has generally been obeyed for metals above room temperature. One important assumption of this law is that the charge carriers are scattered elastically,\(^{59}\) which is generally the case for heavily doped TE semiconductors above room temperature. Therefore, in TE research, the WF law is usually employed to estimate \(n_e\) and thus to separate \(\kappa_{\text{ph}}\) from \(\kappa\). The violation of the WF law might occur if the carrier scattering mechanism becomes inelastic scattering. For metals or some semimetals below room temperature, the carriers are subjected to inelastic scattering, which makes the enhancement of TE performance challenging. For example, introducing multiple phonon scattering sources is an effective way to suppress \(\kappa_{\text{ph}}\), which, however, could also deteriorate \(\mu\), offsetting the enhancement of \(zT\).\(^{85}\) When a magnetic field is applied perpendicular to the temperature gradient, a transverse electric field will also be generated in the orthogonal direction, which is dubbed as the Ettingshausen–Nernst effect\(^{86}\) [Fig. 1(d)]. In the Nernst effect setup, the charge carriers tend to accumulate in the transverse direction, while the phonons propagate in the longitudinal direction, enabling the decoupling of the phonon and electron transport properties.

**Nernst effect**

Most of the current TE studies are focused on the Seebeck effect,\(^{7}\) in which the applied temperature gradient is in parallel with the induced electric field [Fig. 1(b)]. As a result, the coupling of phonon and electron transport properties is usually unavoidable and makes the enhancement of TE performance challenging. For example, introducing multiple phonon scattering sources is an effective way to suppress \(\kappa_{\text{ph}}\), which, however, could also deteriorate \(\mu\), offsetting the enhancement of \(zT\).\(^{85}\) When a magnetic field is applied perpendicular to the temperature gradient, a transverse electric field will also be generated in the orthogonal direction, which is dubbed as the Ettingshausen–Nernst effect\(^{86}\) [Fig. 1(d)]. In the Nernst effect setup, the charge carriers tend to accumulate in the transverse direction, while the phonons propagate in the longitudinal direction, enabling the decoupling of the phonon and electron transport properties.

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**FIG. 2.** Representative strategies to enhance the \(zT\) of a TE semiconductor.\(^{5,11,12}\)
The elemental semimetal Bismuth, in which the Nernst effect was first found, still holds the record for Nernst coefficient among the studied solid materials. By alloying with Sb and As, Bi$_{1-x}$Sb$_x$ and Bi$_{1-x}$As$_x$, with the lowered $\kappa_{sb}$, had been studied for Ettingshausen cooling owing to the large thermomagnetic figure of merit. The beneficial features for Bi and its alloys to exhibit a large Nernst effect lie in the electron–hole compensation, small Fermi surface, and ultrahigh $\mu$. These features are also found in the recently discovered non-magnetic TSMs, in which the linear band crossing near the Fermi level is the hallmark. Therefore, non-magnetic TSMs provide a playground to find novel materials with a large Nernst effect.

The Nernst effect has shown important advantages compared to the Seebeck effect, for example, decoupling the thermal and electric transport and no need for both $n$-type and $p$-type TE materials to make the device. However, the additional requirement of the magnetic field is a challenge for practical applications. Therefore, finding large Nernst response at low magnetic fields, particularly in the range where the permanent magnets can reach (below 2 T), is important. Moreover, a question arises as to whether we can find materials showing the Nernst effect without the need of a magnetic field. This has also been discovered in ferromagnetic materials with a large Berry curvature. In crystals with broken time-reversal symmetry, the Berry curvature becomes nonzero. As a result, the anomalous Nernst effect (ANE) occurs when applying a temperature gradient on the ferromagnetic materials. Magnetic TSMs are a perfect host of both magnetism and topology, which thus become a promising material database for exploring the large ANE.

