## Supplementary Information for the paper entitled "Phase

diagram and Superconductivity of Compressed Zirconium Hydrides"

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Figure S1 Calculated enthalpies per atom of various structures for ZrH in the pressure with respect to Cmcm phase without (a) and with (b) the inclusion of zero-point energy contribution.



Figure S2. Relative formation enthalpies of the uncovered stable stoichiometries, e.g. ZrH,  $ZrH_2$ ,  $ZrH_3$  and  $ZrH_6$  at 50,100 and 150 GPa with (short dot lines) and without (solid lines) the inclusion of zero-point energy contribution. One clearly sees that the introduction of zero-point energy does not change the essential energetic stabilities of these stable stoichiometries.



Figure S3 Calculated enthalpies per atom of various structures for ZrH in the pressure range of 0-160 GPa with respect to P4<sub>2</sub>/mmc phase.



Figure S4 Calculated enthalpies per atom of various structures for  $ZrH_2$  in the pressure range of 0– 160 GPa with respect to P2/c phase.



Figure S5 Calculated enthalpies per atom of various structures for  $ZrH_3$  in the pressure range of 0– 160 GPa with respect to Pmmn phase.



Figure S6 The left diagram is calculated enthalpies per atom of various structures for  $ZrH_6$  in the pressure range of 0–160 GPa with respect to P-1 phase; The right diagram is the enthalpies differences compared to P-1 phase from 100GPa to 160GPa.



Figure S7 Calculated ELF of  $Cmc2_1$ -ZrH<sub>6</sub> with isosurface value of 0.8, (b) and (c) represented (100) and (001) planes, respectively.



Figure S8 (a–f) Electronic band structures of the  $P4_2/mmc$ -ZrH, Cmcm-ZrH, R-3m-ZrH, I4/mmm-ZrH<sub>2</sub>, Pm-3n-ZrH<sub>3</sub>, and  $Cmc2_1$ -ZrH<sub>6</sub> at different pressures. The vertical dashed line at zero is the Fermi energy level.

Phases	Pressure	Lattice constants (Å, °)	Atomic coordinates			
	(GPa)		(fractional)			
ZrH-P4 <sub>2</sub> /mmc	0	<i>a</i> = <i>b</i> =3.241	Zr(2d)	0.500	0.000	0.000
		<i>c</i> =4.996	H (2e)	0.000	0.000	0.250
		<i>α=β=γ=</i> 90				
ZrH-Cmcm	120	<i>a</i> = 4.105	Zr(4c)	0.500	0.7502	0.750
		<i>b</i> =4.112	H (4c)	0.500	0.7488	0.250
		<i>c</i> =3.672				
		<i>α=β=γ=</i> 90				
ZrH- <i>R</i> -3 <i>m</i>	150	<i>a</i> = <i>b</i> =2.893	Zr(3a)	0.000	0.000	0.000
		<i>c</i> =5.972	H (3b)	0.000	0.000	0.500
		<i>α=β</i> =90				
		<i>γ</i> =120				
ZrH <sub>2</sub> - <i>I</i> 4/mmm	50	<i>a</i> = <i>b</i> =3.376	Zr(2b)	0.000	0.000	0.500
		<i>c</i> =3.784	H (4d)	0.000	0.500	0.250
		<i>α=β=γ=</i> 90				
$ZrH_3$ - $Pm$ - $3n$	50	<i>a</i> = <i>b</i> = <i>c</i> =3.572	Zr(2a)	0.000	0.000	0.000
		$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90$	H (6c)	0.250	0.000	0.500
$ZrH_6-Cmc2_1$	140	<i>a</i> =5.119	Zr(4a)	0.000	0.788	0.039
		<i>b</i> =6.682	H (8b)	0.578	0.456	0.029
		<i>c</i> =2.791	H (8b)	0.853	0.838	0.538
		<i>α=β=γ=</i> 90	H (8b)	0.818	0.559	0.539

 Table S1 Detailed structural information of the predicted stable H-Se compounds at selected pressures.