

Supplementary Material for

Flexible Ferroelasticity in Monolayer PdS₂: a DFT Study

*Wei Zhang**, Yang Cui, Chuanhui Zhu, Biyi Huang and Shubin Yan

*College of Electrical Engineering, Zhejiang University of Water Resources and Electronic Power,
Hangzhou 310018, People's Republic of China*

E-mail: zhangw@zjweu.edu.cn

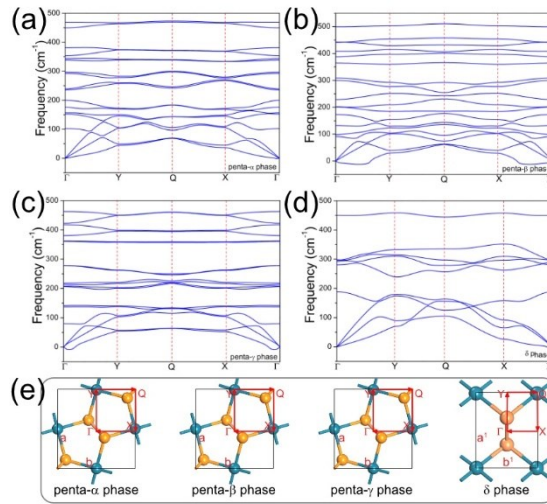


Figure s1. The phonon dispersion curves of monolayer PdS₂ in (a) penta- α phase, (b) penta- β phase, (c) penta- γ phase, and (d) δ phase. (e) The integration path in Brillouin zone used for phonon dispersion calculations including high symmetry points of Γ (0, 0, 0), Y (0, 0.5, 0), Q (0.5, 0.5, 0) and X (0.5, 0, 0).

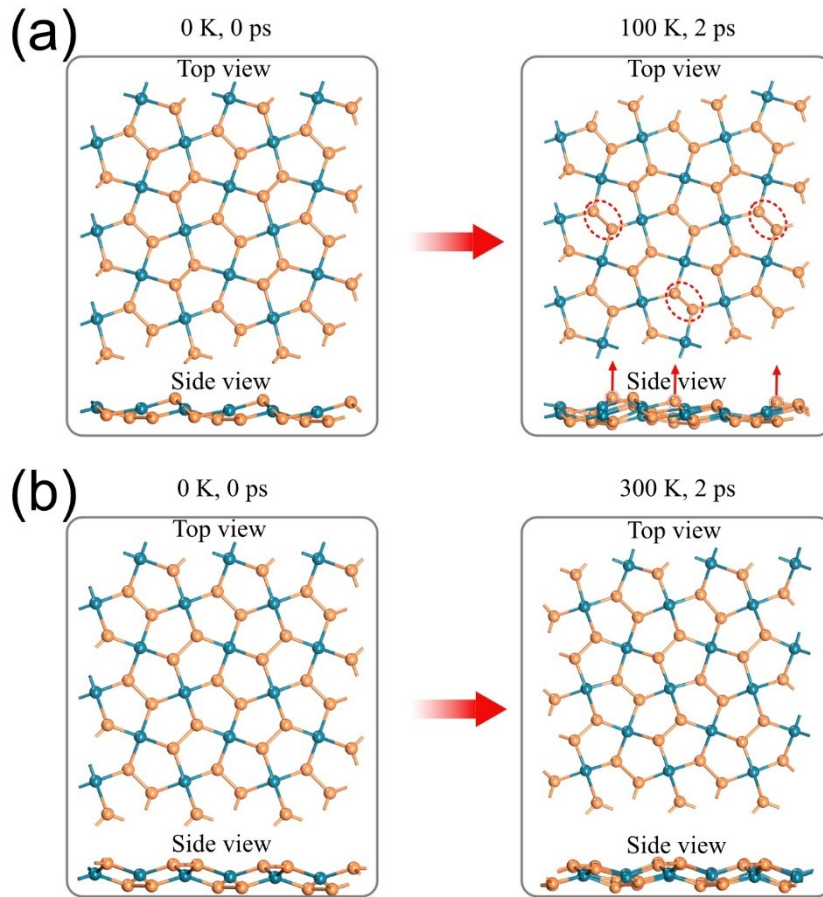


Figure s2. Top and side views of AIMD simulations for (a) penta- β and (b) penta- γ monolayer PdS₂ (supercell: $3 \times 3 \times 1$).

