

Supporting material for: High density nanopore 3-trianguleene kagome lattice

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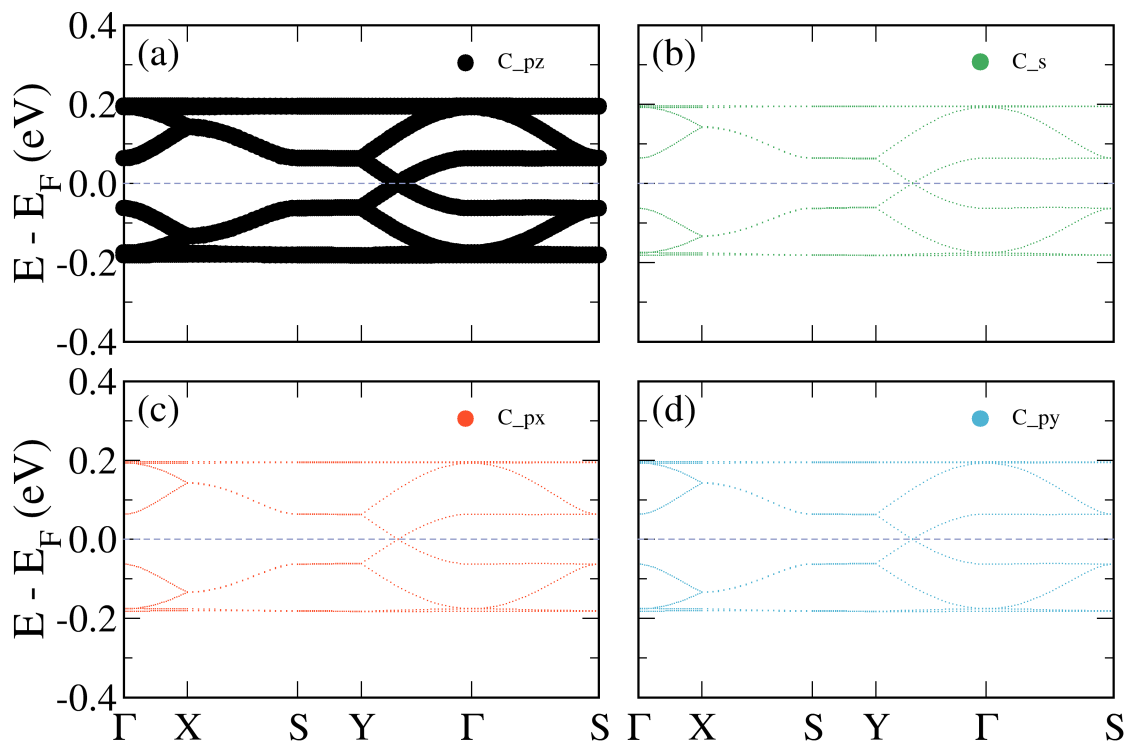


Fig. S1 Projected band structure for carbon orbitals of 3-trianguleene kagome pristine, (a) C- p_z , (b) C- s , (c) C- p_x and (d) C- p_y .

