

Supporting Information

## Band engineering and crystal field screening in thermoelectric $\text{Mg}_3\text{Sb}_2$

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### S1. Band structure

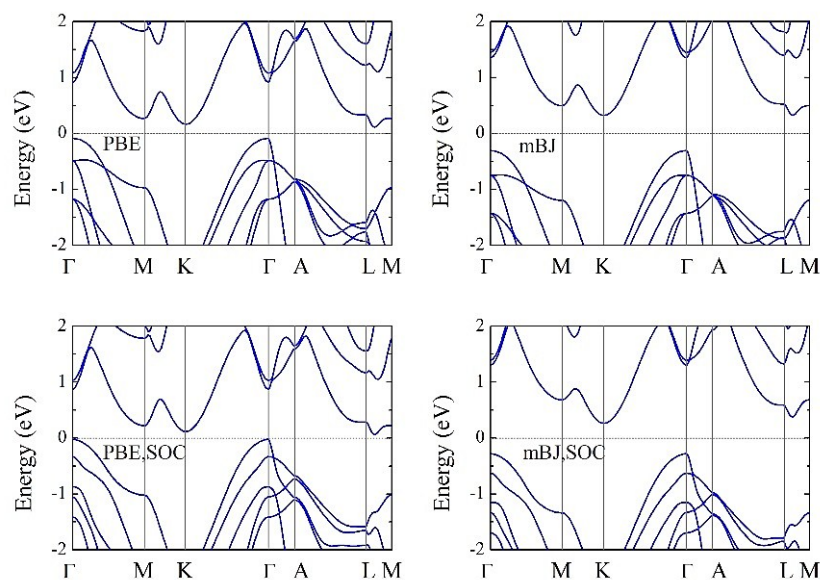


Figure S1. The calculated band structure for  $\text{Mg}_3\text{Sb}_2$  by using PBE and mBJ functional, without and with spin-orbit coupling (SOC) effect.

### S2. First Brillouin zone

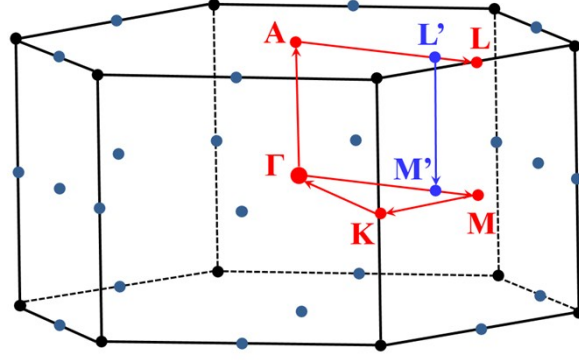


Figure S2. The high symmetry points in the first Brillouin zone of  $\text{Mg}_3\text{Sb}_2$ , and the  $k$ -path along  $\Gamma$ -M-K- $\Gamma$ -A-L and  $L'(0, 0.417, 0.5)$  to  $M'(0, 0.417, 0)$  are shown.

### S3. Band convergence in shrunken $\text{Mg}_3\text{Sb}_2$

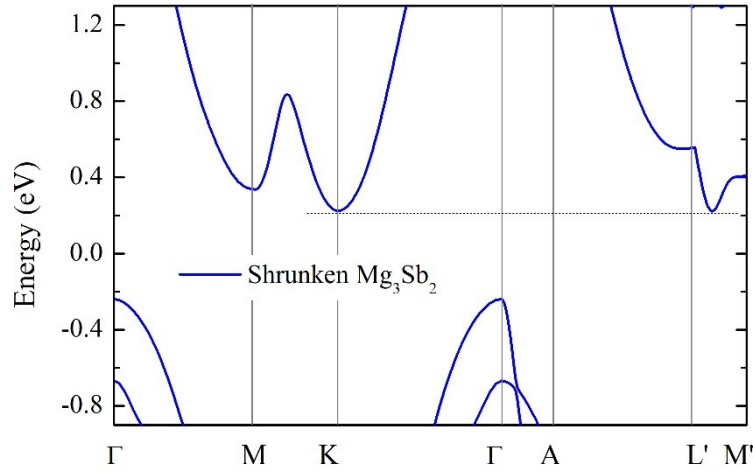


Figure S3. Calculated band structure of shrunken  $\text{Mg}_3\text{Sb}_2$ , and a complete conduction band convergence is achieved.

### S4. Band effective mass

Based on the band dispersion of density functional calculations, the effective mass tensor  $m_{ij}^*$  of band edge can be determined by

$$m_{ij}^* = \frac{\hbar^2}{\partial^2 E(k) / \partial k_i \partial k_j}$$

For the anisotropic  $\text{Mg}_3\text{Sb}_2$ , the band effective mass then can be calculated by

$$m_b^* = \sqrt[3]{m_{xx}^* m_{yy}^* m_{zz}^*}$$

The calculated band effective masses and DOS effective masses for the first VBM of Ba-doped  $\text{Mg}_3\text{Sb}_2$  are summarized in Table S1.

