

## Supporting Information for

### **$B_{12}F_n^{0/-}$ ( $n = 1-6$ ) Series: When Do Boron Double Chain Nanoribbons Become Global Minima?**

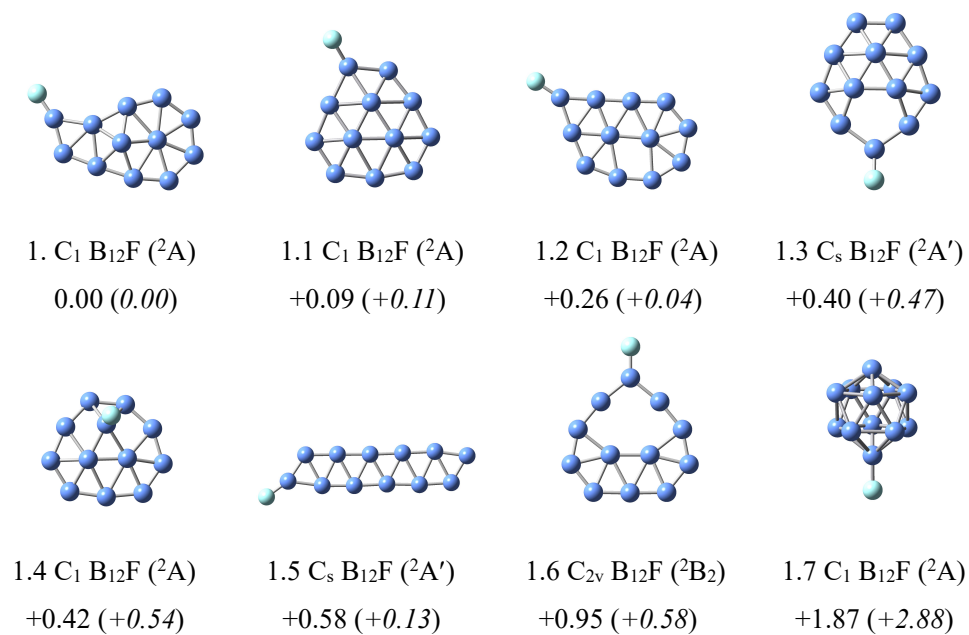
Hui Bai,<sup>‡,a</sup> Bing Bai,<sup>‡,a</sup> Lin Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Wei Huang,<sup>\*,a</sup> Hua-Jin Zhai<sup>\*,b</sup> and Si-Dian Li<sup>\*,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*Key Laboratory of Coal Science and Technology of Ministry of Education and Shanxi  
Province, Taiyuan University of Technology, Taiyuan 030024, Shanxi, China*

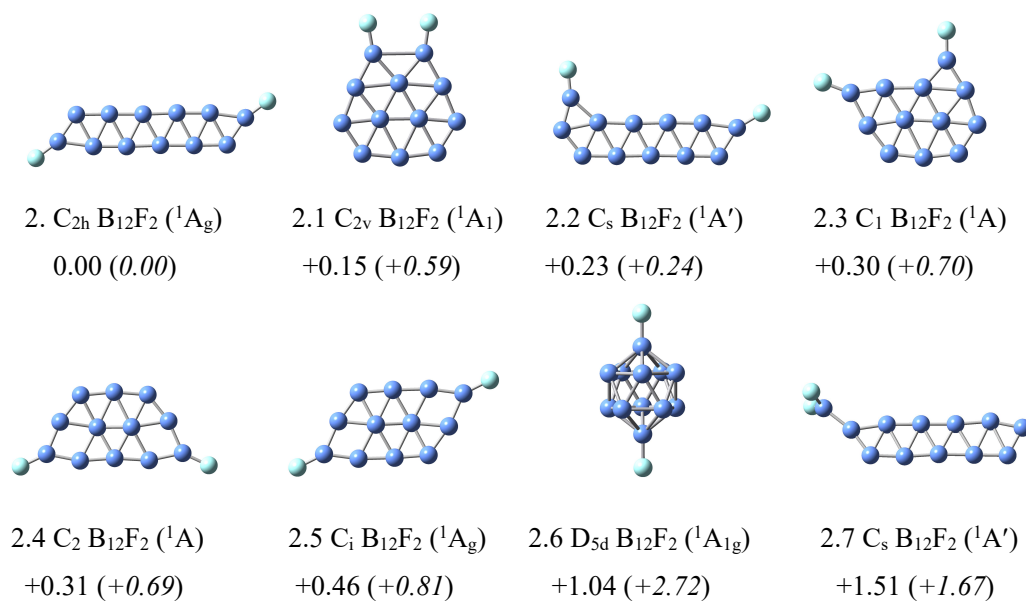
<sup>b</sup>*Nanocluster Laboratory, Institute of Molecular Science, Shanxi University, Taiyuan 030006,  
Shanxi, China*

