

Supplemental Material

**Impact of in-plane disorders on the thermal conductivity of
AgCrSe₂**

S. Izumi,¹ Y. Ishii,^{2,*} J. Zhu,³ T. Sakamoto,¹

S. Kobayashi,⁴ S. Kawaguchi,⁴ J. Ma,³ and S. Mori¹

¹*Department of Materials Science, Osaka Metropolitan University, Osaka 599-8531, Japan*

²*Co-Creation Institute for Advanced Materials,
Shimane University, Shimane 690-8504, Japan*

³*School of Physics and Astronomy,
Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200240, China*

⁴*Japan Synchrotron Radiation Research Institute (JASRI), Hyogo 679-5198, Japan*

I. THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY

Fig. S1 compares two samples whose relative densities are slightly different to each other. As shown here, a small difference in the relative density does not change the thermal conductivity at low temperatures below ~ 50 K as well as the peak height, although it affects the thermal conductivity at high temperatures.

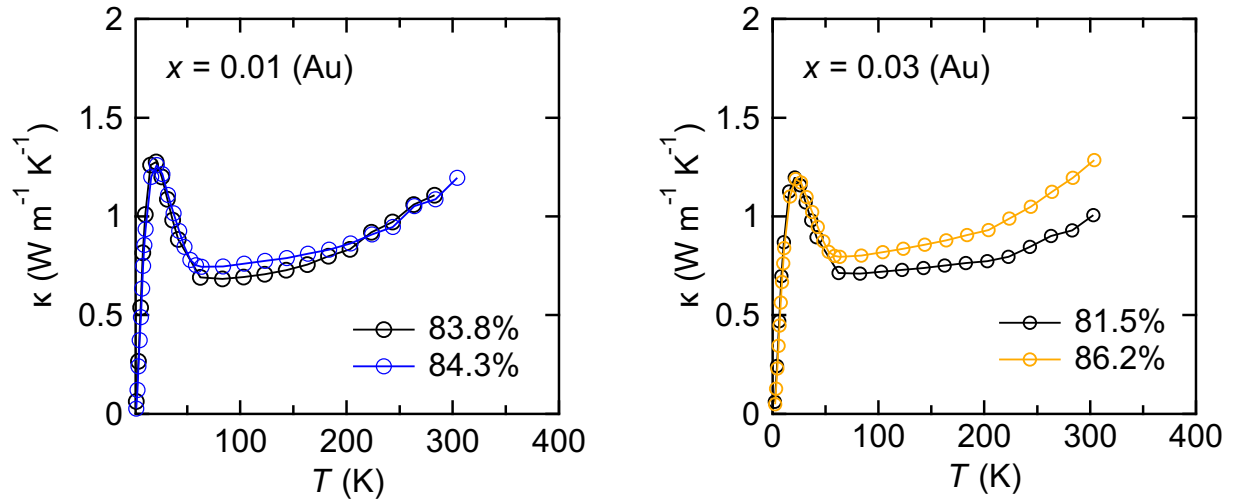


Figure S1. Thermal conductivity of $\text{Ag}_{0.97}\text{Au}_{0.03}\text{CrSe}_2$ polycrystals with relative density of 81.5% and 86.2%.

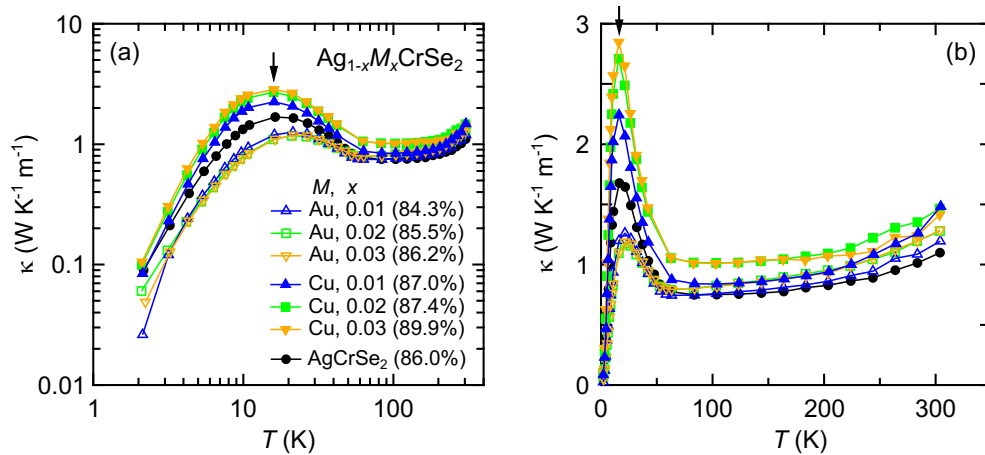


Figure S2. (a) Log-log and (b) linear plots of the thermal conductivity for AgCrSe_2 and $\text{Ag}_{1-x}\text{M}_x\text{CrSe}_2$ ($M = \text{Cu}$ and Au) polycrystals. The numbers in the parentheses indicate the relative density of the samples.

