

Supporting Information

Photoelectron spectroscopy of lithium and gold alloyed boron oxide clusters: charge transfer complexes, covalent gold, hyperhalogen, and dual three-center four-electron hyperbonds

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Complete citation of ref 30

Table S1. Calculated one-electron detachment energies (ADEs and VDEs) of the second lowest-lying isomers of C_s $B_2O_3^-$, $C_{\infty v}$ $LiB_2O_3^-$, and $C_{\infty v}$ $AuB_2O_3^-$ anions at DFT and the Outer Valence Green's Function (OVGF) levels, as compared to the corresponding experimental values.

Tables S2-S5. NRT analyses of optimized ground-state structures of $B_2O_3^-$, $LiB_2O_3^-$, $AuB_2O_3^-$ and $LiAuB_2O_3^-$.

Figure S1. Photoelectron spectrum of $B_2O_3^-$ cluster recorded with 266 nm photons.

Figures S2-S5. Optimized geometries of top ten low-lying isomers of $B_2O_3^-$, $LiB_2O_3^-$, $AuB_2O_3^-$ and $LiAuB_2O_3^-$, along with their relative energies in kcal/mol at MPW1PW91. Also shown are the relative energies at the {CCSD(T)//MPW1PW91} level for top five low-lying isomers.

Figures S6-S9. Pictures of molecular orbitals for ground-state structures of $B_2O_3^-$, $LiB_2O_3^-$, $AuB_2O_3^-$, and $LiAuB_2O_3^-$.

Figure S10. Natural charge distribution of optimized ground-state structures of $B_2O_3^-$, $LiB_2O_3^-$, $AuB_2O_3^-$, and $LiAuB_2O_3^-$ (a–d) and their neutral structures (e–h).

Complete citation of ref 30

- 30 M. J. Frisch, G. W. Trucks, H. B. Schlegel, G. E. Scuseria, M. A. Robb, J. R. Cheeseman, G. Scalmani, V. Barone, B. Mennucci, G. A. Petersson, H. Nakatsuji, M. Caricato, X. Li, H. P. Hratchian, A. F. Izmaylov, J. Bloino, G. Zheng, J. L. Sonnenberg, M. Hada, M. Ehara, K. Toyota, R. Fukuda, J. Hasegawa, M. Ishida, T. Nakajima, Y. Honda, O. Kitao, H. Nakai, T. Vreven, J. A. Montgomery, Jr., J. E. Peralta, F. Ogliaro, M. Bearpark, J. J. Heyd, E. Brothers, K. N. Kudin, V. N. Staroverov, R. Kobayashi, J. Normand, K. Raghavachari, A. Rendell, J. C. Burant, S. S. Iyengar, J. Tomasi, M. Cossi, N. Rega, J. M. Millam, M. Klene, J. E. Knox, J. B. Cross, V. Bakken, C. Adamo, J. Jaramillo, R. Gomperts, R. E. Stratmann, O. Yazyev, A. J. Austin, R. Cammi, C. Pomelli, J. W. Ochterski, R. L. Martin, K. Morokuma, V. G. Zakrzewski, G. A. Voth, P. Salvador, J. J. Dannenberg, S. Dapprich, A. D. Daniels, Ö. Farkas, J. B. Foresman, J. V. Ortiz, J. Cioslowski and D. J. Fox, Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford CT, 2009.

Table S1. Calculated one-electron detachment energies (ADEs and VDEs) of the second lowest-lying isomers of C_s $B_2O_3^-$, $C_{\infty v}$ $LiB_2O_3^-$, and $C_{\infty v}$ $AuB_2O_3^-$ anions at DFT and the Outer Valence Green's Function (OVGF) levels, as compared to the corresponding experimental values.^a

Species	Feature	Final state	Experimental ^b		Theoretical		
			ADE ^c	VDE	ADE ^d	VDE ^d	OVGF ^e
$B_2O_3^-$	X	$^1A'$	1.45 ^f	2.22	0.66 (0.39)	2.18 (1.73)	1.92
	A	$^3A''$		~5.9		5.81 (5.81)	6.21
$LiB_2O_3^-$	X	$^2\Sigma^+$	4.25	4.43	- ^g	5.57 (5.37)	5.53
$AuB_2O_3^-$	X	$^2\Sigma^+$	6.05	6.17	6.00 (6.12)	6.38 (6.13)	6.53

^a All energies are in eV.

^b Estimated experimental uncertainties: ± 0.08 eV.

^c Electron affinity of the neutral cluster.

