

Supplementary information

for

Strain-engineering the electrical anisotropy of GeSe monolayer

Zongbao Li,^a Xinsheng Liu,^{*,b} Xia Wang,^a Yusi Yang,^c Shun-Chang Liu,^{c,d} Wei Shi,^a Yong Li,^a
Xiaobo Xing,^e Ding-Jiang Xue^{*,c,d} and Jin-Song Hu^{c,d}

^aSchool of Material and Chemical Engineering, Tongren University, Tongren 554300, China

^bKey Laboratory for Special Functional Materials of Ministry of Education, Henan University, Kaifeng 475004, China

^cBeijing National Laboratory for Molecular Sciences (BNLMS), CAS Key Laboratory of Molecular Nanostructure and Nanotechnology, Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Beijing 100190, China

^dSchool of Chemical Sciences, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

^eCentre for Optical and Electromagnetic Research, Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of Optical Information Materials and Technology, South China Academy of Advanced Optoelectronics, South China Normal University, Guangzhou 510006, China

*The correspondence should be addressed to xinshengliu@henu.edu.cn and djxue@iccas.ac.cn.

Fig. S1.

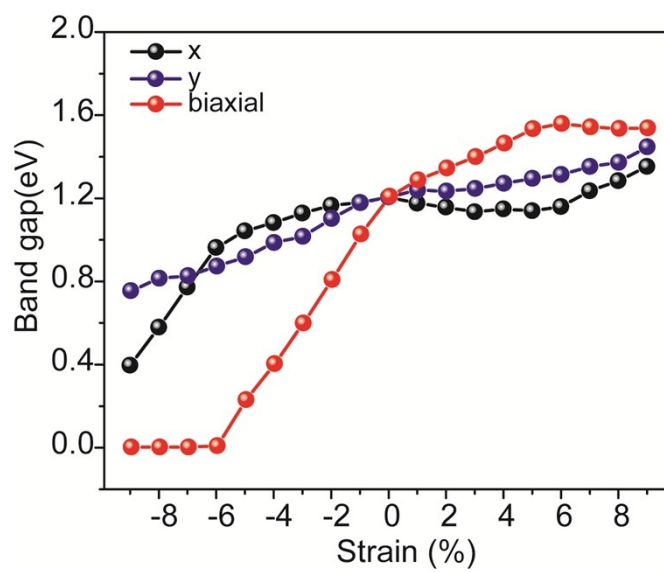


Fig. S1 Calculated band gap of GeSe monolayer under different strains.

Fig. S2

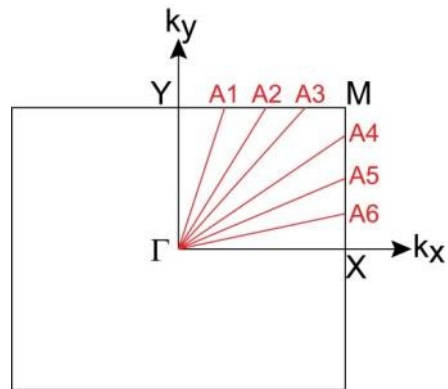


Fig. S2 Brillouin zone path adopted for the polar plots of the anisotropic effective mass.

Fig. S3

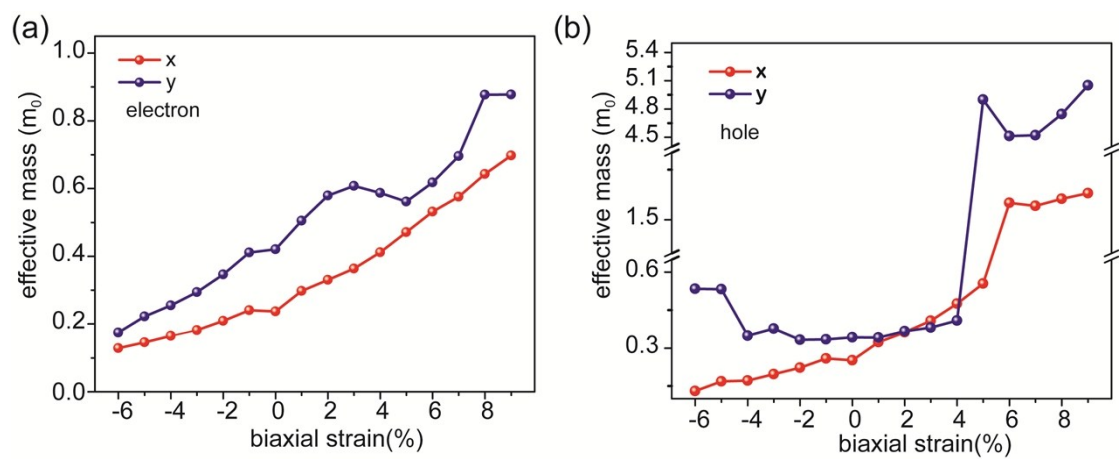


Fig. S3 Effective masses of electron and hole under different biaxial strain.

