

Supporting Information

Synergistic Effect of Chemical Substitution and Insertion on the Thermoelectric Performance of $\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$ Colusite

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Table S1 Sample density d_s [g cm^{-3}], theoretical density d_t [g cm^{-3}], and the ratio d_s/d_t for the $\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$ samples.

	$x = 0$			$x = 1$			$x = 2$			$x = 3$		
	d_s	d_t	d_s/d_t	d_s	d_t	d_s/d_t	d_s	d_t	d_s/d_t	d_s	d_t	d_s/d_t
$y = 0$	4.40	4.52	0.97	4.44	4.55	0.98	4.41	4.58	0.96	4.46	4.60	0.97
$y = 1$	4.43	4.61	0.96	4.41	4.63	0.95	–	–	–	–	–	–
$y = 2$	4.54	4.67	0.97	4.50	4.68	0.96	–	–	–	–	–	–
$y = 3$	4.60	4.73	0.97	4.57	4.75	0.96	–	–	–	–	–	–

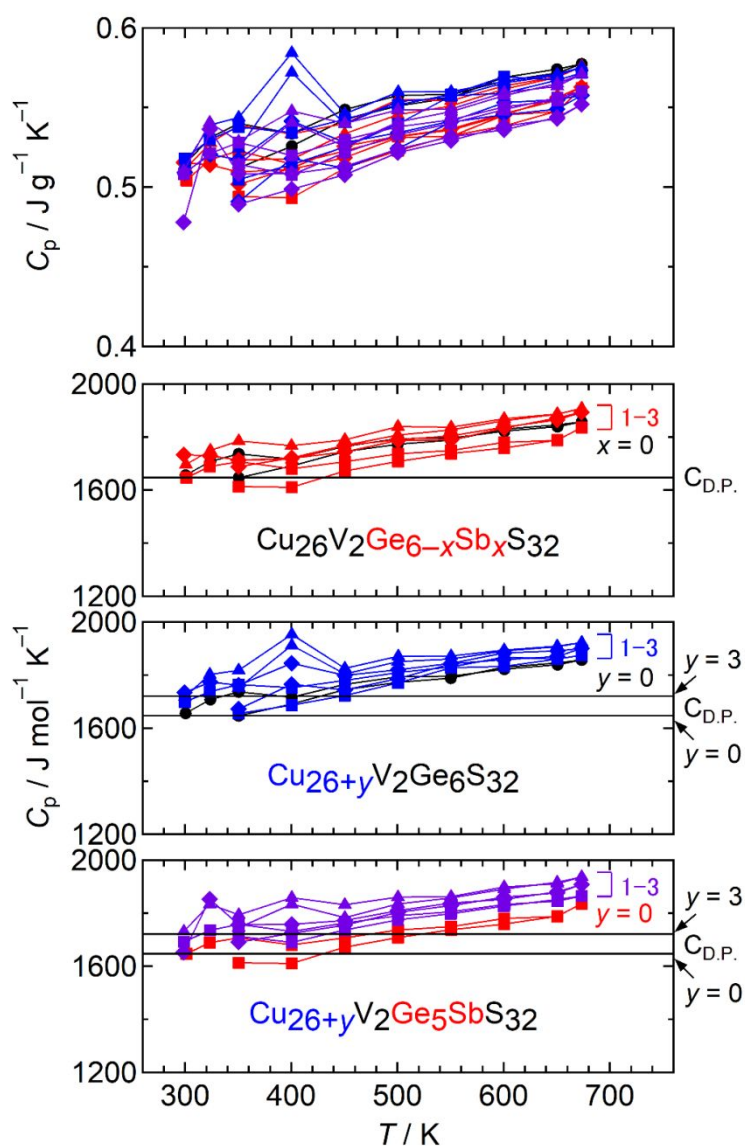


Figure S1. Specific heat C_p in units of $\text{J g}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$ and $\text{J mol}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$ for $\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$, $\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$, and $\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$ ($x = 1$) samples.

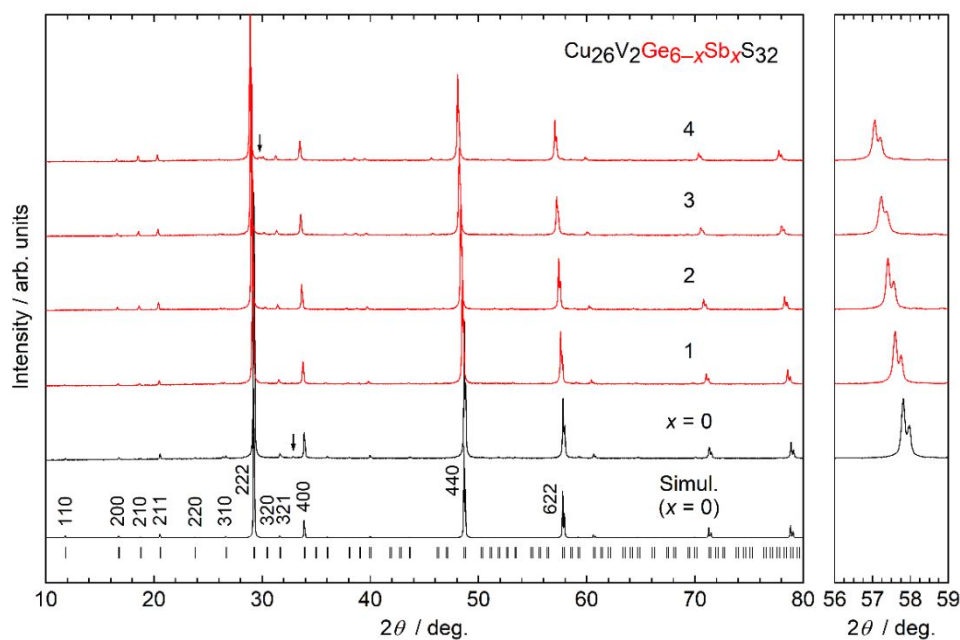


Figure S2. Powder X-ray diffraction patterns for $\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$ samples. Arrows for $x = 0$ and $x = 4$ denote peaks from Cu_2S and an unidentified phase, respectively. The simulated pattern based on the colusite ($\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$) structure is shown at the bottom. The right panel shows expanded views of 622 peaks.

