## **Supporting Information**

## Strong mechanical anisotropy and an anisotropic Dirac state in two-dimensional $C_5N_3$

Rui Tan,<sup>a</sup> Xueqing Chen,<sup>a</sup> Liyufen Dai,<sup>b</sup> Yulou Ouyang,<sup>a</sup> Liemao Cao,<sup>a</sup> Zhenkun Tang,<sup>a</sup> Ming Ma,<sup>b</sup> Xiaolin Wei,<sup>\*a</sup> and Gaokuo Zhong<sup>\*b</sup>

- <sup>a</sup> The Key Laboratory of Micro-nano Energy Materials and Application Technologies, University of Hunan Province & College of Physics and Electronics Engineering, Hengyang Normal University, Hengyang 421002, China.
- <sup>b</sup>Shenzhen Institute of Advanced Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shenzhen, Guangdong 518055, China

\*Corresponding Authors: xlw@xtu.edu.cn; gk.zhong@siat.ac.cn



Fig. S1: Temperature and total energy fluctuations of the TPH- $C_5N_3$  monolayer throughout the AIMD simulation at temperatures of (a) 500 K, (b) 800 K, (c) 1000 K, and (d) 2300 K. Insets display the atomic configurations of TPH- $C_5N_3$  at these respective temperatures (500, 800, 1500, and 2300 K).



Fig. S2: Band structures of TPH- $C_5N_3$  monolayer calculated using the PBE (green lines) and HSE06 (yellow lines) functionals.



Fig. S3: The effect of uniaxial strain along the *a* axis on the Dirac state of TPH-C<sub>5</sub>N<sub>3</sub> in the PBE functional.



Fig. S4: The effect of biaxial strain on the Dirac state of  $TPH-C_5N_3$  in the PBE functional.