

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### Influence of Cu insertion on the thermoelectric properties of the quaternary cluster compounds $\text{Cu}_3\text{M}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$ ( $M = \text{In}, \text{K}$ ) and $\text{Cu}_4\text{In}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$

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**Figure S3.** Profile matching mode refinement plot of  $\text{Cu}_3\text{In}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$  (upper green vertical markers) and  $\text{Cu}_x\text{Mo}_6\text{Se}_8$  (lower green vertical markers).

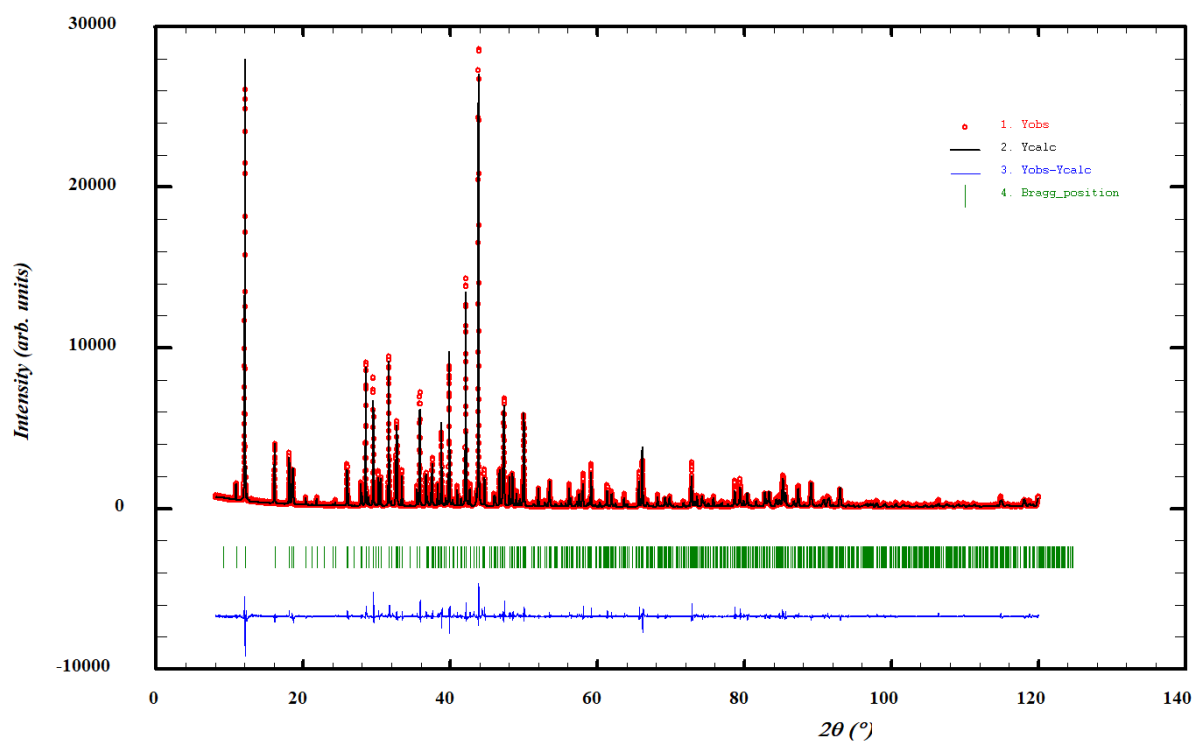
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**Figure S7.** EDXS-STEM elemental maps for  $\text{Cu}_3\text{K}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$ .

