

Electronic Supplementary Information for

Tunable valley polarization and high Curie temperature in two-dimensional GdF₂/WSe₂ van der Waals heterojunction

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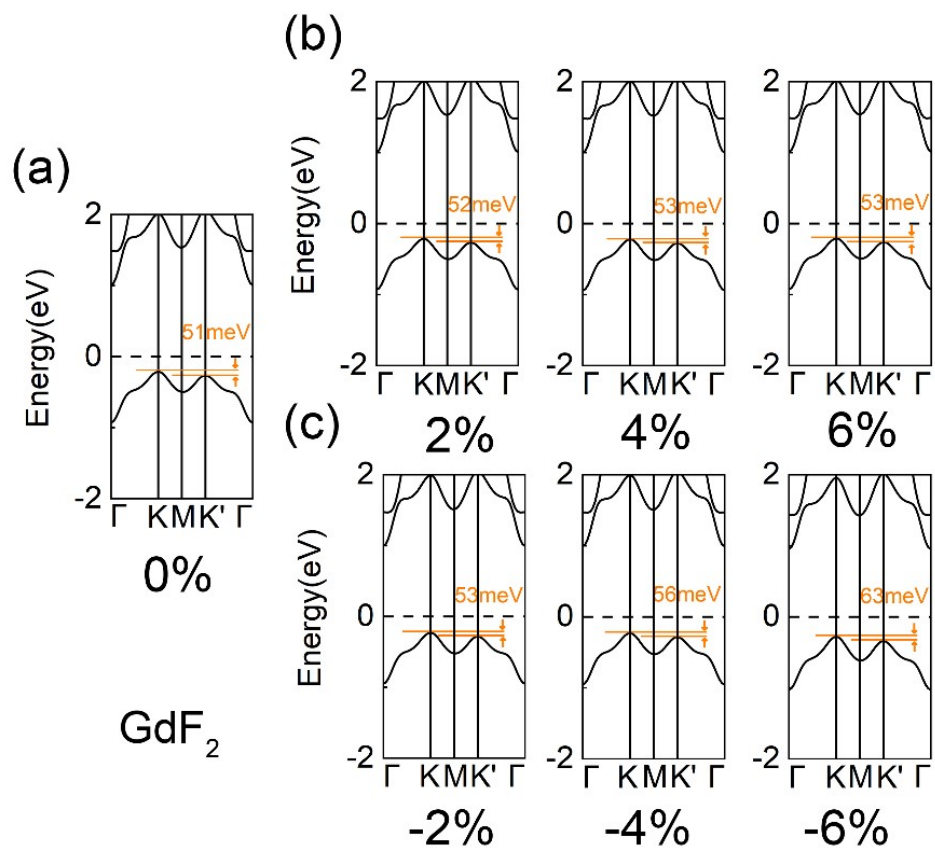


Fig. S1 The band structure of GdF_2 when (a) no strain is applied, (b) tensile strain and (c) compressive strain are applied.

