

# ADVANCED ELECTRONIC MATERIALS

## Supporting Information

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Beneficial Effect of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> Additions on the  
Thermoelectric Performance of Melt-Route Cu<sub>2</sub>Se

*Sheik Md Kazi Nazrul-Islam,\* Md Rezoanur Rahman, Al  
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**Beneficial effect of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> additions on the thermoelectric performance of melt-route Cu<sub>2</sub>Se**

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**Table S1.** Parameters for the refinement of pure Cu<sub>2</sub>Se and Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> incorporated Cu<sub>2</sub>Se samples at room temperature.  $R_p$  and  $R_{wp}$  are the profile and weighted profile R-factors, respectively,  $\chi^2$  is the goodness-of-fit, and Derived Bragg R-Factor.

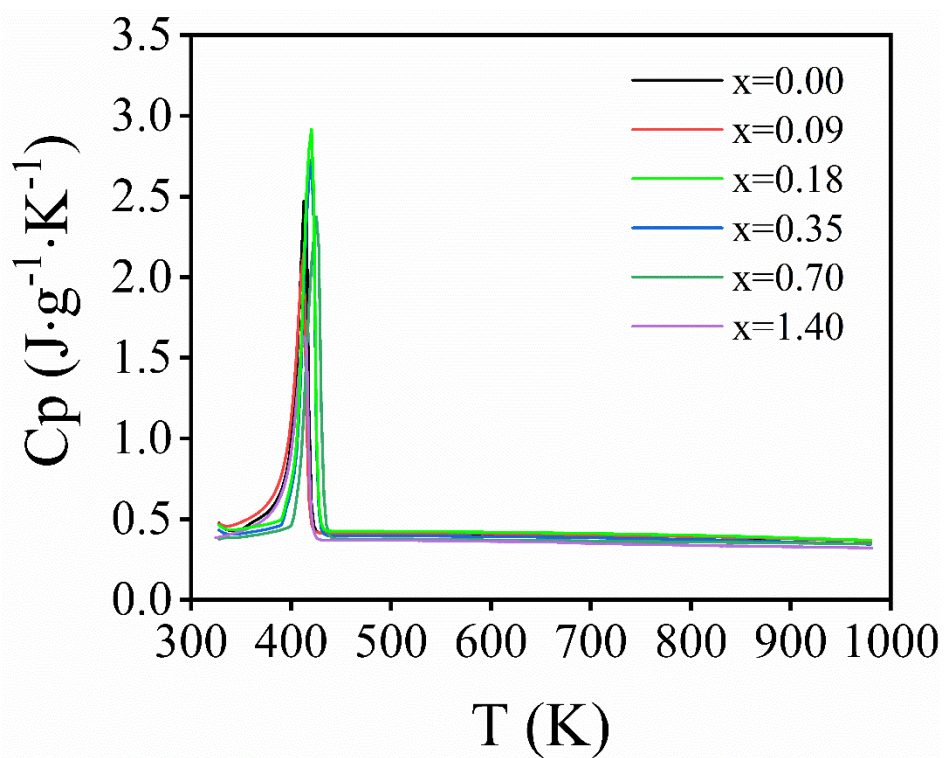
	a (Å)	b (Å)	c (Å)	$\beta$ (°)	V (Å <sup>3</sup> )	$R_p$	$R_{wp}$	$\chi^2$	DERIVED BRAGG R-FACTOR
Cu <sub>2</sub> Se	7.13304 ± 0.0009	12.36786 ± 0.0014	27.34226 ± 0.0031	94.34507 ± 0.0099	2405.211 ± 0.5035	4.95	6.46	0.06	2.36
0.09 wt.% Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	7.13457 ± 0.0013	12.36909 ± 0.0025	27.34171 ± 0.0055	94.33521 ± 0.0087	2405.952 ± 0.8150	4.63	6.07	0.05	2.00
0.18 wt.% Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	7.13374 ± 0.0010	12.37004 ± 0.0018	27.34909 ± 0.0040	94.34977 ± 0.0084	2406.46 ± 0.6068	4.46	5.82	0.05	2.06
0.35 wt.% Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	7.13345 ± 0.0015	12.37146 ± 0.0028	27.35002 ± 0.0062	94.35077 ± 0.0087	2406.717 ± 0.9100	4.71	6.12	0.05	2.30
0.70 wt.% Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	7.13683 ± 0.0009	12.37408 ± 0.0014	27.37454 ± 0.0031	94.3719 ± 0.0096	2410.457 ± 0.4916	4.76	6.23	0.06	2.51
1.40 wt.% Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	7.13944 ± 0.0010	12.37765 ± 0.0014	27.38372 ± 0.0034	94.37183 ± 0.0101	2412.842 ± 0.5282	4.9	6.37	0.06	2.93

**Table S2.** Parameters for the refinement of pure Cu<sub>2</sub>Se and Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> incorporated Cu<sub>2</sub>Se samples at 398 K, 448 K, 498 K, 548 K, 648 K, and 747 K.  $R_p$  and  $R_{wp}$  are the profile and weighted profile R-factors, respectively,  $\chi^2$  is the goodness-of-fit, and Derived Bragg R-Factor.

