

Supplemental materials

First-principles investigation of in-plane anisotropies in $XYTe_4$ monolayers with $X = \text{Hf, Zr, Ti}$ and $Y = \text{Si, Ge}$

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Figure S1

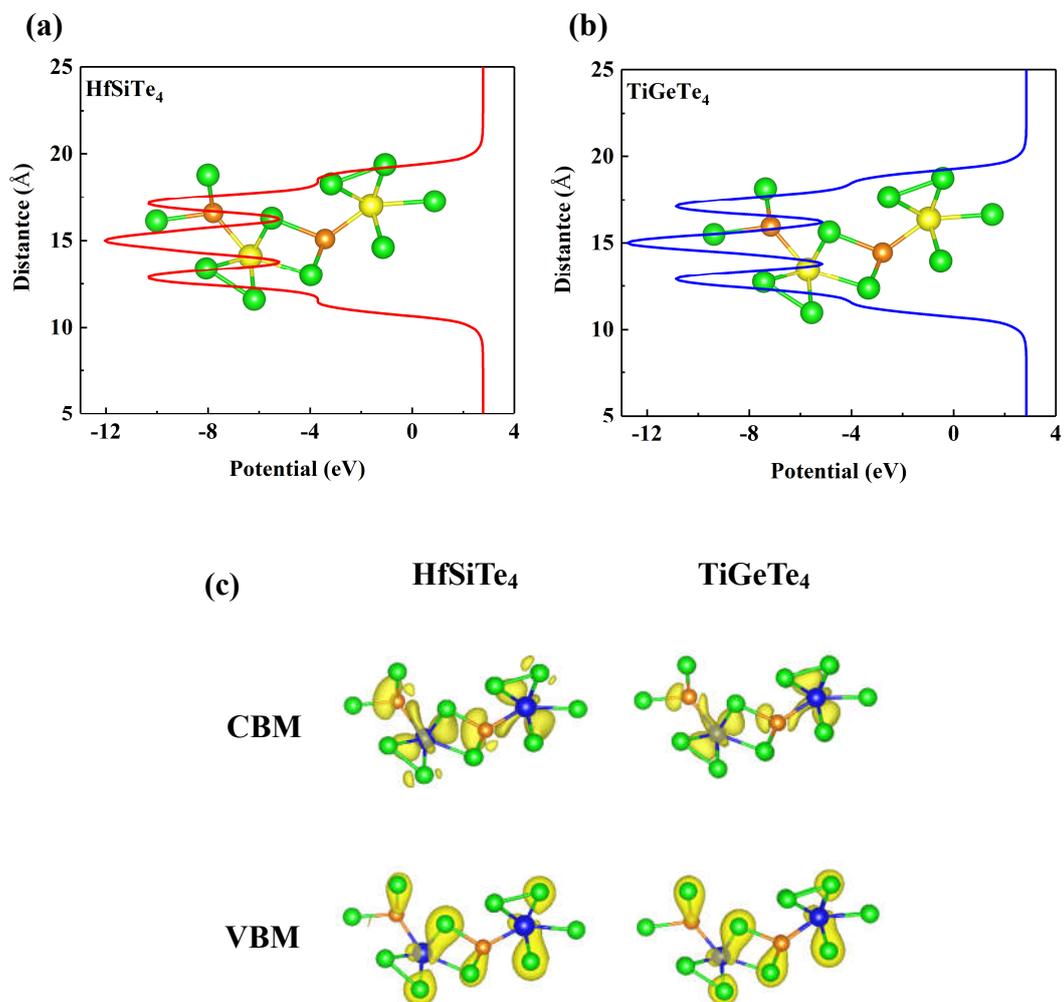


Figure S1. Potential average of (a) HfSiTe₄ and (b) TiGeTe₄ monolayer. (c) Band decomposed partial charge density of HfSiTe₄ and TiGeTe₄ at the Γ -centered of 0.002 e \AA^{-3} isosurface level. Transition metal atoms are turned blue for better visibility.

