

Isovalent alloying assisted anomalous valley Hall effect in hexagonal antiferromagnetic monolayer

Liguo Zhang¹, San-Dong Guo¹, Xiao-Shu Guo¹ and Gangqiang Zhu²

¹*School of Electronic Engineering, Xi'an University of Posts and Telecommunications, Xi'an 710121, China*

²*School of Physics and Electronic Information, Shaanxi Normal University, Xi'an 716000, Shaanxi, China*

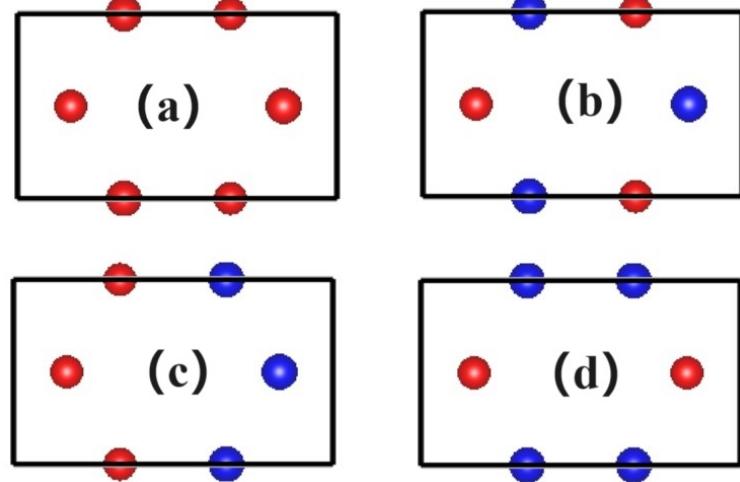


FIG. S1. (Color online) The four magnetic configurations, including FM (a), AFM1 (b), AFM2 (c), and AFM3 (d) ordering. The red (blue) balls represent the spin-up (spin-down) atoms.

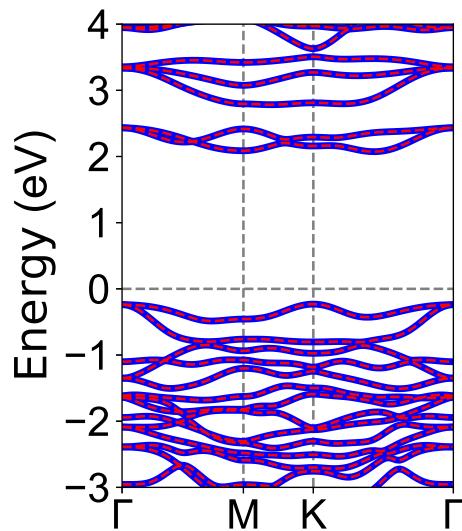


FIG. S2. (Color online) For monolayer $\text{Cr}_2\text{C}_2\text{S}_6$, the energy band structures without SOC, and the spin-up and spin-down channels are depicted in blue and red.