\*E-mail: [huangwei@tyut.edu.cn](mailto:huangwei@tyut.edu.cn); [hj.zhai@sxu.edu.cn](mailto:hj.zhai@sxu.edu.cn); [lisidian@sxu.edu.cn](mailto:lisidian@sxu.edu.cn)

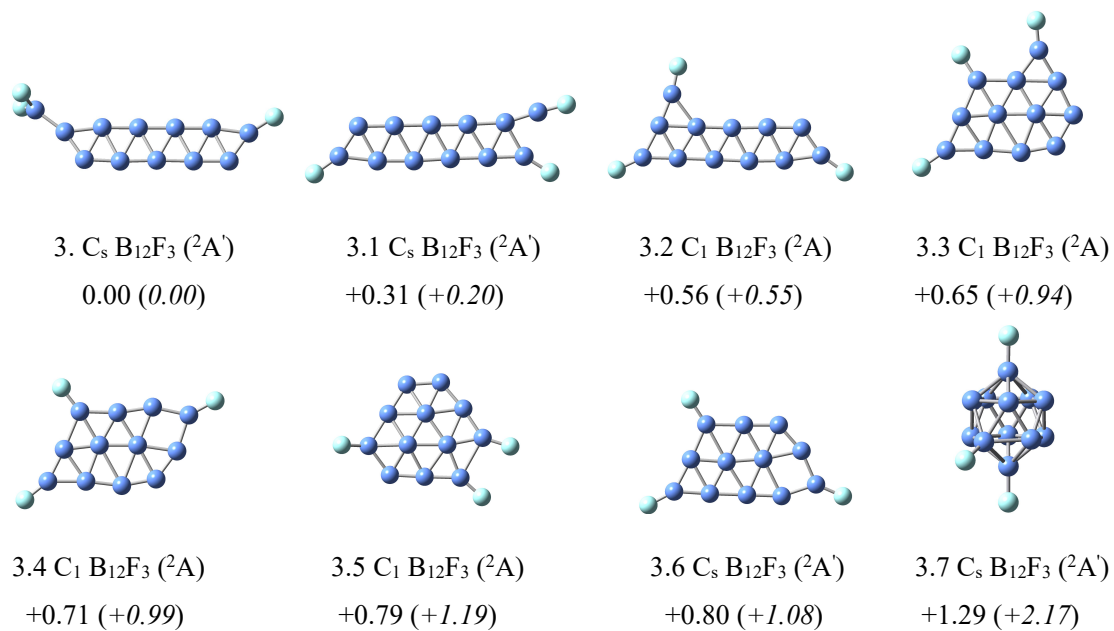
**Figure S1** Low-lying isomers of  $\text{B}_{12}\text{F}$ , with their relative energies indicated in eV at CCSD(T)//B3LYP and B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) (in *italic*) levels.



