Supporting Information of

Entropy Engineering Enabled Atomically Dispersed Cu Doping Leading to

Exceptionally High Thermoelectric Figure of Merit in n-type Lead

Chalcogenides

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4. References

1. Calculation Details

Calculations for Pisarenko relation based on a single Kane band model (SKB).

Pisarenko relation is calculated employing a single Kane band model, assuming acoustic phonons dominate scattering mechanism. The carrier concentration (*n*), Seebeck coefficient (*S*), carrier mobility (μ), Lorenz number (*L*), electrical conductivity (σ), and power factor (*PF*) can be approximated by the equations (1) – (5):¹

$$n = \frac{(2m^*k_BT)^{3/2}}{3\pi^2\hbar^3} {}^0F_0^{3/2}$$
(1)

$$S = \frac{k_B}{e} \left[\frac{{}^{1}F_{-2}^{1}}{{}^{0}F_{-2}^{1}} - \xi \right]$$
(2)

$$\mu = \frac{2\pi\hbar^4 eC_l}{m_l^* (2m_b^* k_B T)^{3/2} \Xi^2} \frac{3^1 F_{-2}^1}{{}^0 F_{-2}^1}$$
(3)

$$L = \left(\frac{k_B}{e}\right)^2 \left[\frac{{}^2F_{-2}^1}{{}^0F_{-2}^1} - \left(\frac{{}^1F_{-2}^1}{{}^0F_{-2}^1}\right)^2\right]$$
(4)

$${}^{n}F_{k}^{m} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{\partial f}{\partial \varepsilon}\right) \varepsilon^{n} (\varepsilon + \alpha \varepsilon^{2})^{m} \left[(1 + 2\alpha \varepsilon)^{2} + 2\right]^{k/2} d\varepsilon$$
(5)

In the equations, \hbar is the reduced Planck constant, T is the absolute temperature, $k_{\rm B}$ is the Boltzmann constant, m^* is the density of states effective mass given band degeneracy, C_1 (9.1 $\times 10^{10}$ Pa for PbSe) is a parameter determined by combining elastic constants,² e is the elementary positive charge, α is the reciprocal reduced band gap given by $k_{\rm B}T/E_{\rm g}$, in which $E_{\rm g}$ is the band gap. Ξ is the deformation potentials for multivalley systems, describing carrier scattering strength by acoustic phonons.

Config	Eformation (eV)	Config	Eformation (eV)	Config	E _{formation} (eV)	Config	Eformation (eV)
1	1.11	33	1.10	65	1.11	97	1.24
2	1.17	34	1.27	66	1.10	98	1.08
3	1.18	35	1.09	67	1.19	99	1.16
4	1.21	36	1.18	68	1.13	100	1.15
5	1.16	37	1.26	69	1.25	101	1.24
6	1.08	38	1.13	70	1.17	102	1.21
7	1.22	39	1.25	71	1.18	103	1.14
8	1.13	40	1.20	72	1.15	104	1.28
9	1.11	41	1.20	73	1.15	105	1.10
10	1.16	42	1.31	74	1.22	106	1.10
11	1.19	43	1.13	75	1.16	107	1.25
12	1.25	44	1.07	76	1.09	108	1.26
13	1.19	45	1.24	77	1.16	109	1.23
14	1.19	46	1.22	78	1.15	110	1.12
15	1.08	47	1.10	79	1.23	111	1.24
16	1.12	48	1.16	80	1.25	112	1.22
17	1.27	49	1.17	81	1.09	113	1.27
18	1.23	50	1.14	82	1.15	114	1.17
19	1.20	51	1.16	83	1.17	115	1.21
20	1.28	52	1.14	84	1.09	116	1.26
21	1.13	53	1.18	85	1.16	117	1.09
22	1.28	54	1.27	86	1.16	118	1.14
23	1.15	55	1.17	87	1.15	119	1.15
24	1.15	56	1.16	88	1.27	120	1.14
25	1.28	57	1.11	89	1.11	121	1.23
26	1.25	58	1.12	90	1.12	122	1.17
27	1.20	59	1.15	91	1.20	123	1.24
28	1.29	60	1.16	92	1.10	124	1.27
29	1.18	61	1.19	93	1.25	125	1.13
30	1.15	62	1.16	94	1.18	126	1.11
31	1.30	63	1.29	95	1.08	127	1.16
32	1.09	64	1.31	96	1.27	128	1.18

Table S1. The formation energies of all possible crystal structures by placing Cu atom over

 every interstitial site in matrix.

Table S2. The calculation of band gaps and electron effective mass for PbSe, $PbSe_{0.5}Te_{0.25}S_{0.25}$, $Pb_{0.99}Sn_{0.01}Se_{0.5}Te_{0.25}S_{0.25}$, $Cu_{0.004}PbSe$, $Cu_{0.004}Pb_{0.99}Sn_{0.01}Se$, $Cu_{0.004}PbSe_{0.5}Te_{0.25}S_{0.25}$, $Cu_{0.004}Pb_{0.99}Sn_{0.01}Se_{0.5}Te_{0.25}S_{0.25}$.

Configuration	Eg (eV)	$m_0 (m_e)$		
		$\Gamma \rightarrow X$	$\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$	Average
PbSe	0.448	0.142	0.124	0.133
PbSe _{0.5} Te _{0.25} S _{0.25}	0.327	0.160	0.152	0.156
$Pb_{0.99}Sn_{0.01}Se_{0.5}Te_{0.25}S_{0.25}$	0.205	0.160	0.153	0.1565
Cu _{0.004} PbSe	0.390	0.148	0.148	0.148
$Cu_{0.004}Pb_{0.99}Sn_{0.01}Se$	0.339	0.156	0.156	0.156
$Cu_{0.004}PbSe_{0.5}Te_{0.25}S_{0.25}$	0.311	0.175	0.160	0.1675
$Cu_{0.004}Pb_{0.99}Sn_{0.01}Se_{0.5}Te_{0.25}S_{0.25}$	0.199	0.155	0.154	0.1545

Table S3. The density of $Cu_{0.004}Pb_{1-x}Sn_xSe_{0.5}Te_{0.25}Se_{0.25}$ (x = 0 - 0.1)

Sample (Sn concentration)	Density (g/cm ³)
0	7.5827
0.01	7.5980
0.05	7.7263
0.1	7.8264

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red line denotes the calculated optimized PF as a function of $n_{\rm H}$ based on single Kane band (SKB) model.



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