



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Intrinsically asymmetric atomic character regulates piezoelectricity in two-dimensional materials

Yun-Qin Li^{1,2}, Qi-Wen He³, Dai-Song Tang³, Xiao Shang³, Xiao-Chun Wang^{1,3,†}

¹*School of Physics Science and Information Technology, Liaocheng University, Liaocheng 252000, China*

²*Key Laboratory of Polar Materials and Devices, Ministry of Education, Department of Electronics, East China Normal University, Shanghai 200241, China*

³*Institute of Atomic and Molecular Physics, Jilin University, Changchun 130012, China*

Corresponding author. E-mail: [†wangxiaochun@tsinghua.org.cn](mailto:wangxiaochun@tsinghua.org.cn)

Received August 9, 2023; accepted September 12, 2023

Supporting Information

Table S1 Calculated parameters for the fully relaxed $M_4X_3Y_3$ monolayers. Lattice constants a (Å); layer thickness d (Å) and atomic bond lengths d_{M-X1} , d_{MX2} , d_{M-Y1} , d_{M-Y2} , d_{X-X} and d_{Y-Y} (Å).

Monolayer	a	b	h	d_{M-X1}	d_{M-X2}	d_{M-Y1}	d_{M-Y2}	d_{X-X}	d_{Y-Y}
Pd ₄ S ₃ Se ₃	5.87	6.03	3.73	2.35	2.44	2.54	2.46	2.09	2.39
Pd ₄ S ₃ Te ₃	5.92	6.27	3.94	2.37	2.46	2.68	2.62	2.10	2.76
Pd ₄ Se ₃ Te ₃	6.05	6.39	4.05	2.48	2.57	2.69	2.63	2.42	2.78
Ni ₄ S ₃ Se ₃	5.32	5.76	3.58	2.19	2.36	2.39	2.32	2.12	2.40
Ni ₄ S ₃ Te ₃	5.35	6.20	3.79	2.20	2.27	2.58	2.52	2.15	2.77
Ni ₄ Se ₃ Te ₃	5.46	6.38	3.91	2.31	2.40	2.57	2.50	2.47	2.80

Table S2 Calculated parameters for the fully relaxed $M_4X_3Y_3$ monolayers. Lattice constants a (Å); layer thickness d (Å) and the relaxed-ion elastic coefficients C_{kl} (N/m) .

Monolayer	C_{11}	C_{22}	C_{12}	C_{66}
$Pd_4S_3Se_3$	48.78	22.87	43.09	21.21
$Pd_4S_3Te_3$	42.15	22.53	45.09	15.72
$Pd_4Se_3Te_3$	32.70	17.98	31.54	18.38
$Ni_4S_3Se_3$	39.17	29.98	13.60	26.72
$Ni_4S_3Te_3$	32.41	-35.00	-12.98	12.87
$Ni_4Se_3Te_3$	16.44	1.55	-2.00	20.13

