

† Electronic Supplementary Material (SI)

Screening of Transition (Y, Zr, Hf, V, Nb, Mo, Ru) and Rare-earth (La, Pr) Elements as Potential Effective Dopants for Thermoelectric GeTe – an Experimental and Theoretical Appraisal

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Table S1. Le Bail refined structural parameters of doped GeTe samples

		GeTe	Ge _{0.995} Zr _{0.005} Te	Ge _{0.98} La _{0.02} Te	Ge _{0.98} Y _{0.02} Te	Ge _{0.98} V _{0.02} Te	Ge _{0.995} Hf _{0.005} Te	Ge _{0.995} Mo _{0.005} Te
Hexagonal setting	<i>a</i> (Å)	4.1654(1)	4.1654(1)	4.1649(2)	4.1669(2)	4.1672(1)	4.1636(1)	4.1641(2)
	<i>c</i> (Å)	10.6698(3)	10.6613(4)	10.6712(5)	10.6711(6)	10.5725(9)	10.6681(6)	10.6697(5)
	<i>V</i> (Å ³)	160.326(3)	160.199(6)	160.31(2)	160.49(9)	159.00(1)	160.16(4)	160.23(9)
Rhombohedral setting	<i>a</i> (Å)	4.2933(1)	4.2910(2)	4.2936(3)	4.2942(2)	4.2671(2)	4.2923(2)	4.2929(3)
	<i>α</i> (°)	58.038(1)	58.073(1)	58.027(1)	58.487(1)	53.457(1)	58.026(1)	58.025(1)
	Impurity	Ge	Ge	Ge	Ge	Ge	/	Ge
	<i>a</i> (Å)	5.6558(2)	5.6553(3)	5.6572(5)	5.6565(3)	5.6575(3)	/	5.6557(6)
	<i>R_p</i>	10.9	12.6	17.8	17.2	17.1	13.2	13.1
	<i>R_{wp}</i>	14.5	15.1	20.3	20	21.9	16.3	16.9
	<i>χ</i> ²	2.03	3.11	1.67	2.1	3.31	1.74	2.51

As mentioned in the manuscript, the high values of the agreement factors (*R_p*, *R_{wp}*, *χ*²) from the fitted patterns are due to the anisotropic peak broadening arising due to the defects in these GeTe compounds.

