

## Electronic Supporting Information (ESI)

### Synergistic effect by Na doping and S substitution to high thermoelectric performance of p-type MnTe

Yangyang Ren, Junyou Yang,\* Qinghui Jiang, Dan Zhang, Zhiwei Zhou, Xin Li, Jiwu

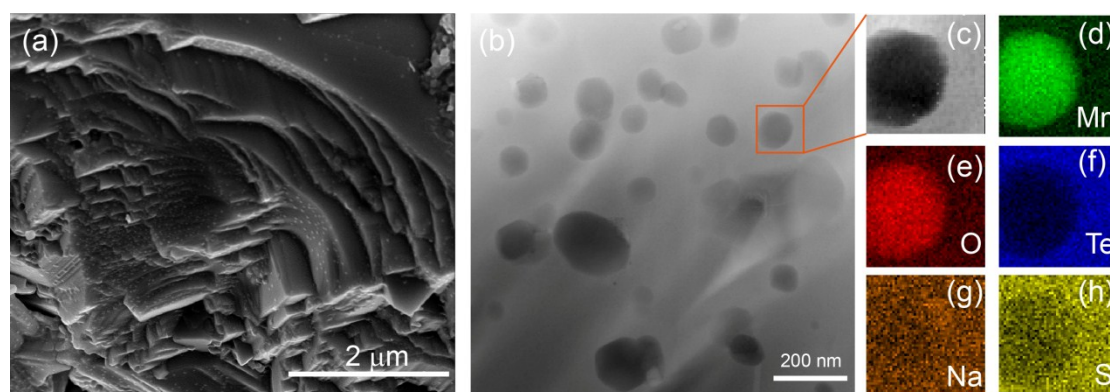
Xin, Xu He

State Key Laboratory of Materials Processing and Die & Mould Technology,

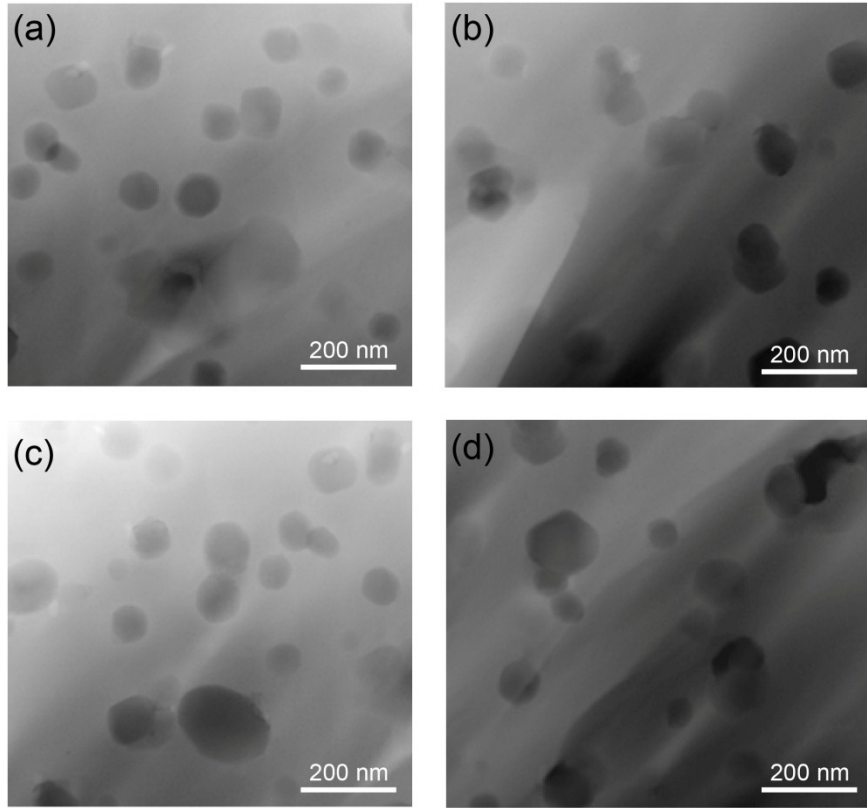
Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430074, China.

