

Supporting Information

Metallic CrP₂ Monolayer: Potential Applications in Energy Storage and Conversion

Jiayu Gao, Wenyuan Zhang, Xu Yan, Xiaohua Zhang, Sheng Wang, and Guochun Yang*

State Key Laboratory of Metastable Materials Science & Technology and Key Laboratory for Microstructural Material Physics of Hebei Province, School of Science, Yanshan University, Qinhuangdao 066004, China

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Computational Details

The local structural relaxations and electronic properties calculations were performed in the framework of the density functional theory (DFT) within the generalized gradient approximation (GGA) as implemented in the VASP code.¹ The $3d^54s^1$ and $3s^23p^3$ atomic orbitals were treated as valence states for Cr and P, respectively. The cut-off energy for the expansion of wave functions into plane waves was set to 500 eV in the calculations.

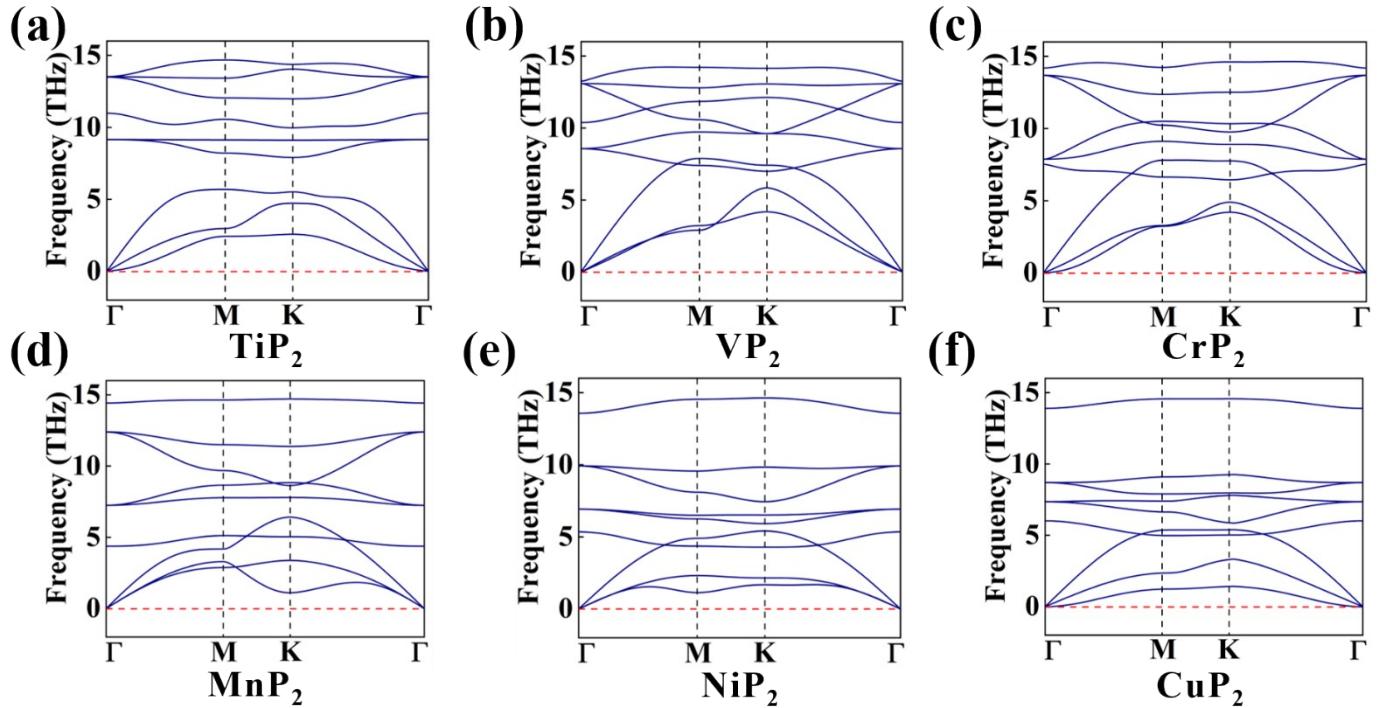


Figure S1. The calculated phonon dispersion curves of TiP_2 , VP_2 , CrP_2 , MnP_2 , NiP_2 , and CuP_2 monolayers.

