sp^3 -bonded silicon allotropes based on the Kelvin problem

Hui-Yan Zhao,^{1,2} Jing Wang,^{1,2} Qing-Min Ma,^{1,2} and Ying Liu^{1,2,*}

¹Department of Physics and Hebei Advanced Thin Film Laboratory, Hebei Normal University, Shijiazhuang 050024, Hebei, China

²National Key Laboratory for Materials Simulation and Design, Beijing 100083, China.

1. Structural information for Kelvin Silicons

Table S1 Crystallographic data for Kelvin Silicons at 0 GPa.

K^{I} Space group $Im\overline{3}m$ $a = b = c = 6.7348$ Å											
Atomic coordinates											
	Si	12 <i>d</i>	0.25000	0.25000 0.00000							
		K^{II} Space	$regroup Pm\overline{3}n$	a = b = c = 10.235	0 Å						
	Atomic coordinates										
	Si1	16 <i>i</i>	0.18370	0.18370	0.18370						
	Si2	24k	0.50000	0.80767	0.61714						
	Si3	6 <i>d</i>	0.25000	0.50000	0.00000						
	$K^{\rm III}$	K^{III} Space group $C2/c_{a} = 25.4751$ Å, $b = 15.2199$ Å, $c = 9.8931$ Å									
Atomic coordinates											
	Si1	8 <i>f</i>	0.05400	0.59918	0.60088						
	Si2	8 <i>f</i>	0.13876	0.53982	0.60624						
	Si3	8 <i>f</i>	0.13356	0.40954	0.73362						
	Si4	8 <i>f</i>	0.16893	0.28447	0.61924						
	Si5	8 <i>f</i>	0.94914	0.39437	0.64040						
	Si6	8 <i>f</i>	0.06563	0.11076	0.49278						
	Si7	8 <i>f</i>	0.10566	0.17538	0.67808						
	Si8	8 <i>f</i>	0.97505	0.15188	0.49502						
	Si9	8 <i>f</i>	0.03689	0.24295	0.81261						
	Si10	8 <i>f</i>	0.73340	0.38206	0.59602						
	Si11	8 <i>f</i>	0.81136	0.46341	0.60383						
	Si12	8 <i>f</i>	0.19369	0.59274	0.76670						
	Si13	8 <i>f</i>	0.17645	0.72646	0.87847						
	Si14	8 <i>f</i>	0.75572	0.26910	0.75327						
	Si15	8 <i>f</i>	0.27309	0.63291	0.64193						
	Si16	8 <i>f</i>	0.04053	0.74752	0.68228						
	Si17	8 <i>f</i>	0.10809	0.81609	0.80305						
	Si18	8 <i>f</i>	0.59132	0.45966	0.49777						
	Si19	8 <i>f</i>	0.64846	0.43387	0.67450						
	Si20	8 <i>f</i>	0.64715	0.56654	0.80097						
	Si21	4 <i>e</i>	0.00000	0.50187	0.75000						

