

Electronic Supporting Information

**Quantum Chemical Prediction of a Superelectrophilic Dianion and its Binding with
Noble Gas atoms**

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Computational Details

In the present work, all the calculations are performed using Turbomole 7.2 program.^[1] The $[\text{NgBeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}$ and $[(\text{Ng})_2\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^-$ systems are optimized using MP2^[2] and dispersion-corrected^[3] density functional theory (DFT-D3) with B3LYP and PBE0 functionals^[4]. For all the atoms def-TZVPP basis set is used except for Xe for which def2-TZVPP basis set has been used along with 60 electron core ECP.^[5] Frequency calculations has been performed with B3LYP-D3 and PBE0-D3 functionals along with def-TZVPP basis set to obtain minimum energy structure. The $[\text{NgBeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}$ and $[(\text{Ng})_2\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^-$ systems are optimized with all real frequencies only. For benchmarking NgBeO compounds are optimized using CCSD(T)^[6] method using aug-cc-pVTZ (AVTZ) basis set using MOLPRO2012^[7] software, B3LYP-D3, PBE0-D3 and MP2 methods using Turbomole 7.2 program. Charge distribution analysis is performed using natural population analysis (NPA) scheme.^[8] Furthermore, to get the clear insight into the nature of chemical bond we have performed the AIM (atoms-in-molecule) analysis^[9] at B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP level employed with energy density function (EDF)^[10] for Xe atom using Multiwfn program^[11]. For Ng-Dianion1 compounds the binding energy is calculated using DLPNO-CCSD(T) method^[12] with def2-TZVP basis set as implemented in ORCA3.0.3 program.^[13] In addition free energy of Ng-Dianion1 compounds has been calculated at 298K temperature with B3LYP-D3BJ/def2-TZVP method using ORCA 3.0.3 program. Moreover, energy decomposition analysis in conjunction with the natural orbital for chemical valence (EDA-NOCV)^[14] has been performed on the B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP optimized geometry in ADF2017 software^[15a,15b] using B3LYP-D3 functional and TZ2P^[15c] basis set. For heavy atom scalar relativistic effect^[16] has been included in the calculation. In EDA-NOCV, total deformation density ($\Delta\rho(r)$) is decomposed into its individual differential densities ($\Delta\rho_i(r)$), ($\Delta\rho(r) = \sum\Delta\rho_i(r)$) which can be represented in the pairs of NOCV. The NOCV pairs of deformation density give the direction of the charge flow in between those fragments. Similarly, the total ΔE^{orb} is decomposed into ΔE_i^{orb} ($\Delta E^{\text{orb}} = \sum\Delta E_i^{\text{orb}}$) corresponding to each charge transfer channel. For $[(\text{Ng})_2\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^-$ and $\{\text{Li}^+[\text{NgBeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}\}$ compounds the binding energy (BE) has been calculation using following Equation S1 and S2, respectively.

$$\text{BE} = E[(\text{Ng})_2\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^- - 2 * E(\text{Ng}) - E[\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^- \quad (\text{S1})$$

$$\text{BE} = \{\text{Li}^+[\text{NgBeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}\} - E(\text{Ng}) - \{\text{Li}^+[\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}\} \quad (\text{S2})$$

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Table S2. First, Second and Third Electron Binding Affinity (EA1, EA2 and EA3, in kcal mol^{−1}) of Isomer1^a, Isomer2^b, Isomer3^c and Isomer4^d of Neutral BeB₁₁(CN)₁₁ compound at B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP level of theory. HOMO-LUMO Energy Gap (ΔE_{gap} , in eV) Calculated using B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP (PBE0-D3/def-TZVPP) Level of Theory is also Reported.

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Table S4. Optimized Ng–Be Bond Length (R(Ng–Be), in Å), Binding Energy (BE, in kcal mol^{−1}), NPA charges on the Be atom and Ng Atom (q_{Be} , and q_{Ng} , in e) of Ng–Dianion1 (Ng–Be) Compounds using PBE0–D3/def–TZVPP (in C_{5v} Symmetry) and MP2/def–TZVPP (in C₅ Symmetry) Methods. MP2 Results are provided in the Parenthesis. ZPE Corrected BE are Reported with PBE0–D3/def–TZVPP Method.

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Table S15. The Calculated Values of Electrostatic Energy (ΔE^{elec}), Pauli Repulsion Energy (ΔE^{Pauli}), Orbital Interactions Energy (ΔE^{orb}), Dispersion Energy (ΔE^{disp}) and Total Interaction Energy (ΔE^{int}) of $[1,7-(\text{Ng})_2\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^{-a}$ (Ng₂-Anion2) Compounds in kcal mol^{−1} as obtained from Energy Decomposition Analysis at B3LYP–D3/def–TZVPP level of theory. (Percentage Contribution of ΔE^{elec} , ΔE^{orb} and ΔE^{disp} Energy term to the Total Interaction Energy are Provided within Parenthesis)

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Table S1. Optimized Ng–Be Bond Length (in, Å) and Binding Energy (kcal mol^{−1}) of NgBeO Compounds Calculated using CCSD(T), MP2, B3LYP–D3 and PBE0–D3 Methods. ZPE Corrected Binding Energy are Reported with B3LYP–D3 and PBE0–D3 Methods. Binding Energy is Provided in the Parenthesis.

NgBeO	CCSD(T)^a	MP2^b	B3LYP–D3^b	PBE0–D3^b
HeBeO	1.524 (−5.0)	1.523 (−4.7)	1.492 (−5.4)	1.500 (−5.5)
NeBeO	1.796 (−5.2)	1.852 (−3.8)	1.794 (−5.0)	1.793 (−5.3)
ArBeO	2.075 (−11.9)	2.101 (−10.0)	2.069 (−11.4)	2.056 (−12.3)
KrBeO	2.210 (−14.0)	2.241 (−12.1)	2.211 (−13.4)	2.194 (−14.9)
XeBeO	2.385 (−17.0)	2.417 (−14.2)	2.391 (−15.7)	2.366 (−17.6)

^aoptimized using AVTZ basis set for all atoms along with ECP10MDF for Kr and ECP28MDF for Xe atoms using software Molpro2012.

^boptimized using def–TZVPP basis set for all atoms except Xe for which def2–TZVPP basis set is used along with 28 electron core ECP using software Turbomole–7.2.

Binding energy as well as Ng–Be bond distance calculated using B3LYP–D3 method matches quite well with CCSD(T) values.

Table S2. First, Second and Third Electron Binding Affinity (EA1, EA2 and EA3, in kcal mol⁻¹) of Isomer1^a, Isomer2^b, Isomer3^c and Isomer4^d of Neutral BeB₁₁(CN)₁₁ compound at B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP level of theory. HOMO-LUMO Energy Gap (ΔE_{gap} , in eV) Calculated using B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP (PBE0-D3/def-TZVPP) Level of Theory is also Reported.

BeB₁₁(CN)₁₁	EA1	EA2	EA3	ΔE_{gap}
Isomer1	181.1	101.3	-54.4	4.78 (5.24)
Isomer2	185.4	100.0	-24.4	3.54 (3.91)
Isomer3	177.5	98.2	-15.5	3.06 (3.41)
Isomer4	177.8	96.3	-10.1	2.80 (3.15)

^aBe1 atom has free binding site

^bB2 atom has free binding site

^cB7 atom has free binding site

^dB12 atom has free binding site

$$\text{where, } EA1 = E[\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}] - E[\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^- \quad (1)$$

$$EA2 = E[\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^- - E[\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-} \quad (2)$$

$$EA3 = E[\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-} - E[\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{3-} \quad (3)$$

Large value of second electron binding affinity as well as HOMO-LUMO energy gap represents high gas phase stability of the formed dianions.

Table S3. ZPE Corrected Relative Energy (RE, in kcal mol⁻¹) of Ng–B Compounds of Dianion2, Dianion3, Dianion4 with respect to the Ng–Be Compounds of Dianion1 at B3LYP–D3/def–TZVPP Level of Theory. PBE0-D3/def–TZVPP Calculated Values are Provided within Parenthesis. HOMO-LUMO Energy Gap (ΔE_{gap} , in eV) Calculated using B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP (PBE0-D3/def-TZVPP) Level of Theory is also Reported.