**TOPOLOGICAL THERMOELECTRICS**

**TIs: Seebeck effect**

TI is the first member of the big TM family. The first-generation 3D TIs were discovered in the classic Bi$_{1-x}$Sb$_x$ and (Bi,Sb)$_2$(Te,Se)$_3$ TE systems. Since this discovery, the intrinsic connection between the TE performance and topological behavior has attracted considerable interest in both fields. The main feature in the electronic structure of a TI is the topological surface state. As schematically illustrated in Figs. 3(a)–3(c), to have the topological surface state, both states would contribute to the transport properties. The thermopower $S$ can be expressed as follows:

$$S = \frac{S_{0}s_{b}G_{b} + S_{s}G_{s}}{G_{b} + G_{s}},$$

where $G_{b}$ and $S_{b}$ are the electrical conductance and thermopower of the surface and bulk states, respectively. Assuming that $E_F$ is located at the edge of the conduction band and above the Dirac point [Fig. 3(d)], $S_{b}$ is always negative, and $S_{s}$ is positive because the Dirac point appears below $E_F$. The relative contribution to $S$ is then weighted by the ratio $G_{b}/G_{s}$. If $\tau_s > \tau_b$, the surface states outweigh the bulk state and contribute to a positive value of $S$, even though $E_F$ is located near the conduction band. This is called the anomalous Seebeck effect, which was predicted by Xu et al. in 2014.
Soon after this prediction, an experimental work on five quintuple layer (Bi$_{1-x}$Sb$_x$)$_2$Te$_3$ films was reported by Zhang et al., where they observed a sign anomaly between Hall coefficient $R_H$ and $S$. As summarized in Fig. 3(e), for sample $x = 0.9$, $S$ is typically positive, while its $R_H$ is negative throughout the studied temperature range. This sign anomaly is attributed to the distinct transport behaviors of bulk and surface states: the surface states dominate $R_H$, while $S$ is mainly determined by the bulk states. Although this is still far from the predicted anomalous Seebeck effect, it paves the way for experimentally exploring topological surface state-dominated TE transport behavior. More recently, a computational work on six quintuple layer Bi$_2$Se$_3$ thin films has been reported, where the relaxation time of the topological surface states was predicted to be hundreds of femtoseconds, which is two orders of magnitude higher than that of the bulk states. This could provide a new experimental platform for the realization of the anomalous Seebeck effect. In all, the experimental observation of the topological surface state-dominated TE transport properties is very challenging because it requires an ideal material system with a well-modulated $E_g$. However, further studies in this direction are appealing. In one aspect, the synergistic measurements of longitudinal and Hall resistivities and thermopower could help to disentangle the bulk and topological surface states of TIs. In another aspect, the topological surface state-dominated TE transport properties provide a new way for TE research.

**Non-magnetic TSMs: Magneto-Seebeck and Nernst effects**

As 3D analogs of graphene, Dirac and Weyl semimetals are phases of matter with gapless electronic excitations that are protected by topology and symmetry. As described by the massless Dirac equation, Dirac semimetals have a four-fold-degenerate Dirac point [Fig. 4(a)], which is the node crossed by linearly dispersive conduction and valence bands in 3D momentum space. By breaking either the inversion symmetry or the time-reversal symmetry, the Dirac point can be split into a pair of two-fold-degenerate Weyl points [Fig. 4(b)]. Similar to TIs, Dirac and Weyl semimetals also host topological surface states; more specifically, the Fermi arc connects the two Weyl points in the latter. The bulk transport properties are more related to the linear dispersion of bands, resulting in a very small Fermi surface and effective mass and very large carrier mobility and magnetoresistance. TSMs host two types of charge carriers, i.e., electrons and holes. Under a longitudinal temperature gradient, both electrons and holes can move toward the cold side, which balances each other’s contributions to the thermopower [Fig. 4(c)]. However, when a magnetic field is applied perpendicularly to the temperature gradient, the Lorentz force deflects electrons and holes to opposite transverse directions, which can generate a large transverse Nernst effect [Fig. 4(d)].

Owing to the presence of electrons and holes, TSMs usually display very high magneto-resistance, which is even not saturating at higher magnetic fields of tens of Tesla. The energy-dependence of $\sigma(E)$ can be significantly modulated under the magnetic field, providing another way to improve thermopower $S$.

Recently, Skinner and Fu have theoretically predicted a large and non-saturating thermopower in Dirac/Weyl semimetals subjected to a quantized magnetic field. Beyond the quantum limit, the thermopower grows linearly with the field without saturation, consistent with the experimental work on Dirac semimetal Pb$_{1-x}$Sn$_x$Se. The realization of the quantum limit in most solid materials generally requires a high magnetic field. It is easier to carry out the experiments on systems that can show strong magneto-thermopower at relatively low magnetic fields. An experimental study on the magnetic-field-enhanced TE properties of the Dirac semimetal Cd$_3$As$_2$ single crystal was reported by Wang et al. In the experiments, they found a huge $zT$ of 1.1 at 350 K when applying magnetic fields of up to 7 T. Such a high $zT$ is comparable to that of the best room-temperature TE Bi$_2$(Te,Se)$_3$.

