Supplementary Information

Realizing altermagnetism in two-dimensional metal-organic framework semiconductor with electric-field-controlled anisotropic spin current

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CONTENTS

NOTES

| Note S1 | Spin point group representations. | SI-3 |
| Note S2 | Anisotropic spin conductivity. | SI-4 |

FIGURES

| Fig. S1 | Machine learning synthesis prediction. | SI-9 |
| Fig. S2 | Phonon band structures. | SI-10 |
| Fig. S3 | AIMD simulations of Ca(pyz)$_2$. | SI-11 |
| Fig. S4 | AIMD simulations of Sr(pyz)$_2$. | SI-12 |
| Fig. S5 | Relative energies with different torsion angles. | SI-13 |
| Fig. S6 | Three different antiferromagnetic configurations at N atom level. | SI-14 |
| Fig. S7 | Four different magnetic configurations at pyrazine level. | SI-15 |
| Fig. S8 | Density of states. | SI-16 |
| Fig. S9 | HSE06 band structure of Sr(pyz)$_2$. | SI-17 |
| Fig. S10 | Orbital-resolved band structures with HSE06 functional. | SI-18 |
| Fig. S11 | Altermagnetic exchange. | SI-19 |
| Fig. S12 | Altermagnetic transition temperatures. | SI-20 |
| Fig. S13 | HSE06 band structures with SOC. | SI-21 |
| Fig. S14 | Structure and dynamic stabilities of the $P4/nmm$ (#129) Ca(pyz)$_2$. | SI-22 |
| Fig. S15 | $\Sigma$-centered 3D energy band structure of Ca(pyz)$_2$. | SI-23 |
| Fig. S16 | $\Sigma$-centered 3D energy band structure and edge state of Sr(pyz)$_2$. | SI-24 |
| Fig. S17 | Orbital-resolved band structures with PBE functional. | SI-25 |
| Fig. S18 | TBA approximated band structures. | SI-26 |
| Fig. S19 | Altermagnetic band structures with electrons and holes doped. | SI-27 |
| Fig. S20 | Topological points and lines with electrons and holes doped. | SI-28 |
| Fig. S21 | Mechanical anisotropies of Ca(pyz)$_2$. | SI-29 |
| Fig. S22 | Mechanical anisotropies of Sr(pyz)$_2$. | SI-30 |
| Fig. S23 | Electrical anisotropies and effective mass fitting. | SI-31 |

TABLES

| Table S1 | Crystallographic details of the $P4/nbm$ (#125) Ca(pyz)$_2$. | SI-32 |
| Table S2 | Crystallographic details of the $P4/nbm$ (#125) Sr(pyz)$_2$. | SI-33 |
| Table S3 | Total and atomically resolved magnetic moments on Ca(pyz)$_2$. | SI-34 |
| Table S4 | Total and atomically resolved magnetic moments on Sr(pyz)$_2$. | SI-35 |
| Table S5 | Crystallographic details of the $P4/nmm$ (#129) Ca(pyz)$_2$. | SI-36 |
| Table S6 | Relative energy differences of Ca(pyz)$_2$ with electrons and holes doped. | SI-37 |
| Table S7 | Relative energies of different magnetization directions and easy axes. | SI-38 |
In $G$ and the real space inversion in which the sublattices with opposite spins are connected by rotation and not by translation or inversion, $T$ indicating the spin-degenerate band structures with generated by transformations $A$ the spin point group can be defined as the spin point group of altermagnets do not contain the $T$ the $E(\text{magnetization})$. Note that the notation of altermagnets show a macroscopic zero magnetization with partial spin-splitting. 

The spin point group ($R_s$) can be derived as

$$R_s = [E||r] + [B_2||R_2][E||r] + \cdots + [B_n||R_n][E||r],$$

(S1)

where $r$ represents a normal subgroup of a specific crystallographic point group $R$, and the notation of $BR$ in the spin point groups represents the element $[B||R]$. Taking the altermagnetic KRu$_4$O$_8$ as an example, the spin point group can be defined as

$$R_s = [E||2/m] + [C_2||C_4][E||2/m].$$

(S2)

Since $R = 4/m$, and $[C_2||C_4]$ and $[E||2/m]$ are elements of $R_s$, the spin point group of KRu$_4$O$_8$ is denoted by $2^4/1m$.