Fig. S4

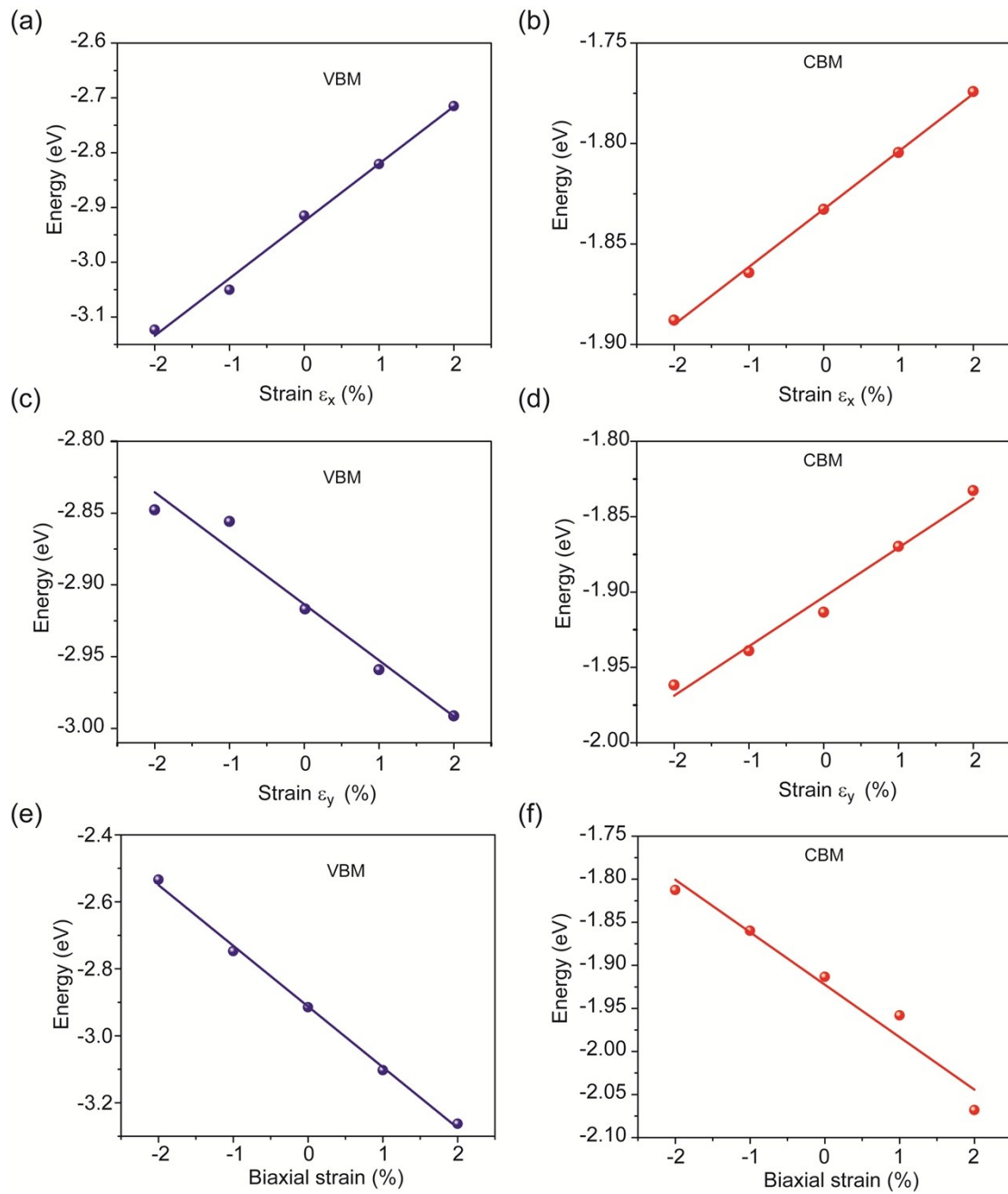


Fig. S4 Fermi level shift with respect to the lattice dilation Δ/l_0 along different directions. Linear fit of the data gives the DP constant.

