

Figures

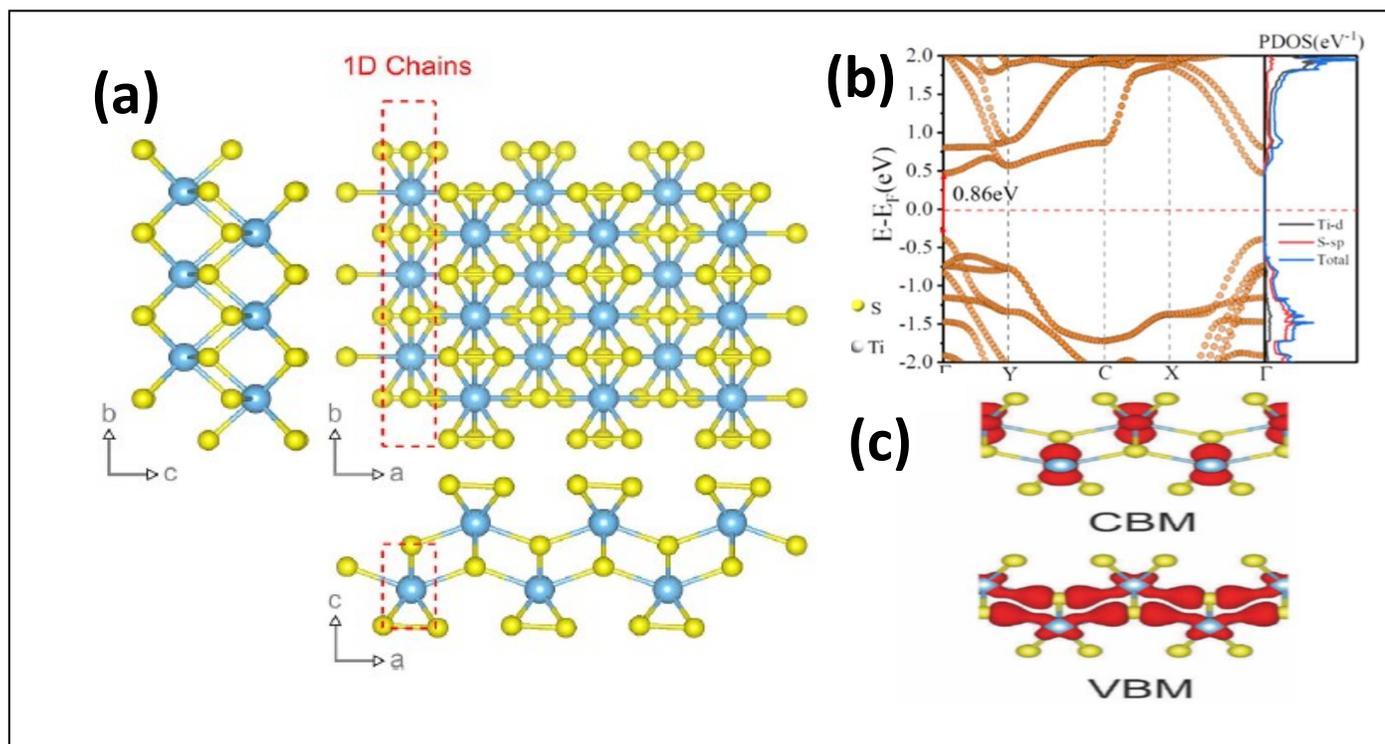


Figure 1: (a) Crystal structure of anisotropic TiS_3 indicating the bond lengths between titanium and sulfur along the b-axis and a-axis with shorter along the b-axis, reproduced with permission from Ref- (6), copyright (2015) Springer Nature (b) Calculated electronic energy band structure along symmetry directions of the Brillouin zone (Γ -Y-C-X- Γ) and the projected density of states (PDOS) of the optimized structure of ML TiS_3 . The direct band gap E_g of ML TiS_3 is indicated by red arrow. The Fermi level is set as zero energy (the dashed lines), Reprinted with permission from ref no-8. Copyright (2019) from American Chemical Society (c) The charge distribution of the VBM and CBM states of monolayer TiS_3 , republished with permission from ref. no.-9; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

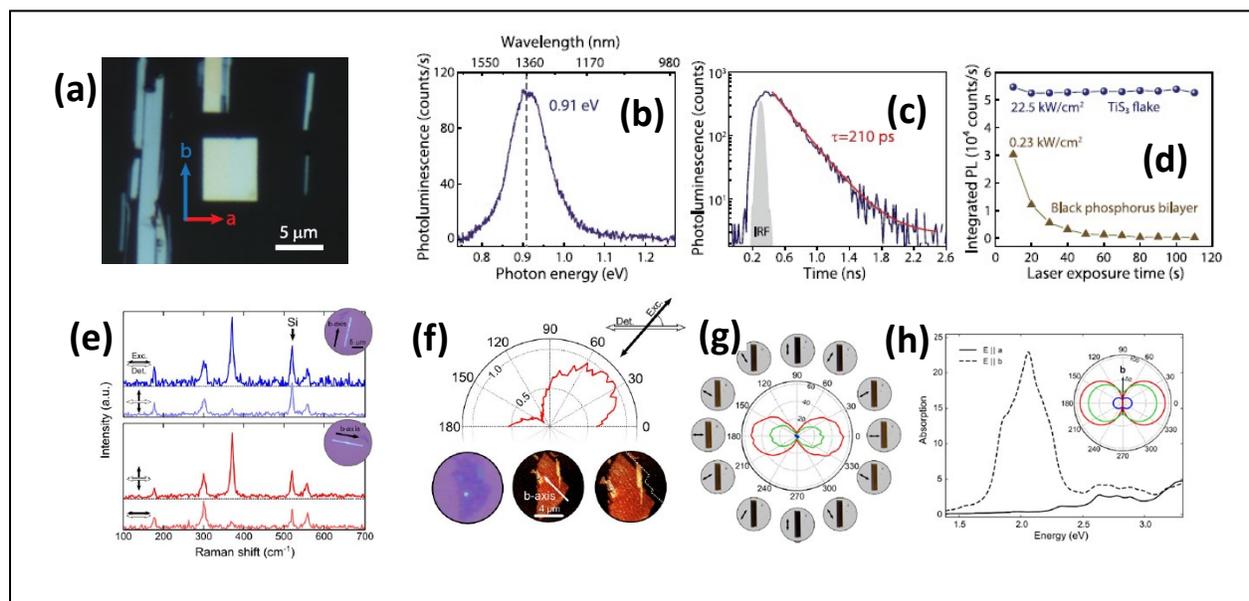


Figure 2: Optical properties of TiS_3 flakes: (a) optical microscope image with a and b axis directions, Infrared light emission from TiS_3 by (b) photoluminescence and (c) time-resolved photoluminescence, (d) photostability of a TiS_3 flake compared to a black phosphorous, reproduced with permission from Ref- (6), copyright (2019) Iopscience, (e) Raman spectra of a TiS_3 ribbon with horizontal excitation and detection polarization, (f) intensity of the 370 cm^{-1} Raman peak of a 3 nm thick flake (3-4 layers) as a function of the excitation polarization angle, Ref no-18, (g) transmittance of the red, green and blue channels as a function of the excitation polarization angle, (h) calculated absorption spectra when the field is aligned parallel to the b-axis (dashed line) and a-axis (solid line) with the inset showing transmittance in the a-b plane for energies red (1.9 eV), green (2.4 eV), and blue (2.72 eV) excitations, reproduced with permission from Ref- (6), copyright (2015) Springer Nature.