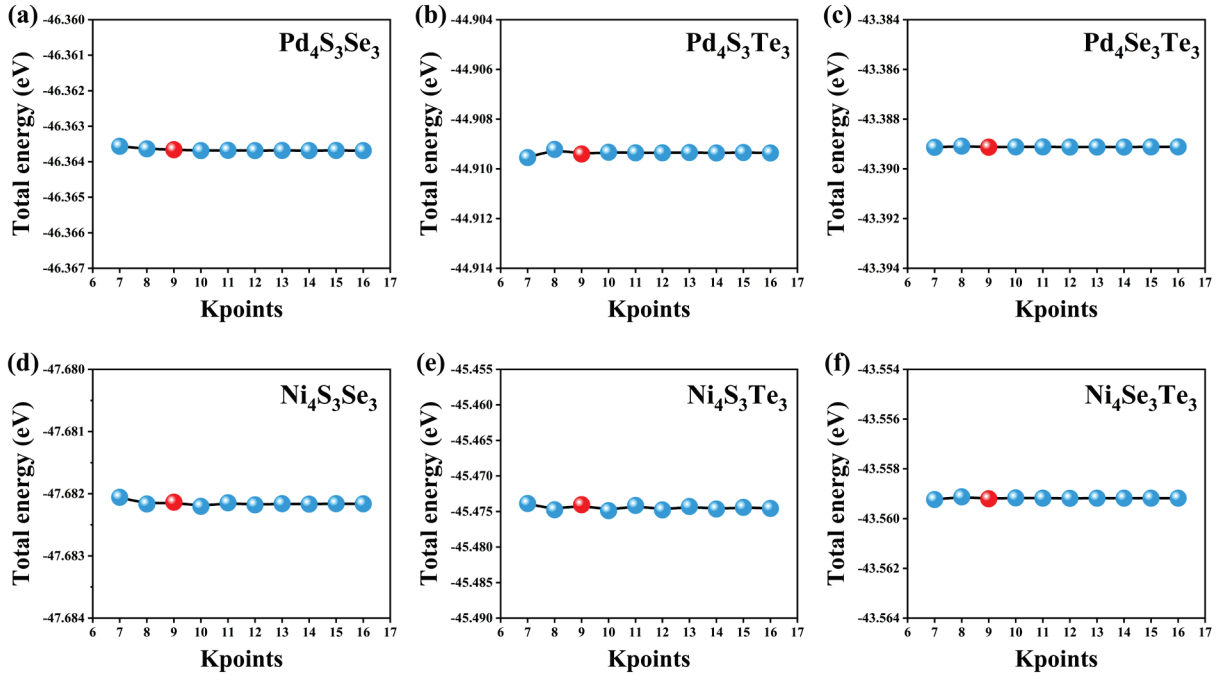


Fig. S1 The test of k-points for $M_4X_3Y_3$ monolayers. Kpoints equaling to 9 represents that the Brillouin zone is sampled by a $9 \times 9 \times 1$ k-point mesh.

After a test of the k-points for $M_4X_3Y_3$ monolayers, we found that the maximum energy difference values between $9 \times 9 \times 1$ k-points and other larger k-points ($10 \times 10 \times 1 \sim 16 \times 16 \times 1$)

are only 0.00085 eV/unit, accounting for 0.002%. Therefore, $9 \times 9 \times 1$ k-point mesh is full enough to sample the first Brillouin zone.

