Abstract: The interface affects the transmission behavior of electrons and phonons, which in turn determines the performance of thermoelectric materials. In this paper, metals (Cu, Ag, Au)/Al₂O₃/Bi₂Te₃ heterostructures have been fabricated from bottom to up to optimize the thermoelectric power factor. The introducing metals can be alloyed with Bi₂Te₃ or form interstitials or dopants to adjust the carrier concentration and mobility. In addition, the metal-semiconductor interface as well as the metal-insulator-semiconductor interface constructed by the introduced metal and Al₂O₃ would further participate in the regulation of the carrier transport process. By adjusting the metal and oxide layer, it is possible to realize the simultaneous optimization of electric conductivity and Seebeck coefficient. This work will enable the optimal and novel design of heterostructures for thermoelectric materials with further improved performance.

Keywords: thermoelectric; Bi₂Te₃; heterostructure; interface; metal; oxide

1. Introduction

Thermoelectric technology can convert heat to electricity freely. The thermoelectric (TE) efficiency is normally evaluated by the dimensionless figure of merit $ZT = S^2\sigma T/\kappa$, where $S$, $\sigma$, $\kappa$, and $T$ are the Seebeck coefficient, electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity, and absolute temperature, respectively [1]. One strategy to improve the thermoelectric performance is fabricating nanostructures such as pores [2,3] or nanograins [4,5], which could strongly scatter phonons and thereby reducing the lattice thermal conductivity. However, little room remains for further reducing $\kappa$. On the one hand, the contribution of electrons to thermal conductivity is unavoidable due to Wiedemann-Franz law. On the other hand, the lattice thermal conductivity cannot be lower than the amorphous state. For Bi₂Te₃ system with excellent thermoelectric properties near room temperature, the lattice thermal conductivity has been approached to lower as ~0.3 W·m⁻¹·K⁻¹, which is the limit value predicted by Cahill model [6,7]. Further improvements in the $ZT$ could be relied on decoupling $S$ and $\sigma$ to improve the power factor ($PF = S^2\sigma$).

Compared with its bulk counterparts, nanostructured Bi₂Te₃ film provides promising possibilities for enhanced TE properties and potential applications in micro/nano-electromechanical systems (MEMS/NEMS) TE device [8]. The thermoelectric performance of Bi₂Te₃ can be optimized by adjusting the (00l) orientation [9,10], pores [9,11], nanosheet boundary [12,13], and the intrinsic defects [14,15]. In addition, constructing a heterogeneous interface is also one of the effective methods to optimize the thermoelectric performance. The heterogeneous interface can filter low-energy carriers that contribute negative to the Seebeck coefficient through the interface barrier and thus the thermoelectric power factor will be enhanced [16]. Meanwhile, the interface could also scatter phonons to reduce...
the lattice thermal conductivity, and finally the ZT value of the material will be further improved [1]. Experimentally, metal/semi-metal or carbon had been introduced in Bi$_2$Te$_3$ to build heterostructures (such as Bi$_2$Te$_3$/Ag [12,17], Bi$_2$Te$_3$/Cu [12,18] Bi$_2$Te$_3$/Cd [19], Bi$_2$Te$_3$/$\text{Te}$ [20], Bi$_2$Te$_3$/carbon nanotube [10,21]) especially by solution or sintering method to further enhanced the TE properties. Oxide layer was also introduced into the Ag/Sb$_2$Te$_3$ system by atomic layer deposition, and the filtering effect of the corresponding interface on low-energy carriers was discussed [6]. In this paper, group IB metals (M = Cu, Ag, Au) and Al$_2$O$_3$ interfaces were systematically introduced into Bi$_2$Te$_3$ film to modulate the carrier behavior and thus enhance the thermoelectric power factor. Incidentally, the introduced interface can also scatter phonons to reduce the thermal conductivity of the lattice, which is beneficial to improve the ZT value.

2. Materials and Methods

Group IB metal M (M = Cu, Ag, Au) with a thickness of 6–10 nm was pre-deposited on SiO$_2$/Si substrates by an e-beam evaporation system. Using Al$_2$O$_3$ targets, Al$_2$O$_3$ layer with a thickness of ~3 nm was first selectively sputtered on the pre-deposited metal. Then, Bi$_2$Te$_3$ films with a thickness of about 300 nm were sputtered. The base vacuum of the sputtering chamber was 5E$^{-3}$ Pa and the working pressure was 0.26 Pa. The substrate was rotated at a speed of 20 rpm to ensure the uniformity of the sputtered film. The Al$_2$O$_3$ sputtered at 100 W and Bi$_2$Te$_3$ sputtered at 50 W were both in a radio frequency (RF) mode. The purity of all source materials is 99.99%. The sample preparation is illustrated in Figure 1a. For the convenience of description in the following part, pure Bi$_2$Te$_3$ is marked as B. Cu/Bi$_2$Te$_3$, Ag/Bi$_2$Te$_3$, and Au/Bi$_2$Te$_3$ samples are marked as CB, SB, and GB, respectively. Cu/Al$_2$O$_3$/Bi$_2$Te$_3$, Ag/Al$_2$O$_3$/Bi$_2$Te$_3$, and Au/Al$_2$O$_3$/Bi$_2$Te$_3$ are marked as CAB, SAB, and GAB, respectively.