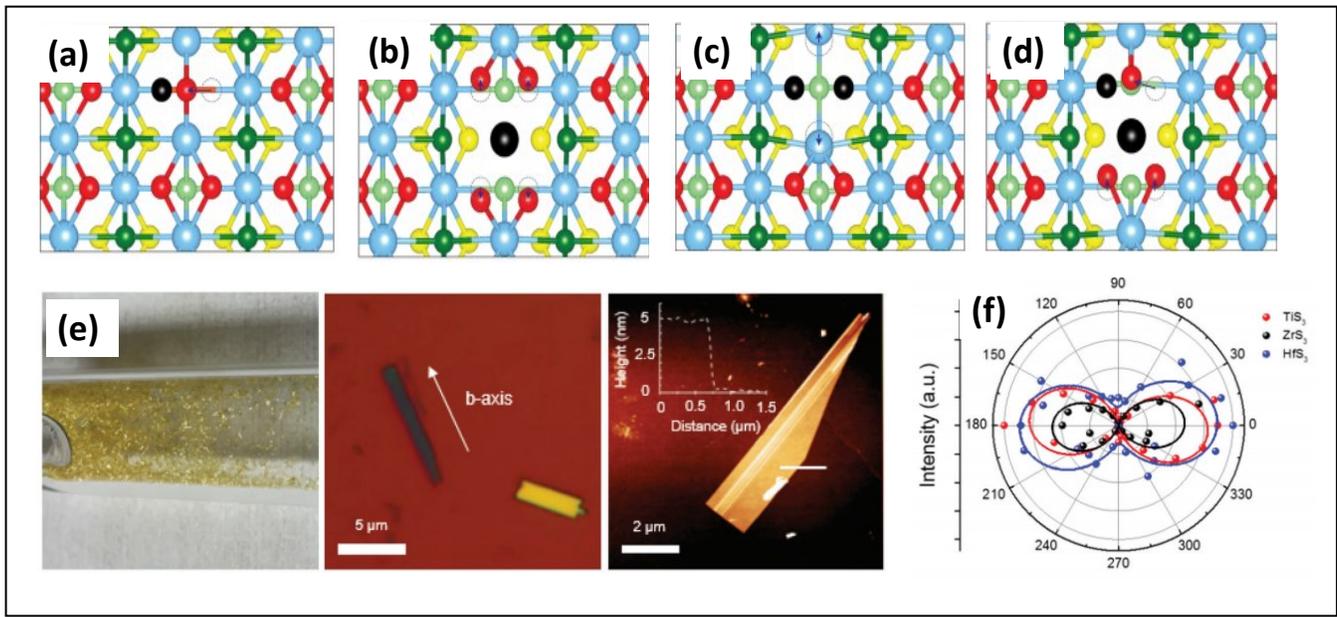


Figure 3: Top view of relaxed monolayer TiS_3 with (a) S vacancy, (b) Ti vacancy, (c) double S vacancy, and (d) TiS vacancy. Black atoms illustrate removed atoms, and dashed circles show initial position of the displaced atom, Reproduced with permission from ref. no-19, copyright (2015) American Chemical Society, (e) Optical photograph of HfS_3 needles grown on the inner walls of a quartz ampoule, optical image of ZrS_3 flakes exfoliated onto SiO_2 substrates with the b-axis direction shown, and an AFM image of an exfoliated TiS_3 flake with thickness of ~ 5 nm. (f) Polar plot of mode III at 372 (red), 320 (black), and 321 cm^{-1} (blue) that correspond to thin TiS_3 , ZrS_3 , and HfS_3 flakes respectively, republished with permission from ref. no.-24; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

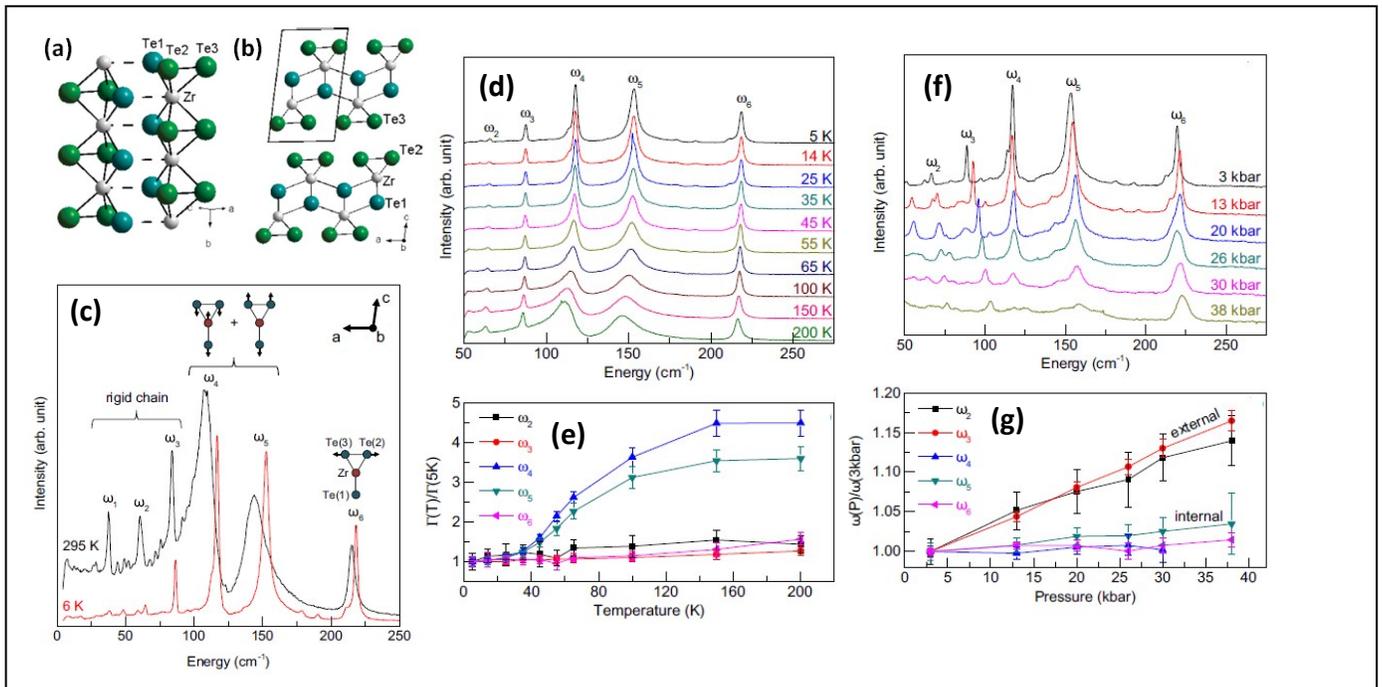


Figure 4: Crystal structure of ZrTe₃: (a) The quasi one-dimensional trigonal prism packing along the b axis, (b) quasi two-dimensional ZrTe₃ layer along the a-c plane, Reprinted with permission from Ref. no-15, copyright (2013) American Physical Society (c) Raman spectra of ZrTe₃ at 6 K and 295 K. (d, e) Temperature dependent Raman spectra at ambient pressure and (f, g) pressure dependent Raman spectra at T=3 K, Reprinted with permission from Ref. no-36, copyright (2013) American Physical Society

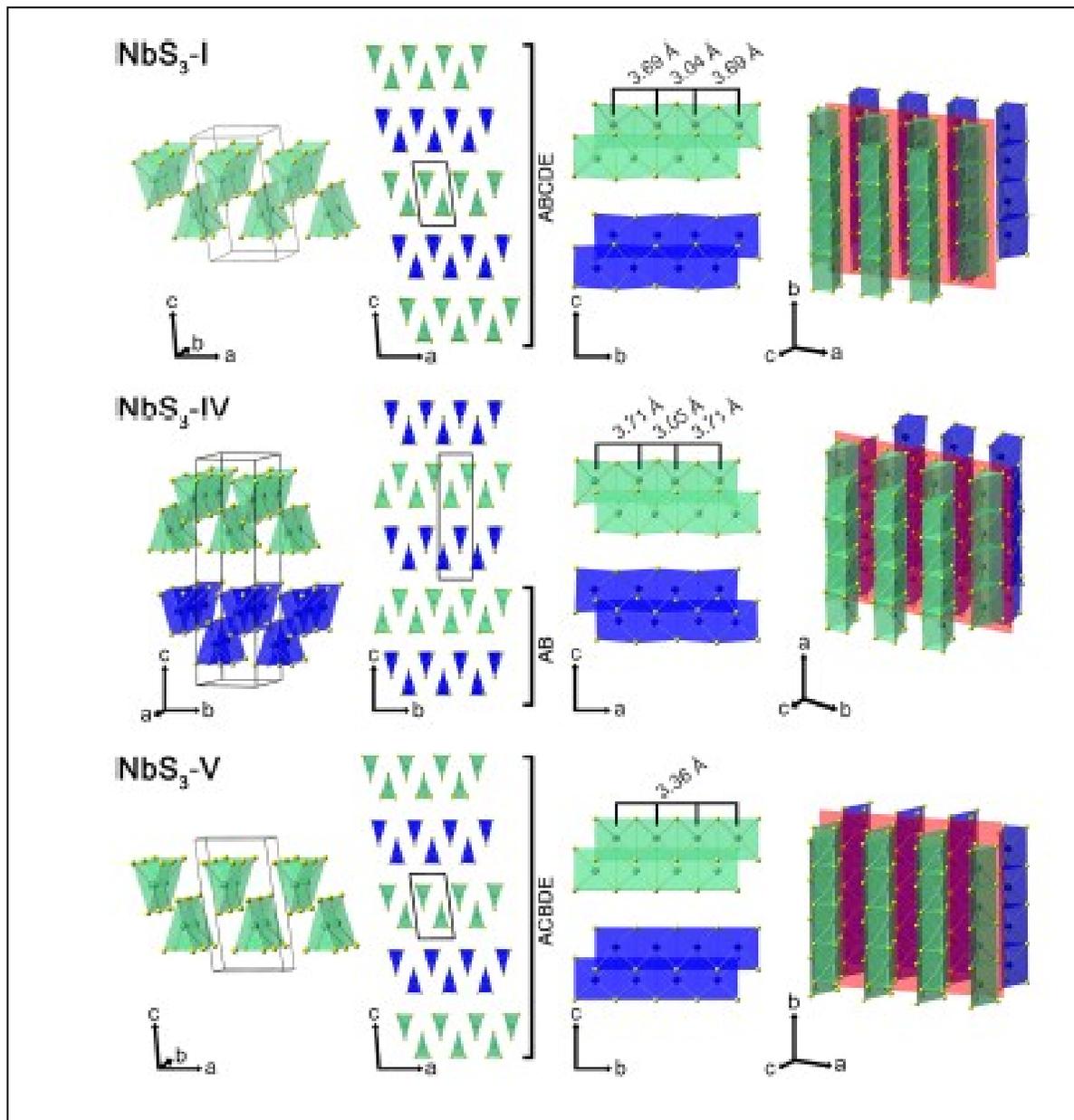


Figure 5: Crystal structure of NbS_3 -I, IV, V: Unit cell, chain cross section, layer and perspective views, Reproduced with permission from ref. no.-55, copyright (2017) Application Infrastructure Provider.