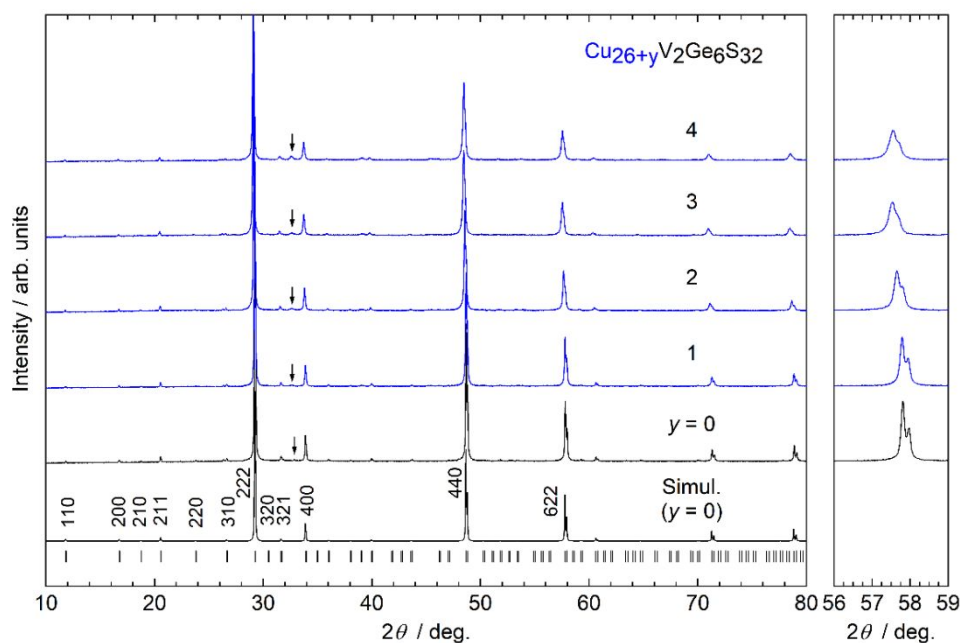


Figure S3. Powder X-ray diffraction patterns for $\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$ samples. Arrows denote peaks from Cu_2S . The simulated pattern based on the colusite ($\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$) structure is shown at the bottom. The right panel shows expanded views of 622 peaks.

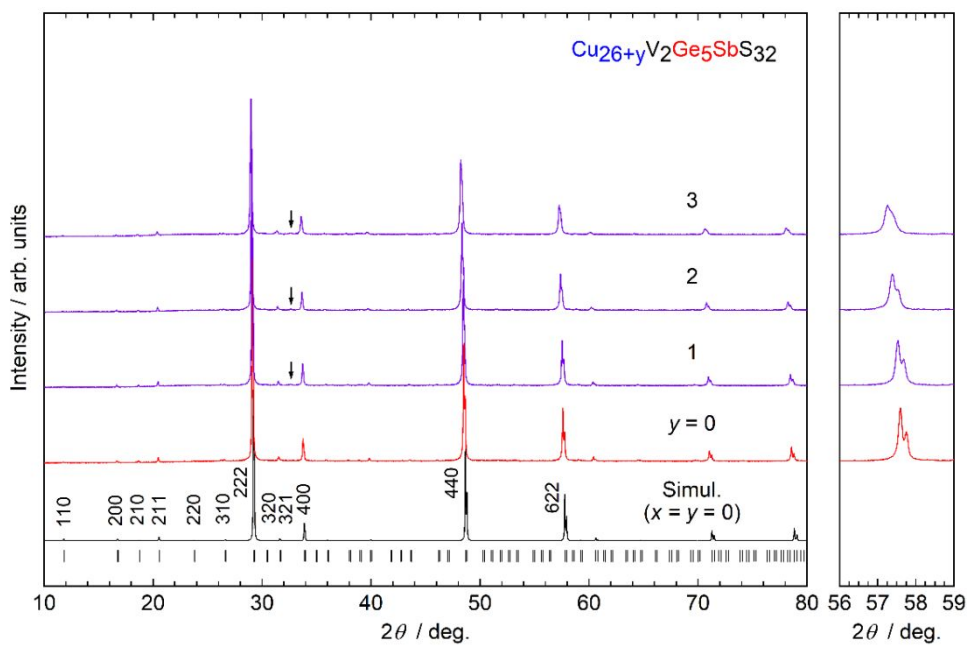


Figure S4. Powder X-ray diffraction patterns for $\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$ with $x = 1$ samples. Arrows denote peaks from Cu_2S . The simulated pattern based on the colusite ($\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$) structure is shown at the bottom. The right panel shows expanded views of 622 peaks.

