## 1

## **Supporting Information**

## Insight of the preponderant role of the lattice size in the Snbased colusite for promoting high power factor

Paulina Kamińska<sup>a</sup>, Cédric Bourgès<sup>b\*</sup>, Raju Chetty<sup>b</sup>, Daniel Gutiérrez-Del-Río<sup>b</sup>, Piotr Śpiewak<sup>a</sup>, Wojciech Święszkowski<sup>a</sup>, Toshiyuki Nishimura<sup>c</sup>, Takao Mori<sup>b,d\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Materials Design Division, Faculty of Materials Science and Engineering, Warsaw University of Technology, Wołoska 141, 02-507 Warsaw, Poland

<sup>b</sup> WPI International Center for Materials Nanoarchitechtonics (WPI-MANA), National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS), Namiki 1-1, Tsukuba, 305-0044, Japan

<sup>c</sup> Research Center for Structural Materials, National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS), Namiki 1-1, Tsukuba, 305-0044, Japan

<sup>d</sup> Graduate School of Pure and Applied Sciences, Tsukuba University, Tennoudai 1-1-1, Tsukuba 305-8671, Japan

Corresponding authors: BOURGES.Cedric@nims.go.jp; MORI.Takao@nims.go.jp

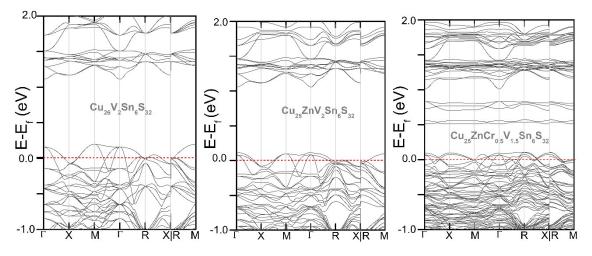
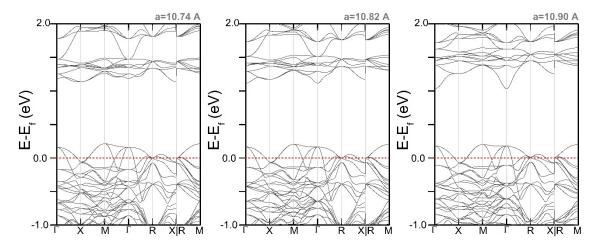


Figure S1. Electronic band structures of  $Cu_{26}V_2Sn_6S_{32},\,Cu_{25}ZnV_2Sn_6S_{32},\,and$   $Cu_{25}ZnCr_{0.5}V_{1.5}Sn_6S_{32}$ 



**Figure S2.** Electronic band structures and density of states (DOS) of Cu<sub>26</sub>V<sub>2</sub>Sn<sub>6</sub>S<sub>32</sub> assuming different lattice parameters *a* (10.74 Å, 10.82 Å, and 10.90 Å)

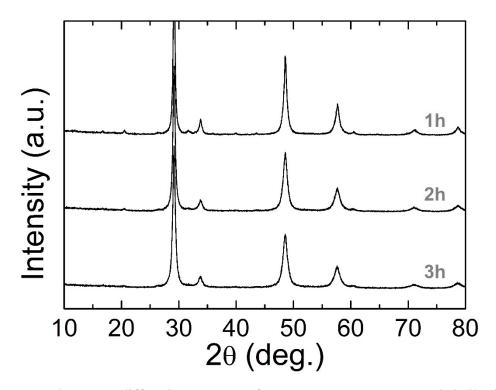
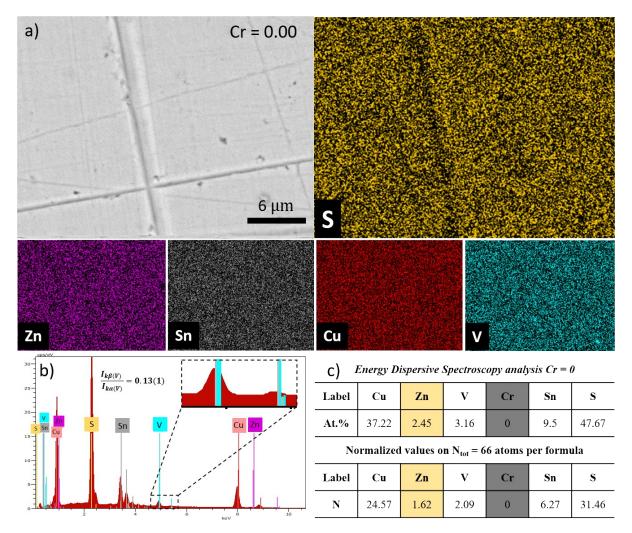
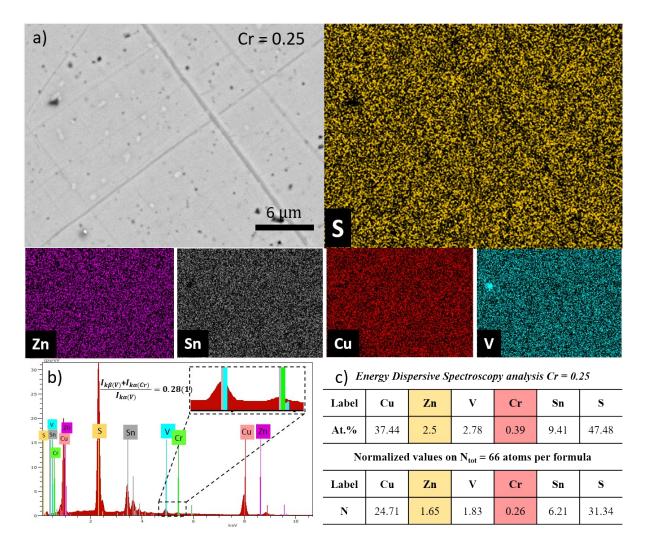