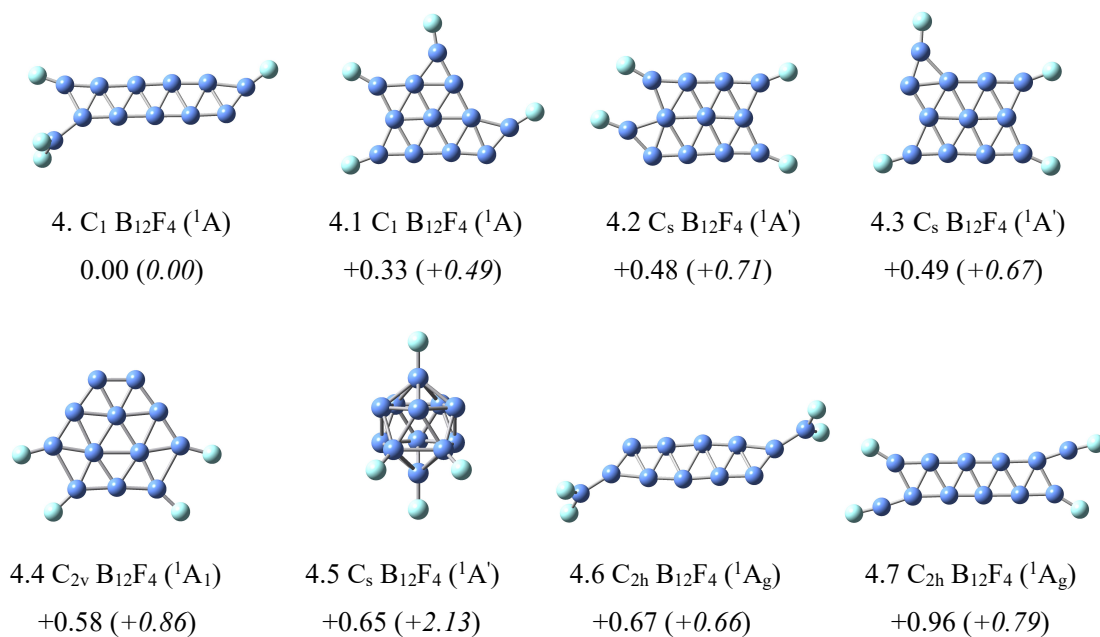
**Figure S2** Low-lying isomers of  $B_{12}F_2$ , with their relative energies indicated in eV at CCSD(T)/B3LYP and B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) (in *italic*) levels.



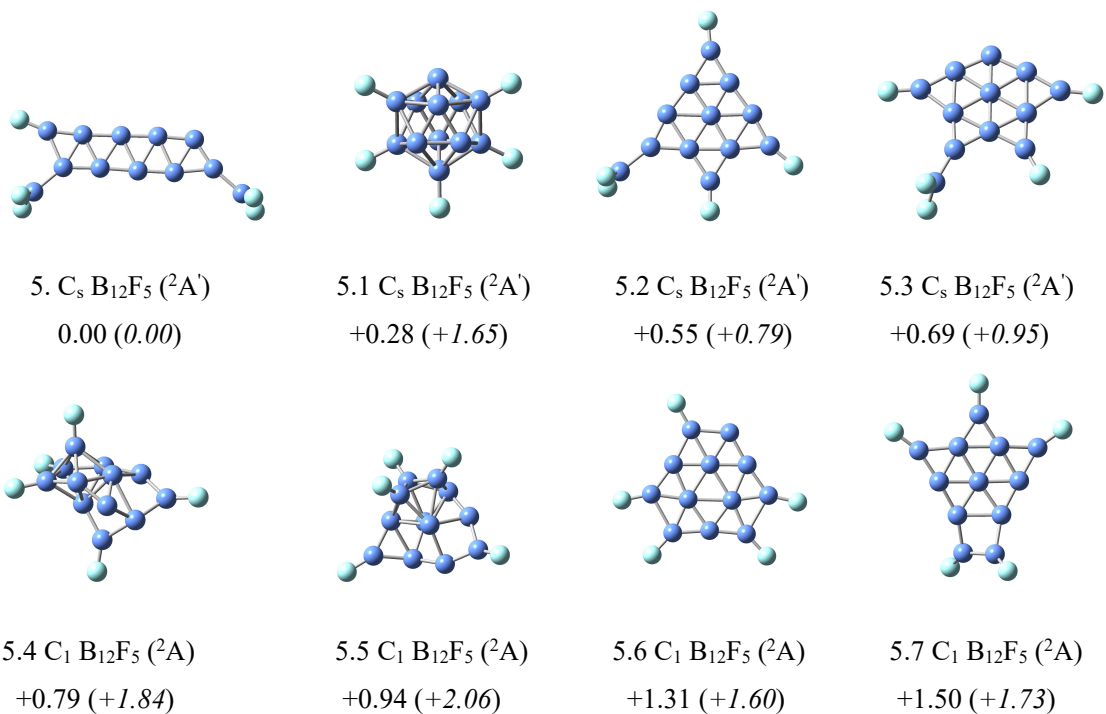
**Figure S3** Low-lying isomers of  $\text{B}_{12}\text{F}_3$ , with their relative energies indicated in eV at CCSD(T)//B3LYP and B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) (in *italic*) levels.



