

# Supporting Information

## Hammering $\text{Ag}_2\text{Se}$ thermoelectric materials into complex conformal shape with maintained Harman $zT$

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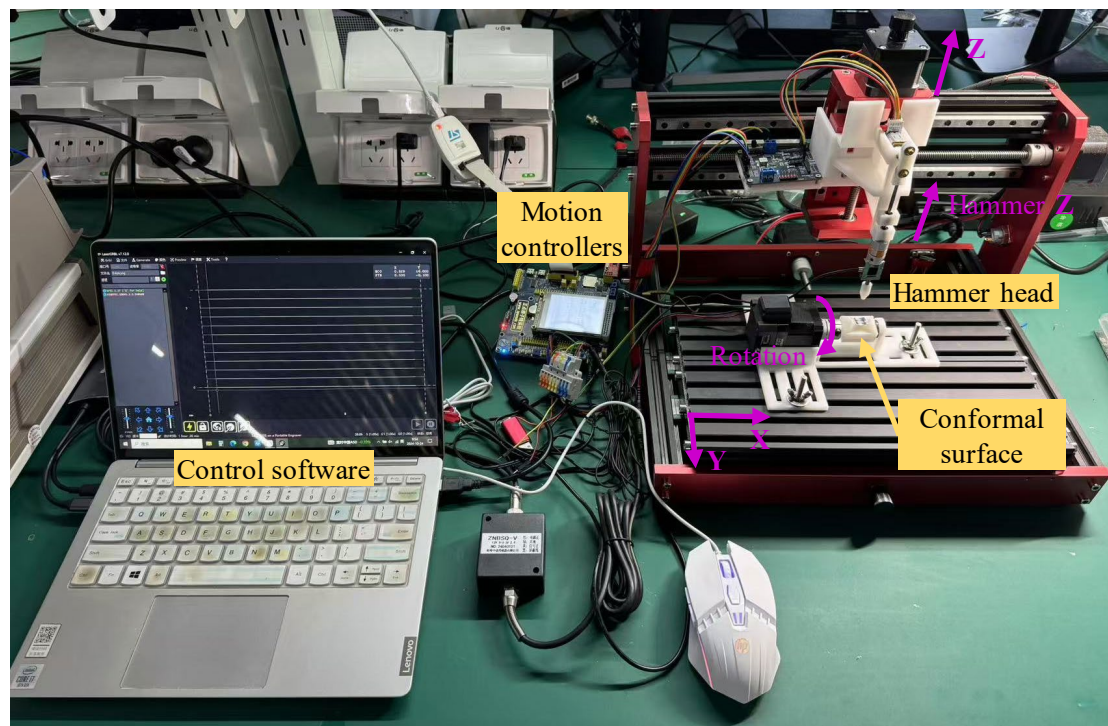


Fig. S1. Home-made hammering equipment.

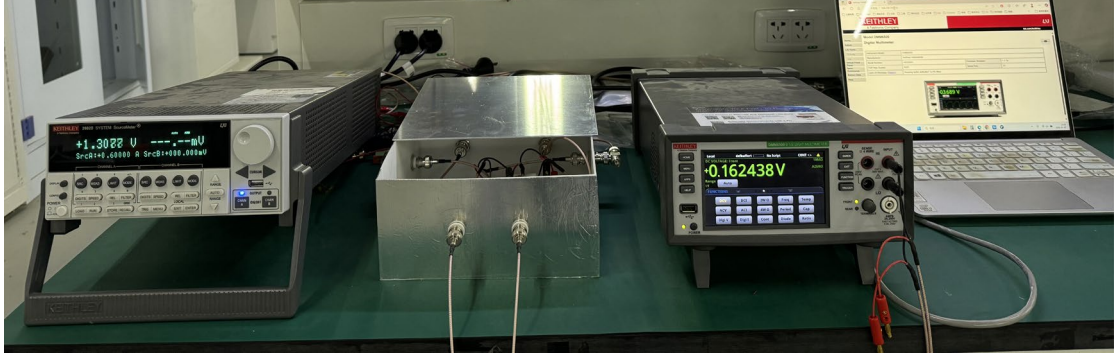


Fig. S2. Home-made Harman  $zT$  platform.

