Two-dimensional TiB₄ Monolayer Exhibits Planar Octacoordinate Ti

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Fig. S1. Low-lying isomers found by the CALYPSO structure search. Ti and B atoms are denoted by grey and pink spheres. Energies relative to the global minimum are labeled.



Fig. S2. Phonon dispersion of the lowest-energy structure of the TiB₄ monolayer. Γ (0, 0, 0), X (0.0 0.5 0.0), and M (0.5 0.5 0.0) refer to special q-points in the first Brillouin zone in reciprocal space.



Fig. S3. Temperature/energy fluctuations depending on simulated time in molecular dynamics simulations at temperatures from 500 K to 3000 K for the TiB₄ monolayer.



Fig. S4. (a) Top and (b) side views of the ball and stick model of the most stable double-layer stacking of TiB_4 monolayers. (c) Isosurface of ELF plotted with a value of 0.75.



Fig. S5. Isosurfaces of deformation electronic density (DED) plotted with the value of 0.12 (a) and DED map sliced perpendicular to (001) direction (b) for the TiB_4 monolayer. In the DED maps, the red and blue color refer to the positive (0.90) and negative (-0.10) value, corresponding to electron accumulation and depletion regions, respectively.



Fig. S6. Pathways for the diffusion of Li through the TiB_4 monolayer. (a) The variation of energy (red solid line) is plotted along the diffusion coordinate. The energy maximum (corresponding to the barrier value 5.37 eV) is indicated. (b) Initial, middle and final configurations of the diffusion pathway.



Fig. S7. Pathways for the diffusion of Li on the TiB_4 monolayer. (a) The variation of energy (red solid line) is plotted along the diffusion coordinate. The energy maximum (corresponding to the barrier value 0.24 eV) is indicated. (b) Initial, middle and final configurations of the diffusion pathway.



Fig. S8. Top and side views of the ball and stick model of the predicted 2D VB₄, CrB_4 MoB₄, WB₄ and OsB₄ monolayers. B atoms are denoted by pink spheres in all these structures. The transition metal atoms are located at the center of octagonal boron rings.