

Supplemental Materials for “Tunable abundant valley Hall effect and chiral spin-valley locking in Janus monolayer VCGeN₄”

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Table S1 The energies of different phases of VCGeN₄.

phase	energy (eV)
α	-50.774
β	-50.694
γ	-50.669
δ	-50.769

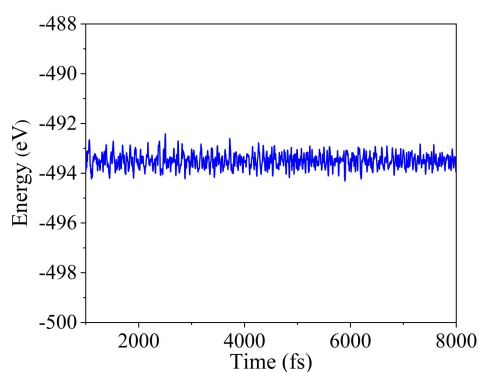


Fig. S1 The AIMD simulation of VCGeN₄ at 300 K.

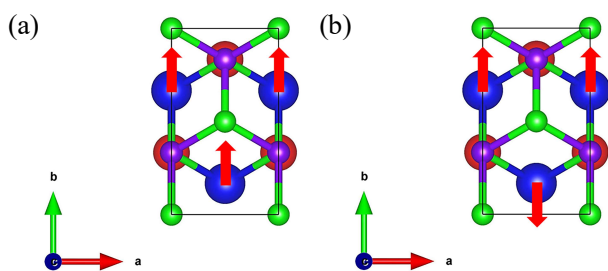
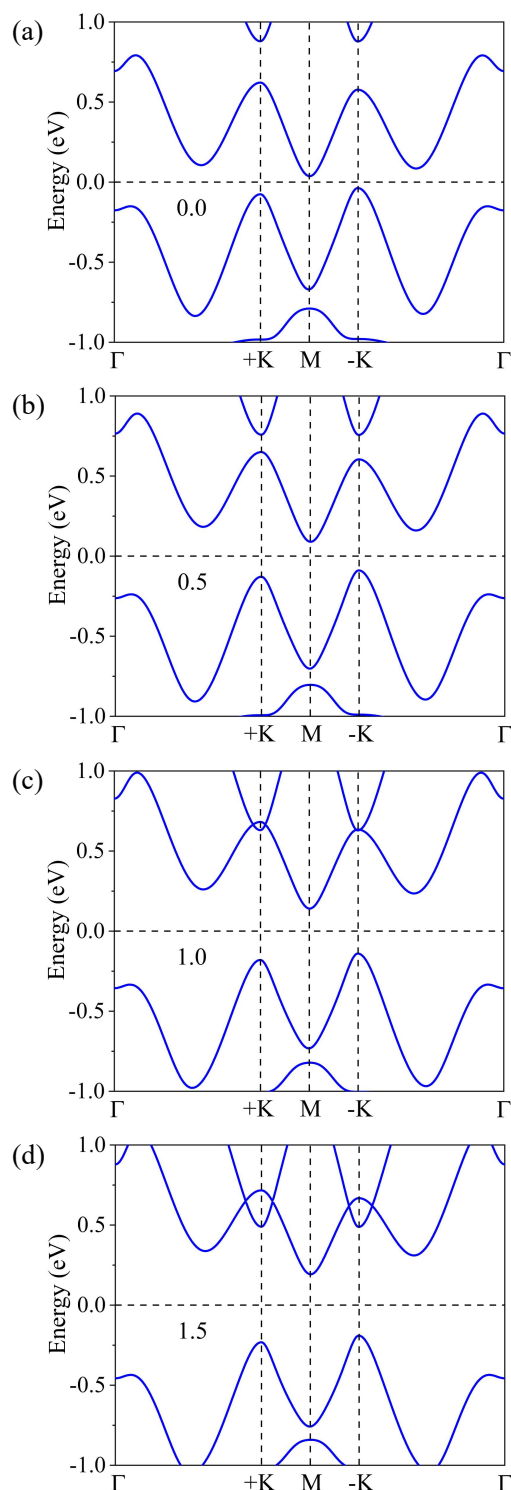


Fig. S2 The considered magnetic configurations: panel (a) is for the FM configuration, and panel (b) is for the AFM configurations.



magnetization.

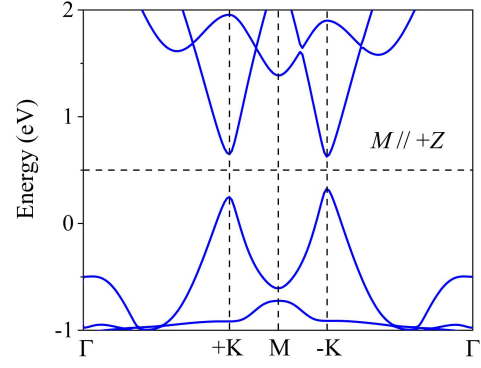


Fig. S4 The band structure of the VCGeN₄ by the HSE06 functional with OOP magnetization.