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$$S_t = S_g + (S_{gb} - S_g) \frac{\Delta T_{gb}}{\Delta T_t} \quad (S1)$$

Here,  $S_t$  is total Seebeck coefficient of the  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Se}$  sample,  $S_g$  is Seebeck coefficient of the  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Se}$  single crystal.  $S_{gb}$  is Seebeck coefficient of the  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Se}$  grain boundary phase.

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$$S_{gb} = S_g + (S_t - S_g) \frac{k_g}{k_g - k_t} \quad (S2)$$

Here,  $S_g$  and  $k_g$  are Seebeck coefficient and thermal conductivity of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Se}$  single crystal, which are measured and its values are based on references. Corresponding  $S_t$  and  $k_t$  are those of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Se}$  polycrystalline.

$$\frac{\Delta T_{gb}}{\Delta T_t} = \frac{1}{\frac{d}{k_g \rho_{Kapitza}} + 1} \quad (S3)$$

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$$\rho_{Kapitza} = d \left( \frac{1}{k_t} - \frac{1}{k_g} \right) \quad (S4)$$

Here,  $d$  is average grain size.

$$\sigma_t = \frac{\sigma_g}{1 + \frac{\rho_{el-gb} \sigma_g}{d}} \quad (S5)$$

Here,  $\rho_{el-gb}$  is electrical interface resistivity of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{Se}$  grain boundary phase.  $\rho_{el-gb}$  is calculated by the following formula,

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$$\frac{1}{\rho_{Kapitza}} = L \frac{1}{\rho_{el-gb}} T + \frac{1}{\rho_{Lattice-gb}} \quad (S6)$$

Here,  $\rho_{Lattice-gb}$  is the thermal resistivity contribution from lattice at the grain boundary,  $\rho_{Lattice-gb}$  parameter is used as a fitting parameter in our calculation.

$$k_t = \frac{k_g}{1 + \frac{\rho_{Kapitza} k_g}{d}} \quad (S7)$$

The power factor  $PF$  and thermoelectric figure of merit ( $zT$ ) of the hammered Ag<sub>2</sub>Se samples with different grain sizes are calculated based on the above calculated Seebeck coefficient, electrical conductivity, and thermal conductivity.

$$PF = S_t^2 \sigma_t \quad (S8)$$

$$zT = \frac{S_t^2 \sigma_t}{k_t} T \quad (S9)$$

Here,  $T$  is the absolute temperature, in our study, only room temperature is considered.

Table S1. Calculated parameters for Ag<sub>2</sub>Se single crystal parallel to (201) plane.

Parameters	Value	Reference
$S_g$	-147 $\mu$ V/K	[1]
$k_g$	1.31 W/mK	[1]
$\sigma_g$	1.01*10 <sup>5</sup> S/m	[1]

Table S2. Calculated parameters for Ag<sub>21</sub>Se single crystal perpendicular to (201) plane.

Parameters	Value	Reference
$S_g$	-122 $\mu$ V/K	[1]
$k_g$	1.03 W/mK	[1]
$\sigma_g$	1.51*10 <sup>5</sup> S/m	[1]

Table S3. Calculated parameters for Ag<sub>2</sub>Se polycrystalline.

Parameters	Value	Reference
$S_t$	-170 $\mu$ V/K	[2]
$k_t$	0.92 W/mK	[2]

Table S4. Fitting parameter  $\rho_{Lattice-gb}$  values.

Ag <sub>2</sub> Se parallel to (201) plane	Ag <sub>2</sub> Se vertical to (201) plane	average of single crystal Ag <sub>2</sub> Se parallel and vertical to (201) plane
$1.5 \times 10^{-6.5}$	$1.4 \times 10^{-7}$	$1.5 \times 10^{-8}$
$1.5 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.4 \times 10^{-8}$	$1.5 \times 10^{-6}$
$1.5 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.4 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.5 \times 10^{-7}$

#### Molecular dynamics (MD) simulation

The computational domain for MD simulations had x/y/z dimensions of 10 nm, 10  
60 nm, and 100 nm, respectively. Both the hot and cold ends are geometrically 1 nm\*1  
nm\*1 nm.

#### Reference

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65 thermoelectric performance in Ag<sub>2</sub>Se single crystals[J]. Journal of Materiomics, 2023,  
9(4): 754-761.

[2] Kleinhanns T, Milillo F, Calcabrini M, et al. A Route to High Thermoelectric  
Performance: Solution - Based Control of Microstructure and Composition in Ag<sub>2</sub>Se[J].  
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