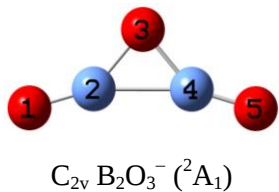
^d ADEs and VDEs calculated at the MPW1PW91/Au/Stuttgart/B,O,Li/6-311+G(d,p) level. CCSD(T) values are indicated in the parentheses.

^e Calculated at the OVGF/Au/Stuttgart/B,O,Li/6-311+G(d,p) level.

^f Due to the large anion-to-neutral geometric changes, the 0-0 transition may be negligibly small. The observed ADE should be considered as an upper limit of the true electron affinity.

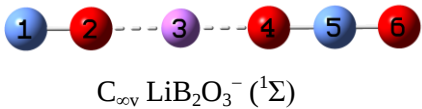
^g The ADE of $C_{\infty v}$ $LiB_2O_3^-$ ($[O\equiv B-Li-O\equiv B\equiv O]^-$) is missing due to the fact that its neutral dissociates during structural optimization.

Table S2. Natural resonance theory (NRT) bond orders and atomic valencies of $C_{2v} B_2O_3^- (^2A_1)$.



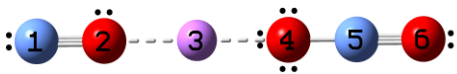
		Natural Bond Order			Natural Atomic Valency		
		O ₁ -B ₂	B ₂ -O ₃	B ₂ -B ₄	O ₁	B ₂	O ₃
NRT	t	2.90	1.02	0.47	2.90	4.39	2.03
	c	0.90	0.37	0.43	0.90	1.70	0.74
	i	2.00	0.65	0.04	2.00	2.69	1.29

Table S3. Natural resonance theory (NRT) bond orders and atomic valencies of $C_{\infty v}$ $LiB_2O_3^- (^1\Sigma^+)$.



		Natural Bond Order					Natural Atomic Valency					
		B ₁ -O ₂	O ₂ -Li ₃	Li ₃ -O ₄	O ₄ -B ₅	B ₅ -O ₆	B ₁	O ₂	Li ₃	O ₄	B ₅	O ₆
NRT ^a	t	3.00	0.01	0.01	1.80	2.19	3.00	3.01	0.02	1.81	4.00	2.19
	c	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.80	0.76	0.76	0.00	0.59	1.40	0.80
	i	2.24	0.01	0.01	1.21	1.39	2.24	2.25	0.02	1.22	2.60	1.39

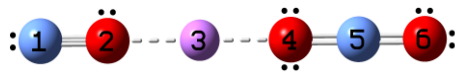
^a $C_{\infty v}$ $LiB_2O_3^- (^1\Sigma)$ possesses three resonance structures:



NRT₁ (46%)

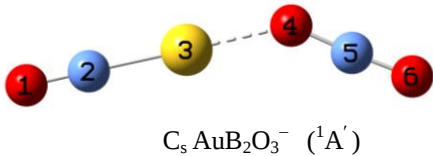


NRT₂ (28%)



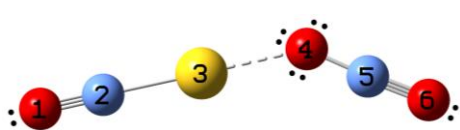
NRT₃ (24%)

Table S4. Natural resonance theory (NRT) bond orders and atomic valencies of $C_s \text{ AuB}_2\text{O}_3^- (^1A')$.

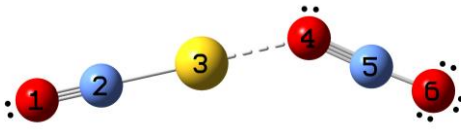


		Natural Bond Order					Natural Atomic Valency					
		O ₁ -B ₂	B ₂ -Au ₃	Au ₃ -O ₄	O ₄ -B ₅	B ₅ -O ₆	O ₁	B ₂	Au ₃	O ₄	B ₅	O ₆
NRT ^a	t	2.95	1.00	0.06	1.75	2.22	2.95	3.97	1.06	1.82	3.99	2.22
	c	1.07	0.79	0.00	0.56	0.81	1.07	1.86	0.79	0.56	1.38	0.81
	i	1.88	0.21	0.06	1.19	1.41	1.88	2.11	0.27	1.26	2.61	1.41

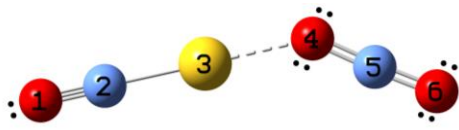
^a $C_s \text{ AuB}_2\text{O}_3^- (^1A')$ possesses three resonance structures:



NRT₁ (41%)

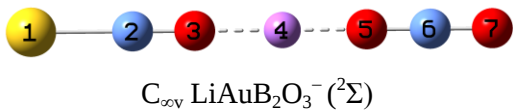


NRT₂ (21%)



NRT₃ (21%)

Table S5. Natural resonance theory (NRT) bond orders and atomic valencies of $C_{\infty v}$ LiAuB₂O₃[−] (²Σ⁺).