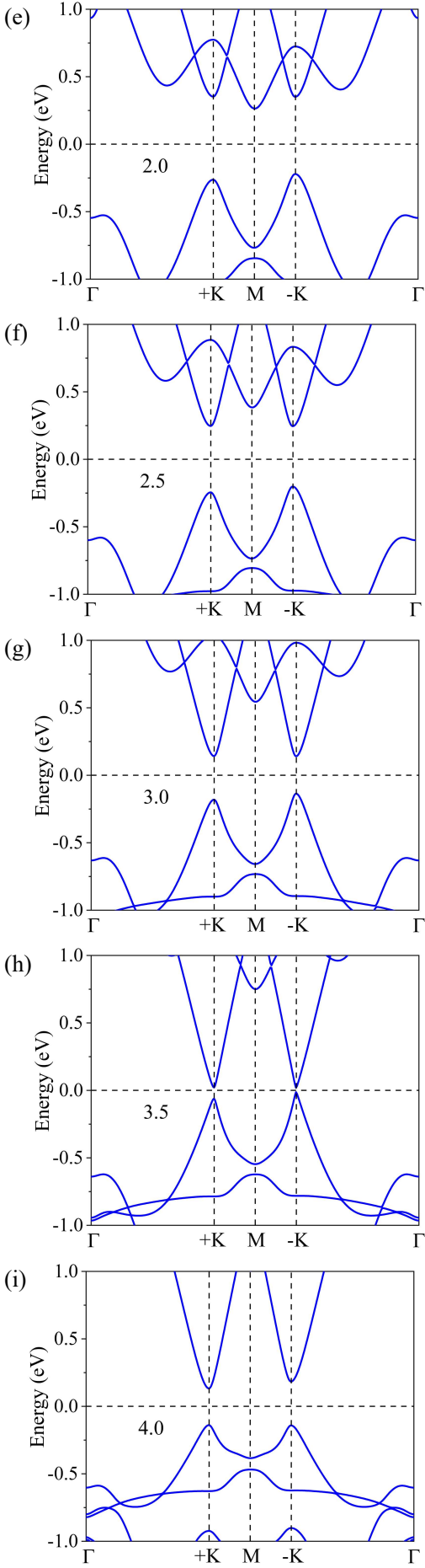
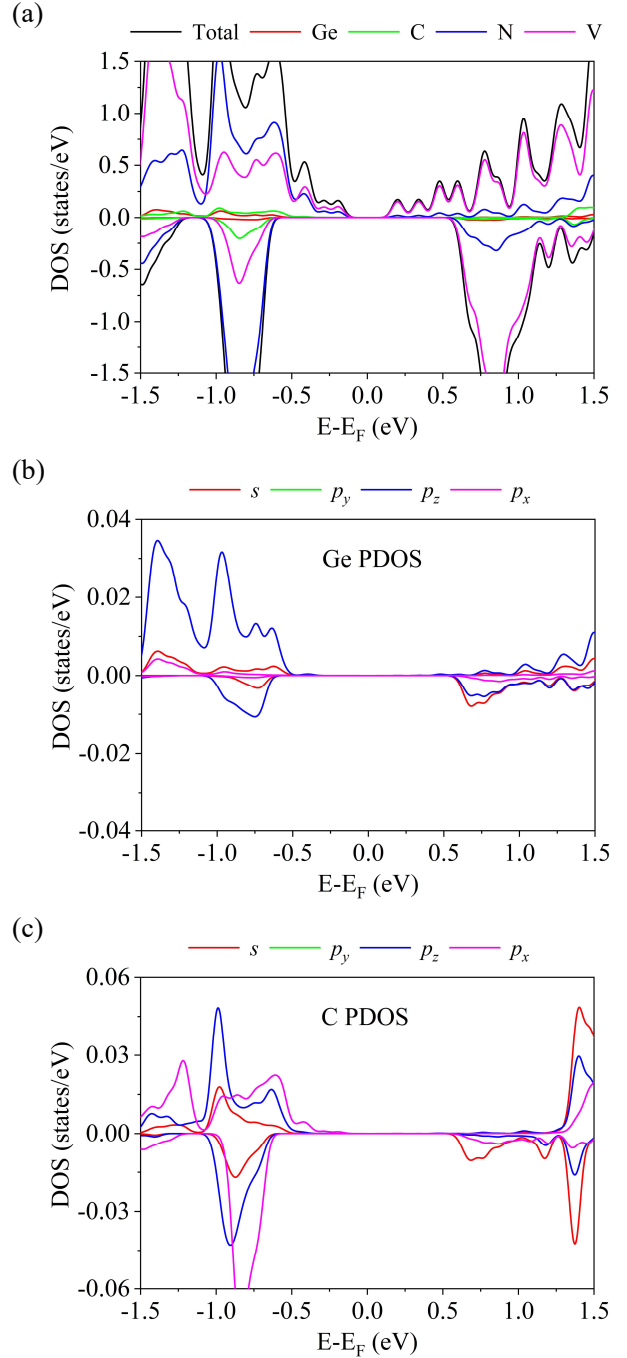


Fig. S3 The band structures of the VCGeN₄ gained from PBE+*U* method (*U* values vary from 0.0 to 4.0 eV) with OOP

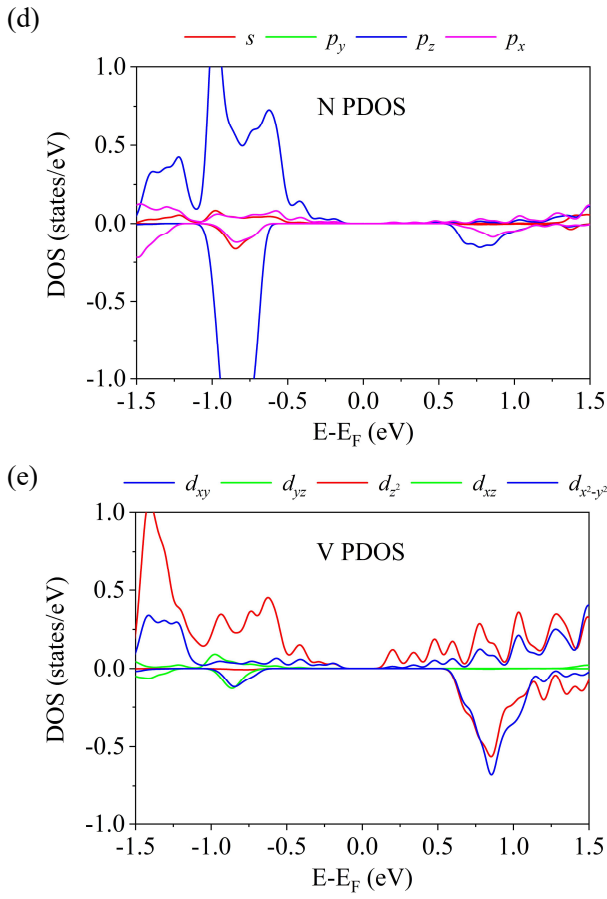


Fig. S5 (a) The total density of states (DOS) of the VCGeN₄. (b) The partial density of states (PDOS) of Ge atoms. (c) The PDOS of C atoms. (d) The PDOS of N atoms. (e) The PDOS of V atoms.

