

Supporting Information for

Two-Dimensional Zigzag-Shape Cd₂C Monolayer with a Desirable Bandgap and High Carrier Mobility

L. B. Meng,^{1,*} S. Ni,^{1,2} Y. J. Zhang,¹ B. Li,¹ X. W. Zhou,¹ W. D. Wu^{1,3}

¹Research Center of Laser Fusion, China Academy of Engineering Physics, Mianyang 621900, China

²Hefei National Laboratory for Physical Sciences at Microscale, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026, China

³IFSA Collaborative Innovation Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai 200240, China

Figure S1-S8: Energies of five candidate structures; FPMD snapshots of Cd₂C monolayer at 900, 1200 and 1500 K, and Cd₂C–O₂/H₂O systems at 300 K; Compared band structure of Zn₂C and PDOS under other 2D space-groups; band structures under the *a* tensile and *z* compression strains; and fitting of CBM and VBM shift with respect to the lattice dilation or compression.

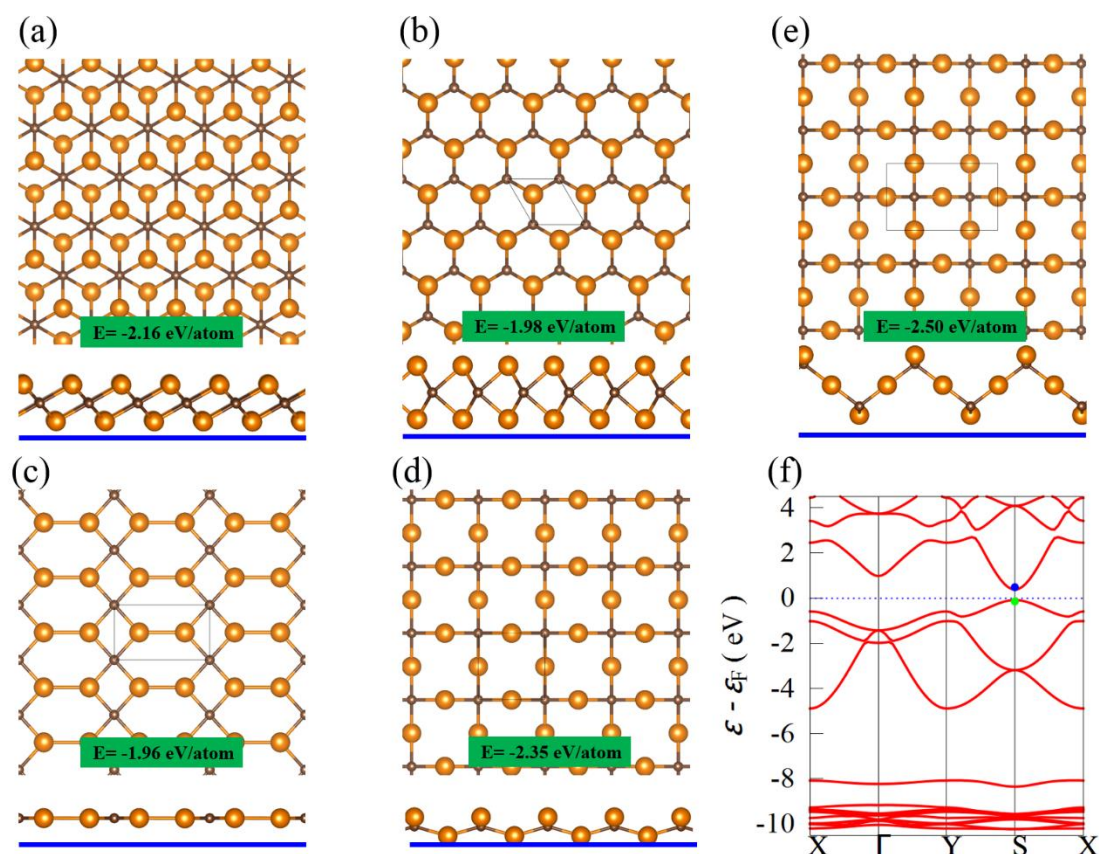


Figure S1. (a-e) Calculated energies of five candidate structures in the first approach of structural search. **e** corresponds to the structure discussed in the text. (f) HSE06 band structure of the second lowest-energy candidate **d** monolayer (presented for reference). The **d** monolayer is semiconducting with a narrow direct bandgap of ~0.68 eV (in HSE06) at S(1/2, 1/2, 0) point.

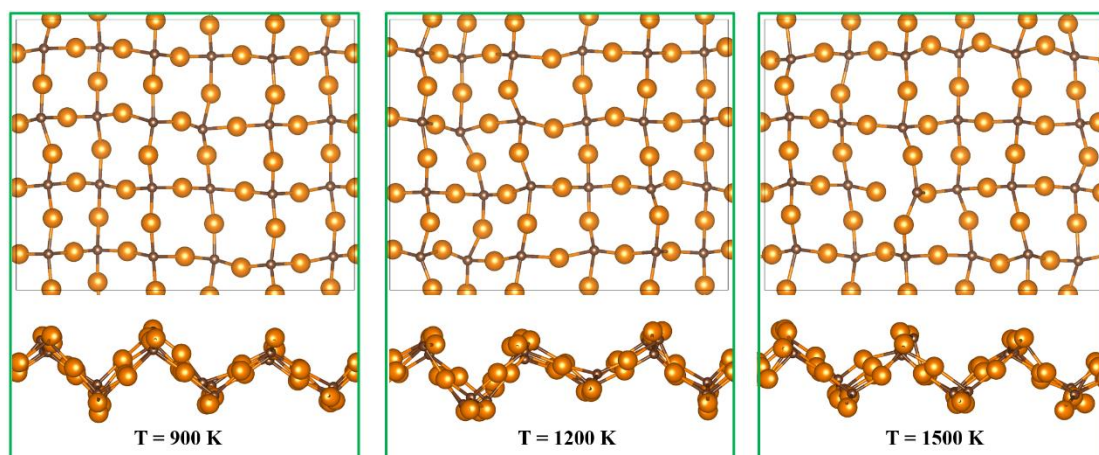


Figure S2. Structure snapshots for FPMD simulations of Cd_2C monolayer in 3×4 supercell at 900, 1200 and 1500 K.

