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# Planar Hexacoordinate Chlorine

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## ABSTRACT

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$\text{Cl}\text{OZn}_6\text{O}_6^-$  is identified as a genuine global minimum, which contains a planar hexacoordinate chlorine atom, extending the coordination limit of halogens from five to six. An exhaustive potential energy surface exploration, combined with high-level CCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVTZ calculations, confirms its thermodynamic stability, while Born–Oppenheimer molecular dynamics shows that the planar framework retains its structural integrity up to 900 K. Bonding analyses indicate that  $\text{Cl}\text{OZn}_6\text{O}_6^-$  is stabilized predominantly by multicenter ionic interactions between  $\text{Cl}^-$  and the  $\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6$  ring. The electronic structure features four Cl lone pairs, Zn–O  $\sigma$  bonds, Zn–O–Zn  $\pi$  bonds, and electrostatic Cl–Zn interactions.

With a HOMO–LUMO gap of 5.31 eV and a vertical detachment energy of 7.40 eV,  $\text{Cl}\text{OZn}_6\text{O}_6^-$  qualifies as a superhalogen anion. These results show the coexistence of planar hypercoordination and superhalogen character, establishing structural and electronic principles for designing planar hypercoordinate superhalogens.

**KEYWORDS:** Planar hexacoordinate chlorine; global minimum; multicenter ionic bonding; superhalogen anion; stability.



## INTRODUCTION

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Exploring planar hypercoordination and its unconventional bonding patterns has challenged classical views of chemical bonding for more than half a century. The idea traces back to 1968, when Monkhurst proposed planar tetracoordinate carbon (ptC) as a hypothetical transition state.<sup>1</sup> Two years later, Hoffmann, Alder, and Wilcox formalized the ptC concept and suggested stabilizing strategies that became foundational for planar hypercoordinate chemistry.<sup>2</sup> Shortly after, the identification of the 1,1-dilithiumcyclopropane ( $C_3H_4Li_2$ ) local minimum initiated the theoretical exploration of viable planar hypercoordinate carbon species.<sup>3</sup> Later, photoelectron spectroscopy on clusters such as  $CAI_4^{2-}$ ,  $CAI_4^-$ ,  $CAI_3Si^-$ ,  $CAI_3Ge^-$ ,  $CAI_4H^-$ ,  $C_5Al_5^-$ , and  $CAI_{11}^-$  provided experimental support and guided the expansion of planar carbon chemistry.<sup>4–9</sup> Encouraged by the success in stabilizing ptCs, chemists soon explored whether even higher coordination numbers could be achieved while maintaining planarity. In 2008, Schleyer and Zeng predicted the first planar pentacoordinate carbon (ppC) cluster,  $CAI_5^+$ .<sup>10</sup> Since then, numerous ppC species have been reported.<sup>11</sup>

According to Hoffmann's electronic strategy, ligands that act as good  $\sigma$  donors and  $\pi$  acceptors can stabilize a ptC atom. Meeting the geometric and electronic requirements simultaneously, however, makes planar hexacoordinate carbon (phC) particularly difficult to realize. More recently, in 2021, Merino and Tiznado designed a series of phC clusters,  $CE_3M_3^+$  ( $E = S\text{--}Te$  and  $M = Li\text{--}Cs$ ), using a half-and-half ionic-covalent approach.<sup>12</sup> These phC species are isoelectronic with the previously reported  $CB_6^{2-}$  local minimum.<sup>13,14</sup>

Planar hypercoordination has since extended beyond carbon. Schleyer and Boldyrev explored planar tetracoordination for second-period elements (B, C, N, O) in 1991.<sup>15</sup> Later,



Wang, Boldyrev, and co-workers combined photoelectron spectroscopy experiments with quantum-chemical calculations to determine the global minima of boron cluster anions featuring planar tetra- to octacoordinate boron centers,<sup>16,17</sup> and reported transition-metal-centered boron “molecular wheels” with planar hypercoordinate transition metals.<sup>18–20</sup> These pioneering studies broadened the concept of planarity beyond carbon and inspired further exploration of even higher coordination numbers across the periodic table. For instance, planar hexacoordinate silicon and germanium species, such as  $\text{Cu}_2\text{Si}$  and  $\text{M}_2\text{Ge}$  ( $\text{M} = \text{Cu}, \text{Ni}$ ),<sup>21–23</sup> were later identified as global minima in two-dimensional potential energy surfaces, showing that coordination numbers beyond four can also be achieved for heavier Group-14 elements. The groups of Cui and Merino extended the concept to alkaline-earth metals (honorary transition metals).<sup>24</sup> Current maxima for planar coordination numbers are 10 for transition metals, 15 for alkaline-earth metals, and 8 for nonmetals. Although *s*-block elements lack *p* orbitals for  $\pi$  delocalization, they can form clusters featuring planar hypercoordinate atoms. Examples include planar pentacoordinate alkali-metal atoms stabilized purely by  $\sigma$  aromaticity,<sup>25</sup>  $\text{ptBe}$   $\text{M}_4\text{Be}$  ( $\text{M} = \text{Li}, \text{Na}$ ),  $\text{ppBe}$   $\text{BeAu}_5^+$ ,  $\text{phBe}$   $\text{Be@Be}_6\text{Cl}_6$ , and  $\text{phM}$   $\text{MC}_6\text{Al}_3^-$  ( $\text{M} = \text{Be}, \text{Mg}$ ).<sup>26–29</sup> Even hydrogen has recently joined the family of planar hypercoordinate elements.<sup>30–37</sup>