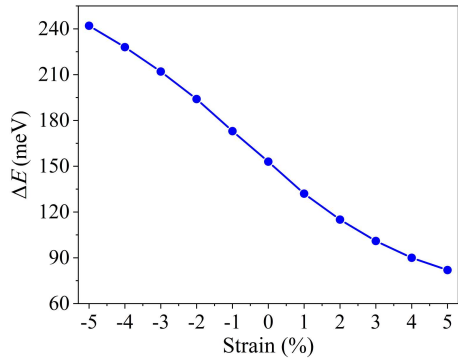
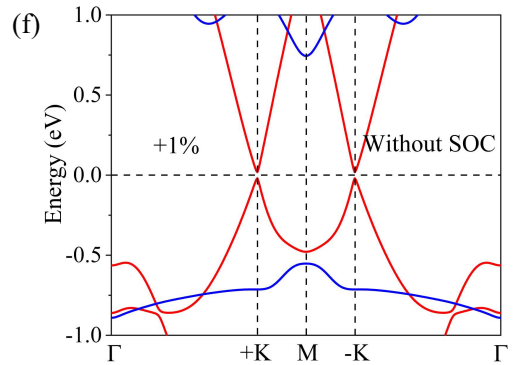
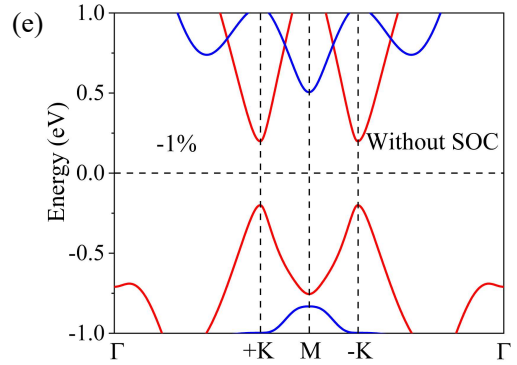
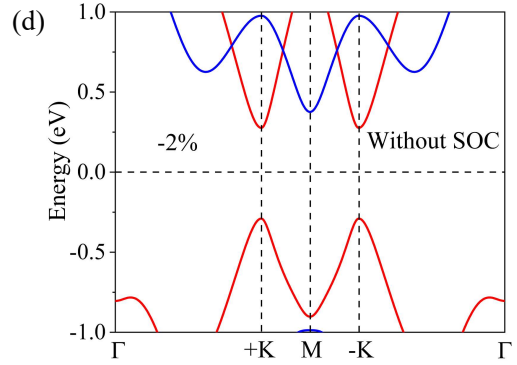
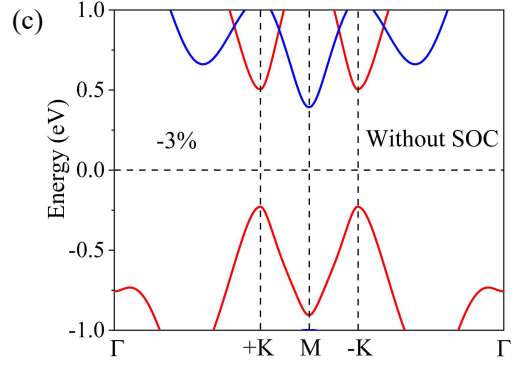
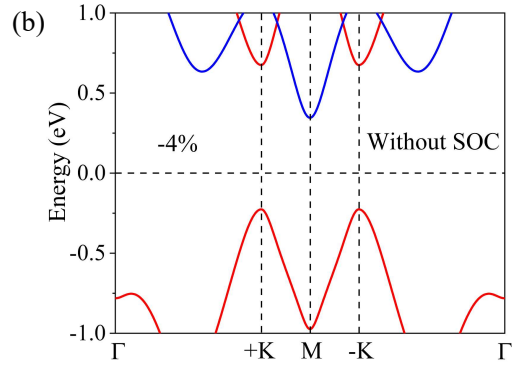
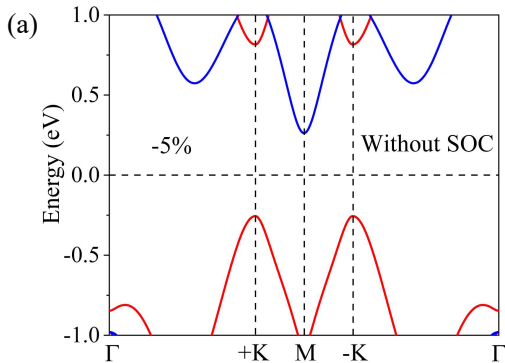


Fig. S6 The energy differences ($\Delta E = E_{AFM} - E_{FM}$) between FM and AFM configurations of VCGeN₄ as a function of strain.



respectively.

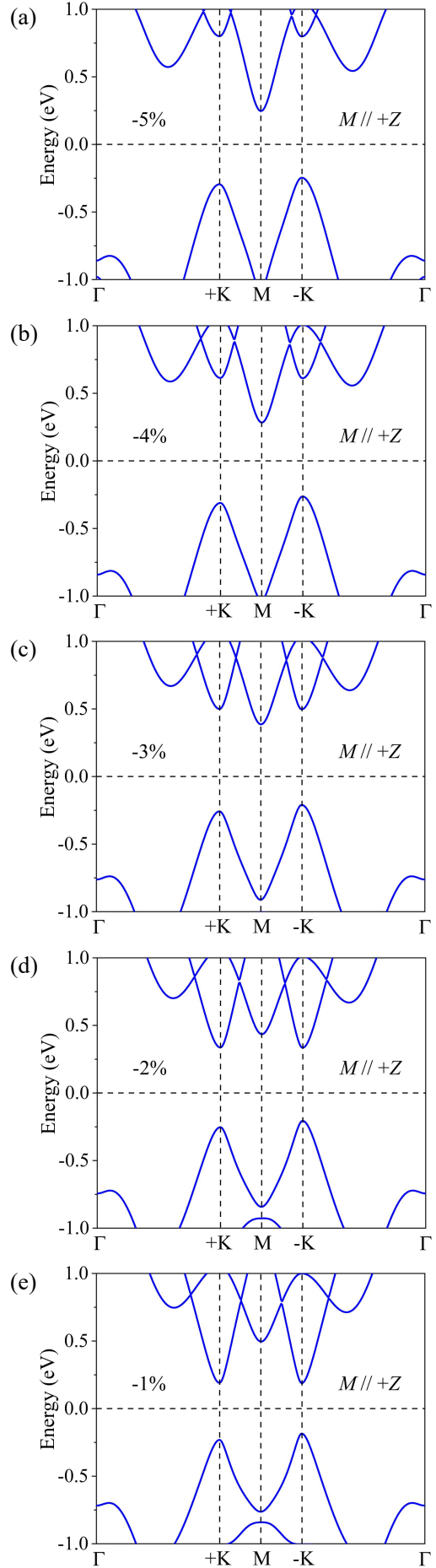
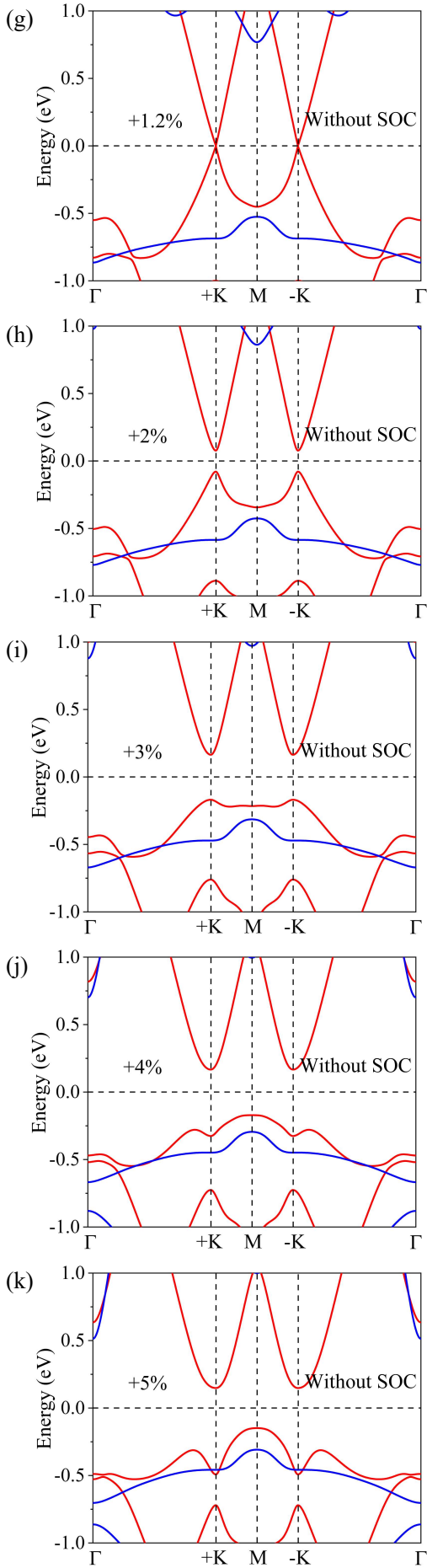