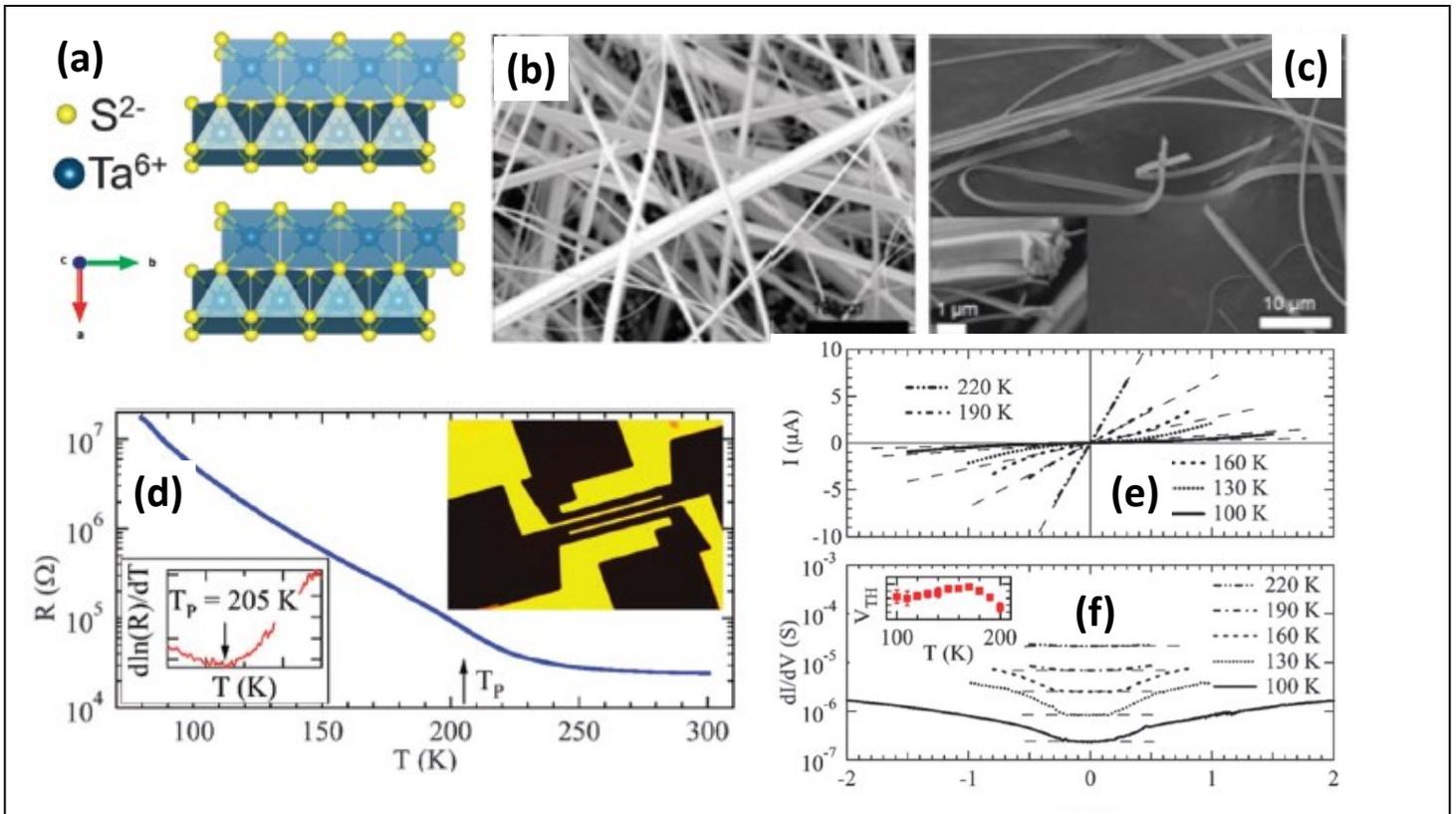


Figure 6: (a) Orthorhombic structure of TaS₃, (b, c) FESEM images of the TaS₃ nanobelts, (d) temperature dependence resistance change of a single nanoribbon with the inset showing the fabricated device, (e) current-voltage curves and (f) differential conductance as a function of voltage measured at specific temperatures with the inset showing temperature dependence threshold voltage, Republished with permission from ref. no.-104; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

