

Supporting Information

Synergistically optimized thermoelectric performance in $\text{Bi}_{0.48}\text{Sb}_{1.52}\text{Te}_3$ by hot deformation and Cu doping

Chang Tan,^{†,‡} Xiaojian Tan,[‡] Bo Yu,[‡] Guo-Qiang Liu,[‡] Hongxiang Wang,[‡] Guoqiang Luo,[‡] Jingtao Xu,[‡] Qingsong Wu,[§] Bo Liang^{*†} and Jun Jiang,^{*‡}

[†] State Key Laboratory of Metastable Science and Technology, Yanshan University, Qinhuangdao, 066004, China;

[‡] Ningbo Institute of Materials Technology and Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Ningbo 315201, China;

[§] Laboratory of advanced Materials, Fudan University, Shanghai 200438, China.

*Corresponding author. Email address: liangbo@ysu.edu.cn, jjun@nimte.ac.cn.

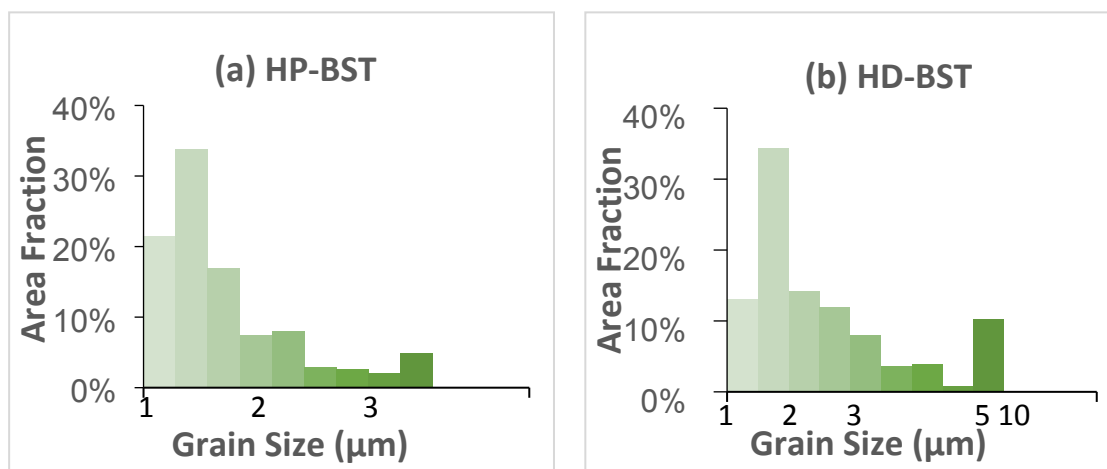


Figure S1. The distributions of grain size for (a) HP-BST sample, (b) HD-BST sample, respectively.

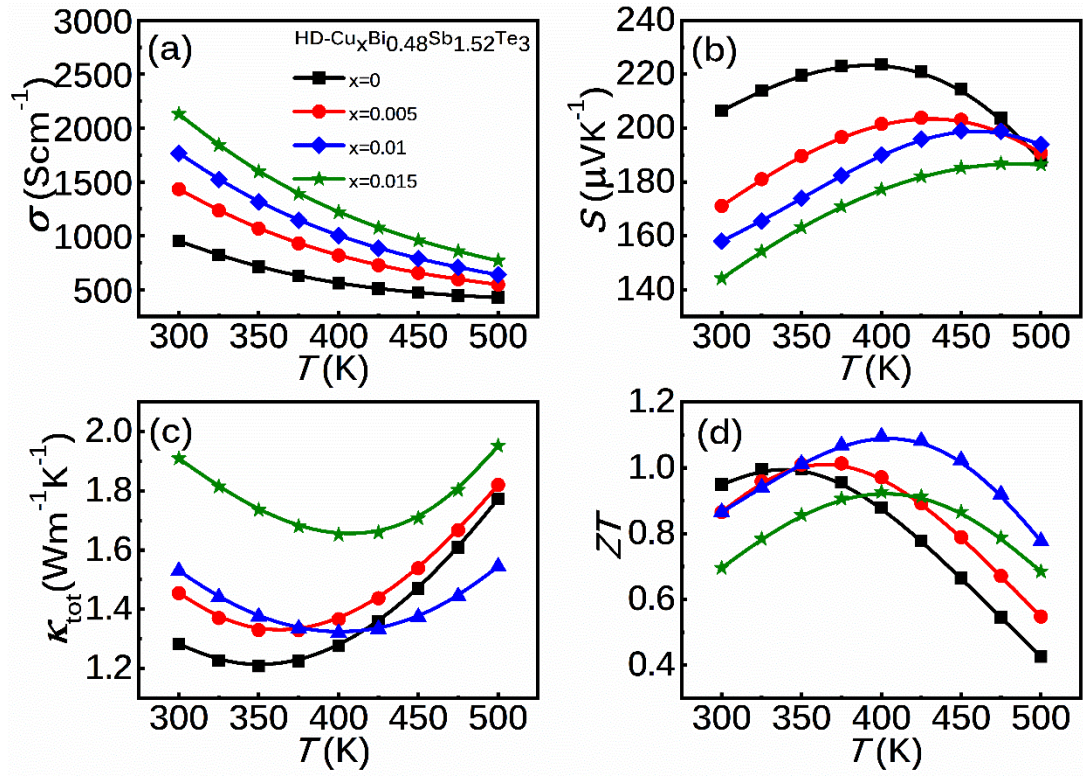


Figure S2. Temperature dependence of thermoelectric properties for hot deformed $\text{Cu}_x\text{Bi}_{0.48}\text{Sb}_{1.52}\text{Te}_3$ ($x=0, 0.005, 0.01, 0.015$) samples. (a) electrical conductivity (b) Seebeck coefficient (c) the total thermal conductivity (d) ZT value.

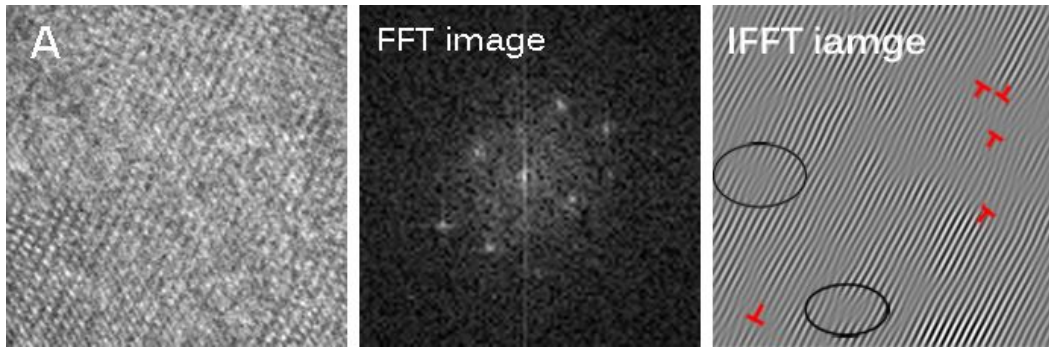


Figure S3. The raw image and the corresponding fast Fourier transform (FFT) image as well as inverse FFT (IFFT) image for Figure 4d. The dislocation may be shown as clearly as possible by the IFFT method.