

Table SI-1. Optimised structures (distances in Å and angles in degrees), hydration energies of the first solvation shell, ΔE , and successive water binding energies, ΔE_{inc} , (in kcal mol⁻¹) of the $\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n^{2+}$ clusters computed using the PBE/US-PW and PBE/DNP methods ^{a)}. $\Delta E = E[\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n^{2+}] - E[\text{Mg}^{2+}] - nE[\text{H}_2\text{O}]$; $\Delta E_{\text{inc}} = E[\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_{n+1}^{2+}] - E[\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n^{2+}] - E[\text{H}_2\text{O}]$. In all PWSCF calculations, cutoffs for the smooth part of the wavefunctions and the augmented density were set to 30 and 200 Ry.

	$r(\text{Mg-O})$		$r(\text{O-H})$		$\theta(\text{H-O-H})$		ΔE		ΔE_{inc}	
	DNP	PW	DNP	PW	DNP	PW	DNP	PW	DNP	PW
H ₂ O			0.97	0.99	104.0	104.5				
$\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})^{2+}$	1.94	1.92	0.99	1.00	105.7	106.1	-81.7	-85.3	-81.7	-85.3
$\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2^{2+}$	1.96	1.94	0.99	1.00	105.5	106.1	-153.6	-158.5	-72.0	-73.2
$\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3^{2+}$	1.99	1.98	0.98	1.00	105.4	105.8	-212.4	-217.3	-58.7	-58.8
$\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4^{2+}$	2.02	2.01	0.98	0.99	105.4	105.7	-259.8	-263.6	-47.4	-46.3
$\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5^{2+}$	2.07	2.07	0.98	0.99	105.7	106.3	-291.9	-294.1	-32.1	-30.5
$\text{Mg}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6^{2+}$	2.11	2.11	0.98	0.99	106.1	106.4	-321.1	-321.9	-29.2	-27.8

^{a)} All-electron calculation using the DMol³ code (Delley, B. J. Chem. Phys. 1990, 92, 508; Delley, B. J. Chem. Phys. 2000, 113, 7756), the PBE density functional and the double-numeric-polarised (DNP) basis sets on all atoms method.