		Natural Bond Order						Natural Atomic Valency						
		Au ₁ -B ₂	B ₂ -O ₃	O ₃ -Li ₄	Li ₄ -O ₅	O ₅ -B ₆	B ₆ -O ₇	Au ₁	B ₂	O ₃	Li ₄	O ₅	B ₆	O ₇
NRT ^a	t	1.05	2.94	0.01	0.01	1.78	2.21	1.05	3.99	2.95	0.01	1.79	4.00	2.21
	c	0.57	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.81	0.57	1.45	0.87	0.00	0.58	1.40	0.81
	i	0.48	2.07	0.01	0.01	1.20	1.40	0.48	2.54	2.08	0.01	1.21	2.60	1.40

^a $C_{\infty v}$ LiAuB₂O₃[−] (²Σ) possesses three resonance structures:

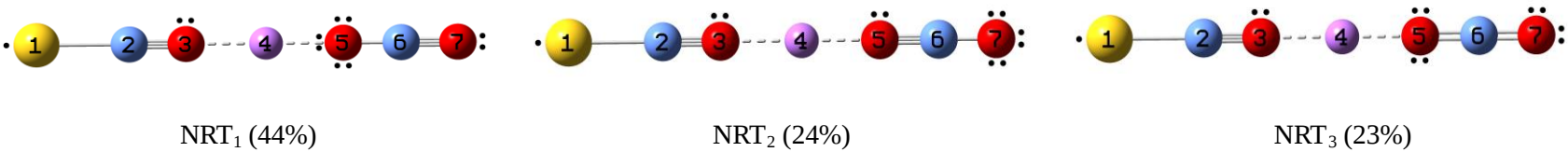


Figure S1. Photoelectron spectrum of B_2O_3^- cluster recorded with 266 nm photons.

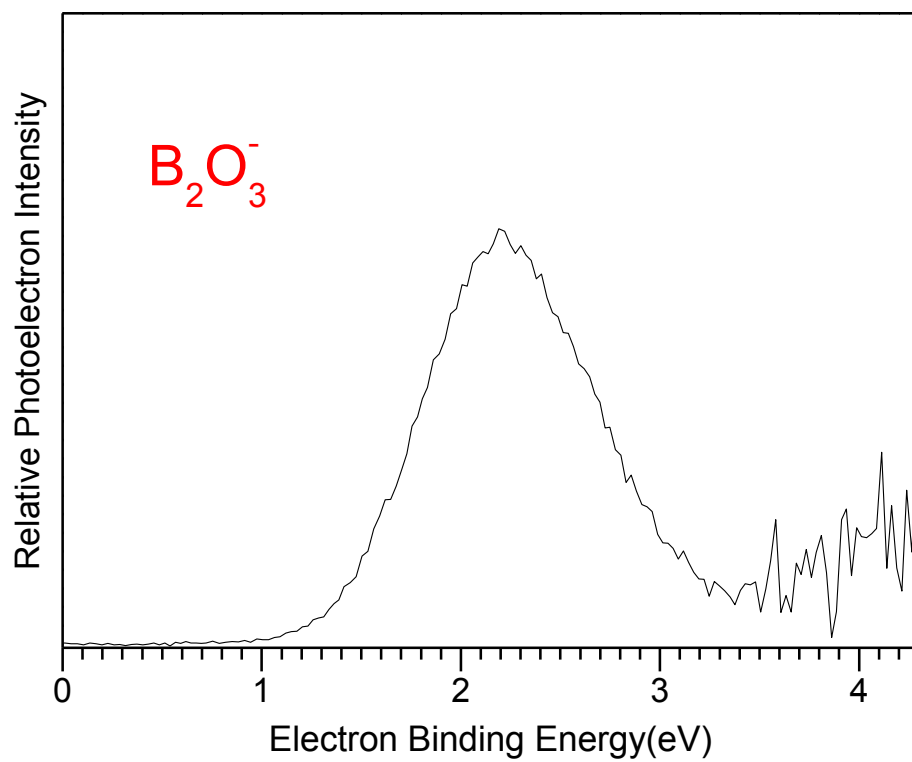


Fig S2. Optimized geometries of top ten low-lying isomers of B_2O_3^- along with their relative energies in kcal/mol at MPW1PW91. Also shown are the relative energies at the {CCSD(T)/MPW1PW91} level for top five low-lying isomers.

