

## 补充材料：In<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub>薄膜的掺杂效应及其纳米带铁电性\*

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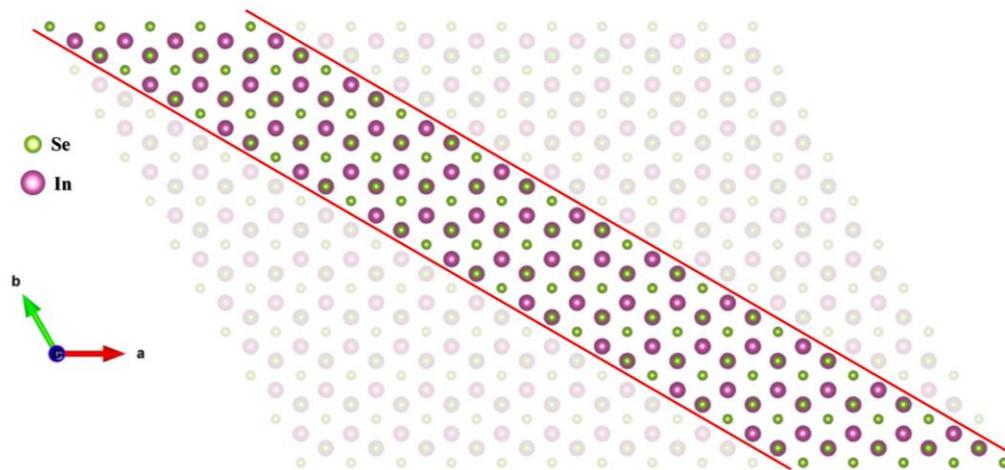


图 S1 In<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> 纳米带裁剪示意图

Fig. S1. The simulation model of In<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub> nanoribbon.

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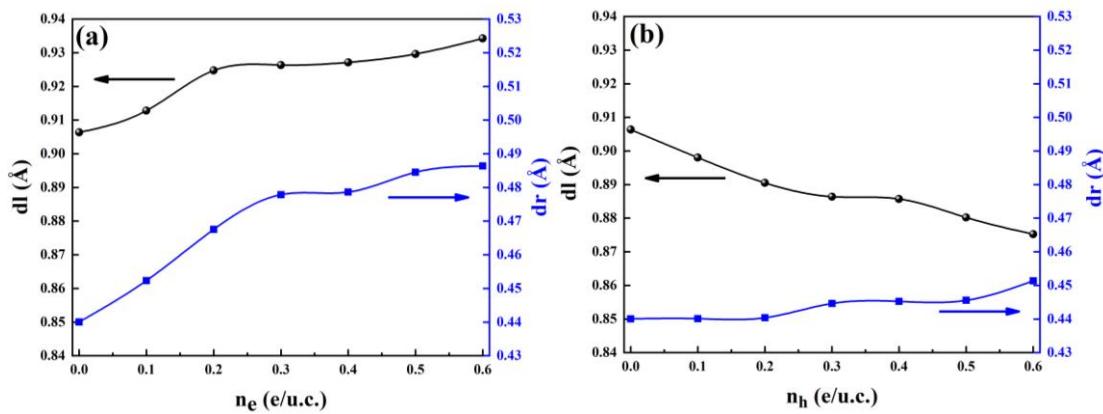


图 S2  $In_2Se_3$  薄膜中  $Se_2$  原子的畸变参数(面内  $dl$  和面外  $dr$ )随掺杂浓度的变化。

(a) 电子掺杂, (b) 空穴掺杂

Fig. S2. The in-plane distortion  $dl$  and out-of-plane distortion  $dr$  of  $Se_2$  atom in  $In_2Se_3$  monolayer as a function of doping concentration for the case of (a) electron doping and (b) hole doping.

