

# Two-Dimensional Silicon Crystals with Sizable Band Gap and Ultrahigh Carrier Mobility

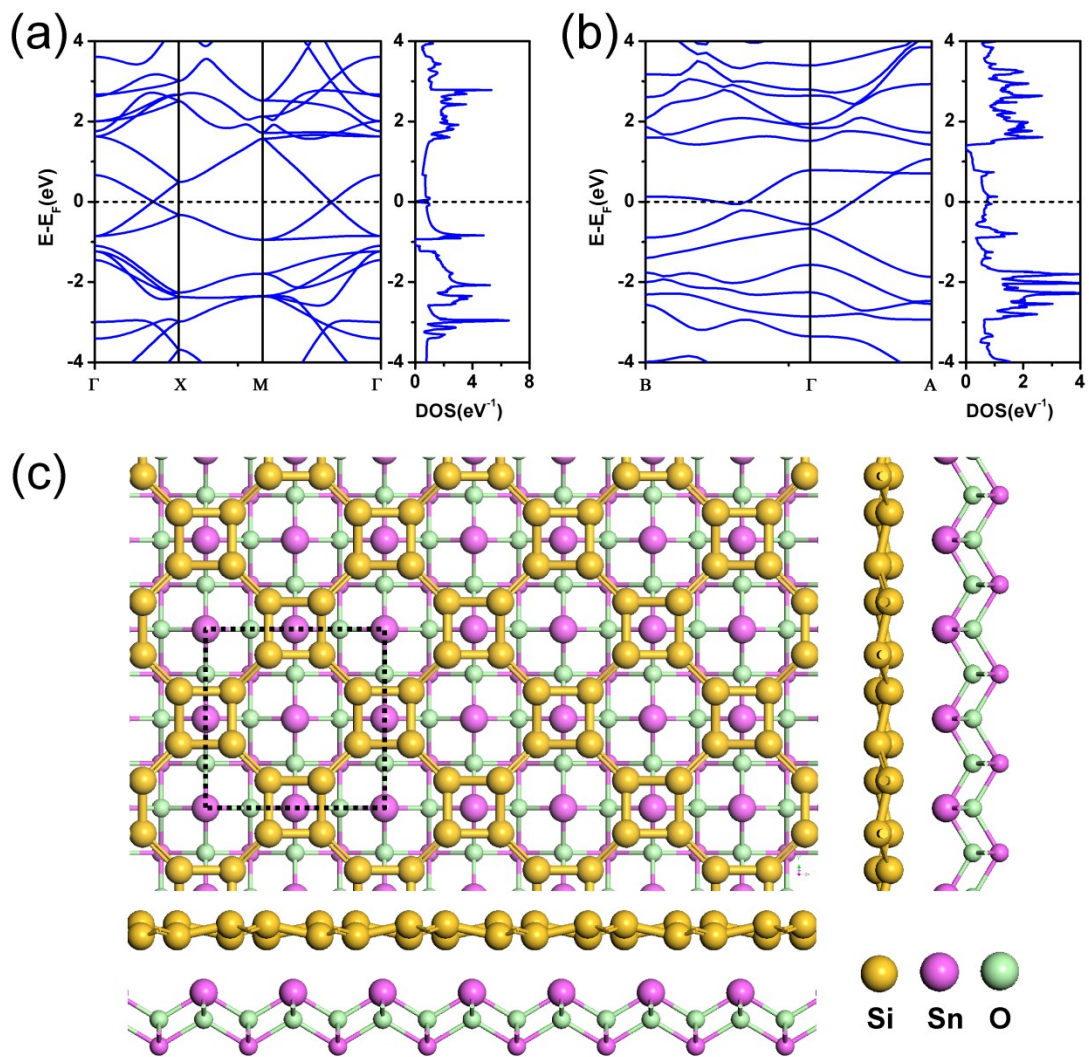
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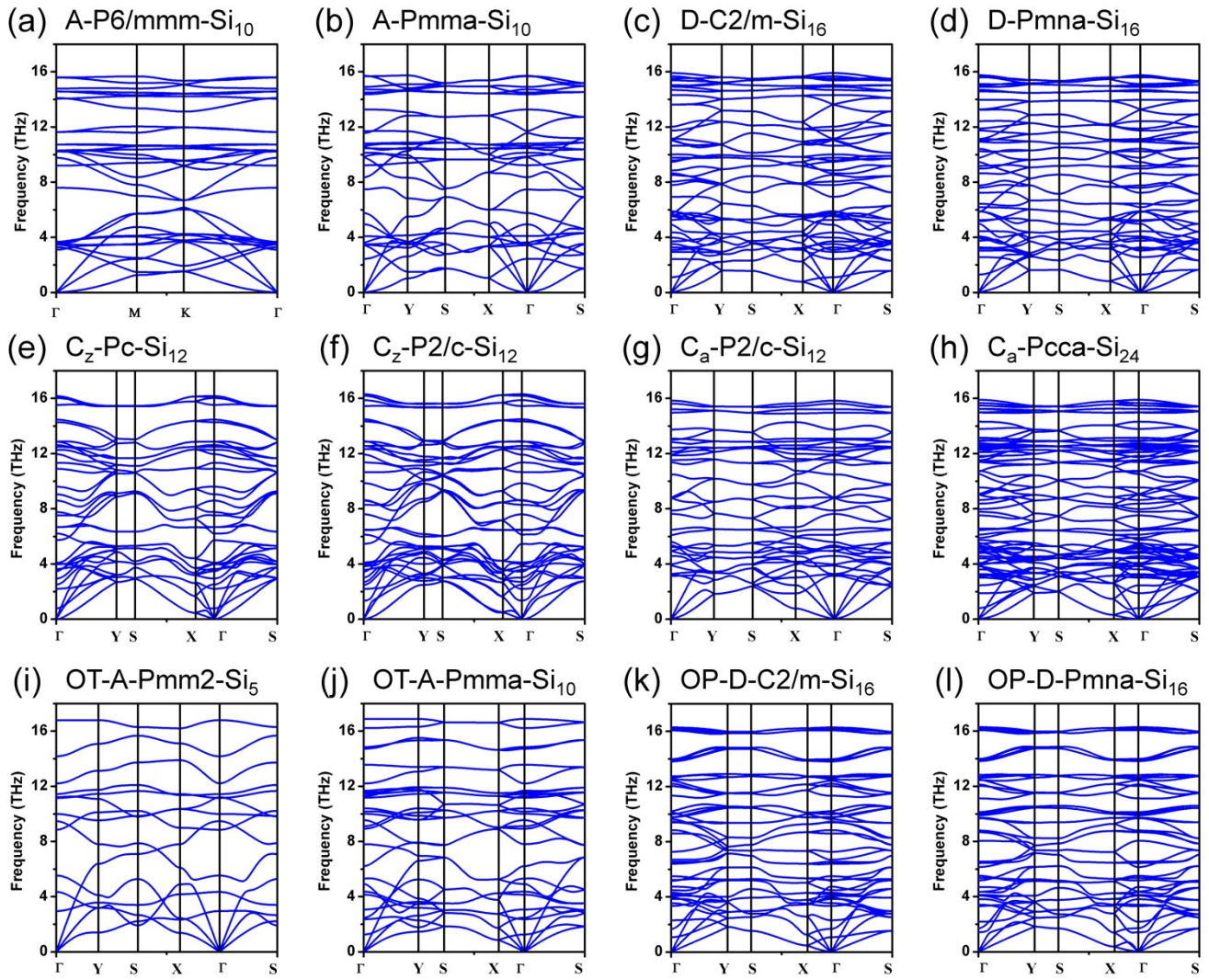