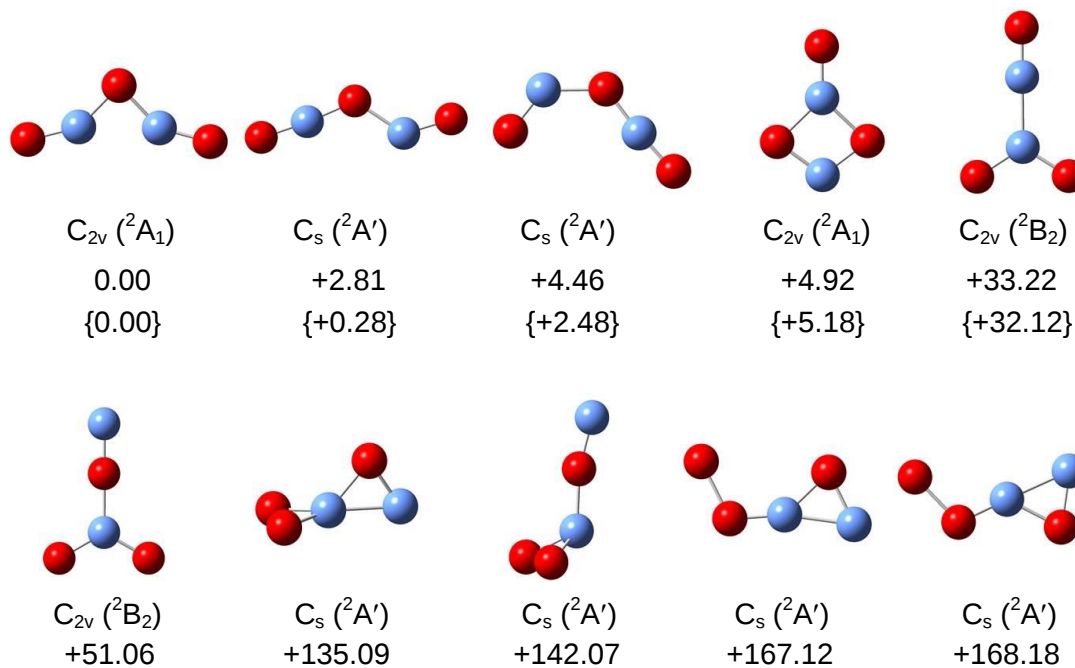


Fig S3. Optimized geometries of top ten low-lying isomers of LiB_2O_3^- along with their relative energies in kcal/mol at MPW1PW91. Also shown are the relative energies at the {CCSD(T)/MPW1PW91} level for top five low-lying isomers.