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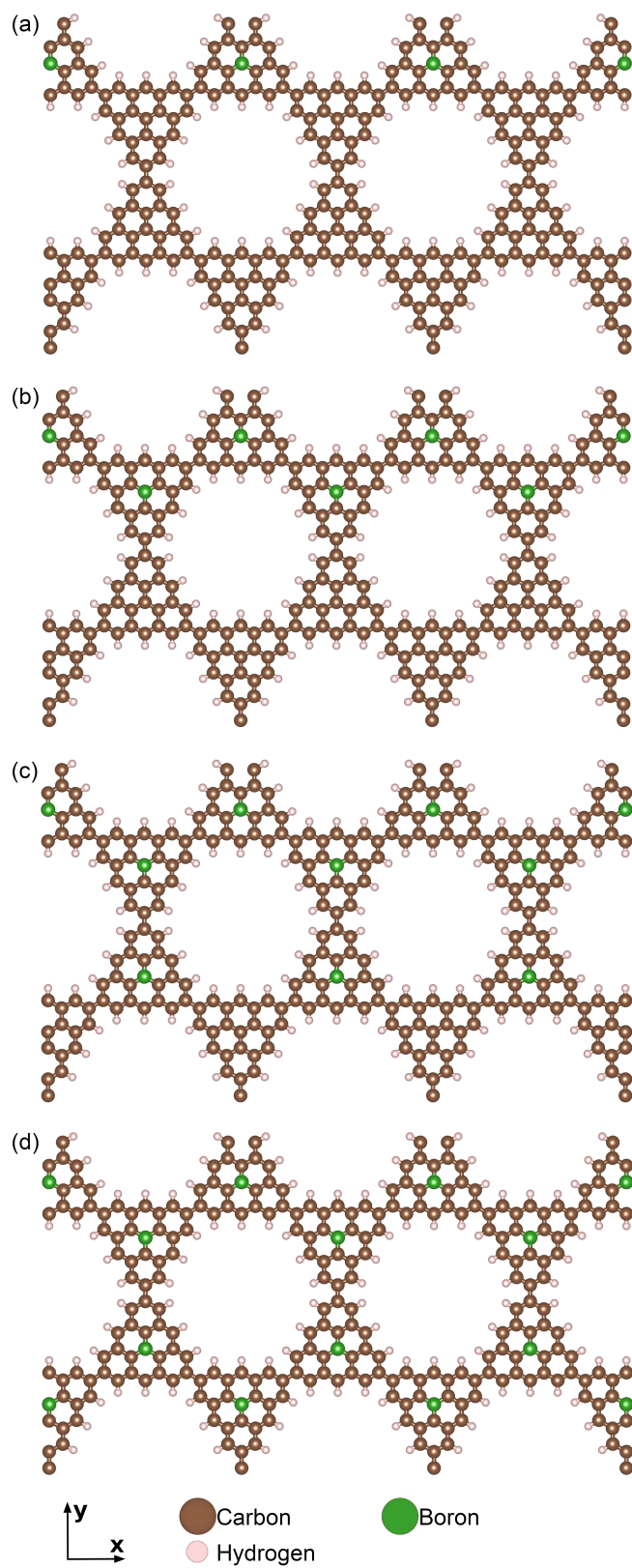


Fig. S2 Optimized geometry of the scattering region of the transport device of B-doped 3-triangularene kagome: (a) 1B-doped, (b) 2B-doped, (c) 3B-doped and (d) 4B-doped .

