## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# Boron-based $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26}$ alloy cluster as a nanoscale antifriction bearing system: tubular core-shell structure, double $\pi / \sigma$ aromaticity, and dynamic structural fluxionality 

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## Supplementary Information - Part I

Table S1. Cartesian coordinates for key structures of the alloy $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26}$ cluster system at the PBE0/def2-TZVP level. Cluster $\mathbf{1}\left(C_{\mathrm{s}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}\right)$ is the most stable structure as identified from our global structure searches in this work. Structure $2\left(C_{\mathrm{s}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}\right)$ represents a transition state (TS), which is relevant to dynamic structural fluxionality of the system.

Figure S1. Alternative optimized low-lying structures of $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26}$ cluster at the PBE0/def2-TZVP level, along with their relative energies (in eV). Also shown in the square brackets are the relative energies at the B3LYP/def2-TZVP level. The comparative energetics data serve to check for computational consistency of the
density-functional theory (DFT) methods. All energies listed have the corrections for zero-point energies (ZPEs).

Figure S2. Optimized geometric structures of (a) cluster $\mathbf{1}\left(C_{\mathrm{s}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}\right)$ and (b) TS structure $\mathbf{2}\left(C_{\mathrm{s}}\right.$, ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}$ ) of $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26}$ cluster at the PBE0/def2-TZVP level. Calculated bond distances are labelled in A (black color; top panels), for which the B-B value represents the average $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B}$ distance within the $\mathrm{B}_{13}$ rings. The Wiberg bond indices (WBIs; in blue color) and natural atomic charges (in |e|, red color) are obtained from the natural bond orbital (NBO) analyses, also at the PBE0/def2-TZVP level.

Figure S3. Pictures of selected canonical molecular orbitals (CMOs) for $\operatorname{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26} \mathbf{1}\left(C_{\mathrm{s}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}\right)$ cluster. These CMOs are associated to the quasi-Lewis-type three-center two-electron (3c-2e) $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} \sigma$ bonds along two peripheral $\mathrm{B}_{13}$ rings, showing a certain extent of $\sigma$ bonding between two $\mathrm{B}_{13}$ rings.

Figure S4. An alternative AdNDP scheme for $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26} \mathbf{1}\left(C_{\mathrm{s}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}\right)$ cluster. Herein the skeleton $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} \sigma$ bonding is strictly partitioned as Lewis-type $2 \mathrm{c}-2 \mathrm{e} \sigma$ single bonds along two $\mathrm{B}_{13}$ rings with relatively low occupation numbers (ONs) of 1.77-1.82 |e|, which is not in line with the CMO data as described in Section 4.1. Therefore, this AdNDP scheme has fundamental flaws. Our preferred AdNDP bonding scheme is presented in Figure 4.

Figure S5. Pictures of selected CMOs for TS $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26} 2\left(C_{\mathrm{s}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}\right)$ structure. These CMOs are also associated to peripheral quasi-Lewis-type $3 \mathrm{c}-2 \mathrm{e} \sigma$ bonds, similar to those in Figure S3.

Figure S6. Occupied CMOs of TS 2 structure of $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26}$ cluster. These CMOs are similar to those in Figure 2, except for a slightly spatial shift in the orientation of electron clouds.

Figure S7. The AdNDP bonding scheme of TS 2 structure of $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26}$ cluster. ONs are indicated.

## Supplementary Information - Part II

A short movie extracted from the BOMD simulation for $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26}$ cluster. The simulation was performed at 300 K for 50 ps . The movie roughly covers a time span of 25 ps .

Table S1. Cartesian coordinates for key structures of the alloy $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26}$ cluster system at the PBE0/def2-TZVP level. Cluster $\mathbf{1}\left(C_{\mathrm{s}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}\right)$ is the most stable structure as identified from our global structure searches in this work. Structure $2\left(C_{\mathrm{s}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}\right)$ represents a transition state (TS), which is relevant to dynamic structural fluxionality of the system.
(a) $\operatorname{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26}\left(\mathbf{1}, C_{\mathrm{s}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}\right)$

B
B
B

B

B
B
B
B
B
B
B
B

B

B

B

B
B
B

B

B
B
0. 78406900
0. 78406900
0. 78112300
0. 74632400
0. 74632400
0. 78112300
0. 74054800
0. 78727000
0. 76107500
0. 78727000
0. 74054800
$-0.78583800$
$-0.79306000$
$-0.79279000$
$-0.76608600$
$-0.76735200$
$-0.76458800$
$-0.76458800$
$-0.78583800$
$-0.79306000$
$-0.79279000$
3. 02918800
3. 02918800
0. 26377700
$-2.60519500$
$-2.60519500$
0. 26377700
$-1.33558900$

1. 65737300
2. 69435600
3. 65737300
$-1.33558900$
$-0.47542200$
-2. 89285400
$-2.03094600 \quad-2.97300100$
4. $06887200-2.92874500$
3.46181600 -0.80973300
5. 44672000
6. 44672000
-0. 47542200
$-2.89285400$
$-2.03094600$
7. 47240900
-1. 47240900
$-3.18235600$
-2. 40523400
8. 40523400
9. 18235600
$-3.40869900$
$-2.34374300$
10. 00000000
11. 34374300
12. 40869900
13. 40919900
14. 60899200
15. 06635500
$-2.06635500$
$-3.40919900$
$-1.60899200$
16. 97300100

