

## Supporting Information for

### The thermoelectric performance of anisotropic SnSe Doped with Na

Huaqian Leng<sup>a,b</sup>, Min Zhou<sup>a,\*</sup>, Jie Zhao<sup>a,b</sup>, Yemao Han<sup>a,b</sup>, Laifeng Li<sup>a,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup>State Key Laboratory of Technologies in Space Cryogenic Propellants, Technical Institute of Physics and Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

<sup>b</sup>University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

\* Corresponding Authors:

Min Zhou [mzhou@mail.ipc.ac.cn](mailto:mzhou@mail.ipc.ac.cn) Laifeng Li [laifengli@mail.ipc.ac.cn](mailto:laifengli@mail.ipc.ac.cn)

#### 1. The calculated Hall mobility in this work as a function of Ag content (x) at 300 K

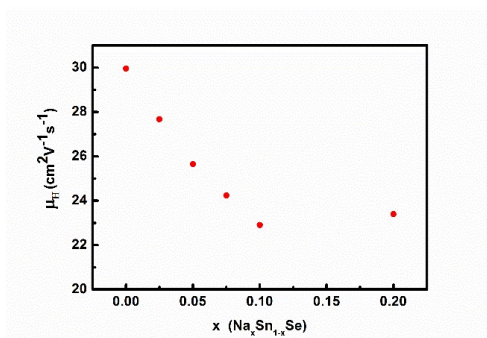


Figure 1 The calculated Hall mobility in this work as a function of Ag content (x) at 300 K.

The calculated Hall mobility decreases with increasing Na content(x) due to the doping Na dopant as the neonatal scattering center and remains stabilized when Na content (x) reaches 0.01.

#### 2. The comparison of thermoelectric property among SnSe based alloys

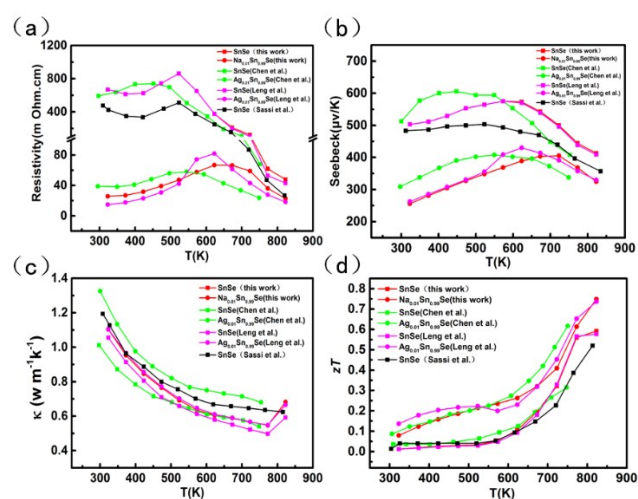


Figure 2 (a) Resistivity (b) Seebeck coefficient (c) Thermal conductivity and (d)  $zT$  as a function of temperature for  $MxSn_{1-x}Se$  ( $M=Ag, Na; x=0, 0.01$ ) compounds. Solid squares are the results of SnSe. Solid circles are the results of  $M_{0.01}Sn_{0.99}Se$  ( $M=Ag, Na$ ). The citations are from the results of this work, Chen et al, Leng et al and Sassi et al, respectively.

(1) Butler, M. Photoelectrolysis and physical properties of the semiconducting electrode WO<sub>2</sub>. *Journal of Applied Physics* **1977**, *48*, 1914-1920.

(2) Zhao, L. D.; Lo, S. H.; Zhang, Y.; Sun, H.; Tan, G.; Uher, C.; Wolverton, C.; Dravid, V. P.; Kanatzidis, M. G. Ultralow thermal conductivity and high thermoelectric figure of merit in SnSe crystals. *Nature* **2014**, *508*, 373-377.