

Supplementary information// Investigation of doping and strain on the electronic properties of single layers of C₆N₆ and C₆N₈ : A first principles study

Asadollah Bafekry^{*1,2}, C. Nguyen³, Abbas Goudarzi⁴, Mitra Ghergherehchi^{*5}, Mohsen shafieirad⁶

¹ Department of Physics, University of Guilan, 41335-1914 Rasht, Iran

² Department of Physics, University of Antwerp, Groenenborgerlaan 171, B-2020 Antwerp, Belgium.

³ Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Le Quy Don Technical University, Ha Noi 100000, Vietnam.

⁴ Department of Physics University of North Texas Denton, Texas, USA.

⁵ College of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Sungkyun kwan University, Suwon, Korea;

⁶ Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Kashan, Kashan, Iran

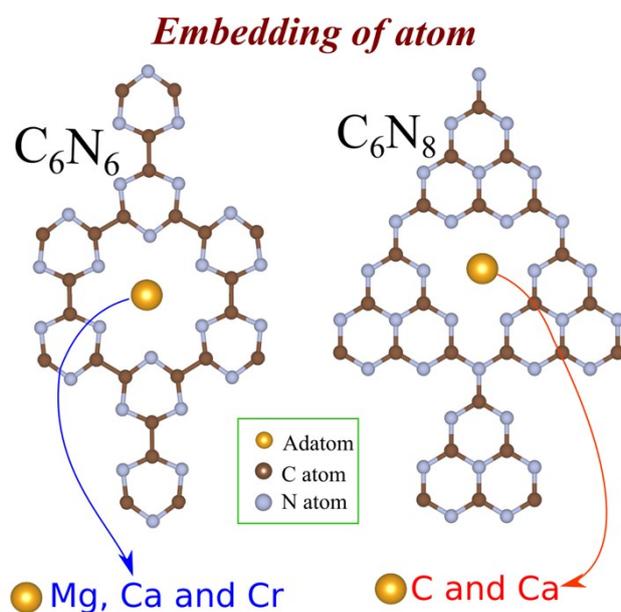


Fig. S1: : Schematic atomic structure for embedded atoms into C₆N₆ (left) and C₆N₈ (right).

A schematic view of the embedded atom into holey site of C₆N₆ and C₆N₈ monolayers are shown in Fig. S1. For the different atoms considered in our present study, the stable binding sites are uniformly at the nanopore.

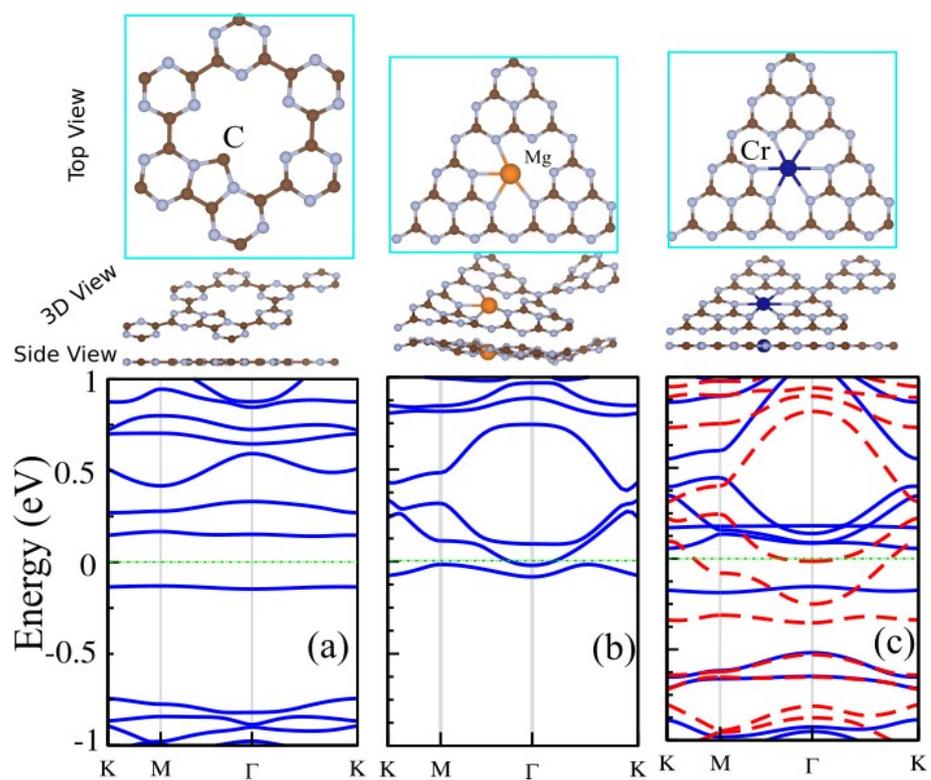


Fig. S2. Electronic structure of (a) C@C6N6 , (b) Mg@C6N8 and (e) Cr@C6N8. The zero of energy is set at Fermi-level. Top, 3D and side views of optimized structures of studied systems are shown in top of panel. The zero energy is set to the Fermi-level.

