Supplementary Information (SI) for New Journal of Chemistry. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique 2025

Supporting Information

# Theoretical analysis of characteristic in BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> cluster and its implication for CO<sub>2</sub> activation

Lifang Yan<sup>a</sup>, Xingman Liu<sup>a,\*</sup>, Yue Huang<sup>a</sup>, Xinluo Wu<sup>a</sup>, Xiaomeng Wang<sup>a,\*</sup> and Zhongmin Su<sup>b, c,\*</sup>

#### Address:

<sup>a</sup> School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, School of Physics, Ningxia University, Yinchuan 750021, China

<sup>b</sup> State Key Laboratory of Supramolecular Structure and Materials, Institute of Theoretical Chemistry, College of Chemistry, Jilin University, Changchun 130021, China

<sup>c</sup> Institute of Functional Material Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry & National & Local United Engineering Laboratory for Power Battery, Northeast Normal University, Changchun 130024, China

# \*Corresponding Authors:

#### E-mail address:

liuxm2020@nxu.edu.cn (X. M. Liu); xiaomengwang@nxu.edu.cn; zmsu@nenu.edu.cn (Z. M. Su);

## **Table of Contents**

SI1 Structures and relative energies of BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> in Fig. S1.

SI2-3 The AIM topological analysis mapping of  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> in Fig. S2 and the important front molecular orbital composition of  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> in Fig. S3-S5.

SI4 Schematic of the AdNDP patterns for  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> in Fig. S6 and the dominant FMO correlation diagram in  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> between BeMg and Cu<sub>4</sub> fragments in Fig. S7.

SI5 Schematic representation of the important bonding NOCV pair orbitals in Fig. S8 of BeMgCu<sub>4</sub>.

SI6 The occupied molecular orbitals diagram bonded mainly by the d orbitals of four copper atoms in **Fig. S9**.

SI7 The carbon end of carbon dioxide attacks the eight sites of the BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> cluster in a parallel manner in **Fig. S10**.

SI8 The oxygen end of carbon dioxide attacks the eight sites of the BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> cluster in a vertical manner in **Fig. S11**.

SI9 The main frontier molecular orbitals in **Fig. S12** and Schematic representation of the important bonding NOCV pair orbitals in **Fig. S13** of BeMgCu<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>.

SI10 The dominant FMO correlation diagram in MgCaCu<sub>4</sub> between MgCa and Cu<sub>4</sub> fragments in **Fig. S14**.

SI11 The carbon end of carbon dioxide attacks the eight sites of the MgCaCu<sub>4</sub> cluster in a parallel manner in **Fig. S15**.

SI12-14 Detailed orbital component analysis results of  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> in Table S1-S3.

SI15 Atomic charges of some small molecules calculated by different methods at B3LYP/6-311G(d) in **Table S4**.

SI16 The BeMgCu<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub> structures before and after optimization in **Table S5**.

SI17 The properties of CO<sub>2</sub> in Table S6 and Cartesian coordinates of BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> in Table S7.



**Fig. S1** The relative energies of the different isomers of the BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> clusters. The structures were searched by the ABCluster program, followed by rigorous geometry optimization using Gaussian 09 at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level. The point group is given under each structure, and the superscripts indicate the spin multiplicities. The energy values (eV) shown in blue were calculated at the CCSD/6-311G(d) level, demonstrating strong agreement with DFT results. These calculations identified the singlet-state  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> as the global minimum structure.



Fig. S2 The AIM topological analysis mapping of  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub>. The purple, orange, yellow, and green points represent the positions of the nuclear critical point (NCP), the bond critical point (BCP), the ring critical point (RCP), and the cage critical point (CCP), respectively.  $D_{br}$  indicates the distance between the BCP and its nearest RCPs.

	Cu4	Be	Mg	Sum (BeMg)
HOMO	25.8%	26.2%	48.0%	74.2%
HOMO-1	53.5%	37.8%	8.7%	46.5%
HOMO-2	58.4%	26.7%	14.9%	41.6%
HOMO-17	83.5%	14.3%	2.2%	16.5%



Fig. S3 Important front molecular orbital and composition of  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> at the CCSD/6-311G(d)/LANL2DZ level (isovalue = 0.04). 6-311G(d) for Be and Mg, while LANL2DZ for Cu.