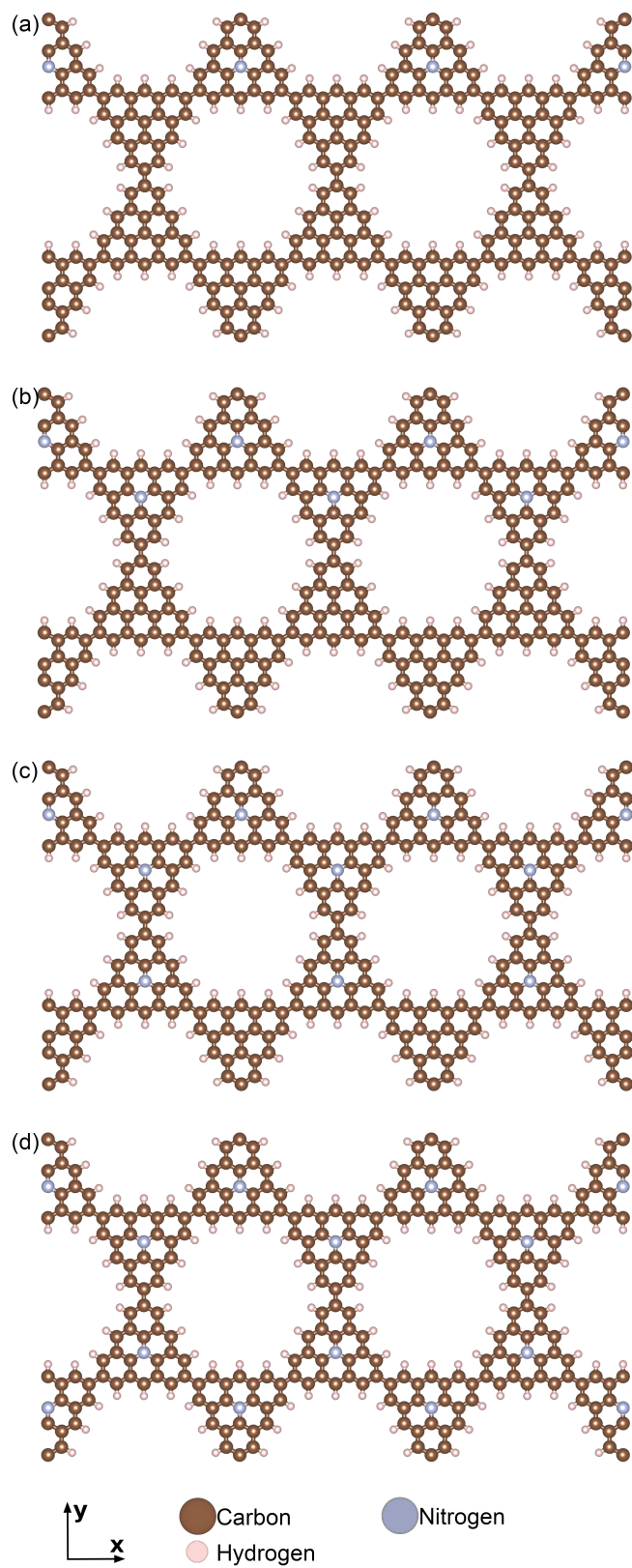


Fig. S3 Optimized geometry of the scattering region of the transport device of N-doped 3-triangulene kagome: (a) 1N-doped, (b) 2N-doped, (c) 3N-doped and (d) 4N-doped.

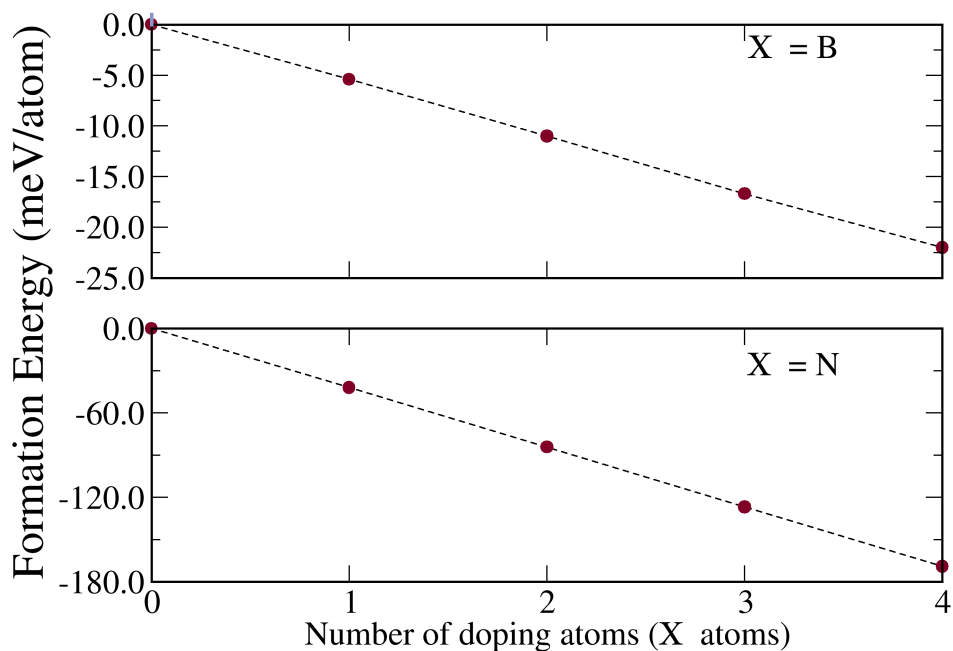


Fig. S4 Formation energy per atoms for the doped systems.