Halogens, the most electronegative main-group elements, pose special challenges. Their high electronegativity and localized *p* orbitals hinder effective delocalization with ligands, so halogens typically appear as terminal ( $\mu^1$ ), bridging ( $\mu^2$ ), or face-capping ( $\mu^3$ ) atoms. In 2021, the group of Merino predicted the first series of planar tetracoordinate fluorine ( $\text{ptF}$ ) species ( $\text{FIn}_4^+$ ,  $\text{FTl}_4^+$ ,  $\text{FGaIn}_3^+$ ,  $\text{FIn}_2\text{Tl}_2^+$ ,  $\text{FIn}_3\text{Tl}^+$ , and  $\text{FInTl}_3^+$ ) as global minima.<sup>38</sup> However, subsequent



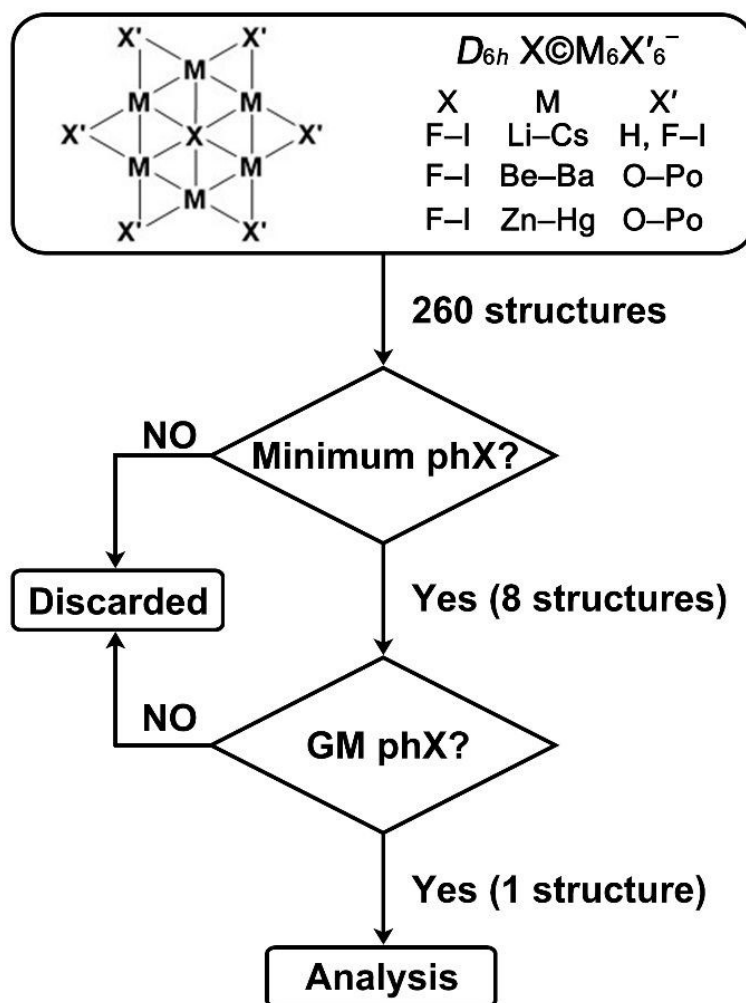
analyses showed that these structures correspond to transition states at the CCSD(T) level with a quadruple- $\zeta$  basis set.<sup>39</sup> Nevertheless, the small energy differences between planar and nonplanar forms, together with a low imaginary frequency, suggest that these systems exhibit vibrationally average planarity. Later studies reported several ptF global minima, including  $\text{FLi}_4\text{H}_3^-$ ,  $\text{FK}_4\text{H}_4^-$ ,  $\text{FLi}_4\text{X}_4^-$  ( $\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$ ).<sup>40–42</sup> Most recently, Cui, Merino, and coworkers predicted planar pentacoordinate halogens  $\text{Li}_5\text{X}_6^-$  ( $\text{X} = \text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{Br}$ ) stabilized mainly by multicenter ionic interactions rather than electron delocalization.<sup>43</sup>