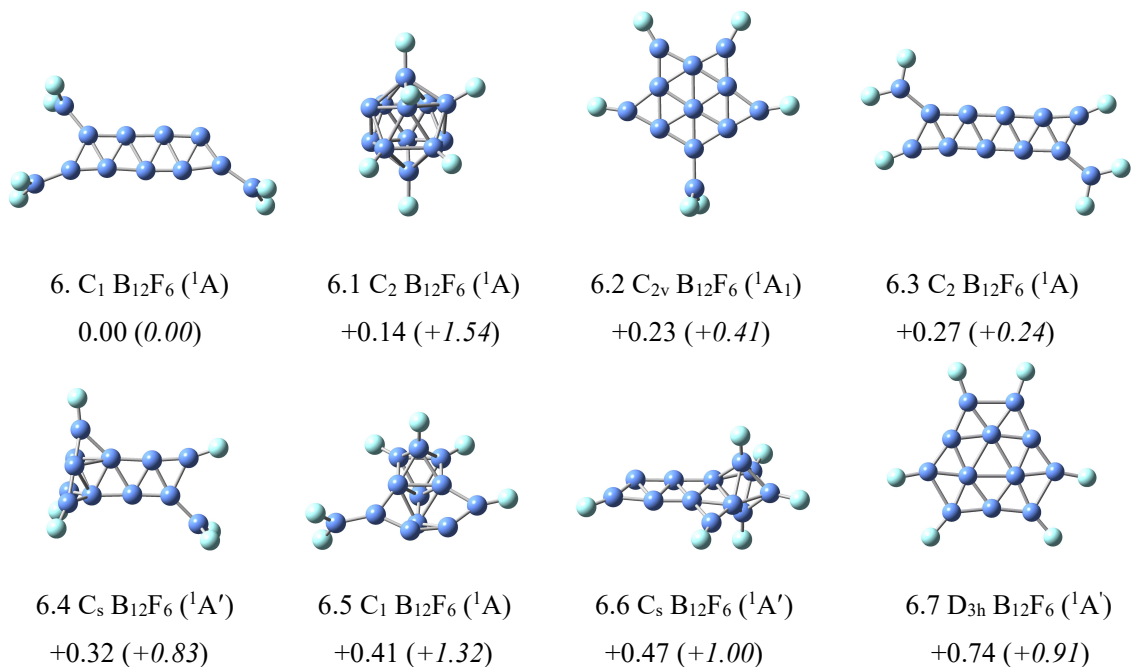
**Figure S4** Low-lying isomers of  $\text{B}_{12}\text{F}_4$ , with their relative energies indicated in eV at CCSD(T)//B3LYP and B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) (in *italic*) levels.