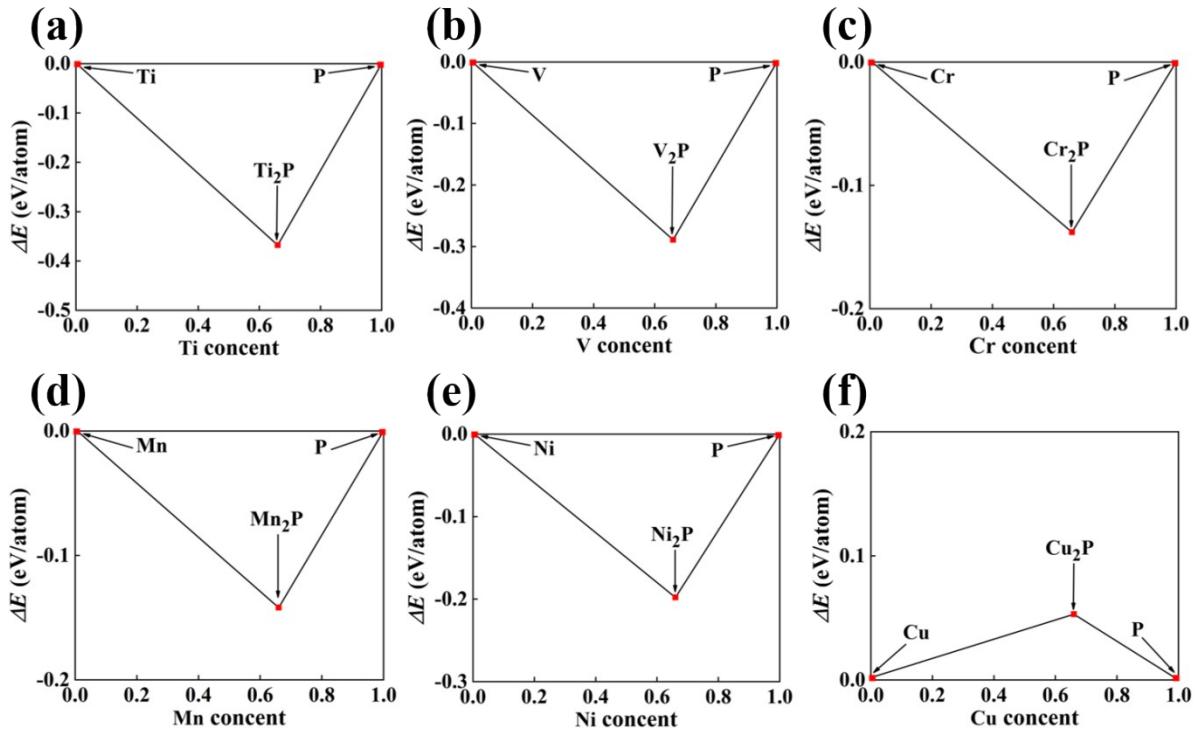


Figure S2. The formation energies of TMPs monolayers with respect to the transition metal solids and black phosphorus (*Cmca*).² The transition metal solids and their space groups are Ti (*P6₃/mmc*),³ V (*Im-3m*),⁴ Cr (*Im-3m*),⁵ Mn (*I-43m*),⁶ Ni (*P6₃/mmc*)⁷ and Cu(*Fm-3m*).⁸

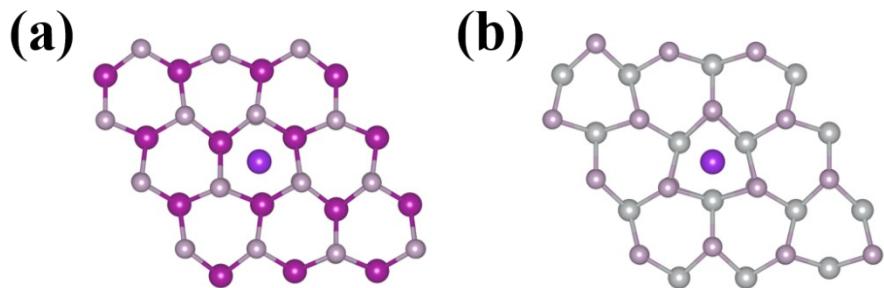


Figure S3. The structures of the MnP₂ (a) and NiP₂ (b) monolayers after K adsorption.