Ng–Dianion		Ng–Be	Ng–B			
		Ng–Dianion1 ^a	Ng–Dianion2 ^b	Ng–Dianion3 ^c	Ng–Dianion4 ^d	
He–Dianion	RE	0.0 (0.0)	28.1 (32.4)	36.1 (40.4)	41.5 (46.7)	
	ΔE_{gap}	6.26 (6.63)	3.68 (4.03)	3.19 (3.54)	3.09 (4.32)	
Ne–Dianion	RE	0.0 (0.0)	27.5 (32.1)	35.6 (40.1)	40.8 (45.4)	
	ΔE_{gap}	5.89 (6.36)	3.71 (4.11)	3.29 (3.70)	3.12 (3.57)	
Ar–Dianion	RE	0.0 (0.0)	29.3 (32.7)	35.8 (38.6)	39.6 (42.4)	
	ΔE_{gap}	6.22 (6.58)	4.46 (5.17)	4.30 (4.97)	4.23 (4.90)	
Kr–Dianion	RE	0.0 (0.0)	30.0 (30.8)	34.0 (36.4)	37.5 (39.8)	
	ΔE_{gap}	6.21 (6.57)	4.60 (5.21)	4.36 (4.96)	4.24 (4.86)	
Xe–Dianion	RE	0.0 (0.0)	26.0 (28.1)	31.5 (31.8)	34.7 (36.5)	
	ΔE_{gap}	6.19 (6.57)	4.52 (5.09)	4.21 (4.97)	4.09 (4.67)	

^aBe1 atom is coordinated with Ng atom

^bB2 atom is coordinated with Ng atom

^cB7 atom is coordinated with Ng atom

^dB12 atom is coordinated with Ng atom

Table S4. Optimized Ng–Be Bond Length (R(Ng–Be), in Å), Binding Energy (BE, in kcal mol⁻¹), NPA charges on the Be atom and Ng Atom (q_{Be} , and q_{Ng} , in e) of Ng–Dianion1 (Ng–Be) Compounds using PBE0–D3/def–TZVPP (in C_{5v} Symmetry) and MP2/def–TZVPP (in C₅ Symmetry) Methods. MP2 Results are provided in the Parenthesis. ZPE Corrected BE are Reported with PBE0–D3/def–TZVPP Method

Ng–Dianion ^a	R(Ng–Be)	BE	q_{Be}	q_{Be}	q_{Ng}
			Dianion1	Ng–Dianion1	
He–Dianion1	1.552 (1.580)	–3.3 (–3.1)	1.69 (1.78)	1.73 (1.74)	0.08 (0.07)
Ne–Dianion1	1.900 (1.960)	–3.7 (–3.4)	1.69 (1.78)	1.76 (1.76)	0.05 (0.05)
Ar–Dianion1	2.116 (2.127)	–9.1 (–11.0)	1.69 (1.78)	1.69 (1.69)	0.13 (0.13)
Kr–Dianion1	2.238 (2.256)	–12.0 (–13.3)	1.69 (1.78)	1.65 (1.65)	0.17 (0.17)
Xe–Dianion1	2.407 (2.400)	–14.3 (–18.2)	1.69 (1.78)	1.61 (1.63)	0.22 (0.20)

^aBe1 atom is coordinated with Ng atom

Table S5. Optimized Ng–B Bond Length (R(Ng–B), in Å), ZPE Corrected Binding Energy (BE, in kcal mol^{−1}), NPA charges on the B and Ng Atom (q_B and q_{Ng} , in e) of Ng–Dianion2^a and Ng–Dianion3^b Compounds Calculated using B3LYP–D3/def–TZVPP and PBE0/def–TZVPP Methods.

Ng–Dianion	Method	R(Ng–B)	BE	q_B	q_B	q_{Ng}
				Dianion	Ng–Dianion	
Ng–Dianion2						
He–Dianion2	B3LYP–D3	2.567	−0.1	0.46	0.56	0.03
	PBE0–D3	2.555	−0.8	0.47	0.57	0.03
Ne–Dianion2	B3LYP–D3	2.621	−1.2	0.46	0.52	0.03
	PBE0–D3	2.496	−1.5	0.47	0.52	0.04
Ar–Dianion2	B3LYP–D3	2.272	−4.8	0.46	0.29	0.25
	PBE0–D3	2.118	−6.8	0.47	0.11	0.33
Kr–Dianion2	B3LYP–D3	2.298	−8.2	0.46	0.17	0.37
	PBE0–D3	2.193	−11.1	0.47	0.05	0.44
Xe–Dianion2	B3LYP–D3	2.415	−12.3	0.46	0.07	0.50
	PBE0–D3	2.320	−16.1	0.47	−0.05	0.57
Ng–Dianion3						
He–Dianion3	B3LYP–D3	2.635	−0.3	0.75	0.86	0.03
	PBE0–D3	2.633	−1.1	0.77	0.88	0.03
Ne–Dianion3	B3LYP–D3	2.517	−1.4	0.75	0.82	0.04
	PBE0–D3	2.391	−1.8	0.77	0.82	0.05
Ar–Dianion3	B3LYP–D3	2.162	−6.6	0.75	0.51	0.32
	PBE0–D3	2.060	−9.2	0.77	0.41	0.38
Kr–Dianion3	B3LYP–D3	2.237	−10.5	0.75	0.41	0.43
	PBE0–D3	2.151	−13.8	0.77	0.31	0.49
Xe–Dianion3	B3LYP–D3	2.371	−15.0	0.75	0.33	0.55
	PBE0–D3	2.293	−20.7	0.77	0.23	0.61

^aB2 atom is coordinated with Ng atom

^aB7 atom is coordinated with Ng atom

Table S6. Optimized Ng–B Bond Length (R(Ng–B), in Å), Binding Energy (BE, in kcal mol^{−1}), NPA charges on the B and Ng Atom (q_B and q_{Ng} , in e) of Ng–Dianion4^a Compounds using B3LYP–D3/def–TZVPP and PBE0/def–TZVPP, MP2/def–TZVPP Methods. ZPE Corrected BE are Reported with B3LYP–D3/def–TZVPP and PBE0/def–TZVPP Methods

Ng–Dianion4	Method	R(Ng–B)	BE	q_B	q_B	q_{Ng}
				Dianion4	Ng–Dianion4	
He–Dianion4	B3LYP–D3	2.248	−0.4	0.78	0.87	0.06
	PBE0–D3	1.666	−0.3	0.80	0.60	0.18
	MP2	2.434	−0.7	0.82	0.92	0.04
Ne–Dianion4	B3LYP–D3	2.371	−1.8	0.78	0.83	0.06
	PBE0–D3	2.249	−2.0	0.80	0.82	0.07
	MP2	2.329	−2.2	0.82	0.85	0.06
Ar–Dianion4	B3LYP–D3	2.118	−8.3	0.78	0.45	0.34
	PBE0–D3	2.026	−10.9	0.80	0.35	0.40
	MP2	1.986	−15.4	0.82	0.33	0.44
Kr–Dianion4	B3LYP–D3	2.206	−12.4	0.78	0.36	0.45
	PBE0–D3	2.132	−15.8	0.80	0.28	0.51
	MP2	2.087	−21.2	0.82	0.23	0.56
Xe–Dianion4	B3LYP–D3	2.347	−17.4	0.78	0.28	0.57
	PBE0–D3	2.275	−21.5	0.80	0.19	0.63
	MP2	2.209	−32.9	0.82	0.11	0.70

^aB12 atom is coordinated with Ng atom

Table S7. Optimized Ng–B Bond Length (R(Ng–B), in Å), Binding Energy (BE, in kcal mol^{−1}), NPA charges on the B and Ng Atom (q_B and q_{Ng} , in e) of [NgB₁₂(CN)₁₁][−] Compounds in C_{5v} Symmetry using B3LYP–D3/def–TZVPP and PBE0/def–TZVPP Methods and in C₅ symmetry using MP2 Method. PBE0–D3 Results are provided in the Parenthesis. ZPE Corrected Binding Energy are Reported with B3LYP–D3 and PBE0–D3 Methods.

