

Supplementary Information

Unveiling the Transporting Mechanism of $(\text{Ti}_{0.2}\text{Zr}_{0.2}\text{Nb}_{0.2}\text{Hf}_{0.2}\text{Ta}_{0.2})\text{C}$ at Room Temperature

Tao Liu ^{1,2}, Liwen Lei ¹, Jinyong Zhang ^{1,2,*} and Neng Li ^{1,3,*}

¹ State Key Laboratory of Advanced Technology for Materials Synthesis and Processing, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan 430070, China; lt164357@163.com

² Hubei Longzhong Laboratory, Xiangyang 441000, China

³ Key Laboratory of Green Chemical Engineering Process of Ministry of Education, Novel Catalytic Materials of Hubei Engineering Research Center, School of Chemistry and Environmental Engineering, Wuhan Institute of Technology, Wuhan 430205, China

* Correspondence: jyzhang@whut.edu.cn (J.Z.); lineng@whut.edu.cn (N.L.)

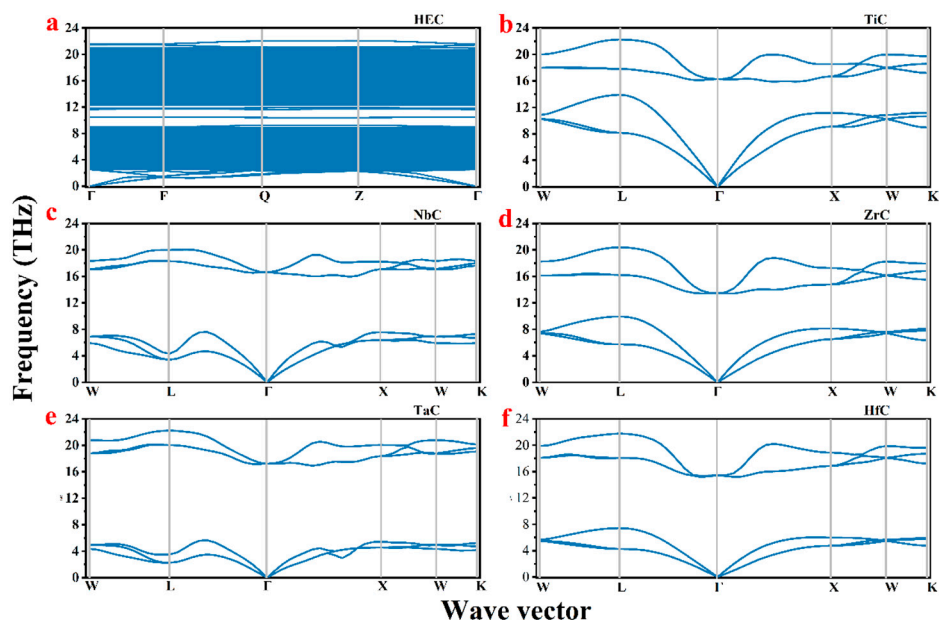


Figure S1. The phonon spectra of high-entropy carbides and individual carbides.

The phonon spectra along the high symmetry direction of the Brillouin zone are shown in Figure S1. Different with the individual carbides, the vibration of acoustic branch phonons in high-entropy carbides is below 2 THz. The Total-Density of state (TDOS) and Partial-Density of state (PDOS) of HfC and individual carbides were calculated in Figure S2, and The Fermi level was presented by red dashed line.

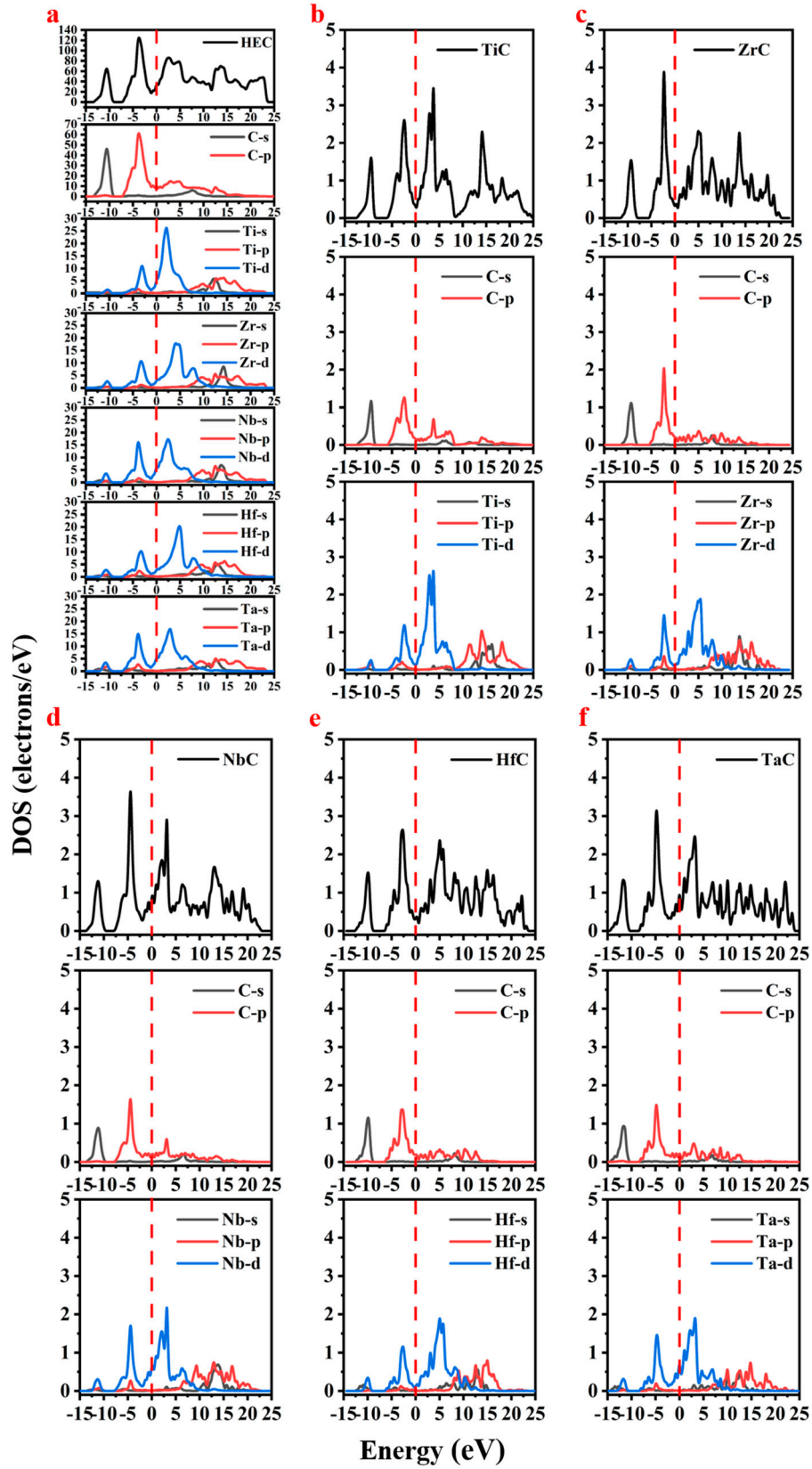


Figure S2. The Total-Density of states and Partial-Density of states of carbides and individual carbides.