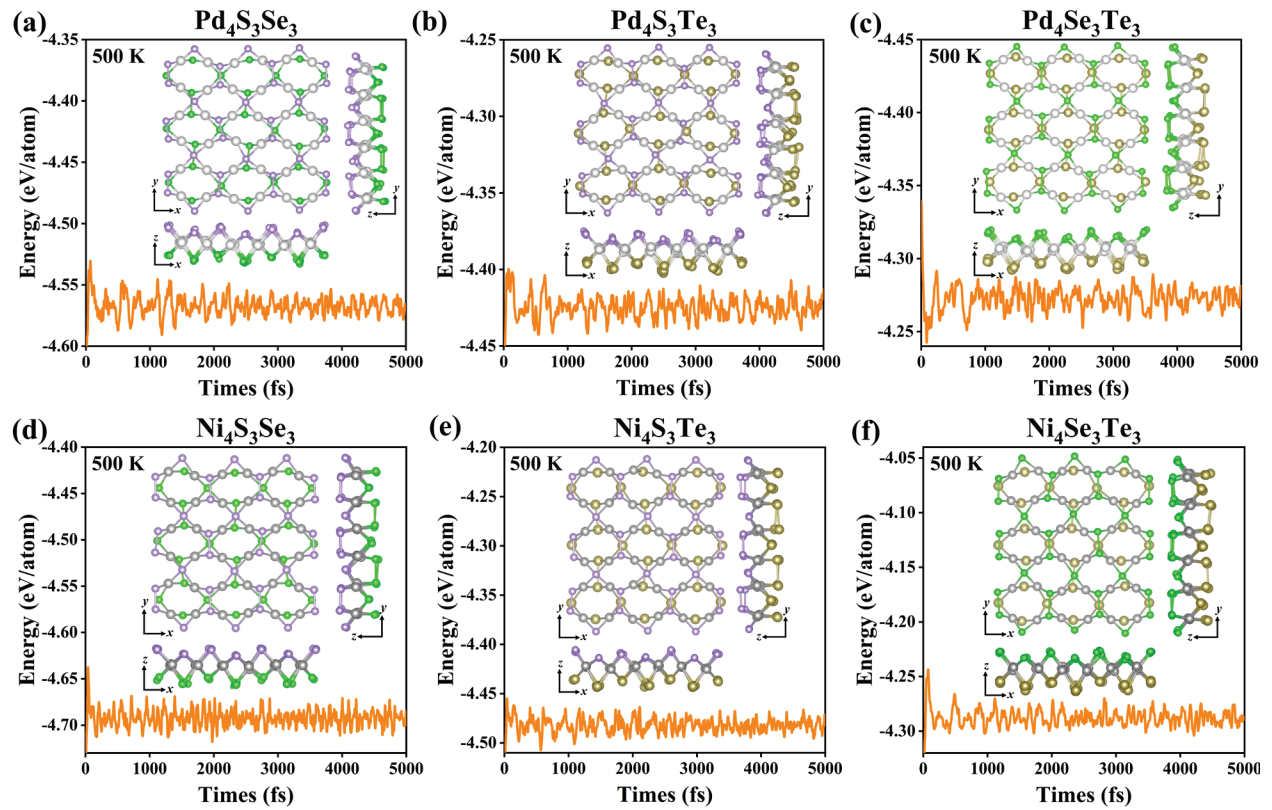


Fig. S2 The *ab initio* molecular dynamics (AIMD) simulations for $M_4X_3Y_3$ monolayers. Insets present the crystal structures at the end of the AIMD simulations.

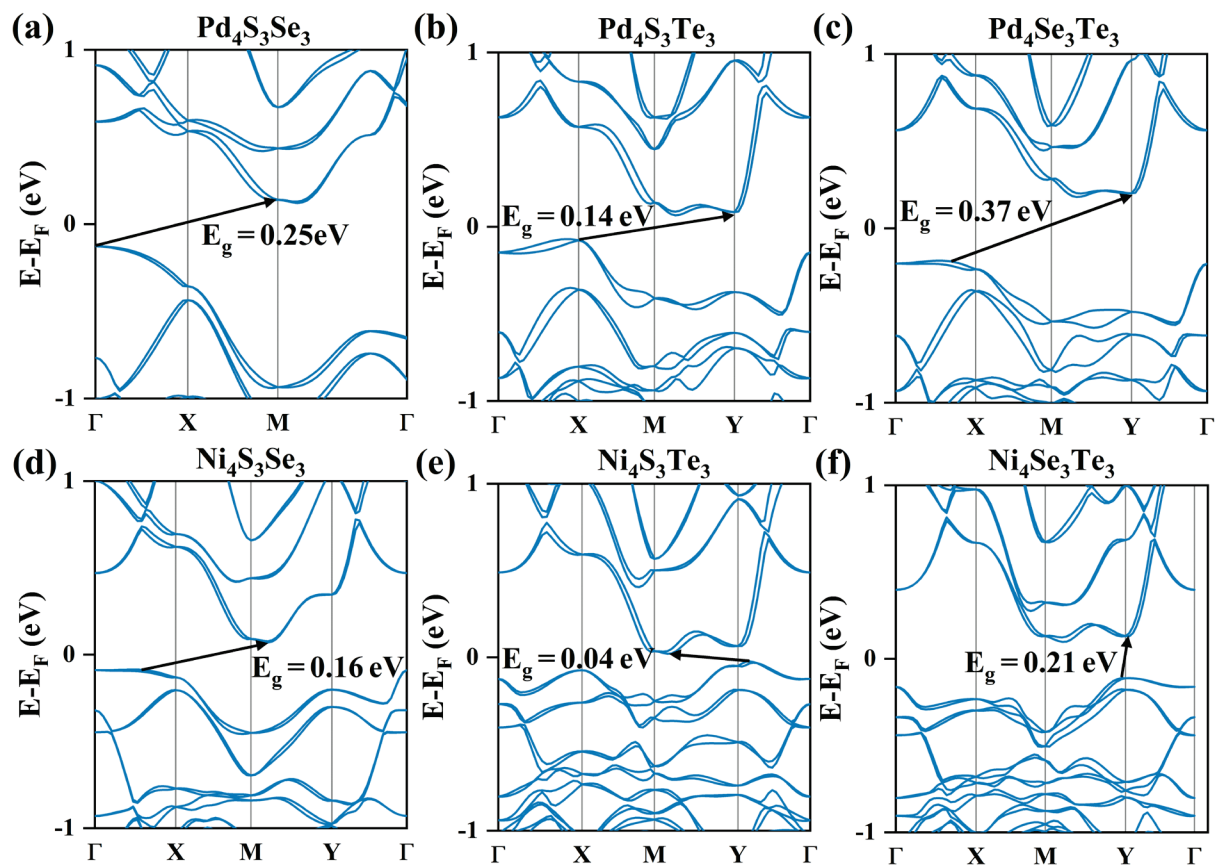


Fig. S3 Electronic band structures with spin-orbit coupling (SOC) based on the PBE functional for $M_4X_3Y_3$ monolayers. Fermi level is set at zero.