To date, the highest planar coordination number for halogens is five. Could this limit be extended to six? Here, we target planar hexacoordinate halogen atoms (phX) by systematically examining three series of  $D_{6h} \text{X}@\text{M}_6\text{X}'_6^-$  clusters (Scheme 1). The first series ( $\text{X} = \text{F–I}$ ;  $\text{M} = \text{Li–Cs}$ ;  $\text{X}' = \text{H}, \text{F–I}$ ), inspired by known planar pentacoordinate halogens,<sup>43</sup> yielded six local minima:  $\text{X}@\text{Li}_6\text{X}'_6^-$  ( $\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}$ ;  $\text{X}' = \text{H}, \text{F}$ ) and  $\text{I}@\text{Na}_6\text{X}'_6^-$  ( $\text{X}' = \text{H}, \text{F}$ ) (Table S1). Highly ionic  $\text{M–X}'$  bonding weakens ring rigidity, while the larger in-plane ligand count increases electrostatic repulsion, both unfavorable for planarity. Seeking greater rigidity, we next explored  $\text{X}@\text{M}_6\text{X}'_6^-$  with alkaline-earth metals ( $\text{M} = \text{Be–Ba}$ ), and chalcogenide ligands ( $\text{X}' = \text{O–Po}$ ), motivated by the ppO  $\text{O}@\text{Be}_5\text{O}_5^{2-}$  dianion.<sup>44</sup> Finally, we examined Zn-group analogs ( $\text{M} = \text{Zn–Hg}$ ). Among 160 structures, two minima were identified, namely  $\text{Br}@\text{Mg}_6\text{O}_6^-$  and  $\text{Cl}@\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$ , with the latter corresponding to the global minimum (Tables S2 and S3).

Stabilizing a planar hexacoordinate halogen atom requires multiple chemical design principles rather than a single controlling parameter. First, the ligand ring must be sufficiently rigid to preserve planarity, yet flexible enough to accommodate the central atom. Second, the bonding between the ligands and the metal framework must maintain the integrity of the ring



while allowing effective interaction with the central halogen. Finally, a favorable electrostatic coordination environment is essential, such that the central atom is stabilized predominantly by ionic confinement rather than by localized covalent bonding. The systematic screening of alkali-metal, alkaline-earth, and group-12 metal frameworks was therefore used to progressively tune these factors.



**Scheme 1.** The workflow chart for exploring the global minimum (GM) of  $D_{6h}$  phX clusters.





So, we report  $\text{Cl}@\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$  (**1**) as the first viable planar hexacoordinate chlorine cluster with high dynamical stability. Its stability arises primarily from multicenter ionic bonding. Localized Zn–O two-center–two-electron (2c–2e)  $\sigma$  bonds and delocalized Zn–O–Zn 3c–2e  $\pi$  bonds confer substantial ring rigidity. Notably, **1** has a large vertical detachment energy (VDE) at the OVGF/aug-cc-pVTZ level,<sup>45–47</sup> classifying it as a superhalogen anion and linking planar hypercoordination with superhalogen chemistry.

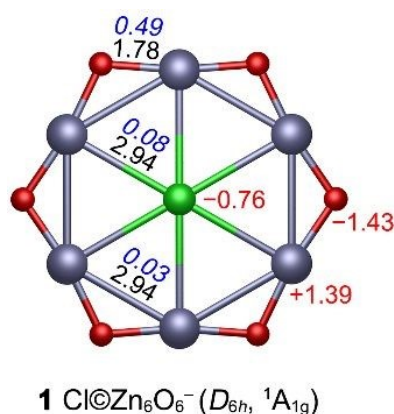
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Structure and Stability

Structure **1** adopts a symmetric star-like structure with a central Cl atom surrounded by six Zn atoms bridged by six O atoms. The lowest vibrational frequencies (15–33  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , Table S4) confirm that the  $D_{6h}$  structure is a true minimum at all eight tested theoretical levels. Bond distances, Wiberg bond indices (WBIs), and natural population analysis (NPA) charges at the PBE0-D3(BJ)/aug-cc-pVTZ level are summarized in Figure 1.

The Cl–Zn bond distance (2.94 Å) is far longer than a covalent single bond (2.17 Å from Pyykkö's self-consistent covalent radii),<sup>48</sup> and the small  $\text{WBI}_{\text{Cl-Zn}}$  (0.08) indicates mainly ionic interactions. Zn–O distances (1.78 Å) are slightly shorter than the standard Zn–O single bond (1.81 Å), with a moderate  $\text{WBI}_{\text{Zn-O}}$  of 0.49 that is consistent with single-bond character in a highly polar environment. By contrast, Zn–Zn separations (2.94 Å) exceed the sum of covalent radii (2.36 Å), and  $\text{WBI}_{\text{Zn-Zn}}$  is very low (0.03), consistent with negligible Zn–Zn bonding.





**Figure 1.** PBE0-D3(BJ)/aug-cc-pVTZ geometry of Cl@Zn<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup>. Bond distances (Å, black), WBIs (blue), and NPA charges (|e|, red) are shown.