**Figure S1** Band structure of (a) OT-silicene and (b) OP-silicene with PBE method and (c) the image of growth of OT-silicene on  $\alpha$ -SnO (001) surface within a match of  $1 \times 1$  OT-silicene on  $2 \times 2$   $\alpha$ -SnO (001)

**Table S1** Symmetry (as well as space group number), lattice parameters (a and b, Å;  $\gamma$ , °), particle thickness (dz, Å), bond length range (Å) and work function (eV, PBE/HSE06) of silicene, OT-silicene, OP-silicene, LHD-Si (or A-P6/mmm-Si<sub>10</sub>) and new structures.

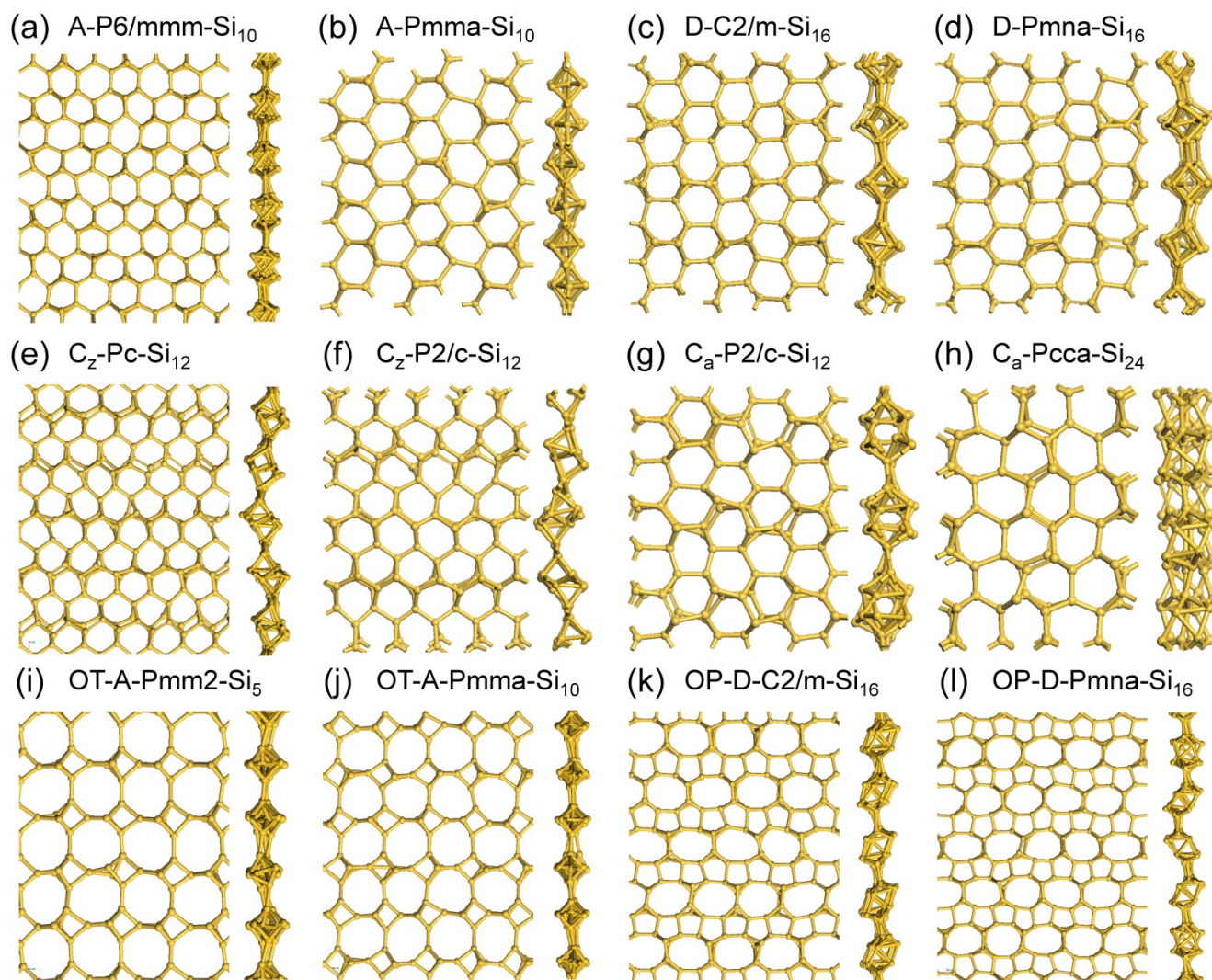
Structure	Space group	a	b	$\gamma$	dz	BL	WF
<b>Silicene (P-3m1)</b>	(164)	3.868	3.868	120	0.449	2.278	4.60/4.66
<b>OT-silicene (P4/nbm)</b>	(125)	7.607	7.607	90	0.496	2.252, 2.304	4.76/4.87
<b>OP-silicene (P-1)</b>	(2)	5.709	7.711	68.27	0.824	2.244 - 2.293	4.76/4.86
<b>AA-3-Si (P6/mmm)</b>	(191)	4.133	4.133	120	2.410	2.386, 2.410	4.10/4.17
<b>Cmme-Si (Cmma)</b>	(67)	4.481	6.369	90	2.272	2.356 – 2.418	4.16/4.21
<b>A-P6/mmm-Si<sub>10</sub></b>	(191)	7.428	7.428	90	2.711	2.349, 2.366	4..90/5.26
<b>A-Pmma-Si<sub>10</sub></b>	(51)	6.401	7.428	90	2.714	2.332 – 2.366	5.16/5.54
<b>D-C2/m-Si<sub>16</sub></b>	(12)	6.497	10.923	90	3.449	2.311 – 2.424 <sup>a</sup>	4.89/5.26
<b>D-Pmna-Si<sub>16</sub></b>	(53)	6.467	10.904	90	3.576	2.329 – 2.408 <sup>a</sup>	4.97/5.33
<b>C<sub>z</sub>-Pc-Si<sub>12</sub></b>	(7)	3.825	12.378	90	3.593	2.315 – 2.393 <sup>a</sup>	5.10/5.44
<b>C<sub>z</sub>-P2/c-Si<sub>12</sub></b>	(13)	3.823	12.224	90	3.789	2.311 – 2.398 <sup>a</sup>	5.10/5.45
<b>C<sub>a</sub>-P2/c-Si<sub>12</sub></b>	(13)	6.488	7.236	90	3.637	2.336 – 2.388 <sup>a</sup>	4.85/5.24
<b>C<sub>a</sub>-Pcca-Si<sub>24</sub></b>	(54)	6.484	14.498	90	3.632	2.327 – 2.385 <sup>a</sup>	4.94/5.31
<b>OT-A-Pmm2-Si<sub>5</sub></b>	(25)	4.995	5.312	90	2.719	2.329 – 2.378	5.21/5.62
<b>OT-A-Pmma-Si<sub>10</sub></b>	(51)	5.000	10.595	90	2.717	2.323 – 2.374	5.28/5.70
<b>OP-D-C2/m-Si<sub>16</sub></b>	(12)	5.512	13.205	90	3.612	2.327 – 2.404 <sup>a</sup>	4.96/5.34
<b>OP-D-Pmna-Si<sub>16</sub></b>	(53)	5.511	13.054	90	3.979	2.325 – 2.403 <sup>a</sup>	5.01/5.39