Cu4 Be Mg Sum (BeMg) HOMO 31.2% 43.1% 25.7% 68.8% HOMO-1 65.7% 28.6% 5.7% 34.3% HOMO-17 54.5% 34.8% 10.7% 45.5%



Fig. S4 Important front molecular orbital and composition of  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> at the B3LYP/6-311++G(d, p) level (isovalue = 0.04).



Fig. S5 Important front molecular orbitals and composition of  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> at the B3LYP/def2-TZVP level (isovalue = 0.04).



Fig. S6 Schematic representation of the AdNDP patterns for  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> at the CCSD/6-311G(d)/LANL2DZ level (isovalue = 0.04).



Fig. S7 The dominant FMO correlation diagram of  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> between BeMg and Cu<sub>4</sub> fragments calculated at the B3LYP/def2-TZVP level. The horizontal dashed and solid lines represent virtual and occupied molecular orbitals, respectively (the orbital energies are also given in brackets, unit: eV). It can be observed that the  $\pi$  orbitals of Be-Mg (LUMO+1) contribute 23% to the Be-Mg delocalized double  $\pi$  interaction (HOMO-1) in C<sub>4v</sub>-BeMgCu<sub>4</sub>.



Fig. S8 Schematic representation of the important bonding NOCV pair orbitals in BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> based on two fragments Cu<sub>4</sub> and BeMg at the B3LYP/6-311G(d) level (charge flow is blue  $\rightarrow$  green. Isosurface value = 0.005 a.u.. Energy values are given in kcal/mol.)





Fig. S9 The occupied molecular orbitals diagram bonded mainly by the d orbitals of four copper atoms at the CCSD/6-311G(d)/LANL2DZ level (isovalue = 0.02). The contribution of d orbitals from each copper atom to the corresponding bonding molecular orbitals was determined by aggregating the basis functions.



**Fig. S10** The carbon end of  $CO_2$  attacks the eight sites of the BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> cluster in a parallel manner. The bond length, bond angle, and bond level data of  $CO_2$  was calculated at the B3LYP/6-31G(d)/LANL2DZ level using the DFT method. The zero-point vibration corrected energies (kJ/mol) of each structure are given in the square brackets. The energies (kJ/mol) in blue were calculated at B3LYP/def2-TZVP level, which isconsistent with the results of another method calculation at B3LYP/6-31G(d)/LANL2DZ level.



Fig. S11 The oxygen end of  $CO_2$  attacks the eight sites of the BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> cluster in a vertical manner. The bond length, bond angle, and bond level data of  $CO_2$  was calculated at the B3LYP/6-31G(d)/LANL2DZ level using the DFT method. The zero-point vibration corrected energies (kJ/mol) of each structure are given in the square brackets.



Fig. S12 The main frontier molecular orbitals of  $BeMgCu_4-CO_2$  at the CCSD/6-311G(d)/LANL2DZ level. Isosurface value = 0.02 a.u..



**Fig. S13** Schematic representation of the important bonding NOCV pair orbitals in BeMgCu<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub> based on two fragments BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> at the B3LYP/6-31G(d) level (charge flow is blue  $\rightarrow$  pink. Isosurface value = 0.005 a.u. (1), 0.0005 a.u. (2-5). Energy values are given in kcal/mol.)



**Fig. S14** The dominant FMO correlation diagram of  $C_{4v}$ -MgCaCu<sub>4</sub> between MgCa and Cu<sub>4</sub> fragments calculated at the B3LYP/6-311G(d) level. The horizontal dashed and solid lines represent virtual and occupied molecular orbitals, respectively (the orbital energies are also given in brackets, unit: eV).



Fig. S15 The carbon end of  $CO_2$  attacks the eight sites of the MgCaCu<sub>4</sub> cluster in a parallel manner. The bond length, bond angle, and bond level data of  $CO_2$  was calculated at the B3LYP/6-31G(d)/LANL2DZ level using the DFT method. The zero-point vibration corrected energies (kJ/mol) of each structure are given in the square brackets.

**Table S1** The crucial occupied molecular orbitals composition of  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub>. The coefficient of each orbital is given by thecontribution from the fragments. Calculations at CCSD/6-311G(d)/LANL2DZ level.

