

Supporting Information (SI)

Exploring room-temperature anti-ferromagnetism in newly predicted 2D MBene M_4B_6 (M: Cr, Mn, Fe) monolayer using first-principles calculations

Abdullah,¹ Altaf Ur Rahman,^{2,3,*} Milton Andre Tumelero,² Liao Jujian,¹
Sergio Garcia Magalhaes,^{2,†} Mohammed A. Amin,⁴ and Guang-hua Guo^{1,‡}

¹*School of Physics and Electronics, Central South University, Changsha, Hunan 410083, China*

²*Institute of Physics, UFRGS, 91509-900 Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil*

³*Department of Physics, Riphah International University, Lahore, Punjab 54000, Pakistan.*

⁴*Department of Chemistry, College of Science,
Taif University, P.O. Box 11099, Taif, 21944, Saudi Arabia*

email addresses: * altaf.urrahman@riphah.edu.pk,

† sergio.magalhaes@ufrgs.br,

‡ guogh@mail.csu.edu.cn

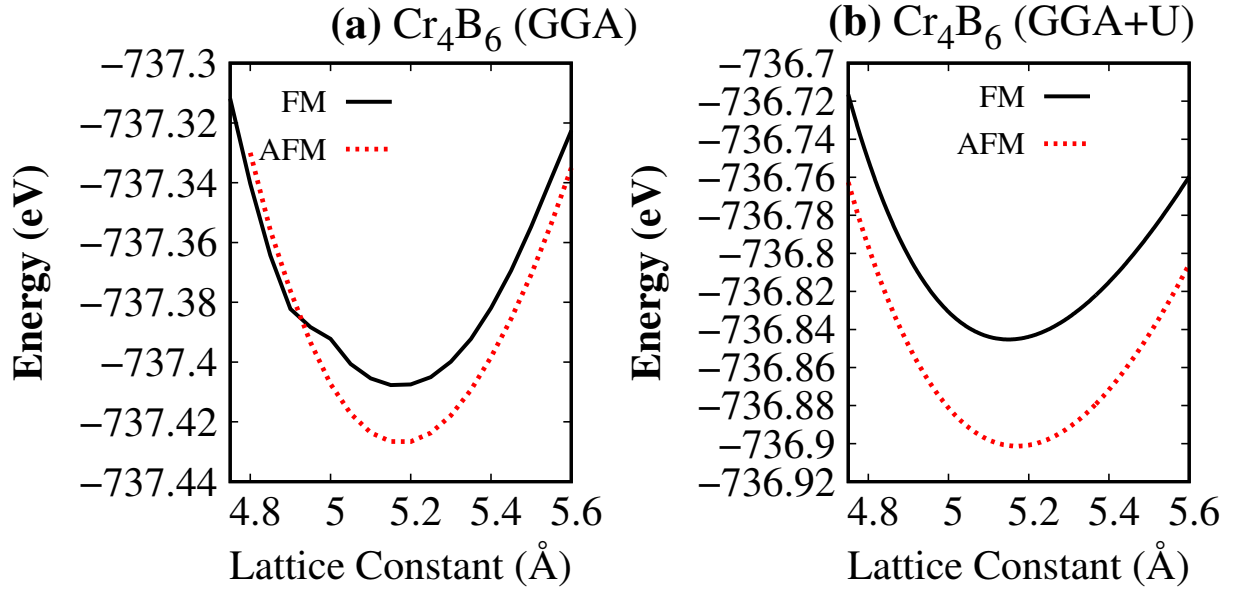


Figure SI 1: Total energy vs. lattice constant for both the FM and AFM states under each method (a) GGA and (b) GGA+U for a Cr_4B_6 monolayer. The solid black line represent the FM state, while the red-dashed line indicate the AFM state.

