

Uniaxial Tensile Strain effect on 1T-NbS₂ Monolayers as a Potential Cathode Material for Lithium-Sulfur Batteries

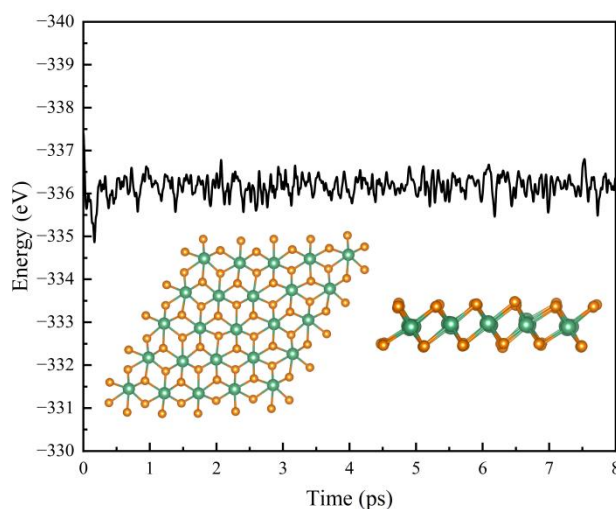


Fig S1. AIMD simulations of the strained 1T-NbS₂ monolayers for 8 ps under 300K. The insets are the top and side views of the final structure.

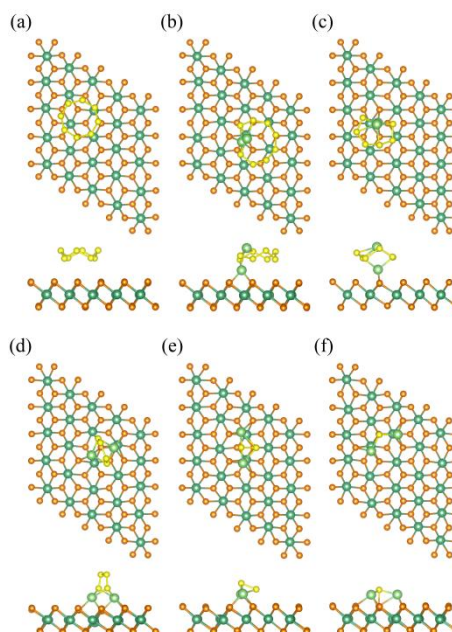


Fig S2. The panels (a) to (f) show the most stable adsorption configurations of S₈/Li₂S_n on the pristine 1T-NbS₂ monolayer surface, corresponding to n = 8, 6, 4, 2, and 1 respectively. In these figures, orange and dark green spheres represent S and Nb atoms in the 1T-NbS₂ monolayer while yellow and light green spheres represent S and Li atoms in S₈/Li₂S_n.

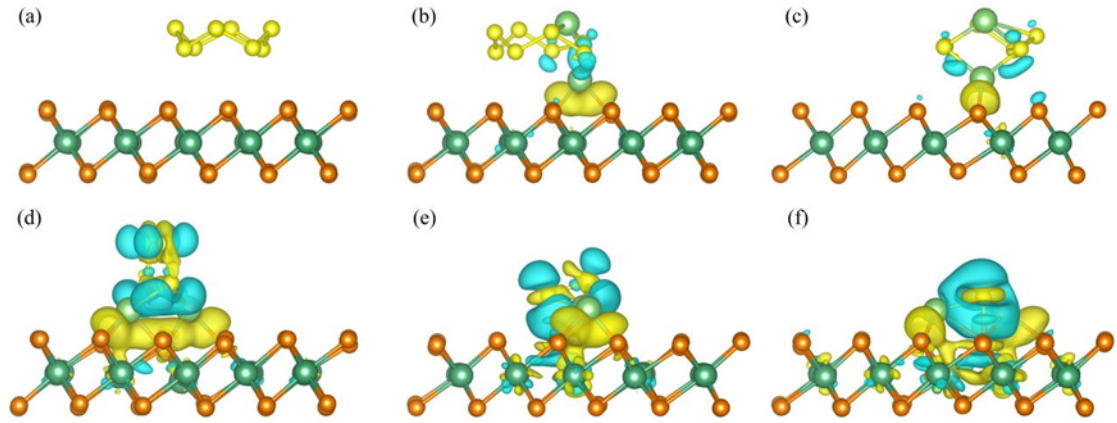


Fig S3. The charge density of S_8/Li_2S_n clusters on the pristine 1T-NbS₂ monolayer changes. (a) to (f) represent S_8 and Li_2S_n ($n=8,6,4,2,1$), respectively. Yellow areas indicate charge accumulation while blue areas indicate charge depletion. The isosurface threshold is set at $0.002e/A^3$.