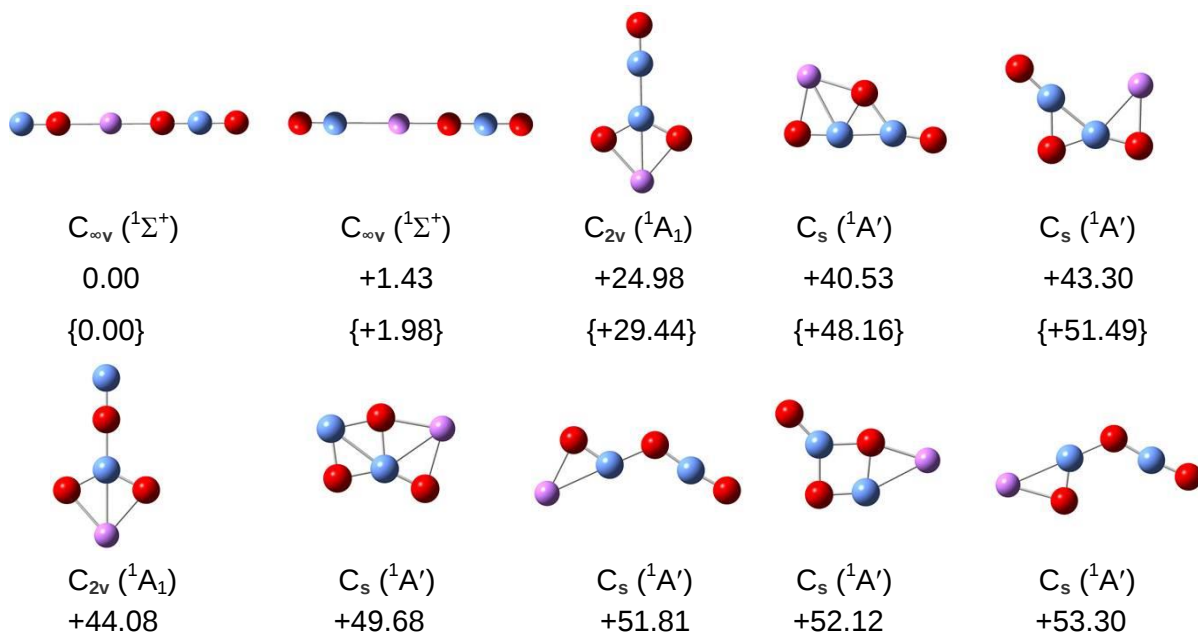


Fig S4. Optimized geometries of top ten low-lying isomers of AuB_2O_3^- along with their relative energies in kcal/mol at MPW1PW91. Also shown are the relative energies at the {CCSD(T)/MPW1PW91} level for top five low-lying isomers.

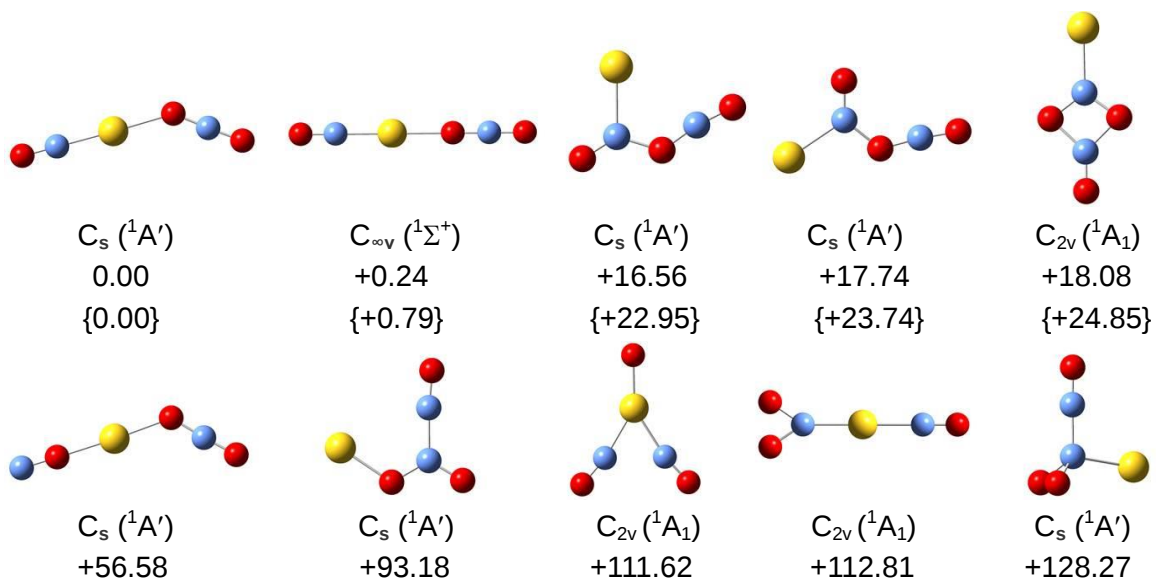


Fig S5. Optimized geometries of top ten low-lying isomers of $\text{LiAuB}_2\text{O}_3^-$ along with their relative energies in kcal/mol at MPW1PW91. Also shown are the relative energies at the {CCSD(T)/MPW1PW91} level for top five low-lying isomers.

