

Supporting Information

FeB₆ Monolayers: The Graphene-like Material with Hypercoordinate Transition Metal

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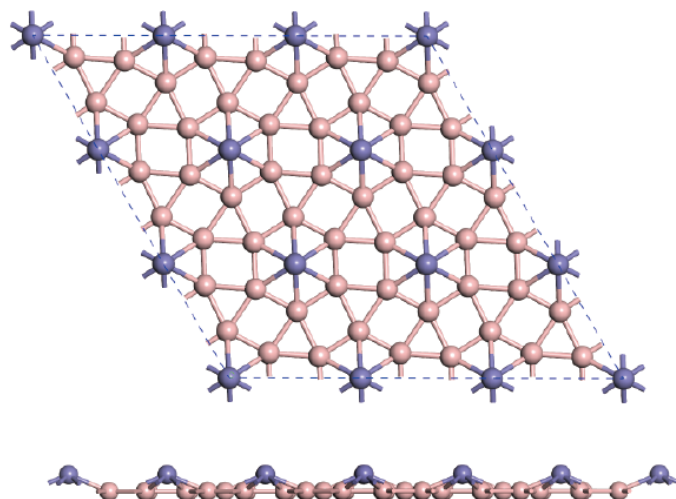


Fig. S1 Snapshot of final β -FeB₆ sheet at 3000 K after 10 *ps* AIMD simulations.

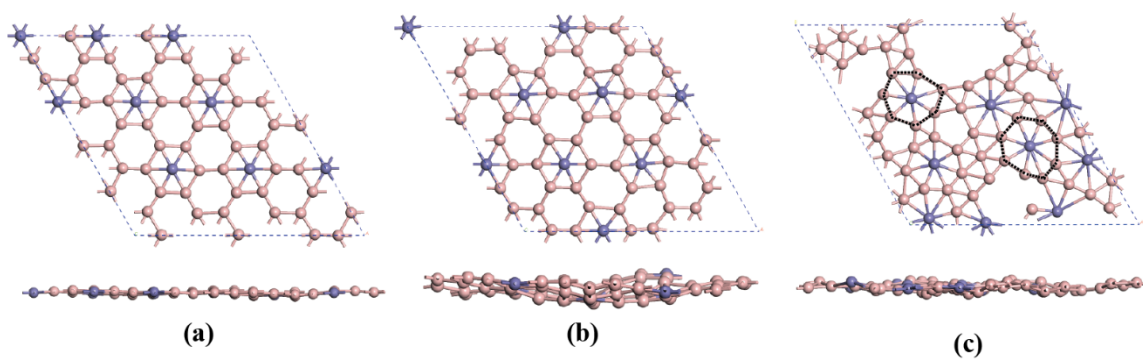


Fig. S2 Snapshot of final γ -FeB₆ monolayers at (a) 300 K, (b) 500 K and (c) 1000 K, at the end of 10 *ps* AIMD simulations. Black dashed lines are guide lines for emphasizing the Fe@B₇ and Fe@B₈ units.