The spin point group representations of different types of magnetism were summarized by Šmejkal et al. in 2022 as follows. In Eq. S3c, $H$ is a halving subgroup of the crystallographic Laue group $G$ and the coset $G \ominus H = AH$ is generated by transformations $A$ that can be only real-space rotations ($R$) and cannot be translation ($t$) or inversion ($i$).

The spin point group representations can provide a good explanation for the band structures to different types of magnetism as follows.

1. For ferromagnets and ferrimagnets (Eq. S3a), $R_s$ do not imply spin degeneracy of $\mathcal{E}(s,k)$ at any $k$-point, thus describing the spin-splitting with broken time-reversal ($T$) symmetry and nonzero macroscopic magnetization. Note that the notation $\mathcal{E}(s,k)$ represents the spin ($s$) and crystal momenta ($k$) dependent energy isosurfaces ($\mathcal{E}$).

2. For conventional antiferromagnets (Eq. S3b), due to the real space identity $E$ is contained in $G$, the $[C_2||E]$ symmetry in $R_s$ results in the spin degeneracy $\mathcal{E}(s,k)$ for all $k$-vectors in the Brillouin zone, indicating the spin-degenerate band structures with $T$ invariance and a macroscopic zero magnetization.

3. For altermagnets in this work (Eq. S3c), the representation of $R_s$ corresponds to the crystal structure in which the sublattices with opposite spins are connected by rotation and not by translation or inversion, and the real space inversion in $G$ is always contained in $H$. The coset $G \ominus H$ does not contain $E$, thus the spin groups of altermagnets do not contain the $T$-symmetry element, and the lifted spin degeneracies in $R_s$ are allowed for $k$ with $AHk = k' \neq k$ and

$$\mathcal{E}(s,k) = [C_2||AH] \mathcal{E}(s,k) = \mathcal{E}(-s,k').$$

(S4)

indicating that the energy isosurfaces of different spins are split but with the same number of states. Thus, altermagnets show a macroscopic zero magnetization with partial spin-splitting.
Anisotropic spin conductivity.

Under a general electric field, the conductivity of a semiconductor follows Ohm’s law, i.e. $J = \sigma E$, thus the anisotropy of spin current can be represented by conductivity. The direct current conductivity tensor ($\sigma_{ij}$) for an anisotropic 2D material can be derived from Boltzmann transport equation as

$$
\sigma_{ij} = \sum_n \left[ e^2 \tau \int \frac{d^2k}{4\pi^2} f(E_n(k)) \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \frac{\partial^2 E_n(k)}{\partial k_i \partial k_j} \right],
$$

where $i, j = x$ or $y$, and $n$ and $E_n(k)$ represents the band index and energy, respectively. The relaxation time $\tau$ can be taken as a constant under a steady state of constant $E$ and $f$ is the Fermi-Dirac distribution function

$$
f(E) = \frac{1}{\exp \left( \frac{E - E_F}{k_B T} \right) + 1}.
$$

Since the rotation of the pyrazine ligands is around the $\langle 110 \rangle$ direction of the 3D real space with the same angle, the symmetries of sublattices on the (001) surface with the same spin are the same. Therefore, for the sake of simplicity, we can select the $k_x$-axis in the direction of a certain arrangement of sublattices with the same spin at the level of 2D spin space, as shown in the illustration below.

The energy of the spin valley along the $k_x$-axis ($\alpha$) can be written as

$$
E_\alpha = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} k_x^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} k_y^2.
$$

For another valley $\beta$ which is related with $\alpha$ by a rotation operation $C_n$, where $n = \frac{2\pi}{\theta}$ is the axis order with the angle of $\theta$, defining $\beta = C_n \alpha$, the $k_x'$ and $k_y'$ for $\beta$ can be derived by

$$
\begin{bmatrix}
k_x' \\
k_y'
\end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{n} \begin{bmatrix}
k_x \\
k_y
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
\cos \theta & \sin \theta \\
-\sin \theta & \cos \theta
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
k_x \\
k_y
\end{bmatrix}.
$$

Thus,

$$
E_\beta = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} k_x'^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} k_y'^2 = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} (k_x \cos \theta + k_y \sin \theta)^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} (-k_x \sin \theta + k_y \cos \theta)^2.
$$