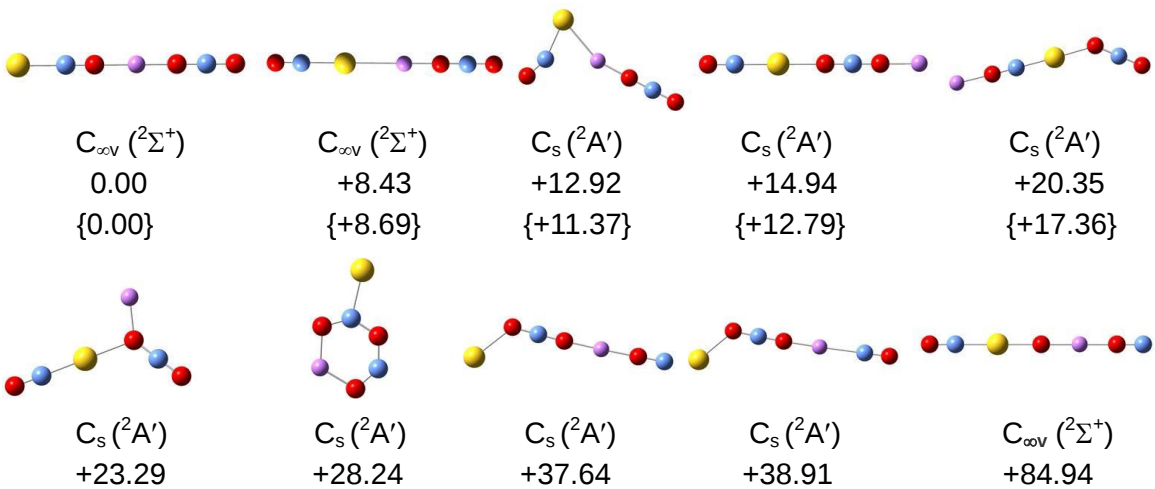
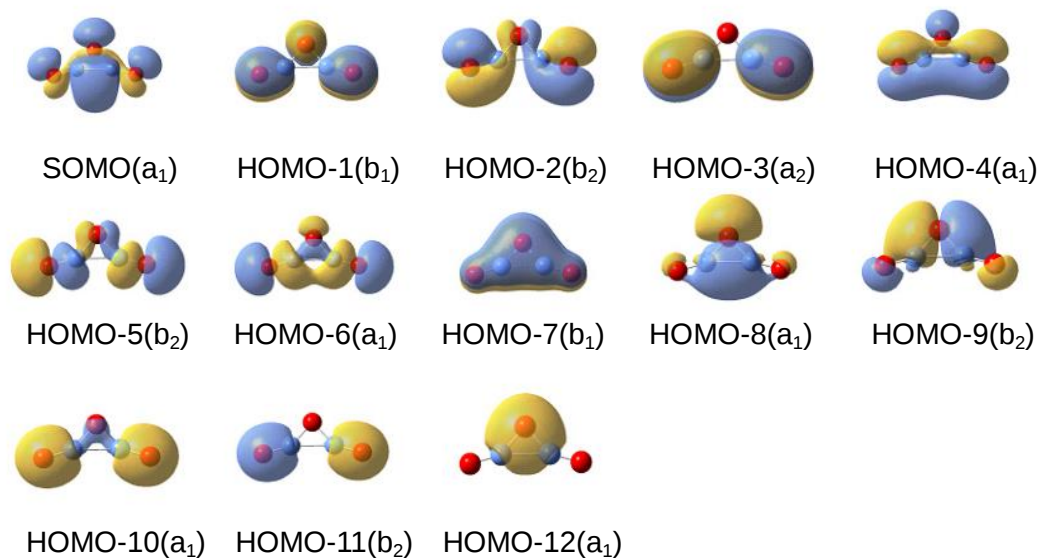


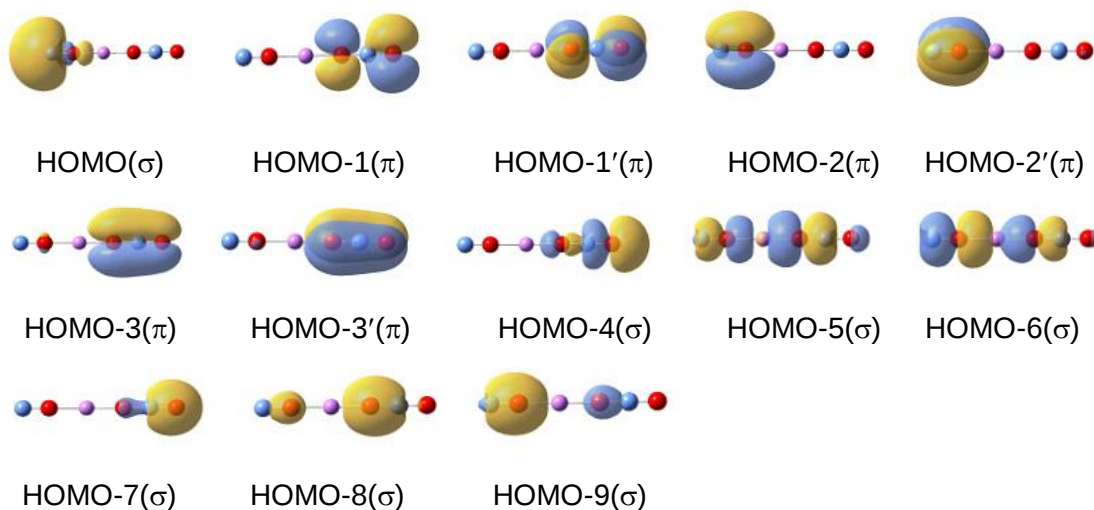
Fig S6. Pictures of molecular orbitals for C_{2v} $B_2O_3^-$.