Diagram	BC				Cu Ba
Energy/eV	-5.92	-6.	.41	-11.60	-14.44
Component	Cu4©~4p 22.5% Cu4©~3d 3.1% Be©~2s 19.6% Be©~2p 6.2% Mg©~3s 44.2% Mg©~3p 2.5%	Cu4©~4p 11.2% Cu4©~3d 2.1% Cu4©~4s 37.5% Be©~2p 37.7% Mg©~3p 8.5%	Cu4©~4p 11.2% Cu4©~3d 2.1% Cu4©~4s 37.5% Be©~2p 37.7% Mg©~3p 8.5%	Cu4©~4s 25.2% Cu4©~4p 9.2% Cu4©~3d 21.7% Be©~2s 22.6% Be©~2p 3.3% Mg©~3s 11.7% Mg©~3p 2.3%	Cu4©~4s 25.2% Cu4©~4p 9.2% Cu4©~3d 21.7% Be©~2s 22.6% Be©~2p 3.3% Mg©~3s 11.7% Mg©~3p 2.3%

**Table S2** The crucial occupied molecular orbitals composition of  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub>. The coefficient of each orbital is given by thecontribution from the fragments. Calculations at B3LYP/6-311++G(d, p) level.

Diagram	Cu Be			
Energy/eV	-5.07	-5.	.53	-10.49
Component	$\begin{array}{c} Cu_4 @~4p \ 21.4\% \\ Cu_4 @~3d \ 9.2\% \\ Be @~2s \ 18.2\% \\ Be @~2p \ 7.2\% \\ Mg @~3s \ 39.5\% \\ Mg @~3p \ 2.4\% \end{array}$	Cu <sub>4</sub> ©~4s 40.0% Cu <sub>4</sub> ©~4p 7.5% Cu <sub>4</sub> ©~3d 15.4% Be©~2p 28.6% Mg©~3p 5.6%	Cu <sub>4</sub> ©~4s 40.0% Cu <sub>4</sub> ©~4p 7.5% Cu <sub>4</sub> ©~3d 15.4% Be©~2p 28.6% Mg©~3p 5.6%	$\begin{array}{c} Cu_4 @~4s\ 21.2\% \\ Cu_4 @~4p\ 8.6\% \\ Cu_4 @~3d\ 21.9\% \\ Be @~2s\ 25.6\% \\ Be @~2p\ 8.1\% \\ Mg @~3s\ 6.9\% \\ Mg @~3p\ 3.0\% \end{array}$

**Table S3** The crucial occupied molecular orbitals composition of  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub>. The coefficient of each orbital is given by thecontribution from the fragments. Calculations at B3LYP/def2-TZVP(d, p) level.

Diagram				
Energy/eV	-5.07	-5.	.53	-10.49
Component	$\begin{array}{c} Cu_4 @\sim\!\!\!\!\!/4p \ 7.2\% \\ Cu_4 @\sim\!\!\!\!/3d \ 9.3\% \\ Be @\sim\!\!\!\!/2s \ 21.0\% \\ Be @\sim\!\!\!\!/2p \ 10.7\% \\ Mg @\sim\!\!\!\!/3s \ 46.3\% \\ Mg @\sim\!\!\!\!3p \ 4.1\% \end{array}$	Cu <sub>4</sub> ©~4s 45.0% Cu <sub>4</sub> ©~4p 3.8% Cu <sub>4</sub> ©~3d 15.6% Be©~2p 25.8% Mg©~3p 8.4%	$\begin{array}{c} Cu_4 @~4s \ 45.0\% \\ Cu_4 @~4p \ 3.8\% \\ Cu_4 @~3d \ 15.6\% \\ Be @~2p \ 25.8\% \\ Mg @~3p \ 8.4\% \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} Cu_4 @~4s\ 23.0\% \\ Cu_4 @~4p\ 3.4\% \\ Cu_4 @~3d\ 21.8\% \\ Be @~2s\ 29.1\% \\ Be @~2p\ 7.5\% \\ Mg @~3s\ 7.9\% \\ Mg @~3p\ 3.3\% \end{array}$