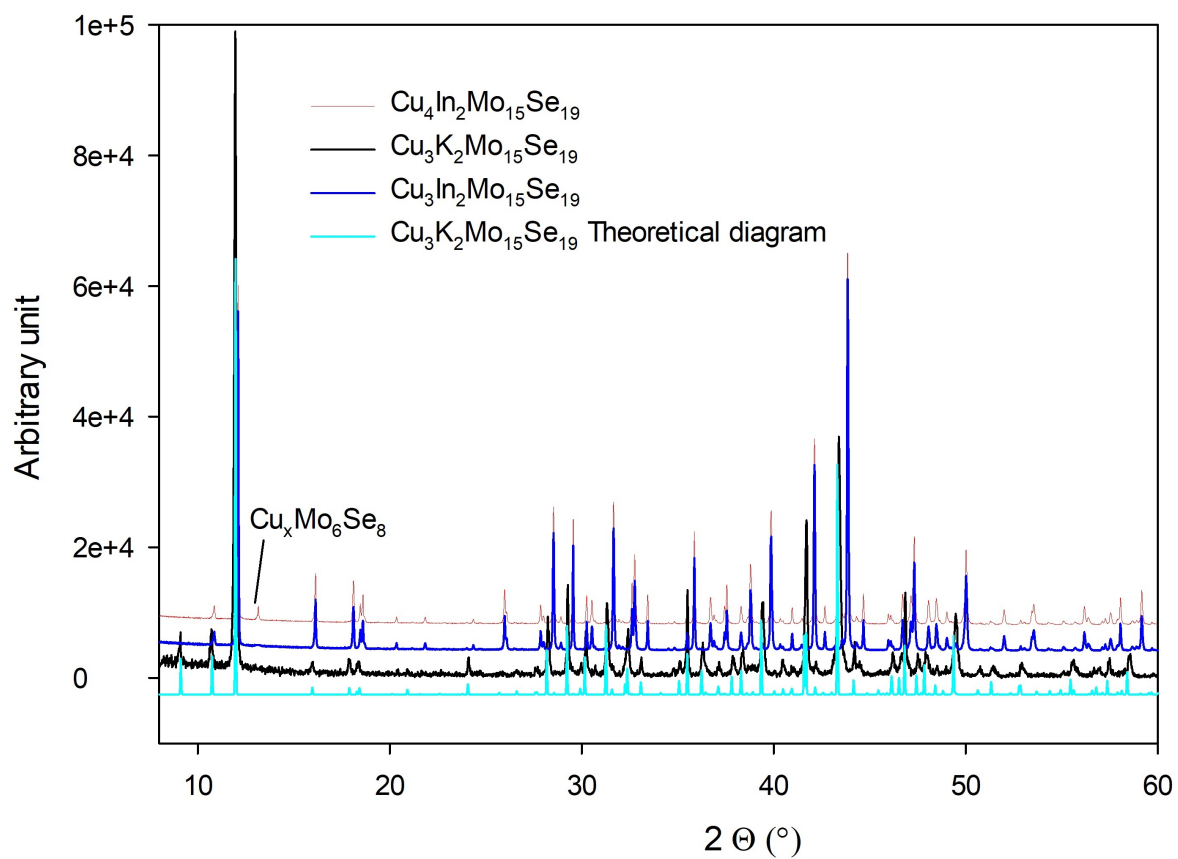
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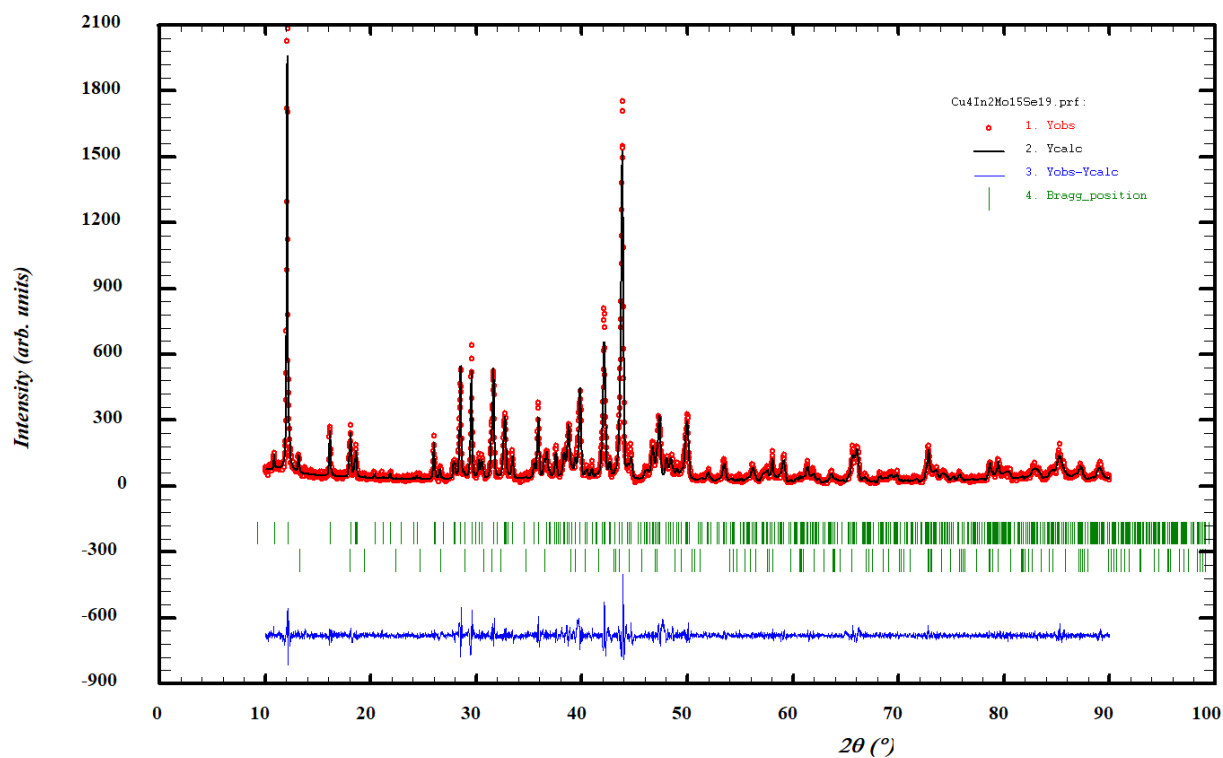
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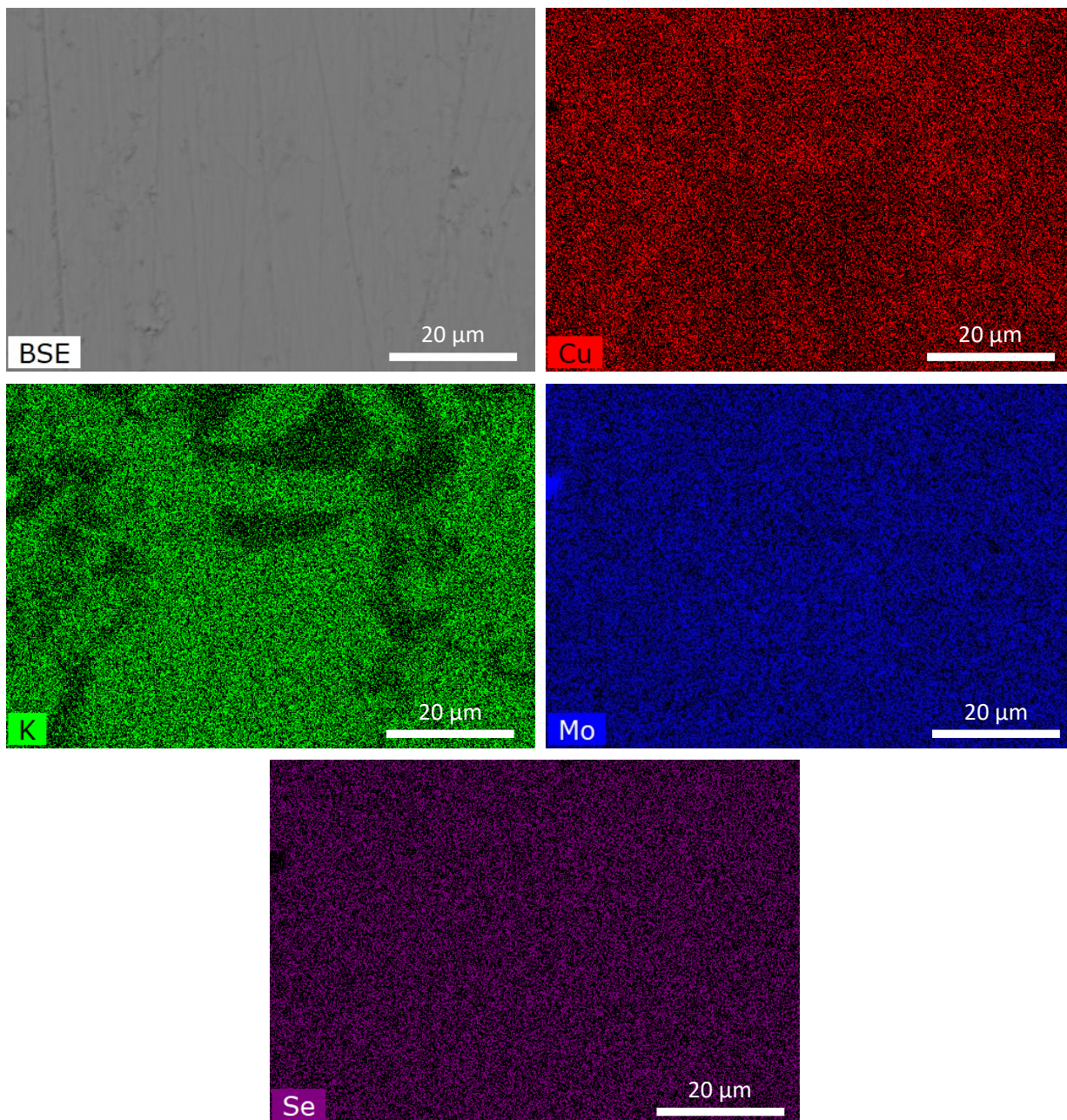
**Figure S1.** Rietveld refinement plot showing the observed, calculated and difference patterns of  $\text{Cu}_3\text{In}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$ .