Ba content	$m_{xx}^*/m_{yy}^*$ ( $m_e$ )	$m_{zz}^*$ ( $m_e$ )	$m_b^*$ ( $m_e$ )
0.0	1.143	0.136	0.562
0.125	1.079	0.131	0.534
0.25	1.014	0.127	0.507
0.375	0.926	0.129	0.480

### S5. Local structure of Ba-doped $\text{Mg}_3\text{Sb}_2$

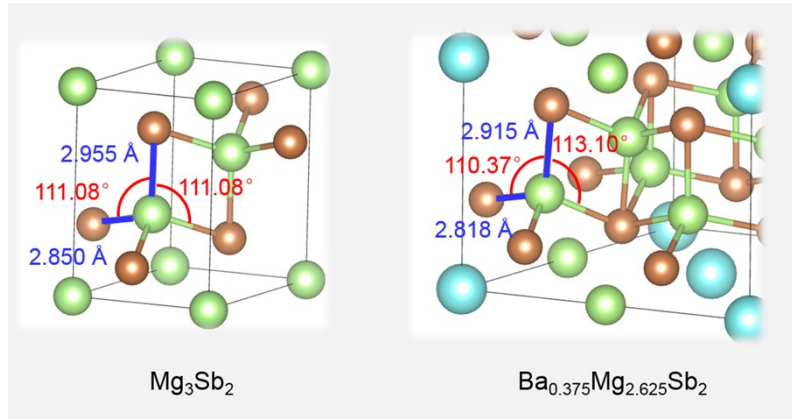


Figure S4. When doping Ba into  $\text{Mg}_3\text{Sb}_2$ , the local structure is little bit changed. Take  $\text{Ba}_{0.375}\text{Mg}_{2.625}\text{Sb}_2$  for example, the lattice parameter  $a$  increases mildly (from 4.606 to 4.690 Å) while  $c$  increases significantly (from 7.248 to 7.677 Å) relative to pristine  $\text{Mg}_3\text{Sb}_2$ .

### S6. Hole mobility

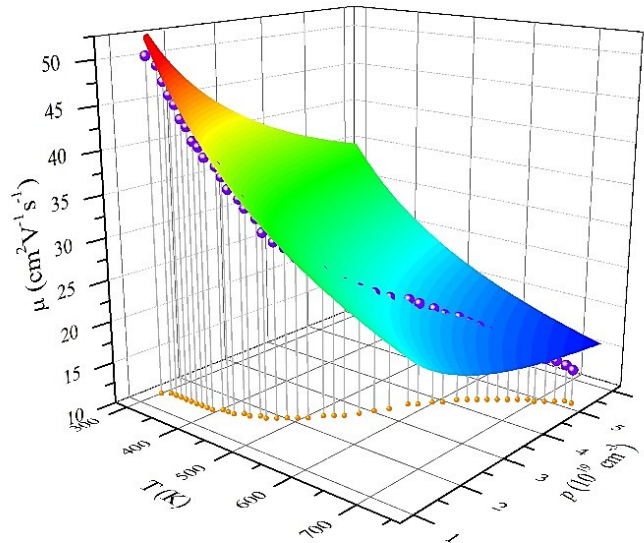


Figure S5. The fitted hole mobility as a function of hole concentration and temperature for  $p$ -type  $\text{Mg}_3\text{Sb}_2$ , and the experimental results[S1] are also shown for comparison.

## S7. Lattice thermal conductivity

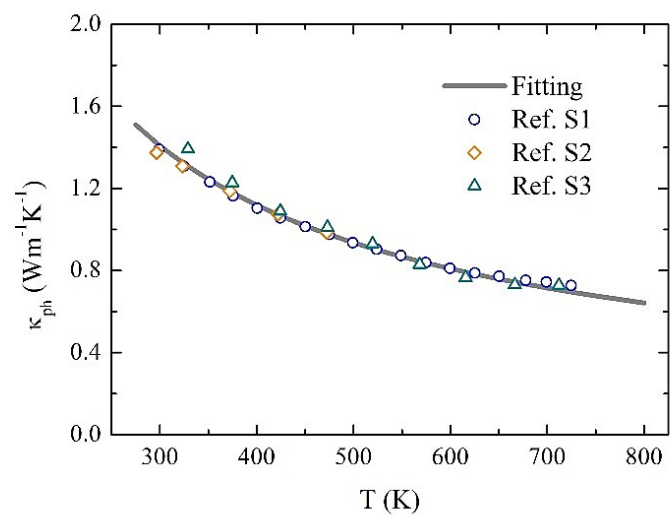


Figure S6. The fitted lattice thermal conductivity as a function of temperature for  $\text{Mg}_3\text{Sb}_2$ , and the experimental results[S1,S2,S3] are also shown for comparison.

## References

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- [S1] L. Song, J. Zhang, B. B. Iversen, Simultaneous improvement of power factor and thermal conductivity *via* Ag doping in *p*-type  $\text{Mg}_3\text{Sb}_2$  thermoelectric materials, *J. Mater. Chem. A* 5 (2017) 4932–4939.
- [S2] Z. Ren, J. Shuai, J. Mao, Q. Zhu, S. Song, Y. Ni, S. Chen, Significantly enhanced thermoelectric properties of *p*-type  $\text{Mg}_3\text{Sb}_2$  *via* co-doping of Na and Zn, *Acta Mater.* 143 (2018) 265–271.
- [S3] H. Tamaki, H. K. Sato, T. Kanno, Isotropic conduction network and defect chemistry in  $\text{Mg}_{3+x}\text{Sb}_2$ -based layered Zintl compounds with high thermoelectric performance, *Adv. Mater.* 28 (2016) 10182–10187.