Observation of van der Waals Reconfiguration in GeTe/Sb\textsubscript{2}Te\textsubscript{3} Superlattice

Xin Chen\textsuperscript{a,b}, Jiabin Shen\textsuperscript{a,d}, Shujing Jia\textsuperscript{a,c,d}, Yonghui Zheng\textsuperscript{a}, Shilong Lv\textsuperscript{a}, Zhitang Song\textsuperscript{a} and Min Zhu\textsuperscript{a,*}

\textsuperscript{a}State Key Laboratory of Functional Materials for Informatics, Shanghai Institute of Micro-system and Information Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200050, China

\textsuperscript{b}School of Physical Science and Technology, ShanghaiTech University, Shanghai 201210, China

\textsuperscript{c}Key Laboratory of Microelectronic Devices & Integrated Technology, Institute of Microelectronics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100029, China

\textsuperscript{d}University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

*minzhu@mail.sim.ac.cn
Fig. S1 (a) HAADF image splitting double layers in the region of 7-layer structure. Yellow dash square is the position of the gap and yellow arrow indicates the moving direction of the gap. (b-d) corresponding EDX maps of Sb, Te and Sb+Te, respectively.
Fig. S2 Intensity profile indicating the absence of cation atoms among the gaps. (a) HAADF images of GeTe-Sb$_2$Te$_3$ SL showing the area with 15 and quintuple layer. (b) Intensity profile from HAADF images in (a), red dashed line marks the position of the gap.
Fig. S3 (a) HAADF image of 7- and 13-layer structures in GeTe/Sb$_2$Te$_3$ SL. (b-d) corresponding EDX maps of Sb, Te and Sb+Te, respectively.

Fig. S4 (a) HAADF image of 9 layers in GeTe/Sb$_2$Te$_3$ SL. (b-d) corresponding EDX
maps of Sb, Te and Sb+Te, respectively.

Fig. S5 Reconstructed three-dimensional mappings of GeTe and Sb$_2$Te$_3$ ions in GeTe/Sb$_2$Te$_3$ SL.

Fig. S6 The energy difference when the stoichiometric GST225 was constructed into 7 layers (GST124), 11 layers (GST236), 13 layers (GST247) and 15 layers (GST258) caused by the diffusion of cation atoms.