<sup>a</sup> Technically, we only considered the strong Si-Si bond (bond length range: from 2.25 to 2.45 Å) with typical sp<sup>3</sup> hybridization for all structures. However, there are also weak Si-Si bond in structures with mark “<sup>a</sup>”, which can be regarded as the bonding of between neighbor sp<sup>2</sup> silicon atoms with larger bond length (about 2.6 – 2.7 Å). More concretely, the bond lengths of them are 2.707 (D-A-Si<sub>16</sub>), 2.607 (D-Pmna-Si<sub>16</sub>), 2.627 (C<sub>z</sub>-Pc-Si<sub>12</sub>), 2.635 (C<sub>z</sub>-P2/c-Si<sub>12</sub>), 2.631 (C<sub>a</sub>-P2/c-Si<sub>12</sub>), 2.637 (C<sub>a</sub>-Pcca-Si<sub>24</sub>), 2.591 (OP-D-C2/m-Si<sub>16</sub>), 2.590 (OP-D-Pmna-Si<sub>16</sub>) Å, respectively.

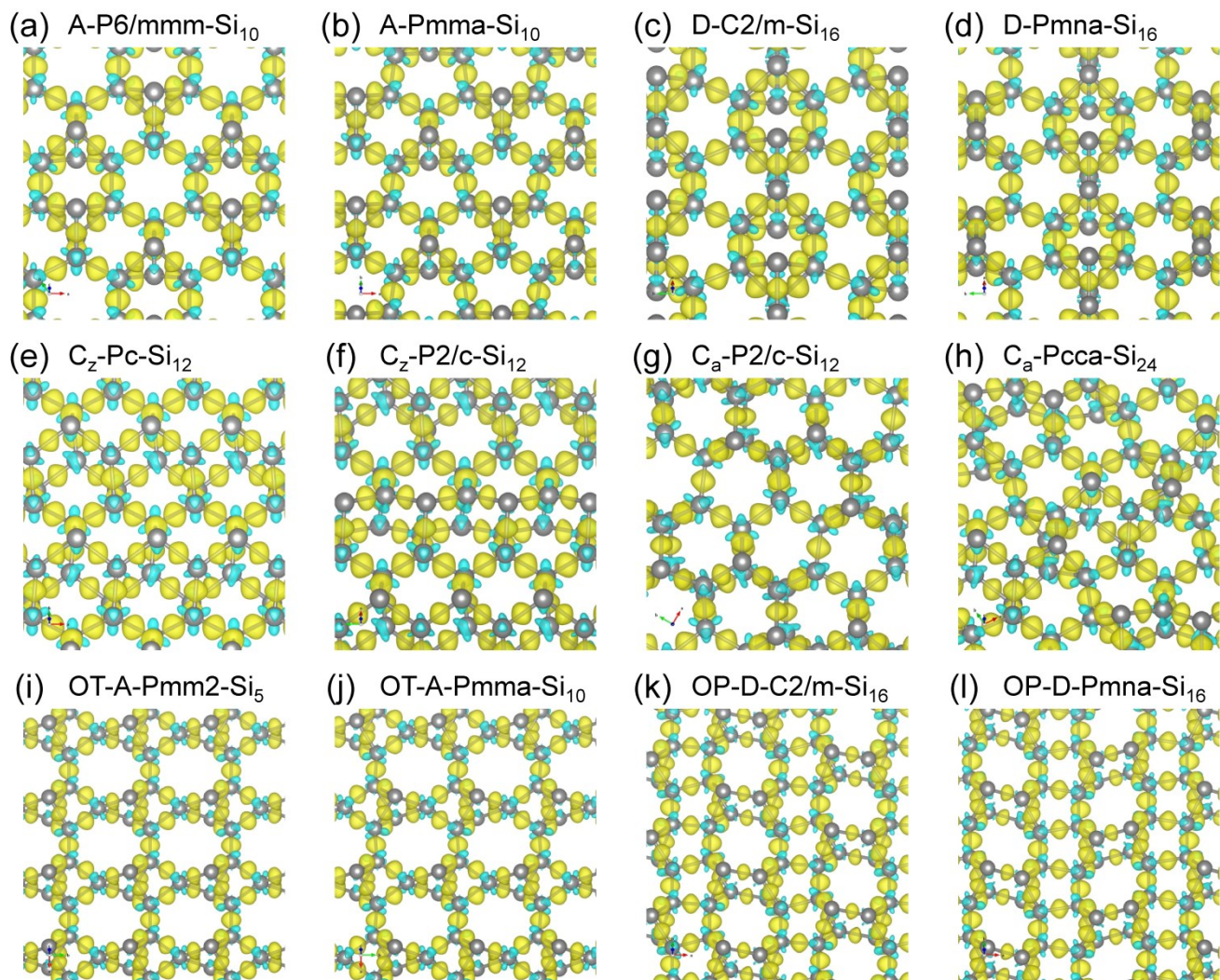


**Figure S2** Phonon spectrum of constructed 2D silicene structures



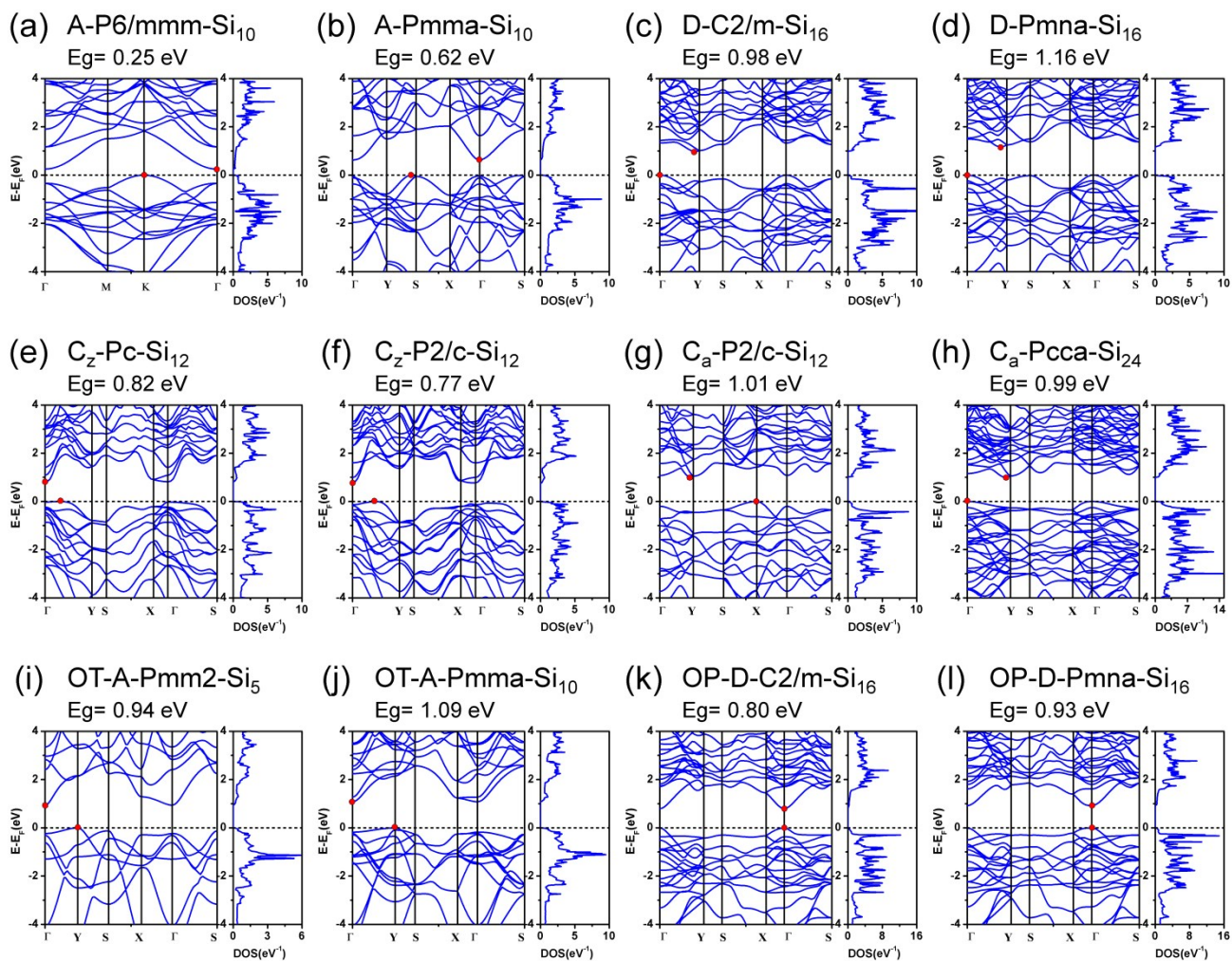


**Figure S3** Snapshots (top view and side view) of constructed 2D silicene structures after 5ps BOMD simulation at 700 K with PBE method

