

High-Throughput Screening of Janus t-phase TMXY Semiconducting Materials for Thermoelectric Aided by Machine Learning

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1. Additional methods

In this work, the t-TMXYs are defined as follows: at the center of each primitive cell, there are TM atoms, while X and Y atoms occupy the top and bottom layers, respectively. We selected 27 transition metal elements (3d: Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn; 4d: Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd; 5d: Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au) and 8 non-metal elements (C, N, O, F, S, P, Se, Te, denoted as X and Y). Generating all pairwise non-metal combinations (C(8,2), 28 (X,Y) pairs) and combining each with the 27 transition metals gives ($27 \times 28 = 756$) preset structures.

All computational simulations were conducted using the Vienna ab initio simulation package within the framework of density functional theory. The kinetic cut-off energy was set to 500 eV, and the k-meshes were set to $15 \times 15 \times 1$. To disregard the influence of interlayer interactions, a large vacuum layer exceeding 20 Å was constructed along the c-axis. Additionally, a self-consistent calculation with a denser k-point sampling of $45 \times 45 \times 1$ was performed to obtain more reliable results, employing the BoltzTraP2 code.

During the phonon calculation, the supercell is set to $5 \times 5 \times 1$ for the second-order interatomic force constants computation, and $3 \times 5 \times 1$ for third-order interatomic force constants computation. Then, convergence tests for the Q-grid mesh of the lattice thermal conductivity κ_l are performed and the accurate κ_l is obtained, as shown in Figure S1. The cutoff value and Q-grid

mesh are set to 14 and $40 \times 40 \times 1$, respectively. Electrical conductivity was calculated using the iterative self-consistent method, where the electron relaxation time (τ) was determined through deformation potential (DP) theory within the framework of the effective mass approximation. The relaxation time is given by:

$$\tau = \frac{2\hbar^3 C}{e m^* E_1^2}$$

Here, $\hbar$, k_B , m^* , C , and E_1 represent the reduced Planck constant, Boltzmann constant, effective mass, elastic constant (computed as $C^{2D} = [\partial^2 E / \partial(\Delta a/a_0)^2] / S_0$ under a-axis uniaxial strain), and DP constant (defined as $E_1 = \partial E_{\text{edge}} / \partial(\Delta a/a_0)$, with E_{edge} representing band edge shifts), respectively. The effective mass (m^*) is derived from band structure curvatures via $m^* = \hbar^2 / (\partial^2 E / \partial k^2)$, with results tabulated in Table 2.

Notably, at low carrier concentrations, carrier-carrier scattering is negligible, making τ weakly dependent on carrier density.

2. Additional figures

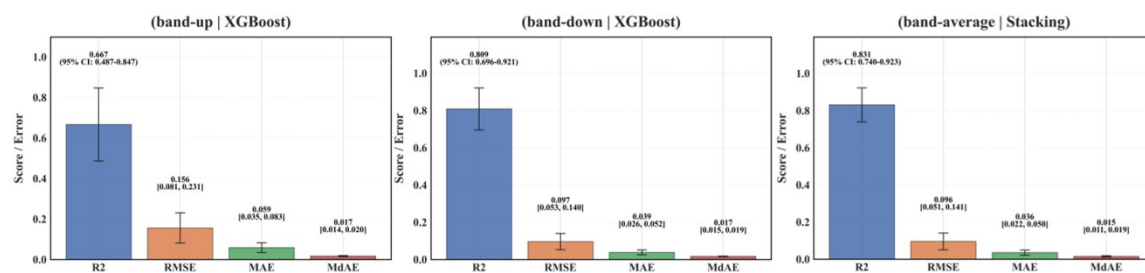


Figure S1. 5-fold cross-validation of the best ML models for band-up, band-down, and band-average.

