

# Various Bond Interactions between NO and Anionic Gold Clusters: A Theoretical Calculation

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Fig. S1 The reported structures of  $Au_n^-$  ( $n = 2-20$ ), which were further optimized at the B3LYP level with the basis set of def2-SVP for Au. For their names, the  $n$  and  $n'$  stand for the lowest-lying structure and another major isomer of each  $Au_n^-$ , respectively. If a structure is not the lowest-lying one, there is a bracketed number showing its relative energy in eV.

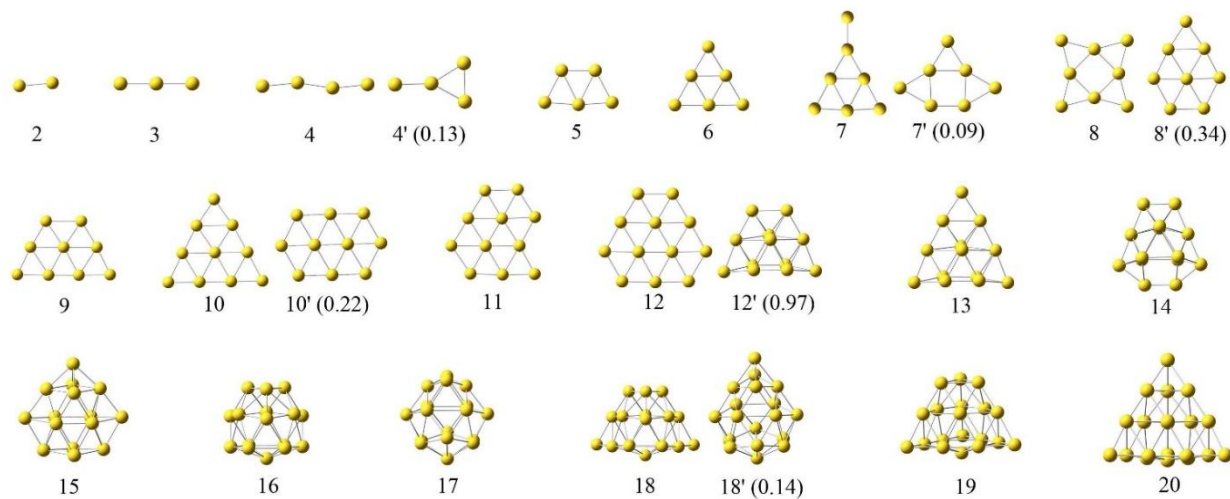


Fig. S2 The low-lying structures of  $Au_nNO^-$  ( $n = 1-10$ ) calculated at the B3LYP level with the basis sets of lan12dz for Au and 6-31G(d) for N and O. The numeral “ $n$ ” in the structure name denotes the number of the gold atoms; the apostrophe (if there is) means that the metal geometry in this  $Au_nNO^-$  corresponds to a major isomer rather than the lowest-lying structure of  $Au_n^-$ ; the capital letters “S/D/T/Q” denote various electronic states of singlet/doublet/triplet/quartet; the lower-case letters “a/b/c...” distinguish different structures of  $Au_nNO^-$  containing the same gold geometry and on the same electronic state, while with NO on various adsorption sites. If a structure is not the lowest-lying one, there is a bracketed number showing its relative energy in eV.