[NgB ₁₂ (CN) ₁₁] [−]	Method	R(Ng–B)	BE	<i>q</i> _B	<i>q</i> _B	<i>q</i> _{Ng}
				[B ₁₂ (CN) ₁₁] [−]	[NgB ₁₂ (CN) ₁₁] [−]	
[HeB ₁₂ (CN) ₁₁] [−]	B3LYP–D3	1.623	−0.6	0.82	0.58	0.20
	(PBE0–D3)	(1.479)	(−1.7)	(0.84)	(0.46)	(0.26)
	MP2	1.555	−1.20	0.93	0.57	0.21
[NeB ₁₂ (CN) ₁₁] [−]	B3LYP–D3	2.085	−2.7	0.82	0.79	0.10
	(PBE0–D3)	(1.988)	(−3.2)	(0.84)	(0.76)	(0.12)
	MP2	2.075	−3.28	0.93	0.82	0.11
[ArB ₁₂ (CN) ₁₁] [−]	B3LYP–D3	2.048	−13.3	0.82	0.39	0.41
	(PBE0–D3)	(1.980)	(−16.4)	(0.84)	(0.32)	(0.46)
	MP2	1.948	−20.9	0.93	0.30	0.49
[KrB ₁₂ (CN) ₁₁] [−]	B3LYP–D3	2.153	−18.7	0.82	0.31	0.52
	(PBE0–D3)	(2.095)	(−22.4)	(0.84)	(0.24)	(0.57)
	MP2	2.061	−27.8	0.93	0.20	0.61
[XeB ₁₂ (CN) ₁₁] [−]	B3LYP–D3	2.313	−25.2	0.82	0.24	0.66
	(PBE0–D3)	(2.249)	(−29.5)	(0.84)	(0.16)	(0.70)
	MP2	2.194	−40.8	0.93	0.10	0.76

Table S8. Optimized Ng–B Bond Length (R(Ng–B), in Å), Binding Energy (BE, in kcal mol^{−1}), NPA charges on the B and Ng Atom (q_B and q_{Ng} , in e) of [NgB₁₂(Cl)₁₁][−] Compounds in C_{5v} Symmetry using B3LYP–D3/def–TZVPP and PBE0/def–TZVPP Methods and in C₅ symmetry using MP2 Method. PBE0–D3 Results are provided in the Parenthesis. ZPE Corrected Binding Energy are Reported with B3LYP–D3 and PBE0–D3 Methods.

[NgB ₁₂ (Cl) ₁₁] [−]	Method	R(Ng–B)	BE	<i>q</i> _B	<i>q</i> _B	<i>q</i> _{Ng}
				[B ₁₂ (Cl) ₁₁] [−]	[NgB ₁₂ (Cl) ₁₁] [−]	
[HeB ₁₂ (Cl) ₁₁] [−]	B3LYP–D3	2.163	−0.4	0.67	0.76	0.07
	(PBE0–D3)	(1.564)	(−0.2)	(0.70)	(0.41)	(0.21)
	MP2	2.323	−0.6	0.72	0.84	0.05
[NeB ₁₂ (Cl) ₁₁] [−]	B3LYP–D3	2.317	−1.7	0.67	0.72	0.06
	(PBE0–D3)	(2.227)	(−1.8)	(0.70)	(0.71)	(0.07)
	MP2	2.280	−2.1	0.72	0.75	0.07
[ArB ₁₂ (Cl) ₁₁] [−]	B3LYP–D3	2.095	−8.4	0.67	0.30	0.35
	(PBE0–D3)	(2.015)	(−10.7)	(0.70)	(0.21)	(0.40)
	MP2	1.969	−15.6	0.72	0.22	0.40
[KrB ₁₂ (Cl) ₁₁] [−]	B3LYP–D3	2.189	−12.5	0.67	0.21	0.45
	(PBE0–D3)	(2.116)	(−15.5)	(0.70)	(0.12)	(0.50)
	MP2	2.073	−21.4	0.72	0.05	0.55
[XeB ₁₂ (Cl) ₁₁] [−]	B3LYP–D3	2.333	−17.3	0.67	0.14	0.56
	(PBE0–D3)	(2.263)	(−21.1)	(0.70)	(0.05)	(0.62)
	MP2	2.196	−32.4	0.72	0.01	0.64

Table S9. Optimized Ng–B Bond Length ($R(\text{Ng–Be})$, in Å), ZPE Corrected Binding Energy (BE, in kcal mol^{−1}), NPA charges on the Be, Li and Ng Atoms (q_{Be} , q_{Li} and q_{Ng} , in e) of $\{\text{Li}^+@[\text{NgBeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}\}$ Compounds using B3LYP–D3/def–TZVPP and Method.

Systems	$R(\text{Ng–Be})$	q_{Be}	q_{Li}	q_{Ng}	BE
$\{\text{Li}^+@[\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}\}$	...	1.79	0.91	...	...
$\{\text{Li}^+@[\text{HeBeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}\}$	1.538	1.73	0.91	0.08	−3.4
$\{\text{Li}^+@[\text{NeBeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}\}$	1.889	1.76	0.91	0.05	−4.1
$\{\text{Li}^+@[\text{ArBeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}\}$	2.111	1.68	0.91	0.13	−10.6
$\{\text{Li}^+@[\text{KrBeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}\}$	2.244	1.65	0.91	0.17	−13.1
$\{\text{Li}^+@[\text{XeBeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}\}$	2.421	1.61	0.91	0.23	−15.7

Table S10. ZPE Corrected Relative Energy (RE, in kcal mol⁻¹) of Ng₂-Anion3^a [1,12-(Ng)₂BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀]⁻ with respect to Ng₂-Anion2^b [1,7-(Ng)₂BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀]⁻ at B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP level of theory. PBE0-D3/def-TZVPP Calculated Values are Provided Within Parenthesis. HOMO-LUMO Energy Gap (ΔE_{gap} , in eV) using B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP (PBE0-D3/def-TZVPP) Level of Theory is also Reported.

Ng-Dianion		[1,7-(Ng) ₂ BeB ₁₁ (CN) ₁₀] ⁻	[1,12-(Ng) ₂ BeB ₁₁ (CN) ₁₀] ⁻
		Ng ₂ -Anion2	Ng ₂ -Anion3
Anion	RE	0.0 (0.0)	2.5 (2.8)
	ΔE_{gap}	3.26 (3.63)	3.17 (3.53)
He ₂ -Anion	RE	0.00 (0.0)	2.11 (2.1)
	ΔE_{gap}	3.95 (4.94)	4.50 (5.47)
Ne ₂ -Anion	RE	0.0 (0.0)	2.09 (2.2)
	ΔE_{gap}	3.74 (4.23)	3.81 (4.35)
Ar ₂ -Anion	RE	0.0 (0.0)	0.8 (0.7)
	ΔE_{gap}	4.84 (5.44)	4.92 (5.55)
Kr ₂ -Anion	RE	0.0 (0.0)	0.6 (0.5)
	ΔE_{gap}	4.85 (5.41)	4.91 (5.49)
Xe ₂ -Anion	RE	0.0 (0.0)	0.4 (0.3)
	ΔE_{gap}	4.70 (5.24)	4.76 (5.29)

^aBe1 and B12 atoms are coordinated with Ng atom

^bBe1 and B7 atoms are coordinated with Ng atom

Table S11. Optimized Ng–B, Ng–Be Bond Length (R(Ng–B) and R(Ng–Be), in Å), ZPE Corrected Binding Energy (BE, in kcal mol^{−1}), NPA charges on the B, Be and Ng Atoms (q_B , q_{Be} and q_{Ng} , in e) of [1,7-(Ng)₂BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀]^{−a} Compounds using B3LYP–D3/def–TZVPP and PBE0–D3/def–TZVPP Methods

