

Supporting Information

Bonding heterogeneity inducing low lattice thermal conductivity and high thermoelectric performance in 2D CdTe₂

Biao Wan,[†] Zhibin Gao,[‡] Xiaochen Huang,[†] Yuqian Yang,[§] Liangchao Chen,[†] Qianqian Wang,[†] Chao Fang,[†] Weixia Shen,[†] Yüewen Zhang,[†] Hongan Ma,[¶] Huiyang Gou,[⊥] Xiaopeng Jia,[†] and Zhuangfei Zhang^{*†}

[†] Key Laboratory of Material Physics of Ministry of Education, School of Physics and Microelectronics, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450052, China

[‡] State Key Laboratory for Mechanical Behavior of Materials, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shanxi 710049, China

[§] Department of Physics, Hebei Normal University of Science & Technology, Qinhuangdao, 066004, China

[¶] State Key Laboratory of Superhard Materials, College of Physics, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, China

[⊥] Center for High Pressure Science and Technology Advanced Research, Beijing 100094, China

Correspondence:

Zhuangfei Zhang (zhangzf@zzu.edu.cn)

Table S1. Lattice parameters, space group (SG) and atomic position of predicted 2D CdTe and CdTe₂

Compound	SG	Lattice parameters			Site	Special position		
		a	b	c		x	y	z
CdTe	<i>P-3m1</i>	4.670		14.515	Cd 2d	0.3333	0.6667	0.4277
					Te 2d	0.6667	0.3333	0.3617
CdTe ₂	<i>P-4₂1m</i>	10.938		15.333	Cd 2b	0.0000	0.0000	0.5000
					Te 4e	0.6611	0.1611	0.5997

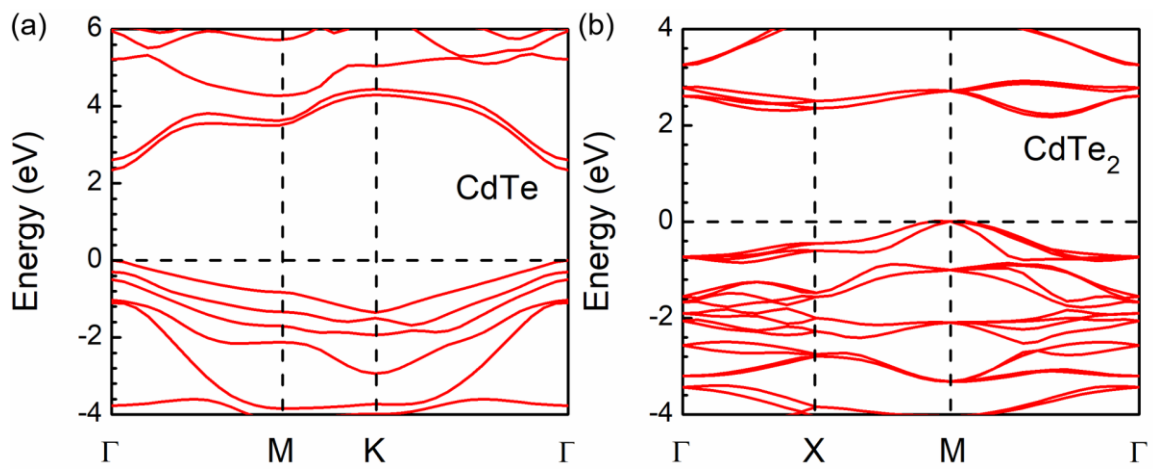


Figure S1. Band structures for CdTe (a) and CdTe₂ (b) with HSE06+SOC correction.