Atomic coordinates									
Si1	48h	0.63106	0.76376	0.02279					
Si2	8 <i>c</i>	0.39135	0.39135 0.60865						
Si3	2a	0.00000	.00000 0.00000						
Si4	24g	0.70878	0.93204	0.06796					
K^{V} Space group Cmmm $_{a = 17.6979}$ Å, $b = 10.2316$ Å $c = 10.3782$ Å									
Atomic coordinates									
Si1	16 <i>r</i>	0.10476	0.81429	0.68774					
Si2	16 <i>r</i>	0.80974	0.80974 0.69027 0.8						
Si3	8 <i>n</i>	0.00000	0.00000 0.88065						
Si4	4h	0.86770	0.86770 0.50000						
Si5	80	0.79075	0.50000	0.68778					
Si6	80	0.66677	0.50000	0.61237					
Si7	8q	0.06628	0.69894	0.50000					
Si8	4i	0.00000	0.74243	3 0.00000					
Si9	8p	0.87888	0.62114	0.00000					
K^{VI} Space group $Fd\overline{3}m$ $_{a=b=c=25.9753}$ Å									
		Atomic coord	dinates						
Si1	192 <i>i</i>	0.82200	0.38630	0.50908					
Si2	192 <i>i</i>	0.81466	0.74944	0.62069					
Si3	192 <i>i</i>	0.30632	0.49257	0.37073					
Si4	192 <i>i</i>	0.85952	0.53257	0.46743					
Si5	96g	0.30267	0.30267	0.19733					
Si6	32 <i>e</i>	0.25000	0.25000	0.25000					
K^{VII} Space group $P6_3/mmc_{a=b=10.4154}$ Å, $c = 17.0590$ Å									
		Atomic coord	dinates						
Si1	24 <i>l</i>	0.04984	0.33042	0.06454					
Si2	12k	0.08433	0.54216	0.36473					
Si3	12 <i>k</i>	0.12352	0.87648	0.86128					
Si4	4f	0.33333	0.66667	0.31962					
Si5	4 <i>e</i>	0.00000	0.00000 0.00000						
Si6	6 <i>h</i>	0.06939	0.53469	0.75000					
Si7	6 <i>h</i>	0.20224	0.20224 0.79776						
K^{\vee}	/III Space gro	$p_{\text{oup}} P\overline{3}m1 a = b$	b = 10.0979 Å, c =	16.0108 Å					
Atomic coordinates									
Si1	12j	0.00116	0.38093	0.29528					
Si2	1 <i>2j</i>	0.75683	0.00078	0.17352					
Si3	1 <i>2j</i>	0.91169	0.33349	0.05811					
Si4	6 <i>i</i>	0.86691	0.13309	0.49945					
Si5	Si5 6 <i>i</i> 0		0.20896	0.62182					
Si6	6 <i>i</i>	0.79117	0.20883	0.37672					
Si7	2d	0.66667	0.33333	0.42649					
Si8	2d	0.66667	0.33333	33333 0.57190					
$K^{\rm IX}$ c		$m_{cm} = 1.0700$	A = 129014	Å $c = 10.0253$ Å					
sp	ace group	a = 16.790	4,0 12.70141	., e 10.0200 M					

 $K^{\rm IV}$ Space group $I\bar{4}3m$ a = b = c = 12.4874 Å

Atomic coordinates									
Si1	16 <i>h</i>	0.38084	0.71275	0.44098					
Si2	16 <i>h</i>	0.32399	0.87541	0.37336					
Si3	16 <i>h</i>	0.19229	0.91851	0.44092					
Si4	8 <i>e</i>	0.39901	0.00000	0.50000					
Si5	8 <i>f</i>	0.00000	0.24825	0.56097					
Si6	8 <i>f</i>	0.00000	0.42098	0.63107					
Si7	8g	0.11579	0.04402	0.75000					
Si8	8g	0.42917	0.37152	0.75000					
Si9	4 <i>c</i>	0.00000	0.14370 0.75000						
$K^{\rm X}$ Space group $P4_2/nmc_{a=b=10.2614}$ Å, $c = 24.3468$ Å									
Atomic coordinates									
Si1	16h	0.18346	0.31598	0.47133					
Si2	16h	0.20578	0.12227	0.61131					
Si3	16 <i>h</i>	0.32019	0.24563	0.68328					
Si4	16 <i>h</i>	0.18019	0.38278	0.73473					
Si5	16 <i>h</i>	0.50000	0.31000	0.55372					
Si6	16 <i>h</i>	0.50000	0.36958	0.64783					
Si7	16 <i>h</i>	0.00000	0.38028	0.52430					
Si8	16 <i>h</i>	0.00000	0.23569	0.60339					
Si9	16 <i>h</i>	0.00000	0.38399	0.67690					
Si10	8 <i>e</i>	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000					
K^{XI} Space group $R\overline{3}$ $a = b = c = 17.6221$ Å									
		Atomic coor	dinates						
Si1	24 <i>d</i>	0.34597	0.41824	0.23752					
Si2	24 <i>d</i>	0.31547	0.40412	0.60584					
Si3	24 <i>d</i>	0.30775	0.40162	0.10815					
Si4	24d	0.30260	0.29669	0.52667					
Si5	24 <i>d</i>	0.28632	0.38982	0.73659					
Si6	24 <i>d</i>	0.27115	0.51309	0.54110					
Si7	24 <i>d</i>	0.26841	0.51848	0.91664					
Si8	24 <i>d</i>	0.10412	0.52669	0.41579					
Si9	24 <i>d</i>	0.10644	0.43729 0.04476						
Si10	8 <i>c</i>	0.31039	0.31039 0.31039						
Si11	8 <i>c</i>	0.26609	0.76609	0.73391					

2. Electronic band structures for Kelvin Silicons





Figure S1 Electronic band structures of Kelvin Silicons and diamond phase of silicon.