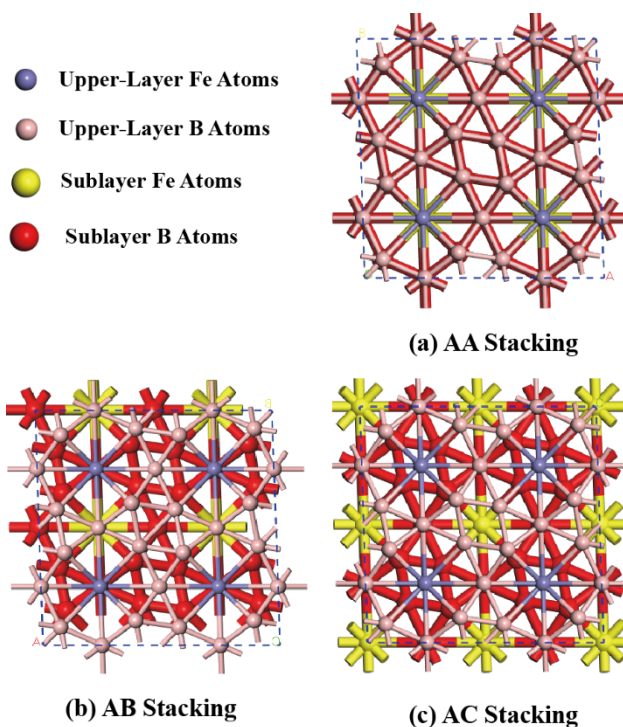


Fig. S3 The optimized structures of the α -FeB₆ bilayer systems with different stacking patterns. In AA (a) and AB (b) stacking bilayers, the Fe atoms in the upper layers are directly located above the Fe (AA stacking) and B (AB stacking) atoms in the sublayers, respectively. In AC (c) stacking pattern, the Fe atoms in the upper layer are above the center of B₄ rings in the lower layer.

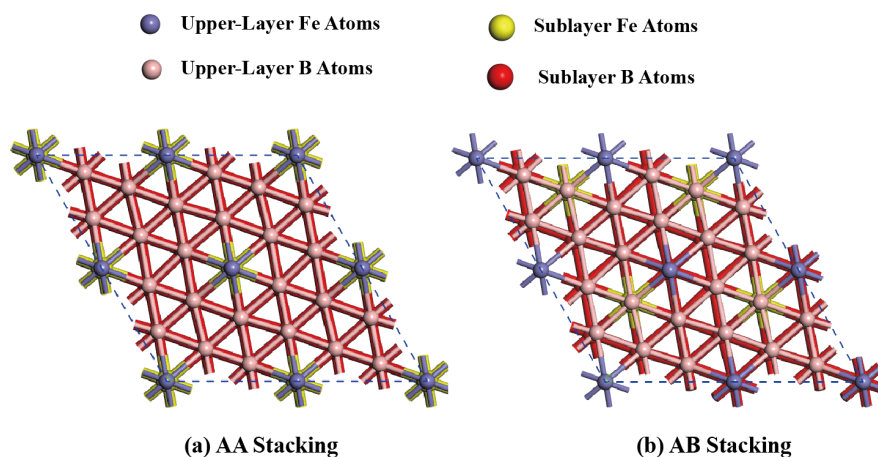


Fig. S4 The optimized structures of the β -FeB₆ bilayer systems with different stacking patterns. In AA (a) and AB (b) stacking bilayers, the Fe atoms in the upper layer directly locate above the Fe (AA stacking) and B (AB stacking) atoms in the sublayers, respectively. Because of the high density of boron atoms, there are only B₃ rings in the β -FeB₆ sheet, and it's impossible to establish a geometry with the upper-layer Fe atoms locating above the center of B₃ rings in the sublayer. Accordingly, the AC stacking is not available in the β -FeB₆ bilayer system.

