

## Supplemental Material

### Experimental and theoretical study of $\beta$ -As<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> under hydrostatic pressure

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**Table S1.** Experimental (Exp.) and theoretical (Th.) lattice parameters and volume corresponding to the hexagonal unit cell of the  $R\text{-}3m$  structure of  $\beta\text{-As}_2\text{Te}_3$  at ambient conditions.

	<b>a (Å)</b>	<b>c (Å)</b>	<b>Volume (Å<sup>3</sup>)</b>
Exp. (sample #1) <sup>a</sup>	4.042(1)	29.463(1)	416.899(4)
Exp. (sample #2) <sup>a</sup>	4.051	29.498	419.225
Th. PBEsol <sup>a</sup>	4.0514	28.50526	405.205
Th. PBE+D3 <sup>a</sup>	4.0940	28.8230	418.460
Exp. <sup>b</sup>	4.047(1)	29.498(2)	418.385(7)
Exp. <sup>c</sup>	4.06	29.59	422.39
Th. PBE <sup>d</sup>	4.062	28.68	409.817
Th. GGA-WC <sup>e</sup>	4.110	29.974	438.49

<sup>a</sup> This work, <sup>b</sup> Ref. S1, <sup>c</sup> Ref. S2, <sup>d</sup> Ref. S3, <sup>e</sup> Ref. S4

**Table S2.** Experimental (Exp.) and theoretical (Th.) fractional coordinates corresponding to the  $R\text{-}3m$  phase of  $\beta\text{-As}_2\text{Te}_3$  at ambient conditions.

Atoms	Site	Character	x	y	z
Te1	3a	Exp. (sample #1) <sup>a</sup>	0	0	0
		Exp. (sample #2) <sup>a</sup>			
		Th. PBE+D3 <sup>a</sup>			
		Th. PBEsol <sup>a</sup>			
		Exp <sup>b</sup>			
		Th. PBE <sup>c</sup>			
Te2	6c	Exp. (sample #1) <sup>a</sup>	0	0	0.2153(2)
		Exp. (sample #2) <sup>a</sup>			–
		Th. PBE+D3 <sup>a</sup>			0.21440
		Th. PBEsol <sup>a</sup>			0.21368
		Exp <sup>b</sup>			0.2155(1)
		Th. PBE <sup>c</sup>			0.2140
As	6c	Exp. (sample #1) <sup>a</sup>	0	0	0.3979(2)
		Exp. (sample #2) <sup>a</sup>			–
		Th. PBE+D3 <sup>a</sup>			0.39700
		Th. PBEsol <sup>a</sup>			0.39705
		Exp <sup>b</sup>			0.3977(1)
		Th. PBE <sup>c</sup>			0.3967

<sup>a</sup>This work, <sup>b</sup> Ref. S1, <sup>c</sup> Ref. S3

**Table S3.** Unit-cell volume BM3-EoS data from theoretical (PBE+D3) calculations for  $\beta$ -As<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>,  $\alpha$ -Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>, and  $\alpha$ -Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>.

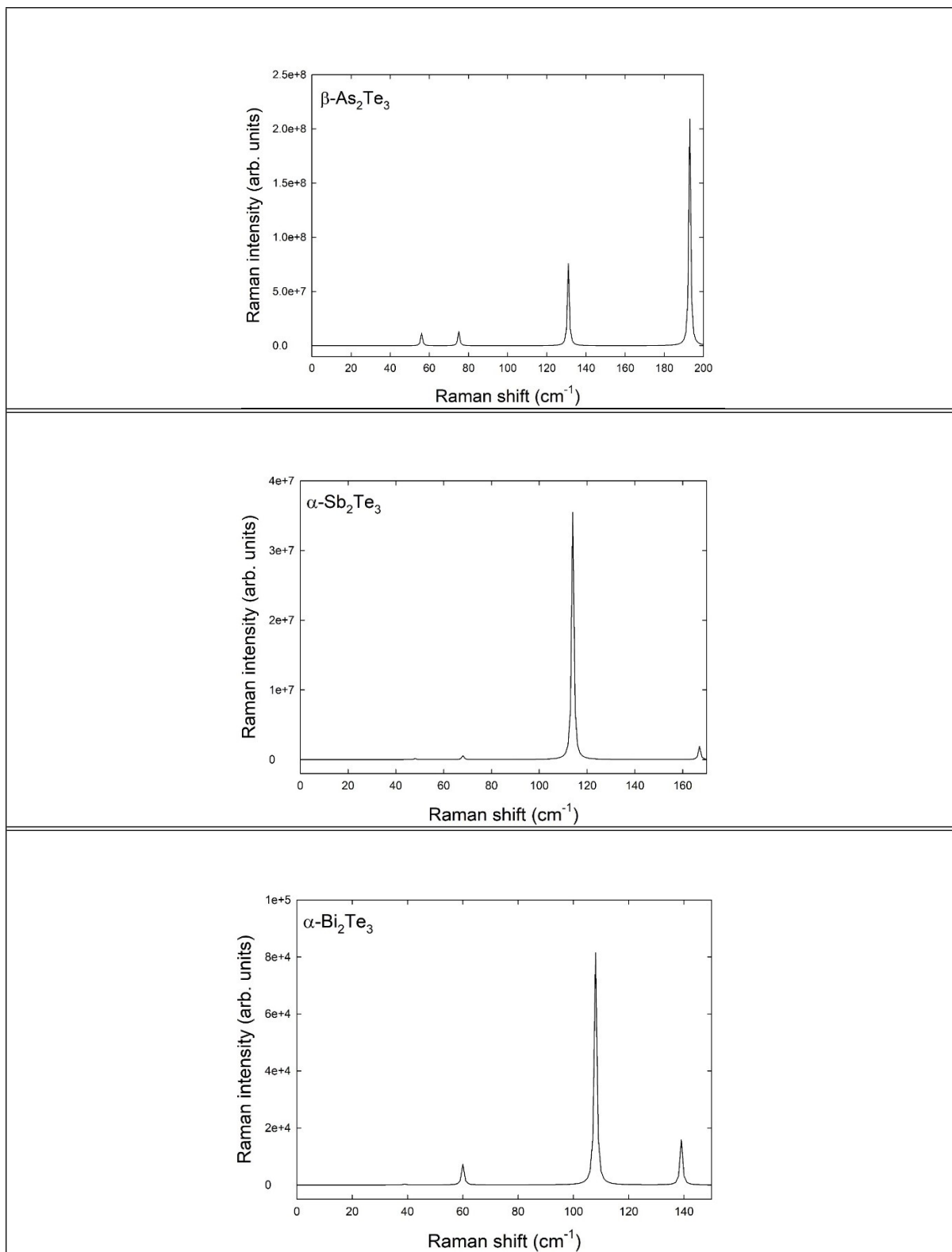
Compound	Pressure range (GPa)	$V_0$ ( $\text{\AA}^3$ )	$B_0$ (GPa)	$B_0'$
$\beta$ -As <sub>2</sub> Te <sub>3</sub>	0 – 9	418.4(1)	40.1(4)	6.2(3)
$\alpha$ -Sb <sub>2</sub> Te <sub>3</sub>	0 – 8.9	488.0(1)	35.6(2)	6.1(8)
$\alpha$ -Bi <sub>2</sub> Te <sub>3</sub>	0 – 8.5	514.5(8)	36.0(1)	6.3(4)