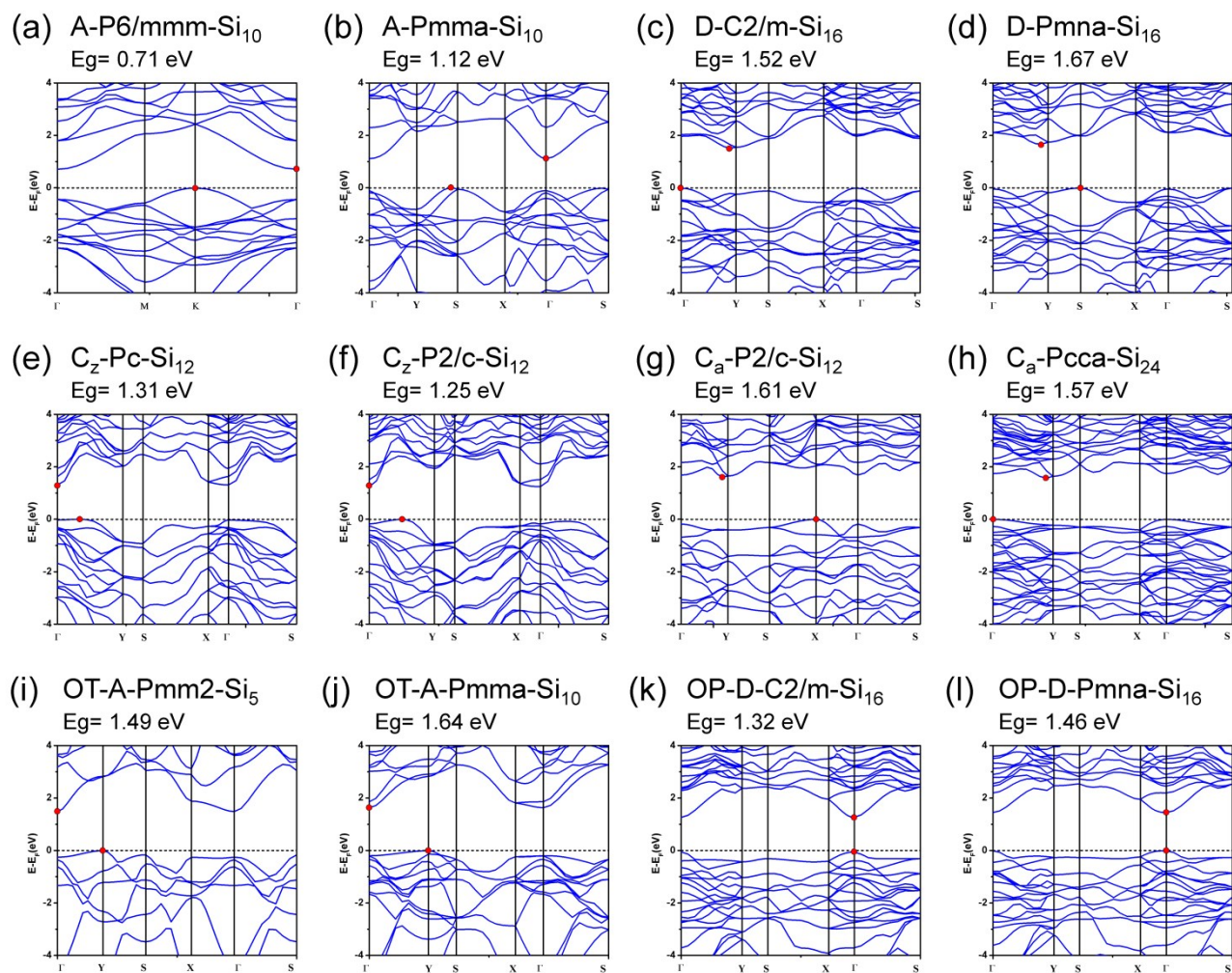


**Figure S4** Deformation charge density of constructed 2D silicene structures. Yellow and blue color clouds represent zones with electron density increase and decrease, respectively, compared to isolated silicon atom. Isosurface is  $0.01 \text{ e/Bohr}^3$