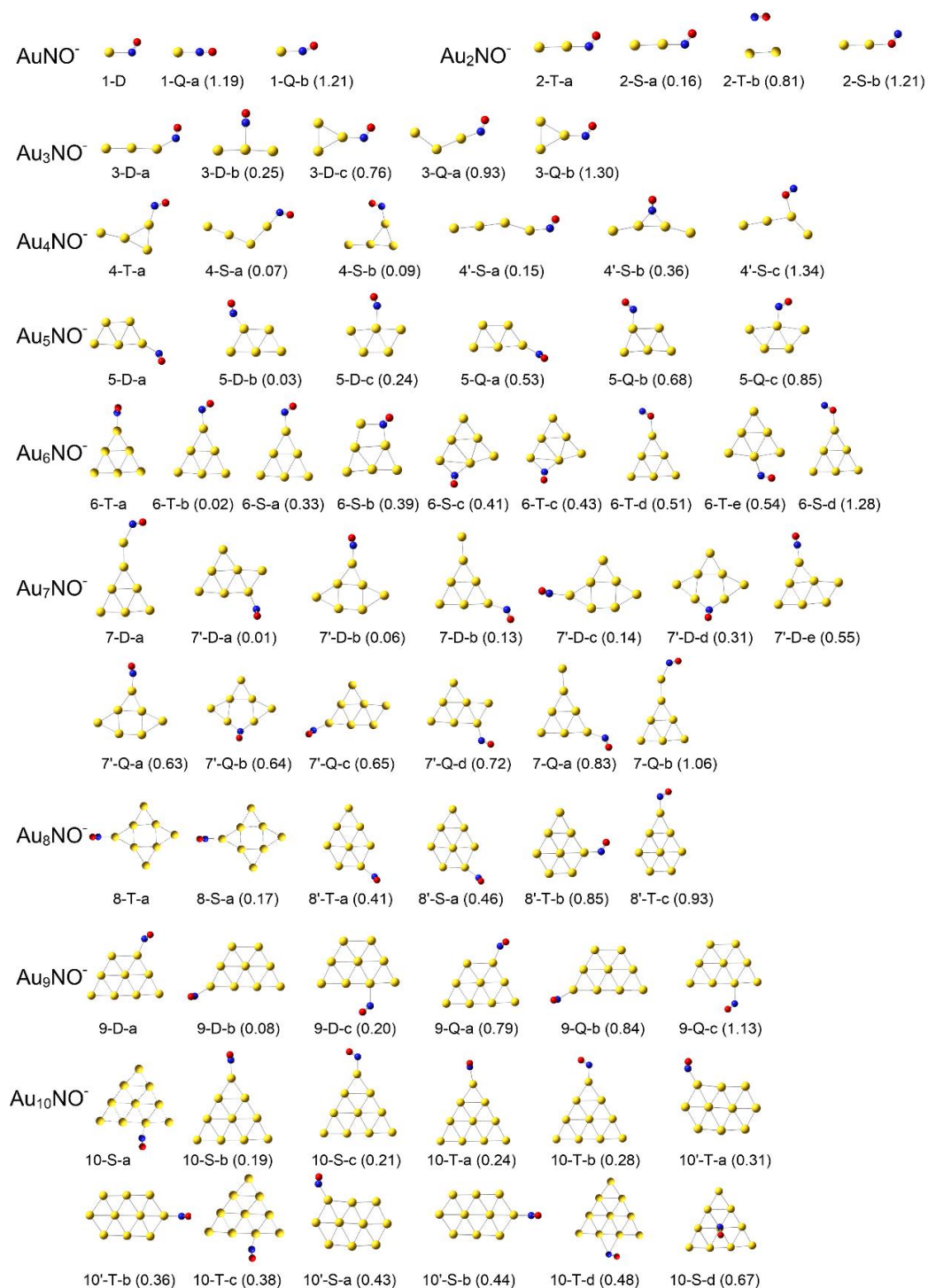


Fig. S3 Same as Fig. S2, but for  $\text{Au}_n\text{NO}^-$  ( $n = 11-20$ ).