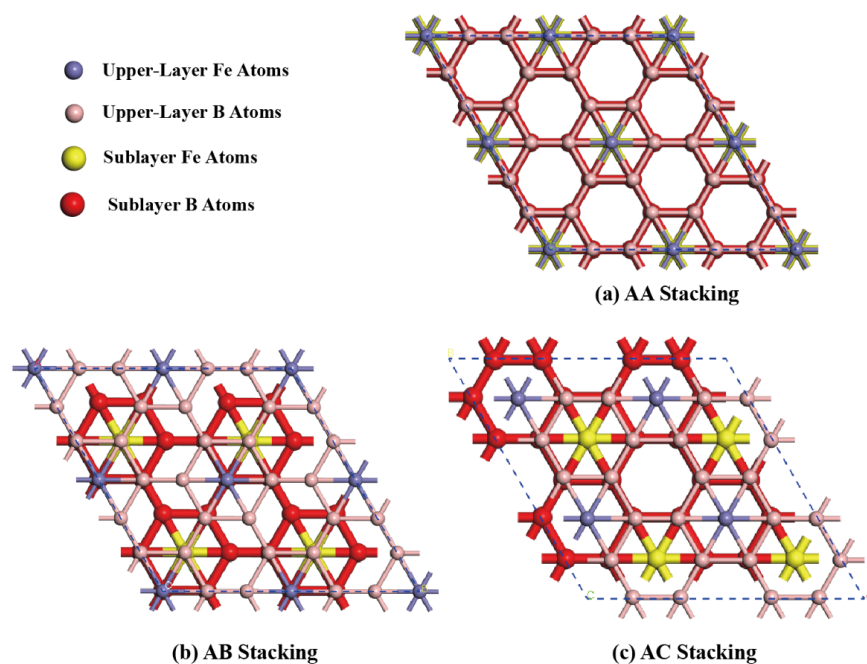


Fig. S5 The optimized structures of the γ -FeB₆ bilayer systems with different stacking patterns. In AA (a) and AB (b) stacking bilayers, the Fe atoms in the upper layer directly locate above the Fe (AA stacking) and B (AB stacking) atoms in the sublayers, respectively. In AC (c) stacking pattern, the Fe atoms in the upper layer are above the center of B₆ rings in the lower layer

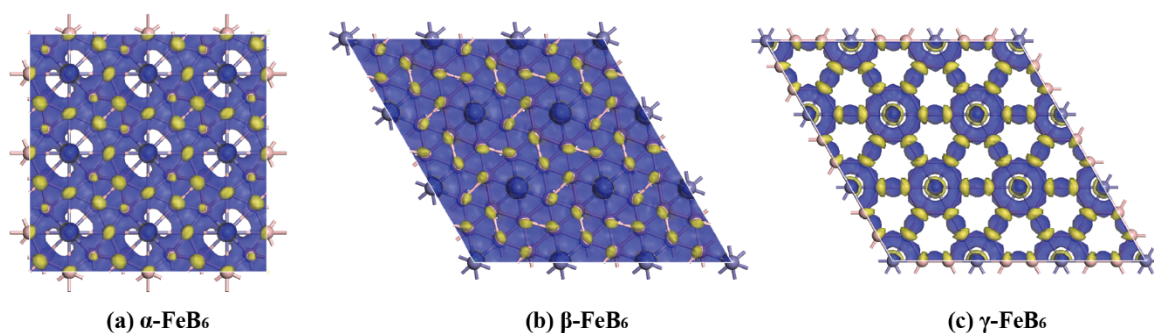


Fig. S6 Deformation electronic density plotted with iso-surface value of 0.05 e/au, for the (a) α -FeB₆, (b) β -FeB₆ and (c) γ -FeB₆ monolayers. Blue and yellow refer to the accumulation and depletion of electrons, respectively.