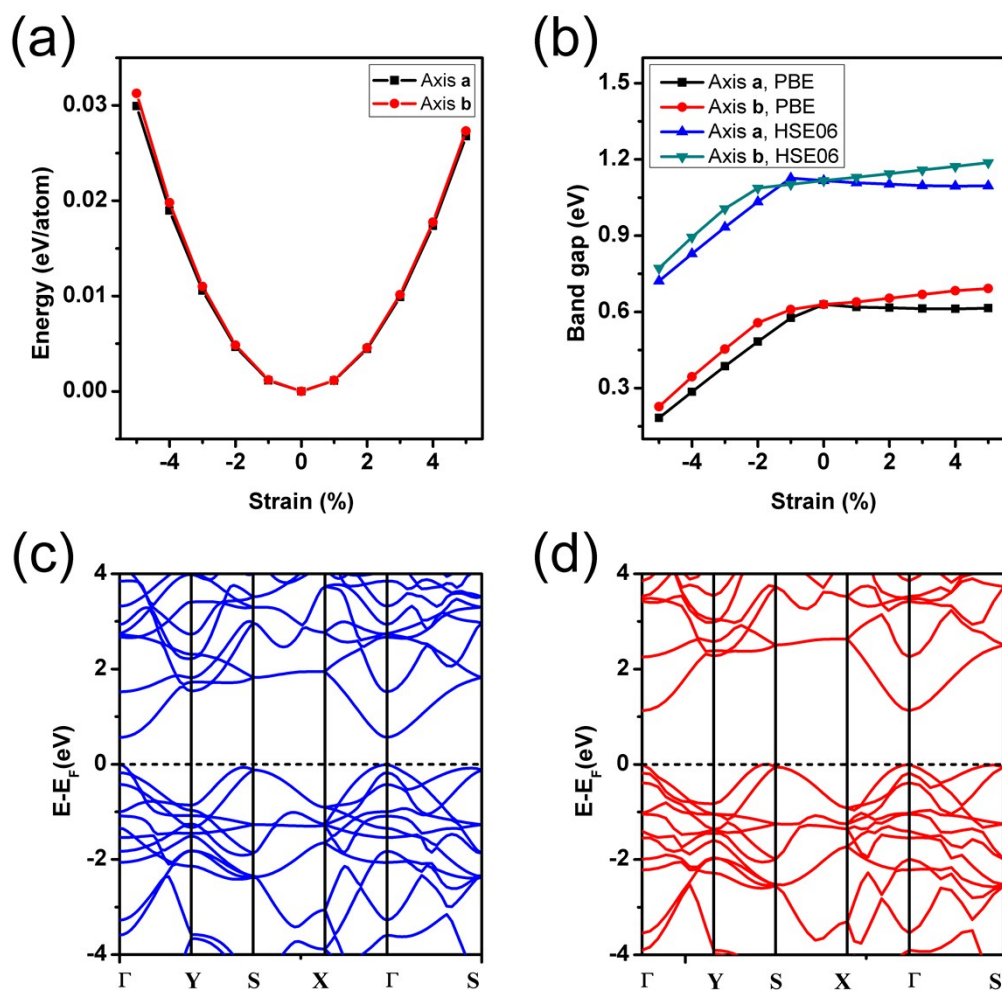


**Figure S5** Band structure of constructed 2D silicene structures with PBE method. The CBM and VBM are marked by red spot.



**Figure S6** Band structure of constructed 2D silicene structures with HSE06 method. The CBM and VBM are marked by red spot.





**Figure S7** (a) Relative energy of per atom under different strain, (b) Band gap in PBE and HSE06 in different directions (**a** and **b**) under different strain, (c) Band structure with PBE method under strain of (-1% at axis **a** with fixed **b**) and (d) Band structure with HSE06 method of (-1% at axis **a** with fixed **b**) for structure A-Pmma-Si<sub>10</sub>

**Table S2.** Mobility calculation details parameters of hole (h) and electron (e) in direction **a** and **b** for A-P6/mmm-Si<sub>10</sub>. ( $C_a=C_b=C_{11}=78$  N/m)

	h( <b>a</b> )	h( <b>b</b> )	e( <b>a</b> )	e( <b>b</b> )
Effect mass ( $m_e$ )	-0.42	-0.42	0.35	0.35
$m_d$ ( $m_e$ )*	0.42	0.42	0.35	0.35
$E_l$ (eV)	-3.39	-3.39	-1.61	-1.61
$\mu$ ( $\text{cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ )	819	819	5232	5232

\*  $m_e$  is the static mass of electron and it is the same to Table S2-S9.

**Table S3.** Mobility calculation details parameters of hole (h) and electron (e) in direction **a** and **b** for A-Pmma-Si<sub>10</sub>. ( $C_a=C_{11}=77$  N/m,  $C_b=C_{22}=79$  N/m)

	h( <b>a</b> )	h( <b>b</b> )	e( <b>a</b> )	e( <b>b</b> )
Effect mass ( $m_e$ )	-1.25	-0.29	0.59	0.17
$m_d$ ( $m_e$ )	0.60	0.60	0.32	0.32
$E_l$ (eV)	-1.78	-3.80	-2.38	-2.27
$\mu$ ( $\text{cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ )	690	670	1533	6002

**Table S4.** Mobility calculation details parameters of hole (h) and electron (e) in direction **a** and **b** for D-C2/m-Si<sub>16</sub>. ( $C_a=C_{11}=79$  N/m,  $C_b=C_{22}=85$  N/m)

	h( <b>a</b> )	h( <b>b</b> )	e( <b>a</b> )	e( <b>b</b> )
Effect mass ( $m_e$ )	-0.52	-0.29	0.23	0.33
$m_d$ ( $m_e$ )	0.39	0.39	0.28	0.28
$E_l$ (eV)	-1.37	-3.54	-2.65	-4.81
$\mu$ ( $\text{cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ )	4420	1277	3720	847

**Table S5.** Mobility calculation details parameters of hole (h) and electron (e) in direction **a** and **b** for D-Pmna-Si<sub>16</sub>. ( $C_a=C_{11}=77$  N/m,  $C_b=C_{22}=85$  N/m)

	h( <b>a</b> )	h( <b>b</b> )	e( <b>a</b> )	e( <b>b</b> )
Effect mass ( $m_e$ )	-0.58	-0.30	0.23	0.36
$m_d$ ( $m_e$ )	0.42	0.42	0.29	0.29
$E_l$ (eV)	-1.06	-3.47	-2.44	-3.01
$\mu$ ( $\text{cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ )	5992	1193	4130	1914

**Table S6.** Mobility calculation details parameters of hole (h) and electron (e) in direction **a** and **b** for OT-A-Pmm2-Si<sub>5</sub>. ( $C_a=C_{11}=73$  N/m,  $C_b=C_{22}=72$  N/m)

	h( <b>a</b> )	h( <b>b</b> )	e( <b>a</b> )	e( <b>b</b> )
Effect mass ( $m_e$ )	-2.23	-0.29	0.18	0.88
$m_d$ ( $m_e$ )	0.80	0.80	0.40	0.40
$E_l$ (eV)	0.26	-5.19	-4.65	-0.16
$\mu$ ( $\text{cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ )	12892	245	999	170173

