

The ultra-high thermoelectric power factor in facile and scalable single-step thermal evaporation fabricated composite SnSe/Bi thin film

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Supplementary Information

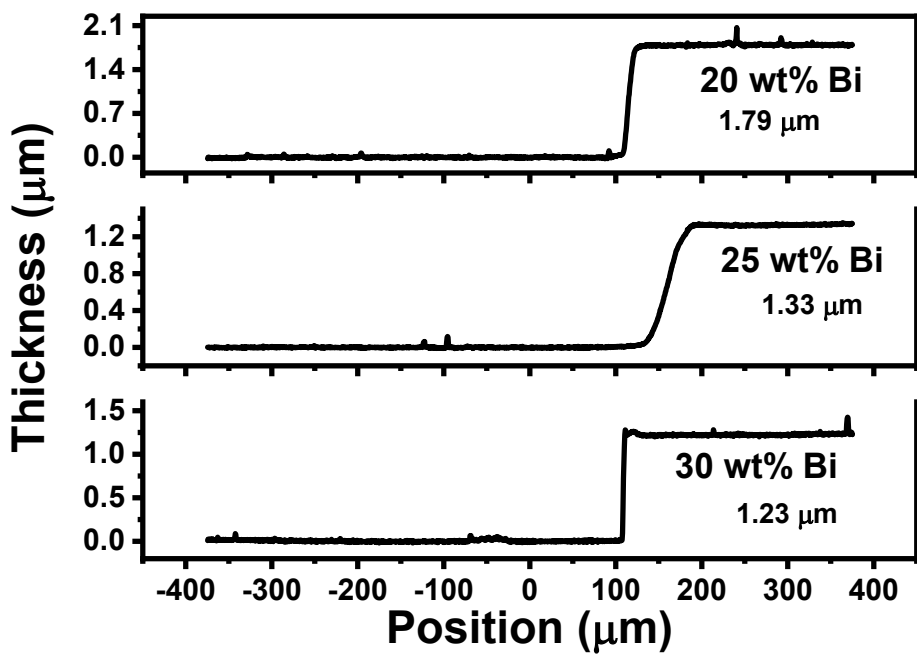


Figure S1. Thickness measurement of the SnSe/Bi composite samples

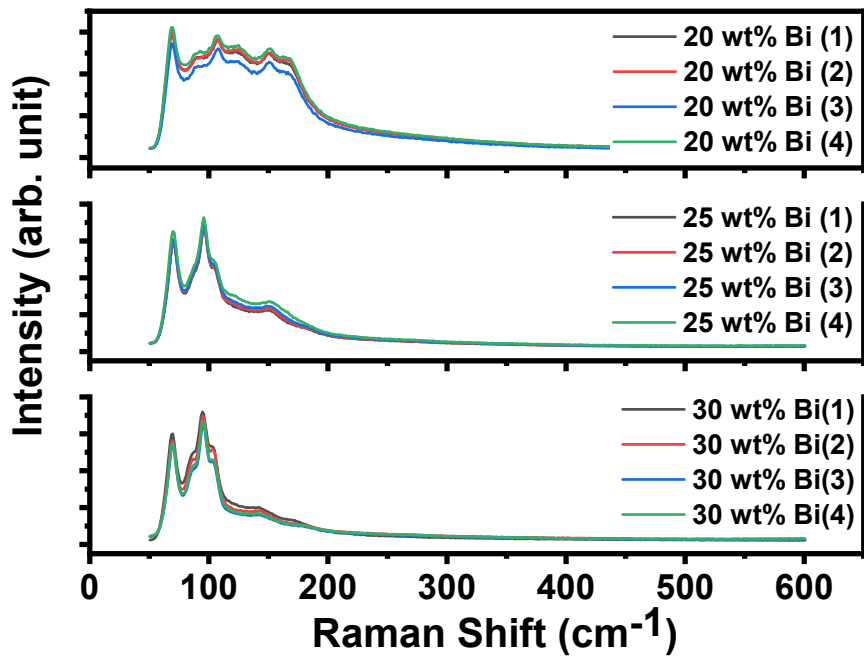
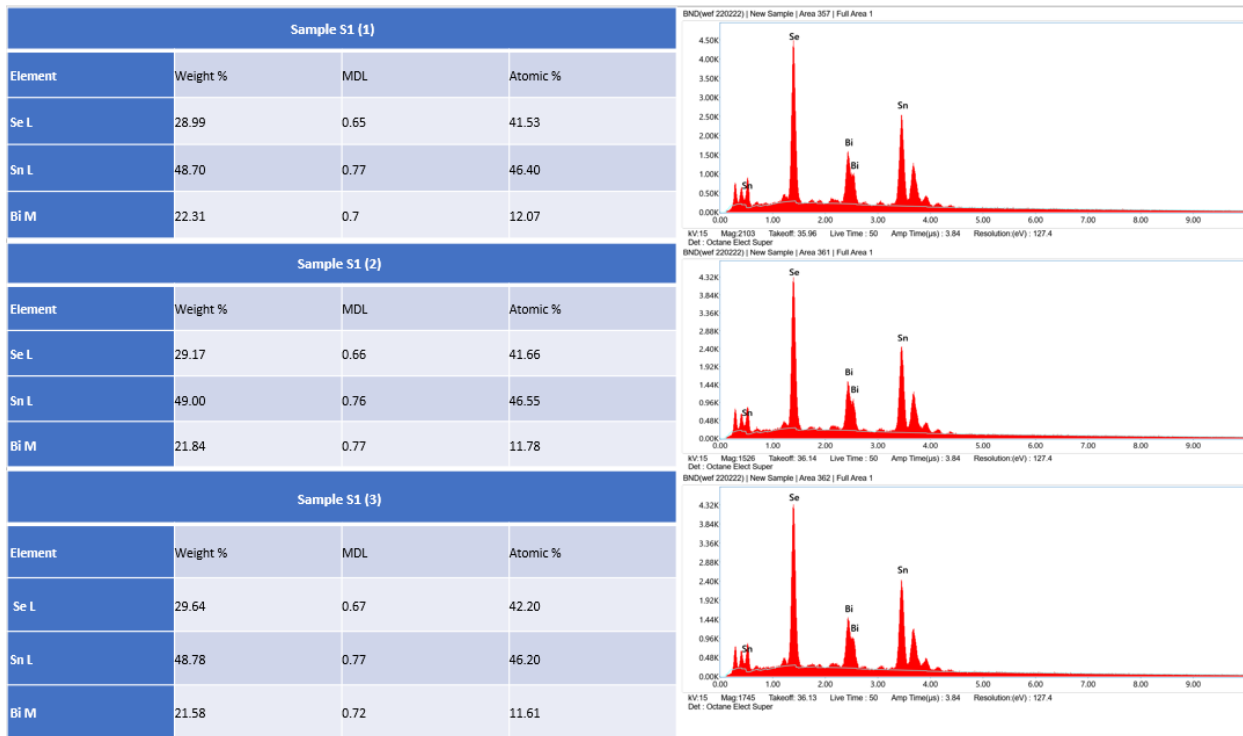


Figure S2- Raman spectra of the samples taken at 4 random points.