Fig. S7 The band structures without SOC at different strains. The red and blue lines denote the spin-up and spin-down states,

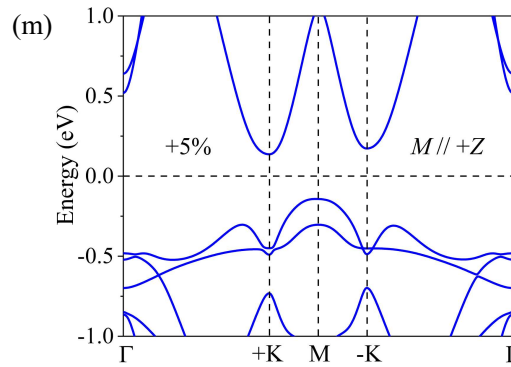
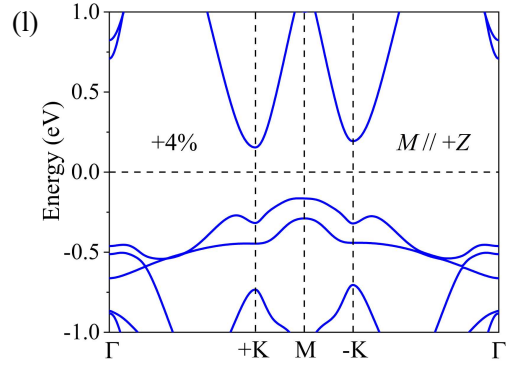
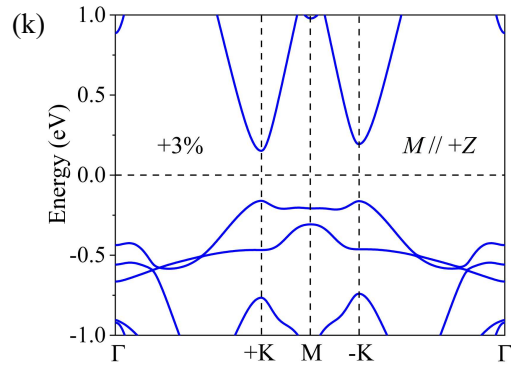
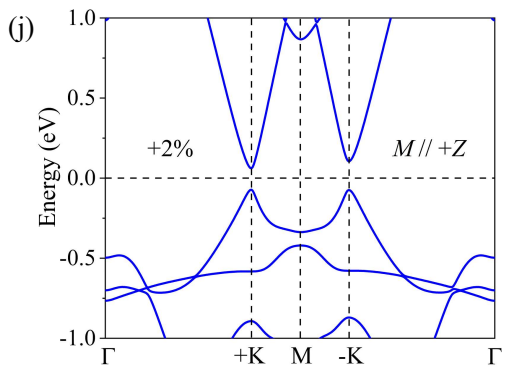
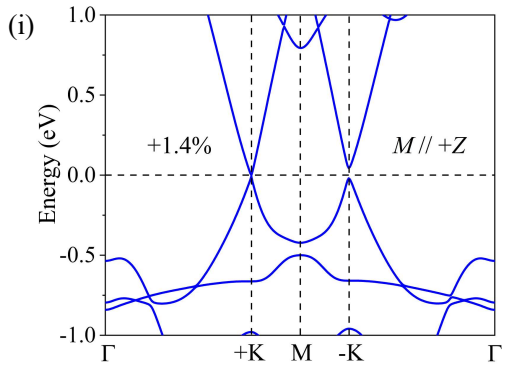
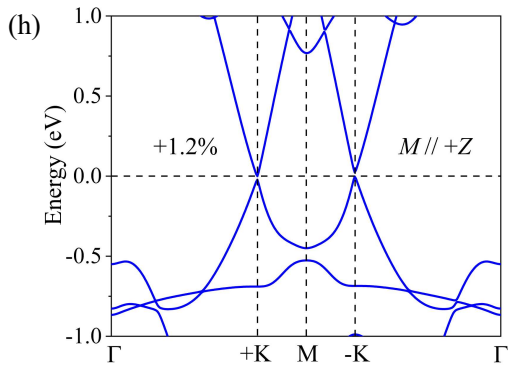
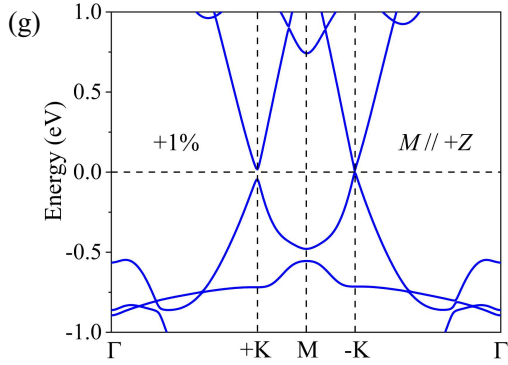
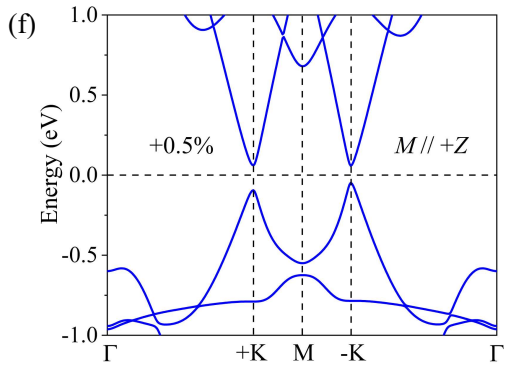
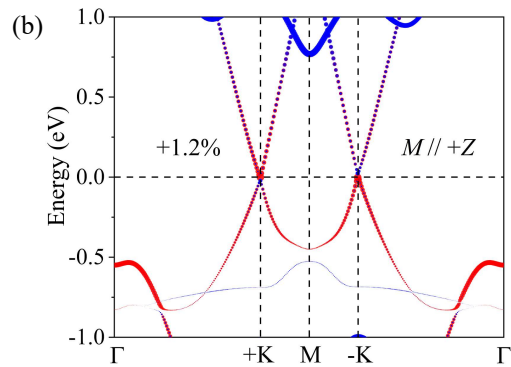
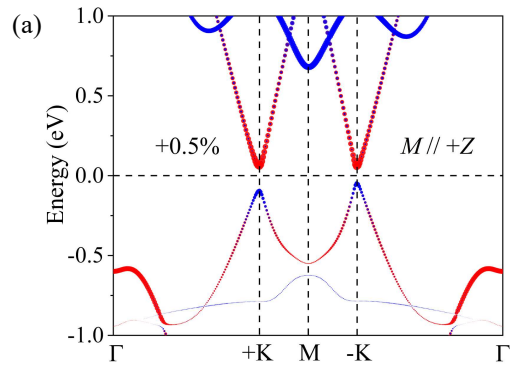