![Figure 1](image-url)

**Figure 1.** (a) Film preparation process. SEM image of (b) Cu, (c) Ag and (d) Au surface. AFM image of (e) Ag and (f) Ag/Al$_2$O$_3$. (g) AFM step profiler of Ag and Ag/Al$_2$O$_3$.

The surface morphology, cross section, composition, and thickness of films were characterized by atomic force microscope (AFM, Multimode Nanoscope IIIa), scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive spectrometer (SEM-EDS, Zeiss Ultra Plus) and surface profiler (KLA-Tencor P7). The structures of the films were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD, D8 Advance) with a Cu K$\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda$ = 1.5406Å) in conventional 0–20 mode from 10–80° at a sweep rate of 4°/min. Electrical transport of film was obtained by Hall measurement (model: MMR) with a Van der Pauw pattern and averaged by three measurements. The contact effect and other additional effect including heating effect of current and asymmetric effect of probing electrodes can be exclude in this current
reversal method with four-probe configuration. The Seebeck coefficient was evaluated by a home-built system as reported in detail in our previous study [22].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Heterostructure Characterization

The pre-deposited metal presents as discontinuous particles as shown in Figure 1b–d. The height of Ag is about 10 nm, while the height of Cu and Au is about 6–7 nm as shown in Figures 1 and S1. After sputtering Al2O3, the total height of the metal particles increased by ~3 nm. Interestingly, Al2O3 appeared as smaller particles on the surface of the pre-deposited metal particles, resulting in increased particle fluctuations, as shown in Figure 1e–g.

The Te/Bi atomic ratio of all Bi2Te3 films that sputtered with the same target and sputtering power was about ~1.5. The surface and cross section of Bi2Te3 and M/Al2O3/Bi2Te3 are given in Figure S2. Take Ag/Al2O3/Bi2Te3 as an example, the surface of each layer is given in Figure 2a–c. Regardless of whether metal/oxide was previously deposited, there was no obvious difference in the surface morphology of the Bi2Te3 film, the surface of which is selected as shown in Figure 2c. The bottom-up Ag/Al2O3/Bi2Te3 structure could be clearly seen from the cross section as shown in Figure 2d. The thickness of the Bi2Te3 film was about 300 nm, and the XRD pattern of Bi2Te3 indicated that the obtained Bi2Te3 is with good crystallinity as shown in Figure 2e.

![Figure 2](image_url)

**Figure 2.** SEM image of (a) Ag/Al2O3, (b) Ag/Al2O3/Bi2Te3, and (c) Bi2Te3. (d) Cross section of Ag/Al2O3/Bi2Te3. (e) XRD pattern of Bi2Te3.

3.2. Carrier Transport Characteristics

All Bi2Te3-based films exhibit n-type conductivity, and the majority of carriers in the films are electrons as characterized by Hall measurements and shown in Figure 3a–c. Compared with the pure Bi2Te3 film, the introduction of M (M = Cu, Ag, Au) in the film leads to a decrease in total electron concentration of the film as shown in Figure 3a.

The role of introducing group IB metals in Bi2Te3 can be summarized as follows: (i) In one way, one M atom should produce one electron compensating a hole. This process can be achieved by forming [MBiTe2 +Bi3Te4 −] through the alloying of Bi2Te3 and M as shown in Figure 3g [23]. Generally, the diffusion, solid solution and alloying process of group IB metal in Bi2Te3 can be modulated by heat treatment [23–26]. Because the films in this study have not been annealed, the above effects, especially the alloying process (generate new phases), are weak. (ii) Another way is that the introduction of M atom could form interstitial M+ compensated by electrons. While the electronegativity (Pauling scale) of Cu, Ag, and Au atoms increases in turn (from 1.90, 1.93 to 2.54), the ability to form M+ decreases in turn [14]. Generally, since the space in the lattice is limited, atoms or cations with a smaller radius are more likely to form interstitial phases. The radius of Cu, Ag, and Au are 1.28 Å, 1.44 Å, and 1.44 Å, respectively. The radius of Cu+, Ag+, and Au+ are 0.98 Å, 1.10 Å, and 1.10 Å, respectively [27]. In terms of the ability to form interstitial, the electron concentration of the Cu-introduced film should be less than that in the Ag-introduced film,
which is confirmed in Figure 3a. (iii) Since M (M = Cu, Ag, and Au) have fewer electrons in their outermost orbitals than Bi, doping them at the Sb-sites greatly increases the hole concentration and consequently reduces the electron concentration [19].