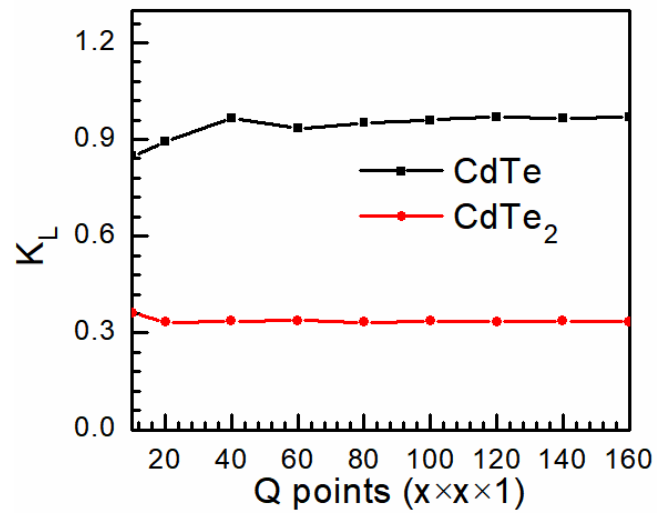


Figure S2. K_L at 300 K of CdTe and CdTe₂ as a function of Q points.

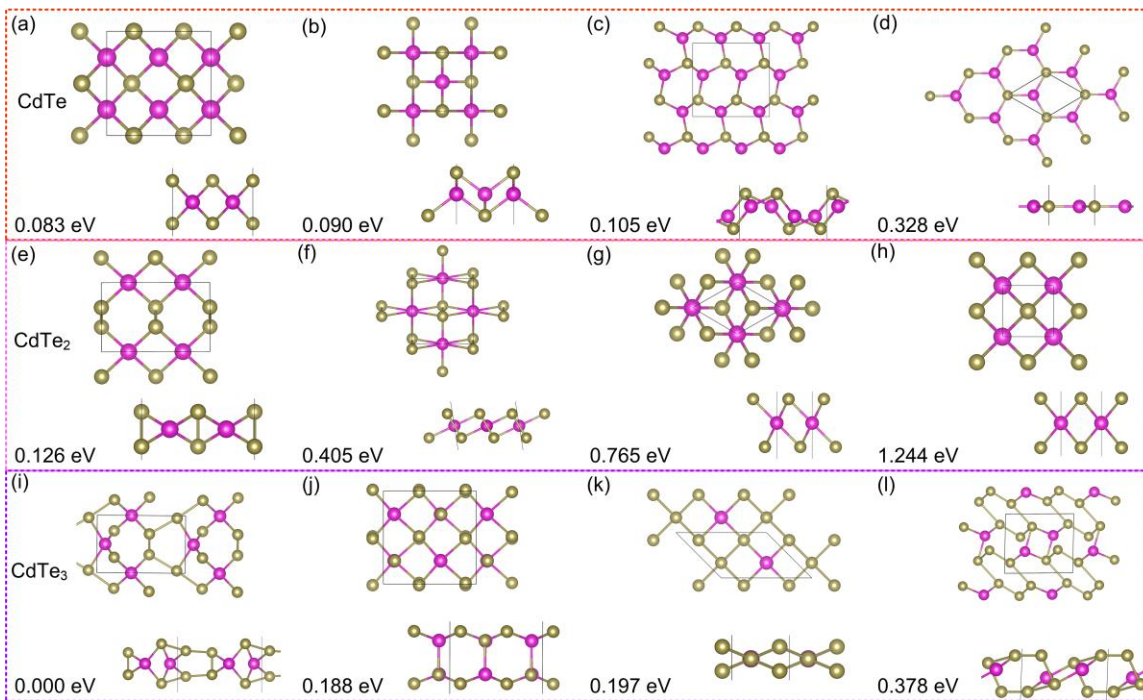


Figure S3. Top and side views of metastable 2D CdTe (a-d), CdTe₂ (e-h) and CdTe₃ (i-l). The left corner is calculated energy (per formula) relative to the most stable 2D CdTe, CdTe₂ and CdTe₃, respectively.