Method	R(Ng–Be)	R(Ng–B)	BE	q_{Be}	q_{B}	$q_{\text{Ng(Be)}}^{\text{b}}$	$q_{\text{Ng(B)}}^{\text{c}}$	q_{Be}	q_{B}
				$[\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^{-}$		$[(\text{Ng})_2\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^{-}$			
$[(\text{He})_2\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^{-}$									
B3LYP–D3	1.532	1.901	−4.4	1.79	0.80	0.08	0.12	1.73	0.76
PBE0–D3	1.530	1.611	−5.4	1.80	0.82	0.08	0.20	1.73	0.57
$[(\text{Ne})_2\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^{-}$									
B3LYP–D3	1.875	2.212	−6.9	1.79	0.80	0.05	0.08	1.76	0.80
PBE0–D3	1.860	2.102	−7.3	1.80	0.82	0.05	0.10	1.76	0.78
$[(\text{Ar})_2\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^{-}$									
B3LYP–D3	2.109	2.087	−22.3	1.79	0.80	0.13	0.37	1.68	0.43
PBE0–D3	2.085	2.011	−25.8	1.80	0.82	0.14	0.43	1.68	0.35
$[(\text{Kr})_2\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^{-}$									
B3LYP–D3	2.242	2.183	−29.7	1.79	0.80	0.17	0.48	1.65	0.35
PBE0–D3	2.215	2.118	−34.1	1.80	0.82	0.18	0.54	1.64	0.26
$[(\text{Xe})_2\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^{-}$									
B3LYP–D3	2.420	2.331	−38.2	1.79	0.80	0.23	0.61	1.61	0.27
PBE0–D3	2.389	2.269	−43.6	1.80	0.82	0.24	0.66	1.59	0.19

^aBe1 and B7 atoms are coordinated with Ng atom

^b $q_{Ng(Be)}$ represents charge on Ng atom which is connected with Be atom

^c $q_{Ng(B)}$ represents charge on Ng atom which is connected with B atom

The BE of [1,7-(Ng)₂BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀][−] (Ng₂-Anion2) is calculated using the given Equation S2.

The ZPE corrected BE monotonically increases from [He₂BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀][−] to [Xe₂BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀][−] compounds. The Ng-B, Ng-Be bond length, NPA analysis and BE show high stability of [(Ng)₂BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀][−] compounds than the corresponding dianionic [NgBeB₁₁(CN)₁₁]^{2−} compounds.

Table S12. Optimized Ng–B, Ng–Be Bond Length (R(Ng–B) and R(Ng–Be), in Å), Binding Energy (BE, in kcal mol^{−1}), NPA charges on the B, Be and Ng Atoms (q_B , q_{Be} and q_{Ng} , in e) of [1,12-(Ng)₂BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀]^{−a} Compounds in C_{5v} Symmetry using B3LYP–D3/def–TZVPP, PBE0–D3/def–TZVPP Methods and in C₅ symmetry using MP2 Method. ZPE Corrected Binding Energy are Reported with B3LYP–D3 and PBE0–D3 Methods.

Method	R(Ng–Be)	R(Ng–B)	BE	q_{Be}	q_B	$q_{Ng(Be)}^b$	$q_{Ng(B)}^c$	q_{Be1}	q_B
				[BeB ₁₁ (CN) ₁₀] [−]		[(Ng) ₂ BeB ₁₁ (CN) ₁₀] [−]			
[(He) ₂ BeB ₁₁ (CN) ₁₀] [−]									
B3LYP–D3	1.532	1.646	−4.7	1.80	0.82	0.08	0.19	1.73	0.59
PBE0–D3	1.531	1.478	−6.1	1.80	0.85	0.08	0.26	1.73	0.45
MP2	1.549	1.525	−5.8	1.80	0.86	0.07	0.22	1.74	0.53
[(Ne) ₂ BeB ₁₁ (CN) ₁₀] [−]									
B3LYP–D3	1.864	2.123	−7.3	1.80	0.82	0.05	0.09	1.76	0.79
PBE0–D3	1.851	2.002	−8.0	1.80	0.85	0.05	0.12	1.76	0.75
MP2	1.885	2.061	−7.8	1.80	0.86	0.06	0.11	1.76	0.81
[(Ar) ₂ BeB ₁₁ (CN) ₁₀] [−]									
B3LYP–D3	2.106	2.062	−24.0	1.80	0.82	0.14	0.39	1.68	0.39
PBE0–D3	2.084	1.992	−28.0	1.80	0.85	0.14	0.44	1.68	0.32
MP2	2.097	1.954	−34.3	1.80	0.86	0.14	0.48	1.68	0.29
[(Kr) ₂ BeB ₁₁ (CN) ₁₀] [−]									
B3LYP–D3	2.242	2.160	−31.6	1.80	0.82	0.17	0.50	1.65	0.30
PBE0–D3	2.215	2.103	−36.5	1.80	0.85	0.18	0.55	1.64	0.23
MP2	2.230	2.065	−43.7	1.80	0.86	0.18	0.60	1.65	0.20
[(Xe) ₂ BeB ₁₁ (CN) ₁₀] [−]									
B3LYP–D3	2.419	2.316	−40.3	1.80	0.82	0.23	0.63	1.61	0.24
PBE0–D3	2.387	2.261	−46.2	1.80	0.85	0.24	0.68	1.60	0.16
MP2	2.380	2.198	−61.8	1.80	0.86	0.24	0.75	1.60	0.09

^aBe1 and B12 atoms are coordinated with Ng atom

^b $q_{Ng(Be)}$ represents charge on Ng atom which is connected with Be atom

^c $q_{Ng(B)}$ represents charge on Ng atom which is connected with B atom

The BE of [1,12-(Ng)₂BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀][−] (Ng₂-Anion3) is calculated using the given Equation S2.

The ZPE corrected BE monotonically increases from [He₂BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀][−] to [Xe₂BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀][−] compounds. The Ng-B, Ng-Be bond length, NPA analysis and BE show high stability of [(Ng)₂BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀][−] compounds than the corresponding dianionic [NgBeB₁₁(CN)₁₁]^{2−} compounds.

Table S13. Calculated Values of Bond Critical Point Electron Density (ρ in $e a_0^{-3}$), Laplacian of Electron Density ($\nabla^2\rho$ in $e a_0^{-5}$), Local Electron Energy Density (E_d in au), and Ratio of Local Electron Kinetic Energy Density and Electron Density ($G(r)/\rho$ in au) of Ng–B and Ng–Be bond in Ng–Dianion1, Ng–Dianion2, $[\text{NgB}_{12}(\text{CN})_{11}]^-$, $[\text{NgB}_{12}(\text{Cl})_{11}]^-$ and $[1,12-(\text{Ng})_2\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^-$ (Ng₂-Anion3) using ^aB3LYP–D3/def–TZVPP method.

Ng–Compound	Bond	ρ	$\nabla^2\rho$	^b G(r)	^c V(r)	^d E _d (r)	G(r)/ ρ	^e Type
He–Dianion1	He–Be	0.025	0.303	0.061	–0.047	0.014	2.440	W ⁿ
Ne–Dianion1	Ne–Be	0.016	0.179	0.036	–0.028	0.008	2.250	W ⁿ
Ar–Dianion1	Ar–Be	0.026	0.194	0.044	–0.040	0.004	1.692	W ⁿ
Kr–Dianion1	Kr–Be	0.027	0.164	0.040	–0.039	0.001	1.481	W ⁿ
Xe–Dianion1	Xe–Be	0.027	0.124	0.034	–0.036	–0.003	1.259	W ^c
He–Dianion2	He–B	0.011	0.038	0.008	–0.007	0.001	0.727	D
Ne–Dianion2	Ne–B	0.013	0.046	0.011	–0.010	0.001	0.846	D
Ar–Dianion2	Ar–B	0.049	0.076	0.047	–0.076	–0.028	0.959	C
Kr–Dianion2	Kr–B	0.056	0.026	0.042	–0.078	–0.036	0.750	C
Xe–Dianion2	Xe–B	0.062	–0.034	0.027	–0.063	–0.036	0.435	C
$[\text{HeB}_{12}(\text{CN})_{11}]^-$	He–B	0.036	0.160	0.054	–0.067	–0.014	1.500	W ^c
$[\text{NeB}_{12}(\text{CN})_{11}]^-$	Ne–B	0.024	0.066	0.020	–0.024	–0.004	0.833	D
$[\text{ArB}_{12}(\text{CN})_{11}]^-$	Ar–B	0.058	0.112	0.065	–0.102	–0.037	1.121	W ^c
$[\text{KrB}_{12}(\text{CN})_{11}]^-$	Kr–B	0.065	0.258	0.052	–0.098	–0.046	0.800	C
$[\text{XeB}_{12}(\text{CN})_{11}]^-$	Xe–B	0.070	–0.059	0.029	–0.072	–0.044	0.414	C
$[\text{HeB}_{12}\text{Cl}_{11}]^-$	He–B	0.013	0.043	0.010	–0.009	0.001	0.769	D
$[\text{NeB}_{12}\text{Cl}_{11}]^-$	Ne–B	0.015	0.049	0.012	–0.012	0.000	0.800	D
$[\text{ArB}_{12}\text{Cl}_{11}]^-$	Ar–B	0.051	0.092	0.053	–0.083	–0.030	1.039	W ^c
$[\text{KrB}_{12}\text{Cl}_{11}]^-$	Kr–B	0.058	0.034	0.046	–0.083	–0.037	0.793	C
$[\text{XeB}_{12}\text{Cl}_{11}]^-$	Xe–B	0.063	–0.033	0.029	–0.066	–0.037	0.460	C
He ₂ -Anion3	He–Be	0.028	0.330	0.067	–0.052	0.015	2.393	W ⁿ
	He–B	0.035	0.141	0.048	–0.061	–0.012	1.371	W ^c