Figure S2

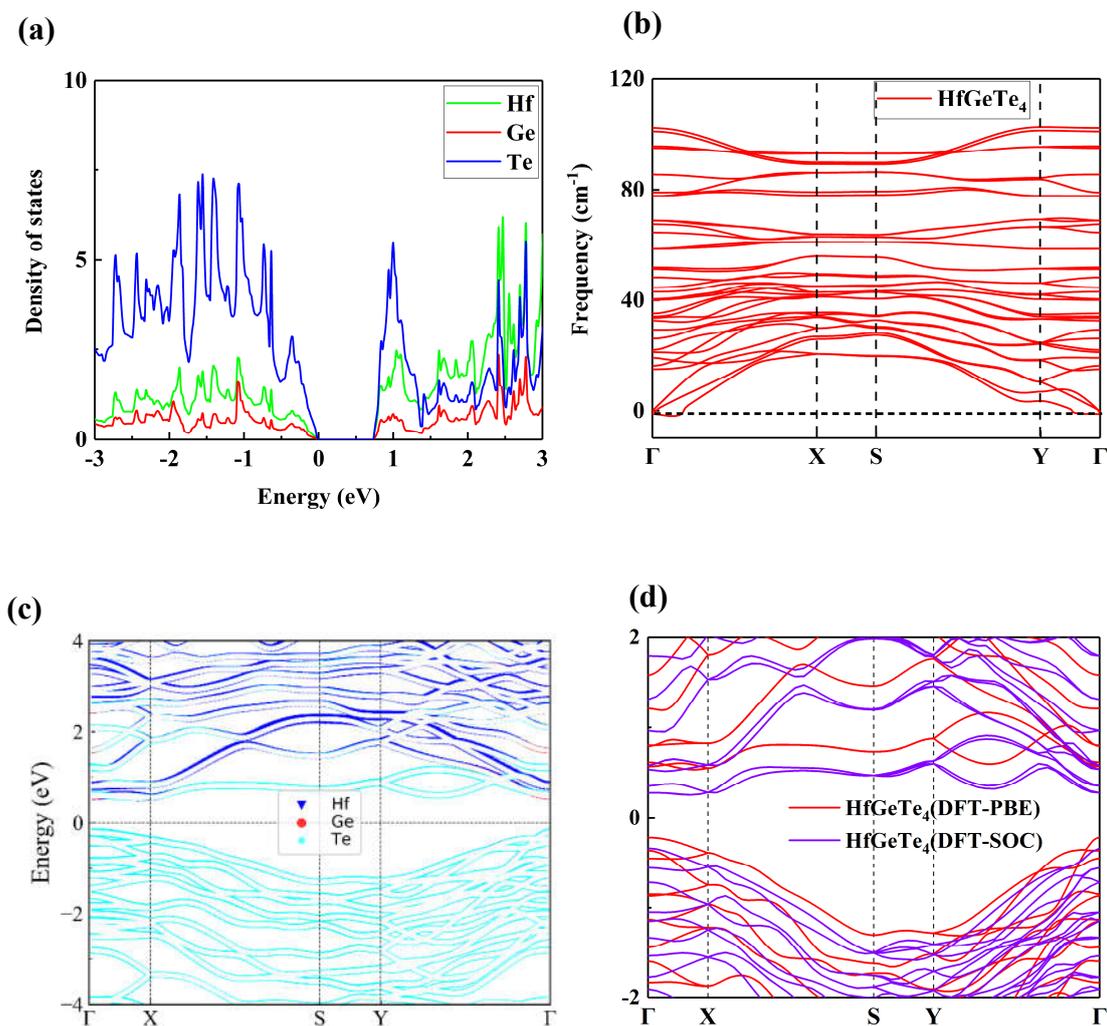


Figure S2. Projected density of states (in arb. unit) of (a) HfGeTe₄, showing that the dominant states at the VBM are Te *p*-states and CBM are Hf *d*-states, respectively. (b) Phonon band dispersions of HfGeTe₄ monolayer. (c) Atom-dependent projected electronic band structures for HfGeTe₄ within the scheme of DFT-PBE. (d) The electronic band structures of HfGeTe₄ in the frame work of DFT-PBE and SOC.

