

## Electronic Supplementary Information

# Graphene-like $\text{Mg}_3\text{N}_2$ Monolayer: High Stability, Desirable Direct Band Gap and Promising Carrier Mobility

Peng-Fei Liu,<sup>a,c</sup> Liujiang Zhou,<sup>\*,b</sup> Thomas Frauenheim,<sup>b</sup> Li-Ming Wu<sup>\*,a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *State Key Laboratory of Structural Chemistry, Fujian Institute of Research on the Structure of Matter, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Fuzhou, Fujian 350002, People's Republic of China*

<sup>b</sup> *Bremen Center for Computational Materials Science, University of Bremen, Am Falturm 1, 28359 Bremen, Germany*

<sup>c</sup> *University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100039, People's Republic of China*

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

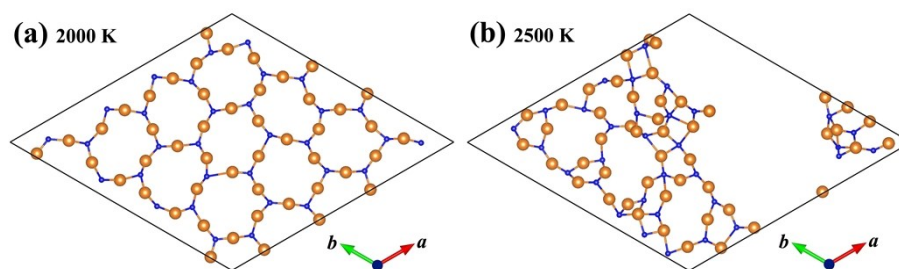


Figure S1. Top view of a snapshot of monolayer g-Mg<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub> of the *ab-initio* molecular dynamics simulation at (a) 2000 K and (b) 2500 K.  $4 \times 4 \times 1$  supercell is used and labeled by black solid line.

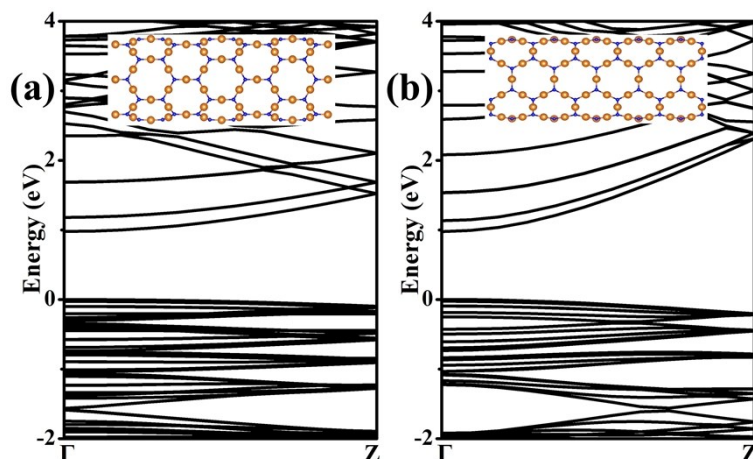


Figure S2. Band structure of armchair (6,6) and zigzag (8,4) tubes.

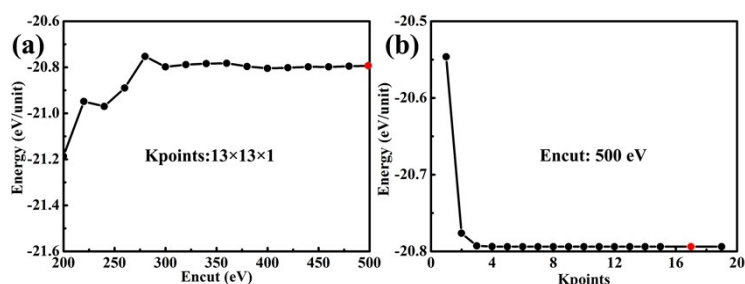


Figure S3. The convergence tests for (a) K-point grids and (b) cutoff energy. Red dots are the parameters we have used in the calculations.

Table S1. The calculated energies of 2D g-Mg<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, isolated Mg and isolated N atoms, respectively.

System	g-Mg <sub>3</sub> N <sub>2</sub>	isolated Mg atom	isolated N atom
Energy (eV)	-20.764	-0.075	-3.124