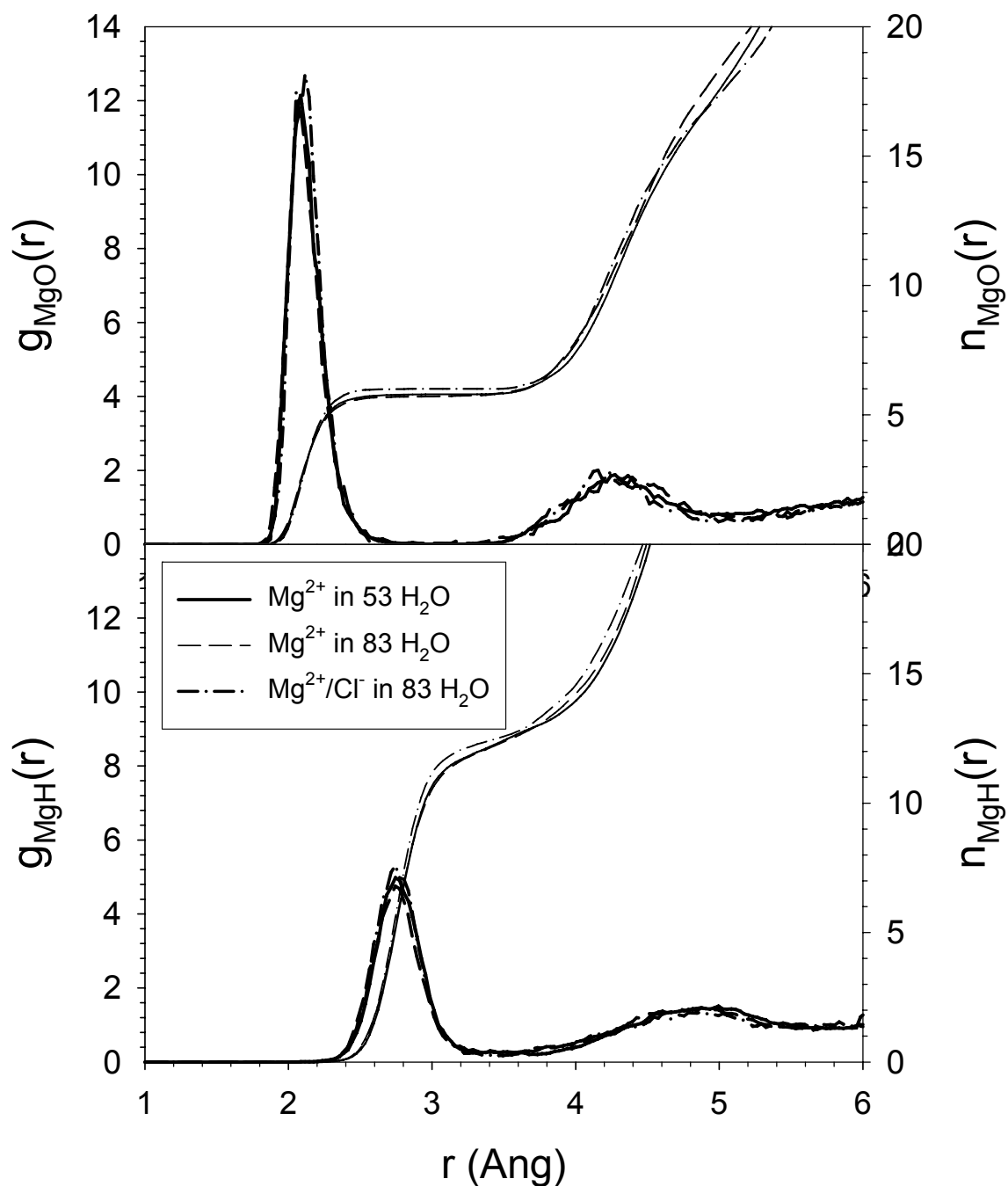


Figure SI.1. Mg–O and Mg–H radial distribution functions, $g(r)$, and running coordination number, $n(r)$, obtained from the CP-MD simulations of Mg^{2+} in 53 H_2O , Mg^{2+} in 83 H_2O and $\text{Mg}^{2+}/\text{Cl}^-$ in 82 H_2O .