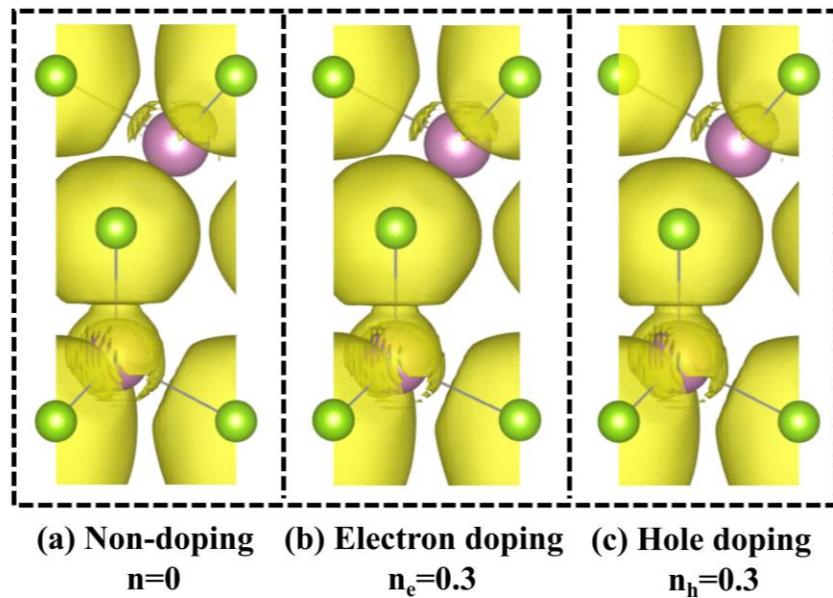


图 S3  $In_2Se_3$  薄膜局域电子密度函数图, (a)未掺杂, (b)电子掺杂  $n_e = 0.3$ , (c) 空穴掺杂  $n_h = 0.3$

Fig. S3. Eelectron-Localization-Function of doped  $In_2Se_3$  monolayers.

(a) non-doping, (b) electron doping  $n_e = 0.3$ , (c) hole doping  $n_h = 0.3$ .

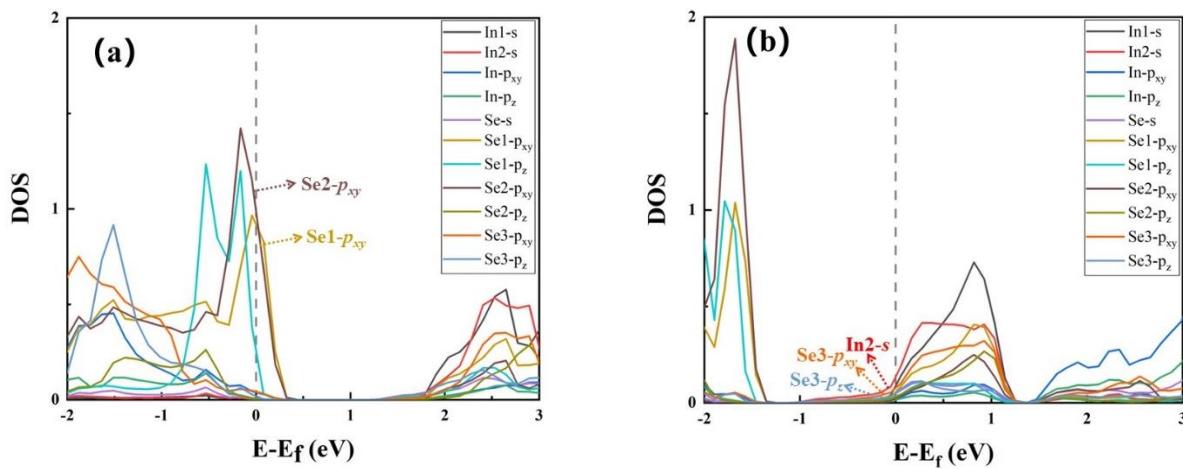


图 S4 摊杂薄膜的电子态密度原子和轨道投影图。(a) 空穴掺杂  $n_h = 0.3$  (b) 电子掺杂  $n_e = 0.3$ 。

Fig. S4. Projected-DOS of doped  $In_2Se_3$  monolayers. (a) hole doping  $n_h = 0.3$ , (b) electron doping  $n_e = 0.3$ .