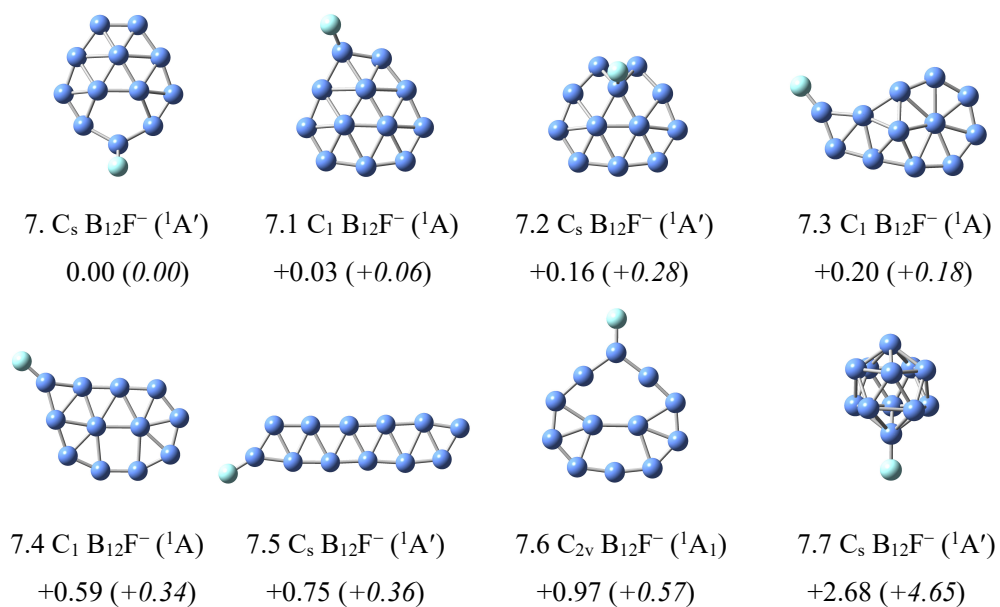
**Figure S5** Low-lying isomers of  $\text{B}_{12}\text{F}_5$ , with their relative energies indicated in eV at CCSD(T)//B3LYP and B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) (in *italic*) levels.



**Figure S6** Low-lying isomers of  $\text{B}_{12}\text{F}_6$ , with their relative energies indicated in eV at CCSD(T)//B3LYP and B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) (in *italic*) levels.

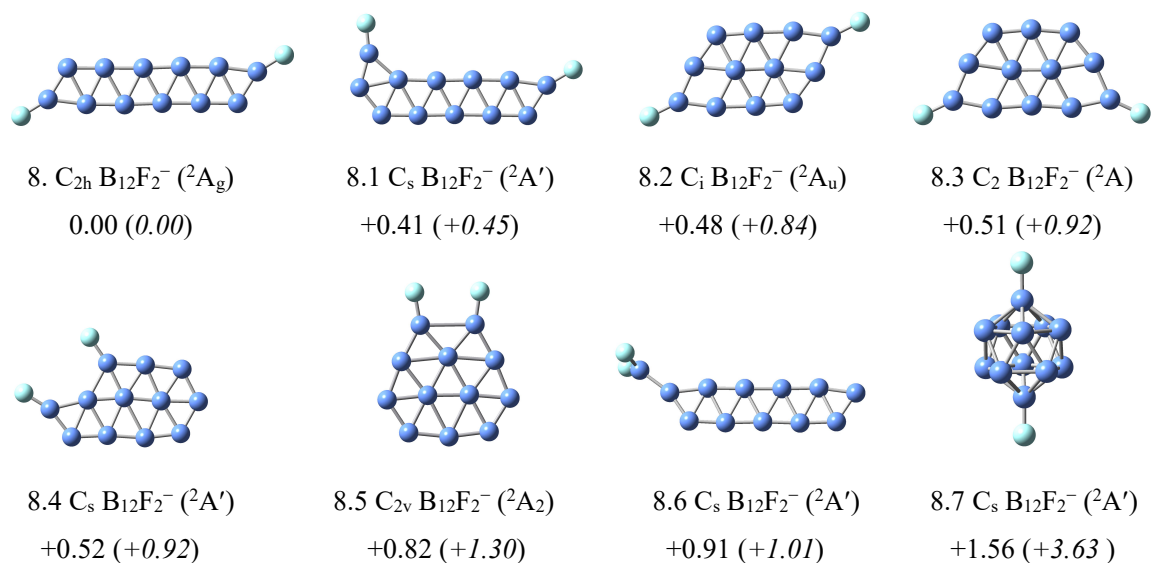


**Figure S7** Low-lying isomers of  $\text{B}_{12}\text{F}^-$ , with their relative energies indicated in eV at CCSD(T)//B3LYP and B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) (in *italic*) levels.