Figure S3. Powder X-ray diffraction patterns of Cu<sub>25</sub>ZnV<sub>2</sub>Ge<sub>6</sub>S<sub>32</sub> compounds ball milled for a different time



**Figure S4**. Energy dispersive spectroscopy analysis results on the polished surface of the Cu<sub>25</sub>ZnV<sub>2</sub>Sn<sub>6</sub>S<sub>32</sub> sample sintered by SPS with a) EDS mapping b) its corresponding spectrum, and c) calculated atomic compositions



**Figure S5.** Energy dispersive spectroscopy analysis results on the polished surface of the Cu<sub>25</sub>ZnV<sub>1.75</sub>Cr<sub>0.25</sub>Sn<sub>6</sub>S<sub>32</sub> sample sintered by SPS with a) EDS mapping b) its corresponding spectrum, and c) calculated atomic compositions

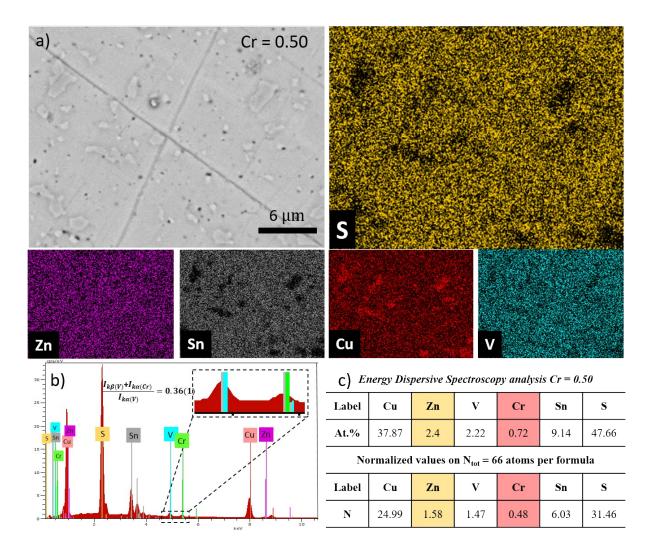
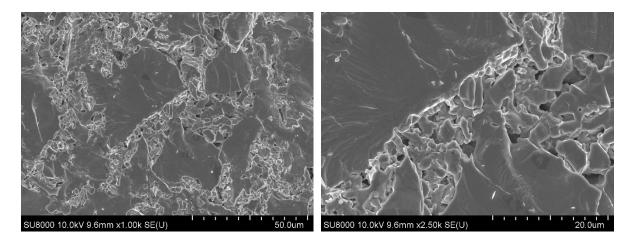


Figure S6. Energy dispersive spectroscopy analysis results on the polished surface of the  $Cu_{25}ZnV_{1.5}Cr_{0.5}Sn_6S_{32}$  sample sintered by SPS with a) EDS mapping b) its corresponding spectrum, and c) calculated atomic compositions



**Figure S7**. SEM images of a fractured surface of Cu<sub>25</sub>ZnV<sub>2</sub>Sn<sub>6</sub>S<sub>3</sub> without ball milling step during the fabrication process