Figure S3

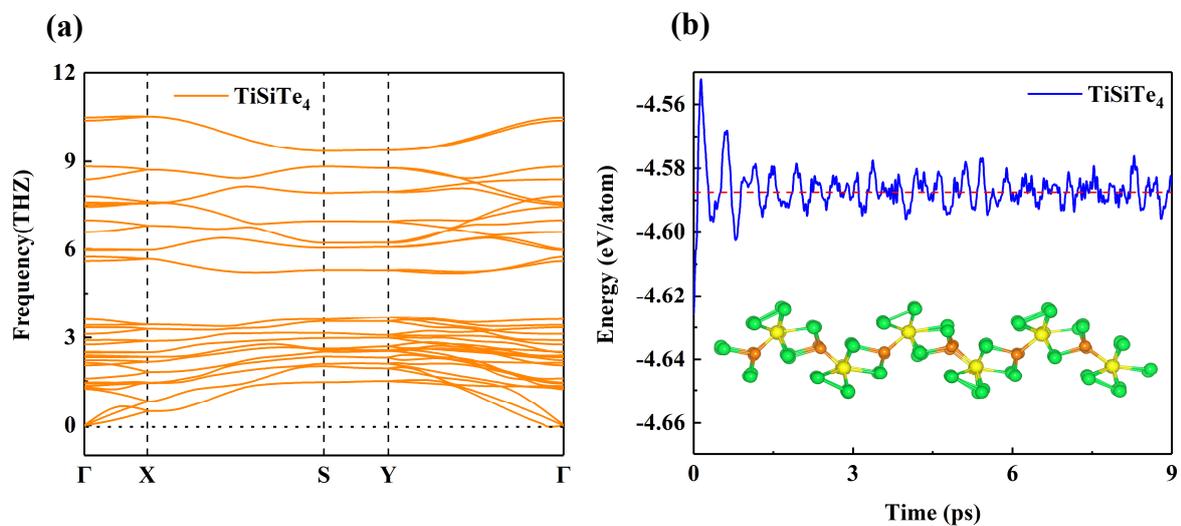


Figure S3. (a) Phonon band dispersions of TiSiTe₄ monolayer. (b) The variation of energy with respect to the time at 300 K for TiSiTe₄ monolayer, the insets show the snapshots of atomic configurations at the end of *ab initio* molecular dynamics (AIMD) simulations.