Pauling electronegativities for Cl, Zn, and O are 3.16, 1.65, and 3.44, respectively. Consequently, Zn is expected to donate electron density, whereas Cl and O act as acceptors. The NPA charges (Cl, -0.76; Zn, +1.39; O, -1.43 |e|) define an inward-to-outward negative–positive–negative distribution that favors electrostatic stabilization of the planar structure. So, structurally, the system corresponds to a planar core-shell assembly, approximated as [Cl<sup>-</sup>]<sub>1</sub>@[Zn<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub>].

The global minimum **1** and the seven lowest isomers at the PBE0-D3(BJ)/aug-cc-pVTZ level are shown in Figure S1 with single-point CCSD(T) relative energies. While isomer **1B**, where Cl binds terminally to a tubular Zn<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub> framework, is 4.0 kcal/mol less stable than **1**, the most stable triplet isomer lies 57.7 kcal/mol above **1**. We also evaluated both the stability and the reference quality of the electronic wavefunction. SCF stability analyses performed for **1** confirm that the reference wavefunction corresponds to a true minimum with no symmetry-breaking instabilities. In addition, the *T*<sub>1</sub> diagnostic value for **1** is 0.021, which lies well within



the accepted range for reliable single-reference treatments. These results indicate that View Article Online  
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multireference effects are not significant for  $\text{Cl}@\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$  and support the robustness of the reported CCSD(T) energetics.

Interestingly, the hollow  $\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6$  ring is a local minimum,<sup>49,50</sup> but reoptimization at the PBE0-D3(BJ)/aug-cc-pVTZ level places it 1.9 kcal/mol above its own global minimum, consistent with repulsion between adjacent positively charged Zn atoms. The incorporation of a  $\text{Cl}^-$  ion into the central cavity alleviates this repulsion and stabilizes the system, to such an extent that the insertion reaction ( $\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6 + \text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{Cl}@\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$ ) becomes thermodynamically favorable, with a calculated reaction energy of  $-70.5$  kcal/mol (including zero-point corrections).

The ability of chlorine to sustain a planar hexacoordinate arrangement within the  $\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6$  framework reflects a balance between geometric compatibility and electronic response. Although F, Cl, and Br all form highly polar Zn–X interactions, their different sizes and polarizabilities lead to qualitatively distinct behaviors in the same rigid ligand environment. Natural population analysis (Figure S2) shows that the central X atoms in  $D_{6h}$   $\text{X}@\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$  (X = F, Cl, Br) carry substantial negative charges ( $-0.88$ ,  $-0.76$ , and  $-0.64$   $e$ , respectively), consistent with an anion confined by an electrostatic coordination environment. However, size matching between the central atom and the rigid Zn–O ring is critical.  $D_{6h}$   $\text{F}@\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$  and  $\text{Br}@\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$  correspond to higher-order saddle points or transition states at the PBE0-D3(BJ)/aug-cc-pVTZ level. In the fluorine case, the imaginary mode ( $115i$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) corresponds to an in-plane displacement of the undersized F atom, whereas for bromine the imaginary mode ( $29i$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) involves an out-of-plane motion along the principal axis, reflecting its excessive size. Chlorine lies between these extremes, providing the optimal size and polarizability



required to fit within the rigid Zn–O ring without inducing structural distortion, thereby stabilizing a genuine planar hexacoordinate minimum.

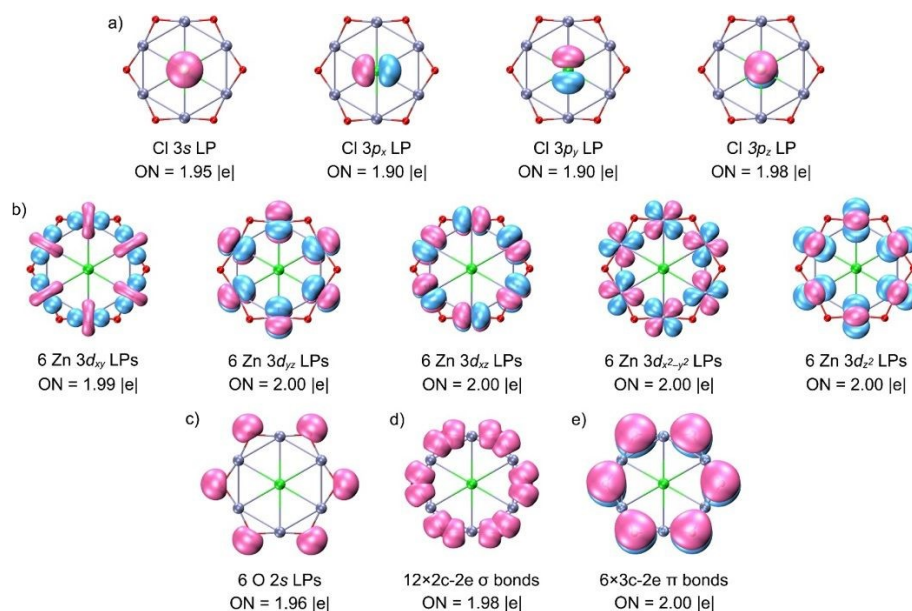
Dynamic stability was evaluated by Born–Oppenheimer molecular dynamics (BOMD) simulations at 300, 600, and 900 K for 50 ps starting from **1**. As shown in Figure S3, the average root-mean-square deviation (RMSD) values are small (0.05, 0.06, and 0.08 Å), with only minor out-of-plane fluctuations of the central Cl atom and negligible Zn or O migration. No isomerization or fragmentation was noted, indicating substantial dynamic robustness. To evaluate the relative roles of geometric constraint and electronic stabilization in enforcing planarity, we examined the energetic response of the central chlorine atom to out-of-plane displacements. The resulting potential energy profile, evaluated at the single-point CCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVTZ level and shown in Figure S4, reveals that small distortions are relatively soft. Displacing Cl by 0.4 Å along the perpendicular axis costs only 0.4 kcal/mol, while a larger displacement of 1.0 Å requires 3.7 kcal/mol. These results indicate that, although the Zn<sub>6</sub>O<sub>6</sub> ligand ring provides a geometrically rigid platform, the planar configuration is not imposed purely by mechanical constraint. Instead, electronic interactions play the dominant stabilizing role, with the rigid Zn–O framework enabling (but not solely enforcing) the planar hexacoordinate arrangement.

