

## Supporting Information

### Soft Phonon Modes from Off-center Ge atoms Lead to Ultralow Thermal Conductivity and Superior Thermoelectric Performance in n-type PbSe-GeSe

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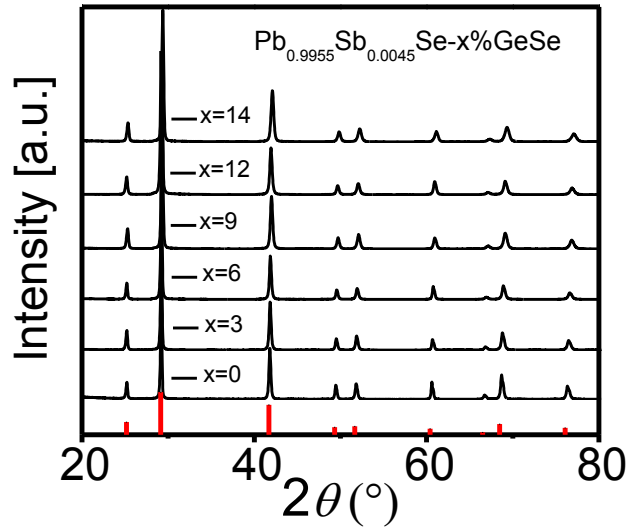
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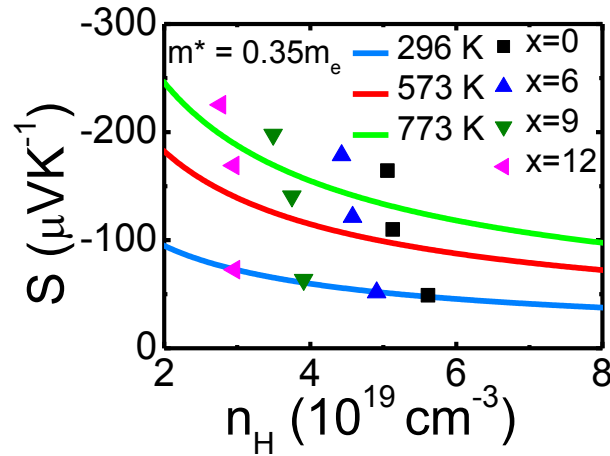
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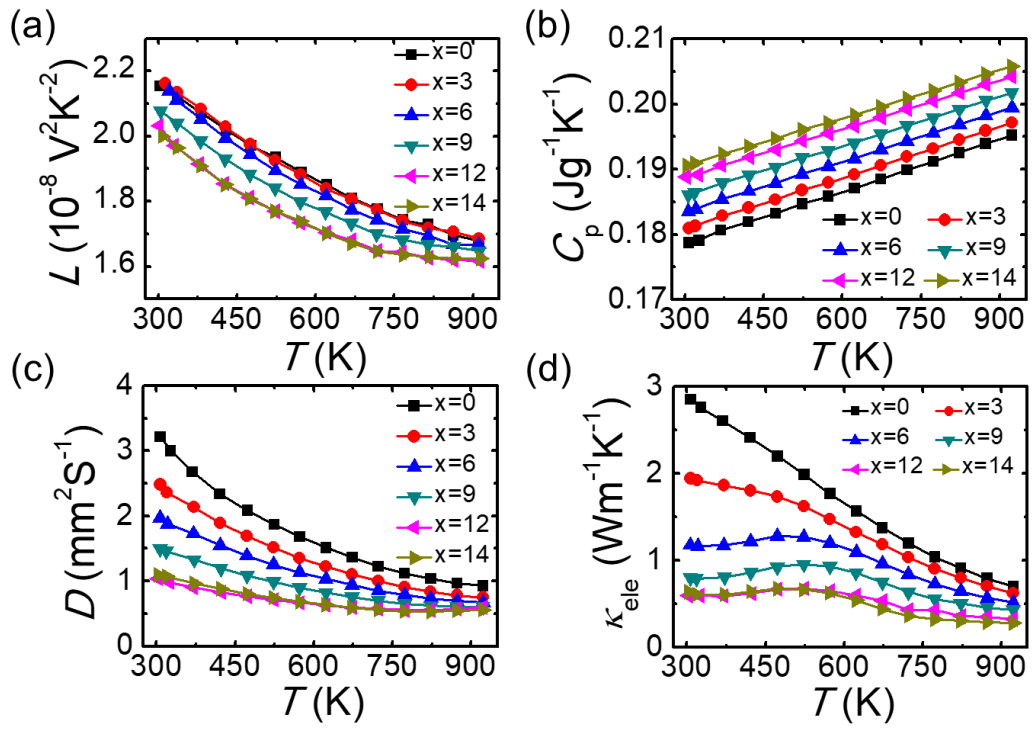
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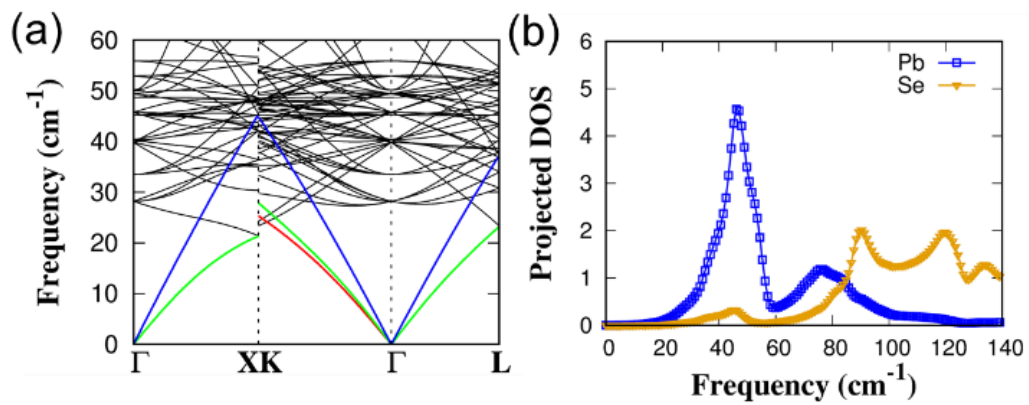
**Figure S1.** PXRD patterns of  $\text{Pb}_{0.9955}\text{Sb}_{0.0045}\text{Se}-x\%\text{GeSe}$  ( $x = 0, 3, 6, 9, 12$  and  $14$ ) samples, with all peaks indexed by the PbSe cubic phase (JCPDS #06-0354, red patterns).