Near room temperature, Cd$_3$As$_2$ crystallizes in a tetragonal lattice (space group 142) with a complex unit cell of 160 atoms, as shown in Fig. 5(a). Despite having a complex crystal structure, the electronic structure near the Fermi surface shows a very simple Dirac cone-like shape [Fig. 5(b)], making the charge carrier highly movable in the lattice. An ultrahigh carrier mobility of $9 \times 10^5$ cm$^2$ V$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$ at 5 K was reported in a high-quality single crystal. Even at room temperature, the carrier mobility can still be larger than $10^4$ cm$^2$ V$^{-1}$ s$^{-1}$, indicating that strong response in magneto-transport properties can be realized in Cd$_3$As$_2$ even at room temperature. Aside from the high mobility, the complex unit cell generates a group of soft optical phonon branches at the Brillouin zone center in Cd$_3$As$_2$, leading to intrinsically low phonon thermal conductivity (below 1 W m$^{-1}$ K$^{-1}$ at 300 K, Fig. 5(c)). Near room temperature, the electron thermal conductivity contributes to more than 60% of the total thermal conductivity, providing a large room for the observation of magnetic field-suppressed thermal conductivity. These intrinsic physical properties make Cd$_3$As$_2$ an ideal model system for exploring the magneto-thermoelectric properties of TSMs.

The magneto-TE properties of Cd$_3$As$_2$ single crystals with various carrier concentrations have been systematically studied by...
Here, taking one crystal as an example, the field-dependent transport properties are exhibited in Fig. 5(d). As the magnetic field increases, ρ increases approximately linearly, while the absolute S first increases and then saturates; κ first exhibits a steep drop and then saturates at high magnetic fields. All these changes in the transport properties result in zT peaks at a certain B. Interestingly, these B-dependent TE properties are reminiscent of the n-dependent TE properties in semiconductors (Fig. 2): the effect of increasing B on the TE properties of Cd$_3$As$_2$ is similar to that of decreasing n in TE semiconductors. Recalling the optimal n$_{opt}$, at which the optimal zT is reached for TE semiconductors, there might be a similar quantity, i.e., an “optimal magnetic field,” where the maximum zT(B) appears in TSMs. Generally speaking, this increase in the zT of Cd$_3$As$_2$ under the magnetic field results from the different effects of the magnetic field on the electrical and thermal transport properties. Because of the existence of dominating small-angle scattering, the magnetoresistance of Cd$_3$As$_2$ displays an almost linear increase with B, deviating significantly from the B$^2$ relationship observed in the other semimetals. However, the κ of Cd$_3$As$_2$ exhibits much quicker decay under the magnetic field. These results lead to the strong violation of the WF law in Cd$_3$As$_2$: a surprisingly rapid suppression of L under the magnetic field, which consequently leads to the enhancement of zT. Further understanding these experimental results from a theoretical point of view will be helpful for selecting and developing more TSMs for magnetic-field-enhanced TE performances.

Besides the magneto-Seebeck effect, TSMs could also display a strong transverse Nernst effect under a longitudinal temperature gradient and an orthogonal magnetic field. Compared to the TE devices based on the Seebeck effect, which is generally exploited by both n-type and p-type materials to fabricate thermopiles, devices based on the Nernst effect only require one type of material and, thus, are advantageous for practical applications. NbP is one of the first discovered type-I Weyl semimetals. It has a simple tetragonal crystal structure with space group I4$_1$md (No. 109) and is isostructural to the other type-I Weyl semimetals TaAs, TaP, and NbAs, as displayed in Fig. 6(a). The electronic structure of NbP near E$_F$ comprises small quadratic electron and hole pockets and additional electron pockets from linear Weyl bands [Fig. 6(b)]. The quadratic electron and hole pockets are similar to those of elemental semimetal Bi. The linear Weyl dispersion usually induces high carrier mobility, as experimentally observed in TSMs. This combination of small quadratic pockets and linear Weyl bands makes NbP a candidate material with a large Nernst effect.