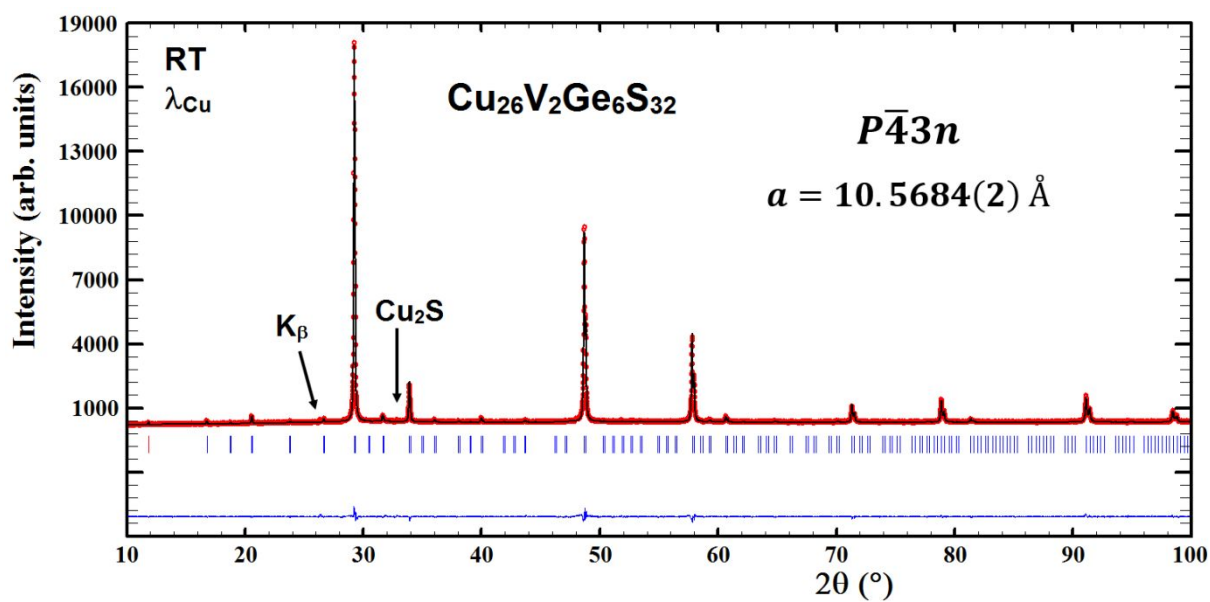


Figure S5. Rietveld refinement of power X-ray diffraction patterns for $\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$.

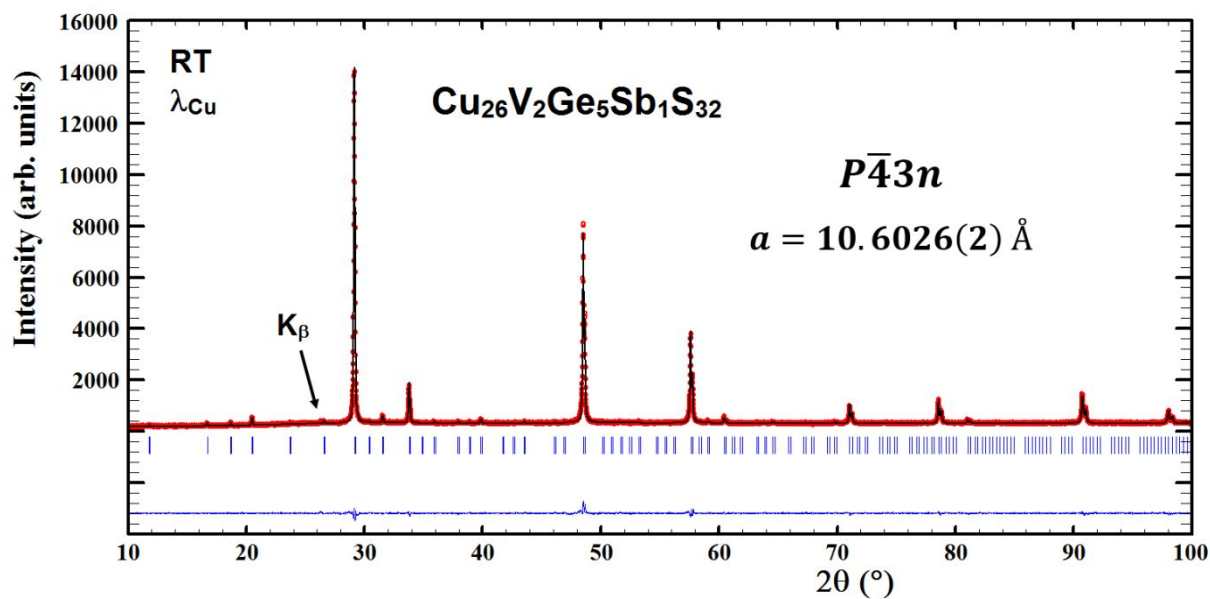


Figure S6. Rietveld refinement of power X-ray diffraction patterns for $\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$ with $x = 1$.

