## **Supplementary Information**

## Enhancing the Thermoelectric Power Factor of Sr<sub>0.9</sub>Nd<sub>0.1</sub>TiO<sub>3</sub> through Control of the Nanostructure and Microstructure

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*Figure S.1* Thermoelectric dimensionless figure of merit of  $SrTiO_3$  ceramics prepared with different *A*-site and *B*-site dopants using solid state reaction (SSR) and spark plasma sintering (SPS)<sup>1-18</sup>



**Figure S.2** X-Ray diffraction patterns for  $Sr_{0.9}Nd_{0.1}TiO_3$  samples prepared with different amounts of  $ZrO_2$ 



Figure S.3 X-Ray diffraction patterns for 3Z samples illustrating the effect of sintering time.



*Figure S.4 Full profile Rietveld refinement from laboratory XRD data* ( $\lambda$ =1.540598 Å) *for 3Z samples sintered for 4-24 hours* 



*Figure S.5 BSE-SEM micrographs for 3Z samples after (a) 4 hours, (b) 12 hours and (c-d) 24 hours of sintering. The values for the average grain size in shown in the top right inset of the figures.* 



*Figure S.6 Grain size distribution data obtained from multiple SEM micrographs for 0Z-12h, 3Z-12h and 8Z-12 samples* 

x = 0 wt. %				x = 0.3 wt. %				x = 0.8 wt. %							
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**Figure S.7** SAED patterns along major zone axes for 0.5 wt%  $B_2O_3$  doped  $Sr_{0.9}Nd_{0.1}TiO_3$  samples codoped with different amounts of  $ZrO_2$ 



**Figure S.8** Low magnification TEM data showing high density of dislocations in 3Z-12h sample without  $ZrO_2$  addition



*Figure S.9 (a)* Electrical conductivity at 313 and 869 K, and (b) power factor at 500 K with respect to  $ZrO_2$  content.



*Figure S.10 Measurement temperature (310, 500 and 1015 K) and sintering time dependence of power factor for 3Z-12 samples* 



Figure S. 11 Thermoelectric power factor for two different 02-12h samples during heating and cooling cycles of measurement



*Figure S.12* Heating and cooling cycle data for electrical conductivity, the Seebeck coefficients and power factor data for 3Z-12h and 8Z-12h samples

ZrO <sub>2</sub> content (wt.%)	0	0.3	0.8
Space Group	I4/mcm	I4/mcm	I4/mcm
R <sub>wp</sub> /GOF	12.84/1.45	4.85/3.18	13.69/1.67
Lattice Parameters		•	
a (Å)	5.518449(2)	5.518705(3)	5.521464(2)
c (Å)	7.820044(5)	7.820201(7)	7.823195(5)
V (Å <sup>3</sup> )	238.1460(3)	238.1729(4)	238.5024(2)
Sr/Nd		•	
X / Y / Z	0 / 0.5 / 0.25	0 / 0.5 / 0.25	0 / 0.5 / 0.25
b <sub>eq</sub>	0.003(2)	0.079(3)	0.090(2)
Occupancy	0.9/0.1	0.9/0.1	0.9/0.1
Ti			
X / Y / Z	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0	0 / 0 / 0
b <sub>eq</sub>	0.224(2)	0.073(4)	0.172(3)
Occupancy	1	1	1
01			
X / Y / Z	0 / 0 / 0.25	0 / 0 / 0.25	0 / 0 / 0.25
b <sub>eq</sub>	0.248(17)	0.200(30)	0.400(20)
Occupancy	1	1	1
O2			
X	0.23330(12)	0.23147(19)	0.23379(13)
Y	0.73330(12)	0.73147(19)	0.73379(13)
Z	0	0	0
b <sub>eq</sub>	0.179(11)	0.300(20)	0.335(16)
Occupancy	1	1	1
Bond lengths			
Ti-O1	1.95501	1.95505	1.95579
Ti-O2	1.95584	1.95469	1.95626

**Table S.1** Structural parameters and Ti-O bond lengths for  $Sr_{0.9}Nd_{0.1}TiO_3$  samples co-doped with 0.5 wt.%  $B_2O_3$  and x different amounts of ZrO<sub>2</sub> from SXPD data ( $\lambda$ =0.825939(10) Å).

