

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### Surfactant-Free Synthesis of Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>-Te Micro-Nano Heterostructure with Enhanced Thermoelectric Figure of Merit

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#### **The calculation of lattice contribution in thermal conductivity:**

According to Wiedemann-Franz law (Equation S1), the thermal conductivity can be split into two parts: the lattice part ( $\kappa_L$ ) and electron part ( $\kappa_e$ ).  $\kappa_e$  is the product of the Lorentz number (L) with electrical conductivity and temperature. For heavily degenerated semiconductors (including our materials),  $2.0 \times 10^{-8} \text{ V}^2 \text{ K}^{-2}$  is accepted as the appropriate value of the Lorentz number L.

$$K = K_L + K_e = K_L + L\sigma T \quad (\text{S1})$$

Due to the anisotropic properties of bismuth telluride, in this work we tested the in-plane charge transport properties and cross-plane thermal transport properties. Z. Ren and co-workers have done a very detailed study on the anisotropic TE properties of Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>2.7</sub>Se<sub>0.3</sub>.<sup>1</sup> In-plane conductivity (perpendicular to press direction) is reported to be higher for both electrical and thermal test than cross-plane (parallel to press direction) by about 10%-20%. Therefore, in this work, we applied a modified factor ~0.8 to estimate the cross-plane electrical conductivity from the experimental in-plane electrical conductivity, resulting in the modification of Equation S1 to Equation S2.

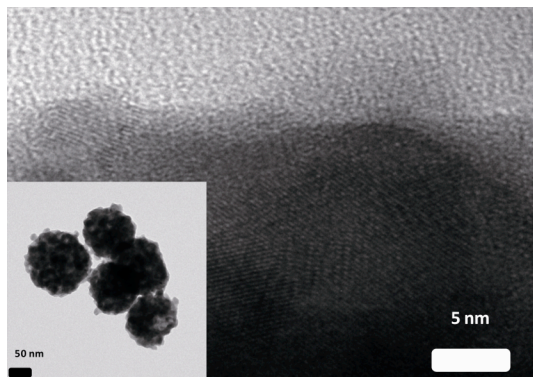
$$K_{L\perp} = K_{\perp} - K_{e\perp} \approx K_{\perp} - 0.8 \times L\sigma_{\parallel} T \quad (\text{S2})$$

Here,  $K_{\perp}$ ,  $K_{L\perp}$  and  $K_{e\perp}$  are thermal conductivities of the total, lattice part and electron part in the cross-plane orientation respectively; and  $\sigma_{\parallel}$  is the electrical conductivity in the in-plane