Based on Eq. S5, $f(E) = 1$ when $T = 0$ K, and the conductivity can be written as

$$
\sigma = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m^*},
$$
which can also be derived from the classic Sommerfeld’s free electron theory. Here, \( n \) is the carrier density, and \( m^* = \frac{\hbar^2}{2dE/dk^2} \) is the effective mass. For an anisotropic 2D material, \( m^* \) is usually presented in the form of a reciprocal tensor

\[
\left[ \frac{1}{m^*} \right] = \frac{1}{\hbar^2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_x \partial k_y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_y \partial k_x} & \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial k_y^2} \end{array} \right].
\]  

(S11)

For an electric field \( E \) with a direction of an angle \( \varphi \) from the \( k_x \)-axis as shown in the illustration below, the contributions of \( k_x \) and \( k_y \) to the direction along \( (k''_x) \) and perpendicular \( (k''_y) \) to \( E \) can also be written as

\[
\begin{bmatrix} k''_x \\ k''_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \end{bmatrix}.
\]  

(S12)

The solution of effective mass should be transferred to the \( k''_x/k''_y \) plane rectangular coordinate system, i.e., \( k_x \) and \( k_y \) in Eq. S11 are transformed into \( k''_x \) and \( k''_y \), respectively. Thus, \( \mathcal{E}_{\alpha} \) and \( \mathcal{E}_{\beta} \) in Eqs. S7 and S9 will be derived as

\[
\mathcal{E}_{\alpha} = \begin{bmatrix} k_x & k_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_x \\ k_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k''_x & k''_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} k'_x \\ k'_y \end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
= \begin{bmatrix} k''_x & k''_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \\ -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k''_x \\ k''_y \end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
= \begin{bmatrix} k''_x \cos \varphi - k''_y \sin \varphi & k''_y \sin \varphi + k''_x \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k'_x \cos \varphi - k'_y \sin \varphi \\ k'_y \sin \varphi + k'_x \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} \left( k''_x \cos \varphi - k''_y \sin \varphi \right)^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} \left( k''_y \sin \varphi + k''_x \cos \varphi \right)^2
\]  

(S13)
where then defined as particularly, when \( E \)

The diagonal and off-diagonal elements refer to the longitudinal and transverse (or Hall) part of the conductivity.

\[
\varepsilon_\beta = \begin{bmatrix} k_x' & k_y' \\ \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_x' \\ k_y' \end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
= \begin{bmatrix} k_x'' & k_y'' \\ \cos(\varphi - \theta) & \sin(\varphi - \theta) \\ -\sin(\varphi - \theta) & \cos(\varphi - \theta) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\varphi - \theta) & -\sin(\varphi - \theta) \\ \sin(\varphi - \theta) & \cos(\varphi - \theta) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} k_x'' \\ k_y'' \end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
= \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} \left[ k_x'' \cos(\varphi - \theta) - k_y'' \sin(\varphi - \theta) \right]^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} \left[ k_x'' \sin(\varphi - \theta) + k_y'' \cos(\varphi - \theta) \right]^2,
\]

(S14)

respectively. The \( \sigma \) tensors of \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) spins at 0 K can be then derived from the second-order partial derivative of \( \varepsilon \) from Eq. S11, i.e.,

\[
\sigma_\alpha = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m_1m_2} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \sin^2 \varphi + m_2 \cos^2 \varphi & \frac{1}{2} (m_1 - m_2) \sin(2\varphi) \\ \frac{1}{2} (m_1 - m_2) \sin(2\varphi) & m_1 \cos^2 \varphi + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi \end{bmatrix}
\]

(S15)

and

\[
\sigma_\beta = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m_1m_2} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \sin^2(\varphi - \theta) + m_2 \cos^2(\varphi - \theta) & \frac{1}{2} (m_1 - m_2) \sin(2\varphi - 2\theta) \\ \frac{1}{2} (m_1 - m_2) \sin(2\varphi - 2\theta) & m_1 \cos^2(\varphi - \theta) + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi - \theta) \end{bmatrix}.
\]

(S16)

The diagonal and off-diagonal elements refer to the longitudinal and transverse (or Hall) part of the conductivity. Thus, the charge (\( \sigma \)) and spin (\( \sigma_s \)) conductivities are

\[
\sigma = \sigma_\alpha + \sigma_\beta = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m_1m_2} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \psi_1(\varphi, \theta) + m_2 \psi_2(\varphi, \theta) & (m_1 - m_2) \cos \theta \sin(2\varphi - \theta) \\ (m_1 - m_2) \cos \theta \sin(2\varphi - \theta) & m_1 \psi_2(\varphi, \theta) + m_2 \psi_1(\varphi, \theta) \end{bmatrix}
\]