**Figure S2.** Seebeck coefficient as a function of Hall carrier concentration with an effective mass of  $0.35 m_e$  for  $\text{Pb}_{0.9955}\text{Sb}_{0.0045}\text{Se}-x\%\text{GeSe}$  ( $x = 0, 6, 9$  and  $12$ ). The solid curves are the theoretical Pisarenko plots at 296 K (cyan), 573 K (red) and 773 K (green) for n-type PbSe with effective mass of electrons of  $0.35 m_e$ .



**Figure S3.** Temperature-dependent (a) Lorenz numbers,  $L$ ; (b) Heat capacities,  $C_p$ ; (c) Thermal diffusivity,  $D$ ; and (d) Electronic thermal conductivity,  $\kappa_{\text{ele}}$  for  $\text{Pb}_{0.9955}\text{Sb}_{0.0045}\text{Se}-x\% \text{GeSe}$ .

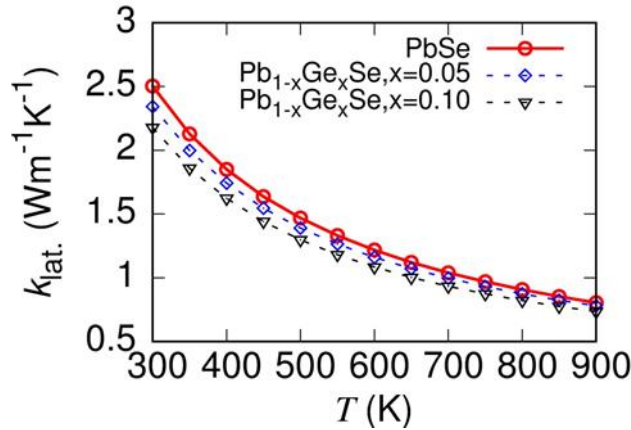


**Figure S4.** (a) Phonon dispersion curves and (b) the projected phonon density of states (PDOS) for pure PbSe.

In the Debye-Callaway model, we add defect scatterings for longitudinal and transverse modes<sup>S1</sup>