\*Corresponding author

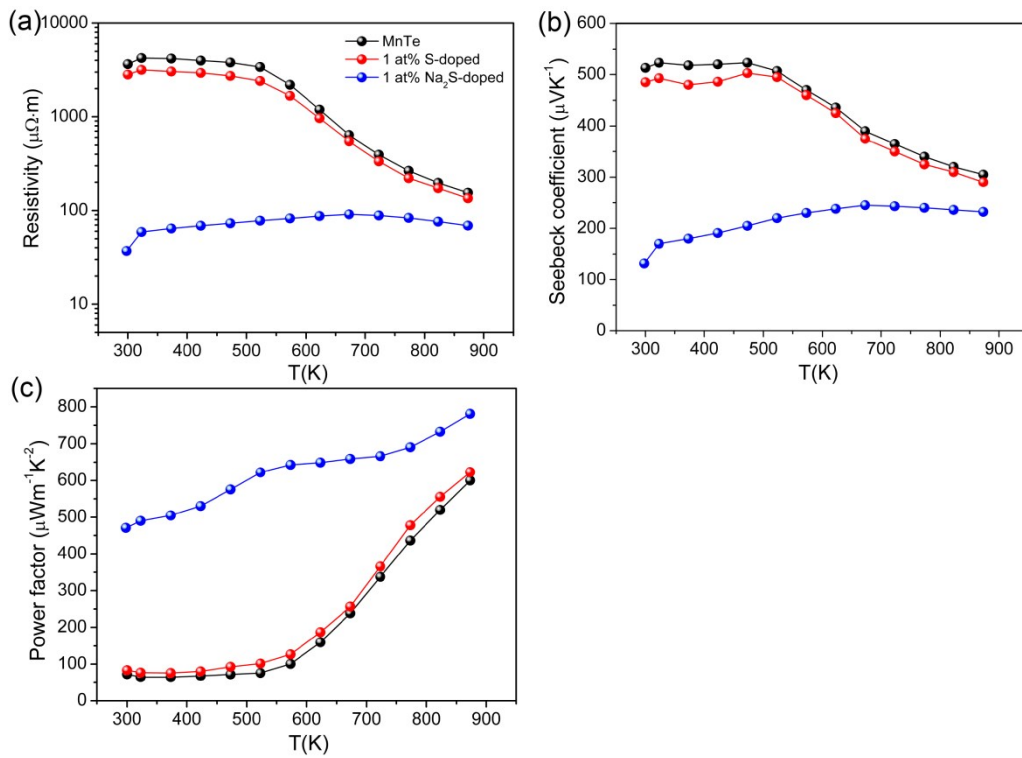
E-mail: jyyang@mail.hust.edu.cn



**Fig. S1** (a) high magnification FSEM fractographs of the Na<sub>2</sub>S-doped MnTe sample; (b) Low magnification TEM image of the Na<sub>2</sub>S-doped MnTe sample; (c) A magnified nanoparticle image of the yellow rectangle; (d-h) corresponding EDS mapping of Mn, O, Te, Na and S elements, respectively. A whiter colour in the element maps corresponds to higher concentrations.