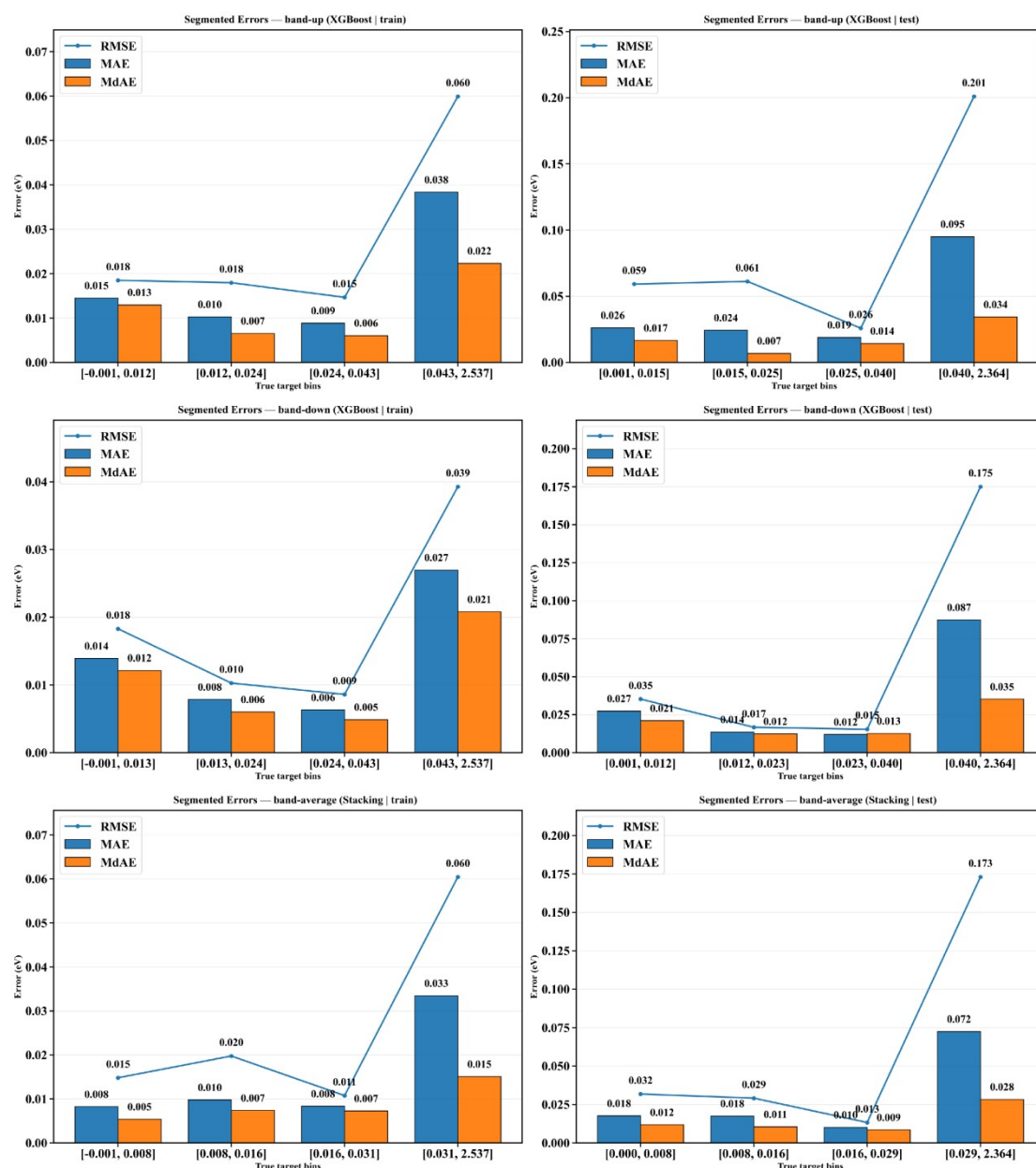


Figure S2. Segmented error analysis (RMSE, MAE, MdAE) of train and test ML models for band-up, band-down, and band-average.

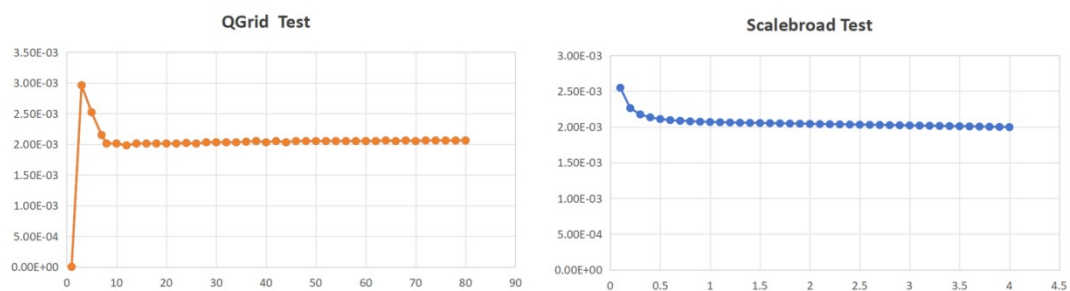


Figure S3. Convergence test of core parameters for ShengBTE code.

