Supporting Information for

Doping-Stabilized Two-Dimensional Black Phosphorus

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Fig. S1. Relaxed structures of considered low-energy monolayer phosphorus allotropes. The number below each structure is the corresponding energy with respect to the α -P. Top is for the front view and bottom for the side view.



Fig. S2. Interaction between two substituted N atoms in 2D P. (a,b) Considered positions of the 2^{nd} N atom relative to the 1^{st} substituted N atom in the α - and β -P. (c) System's total energy as a function of the position of the 2^{nd} N atom.



Fig. S3. Atomic structures of pristine and N-doped 2D P sheets after 10 ps *ab initio* molecular dynamics simulation at 1000 K. (a) and (b) show the results of pristine α -P and β -P, whereas (c) and (d) present those of N-doped α -P and β -P with 6.25% N substitution, respectively.



Fig. S4. Band structures of N-doped α -P at doping levels of (a) 6.25% and (b) 25%, respectively. Grey lines in (a) show the bands of a pristine α -P calculated using the same supercell as that of the N-doped one. (c) Band gap as a function of the number of layers of stacked N-doped α -P (at a level of 6.25%). The inset presents relaxed atomic structure of a trilayer N-doped α -P.



Fig. S5. (a) Electronic band structures of the α -P at doping levels of (left) -2.6×10¹³ cm⁻² and (right) +2.6×10¹³ cm⁻², along with the isosurface plots (0.002 e/Å³) of distributions of injected charge carriers. (b) The same as (a) but for the β -P. The bands derived from p_z , p_x , p_y and s are colored red, blue, cyan and green, respectively.