

## Electronic Supplementary Information

### Metastable He–O bond inside a ferroelectric molecular cavity: (HeO)(LiF)<sub>2</sub>

Wojciech Grochala

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**S1. List of selected physical properties for which He exhibits the record value among all elements.**

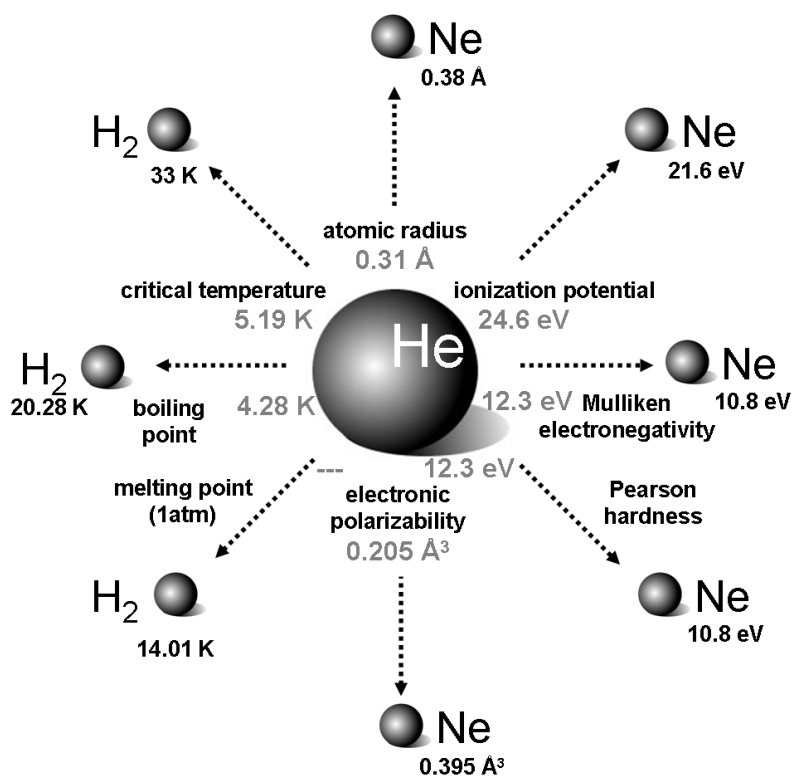
Property	Value for		Unit
	He	Element No.2	
<b>Melting point</b>	0.95*	14.01 (H <sub>2</sub> )	K
<b>Boiling point</b>	4.22	20.28 (H <sub>2</sub> )	K
<b>Heat of fusion</b>	0.0138	0.117 (H <sub>2</sub> )	kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Heat of vaporization</b>	0.0829	0.904 (H <sub>2</sub> )	kJ/mol
<b>Critical temperature</b>	5.19	33.20 (H <sub>2</sub> )	K
<b>van der Waals constant (a)</b>	0.03457	0.2135 (Ne)	Å <sup>2</sup> atm mol <sup>-2</sup>
<b>Atomic radius</b>	31	38 (Ne)	pm
<b>Covalent radius</b>	32	37 (H <sub>2</sub> )	pm
<b>Refractive index</b>	1.000035	1.000067 (Ne)	[1]
<b>1st ionization energy</b>	2372.3	2080.7 (Ne)	kJ/mol
<b>Solubility in water at RT</b>	claimed to be the smallest of all gases	?	mg /l

\*at 25 bar

**S2. List of selected physical properties for which He exhibits the second largest or the second smallest value among all elements.**

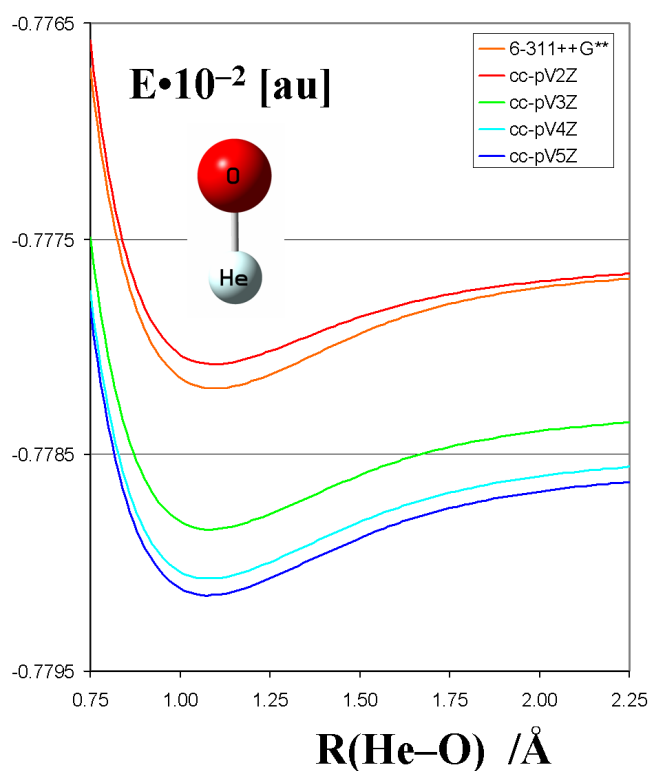
Property	Value for		Unit
	Element No.1	He	
<b>Liquid range</b>	2.51 (Ne)	3.27	K
<b>Density (gas phase)</b>	0.08988 (H <sub>2</sub> )	0.1786	g L <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Specific heat</b>	14.304 (H <sub>2</sub> )	5.193	J g <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>
<b>2nd ionization energy</b>	7298.1 (Li)	5250.5	kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>