Watzman et al. first reported the Nernst effect in the NbP single crystal, which showed a very large NbP thermopower of about 800 μV K$^{-1}$ at 109 K and 9 T, surpassing the Seebeck thermopower by two orders of magnitude. By combining experimental results and theoretical calculations, they argued that with increasing temperature, the Fermi level shifts toward the energy that has the minimum density of states, contributing to the maximum Nernst thermopower. However, owing to the small size of NbP single crystals (about 2 mm in length direction), it is difficult to measure the magneto-thermal conductivity and evaluate its thermomagnetic performance. Fu et al. first synthesized high-quality bulk polycrystalline NbP samples via spark plasma sintering and carried out a systematic study on their magneto-thermoelectric properties and Nernst effect. Although the Nernst thermopower was not as...
high as that observed in single crystals, the polycrystalline NbP sample still displays a moderate value of about 90 μV/K at 136 K and 9 T. More importantly, the Nernst power factor shows a maximum value of about 35 × 10^{-4} W m^{-1} K^{-2}, which is four times higher than its conventional power factor [Fig. 6(c)] and is comparable to that of state-of-the-art TE materials. However, the large thermal conductivity of NbP prevents its application as a high-performance thermomagnetic material; further studies on suppressing the lattice thermal conductivity could help to improve the thermomagnetic performance. Despite this, polycrystalline NbP, which is easy to synthesize and whose TE properties show a strong response to magnetic fields, could be taken as a reference system for the transverse Nernst effect studies. Moreover, seeking new TSMs with intrinsically low thermal conductivity could be the direction to achieve better thermomagnetic performances. Some potential candidates, i.e., type-II Weyl semimetals (with tilted linear dispersion) WTe_{2},\textsuperscript{112} and Dirac semimetals Cd_{3}As_{2},\textsuperscript{29} Pb_{1−x}Sn_{x}Se,\textsuperscript{110} and ZrTe_{5}\textsuperscript{111,114} are shown in Fig. 6(d), of which large Nernst thermopower has been experimentally found. Very recently, Xiang \textit{et al.} have reported a large Nernst effect in NbP of about 0.5 at room temperature in C_{60}A_{72} owing to its intrinsically low thermal conductivity and moderate Nernst effect and resistivity. Importantly, this value was obtained in a relatively small magnetic field of 2 T,\textsuperscript{91} which can be produced by current permanent magnets. These current studies on either the magneto-Seebeck effect or the Nernst effect highlight a promising direction to explore non-magnetic TSMs for TE applications.

**Magnetic TSMs: Anomalous Nernst effect**

The above discussed strong Nernst effect is mainly observed in non-magnetic TSMs under an external applied magnetic field. In a ferromagnet, the spontaneous magnetization could work as an effective internal magnetic field. Therefore, under a thermal gradient, a ferromagnet could also display a strong transverse voltage response, i.e., ANE.\textsuperscript{115,116} There are mainly two contributions to the ANE: the extrinsic contribution from impurity scattering and the intrinsic contribution from the Berry curvature of the electronic structure. Here, we focus on the intrinsic contribution, which has a close relationship with the exotic electronic structure of magnetic TMs.

Similar to Eq. (1), the anomalous Nernst conductivity \(\sigma_{xy}^A\) and anomalous Hall conductivity \(\sigma_{yx}^A\) also follow the Mott relation:\textsuperscript{117}

\[
\sigma_{xy}^A = -\frac{1}{e} \int \frac{df}{d\mu}\sigma_{xy}(\mu) \frac{e - \mu}{T},
\]

\[
\sigma_{yx}^A = -\frac{2ne^2}{\hbar} \int [dk] \Theta(-e_k)\Omega_{x}(k),
\]

where \(f\) is the Fermi–Dirac function, \(\mu\) is the chemical potential, and \(\Omega_{x}(k)\) is the Berry curvature, i.e., the Berry phase per unit area in \(k\) space. At low temperatures, the relation (3) reduces to

\[
\alpha_{xy}^A = \frac{\pi^2 k_B^2 T}{3e} \sigma_{xy}'(E_F).
\]

According to the abovementioned equations, large \(\Omega_{x}(k)\) leads to a large \(\sigma_{xy}^A\), while a strong energy-dependent \(\sigma_{yx}^A\) near \(E_F\) is essential to obtain a large \(\alpha_{xy}^A\). The relationship between \(\Omega_{x}(k)\), \(\sigma_{yx}^A\), and \(\alpha_{xy}^A\) is demonstrated in Fig. 7. It is worth noting that \(\sigma_{yx}^A\) reaches the peak value when \(E_F\) crosses the Weyl points. In contrast, the maximum \(\alpha_{xy}^A\) occurs when \(E_F\) shifts away from the Weyl points.
Therefore, the ANE measurement is also thought of as an effective tool for the characterization of topological band structures in the TMs where $E_F$ deviates from the Weyl points.