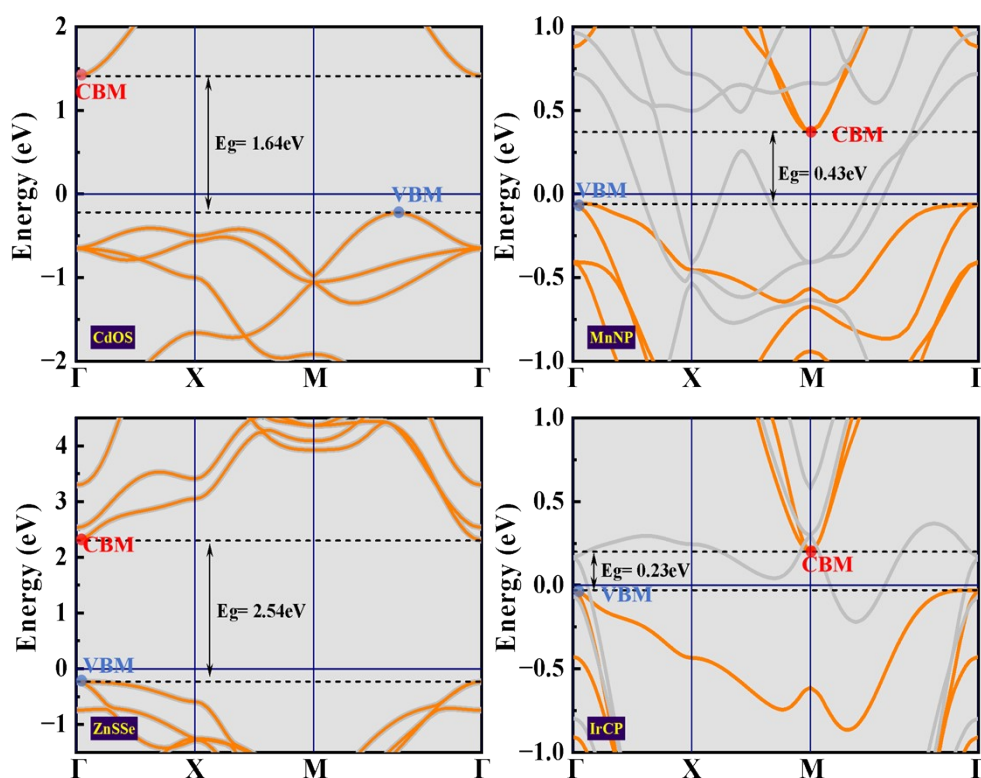


Figure S4. Bandgaps of potential candidates with PBE functional.