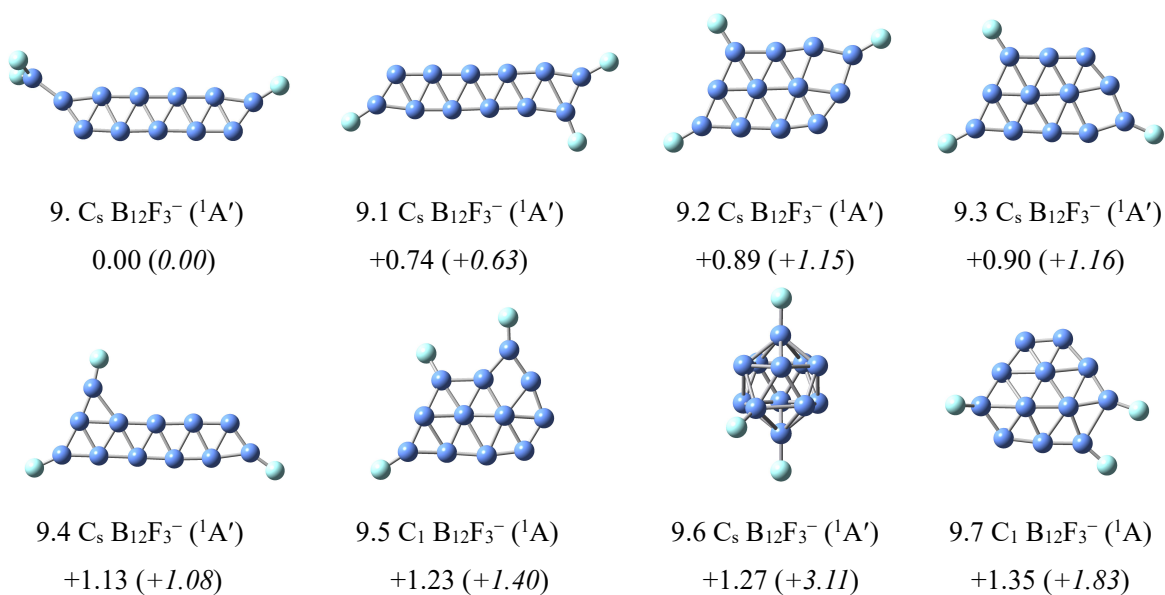




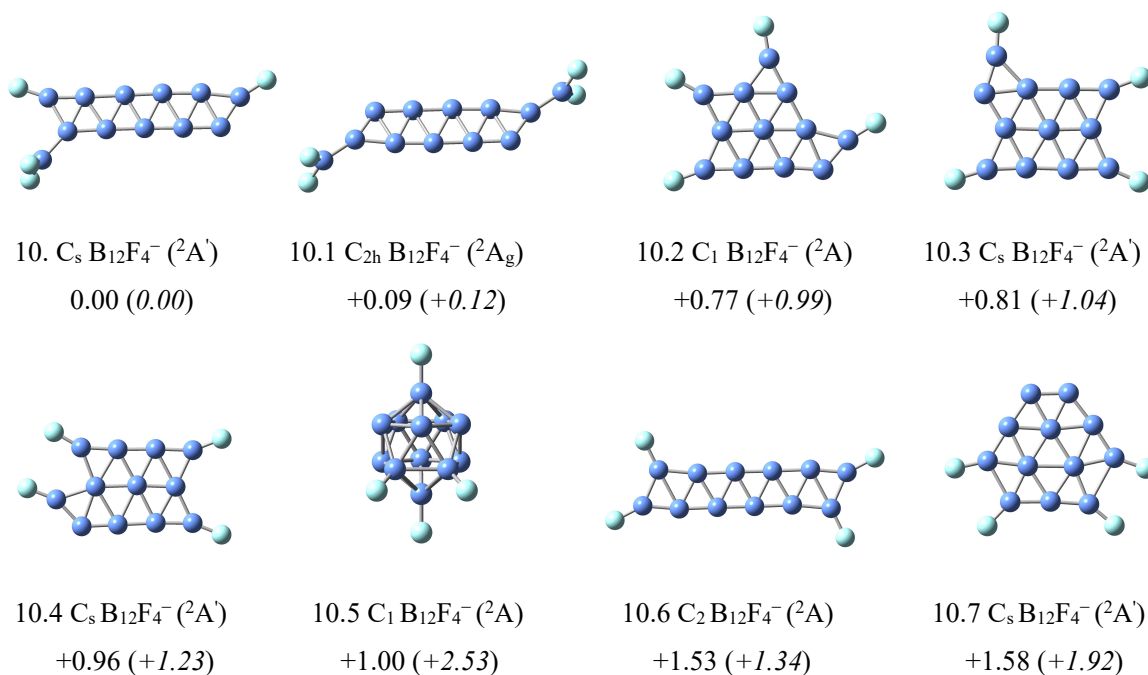
**Figure S8** Low-lying isomers of  $\text{B}_{12}\text{F}_2^-$ , with their relative energies indicated in eV at CCSD(T)//B3LYP and B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) (in *italic*) levels.