**Table S7.** Mobility calculation details parameters of hole (h) and electron (e) in direction **a** and **b** for OT-A-Pmma-Si<sub>10</sub>. ( $C_a=C_{11}=73$  N/m,  $C_b=C_{22}=71$  N/m)

	h( <b>a</b> )	h( <b>b</b> )	e( <b>a</b> )	e( <b>b</b> )
Effect mass ( $m_e$ )	-3.69	-0.36	0.23	0.89
$m_d$ ( $m_e$ )	1.15	1.15	0.45	0.45
$E_l$ (eV)	0.17	-4.50	-4.35	-0.66
$\mu$ ( $\text{cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ )	12678	180	794	8668

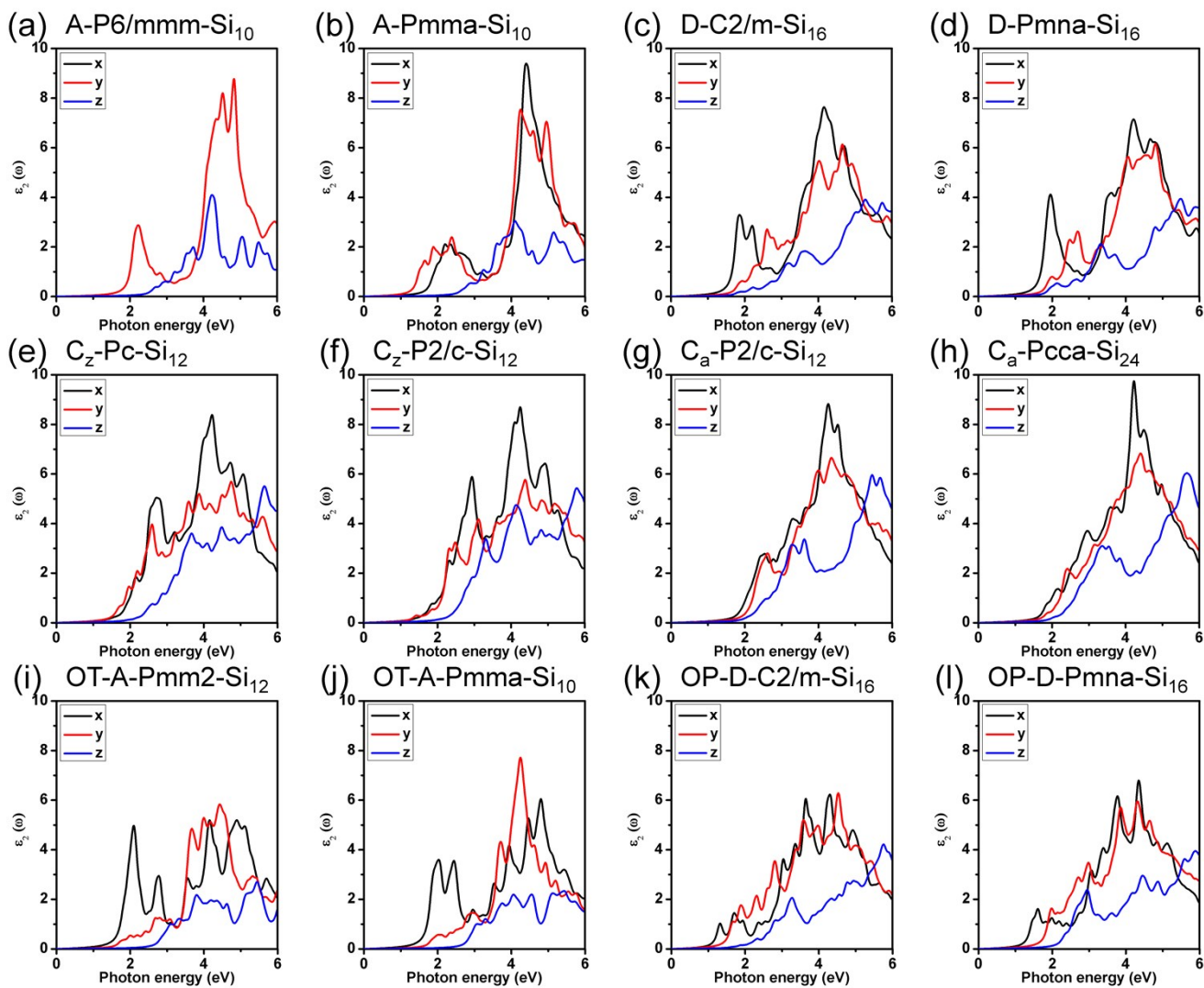


**Table S8.** Mobility calculation details parameters of hole (h) and electron (e) in direction **a** and **b** for OP-D-C2/m-Si<sub>16</sub>. ( $C_a=C_{11}=90$  N/m,  $C_b=C_{22}=66$  N/m)

	h( <b>a</b> )	h( <b>b</b> )	e( <b>a</b> )	e( <b>b</b> )
Effect mass ( $m_e$ )	-0.15	-0.76	0.16	0.17
$m_b$ ( $m_e$ )	0.34	0.34	0.16	0.16
$E_l$ (eV)	-3.85	-0.71	-2.32	-5.90
$\mu$ ( $\text{cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ )	2536	10791	13911	1485

**Table S9.** Mobility calculation details parameters of hole (h) and electron (e) in direction **a** and **b** for OP-D-Pmna-Si<sub>16</sub>. ( $C_a=C_{11}=90$  N/m,  $C_b=C_{22}=37$  N/m)

	h( <b>a</b> )	h( <b>b</b> )	e( <b>a</b> )	e( <b>b</b> )
Effect mass ( $m_e$ )	-0.22	-11.03	0.22	1.06
$m_b$ ( $m_e$ )	1.56	1.56	0.48	0.48
$E_l$ (eV)	-3.59	0.38	-2.21	-6.04
$\mu$ ( $\text{cm}^2\text{V}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ )	433	317	3717	42