### Chemical Bonding

To rationalize the origin of this stability, we next analyzed the bonding using adaptive natural density partitioning (AdNDP), which is well suited to *n*-center–two-electron (*nc*–2e) interactions (Figure 2). The 116 valence electrons in **1** partition into five subsets. First, four 1c–2e lone pairs reside on Cl (derived from 3*s*, 3*p<sub>x</sub>*, 3*p<sub>y</sub>*, and 3*p<sub>z</sub>* atomic orbitals; ON = 1.90–



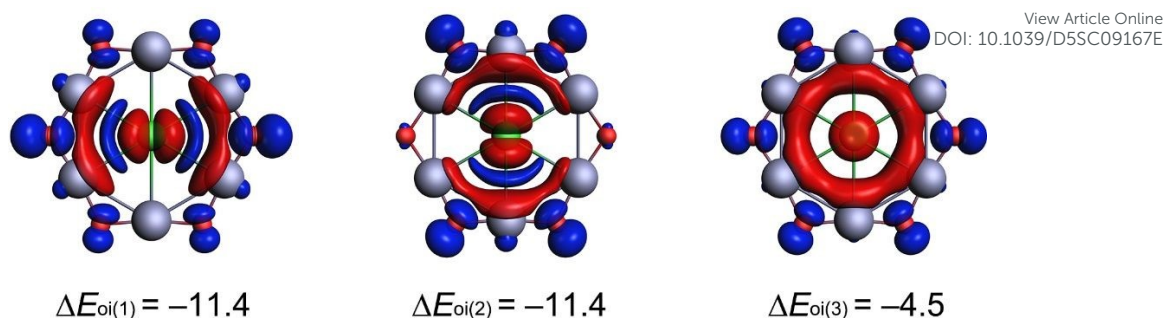
1.98 |e|). When these electrons are alternatively distributed in four delocalized 7c–2e bonds over the  $\text{ClZn}_6$  hexagon, the ONs increase slightly to 2.00 |e|. This small difference between the two descriptions indicates limited overlap between Cl and the ring, consistent with a predominantly ionic Cl–ring interaction and only a minor covalent component. Second, each Zn contributes five nearly ideal 3d lone pairs (ON = 1.99–2.00 |e|). Third, each O carries one s-type lone pair, giving six in total. Finally, the periphery features twelve 2c–2e Zn–O  $\sigma$  bonds (ON = 1.98 |e|) and six 3c–2e Zn–O–Zn  $\pi$  bonds (ON = 2.00 |e|). These multicenter  $\sigma$  and  $\pi$  interactions provide the mechanical rigidity within the ring. Table S5 lists occupied canonical molecular orbitals (CMOs), which are fully consistent with the AdNDP bonding scheme. Additionally, the electron-density analysis in Figure S5 further supports the connectivity.



**Figure 2.** AdNDP analysis for  $\text{Cl}@\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$ . Occupation numbers (ONs) are in lel. a) Four lone pairs (LPs) of Cl atom; b) thirty LPs of Zn atoms; c) six LPs of O atoms; d) twelve 2c–2e Zn–O  $\sigma$  bonds; e) six 3c–2e Zn–O–Zn  $\pi$  bonds.