Composition	Sample	PF <sub>max</sub>	Temperature	Reference	
Composition	characteristics	(µW/m.K <sup>2</sup> )	(K)		
A-site doping					
Sr <sub>1-x</sub> La <sub>x</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub>	Single-crystal	3600	300	19	
Sr <sub>0.9</sub> Nd <sub>0.1</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub>	Polycrystalline	1690	423	2	
Sr <sub>0.9</sub> Pr <sub>0.1</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub>	Polycrystalline	1400	670	15	
Sr <sub>0.9</sub> Nd <sub>0.1</sub> TiO <sub>3-ð</sub>	Polycrystalline	1550	440	9	
Sr <sub>0.85</sub> Pr <sub>0.15</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub>	Polycrystalline	1320	773	20	
Sr <sub>0.9</sub> Gd <sub>0.1</sub> TiO <sub>3-δ</sub>	Polycrystalline	1600	570	5	
Sr <sub>0.91</sub> La <sub>0.09</sub> TiO <sub>3-δ</sub>	Polycrystalline	1352	500	21	
$Sr_{0.94}Y_{0.04}TiO_{3-\delta}$	Polycrystalline	1164	423	16	
$Sr_{0.9}Nd_{0.1}TiO_{3\pm\delta}$	Polycrystalline	2000	500	* This study	
+ 0.5 wt% B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> + 0.3 wt% ZrO <sub>2</sub>	i oryerystannie	2000	500	i ins study	
B-site doping					
SrTi <sub>0.9</sub> Ta <sub>0.1</sub> O <sub>3-δ</sub>	Polycrystalline	1420	470	22	
SrTi <sub>0.9</sub> Nb <sub>0.1</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Polycrystalline	1450	523	23	
Dual doping					
Sr <sub>0.83</sub> La <sub>0.10</sub> Dy <sub>0.07</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub>	Polycrystalline	1237	700	4	
Sr <sub>0.95</sub> La <sub>0.05</sub> Ti <sub>0.95</sub> Nb <sub>0.05</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Polycrystalline	2370	473	24	
$Sr_{0.80}La_{0.13}Ti_{0.95}Nb_{0.05}O_3$	Polycrystalline	1300	525	13	
Sr <sub>0.85</sub> La <sub>0.075</sub> Sm <sub>0.075</sub> TiO <sub>3-δ</sub>	Polycrystalline	1400	573	25	
Sr <sub>0.9</sub> La <sub>0.1</sub> Ti <sub>0.9</sub> Nb <sub>0.1</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Polycrystalline	1700	623	26	
A-site deficient					
Sr <sub>0.94</sub> Ti <sub>0.80</sub> Nb <sub>0.2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Polycrystalline	1625	450	12	
Sr <sub>0.775</sub> La <sub>0.15</sub> TiO <sub>3-δ</sub>	Polycrystalline	1400	473	6	
$Sr_{0.95}Ti_{0.9}Nb_{0.1}O_{3-\delta}$	Polycrystalline	1600	450	8	
Sr <sub>0.75</sub> La <sub>0.1</sub> Dy <sub>0.1</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub>	Polycrystalline	1216	373	27	
Inclusion/Additive					
SrTi <sub>0.85</sub> Nb <sub>0.15</sub> O <sub>3</sub> + 3wt% YSZ	Polycrystalline	720	400	28	
Sr <sub>0.9</sub> La <sub>0.1</sub> TiO <sub>3</sub> + 0.6wt% Graphene	Polycrystalline	2500	330	29	

Table S.2 Thermoelectric Power factors for SrTiO<sub>3</sub> based thermoelectric oxides

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