

641.0	638.4	640.6	648.7	645.0
636.0		637.2		644.8
				644.6
				644.5
				643.2
				641.2

Taken from: ^a M. Zhou and L. Andrews, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1999, **110**, 6820–6826.

^b M. Zhou and L. Andrews, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1999, **110**, 2414–2422.

^c A.Schriver, L. Schriver-Mazzuoli and A. A. Vigasin, *Vib. Spectrosc.*, 2000, **23**, 83–94.

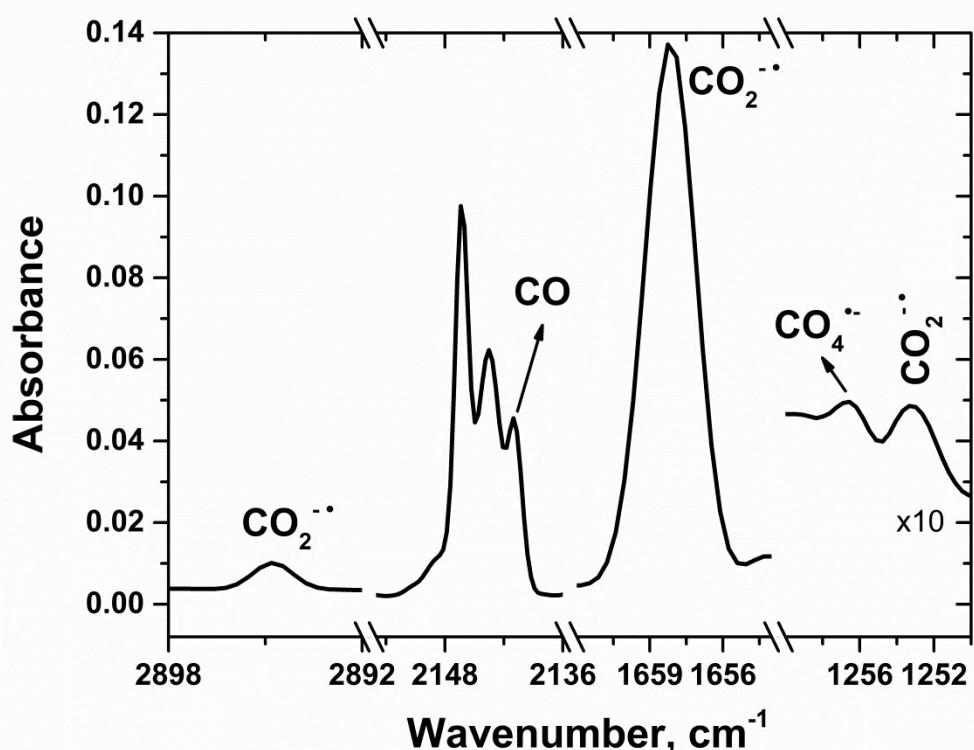


Figure S1. Fragments of difference FTIR spectrum of $^{12}\text{CO}_2/\text{Ne}$ (1/1000) sample showing the effect of the irradiation with X-rays to the absorbed dose of 9.7 kGy.

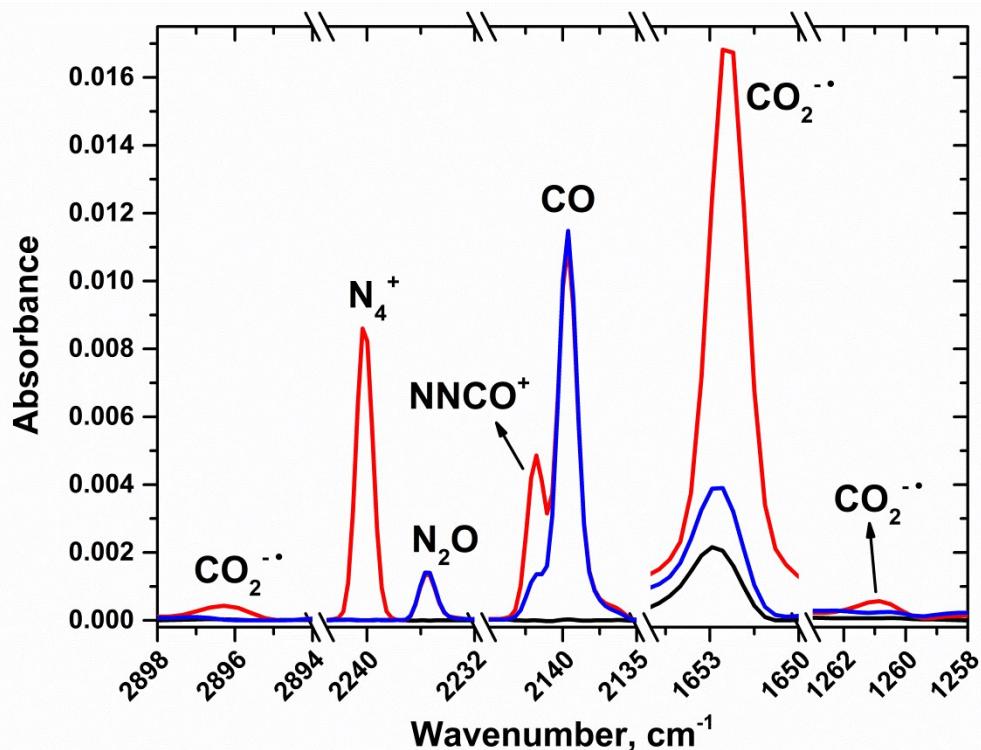


Figure S2. Fragments of FTIR spectra of $^{12}\text{CO}_2/\text{N}_2$ (1/1000) system after deposition (black line), irradiation with X-rays to the absorbed dose of 3.2 kGy (red line) and subsequent photolysis at 400 nm (blue line) at 6 K.

