Supporting Information

Novel layered As₂Ge with pentagonal structure for potential thermoelectrics

Zhengjin Gao^a, Minghao Lv^a, Manman Liu^a, Changzhi Gu^{b, c}, Geng Li^{b, c}, Baoli Liu^{b, c},

David J. Singh^{a, d}, Weitao Zheng^a, and Xiaofeng Fan^{a,*}

a. Key Laboratory of Automobile Materials (Jilin University), Ministry of Education, and College of Materials Science and Engineering, Jilin Provincial International Cooperation Key Laboratory of High-Efficiency Clean Energy Materials, Jilin University, Changchun, 130012, China
b. Beijing National Laboratory for Condensed Matter Physics, Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China
c. CAS Key Laboratory of Vacuum Physics, School of Physical Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, China
d. Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri 65211-7010, USA

*, Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed, Email: xffan@jlu.edu.cn (X. Fan)



Fig. S1 Phonon dispersion of the As_2Ge monolayer.



Fig. S2 (a) PBE and HSE band structure of As_2Ge monolayer and (b) corresponding partial and total state of density.



Fig. S3 Calculated constant energy surfaces for As_2Ge monolayer with (a) the energy level of 0.1 eV higher than CBM and with (b) energy level of 0.2 eV lower than VBM.



Fig. S4 (a) The charge density difference, and -COHP curves of (b) Ge-As and (c) As-As bonds.



Fig. S5 Calculated electronic thermal conductivity (κ_e) for both (a) p-type and (b) n-type as the functions of carrier concentration of the As₂Ge monolayer.



Fig. S6 At 300K, As₂Ge exhibits lattice thermal conductivities of $3 \times 3 \times 1$ and $4 \times 4 \times 1$ supercells in relation to the cutoff radius.