

Supplementary Information

A novel highly-stable two-dimensional boron phase with promising potentials in the energy fields

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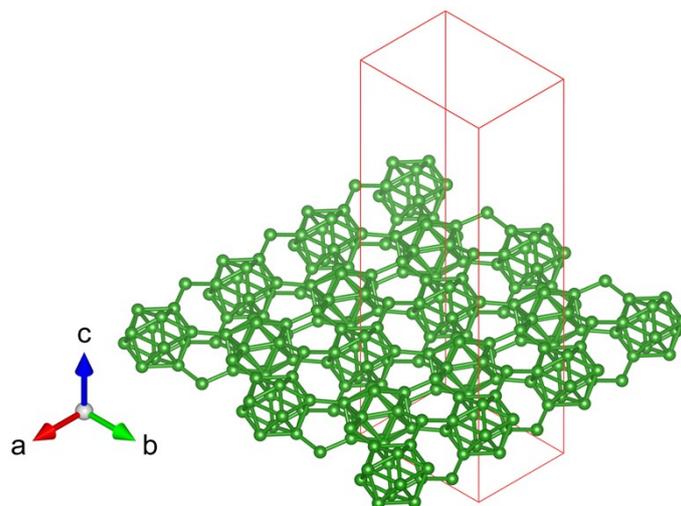


Fig. S1 Isometric view of the $3 \times 2 \times 1$ supercell of the optimized structure of $\epsilon\text{-B}_{28}$. The red frame contains a unit cell of $\epsilon\text{-B}_{28}$. Some additional atoms are shown with regard to periodic boundary conditions.

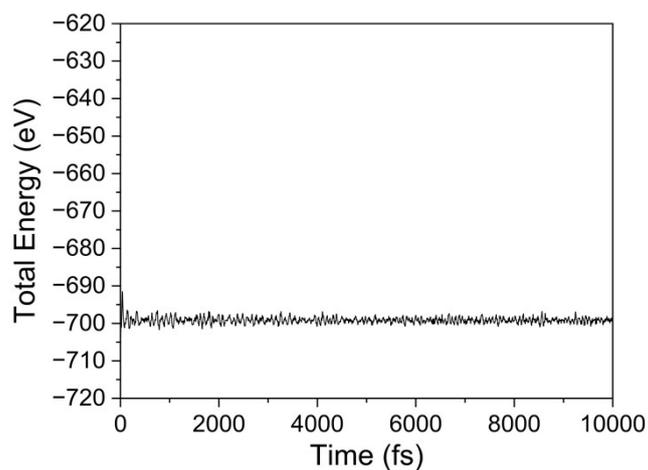


Fig. S2 AIMD energy fluctuations of a $2 \times 2 \times 1$ $\epsilon\text{-B}_{28}$ supercell at 500 K during 10 ps time lapse. A single time step is set to 1 fs during the calculation.