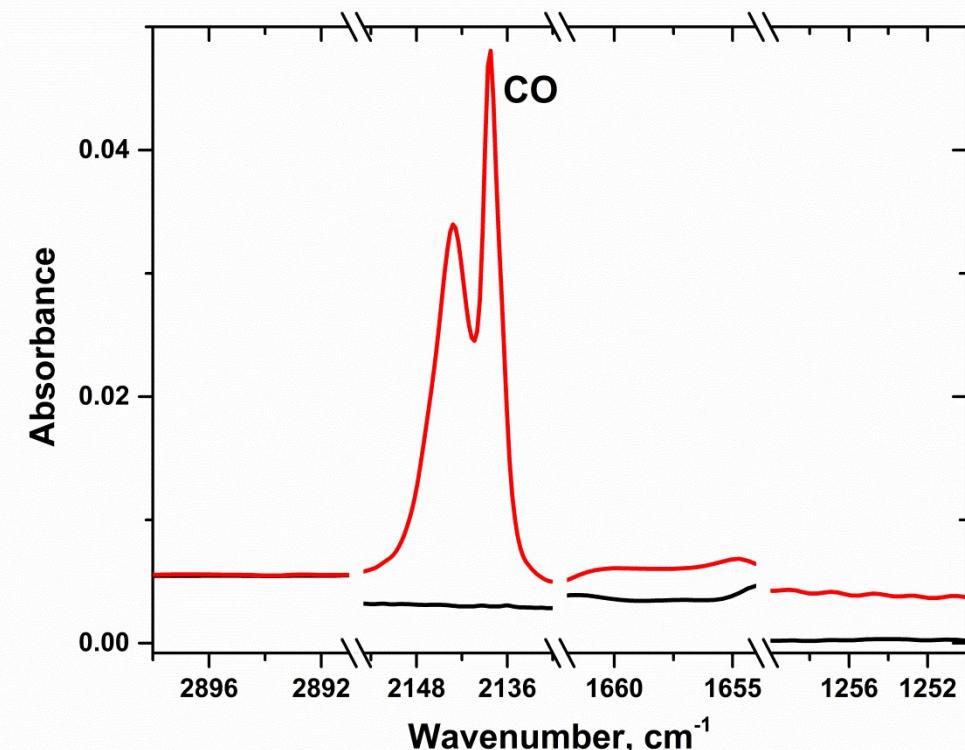


Figure S3. Fragments of FTIR spectra of $^{12}\text{CO}_2/\text{Ar}$ (1/300) matrix after deposition (black line) and irradiation with X-rays to the absorbed dose of 41.4 kGy (red line) at 6 K.