![Figure 3](image-url)

**Figure 3.** Electrical properties of Bi$_2$Te$_3$-based films at 300 K. (a) Carrier concentration (n). (b) Carrier mobility ($\mu$). (c) Electrical conductivity ($\sigma$). Equilibrium band gap alignment of (d) Ag, Al$_2$O$_3$ and Bi$_2$Te$_3$, (e) Cu, Al$_2$O$_3$, and Bi$_2$Te$_3$, (f) Au, Al$_2$O$_3$, and Bi$_2$Te$_3$. Behavior of electrons at the interface of (g) Metal/Bi$_2$Te$_3$ and (h) Metal/Al$_2$O$_3$/Bi$_2$Te$_3$.

The coexistence of the above alloying, interstitial and doping process together determines the reduction of the electron concentration in the Bi$_2$Te$_3$ film after the introduction of metal. Eventually, the electron concentration of the Bi$_2$Te$_3$, Au/Bi$_2$Te$_3$, Ag/Bi$_2$Te$_3$, and Cu/Bi$_2$Te$_3$ film decreases sequentially. After the Al$_2$O$_3$ layer was deposited to build a metal-insulator-semiconductor (MIS) interface, the electrons in the metal were blocked from entering Bi$_2$Te$_3$ and some carriers may tunnel through the thin oxide layer from the metal into Bi$_2$Te$_3$ as shown in Figure 3g,h. Because there were unavoidable narrow holes in such thin Al$_2$O$_3$ layer deposited by magnetron sputtering, there would still be some interfaces where the metal was in direct contact with Bi$_2$Te$_3$. The above-mentioned combined effect made the carrier concentration of the film further decrease after the Al$_2$O$_3$ layer was introduced.

As the electron concentration decreased after metal or oxide was introduced, the scattering between electrons was weakened and the mobility of the film increased. On the other hand, the introduction of a metal-semiconductor (MS) interface or an MIS interface would lead to the reduction of the mobility which was closely related to the size and distribution of the metal particles and the surface Al$_2$O$_3$ that covers them. The interfaces and the corresponding electronic transport processes are illustrated in Figure 3d–f. The above combined effect makes the total electrical mobility and conductivity of the films other than Ag/Bi$_2$Te$_3$ increase while compared to the pure Bi$_2$Te$_3$, which may be related to the Ohmic contact of the Ag-Bi$_2$Te$_3$ interface and Ag particle with relatively high height (thickness). In addition to filtering out low-energy electrons based on the interface barrier, an additional oxide layer was deposited to control the tunneling electron concentration. Through the above dual effects, the concentration and average energy of electrons can be adjusted.

### 3.3. Thermoelectric Properties

The Seebeck coefficient is closely related to the carrier concentration and its energy distribution, and the contribution of low-energy carriers to the Seebeck coefficient is negative [28]. The measured Seebeck coefficient of Bi$_2$Te$_3$-based film is presented in Figure 4a. It can be seen from Figure 4a that the Seebeck coefficients of the film with Cu and Au are lower than the pure Bi$_2$Te$_3$, which may be related to the relatively high interface barrier that filters out some high-energy electrons. The deposited Al$_2$O$_3$ layer allowed
tunneling electrons to pass through, which would reduce the concentration of high-energy electrons in the film, and ultimately reduce the Seebeck coefficient.

![Figure 4](image_url)

**Figure 4.** Thermoelectric properties of Bi$_2$Te$_3$-based films at 300 K. (a) Seebeck coefficient ($S$). (b) Seebeck coefficient as a function of carrier concentration (Pisarenko plot). Dashed lines represent theoretical fits for $m^* = 0.3m_0$, 2.5$m_0$, 3$m_0$, 4$m_0$ and 7$m_0$ based on Equations (1)–(3). $m_0$ is mass of free electron. (c) Power factor ($S^2\sigma$).