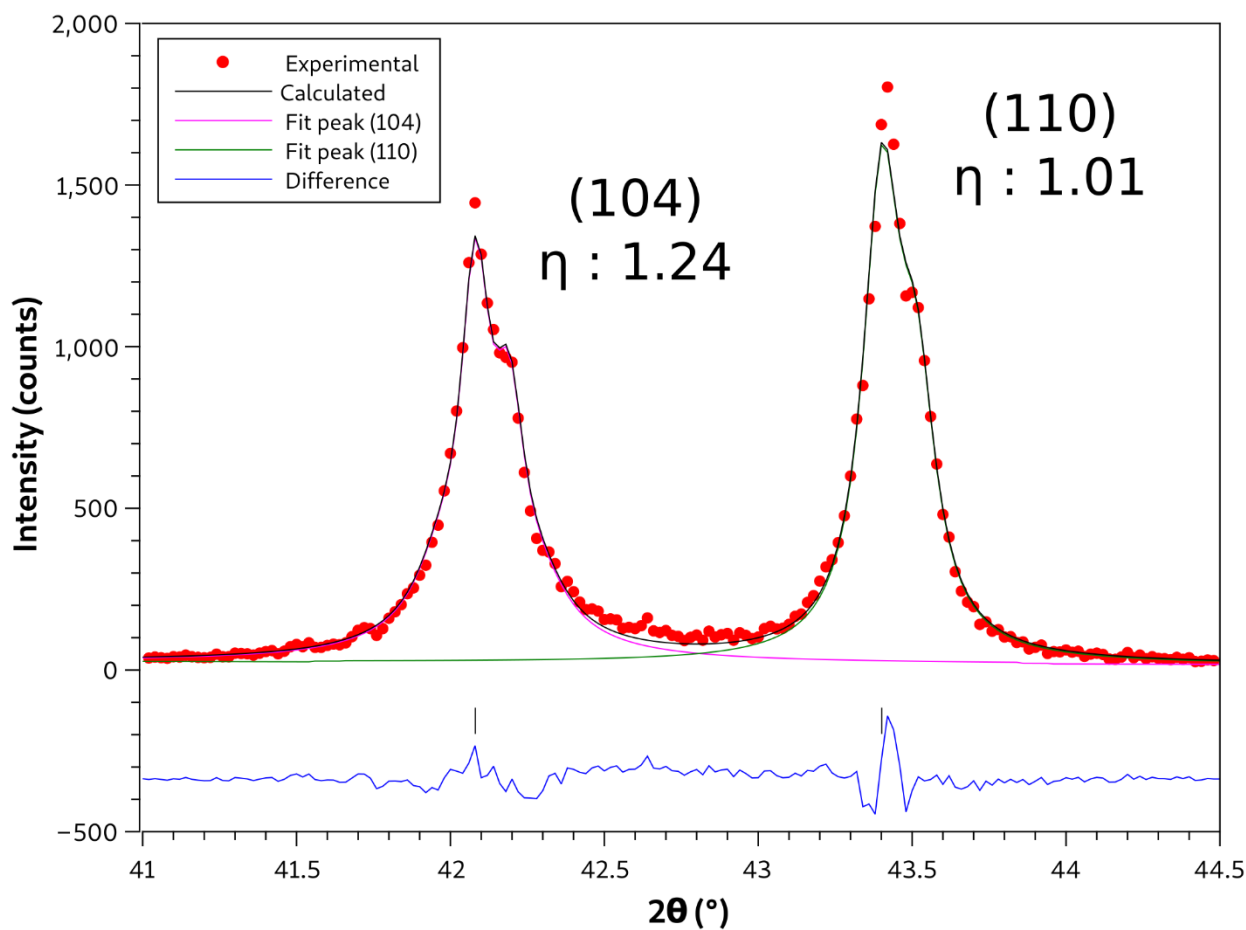


Figure S1. Experimental and simulated XRD pattern of $\text{Ge}_{0.98}\text{V}_{0.02}\text{Te}$ compound showing Bragg peaks with larger tails i.e., more Lorentzian character. Pseudo-Voigt function, $V_g(x) = \eta L(x) + (1-\eta) G(x)$, where $L(x)$ and $G(x)$ are the Lorentzian and Gaussian functions, while η is the refined mixing parameter and it shifts the profile more towards pure Gaussian or pure Lorentzian when approaching 0 or 1 respectively.

Table S2. Band gap at *L*-point, and the energy difference between the two valence band maxima from the DFT calculations.

	Band gap at <i>L</i>-point (eV)	$\Delta E_{L\Sigma}$ (eV)
YGe ₆₃ Te ₆₄	0.254	0.065
HfGe ₆₃ Te ₆₄	0.302	0.028
NbGe ₆₃ Te ₆₄	0.353	-0.026
VGe ₆₃ Te ₆₄	* 0.251	0.065
MoGe ₆₃ Te ₆₄	--	0.012
RuGe ₆₃ Te ₆₄	--	-0.047

(*) estimated band gap without considering the intruder state

Table S3. Parameters (band gap at L-point, energy difference between the two valence band maxima) extracted from the DFT calculations with different cell sizes for Zr-doped GeTe.

	Zr %	Band gap at L-point (eV)	$\Delta E_{L\Sigma}$ (eV)
ZrGe ₃₁ Te ₃₂	3.13 %	0.386	0.057
ZrGe ₆₃ Te ₆₄	1.56 %	0.306	0.024
ZrGe ₁₀₇ Te ₁₀₈	0.93 %	0.280	0.040
Ge ₆₄ Te ₆₄	0.00 %	0.226	0.069
Extrapolation	0.50 %	0.255	0.053

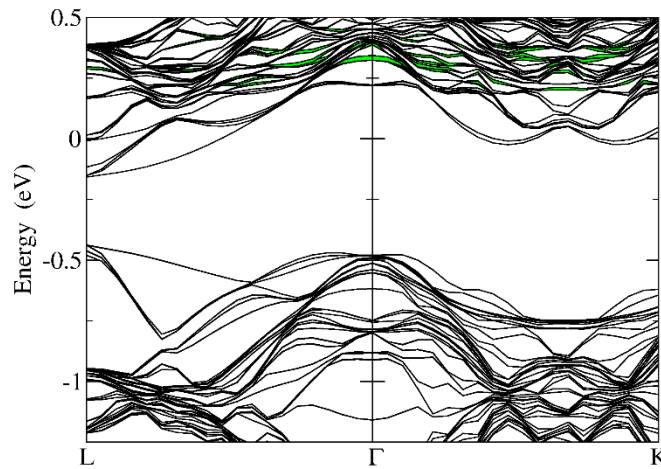


Figure S2. Band structures of Zr-doped GeTe computed with a larger size of the cell, i.e., for ZrGe₁₀₇Te₁₀₈ cubic model

