

## Supplementary Material

### Raman Spectroscopy of Lithium Niobite ( $\text{LiNbO}_2$ )

S. A. Howard,<sup>1,a)</sup> E. Evlyukhin,<sup>1</sup> S. Abdel Razek,<sup>1</sup> G. J. Paez Fajardo,<sup>1</sup> M. J. Wahila,<sup>1</sup> T. M. McCrone,<sup>2</sup> W. A. Doolittle,<sup>2</sup> W-C. Lee,<sup>1,b)</sup> L. F. J. Piper<sup>3,c)</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Applied Physics and Astronomy, Binghamton University, Binghamton, New York 13902, USA

<sup>2</sup>School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia 30332, USA

<sup>3</sup>WMG, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, United Kingdom

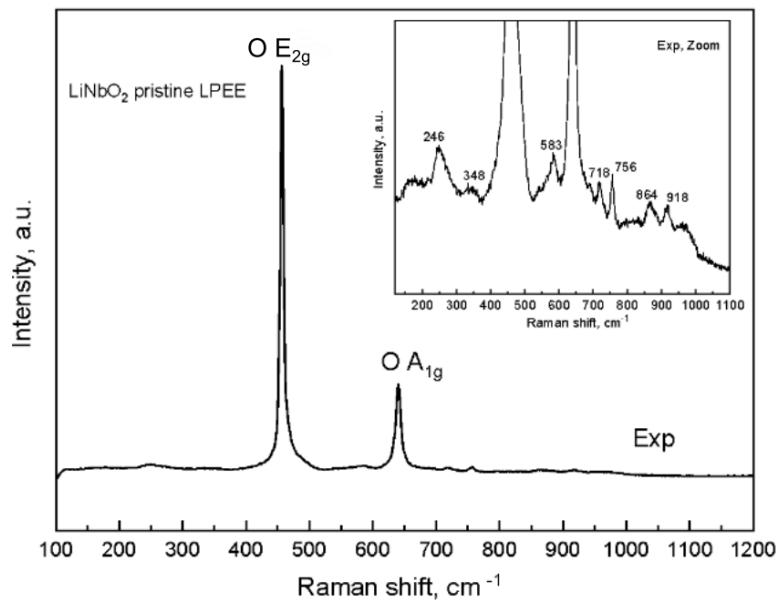


FIG. S1 Raman spectra of pristine  $\text{LiNbO}_2$ . Inset shows zoomed in spectra exhibiting less pronounced peaks.

Mode symmetry,  $D_{6h}(6/mmm)$  point group:

freq ( 1 - 2) =	-2.9 [cm-1]	--> E_1u	I
freq ( 3 - 3) =	4.2 [cm-1]	--> A_2u	I
freq ( 4 - 5) =	53.5 [cm-1]	--> E_2g	R
freq ( 6 - 6) =	128.6 [cm-1]	--> B_1g	
freq ( 7 - 8) =	150.5 [cm-1]	--> E_2u	
freq ( 9 - 10) =	155.1 [cm-1]	--> E_1u	I
freq ( 11 - 11) =	347.6 [cm-1]	--> A_2u	I
freq ( 12 - 13) =	417.5 [cm-1]	--> E_2u	
freq ( 14 - 15) =	422.5 [cm-1]	--> E_1g	R
freq ( 16 - 17) =	455.1 [cm-1]	--> E_1u	I
freq ( 18 - 19) =	458.2 [cm-1]	--> E_2g	R
freq ( 20 - 20) =	483.0 [cm-1]	--> B_2u	
freq ( 21 - 21) =	630.3 [cm-1]	--> A_2u	I
freq ( 22 - 22) =	638.1 [cm-1]	--> A_1g	R
freq ( 23 - 23) =	666.1 [cm-1]	--> B_2u	
freq ( 24 - 24) =	699.7 [cm-1]	--> B_1g	