Figure S4

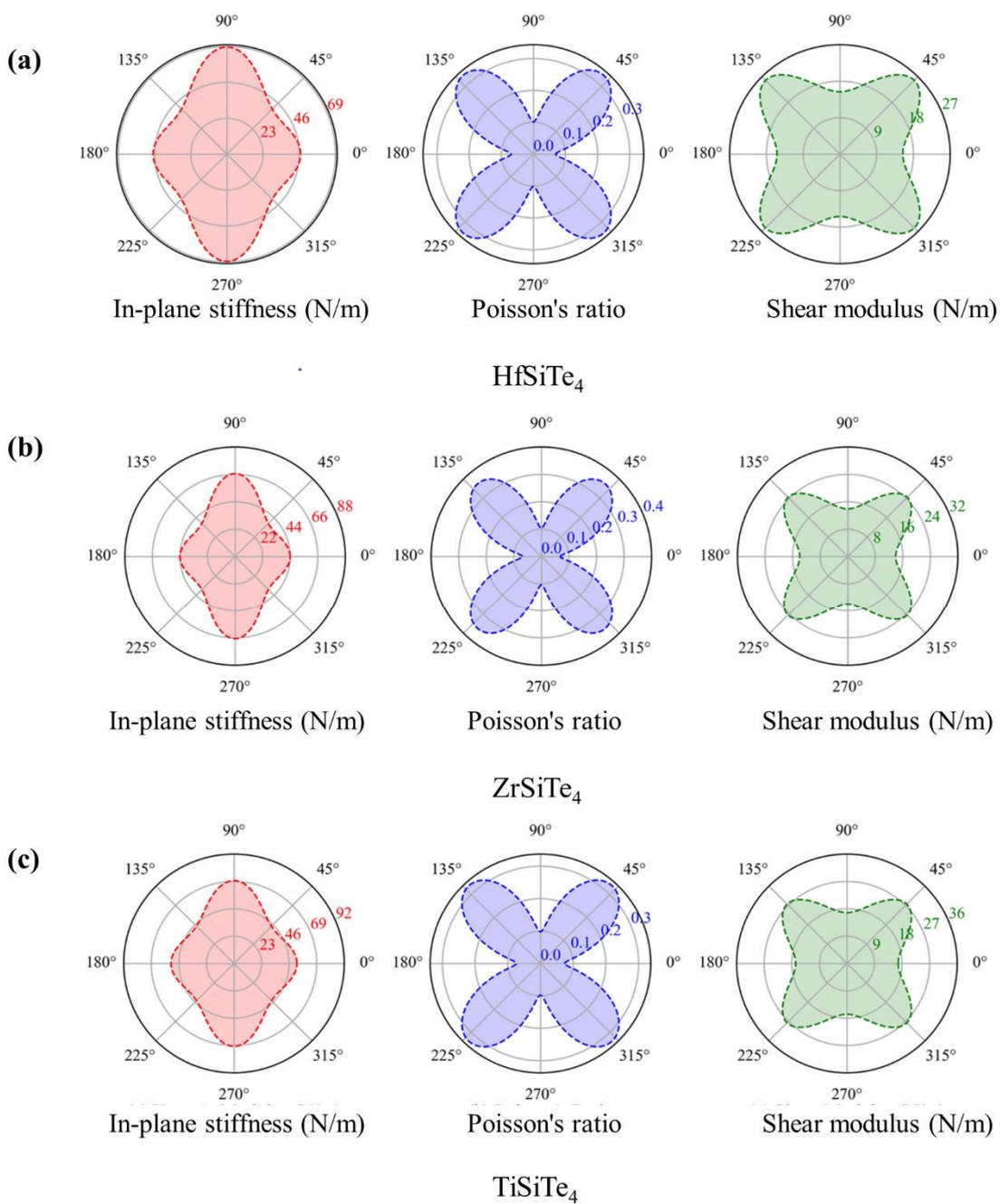


Figure S4. Orientation-dependent in-plane stiffness, Poisson's ratio and shear modulus of (a) HfSiTe₄, (b) ZrSiTe₄, and (c) TiSiTe₄ monolayers.