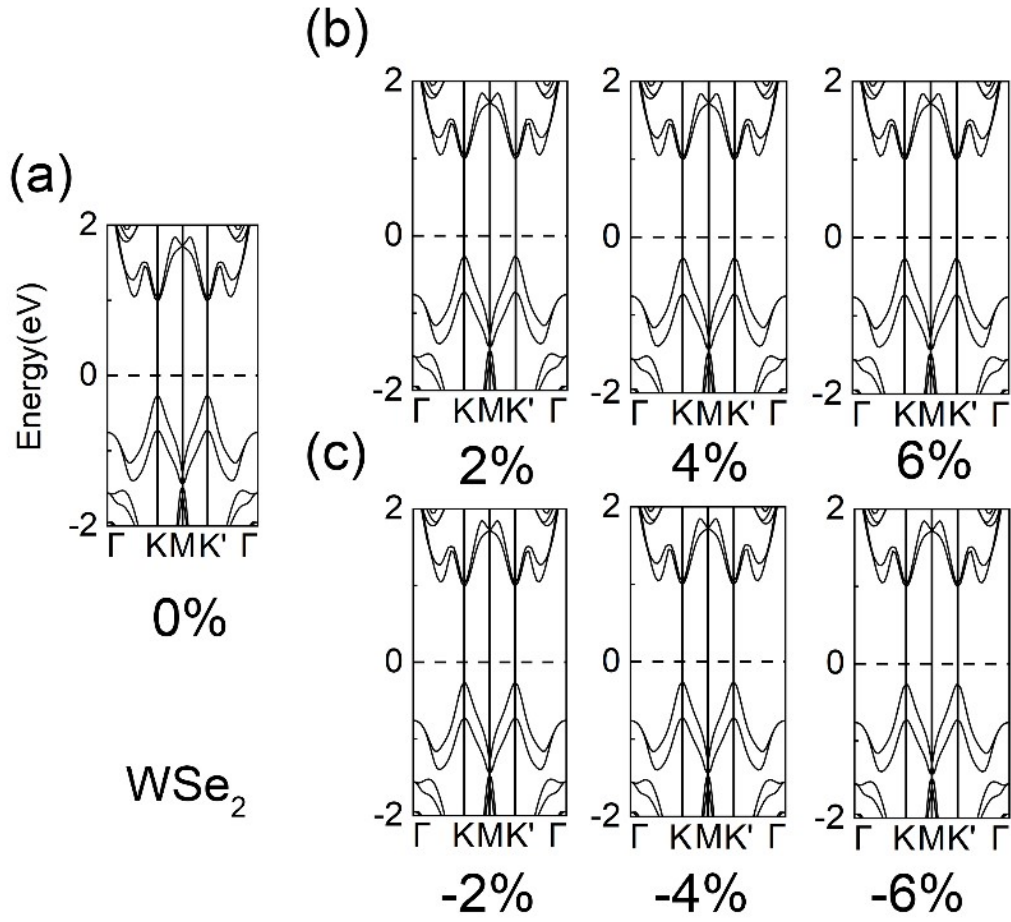


Fig. S2 The band structure of WSe_2 when (a) no strain is applied, (b) tensile strain and (c) compressive strain are applied.

