## Hydrogen adsorption and diffusion through a two dimensional sheet of Lithium: A first principles study

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## Supplementary Information

- Supercel
  2\*2\*1
  4\*4\*1
  8\*8\*1

  Adsorpti
  -3.01
  -3.02
  -3.05

  on
  Energy
  at D-site
  -3.02
  -3.05

  (eV)
  Image: Constraint of the second o
- A. Effect of supercell size on adsorption energies.

B. Dispersion effects on the adsorption energies at various sites.

		Without dispersion	With dispersion effects	
Adsorption Energy	D	-2.723	-3.02	
(relaxed	Н	-2.707	-2.84	
monolayer) at site	X	-2.720	-2.95	
(eV)	Τ	-1.773	-1.81	

*C.* Adsorption energy, Zero point energy (ZPE) and Gibbs free energy for different sites.

	D site	X site	H site	T site
$E_{ads}$ (eV)	-3.02	-2.95	-2.84	-1.81
ZPE (eV)	0.012	0.013	0.011	0.011
Gibbs Free	2.63	2.56	2.45	1.42
energy (eV)				

D. Coverage (upto 1 ML)Figure 2: The large structural distortions in the structure at high coverage for (a) H site and (b) X site.



Figure S1: Adsorption energy as a function of coverage. Large structural distortions begin with high coverage for X and H sites, and are correlated with the decline in adsorption energyafter 0.8.

*E. NEB* calculations for diffusion of hydrogen from D to H site (asymmetric barrier)



Figure S2: Diffusion of hydrogen atom from D to H.

F. Phonon frequencies for adsorbed hydrogen



Figure S3: Gamma point phonon frequencies as a function of k-mesh used for calculation.

While the high frequency modes are not impacted by the k-mesh, the low frequency modes are extremely sensitive to the k-mesh. Small instabilities (~1-50 cm-1)are seen even at denser k-mesh values.