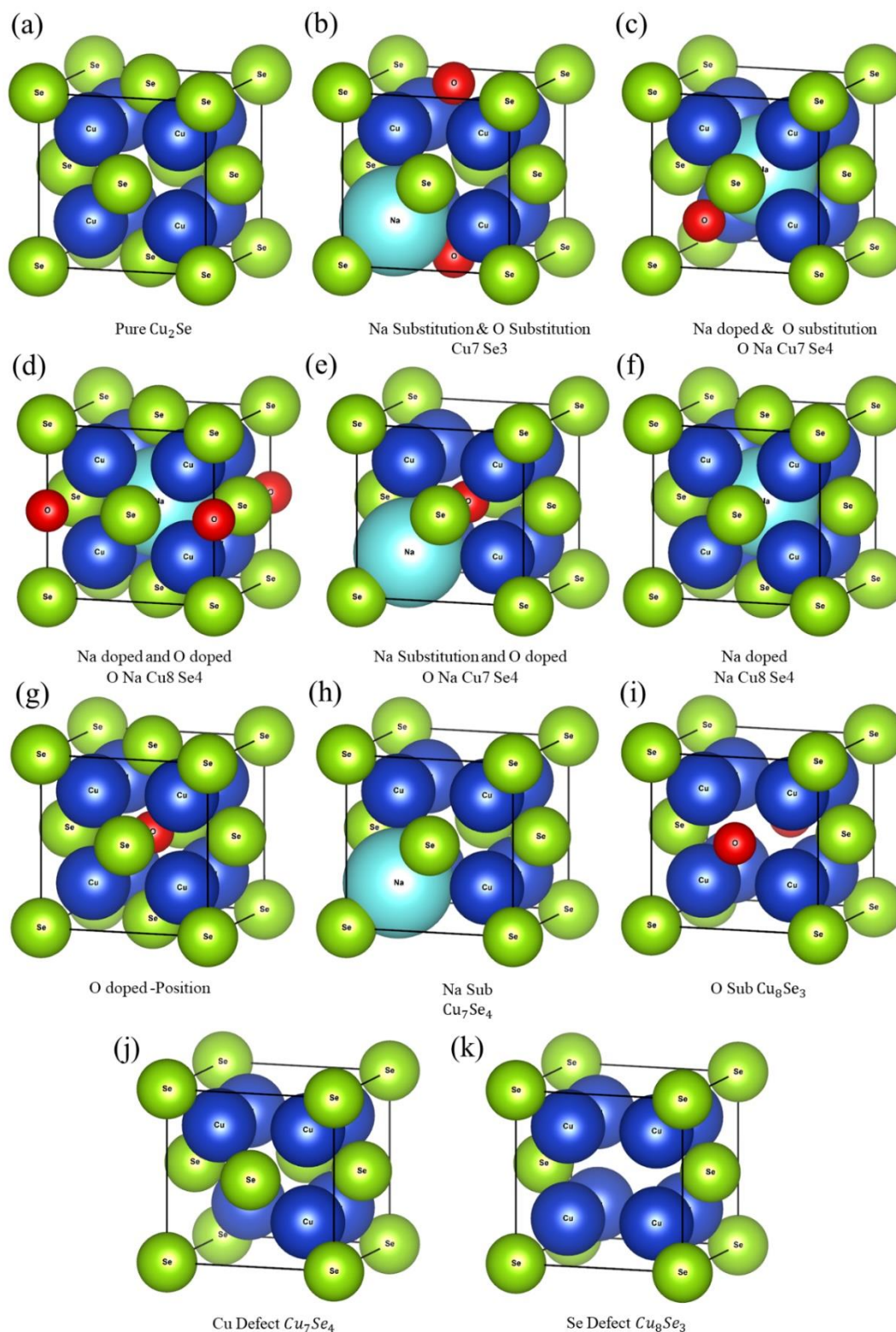
Temp (K)	Lattice parameter	a (Å)	$R_p$	$R_{wp}$	$\chi^2$	DERIVED BRAGG R-FACTOR
	Sample					
398	1.40 wt% Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	5.8126 ±0.0004	8.58	11.2	1.20	0.96
448		5.8202 ±0.0003	8.68	11.24	1.21	0.75
498		5.8282 ±0.0002	8.95	11.69	1.31	0.54
548		5.8354 ±0.0002	8.52	11.75	1.95	3.44
648		5.8515 ±0.0001	9.9	12.9	1.56	5.34
747		5.8669 ±0.0001	8.88	12	1.98	7.07
397	Cu <sub>2</sub> Se	5.8026 ±0.0003	7.58	10.46	1.69	0.71
447		5.8099 ±0.0003	7.78	10.49	1.663	0.83
497		5.8170 ±0.0002	7.91	10.76	1.713	0.89
548		5.8258 ±0.0001	7.51	10.34	2.05	2.61
646		5.8408 ±0.0001	9.42	12.61	2.32	2.63
747		5.8594 ±0.0001	9.76	13.34	2.538	3.35

**Table S3.** Effect of heat treatment on the room temperature lattice parameters of the sample aliquots run through the DSC (not physically the same samples as in Table S1). Whereas there is no statistically significant difference in  $a$ ,  $b$  or  $c$  before and after the heat treatment, there is a consistent small decrease in  $\gamma$ .