Fig. S8 The band structures by using GGA+SOC with OOP magnetization at different strains.



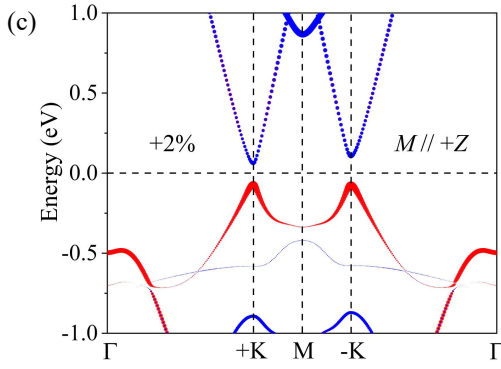


Fig. S9 For the VCGeN₄ with OOP magnetization, the $V-d_{z^2}$ and $d_{x^2-y^2}/d_{xy}$ orbitals character band structures under (a) $\varepsilon = 0.5\%$, (b) $\varepsilon = 1.2\%$, and (c) $\varepsilon = 2\%$.

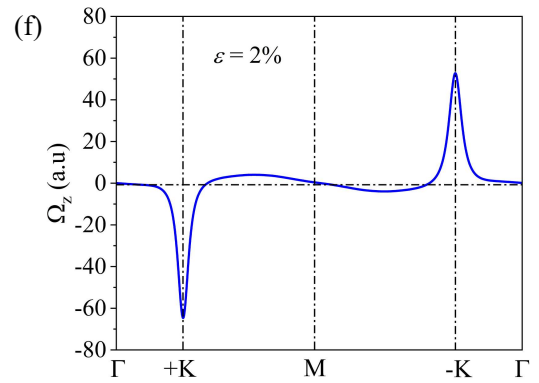
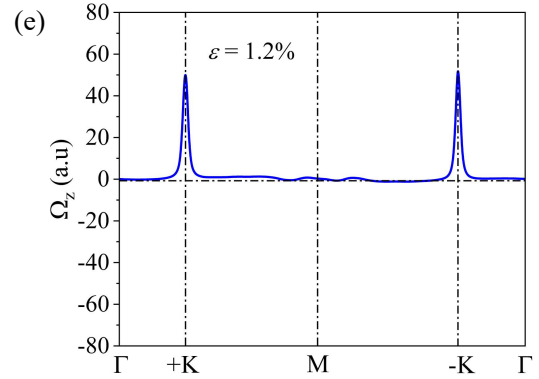
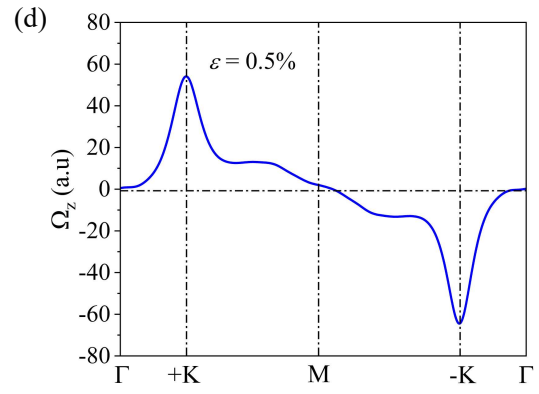