FIG. S2 List of infrared active and raman active modes for LiNbO<sub>2</sub>

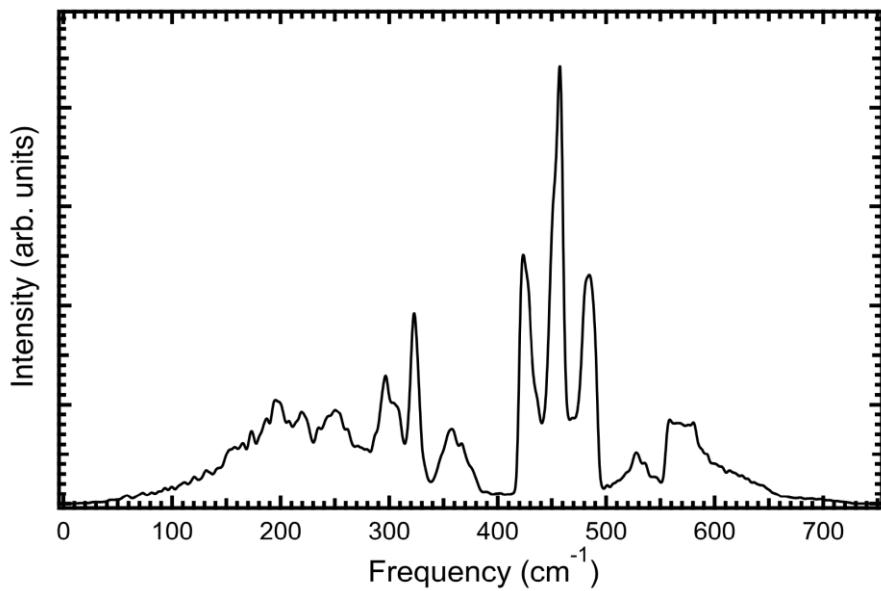


FIG. S3 Total phonon density of states of stoichiometric LiNbO<sub>2</sub>.

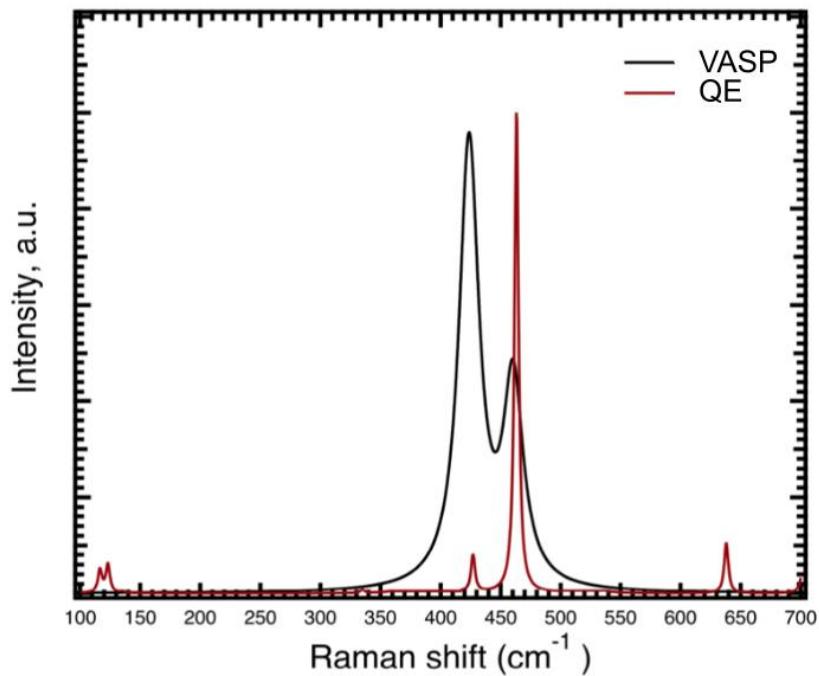


Fig.S4. Simulated Raman spectra using QE and VASP.

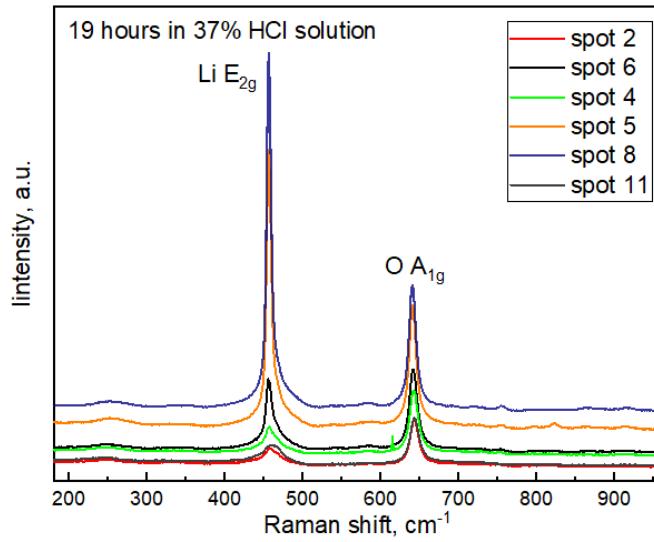


FIG. S5 Spot sensitivity of Raman spectra for HCl soaked  $\text{LiNbO}_2$ .