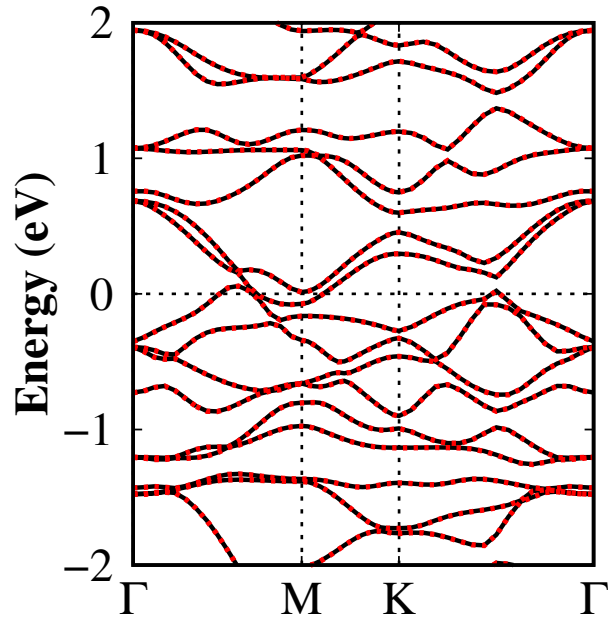


Figure SI 2: GGA+U calculated electronic band structure of Cr_4B_6 monolayer at equilibrium lattice constant in most stable AFM state. The solid black and red-dashed lines indicate the spin-up and spin-down channels, respectively. The horizontal dashed line at zero represents the Fermi-energy level.

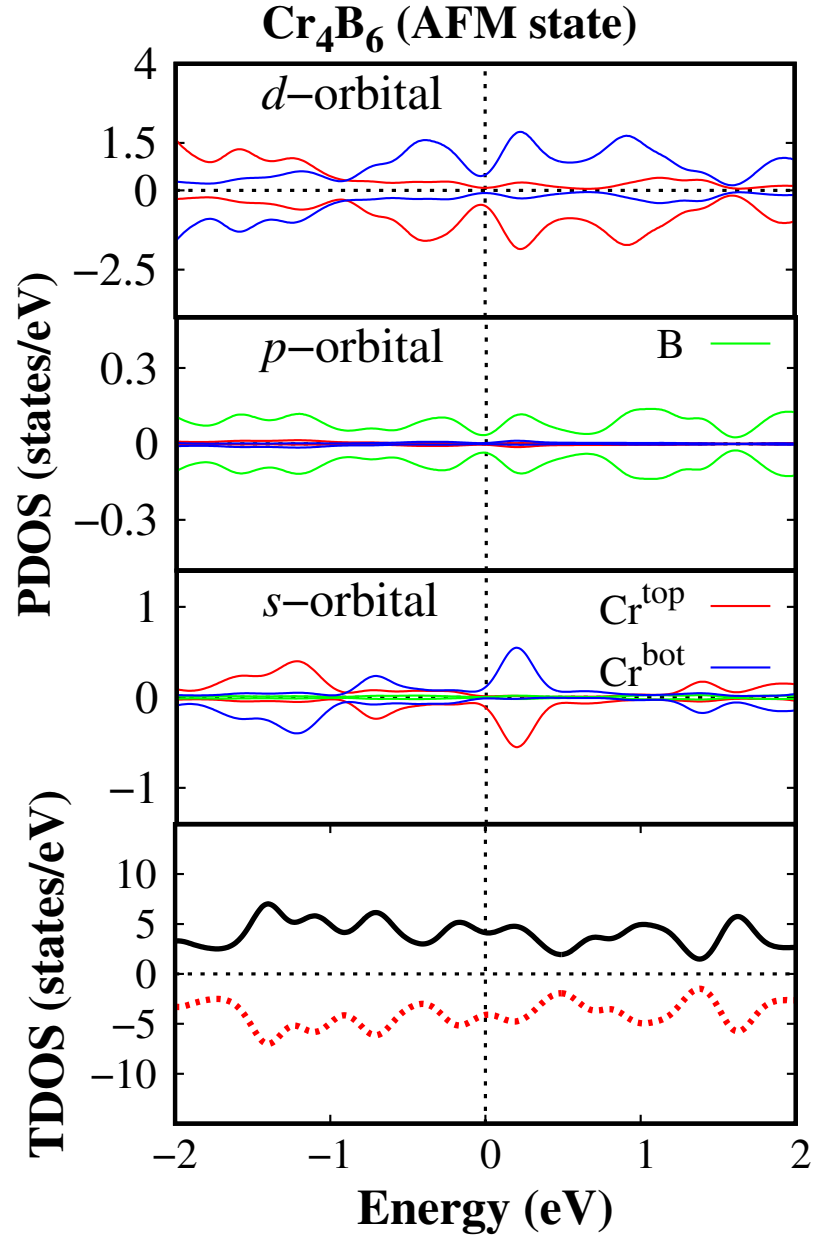


Figure SI 3: GGA+U calculated spin-polarized TDOS and PDOS for Cr₄B₆ monolayer at equilibrium lattice constant in most stable AFM state. The solid black and red-dashed lines indicate the spin-up and spin-down channels, respectively. The horizontal dashed line at zero represents the Fermi-energy level.