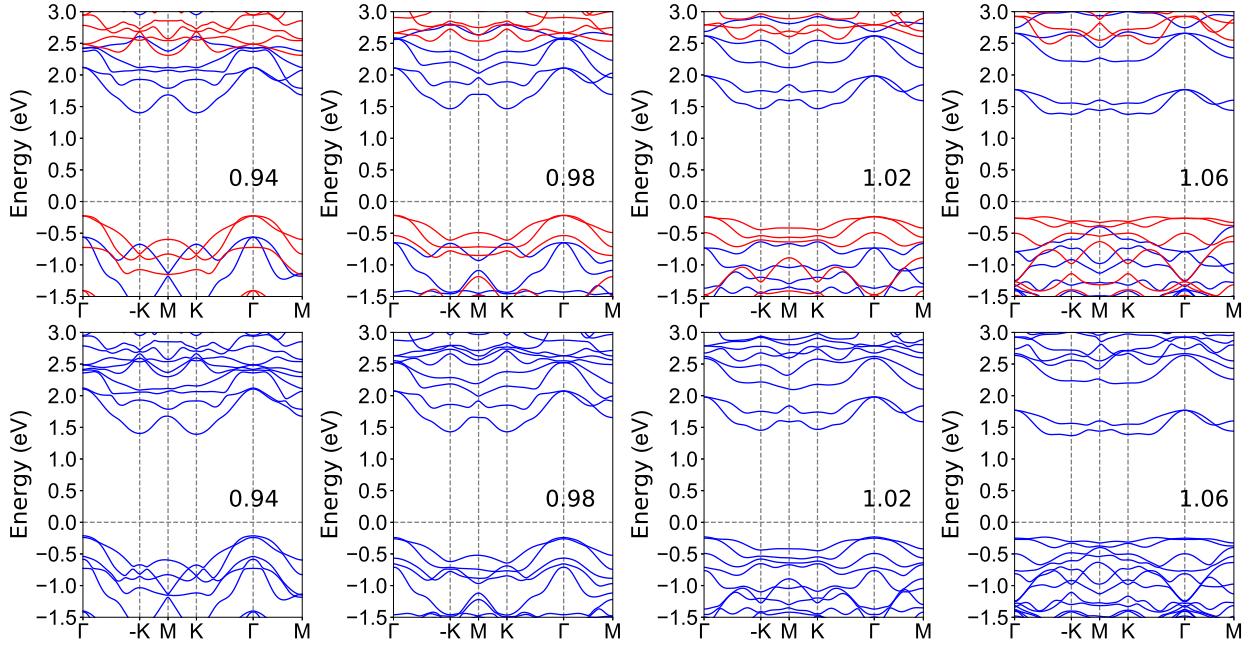


FIG. S3. (Color online) For CrMoC_2S_6 , the energy band structures without SOC (top plane) and with SOC (bottom plane) at representative a/a_0 (0.94, 0.98, 1.02 and 1.06).

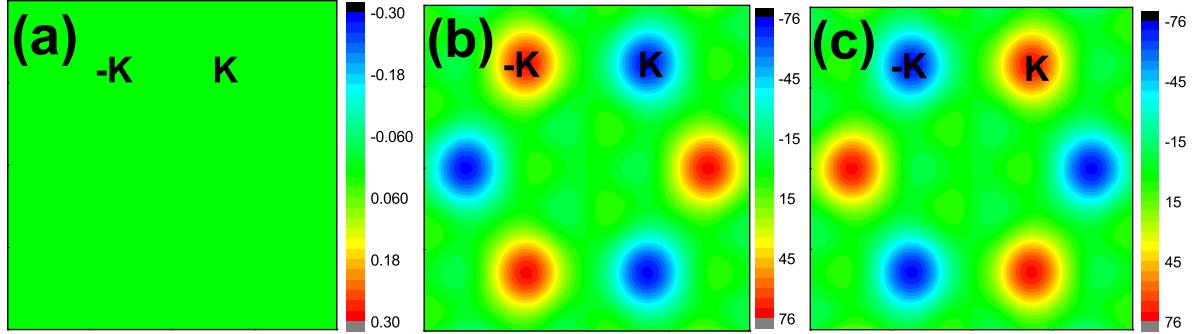


FIG. S4. (Color online) For $\text{Cr}_2\text{C}_2\text{S}_6$, the distribution of Berry curvatures of total (a), spin-up (b) and spin-down (c).

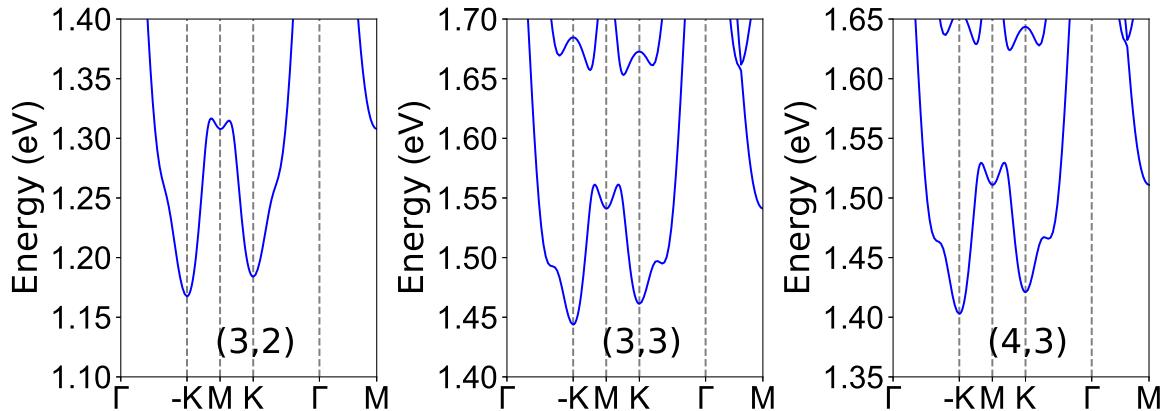


FIG. S5. (Color online) For CrMoC_2S_6 with $a/a_0=1.04$, the energy band structures of conduction bands near the Fermi level with SOC for magnetization direction along the positive z direction at different U (Cr, Mo).