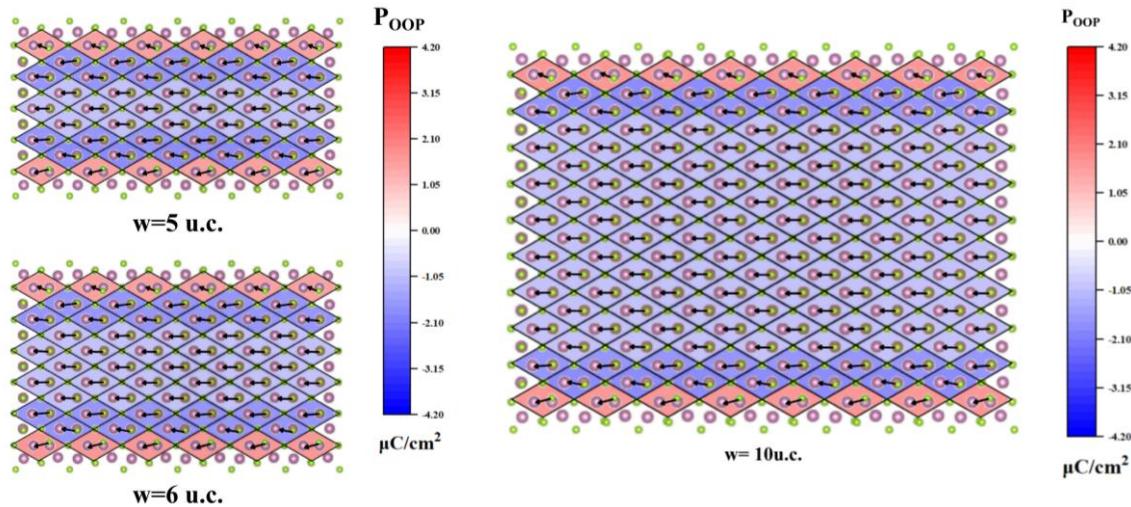


图 S5 纳米带极化分布图 (纳米带宽度分别为 5 u.c.、6 u.c. 和 10 u.c.), 其中平面内极化大小和方向用矢量表示。垂直平面的极化大小用颜色来表示, 负号代表极化方向朝下, 正号代表极化朝上。

Fig. S5. Distribution of polarization within  $In_2Se_3$  nanoribbon with different width ( $w = 5$  u.c., 6 u.c., and 10 u.c.), where the magnitude and the direction of  $P_{IP}$  are indicated by vector, the magnitude of  $P_{OOP}$  is described by different color, and the positive value of  $P_{OOP}$  denotes the up direction and negative value denotes the down direction.

表S1: 纳米带( $w = 1$  u.c.)中各原子波恩有效电荷  
Table S1. Born effective charges for the nanoribbon ( $w = 1$  u.c.)

Atom	$Q_x$	$Q_y$	$Q_z$
<b>Se1</b>	-1.96	-0.37	-0.37
<b>Se2</b>	-2.17	-0.41	-0.63
<b>Se3</b>	-1.04	-0.43	-0.93
<b>Se4</b>	-1.64	-0.28	-0.32
<b>Se5</b>	-2.34	-0.14	-1.07
<b>Se6</b>	-1.39	-0.40	-0.39
<b>Se7</b>	-1.04	-0.43	-0.93
<b>Se8</b>	-2.17	-0.41	-0.63
<b>Se9</b>	-1.96	-0.37	-0.37
<b>In1</b>	2.35	0.56	1.03
<b>In2</b>	2.33	0.54	0.82
<b>In3</b>	3.33	0.44	0.68
<b>In4</b>	3.04	0.60	1.26
<b>In5</b>	2.33	0.54	0.82
<b>In6</b>	2.35	0.56	1.03

表S2: 纳米带( $w = 2$  u.c.)中各原子波恩有效电荷  
Table S2. Born effective charges for the nanoribbon ( $w = 2$  u.c.)

