

Defect effects on the electronic, valley, and magnetic properties of two-dimensional ferrovalley material VSi_2N_4

Ming-Yang Liu^{1*}, Gaung-Qiang Li, Yao He², and Kai Xiong³

¹*Department of Physics and Electronic Science, Chuxiong Normal University, Chuxiong 675000, P.*

R. China

²*Department of Physics, Yunnan University, Kunming 650091, P. R. China*

³*Materials Genome Institute, School of Materials and Energy, Yunnan University, Kunming 650091,*

P. R. China

*Corresponding author: Ming-Yang Liu (E-mail: 18788549890@163.com); Yao He (E-mail: yhe@ynu.edu.cn)

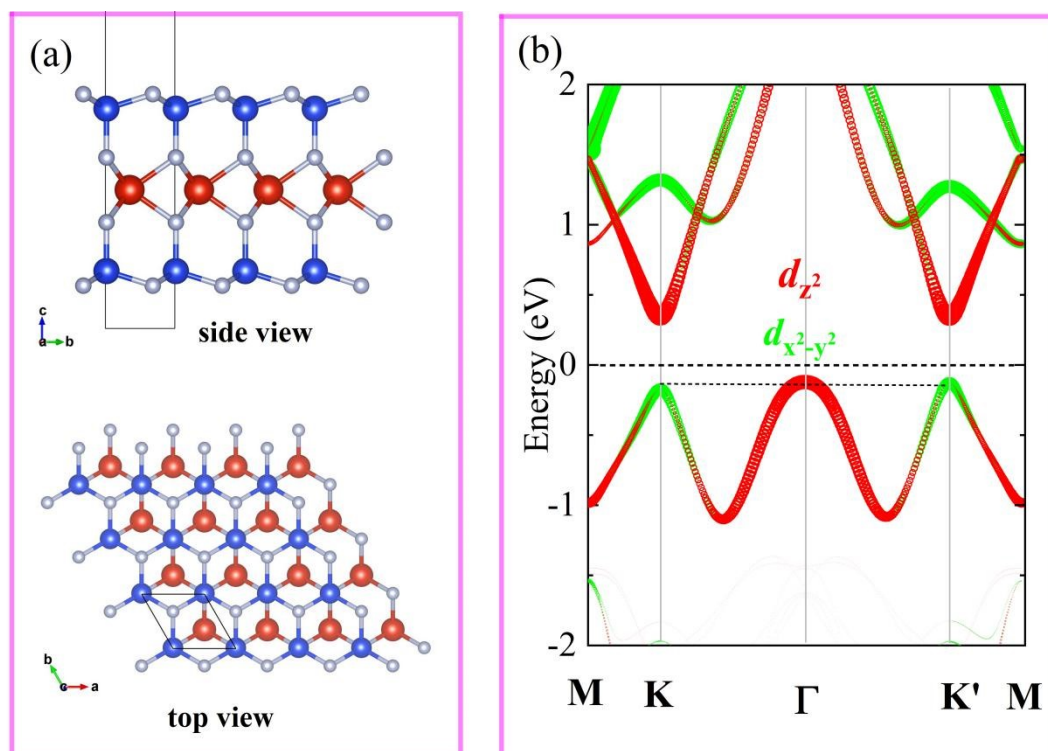


FIG. S1 (a) Lattice structure of VSi_2N_4 , in which the gray, blue, and red balls denote N, Si, and V atoms, respectively. (b) Orbital projected band structure of the pristine VSi_2N_4 . The Fermi level is set at the zero energy.