**S3. Illustration of selected physicochemical properties with the record-high- or record-low values for helium atom.**

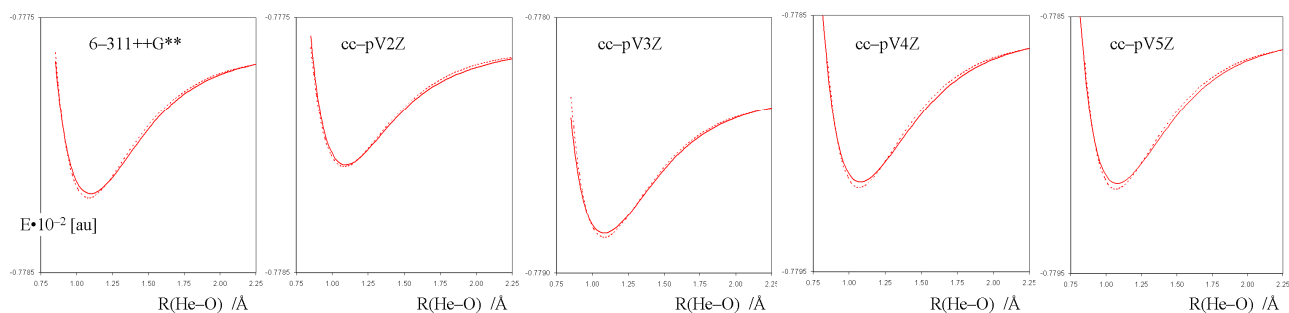


*Helium and a handful of its important physicochemical properties with the record-high- or record-low values. Elements occupying the second position in each of the rankings, are also showed.*

**S4. Influence of the basis set on the on the PES of  $^1\text{HeO}$  ( $E = 0.1$  au). Graph shows energy,  $E \times 10^{-2}$  (hartree) vs. the interatomic separation,  $R$  (Å) for several different basis sets.**



**S5. The fits of the PESs for  $^1\text{HeO}$  ( $E = 0.1$  au) with the Morse potential.**

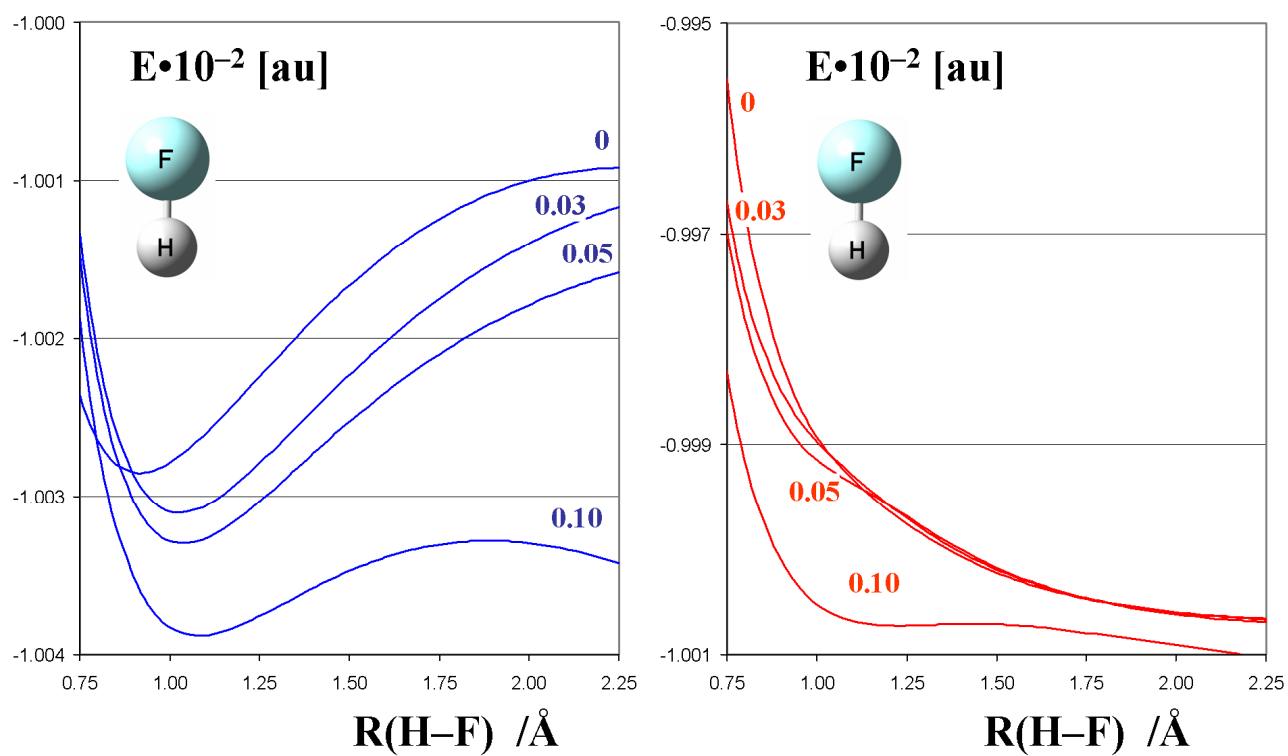
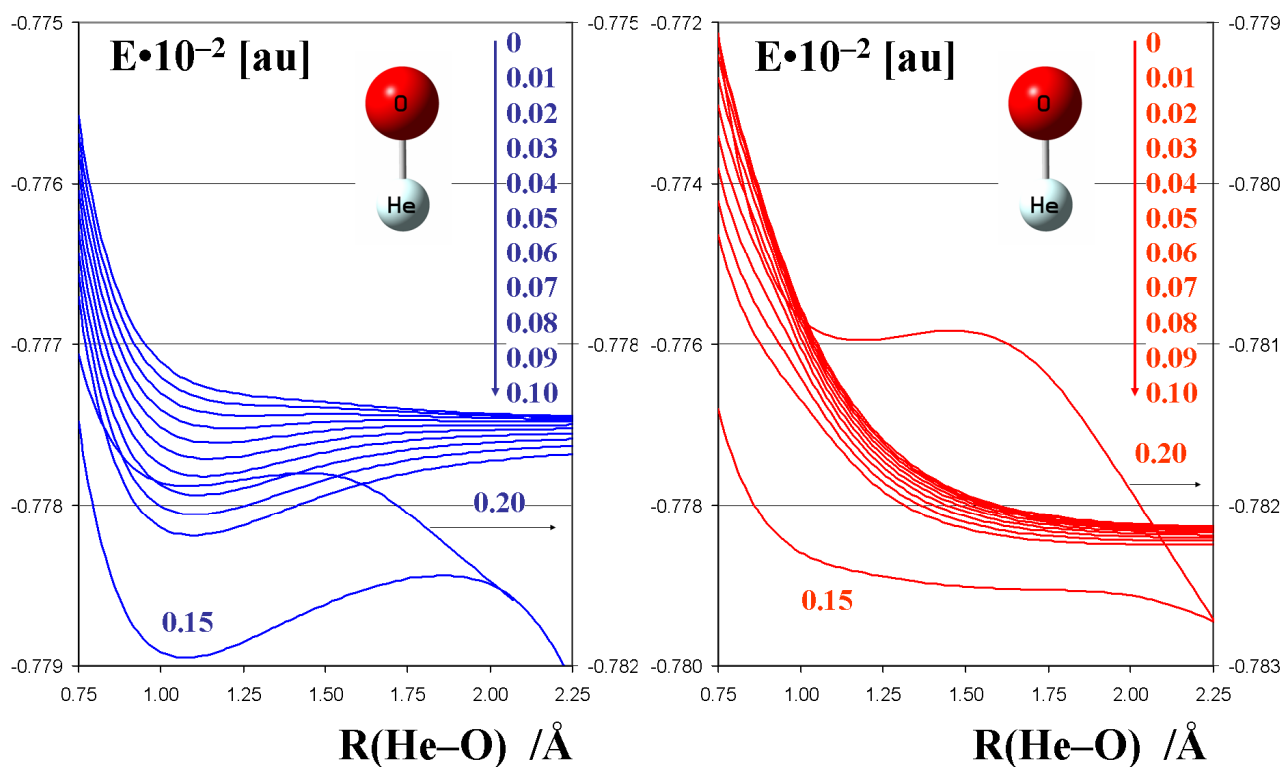