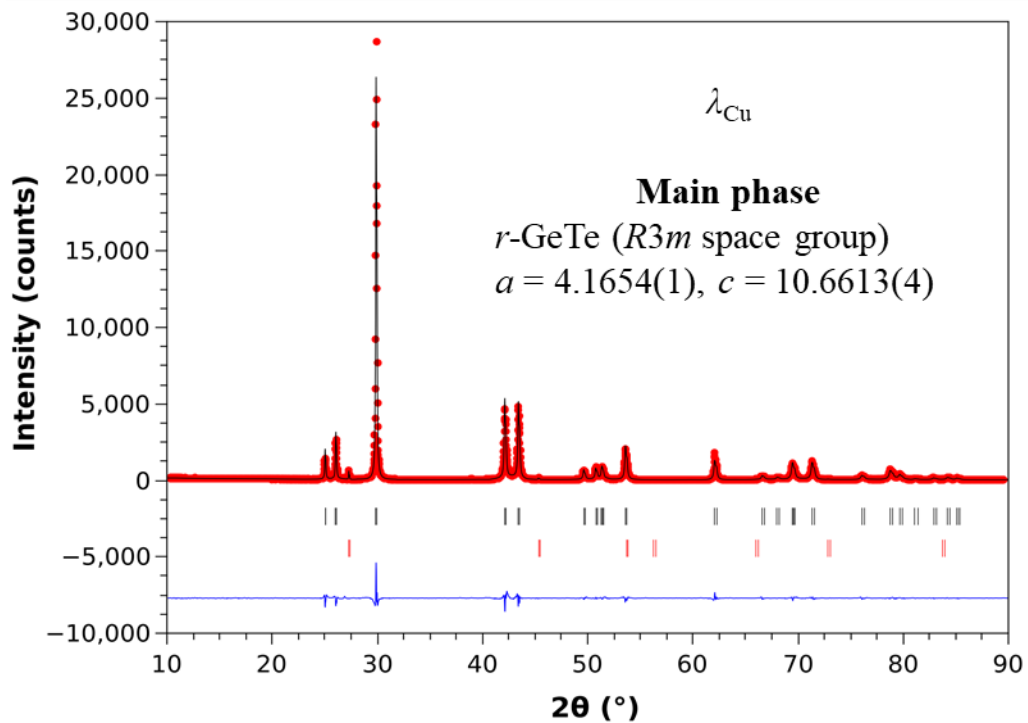


Figure S3. *Le Bail refined room temperature XRD pattern of $\text{Ge}_{0.995}\text{Zr}_{0.005}\text{Te}$. The experimental pattern is plotted in red, the calculated pattern in black and the difference in blue. The vertical ticks indicate the Bragg positions of rhombohedral GeTe phase (black) and secondary cubic Ge -phase (red).*

Table S4. *Le Bail refined structural parameters of stoichiometric $\text{Ge}_{0.995}\text{Zr}_{0.005}\text{Te}$ and Ge-deficit $\text{Ge}_{0.98}\text{Zr}_{0.005}\text{Te}$*

		$\text{Ge}_{0.995}\text{Zr}_{0.005}\text{Te}$	$\text{Ge}_{0.98}\text{Zr}_{0.005}\text{Te}$
Hexagonal setting	a (Å)	4.1654(1)	4.1668(1)
	c (Å)	10.6613(4)	10.6613(4)
	V (Å ³)	160.199(6)	160.307(5)
Rhombohedral setting	a (Å)	4.2910(2)	4.2914(2)
	α (°)	53.399(1)	58.087(1)
Impurity		Ge	Ge
	a (Å)	5.6553(3)	5.6577(5)
	% wt.	0.7(2)	0.7(2)
	R_p	12.6	14
	R_{wp}	15.1	17.9
	χ^2	3.11	2.23