Fig. S5

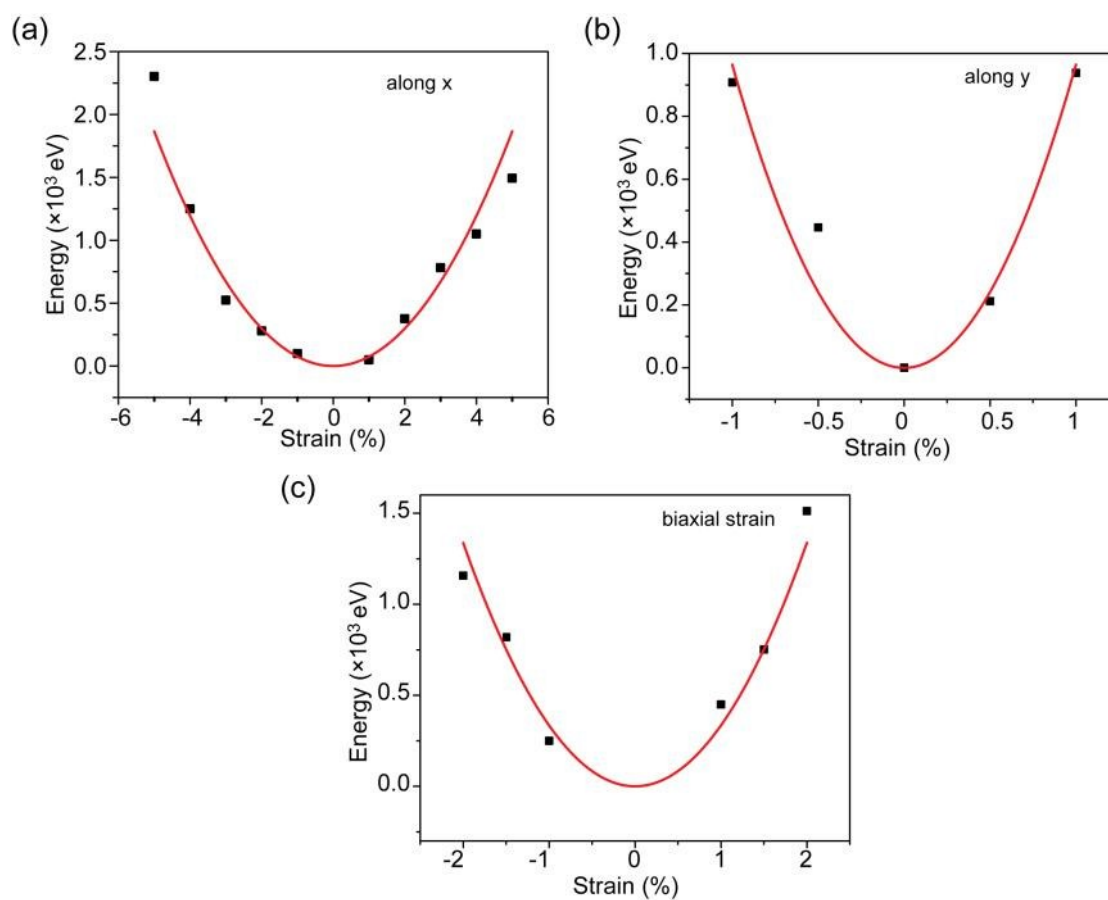


Fig. S5 Evolution of total energy with respect to the lattice dilation Δ/l_0 along different directions. Quadratic fit of the data gives the 2D elastic constant.