We further examined the interaction of the  $\text{phCl}$  center with the  $\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6$  ring using the energy decomposition analysis (EDA) with natural orbitals for chemical valence (NOCV) at the PBE0/TZ2P-ZORA level. Because the choice of molecular fragments strongly influences the interpretation of EDA-NOCV results, several combinations with different charges and spin states were systematically tested (Table S6). The lowest orbital interaction energy ( $\Delta E_{\text{oi}}$ ) is obtained for the singlet  $\text{Cl}^-$  and singlet  $\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6$  fragments, indicating the most suitable bonding model. Quantitatively, the interaction comprises approximately 75.9% electrostatic and 24.1% covalent contributions, so bonding is predominantly ionic, with a smaller but meaningful covalent component. Decomposition of  $\Delta E_{\text{oi}}$  into individual contributions (Table 1) and the corresponding deformation densities (Figure 3) shows that relevant interactions correspond to two degenerate  $\text{Cl}^- (3p_x, 3p_y) \rightarrow \text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6$  donations and one weaker  $\text{Cl}^- (3s) \rightarrow \text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6$  donation. Together, they account for 73.8% of  $\Delta E_{\text{oi}}$ , confirming their dominant stabilizing role. In other words, while an ionic model provides the correct qualitative description, inclusion of covalent effects is required for a physically complete and quantitatively accurate account of the planar hexacoordinate structure.





**Figure 3.** Deformation densities ( $\Delta\rho$ ) plots from EDA-NOCV analysis. The isovalue of the surfaces is 0.0003 a.u. Charge flows from red (donor) to blue (acceptor). Energy values are given in kcal/mol.

To quantify ionic and covalent contributions, we applied interacting quantum atoms (IQA) analysis within the Bader framework. The total interatomic interaction energy ( $V^{IQA}$ ) separates into electrostatic ( $V_C$ ) and exchange-correlation ( $V_{XC}$ ) terms. Table S7 shows  $V_C(\text{Cl-Zn}) = -106.9$  kcal/mol, substantially larger in magnitude than  $V_{XC}(\text{Cl-Zn}) = -14.8$  kcal/mol, confirming predominantly ionic Cl-Zn interactions with a non-negligible covalent component. By the IUPAC definition of coordination number (atoms directly linked to a specified atom), Cl in  $\text{Cl}^\ominus\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$  is genuinely hexacoordinate in the plane. For Zn-O, the covalent component is about half the electrostatic term, lending cohesion and rigidity to the ring, whereas adjacent Zn-Zn interactions are dominated by electrostatic repulsion, consistent with the very small WBIs.

**Table 1.** EDA-NOCV results for **1** using  $\text{Cl}^-$  and  $\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6$  as interacting fragments at the PBE0/TZ2P-ZORA level. All energy values are given in kcal/mol.



Energy Terms	Interaction	Cl <sup>-</sup> (singlet, $3s^2 3p_x^2 3p_y^2 3p_z^2$ )
		Zn <sub>6</sub> O <sub>6</sub> (singlet)
$\Delta E_{\text{int}}$		-76.9
$\Delta E_{\text{Pauli}}$		76.9
$\Delta E_{\text{elstat}}^a$		-116.8 (75.9%)
$\Delta E_{\text{oi}}^a$		-37.0 (24.1%)
$\Delta E_{\text{oi}(1)}^b$	Cl <sup>-</sup> ( $3p_x$ ) → Zn <sub>6</sub> O <sub>6</sub> donation	-11.4 (30.8%)
$\Delta E_{\text{oi}(2)}^b$	Cl <sup>-</sup> ( $3p_y$ ) → Zn <sub>6</sub> O <sub>6</sub> donation	-11.4 (30.8%)
$\Delta E_{\text{oi}(3)}^b$	Cl <sup>-</sup> ( $3s$ ) → Zn <sub>6</sub> O <sub>6</sub> donation	-4.5 (12.2%)
$\Delta E_{\text{oi}(\text{rest})}^b$		-9.7 (26.2%)

<sup>a</sup>The percentage contribution with respect to the total attraction is given in parentheses.

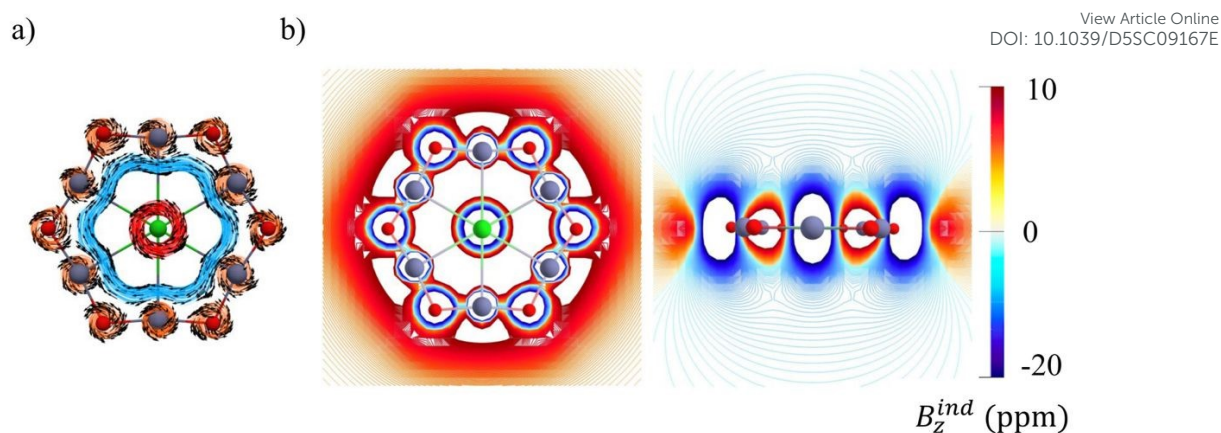
<sup>b</sup>The percentage contribution with respect to the total orbital interaction is given in parentheses.