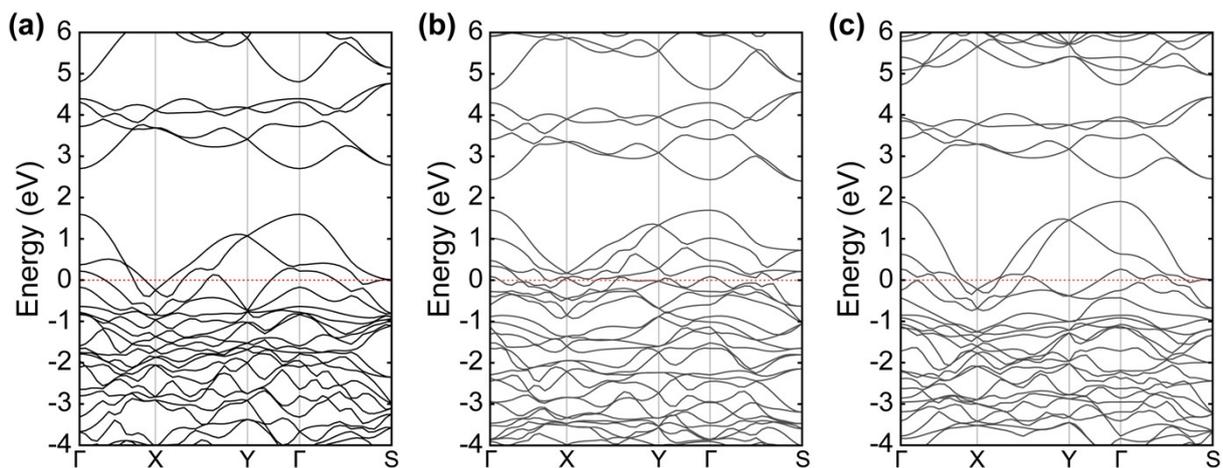


Fig. S3 HSE06 Band structures of ϵ -B₂₈ with terminations. Band structures of (a) ϵ -B₂₈F₄, (b) ϵ -B₂₈O₄ and (c) ϵ -B₂₈(OH)₄. Fermi levels are set to zero.