(solid line – the calculated PES, dotted line – the fitted curve)

Parameter/basis	6-311++G**	cc-pV2Z	cc-pV3Z	cc-pV4Z	cc-pV5Z
$D_e [10^{-2} \text{ au}]$	0.000558	0.000457	0.000540	0.000540	0.000575
$a [1]$	2.9985	2.9985	2.9985	2.9978	2.9945
$r_e [\text{Å}]$	1.0833	1.0833	1.0832	1.0695	1.0688
$V(r_e) [10^{-2} \text{ au}]$	-0.7782	-0.7781	-0.7789	-0.7791	-0.7792

$$V(r) = D_e(1 - e^{-a(r-r_e)})^2 + V(r_e)$$

**S6. Impact of the strength of the external electric field,  $E$  (atomic units), on the lowest lying singlet (blue,  $^1\Sigma$ ) and triplet (red,  $^3\Pi$ ) potential energy surfaces of HeO and HF molecules. Graphs show energy,  $E \times 10^{-2}$  (hartree) vs. the interatomic separation,  $R$  ( $\text{\AA}$ ) for several different values of electric field.**



### S7. Molecular orbital coefficients for $^1\text{HeO}$ ( $E = 0.1$ au) and HF ( $E = 0$ au).

#### $^1\text{HeO}$

Orbital symmetries:

Occupied (SG) (SG) (SG) (PI) (PI)  
 Virtual (SG) (PI) (PI) (SG) (SG) (SG) (SG) (PI) (PI) (SG)

The electronic state is 1-SG.