(S17)

and

\[
\sigma_s = \sigma_\alpha - \sigma_\beta = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m_1m_2} \begin{bmatrix} (m_1 - m_2) \sin \theta \sin(2\varphi - \theta) & (m_1 - m_2) \sin \theta \cos(2\varphi - \theta) \\ (m_1 - m_2) \sin \theta \cos(2\varphi - \theta) & -(m_1 - m_2) \sin \theta \sin(2\varphi - \theta) \end{bmatrix}.
\]

(S18)

where \( \psi_1 = \sin^2 \varphi + \sin^2(\varphi - \theta) \) and \( \psi_2 = \cos^2 \varphi + \cos^2(\varphi - \theta) \). The charge-spin conversion ratio (\( \delta \)) can be then defined as

\[
\delta(\theta, \varphi) = \frac{\sigma_s,xy}{\sigma_{xx}} = \frac{(m_1 - m_2) \sin \theta \cos(2\varphi - \theta)}{m_1 \sin^2 \varphi + m_2 \sin^2(\varphi - \theta) + m_2 \cos^2 \varphi + m_2 \cos^2(\varphi - \theta)}.
\]

(S19)

Particularly, when \( E \) is just along the angular bisector of \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) spins, i.e., \( \varphi = \frac{\theta}{2} \),

\[
\sigma = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m_1m_2} \begin{bmatrix} (m_1 + m_2) - (m_1 - m_2) \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & (m_1 + m_2) - (m_1 - m_2) \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}.
\]

(S20)
\[ \sigma_s = \frac{ne^2 \tau}{m_1 m_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & (m_1 - m_2) \sin \theta \\ (m_1 - m_2) \sin \theta & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \] (S21)

and

\[ \delta(\theta) = \left| \frac{(m_1 - m_2) \sin \theta}{(m_1 + m_2) - (m_1 - m_2) \cos \theta} \right|. \] (S22)

It can be seen that for \( \varphi = \frac{\theta}{2} \), the transverse spin current is pure and there is no charge Hall current.

Additionally, we discuss the difference of charge and spin conductivities for antiferromagnets and altermagnets, both of which show a macroscopic zero magnetization. The key is the effective mass from different \( k \)-directions. Unlike alermagnets, \( m_1 \) is always equal to \( m_2 \) in antiferromagnetic materials as shown in the illustration below, thus the off-diagonal elements in Eqs. S15 and S16 is always zero, and there is no \( \sigma_s \).

Note that spin-orbit coupling (SOC) has not taken into account in any of the above results.

Now we can substitute the derived results into \( M(\text{pyz})_2 \) (\( M = \text{Ca and Sr} \)). The sublattices are connected with \( C_{4z} \) rotation, \( i.e., \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \). Thus, the band energy of \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) spins at 2D level are

\[ E_\alpha = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} k_x^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} k_y^2, \] (S23)

and

\[ E_\beta = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_1} k_y^2 + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_2} k_x^2, \] (S24)

respectively. And the conductivity tensors contributed from two spins at 0 K for \( E \) with a direction of an angle \( \varphi \) from the \( k_x \)-axis are

\[ \sigma_\alpha(\varphi) = \frac{ne^2 \tau}{m_1 m_2} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \sin^2 \varphi + m_2 \cos^2 \varphi & \frac{1}{2}(m_1 - m_2) \sin(2\varphi) \\ \frac{1}{2}(m_1 - m_2) \sin(2\varphi) & m_1 \cos^2 \varphi + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi \end{bmatrix}, \] (S25)

and

\[ \sigma_\beta(\varphi) = \frac{ne^2 \tau}{m_1 m_2} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \cos^2 \varphi + m_2 \sin^2 \varphi & \frac{1}{2}(m_1 - m_2) \sin(2\varphi) \\ \frac{1}{2}(m_1 - m_2) \sin(2\varphi) & m_1 \sin^2 \varphi + m_2 \cos^2 \varphi \end{bmatrix}. \] (S26)