Magnetic TMs, especially the recently discovered magnetic Weyl semimetals, namely, the ferromagnetic Heusler compound $\text{Co}_2\text{MnGa}$ and the Shandite $\text{Co}_3\text{Sn}_2\text{S}_2$, have exhibited an exotic electronic structure and a large Berry curvature near $E_F$, which have thus become good candidates to show the Berry curvature-induced ANE. $\text{Co}_2\text{MnGa}$ crystallizes in a regular Heusler structure with space group $\text{Fm}$ and $\text{Co}_3\text{Sn}_2\text{S}_2$ with $\text{Fm}$ has also been studied recently. Compared to conventional ferromagnets, where the ANE is scaled with magnetization, both $\text{Co}_2\text{MnGa}$ and $\text{Co}_3\text{Sn}_2\text{S}_2$ show a significantly larger anomalous Nernst thermopower beyond the magnetization scaling relation. Further calculations indicate that these high values of the ANE arise from the large net Berry curvature near $E_F$ associated with nodal lines and Weyl points.

Another important example to show the Berry curvature-induced intrinsic ANE is $\text{Mn}_3\text{Sn}$, which is an antiferromagnet with almost zero magnetization but shows unexpectedly large ANE because of its Berry curvature.

Compared to the large, non-saturating Nernst thermopower observed in nonmagnetic TSMs [Fig. 6(d)], the anomalous Nernst thermopower in magnetic Weyl semimetals is still very small. However, the ANE does show significant advantages for potential transverse TE applications as it usually saturates at the relatively low magnetic field ($<1$ T). Moreover, in some ferromagnetic systems, the ANE effect can occur even under zero magnetic field, for example, the hard-ferromagnetic Weyl semimetals $\text{Co}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{S}_2$ and the diluted magnetic semiconductors $\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_x\text{As}$, for which, after magnetization, the zero-field anomalous Nernst thermopower was observed below the Curie temperature. These results demonstrated the potential of magnetic TMs
for low-power TE devices based on the ANE. Future development in this direction would rely on the discovery of magnetic TMs with a giant Berry curvature and fine-tuning of the Fermi level.

SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

The development of TMs has greatly expanded our understanding of solid materials with exotic electronic structures and physical properties, which offers rich opportunities to use these TMs for various TE energy conversion modalities, as demonstrated by recent theoretical and experimental results. Much larger Seebeck and Nernst thermopowers and the violation of the Wiedemann–Franz law have been observed, showing promising ways to improve the upper limit of $zT$. However, to further promote the development of this emerging topological thermoelectrics field, several scientific and technical challenges need to be overcome.

First, theoretical development to describe and to help understand the topological thermoelectrics, especially the interaction between the TE transport behavior of TMs and either an external magnetic field or spontaneous magnetization, is required. In TSMs, the transport properties are usually contributed by both electrons and holes. Their scattering mechanisms are more complicated than those in the heavily doped TE semiconductors, where only one type of carrier dominates the electrical transport. Second, the Fermi levels for real-world TIs and TSMs are often not located at the Dirac/Weyl points. Therefore, chemical doping and defect manipulation are important to shift the position of the Fermi level so that the Dirac/Weyl physics can be well understood. The carrier mobility of TSMs strongly relates to the quality of the as-grown single crystals. Therefore, the growth of high-quality crystals is essential to realize the desired functional applications, requiring both scientific and technical insights. Third, the measurements of electrical and thermal transport properties under a magnetic field, especially on anisotropic single crystals of small sizes, are challenging, compared to conventional TE measurements without a magnetic field.

Although the challenges are huge, the exploration of topological thermoelectrics is a very attractive topic. The investigations of the electrical and thermal transport properties with and without a magnetic field could deepen our understanding of the complex transport behavior of quasiparticles in TMs, which could open new ways for developing high-performance TE energy conversion. Moreover, the low critical magnetic fields of high-quality single crystals will boost the development of advanced techniques for crystal growth and characterization. Hence, we are optimistically expecting that more studies on topological thermoelectrics will come targeting both the physical understanding and energy conversion applications of TMs.

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