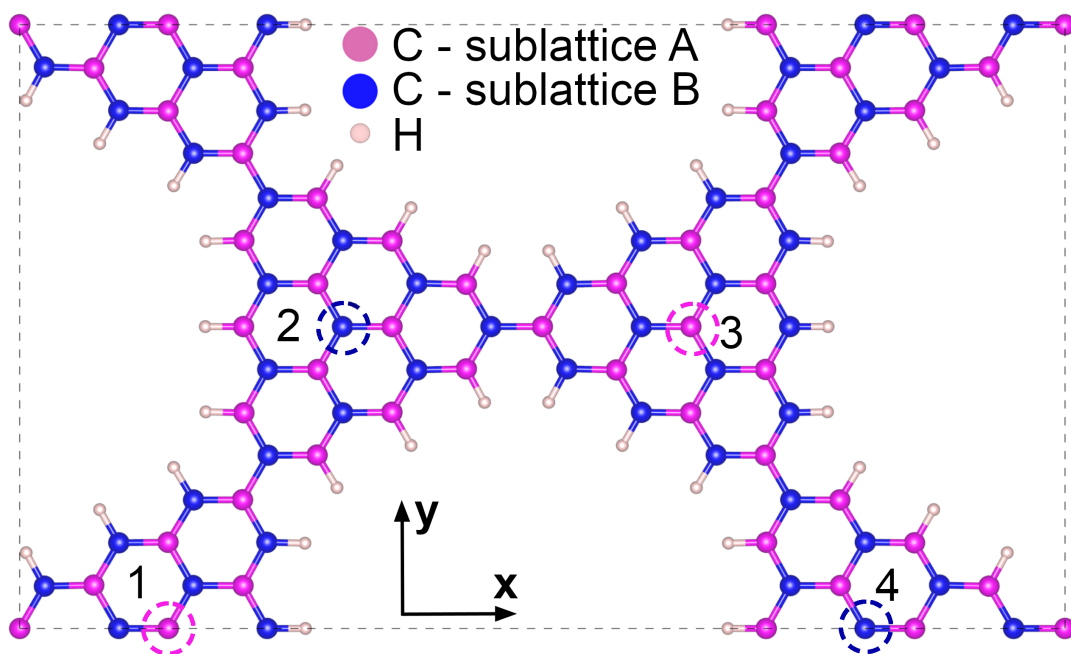


Fig. S5 Rectangular unit cell of 3-triangularene kagome crystal, where doping sites (sublattice A) are indicated by 1 and 3 (the magenta dashed circles), whereas sites (sublattice B) by 2 and 4 (blue dashed circles). In the figure, carbon atoms of sublattice A are magenta, while those of sublattice B are blue. Hydrogen atoms are light pink. So for the concentration of two dopants, the doping occurs in the same sublattice to the combinations of 1 and 3 sites or 2 and 4 sites. For the combinations of 1 and 3 sites, 1 and 4, 2 and 3, and finally 3 and 4, the doping occurs in different sublattices. The physical implications of these different doping schemes were discussed in the main text.

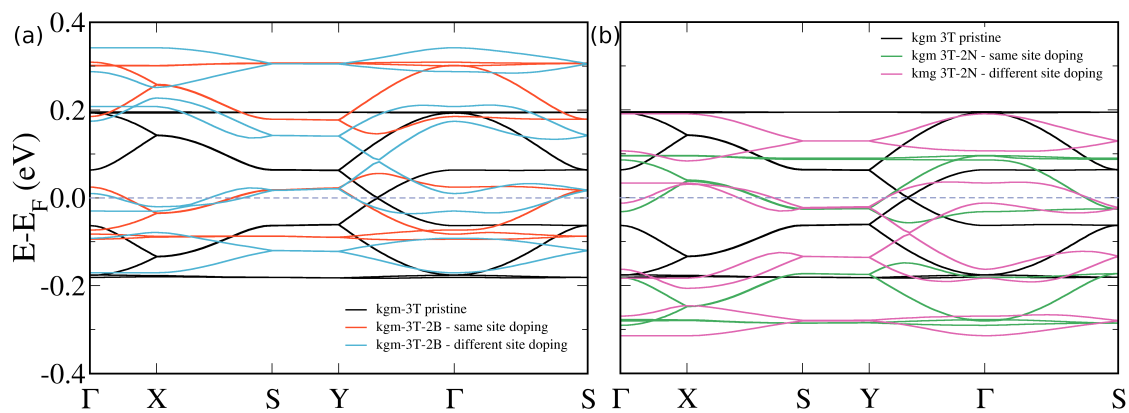


Fig. S6 The pristine 3-triangular kagome band structure is represented by black solid lines. (a) 3-triangular kagome with 2 boron atoms doped in the same sublattice (orange solid lines) and with 2 boron atoms doped in the different sublattice (cyan solid lines) and (b) 3-triangular kagome with 2 boron atoms doped in the same sublattice site (green solid lines) and with 2 nitrogen atoms doped in the different sublattice site (magenta solid lines).