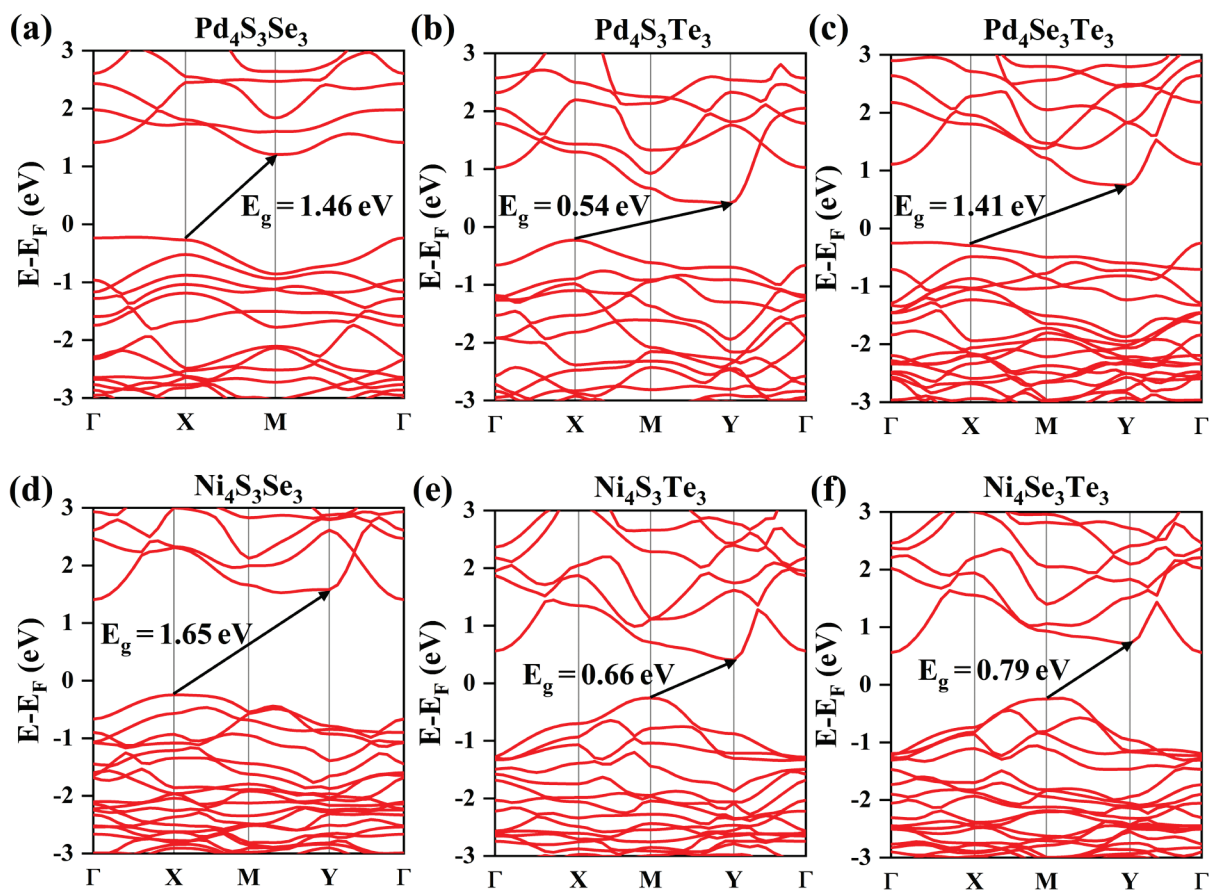


Fig. S4 Electronic band structures based on the Heyd-Scuseria-Ernzerhof (HSE06) functional for $M_4X_3Y_3$ monolayers. Fermi level is set at zero.