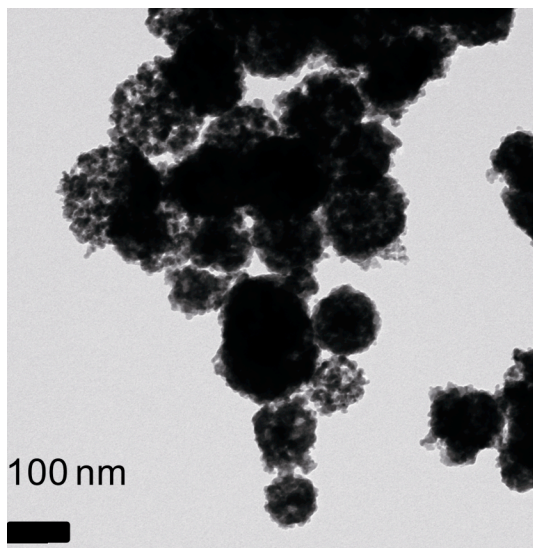
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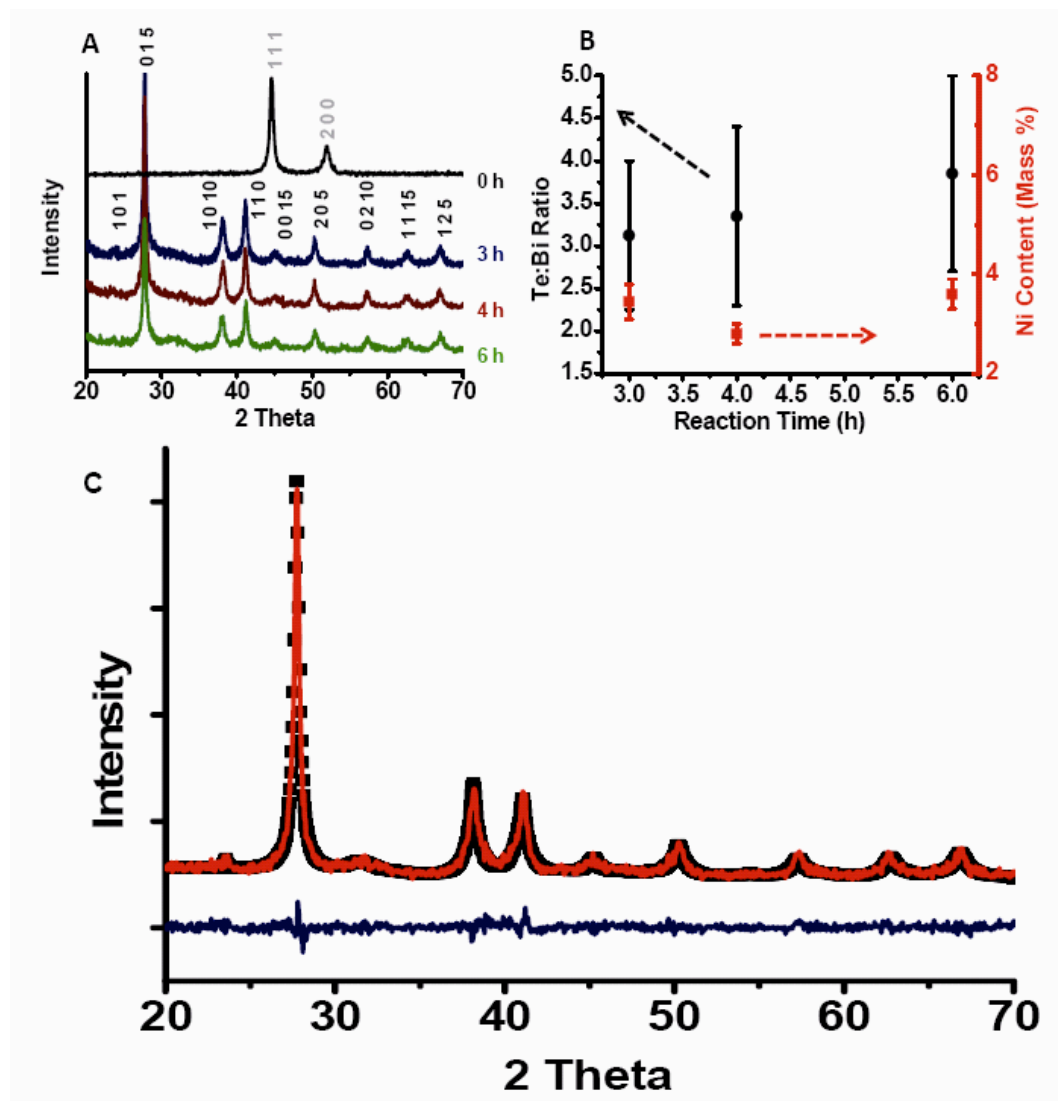
orientation. The estimated lattice contributions of the three samples (BiTe\_bare, BiTe\_101, and BiTe\_51) in cross-plane direction are shown in the inset of Fig. 3 (D).



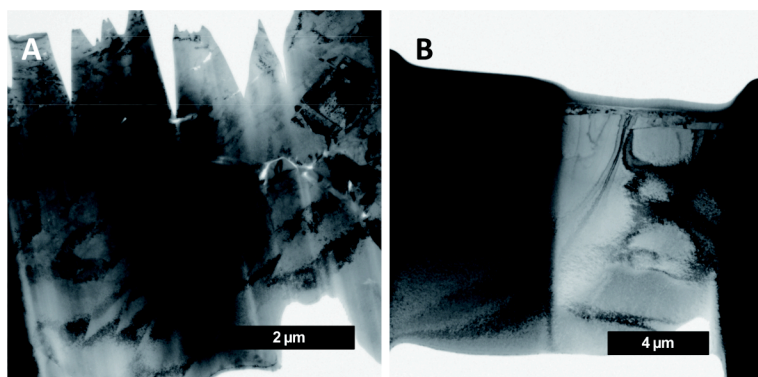
**Figure S1.** HR-TEM images of the solid bismuth telluride nanospheres; the inset is the overview image.



