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Supplementary Information

18-electron rule inspired Zintl-like ions composed of all transition metals

1. Band structure of Mg₂(FeH₆) crystal.



Figure S1. Band structure of Mg₂(FeH₆) crystal. Corresponding first Brillouin zone and the high symmetry K point paths are shown in the inset: $\Gamma(0, 0, 0) \rightarrow X(1/2, 0, 0) \rightarrow M(1/2, 1/2, 0) \rightarrow \Gamma(0, 0, 0) \rightarrow Z(0, 0, 1/2) \rightarrow R(1/2, 0, 1/2) \rightarrow A(1/2, 1/2, 1/2) \rightarrow Z(0, 0, 1/2).$

2. Geometric structure of Mg₂(FeAu₆) crystal.



Figure S2. Structure of Mg₂(FeAu₆) crystal. Cyan, green, and yellow atoms are Mg, Fe, and Au, respectively.

3. IR and Raman Spectra of I_h and O_h Isomers of $[Ti@Au_{12}]^2$.



Figure S3. Comparison of IR and Raman spectra between I_h and O_h isomers of $[Ti@Au_{12}]^2$.

4. Molecular dynamic simulations of Ti@Au₁₂ and Na₂[Ti@Au₁₂].



Figure S4. *Ab initio* molecular dynamic simulation showing total energy fluctuations of $Ti@Au_{12}$ and $Na_2[Ti@Au_{12}]$ with respect to time at 300 K.

5. Partial density of states of Na₂[Ti@Au₁₂].



Figure S5. PDOS plot of Na₂[Ti@Au₁₂]- D_{4h} . The directions are defined as shown in the inset.

6. Selected isomers of Cs₂[Ti@Au₁₂] and Mg[Ti@Au₁₂].



Figure S6. Several low energy isomers of $Cs_2[Ti@Au_{12}]$ along with their relative energies ΔE and symmetry point group. The yellow, purple, and light grey spheres represent Au, Cs, and Ti, respectively.



Figure S7. Several low energy isomers of Mg[Ti@Au₁₂]. The yellow, green, and light grey spheres represent Au, Mg, and Ti, respectively.

7. Molecular Orbitals (HOMO/LUMO) of Cs₂[TiAu₁₂].



 $Cs_2Ti@Au_{12}$

Figure S8. HOMO and LUMO molecular orbitals of Cs₂[Ti@Au₁₂].