Investigation on the stability, electronic, optical and mechanical properties of novel calcium carbonate hydrates via first-principles calculations

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Abstract

Calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) is an inorganic compound which is widely used in industry, chemistry, construction, ocean acidification and biomineralization due to its rich constituent on earth and excellent performance, in which calcium carbonate hydrates are important systems. In Z.Y. Zou et al’s work (Science, 2019, 363, 396–400), they found a novel calcium carbonate hemihydrate phase, but the structure stability, optical and mechanical properties has not been studied. In this work, the stability, electronic, optical, and mechanical properties of novel calcium carbonate hydrates were investigated by using the first-principles calculations within density functional theory (DFT). CaCO₃·xH₂O (x=1/2, 1 and 6) are determined dynamically stable phases by phonon spectrum, but the Gibbs energy of reaction of CaCO₃·1/2H₂O is higher than other calcium carbonate hydrates. That’s why the CaCO₃·1/2H₂O is hard to synthesize in the experiments. In addition, the optical and mechanical properties of CaCO₃·xH₂O (x=1/2, 1 and 6) are expounded in detail. It shows that the CaCO₃·1/2H₂O has the largest bulk modulus, shear modulus, Young’s modulus with the values 60.51, 36.56 and 91.28 GPa with respect to other two calcium carbonate hydrates investigated in this paper. This work will provide guidance for experiments and its applications, such as biomineralization, geology, and industrial processes.

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Figures caption

Fig. 1. The crystal structure of calcium carbonate hydrates:(a) CaCO₃·1/2H₂O; (b) CaCO₃·3H₂O; (c) CaCO₃·6H₂O; (d) The calculated X-ray diffraction of calcium carbonate hydrates, (e) the calculated X-ray diffraction of CaCO₃·1/2H₂O and experimental values by Z.Y. Zou et al[8]

Fig. 2. Phonom dispersion of calcium carbonate hydrates; (a) (b) CaCO₃·1/2H₂O; (c) (d) CaCO₃·3H₂O; (e) (f) CaCO₃·3H₂O, the green hollow dots represent experimental values by Z.Y. Zou et al [8]
Fig. 3. Band structure and partial density of states of calcium carbonate hydrates; (a) (b) CaCO$_3$·$\frac{1}{2}$H$_2$O; (c) (d) CaCO$_3$·6H$_2$O; (e) (f) CaCO$_3$·H$_2$O

Fig. 4. The electric density distribution (a), (c) and (e) and differences of charge density distribution; (b), (d) and (f) for calcium carbonate hydrates on the (100) plane; top: CaCO$_3$·H$_2$O; middle: CaCO$_3$·6H$_2$O; bottom: CaCO$_3$·$\frac{1}{2}$H$_2$O

Fig. 5. The optical properties of calcium carbonate hydrates; (a) Dielectric function; (b) Reflectivity; (c) Conductivity; (d) Absorption; (e) Refractive index; (f) Loss function.

Fig. 6. Contour plots of the Young’s modulus of calcium carbonate hydrates in 3D space. (a) CaCO$_3$·$\frac{1}{2}$H$_2$O; (b) CaCO$_3$·6H$_2$O; (c) CaCO$_3$·H$_2$O; (d) Planar projections of the Young’s modulus of calcium carbonate hydrates on the (001), (110) crystallographic planes.

Figure S1. The calculated Mulliken’s overlap population of calcium carbonate hydrates.

(a) CaCO$_3$·$\frac{1}{2}$H$_2$O; (b) CaCO$_3$·6H$_2$O; (c) CaCO$_3$·H$_2$O.

Fig S2. The calculated (a) average bond length ($L_{(AB)}$ Å) and (b) the mean bond population ($n_{(AB)}$ e) of calcium carbonate hydrates.

Fig. S3. The variations of the elastic moduli (Bulk ($B$), Shear ($G$) and Young moduli ($E$)) value and Poisson’s ratio of calcium carbonate hydrates with different volume.

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