Grain boundary effect on mechanical and electronic transport properties of striped borophene

Jie Sun,^a Jiancai Leng,^{a,*} Guangping Zhang^{b,*}

^aSchool of Electronic and Information Engineering (Department of Physics), Qilu University of

Technology (Shandong Academy of Sciences), 250353 Jinan, Shandong, P. R. China

^bShandong Key Laboratory of Medical Physics and Image Processing, School of Physics and

Electronics, Shandong Normal University, 250358 Jinan, Shandong, P. R. China.

*Corresponding authors: jiancaileng@qlu.edu.cn, zhangguangping@sdnu.edu.cn

Section 1. Thermal stability of (1,2)|(1,2), (2,1)|(2,1) and (3,1)|(3,1)GB.



Figure S1. A typical snapshot in the MD trajectory for (1,2)|(1,2), (2,1)|(2,1) and (3,1)|(3,1)GB.

A first-principles MD simulation is performed at 300 K with a canonical (NVT) ensemble implemented in VASP. A supercell of (1,2)|(1,2), (2,1)|(2,1) and (3,1)|(3,1) GB containing 432, 472 and 444 atoms is individually used with a Gamma-only k-point sampling. The simulation lasts for 1.0 ps with a time step of 1.0 fs.



Section 2. The mechanic strength of pure borophene along x direction.

Figure S2. (a) The Stress-strain curves of pure borophene as the applied along x direction. (b) The geometry structures corresponding to each stress peak.