3. X-ray diffraction spectra for Kelvin Silicons

To provide information and characters for possible experimental observation, the simulated XRD patterns at zero pressures are obtained by the REFLEX program implemented in Materials Studio 5.0 package.^{S1}



Figure S2 Simulated XRD patterns of diamond silicon and Kelvin Silicons at zero pressure. The X-ray wavelength is 1.5406 Å.

4. The calculated elastic constants for Kelvin Silicons

Table S2 The calculated elastic constants C_{ij} (GPa) for the Kelvin Silicons at 0 GPa.

	${\rm Si}_{\rm K}^{\rm I}$				S	Si_{K}^{II}						
C ₁₁ 117	C ₄₄ 38	C ₁₂ 43		C ₁₁ 133	i	C ₄₄ 48	C ₁₂ 48					
						${\rm Si}_{\rm K}^{\rm III}$						
C ₁₁ 133	C ₂₂ 120	C ₃₃ 130	C ₄₄ 43	C ₅₅ 43	C ₆₆ 39	C ₁₂ 47	C ₁₃ 45	C ₁₅ -1	C ₂₃ 49	C ₂₅ 0	C ₃₅ -1	C ₄₆ -1
	${\rm Si}_{\rm K}^{\rm IV}$							${\rm Si}_{\rm K}^{\rm V}$				
C ₁₁ 132	C ₄₄ 43	C ₁₂ 45		C ₁₁ 135	C ₂₂ 135	C ₃₃ 126	C ₄₄ 48	C ₅₅ 48	C ₆₆ 45	C ₁₂ 44	C ₁₃ 42	C ₂₃ 42
	${\rm Si}_{\rm K}^{\rm VI}$					${\rm Si}_{\rm K}^{\rm VII}$						
C ₁₁	C ₄₄	C ₁₂		C ₁₁	C ₃₃	C ₄₄	C ₁₂	C ₁₃				
123	38	44		137	137	47	45	45				
			${\rm Si}_{\rm K}^{\rm VIII}$									
C ₁₁ 122	C ₃₃ 108	C ₄₄ 44	C ₁₂ 39	C ₁₃ 37								
				$Si_{\rm K}^{\rm IX}$								
C ₁₁ 132	C ₂₂ 140	C ₃₃ 129	C ₄₄ 47	C ₅₅ 44	C ₆₆ 42	C ₁₂ 44	C ₁₃ 47	C ₂₃ 43				
			${\rm Si}_{\rm K}^{\rm X}$						${\rm Si}_{\rm K}^{\rm XI}$			
C ₁₁ 109	C ₃₃ 116	C ₄₄ 36	C ₆₆ 36	C ₁₂ 38	C ₁₃ 35			C ₁₁ 132	C ₄₄ 41	C ₁₂ 45		

The mechanical stability of these Kelvin-Silicon structures studied in this work was also examined by calculations of the elastic constants using the CASTEP program implemented in Materials Studio 5.0 package.^{S1} The corresponding values of the elastic constants for the Kelvin Silicons at 0 GPa were listed in Table S2. From Table S2, both structures are mechanically stable since their elastic constants satisfy the elastic stability criteria,^{S2} i.e., the strain energy must be positive against any homogeneous elastic deformation. Remarkably, several elastic constants C₁₅, C₃₅, and C₄₆ of the monoclinic Si^{III} are negative, while other Kelvin-Silicon structures have

no negative elastic constants. Based on the arguments given by Söderlind and Klepeis,^{S3} these negative values do not mean an instability because the actual applied distortions all yield positive elastic coefficients.

References:

S1. M. Segall, P. Lindan, M. Probert, C. Pickard, P. Hasnip, S. Clark, and J. Payne, J. Phys.: Condens. Matter, 2002, 14, 2717.

S2. J. F. Nye, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1985.

S3. P. Söderlind, and J. E. Klepeis, Phys. Rev. B, 2009, 79, 104110.