Supplementary Information: Highly Effective Catalysis of the

Double-icosahedral Ru₁₉ Cluster for Dinitrogen Dissociation –A

First-Principle Investigation

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Site	$E_{\rm ads}/{\rm eV}$	<i>d</i> (N-N) / Å	<i>d</i> (Ru-N) / Å	Δq / e	$v(N-N) / cm^{-1}$
T _{1(side-on)}	-0.81	1.17	2.12	-0.51	1860
T _{2(side-on)}	-0.44	1.17	2.13	-0.45	1865
T _{3(side-on)}	-0.41	1.17	2.12	-0.47	1902
$B_{1(end-on)}$	-0.82	1.15	2.02	-0.47	2000
B _{2(end-on)}	-0.61	1.15	2.13	-0.46	1951
B _{3(end-on)} ^a	-	-	-	-	-
$H_{1(end-on)}^{a}$	-	-	-	-	-
H _{2(end-on)} ^a	-	-	-	-	-
H _{3(end-on)} ^a	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE S1. Calculated adsorption energy, bond length, vibrational wavenumbers and total charge population ($\Delta q / |e|$) of N₂ on a Ru₁₉ cluster.

^a Adsorption of N_2 at B_3 site by end-on configuration is unstable and eventually shifts to T_2 site. Similarly, adsorption of N_2 at H_1 , H_2 and H_3 sites by end-on configuration would also shift to the T_1 , T_2 and T_3 sites, respectively.



Figure S1. Adsorption geometries of N_2 adsorbed on a DI-Ru₁₉ cluster : (a) $T_{1(side-on)}$,

(b) $T_{2(side-on)}$, (c) $T_{3(side-on)}$, (d) $B_{1(end-on)}$ and (e) $B_{2(end-on)}$.