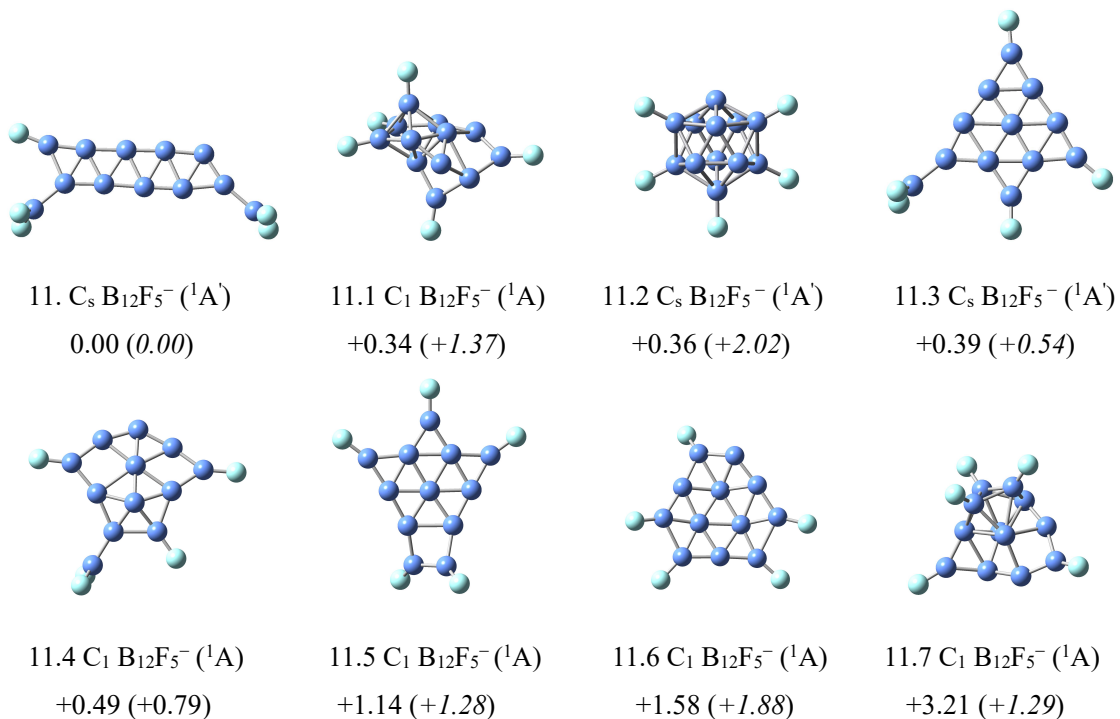
**Figure S9** Low-lying isomers of  $\text{B}_{12}\text{F}_3^-$ , with their relative energies indicated in eV at CCSD(T)//B3LYP and B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) (in *italic*) levels.