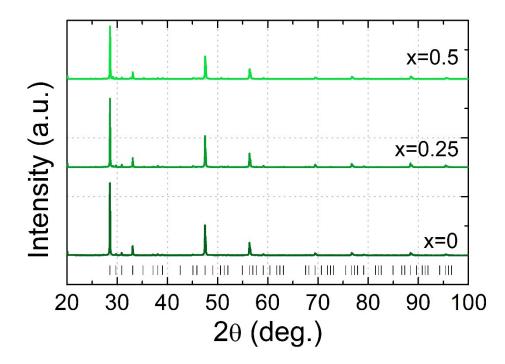
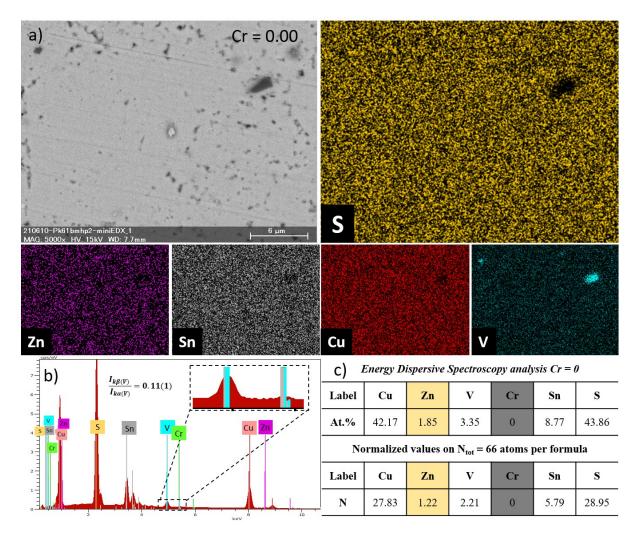
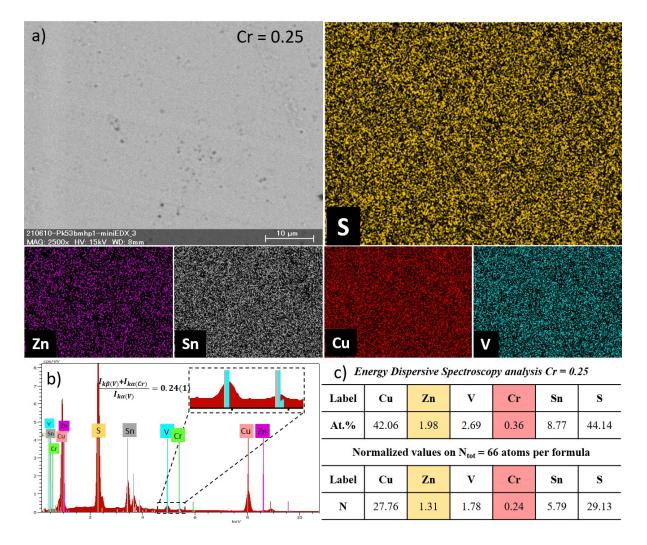


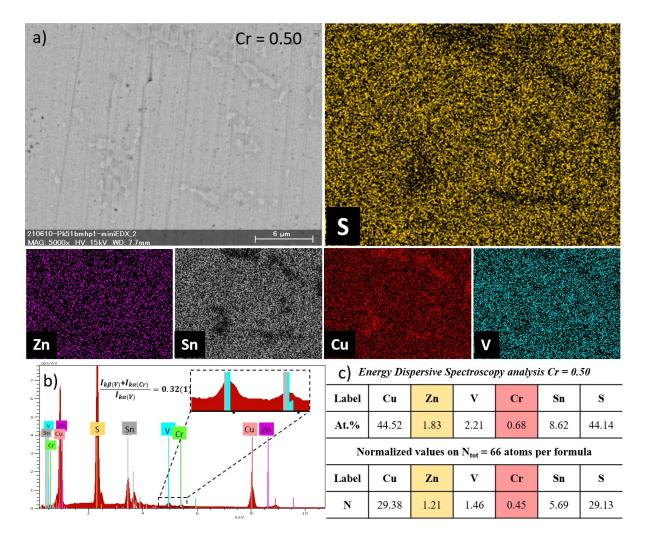
Figure S8. Powder X-ray diffraction patterns of sintered  $Cu_{25}ZnV_{2-x}Cr_xSn_6S_{32}$  compounds by hot-pressing



**Figure S9.** Energy dispersive spectroscopy analysis results on the polished surface of the Cu<sub>25</sub>ZnV2Sn<sub>6</sub>S<sub>32</sub> sample sintered by hot-pressing with a) EDS mapping b) its corresponding spectrum, and c) calculated atomic compositions



**Figure S10**. Energy dispersive spectroscopy analysis results on the polished surface of the Cu<sub>25</sub>ZnV<sub>1.75</sub>Cr<sub>0.25</sub>Sn<sub>6</sub>S<sub>32</sub> sample sintered by hot-pressing with a) EDS mapping b) its corresponding spectrum, and c) calculated atomic compositions



**Figure S11.** Energy dispersive spectroscopy analysis results on the polished surface of the Cu<sub>25</sub>ZnV<sub>1.75</sub>Cr<sub>0.25</sub>Sn<sub>6</sub>S<sub>32</sub> sample sintered by SPS with a) EDS mapping b) its corresponding spectrum, and c) calculated atomic compositions

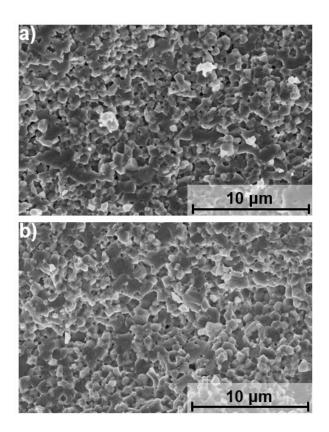


Figure S12. SEM images of a fractured surface of the hot-pressed  $Cu_{25}ZnV_{2-x}Cr_xSn_6S_{32}$  (a) x = 0, (b) x = 0.5.