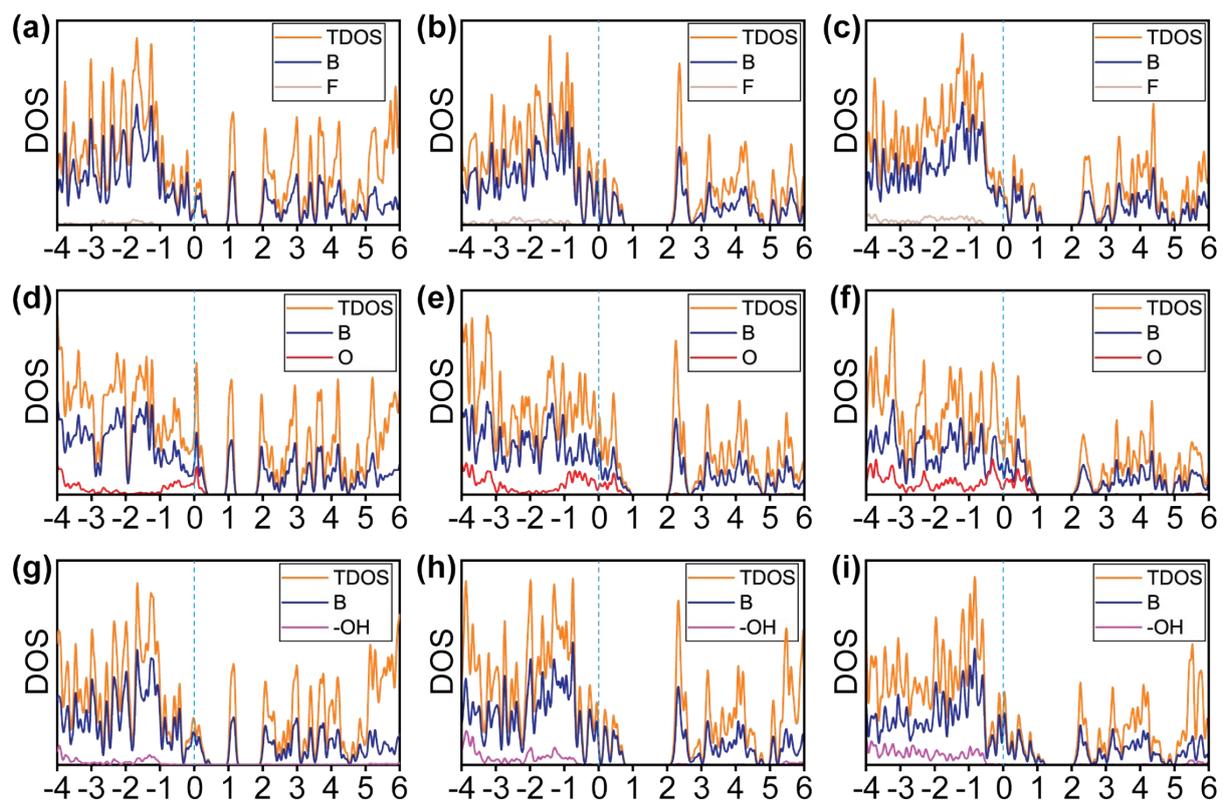


Fig. S4 Total and projected density of states of partially-functionalized ϵ -B₂₈. TDOS and PDOS of (a) ϵ -B₂₈F, (b) ϵ -B₂₈F₂, (c) ϵ -B₂₈F₃, (d) ϵ -B₂₈O, (e) ϵ -B₂₈O₂, (f) ϵ -B₂₈O₃, (g) ϵ -B₂₈OH, (h) ϵ -B₂₈(OH)₂ and (i) ϵ -B₂₈(OH)₃.

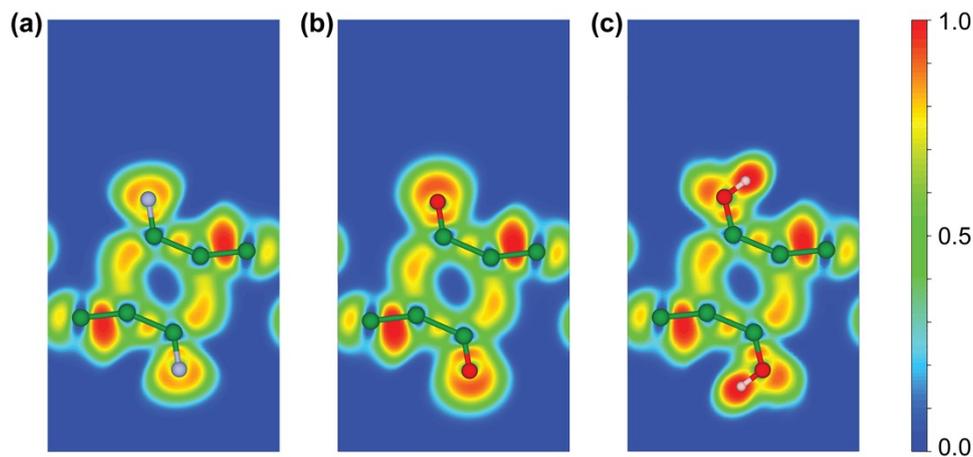


Figure S5. Electron localization function (ELF) of ϵ -B₂₈ with terminations. ELF graphs of (200) sections of (a) ϵ -B₂₈F₄, (b) ϵ -B₂₈O₄ and (c) ϵ -B₂₈(OH)₄. ELF = 1.0 (red in color) corresponds to perfect localization and ELF = 0.5 (green in color) corresponds to the electron gas. The green, gray, red and pink balls represents the B, F, O and H atoms, respectively.