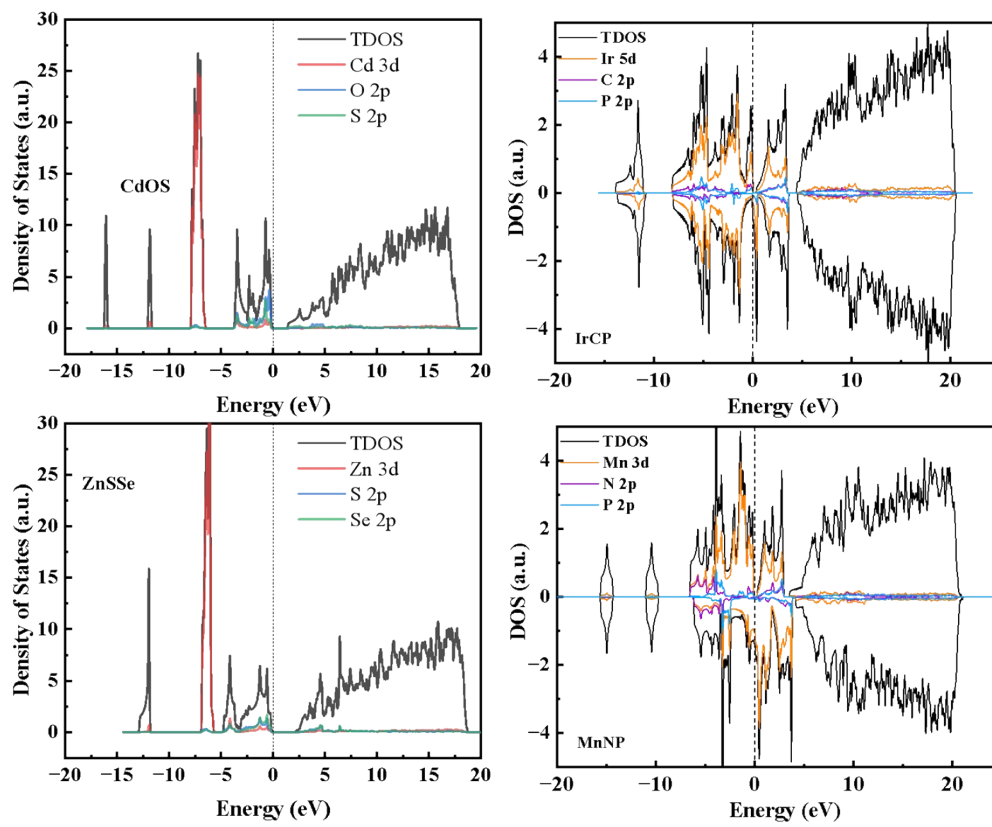


Figure S5. PDOS of potential candidates with PBE functional.

3. Additional tables

Table S1. Summary of features used in the work for the machine learning.

Category	Primary features	Abbreviation
Metal intrinsic features	Boiling point (max) of metal	BP_M_max
	Boiling point (min) of metal	BP_M_min
	Boiling point (mean) of metal	BP_M_mean
	Melting point (min) of metal	MP_M_min
	Melting point (max) of metal	MP_M_max
	Melting point (mean) of metal	MP_M_mean
	Atomic mass (max) of metal	AM_M_max
	Atomic mass (min) of metal	AM_M_min
	Atomic mass (mean) of metal	AM_M_mean
	Ionization energy (min) of metal	IE_M_max
	Ionization energy (max) of metal	IE_M_max
	Ionization energy (max) of metal	IE_M_max
	Valence electron number (min) of metal	N_e_M_min
	Valence electron number (max) of metal	N_e_M_min
	Valence electron number (mean) of metal	N_e_M_min
	Valence electron number (std) of metal	N_e_M_std
	Atomic mass (min) of metal	AM_M_min

	Atomic mass (max) of metal	AM_M_max
	Atomic mass (mean) of metal	AM_M_mean
	Atomic number (min) of metal	AM_M_min
	Atomic number (max) of metal	AM_M_max
	Atomic number (mean) of metal	AM_M_mean
	Covalent radius (min) of metal	CR_M_min
	Covalent radius (max) of metal	CR_M_max
	Covalent radius (mean) of metal	CR_M_mean
Nonmetal intrinsic features	Valence electron number (min) of nonmetal	N_e_N_min
	Valence electron number (max) of nonmetal	N_e_N_max
	Valence electron number (mean) of nonmetal	N_e_N_mean
	Valence electron number (std) of nonmetal	N_e_N_std
	Atomic mass (min) of nonmetal	AM_N_min
	Atomic mass (max) of nonmetal	AM_N_max
	Atomic mass (mean) of nonmetal	AM_N_mean
	Atomic number (min) of nonmetal	AN_N_min

Metal-Nometal features	Atomic number (max) of nonmetal	AN_N_max
	Atomic number (mean) of nonmetal	AN_N_mean
	Ionization energy (min) of nonmetal	IE_N_min
	Ionization energy (max) of nonmetal	IE_N_max
	Ionization energy (mean) of nonmetal	IE_N_mean
	Covalent radius (min) of nonmetal	CR_N_min
	Covalent radius (max) of nonmetal	CR_N_max
	Covalent radius (mean) of nonmetal	CR_N_mean
	Bond_length_min	BL_min
	Bond_length_max	BL_max
	Bond_length_mean	BL_mean
	Bond_Angle_min	BA_min
	Bond_Angle_max	BA_max
	Bond_Angle_mean	BA_mean

Table S2. Parameter Explanation for the LASSO Regression Formula.