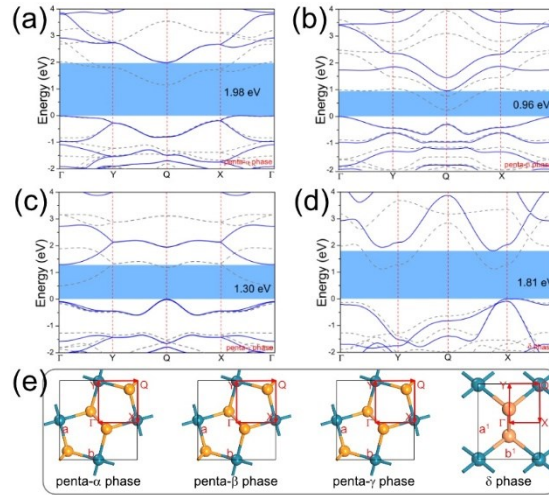


Figure s3. Calculated band structure of monolayer PdS₂ in (a) penta-α phase, (b) penta-β phase, (c) penta-γ phase, and (d) δ phase with PBE (grey dash lines) and HSE (blue lines) method. (e) The integration path in Brillouin zone used for electronic structure calculations, which includes high symmetry points of Γ (0, 0, 0), Y (0, 0.5, 0), Q (0.5, 0.5, 0) and X (0.5, 0, 0).

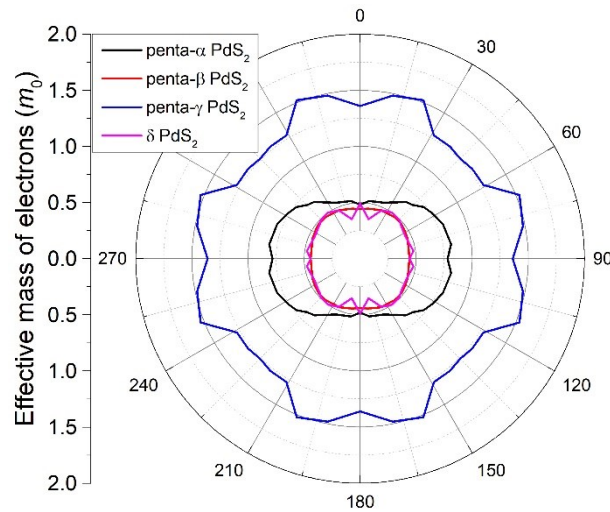


Figure s4. The effective mass of electron according to the spatial direction (0~360) for monolayer PdS₂ in penta-α phase, penta-β phase, penta-γ phase, and δ phase.

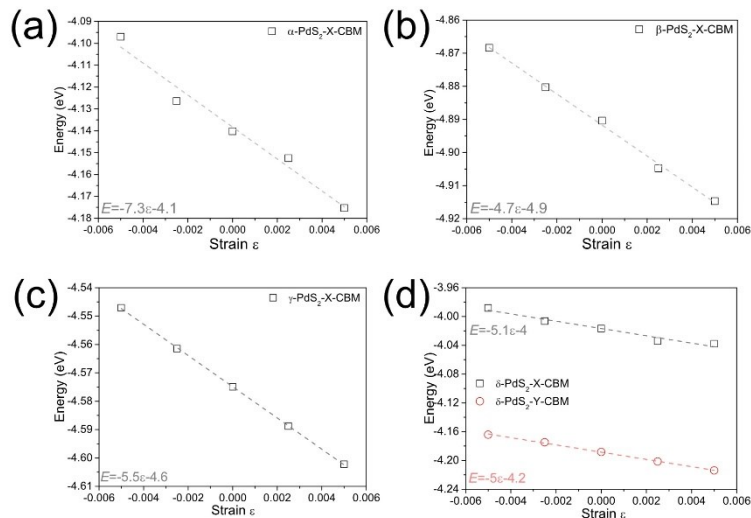


Figure s5. Energy shift of CBM for monolayer PdS₂ in (a) penta- α phase, (b) penta- β phase, (c) penta- γ phase, and (d) δ phase with respect to the lattice dilation and compression along X and Y direction, respectively.

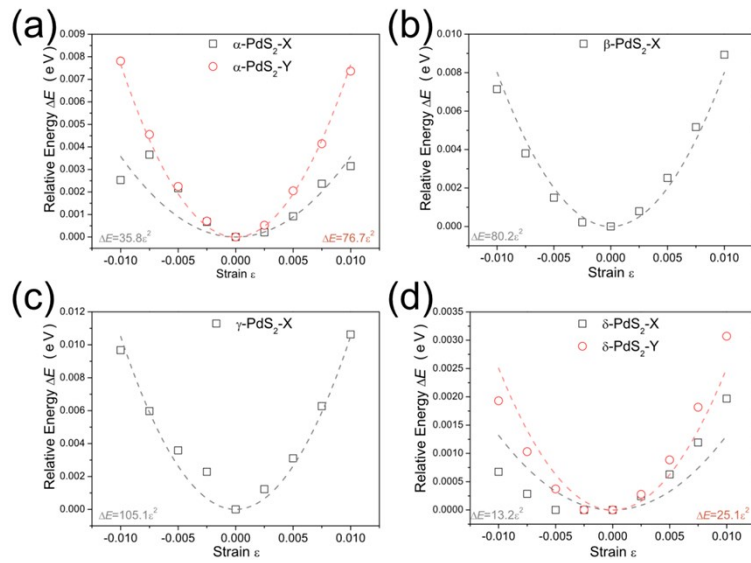


Figure s6. Energy difference between the total energy of relaxed and strained monolayer PdS₂ in (a) penta- α phase, (b) penta- β phase, (c) penta- γ phase, and (d) δ phase along X and Y directions.