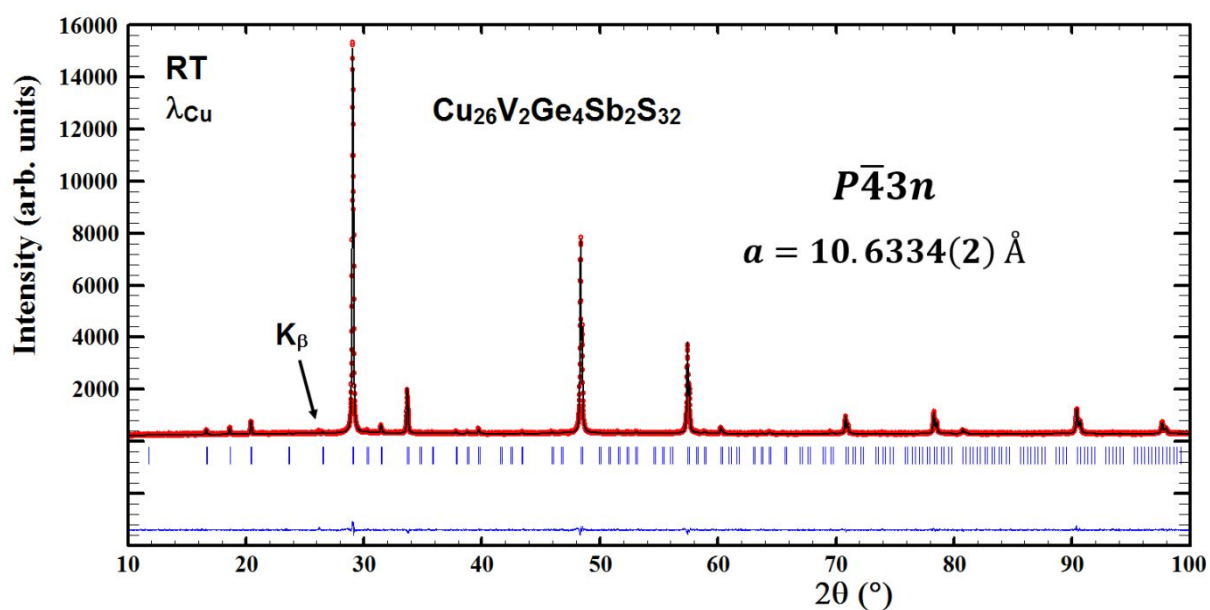


Figure S7. Rietveld refinement of power X-ray diffraction patterns for $\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$ with $x = 2$.

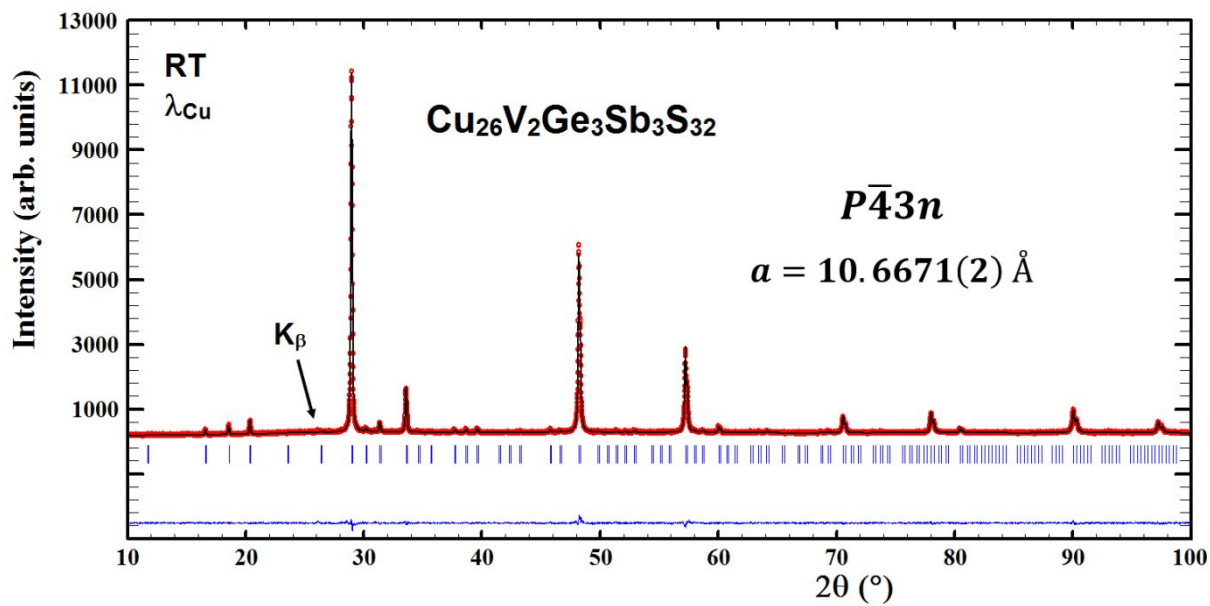


Figure S8. Rietveld refinement of power X-ray diffraction patterns for $\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$ with $x = 3$.

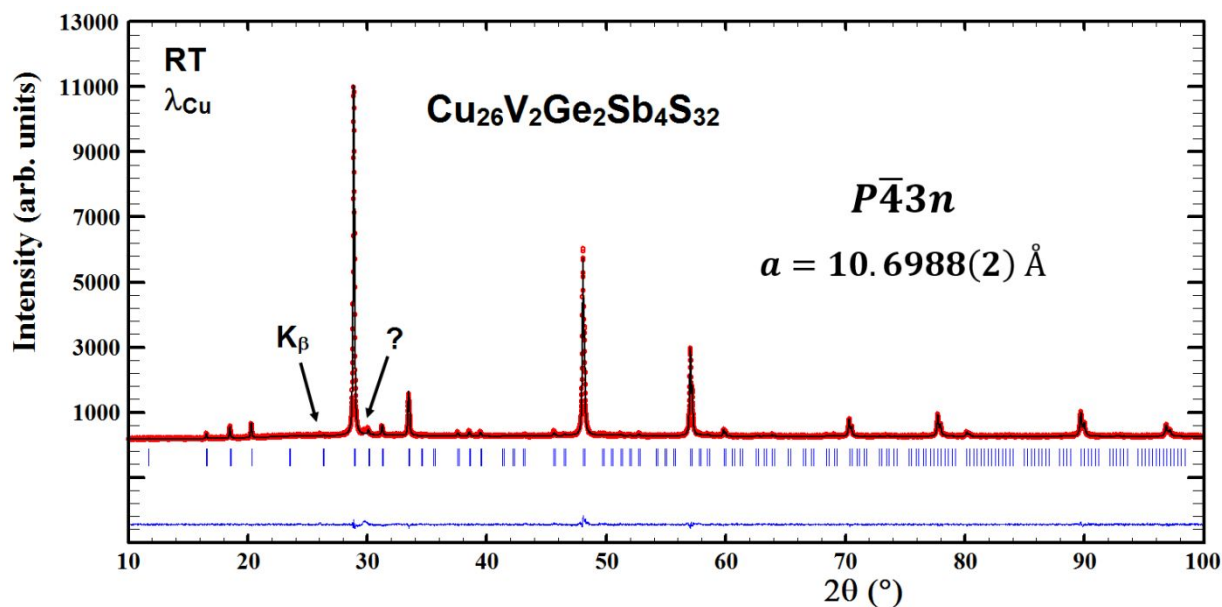


Figure S9. Rietveld refinement of power X-ray diffraction patterns for $\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$ with $x = 4$.