Coefficient	Value	Feature Term	Feature Explanation
a	0.0962	Intercept	Baseline Offset
b	-0.5184	$N_{en_std} \cdot CR_{m_mean}$	Nonmetal Valence Electron Number (Standard Deviation) $\times$ Metal Covalent Radius (Mean)
c	+0.4128	$N_{en_std} \cdot CR_{m_mean}$	Nonmetal Valence Electron Number (Standard Deviation) $\times$ Metal Covalent Radius (Mean)
d	+0.3925	$IE_{m_mean} \cdot N_{en_min}$	Metal Ionization Energy (Mean) $\times$ Nonmetal Valence Electron Number (Minimum)
e	0.0728	Intercept	Baseline Offset
f	+0.5895	$N_{en_std} \cdot N_{en_mean}$	Nonmetal Valence Electron Number (Standard Deviation) $\times$ Nonmetal Valence Electron Number (Mean)
g	-0.5457	$IE_{m_mean} \cdot N_{en_std}$	Metal Ionization Energy (Mean) $\times$ Nonmetal Valence Electron Number (Standard Deviation)
h	+0.5393	$BL_mean \cdot Nonmetal_elements$	Bond Length (Mean) $\times$ Nonmetal Element Proportion/Quantity (Numerical Value)
i	0.0638	Intercept	Baseline Offset
j	+0.7235	$N_{en_std} \cdot AR_{nm_mean}$	Nonmetal Valence Electron Number (Standard Deviation) $\times$ Nonmetal Atomic Radius (Mean)
k	-0.4150	$N_{en_std} \cdot BL_min$	Nonmetal Valence Electron Number (Standard Deviation) $\times$ Bond Length (Minimum)
l	-0.3953	$IE_{m_mean} \cdot N_{en_std}$	Metal Ionization Energy (Mean) $\times$ Nonmetal Valence Electron Number (Standard Deviation)

Table S3. Bader charge and system magnetism moment of t-TMXYs.

t-TMXYs	Net Charge			System
	$Q_{TM} (e)$	$Q_X(e)$	$Q_Y(e)$	Magnetism moment (μB)
CdOS	-0.97	1.14	0.80	0
IrCP	-0.18	0.64	-0.28	0.97
MnNP	-0.87	1.23	0.50	4
ZnSSe	-0.78	0.85	0.70	0

Table S4. Summary of reported thermoelectric properties of Janus materials.

Janus materials	κ_l ($W m^{-1} K^{-1}$, @T)	κ_e ($W m^{-1} K^{-1}$, @T)	ZT (@T)	References
PdSSe	10.47 (300K)	—	0.13 (300K)	Nanoscale, 2023, 15, 5964
PdSeTe	5.86 (300K)	—	0.5 (300K)	
PdSTe	4.43 (300K)	—	0.57 (300K)	
PdSeTe	x:3.84, y:9.17 (300K)	—	x:0.3, y:1.3 (300K)	Journal of Alloys and Compounds 924 (2022) 166581
PdSeTe	x:1.6, y:3.9 (700K)	—	x:3.1, y:3.1 (700K)	
In ₂ SO	0.423 (300K)	—	electron: 0.075 、 hole: < 0.5 (300K)	PHYSICAL REVIEW B 103, 085422 (2021)
In ₂ SO	0.144 (900K)	—	hole: < 0.5 (900K)	
In ₂ SeO	0.277 (300K)	—	electron: 0.071 、 hole:	