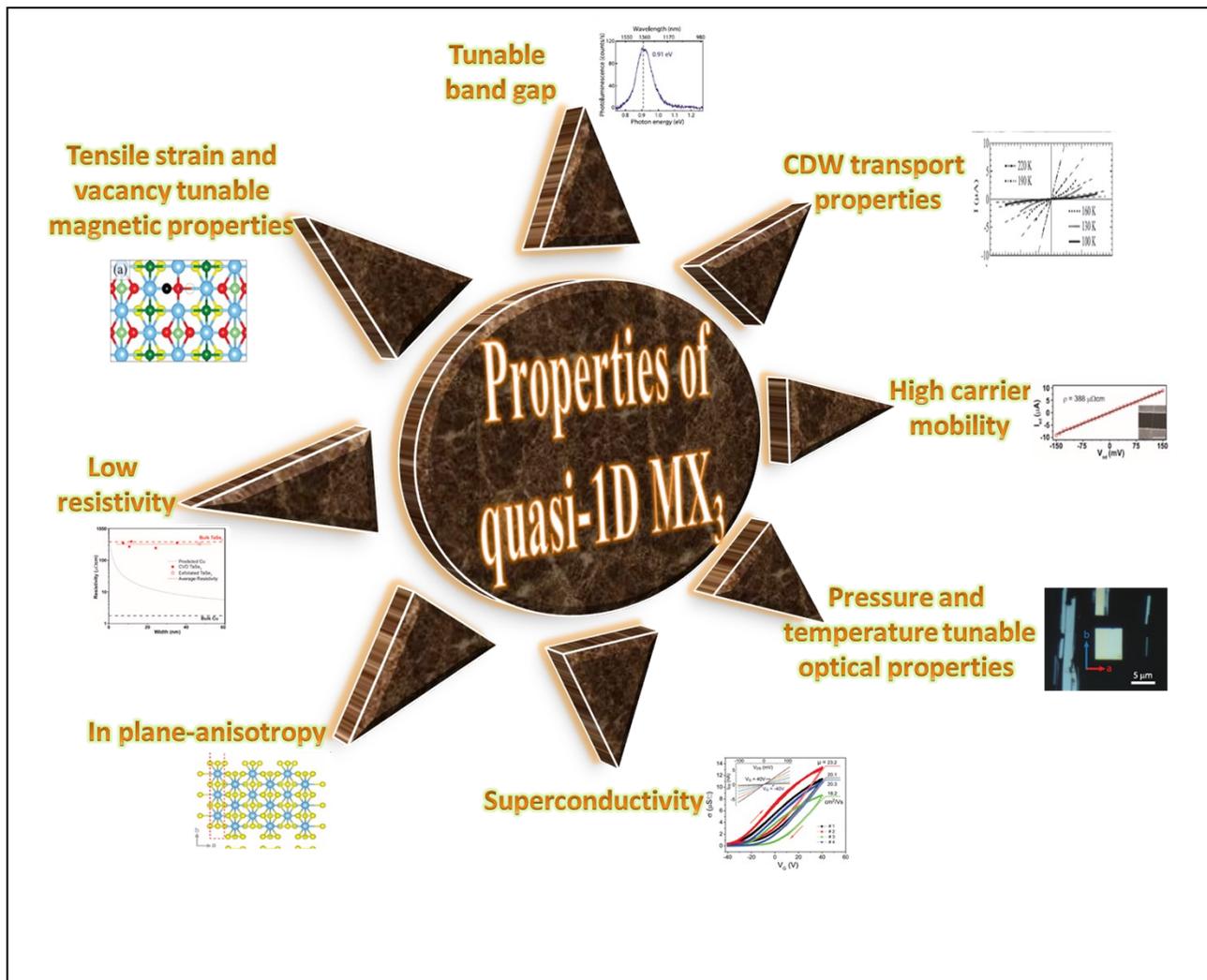


Figure 7: Schematic diagram showing properties of quasi-1D MX_3 , resistivity fig.-Reprinted with permission from Ref. no-78, copyright (2019) American chemical Society, in plane anisotropy fig.-Republished with permission of ref. no-9 permission conveyed through Copyright (2016) Clearance Center, Inc, superconductivity fig.- Reproduced with permission from ref. no.-124, copyright (2015) Royal Society of Chemistry, optical properties- reproduced with permission from Ref- (6), copyright (2019) Iopscience, carrier mobility fig.-Reprinted with permission from Ref. no-78, copyright (2019) American chemical Society, CDW properties- Republished with permission from ref. no.-104; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc, band gap fig.- reproduced with permission from Ref- (6), copyright (2019) Iopscience, magnetic properties fig.- Reproduced with permission from ref. no-9, copyright (2015) American Chemical Society

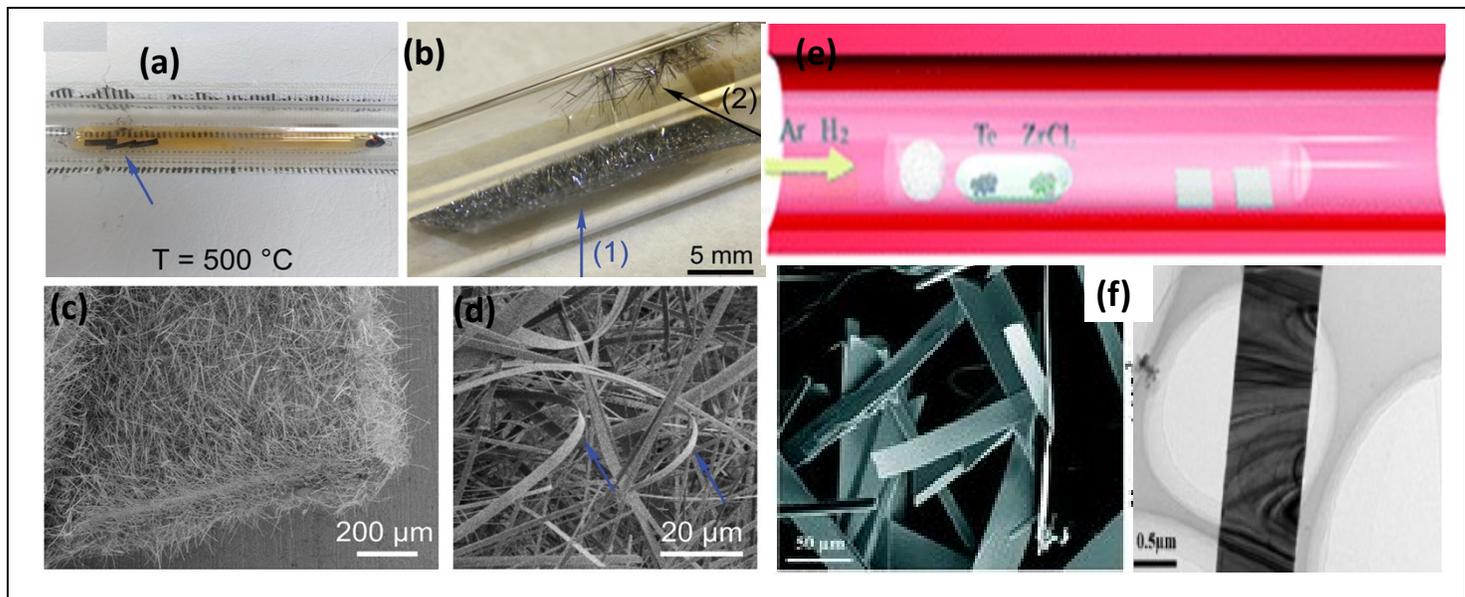


Figure 8: Synthesis of MX_3 : Optical photograph of the ampoule (a) before and (b) after the growth of TiS_3 whiskers on Ti foil and surface of quartz. (c, d) SEM images of grown TiS_3 whiskers with arrow marks indicating the samples collected from the respective positions, Reproduced with permission from ref. no.-124, copyright (2015) Royal Society of Chemistry (e) Synthesis of ZrTe_3 by chemical vapour deposition approach, (f) FESEM and TEM image of ZrTe_3 , Republished with permission from ref. no.-130; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

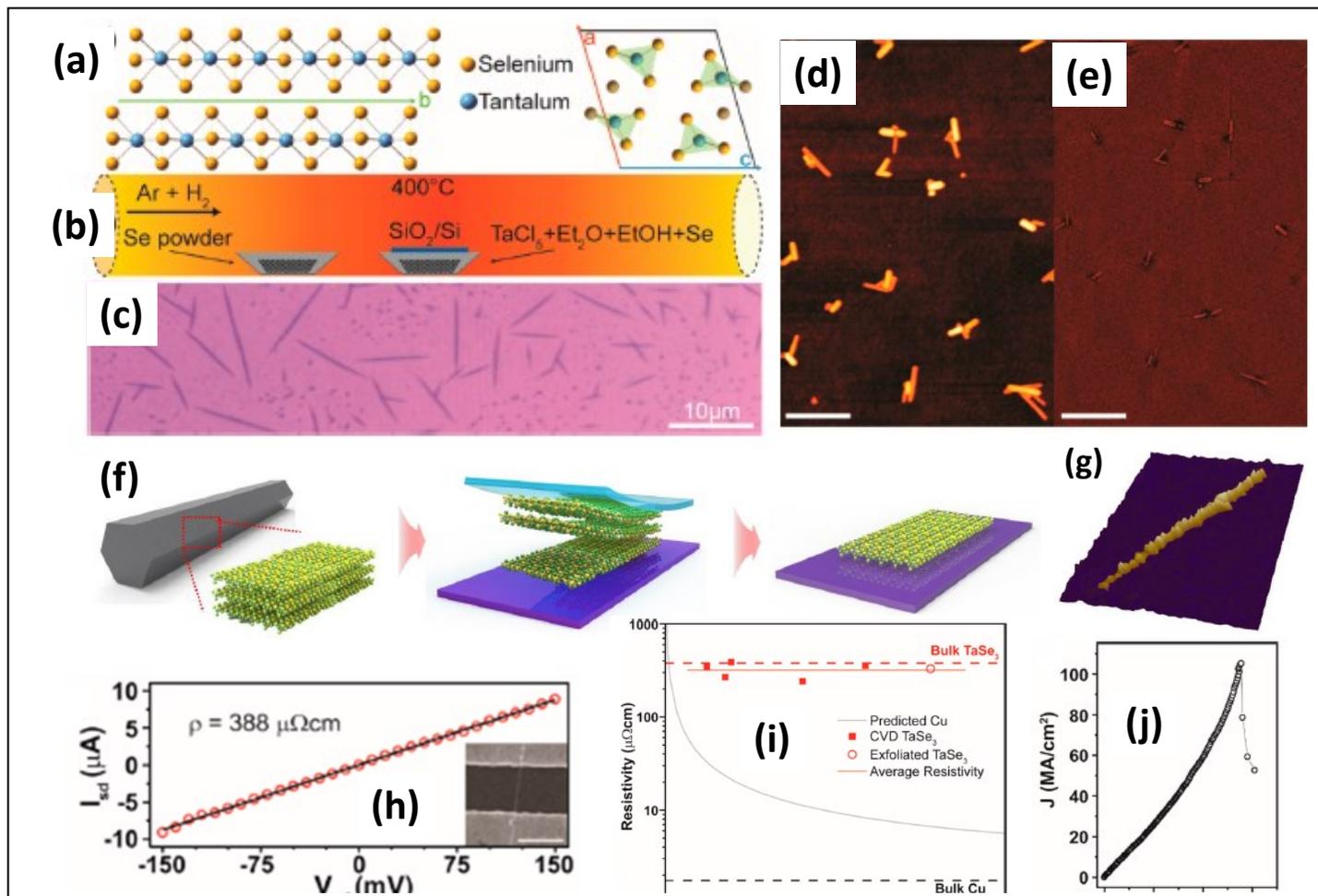


Figure 9: (a) Crystallographic structure of TaSe_3 , (b) schematic diagram of the CVD set up for the growth of TaSe_3 nanowires, (c) optical image and (d, e) SEM image of a population of TaSe_3 nanowires, Reprinted with permission from Ref. no-78, copyright (2019) American chemical Society (f) schematic illustration of mechanical exfoliation of TaSe_3 flakes from bulk TaSe_3 , (g) 3D monolayer of a quasi-1D TaSe_3 nanoribbon on SiO_2/Si substrate, Reproduced with permission from ref. no.-107, copyright (2019) Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, (h) source-drain current vs. voltage for a 11.6 nm TaSe_3 nanowire in a 2 electrode configuration with inset showing the SEM image of the device, (i) resistivity as a function of bundle width of CVD grown TaSe_3 nanowire and comparison with bulk Cu and exfoliated TaSe_3 , (j) current density response of a 7×7 nm² nanowire as a function of V_{ds} with a failure at current density of 108 A/cm², , Reprinted with permission from Ref. no-78, copyright (2019) American chemical Society.