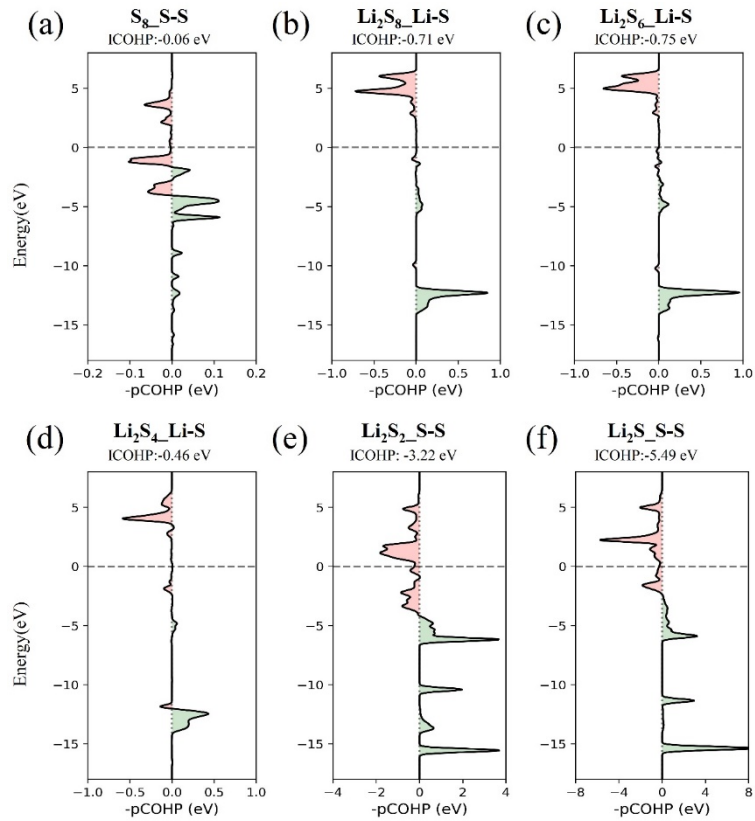


Fig S4. (a) ~ (f) COHP diagram of the shortest two atoms between S_8/Li_2S_n ($n=8,6,4,2,1$) and the pristine 1T-NbS₂ monolayer surface. The bonding states are depicted in green, and the antibonding states are in red.

		S ₈	Li ₂ S ₈	Li ₂ S ₆	Li ₂ S ₄	Li ₂ S ₂	Li ₂ S
<i>Pristine</i>	d_{min} (Å)	3.49906	2.48177	2.45467	2.46000	2.25796	2.07258
<i>Post strain</i>	d_{min} (Å)	3.53448	2.45963	2.49937	2.41671	2.23797	2.06947

Table S1. The shortest atom distance (d_{min}) between S₈/Li₂S_n (n= 8, 6, 4, 2, 1) cluster and substrate on the surface of the pristine and strained 1T-NbS₂ monolayer.

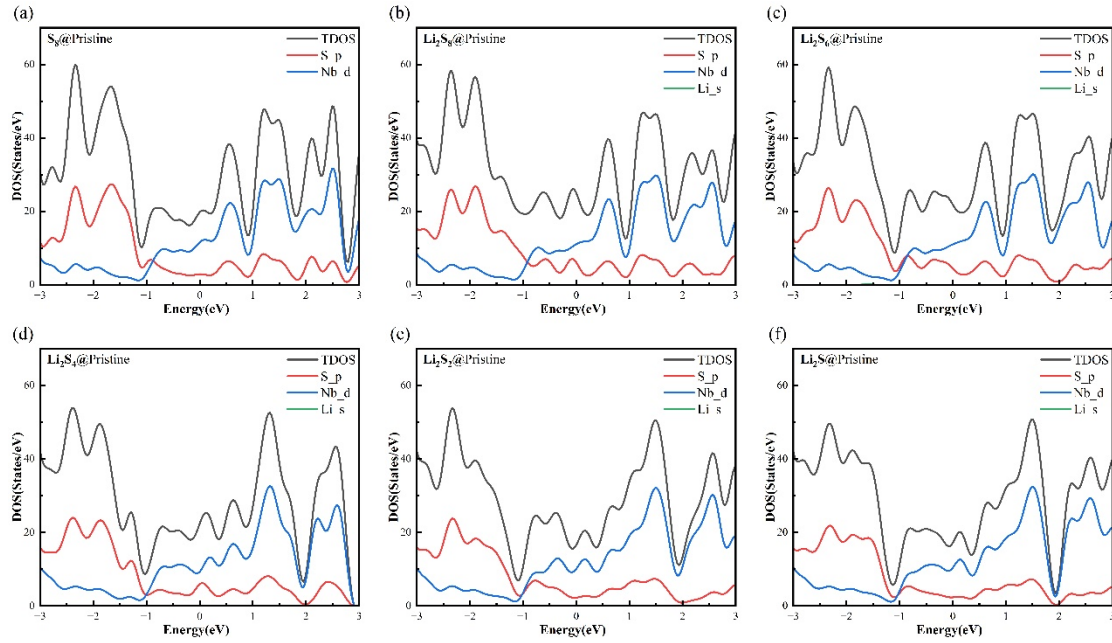


Fig S5. (a) ~ (f) The projected density of states (PDOS) of S₈/Li₂S_n (n= 8, 6, 4, 2, 1) adsorbed to the pristine 1T-NbS₂ monolayer surface.

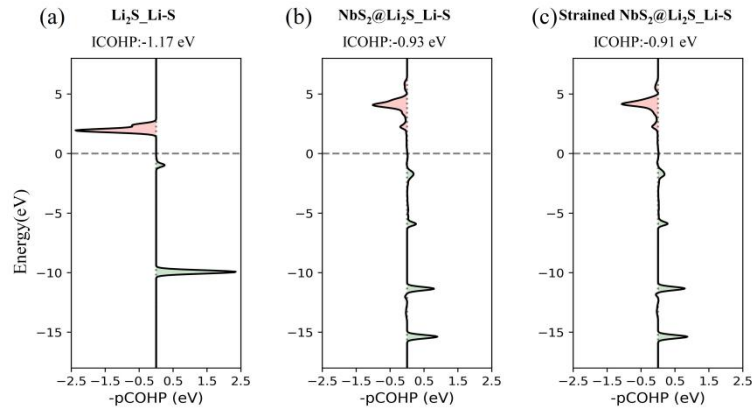


Fig S6. (a) ~ (c) COHP diagram of isolated Li₂S, Li₂S adsorbed on the pristine 1T-NbS₂ monolayer surface and the strained 1T-NbS₂ monolayer surface. The bonding states are depicted in green, and the antibonding states are in red.