Supporting information

## Enhancement of thermal energy transport across the

## graphene/h-BN heterostructure interface

Feng Liu<sup>a,b</sup>, Rui Zou<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Ning Hu<sup>a,c,\*</sup>, Huiming Ning<sup>a,\*</sup>, Cheng Yan<sup>d</sup>, Yaolu Liu<sup>a</sup>, Liangke Wu<sup>a</sup>, Fuhao Mo<sup>e</sup>, Shaoyun Fu<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>College of Aerospace Engineering, Chongqing University, Chongqing, 400044, China

<sup>b</sup>Postdoctoral Station of Mechanics, Chongqing University, Chongqing, 400044, China

<sup>c</sup>Key Laboratory of Optoelectronic Technology and Systems of the Education Ministry of China, Chongqing University, Chongqing, 400044, China

<sup>d</sup>School of Chemistry, Physics and Mechanical Engineering, Queensland University of Technology (QUT), Brisbane, QLD 4001, Australia

<sup>e</sup>College of Mechanical and Vehicle Engineering, Hunan University, Changsha, 410082, China

Corresponding Authors

\*E-mail: <u>ruizou@cqu.edu.cn</u> (R.Z.). \*E-mail: <u>ninghu@cqu.edu.cn</u> (N.H.).

\*E-mail: ninghuiming@cqu.edu.cn (H.N.).

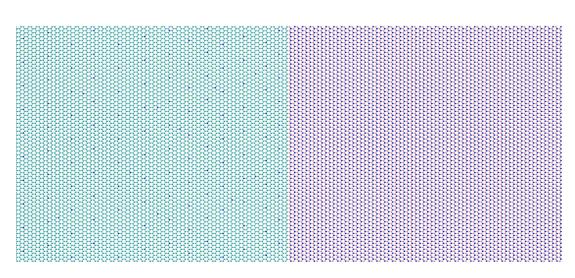


Figure S1. Distribution of N doping. The B, C, and N atoms are represented in pink, cyan, and blue color, respectively.

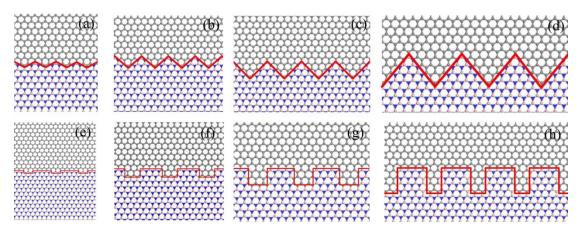


Figure S2. Different atomic row thicknesses for the zigzag and armchair interface topography: (a) and (e) single-row, (b) and (f) two-row, (c) and (g) three-row, (d) and (h) four-row.