Thus, the charge and spin conductivities and the charge-spin conversion ratio are

\[ \sigma = \sigma_\alpha + \sigma_\beta = \frac{ne^2 \tau}{m_1 m_2} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 + m_2 & 0 \\ 0 & m_1 + m_2 \end{bmatrix}. \] (S27)
\[
\sigma_s(\varphi) = \sigma_\alpha - \sigma_\beta = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m_1 m_2} \begin{bmatrix}
-(m_1 - m_2) \cos(2\varphi) & (m_1 - m_2) \sin(2\varphi) \\
(m_1 - m_2) \sin(2\varphi) & (m_1 - m_2) \cos(2\varphi)
\end{bmatrix},
\]
(S28)

and
\[
\delta(\varphi) = \left| \frac{\sigma_{s,xy}}{\sigma_{xx}} \right| = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \sin(2\varphi).
\]
(S29)

The altemagnetic 2D M(pyz)\(_2\) (M = Ca and Sr) is anisotropic, thus \(m_1 \neq m_2\), and \(\delta \neq 0\) is a function of \(\varphi\). Particularly, when \(\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}\), the transverse spin current is pure with no Hall charge current since
\[
\sigma_s(\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}) = \sigma_\alpha - \sigma_\beta = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m_1 m_2} \begin{bmatrix}
0 & m_1 - m_2 \\
m_1 - m_2 & 0
\end{bmatrix},
\]
(S30)

and the charge-spin conversion ratio is the largest with the value of
\[
\delta(\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}) = \left| \frac{\sigma_{s,xy}}{\sigma_{xx}} \right| = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2}.
\]
(S31)

Based on Eq. S4, the energy isosurfaces of different spins in altemagnetic 2D M(pyz)\(_2\) (M = Ca and Sr) are split but with the same number of states. Thus, \(m^*_{xx}\) at \(\alpha\) valley is equal to \(m^*_{xy}\) at \(\beta\) valley, and \(m^*_{xy}\) at \(\alpha\) valley is equal to \(m^*_{xx}\) at \(\beta\) valley. According to Eqs. S23 and S24, the energy isosurface is a quadratic function of \(k\)-point coordinates. Therefore, taking the HSE06 band structure at CBM of Ca(pyz)\(_2\) as an example (Fig. 2f), two curves can be obtained by interpolating from M towards the \(\Sigma\) and \(\Sigma\) directions (Fig. S23). Here, each curve is fitted using a total of nine points, and the spins on the two sides of the stationary point (which is also the vertex of the curve) are opposite.

Fitted by the quadratic function \(y = Ax^2 + Bx + C\), where \(y\) and \(x\) are the energy isosurface and \(k\)-point coordinate, respectively, the effective masses of \(k_x\) and \(k_y\) directions can be derived from the second derivative of \(y\), i.e., \(m^*\) can be represented by the value of \(A\). As shown in Fig. S23a, the \(A\) values of two curves are 1.2252 (\(R^2_{\text{adj}} = 0.9974\)) and 0.3371 (\(R^2_{\text{adj}} = 0.9986\)), respectively. Thus,
\[
\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{1/1.2252}{1/0.3371} = \frac{1}{3.6345},
\]
(S32)

and the maximal value of \(\delta\) at \(\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}\) is \(\delta_{\text{max}} = 0.5685\), which corresponds to the angle between the two types of spin transport channels of 59.24° [\(= 2 \times \arctan(0.5685)\)] for Ca(pyz)\(_2\). For Sr(pyz)\(_2\) (Fig. S23b), \(\frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{1}{13.3291}\) [\(R^2_{\text{adj}}(m_1) = 0.9978, R^2_{\text{adj}}(m_2) > 0.9999\)] and \(\delta_{\text{max}} = 0.8604\), corresponding to the angle of 84.42°.