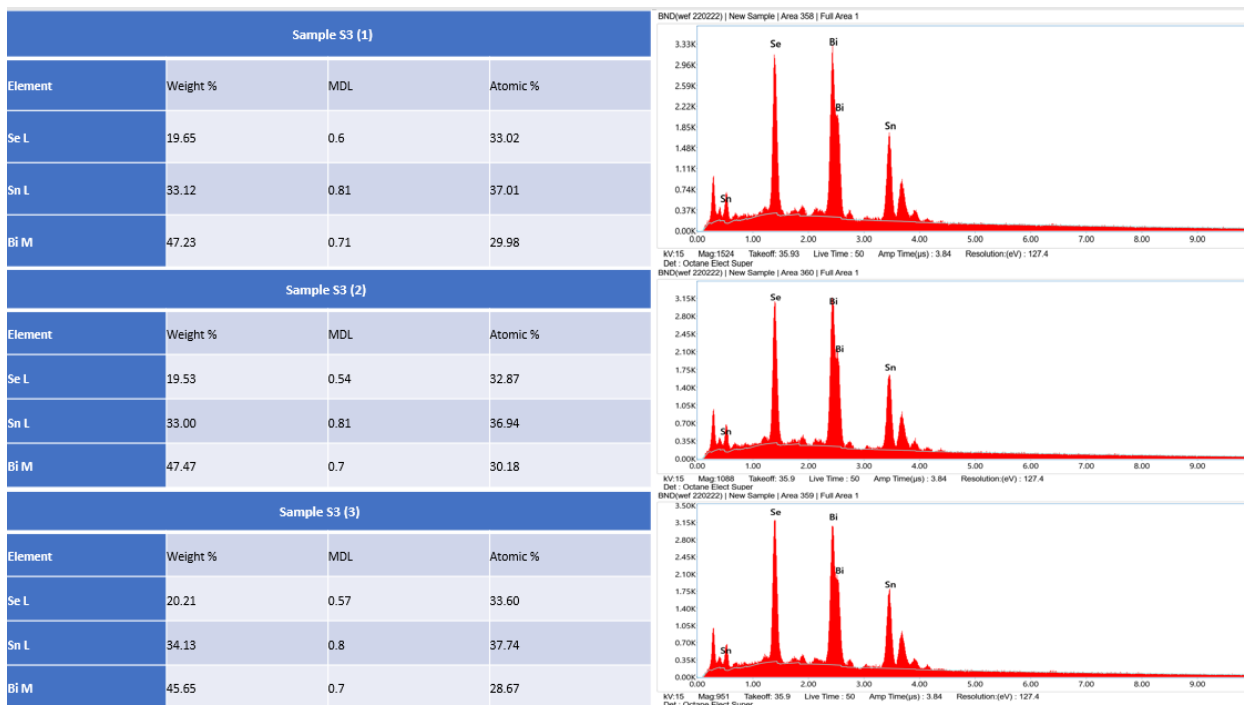
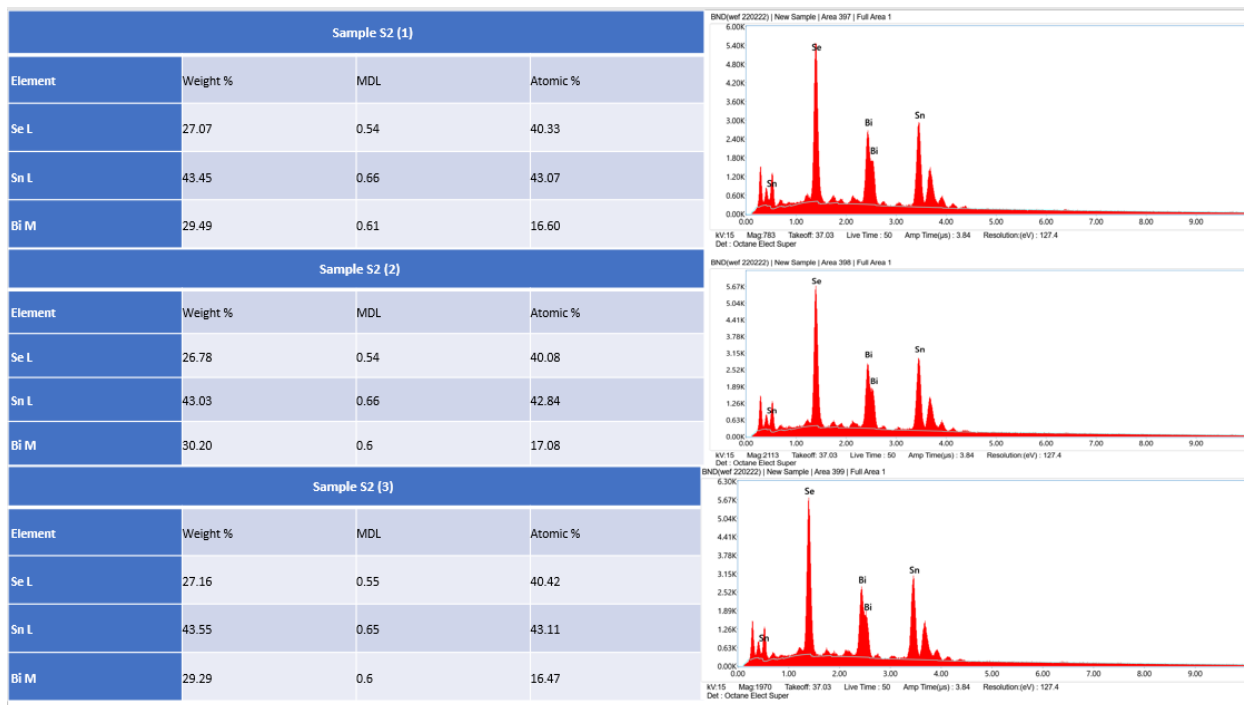