**Table S4.** Experimental Pressure Coefficients of the four Raman-active frequencies of the tetradymite structure in  $\beta$ -As<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>,  $\alpha$ -Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>, and  $\alpha$ -Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>.

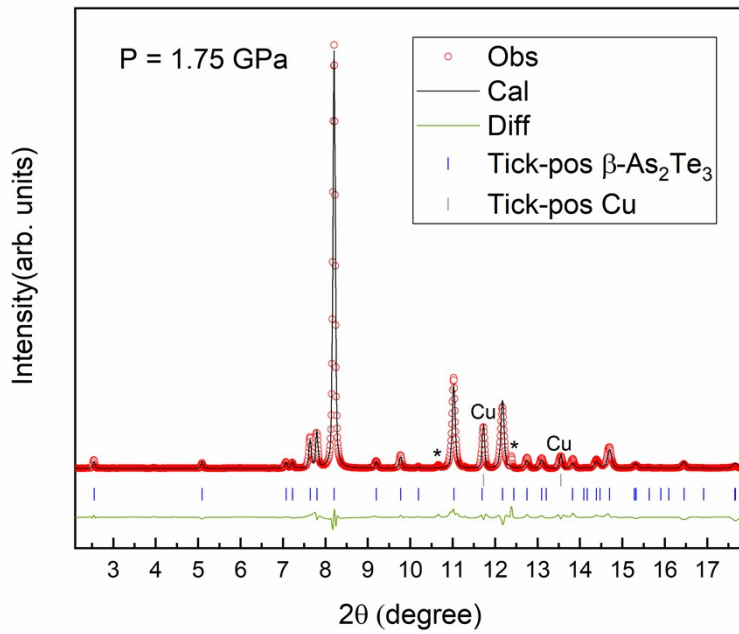
	$\beta$ -As <sub>2</sub> Te <sub>3</sub>	$\alpha$ -Sb <sub>2</sub> Te <sub>3</sub>	$\alpha$ -Bi <sub>2</sub> Te <sub>3</sub>
$E_g^1$	2.5	2.62 <sup>a</sup>	1.96 <sup>b</sup>
$A_{1g}^1$	4.3	4.5	3.7
$E_g^2$	0.5	3.6	3.5
$A_{1g}^2$	1.3	3.0	2.9

<sup>a</sup> Theoretical data from Ref. S5 since there is no experimental data available.

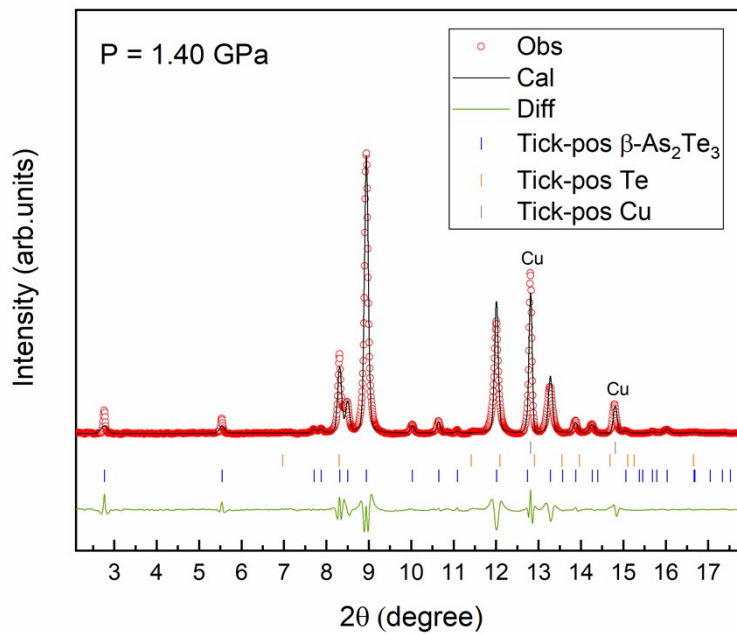
<sup>b</sup> Theoretical data from Ref. S6 since there is no experimental data available.