Alpha occ. eigenvalues -- -20.67526 -1.43346 -0.94056 -0.57523 -0.57523  
 Alpha virt. eigenvalues -- -0.09677 0.20098 0.20098 0.20506 0.29033

Molecular Orbital Coefficients

		1	2	3	4	5
		(SG)--O	(SG)--O	(SG)--O	(PI)--O	(PI)--O
EIGENVALUES --		-20.67526	-1.43346	-0.94056	-0.57523	-0.57523
1	1 He 1S	0.00004	<b>0.15448</b>	<b>0.19914</b>	0.00000	0.00000
2	2S	0.00025	<b>0.28709</b>	<b>0.40471</b>	0.00000	0.00000
3	3S	-0.00001	<b>0.10100</b>	<b>0.22954</b>	0.00000	0.00000
4	4S	-0.00010	0.00740	-0.06131	0.00000	0.00000
5	5PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.02235
6	5PY	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.02235	0.00000
7	5PZ	0.00020	0.04397	0.03325	0.00000	0.00000
8	2 O 1S	<b>0.55157</b>	-0.09980	0.07349	0.00000	0.00000
9	2S	<b>0.47179</b>	<b>-0.16686</b>	<b>0.12446</b>	0.00000	0.00000
10	2PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	<b>0.29951</b>
11	2PY	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	<b>0.29951</b>	0.00000
12	2PZ	-0.00173	-0.03249	<b>-0.11754</b>	0.00000	0.00000
13	3S	0.00493	<b>0.48622</b>	<b>-0.37397</b>	0.00000	0.00000
14	3PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	<b>0.45926</b>
15	3PY	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	<b>0.45926</b>	0.00000
16	3PZ	0.00085	-0.05828	<b>-0.18166</b>	0.00000	0.00000
17	4S	-0.00041	<b>0.34296</b>	<b>-0.39206</b>	0.00000	0.00000
18	4PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	<b>0.41684</b>
19	4PY	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	<b>0.41684</b>	0.00000
20	4PZ	-0.00030	-0.00160	<b>-0.12406</b>	0.00000	0.00000
21	5S	0.00036	-0.02055	0.00818	0.00000	0.00000
22	5PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.06449
23	5PY	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.06449	0.00000
24	5PZ	0.00004	0.01272	-0.04153	0.00000	0.00000
25	6D 0	-0.00053	0.01217	0.01917	0.00000	0.00000
26	6D+1	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00673
27	6D-1	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00673	0.00000
28	6D+2	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
29	6D-2	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
		6	7	8	9	10
		(SG)--V	(PI)--V	(PI)--V	(SG)--V	(SG)--V
EIGENVALUES --		-0.09677	0.20098	0.20098	0.20506	0.29033
1	1 He 1S	0.04625	0.00000	0.00000	0.12508	-0.04887
2	2S	0.04743	0.00000	0.00000	0.30858	0.00063
3	3S	<b>0.12621</b>	0.00000	0.00000	0.71210	-0.62166
4	4S	<b>1.72341</b>	0.00000	0.00000	-0.51061	-1.69364
5	5PX	0.00000	0.00185	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
6	5PY	0.00000	0.00000	0.00185	0.00000	0.00000
7	5PZ	-0.02315	0.00000	0.00000	-0.02808	-0.00911
8	2 O 1S	0.02595	0.00000	0.00000	0.02828	0.02302
9	2S	0.04222	0.00000	0.00000	0.05021	0.03674
10	2PX	0.00000	<b>-0.11293</b>	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
11	2PY	0.00000	0.00000	-0.11293	0.00000	0.00000
12	2PZ	0.01034	0.00000	0.00000	0.26467	-0.00902
13	3S	-0.09364	0.00000	0.00000	-0.17778	-0.05724
14	3PX	0.00000	-0.09049	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

15	3PY	0.00000	0.00000	-0.09049	0.00000	0.00000
16	3PZ	<b>0.10856</b>	0.00000	0.00000	0.35583	-0.04252
17	4S	<b>-0.45585</b>	0.00000	0.00000	-0.22965	-0.83434
18	4PX	0.00000	<b>-0.56125</b>	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
19	4PY	0.00000	0.00000	-0.56125	0.00000	0.00000
20	4PZ	<b>-0.37469</b>	0.00000	0.00000	0.92553	0.05125
21	5S	<b>-0.68905</b>	0.00000	0.00000	0.18480	3.06815
22	5PX	0.00000	<b>1.27562</b>	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
23	5PY	0.00000	0.00000	1.27562	0.00000	0.00000
24	5PZ	<b>1.81233</b>	0.00000	0.00000	-0.64897	-1.60770
25	6D 0	0.00924	0.00000	0.00000	0.00727	-0.01855
26	6D+1	0.00000	0.00251	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
27	6D-1	0.00000	0.00000	0.00251	0.00000	0.00000
28	6D+2	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
29	6D-2	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

### <sup>1</sup>HF

Occupied (SG) (SG) (SG) (PI) (PI)  
 Virtual (SG) (SG) (PI) (PI) (SG) (SG) (SG) (PI) (PI) (SG)

The electronic state is 1-SG.