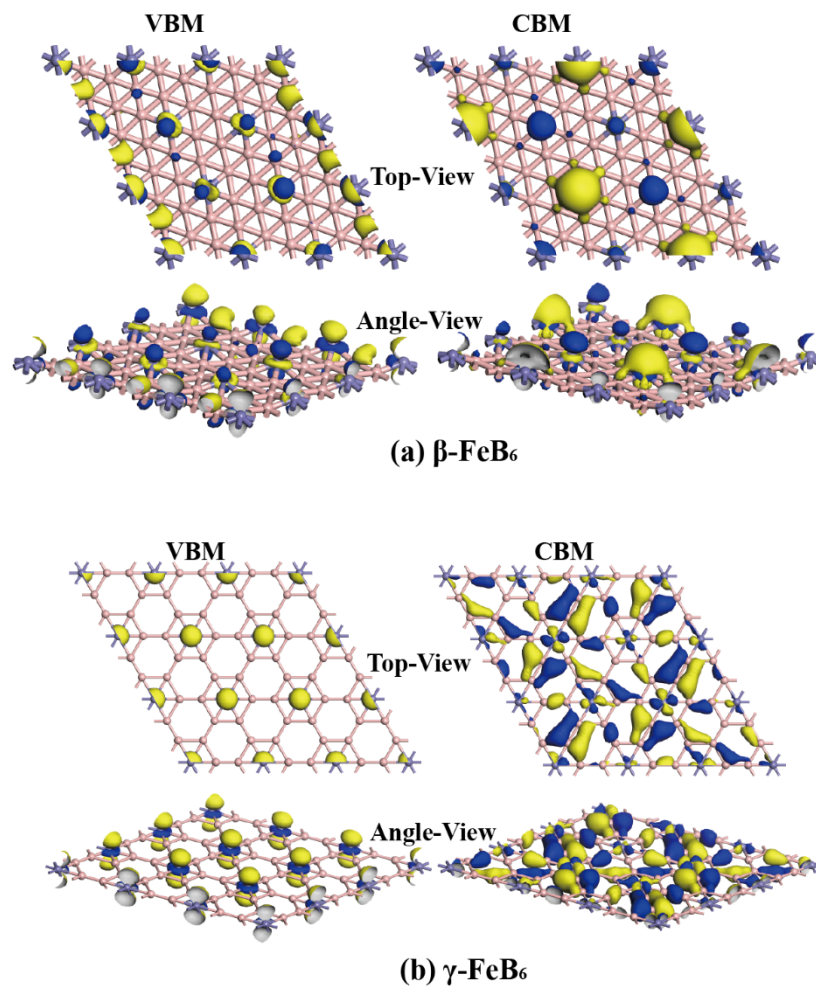


Fig. S7 Charge distributions of valence band maximum (VBM) and conduction band minimum (CBM) at Γ point for the semiconducting (a) β -FeB₆ and (b) γ -FeB₆ monolayers. The iso-value is 0.02 e·Å⁻³

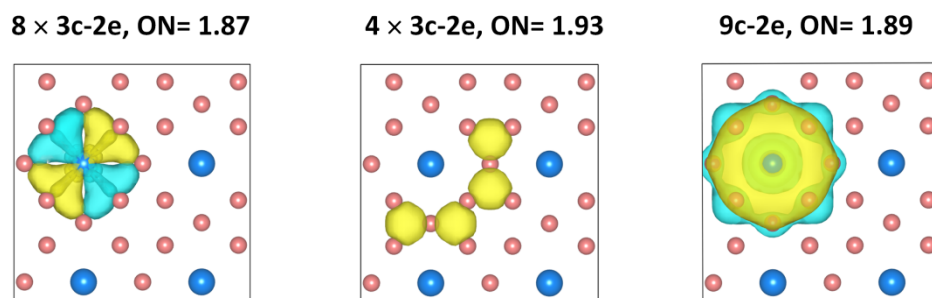


Figure S8. Schematic of SSAdNDP chemical bonding pattern for α -FeB₆ monolayer.