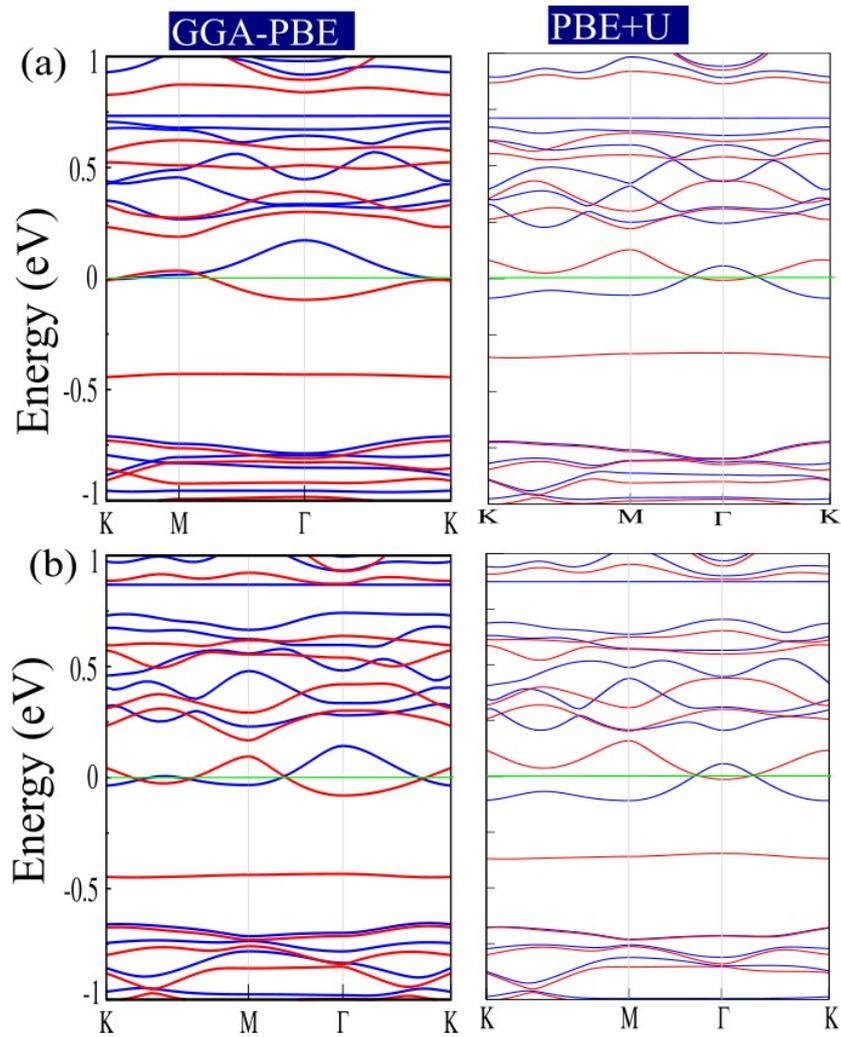


Fig. S3: Electronic structure of (a) Cr@C6N6, without and with considering of Hubbard U effect. (b) Cr@C6N6 upon -2% strain, without and with U effect. The zero energy is set to the Fermi-level.

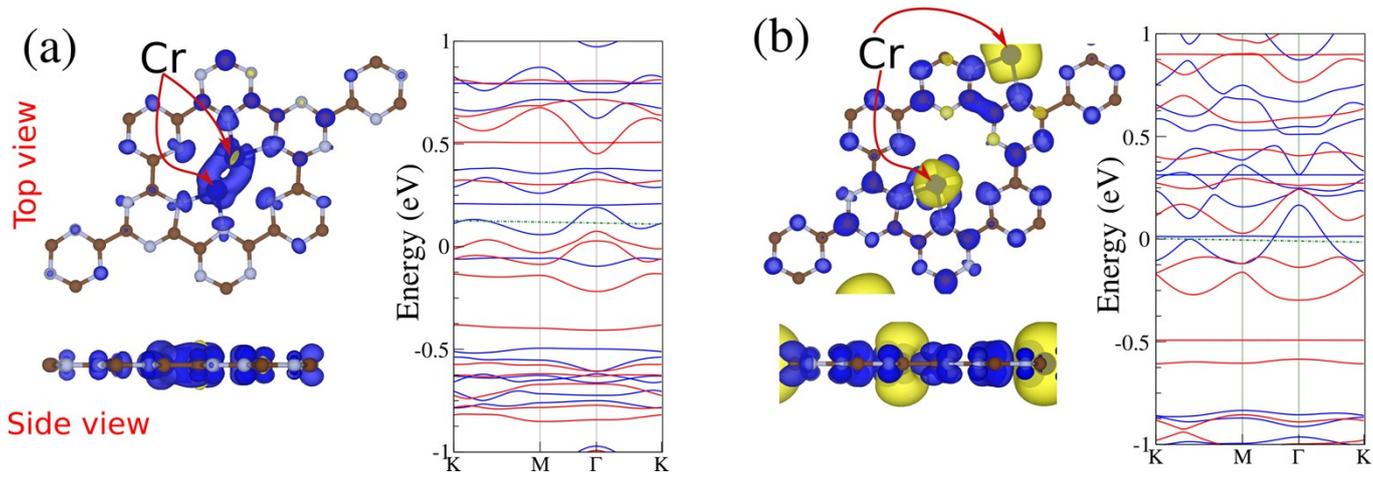


Fig. S4. Differences spin density of Cr embedded in (a) one and (b) two neighboring cavities of C_6N_6 , positive and negative are represented by blue and yellow, respectively. Electronic band structure indicated in the left panel.