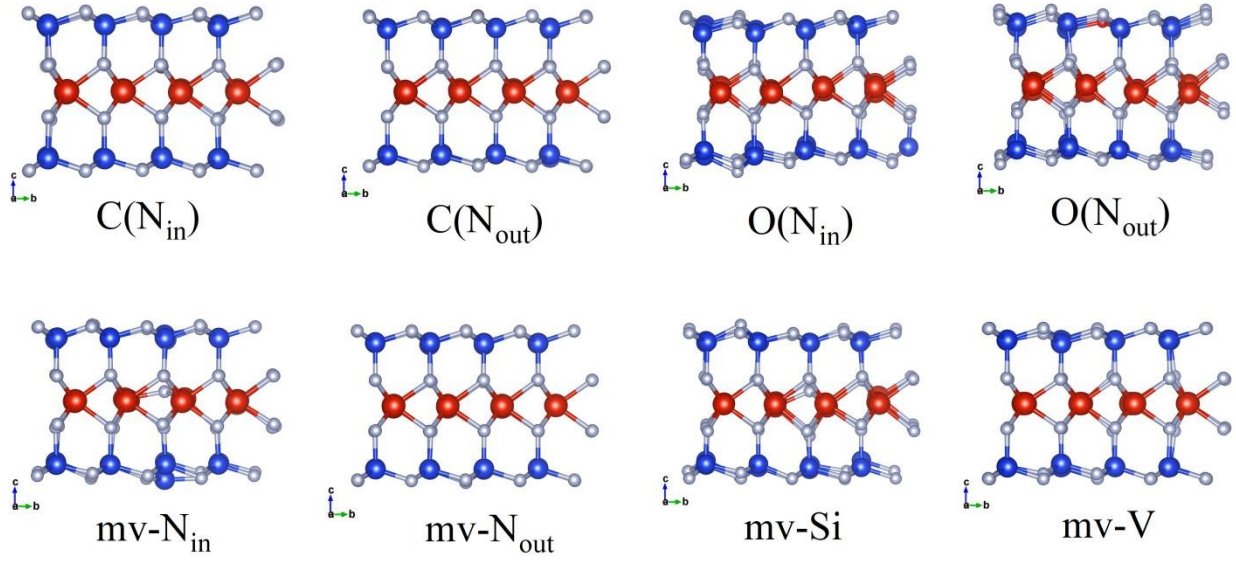


FIG. S2 The crystal structures of the defective VSi_2N_4 after AIMD. The gray, blue, and red balls denote N, Si, and V atoms, respectively.

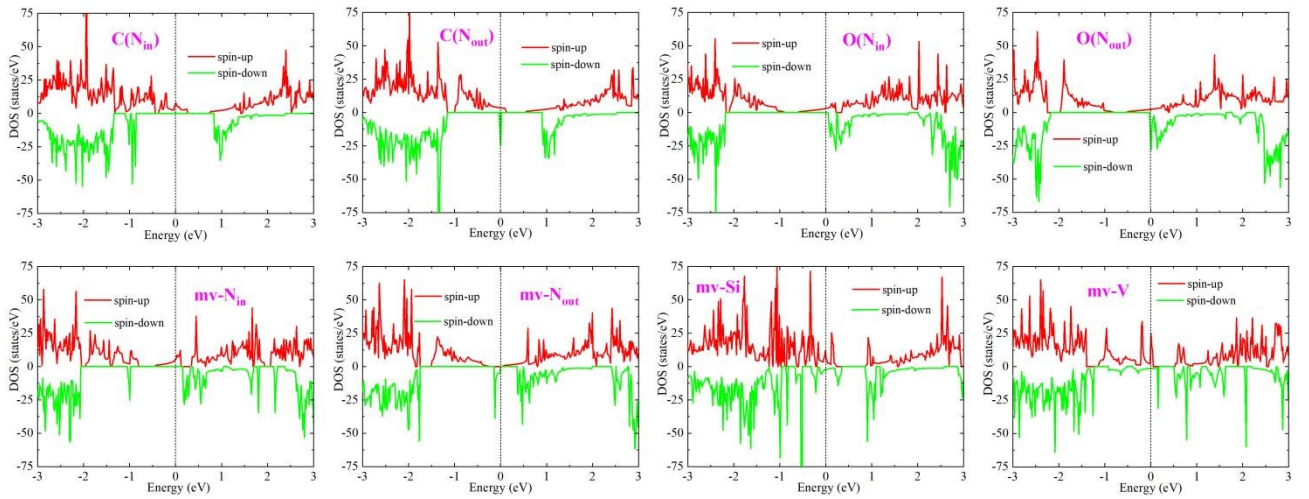


FIG. S3 The spin-polarized density of states of the doped and defected VSi_2N_4 with $3 \times 3 \times 1$ supercell. The red and green lines denote the spin-up and spin-down channels, respectively, and the Fermi level is set at zero energy.