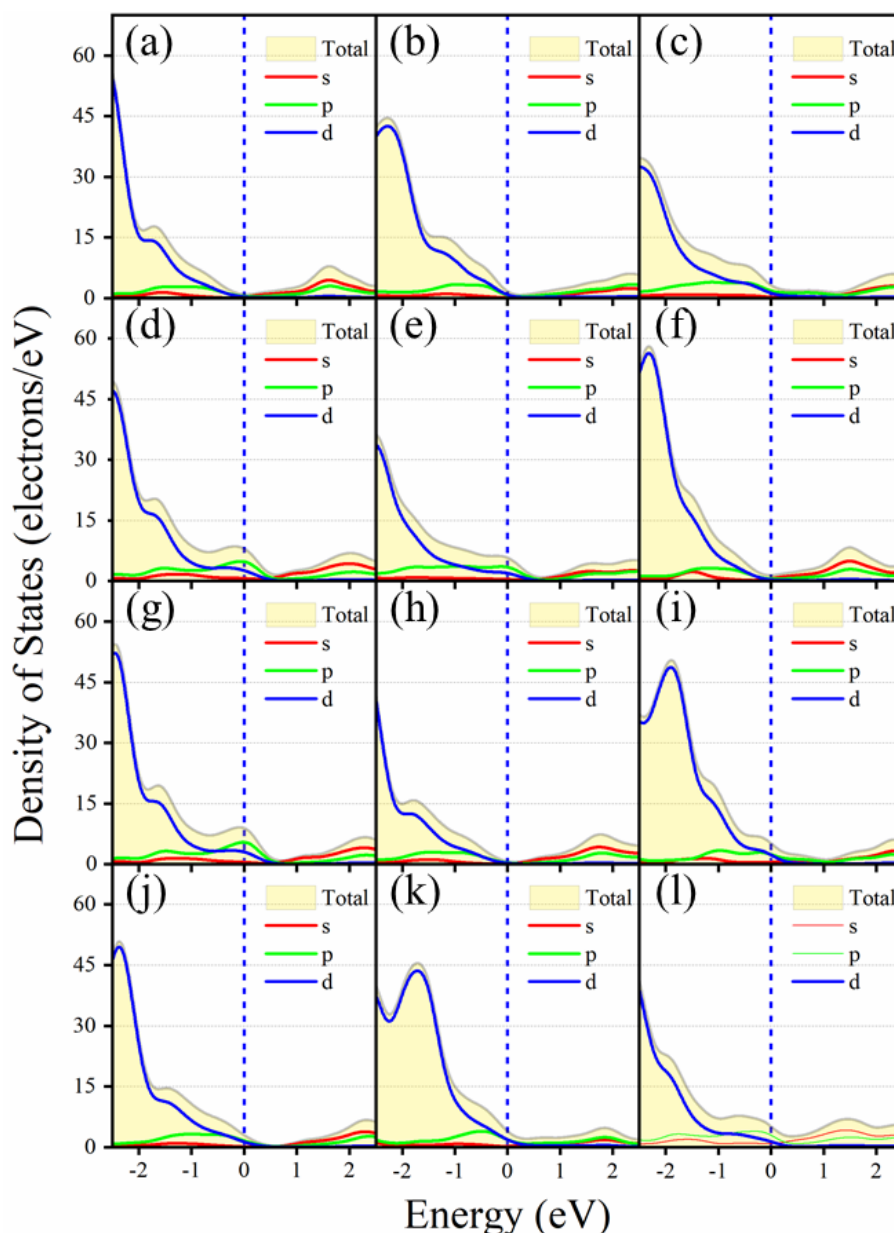
% Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	before heat-treatment				after thermal cycle			
	a	b	c	$\gamma$	a	b	c	$\gamma$
<b>0.00</b>	7.133 ± 0.004	12.365 ± 0.005	27.336 ± 0.006	94.33 ± 0.04	7.134 ± 0.001	12.368 ± 0.001	27.338 ± 0.001	94.28 ± 0.01
<b>0.09</b>	7.132 ± 0.004	12.365 ± 0.006	27.336 ± 0.014	94.33 ± 0.04	7.130 ± 0.001	12.361 ± 0.001	27.332 ± 0.001	94.30 ± 0.01
<b>0.18</b>	7.129 ± 0.004	12.365 ± 0.006	27.329 ± 0.012	94.32 ± 0.04	7.128 ± 0.001	12.358 ± 0.001	27.309 ± 0.001	94.27 ± 0.01
<b>0.35</b>	7.128 ± 0.004	12.360 ± 0.006	27.317 ± 0.006	94.32 ± 0.04	7.127 ± 0.001	12.356 ± 0.001	27.304 ± 0.002	94.28 ± 0.01
<b>0.70</b>	7.134 ± 0.004	12.371 ± 0.006	27.361 ± 0.006	94.35 ± 0.04	7.128 ± 0.001	12.360 ± 0.001	27.316 ± 0.001	94.28 ± 0.01
<b>1.40</b>	7.132 ± 0.004	12.366 ± 0.006	27.349 ± 0.005	94.35 ± 0.04	7.135 ± 0.001	12.369 ± 0.001	27.366 ± 0.001	94.31 ± 0.01



**Figure S1.** Temperature dependence of heat capacity ( $C_p$ ) for different additions of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  to  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Se}$ .