Alpha occ. -- -26.29921 -1.60649 -0.77293 -0.65184 -0.65184

Alpha virt. -- 0.04303 0.20971 0.29879 0.29879 0.31232

Molecular Orbital Coefficients

				1	2	3	4	5
				(SG)--O	(SG)--O	(SG)--O	(PI)--O	(PI)--O
EIGENVALUES --				-26.29921	-1.60649	<b>-0.77293</b>	-0.65184	-0.65184
1	1	H	1S	0.00015	0.09302	<b>-0.17265</b>	0.00000	0.00000
2			2S	0.00011	0.06224	<b>-0.24960</b>	0.00000	0.00000
3			3S	-0.00019	0.01778	-0.03671	0.00000	0.00000
4			4S	-0.00009	0.00875	-0.00138	0.00000	0.00000
5			5PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03483	0.00000
6			5PY	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.03483
7			5PZ	0.00009	0.03087	-0.04887	0.00000	0.00000
8	2	F	1S	<b>0.54767</b>	<b>-0.12142</b>	-0.02972	0.00000	0.00000
9			2S	<b>0.47350</b>	<b>-0.20376</b>	-0.05062	0.00000	0.00000
10			2PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	<b>0.30763</b>	0.00000
11			2PY	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	<b>0.30763</b>
12			2PZ	-0.00119	-0.02909	<b>0.26034</b>	0.00000	0.00000
13			3S	0.00616	<b>0.60160</b>	<b>0.15934</b>	0.00000	0.00000
14			3PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	<b>0.46755</b>	0.00000
15			3PY	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	<b>0.46755</b>
16			3PZ	0.00044	-0.05070	<b>0.39390</b>	0.00000	0.00000
17			4S	-0.00076	<b>0.44246</b>	<b>0.23813</b>	0.00000	0.00000
18			4PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	<b>0.40071</b>	0.00000
19			4PY	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	<b>0.40071</b>
20			4PZ	-0.00012	-0.01830	<b>0.25887</b>	0.00000	0.00000
21			5S	0.00062	-0.03911	0.04272	0.00000	0.00000
22			5PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.05811	0.00000
23			5PY	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.05811
24			5PZ	-0.00005	0.01129	0.01762	0.00000	0.00000
25			6D 0	-0.00011	0.00784	-0.01817	0.00000	0.00000
26			6D+1	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.01152	0.00000
27			6D-1	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.01152
28			6D+2	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
29			6D-2	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
				6	7	8	9	10
				(SG)--V	(SG)--V	(PI)--V	(PI)--V	(SG)--V
EIGENVALUES --				0.04303	0.20971	0.29879	0.29879	0.31232
1	1	H	1S	0.00000	0.07831	0.00000	0.00000	0.02585

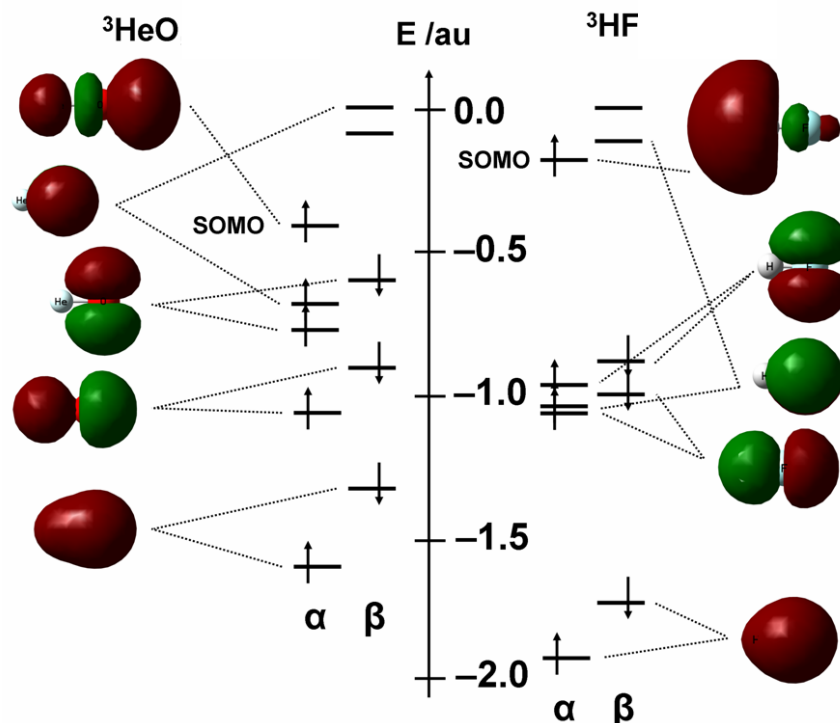
2		2S	<b>0.13786</b>	<b>-0.21882</b>	0.00000	0.00000	0.08800
3		3S	<b>-0.17759</b>	<b>4.46174</b>	0.00000	0.00000	1.11038
4		4S	<b>1.38881</b>	<b>-1.46322</b>	0.00000	0.00000	-0.62091
5		5PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01814	0.00000
6		5PY	0.00000	0.00000	0.01814	0.00000	0.00000
7		5PZ	-0.01584	-0.05769	0.00000	0.00000	-0.01319
8	2	F 1S	0.01381	0.01450	0.00000	0.00000	0.02778
9		2S	0.02442	0.02532	0.00000	0.00000	0.04577
10		2PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.11339	0.00000
11		2PY	0.00000	0.00000	<b>-0.11339</b>	0.00000	0.00000
12		2PZ	0.03788	0.09996	0.00000	0.00000	-0.05052
13		3S	-0.09183	-0.09070	0.00000	0.00000	-0.10343
14		3PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.09472	0.00000
15		3PY	0.00000	0.00000	-0.09472	0.00000	0.00000
16		3PZ	0.05451	<b>0.14380</b>	0.00000	0.00000	-0.01136
17		4S	-0.02786	-0.00665	0.00000	0.00000	-0.71103
18		4PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	-0.55521	0.00000
19		4PY	0.00000	0.00000	<b>-0.55521</b>	0.00000	0.00000
20		4PZ	0.10070	<b>0.10868</b>	0.00000	0.00000	-0.38648
21		5S	<b>-0.48614</b>	<b>-2.38385</b>	0.00000	0.00000	0.53823
22		5PX	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	1.27543	0.00000
23		5PY	0.00000	0.00000	<b>1.27543</b>	0.00000	0.00000
24		5PZ	-0.01100	<b>1.16118</b>	0.00000	0.00000	1.34826
25		6D 0	-0.00186	0.00820	0.00000	0.00000	0.00746
26		6D+1	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00392	0.00000
27		6D-1	0.00000	0.00000	0.00392	0.00000	0.00000
28		6D+2	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
29		6D-2	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