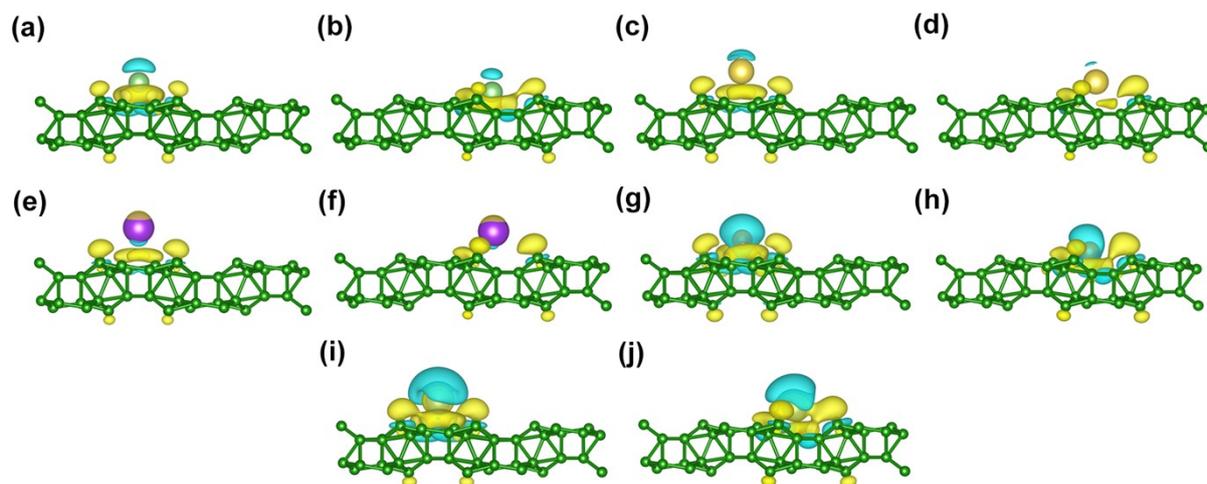


Fig. S6 Charge density difference of single metal atom adsorption on the surface of ϵ -B₂₈. Side views of charge density difference of Li adsorbed on (a) HEX site and (b) HEPT site, Na adsorbed on (c) HEX site and (d) HEPT site, K adsorbed on (e) HEX site and (f) HEPT site, Mg adsorbed on (g) HEX site and (h) HEPT site, and Ca adsorbed on (i) HEX site and (j) HEPT site. The isosurface level is set to $0.0025 e \text{ \AA}^{-3}$. The yellow and blue regions depicts areas of charge accumulation and depletion, respectively.

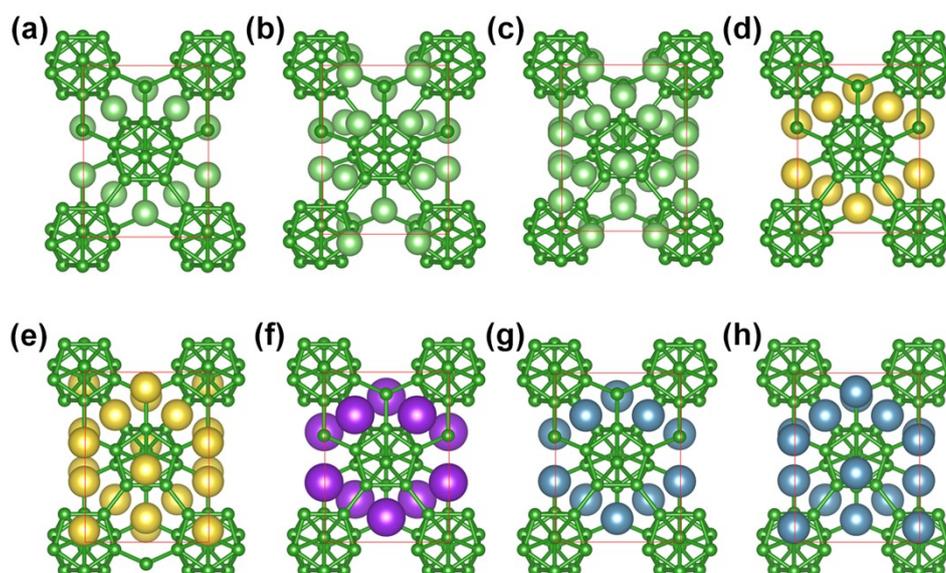


Fig. S7 Top views of single and double layer metal atoms adsorbed on ϵ -B₂₈. Stoichiometries of the presented configurations are (a) B₂₈Li₈, (b) B₂₈Li₁₆, (c) B₂₈Li₂₄, (d) B₂₈Na₈, (e) B₂₈Na₁₆, (f) B₂₈K₈, (g) B₂₈Ca₈, (h) B₂₈Ca₁₂. Red rectangles depict unit cells of the structures. Some additional atoms are shown with regard to periodic boundary conditions.