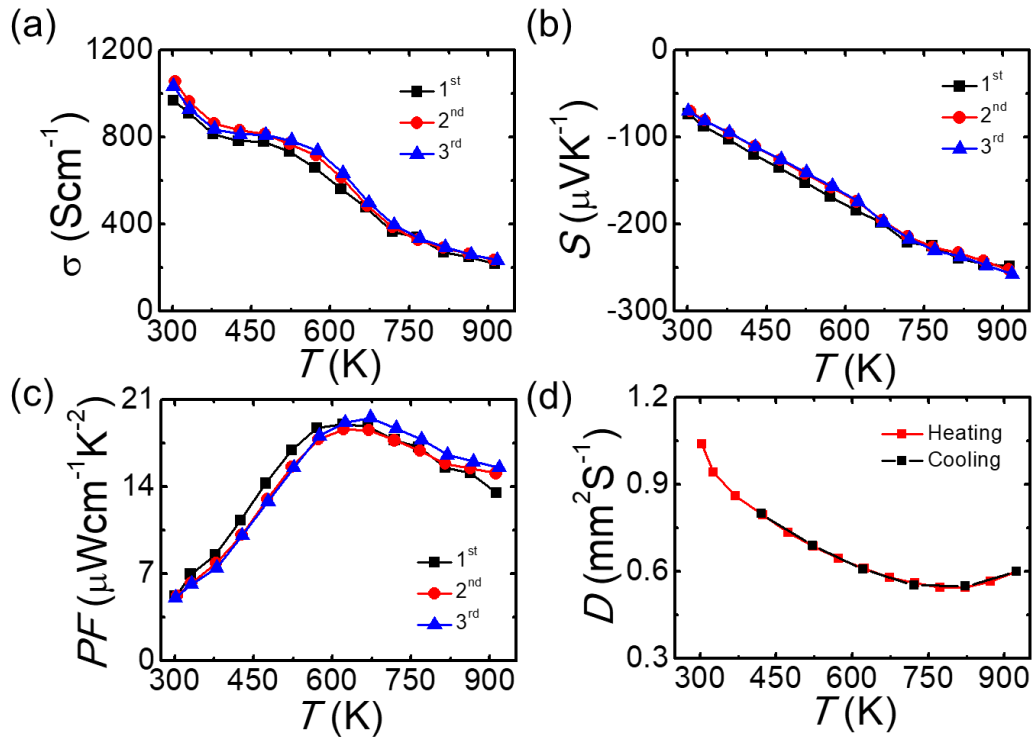
$$\tau_l^L(x)^{-1} = \frac{V k_B^4 \Gamma}{4\pi \hbar^4 v_L^3} x^4 T^4 \quad \text{and} \quad \tau_l^T(x)^{-1} = \frac{V k_B^4 \Gamma}{4\pi \hbar^4 v_T^3} x^4 T^4$$

where  $\Gamma = \sum_i c_i \left[ \frac{m_i - m_{avg}}{m_{avg}} \right]^2$ ,  $m_i$  is the atomic mass of the  $i$ th defect,  $m_{avg} = \sum_i c_i m_i$  is the average atomic mass in the system with different concentration  $c_i$ ,  $x = \frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B T}$ ,  $T$  temperature and  $v_L, v_T$  the longitudinal and transverse phonon velocities, respectively. The effects of Ge alloying on suppressing  $\kappa_{lat}$  is shown in the below figure:

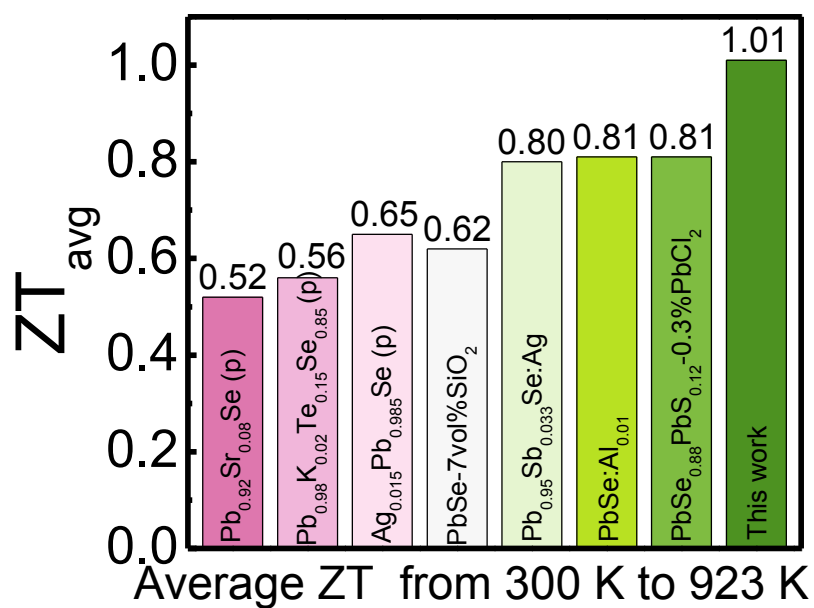


**Figure S5.** Lattice thermal conductivity comparison of pure PbSe and with 5% and 10% Ge-alloyed samples without accounting for the off-centering Ge<sup>2+</sup> defect. The effects on the thermal conductivity are small.

At 300 K,  $\kappa_{lat}$  decreases from around  $2.5 \text{ Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$  to  $2.36 \text{ Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$  with 5% Ge and  $2.27 \text{ Wm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$  with 10% Ge alloying. Evidently, the Ge alloying effect on the lattice thermal conductivity through mass fluctuation is not as significant as the impact of the off-centering defect that induces diminished phonon vibration frequencies and phonon velocities. Thus, the main cause of the  $\kappa_{lat}$  decrease by Ge alloying originates from the Ge off-centered atomic structure. The off-centered Ge induces local lattice strain that lowers the acoustic phonon frequencies, velocities and Debye temperature yielding a decrease in  $\kappa_{lat}$  by 26% of lattice thermal conductivity relative to the pure PbSe calculated (Debye-Grüneisen) value at 300 K. On the other hand, at high concentration (10%) of Ge impurities, the phonon-impurity scattering decreases  $\kappa_{lat}$  by 9% of pure PbSe  $\kappa_{lat}$  value at 300 K as shown in Figure S5. The off-centered Ge also induces softening of the low-lying optical phonon modes, and may cause a further decrease in the lattice thermal conductivity, but this contribution is not included in our Debye Grüneisen calculations. All these combined effects help to understand the experimental observation of  $\kappa_{lat}$  decrease by 50% of  $\kappa_{lat}$  by 12% of Ge alloying.



**Figure S6.** The  $\text{Pb}_{0.9955}\text{Sb}_{0.0045}\text{Se}-12\%\text{GeSe}$  sample was measured 3 times with almost no changes in the (a) Electrical conductivity,  $\sigma$ ; (b) Seebeck coefficient,  $S$ ; and (c) Power factor,  $PF$ , showing the good repeatability and stability. Moreover, thermal diffusion coefficient,  $D$  (d) also displays the good repeatability during heating and cooling processes.



**Figure S7.** Comparison of the average thermoelectric figure of merit,  $ZT_{\text{avg}}$ , values with the temperature gradient of 300 K to 923 K for several n- and p-type PbSe-based thermoelectric materials.<sup>S2-8</sup>

**Table S1.** Room temperature densities of  $\text{Pb}_{0.9955}\text{Sb}_{0.0045}\text{Se-x}\%\text{GeSe}$  ( $x = 0, 3, 6, 9, 12$  and  $14$ )

Composition	Measured Density, $\text{gcm}^3$	Theoretical Density,* %
$\text{Pb}_{0.9955}\text{Sb}_{0.0045}\text{Se}$	8.17	98.9
$\text{Pb}_{0.9955}\text{Sb}_{0.0045}\text{Se-3}\%\text{GeSe}$	8.09	98.9
$\text{Pb}_{0.9955}\text{Sb}_{0.0045}\text{Se-6}\%\text{GeSe}$	7.97	98.4
$\text{Pb}_{0.9955}\text{Sb}_{0.0045}\text{Se-9}\%\text{GeSe}$	8.01	99.5
$\text{Pb}_{0.9955}\text{Sb}_{0.0045}\text{Se-12}\%\text{GeSe}$	7.76	97.5
$\text{Pb}_{0.9955}\text{Sb}_{0.0045}\text{Se-14}\%\text{GeSe}$	7.7	97.6

## References

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