Ne₂-Anion3	Ne-Be	0.019	0.218	0.044	-0.033	0.010	2.316	Wⁿ
	Ne-B	0.022	0.063	0.019	-0.021	-0.003	0.864	D
Ar₂-Anion3	Ar-Be	0.029	0.213	0.049	-0.045	0.004	1.690	Wⁿ
	Ar-B	0.056	0.109	0.062	-0.097	-0.035	1.107	W^c
Kr₂-Anion3	Kr-Be	0.030	0.172	0.043	-0.043	0.000	1.433	Wⁿ
	Kr-B	0.063	0.032	0.052	-0.096	-0.044	0.825	C
Xe₂-Anion3	Xe-Be	0.030	0.126	0.036	-0.040	-0.004	1.200	W^c
	Xe-B	0.068	-0.051	0.029	-0.071	-0.042	0.426	C

^aFor Xe atom def2-TZVPP basis is used along with 60-electron core ECP.

^b $G(\mathbf{r})$ represents the local electron kinetic energy density.

^c $V(\mathbf{r})$ signifies the local electron potential energy density.

^d“Type” is an indication of type of weak covalent bonding exists in between the corresponding pair of bonding atoms.

If $E_d(r) < 0$ and $G(r)/\rho(r) < 1$ then the bond is termed as "C type" covalent bond, while if $|E_d(r)| < 0.005$ and $G(r)/\rho(r) < 1$, then the bond is "D type" covalent bond even if $\nabla^2\rho(r) > 0$.^[9b] In addition to this, Boggs et al^[9b] proposed that if $E_d(r) > 0$ and $G(r)/\rho(r) > 1$, then the bond is a weak interaction with some noncovalent character represented as "Wⁿ type", whereas if $E_d(r) < 0$ and $G(r)/\rho(r) > 1$, then it is weak interaction with some covalent character represented as "W^c type".

Table S14. The Calculated Values of Electrostatic Energy (ΔE^{elec}), Pauli Repulsion Energy (ΔE^{Pauli}), Orbital Interactions Energy (ΔE^{orb}), Dispersion Energy (ΔE^{disp}) and Total Interaction Energy (ΔE^{int}) of Ng–Dianion2^a Compounds in kcal mol^{−1} as obtained from Energy Decomposition Analysis at B3LYP–D3/def–TZVPP level of theory. (Percentage Contribution of ΔE^{elec} , ΔE^{orb} and ΔE^{disp} Energy term to the Total Interaction Energy are Provided within Parenthesis)

Ng–Dianion2	ΔE^{Pauli}	ΔE^{elstat}	ΔE^{orb}	ΔE^{disp}	ΔE^{int}
He–Dianion2	1.2	−0.3 (18.6)	−0.6 (36.6)	−0.8 (44.8)	−0.6
Ne–Dianion2	2.2	−1.0 (29.7)	−1.0 (28.2)	−1.4 (42.1)	−1.1
Ar–Dianion2	29.8	−11.5 (31.5)	−20.0 (54.8)	−5.0 (13.8)	−6.7
Kr–Dianion2	43.7	−17.0 (30.7)	−31.7 (57.1)	−6.8 (12.2)	−11.7
Xe–Dianion2	53.9	−21.1 (29.5)	−42.3 (59.0)	−8.3 (11.5)	−17.8

^aB2 atom is coordinated with Ng atom

$$\text{Here, } \Delta E^{\text{int}} = \Delta E^{\text{Pauli}} + \Delta E^{\text{elstat}} + \Delta E^{\text{orb}} + \Delta E^{\text{disp}}$$

$$\Delta E^{\text{orb}} = \Delta E^{\sigma} + \Delta E^{\pi}$$

In case of He and Ne-Dianion2, maximum contribution of ΔE^{disp} toward ΔE^{int} , shows very weak nature of He-B and Ne-B interaction. However, as we move from He-Xe, the contribution of ΔE^{orb} toward ΔE^{int} increases, while contribution of ΔE^{disp} decreases, which indicates increase in the covalency of Ng-B bond along the same.

Table S15. The Calculated Values of Electrostatic Energy (ΔE^{elec}), Pauli Repulsion Energy (ΔE^{Pauli}), Orbital Interactions Energy (ΔE^{orb}), Dispersion Energy (ΔE^{disp}) and Total Interaction Energy (ΔE^{int}) of $[1,7-(\text{Ng})_2\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{10}]^-$ ^a ($\text{Ng}_2\text{-Anion2}$) Compounds in kcal mol⁻¹ as obtained from Energy Decomposition Analysis at B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP level of theory. (Percentage Contribution of ΔE^{elec} , ΔE^{orb} and ΔE^{disp} Energy term to the Total Interaction Energy are Provided within Parenthesis)

Ng₂-Anion2	ΔE^{Pauli}	ΔE^{elstat}	ΔE^{orb}	ΔE^{disp}	ΔE^{int}
He₂-Anion2	17.0	-3.8 (16.1)	-17.3 (74.5)	-2.2 (9.4)	-6.3
Ne₂-Anion2	15.1	-5.2 (23.2)	-13.6 (61.3)	-3.4 (15.4)	-7.4
Ar₂-Anion2	61.7	-19.5 (22.2)	-59.0 (67.0)	-9.5 (10.8)	-26.0
Kr₂-Anion2	72.6	-22.9 (21.2)	-72.7 (67.3)	-12.4 (11.5)	-35.4
Xe₂-Anion2	81.5	-25.5 (19.9)	-87.3 (68.3)	-15.1 (11.8)	-46.4

^aBe1 and B7 atoms are coordinated with Ng atom

$$\text{Here, } \Delta E^{\text{int}} = \Delta E^{\text{Pauli}} + \Delta E^{\text{elstat}} + \Delta E^{\text{orb}} + \Delta E^{\text{disp}}$$

$$\Delta E^{\text{orb}} = \Delta E^{\sigma} + \Delta E^{\pi}$$

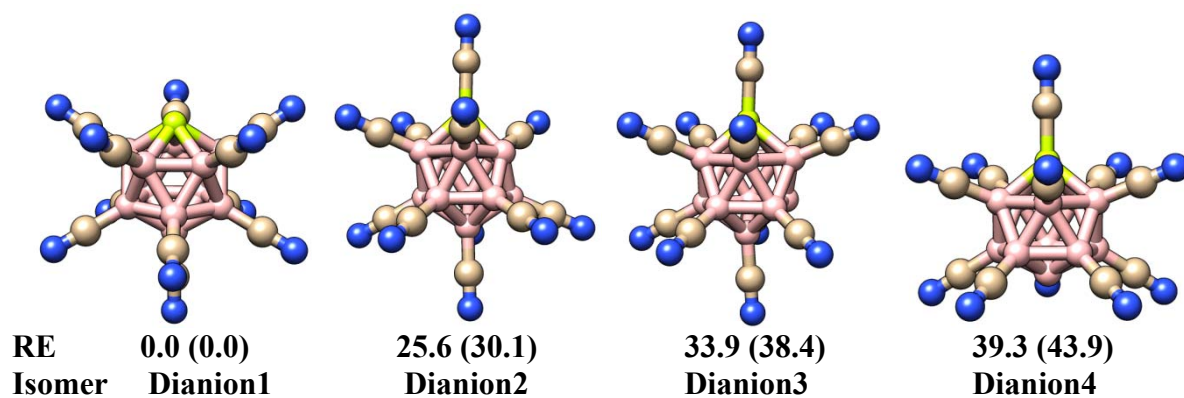


Figure S1. Optimized Structures of Dianion1 (with free Be1 atom), Dianion2 (with free B2 atom), Dianion3 (with free B7 atom) and Dianion4 (with free B12 atom) of $[\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}$ at B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP level of theory. Relative energy (RE, in kcal mol^{-1}) calculated using B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP (PBE0-D3/def-TZVPP) is also reported.