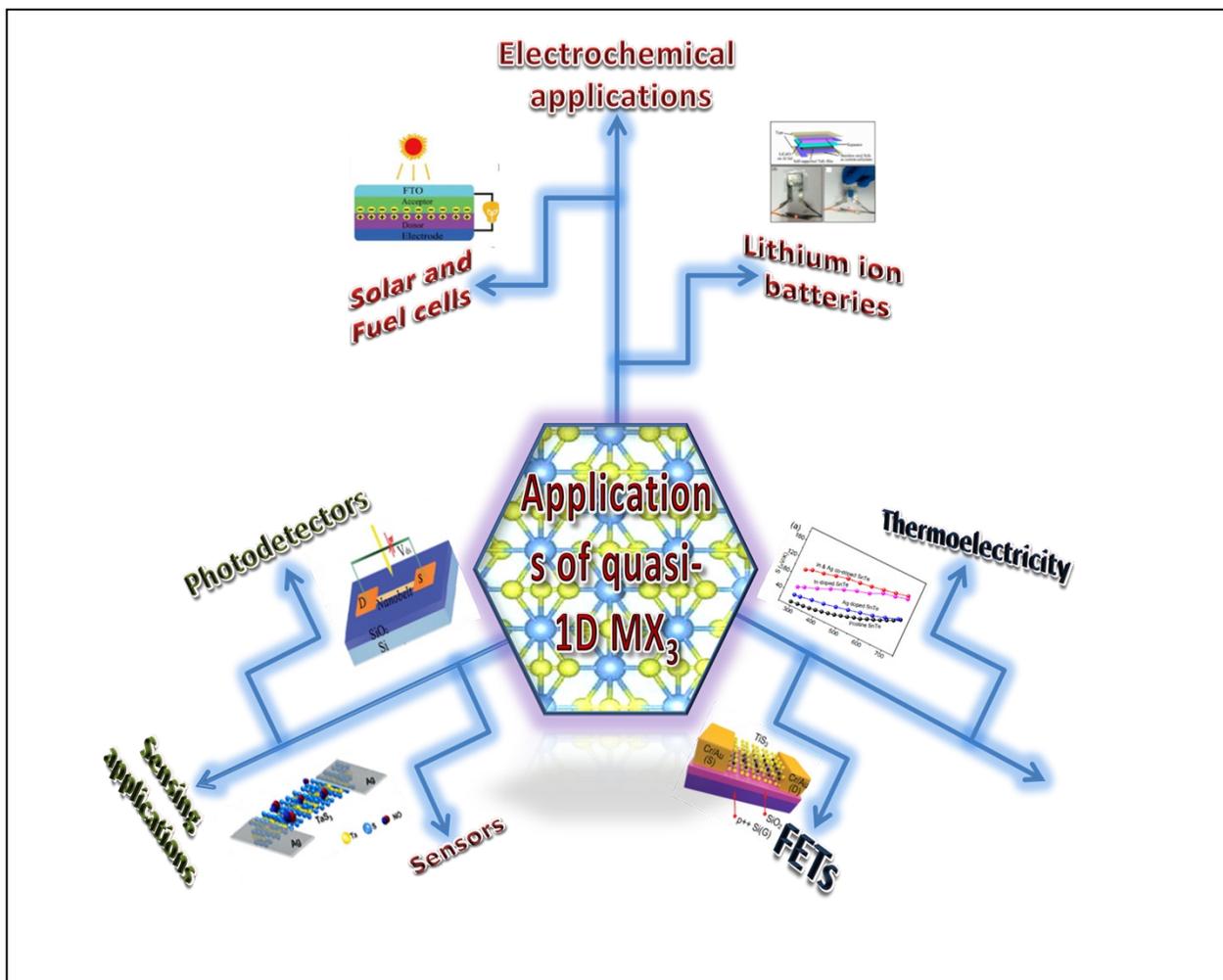


Figure 10: Schematic diagram showing various applications of MX₃, solar and fuel cell fig.- Republished with permission from ref. no.-33; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc, lithium ion batteries fig.- Reprinted with permission from Ref. no-134, copyright 2015 American chemical Society, sensors fig.- Reprinted with permission from Ref. no-133, copyright (2018) American Chemical Society, photodetectors fig.- Republished with permission from ref. no.-129; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc, FETs fig.-Reproduced with permission from ref. no.-124, copyright (2015) Royal Society of Chemistry, thermoelectricity fig.- Republished with permission from ref. no.-157; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc, central str. Fig.- reproduced with permission from Ref- (6), copyright (2015) Springer Nature

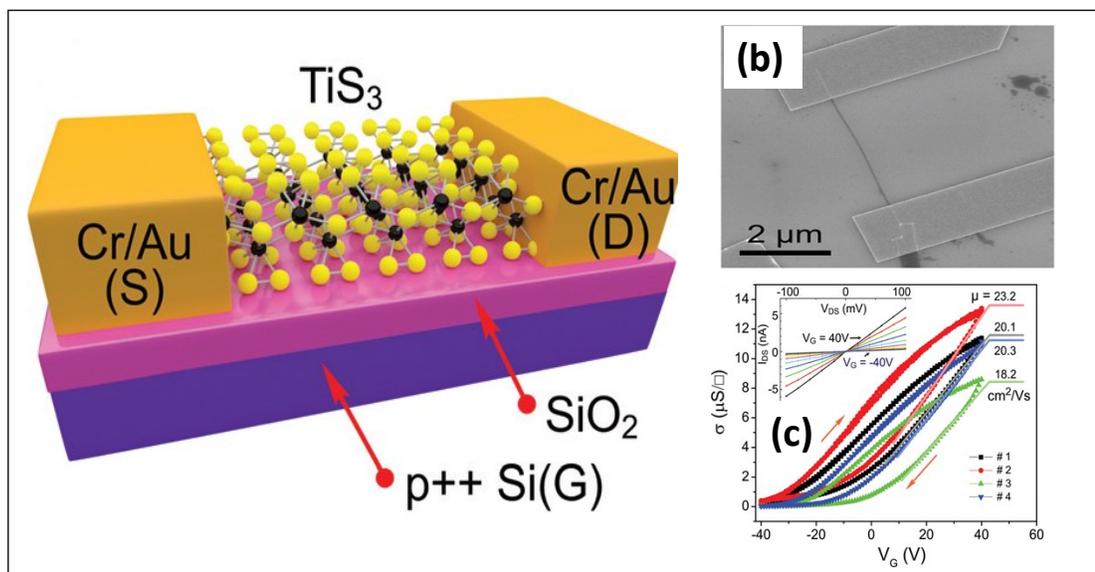


Figure 11: Few layered TiS_3 FETs (a) schematic and (b) SEM image of a typical FET, (c) Conductivity vs. gate voltage dependencies for four different fabricated FETs with the inset showing the drain source current vs. drain source voltage dependencies at different gate voltages. Electrical characterization of TiS_3 nanosheets, Reproduced with permission from ref. no.-124, copyright (2015) Royal Society of Chemistry.

