

Supporting Information

**High Carrier Mobility and Pronounced Light Absorption in Methyl-Terminated
Germanene: Insights from First-Principles Computations**

Yu Jing, Xu Zhang, Dihua Wu, Xudong Zhao, Zhen Zhou*

Tianjin Key Laboratory of Metal and Molecule Based Material Chemistry, Key
Laboratory of Advanced Energy Materials Chemistry (Ministry of Education),
Computational Centre for Molecular Science, Institute of New Energy Material
Chemistry, Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemical Science and Engineering
(Tianjin), School of Materials Science and Engineering, National Institute for
Advanced Materials, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, P. R. China

*Corresponding Author, Email: zhouzhen@nankai.edu.cn (ZZ).

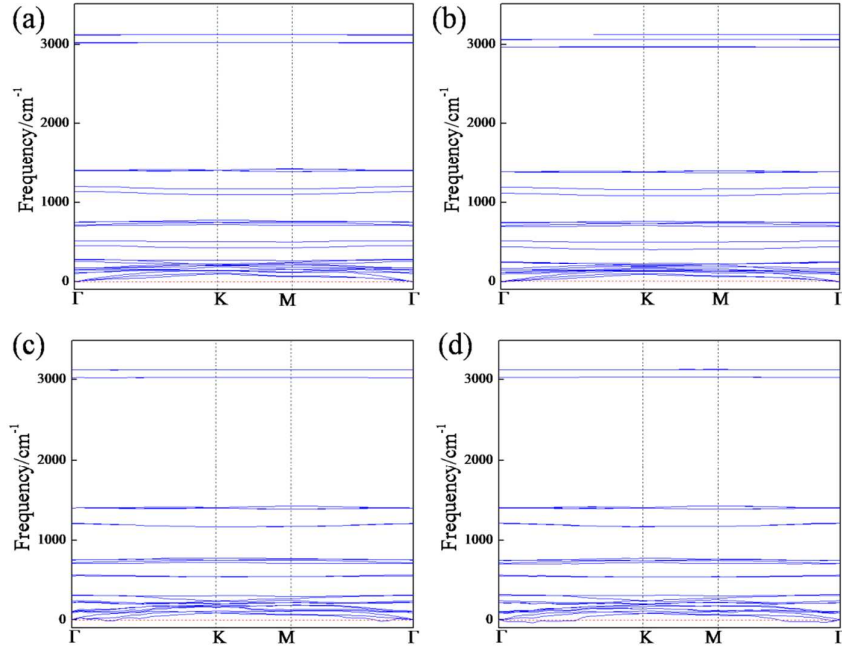


Figure S1. Phonon spectrum of GeCH_3 in a hexagonal primitive cell under no strain (a), 5% biaxial tensile strain (b), 2% biaxial compressive strain (c) and 3% biaxial compressive strain (d).

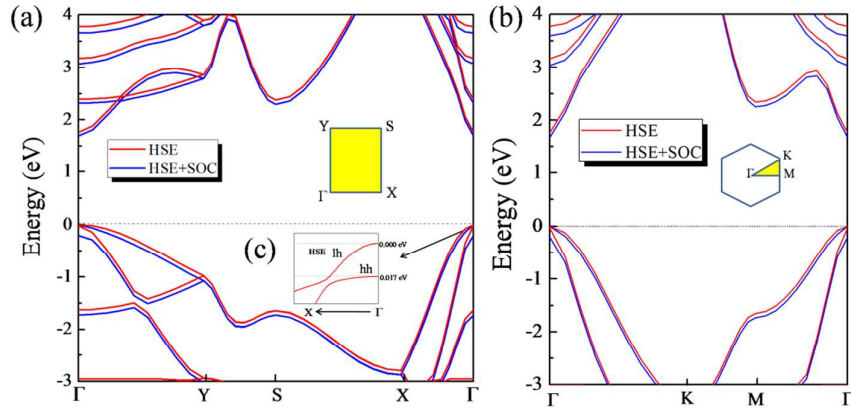


Figure S2. Band structure of GeCH_3 in a tetragonal cell (a) and a hexagonal primitive cell (b) at the HSE level calculated with and without SOC; Enlarged valence bands structure near the Γ point along the armchair direction (c), the heavy and light valence bands corresponding to the heavy hole (hh) and light hole (lh) are labeled inside.

Table S1. Effective masses for the heavy holes (hh), light holes (lh) and electrons (e) along the armchair and zigzag directions in the tetragonal and hexagonal cells, calculated with and without SOC effect.

Cell	m* _{_armchair}			m* _{_zigzag}		
	hh	lh	e	hh	lh	e
Tetra_HSE	0.14	2.35×10^{-2}	2.62×10^{-2}	1.36	0.21	0.24
Tetra_HSE+SOC	3.67×10^{-2}	3.67×10^{-2}	2.60×10^{-2}	0.30	0.30	0.19
Hexa_HSE+SOC	4.11×10^{-2}	4.25×10^{-2}	1.91×10^{-2}	0.23	0.24	0.19