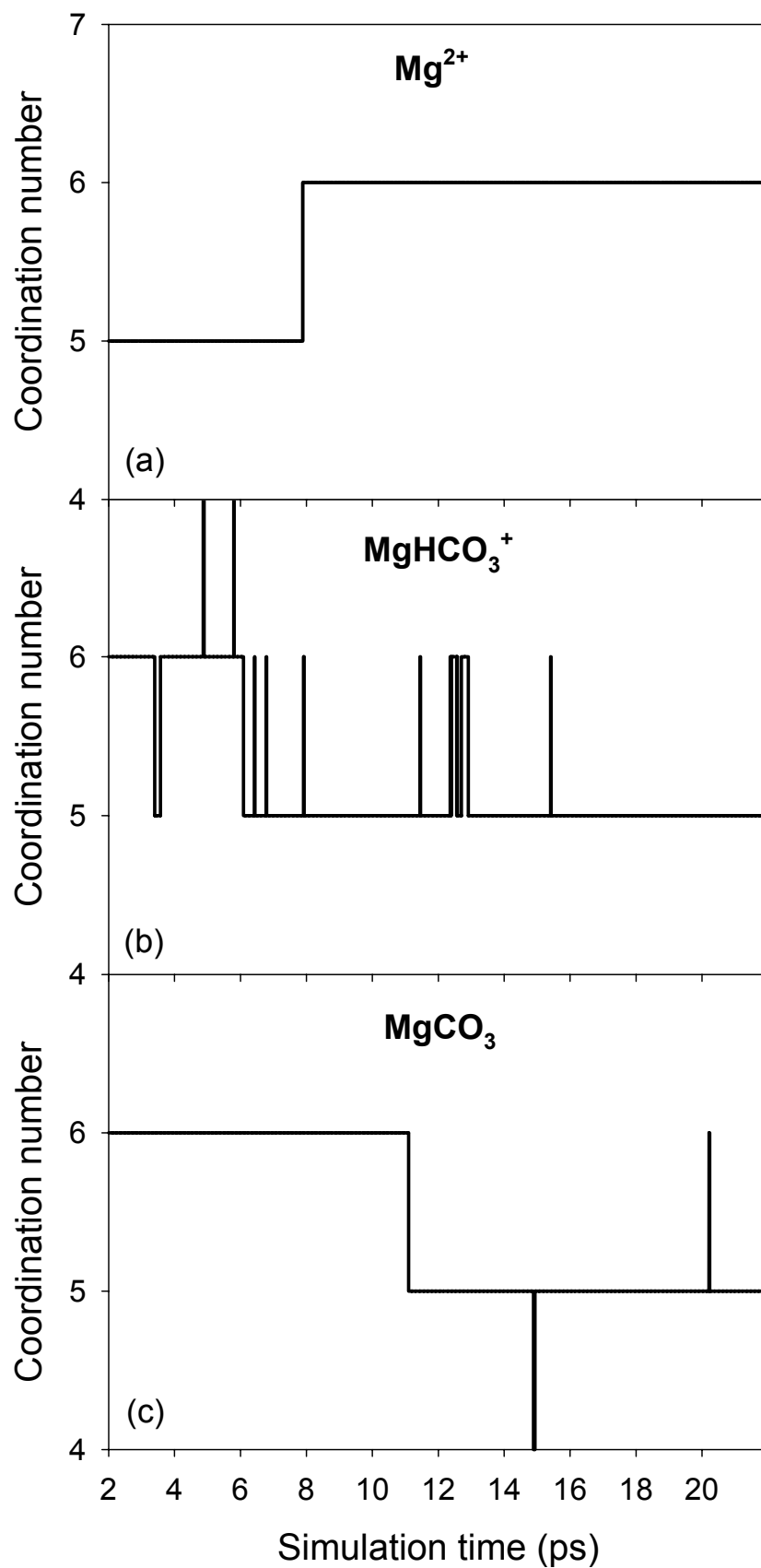


Figure SI.2. Time dependence of the first-shell coordination number of the magnesium atom obtained from the CP-MD simulations of (a) Mg^{2+} , (b) MgHCO_3^+ and (c) MgCO_3 in water.