Figure S3 Top to bottom, EDX spectrum of the samples 20 wt% Bi, 25 wt% Bi and 30 wt% Bi, respectively at 3 different places on sample, respectively.

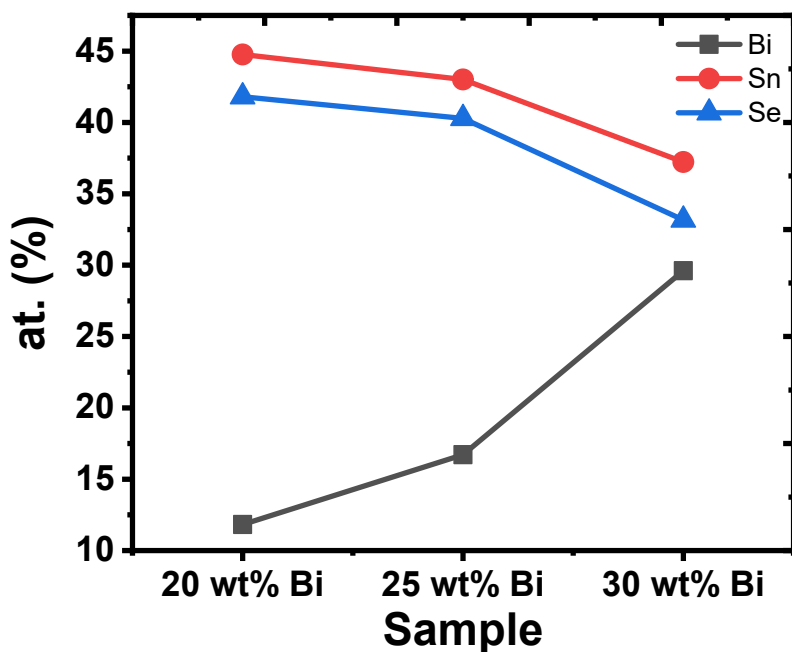


Figure S4- EDX spectra of the samples showing concentration of Sn, Se decreases and of Bi increases with increasing wt% of Bi.

Table S1 – Comparison of the SnSe thermoelectric materials

Sr. No.	Material/subst -rate	Growth method	Temperature (K)	Power factor ($\mu\text{Wcm}^{-1}\text{K}^{-2}$)	ZT	Reference
1	SnSe/fused silica	Sputtering	675	2.4		[1]
2	SnSe/sapphire	PLD	800	1.96	0.45	[2]
3	SnSe/semi-insulating silicon (111)	MPCVD	600	3.98	0.335	[3]
4	Mo-doped SnSe/Schott-D263T glass	Magnetron sputtering	576	0.44		
5	Bi-doped SnSe/STO(100)	PLD	573	0.3	0.034*	[4]

6	Bi-doped SnSe/intrinsic Si (100)	CVD	700	0.6	0.08*	[5]
7	SnSe/Si substrate having 300 nm SiO ₂	PLD	478	18.5		[6]
8	SnSe ink/glass	Solution process	550	4.27		[7]
9	SnSe/SiO ₂ /Si	PLD	573	0.15		[8]
10	SnSe/MgO	PLD	600	4.72	1.2*	[9]
11.	SnSe single crystal	vertical Bridgman crystal growth	923	~10 @ 850 K	2.62	[10]
12.	SnSe polycrystal	Solid state reaction	783	12.06 @ 473 K prep. To	3.1	[11]
13	Bi mixed SnSe/SiO ₂ (300 nm thick)	Thermal evaporation method	580	~ 8		This work

Microwave plasma chemical vapor deposition (MPCVD)

Pulsed laser deposition PLD

SrTiO₃ (STO)

Chemical vapor deposition CVD

*here ZT is calculated conservatively using literature data on thermal conductivity

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