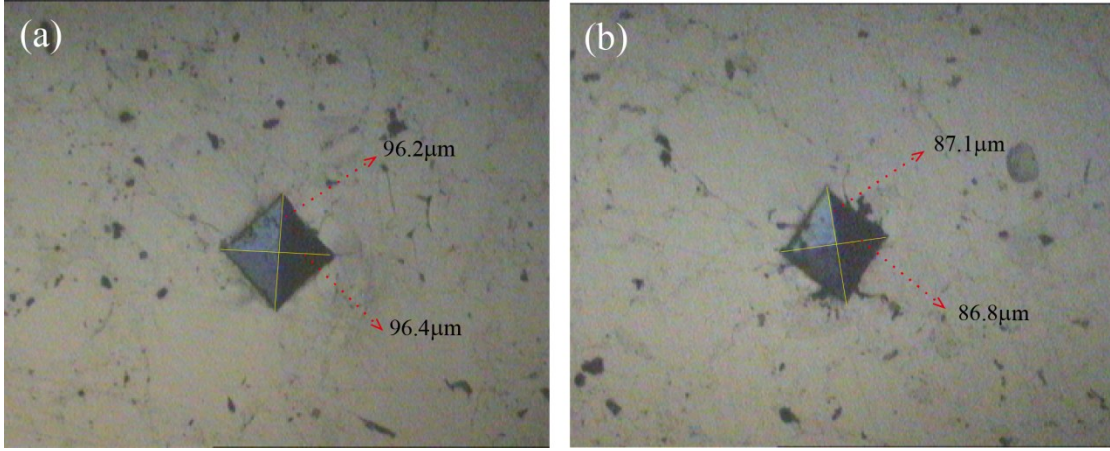


**Fig. S2** Low magnification TEM image for all the samples (a)  $x=0$ , (b)  $x=0.25$ , (c)  $x=0.5$ , (d)  $x=1$



**Fig. S3** Temperature dependence of thermoelectric properties for the samples, (a)

electrical resistivity; (b) Seebeck coefficient; (c) power factor.



**Fig. S4** Vickers micro indentation of (a) MnTe and (b) 0.5 at% Na<sub>2</sub>S-doped MnTe, respectively.

**SI5:** the calculation of Lorenz number of all the samples

Assuming a single parabolic band model with acoustic phonon scattering[1], the Lorenz number ( $L$ ) is estimated by the follow equation:

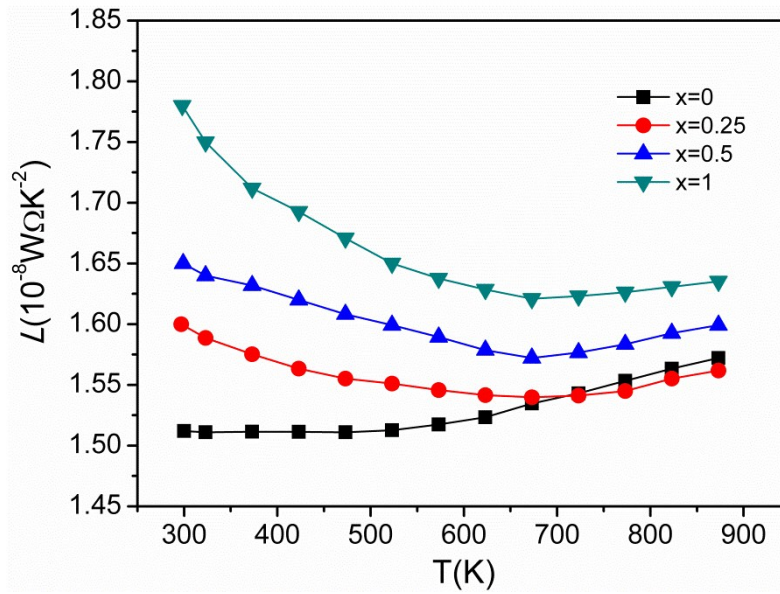
$$L = \left(\frac{k_B}{e}\right)^2 \left( \frac{(r + 7/2)F_{r+5/2}(\varphi)}{(r + 3/2)F_{r+1/2}(\varphi)} - \left( \frac{(r + 7/2)F_{r+3/2}(\varphi)}{(r + 3/2)F_{r+1/2}(\varphi)} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$F_n(\varphi) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{1 + e^{x-n}} dx$$

Here,  $F_n(\varphi)$  is the Fermi integration: ,  $r$  is the scattering (parameter typical  $r=-1/2$  for acoustic phonon scattering near room temperature) and  $\varphi$  is the reduced Fermi energy  $\varphi = E_F/k_B T$  and which can be derived from the measured  $S$  on the basis of single band approximation:

$$S = \pm \frac{k_B}{e} \left( \frac{(r + 5/2)F_{r+3/2}(\varphi)}{(r + 3/2)F_{r+1/2}(\varphi)} - \varphi \right)$$

Finally, the temperature dependent calculated  $L$  for pristine MnTe and Na<sub>2</sub>S-doped samples ( $x = 0-1$ ).



**Fig. S6** Temperature dependence of the calculated Lorenz number.

### Reference

- [1] W. Xie, S. Populoh, K. Gatzka, X. Xiao, L. Sagarna, Y. Liu, M. Trottmann, J. He and A. Weidenkaff, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 2014, 115, 103707.