**Figure S2.** Experimental PXR D patterns at 300 K for the  $\text{Cu}_3\text{In}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_4\text{In}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$ ,  $\text{Cu}_3\text{K}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$  compounds and theoretical one for  $\text{Cu}_3\text{K}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$ .

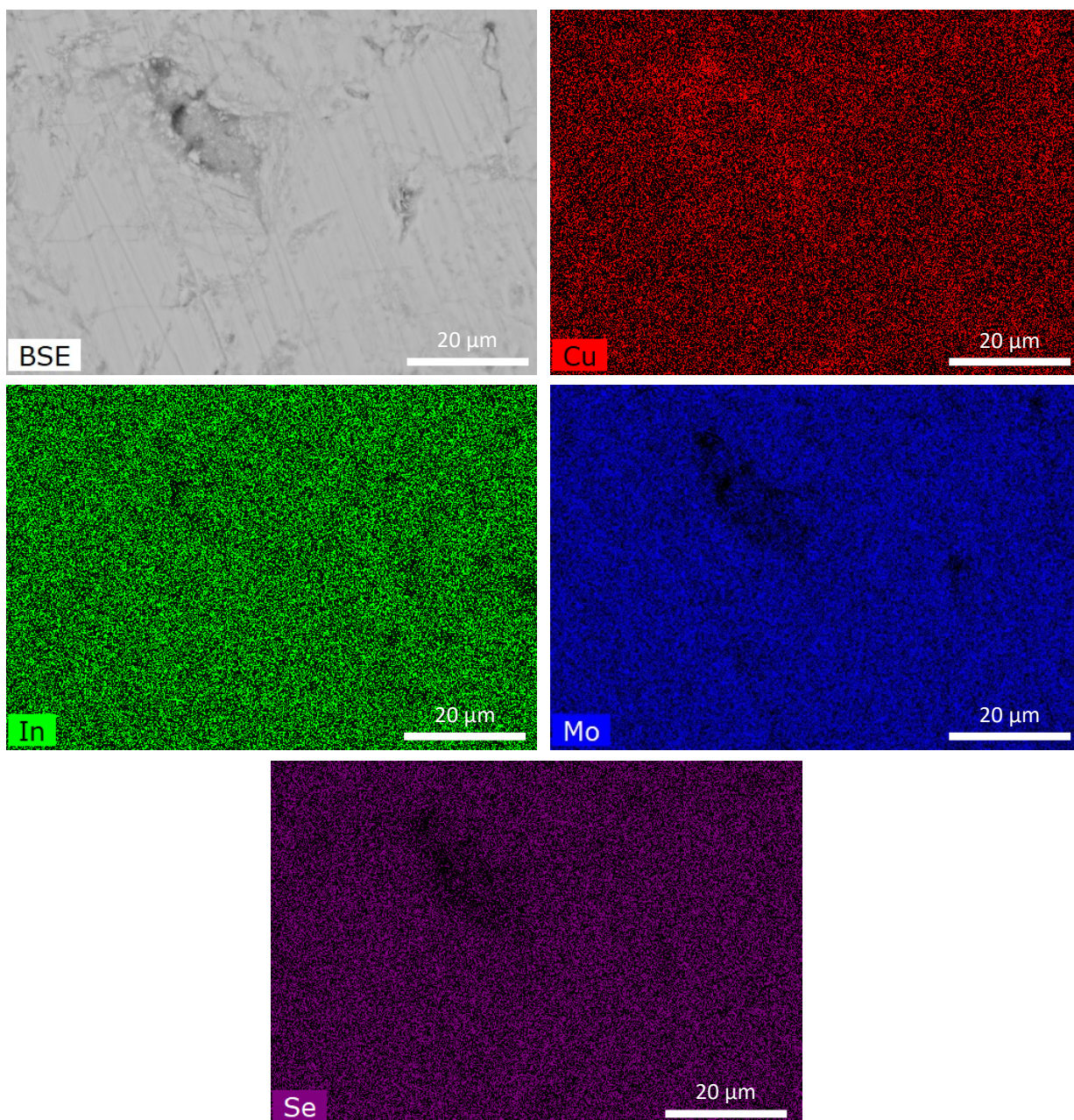