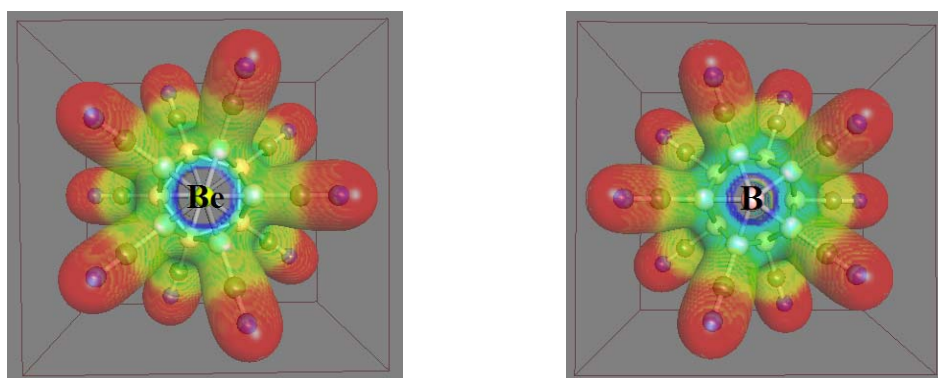


Figure S2. ESP of Dianion1 (on left) and Dianion4 (on right) of $[\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}$. Red region is a electron-rich nucleophilic site and blue region is electron-deficient electrophilic site

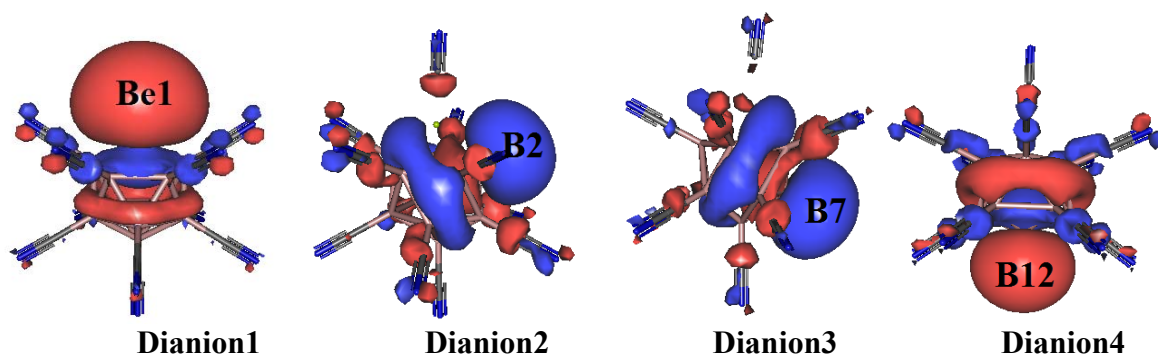


Figure S3. Pictures of lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) of different Isomers of Dianion $[\text{BeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}$ at B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP level of theory.

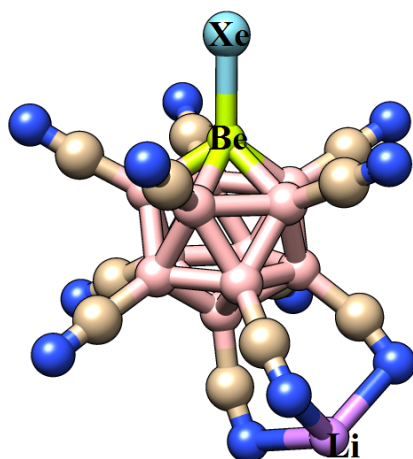


Figure S4. Optimized structures of $\{\text{Li}^+[\text{XeBeB}_{11}(\text{CN})_{11}]^{2-}\}$ at B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP level of theory.

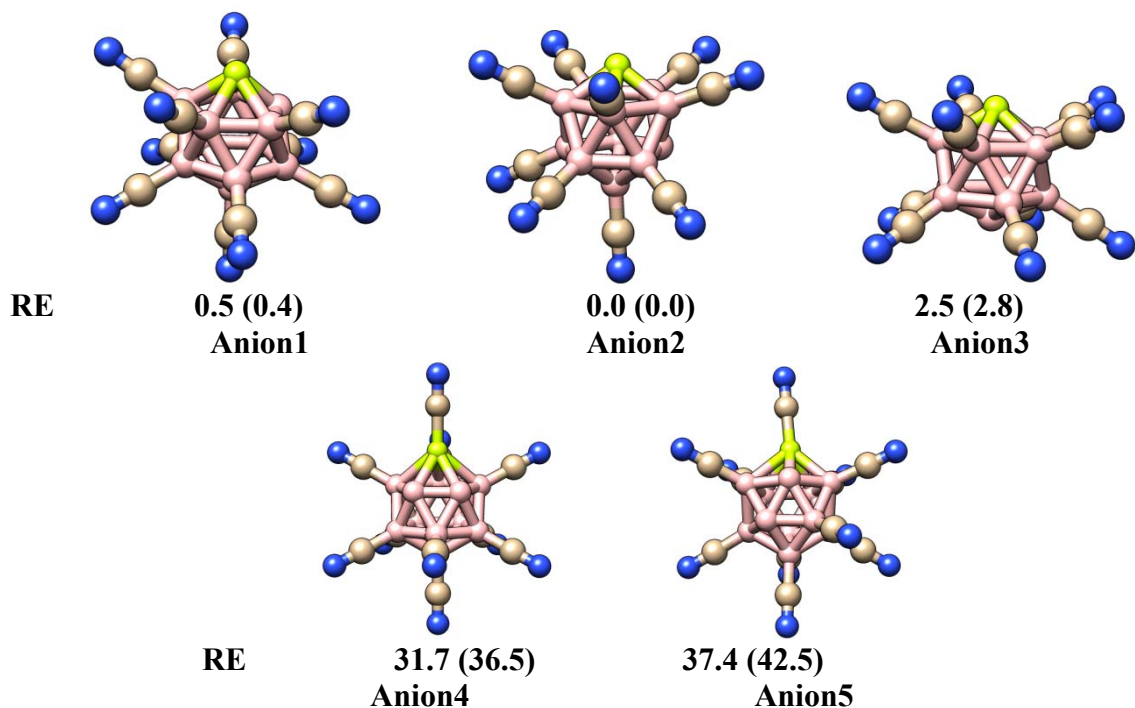


Figure S5. Optimized Structures of Anion1 [1,2-BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀]⁻, Anion2 [1,7-BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀]⁻, Anion3 [1,12-BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀]⁻, and Anion4 [5,6-BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀]⁻, Anion5 [5,10-BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀]⁻ at B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP level of theory. Relative energy (RE, in kcal mol⁻¹) calculated using B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP (PBE0-D3/def-TZVPP) is also reported.

