

Supplementary Material

Monolayer SnP₃: An excellent p-type thermoelectric material†

Xue-Liang Zhu,^{a,b,c} Peng-Fei Liu,^{c,e} Junrong Zhang,^{c,e} Ping Zhang,^f Wu-Xing Zhou,^{a,d} Guofeng Xie,^{a,b,d} Bao-Tian Wang,^{*c,e}

^a School of Materials Science and Engineering, Hunan University of Science and Technology, 411201 Xiangtan, China E-mail: gfxie@xtu.edu.cn

^b School of Physics and Optoelectronics, Xiangtan University, Hunan 411105, P. R. China

^c Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Beijing 100049, China E-mail: wangbt@ihep.ac.cn

^d Hunan Provincial Key Lab of Advanced Materials for New Energy Storage and Conversion, 411201 Xiangtan, China

^e Dongguan Neutron Science Center, Dongguan 523803, China

^f Institute of Applied Physics and Computational Mathematics, Beijing 100088, China

Selection of K-mesh

The difference between the last two phonon q-grids was less than 5%, which indicated the convergence of the shengBTE calculation. From the figure S1, we can see that the lattice thermal conductivity gradually converges as the k mesh increases. The lattice thermal conductivity along Zigzag direction is about 5.41 W/mK with the 33 × 33 × 1 k-mesh, which is very close to 5.43 W/mK with the 35 × 35 × 1 k-mesh. Therefore, based on the test of k-mesh, we use the 35 × 35 × 1 k-mesh for our calculations.

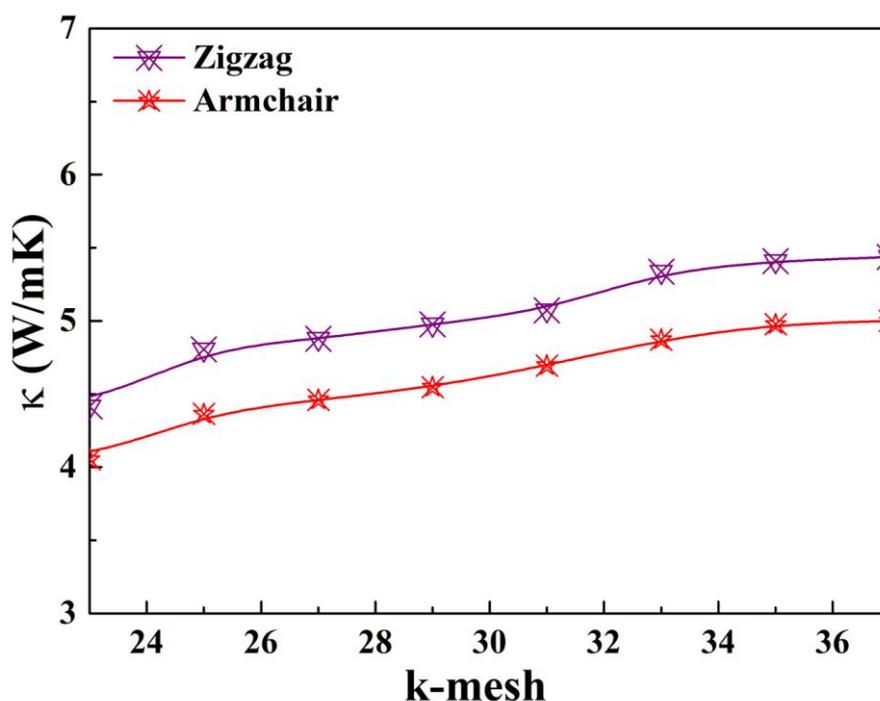


Figure S1 The lattice thermal conductivity as a function of k-mesh at 300 K.

The Lorenz number

To more accurate estimate the TE performance, the calculated Lorenz numbers are

presented in Fig. S2. Based on the Seebeck coefficients, the Lorenz number can be calculated by $L = 1.5 + \exp[-\frac{|S|}{116}]$. The values of Lorenz numbers are 2.19, 2.18, and $2.18 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W}\Omega\text{K}^{-2}$ along armchair direction at 300, 500 and 700 K, while the corresponding Lorenz numbers are 2.22, 2.21, and $2.20 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W}\Omega\text{K}^{-2}$ along zigzag direction, respectively.

