

# **Supporting Information:**

## **First-Principles Modeling of Transport**

## **Mechanisms in Carbonate-Hydroxide Electrolytes**

Anirban Mondal,<sup>†</sup> Jeffrey M. Young,<sup>†,¶</sup> Gabor Kiss,<sup>‡</sup> and Athanassios Z.  
Panagiotopoulos<sup>\*,†</sup>

<sup>†</sup>*Department of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Princeton University, Princeton NJ,  
08544, United States*

<sup>‡</sup>*ExxonMobil Research and Engineering Co., Annandale, NJ, 08801, United States*

<sup>¶</sup>*Present address: National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder CO, 80305,  
United States*

E-mail: [azp@princeton.edu](mailto:azp@princeton.edu)

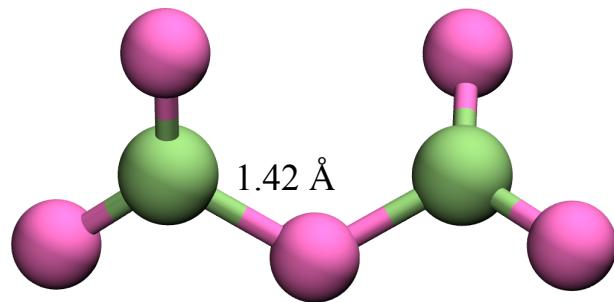


Figure S1: Gas phase optimized geometry of pyrocarbonate anion at the MP2/aug-cc-pVQZ level of theory. Color scheme: carbon - lime, oxygen - mauve.

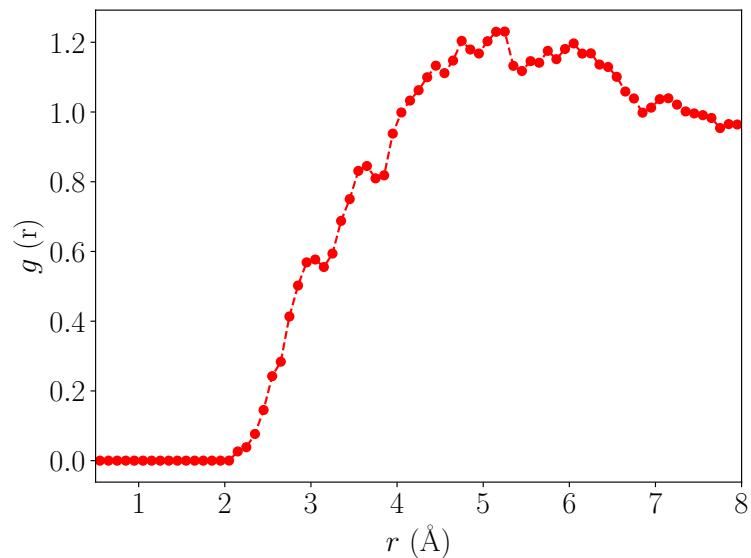


Figure S2: Radial distribution functions between the carbon atom of  $\text{CO}_2$  and oxygen atoms of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  below 1 ps timescale.

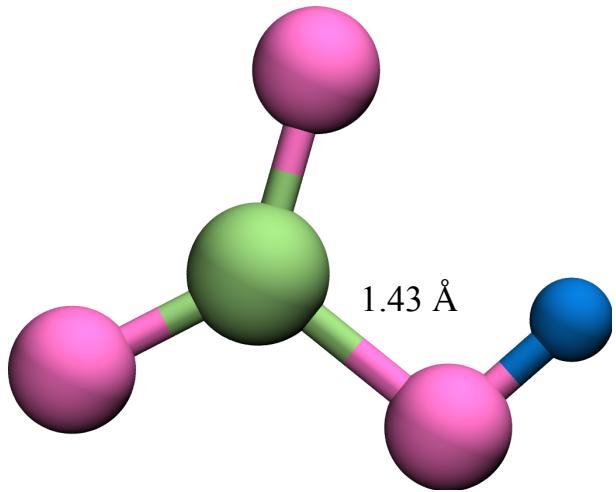


Figure S3: Gas phase optimized geometry of bicarbonate anion at the MP2/aug-cc-pVQZ level of theory. Color scheme: carbon - lime, oxygen - mauve, hydrogen - blue.

Table S1: Exponential fit parameters to lifetime distributions plotted in Figure 10 of the main text.

Species	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i> (ps <sup>-1</sup> )
CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	748	1.40
OH <sup>-</sup>	204	1.44
CO <sub>2</sub>	25.8	2.09
C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	48.2	2.52
HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	152	5.25
H <sub>2</sub> O	117	3.37

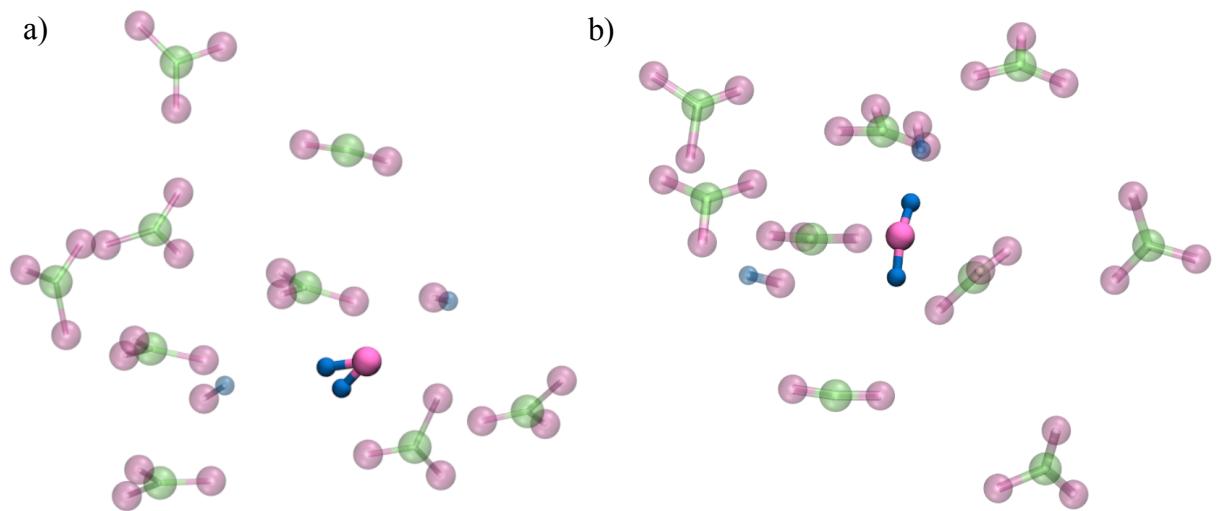


Figure S4: AIMD simulation snapshots representing two extreme geometries in H<sub>2</sub>O – a) HOH angle 22° and b) HOH angle 166°. Color scheme: C – lime; O – mauve; H – blue. Rest of the atoms are shown as transparent background for clarity.