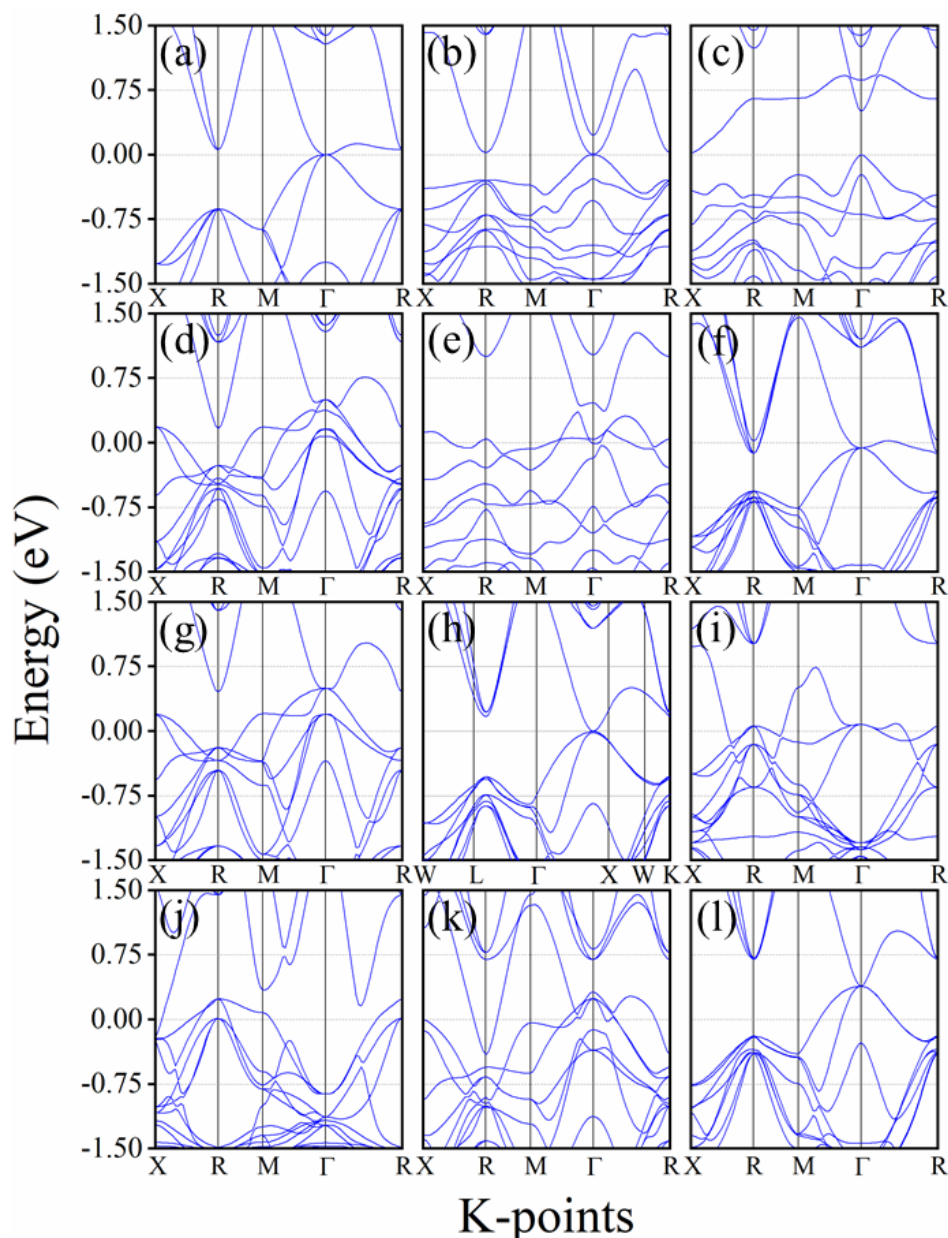
**Figure S2.** Unit cell of (a) stoichiometric Cu<sub>2</sub>Se; (b) Na O Cu<sub>7</sub> Se<sub>3</sub> (Na Substitution and O Substitution); (c) O Na Cu<sub>7</sub> Se<sub>4</sub> (Na doped and O substitution); (d) O Na Cu<sub>8</sub> Se<sub>4</sub> (Na doped and O doped); (e) O Na Cu<sub>7</sub> Se<sub>4</sub> (Na Substitution and O doped); (f) Na Cu<sub>8</sub> Se<sub>4</sub> (Na doped); (g) O Cu<sub>8</sub> Se<sub>4</sub> (O doped); (h) Na Cu<sub>7</sub> Se<sub>4</sub> (Na substitute); (i) O Cu<sub>8</sub> Se<sub>3</sub> (O substitute); (j) Cu<sub>7</sub> Se<sub>4</sub> (Cu defect); (k) Cu<sub>8</sub> Se<sub>3</sub> (Se defect); (l) Cu<sub>8</sub> Se<sub>4</sub> (Na<sub>2</sub>O defect).



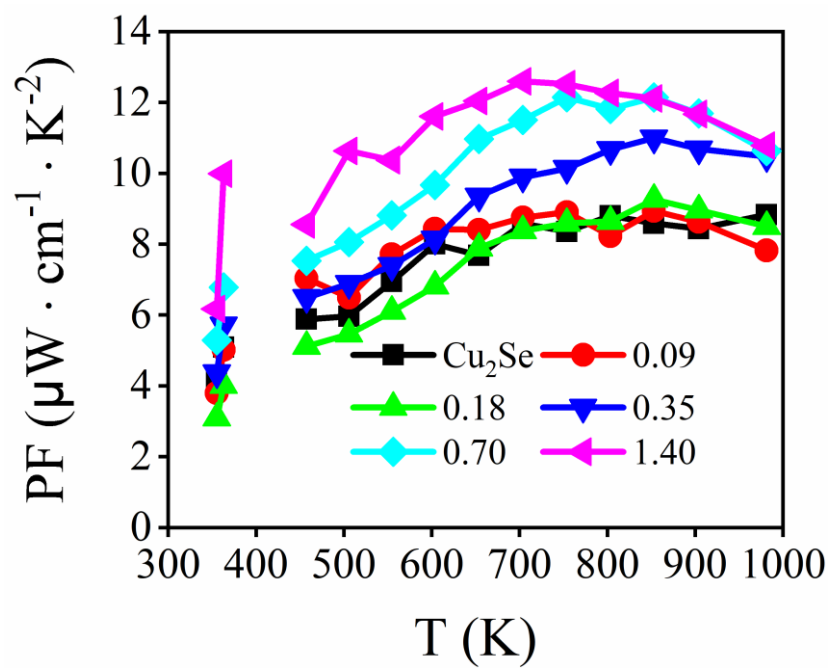
**Figure S3.** Calculated total and partial electronic density of states (DOS) for the stoichiometric  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Se}$  and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Se}$  with Na and/or O compounds obtained from the Density Functional Theory calculations. (a) total and partial DOS for the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Se}$ ; (b) total and partial DOS for the Na O  $\text{Cu}_7\text{Se}_3$  (Na Substitution and O Substitution); (c) total and partial DOS for the O Na  $\text{Cu}_7\text{Se}_4$  (Na doped and O substitution); (d) total and partial DOS for the O Na  $\text{Cu}_8\text{Se}_4$  (Na doped and O doped); (e) total and partial DOS for the O Na  $\text{Cu}_7\text{Se}_4$  (Na Substitution and O doped); (f) total and partial DOS for the Na  $\text{Cu}_8\text{Se}_4$  (Na doped); (g) total and partial DOS for the O  $\text{Cu}_8\text{Se}_4$  (O doped); (h) total and partial DOS for the Na  $\text{Cu}_7\text{Se}_4$  (Na substitute); (i) total and partial DOS for the O  $\text{Cu}_8\text{Se}_3$  (O substitute); (j) total and partial DOS for the  $\text{Cu}_7\text{Se}_4$  (Cu defect); (k) total and partial DOS for the  $\text{Cu}_8\text{Se}_3$  (Se defect); (l) total and

partial DOS for the  $\text{Cu}_8\text{Se}_4$  ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  defect). The vertical lines mark the position of the Fermi level ( $E_F$ ).