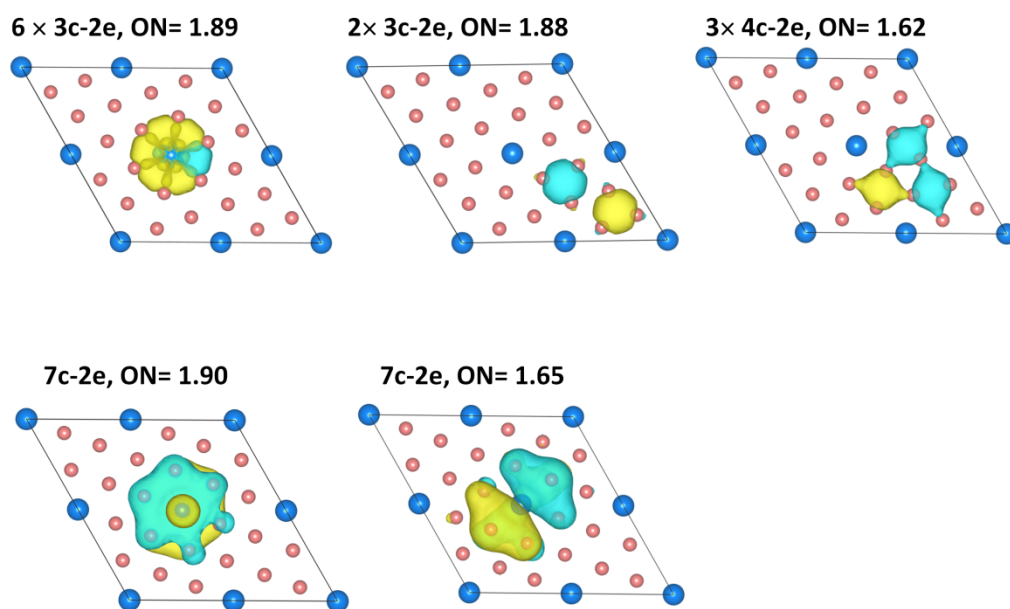


Figure S9. Schematic of SSAdNDP chemical bonding pattern for β -FeB₆ monolayer.

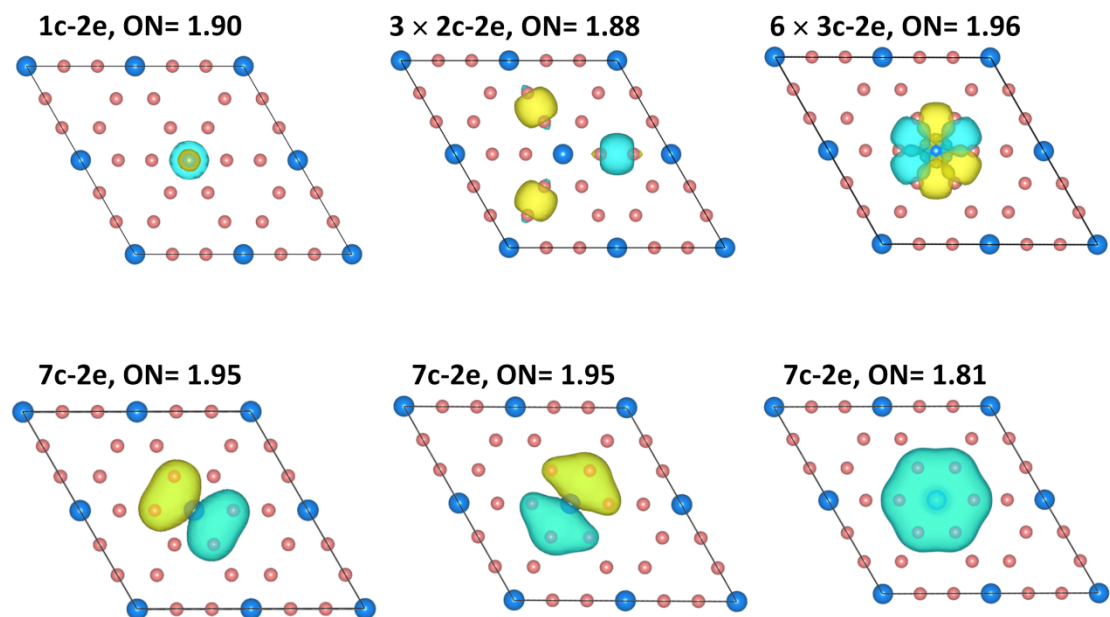


Figure S10. Schematic of SSAdNDP chemical bonding pattern for γ -FeB₆ monolayer.

Table S1 The interlayer distances (d in Å) and binding energies (E_B in meV/atom) of the α -FeB₆, β -FeB₆ and γ -FeB₆ bilayer systems with different stacking patterns computed at the PBE+D2 level of theory. The E_B is defined as the total energies of the two corresponding constituent FeB₆ monolayers minus the total energy of the fully relaxed FeB₆ bilayer systems.

	AA Stacking		AB Stacking		AC Stacking	
	d	E_B	d	E_B	d	E_B
α -FeB ₆	3.00	32	2.81	68	2.69	88
β -FeB ₆	3.01	36	2.95	58	none	none
γ -FeB ₆	2.89	14	2.49	102	3.55	0