## **Supplementary Information**

## Magnetic phase transition regulated by interface coupling effect in CrBr<sub>3</sub>/electride Ca<sub>2</sub>N van der Waals heterostructures

Zhengyu Yin, Baozeng Zhou\*

Tianjin Key Laboratory of Film Electronic & Communicate Devices, School of Integrated Circuit Science and Engineering, Tianjin University of Technology, Tianjin 300384, China

\*Corresponding Authors

baozeng@tju.edu.cn (B. Zhou)



**Fig. S1** (a) The magnetization and heat capacity as functions of temperature for CrBr<sub>3</sub> monolayer. Orbital-resolved MAE for the (b) Cr and (c) Br ion in the CrBr<sub>3</sub> monolayer.



Fig. S2 The top and side views of CrBr<sub>3</sub>/Ca<sub>2</sub>N heterostructure with different stacking orders: (a) AB'-r, (b) AB-h, and (c) AB'-h.

Table S1. The energy of FM and various AFM states with different stacking orders for the  $CrBr_3/Ca_2N$  heterostructure. The light gray part indicates the most stable energy ground state under each structure.

Model	AB-r	AB'-r	AB-h	AB'-h
E <sub>FM</sub> (eV)	-320.6	-318.4	-312.2	-320.6
E <sub>Neel-AFM</sub> (eV)	-321.0	-319.2	-311.6	-319.5
Ezigzag-AFM (eV)	-316.2	-319.3	-312.7	-311.8
$E_{ m stripy-AFM}$ (eV)	-311.1	-309.9	-300.4	-308.0

**Table S2.** The binding energies ( $E_b$ ) of the CrBr<sub>3</sub>/Ca<sub>2</sub>N heterostructures in the most stable ground state under different stacking orders.

	AB-r (Neel-AFM)	AB'-r <sub>(zigzag-AFM)</sub>	AB-h <sub>(zigzag-AFM)</sub>	AB'-h <sub>(FM)</sub>
$E_{\rm b}$ (eV/atom)	-0.474	-0.425	-0.246	-0.457



Fig. S3 The fluctuations of energy and temperature as well as the final configuration of the AB-r heterostructure are obtained from AIMD simulation.

**Table S3.** The exchange coupling parameters  $(J_1, J_2)$ , Atomic Magnetic Moments  $(M_{Cr})$ , Curie temperature  $(T_C)$ , Magnetic Anisotropy Energy (MAE), and Energy Difference between FM and AFM Spin Ordering ( $\Delta E_{FM-AFM}$ ) of the 2×2×1 supercell for the CrBr<sub>3</sub> with the electron/hole injection  $(Q_e)$ .

<i>Q<sub>e</sub></i> (e/u.c)	<i>J</i> <sup>1</sup> (meV)	$J_2$ (meV)	$M_{ m Cr}$ ( $\mu_{ m B}$ )	<i>T<sub>C</sub></i> (K)	MAE (µeV/Cr)	ΔE <sub>FM-AFM</sub> (meV)
1	28.66	-1.02	3.355	32	375	-68
0.75	26.75	0.37	3.327	34	282	-78
0.5	24.83	1.38	3.299	35	166	-84
0.25	23.14	2.00	3.271	36	26	-86
0	21.73	2.26	3.243	34	-156	-85
-0.25	24.97	3.41	3.239	46	-1172	-107
-0.5	28.14	4.74	3.233	55	-1788	-130
-0.75	31.47	6.14	3.23	66	-2177	-155
-1	34.63	7.63	3.225	75	-2464	-180



Fig. S4 The magnetization and heat capacity as functions of temperature for CrBr<sub>3</sub> monolayer with

charge doping.