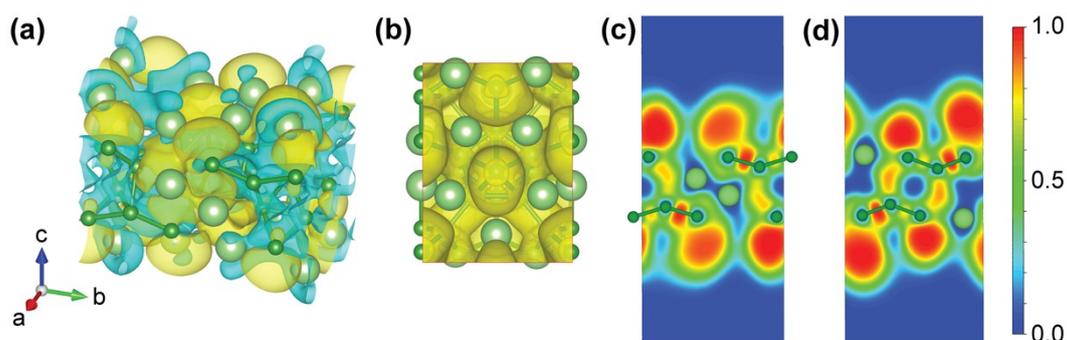


Fig. S8 Electronic structures of B₂₈Li₁₆. (a) Charge density difference of B₂₈Li₁₆. (b) Top view of the electron localization function of a single-cell B₂₈Li₁₆. ELF graphs of (c) (100) section, and (d) (200) section of B₂₈Li₁₆. The large and small green balls represent the Li and B atoms, respectively. ELF = 1.0 (red in color) corresponds to perfect localization and ELF = 0.5 (green in color) corresponds to the electron gas.

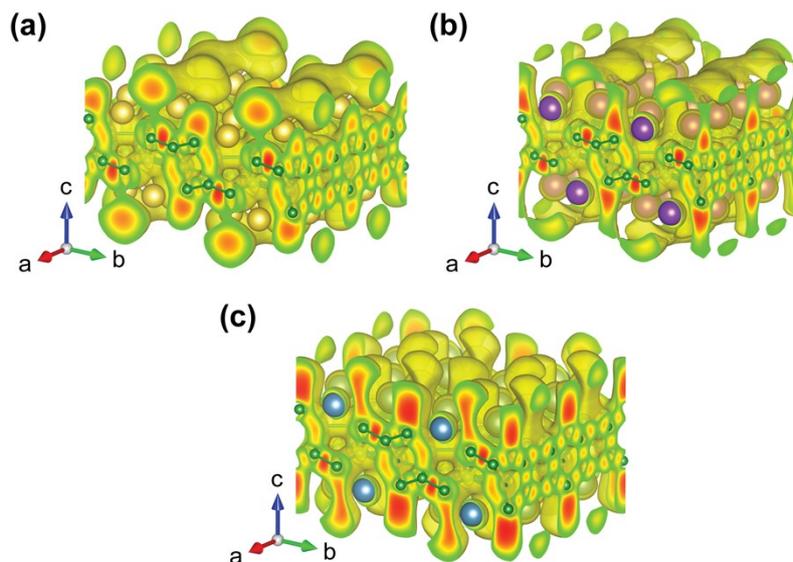


Fig. S9 3D views of electron localization function results of single layer metal atoms adsorption on the surface of ϵ -B₂₈. 2×2×1 supercells of three structures are shown for better understanding of the ELF profiles. Stoichiometries of the presented configurations are (a) B₂₈Na₈, (b) B₂₈K₈, and (c) B₂₈Ca₈. Yellow outlines depict the isosurfaces. On the sections, ELF = 1.0 (red in color) corresponds to perfect localization and ELF = 0.5 (green in color) corresponds to the electron gas.