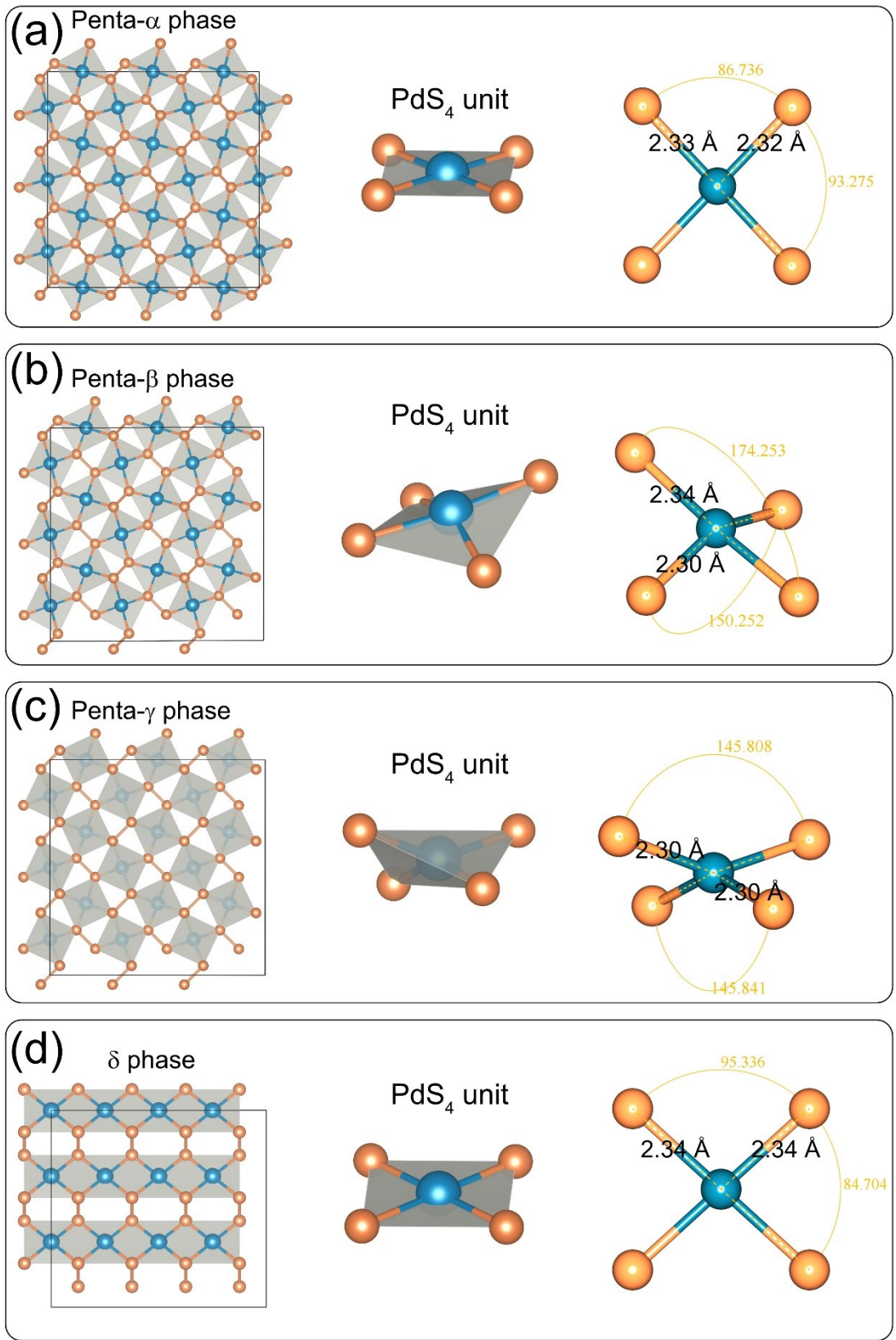


Figure s7. Top view of PdS₂ supercell in (a) penta- α , (b) penta- β , (c) penta- γ and (d) δ phases with four kinds of PdS₄ units.