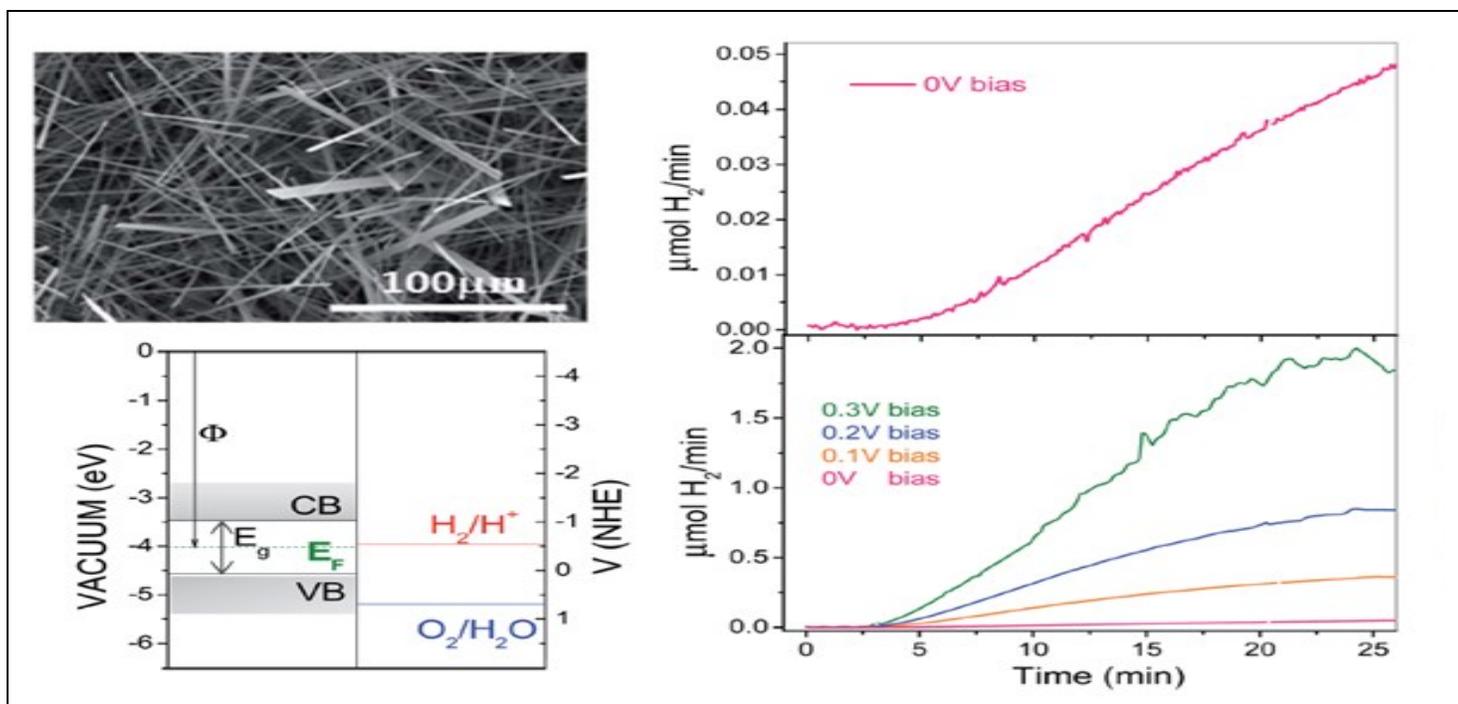


Figure 12: Hydrogen photogeneration properties of MX₃ nanostructures: (a) SEM image, (b) conduction and valence band energy levels in potentials (V vs. NHE) and energy (eV vs. vacuum) scales with redox potentials for the water-splitting half reactions at pH =9.0 vs NHE of TiS₃ nanoribbons. Hydrogen evolution flow of TiS₃ nanoribbons at (c) 0.0 V (d) at different bias potentials, Republished with permission from ref. no.-144; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

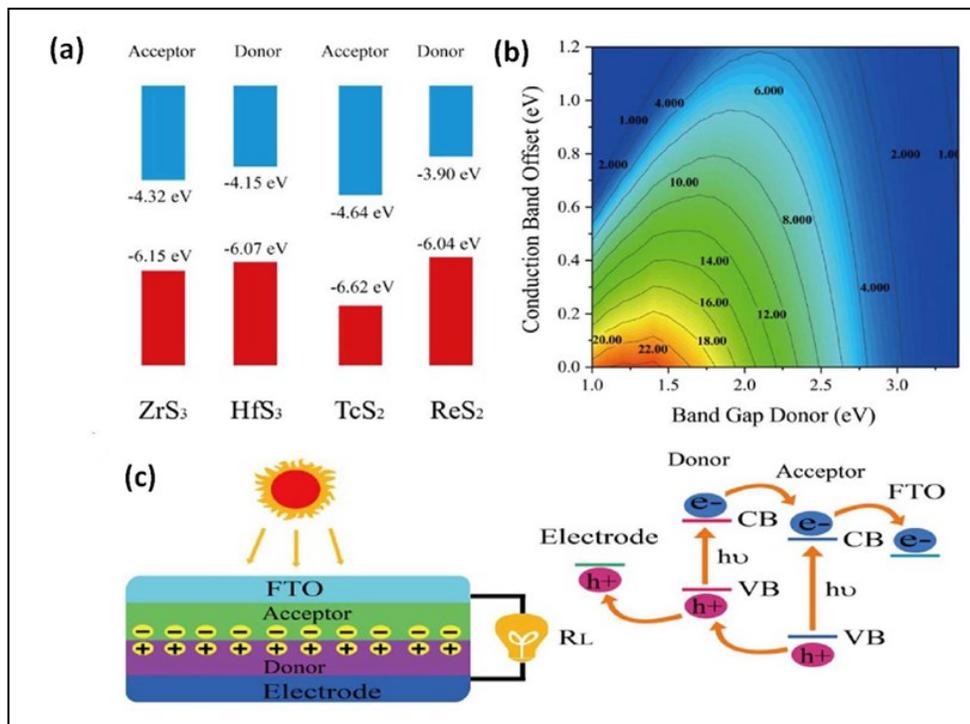


Figure 13: Application of MX₃ heterostructures for solar cells: (a) Band offsets of ZrS₃/HfS₃ and TcS₂/ReS₂ with the vacuum level as zero reference, (b) PCE contour obtained as a function of donor band gap and conduction band offset, (c) schematic illustration of thin film solar cells with mechanism, Republished with permission from ref. no.-33; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

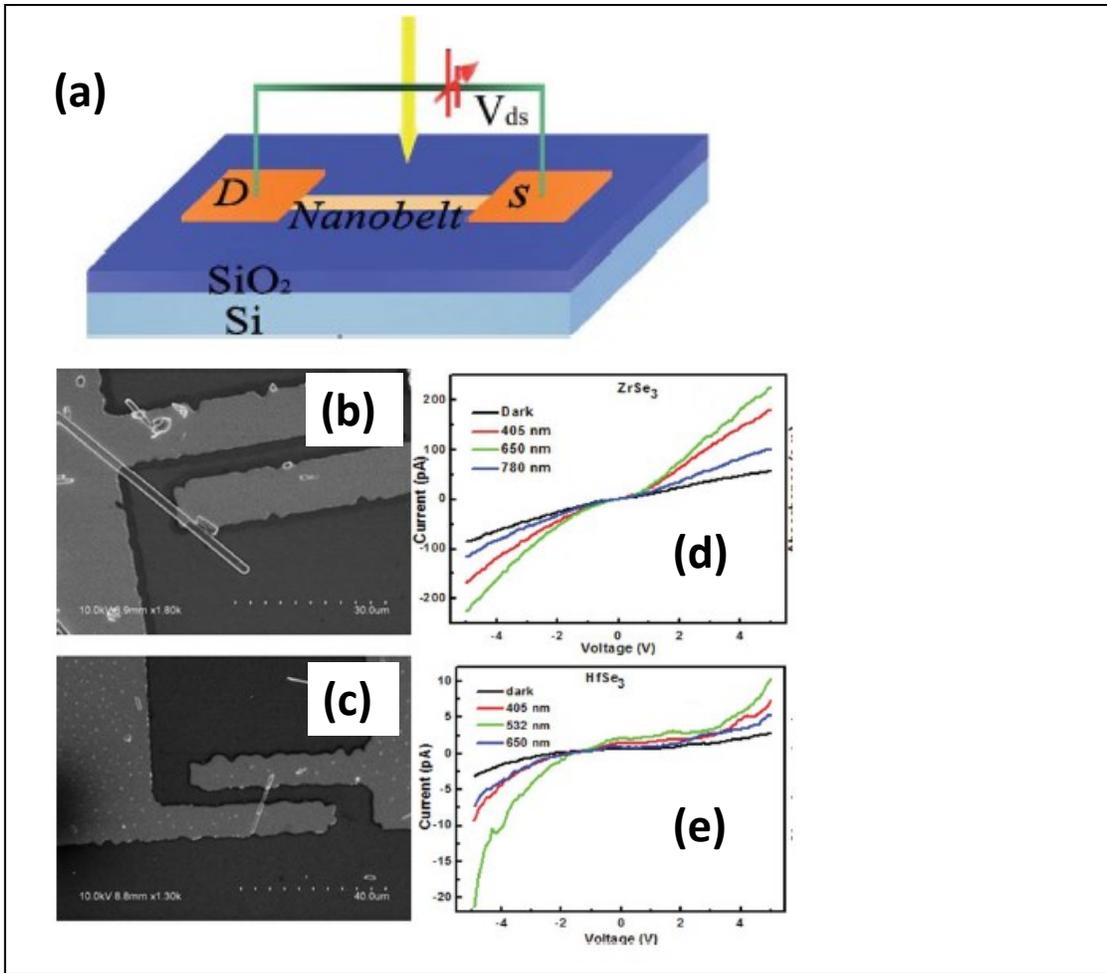


Figure 14: (a) schematic illustration of the ZrSe₃ and HfSe₃ single nanobelt photodetector, SEM images of (b) ZrSe₃, (c) HfSe₃ photodetector, I-V characteristics of the (d) ZrSe₃, (e) HfSe₃ nanobelt photodetector, Republished with permission from ref. no.-129; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.