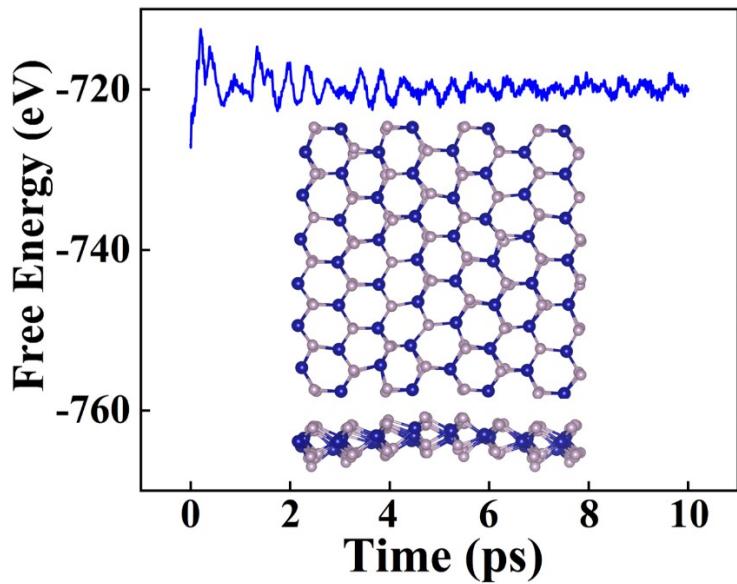


Figure S4. First-principles molecular dynamics (MD) simulations were performed at a temperature of 500 K with the free energy variation and final structure of the CrP₂ monolayer within a duration of 10 ps.

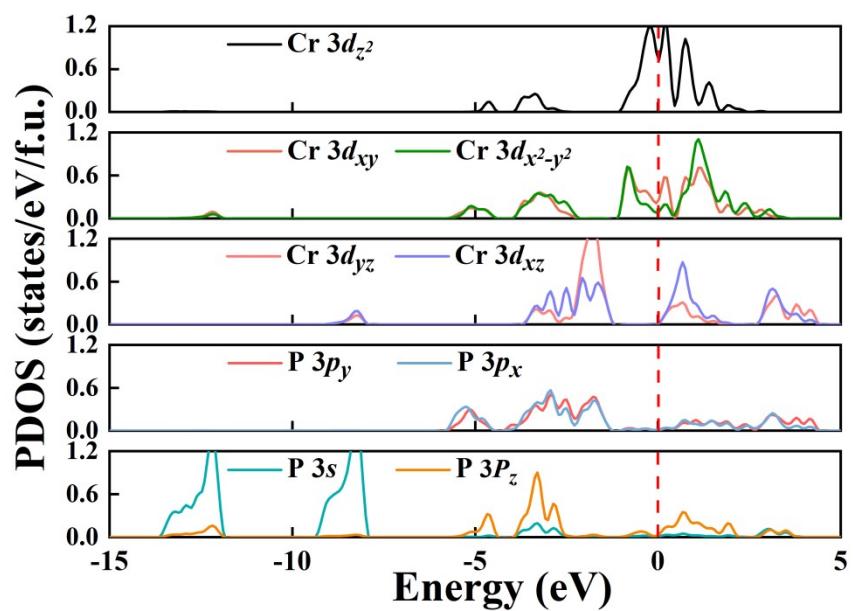


Figure S5. Projected density of states (PDOS) of the CrP₂ monolayer.