MO analysis:

HOMO-10 to HOMO-12 are O 2s lone-pairs. HOMO-1/HOMO-3, HOMO-2/HOMO-4, and HOMO-5/HOMO-6 combine for two B≡O triple bonds. HOMO-8/HOMO-9 represent the apex O–B single bonds. HOMO-7 is primarily an O 2p lone-pair. The SOMO is mainly a 2c-1e BB bond.

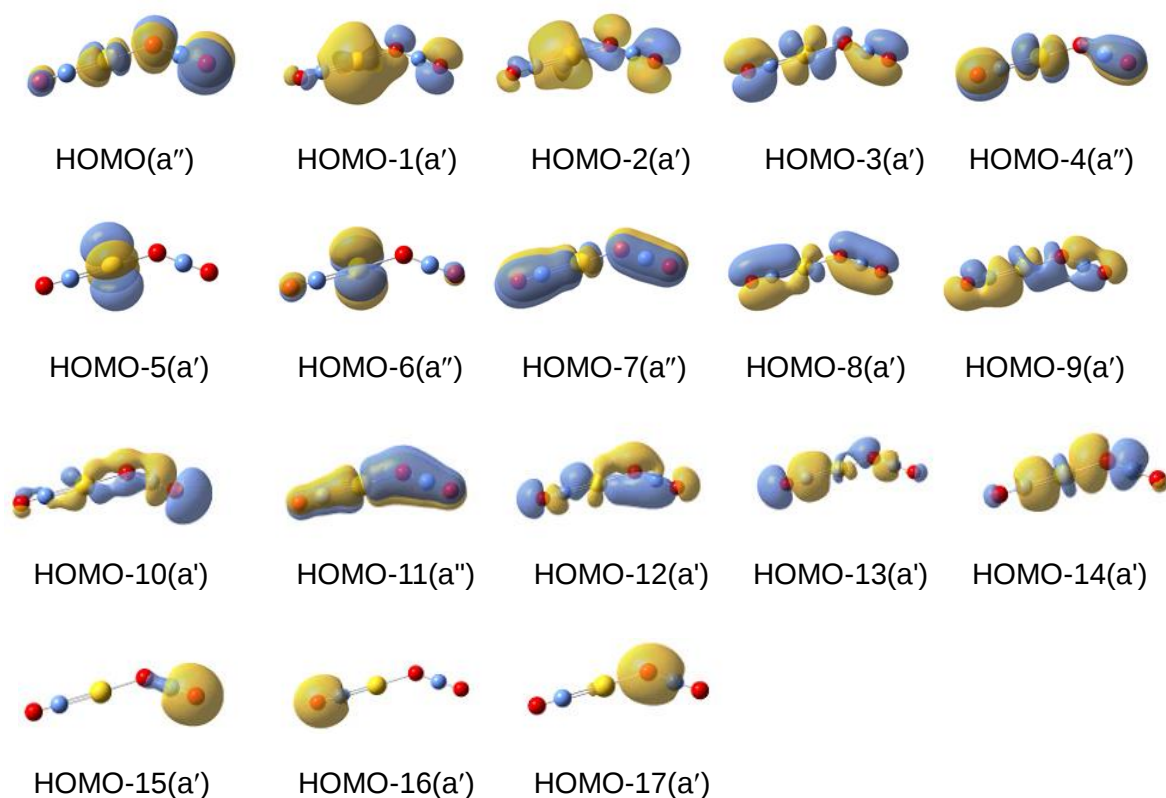
Fig S7. Pictures of molecular orbitals for $C_{\infty v}$ LiB_2O_3^- .



