Supplementary Information

Half-metallicity and spin-valley coupling in 5*d* transition metal substituted monolayer MnPSe₃

Qi Pei¹, Xiaocha Wang², Jijun Zou³, Wenbo Mi^{1,*}

¹Tianjin Key Laboratory of Low Dimensional Materials Physics and Preparation Technology,

School of Science, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300354, China

²School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Tianjin University of Technology, Tianjin 300384,

China

³Key Laboratory for Green Chemical Technology of the Ministry of Education, School of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300354, China

^{*}Author to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

E-mail: miwenbo@tju.edu.cn

	FM (meV)	Néel (meV)	Zigzag (meV)	Stripy (meV)	GS
Hf	33.18	0	-179.73	-109.32	FM
Та	-64.64	0	73.15	71.28	Zigzag
W	-161.05	0	-37.25	3.72	Stripy
Re	-103.18	0	-44.23	-51.58	Néel
Os	-115.57	0	-44.6	-57.41	Néel
Ir	-90.17	0	-53.41	-22.13	Néel
Pt	-216.65	0	-35.82	-139.43	Néel
Au	-89.17	0	6.09	-0.07	Zigzag
Hg	-110.66	0	-38.1	-52.85	Néel

Table SI Total energies (meV/unitcell) relative to the Néel-AFM configuration among Néel-AFM, zigzag-AFM, stripy-AFM and FM configurations for 2×2×1 5*d* TM-substituted MnPSe₃ supercells

Table SI lists the total energies relative to the Néel-AFM configuration among FM, Néel-AFM zigzag-AFM and stripy-AFM configurations for $2 \times 2 \times 1$ 5*d* TM-substituted MnPSe₃ supercells. After comparing the total energies of four possible spin configurations we initially set, it is found that Ta- and Au-substituted MnPSe₃ tend to form zigzag-AFM configurations. The stripy-AFM order is energetically favorable for W-substituted systems. The magnetic structure with the lowest energy for Hf-MnPSe₃, however, is that Hf has the antiparallel spins with Mn atoms. The remaining five substituted systems (i.e., Re-, Os-, Ir-, Pt- and Hg-MnPSe₃) are stable in Néel-AFM order, retaining the intrinsic spin configuration of monolayer MnPSe₃.

In order to verify the rationality of spin configurations obtained in the $2\times2\times1$ supercells. Reand Hg-MnPSe₃ are selected as benchmarks to check the real GS. In the test I, owing to the nonmagnetism of impurity Hg, we reverse the spin direction of one Mn atom for Hg-MnPSe₃ $2\times2\times1$ supercell. By comparing the energy difference before and after reversal, the spin arrangement before reversal is energetically favorable, and thus the spin direction of Mn atom in the supercell is ensured. Then, for Re-substituted system, the impurity carries magnetic moment. The spin direction of Re is reversed for comparison. It can be found that the pristine structure is still more stable than the reversed. All the investigations performed here show the validity of magnetic arrangement in our $2 \times 2 \times 1$ models.

Next, the same strategy is performed on 4×2×1 Hg- and Re-MnPSe₃ supercells. For Hg-MnPSe₃, we reverse the spin direction of one Mn atom nearest to Hg atom, and the total energies of FM and AFM coupling between two considered Mn atoms are calculated, respectively. The result shows FM coupling between two Mn atoms is more stable than the AFM coupling, with an energy difference of -25.52 meV. Meanwhile, we also perform the same calculations on another Mn atom nearest to Hg atom, where the result is the same including the energy difference. When the substitution is Re atom, the FM and AFM coupling between two Re atoms are also considered as shown in the Test II. It is noted that FM coupling has the lower energy than AFM coupling, and thus the magnetic interactions between two impurities are confirmed to be FM.

Test I For 2×2×1 Hg- and Re-substituted MnPSe₃ supercells





Test II For Hg- and Re-substituted 4×2×1 supercells

Through a series of tests, we demonstrate the FM coupling between unpaired Mn atoms in systems where the impurities are non-magnetic, while in systems where the impurities are magnetic, FM coupling between impurities is also confirmed. All the results obtained above indicate that a larger supercell will not offset the magnetism of unpaired Mn atom or the impurity. For the balance between the computational consumption and the effectiveness of illustration, no further tests on $4 \times 4 \times 1$ supercell are performed.