B

B

B

B
B
Pd
Pd
Pd
$-0.76608600$
$-0.76735200$
0. 77169800
0. 77169800
$-0.78171900$
$-0.01909600$
0. 01704800
0. 01704800
$-0.74720500$

1. 29334400
(b) TS, $\operatorname{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26}\left(\mathbf{2}, C_{\mathrm{s}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}\right)$

| B | 3.60574500 | 0.79644800 | 0.00000000 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| B | 3.02085100 | 0.79328100 | -1.50436100 |
| B | 1.77025700 | 0.77609500 | -2.53157800 |
| B | 0.31002700 | 0.78042200 | -3.23865000 |
| B | -1.30100400 | 0.77931000 | -3.34084700 |
| B | -2.58975000 | 0.77363100 | -2.36265200 |
| B | -3.04975800 | 0.76076600 | -0.81332600 |
| B | -3.04975800 | 0.76076600 | 0.81332600 |
| B | -2.58975000 | 0.77363100 | 2.36265200 |
| B | -1.30100400 | 0.77931000 | 3.34084700 |
| B | 0.31002700 | 0.78042200 | 3.23865000 |
| B | 1.77025700 | 0.77609500 | 2.53157800 |
| B | 3.02085100 | 0.79328100 | 1.50436100 |
| B | 3.51943900 | -0.73893500 | 0.80920200 |
| B | 3.51943900 | -0.73893500 | -0.80920200 |
| B | 2.39771300 | -0.77414200 | -1.97422700 |
| B | 0.97920300 | -0.77870500 | -2.77153700 |
| B | -0.50556300 | -0.76511700 | -3.42613600 |

Figure S1. Alternative optimized low-lying structures of $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26}$ cluster at the PBE0/def2-TZVP level, along with their relative energies (in eV). Also shown in the square brackets are the relative energies at the B3LYP/def2-TZVP level. The comparative energetics data serve to check for computational consistency of the density-functional theory (DFT) methods. All energies listed have the corrections for zero-point energies (ZPEs). Selected triplet structures that correspond to the low-lying singlets are also optimized (not shown), and the lowest-energy triplet state cluster has a relative energy of 0.27 eV at PBE0.


Figure S2. Optimized geometric structures of (a) cluster $\mathbf{1}\left(C_{\mathrm{s}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}\right)$ and (b) TS structure $2\left(C_{\mathrm{s}}\right.$, ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}$ ) of $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26}$ cluster at the PBE0/def2-TZVP level. Calculated bond distances are labelled in $\AA$ (black color; top panels), for which the $B-B$ value represents the average $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B}$ distance within the $\mathrm{B}_{13}$ rings. The Wiberg bond indices (WBIs; in blue color) and natural atomic charges (in |e|, red color) are obtained from the natural bond orbital (NBO) analyses, also at the PBE0/def2-TZVP level.


Figure S3. Pictures of selected canonical molecular orbitals (CMOs) for $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26} \mathbf{1}\left(C_{\mathrm{s}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}\right)$ cluster. These CMOs are associated to the quasi-Lewis-type three-center two-electron (3c-2e) B-B $\sigma$ bonds along two peripheral $\mathrm{B}_{13}$ rings, showing a certain extent of $\sigma$ bonding between two $B_{13}$ rings.


Figure S4. An alternative AdNDP scheme for $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26} \mathbf{1}\left(C_{\mathrm{s}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}\right)$ cluster. Herein the skeleton $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} \sigma$ bonding is strictly partitioned as Lewis-type $2 \mathrm{c}-2 \mathrm{e} \sigma$ single bonds along two $\mathrm{B}_{13}$ rings with relatively low occupation numbers (ONs) of 1.77-1.82 |e|, which is not in line with the CMO data as described in Section 4.1. Therefore, this AdNDP scheme has fundamental flaws. Our preferred AdNDP bonding scheme is presented in Figure 4.


Figure S5. Pictures of selected CMOs for $\mathrm{TS}_{\mathrm{Pd}}^{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26} 2\left(C_{\mathrm{s}},{ }^{1} \mathrm{~A}^{\prime}\right)$ structure. These CMOs are also associated to peripheral quasi-Lewis-type 3c-2e $\sigma$ bonds, similar to those in Figure S3.


Figure S6. Occupied CMOs of TS 2 structure of $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26}$ cluster. These CMOs are similar to those in Figure 2, except for a slightly spatial shift in the orientation of electron clouds.
(c)


Figure S7. The AdNDP bonding scheme of TS 2 structure of $\mathrm{Pd}_{3} \mathrm{~B}_{26}$ cluster. ONs are indicated.

$2 \times 3 \mathrm{c}-2 \mathrm{e} \sigma$ bonds $\mathrm{ON}=1.89-1.90|\mathrm{e}|$

$7 \times 26 \mathrm{c}-2 \mathrm{e} \pi+\pi$ bonds
$\mathrm{ON}=1.99-2.00|\mathrm{e}|$

$2 \times 29 \mathrm{c}-2 \mathrm{e} \sigma+\sigma$ bonds
$\mathrm{ON}=2.00 \mathrm{le} \mid$

$5 \times 26 c-2 e \sigma+\sigma$ bonds
$\mathrm{ON}=1.90-1.99$ |e|