**Figure S3.** Profile matching mode refinement plot of Cu<sub>4</sub>In<sub>2</sub>Mo<sub>15</sub>Se<sub>19</sub> (upper green vertical markers) and Cu<sub>x</sub>Mo<sub>6</sub>Se<sub>8</sub> (lower green vertical markers).

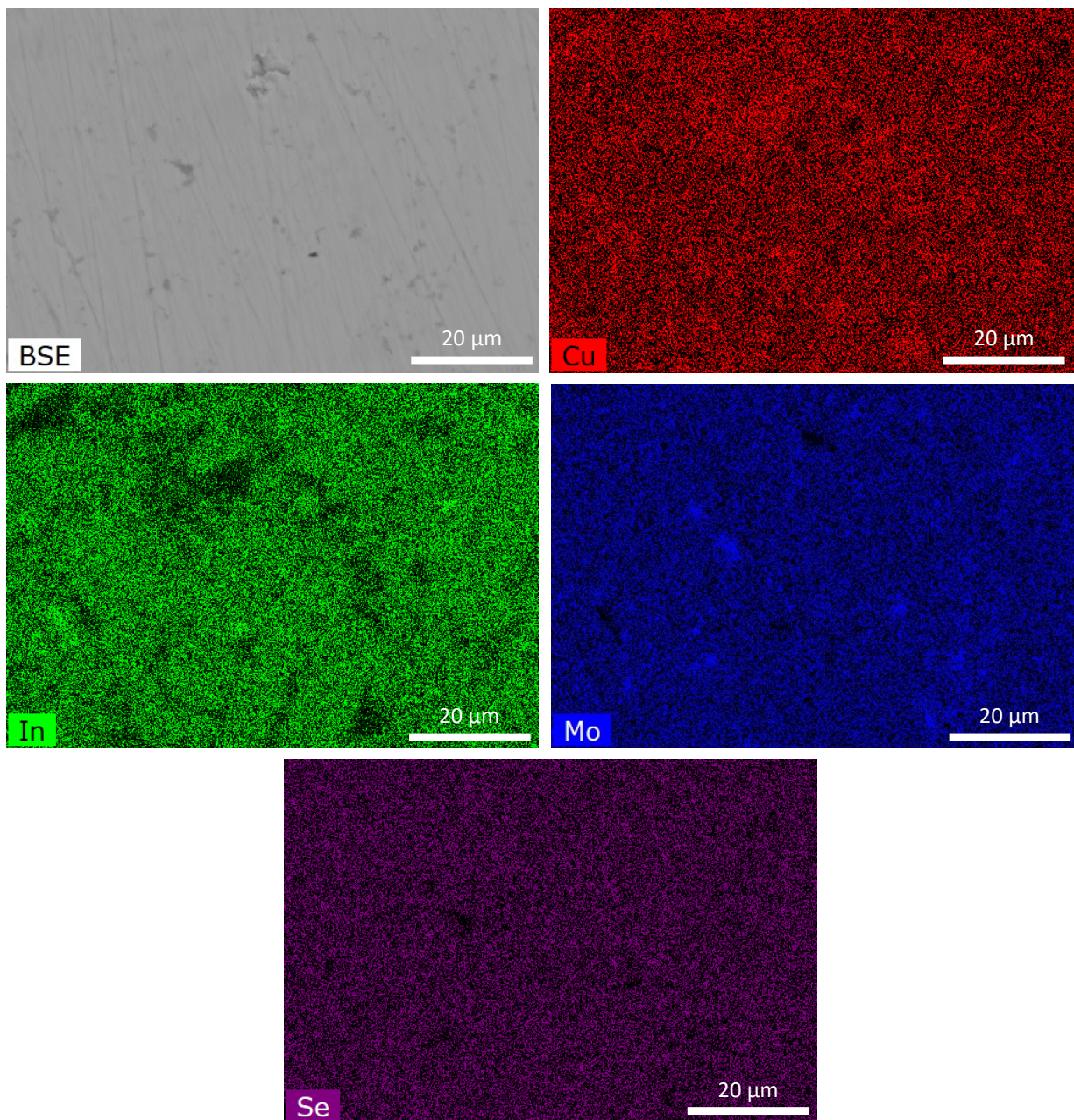


**Figure S4.** SEM image in backscattered electron mode (BSE) and its corresponding elemental X-ray maps for  $\text{Cu}_3\text{K}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$ .