Atom	$Q_x$	$Q_y$	$Q_z$
<b>Se1</b>	-1.12	-0.40	-0.64
<b>Se2</b>	-2.20	-0.47	-0.34
<b>Se3</b>	-2.06	-0.52	-0.35
<b>Se4</b>	-2.18	-0.62	-0.24
<b>Se5</b>	-2.06	-0.67	-0.24
<b>Se6</b>	-2.28	-0.29	-0.69
<b>Se7</b>	-2.62	-0.70	-0.28
<b>Se8</b>	-1.81	-0.40	-0.62
<b>Se9</b>	-2.66	-0.71	-0.29
<b>Se10</b>	-2.28	-0.30	-0.69
<b>Se11</b>	-2.06	-0.67	-0.24
<b>Se12</b>	-2.18	-0.62	-0.24
<b>Se13</b>	-2.06	-0.52	-0.35
<b>Se14</b>	-2.20	-0.47	-0.34
<b>Se15</b>	-1.12	-0.40	-0.64
<b>In1</b>	2.55	1.43	2.53
<b>In2</b>	2.53	1.03	0.65
<b>In3</b>	3.42	0.50	0.62
<b>In4</b>	3.56	0.48	0.58
<b>In5</b>	3.37	0.51	0.62
<b>In6</b>	3.38	0.42	0.55
<b>In7</b>	3.56	0.48	0.58
<b>In8</b>	3.42	0.50	0.62
<b>In9</b>	2.53	1.03	0.65
<b>In10</b>	2.55	1.41	0.66

表S3: 纳米带( $w = 3$  u.c.)中各原子波恩有效电荷Table S3. Born effective charges for the nanoribbon ( $w = 3$  u.c.)

<b>Atom</b>	$Q_x$	$Q_y$	$Q_z$
<b>Se1</b>	-1.13	-0.27	-0.62
<b>Se2</b>	-2.09	-0.33	-0.34
<b>Se3</b>	-2.23	-0.40	-0.34
<b>Se4</b>	-2.28	-0.40	-0.70
<b>Se5</b>	-2.12	-0.98	-0.23
<b>Se6</b>	-2.22	-1.04	-0.23
<b>Se7</b>	-1.95	-0.62	-0.60
<b>Se8</b>	-2.54	-1.04	-0.27
<b>Se9</b>	-2.56	-1.04	-0.26
<b>Se10</b>	-2.15	-0.70	-0.57
<b>Se11</b>	-2.43	-1.06	-0.23
<b>Se12</b>	-2.36	-1.12	-0.22
<b>Se13</b>	-2.54	-1.04	-0.27
<b>Se14</b>	-2.56	-1.04	-0.26
<b>Se15</b>	-1.95	-0.62	-0.60
<b>Se16</b>	-2.22	-1.03	-0.23
<b>Se17</b>	-2.12	-0.99	-0.23
<b>Se18</b>	-2.28	-0.40	-0.70
<b>Se19</b>	-2.23	-0.40	-0.34
<b>Se20</b>	-2.09	-0.33	-0.34
<b>Se21</b>	-1.13	-0.27	-0.62
<b>In1</b>	2.61	3.38	0.63
<b>In2</b>	2.61	1.60	0.63
<b>In3</b>	3.38	0.68	0.59
<b>In4</b>	3.53	0.60	0.62
<b>In5</b>	3.44	0.45	0.54
<b>In6</b>	3.44	0.42	0.54
<b>In7</b>	3.54	0.47	0.56
<b>In8</b>	3.60	0.41	0.51
<b>In9</b>	3.44	0.41	0.54
<b>In10</b>	3.44	0.44	0.54
<b>In11</b>	3.53	0.55	0.62
<b>In12</b>	3.38	0.68	0.59
<b>In13</b>	2.61	1.64	0.63
<b>In14</b>	2.61	3.37	0.63

表 S4: 薄膜中各原子波恩有效电荷  
 Table S4. Born effective charges for the  $\text{In}_2\text{Se}_3$  monolayer

Atom	$Q_x$	$Q_y$	$Q_z$
<b>Se1</b>	-2.53	-2.73	-0.23
<b>Se2</b>	-1.79	-1.02	-0.55
<b>Se3</b>	-2.56	-2.82	-0.22
<b>In1</b>	3.42	3.27	0.50
<b>In2</b>	3.46	3.30	0.51