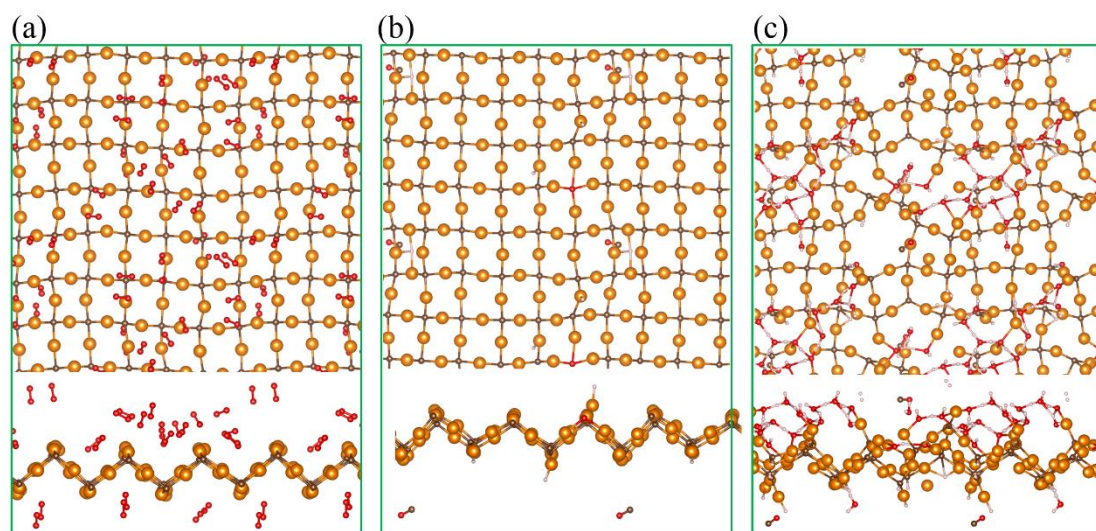


Figure S3. Structure snapshots for 300 K FPMD simulations of (a) $(3\times 4)\text{Cd}_2\text{C}-24\text{O}_2$, (b) $(3\times 4)\text{Cd}_2\text{C}-2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and (c) $(3\times 4)\text{Cd}_2\text{C}-24\text{H}_2\text{O}$ systems. Note that, in $(3\times 4)\text{Cd}_2\text{C}-2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with a lower density of H_2O , the sheet structural integrity can basically maintain, compared to that in $(3\times 4)\text{Cd}_2\text{C}-24\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Thus, in a highly dry condition with infinitesimal local damages by waters, the structure and properties of the material can be expected to remain.

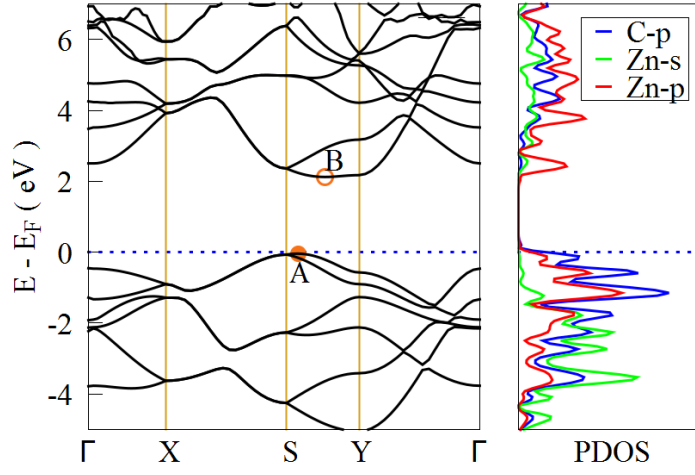


Figure S4. HSE06 band structure of Zn₂C monolayer (for comparison). The Fermi level (dot line) is set to zero. For Zn₂C monolayer, the VBM is mainly from C 2p and Zn 4p states, very similar with that the major contribution at VBM comes from C-2p and Cd-5p states in Cd₂C.

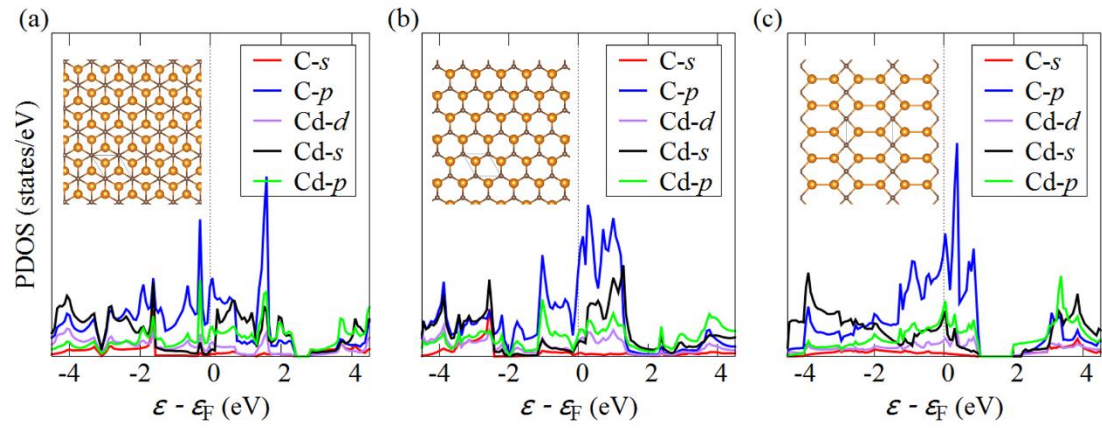


Figure S5. Projected density of states (PDOS) of Cd₂C monolayer under space-group: $P\bar{3}m1$, $P\bar{6}m2$ and $Pmmm$. The Fermi level (dot line) is set to zero.

