

# **Supporting Information - Can we talk about ionic bonds in molecules? Yes, just as we do for covalent bonds**

Ángel Martín Pendás,<sup>\*</sup> Diogo J. L. Rodrigues, and Evelio Francisco

*Departamento de Química Física y Analítica, Universidad de Oviedo, 33006 Oviedo, Spain*

E-mail: [ampendas@uniovi.es](mailto:ampendas@uniovi.es)

**Table S1: Occupations of the three highest occupied NOs in different states of LiH, at different R(Li-H) ( $\text{\AA}$ ) distances.**

| R    | $1\ ^1\Sigma$ |          |          | $2\ ^1\Sigma$ |          |          | $3\ ^1\Sigma$ |          |          |
|------|---------------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
|      | $\phi_1$      | $\phi_2$ | $\phi_3$ | $\phi_1$      | $\phi_2$ | $\phi_3$ | $\phi_1$      | $\phi_2$ | $\phi_3$ |
| 2.00 | 1.99992       | 1.93251  | 0.05042  | 1.99987       | 0.99926  | 0.99921  | 1.99990       | 0.99926  | 0.99921  |
| 4.00 | 1.99992       | 1.37860  | 0.62066  | 1.99992       | 1.72964  | 0.26694  | 1.99992       | 1.81401  | 0.17930  |
| 8.00 | 1.99991       | 1.00480  | 0.99514  | 1.99990       | 1.03941  | 0.96054  | 1.99996       | 1.96718  | 0.02649  |

**Table S2: QTAIM atomic charges for different states of LiH, at different R(Li-H) ( $\text{\AA}$ ) distances.**

| R    | $1\ ^1\Sigma$ |        | $2\ ^1\Sigma$ |         | $3\ ^1\Sigma$ |        |
|------|---------------|--------|---------------|---------|---------------|--------|
|      | H             | Li     | H             | Li      | H             | Li     |
| 2.00 | -0.8950       | 0.8950 | -0.0167       | 0.0169  | -0.0836       | 0.0840 |
| 4.00 | -0.0830       | 0.0831 | -0.5119       | 0.5111  | -0.5028       | 0.5015 |
| 8.00 | -0.0001       | 0.0002 | -0.0018       | -0.0163 | -0.8918       | 0.8260 |

Figure S1: Isocontours (blue, positive; red, negative) of  $\nabla^2\rho$  for the aug-cc-pVDZ/FCI  $1^1\Sigma$  (top) and  $2^1\Sigma$  (bottom) states of LiH at  $R = 2.0 \text{ \AA}$ .

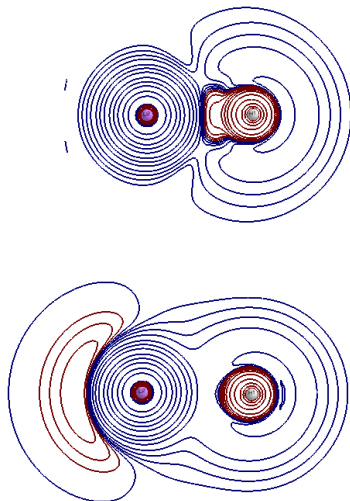


Figure S2: Three highest occupied NOs ( $\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3$ ) for the  $1^1\Sigma$   $R(\text{Li-H})=2.0 \text{ \AA}$  geometry.  $|\phi| = 0.08$ .

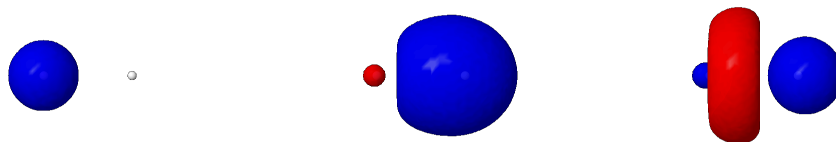


Figure S3: Three highest occupied NOs ( $\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3$ ) for the  $2^1\Sigma$   $R(\text{Li-H})=2.0 \text{ \AA}$  geometry.  $|\phi| = 0.08$ .

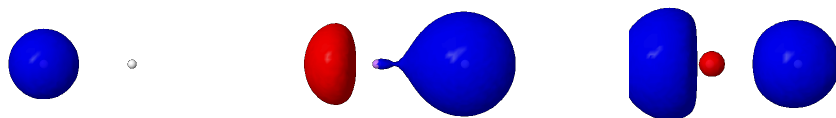


Figure S4: Three highest occupied NOs ( $\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3$ ) for the  $3^1\Sigma$  R(Li-H)=2.0 Å geometry.  $|\phi| = 0.08$ .

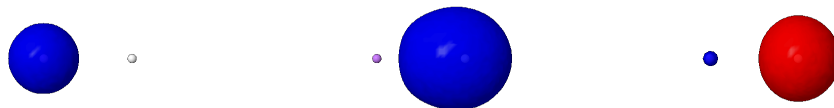


Figure S5: Three highest occupied NOs ( $\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3$ ) for the  $1^1\Sigma$  R(Li-H)=4.0 Å geometry.  $|\phi| = 0.08$ .



Figure S6: Three highest occupied NOs ( $\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3$ ) for the  $2^1\Sigma$  R(Li-H)=4.0 Å geometry.  $|\phi| = 0.08$ .



Figure S7: Three highest occupied NOs ( $\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3$ ) for the  $3^1\Sigma$  R(Li-H)=4.0 Å geometry.  $|\phi| = 0.08$ .

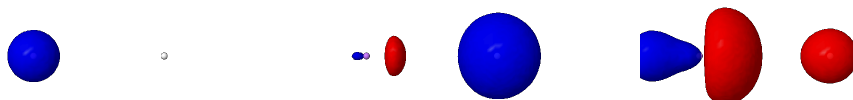


Figure S8: Three highest occupied NOs ( $\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3$ ) for the  $1^1\Sigma$  R(Li-H)=8.0 Å geometry.  $|\phi| = 0.08$ .



Figure S9: Three highest occupied NOs ( $\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3$ ) for the  $2^1\Sigma$  R(Li-H)=8.0 Å geometry.  $|\phi| = 0.08$ .



Figure S10: Three highest occupied NOs ( $\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3$ ) for the  $3^1\Sigma$  R(Li-H)=8.0 Å geometry.  $|\phi| = 0.08$ .