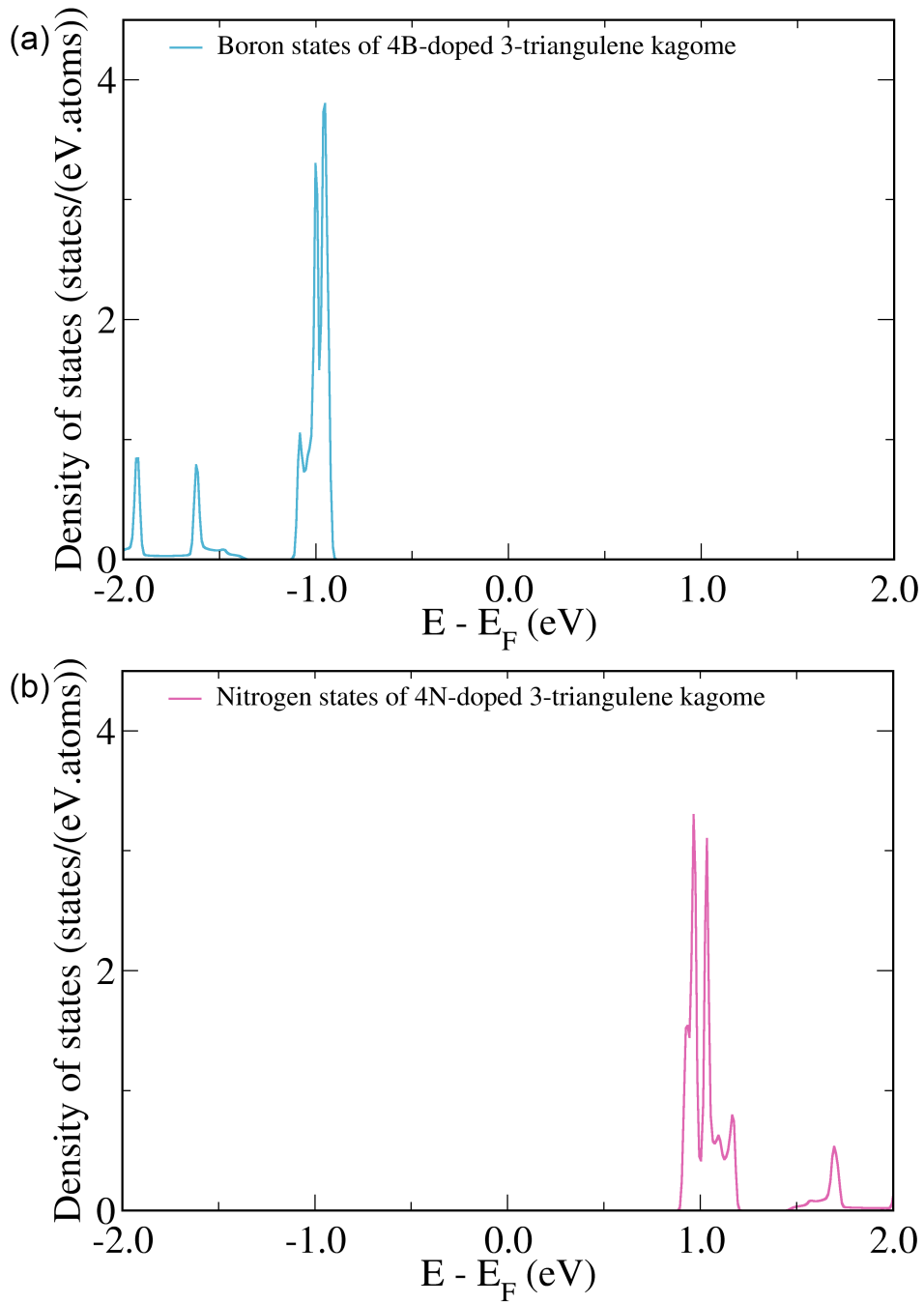


Fig. S7 Projected Density of States for (a) boron atoms at 4B-doped 3-triangular kagome and (b) nitrogen atoms at 4N-doped 3-triangular kagome.