For a material with a single parabolic band, the Seebeck coefficient, DOS effective mass of carriers ($m^*$) and Lorenz number ($L$) can be written as [22,29]

$$S = \frac{K_B}{e} \left( \frac{5/2 + \lambda}{3/2 + \lambda} \right) F_{3/2+\lambda}(\eta) - \eta \right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

$$m^* = \frac{\hbar^2}{2K_BT} \left( \frac{n}{4\pi F_{1/2}(\eta)} \right)^{2/3}$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

$$F_i(\eta) = \int_0^\infty x^i dx$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

$$L = \left( \frac{K_B}{e} \right)^2 \left\{ \left( \frac{\lambda + 7/2}{\lambda + 7/2} \right) F_{\lambda+5/2}(\eta) \right\} - \left( \frac{\lambda + 5/2}{\lambda + 3/2} \right) F_{\lambda+3/2}(\eta)$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

$$\kappa_e = LT\sigma$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

where $e$, $m^*$, $\hbar$, $K_B$, $L$, and $T$ are the electronic charge, effective mass, Planck’s constant, Boltzmann constant, Lorenz number, and absolute temperature, respectively. $\eta$ is the reduced Fermi energy ($E_F/k_BT$), $F_i$ is the fermi integral of the order of $x$. Acoustic phonon scattering ($\gamma = -1/2$) has been assumed as the main carrier scattering mechanism at room temperature. The corresponding calculation results at 300 K are listed in Table 1. In order to compare the effect of interface on the Seebeck coefficient of Bi$_2$Te$_3$ at room temperature, Pisarenko plot is applied as shown in Figure 4b.

| Sample | B  | CB | CAB | SB  | SAB | GB  | GAB |
|--------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| $m^*/m_0$ | 6.38 | 2.56 | 0.26 | 3.80 | 0.30 | 3.92 | 3.12 |
| $L (V^2K^{-2})$ | $2.04 \times 10^{-8}$ | $2.08 \times 10^{-8}$ | $2.12 \times 10^{-8}$ | $2.01 \times 10^{-8}$ | $0.20 \times 10^{-8}$ | $2.09 \times 10^{-8}$ | $2.14 \times 10^{-8}$ |
| $\kappa_e (W\cdot m^{-1}\cdot K^{-1})$ | 0.37 | 0.40 | 1.00 | 0.18 | 0.56 | 0.47 | 0.72 |

Table 1. Thermoelectric parameters of Bi$_2$Te$_3$-based films at 300 K.

After the metal was introduced into Bi$_2$Te$_3$ film, the $m^*$ of the film was reduced, and it was further reduced after the oxide layer was introduced as shown in Table 1. However, when compared with Cu-introduced and Ag-introduced films, the effective mass change in the Au-introduced film was small, which was closely related to the carrier behavior as analyzed before. The power factor of Bi$_2$Te$_3$-based film at 300 K is given in Figure 4c. Compared with pure Bi$_2$Te$_3$, the power factor of the film introduced with metal and oxide
is increased, which benefits from the effect of metals and the MIS interface. As a result, the power factor of the Cu/Al2O3/Bi2Te3 film is 6.5 μW·cm−1·K−2, which is 1.75 times that of a single Bi2Te3 film. In addition, the corresponding electronic thermal conductivity calculated according to Equation (5) is given in Table 1.

Although the introduction of Cu/Al2O3 leads to an increase in the electronic thermal conductivity of the film, the smaller Cu particles result in a higher interface density (Figure 1b), which could scatter phonons more strongly and make the lattice thermal conductivity lower [30]. In addition to scattering phonons at the interface to reduce the thermal conductivity, it is particularly important to use the interface to optimize the thermoelectric power factor to improve the overall performance of the film.

4. Conclusions

In summary, metal (Cu, Ag, Au)/Al2O3/Bi2Te3 heterostructures have been fabricated to improve the thermoelectric properties. By constructing the metal-semiconductor and metal-insulator-semiconductor interface, using the filter carrier effect or controlling the tunneling electrons, it is possible to coordinately control the carrier concentration and mobility, and finally optimize the thermoelectric power factor. The power factor of the Cu/Al2O3/Bi2Te3 heterostructure film is 6.5 μW·cm−1·K−2, which is 1.75 times that of a single Bi2Te3 film. Future work will focus on optimizing the metal particle size, oxide layer thickness, and annealing process to further optimize the thermoelectric performance. Related works are still ongoing.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/mi12050480/s1, Figure S1: AFM step profiler of (a) Cu and (d) Au. Figure S2: Surface of (a) Bi2Te3, (b) Cu/Al2O3/Bi2Te3, (c) Ag/Al2O3/Bi2Te3, (d) Au/Al2O3/Bi2Te3. Cross section of (e) Bi2Te3, (f) Cu/Al2O3/Bi2Te3, (g) Ag/Al2O3/Bi2Te3, (h) Au/Al2O3/Bi2Te3.

Author Contributions: Methodology, formal analysis, writing—original draft preparation, Z.W.; investigation, data curation, S.Z., Z.L. and C.L.; Supervision and funding acquisition, Z.H. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research was funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, grant number 517776126.

Acknowledgments: We would like to thank the Center of Advanced Electronic Materials and Devices (AEMD) and the Instrumental Analysis Center of Shanghai Jiao Tong University for providing experimental support.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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