



## Supplement of

## **Oligomer formation from the gas-phase reactions of Criegee intermediates with hydroperoxide esters: mechanism and kinetics**

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## **Contents:**

**Table S1** The electronic energy ( $\Delta E^{\neq}$ ) and Gibbs free energy ( $\Delta G^{\neq}$ ) barriers for the initial reactions of distinct SCIs with HCOOH predicted at the Y/X (Y = M06-2X, CCSD(T) and QCISD(T), X = ma-TZVP, 6-311+G(2df,2p) level based on the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) optimized geometries (kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>)

**Table S2** Enthalpies of formation  $(\Delta_{f}H_{298}^{\circ})$  for the various carbonyl oxides and hydroperoxide

esters computed at the CCSD(T)//M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) level of theory

**Table S3** Rate coefficients (cm<sup>3</sup> molecule<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) of each elementary pathway involved in the initiation reaction of  $CH_2OO$  with HCOOH computed at different temperatures

**Table S4** Rate coefficients (cm<sup>3</sup> molecule<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) of each elementary pathway involved in the initiation reaction of *anti*-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO with HCOOH computed at different temperatures

**Table S5** Rate coefficients (cm<sup>3</sup> molecule<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) of each elementary pathway involved in the initiation reaction of *syn*-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO with HCOOH computed at different temperatures

**Table S6** Rate coefficients (cm<sup>3</sup> molecule<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) of each elementary pathway involved in the initiation reaction of  $(CH_3)_2OO$  with HCOOH computed at different temperatures

 Table S7 Rate coefficients of distinct SCIs reactions with Pent1a computed at different temperatures

**Table S8** Predicted saturated vapour pressure  $(P^0)$  and saturated concentrations  $(c^0)$  for the adduct products of the successive reactions of SCIs with HCOOH

**Figure S1**. The geometries of all the stationary points for distinct SCIs reactions with formic acid optimized at the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) level of theory

**Figure S2**. Electronic potential energy along the O-H and C-O distance (angstroms) calculated by the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) method for the 1,4-insertion reactions  $CH_2OO + HCOOH$  (a), *anti*-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO + HCOOH (b), *syn*-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO + HCOOH (c) and (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>COO + HCOOH (d) (the black solid line represents the minimum potential-energy path (MEP))

Figure S3. The geometries of all the stationary points for  $2CH_2OO + Pent1a$  reaction optimized at the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) level of theory

Figure S4. Natural bond orbital (NBO) analysis of the donor-acceptor orbitals involved in the TS1a

**Figure S5.** The geometries of all the stationary points for 2anti-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO + Pent1b reaction optimized at the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) level of theory

**Figure S6**. The geometries of all the stationary points for 2syn-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO + Pent1c reaction optimized at the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) level of theory

**Figure S7.** The geometries of all the stationary points for  $2(CH_3)_2COO + Pent1d$  reaction optimized at the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) level of theory

Figure S8. The geometries of all the stationary points for distinct SCIs reactions with Pent1a optimized at the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) level of theory

Figure S9 The NPA charges of different atoms in the distinct SCIs computed at the M06-2X/6-311+g(2df,2p) level of theory

**Figure S10.** The optimized geometries and relative energies (kcal·mol<sup>-1</sup>) computed for the four conformers of MVK-oxide. Geometries are optimized at the M06-2X/6-311+g(2df,2p) level of theory. Single point energies are calculated at the CCSD(T)/6-311+g(2df,2p) level of theory

	M06	-2X/	C	CSD(T)/	QC	CISD(T)/
	ma-TZVP		6-311+	6-311+G(2df,2p)		-G(2df,2p)
-	$\Delta E^{\neq}$	$\Delta G^{\neq}$	$\Delta E^{\neq}$	$\Delta G^{\neq}$	$\Delta E^{\neq}$	$\Delta G^{\neq}$
Entry 2						
CH <sub>2</sub> OO	8.0	10.0	8.6	10.5	8.7	10.7
anti-CH <sub>3</sub> CHOO	12.0	13.0	11.0	11.9	10.9	12.0
syn-CH <sub>3</sub> CHOO	13.1	14.6	13.3	14.9	13.2	14.8
Entry 3						
CH <sub>2</sub> OO	20.6	21.8	20.4	21.6	20.6	21.8
anti-CH <sub>3</sub> CHOO	20.6	22.2	20.2	21.8	20.2	21.8
syn-CH <sub>3</sub> CHOO	25.7	27.6	25.6	27.7	25.8	27.7
Entry 4						
CH <sub>2</sub> OO	4.4	5.8	4.2	5.6	4.3	5.7
anti-CH <sub>3</sub> CHOO	4.1	5.6	3.3	4.9	3.4	4.9
syn-CH <sub>3</sub> CHOO	8.9	11.1	8.5	10.9	8.6	10.8