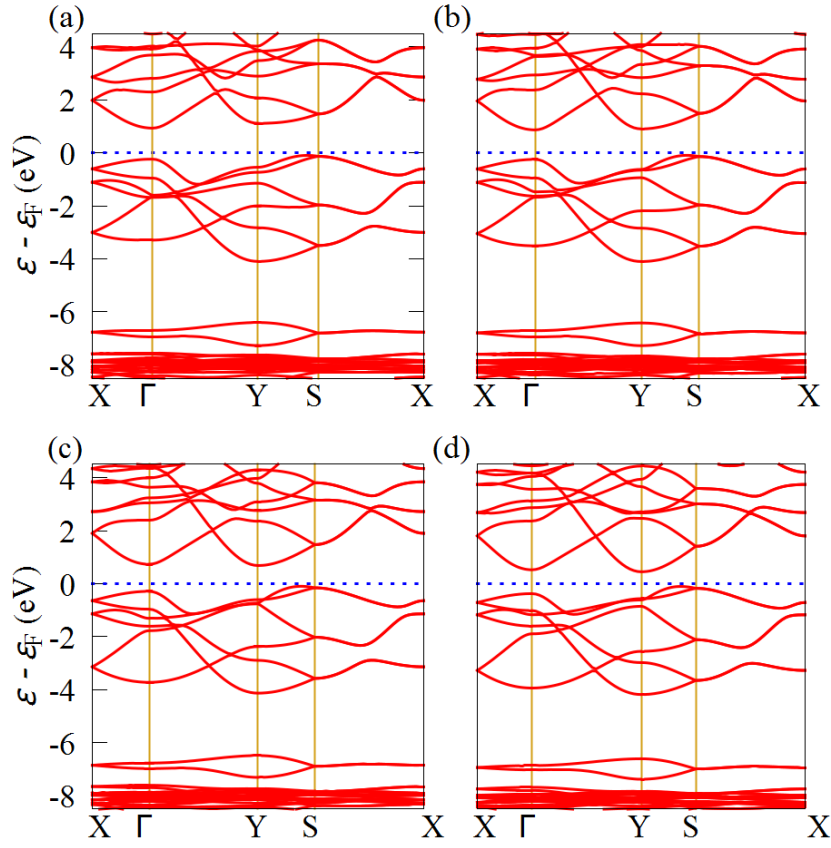


Figure S6. PBE band structures of Cd₂C monolayer under the tensile strains of (a) 5%, (b) 10%, (c) 15% and (d) 20% along *a* direction. The Fermi energy level is set to zero. The VBM conserves in the whole strains, while the CBM at the original $\Gamma(0, 0, 0)$ point transfers to the $Y(0,0,1/2)$ point under 15%.