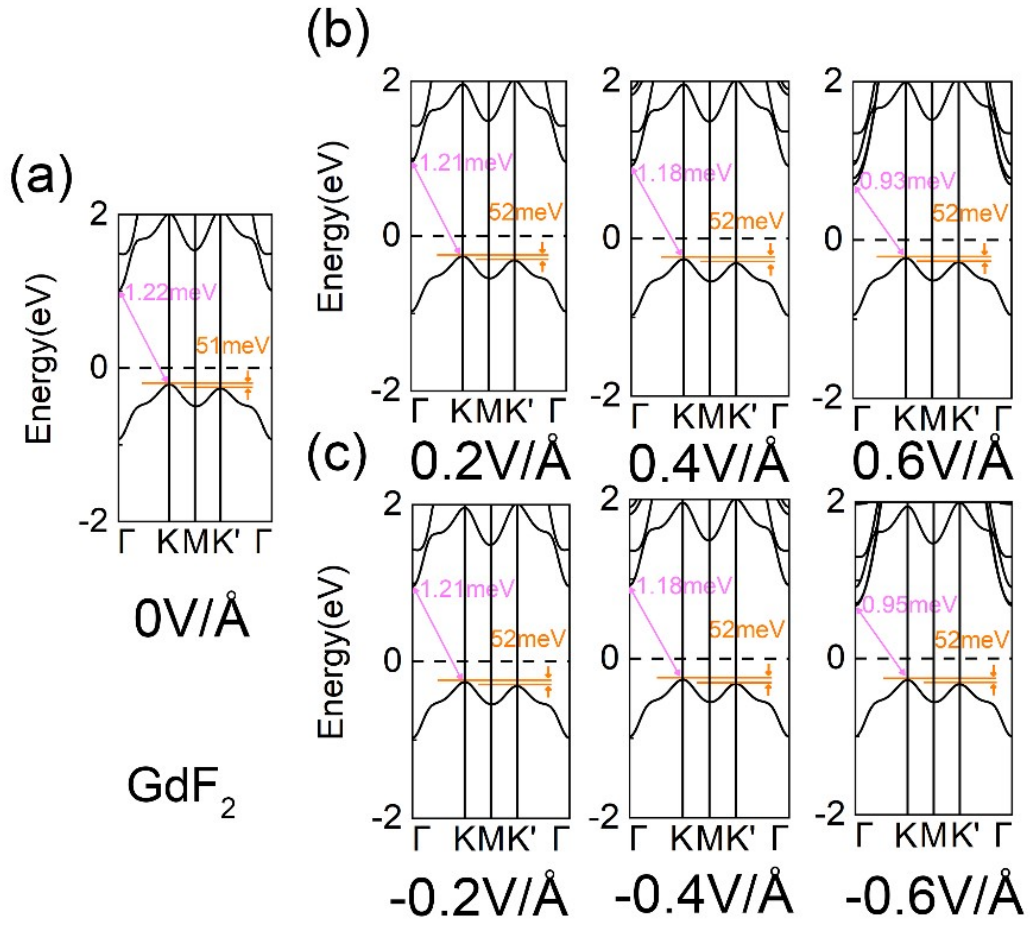


Fig. S3 The band structure of GdF_2 (a) without external electric field, (b) with positive electric field and (c) negative electric field.