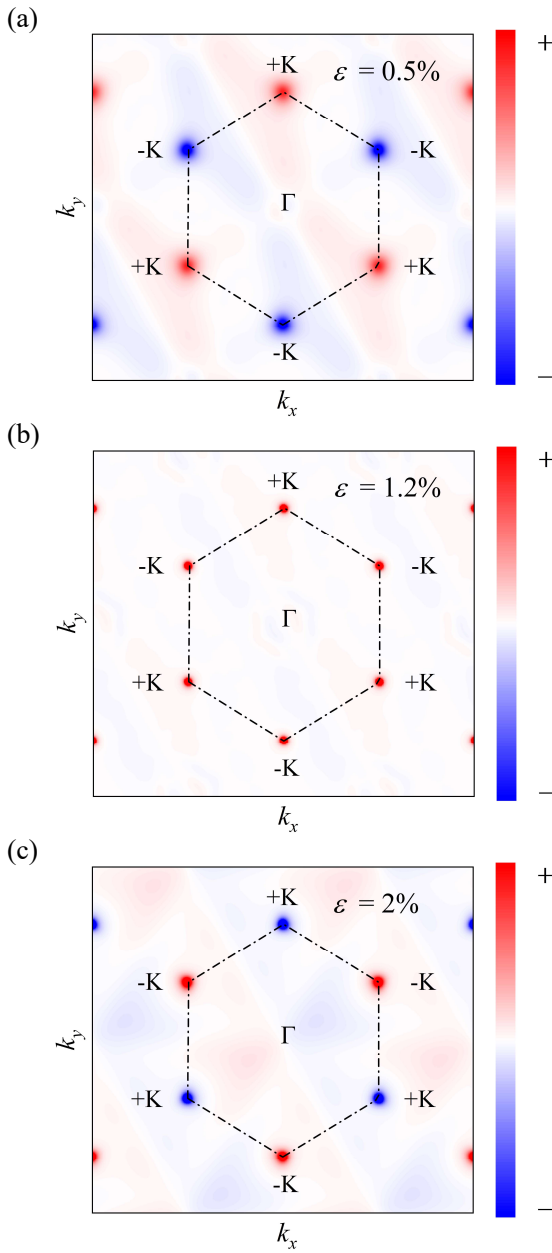
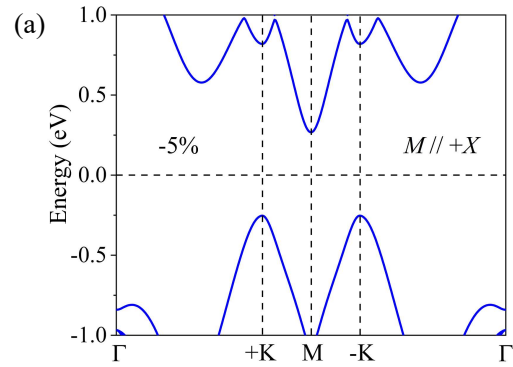
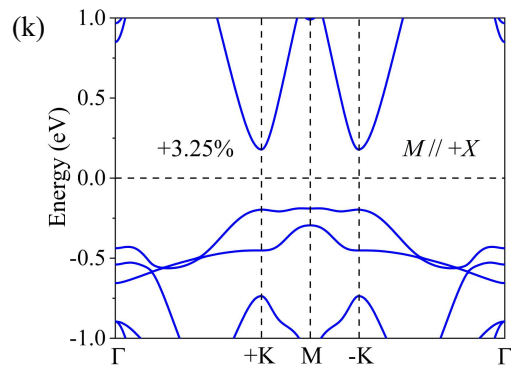
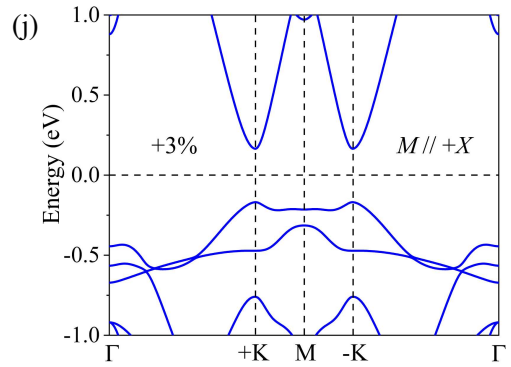
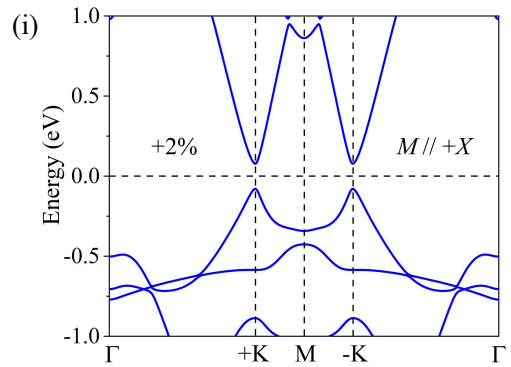
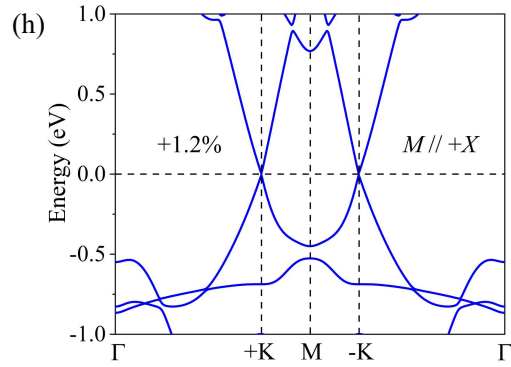
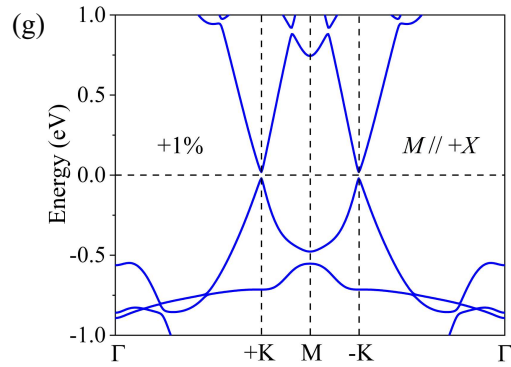
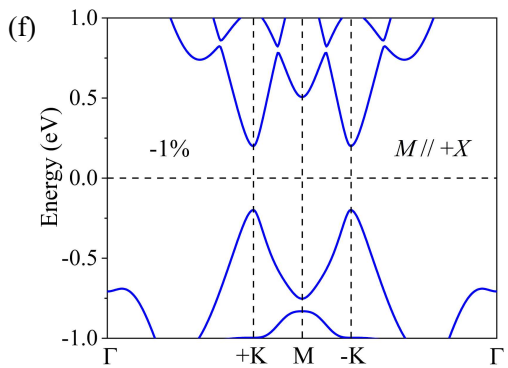
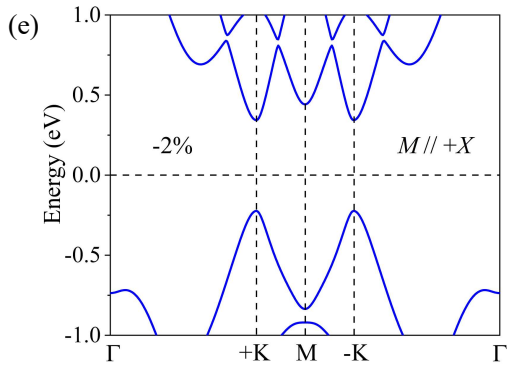
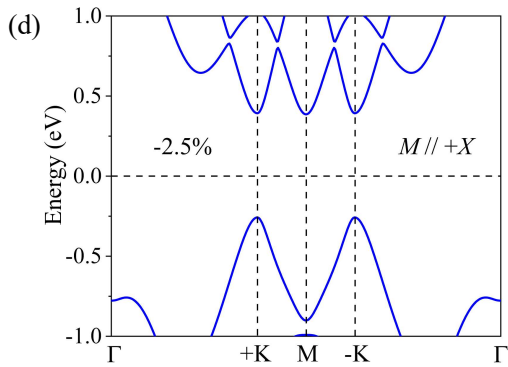
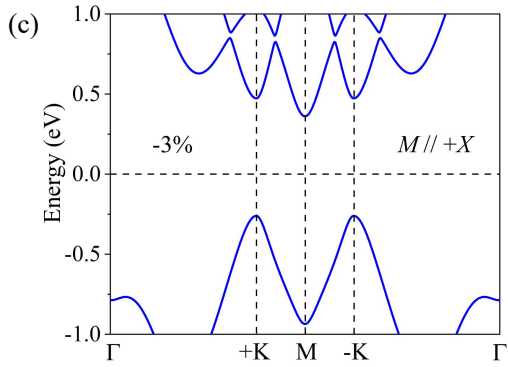
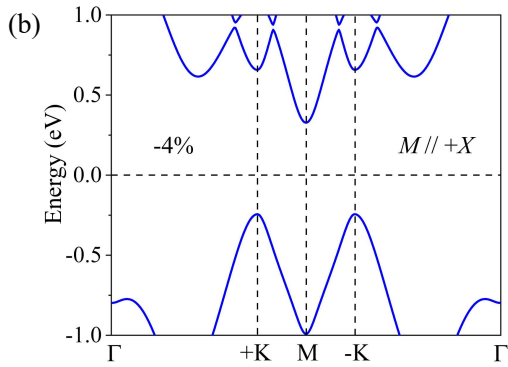