Figure S5

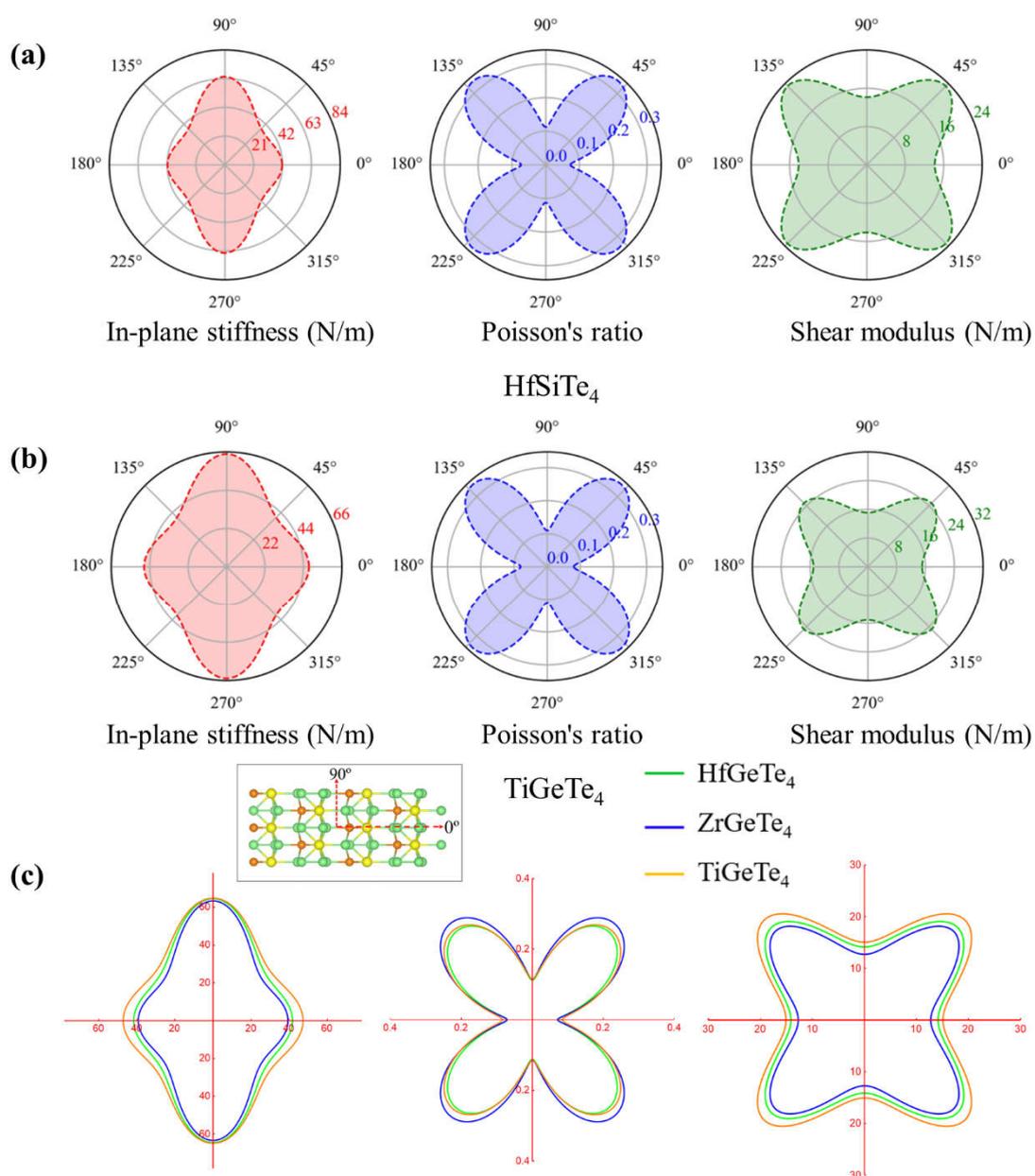


Figure S5. Orientation-dependent in-plane stiffness, Poisson's ratio and shear modulus of (a) HfGeTe_4 and (b) TiGeTe_4 monolayers. (c) Orientation-dependent linear-elastic constants of XGeTe_4 ($X = \text{Hf}, \text{Zr}$ or Ti).

Figure S6

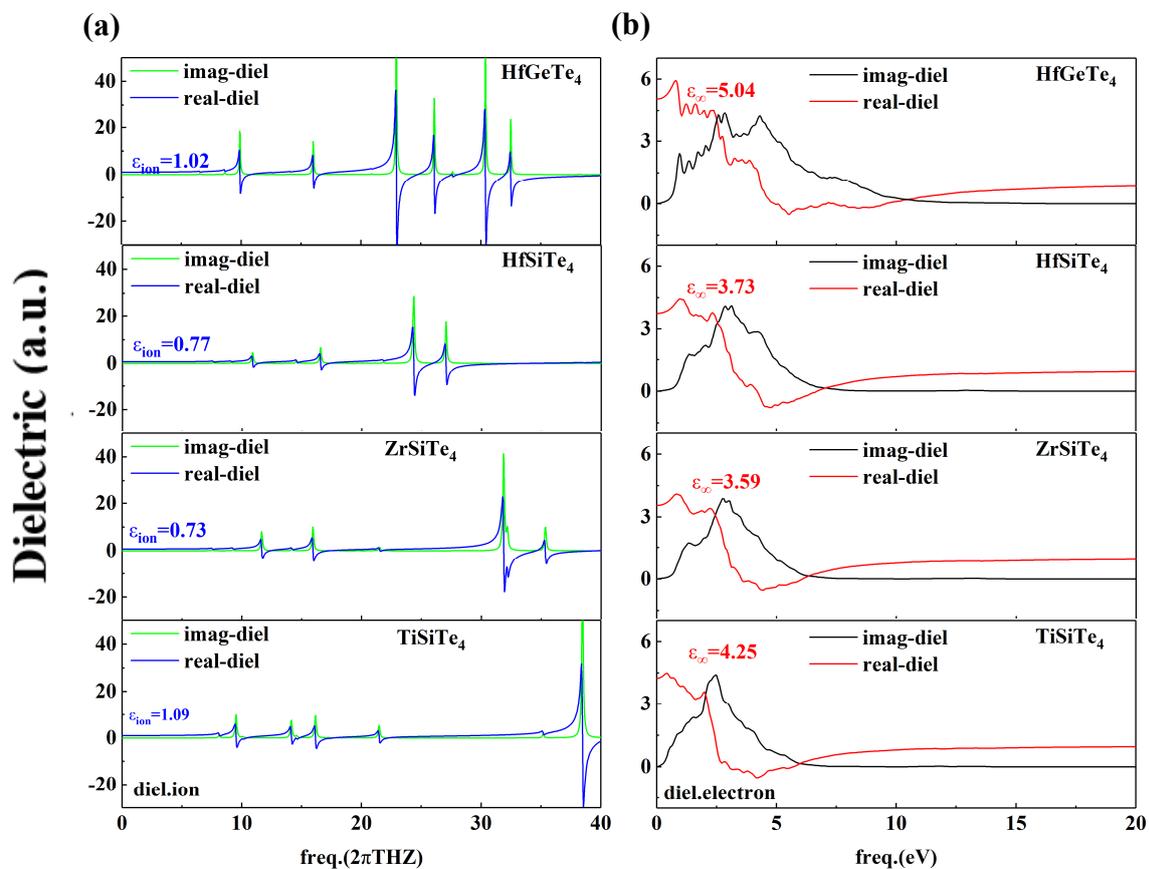


Figure S6. Imaginary and real parts of dielectric function of XYTe₄ as a function of photon frequencies, ionic contribution on the left (a) and electron contribution on the right (b).