### Magnetic Response and (Lack of) Delocalization

The magnetic response of **1** was analyzed to probe possible electronic delocalization (Figure 4). Examination of the *z*-component of the induced magnetic field ( $B_{\text{ind}_z}^{\text{ind}}$ )<sup>51,52</sup> shows that an external field applied perpendicular to the molecular plane produces a pronounced shielding cone centered on the chlorine atom, arising from its localized lone-pair electrons. However, no extended shielding pattern is found, and the computed ring-current strength (0.31 nA/T) is very small. So, the analysis of both the induced magnetic field ( $\mathbf{B}^{\text{ind}}$ ) and the induced current density ( $\mathbf{J}^{\text{ind}}$ )<sup>53</sup> confirms this behavior. Instead of a continuous diatropic circulation typical of aromatic systems, only local currents around the Zn and O nuclei and the central Cl are found. This pattern shows that the magnetic response is dominated by local interactions, with no evidence of electron delocalization.







**Figure 4.** a) Magnetically induced current density  $\mathbf{J}^{\text{ind}}$  maps for  $\text{Cl@Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$ . Arrows indicate the direction of the current density. b)  $B_z^{\text{ind}}$  isolines plotted in the molecular plane (bottom) and a transverse plane (top) of the  $\text{Cl@Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$ . The external magnetic field is oriented perpendicular to the molecular plane.

### Vertical Detachment Energy

As shown in Figure S6, **1** has a large HOMO–LUMO gap of 5.31 eV, indicating electronic robustness. The HOMO ( $b_{1g}$ ), predominantly O-based (93.64%), has a strongly negative energy (−3.90 eV), while the Zn-based LUMO ( $a_{1g}$ , 82.07%) lies at 1.41 eV. Removing an electron from the HOMO or adding one to the LUMO is therefore energetically disfavored, consistent with the electronic robustness inferred from the wide gap. Indeed,  $D_{6h}$   $\text{Cl@Zn}_6\text{O}_6^{2-}$  and the neutral  $D_{6h}$   $\text{Cl@Zn}_6\text{O}_6$  correspond to saddle points with three or two imaginary frequencies at the PBE0-D3(BJ)/aug-cc-pVTZ level, respectively, confirming that the anion **1** represents an electronically optimal configuration.

For anions, a wide HOMO–LUMO gap often correlates with a large first VDE. The ground-state VDE for **1** is 7.40 eV at the OVGF/aug-cc-pVTZ level, which classifies it as a



superhalogen anion. Since Boldyrev introduced superhalogens in 1981, many species have been predicted and experimentally characterized,<sup>54</sup> though most known superhalogens are three-dimensional. The question then arises whether planar hypercoordinate halogens can display superhalogen behavior. The two areas, long developed in parallel, began to intersect in 2024, when some of us predicted the planar pentacoordinate chlorine superhalogen  $\text{ppCl}$   $\text{Cl}@\text{Li}_5\text{Cl}_5^-$  ( $D_{5h}$ ,  $^1\text{A}_1'$ ),<sup>55</sup> followed by planar tetracoordinate fluorine superhalogens  $\text{FLi}_4\text{X}_4^-$  ( $\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$ ).<sup>42</sup> As the first planar hexacoordinate chlorine superhalogen, **1** extends this connection, broadening planar hypercoordination and introducing a class of planar hypercoordinate superhalogens that enriches the understanding of electronic stability and structural diversity in main-group chemistry.

From an experimental perspective, cluster-beam techniques combined with photoelectron spectroscopy provide a well-established framework for probing the electronic structure and relative stability of gas-phase cluster anions. In this context,  $\text{Cl}@\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$  could in principle be generated by laser ablation of ZnO-based targets doped with chloride salts, followed by mass selection and photodetachment measurements. To facilitate future experimental identification, we simulated the photoelectron spectra of the global minimum and the low-lying isomer (**1B**) at the TD-PBE0/aug-cc-pVTZ level (Figure S7), providing distinct spectroscopic fingerprints. At the same time, it should be noted that the very large electron affinity of  $\text{Cl}@\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$  ( $> 6$  eV) poses a practical challenge, as conventional photoelectron spectroscopy setups may not provide sufficiently high photon energies. This limitation places the present prediction within a realistic experimental context without overstating immediate feasibility.