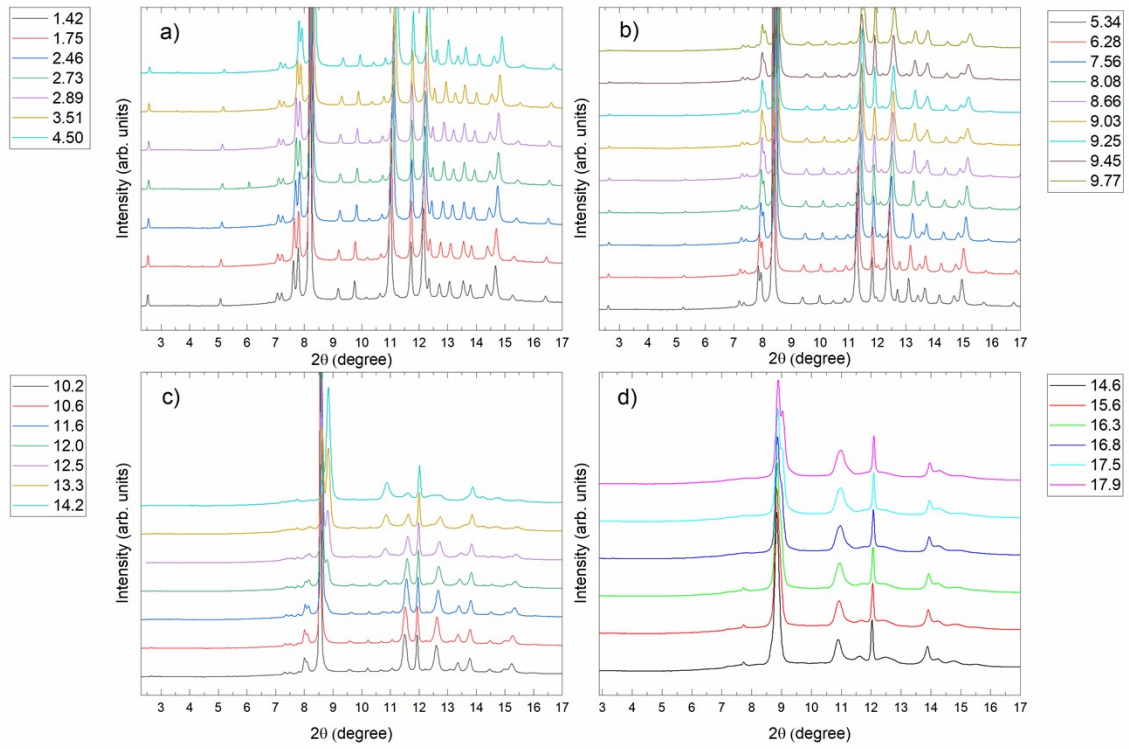
**Fig. S1** Simulation of the unpolarized RS spectra of the  $\beta\text{-As}_2\text{Te}_3$ ,  $\alpha\text{-Sb}_2\text{Te}_3$  and  $\alpha\text{-Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$  at 0 GP  
a)



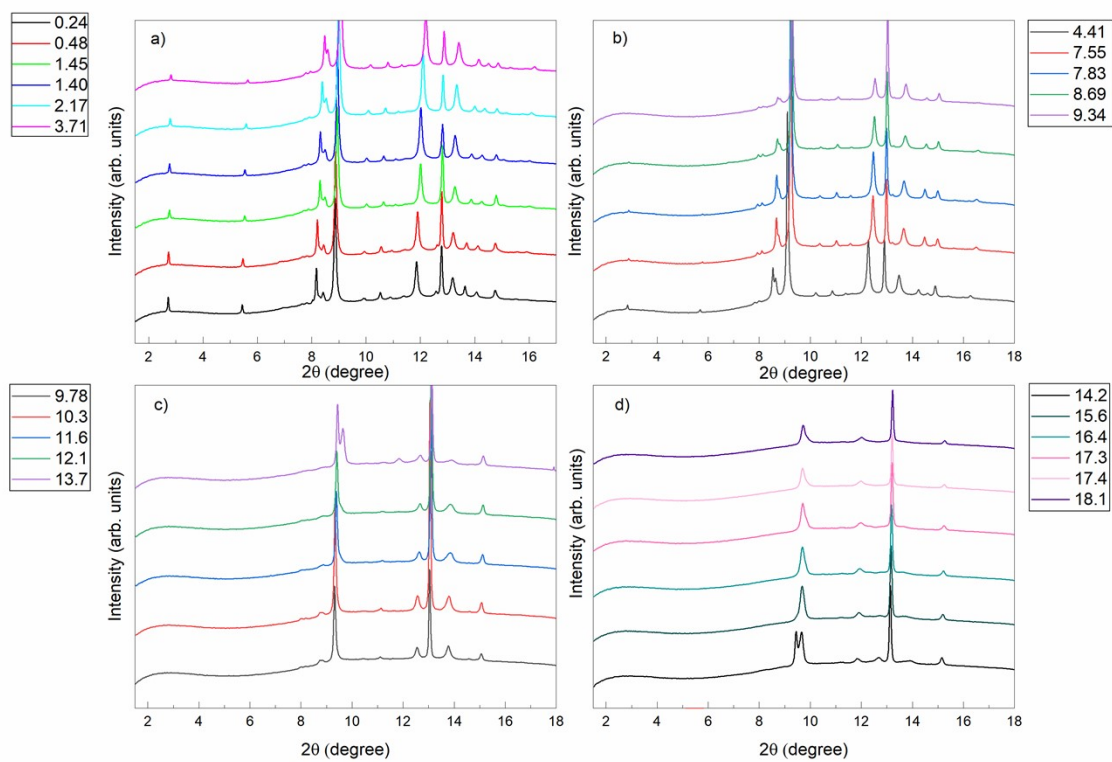
b)



**Figs. S2** a) Rietveld refinement of the  $\beta$  phase at 1.75 GPa of sample #1 and b) at 1.40 GPa of sample #2. Experimental data, calculated profiles, and residuals are plotted as solid black lines, red circles, and solid green lines, respectively. The background has been subtracted. Blue, green, and orange vertical ticks indicate the position of Bragg reflections of the  $\beta$  phase, copper, and Te, respectively.

