

Supporting Information

**Cr₂CO₂ Monolayer as Promising Cathode for Lithium and Non-lithium
Ion Batteries: A Computational Exploration**

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We considered four configurations of Cr_2CO_2 (see Figure S1): type I, in which all the O groups are attached on hollow sites of Cr atoms; type II, in which all the O groups are oriented above the C atoms on both sides of Cr_2C layer; type III, a combination of both types I and II, in which the O groups are placed above the hollow sites of Cr atoms on one side and above the top sites of C atoms on the other side, forming an asymmetric arrangement on the two sides of Cr_2C layer; type IV, the O groups are coordinated solely to the surface Cr atoms. Our computations revealed that type II is the lowest-energy structure.

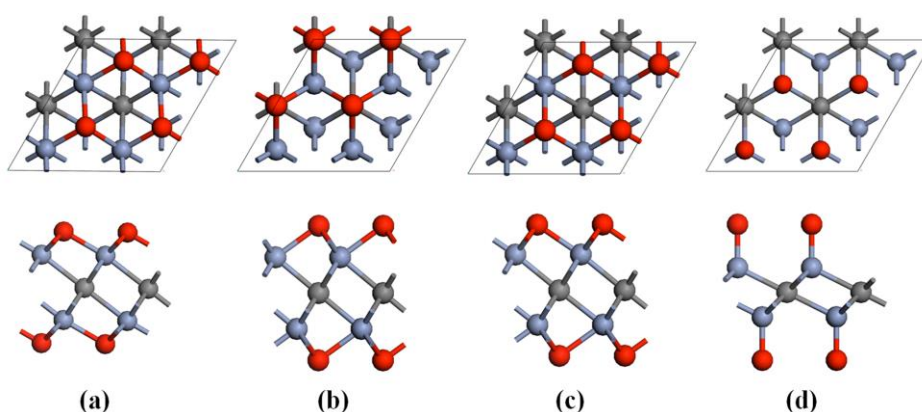


Figure S1. Top and side views of the optimized Cr_2CO_2 with type I (a), II (b), III (c) and IV (d) configurations. Color scheme: light purple, Cr; gray, C; red, O.

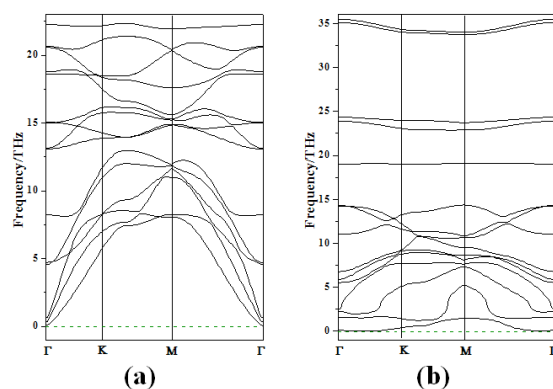


Figure S2. The phonon spectra of the optimized Cr_2CO_2 with type II configuration (a) and the most stable $\text{Cr}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Li}_2$ (b).

Table S1 The k -point (plane-wave cut off energy was chosen as 500 eV) and the plane-wave cut off energy testing (k -point mesh was chosen as $9\times 9\times 1$) results based on type II Cr_2CO_2 monolayer.

	k-point testing with E_{cut} of 500 eV			E_{cut} testing with k-point of $9\times 9\times 1$			
	E/eV	$a/\text{\AA}$	mag/ μ_B	E/eV	$a/\text{\AA}$	mag/ μ_B	
$3\times 3\times 1$	-42.156	2.699	0.000	300 eV	-44.505	2.617	0.000
$5\times 5\times 1$	-42.675	2.696	0.407	350 eV	-43.248	2.658	0.000
$7\times 7\times 1$	-42.714	2.693	0.000	400 eV	-42.836	2.681	0.000
$9\times 9\times 1$	-42.701	2.693	0.000	450 eV	-42.708	2.687	0.005
$11\times 11\times 1$	-42.706	2.693	0.000	500 eV	-42.701	2.693	0.000
$13\times 13\times 1$	-42.705	2.693	0.000	600 eV	-42.703	2.693	0.000

As shown in Table S1, the lattice parameter and magnetic moment become converged when the k -point and cut off energy are larger than $9\times 9\times 1$ and 500 eV, and the energy difference between $9\times 9\times 1/500$ eV and higher k -point/ E_{cut} is less than 0.01 eV, so we chose $9\times 9\times 1$ k -points mesh and 500 eV cut off energy in our computations.

Table S2 The total energy per unit cell (E), lattice parameter (a) and magnetic moment (mag) of the four possible Cr_2CO_2 structures with non-magnetic (NM), ferro-magnetic (FM) and antiferro-magnetic (AFM) configurations.

	type I			type II			
	E/eV	$a/\text{\AA}$	mag/ μ_B	E/eV	$a/\text{\AA}$	mag/ μ_B	
NM	-42.094	2.805	--	NM	-42.700	2.692	--
FM	-42.520	2.888	3.980	FM	-42.700	2.692	0.000
AFM	-42.444	2.903	0.000	AFM	-42.700	2.692	0.000
	type III			type IV			
	E/eV	$a/\text{\AA}$	mag/ μ_B	E/eV	$a/\text{\AA}$	mag/ μ_B	
NM	-42.379	2.732	--	NM	-41.001	3.146	--
FM	-42.594	2.797	2.070	FM	-40.999	3.146	0.263
AFM	-42.589	2.797	0.000	AFM	-40.998	3.146	0.000