

Supporting Information for

**Development of transverse thermoelectric voltage effect in
artificial SrTiO₃/SrTi_{1-x}Nb_xO₃ epitaxial multilayer films
with incline-oriented sublayers**

Yi Qin,^a Ting Zhao,^a Bo Wang,^{*a} Pengxiang Zhang,^{bc} Jianfeng Yang^{*a}

^a State Key Laboratory for Mechanical Behavior of Materials, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, 710049, China

^b Institute of Advance Materials for Photoelectronics, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming, 650051, China

^c Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research, Heisenbergstrasse 1, Stuttgart, D-70569, Germany

*Corresponding authors:

E-mail: yang155@mail.xjtu.edu.cn ; Tel: +8613772023363; Fax: +86 029 8266 7942-804

E-mail: wangbo_1@mail.xjtu.edu.cn

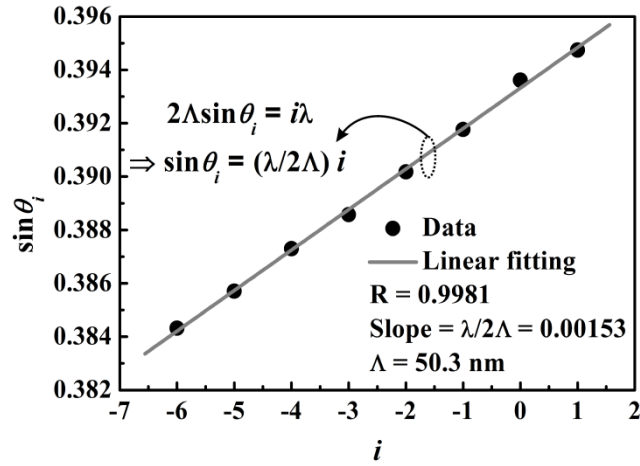


Fig. S1 The graphical determination of the modulation length using the angular positions of the satellite peaks. For a practical example, the plot of $\sin\theta_i$ is a function of i for the film of $m = 26$ s. The modulation length Λ can be extracted from the slope of $\sin\theta_i$ - i plot by fitting the data points.

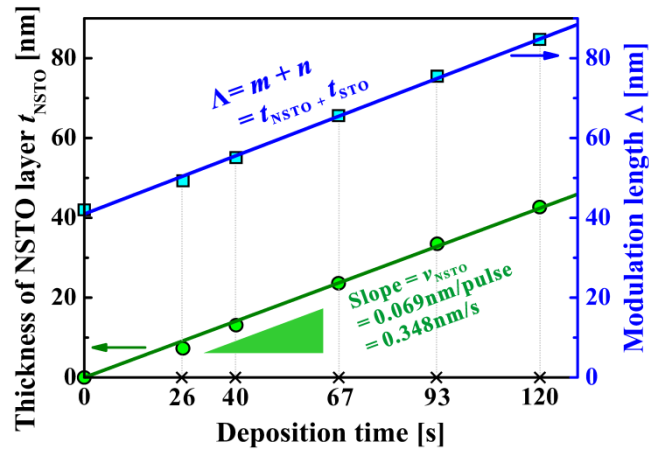


Fig. S2 The variation tendency of t_{NSTO} and Λ with different value of m . The modulation length and the thickness of NSTO seem to be proportional to the deposition time as noticed by the solid lines, which are the linear fit to the data. The deposition rate of NSTO is determined as $0.348 \text{ nm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ or $0.069 \text{ nm}\cdot\text{pulse}^{-1}$ from the slope of the fitting line.

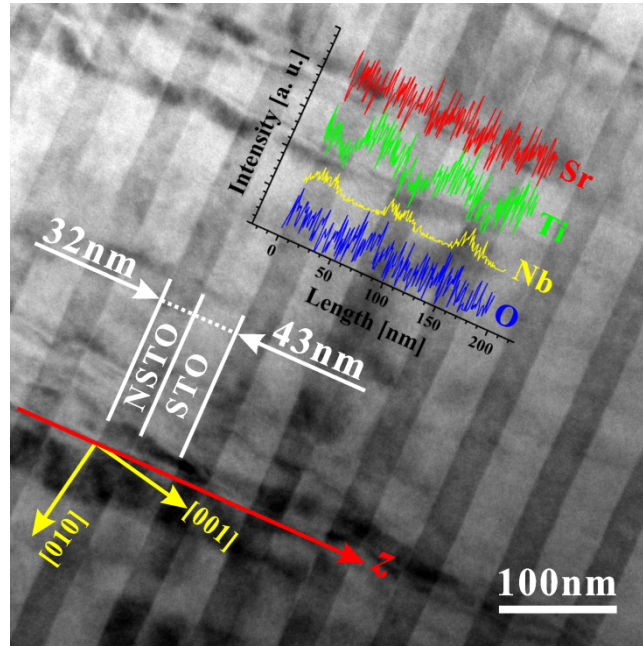


Fig. S3 The cross-sectional bright-field TEM image of the samples as $t_{\text{NSTO}} = 32$ nm. The composition analyzed by EDX, reveals the distribution of Sr, Ti, Nb and O along the epitaxial direction.