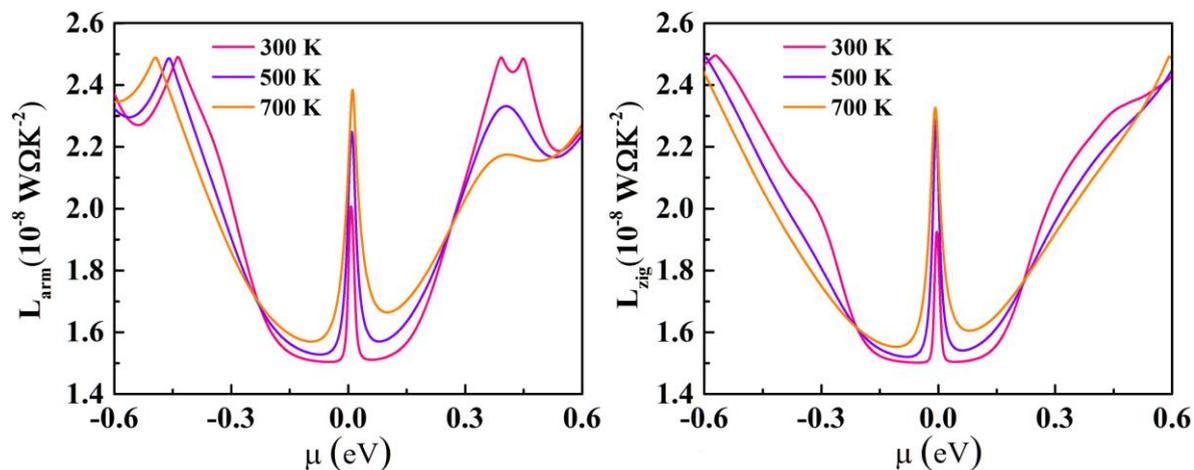


Figure S2 Lorenz number as a function of the Fermi level along armchair and zigzag directions.

The thermal stability

Based on the calculation of AIMD, one can see that the SnP_3 can remain relatively stability with slight disrupted at 700 K.

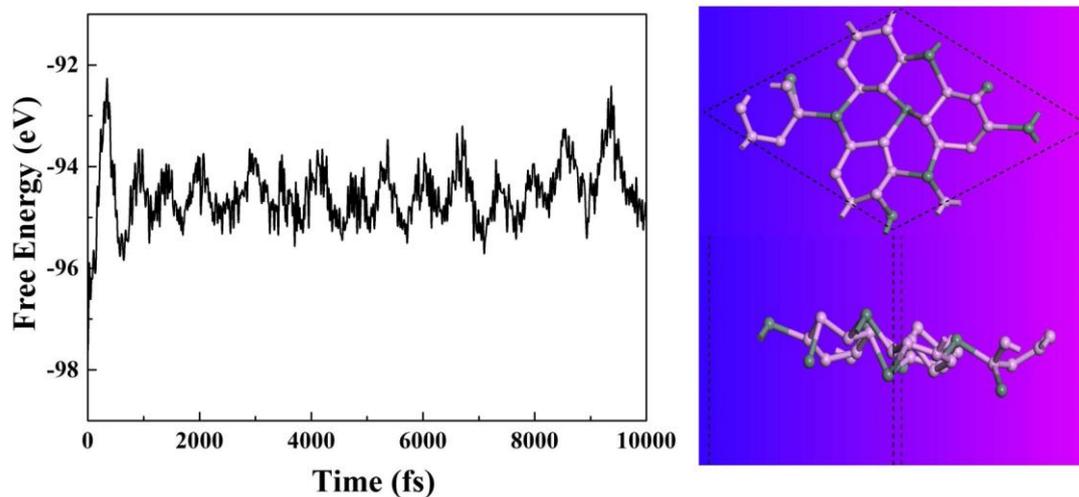


Figure S3 Variation of the free energy in the AIMD simulations at 700 K over the time scale of 10 ps.

Table S1. Crystal structure details

Compounds	Space Group	Lattice Parameters (Å)	Atom Positions (POSCAR)
SnP ₃	$R\bar{3}m1$ (No. 164)	a = b = 7.37; c=20	<p>SnP3-PBE+vdw-DF2</p> <p>1.000000000</p> <p>7.377063634 0.000000000 0.000000000</p> <p>-3.688531870 6.388724510 0.000000000</p> <p>0.000000000 0.000000000 20.000000000</p> <p>P Sn</p> <p>6 2</p> <p>Direct</p> <p>0.830957732 0.169042253 0.504903795</p> <p>0.830957732 0.661915465 0.504903795</p> <p>0.338084535 0.169042282 0.504903795</p> <p>0.502375641 0.497624419 0.471137866</p> <p>0.502375581 0.004751192 0.471137866</p> <p>0.995248838 0.497624389 0.471137866</p> <p>0.333333343 0.666666687 0.559637671</p> <p>0.000000000 0.000000000 0.416403990</p>