The spin Hall conductivity (SHC, \(\sigma_{xy}^{\text{spin}}\)) can be calculated with Kubo formula\(^5\)
\[
\sigma_{xy}^{\text{spin}} = \hbar \int_{\text{BZ}} \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_n f_{nk} \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{2\text{Im}[(\langle nk | f_{x}^{\text{spin}} | mk \rangle - \epsilon_{nk} | m k \rangle)]}{(\epsilon_{nk} - \epsilon_{mk})^2 - (\omega + i\eta)^2},
\]
(S33)

where \(n\) and \(m\) are band indexes, \(\epsilon_{nk}\) and \(\epsilon_{mk}\) are eigenvalues, \(f_{nk}\) is the Fermi-Dirac distribution function, \(f_{x}^{\text{spin}} = \frac{1}{2}(\hat{S}_z, \hat{v}_x)\) is the spin current operator where \(\hat{S}_z = \frac{\hbar}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}, \hat{v}_y = \frac{\hbar}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}(k)}{\partial k_y}\) is the velocity operator, and \(\omega\) and \(\eta\) are frequencies. Here, \(x\) and \(y\) denote Cartesian directions and \(z\) denotes the direction of spin which is obtained from the calculations with SOC (Table S7).
Fig. S1. Machine learning synthesis predictions of 2D altermagnetic MOFs with the MOF Synthesis Prediction Tool. (a) Temperature, reaction time, solvent, and additive predictions for M(pyz)$_2$ (M = Ca and Sr) based on their structures. The certainty of prediction is based on the agreement or disagreement between 10 different models trained on different subsets of the SynMOF dataset. (b, c) 2D visualization of principal component analysis for solvent predictions. The predicted solvent is highlighted in bold. (b) Ca(pyz)$_2$. (c) Sr(pyz)$_2$. The toolkit website: https://mof-synthesis.aimat.science.
Fig. S2. Phonon band structures representing dynamic stabilities. (a) Ca(pyz)$_2$. (b) Sr(pyz)$_2$. (c) Ba(pyz)$_2$. Ba(pyz)$_2$ is not dynamically stable due to the soft phonon modes at about 20i cm$^{-1}$, corresponding to the relative vibration of Ba atoms along c-axis.
Fig. S3. AIMD simulations representing thermal stabilities of Ca(pyz)$_2$. (a) 300 K. (b) 600 K. (c) 900 K. The illustration in each subfigure represents the structural snapshot of the corresponding temperature at 5 ps. Green, gray, blue, and white balls represent Ca, C, N, and H atoms, respectively.
Fig. S4. AIMD simulations representing thermal stabilities of Sr(pyz)$_2$. (a) 300 K. (b) 600 K. (c) 900 K. The illustration in each subfigure represents the structural snapshot of the corresponding temperature at 5 ps. Orange, gray, blue, and white balls represent Sr, C, N, and H atoms, respectively.
**Fig. S5.** Relative energies with different torsion angles according to the corresponding most stable structure. (a) Ca(pyz)$_2$. (b) Sr(pyz)$_2$. The self-consistent-field energies with PBE functional and the same lattice scale are investigated with a torsion angle step of 10°, including a flat structure (0° and 180°) and a structure with upright pyrazine ligands (90°, see them in subfigures). The solid dots denote the most stable structure with the relative energy of 0 eV, and the corresponding torsion angle are labeled with dash lines. Green, orange, gray, blue, and white balls represent Ca, Sr, C, N, and H atoms, respectively.
Fig. S6. Spin configurations at N atom level. Three different antiferromagnetic configurations of Ca(pyz)$_2$ and Sr(pyz)$_2$ are considered, where the two N atoms in each pyrazine ligand have opposite spins. The calculated energies and atomic magnetic moments of three antiferromagnetic types are completely consistent with the nonmagnetic type.
Fig. S7. Spin configurations at pyrazine level. Four different magnetic configurations of Ca(pyz)$_2$ and Sr(pyz)$_2$ based on pyrazine ligands as spin units are considered, where the altermagnetic state is the most stable.
Fig. S8. Density of states (DOS). (a, b) Ca(pyz)$_2$. (c, d) Sr(pyz)$_2$. (a, c) Total and atomically resolved DOS. (b, d) DOS of N projected to $s$, $p_x$, $p_y$, and $p_z$ orbitals. The Fermi level ($E_F$) is set to 0 eV.
Fig. S9. HSE06 band structure of Sr(pyz)$_2$. (a) The band structure of the antiferromagnetic 2D Sr(pyz)$_2$ with HSE06 functional passes through the $k$-path in Fig. 2d, with (b) spin-splitting effect around CBM. The gray shadows in (a) and (b) represent the band gap ($E_g = 1.79$ eV) and the energy gap (18.22 meV) between the spin-splitting bands near the CBM, respectively. The Fermi level ($E_F$) is set to 0 eV.
Fig. S10. Orbital-resolved band structure with HSE06 functional. (a, b) Ca(pyz)$_2$. (c, d) Sr(pyz)$_2$. (a, c) Spin up. (b, d) Spin down. The larger the dots, the greater the contribution of corresponding orbitals. The Fermi level ($E_F$) is set to 0 eV.
Fig. S11. Alternmagnetic exchange. (a) Magnetic pathways. (b, c) Energy levels of metal’s $d$ orbitals and N’s $p$ orbitals, where the number of each orbital represents the electron occupation calculated from $\int_{-\infty}^{E_F} E \times g(E) \, dE$. (b) Ca(pyz)$_2$. (c) Sr(pyz)$_2$. The Fermi level ($E_F$) is set to 0 eV.
Fig. S12. Altermagnetic transition temperatures. Specific heat is a function of temperature from Monte Carlo simulations based on the HSE06 energies, where the transition temperature is extracted from the peak point of each curve.
Fig. S13. HSE06 band structures without (red and blue lines) and with (black lines) SOC. (a) Ca(pyz)$_2$. (b) Sr(pyz)$_2$. SOC does not induce weak ferromagnetism and additional spin-splitting. Gray shadows denote band gaps and the Fermi level ($E_F$) is set to 0 eV.
**Fig. S14.** Structure and dynamic stability of the $P4/nmm$ (#129) Ca(pyz)$_2$. (a) Structure of the $P4/nmm$ (#129) Ca(pyz)$_2$ from the top (top panel) and front (bottom panel) views where the $C_{4z}$ rotation axis is located at the edge center of the tetragonal phase. Green, gray, blue, and white balls represent Ca, C, N, and N atoms, respectively. (b) Band structure of the $P4/nmm$ (#129) Ca(pyz)$_2$ with HSE06 functional via the $k$-path in Fig. 2d. The Fermi level ($E_F$) is set to 0 eV. (c) Phonon band structure of the $P4/nmm$ (#129) Ca(pyz)$_2$ with obvious imaginary frequencies, indicating the $P4/nmm$ (#129) phase is dynamically unstable.
Fig. S15. Σ-centered 3D band structure of Ca(pyz)$_2$. Details of the Σ-centered 3D energy band structure for the antiferromagnetic spin-splitting around CBM in Ca(pyz)$_2$ with PBE functional are shown from (a) X-X and (b) M-Γ directions. The range of energy gap is labeled in (b).
Fig. S16. Topological properties of Sr(pyz)$_2$. (a) $\Sigma$-centered 3D band structure of the antiferromagnetic spin-splitting near CBM for Sr(pyz)$_2$. (b, c) Topological edge states on the (b) (100) and (c) (110) surfaces of BZ for Sr(pyz)$_2$, where the $k$-points $\Gamma$, $X$, and $X'$ are the corresponding projections along the surfaces of BZ. The red color indicates a higher stage along the edge. The topological properties are investigated with PBE functional and the Fermi level ($E_F$) is set to 0 eV.
Fig. S17. Orbital-resolved band structure with PBE functional for orbital selection in TBA calculations. (a, b) Ca(pyz)$_2$. (c, d) Sr(pyz)$_2$. (a, c) Spin up. (b, d) Spin down. The larger the dots, the greater the contribution of corresponding orbitals. The Fermi level ($E_F$) is set to 0 eV.
Fig. S18. TBA approximated band structures. (a, b) Ca(pyz)$_2$. (c, d) Sr(pyz)$_2$. (a, c) Spin up. (b, d) Spin down. The calculated band structures based on DFT and TBA of different spins are implemented in VASP and Wannier90, respectively. The PBE functional is adopted in the DFT calculations and the $p$ orbitals of N and C are employed to perform the tight-binding Hamiltonian. The Fermi level ($E_F$) is set to 0 eV.
Fig. S19. Band structures around the Fermi level \( E_F \) when doping with electrons and holes in Ca(pyz)_2.

