Supplementary Information for:

Ball milling as an effective route for the preparation of doped bornite: synthesis, stability and thermoelectric properties

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Fig. S1 Le Bail refinement using X-ray diffraction data of the consolidated Cu$_5$Fe$_{1-x}$Mn$_x$S$_4$ pellets, (a) $x = 0.01$ ($R_{wp} = 4.21\%$), (b) $x = 0.02$ ($R_{wp} = 3.97\%$), (c) $x = 0.03$ ($R_{wp} = 4.29\%$), (d) $x = 0.04$ ($R_{wp} = 3.96\%$), (e) $x = 0.05$ ($R_{wp} = 3.77\%$) and (f) $x = 0.10$ ($R_{wp} = 4.15\%$). Observed (black crosses), calculated (red line) and difference (lower blue line) profiles are plotted. Reflection positions for the orthorhombic phase (top) are marked.
Fig. S2 EDX spectrum and elemental maps for a consolidated sample of Cu$_{5}$Fe$_{0.95}$Mn$_{0.05}$S$_{4}$. 

**Fig. S3** Combined TGA/DSC data for Cu₅FeS₄ powder under nitrogen flow (top) and in air (middle), showing the temperature dependence of the weight percentage of the sample (solid black line) and the heat flow (dashed blue line). Graph at the bottom shows the powder X-ray diffraction pattern for bornite after the TGA/DSC in air, with peaks corresponding to bornite marked. Remaining peaks correspond to a mixture of copper sulfate oxides and copper sulfide.
Fig. S4 Repeated measurements on heating and cooling of the electrical resistivity (top), the Seebeck coefficient (middle) and the resulting power factor (bottom) as a function of temperature for (a) Cu\textsubscript{5}FeS\textsubscript{4} and (b) Cu\textsubscript{5}Fe\textsubscript{0.96}Mn\textsubscript{0.04}S\textsubscript{4}. 
Fig. S5 Powder X-ray diffraction data of Cu$_5$FeS$_4$ after measurements of electrical transport property up to 890 K. The impurity peaks corresponding to Cu$_{2-x}$S are marked.
**Fig. S6** Temperature dependence of the thermal diffusivity, $\alpha$, of Cu$_5$Fe$_{1-x}$Mn$_x$S$_4$.

**Fig. S7** Estimated lattice and electronic components of the thermal conductivity of Cu$_5$Fe$_{1-x}$Mn$_x$S$_4$ as a function of $x$, calculated using Wiedemann-Franz law, with $L = 2.44 \times 10^8$ W $\Omega$ K$^{-2}$. 