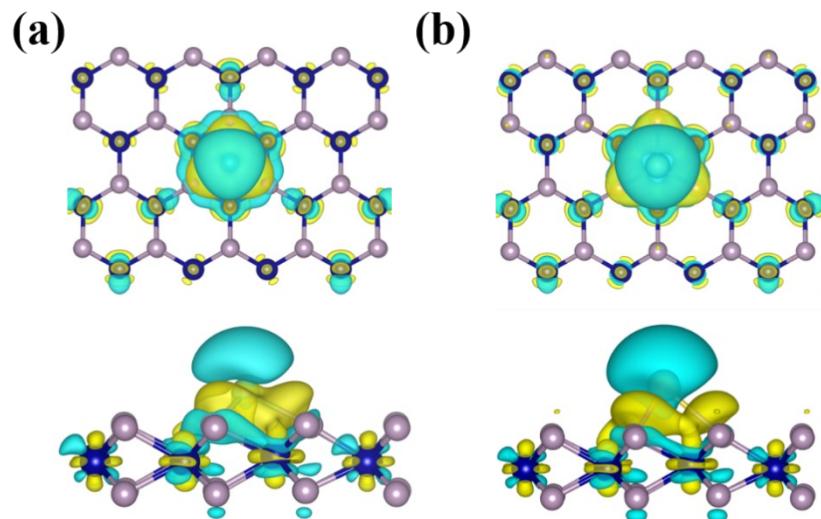


Figure S6. The top and side views of charge density difference (CDD) when a Li (a) and Na (b) are adsorbed on the CrP₂ monolayer.

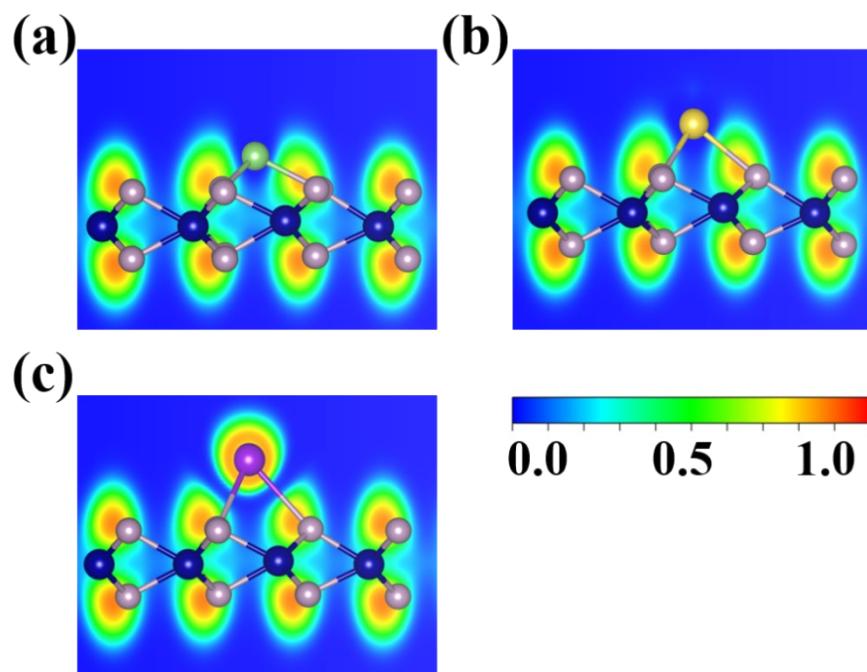


Figure S7. The electron localization function (ELF) maps when a Li (a), Na (b) and K(c) are adsorbed on the CrP₂ monolayer.