II. DSC MEASUREMENT

図 S3(a)-(i) に、 AgCrSe_2 ($x=0$), Au 置換、および Cu 置換 AgCrSe_2 の DSC 測定結果を示す。各図には、昇温過程、降温過程での測定結果を示してある。 AgCrSe_2 の示す秩序-無秩序転移は一次転移であるため、heating と cooling ではヒステリシスが観測されている。heating と cooling でそれぞれ観測されているピーク位置の midpoint を、転移温度 (T_{od}) と定義する。

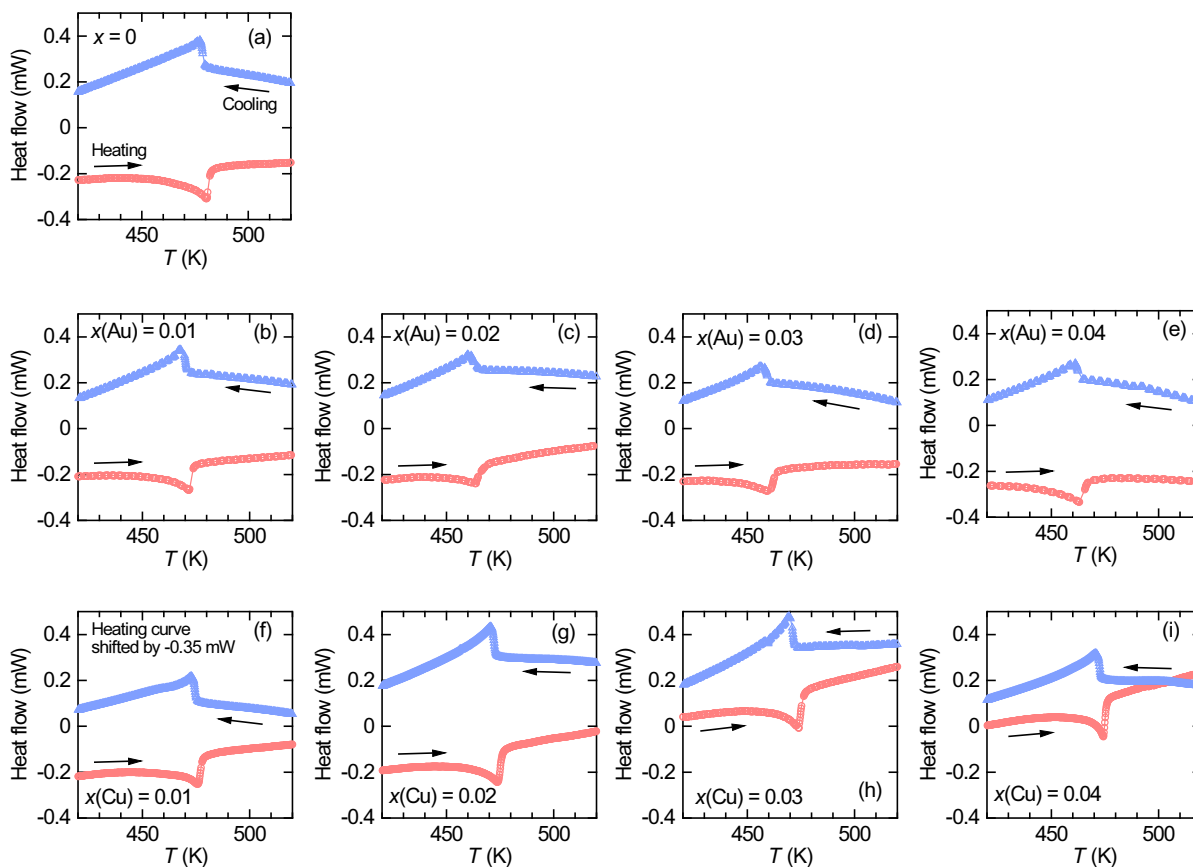


Figure S3. (a) Log-log and (b) linear plots of the thermal conductivity for AgCrSe_2 and $\text{Ag}_{1-x}M_x\text{CrSe}_2$ ($M = \text{Cu}$ and Au) polycrystals. The numbers in the parentheses indicate the relative density of the samples.

図 S4 は、本文中の図 3 に示した試料とは異なる試料を用いて行った、DSC の測定結果を示す。Heating と Cooling 曲線が示すピーク的位置の midpoint として求めた T_{od} を、(c) に示す。本文の図 3(d) の結果を基本的によく再現している。