Fig. S10 The Berry curvature in the 2D BZ under (a) $\varepsilon = 0.5\%$, (b) $\varepsilon = 1.2\%$, and (c) $\varepsilon = 2\%$. The Berry curvature along the high symmetry points under (d) $\varepsilon = 0.5\%$, (e) $\varepsilon = 1.2\%$, and (f) $\varepsilon = 2\%$.





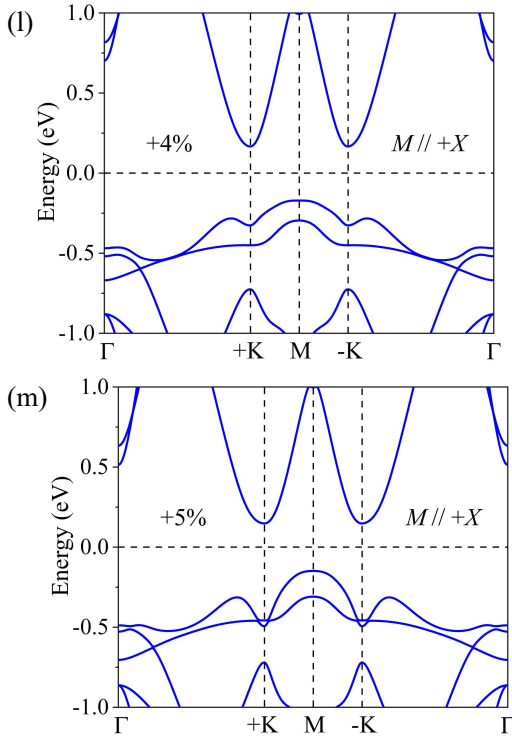


Fig. S11 The band structures by using GGA+SOC with IP magnetization at different strains.

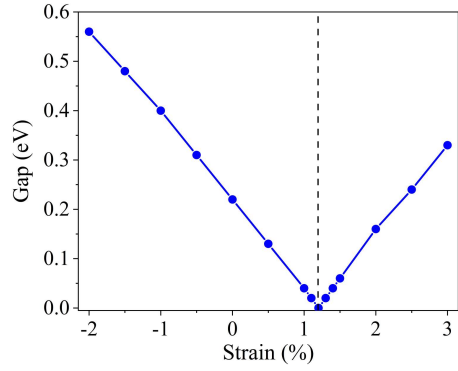


Fig. S12 The global band gaps with IP magnetization as a function of strain.

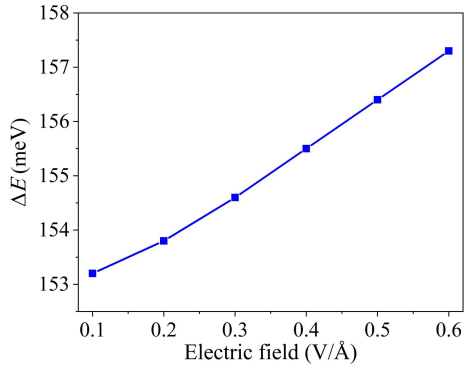


Fig. S13 The energy differences ($\Delta E = E_{AFM} - E_{FM}$) between FM and AFM configurations of VCGeN₄ as a function of electric field.