Fig. S5 Plane averaged electrostatic potentials for $M_4X_3Y_3$ monolayers.

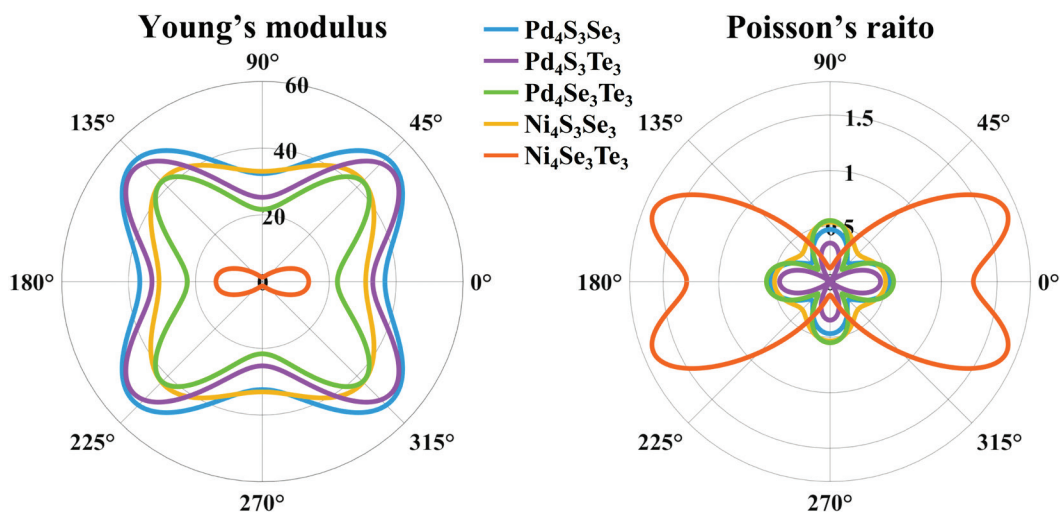


Fig. S6 Angle-dependent Young's modulus $Y(\theta)$ and Poisson's ratio $\nu(\theta)$ of $M_4X_3Y_3$ monolayers.

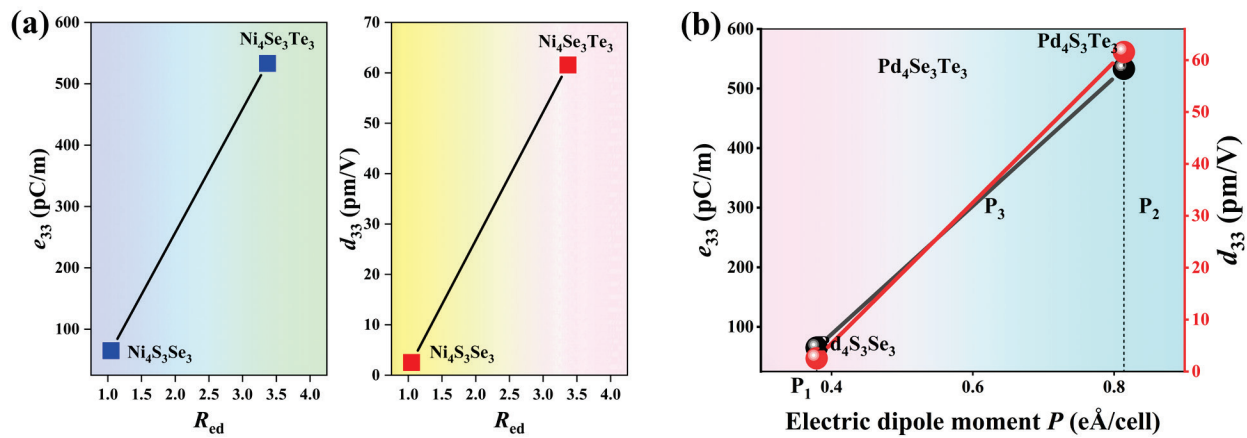


Fig. S7 (a) The out-of-plane piezoelectric stress (e_{33}) and strain coefficients (d_{33}) as a function of the electronegativity difference ratio R_{ed} , (b) the e_{33} and d_{33} as a function of the electric dipole moment P for $Ni_4X_3Y_3$ monolayers.