			0.231 (300 K)	
In ₂ SeO	0.094 (900K)	—	hole: 0.8 (900K)	
Ga ₂ SSe	0.028 (300K)	—	0.725 (300 K)	RSC Adv., 2020, 10, 44785
BiTeCl	1.46 (300K)	—	0.43 (300K)	Journal of Physics and Chemistry of Solids 167 (2022) 110758
PtSTe	19 (300K)	—	hole: 0.06 、 electron: 0.14 (300K)	Theoretical study on thermal transport properties of multilayer Janus PtSTe
AsBiC ₃	—	—	0.73 (300K)	Computational Condensed Matter 30 (2022) e00623
AsSbC ₃	—	—	0.99 (300K)	
WSTe	—	—	0.742 (300 K) 、 2.562 (900 K)	ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 2020, 12, 46212–46219
WSSe	—	—	0.013 (300 K) 、 0.355 (900 K)	
SnSSe	21.12 (300K)	hole: 10.84 、 electron: 5.61 (300K)	hole: 0.16 、 electron: 0.28 (300K)	Applied Surface Science 599 (2022) 153962
PbSSe	5.6 (300K)	hole: 9.15 、 electron: 2.19 (300K)	hole: 0.29 、 electron: 0.81 (300K)	

AsSeCl	1.87 (300K)	1.2- 1.5 (300K)	0.49 (300K)	Materials Science in Semiconductor Processing 166 (2023) 107759
AsSeBr	3.8 (300K)	1.5- 1.8 (300K)	0.3 (300K)	
AsSeI	2.63 (300K)	1.3- 1.6 (300K)	0.36 (300K)	
TiMoCO ₂	60 (300K)	electron: 10 (300K)	electron: 0.4 (300K) 、 0.5 (500K)	Nanoscale, 2024, 16, 11336
ZrMoCO ₂	50 (300K)	electron: 9 (300K)	electron: 0.3 (300K) 、 0.4 (500K)	
HfMoCO ₂	48 (300K)	—	electron: 0.35 (300K) 、 0.45 (500K)	
TiZrCO ₂	10 (300K)	hole: 7 (300K)	hole: 1.8 (300K) 、 2.5 (500K)	Applied Surface Science 616 (2023) 156560
TiHfCO ₂	9.5 (300K)	hole: 6.8 (300K)	hole: 1.7 (300K) 、 2.4 (500K)	
NiSO	—	—	hole: 0.89 、 electron: 0.9 (300K)	
NiSSe	—	—	hole: 0.84 、 electron: 0.88 (300K	

			)	
MoSSe	~1.0- 2.0 (300K)	—	~1.0 (300K)	J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2024, 146, 23252–23264
PdTe ₂	x:3.95, y:2.70 (300K)	hole: 0.27 、 electron: 0.30 (300K)	hole: x:0.83, y:0.72 (300 K)	
PdTe ₂	x:2.8, y:1.9 (500K)	hole: 0.55 、 electron: 0.60 (500K)	hole: x:1.3, y:1.1 (500 K)	
PtTe ₂	x:3.27, y:1.04 (300K)	hole: 0.18 、 electron: 0.22 (300K)	hole: x:2.75, y:0.92 (300 K)	Acta Physica Sinica , 2021, 70 (11): 116301
PtTe ₂	x:2.2, y:0.7 (500K)	hole: 0.42 、 electron: 0.45 (500K)	hole: x:3.5, y:1.3 (500 K)	
ZrSSe	1.68 (300K)	hole: 0.78 、 electron: 1.02 (300K)	hole: 0.28 、 electron: 0.58 (300K)	Computational Materials Science 161 (2019) 16–23
ZrSSe	0.84 (600K)	hole: 1.28 、 electron: 1.65 (600K)	hole: x:0.55, y:1.20 (600 K)	
PdSSe	2.85 (300K)	7.2 (300K)	hole: 0.09 、 electron: 0.11 (300K)	
PdSTe	1.09 (300K)	9.5 (300K)	hole: 0.17 、 electron: 0.16 (300K)	J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 31 455502 (2019)
PdSeTe	1.21 (300K)	12.1 (300K)	hole: 0.23 、 electron: 0.40 (300K)	
PdSSe	0.9 (900K)	15 (900K)	hole: 0.42 、 electron:	