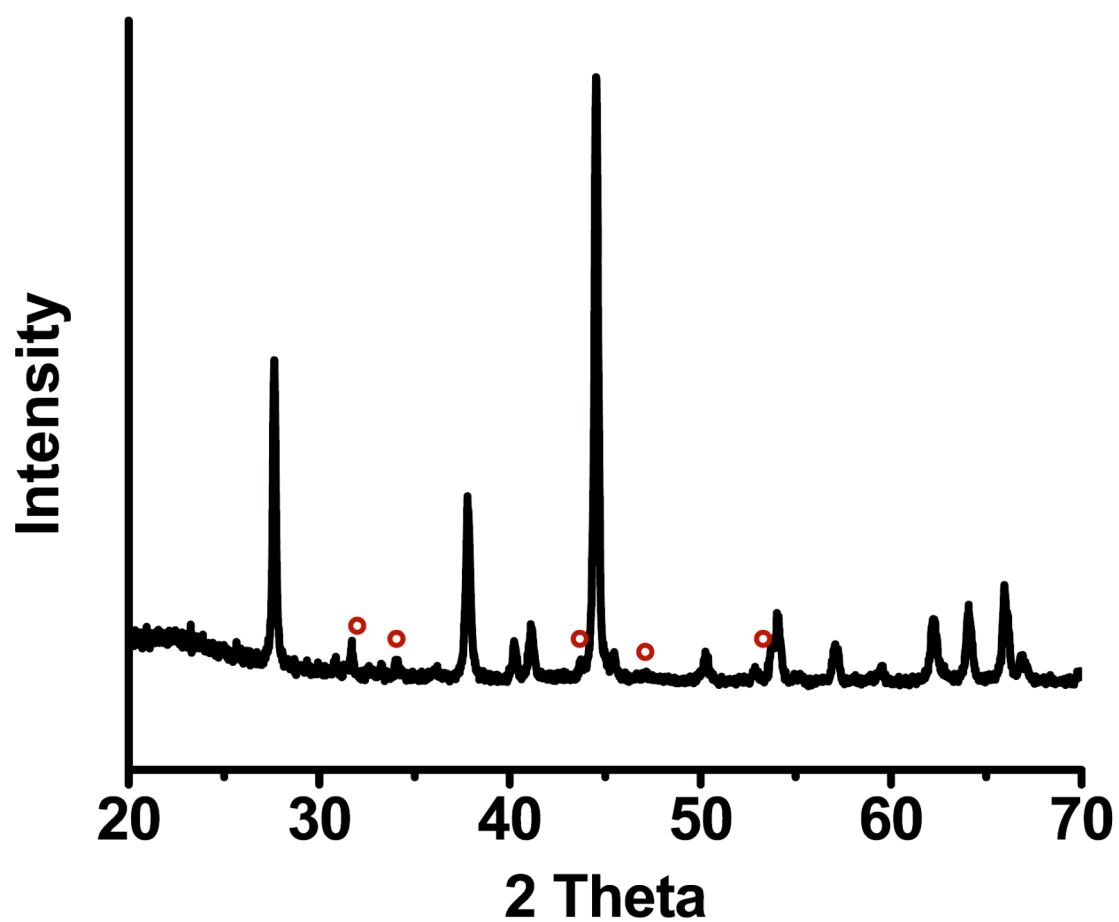
**Figure S2.** TEM images of some porous bismuth telluride nanospheres.



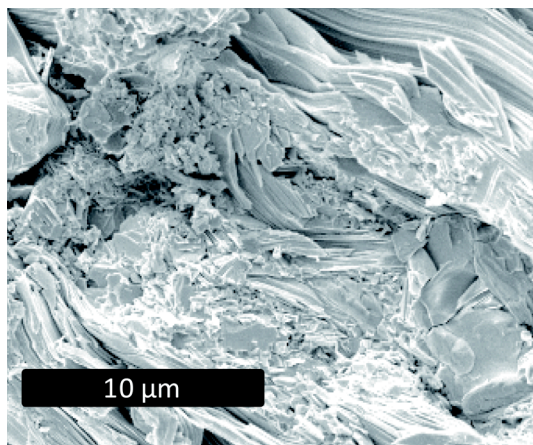
**Figure S3.** (A) XRD patterns of starting materials (0 h) and the products after reacting for 3 to 6 hours. Indexing according to space group  $Fm\bar{3}m$  (0 h/nickel) and  $R\bar{3}m$  (3-6 h/bismuth telluride) are shown. (B) ICP results of Te/Bi stoichiometry and Ni contents of as-prepared powders. (C) Rietveld refinement results of the product after reacting for 4 hour. (R value is 0.126)



