Supplementary Information for

Emergence of Topological Nodal Loops in Alkaline-Earth Hexaborides XB₆ (X=Ca, Sr, Ba) under Pressure

L.-Y. Gan,^{1,2} R. Wang,^{1,3} Y. J. Jin,¹ D. B. Ling,⁴ J. Z. Zhao,¹ W. P. Xu,¹ J. F. Liu,^{1,*} and H. Xu^{1,†}

¹Department of Physics, South University of Science and Technology of China, Shenzhen 518055, China

²Key Laboratory of Advanced Technology of Materials (Ministry of Education), Superconductivity and New Energy R&D Center, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, 610031 Sichuan, China

³Institute for Structure and Function & Department of Physics, Chongqing University, 400030 Chongqing, China

⁴Department of Physics, Anhui University, Hefei 230601, China



FIG. S1. (Color online) Projected band structures of (a) CaB_6 and (b) SrB_6 from GGA-PBE without SOC. The blue and red color show B p_x (p_z) and p_y orbitals, respectively. Evolution of the band inversion between the bonding and anti-bonding bands at X point of (c) CaB_6 and (d) SrB_6 . Negative values indicate the existence of band inversion. Black: GGA-PBE. Red: HSE06.



FIG. S2. (Color online) Projected band structures of B p orbitals.



FIG. S3. (Color online) Charge density contours of the (001) plane formed by B3-B6 atoms as shown in Fig. 1a: (a) unstrained; (b)-(f) strained systems at a strain of 0.98, 0.96, 0.94, 0.92, and 0.90, respectively.



FIG. S4. (Color online) Phonon band dispersions of (a) BaB_6 , (b) CaB_6 , and (c) SrB_6 at the

strain of 0.95.