**S8. Gross orbital populations for <sup>1</sup>HeO ( $E = 0.1$  au) and HF ( $E = 0$  au).**

<b>He</b>	1S	<b>0.35131</b>	<b>H</b>	1S	<b>0.25628</b>
	2S	<b>0.90898</b>		2S	<b>0.31408</b>
	3S	<b>0.31499</b>		3S	0.03303
	4S	-0.00136		4S	0.00586
	5PX	0.01165		5PX	0.02463
	5PY	0.01165		5PY	0.02463
	5PZ	0.02406		5PZ	0.04194
<b>O</b>	1S	<b>1.08397</b>	<b>F</b>	1S	<b>1.0768</b>
	2S	<b>0.91182</b>		2S	<b>0.91983</b>
	2PX	<b>0.39976</b>		2PX	<b>0.41419</b>
	2PY	<b>0.39976</b>		2PY	<b>0.41419</b>
	2PZ	0.07797		2PZ	<b>0.31214</b>
	3S	<b>1.0567</b>		3S	<b>1.08269</b>
	3PX	<b>0.84691</b>		3PX	<b>0.86297</b>
	3PY	<b>0.84691</b>		3PY	<b>0.86297</b>
	3PZ	<b>0.22558</b>		3PZ	<b>0.69447</b>
	4S	<b>0.86572</b>		4S	<b>0.85874</b>
	4PX	<b>0.67928</b>		4PX	<b>0.64283</b>
	4PY	<b>0.67928</b>		4PY	<b>0.64283</b>
	4PZ	<b>0.16895</b>		4PZ	<b>0.43027</b>
	5S	-0.02872		5S	-0.04558
	5PX	0.06225		5PX	0.05493
	5PY	0.06225		5PY	0.05493
	5PZ	0.03147		5PZ	0.01579

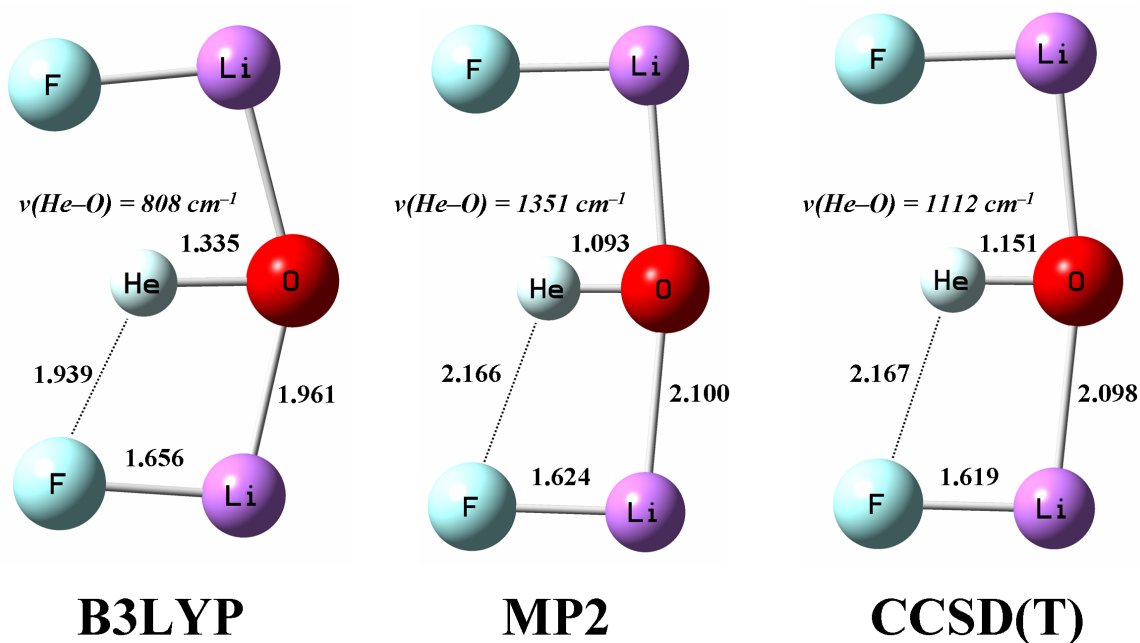


**S9. The molecular orbital structure of the HeO ( $E = 0.1$  au) and HF ( $E = 0$  au) molecules in their first excited triplet states (from the Hartree-Fock single-point calculation at geometries preoptimized with CCSD(T)).**