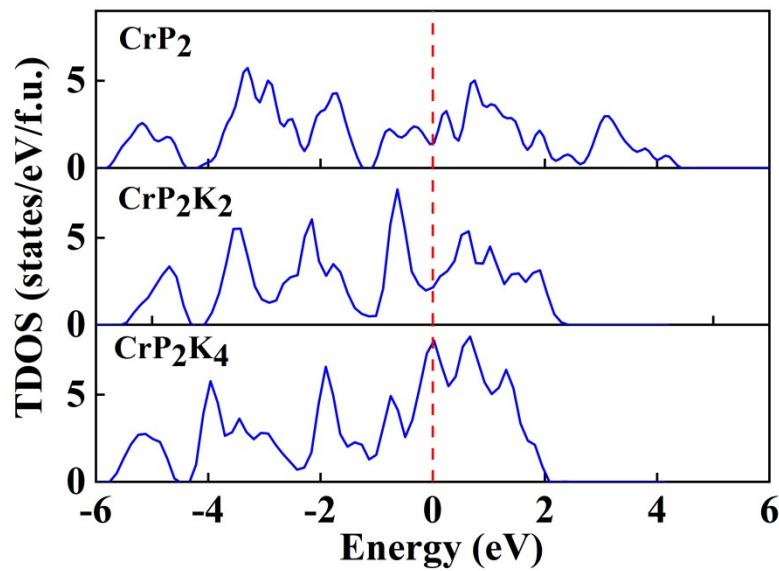


Figure S8. Total density of states (TDOS) of CrP_2K_2 and CrP_2K_4 .

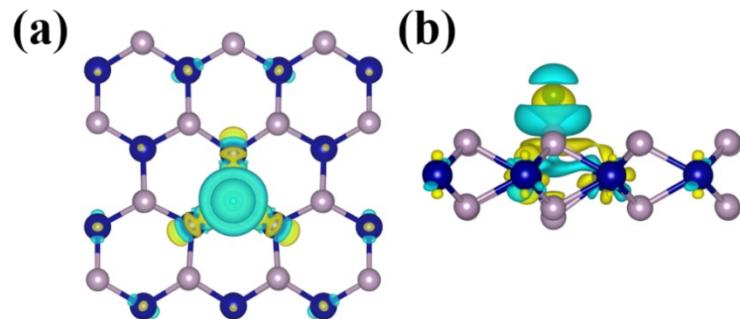


Figure S9. The top (a) and side (b) views of charge density difference (CDD) when H adsorbed on the CrP_2 monolayer.

Table S1. Structural information of the CrP_2 monolayer.

| Structure | Space Group | Lattice | | Atom positions | | |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----|----------------|---------|---------|
| | | Parameters (Å, °) | | x | y | z |
| CrP ₂ | <i>P</i> -6 <i>m</i> 2 | <i>a</i> = <i>b</i> = 3.4764 | Cr | 0.33333 | 0.66667 | 0.50000 |
| | | <i>c</i> = 20.0000 | P | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.42707 |
| | | $\alpha = \beta = 90.000$ | P | 0.00000 | 0.00000 | 0.57293 |
| | | $\gamma = 120.000$ | | | | |

Table S2. The adsorption energies (eV) of Li, Na, and K atoms on the TiP₂, VP₂ and CrP₂ monolayers.

| Structures | Li | Na | K |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| TiP ₂ | -0.909 | -0.626 | -0.919 |
| VP ₂ | -0.644 | -0.390 | -0.731 |
| CrP ₂ | -1.105 | -0.878 | -1.204 |

Table S3. Elastic constants of the CrP₂ monolayers (in N/m).

| Structure | C ₁₁ | C ₁₂ | C ₂₂ | C ₆₆ |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| CrP ₂ | 76.96 | 43.18 | 76.96 | 16.89 |

Based on the Born-Huang criterion: C₁₁C₂₂ - C₁₂C₁₂ > 0 and C₆₆ > 0, the CrP₂ monolayer is mechanically stable.⁹

Table S4. Relative energies among different magnetic ground states of the CrP₂ monolayer.

| Magnetic ground states | AFM | FM | FIM |
|------------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Relative energies (eV) | 0 | 0.063 | 0.234 |

Table S5. The distances between the metal atoms (Li, Na, and K) and the CrP₂ monolayer, and atomic radius of the three considered metal atoms.

| Metal atoms | Distance (Å) | Atomic radius (pm) |
|-------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Li | 1.18 | 152 |
| Na | 1.75 | 186 |
| K | 2.32 | 232 |

Table S6. The Mulliken charge and Lowdin charge of single atom (Li, Na, and K) adsorbed on the CrP₂ monolayer.

| Metal atoms | Mulliken charge (e ⁻) | Lowdin charge (e ⁻) |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Li | 1.00 | 0.75 |
| Na | 0.87 | 0.70 |
| K | 0.98 | 0.87 |

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