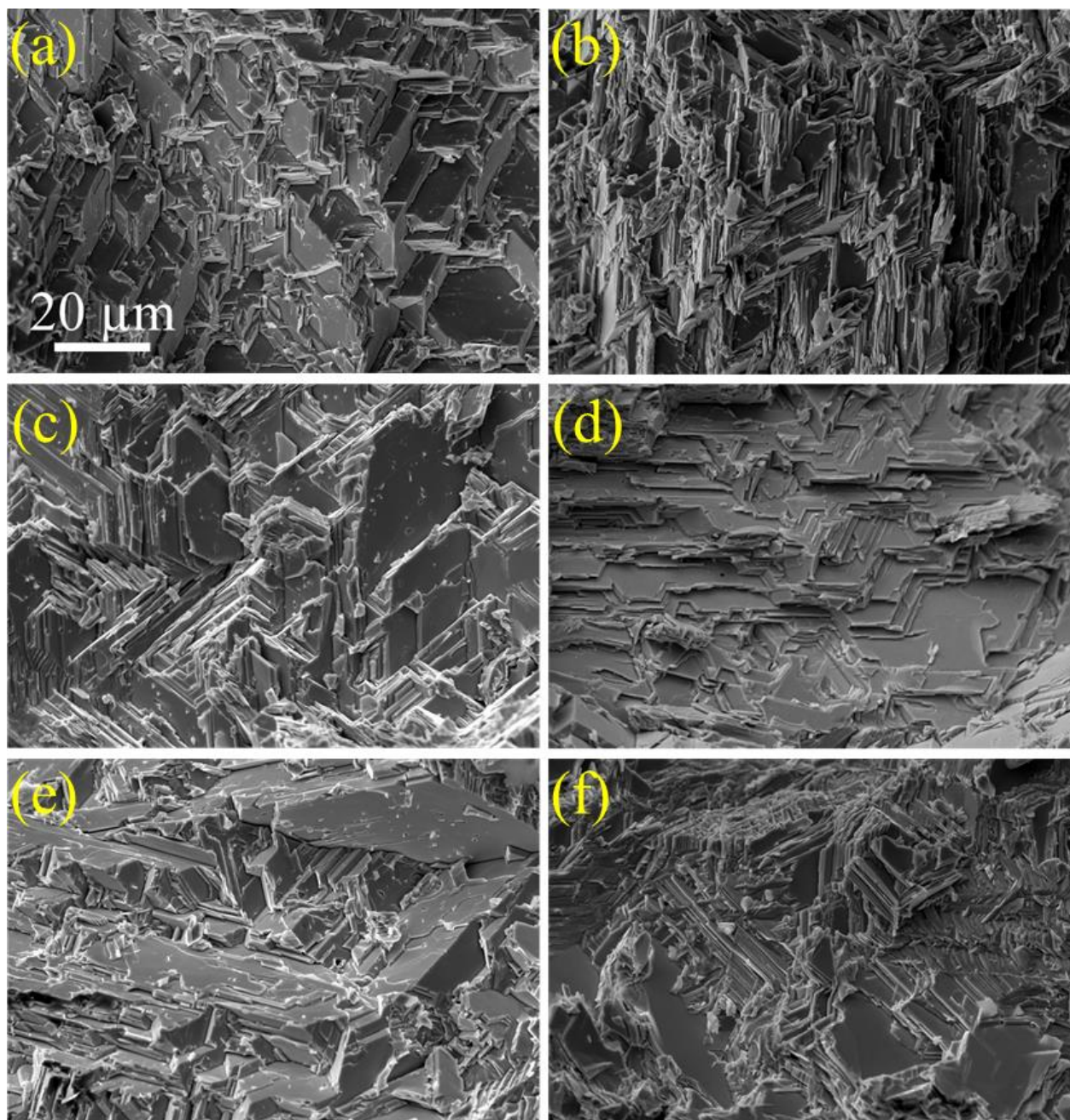




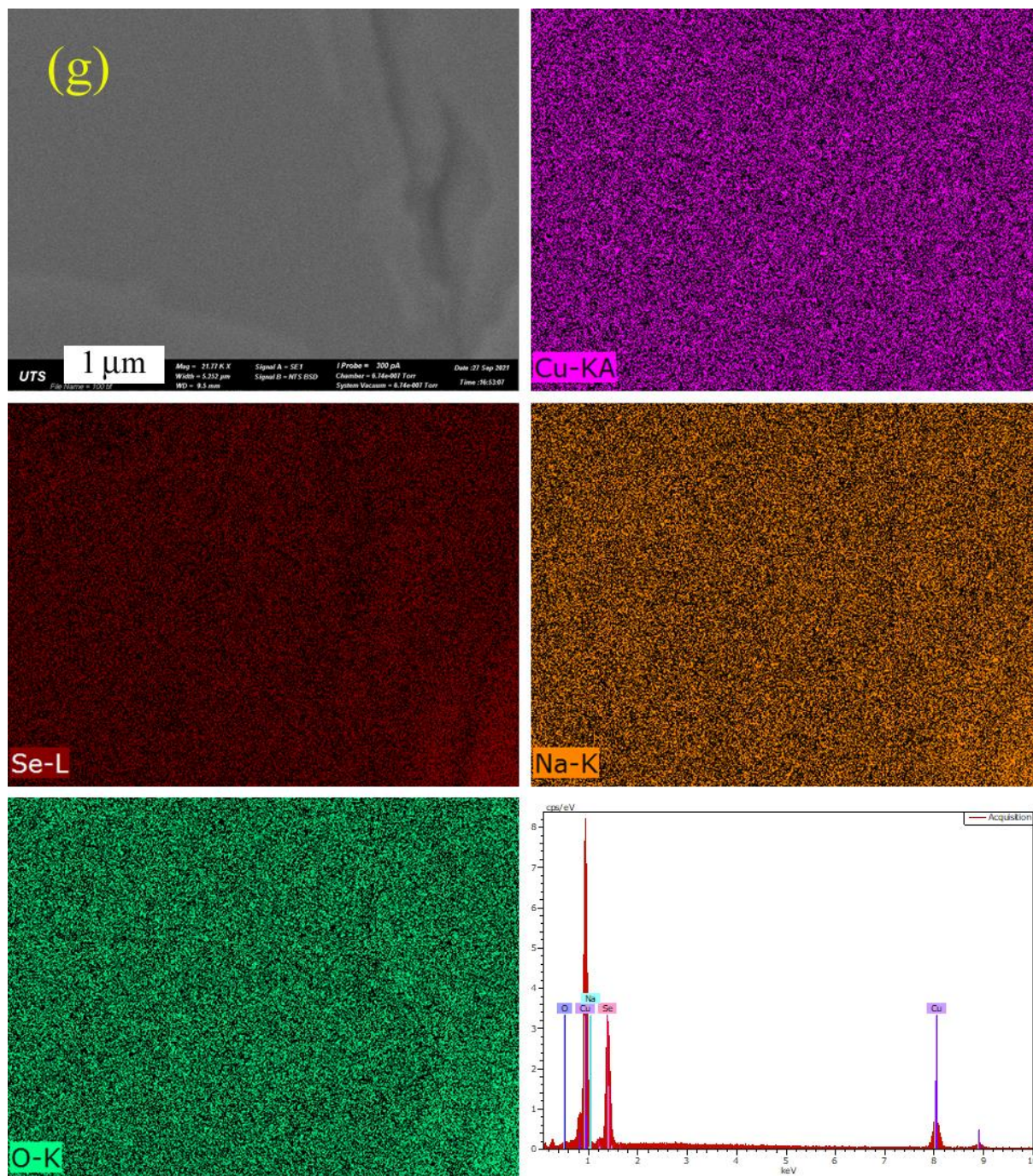
**Figure S4.** Calculated band structure for the stoichiometric  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Se}$  and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Se}$  with Na and/or O compounds obtained from the Density Functional Theory calculations. (a) Calculated band structure for the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Se}$ ; (b) Calculated band structure for the  $\text{Na O Cu}_7 \text{Se}_3$  (Na Substitution and O Substitution); (c) Calculated band structure for the  $\text{O Na Cu}_7 \text{Se}_4$  (Na doped and O substitution); (d) Calculated band structure for the  $\text{O Na Cu}_8 \text{Se}_4$  (Na doped and O doped); (e) Calculated band structure for the  $\text{O Na Cu}_7 \text{Se}_4$  (Na Substitution and O