(a-e) Doping with holes. (f) No doping. (g-l) Doping with electrons. Band shifts down when the amount of electron in unit cell increases. The Fermi level \( E_F \) is set to 0 eV.
Fig. S20. Topological points and lines when doping with electrons and holes in Ca(pyz)$_2$. (a-d) Doping with 0.5 holes. (e-h) Doping with 0.6 electrons. (a, b, e, f) TBA approximation. (c, d, g, h) Topological edge states on the (c, g) (100) and (d, h) (110) surfaces of BZ. The Fermi level ($E_F$) is set to 0 eV.
Fig. S21. Mechanical anisotropies of Ca(pyz)$_2$. (a) Young’s modulus and (b) Poisson’s ratio of the alternate magnetic 2D Ca(pyz)$_2$ as a function of the in-plane angle where 0° corresponds to the $a$-axis. The maximum and minimum values are labeled.
Fig. S22. Mechanical anisotropies of Sr(pyz)$_2$. (a) Young’s modulus and (b) Poisson’s ratio of the antiferromagnetic 2D Sr(pyz)$_2$ as a function of the in-plane angle where $0^\circ$ corresponds to the $a$-axis. The maximum and minimum values are labeled.
Fig. S23. Electrical anisotropies and effective mass fitting. (a) Ca\((\text{pyz})_2\). (b) Sr\((\text{pyz})_2\). The HSE06 band interpolation of Ca\((\text{pyz})_2\) along \(\Sigma'\) and \(\Sigma\) directions at CBM starting at M are introduced to fit the effective mass by the quadratic function \(y = Ax^2 + Bx + C\), where \(y\) and \(x\) represent the energy isosurface and \(k\)-point coordinate, respectively. The red and blue arrows below the horizontal axis represent the corresponding \(k\)-paths as shown in Fig. 2d, and the values in the plot are \(A\) of each curve for the effective mass calculation as mentioned in Note S2.
## Tables