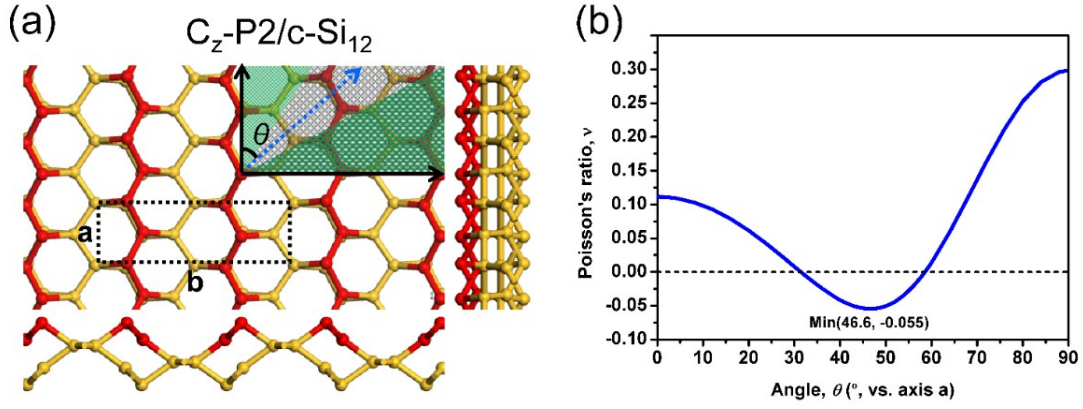


**Figure S8** Photo absorption in different direction of constructed 2D silicene structures. Coincidentally, lattice parameters of **a**, **b** and **c** are in same direction of  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$ , respectively.

**Table S10** Elastic constants and Young's stiffness in direction x (direction **a**) and y (direction **b**) for silicene, OT-silicene, OP-silicene, LHD (or A-P6/mmm-Si<sub>10</sub>) and new silicene structures. (In unit of N/m)

<b>Structure</b>	<b>C<sub>11</sub></b>	<b>C<sub>12</sub>=C<sub>21</sub></b>	<b>C<sub>22</sub></b>	<b>C<sub>66</sub></b>	<b>Y<sub>x</sub></b>	<b>Y<sub>y</sub></b>
<b>silicene</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>OT-silicene</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>OP-silicene</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>A-P6/mmm-Si<sub>10</sub></b>	<b>78</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>A-Pmma-Si<sub>10</sub></b>	<b>77</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>D-C2/m-Si<sub>16</sub></b>	<b>79</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>D-Pmna-Si<sub>16</sub></b>	<b>77</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>C<sub>2</sub>-Pc-Si<sub>12</sub></b>	<b>90</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>C<sub>2</sub>-P2/c-Si<sub>12</sub></b>	<b>87</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>C<sub>a</sub>-P2/c-Si<sub>12</sub></b>	<b>92</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>C<sub>a</sub>-Pcca-Si<sub>24</sub></b>	<b>92</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>OT-A-Pmm2-Si<sub>5</sub></b>	<b>73</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>OT-A-Pmma-Si<sub>10</sub></b>	<b>73</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>OP-D-C2/m-Si<sub>16</sub></b>	<b>90</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>OP-D-Pmna-Si<sub>16</sub></b>	<b>90</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>37</b>





**Figure S9** (a) The illustration of Poisson's ratio distribution in different directions in x-y plane of  $C_z$ -P2/c-Si<sub>12</sub>. (The gray angle region represents negative value while the green angle regions represent positive value. And the blue arrow is the specified direction  $\theta$ .) (b) The variation of Poisson's ratio ( $\nu$ ) value in different directions (represented by angle  $\theta$ , vs. axis **a**) in x-y plane of  $C_z$ -P2/c-Si<sub>12</sub>. Due to the limitation of symmetry, only concise angle region with an angle ranging from 0 to 90 degree is shown.

The value of  $\nu(\theta)$  can be calculated via equations given by Ref.62 as listed as below:

$$\nu(\theta) = \frac{\nu_{yx} \cos^2 \theta - d_1 \cos \theta \sin \theta + \nu_{xy} \sin^2 \theta}{(\cos^4 \theta + d_2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta + d_3 \sin^4 \theta)}, \quad (\text{ES1})$$

where,  $\theta$  is the included angle between axis  $y$  (here, axis  $y$  is corresponding to axis **a** while axis  $x$  is axis **b** in  $C_z$ -P2/c-Si<sub>12</sub>) and specified direction  $\theta$ , and  $\nu_{yx}$ ,  $d_1$ ,  $d_2$  and  $d_3$  are defined as:

$$d_1 = \frac{C_{yy} \nu_{yx} - C_{yy} C_{xx}}{C_{xx} + 1 - \frac{C_{xx} C_{66}}{C_{yy} C_{xx} - C_{12} C_{12}}} \quad (\text{ES2})$$

$$d_2 = - \left( 2 \frac{C_{12}}{C_{xx}} - \frac{C_{yy} C_{66}}{C_{xx} C_{xx} - C_{12} C_{12}} \right) \quad (\text{ES3})$$

$$d_3 = \frac{C_{yy} C_{66}}{C_{xx} C_{xx} - C_{12} C_{12}} \quad (\text{ES4})$$

$$d_3 = \frac{C_{yy}}{C_{xx}} \quad (\text{ES5})$$

Here, the  $C_{yy}$  (as  $C_{22}$  in Table S10),  $C_{xx}$  (as  $C_{11}$  in Table S10),  $C_{12}$  and  $C_{66}$  are 32.5, 87.0, 9.7 and 30.4 N/m, of which the data are more precise than Table S10, respectively. The calculated value of  $\nu(\theta)$  is  $\nu(\theta = 0^\circ) = 0.111$ ,  $\nu(\theta = 32^\circ) = 0$ ,  $\nu(\theta = 46.6^\circ) = -0.055$ ,  $\nu(\theta = 58^\circ) = 0$  and  $\nu(\theta = 90^\circ) = 0.298$ . The angle region with negative value is from 32 to 58 degree for concise angle region (0 to 90 degree) (as 28.9% for full directions in x-y plane).