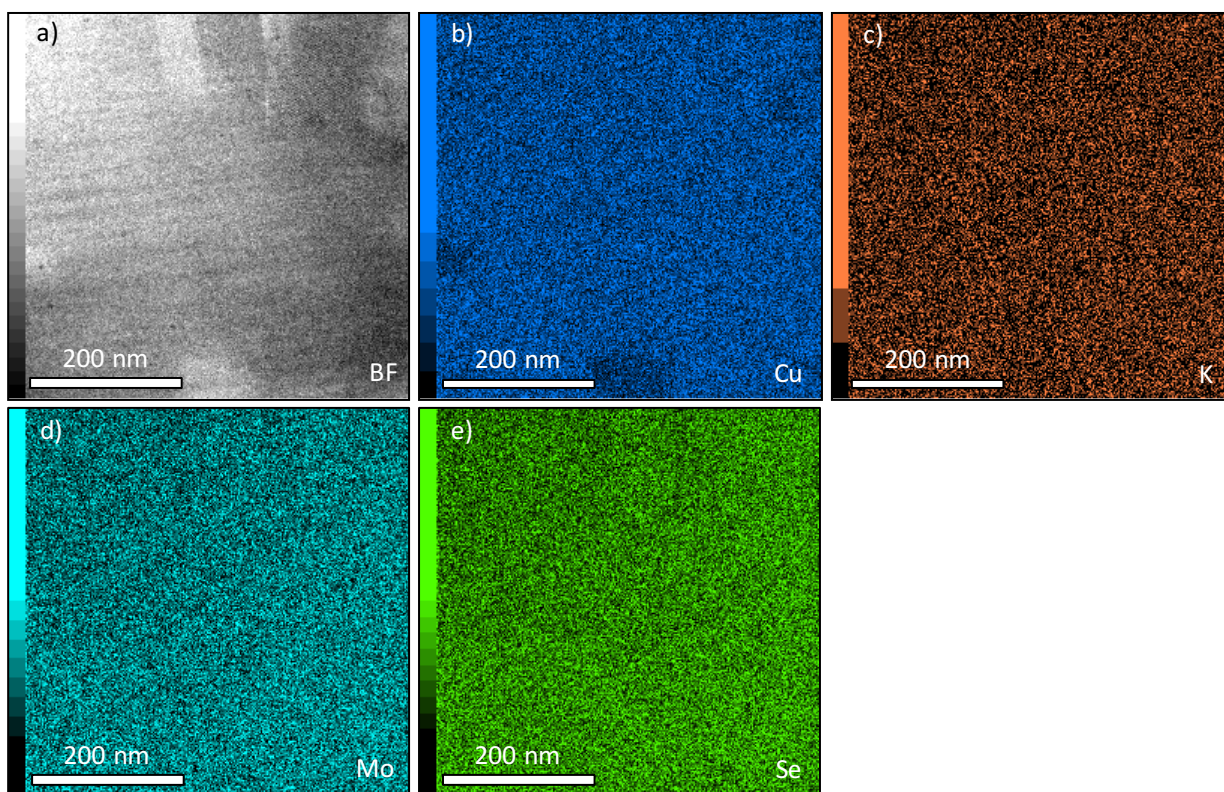


**Figure S5.** SEM image in backscattered electron mode (BSE) and its corresponding elemental X-ray maps for  $\text{Cu}_3\text{In}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$ .