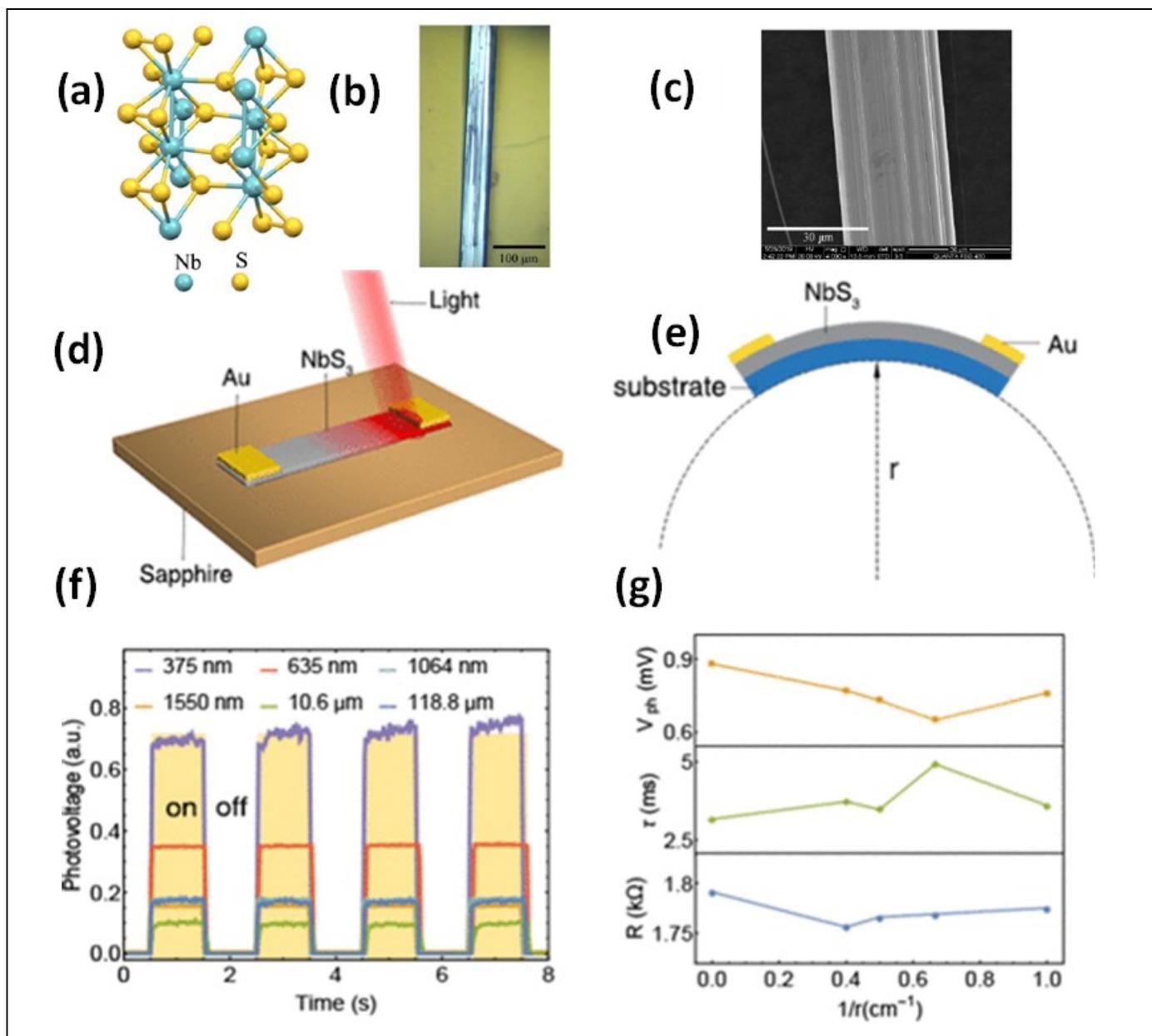


Figure 15: (a) Crystal structure of NbS₃, (b) Optical microscopic and (c) SEM image of NbS₃ crystal. (d) schematic diagram of a (d) NbS₃ photodetector and (e) bending condition, (f) on-off curves of photovoltage at room temperature and (g) resistance, response time and photovoltage under different bending condition, Reprinted with permission from Ref. no-151, copyright (2020) American Chemical Society

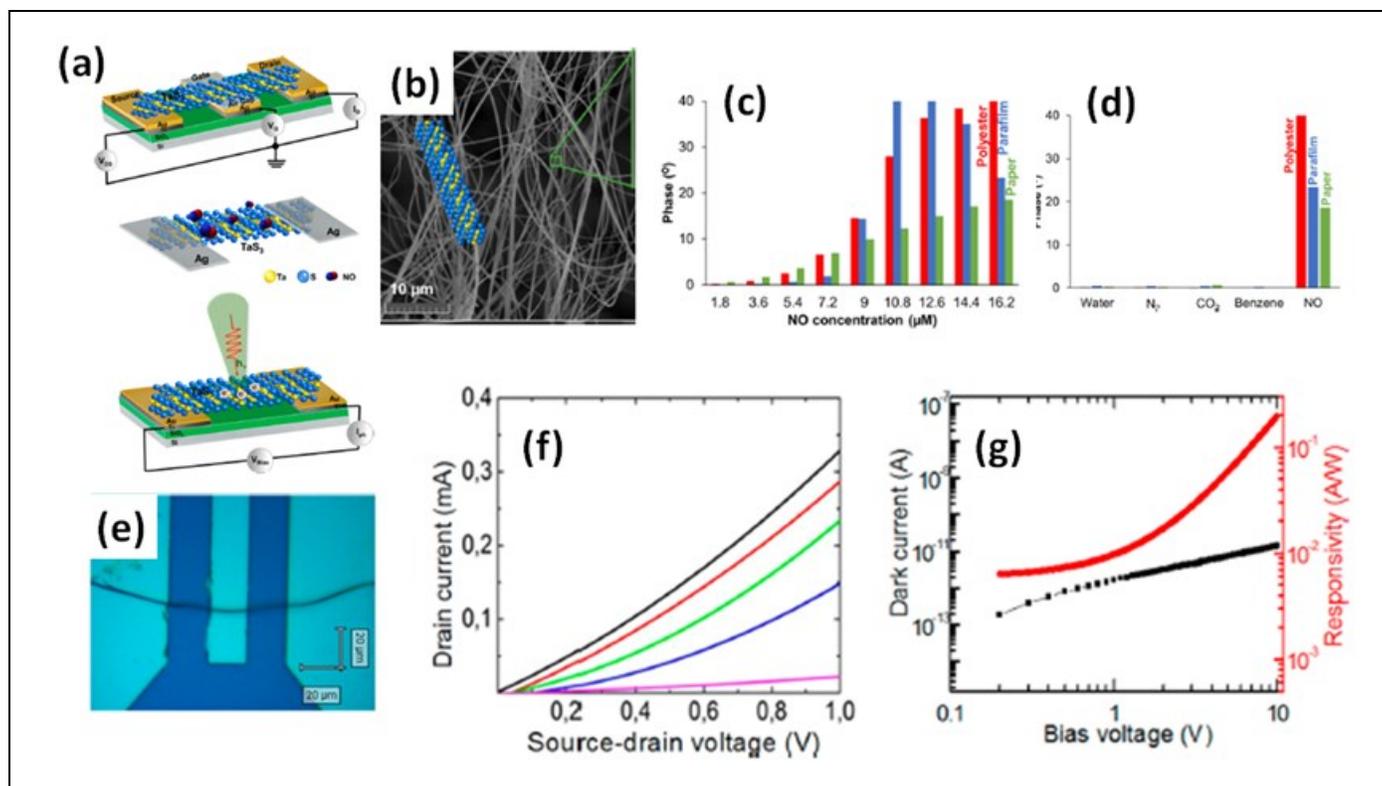


Figure 16: (a) Schematic representation of the FET, NO gas sensor and photodetector based on TaS₃ nanofiber, (b) SEM image of the TaS₃ nanofibers, (c) impedance phase response of the gas sensor fabricated on different substrates (polyester, parafilm, paper) as functions of NO concentrations, (d) selectivity studies of the sensors fabricated on different substrates, (e) optical image of a FET based on TaS₃ fiber, (f) FET transistor characteristics curves at different gate voltages (violet: -1 V, blue: 0 V, green: 1V, red: 2V, black: 3V), (g) dark (black) and its responsivity (red) curves, Reprinted with permission from Ref. no-133, copyright (2018) American Chemical Society