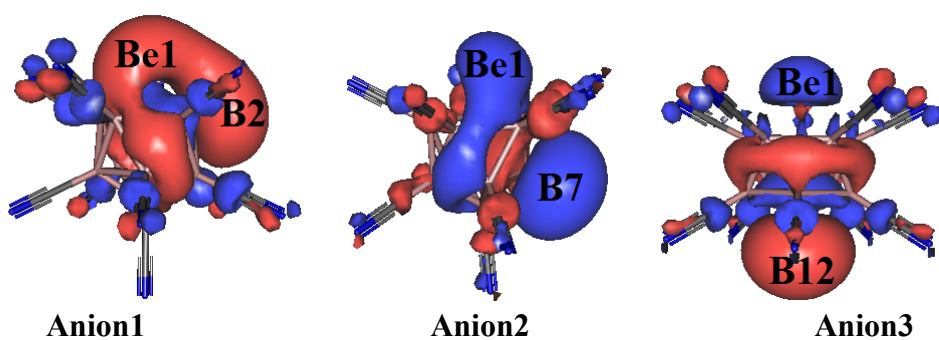


Figure S6. Pictures of lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) of different Isomers of Anion [BeB₁₁(CN)₁₀]⁻ at B3LYP-D3/def-TZVPP level of theory.

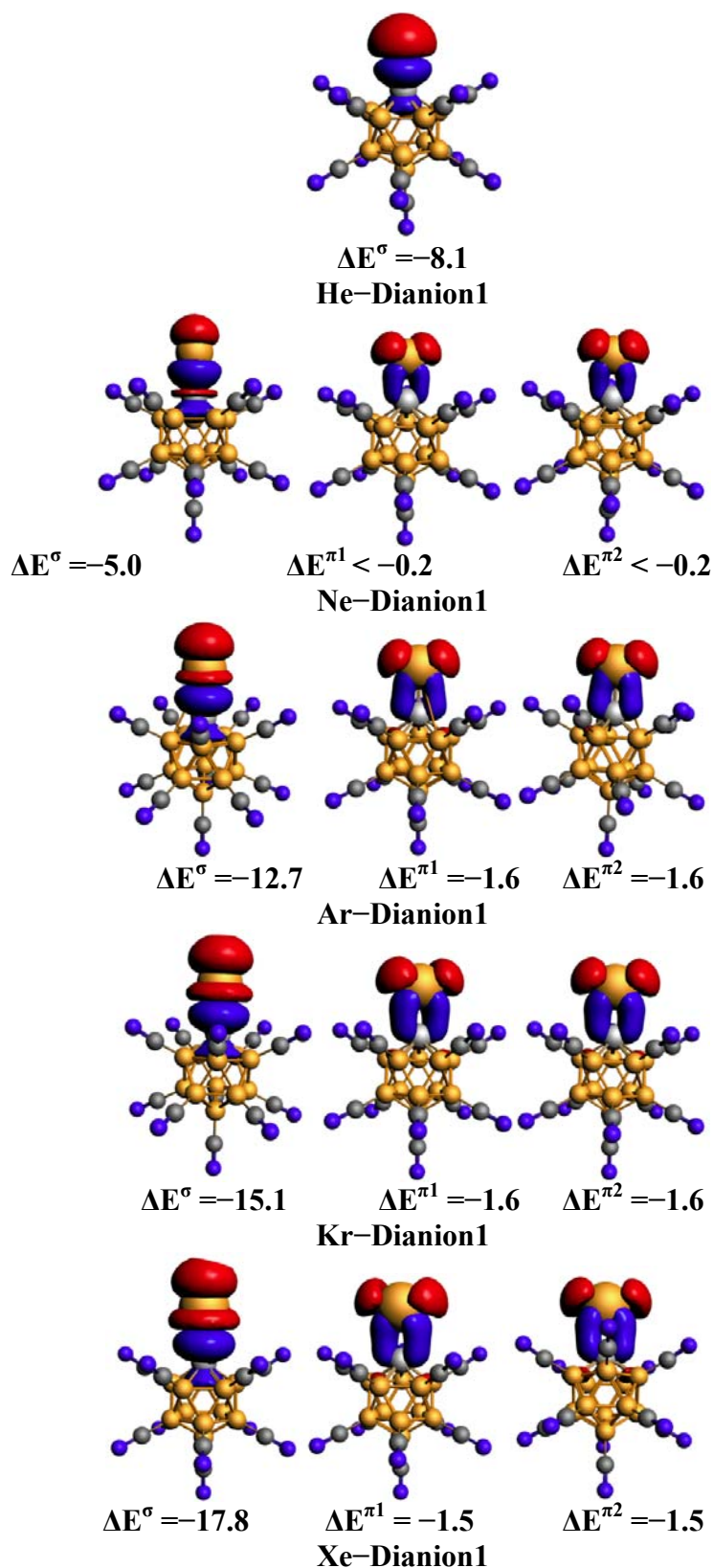


Figure S7. Deformation densities ($\Delta\rho(r)$) plots of the pairwise orbital interactions for Ng-Dianion1 (Ng =He-Xe) complexes and the associated ΔE^{orb} energies (ΔE^{σ} and ΔE^{π} , in kcal mol⁻¹) obtained from the EDA-NOCV at B3LYP-D3/TZ2P level of theory. The blue and red colored surfaces indicate regions with $\Delta\rho(r) > 0$ and $\Delta\rho(r) < 0$, respectively.

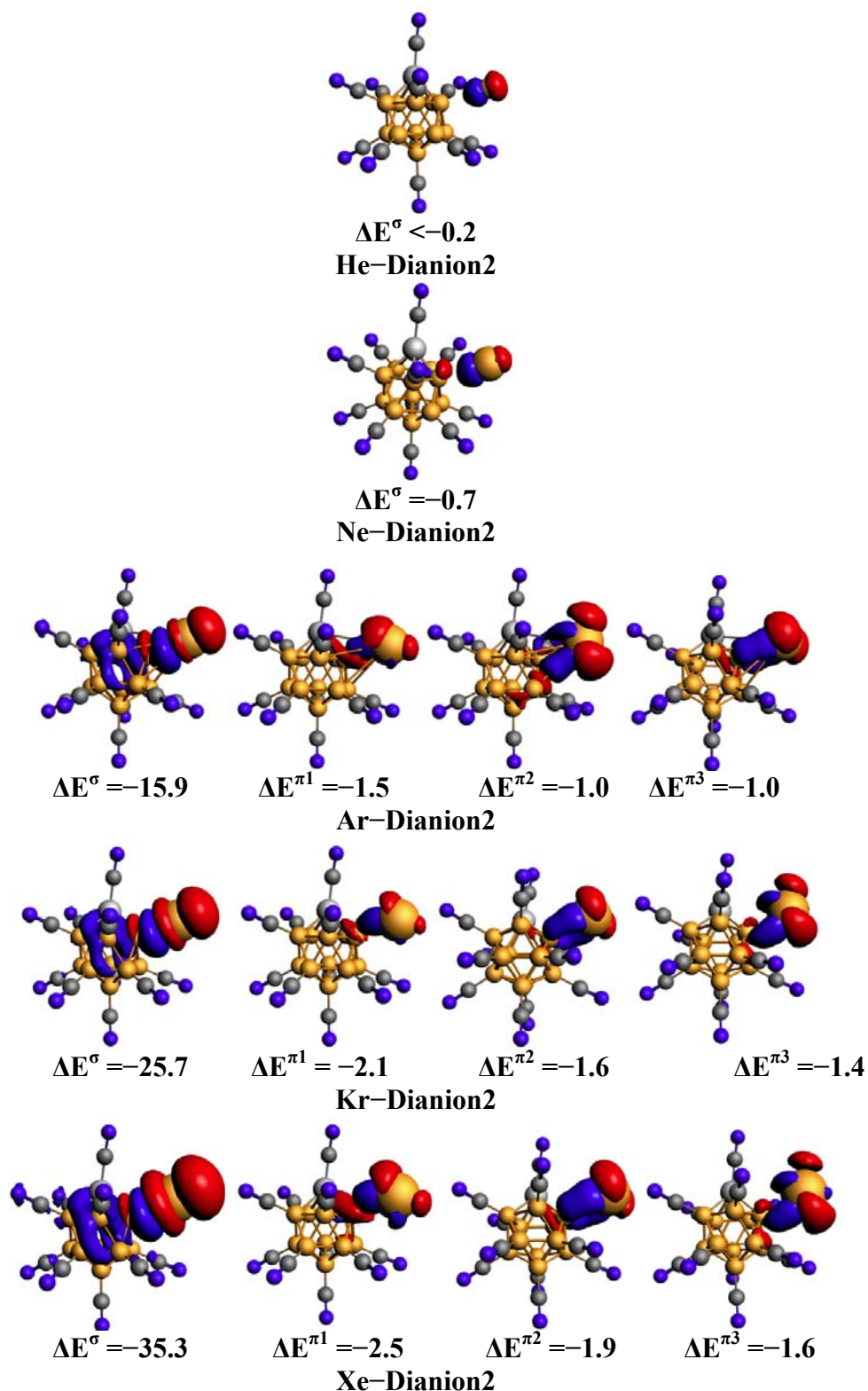
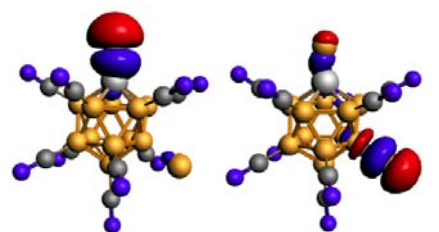
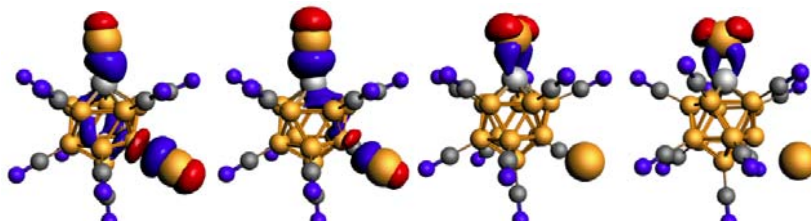