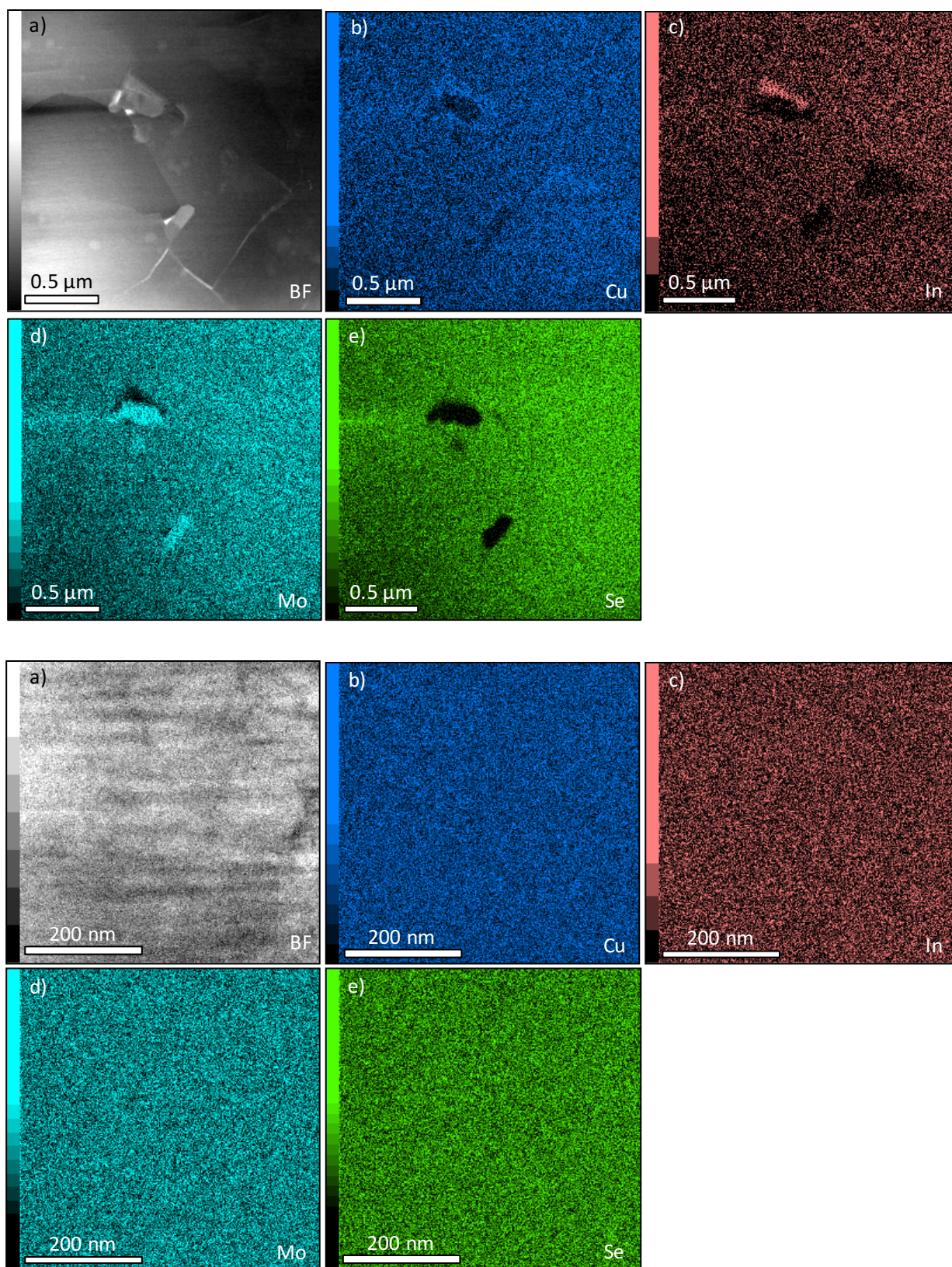
**Figure S6.** SEM image in backscattered electron mode (BSE) and its corresponding elemental X-ray maps for  $\text{Cu}_4\text{In}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$ .