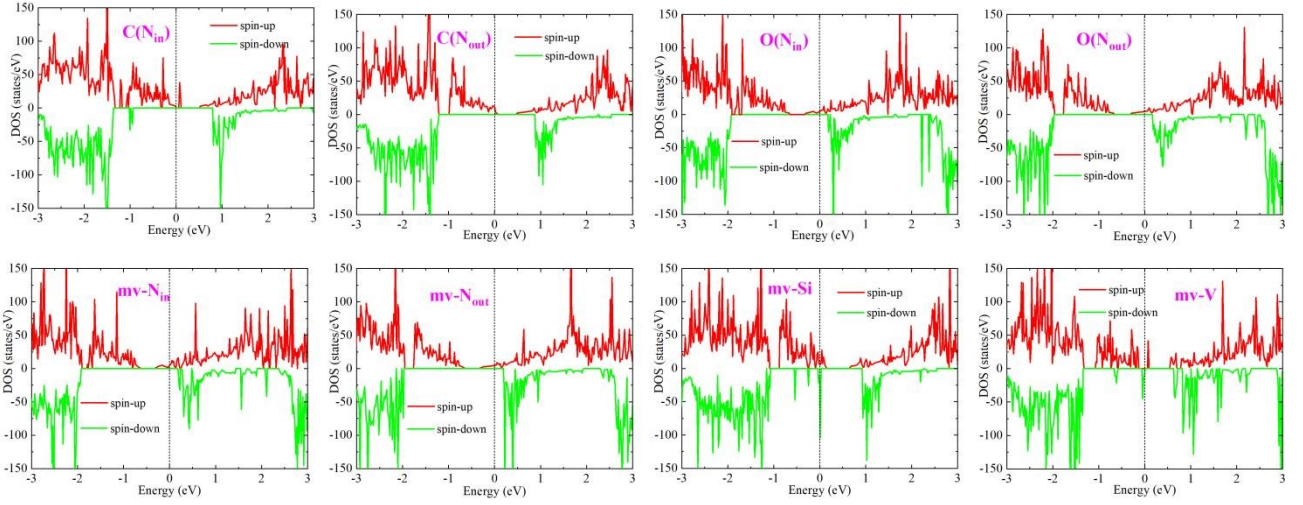


FIG. S4 The spin-polarized density of states of the doped and defected VSi_2N_4 with $5 \times 5 \times 1$ supercell. The red and green lines denote the spin-up and spin-down channels, respectively, and the Fermi level is set at zero energy.