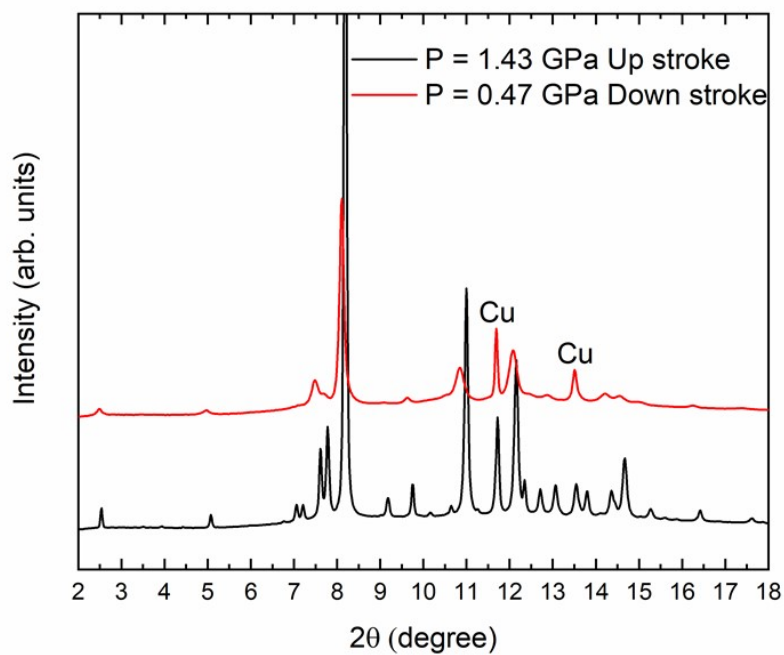


**Fig. S3** Experimental diffraction patterns of the experiment with sample #1 of  $\beta$ -As<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> up to 17.9 GPa. The four plots show the XRD patterns in different pressure ranges, as indicated in the legends.

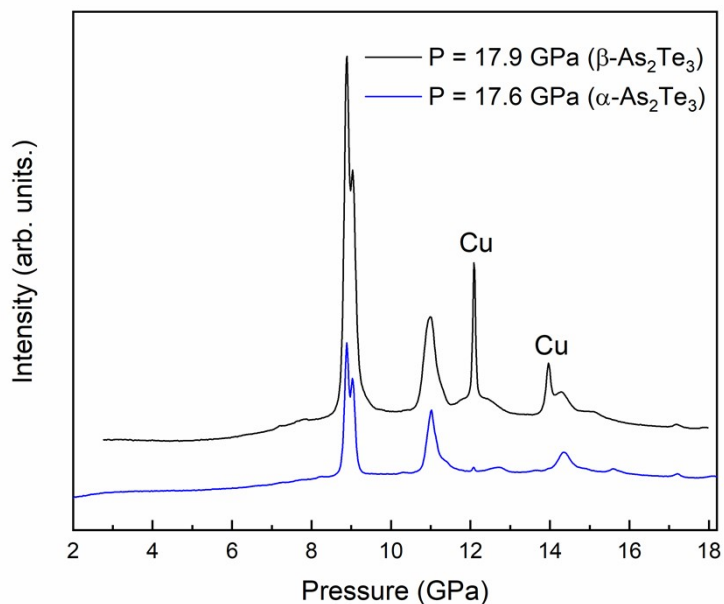


**Fig. S4** Experimental diffraction patterns of the experiment with sample #2 of  $\beta$ -As<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> up to 18.1 GPa. The four plots show the XRD patterns in different pressure ranges, as indicated in the legends.