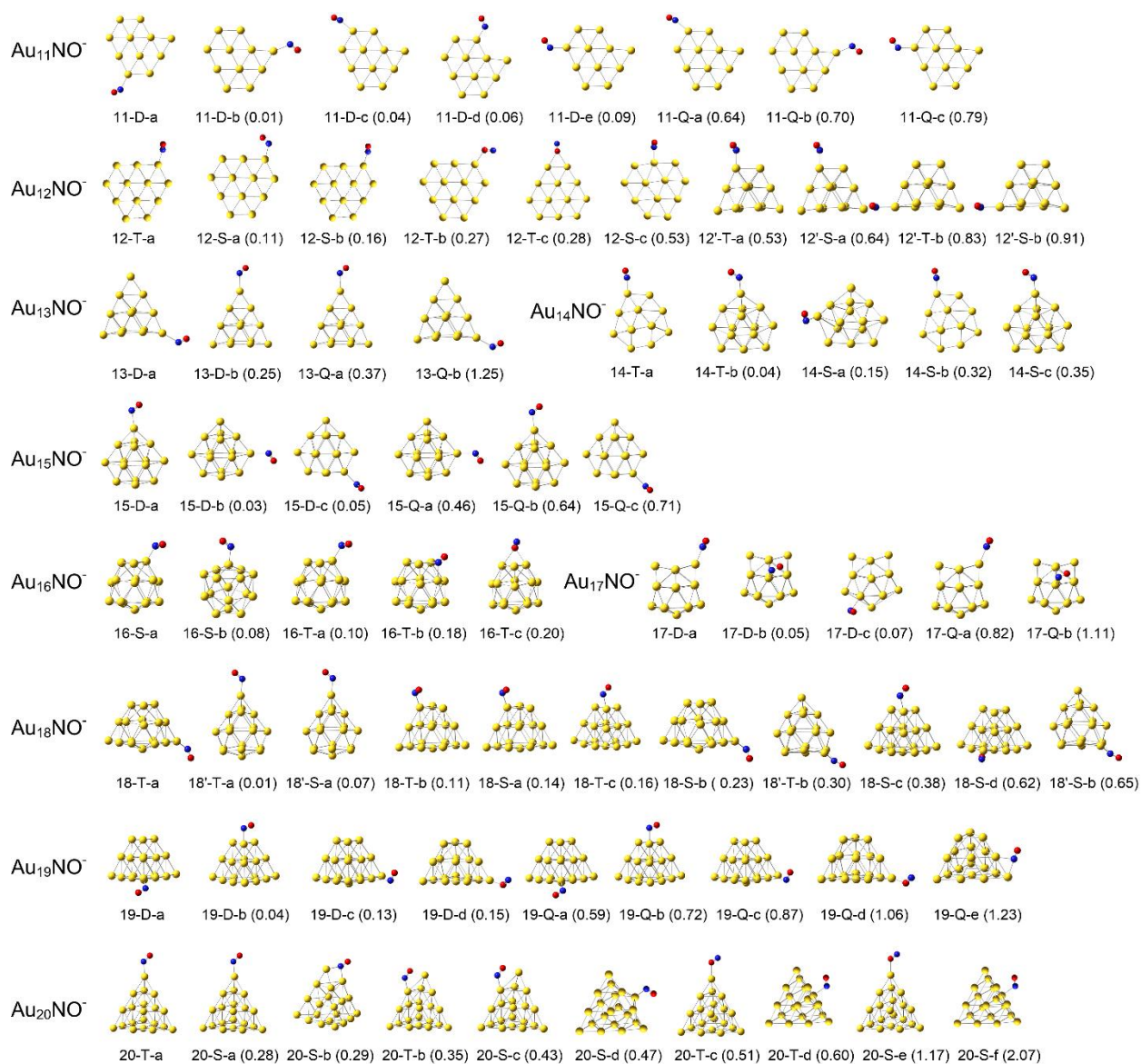


Fig. S4 The DOS and PDOS (NO) figures of (a)  $\text{Au}_5^-$ , (b)  $\text{Au}_5\text{NO}^-$  (5-D), (c)  $\text{Au}_6^-$ , (d)  $\text{Au}_6\text{NO}^-$  (6-T), (e)  $\text{Au}_{19}^-$ , (f)  $\text{Au}_{19}\text{NO}^-$  (19-D), (g)  $\text{Au}_{20}^-$ , and (h)  $\text{Au}_{20}\text{NO}^-$  (20-T). In each panel, the DOS and PDOS (NO) figures are plotted in black and in red, respectively; the HOMO position is indicated by a dotted line. The figures of some crucial orbitals (the  $5\sigma$  and  $1\pi$  orbitals of NO and the crucial ones around the HOMO position) are shown to illustrate the bond interaction between  $\text{Au}_n^-$  and NO. The orbital components of gold are named after the electron shells,  $1s^21p^42s^21d^4\dots$  and  $1s^21p^62s^21d^{10}1f^{14}\dots$ , which form in the flat triangle and the tetrahedron structures, respectively. The results were obtained according to the calculations at the B3LYP level with the basis sets of def2-SVP for Au, and def2-TZVP for N and O.

