Supporting Information For

## Propose two dimensional Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>2</sub>X (X= S, Se) with isotropic electron mobility and

## remarkable visible light response

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Fig.S1 Top and side views of snapshot at 7.5 ps of the BOMD simulations for monolayer (a)  $Sb_2Te_2S$  and (b)  $Sb_2Te_2Se$ .



Fig.S2 PBE and HSE band structures of (a-b) Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>2</sub>S and (c-d) Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>2</sub>Se monolayers.



Fig.S3 Linear fitting of band edges and quadratic fitting of total energy as a function of uniaxial strain for (a) Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>2</sub>S and (b) Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>2</sub>Se monolayers.



Fig.S4 Strain-dependent band structures of monolayer (a) Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>2</sub>S and (b) Sb<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>2</sub>Se.



Fig.S5 Orbital-resolved band structure for  $Sb_2Te_2S$ , the green and purple circles represent Sb-*p* and Sb-*s* states, respectively.



Fig.S6 Set  $Sb_2Te_2S$  as an example, we have verified their chemical stability by conducting BOMD simulation with 18 O<sub>2</sub> molecules at room temperature (300 K).We

found  $O_2$  molecules move away from basal plane without dissociating into oxygen atoms, and without mechanical degradation and breakdown after 1.5 ps, indicating that they are chemically stable in the air at room temperature.