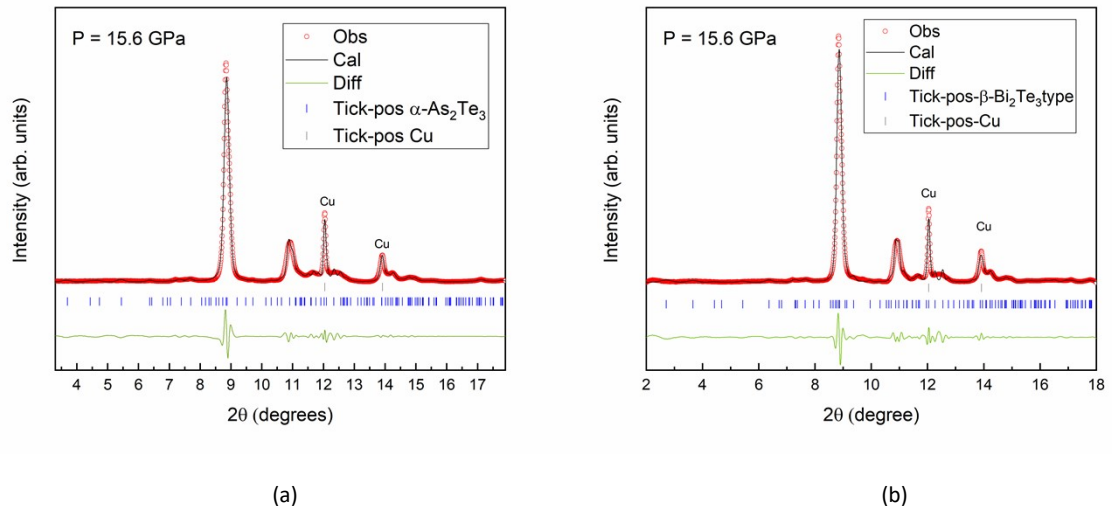




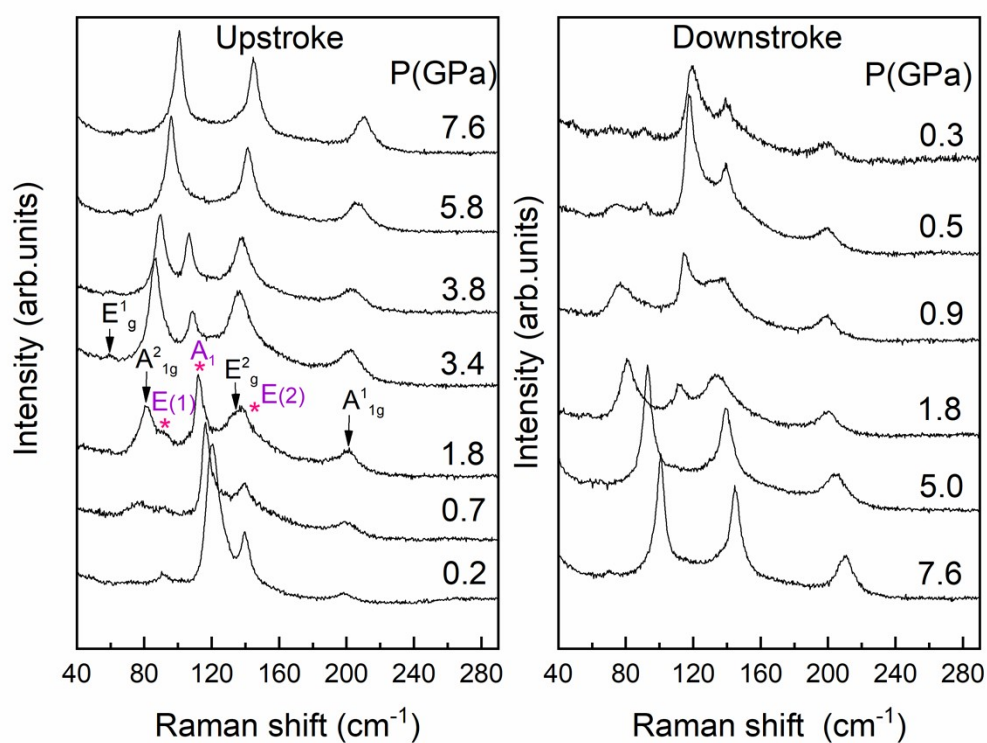
**Fig. S5.** Experimental XRD patterns of sample #1 of  $\beta$ -As<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> close to room pressure on upstroke (black color) and downstroke (red color). Copper reflections are indicated.



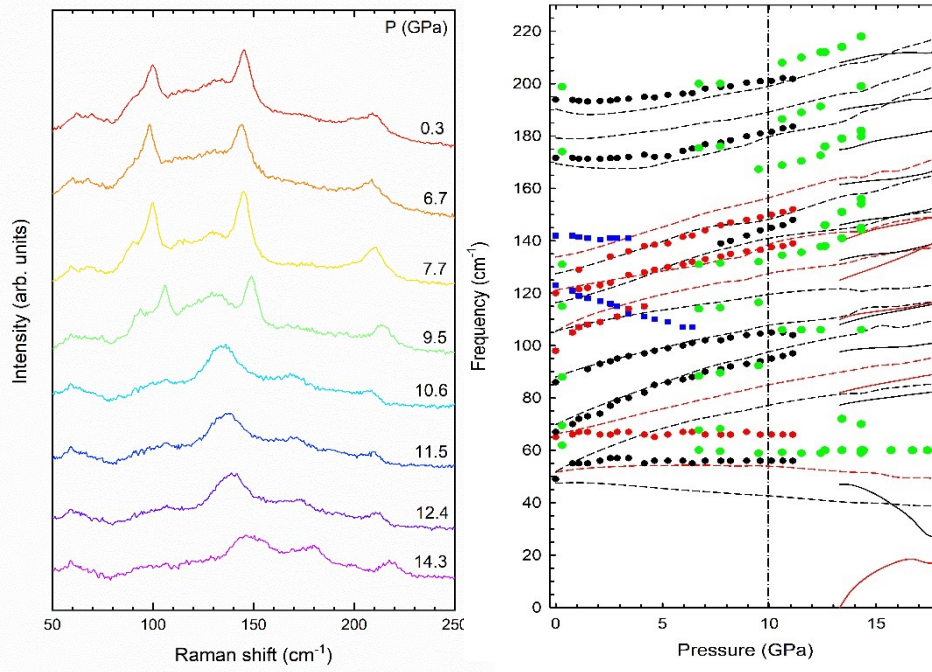
**Fig. S6.** Experimental XRD patterns of sample #1 of  $\beta$ -As<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> (black color) and  $\alpha$ -As<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> (blue color) at approximately the same pressure near 18 GPa. Copper reflections are indicated.



