## The influence of phonon softening on the superconducting critical temperature of Sn nanostructures

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## **1** Supplementary Information

**Eliashberg formalism:** The Eliashberg formalism is the natural development of the BCS theory to include retardation effects, due to the slow response of the phonons in comparison to the electron response (1; 2).

The phonon spectrum is linked to the superconducting transition temperature  $T_C$  by the following relationship (3):

$$T_C = \frac{0.25}{(e^{2/\lambda_{eff}} - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \langle \Omega^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
(1)

The characteristic phonon frequency  $\langle \Omega^2 \rangle^{1 \over 2}$  and the electron - phonon coupling constant  $\lambda$ 

are defined analoguously to the ADMM formalism (see Eqs. 6 and 3 respectively).

 $\lambda_{eff}$  is the effective coupling constant, given by the following expression:

$$\lambda_{eff} = \frac{\lambda - \mu^*}{1 + 2\mu^* + \lambda\mu^* t(\lambda)},\tag{2}$$

where  $\mu^*$ , is the Coulomb pseudopotential of the material and corresponds to a renormalized Coulomb repulsion.  $t(\lambda)$  is a universal function given by:

$$t(\lambda) = 1.5e^{-0.28\lambda} \tag{3}$$

Eq. 1 holds for any strength of the electron phonon coupling ( $\lambda$ ) (3).  $\alpha^2(E)$  as well as  $\mu^*$  were determined in the same manner as for the ADMM formalism. A small difference in  $\mu^*$  was found for the two formalisms:  $\mu^*_{ADMM} = 0.117$  while  $\mu^*_E = 0.119$ . And while, as shown in Fig. ??, the values for T<sub>C</sub> do not perfectly coincide, the discrepancy between the calculated values is small and lies well within the errorbars of each other.

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3. V. Z. Kresin, "On the critical temperature for any strength of the electron-phonon coupling," *Physics Letters A*, vol. 122, no. 8, pp. 434–438, 1987.