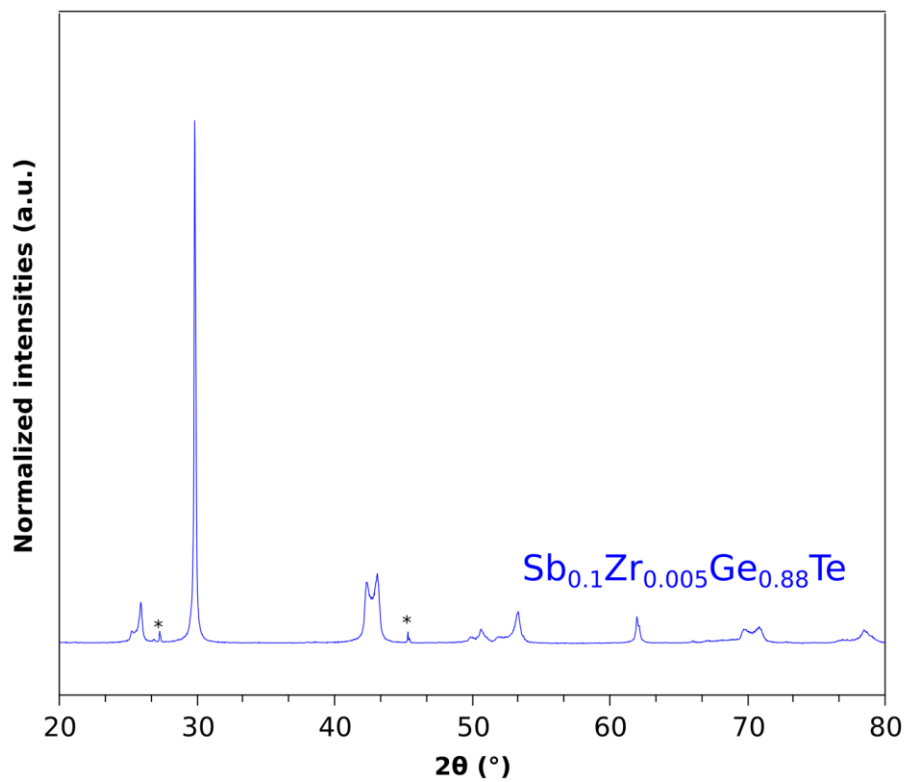


Figure S4. XRD pattern of $Sb_{0.1}Zr_{0.005}Ge_{0.88}Te$. * denotes secondary cubic Ge-phase (impurity).

Table S5. *Le Bail refined structural parameters of $\text{Ge}_{0.895}\text{Zr}_{0.005}\text{Sb}_{0.1}\text{Te}$ and $\text{Ge}_{0.88}\text{Zr}_{0.005}\text{Sb}_{0.1}\text{Te}$*

		$\text{Ge}_{0.895}\text{Zr}_{0.005}\text{Sb}_{0.1}\text{Te}$	$\text{Ge}_{0.88}\text{Zr}_{0.005}\text{Sb}_{0.1}\text{Te}$
Hexagonal setting	a (Å)	4.1984(4)	4.1997(3)
	c (Å)	10.537(1)	10.530(1)
	V (Å ³)	160.85(3)	160.84(3)
Rhombohedral setting	a (Å)	4.2675(5)	4.2660(4)
	α (°)	58.931(1)	58.974(1)
Impurity		Ge	Ge
	a (Å)	5.6553(3)	5.6547(2)
	R_p	23.4	23.9
	R_{wp}	27.3	27.9
	χ^2	10.4	11.6

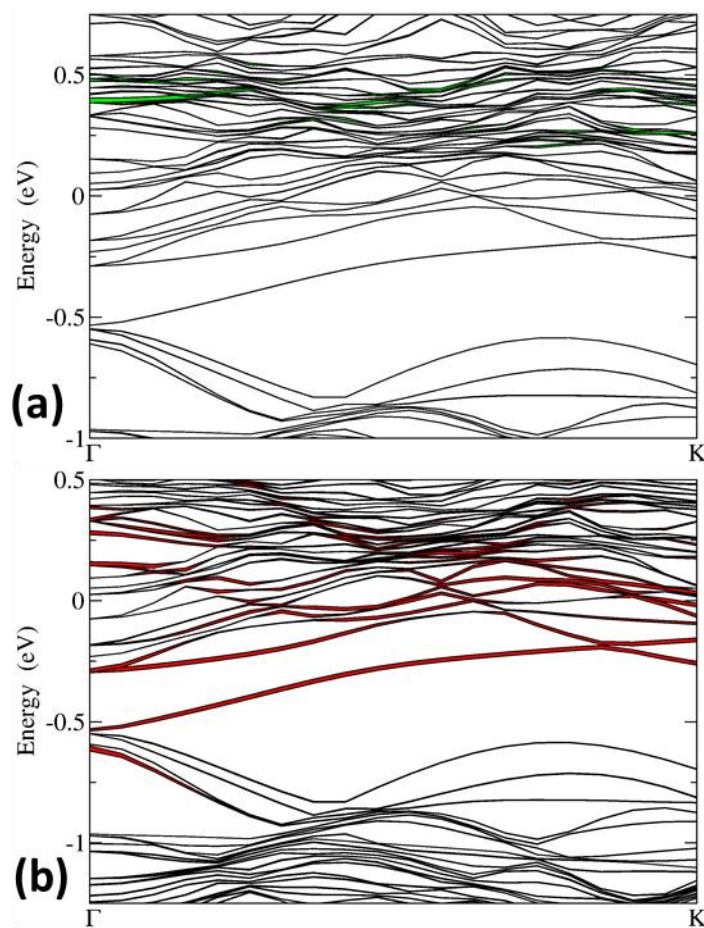


Figure S5. First-principle calculations on the $\text{Sb}_6\text{ZrGe}_{67}\text{Te}_{64}$ cubic model showing the band structures highlighting (b) Zr projections (in green) and (c) Sb projections (in red). The band structure that was shown in Figure 14 in the main text was computed for an arrangement, where Sb atoms are far away from the center atom, but not all at the same distance. The one that is shown here in SI is computed with an arrangement, where all the Sb atoms are 4th neighbors of the central atom. The differences between the two structures are small and they show consistent results.