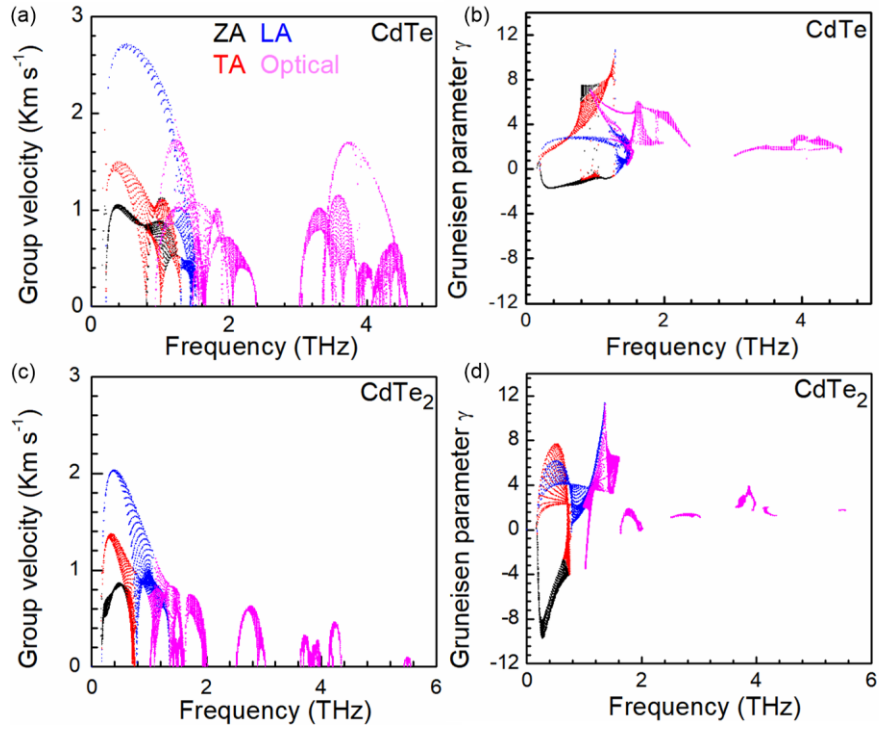


Figure S4. Group velocity at 300 K for CdTe (a) and CdTe₂ (c), and mode-Grüneisen parameter for CdTe (b) and CdTe₂ (d).

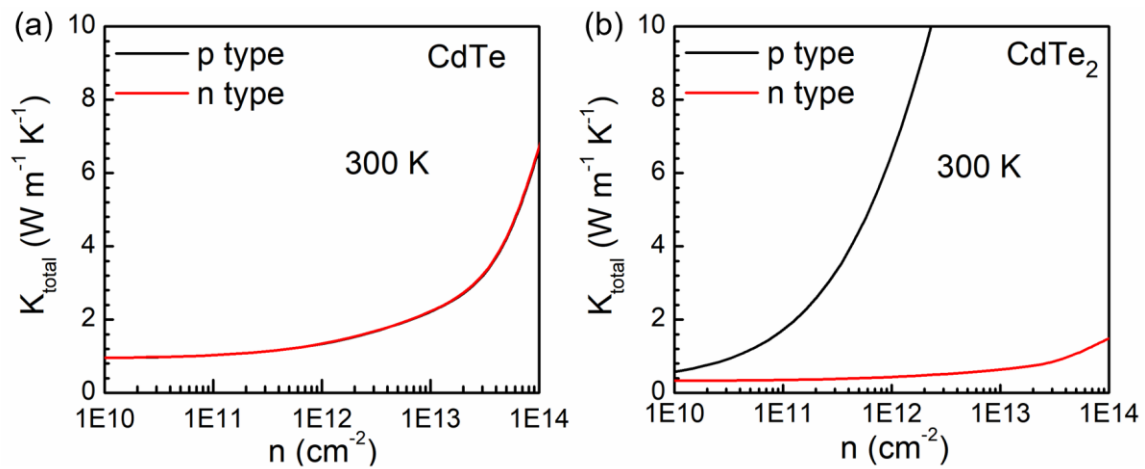


Figure S5. Total thermal conductivity ($\kappa_L + \kappa_e$) for CdTe (a) and CdTe₂ (b) at 300 K.