

# Supporting Information

## Phase Control of Graphene Nanoribbon by Carrier Doping: Appearance of Noncollinear Magnetism

*Keisuke Sawada<sup>1</sup>, Fumiyuki Ishii<sup>1, 2</sup>, Mineo Saito<sup>1\*</sup>,*

*Susumu Okada<sup>3, 4</sup>, and Takazumi Kawai<sup>5</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Division of Mathematical and Physical Science, Graduate School of Natural Science and Technology,  
Kanazawa University, Kakuma, Kanazawa 920-1192, Japan

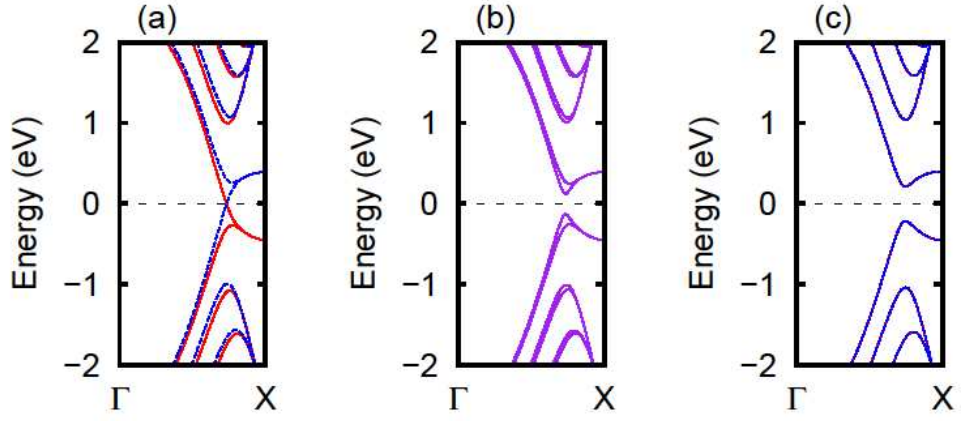
<sup>2</sup>Research Institute for Computational Sciences (RICS), National Institute of Advanced Industrial  
Science and Technology (AIST), 1-1-1 Umezono, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8568, Japan

<sup>3</sup>Institute of Physics and Center for Computational Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tennodai,  
Tsukuba 305-8571, Japan

<sup>4</sup>Core Research for Evolutional Science and Technology (CREST), Japan Science and Technology  
Agency, 4-1-8 Honcho, Kawaguchi, Saitama 332-0012, Japan

<sup>5</sup>Nano Electronics Research Laboratories, NEC Corporation, 34 Miyukigaoka, Tsukuba 305-8501,  
Japan

\*e-mail: m-saito@cphys.s.kanazawa-u.ac.jp



**Figure S1.** Band structures of collinear and noncollinear magnetic states in ZGNR. (a), (b) and (c) show the band structure of PIES ( $\theta = 0^\circ$ ), CIES ( $\theta = 90^\circ$ ) and APIES ( $\theta = 180^\circ$ ) states, respectively. In (a) and (b), the red solid and blue dashed lines denote the up and down spin states, respectively. The Fermi level is located at  $E_F = 0$ .