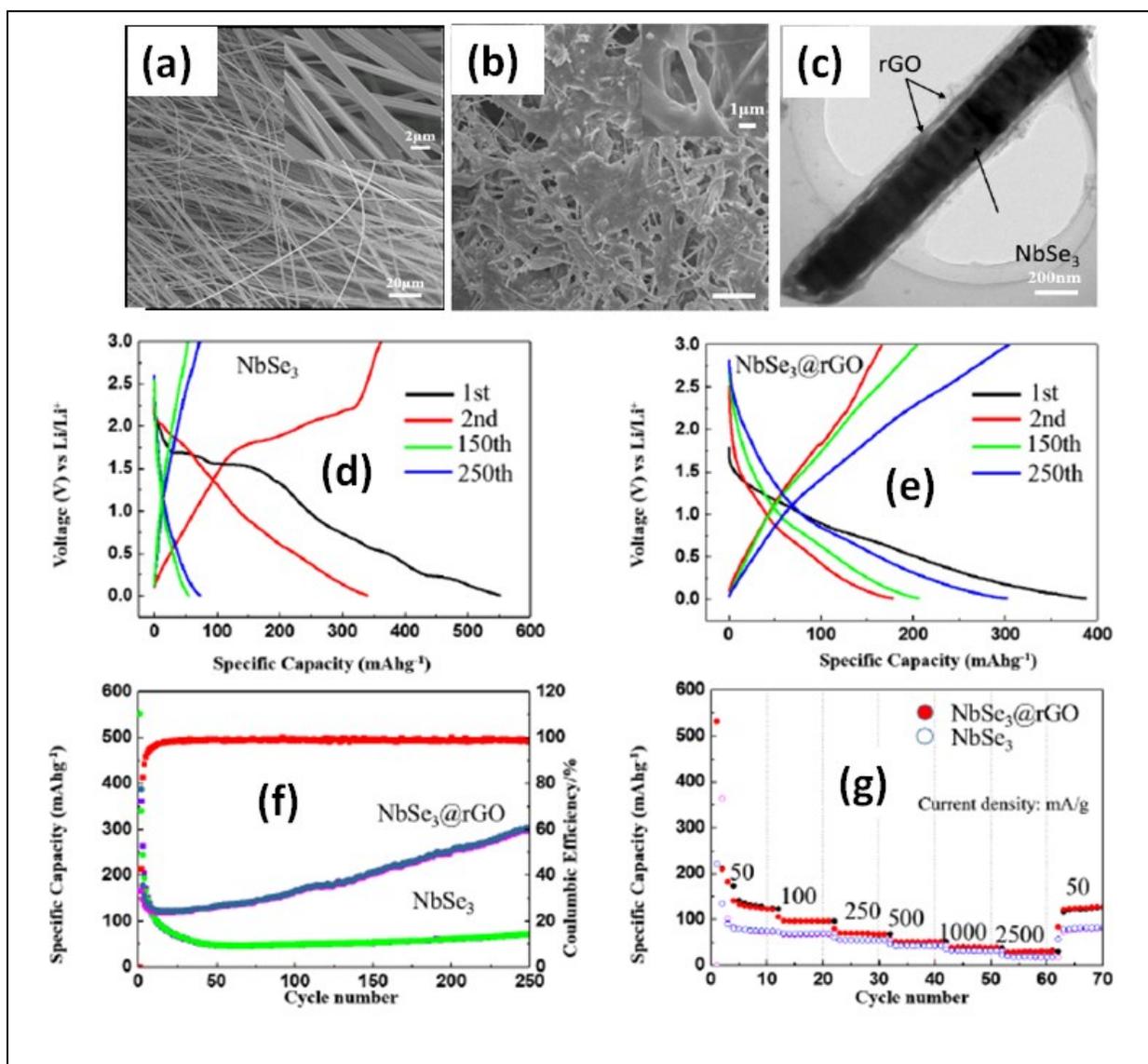


Figure 17: SEM images of (a) NbSe₃ and (b) NbSe₃@rGO, (c) TEM image of NbSe₃@rGO. Electrochemical performance of NbSe₃ and NbSe₃@rGO in the voltage range of 0.005-3 V vs. Li/Li⁺. Discharge and charge curves of (d) NbSe₃ and (e) nanobelts. (f) Cycling performance of NbSe₃@rGO and NbSe₃ nanobelts at a current density of 100 mA/g. (g) Rate performance of NbSe₃@rGO and NbSe₃ nanobelts, Reprinted from ref. no-155, Copyright (2017) with permission from Elsevier.

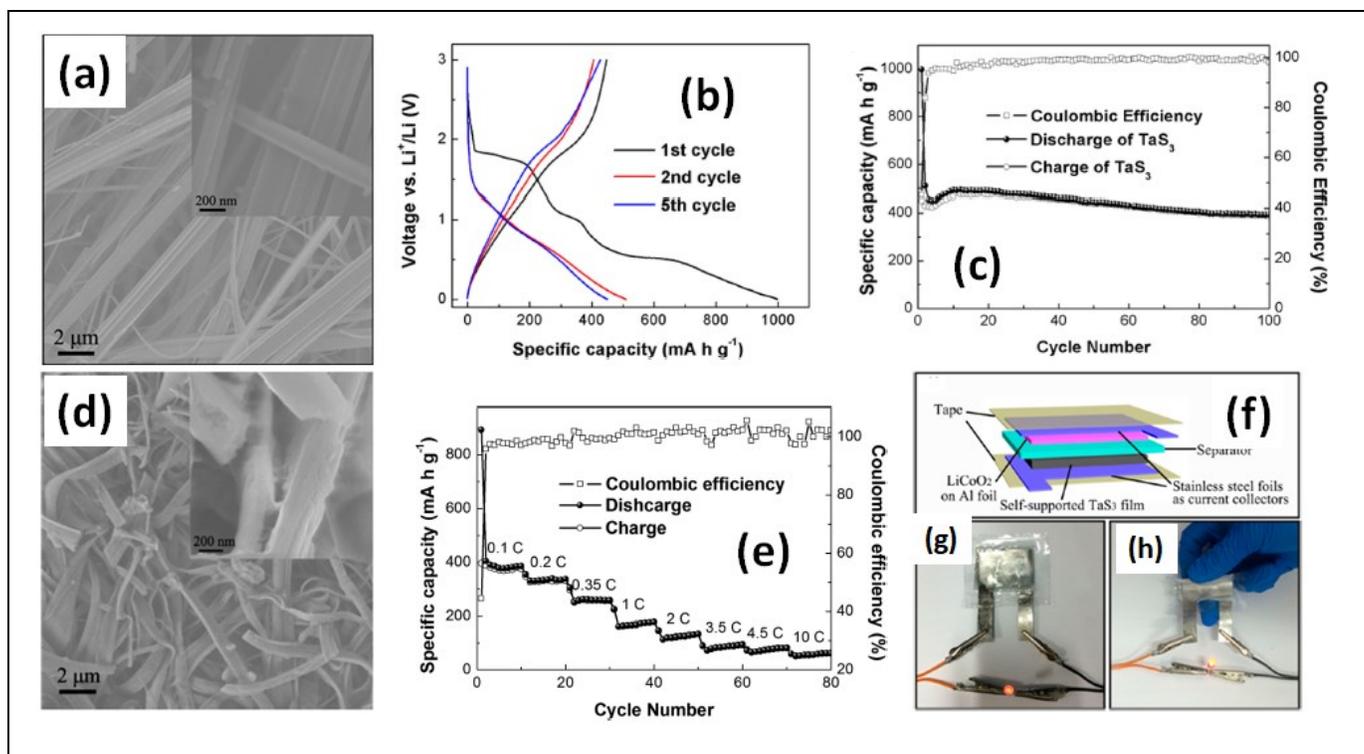


Figure 18: (a) SEM image of TaS₃ nanowires, (b) voltage profiles of lithium ion battery based on TaS₃ nanowires cycled between 0.001 and 3 V vs. Li⁺/Li at a cycling rate of 0.1C, (c) Capacity and coulombic efficiency-cycle number curves of TaS₃ nanowire electrode at a cycling rate of 0.1C, (d) SEM image of the nanowires after long cycling tests, (e) rate performance and coulombic efficiency-cycle number curves of TaS₃ electrodes as a function of discharge rate (0.1-10C) (f-h) schematic of the fabricated flexible lithium ion battery with photographs showing glowing of LED under flat and bent states, Reprinted with permission from Ref. no-134, copyright (2015) American chemical Society