			0.42 (900K)	
PdSTe	0.4 (600K)	19.8 (900K)	hole: 0.51 、 electron: 0.52 (900K)	
PdSeTe	0.5 (600K)	25 (900K)	hole: 0.49 、 electron: 0.65 (900K)	
VTe ₂ - 2√3×2√3	~2.0- 4.0 (300K)	~0.5- 2.0 (300K)	~0.3- 0.5 (300K)	PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 131, 086501 (2023)
ScYCB ₂	5.24 (300K)	hole: 12 、 electron: 25 (300K)	hole: 0.24 、 electron: 0.42 (300K)	ACS Appl. Energy Mater. 2024, 7, 6598–6611
ScYCB ₂	2.6 (600K)	hole: 22 、 electron: 45 (600K)	hole: 0.40 、 electron: 0.70 (600K)	
1T'-MoSSe	~ 1.8- 3.2 (300K)	—	~0.2- 0.4 (300K)	J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2024, 146, 23252–23264
AsSBr	1.34 (300K)	hole: 0.85 、 electron: 1.12 (300K)	hole: 0.21 、 electron: 0.02 (300K)	Solid State Communications 342 (2022) 114612
Ga ₂ SSe	0.028 (300K)	hole: 0.035 、 electron: 0.028 (300K)	hole: 0.725 、 electron: 0.412 (300 K)	RSC Adv., 2020, 10, 44785
TiZrCO ₂	5.08 (300K)	hole: 1.85 、 electron: 0.62 (300K)	0.48 (300K)	PACS:63.20.dk, 65.40.–b, 74.78.–w, 63.22.–m
VYCO ₂	3.22 (300K)	hole: 1.05 、	0.25 (300K)	

		electron: 0.98 (300K)	)	
Al ₂ SSe	3.8 (300K)	hole: 0.19 、 electron: 0.53 (300K)	electron: 0.53 、 hole: 0.19 (300K)	Physica B 615 (2021) 413057
LiZnN	3.59 (300K)	hole: 0.79 、 electron: 6.74 (300K)	electron: 0.33 、 hole: 0.22 (300K)	
LiZnP	1.89 (300K)	hole: 5.63 、 electron: 1.16 (300K)	electron: 0.14 、 hole: 0.78 (300K)	ACS Appl. Energy Mater. 2022, 5, 14815–14824
LiZnAs	0.52 (300K)	hole: 7.41 、 electron: 0.57 (300K)	electron: 0.29 、 hole: 1.50 (300K)	
SnSSe	21.12 (300K)	hole: 10.84 、 electron: 5.61 (300K)	electron: 0.28 、 hole: 0.16 (300K)	Applied Surface Science 599 (2022) 153962
PbSSe	5.6 (300K)	hole: 9.15 、 electron: 2.19 (300K)	electron: 0.81 、 hole: 0.29 (300K)	
PtSTe	19 (300K)	hole: 1.5 、 electron: 1.8 (300K)	electron: 0.14 、 hole: 0.06 (300K)	PHYSICAL REVIEW MATERIALS 6, 084005 (2022)
In ₂ SSe	0.109 (300K)	0.18 (300K)	electron: 0.12 、 hole: 0.18 (300K)	J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 33 225503 (2021)
In ₂ STe	0.324 (300K)	0.12 (300K)	electron: 0.03 、 hole: 0.08 (300K)	

In ₂ SeTe	0.011 (300K)	0.08 (300K)	electron: 0.24 、 hole: 0.33 (300K)	
BiSI	1.136 (300K)	hole: 0.504 、 electron: 0.858 (300K)	electron: 0.158 、 hole: 0.110 (300 K)	J. Appl. Phys. 136, 185102 (2024)
BiSeI	0.168 (300K)	hole: 0.585 、 electron: 1.035 (300K)	electron: 0.876 、 hole: 0.895 (300 K)	
HfSSe	~2-4 (300K)	—	0.2 (300K)	Journal of Physics and Chemistry of Solids 144 (2020) 109490
ZrSeTe	3.46 (300K)	hole: 0.17 、 electron: 1.09 (300K)	electron: 0.94 、 hole: 0.13 (300K)	
HfSeTe	4.88 (300K)	hole: 0.16 、 electron: 1.12 (300K)	electron: 0.51 、 hole: 0.15 (300K)	Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys., 2023, 25, 31312
ZrSTe	4.29 (300K)	hole: 0.23 、 electron: 1.02 (300K)	electron: 0.64 、 hole: 0.14 (300K)	
HfSTe	5.34 (300K)	hole: 0.23 、 electron: 0.94 (300K)	electron: 0.50 、 hole: 0.10 (300K)	
AsTeCl	0.92 (300K)	—	1.05 (300K)	J. Mater. Chem. A, 2023, 11, 10413
AsTeBr	2.02 (300K)	—	0.98 (300K	