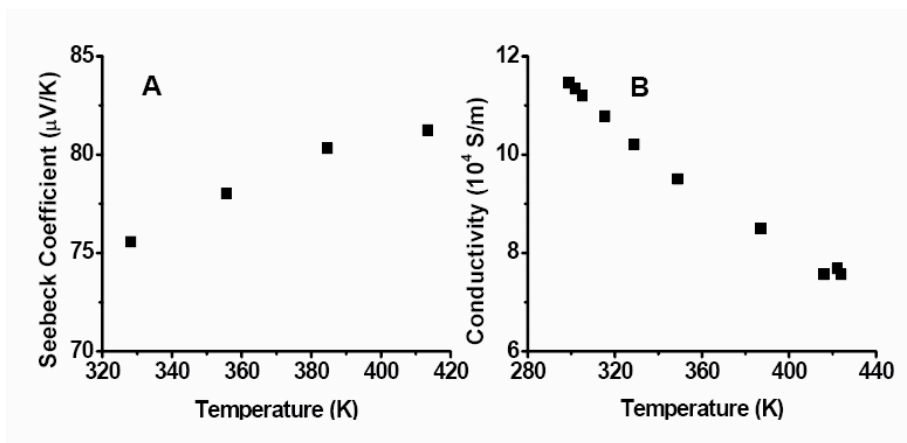
**Figure S4.** TEM images of prepared lamellas A and B. A shows polycrystalline structure and B is a single crystal.



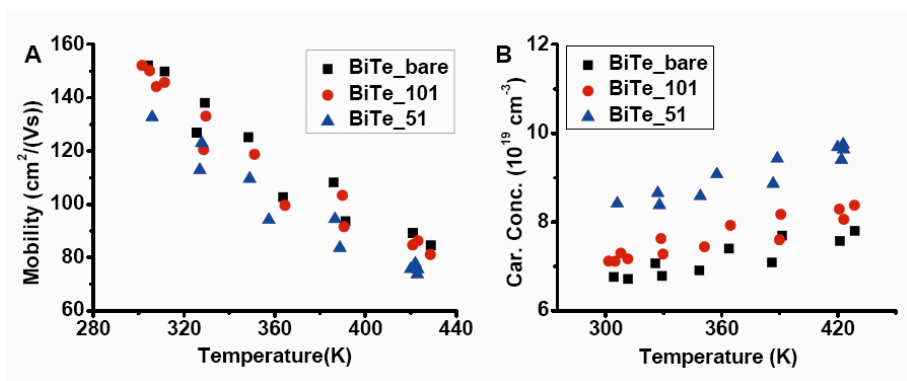
**Figure S5.** Enlarged XRD pattern of BiTe<sub>51</sub>, the marked peaks are from crystal phase of NiTe<sub>2</sub> (PCPDF#89-2021)



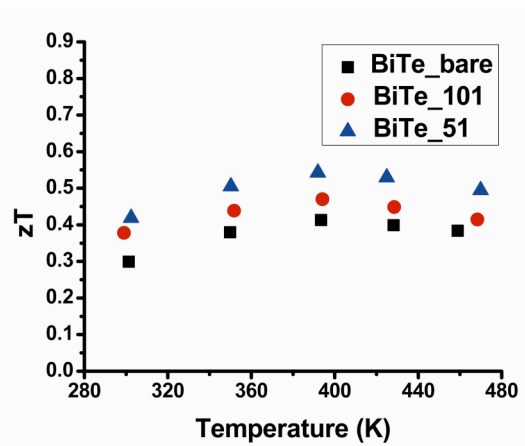
**Figure S6.** The selected area of EDX mapping.



**Figure S7.** Temperature dependence of Seebeck coefficient (A) and conductivity (B) of BiTe<sub>21</sub>



**Figure S8.** Temperature dependence of (A) mobility and (B) carrier concentrations of BiTe<sub>bare</sub>, BiTe<sub>101</sub>, and BiTe<sub>51</sub>.



**Figure S9.** Temperature dependence of estimated figures of merit ( $zT$ ) of BiTe\_bare, BiTe\_101 and BiTe\_51.

#### Reference

1. Yan, X.; Poudel, B.; Ma, Y.; Liu, W. S.; Joshi, G.; Wang, H.; Lan, Y.; Wang, D.; Chen, G.; Ren, Z. F., Experimental Studies on Anisotropic Thermoelectric Properties and Structures of n-Type  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Te}_{2.7}\text{Se}_{0.3}$ . *Nano Lett.* **2010**, *10*, 3373-3378.