

## Supporting Information

of

### Substrate mediated electronic and excitonic reconstruction in MoS<sub>2</sub> monolayer

Yulin Yang<sup>1, #</sup>, Tingting Song<sup>2, #</sup>, Xiaoman Zhang<sup>3</sup>, Yifei Zhao<sup>4</sup>, Jingshan Chai<sup>5</sup>, Zaijun Cheng<sup>1</sup>, Xiaohua Huang<sup>1</sup>, Hongyi Zhang<sup>1,\*</sup>, Wenzhang Zhu<sup>1,\*</sup>, and Ming Yang<sup>6,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Fujian Provincial Key Laboratory of Optoelectronic Technology and Devices, School of Optoelectronic and Communication Engineering, Xiamen University of Technology, Xiamen, 361024, China

<sup>2</sup> College of Physics and Space Science, China West Normal University, Nanchong, 637002, China

<sup>3</sup> College of Photonic and Electronic Engineering, Fujian Normal University, Fuzhou, 35007, China

<sup>4</sup> School of Physics and Technology, Wuhan University, Wuhan, 430072, China

<sup>5</sup> Department of Polymer Science and Engineering, Zhejiang University, Zhe Da Road 38, Hangzhou 310027, China

<sup>6</sup> Institute of Materials Research and Engineering, Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A\*STAR), 2 Fusionopolis Way, Innovis, 138634, Singapore

# These authors contributed equally to this work.

\*Correspondence: M.Y ([yangm@imre.a-star.edu.sg](mailto:yangm@imre.a-star.edu.sg)); H.Z ([zhanghongyi@xmut.edu.cn](mailto:zhanghongyi@xmut.edu.cn)); W.Z. ([wzzh@xmut.edu.cn](mailto:wzzh@xmut.edu.cn))

## 1. Effect of number of unoccupied bands on the optical spectra

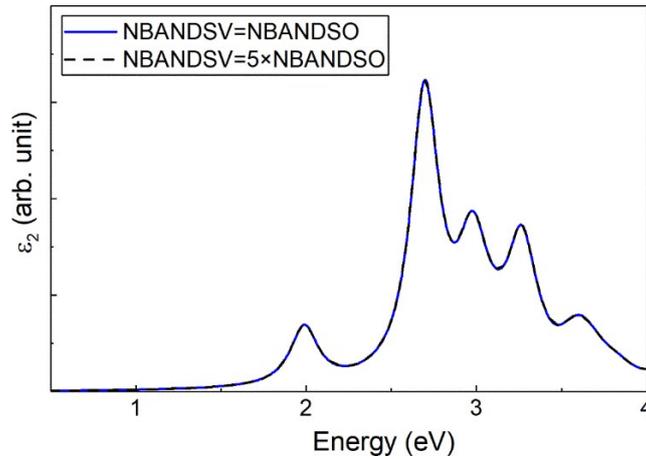


Figure S1. The optical spectra of MoS<sub>2</sub> monolayer calculated by same number of occupied states/unoccupied states (6 bands each), and the number (30 bands) of unoccupied states 5× the occupied states (6 bands).

To further validate BSE calculation accuracy of MoS<sub>2</sub> monolayer, we increased the number of unoccupied states to 5× the number of occupied states, and find that the difference of the first exciton peaks is unnoticeable, as shown in Figure S1

## 2. Effect of spin-orbital coupling on the exciton binding energy

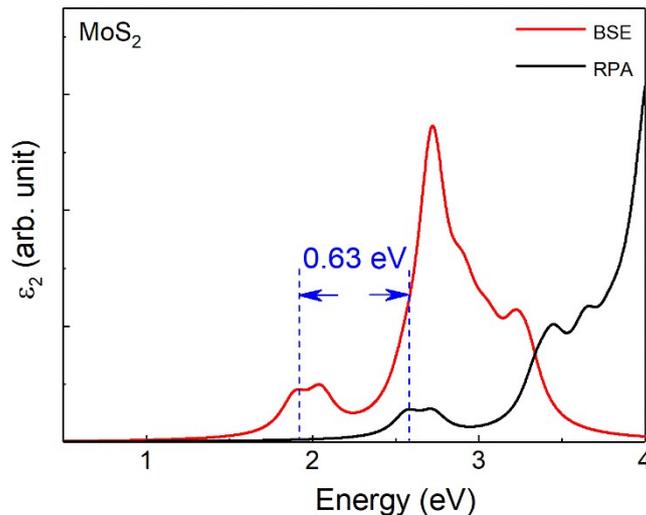


Figure S2. The optical spectra of MoS<sub>2</sub> monolayer with spin-orbit coupling effect calculated by BSE and RPA, respectively.