			)	
AsTeI	3.36 (300K)	—	0.25 (300K)	
HfBrCl	22.38 (300K)	—	x:0.87, y:0.88 (300K)	
HfBrI	11.86 (300K)	—	x:1.62, y:1.8 (300K)	Vacuum 224 (2024) 113143
HfClI	7.79 (300K)	—	x:1.67, y:2.15 (300K)	
ZrOS	0.963 (300K)	hole: 0.05 、 electron: 0.08 (300K)	0.35 (300K)	
ZrOSe	0.921 (300K)	hole: 0.04 、 electron: 0.07 (300K)	0.33 (300K)	Computational Materials Science 218 (2023) 111993
ZrSSe	0.666 (300K)	hole: 0.12 、 electron: 0.15 (300K)	0.28 (300K)	
PdSeTe	4.02 (300K)	hole: 0.85 、 electron: 0.09 (300K)	0.98 (300K)	
PdSTe	5.45 (300K)	hole: 0.57 、 electron: 0.06 (300K)	0.26 (300K)	
PdSSe	10.65 (300K)	hole: 0.36 、 electron: 0.08 (300K)	0.09 (300K)	J. Appl. Phys. 127, 035101 (2020)
PtSeTe	14.47 (300K)	hole: 3.42 、 electron: 0.16 (300K)	0.91 (300K)	
PtSTe	20.56 (300K)	hole: 2.08 、 electron:	0.26 (300K)	

		0.38 (300K)		
PtSSe	36.19 (300K)	hole: 5.85 、 electron: 0.13 (300K)	0.37 (300K)	
AsTeCl	0.92 (300K)	hole: 7.23 、 electron: 5.81 (300K)	1.05 (300K)	
AsTeBr	2.02 (300K)	hole: 8.52 、 electron: 9.15 (300K)	0.98 (300K)	J. Mater. Chem. A, 2023, 11, 10413
AsTeI	3.36 (300K)	hole: 11.88 、 electron: 12.45 (300K)	0.25 (300K)	
BiSeI	0.168 (300K)	hole: 0.585 、 electron: 1.035 (300K)	electron: 0.876 、 hole: 0.895 (300 K)	J. Appl. Phys. 136, 185102 (2024)
BiSI	1.136 (300K)	hole: 0.504 、 electron: 0.858 (300K)	electron: 0.258 、 hole: 0.110 (300 K)	
PdSTe	x:4.43, y:0.77 (300K)	—	x:0.57, y:0.68 (300 K)	
PdSeTe	x:5.86, y:0.94 (300K)	—	x:0.5, y:0.86 (300 K)	Nanoscale, 2023, 15, 5964
PdSSe	x:10.74, y:0.8 (300K)	—	x:0.13, y:0.68 (300 K)	
B-PdXY C-(PdSTe/PdSeTe/PdSSe)	0.77- 10.47 (300K)	0.2- 1.6 (300K)	PdSeTe : 0.86 ; PdSTe : 0.68 (300K)	2D Mater. 12 (2025) 013001

AsTeX (AsTeCl/AsTeBr/AsTeI)	0.92- 3.36 (300K)	~0.28 (300K)	AsTeCl : 0.36 ; AsTeBr : 0.02 (300K)	Research Article, May 22 2025
PdSeTe	x:3.83, y:10.65 (300K)	—	x:0.07, y:0.03 (300K)	
PdSSe	x:7.61, y:16.31 (300K)	—	x:0.06, y:0.03 (300K)	
PdSTe	x:4.28, y:10.55 (300K)	—	x:0.13, y:0.04 (300K)	
SbSI	0.61 (300K)	8.5 (300K)	0.28 (300K)	J. Mater. Chem. A, 2024, 12, 16129
SbSeI	0.78 (300K)	6.2 (300K)	0.25 (300K)	
SbSBr	0.95 (300K)	3.5 (300K)	0.18 (300K)	
SbSeBr	1.02 (300K)	4.1 (300K)	0.15 (300K)	
SbSCl	1.83 (300K)	5.8 (300K)	0.05 (300K)	
SbSeCl	1.75 (300K)	9.2 (300K)	0.04 (300K)	