**Table S1.** Crystallographic details and Wyckoff positions of the $P4/nbm$ (#125) Ca(pyz)$_2$.

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<th>Formula</th>
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<th>Unit cell parameters</th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
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<td>$P4/nbm$ (#125)</td>
<td>$a$ (Å)</td>
<td>$b$ (Å)</td>
<td>$c$ (Å)</td>
<td>$α$ (°)</td>
<td>$β$ (°)</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>10.86</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
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<th>Site symmetry</th>
<th>Fractional coordinates ($x$, $y$, $z$)</th>
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<td>(0.233105, 0.356114, 0.463150)</td>
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<td>(0.000000, 0.000000, 0.500000)</td>
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Table S2. Crystallographic details and Wyckoff positions of the $P4/nbm$ (#125) Sr(pyz)$_2$.

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<th>Wyckoff position</th>
<th>Site symmetry</th>
<th>Fractional coordinates ($x$, $y$, $z$)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>8j</td>
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Table S3. Total and local magnetic moments (in $\mu_B$) on each element of Ca(pyz)$_2$ in different magnetic states with HSE06 functional. The "+" and "−" symbols represent the up and down spins corresponding to the red and blue colors in Fig. S5, respectively. The bold column represents the magnetic ground state and its magnetic moments. "AFM" in the fourth column is the abbreviation for "antiferromagnetic".

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Ferromagnetic</th>
<th>Stripe AFM</th>
<th>Nonmagnetic</th>
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<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
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<td>$\mu_{total}$</td>
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Table S4. Total and local magnetic moments (in $\mu_B$) on each element of Sr(pyz)$_2$ in different magnetic states with HSE06 functional. The "+" and "−" symbols represent the up and down spins corresponding to the red and blue colors in Fig. S5, respectively. The bold column represents the magnetic ground state and its magnetic moments. "AFM" in the fourth column is the abbreviation for "antiferromagnetic".

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<td>$\mu_{\text{total}}$</td>
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Table S5. Crystallographic details and Wyckoff positions of the $P4/nmm$ (#129) Ca(pyz)$_2$.

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<th>Unit cell parameters</th>
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<td>Ca(C$_4$H$_4$N$_2$)$_2$</td>
<td>$P4/nmm$ (#129)</td>
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<td>10.86 10.86 18.00 90.00 90.00 90.00</td>
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Table S6. Relative energy differences (in meV per unit cell) of Ca(pyz)$_2$ according to the altermagnetic phase when doping electrons (positive doping values) and holes (negative doping values) with PBE functional. The altermagnetic ground state can be maintained within a doping range of up to 0.5 holes or 0.6 electrons. Bold values denote their corresponding magnetic ground states.

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Table S7. Relative energies (in $\mu$eV per unit cell) of different magnetization directions and easy axes (EA).

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<td>0.95</td>
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REFERENCES