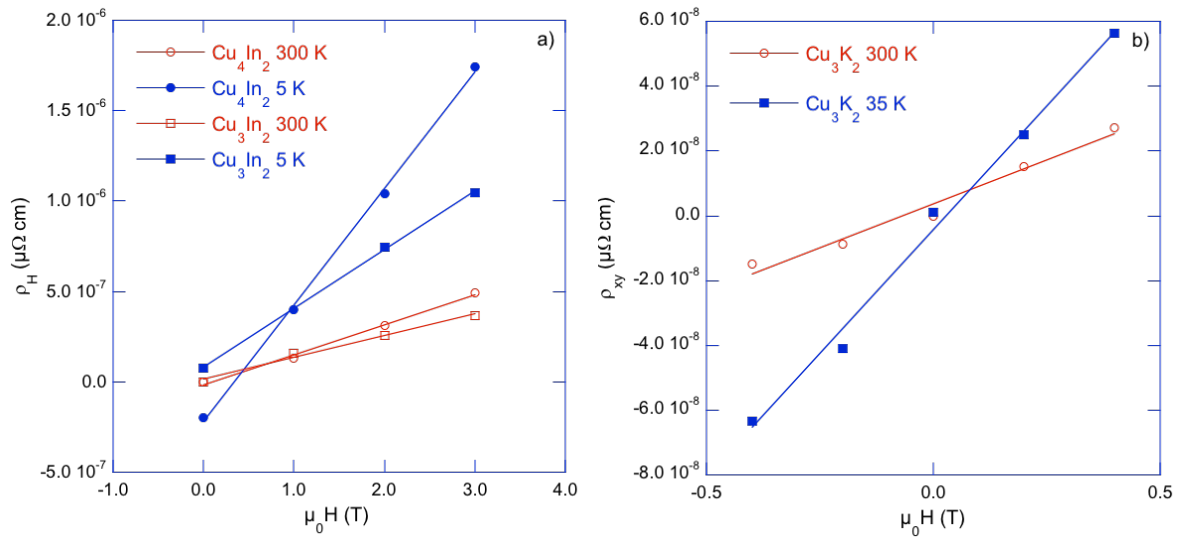


**Figure S7.** Bright-field image (BF, panel a) and corresponding elemental X-ray maps (panels b, c, d and e) obtained by scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) for  $\text{Cu}_3\text{K}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$ .

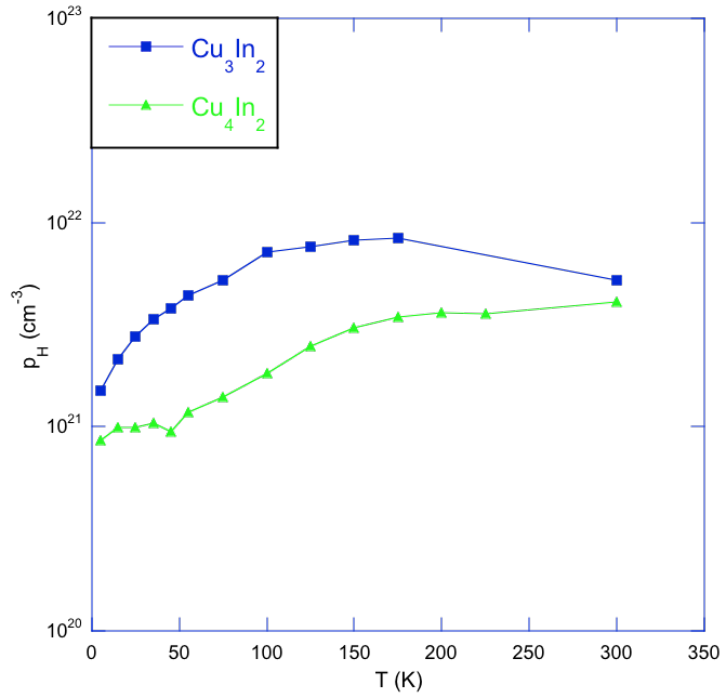




**Figure S8.** Bright-field image (BF) and corresponding elemental X-ray maps obtained by scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) for  $\text{Cu}_4\text{In}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$  at two different scales. The top panels show the presence of minute amounts of In-rich and Mo-rich phases.



**Figure S9.** a) Magnetic field dependence of the Hall resistivity  $\rho_H$  at 300 and 5 K for the  $\text{Cu}_3\text{In}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$  and  $\text{Cu}_4\text{In}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$  compounds. b) Magnetic field dependence of the transverse electrical resistivity  $\rho_{xy}$  for  $\mu_0 H \rightarrow 0$  at 300 and 35 K for  $\text{Cu}_3\text{K}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$ . In both panels, the solid lines stand for the best linear fits to the data.



**Figure S10.** Temperature dependence of the hole concentration  $p_H$  for the  $\text{Cu}_3\text{In}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$  and  $\text{Cu}_4\text{In}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$  compounds. The solid lines are guides to the eye. The  $p_H$  values for  $\text{Cu}_3\text{K}_2\text{Mo}_{15}\text{Se}_{19}$  could not be determined reliably as a function of temperature due to the pronounced metallic character of this sample giving rise to very low Hall signals, difficult to resolve experimentally.