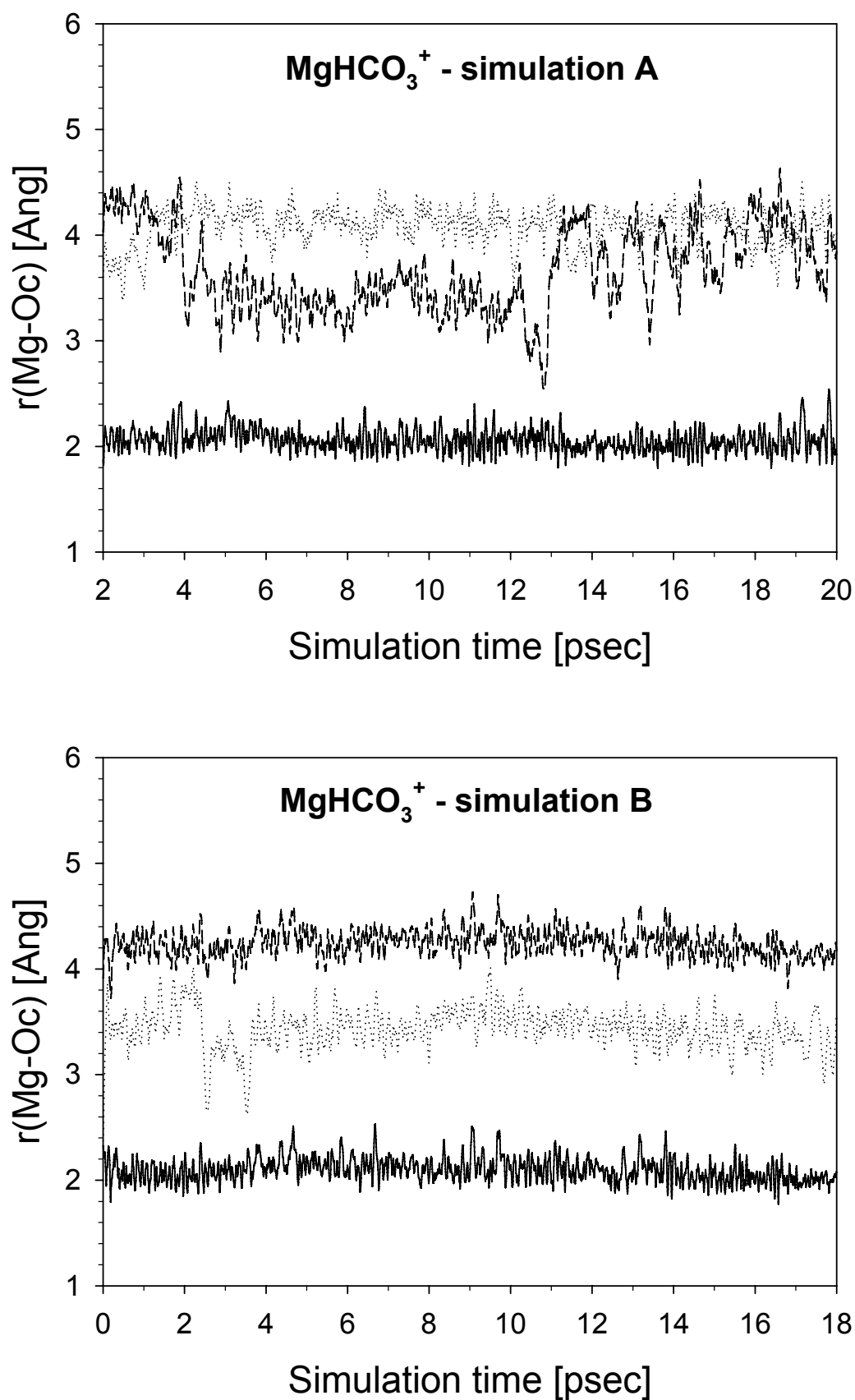


Figure SI.3. Time evolution of Mg–O distances for the oxygen atoms of the bicarbonate ion. In Simulation A the initial coordination of HCO₃[−] to the magnesium

was mono-dentate (η^1); in simulation **B** the initial coordination of HCO_3^- to the magnesium was bi-dentate (η^2).