Figure S8. Deformation densities ($\Delta\rho(r)$) plots of the pairwise orbital interactions for Ng–Dianion2 (Ng = He–Xe) complexes and the associated ΔE^{orb} energies (ΔE^{σ} and ΔE^{π} , in kcal mol^{−1}) obtained from the EDA–NOCV at B3LYP-D3/TZ2P level of theory. The blue and red colored surfaces indicate regions with $\Delta\rho(r) > 0$ and $\Delta\rho(r) < 0$, respectively.



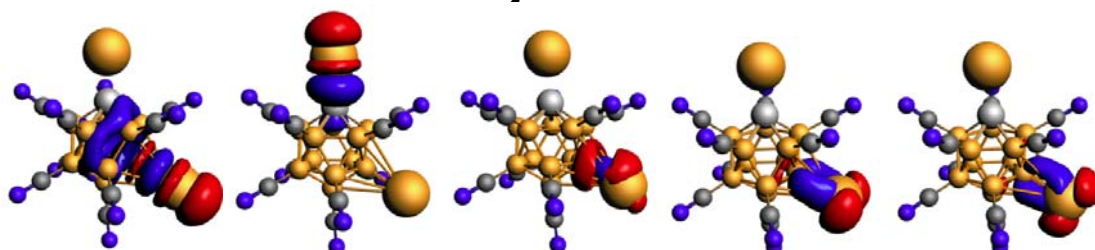
$$\Delta E^{\sigma^1} = -9.4 \quad \Delta E^{\sigma^2} = -5.5$$

He₂-Anion2

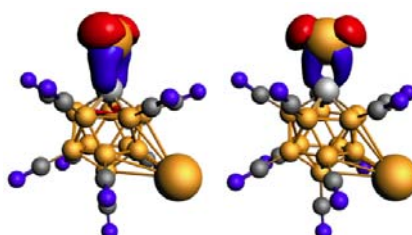


$$\Delta E^{\sigma^1} = -4.7 \quad \Delta E^{\sigma^2} = -5.6 \quad \Delta E^{\pi^1} < 0.1 \quad \Delta E^{\pi^2} < 0.1$$

Ne₂-Anion2

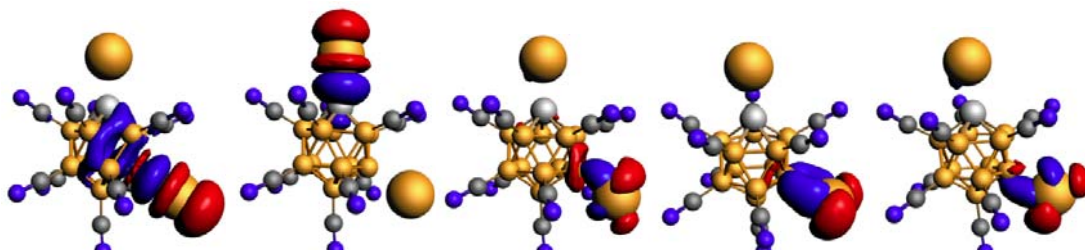


$$\Delta E^{\sigma^1} = -30.7 \quad \Delta E^{\sigma^2} = -15.6 \quad \Delta E^{\pi^1} = -2.4 \quad \Delta E^{\pi^2} = -2.4 \quad \Delta E^{\pi^3} = -2.4$$

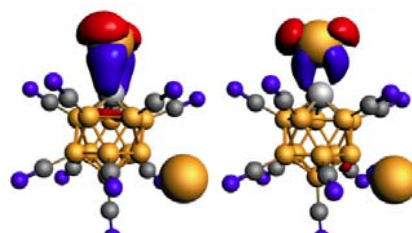


$$\Delta E^{\pi^4} = -2.1 \quad \Delta E^{\pi^5} = -1.9$$

Ar₂-Anion2



$$\Delta E^{\sigma^1} = -39.8 \quad \Delta E^{\sigma^2} = -18.5 \quad \Delta E^{\pi^1} = -2.7 \quad \Delta E^{\pi^2} = -2.8 \quad \Delta E^{\pi^3} = -2.6$$



$$\Delta E^{\pi^4} = -2.3 \quad \Delta E^{\pi^5} = -2.0$$

Kr₂-Anion2

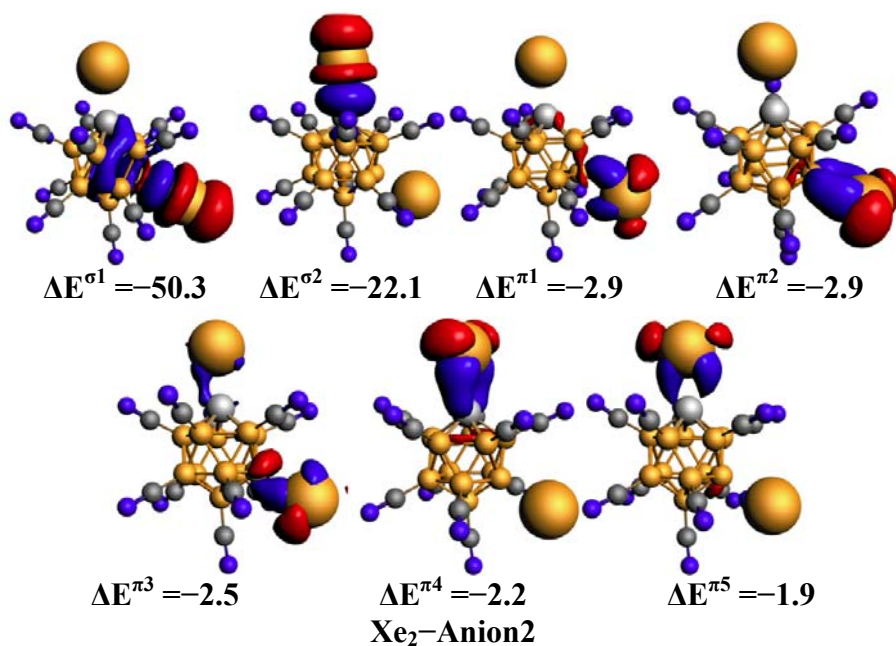


Figure S9. Deformation densities ($\Delta\rho(r)$) plots of the pairwise orbital interactions for Ng₂-Anion2 (Ng =He-Xe) complexes and the associated ΔE^{orb} energies (ΔE^{σ} and ΔE^{π} , in kcal mol⁻¹) obtained from the EDA-NOCV at B3LYP-D3/TZ2P level of theory. The blue and red colored surfaces indicate regions with $\Delta\rho(r) > 0$ and $\Delta\rho(r) < 0$, respectively.