Table S2. Results from the Rietveld refinements of power X-ray diffraction patterns for $\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$ samples (space group $P\bar{4}3n$).

$\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$	$x = 0$	$x = 1$	$x = 2$	$x = 3$	$x = 4$
a (Å)	10.5684(2)	10.6026(2)	10.6334(2)	10.6671(2)	10.6988(2)
SOF_Ge(6c)	1.00	0.87(2)	0.69(2)	0.50(2)	0.38(2)
SOF_Sb(6c)	-	0.13(2)	0.31(2)	0.50(2)	0.62(2)
$x_{\text{Cu}}(8e)$	0.248(1)	0.248(1)	0.247(1)	0.245(1)	0.246(1)
$x_{\text{Cu}}(12f)$	0.260(1)	0.260(1)	0.257(1)	0.257(1)	0.256(1)
$x_{\text{S}}(8e)$	0.126(1)	0.127(1)	0.125(1)	0.123(1)	0.124(1)
$x_{\text{S}}(24i)$	0.371(1)	0.371(1)	0.372(1)	0.375(1)	0.376(1)
$y_{\text{S}}(24i)$	0.373(1)	0.373(1)	0.372(1)	0.370(1)	0.368(1)
$z_{\text{S}}(24i)$	0.121(1)	0.122(1)	0.122(1)	0.126(1)	0.128(1)
χ^2	0.678	0.641	0.575	0.560	0.680
$R_{\text{wp}} ; R_{\text{exp}}$	4.09 ; 4.96	4.19 ; 5.23	3.98 ; 5.25	4.11 ; 5.49	4.62 ; 5.60
$R_{\text{Bragg}} ; R_{\text{F}}$	2.62 ; 7.54	3.05 ; 6.45	2.20 ; 5.37	2.72 ; 5.17	3.03 ; 6.29
Distances (Å)					
V(2a)-S(8e) $\times 4$	2.308	2.325	2.297	2.267	2.296
V(2a)-Cu(12f) $\times 6$	2.751	2.755	2.735	2.741	2.740
M(6c)-S(24i) $\times 4$	2.254	2.269	2.291	2.349	2.383
Cu(6d)-S(24i) $\times 4$	2.276	2.291	2.281	2.286	2.286
Cu(8e)-S(8e) $\times 1$	2.237	2.220	2.245	2.265	2.255
Cu(8e)-S(24i) $\times 3$	2.286	2.289	2.303	2.297	2.293
Cu(12f)-S(8e) $\times 2$	2.359	2.366	2.346	2.341	2.348
Cu(12f)-S(24i) $\times 2$	2.287	2.291	2.313	2.297	2.300
Cu-S (average)	2.291	2.297	2.300	2.298	2.298

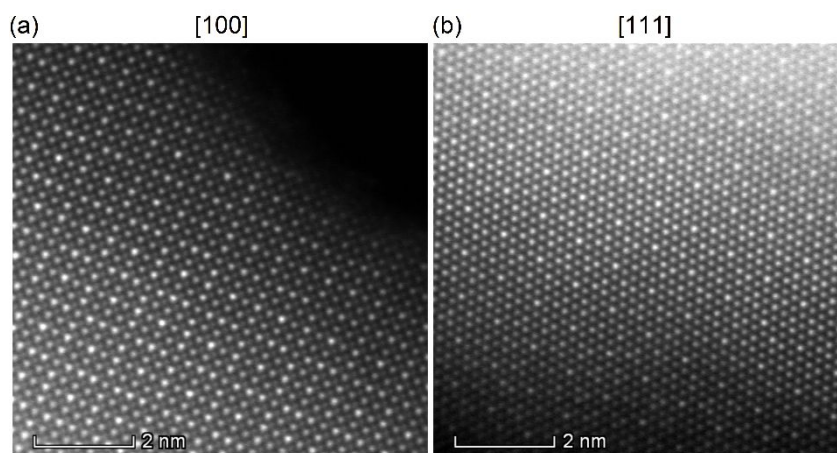


Figure S10. Annular dark-field scanning transmission electron microscopy images along the (a) 100 and (b) 111 directions for $\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$ ($x = 2$) sample.