Fig. S6

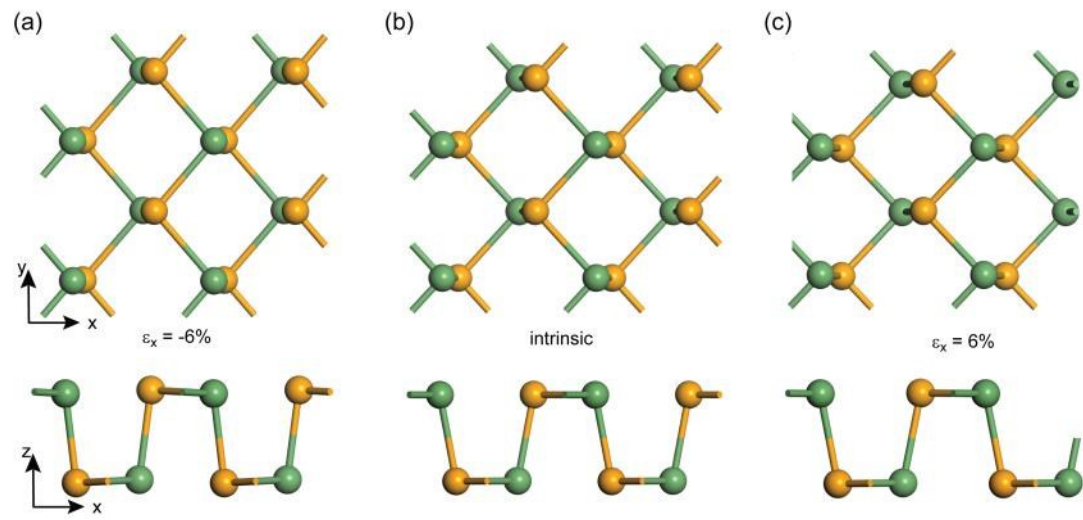


Fig. S6 Configuration of GeSe monolayer under strains along armchair. (a) Compression with $\epsilon_x = -6\%$. (b) Optimized structure without strain. (c) Tension with $\epsilon_x = 6\%$. Top and side views are displayed in all panels.

Fig. S7

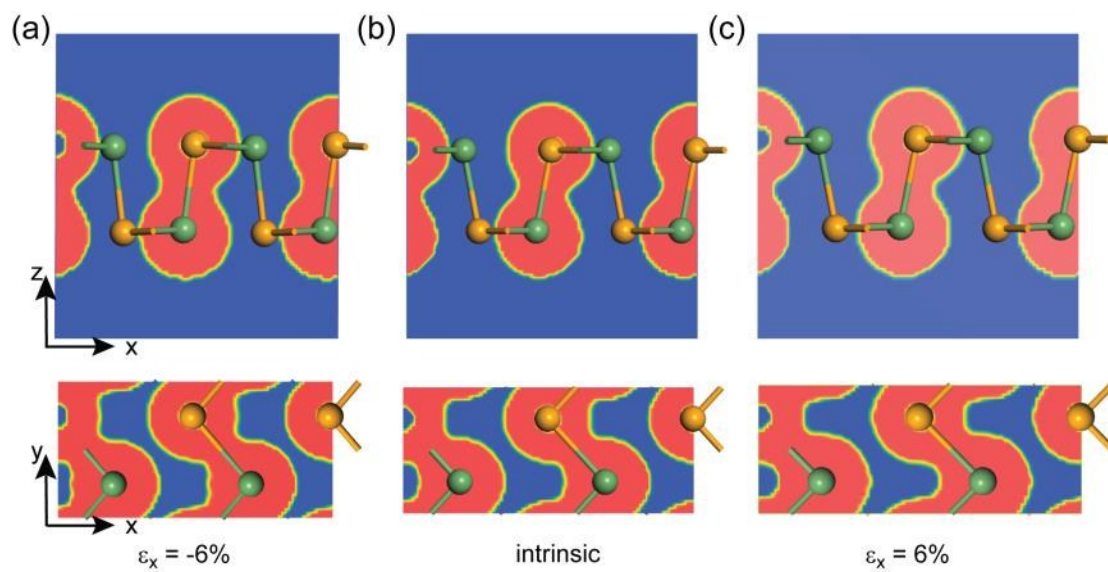


Fig. S7 Charge density of Ge-Se bond b_{13} (top) and b_{34} (down) under strains along armchair. (a) Compression with $\epsilon_x = -6\%$. (b) Optimized structure without strain. (c) Tension with $\epsilon_x = 6\%$. The iso-value of the charge density is 0.005 e \AA^{-3} .

Table S1**Table S1** Lattice constants of intrinsic bulk GeSe

lattice constants			band gap	
a (Å)	b (Å)	c (Å)	(eV)	
4.41	3.84		1.16	Ref. R1
4.39	3.90	10.93		Ref. R2
4.378	3.839	10.84	1.14, 1.20	Ref. R3, R4 (Exp.)
4.46	3.848	10.96	0.907/1.252	Our results(PBE/HSE06)

R1 Y. H. Hu, S. L. Zhang, S. F. Sun, M. Q. Xie, B. Cai and H. H. Zeng, *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 2015, **107**, 122107.

R2 L. C. Gomes, A. Carvalho and A. H. Castro Neto, *Phys. Rev. B*, 2016, **94**, 054103.

R3 D.-J. Xue, S.-C. Liu, C. M. Dai, S. Chen, C. He, L. Zhao, J.-S. Hu and L. J. Wan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 958-965.

R4 P. D. Antunez, J. J. Buckley and R. L. Brutchey, *Nanoscale*, 2011, **3**, 2399.

Table S2**Table S2** Selected bonds and angles of GeSe monolayer under different strains along armchair

	bond 1-3 (Å)	bond 3-4 (Å)	θ_{132} (°)	θ_{234} (°)
$\epsilon_x = -6\%$	2.6741	2.4909	98.661	96.198
intrinsic	2.6086	2.5117	94.968	96.932
$\epsilon_x = -6\%$	2.5587	2.5308	90.183	98.734