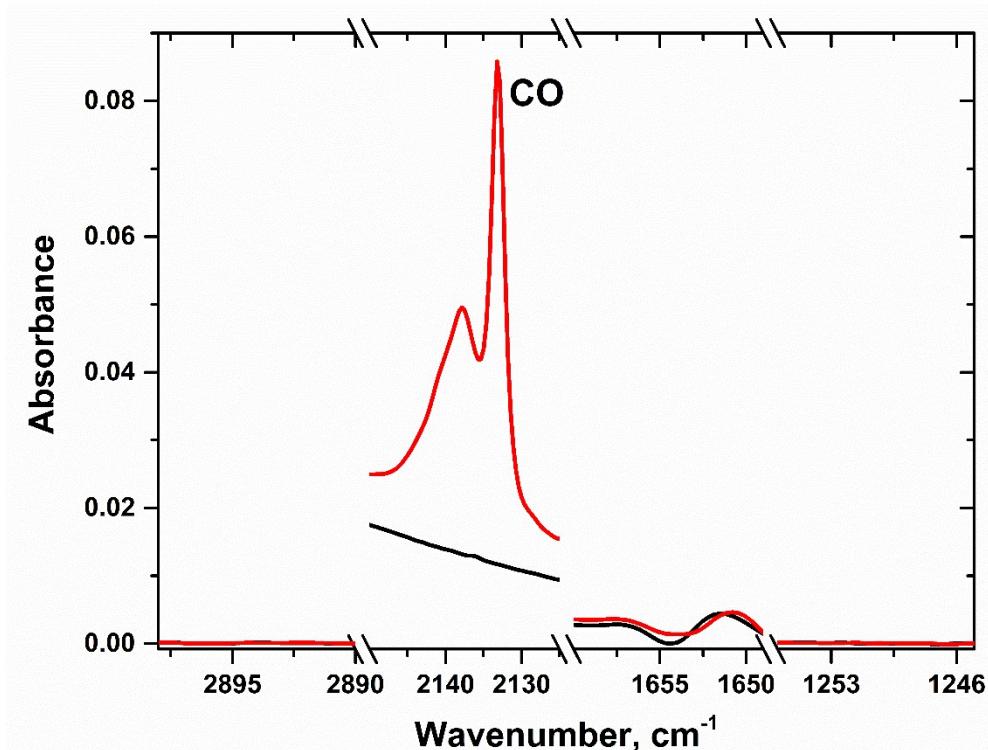


Figure S4. Fragments of FTIR spectra of $^{12}\text{CO}_2/\text{Xe}$ (1/300) matrix after deposition (black line) and irradiation with X-rays to the absorbed dose of 42 kGy (red line) at 6 K.

Table S2. Absorption maxima (wavenumber, cm^{-1}) of the bands of monomer and dimer CO_2 radical anions and their complexes isolated in a neon matrix.

	This work	Literature data ^{a,b,c,d}
$^{12}\text{CO}_2\cdot^-$	2894.8	2894.6
	1658.2	1658.2
		1657.4
	1632.2	1630.6
	1628.2	1629.8
	1253.2	1253.8 1252.7
$^{12}\text{C}_2\text{O}_4\cdot^-$		714.2
		713.6
	1864.0	1864.2
	1862.2	1862.0
	1855.2	1854.9
	1852.5	1852.4
		1850.7
		1190.0
	1189.0	1189.2
	1186.1	1186.0

	This work	Literature data^{a,b,c,d}
		1185.6
	1184.1	1183.7
		674.0
		679.2
	2326.2	2326.7
	2322.1	2322.1
		2320.3
$(^{12}\text{CO}_2)_n \cdot (^{12}\text{CO}_2)^{\bullet}$	1669.3	1670.2
	1665.6	1665.5
		1654.6
	1650.4	1650.6
	1895.3	1895.2
$^{12}\text{CO}_2 \cdot \text{O}_2^{\bullet}$	1256.6	1256.5
		697.1
	2835.1	2835.0
	1614.3	1614.1
		1613.3
$^{13}\text{CO}_2^{\bullet}$		1238.2
	1237.0	1237.3
		703.0
		702.4
		1814.0
	1812.2	1812.0
	1804.3	1803.1
		1801.0
		1182.2
$^{13}\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{\bullet}$		
	1180.6	1181.4
	1178.7	1178.4
	1177.0	1176.4
		664.8
		2261.5
		2257.0
		2255.3
$(^{13}\text{CO}_2)_n \cdot (^{13}\text{CO}_2)^{\bullet}$		1625.7
	1621.4	1621.2
		1610.7
	1607.0	1607.0
	1832.8	1832.8
$^{13}\text{CO}_2 \cdot \text{O}_2^{\bullet}$	1247.5	1835.6
		1247.6
		686.4

Taken from: ^a M. E. Jacox and W. E. Thompson, *J. Chem.*

This work	Literature data ^{a,b,c,d}
	<i>Phys.</i> , 1989, 91 , 1410–1416.
^b	M. Zhou and L. Andrews, <i>J. Chem. Phys.</i> , 1999, 110 , 6820–6826.
^c	W. E. Thompson and M. E. Jacox, <i>J. Chem. Phys.</i> , 1999, 111 , 4487–4496.
^d	M. E. Jacox and W. E. Thompson, <i>J. Phys. Chem.</i> , 1991, 95 , 2781–2787.

Computational details and results

Molecular geometries were fully optimized (tolerance on gradient: 10^{-7} a.u.) at the UCCSD(T)/L4a_3 level of theory (only the valence electrons are correlated).

Table S3. Contraction scheme of the augmented correlation consistent valence basis set L4a_3 as compared to the aug-cc-pV5Z basis set

Basis	C, O, atoms contraction scheme
L4a_3	{7s,6p,5d,4f,3g,2h}/{20s,14p,8d,6f,5g,4h}
aug-cc-pV5Z	{7s,6p,5d,4f,3g,2h}/{15s,9p,5d,4f,3g,2h}

Computed structures and energies

CO₂, D_{∞h}
 \$molecule
 cartesian
 set=L4a_3
 6 0.00000000 0.00000000 0.00000000
 8 0.00000000 0.00000000 1.16205294
 8 0.00000000 0.00000000 -1.16205294
 \$end
 E = -188.4073511295 a.u

CO₂, C_{2v}
 \$molecule
 charge=-1 mult=2
 cartesian
 set=L4a_3
 6 0.00000000 0.00000000 0.30781622
 8 1.14630447 0.00000000 -0.15390811
 8 -1.14630447 0.00000000 -0.15390811
 \$end
 E = -188.3824204485 a.u.

Table S4. Calculated geometrical parameters of CO₂ and its radical anion

Molecule	CO bond length, Å	OCO angle, degree
CO ₂	1.16205	180.000
CO ₂ ⁻	1.14630	136.121