doped); (f) Calculated band structure for the  $\text{Na Cu}_8 \text{Se}_4$  (Na doped); (g) Calculated band structure for the  $\text{O Cu}_8 \text{Se}_4$  (O doped); (h) Calculated band structure for the  $\text{Na Cu}_7 \text{Se}_4$  (Na substitute); (i) Calculated band structure for the  $\text{O Cu}_8 \text{Se}_3$  (O substitute); (j) Calculated band structure for the  $\text{Cu}_7 \text{Se}_4$  (Cu defect); (k) Calculated band structure for the  $\text{Cu}_8 \text{Se}_3$  (Se defect); (l) Calculated band structure for the  $\text{Cu}_8 \text{Se}_4$  ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$  defect).



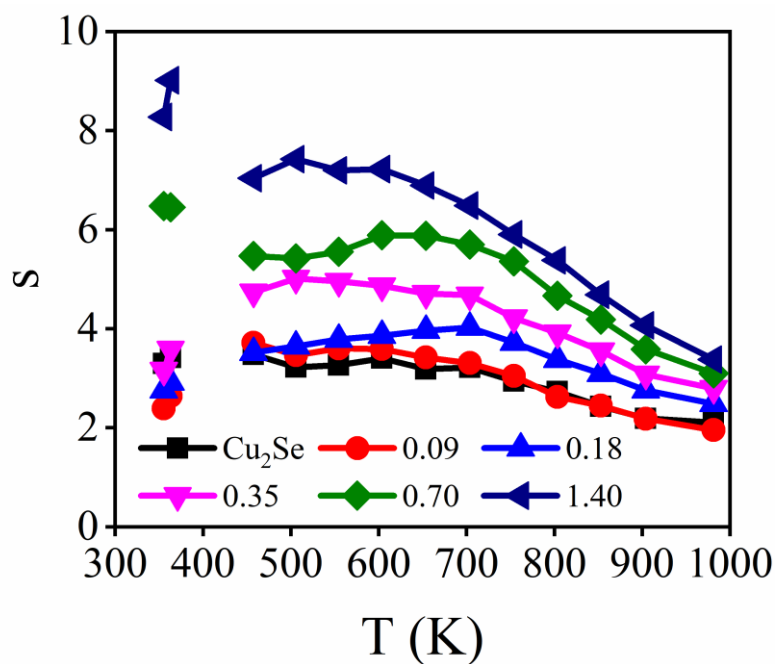
**Figure S5.** Temperature dependent power factor of the Cu<sub>2</sub>Se–xwt. % Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> samples ( $x = 0, 0.09, 0.18, 0.35, 0.70,$  and  $1.40$ ).