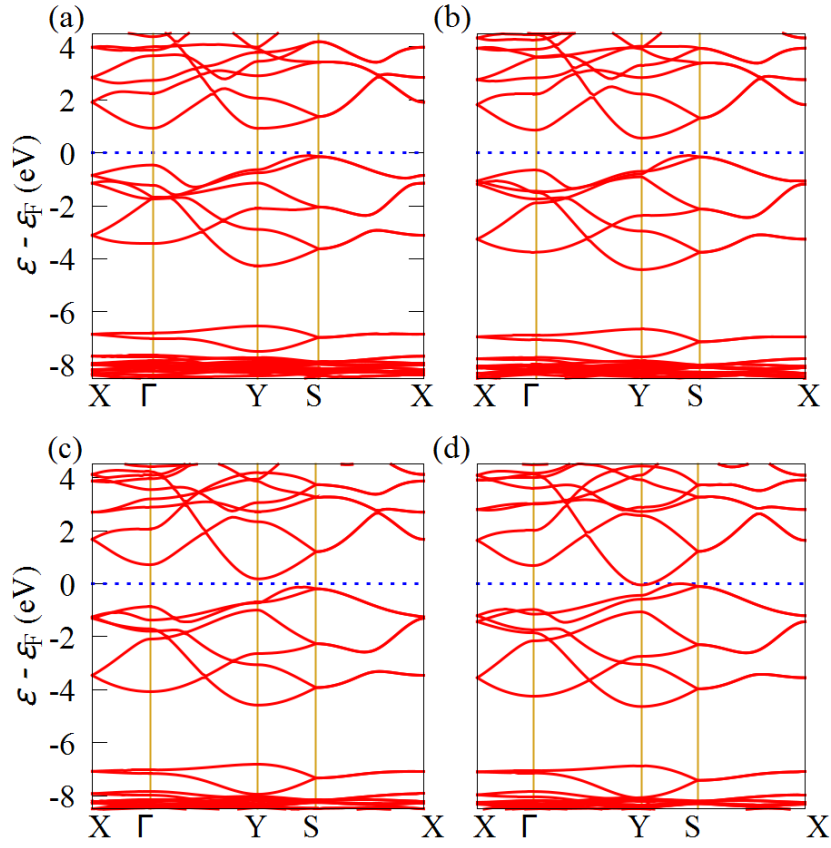


Figure S7. PBE band structures of Cd₂C monolayer under the compression strains of (a) 10%, (b) 20%, (c) 30% and (d) 40% along *z* direction. The Fermi energy level is set to zero. The VBM conserves in the whole strains, while the CBM at the original $\Gamma(0, 0, 0)$ point transfers to the $Y(0,0,1/2)$ point under 10%.

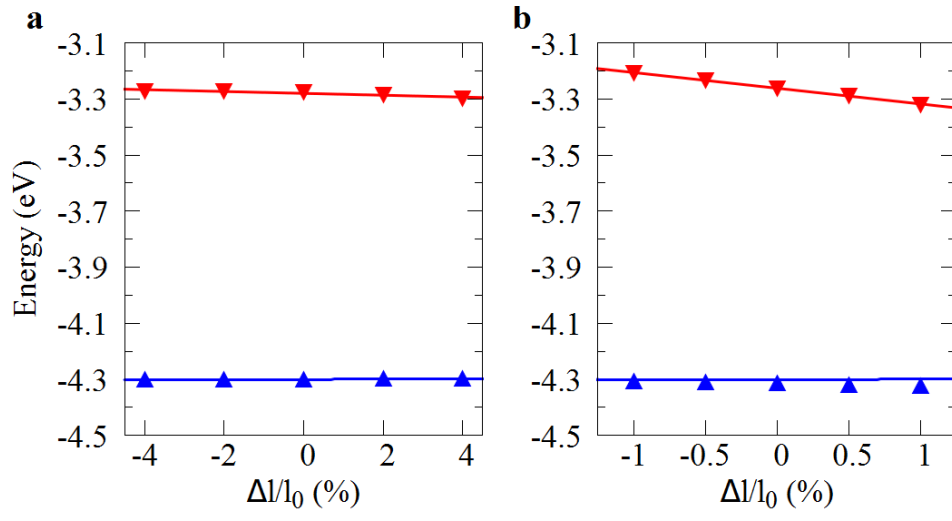


Figure S8. Linear fitting of the CBM and VBM shift (Δv) with respect to the lattice dilation or compression ($\Delta l/l_0$) along (a) *a* direction and (b) *b* direction.