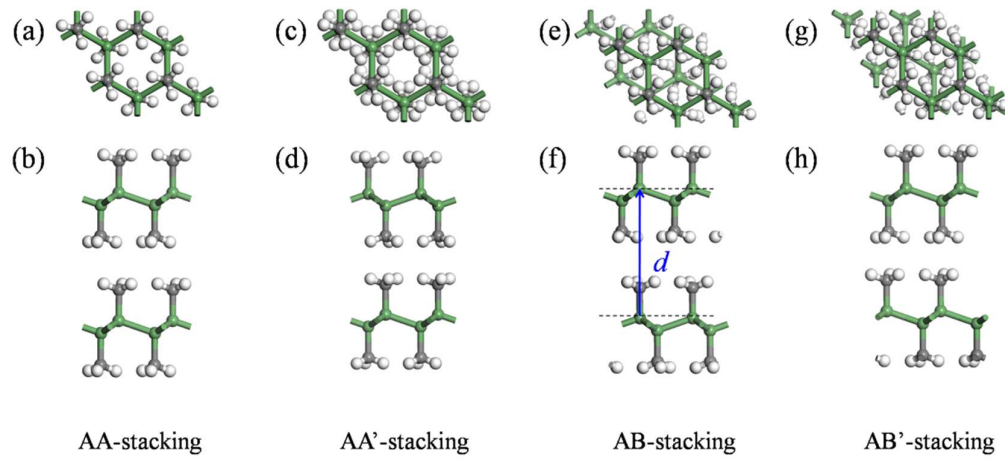


Figure S3. Atomic configurations of GeCH₃ bilayer (2×2 supercell of the hexagonal lattice) in different stacking ways, including the AA stacking (a and b), AA'-stacking (c and d), AB-stacking (e and f) and AB'-stacking (g and h), from the top and side views, respectively. The bilayer configurations were calculated in a hexagonal primitive cell instead of the orthogonal supercell to reduce the calculation burden. The interlayer distance (d) is labeled in (f).

Table S2. Interlayer distance ($d_{\text{Ge-Ge}}$) and binding energy of GeCH_3 bilayer (E_{bind}) in different stacking configurations.

Stacking order	AA	AA'	AB	AB'
$d_{\text{Ge-Ge}}$ (nm)	0.79	0.74	0.79	0.75
$E_{\text{bind}}(\text{J/m}^2)$	0.128	0.10	0.131	0.03

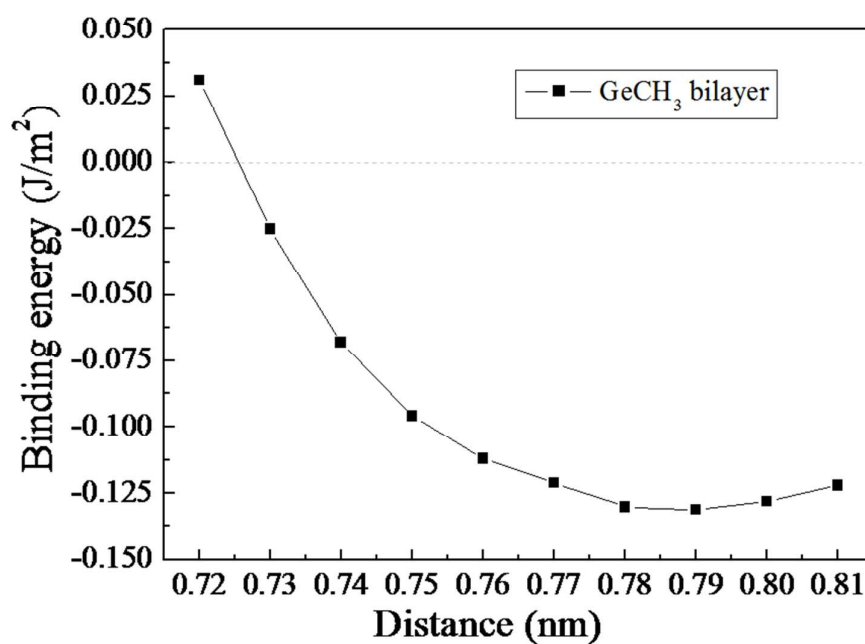


Figure S4. Binding energy as a function of the interlayer distance d in GeCH_3 bilayer in AB stacking.

As shown in Figure S4, the binding energy of GeCH_3 bilayer is negative when the interlayer distance (is denoted in Figure S3f) is larger than 0.72 nm. The equilibrium interlayer distance is 0.79 nm, and at this distance the GeCH_3 bilayer shows the lowest binding energy of 0.13 J/m^2 .

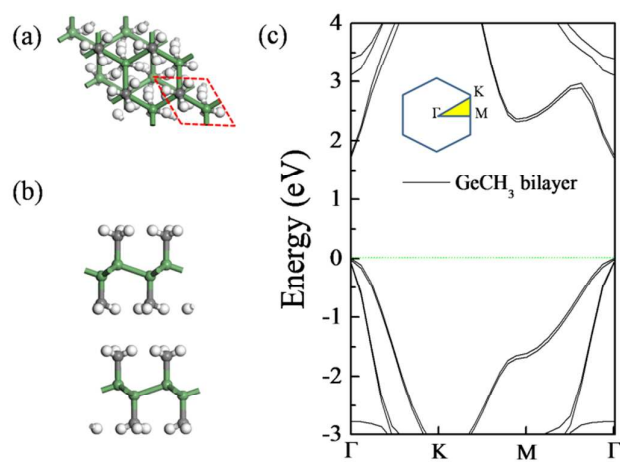


Figure S5. GeCH_3 bilayer ($2 \times 2 \times 1$ hexagonal supercell) in the most stable configuration (AB-stacking) from the top view (a) and side view (b) and its corresponding band structure (c).