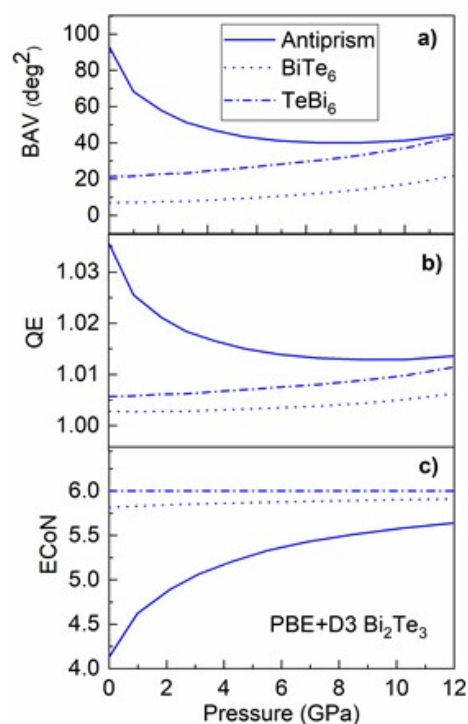
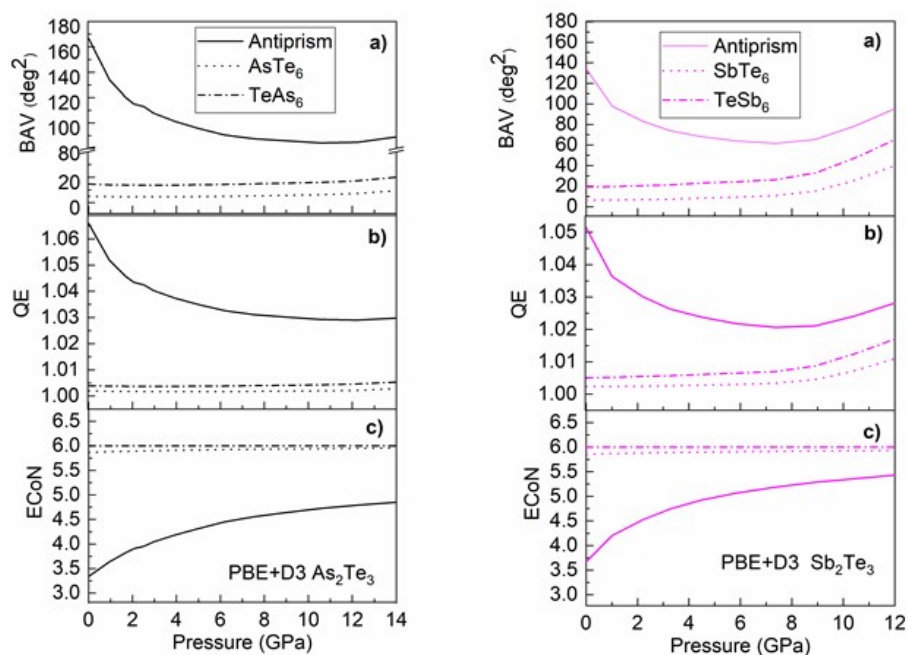
**Fig. S7.** Le Bail analysis of the diffractogram at 15.6 GPa of sample #1 by using two  $C2/m$  phases such as  $\alpha$ -As<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> (a), and  $\beta$ -Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> type (b) where the experimental data, calculated profiles and residuals are plotted as black solid lines, red circles and green solid lines, respectively. The background has been subtracted. Black vertical ticks indicate the position of Bragg reflections calculated and the blue ones the position of the copper reflections.



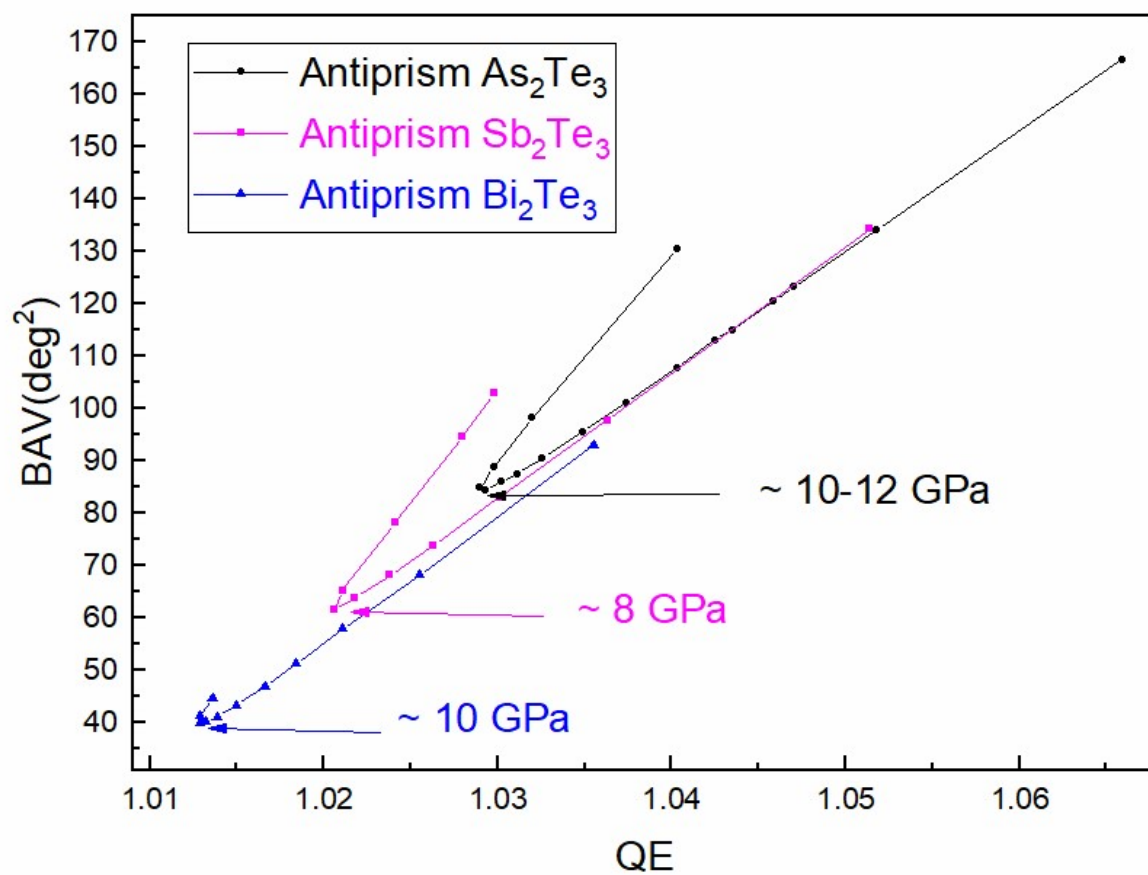
**Fig. S8.** Upstroke and downstroke experimental Raman spectra of  $\beta\text{-As}_2\text{Te}_3$  at different pressures up and from to 7.6 GPa for sample #2, respectively. The four Raman modes are indicated with black arrows and three modes of the tellurium with magenta asterisks