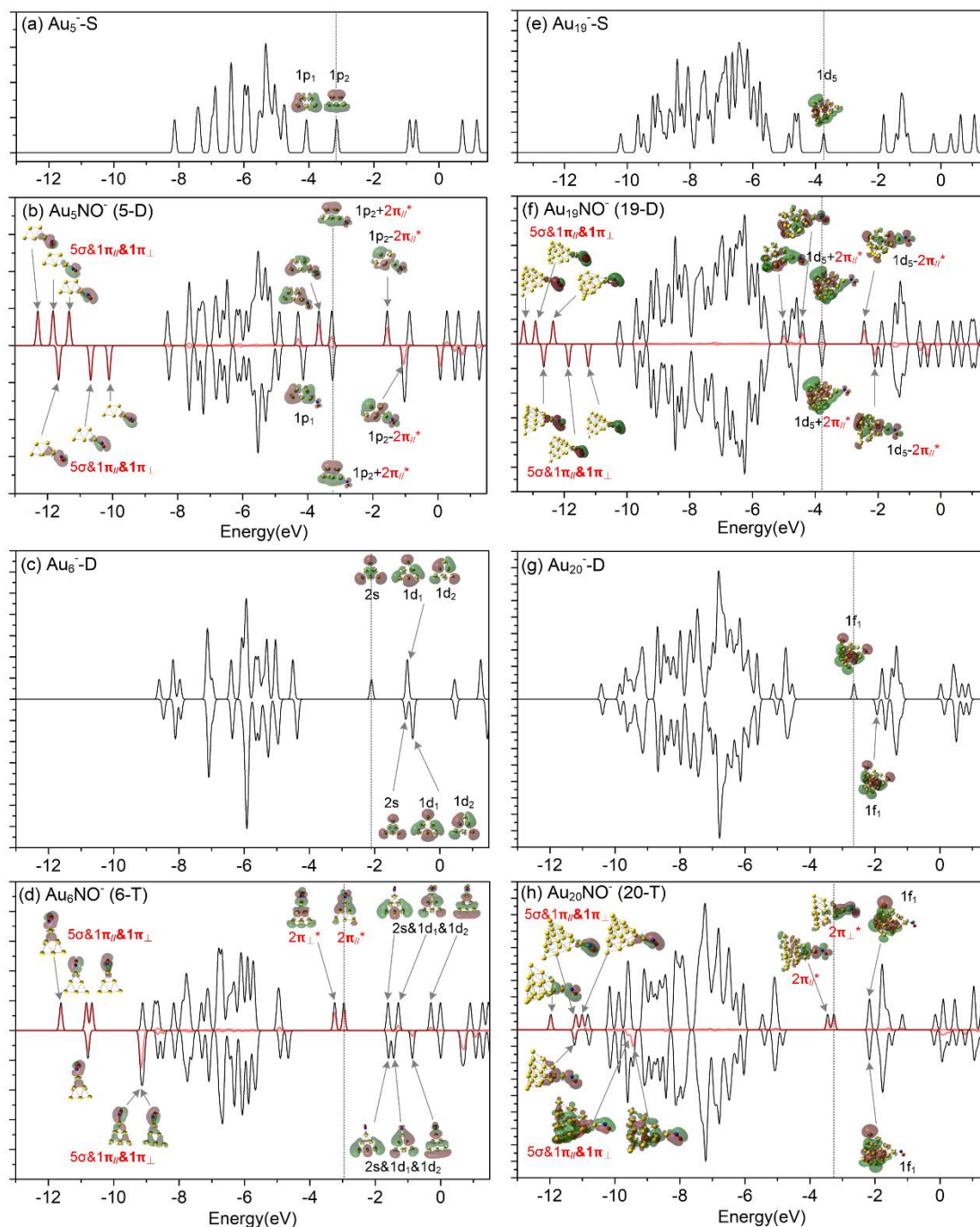


Fig. S5 The DOS and PDOS ( $O_2$ ) figures of (a)  $Au_{10}O_2^-$  (Doublet) and (b)  $Au_{16}O_2^-$  (Doublet). The details are the same as those in Fig. S4, except that the shown orbitals in these clusters are named after the electron shells,  $1S^21P^42S^21D^4\dots$  and  $1S^21P^61D^{10}\dots$ , which form in the flat triangle and the cage structures, respectively.