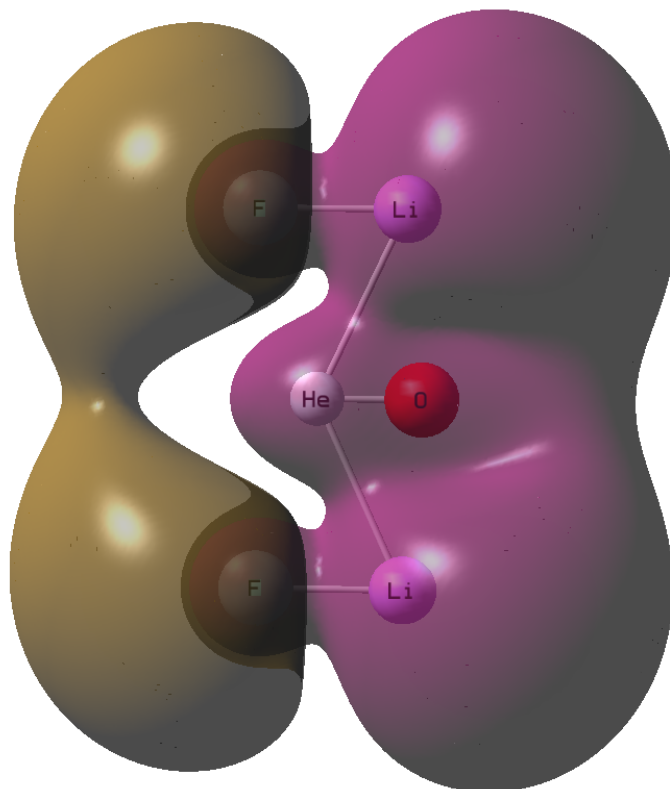


*The  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  orbitals with similar spatial functions are linked with dotted lines to orbital image.*

**S10. Molecular geometry and He–O stretching frequency of (HeO)(LiF)<sub>2</sub> as optimized at B3LYP, MP2 and CCSD(T) levels of theory. Distances in Å.**

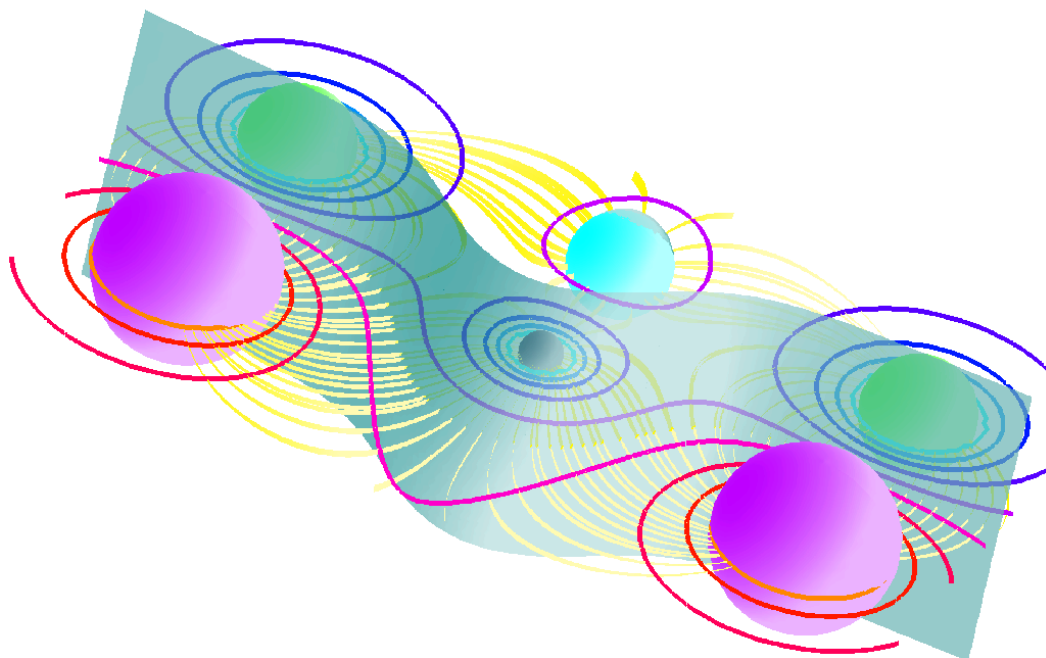


**S11. The electrostatic potential of the (HeO)(LiF)<sub>2</sub> molecule in its lowest bound singlet state.**



*Isosurfaces drawn at  $\pm 0.05$  au.*

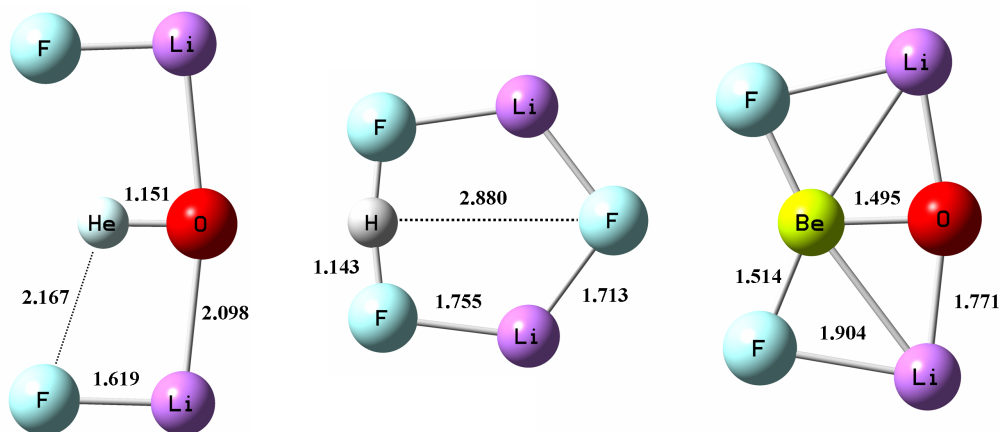
**S12. The lines of electric field around the (HeO)(LiF)<sub>2</sub> molecule in its lowest bound singlet state.**



*Projection on the plane of the molecule (lines of electric field – yellow; isolines of electric potential – red, violet; isosurface of null potential – green).*

### S13. He vs. Be: the Group 2 elements?

In section 3 of the main paper we have discussed possible isoelectronic relation between HeO and HF. We suggested that too many important features of these two, formally 8-electron systems, indicate that they do *not* behave as isoelectronic species. But it is instructive to compare now more complex (HeO)(LiF)<sub>2</sub> species to its HF-homologue, *i.e.* (HF)(LiF)<sub>2</sub>, as well as to related (BeO)(LiF)<sub>2</sub>. We have optimized geometry for these molecules (Figure 10) as well as calculated their vibrational spectra and selected physicochemical features.