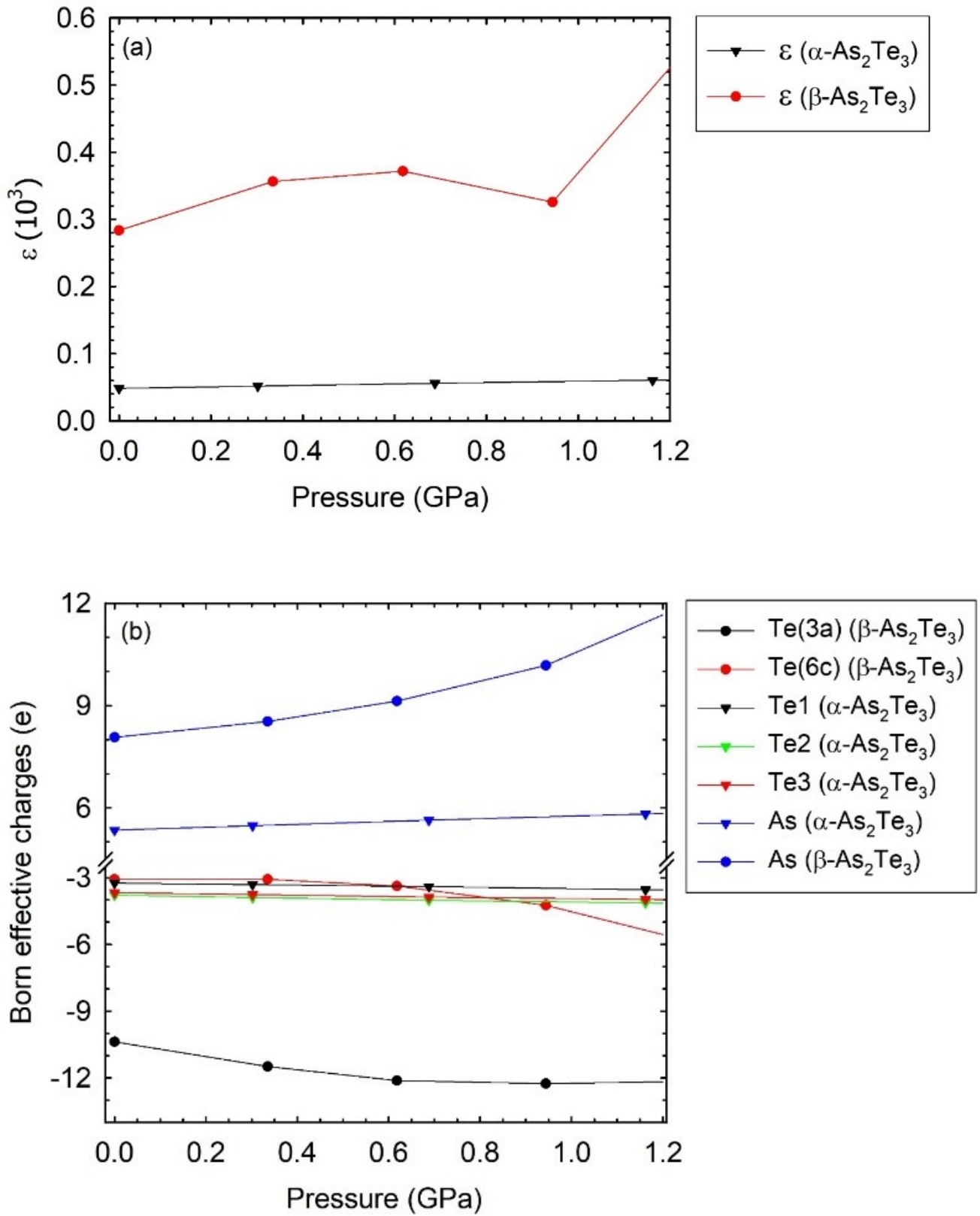
**Fig. S9.** (a) Downstroke of sample #1 from 14.3 GPa to 0.3 GPa. (b) Pressure dependence of the Raman frequencies of the broad bands of (a) on downstroke (green circles). They can be compared to experimental Raman modes of  $\alpha\text{-As}_2\text{Te}_3$  (black and red circles taken from Ref. S7) as well as with theoretical (PBE+D3) frequencies for  $\alpha\text{-As}_2\text{Te}_3$  (dashed lines) and for the  $\beta\text{-Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$  phase of  $\text{As}_2\text{Te}_3$  (solid lines above 13.3 GPa). The vertical dashed dotted line indicates the pressure at which the HP phase reverts to the low-pressure phase.