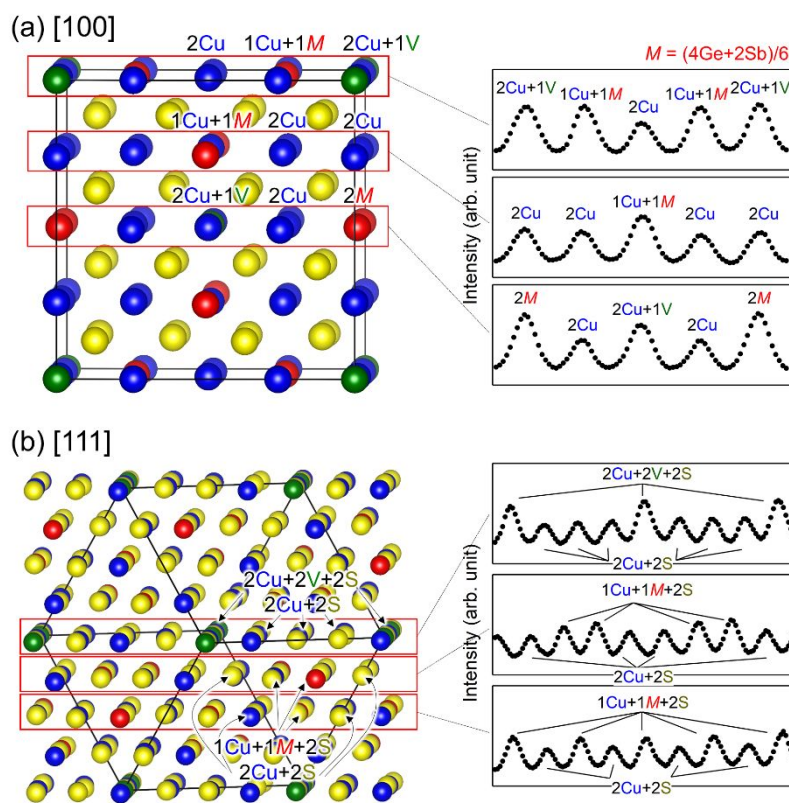


Figure S11. Line profiles of intensity for atomic columns along the (a) 100 and (b) 111 directions depicted in Figure S10 and the corresponding view of the crystal structure.

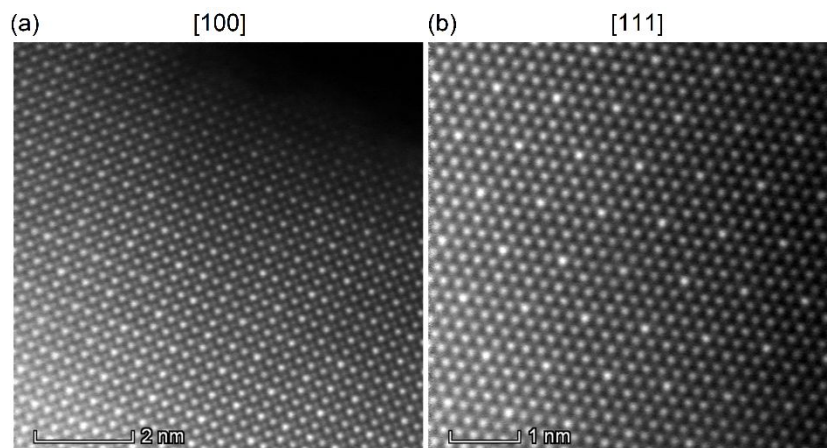


Figure S12. Annular dark-field scanning transmission electron microscopy images along the (a) 100 and (b) 111 directions for $\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$ ($y = 3$) sample.

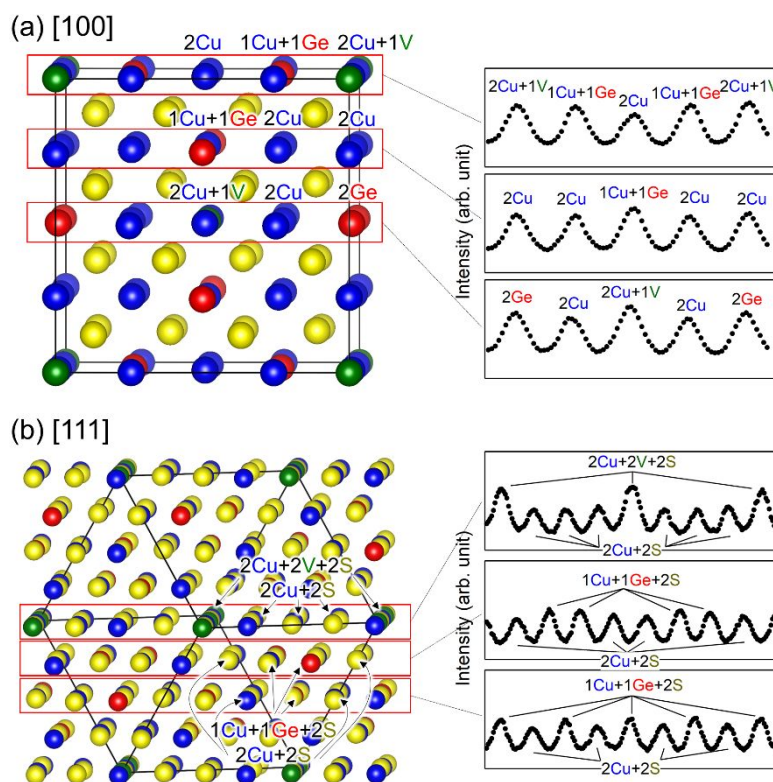


Figure S13. Line profiles of intensity for atomic columns along the (a) 100 and (b) 111 directions depicted in Figure S12 and the corresponding view of the crystal structure.