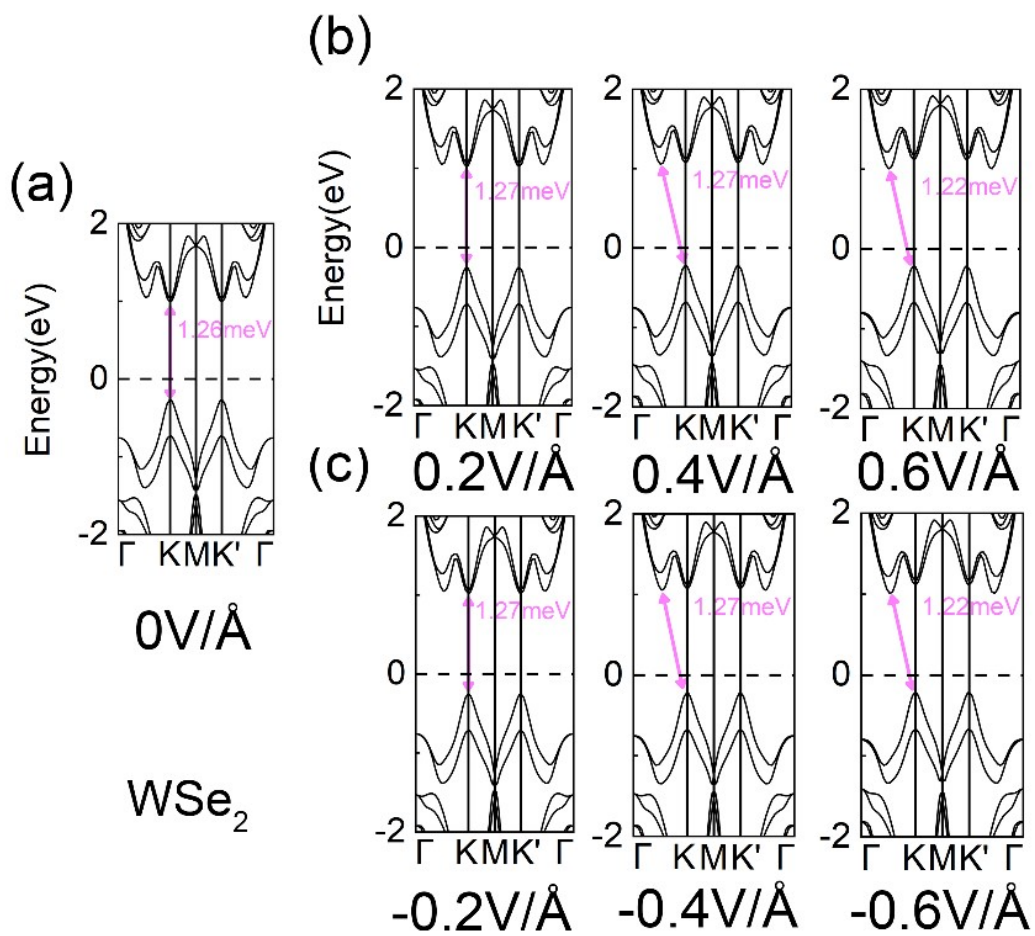


Fig. S4 The band structure of WSe_2 (a) without external electric field, (b) with positive electric field and (c) negative electric field.

Table S1. In Model1-6, the total energy (eV) of the GdF₂/WSe₂ heterojunction, and the energies of the ML GdF₂ and WSe₂, respectively.

	E_{GdF_2/WSe_2}	E_{GdF_2}	E_{WSe_2}
Model-1	-50.093901	-27.652289	-21.641195
Model-2	-50.165071	/	/
Model-3	-50.157111	/	/
Model-4	-50.161071	/	/
Model-5	-50.1607	/	/
Model-6	-50.094409	/	/

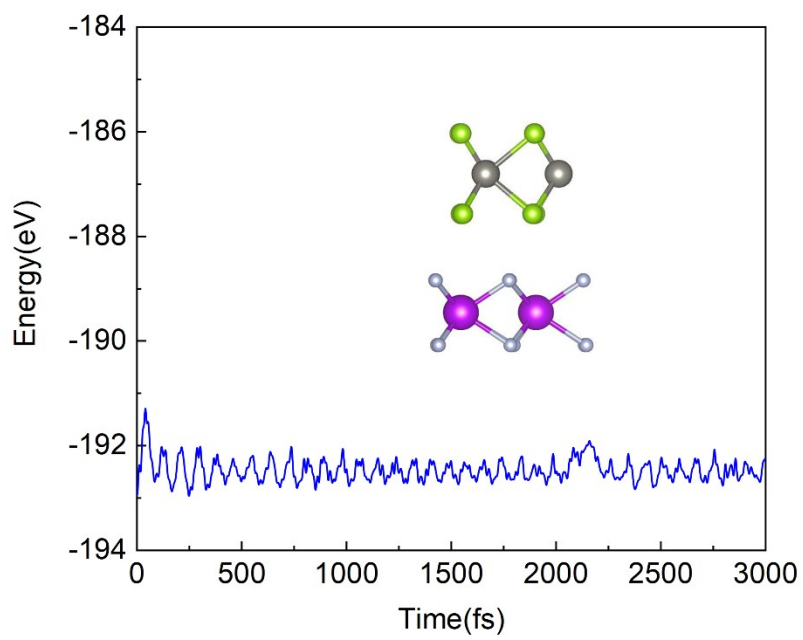


Fig. S5 Variation of the total free energy during the 3000 fs AIMD simulation of the $\text{GdF}_2/\text{WSe}_2$ supercell at 300K.