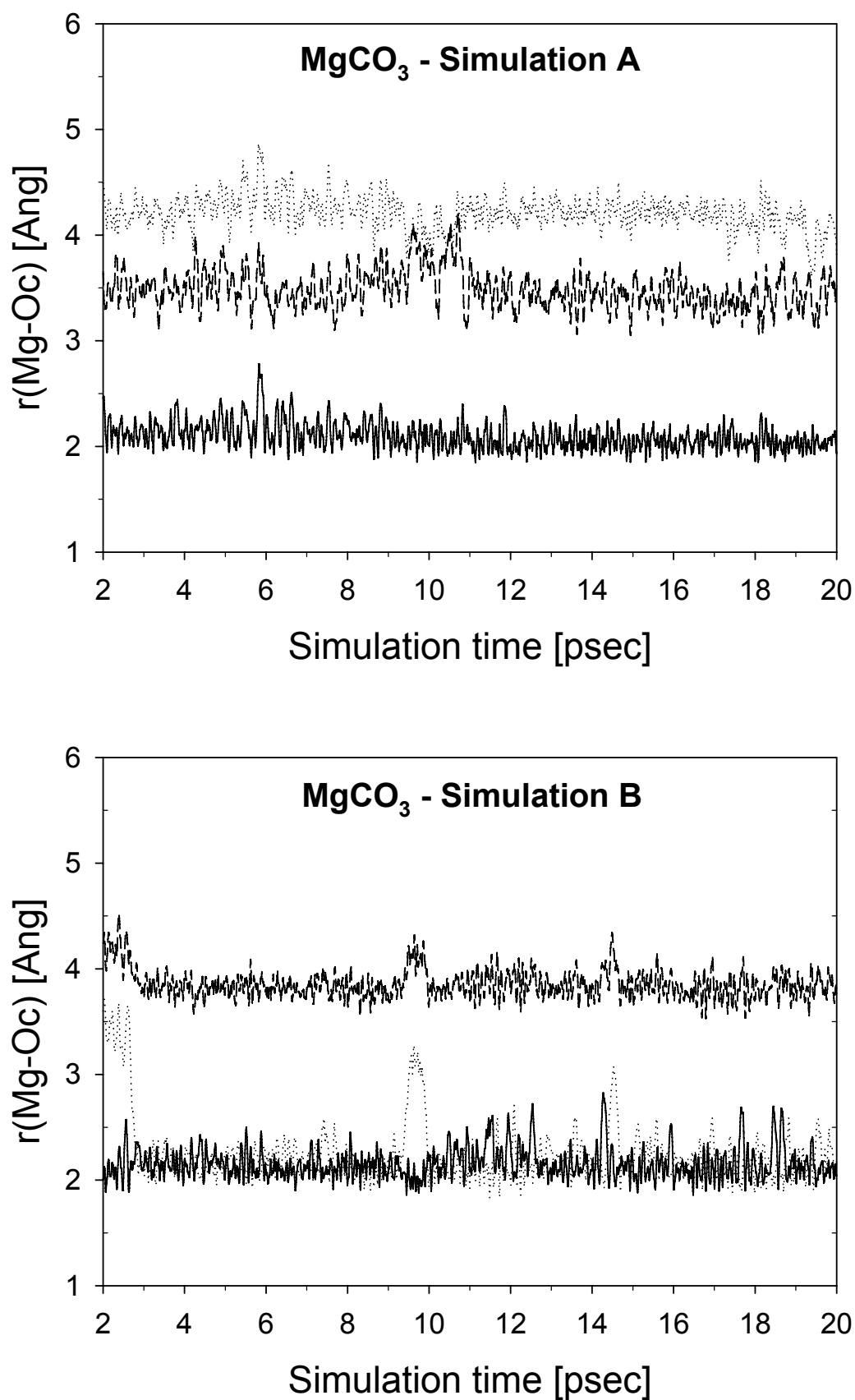


Figure SI.4. Time evolution of Mg–O distances for the oxygen atoms of the bicarbonate ion. In Simulation A the initial coordination of HCO_3^- to the magnesium

was mono-dentate (η^1); in simulation **B** the initial coordination of HCO_3^- to the magnesium was bi-dentate (η^2).