*Optimized molecular geometry of the planar (HeO)(LiF)<sub>2</sub>, (HF)(LiF)<sub>2</sub> and (BeO)(LiF)<sub>2</sub> molecules (C<sub>2v</sub>) in their lowest singlet state (CCSD(T) /6-311++G\*\* results). No imaginary vibrational modes were detected or any of these species. Distances are in Å.*

The optimized geometry of (HF)(LiF)<sub>2</sub> differs substantially from that of (HeO)(LiF)<sub>2</sub>; the major difference is that the [HF] unit is dissociated, similarly to the HF molecule in the electric field of 0.10 au (section 2 of the main paper). Thus, formula of (HF)(LiF)<sub>2</sub> should rather be written as (Li<sub>2</sub>F<sup>+</sup>)(HF<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>). Analogous description of (Li<sub>2</sub>O)(HeF<sub>2</sub>) as (HeO)(LiF)<sub>2</sub> is definitely incorrect, taking into account the values of He–O and He–F bond lengths predicted for this molecule. The dissimilarity between [HeO] and [HF] is apparent again.

On the other hand, (BeO)(LiF)<sub>2</sub> is characterized by the presence of the Be–O bond at 1.495 Å, similarly to the He–O bond predicted for (HeO)(LiF)<sub>2</sub>. The difference of the Be–O and He–O bond lengths is ~0.35 Å, which is much smaller than the difference of atomic radii of Be and He atoms, ~0.74 Å. This can be traced back to a much larger ionic character of chemical bonding in the BeO unit than for HeO. This is additionally seen in very short Be–F distances, large absolute values of Mulliken charge on Be and O atoms, and a small dipole moment of 3.9 D for Be system. Obviously, the 2s<sup>2</sup> shell of Be may be depopulated more easily than the 1s<sup>2</sup> shell of He. Still, [HeO] moiety seems to be resemble [BeO] better than [HF]. Thus, could helium, in agreement with its 1s<sup>2</sup> electronic configuration but in disagreement with a more traditional view, be actually labeled as a Group 2 and not a Group 18 element?

### S14. He or Ne – which element is more noble?

Having studied (HeO)(LiF)<sub>2</sub> we have scrutinized its heavier noble gas analogues. However, neither (NeO)(LiF)<sub>2</sub> nor (NeO)(NaF)<sub>2</sub> could be detected as minima on the singlet PES. This stability difference is interesting since electronegativity and many other chemical properties of elements change quite monotonically when one goes down any of the Groups 13–18. For example, O is more electronegative than S, F than Cl, Ne than Ar, etc. Hence, He should be more electronegative and as such less prone to chemical bonding than Ne.

The atypical behaviour of He vs. Ne (*i.e.* reversal of stability for their theorized chemical connections) which obviously contrasts with the trend for the 1<sup>st</sup> ionization potentials of these elements (He > Ne), has been noticed before.<sup>1,2,3,4,5,6,7</sup> Various explanations were provided from electrostatic arguments<sup>2</sup> to increased Pauli repulsion from the filled 2p orbital on Ne<sup>1</sup>. We think that a relatively large reactivity of He with respect to Ne may be understood simply in terms of substantial charge density which appears at a small He center when its 1s<sup>2</sup> shell is even partially depopulated. The increased charge density obviously leads to stronger electrostatic and dispersive interactions with ligands.

### S15. Position of He in the Periodic Table of Elements.

The combined picture of chemical bonding and physicochemical properties for small neutral and anionic species containing atoms of the lightest noble gas elements, He and Ne, as well as the proposed isoelectronic He~Be analogy, jointly suggest that He should be best placed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Group of the periodic table of chemical elements, just above beryllium.<sup>4</sup> Neon is second to none as far as chemical inertness is considered, and the last true 'noble gas' in Group 18. Our analysis based on others' and our own theoretical results, strongly supports what Bent and Scerri have been advocating for years.<sup>8</sup>

1	2		17	18
H	He			
Li	Be	...	F	Ne

*The suggested position of He in the periodic table of elements, which emerges from theoretical studies of small neutral and anionic species containing atoms of the lightest noble gas elements, He and Ne, and from the He~Be analogy. Modified by permission of the Polish Society of Chemistry after Ref.4.*

He neighbouring H within the s block would reflect the electronic configurations and emphasize similarity of these nonmetallic elements (both are gaseous at ambient conditions).<sup>4</sup> Placement of He above Be is supported by a larger affinity of these elements to O than to F, as well as by the monotonic decrease of the first ionization potential down the Group 2, and down the Group 18, and by the null electron affinity of elements from these groups.<sup>4</sup> Identical trends of the ionization potential hold in the neighbouring Groups 1 and 17, respectively.

Neon now emerges as the most noble element known.

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