

Spontaneous structure deformation of MoS₂ nanoribbons in Au(111)/

MoS₂/Au(111) heterojunctions

Xinghui Tang¹, Hao Wang¹, Kah Meng Yam^{1,2}, Jiulin Tang¹, Yongjie Zhang^{1,3}, Na Guo⁴, Chun

Zhang^{1,5,*}

¹ Department of Physics, National University of Singapore, 2 Science Drive 3, Singapore 117551

² Furen International School, 8 Claymore Hill 01-01, Singapore, 229572

³ Department of Mechanical and Energy Engineering, Southern University of Science and Technology, Shenzhen, 518055, Guangdong, China

⁴ College of Materials and Energy, Guangan Institute of Technology, No. 66, Ligong Avenue, Guangan 638000, Sichuan, China

⁵ Department of Chemistry, National University of Singapore, 3 Science Drive 3, Singapore 117543

*Corresponding email: phyzc@nus.edu.sg

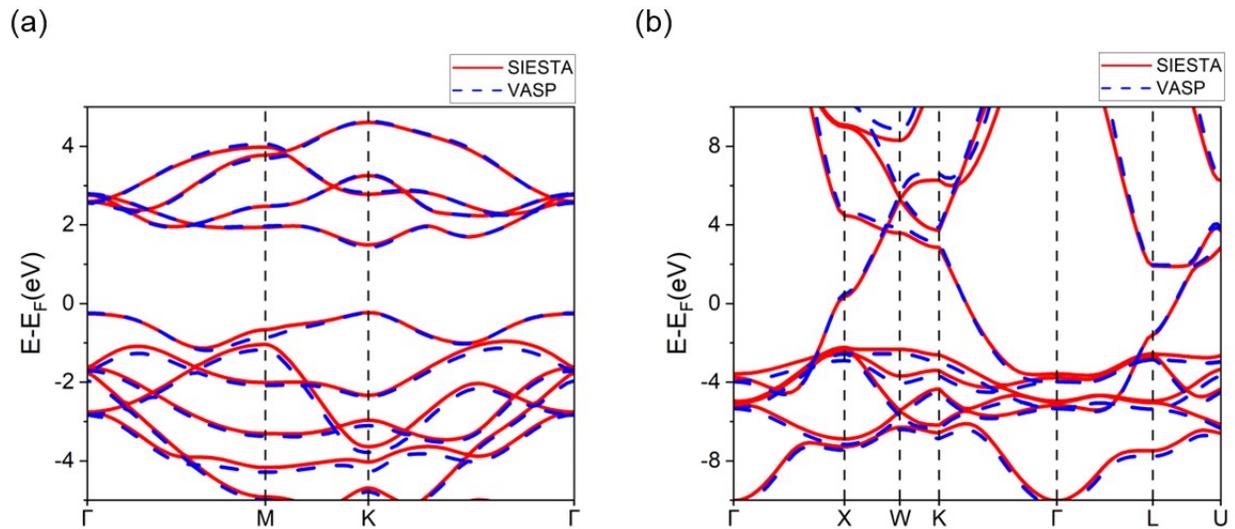


FIG. S1. Band structures of (a) Monolayer MoS₂ and (b) Bulk Au, computed using SIESTA (red solid lines) and VASP (blue dashed lines). Both are plotted in the first Brillouin zone with the Fermi level set to 0.0 eV.

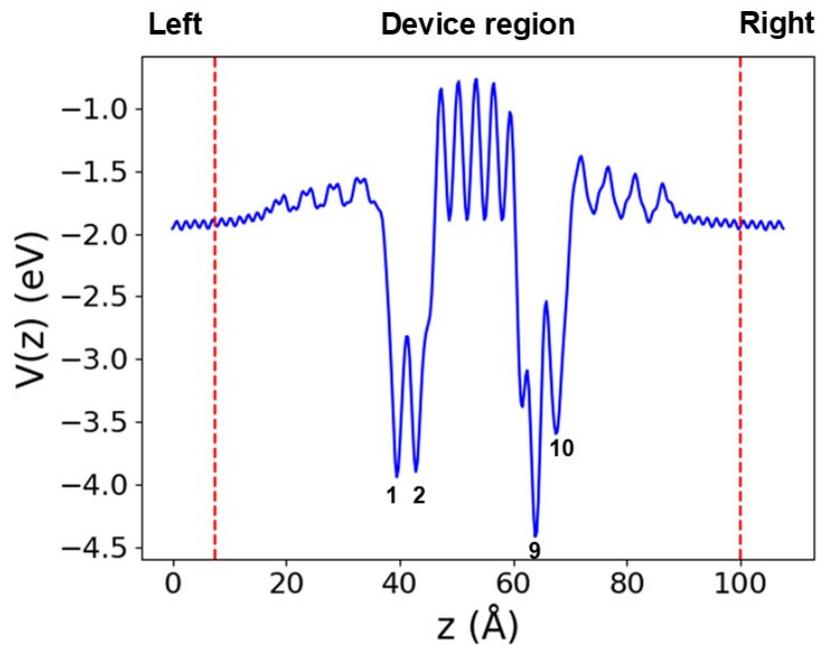


FIG. S2. Planar-averaged electrostatic potential $V(z)$ along the transport direction for the deformed MoS₂ nanoribbon device. Locations of 4 Mo layers (1,2,9 and 10) are labelled in the figure. The boundaries between the left electrode, device region, and right electrode are marked by two red dashed lines.

Table S1. Effective curvature, curvature radius, stretching, and deformation-induced bandgap drop of MoS₂ nanoribbons with different widths (N).