MO analysis:

HOMO-7 to HOMO-9 are O 2s lone-pairs. HOMO-2/HOMO-2'/HOMO-6 are the boronyl triple bond. HOMO-4/HOMO-5 are roughly the two B–O σ bonds within the OBO subunit. HOMO-3/HOMO-1 form a 3c-4e π bond, and HOMO-3'/HOMO-1' form a second 3c-4e π bond, where HOMO-1 and HOMO-1' are essentially nonbonding in nature. HOMO is primarily a B 2s lone-pair.

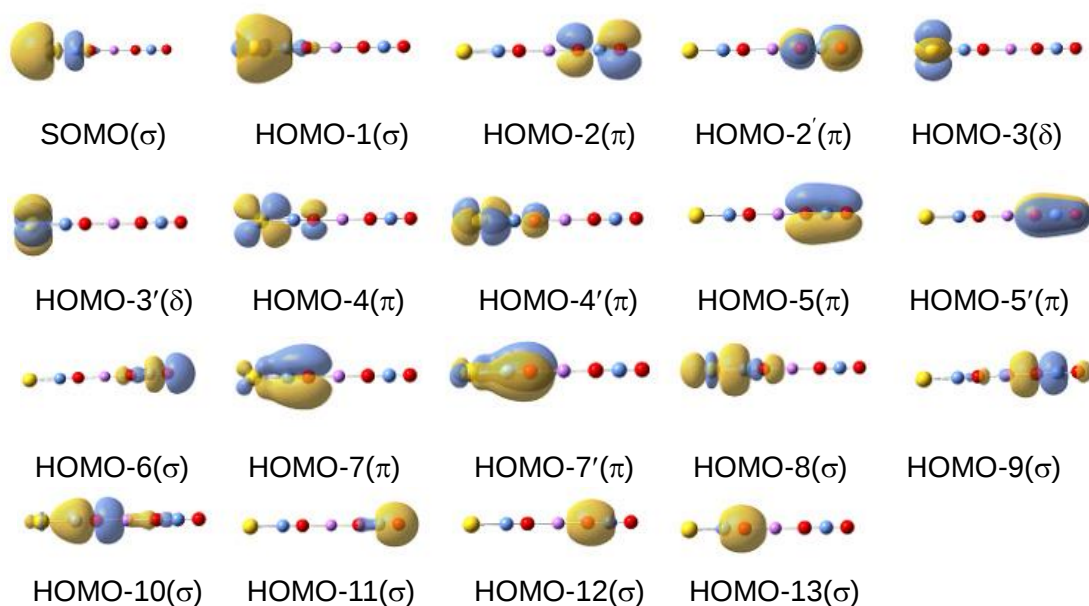
Fig S8. Pictures of molecular orbitals for $C_s \text{ AuB}_2\text{O}_3^-$.



MO analysis:

The MOs are highly mixed. Rough analyses are as follows: HOMO-15 to HOMO-17 are O 2s lone-pairs. HOMO-1, HOMO-3, HOMO-4, HOMO-5, and HOMO-6 show Au 6s/5d lone-pair characters. HOMO-10/HOMO-13/HOMO-14 are three BO σ bonds. HOMO-2/HOMO-8/HOMO-12 are responsible for the OBO π bonds in the p_y manifold, where HOMO-2/ HOMO-12 are primarily a 3c-4e bond in the OBO subunit, with HOMO-2 being essentially nonbonding. Similarly, HOMO/HOMO-7/HOMO-11 are responsible for the OBO π bonds in the p_z manifold, also featuring a 3c-4e hyperbond. HOMO-9 represents the B-Au σ single bond.

Fig S9. Pictures of molecular orbitals for $C_{\infty v}$ $\text{LiAuB}_2\text{O}_3^-$.



MO analysis:

HOMO-11 to HOMO-13 are O 2s lone-pairs. HOMO-3/HOMO-3'/HOMO-4/HOMO-4'/HOMO-5/HOMO-5' are primarily Au lone-pairs. HOMO-7/HOMO-7'/HOMO-10 define the boronyl triple bonds. HOMO-6/HOMO-9 are two σ bonds in the OBO subunit. HOMO-2'/HOMO-5' form a 3c-4e OBO π bond in the p_y manifold, where HOMO-2' is essentially nonbonding. Similarly, HOMO-2/HOMO-5 are responsible for a 3c-4e OBO π bond in the p_z manifold. HOMO-8 is the Au-B σ single bond, whereas SOMO is primarily Au 6s in character.

Figure S10. Natural charge distribution of optimized ground-state structures of B_2O_3^- , LiB_2O_3^- , AuB_2O_3^- and $\text{LiAuB}_2\text{O}_3^-$ (a–d) and their neutral structures (e–h).