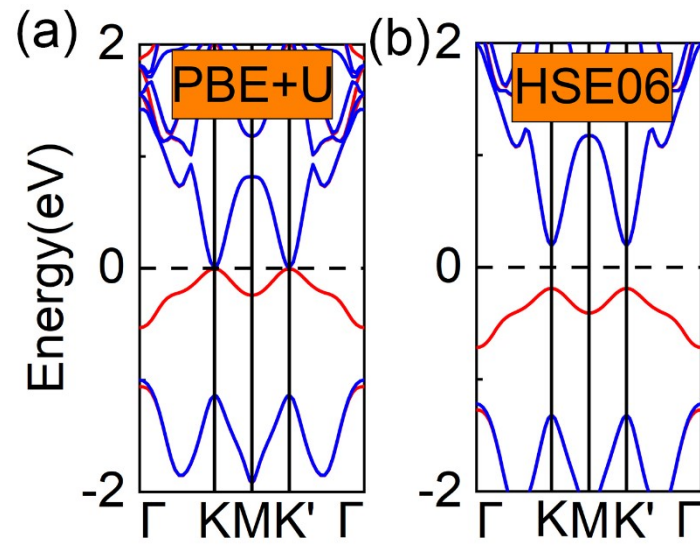


Fig. S6 The band structures of $\text{GdF}_2/\text{WSe}_2$ calculated by the (a) PBE+ U and (b) HSE06.

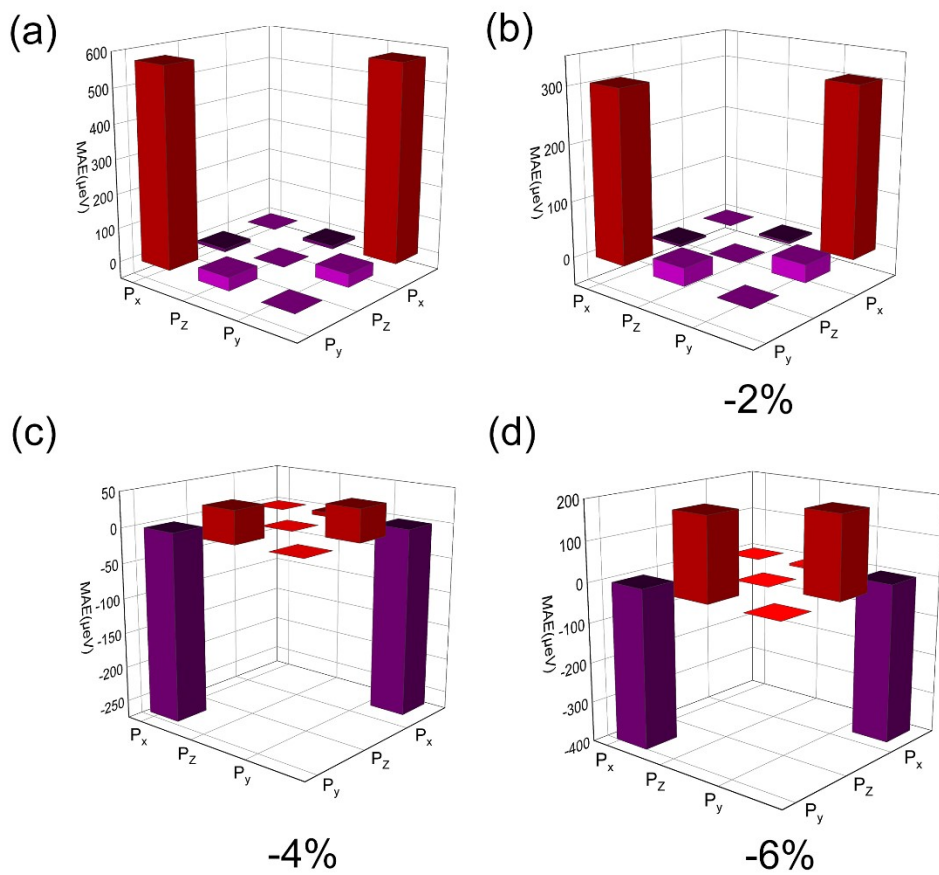


Fig. S7 Orbital resolved MAE of Gd-p in the GdF_2/WSe_2 heterojunction at (a) no strain, (b) -2% strain, (c) -4% strain and (d) -6% strain.