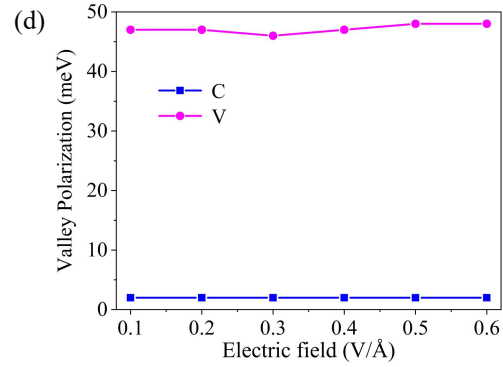
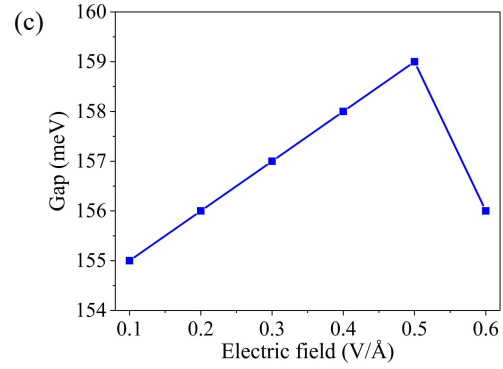
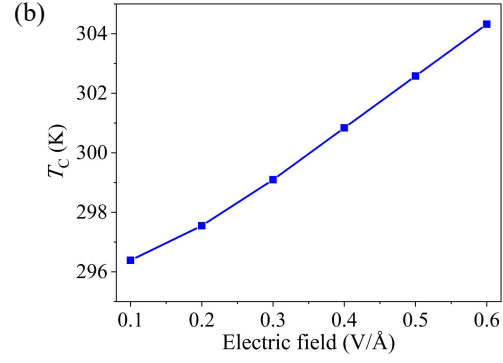
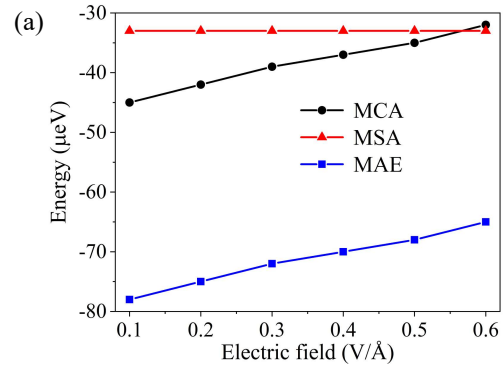


Fig. S14 For the VCGeN₄, (a) the MCA energy, MSA energy, and MAE as a function of electric field. (b) The T_C as a function of electric field. (c) The global band gap as a function of electric field. (d) The VP for the VB and CB as a function of electric field.

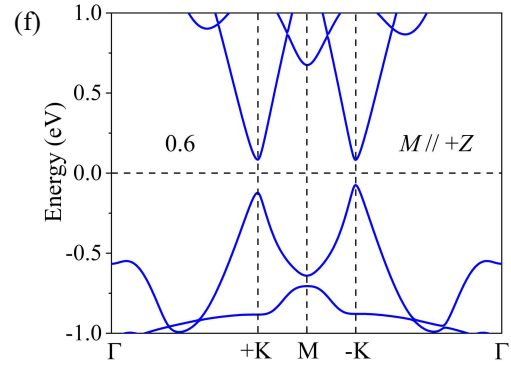
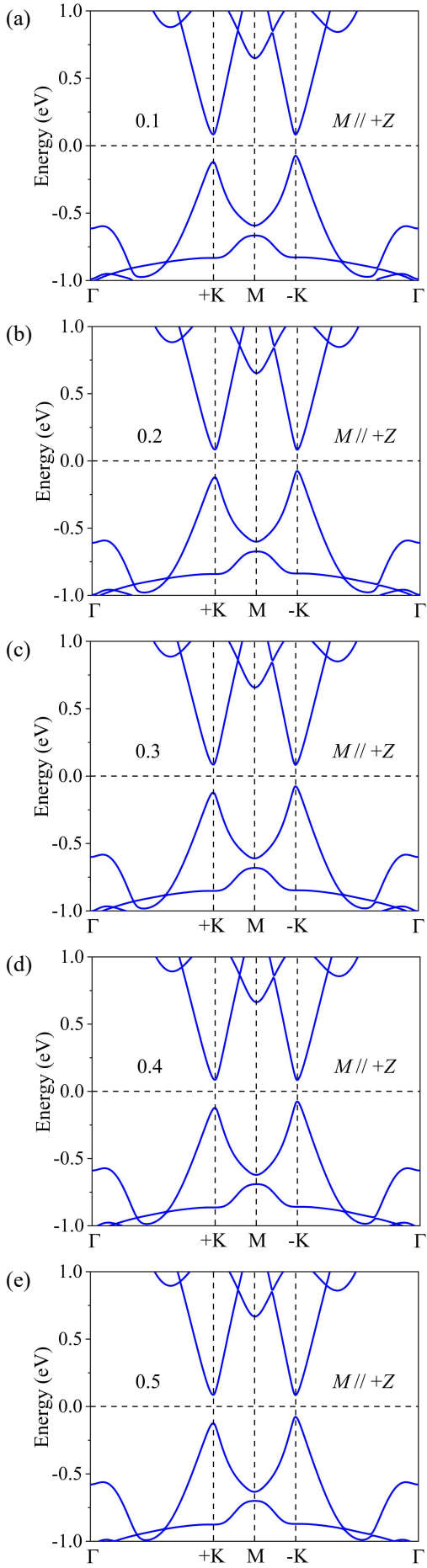


Fig. S15 For electric field E between 0.1 and 0.6 V/Å, the band structures by using GGA+SOC with OOP magnetization.

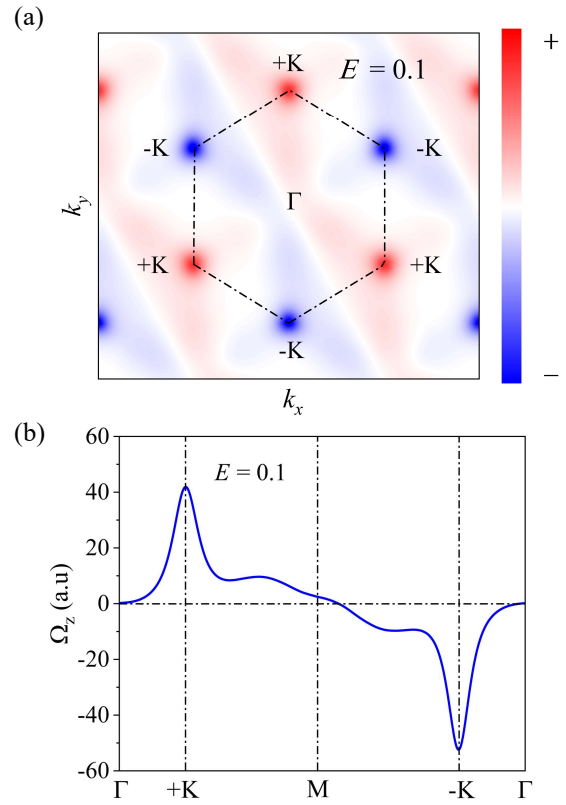


Fig. S16 For electric field $E = 0.1$ V/Å, the Berry curvature of VCGeN₄ (a) in the BZ and (b) along the high-symmetry points.