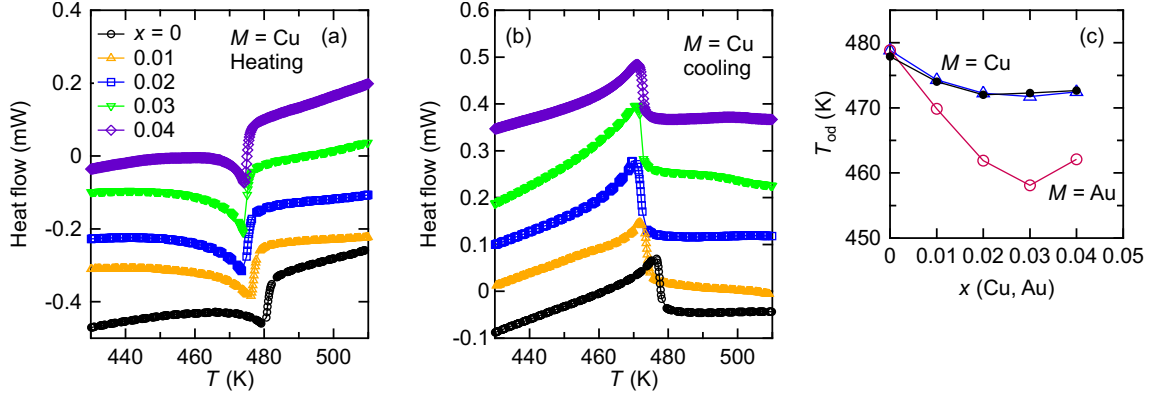


Figure S4. Cu-DSC.

III. SYNCHROTRON X-RAY DIFFRACTION AND STRUCTURE REFINEMENT

Powder x-ray diffraction was carried out at the BL19B2 beamline (SPring-8) at room temperature. The x-ray energy was set at 24 keV. Fine powder was filled into a fused quartz capillary with a diameter of 0.2 mm for the measurements. Obtained diffraction data were fitted using FullProf software. Figs. S5(a)–(c) display the synchrotron x-ray diffraction patterns of AgCrSe_2 and $\text{Ag}_{0.97}\text{M}_{0.03}\text{CrSe}_2$ ($M = \text{Cu}$ and Au).

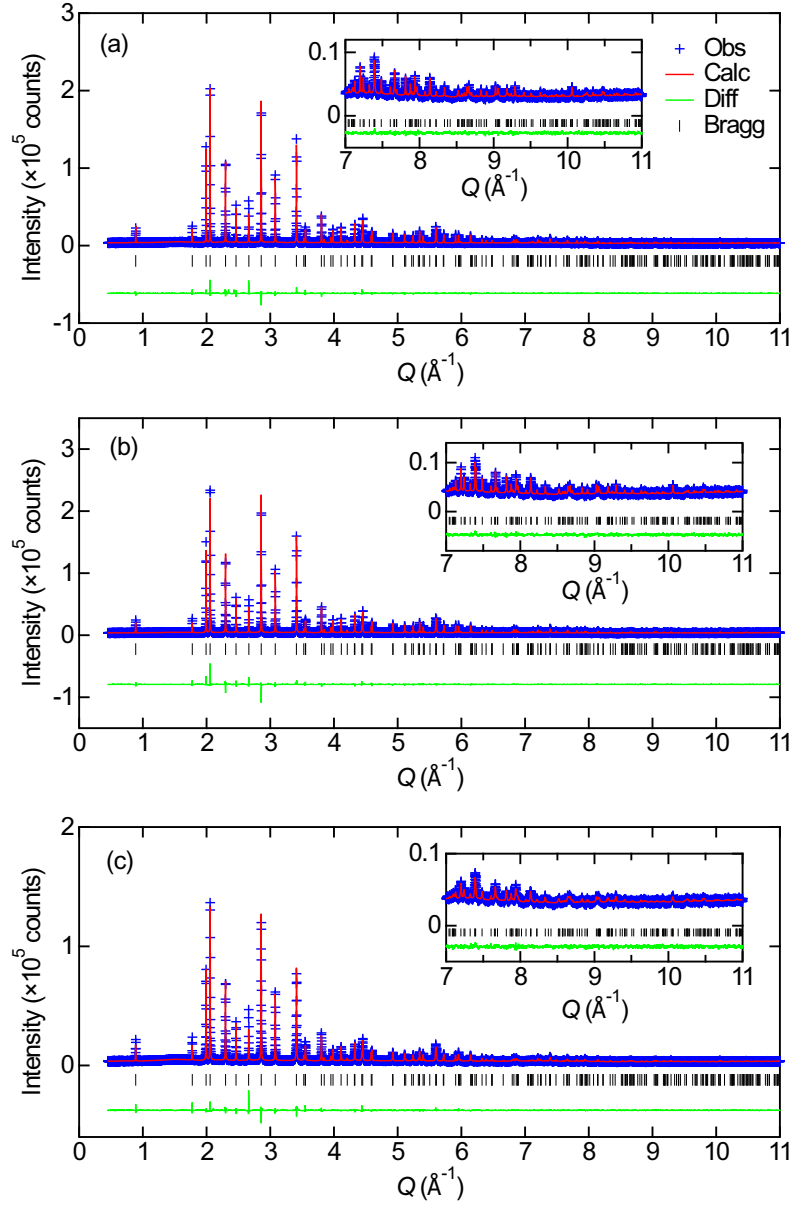


Figure S5. (a) Synchrotron x-ray diffraction patterns of (a) AgCrSe_2 , (b) $\text{Ag}_{0.97}\text{Cu}_{0.03}\text{CrSe}_2$, and (c) $\text{Ag}_{0.97}\text{Au}_{0.03}\text{CrSe}_2$. The incidence x-ray energy is 24 keV ($\lambda = 0.51689 \text{ \AA}$, calibrated).