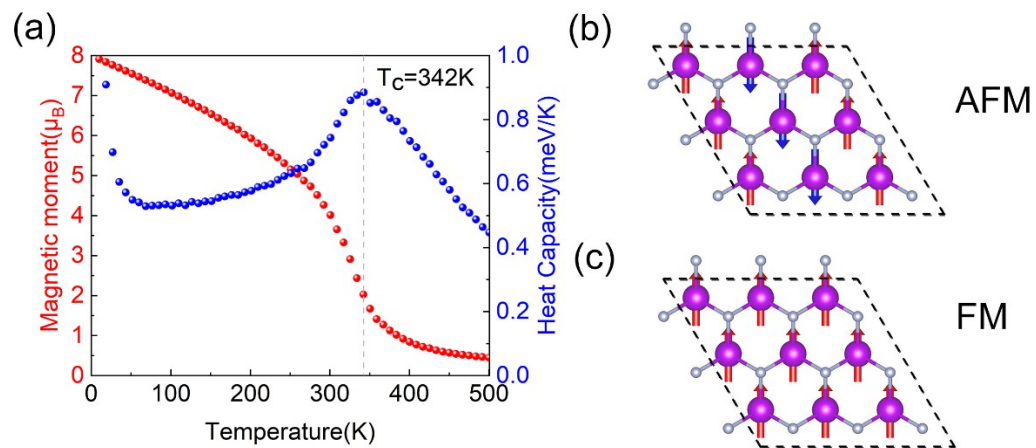


Fig. S8 Curie temperature of the monolayer (a) GdF₂. The (b) AFM and (c) FM states of the GdF₂: red arrow shows the direction of spin-up and the blue arrow shows the direction of spin-down.

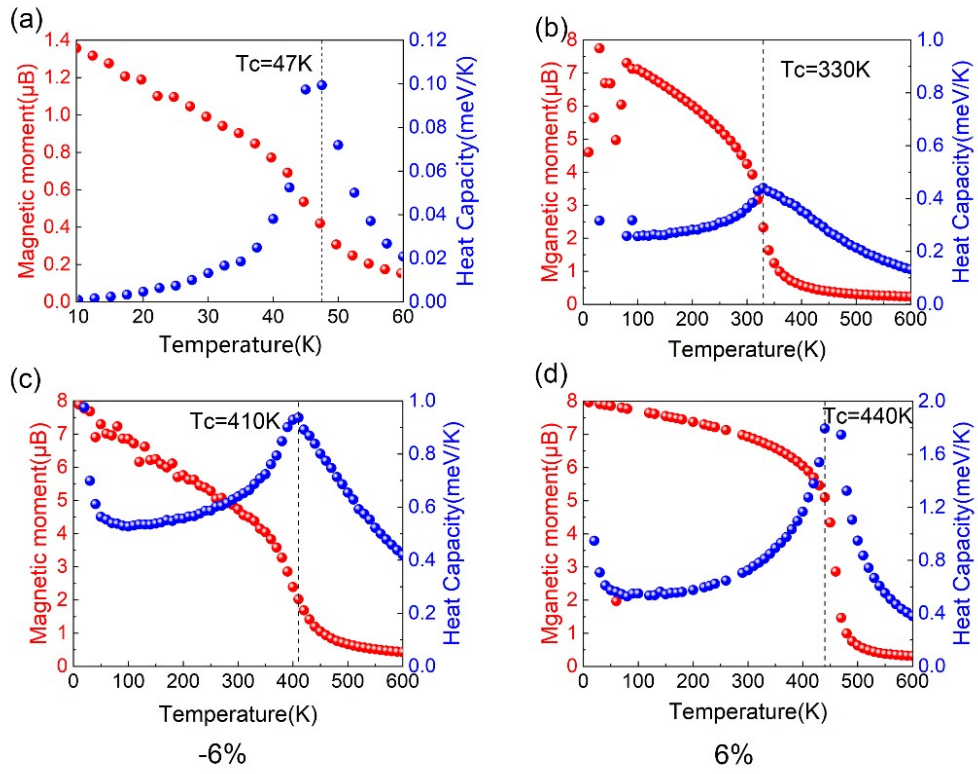


Fig. S9 (a) The T_c of CrI_3 . The T_c of $\text{GdF}_2/\text{WSe}_2$ when (b) no strain is applied, (c) -6% strain and (d) 6% strain are applied.