## CONCLUSIONS

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We have identified and characterized  $\text{Cl}@\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$  as the first planar hexacoordinate chlorine superhalogen. The cluster represents a true  $D_{6h}$  global minimum, as confirmed by vibrational analysis, large insertion energy ( $-70.5$  kcal/mol), and BOMD showing full structural integrity up to 900 K. The planar structure is maintained through a combination of electrostatic and multicenter bonding interactions within a  $\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6$  ligand ring.

Bonding analyses reveal a coherent picture of stability. AdNDP identifies four lone pairs on chlorine, twelve Zn–O  $\sigma$  bonds, and six delocalized Zn–O–Zn  $\pi$  bonds that reinforce the mechanical rigidity of the ring. EDA-NOCV partitions the interaction between  $\text{Cl}^-$  and the  $\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6$  framework into  $\sim 75.9\%$  electrostatic and  $\sim 24.1\%$  covalent contributions, dominated by Cl ( $3p_x, 3p_y$ ) and Cl ( $3s$ )  $\rightarrow$   $\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6$  dative interactions. The central Cl therefore interacts mainly through ionic attraction complemented by modest covalent coupling.

Electronic-structure calculations yield a wide HOMO–LUMO gap (5.31 eV) and a large vertical detachment energy of 7.40 eV, classifying **1** unambiguously as a superhalogen anion. These findings extend the coordination limit of halogens from five to six and show that planar hypercoordination and superhalogen chemistry can coexist within a single species. The results establish design principles for planar hypercoordinate superhalogens: a geometrically rigid,  $\pi$ -delocalized ligand ring; strong multicenter ionic binding; and targeted covalent donation. The prediction of **1** thus opens a new domain connecting planar hypercoordination with superhalogen behavior, offering a framework for designing future main-group clusters with extreme electronic stability and high electron affinity.



## COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS

The potential energy surface of  $\text{Cl@Zn}_6\text{O}_6^-$  was explored using the Coalescence Kick (CK) algorithm at the PBE0/LANL2DZ level, generating approximately 6000 initial geometries (3000 singlets and 3000 triplets).<sup>56,57</sup> In addition to the automated global search, a limited number of candidates were manually constructed to improve coverage of chemically reasonable bonding motifs.<sup>58</sup> This complementary step was guided by established chemical considerations, including preservation of  $D_{6h}$  symmetry, maintenance of a rigid Zn–O framework, and the presence of an electrostatic coordination environment involving the central halogen and multiple metal centers. Practically, additional isomers were generated through small structural modifications of the lowest-lying candidates obtained from the CK searches, as well as by introducing a Cl atom into low-energy  $\text{Zn}_6\text{O}_6$  frameworks using common coordination modes, namely terminal, bridging, and face-capping arrangements. This procedure was intended to complement the stochastic search by ensuring that relevant planar hypercoordinate bonding patterns were adequately sampled, rather than to bias the exploration of the potential energy surface. All low-energy candidates were reoptimized at the PBE0-D3(BJ)/aug-cc-pVTZ level,<sup>59,60</sup> followed by harmonic vibrational frequency analyses to confirm their nature as minima or transition states. Final single-point energies were refined at the CCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVTZ level, including zero-point energy (ZPE) corrections from the PBE0-D3(BJ)/aug-cc-pVTZ calculations.<sup>61</sup> Unless otherwise specified, energetic discussion refers to CCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVTZ//PBE0-D3(BJ)/aug-cc-pVTZ results.



Natural bond orbital (NBO) analysis was performed to obtain WBIs and natural population NPA charges.<sup>62</sup> Bonding was further analyzed using AdNDP, CMO inspection, and Bader analyses.<sup>63,64</sup> Orbital compositions and Bader analysis were examined with *Multiwfn*.<sup>65</sup> All electronic-structure calculations were performed using *Gaussian16*.<sup>66</sup> The CCSD(T) calculations were carried out using the *Molpro 2012.1* package.<sup>67</sup> IQA and energy decomposition analysis with natural orbitals for chemical valence (EDA-NOCV) were carried out with *ADF 2023*.<sup>68,69</sup>

The induced magnetic field ( $\mathbf{B}^{\text{ind}}$ ) and current density ( $\mathbf{J}^{\text{ind}}$ ) were computed at the DFT level using the BHandHLYP<sup>70</sup> functional and the def2-TZVP basis set with the GIAO formalism.  $\mathbf{B}^{\text{ind}}$  was obtained with Aromagnetic<sup>71</sup>, which automatically generated the three-dimensional grid and exploited the  $D_{6h}$  symmetry of the molecule to reduce computational cost. The induced currents were calculated with GIMIC<sup>72</sup> from the same electron densities. The external magnetic field was applied along the  $z$  axis (0, 0, 1), corresponding to the principal symmetry axis.

Dynamic stability of the phCl cluster was evaluated through Born–Oppenheimer molecular dynamics (BOMD) simulations at 300, 600, and 900 K for 50 ps using the *CP2K* program with GTH-PBE pseudopotentials and the DZVP-MOLOPT-SR-GTH basis set.<sup>73,74</sup>

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## Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.



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## Data availability statements

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the Supplementary Information.