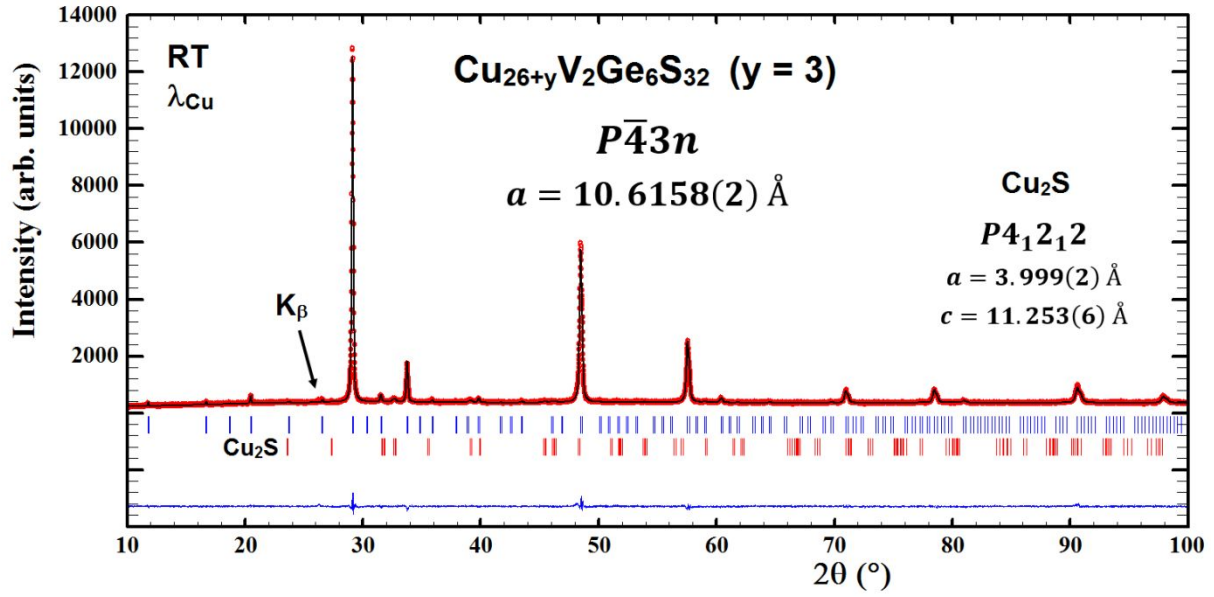


Figure S14. Rietveld refinement of power X-ray diffraction patterns for $\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$ with $y = 3$.

Table S3. Results from Rietveld refinements of powder X-ray diffraction patterns for $y = 0$ and $y = 3$ samples of $\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$ (space group $P\bar{4}3n$).

$\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$	$y = 0$	$y = 3$	$y = 3$
a (Å)	10.5684(2)	10.6149(2)	10.6158(2)
SOF_Cu(24i)*	—	—	0.042(1)
$x_{\text{Cu}(8e)}$	0.248(1)	0.247(1)	0.246(1)
$x_{\text{Cu}(12f)}$	0.260(1)	0.260(1)	0.260(1)
$x_{\text{S}(8e)}$	0.126(1)	0.127(1)	0.127(1)
$x_{\text{S}(24i)}$	0.371(1)	0.372(1)	0.372(1)
$y_{\text{S}(24i)}$	0.373(1)	0.372(1)	0.373(1)
$z_{\text{S}(24i)}$	0.121(1)	0.121(1)	0.120(1)
χ^2	0.678	0.760	0.651
$R_{\text{wp}} ; R_{\text{exp}}$	4.09 ; 4.96	4.21 ; 4.82	3.88 ; 4.81
$R_{\text{Bragg}} ; R_{\text{F}}$	2.62 ; 7.54	7.21 ; 10.5	4.11 ; 9.01

* Cu atoms in interstitial position (0.236, 0.235, 0.007)