Molecular	Atom	Mulliken	Hirshfeld	ADCH	NPA	MK	AIM
C <sub>4v</sub> -BeMgCu <sub>4</sub>	Be	-1.222	-0.208	-0.385	-1.259	-0.338	1.209
_	Mg	-0.907	-0.010	-0.094	-0.338	-0.089	0.730
	Cu	0.532	0.055	0.120	0.099	0.107	-0.485
C <sub>4v</sub> -BeMgLi <sub>4</sub>	Be	-0.101	-0.370	-0.764	-1.933	-0.766	-2.996
	Mg	-0.165	-0.098	-0.334	-0.092	-0.341	-0.134
	Li	0.067	0.117	0.275	0.507	0.277	0.783
C4v-MgCaCu4	Mg	-0.943	0.014	0.112	-0.507	0.151	0.834
	Ca	-0.376	0.147	0.316	0.105	0.503	0.796
	Cu	0.330	-0.040	-0.082	0.100	-0.164	-0.407
C4v-MgCaLi4	Mg	-0.171	-0.145	-0.280	-0.995	-0.209	-2.598
	Ca	0.190	-0.029	-0.096	0.252	0.097	-0.186
	Li	-0.005	0.044	0.094	0.186	0.028	0.696
D4h-Be2Cu4	Be	-1.277	-0.224	-0.500	-1.084	-0.488	1.084
	Cu	0.639	0.112	0.250	0.542	0.245	-0.542
D <sub>4h</sub> -Be <sub>2</sub> Li <sub>4</sub>	Be	-0.186	-0.321	-0.691	-1.201	-0.708	-1.282
	Li	0.093	0.160	0.346	0.600	0.354	0.810
$D_{4h}$ - $Mg_2Cu_4$	Mg	-0.186	0.042	0.052	-0.393	0.091	0.881
	Cu	0.408	-0.021	0.026	0.197	-0.046	-0.440
$D_{4h}$ - $Mg_2Li_4$	Mg	-0.114	-0.127	-0.292	-0.587	-0.342	-0.481
	Li	0.057	0.063	0.146	0.294	0.171	0.740
D4h-Ca2Cu4	Ca	-0.476	0.112	0.252	0.021	0.518	0.724
	Cu	0.238	-0.056	-0.126	-0.010	0.259	-0.362
C <sub>2v</sub> -Ca <sub>2</sub> Li <sub>4</sub>	Ca	0.268	-0.031	-0.005	0.111	0.097	-0.103
	Li	-0.134	0.015	0.003	-0.055	-0.048	0.292

**Table S4** Atomic charges of some small molecules calculated by different methods at B3LYP/6-311G(d).

**Table S5** The BeMgCu<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub> structures. CO<sub>2</sub> was selected as the probe molecule to attack the eight different sites of octahedral cluster in both vertical (O-terminus) and parallel (C-terminus). The sixteen initial structures were optimized at the B3LYP/6-31G(d)/LANL2DZ level using DFT method.

	Parallel (C-terminus)		Vertical (	O-terminus)
Site	Initial structure	Optimized structure	Initial structure	Optimized structure
1				
2				
3				
4		······································		

0.4	Parallel	(C-terminus)	Vertical (O-terminus)		
Site	Initial structure	Optimized structure	Initial structure	Optimized structure	
5					
6				<b>-</b>	
7					
8				<b>*</b> **	

Property	Bond Angle	$R_{C-O}(Å)$	WBI <sub>C-O</sub>	NPA ( e )	SVF <sub>C-O</sub> (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	FC <sub>C-O</sub>
<sup>a</sup> CO <sub>2</sub>	180.00°	1.16	1.75	C: 1.01 O: -0.51	2454.81	16.67
<sup>b</sup> CO <sub>2</sub>	131.39°	C-O(1): 1.31 C-O(2): 1.20	C-O(1): 1.09 C-O(2): 1.60	C: 0.58 O(1): -0.76 O(2): -0.53	1810.59	C-O(1): 5.43 C-O(2): 12.05

Table S6 The properties of  $CO_2$  were calculated at CCSD/6-311G(d)/LANL2DZ level of theory.

Superscripts are employed to differentiate  $CO_2$  molecules pre- and post-activation. Notations: a – unactivated  $CO_2$ , b – activated  $CO_2$  at site 1.

Table S7 Cartesian coordinates of  $C_{4v}$ -BeMgCu<sub>4</sub> obtained at the CCSD/6-311G(d)/LANL2DZ level.

Coordinate (Å) <sup>1</sup> BeMgCu <sub>4</sub>						
Cu	1.95380100	0.00000000	-0.14463000			
Cu	0.00000000	1.95380100	-0.14463000			
Cu	0.00000000	-1.95380100	-0.14463000			
Cu	-1.95380100	0.00000000	-0.14463000			
Be	0.00000000	0.00000000	-1.08286900			
Mg	0.00000000	0.00000000	1.76207000			