**Fig. S10.** Theoretical (PBE+D3) pressure dependence of the bond angle variance (BAV) (a), quadratic elongation (QE) (b), and effective coordination number (ECoN) (c) of the  $\text{XTe}_6$  and  $\text{TeX}_6$  octahedrons and of the octahedron associated with the antiprism for  $\beta\text{-As}_2\text{Te}_3$ ,  $\alpha\text{-Sb}_2\text{Te}_3$  and  $\alpha\text{-Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$  in black, magenta and blue colors, respectively.



**Figure S11.** Bond angle variance (BAV) vs. quadratic elongation (QE) of the Te<sub>2</sub> antiprism in  $\beta$ -As<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>,  $\alpha$ -Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>, and  $\alpha$ -Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>. The pressure at which we observed slope changes are indicated with arrows.



**Fig. S12.** Theoretical (PBE+D3) pressure dependence of the optical dielectric constant (a) and Born effective charges (b) in  $\beta$ -As<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> and  $\alpha$ -As<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>.

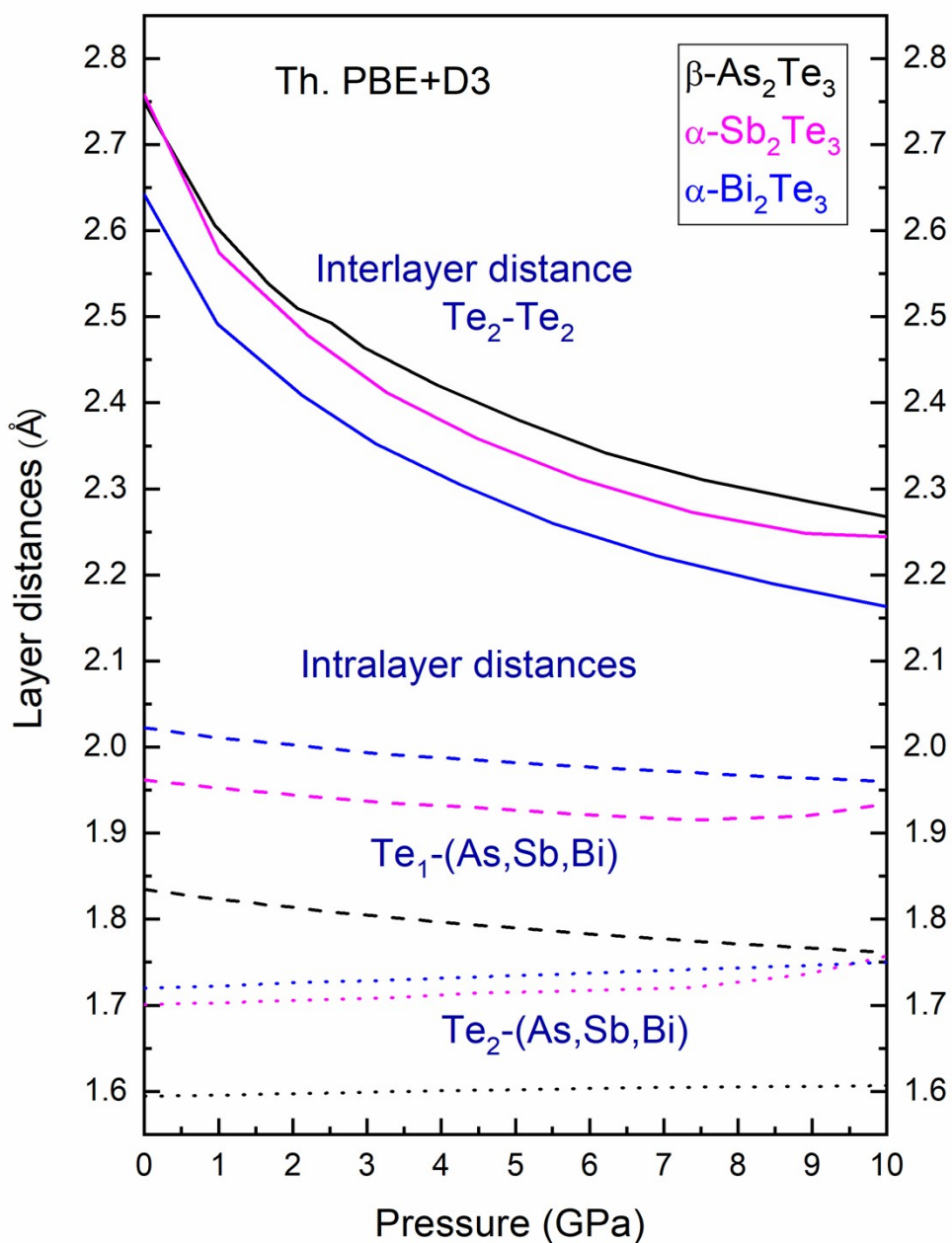


Fig. S13. Pressure dependence of the theoretical (PBE+D3) interlayer and intralayer distances for isostructural  $\beta\text{-As}_2\text{Te}_3$ ,  $\alpha\text{-Sb}_2\text{Te}_3$  and  $\alpha\text{-Bi}_2\text{Te}_3$ . The continuous, dashed, dash-dotted lines indicate the interlayer distance Te<sub>2</sub>-Te<sub>2</sub> and the intralayer distances Te<sub>1</sub>-(As, Sb, Bi) and Te<sub>2</sub>-(As, Sb, Bi), respectively. Note that values of  $\alpha\text{-Sb}_2\text{Te}_3$  above 7.5 GPa are not reliable because of problems in the relaxation of the  $R\text{-}3m$  structure of this compound above that pressure.



## References

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