N	Curvature (\AA^{-1})	Radius (\AA)	Stretching (\AA)	Bandgap drop (eV)
10	0.031	32	0.122	0.30
12	0.018	55	0.074	0.37
14	0.014	70	0.074	0.41
16	0.017	59	0.171	0.33
18	0.014	71	0.168	0.27

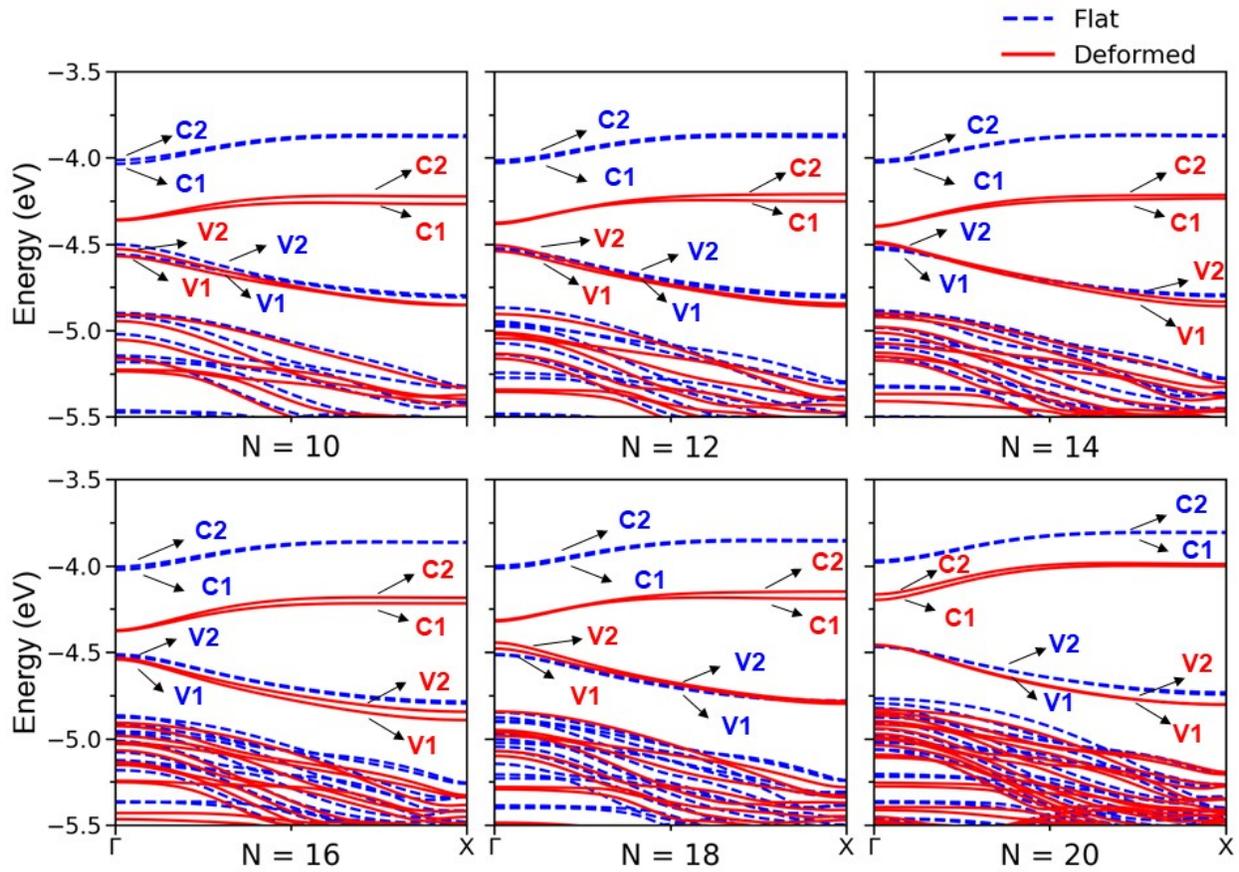


FIG. S3. Band structures of isolated MoS₂ nanoribbons with different widths ($N = 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20$).

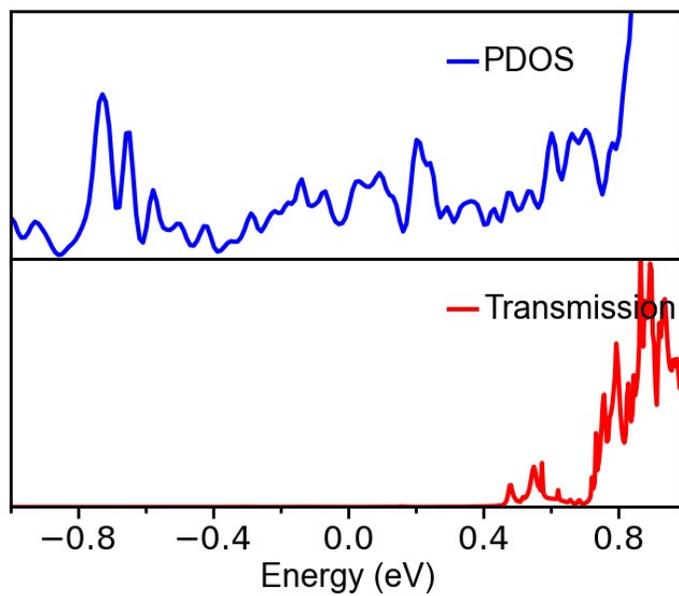


FIG. S4. PDOS and transmission spectrum for the deformed MoS₂ nanoribbon with N = 18.