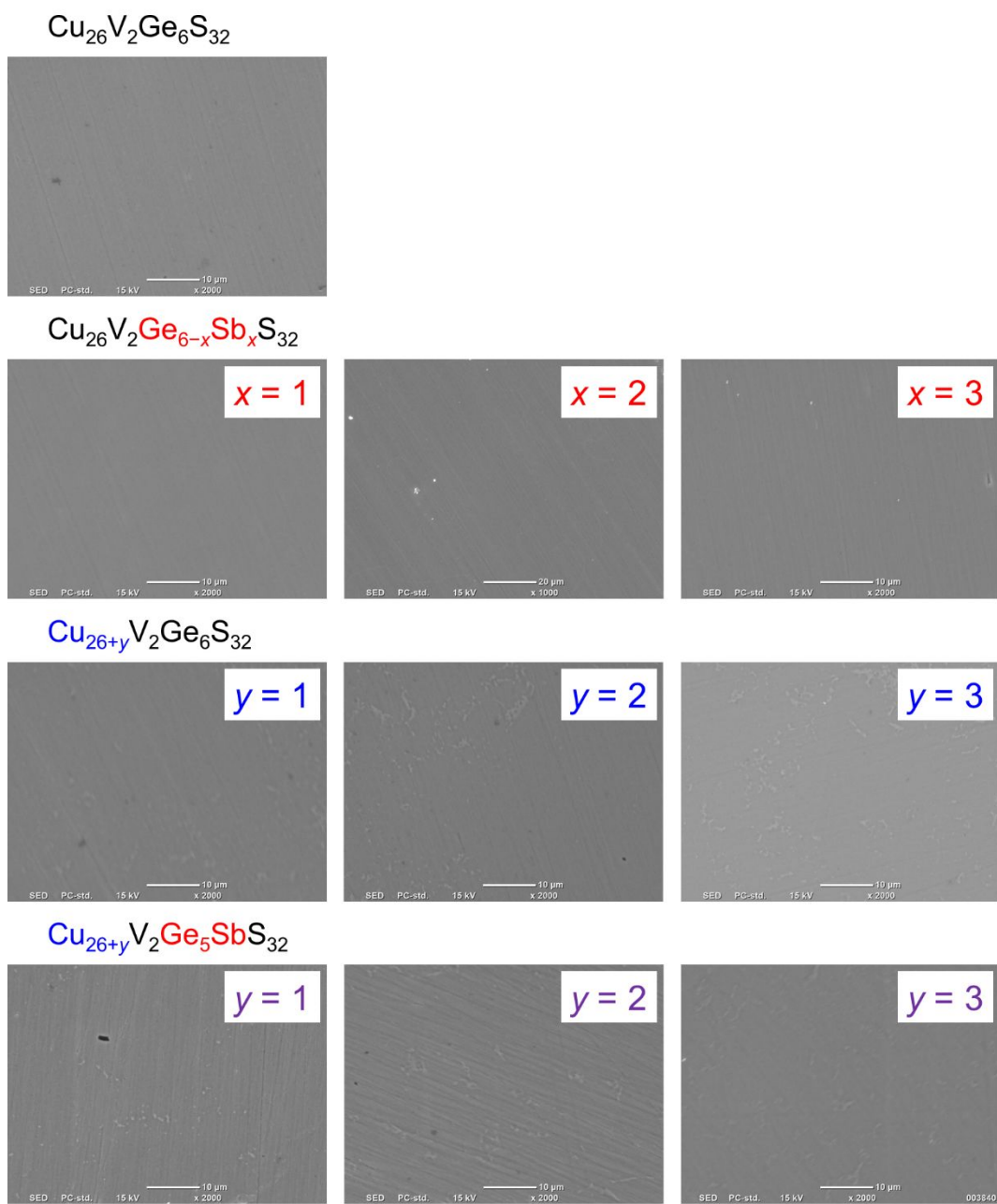


Figure S15. Scanning electron microscopy images for $\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$, $\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$, and $\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$ with $x = 1$ samples.

Table S4. Hole carrier concentration n and Hall mobility μ_H for $\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$, $\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$, and $\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$ with $x = 1$ samples.

	$n / 10^{21} \text{ cm}^{-3}$	$\mu_H / \text{cm}^2 \text{ V}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
$x = y = 0$	6.8	5.5
$x = 1, y = 0$	5.5	4.0
$x = 2, y = 0$	4.0	2.8
$x = 3, y = 0$	1.9	1.9
$x = 0, y = 2$	5.1	2.6
$x = 0, y = 3$	4.1	1.6
$x = 1, y = 3$	1.7	1.0

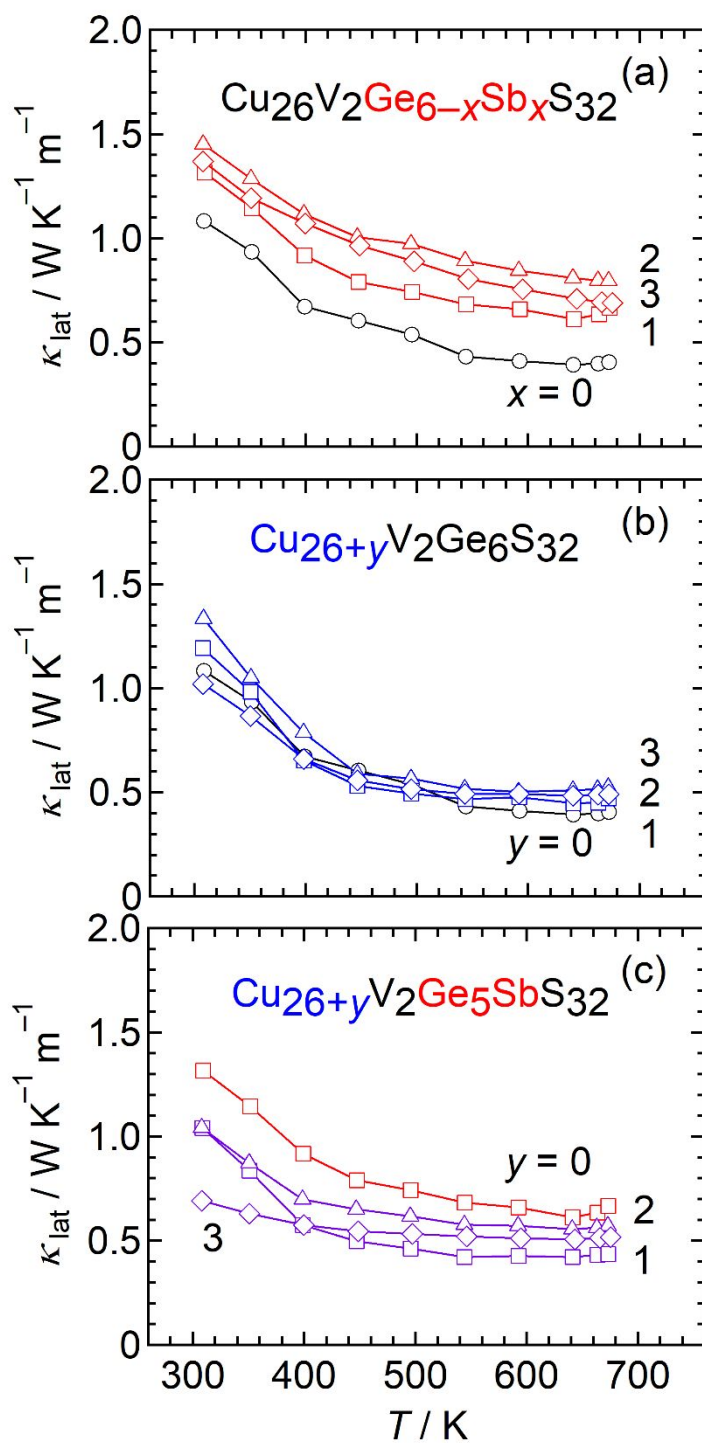


Figure S16. Lattice thermal conductivity κ_{lat} for $\text{Cu}_{26}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$, $\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_6\text{S}_{32}$, and $\text{Cu}_{26+y}\text{V}_2\text{Ge}_{6-x}\text{Sb}_x\text{S}_{32}$ with $x = 1$ samples.