

Supporting Information

Half-Metallicity in K_2CoF_4 Exfoliated Nanosheet via Defect Engineering

Yujie Bai^{†,‡}, Kaiming Deng^{†,*}, Erjun Kan^{†,*}

[†]Department of Applied Physics, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing 210094, Jiangsu, P. R. China

[‡]Physics Department, Yancheng Institute of Technology, Yancheng 224051, Jiangsu, P. R. China

The first-principles molecular dynamics (MD) simulation is performed at 300K and 400K with a canonical ensemble implemented in VASP.¹ An $4 \times 4 \times 1$ supercell of the 2D K_2CoF_4 nanosheet containing 112 atoms is used with a Gamma-only k-point sampling. The simulation lasts for 2ps with a time step of 1.0fs.

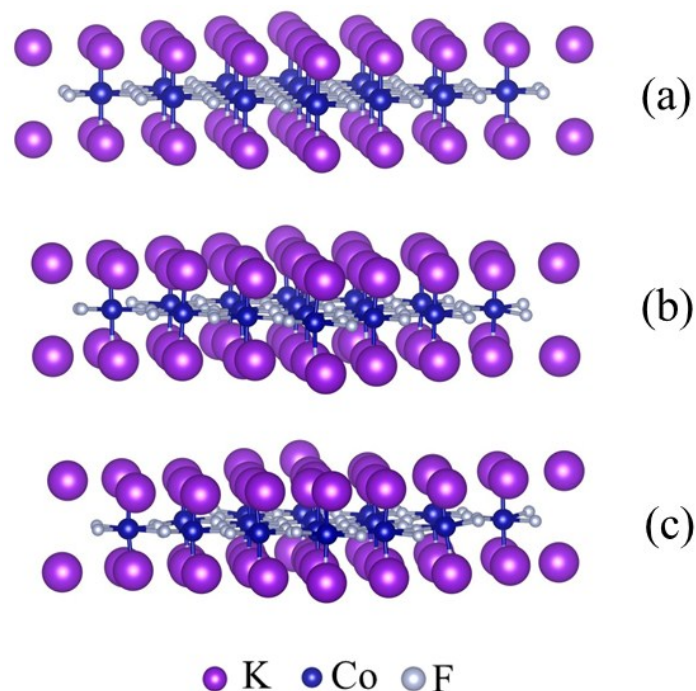


Fig.S1. (a) initial structure; (b) and (c) are the structures of K_2CoF_4 nanosheet after first-principles molecular dynamics simulation for at 300K and 400K, respectively.

We find that the intermediate states (IS1, IS2 and IS3) show a flat character in Fig.7. In order to explain these phenomena, we plot the projected density of states of F-p and Co-d orbitals and partial charge density of IS1, IS2 and IS3 in Fig.S2. As shown in Fig.S2(a, b), IS1 primarily consist of Co-dxz, and small amount of F-p states.

The corresponding partial charge density of such bands clearly shows that the electrons are localized, which lead to the flat bands.

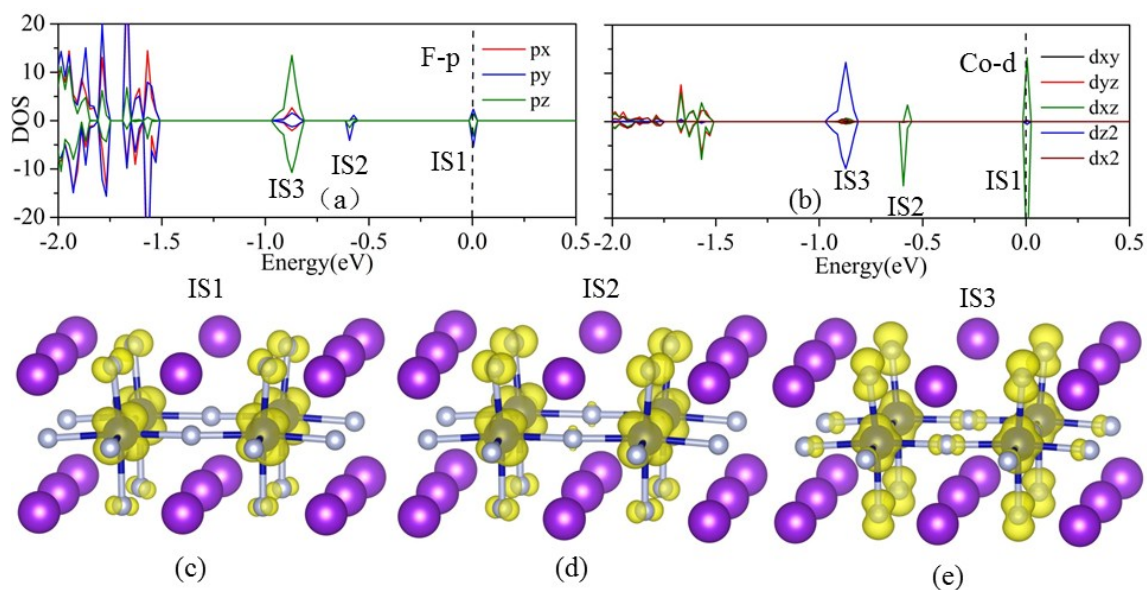


Fig.S2. (a, b) F-p and Co-d orbitals projected density of states (fermi level is presented with dashed line). (c, d and e) partial charge density of IS1, IS2 and IS3 calculated with $U=4\text{eV}$ (isosurface value= $0.01 \text{ e}/\text{\AA}^3$).

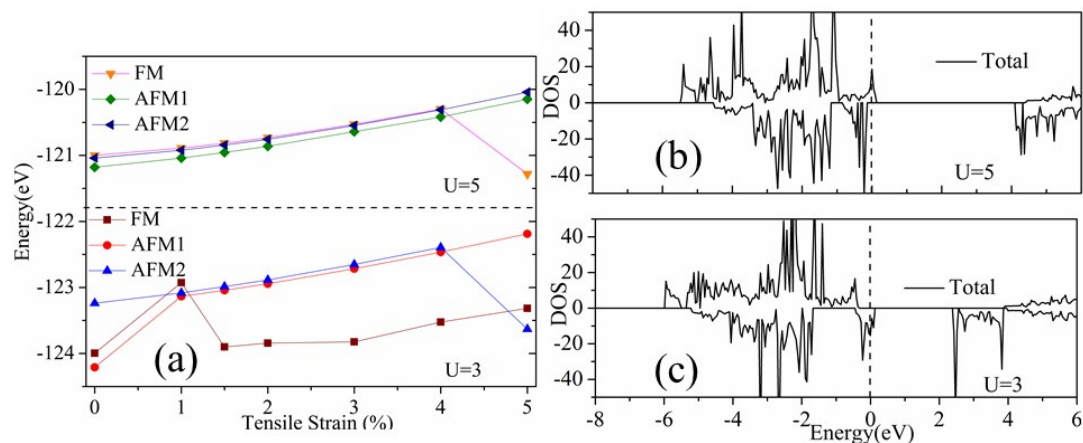


Fig.S3. Total energy for K-vacancy K_2CoF_4 nanosheet in FM, AFM1 and AFM2 states as a function of strain in (a), (b, c) show the total density of states for K-vacancy K_2CoF_4 nanosheet with $U=5\text{eV}$ at 5% tensile strain, and $U=3\text{eV}$ at 4% tensile strain, respectively (fermi level is presented with dashed line).

Supporting References

- [1] Nosé, S., A unified formulation of the constant temperature molecular dynamics methods, J. Chem. Phys., 1984, 81, 511-519.