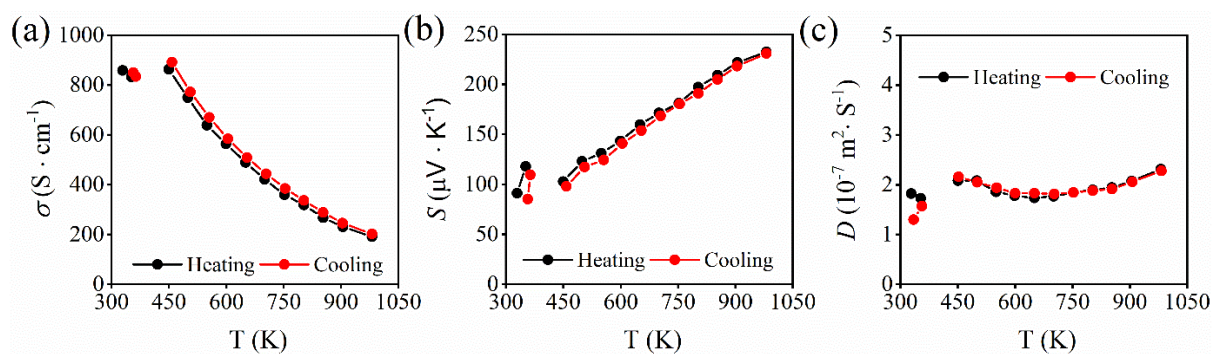




**Figure S6.** Freshly fractured cross sectioned image of (a) pure  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Se}$ ; (b) 0.09 wt.%  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ; (c) 0.18 wt.%  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ; (d) 0.35 wt.%  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ; (e) 0.70 wt.%  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  and (f) 1.40 wt.%  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  samples (g) EDS mapping showing homogenous composition at magnification used here (about  $10,000\times$  on page).

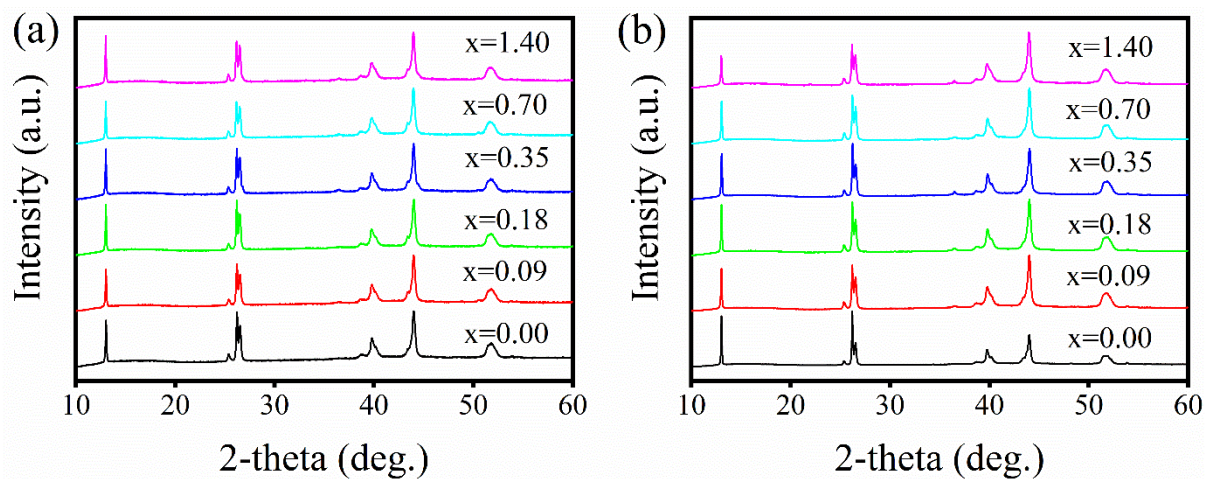


**Figure S7.** Temperature dependent compatibility factors of the  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Se}-x$  wt.%  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  samples ( $x = 0, 0.09, 0.18, 0.35, 0.70,$  and  $1.40$ ).