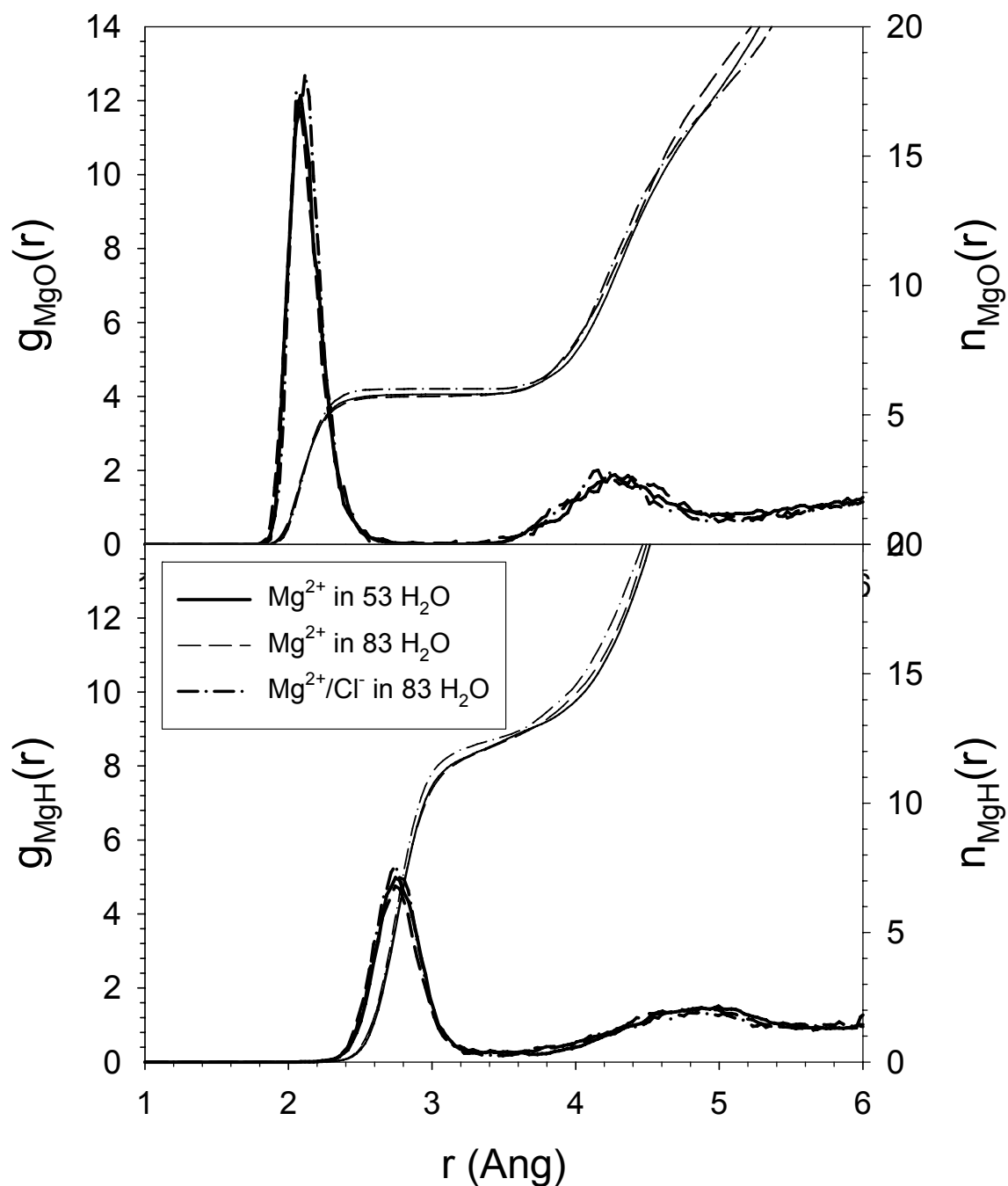


Figure SI.5. Mg–O and Mg–H radial distribution functions, $g(r)$, and running coordination number, $n(r)$, obtained from the CP-MD simulations of Mg^{2+} in 53 H_2O , Mg^{2+} in 83 H_2O and $\text{Mg}^{2+}/\text{Cl}^-$ in 82 H_2O .

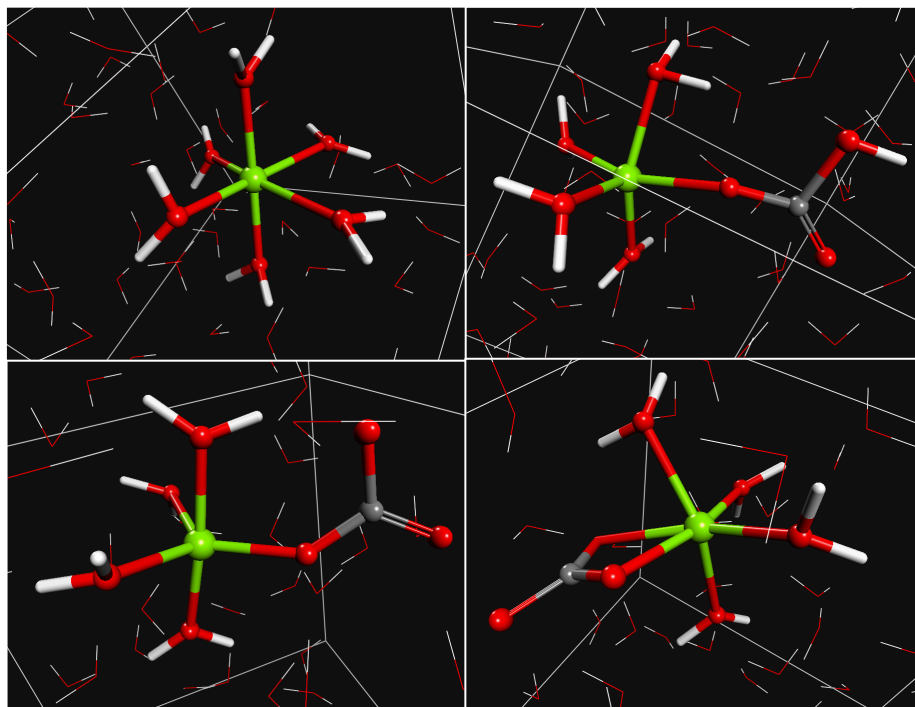


Figure SI.6. Representative snapshot taken from the CP-MD simulations showing the most stable species of the hydrated magnesium ion, and of the solvated magnesium bicarbonate and magnesium carbonate complexes.