We have validated the SOC effect on the accuracy of our calculations by comparing the exciton binding energy of MoS<sub>2</sub> monolayers with/without the SOC. As Figure R2 shows, The effect of SOC on the exciton binding energy is within 0.02 eV.

### 3. Relative stability of MoS<sub>2</sub> monolayer on the substrates

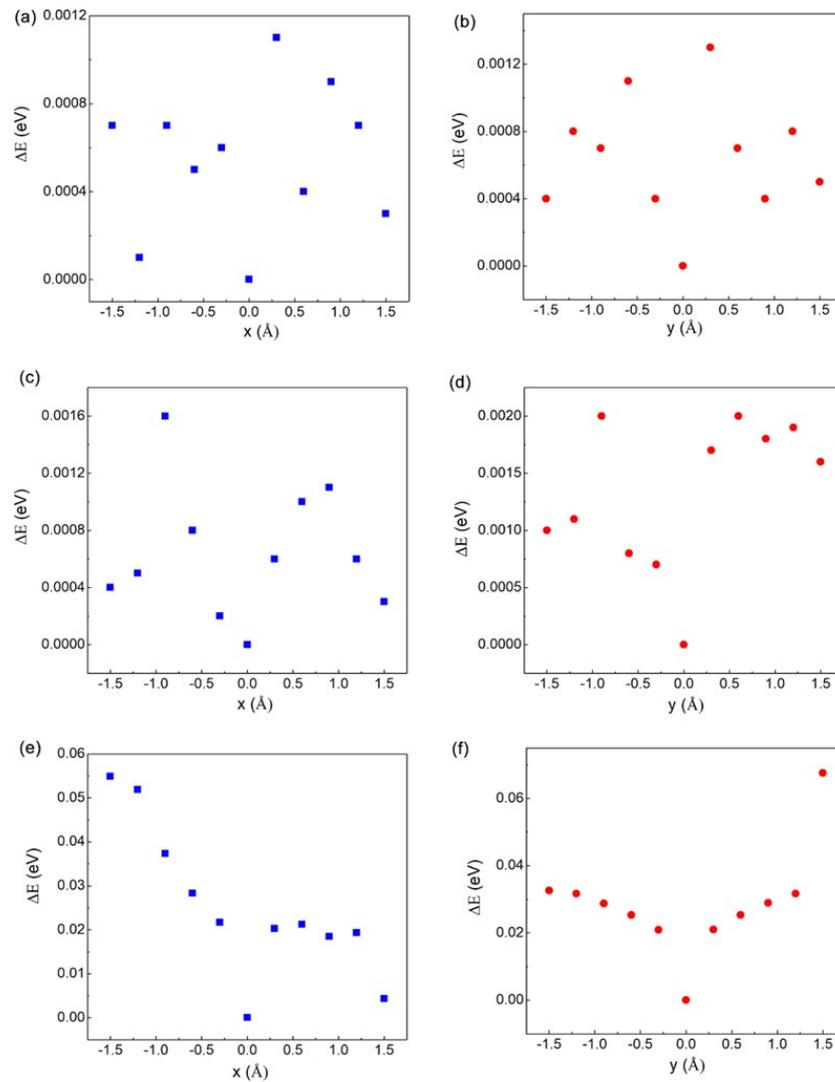


Figure S3. The relative stability of MoS<sub>2</sub> monolayer sliding on the substrates along x and y direction with a step of 0.3 Å. (a) and (b) MoS<sub>2</sub> on bi-layer graphene, (c) and (d) MoS<sub>2</sub> on bi-layer BN, and (e) and (f) MoS<sub>2</sub> on bi-layer GeC.

Figure S3 shows the energy difference of MoS<sub>2</sub> monolayer sliding on the substrates along x and y direction with a step of 0.3 Å. It can be seen that the energy difference of the various

configurations for MoS<sub>2</sub> monolayer on graphene bi-layer is small, within 1.5 meV. This suggests weak interaction between MoS<sub>2</sub> and graphene. The interaction between MoS<sub>2</sub> and h-BN is weak as the energy difference for their different configuration is also small, within 2 meV. In contrast, the energy difference is increased to several ten meV for various configurations of MoS<sub>2</sub> monolayer on the bi-layer GeC substrate, which suggests that the interaction between MoS<sub>2</sub> and GeC is stronger than that of MoS<sub>2</sub> on graphene and h-BN. All these results are consistent with the calculated adsorption energy.