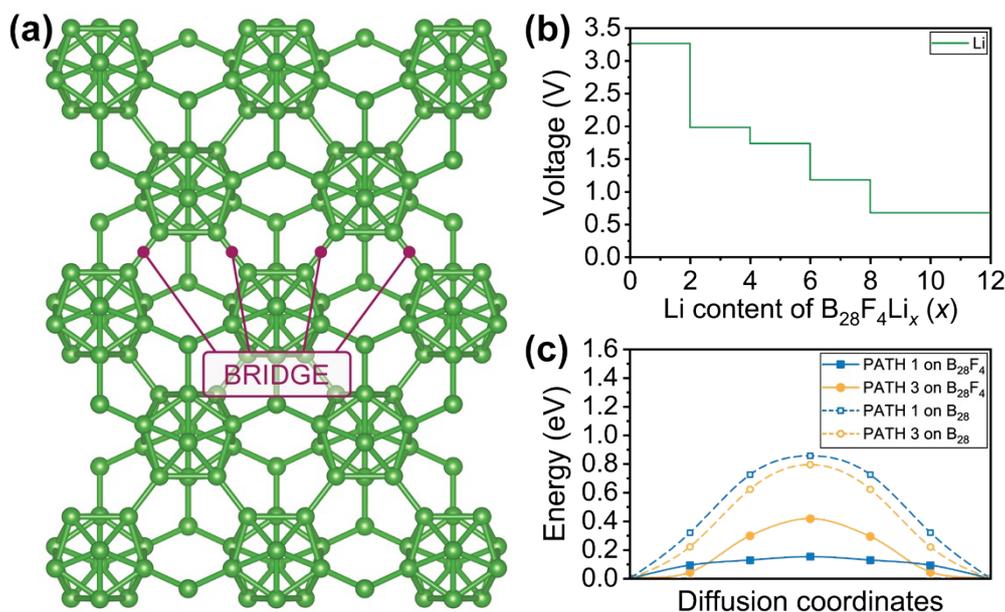


Fig. S10 Anode properties of functionalized ϵ -B₂₈. (a) Schematics of the additional BRIDGE site of Li on the surface of ϵ -B₂₈O₄. (b) OCV profile of Li atom adsorbed ϵ -B₂₈ at different concentrations. (c) Diffusion behavior of Li atom on the surface of ϵ -B₂₈F₄ and pristine ϵ -B₂₈.

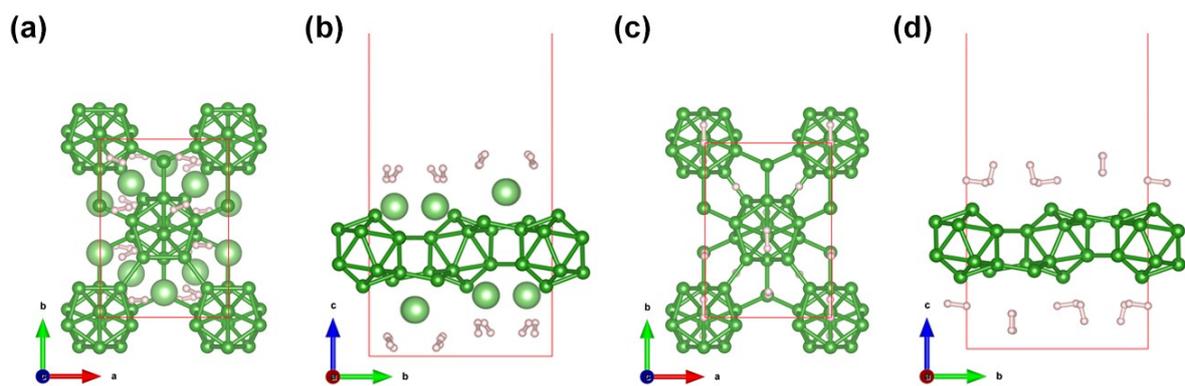


Fig. S11 Schematics of ϵ -B₂₈ for hydrogen adsorption. (a) Top view and (b) side view of hydrogen molecules adsorbed on Li-decorated ϵ -B₂₈ with stoichiometry of B₂₈Li₈H₃₂. (c) Top view and (d) side view of hydrogen molecules adsorbed on pristine ϵ -B₂₈ with stoichiometry of B₂₈H₂₄. Red rectangles and lines mark unit cells of said structures.