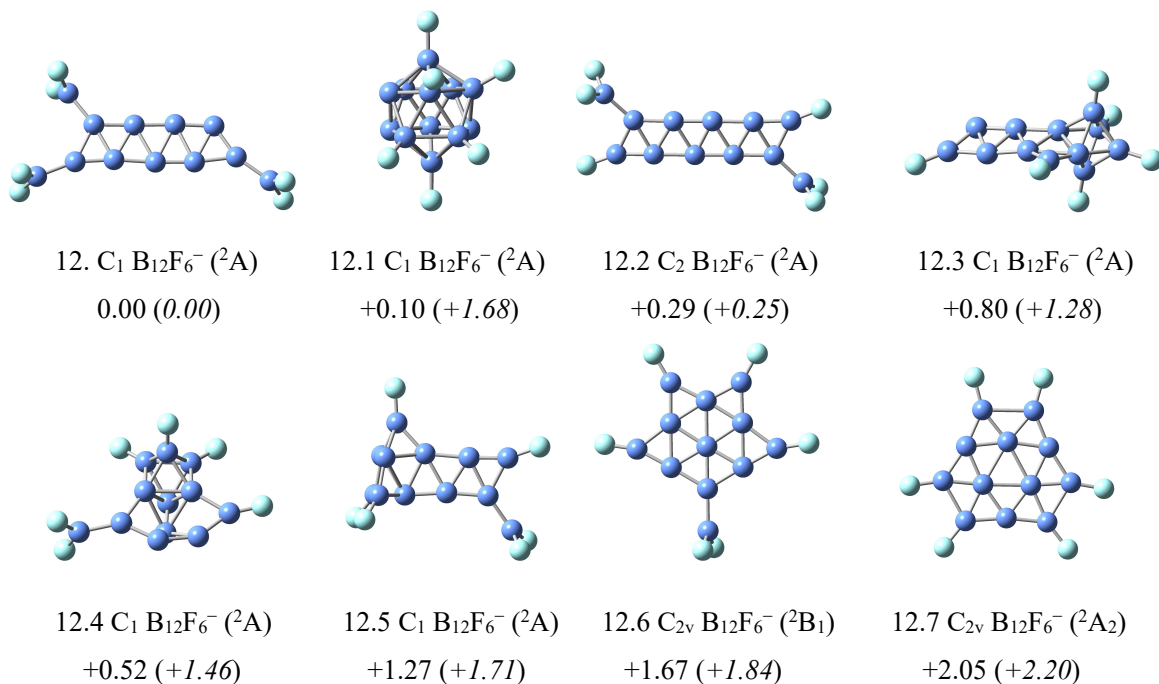
**Figure S10** Low-lying isomers of  $\text{B}_{12}\text{F}_4^-$ , with their relative energies indicated in eV at CCSD(T)//B3LYP and B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) (in *italic*) levels.



**Figure S11** Low-lying isomers of  $\text{B}_{12}\text{F}_5^-$ , with their relative energies indicated in eV at CCSD(T)//B3LYP and B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) (in *italic*) levels.



**Figure S12** Low-lying isomers of  $\text{B}_{12}\text{F}_6^-$ , with their relative energies indicated in eV at CCSD(T)//B3LYP and B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) (in *italic*) levels.



**Figure S13** Simulated photoelectron spectra based on the global minimum  $C_s$   $B_{12}F^-$  (**7**,  $^1A'$ ) (a) and its low-lying isomer  $C_1$   $B_{12}F^-$  (**7.1**,  $^1A$ ) (b). The simulations were done by fitting the distribution of the calculated VDEs with unit-area Gaussian functions of 0.1 eV halfwidth.