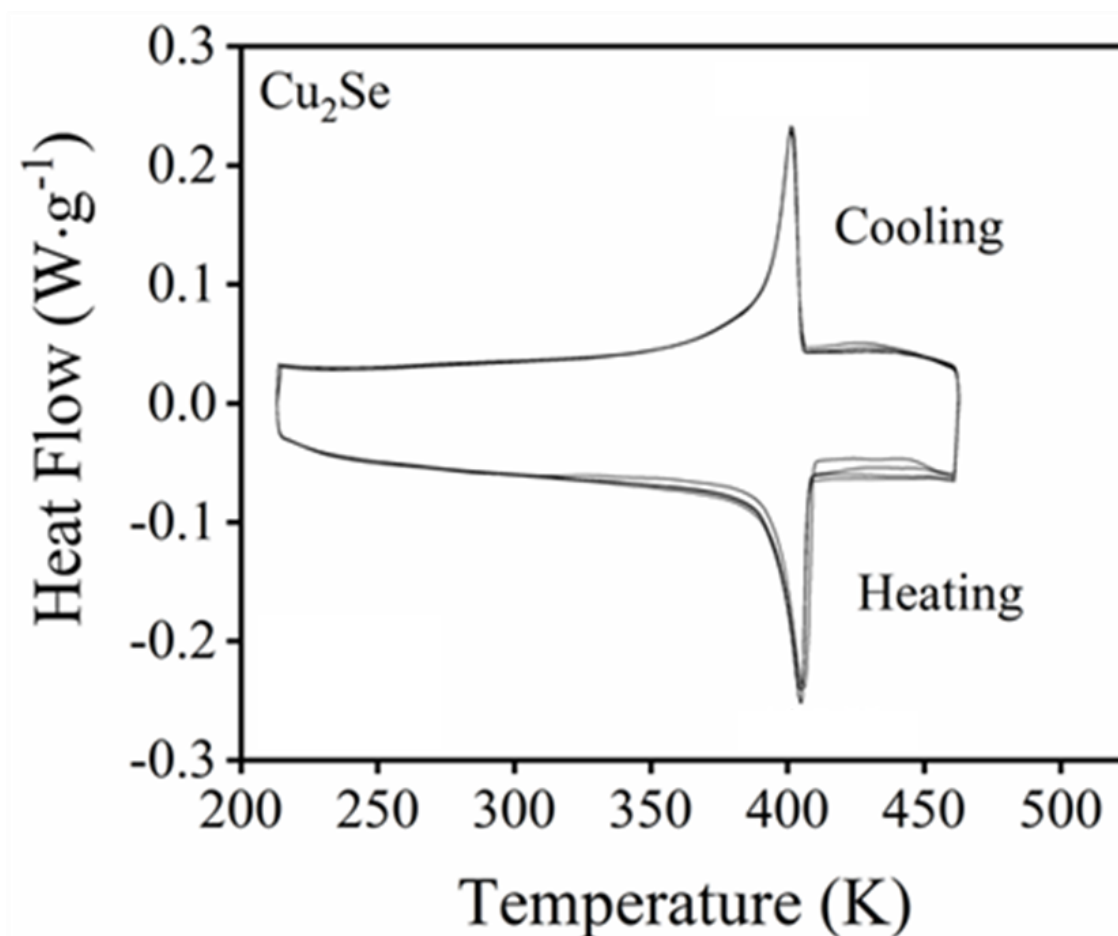


**Figure S8.** The electrical and thermal transport properties with respect to temperature during heating up and cooling down for a 1.40 wt.%  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  incorporated  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Se}$  sample: (a) electrical conductivity ( $\sigma$ ); (b) Seebeck coefficient ( $S$ ); (c) thermal diffusivity ( $D$ ).

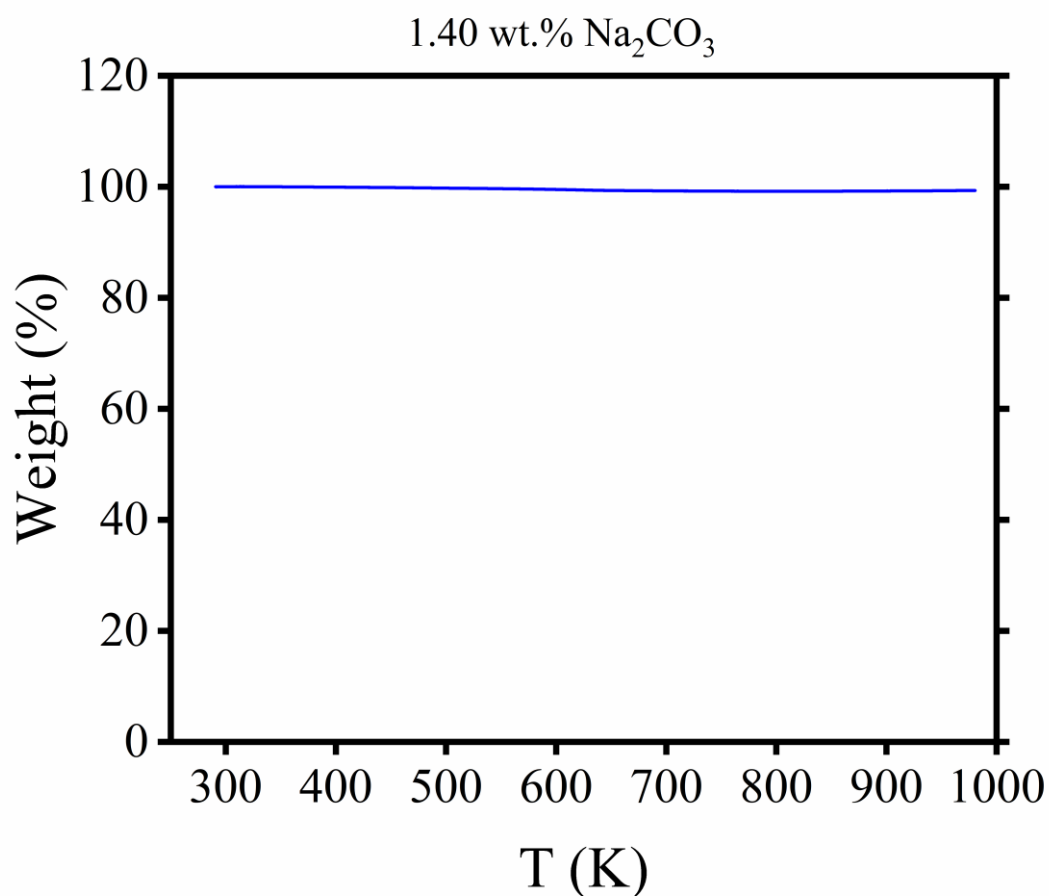




**Figure S9.** Room temperature powder x-ray diffraction pattern (a) before thermal cycle (b) after thermal cycle of samples ( $x = 0, 0.09, 0.18, 0.35, 0.70,$  and  $1.40$ ). See Table S3 for further analysis.



**Figure S10.** DSC thermogram of  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Se}$  powder with 4 heating-cooling cycles ( $5\text{ }^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ ).



**Figure S11.** Thermogravimetric scan of a sample of Na-doped Cu<sub>2</sub>Se run in an atmosphere of nitrogen. There is a mass loss of ~0.6 %. This indicates that the surface of a Cu<sub>2</sub>Se device needs to be protected from evaporation of Se and/or oxidation.