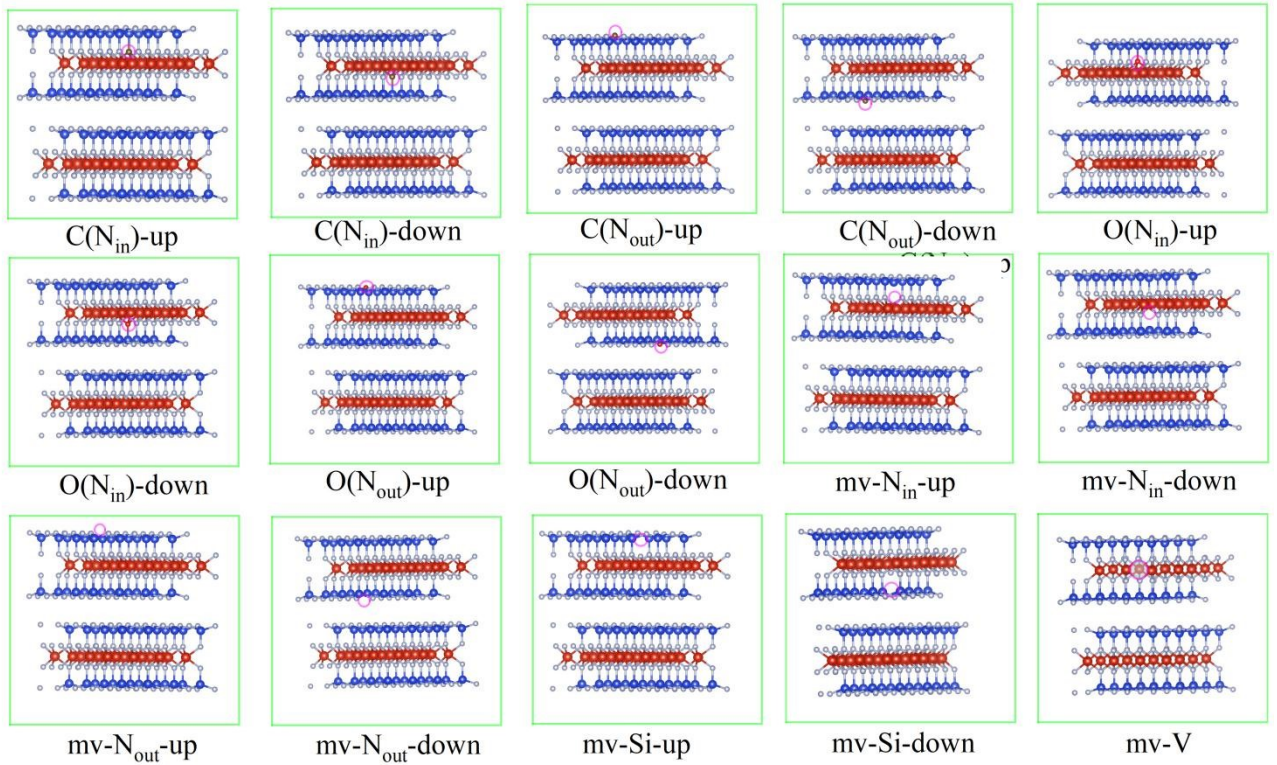


FIG. S5 Optimized structures of the defective VSi_2N_4 bilayers with AB-stacking. The gray, blue, and red balls denote N, Si, and V atoms, respectively. The defects have been marked by the pink circle.

TABLE SI. Using GGA+ U method, the calculated magnetic quantities of the defective VSi_2N_4 using $3\times 3\times 1$ supercell: total magnetic moment M_{total} , magnetic moment per V atom $M_{\text{total/V}}$, average magnetic moment of V surrounding defect (for the defective systems, M_V is calculated from the average of the neighboring V atoms) M_V , magnetic anisotropy energy E_{MAE} , and magnetic energy per V atom E_M .

	$M_{\text{total}}(\mu_B)$	$M_{\text{total/V}}(\mu_B/\text{V})$	$M_V(\mu_B)$	$E_{\text{MAE}}(\mu\text{eV}/\text{V})$	$E_M(\text{meV}/\text{V})$
VSi_2N_4	9.00	1.00	1.06	-33.3	282.5
C(N_{in})	8.00	0.89	0.81	-15.6	242.1
C(N_{out})	9.15	1.02	1.01	-9.7	250.2
O(N_{in})	9.99	1.11	1.14	-56.1	226.5
O(N_{out})	9.42	1.05	1.10	-41.5	218.5
Mv- N_{in}	10.00	1.11	1.25	-19.5	206.8
mv- N_{out}	8.03	0.89	0.67	-20.1	222.5
mv-Si	7.85	0.87	0.59	-1.3	171.3
mv-V	6.45	0.81	0.58	10.4	91.7

TABLE SII. Using GGA+ U method, the calculated magnetic quantities of the defective VSi_2N_4 using $5 \times 5 \times 1$ supercell: total magnetic moment M_{total} , magnetic moment per V atom $M_{\text{total/V}}$, average magnetic moment of V surrounding defect (for the defective systems, M_V is calculated from the average of the neighboring V atoms) M_V , magnetic anisotropy energy E_{MAE} , and magnetic energy per V atom E_M .

	$M_{\text{total}}(\mu_B)$	$M_{\text{total/V}}(\mu_B/\text{V})$	$M_V(\mu_B)$	$E_{\text{MAE}}(\mu\text{eV}/\text{V})$	$E_M(\text{meV}/\text{V})$
VSi_2N_4	25.00	1.00	1.06	-33.2	282.6
$\text{C}(\text{N}_{\text{in}})$	24.00	0.96	0.79	-28.9	267.8
$\text{C}(\text{N}_{\text{out}})$	25.09	1.00	1.04	-13.3	270.6
$\text{O}(\text{N}_{\text{in}})$	26.00	1.04	1.20	-34.1	259.8
$\text{O}(\text{N}_{\text{out}})$	26.00	1.04	1.12	-36.2	264.9
$\text{MV}(\text{N}_{\text{in}})$	26.00	1.04	1.14	-36.2	262.7
$\text{MV}(\text{N}_{\text{out}})$	26.00	1.04	1.12	-27.8	249.7
$\text{MV}(\text{Si})$	23.11	0.92	0.72	-2.3	233.8
$\text{MV}(\text{V})$	22.02	0.92	0.63	-3.3	203.6