**Table S1** The electronic energy  $(\Delta E^{\neq})$  and Gibbs free energy  $(\Delta G^{\neq})$  barriers for the initiation reactions of distinct SCIs with HCOOH predicted at the Y/X (Y = M06-2X, CCSD(T) and QCISD(T), X = ma-TZVP, 6-311+G(2df,2p) level based on the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) optimized geometries (kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>)

Species	Cal (kcal·mol <sup>-1</sup> )	Refs. (kcal·mol <sup>-1</sup> )	
CH <sub>2</sub> OO	23.23	22.92ª 24.59 <sup>b</sup>	
anti-CH3OO	10.28		
syn-CH <sub>3</sub> CHOO	6.73		
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> COO	-6.77		
НСООН		-90.62 (exp)	
HC(O)OCH <sub>2</sub> OOH (Pent1a)	-112.08		
HC(O)OCH(CH <sub>3</sub> )OOH (Pent1b)	-124.20		
HC(O)OCH(CH <sub>3</sub> )OOH (Pent1c)	-122.02		
HC(O)OC(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OOH (Pent1d)	-134.51		

**Table S2** Enthalpies of formation  $(\Delta_f H_{298}^\circ)$  for the various carbonyl oxides and hydroperoxide esters computed at the CCSD(T)//M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) level of theory

Exp is taken from NIST Chemistry Webbook

<sup>a</sup> the value is obtained at the G4 level of theory (Chen et al., 2016)

<sup>b</sup> the value is obtained at the W3-F12 level of theory (Karton et al., 2013)

- Chen, L., Wang, W., Wang, W., Liu, Y., Liu, F., Liu, N., and Wang, B: Water-catalyzed decomposition of the simplest Criegee intermediate CH<sub>2</sub>OO, Theor. Chem. Acc., 135, 131-143, https://doi.org/10.1007/s00214-016-1894-9, 2016.
- Karton, A., Kettner, M., and Wild, D. A.: Sneaking up on the Criegee intermediate from below: Predicted photoelectron spectrum of the CH<sub>2</sub>OO<sup>-</sup> anion and W3-F12 electron affinity of CH<sub>2</sub>OO, Chem. Phys. Lett., 585, 15-20, http://doi.org/10.1016/j.cplett.2013.08.075, 2013.

T/K	k (TS <sub>ent1</sub> )	k (TS <sub>ent2</sub> )	k (TS <sub>ent3</sub> )	k (TS <sub>ent4</sub> )	$k_{ m tot-CH2OO}$
273	$1.34 \times 10^{-10}$	3.56 × 10 <sup>-12</sup>	1.03 × 10 <sup>-22</sup>	$3.57 \times 10^{-12}$	$1.41 \times 10^{-10}$
280	$1.30 \times 10^{-10}$	$2.94 \times 10^{-12}$	$1.22 \times 10^{-22}$	$3.12 \times 10^{-12}$	$1.36 \times 10^{-10}$
298	$1.25 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.88 \times 10^{-12}$	2.18 × 10 <sup>-22</sup>	$2.26 \times 10^{-12}$	$1.29 \times 10^{-10}$
300	$1.21 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.80 \times 10^{-12}$	$2.35 \times 10^{-22}$	$2.20 \times 10^{-12}$	$1.25 \times 10^{-10}$
320	$1.17 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.18 \times 10^{-12}$	4.86 × 10 <sup>-22</sup>	$1.63 \times 10^{-12}$	$1.20  imes 10^{-10}$
340	$1.12 \times 10^{-10}$	8.16 × 10 <sup>-13</sup>	$1.04 \times 10^{-21}$	$1.26 \times 10^{-12}$	$1.14  imes 10^{-10}$
360	$1.11 \times 10^{-10}$	$5.92 \times 10^{-13}$	$2.20 \times 10^{-21}$	$1.04 \times 10^{-12}$	$1.13 \times 10^{-10}$
380	$1.07 \times 10^{-10}$	4.48 × 10 <sup>-13</sup>	4.52 × 10 <sup>-21</sup>	8.23 × 10 <sup>-13</sup>	$1.08  imes 10^{-10}$
400	$1.05 \times 10^{-10}$	$3.50 \times 10^{-13}$	9.01 × 10 <sup>-21</sup>	6.91 × 10 <sup>-13</sup>	$1.06  imes 10^{-10}$

**Table S3** Rate coefficients (cm<sup>3</sup> molecule<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) of each elementary pathway involved in the initiation reaction of  $CH_2OO$  with HCOOH computed at different temperatures

	-		1	1	
T/K	k (TS <sub>ent1</sub> -anti)	k (TS <sub>ent2</sub> -anti)	k (TS <sub>ent3</sub> -anti)	k (TS <sub>ent4</sub> -anti)	k <sub>tot-anti</sub>
273	$4.94 \times 10^{-10}$	4.23 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	5.53 × 10 <sup>-22</sup>	6.12 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	$5.98 \times 10^{-10}$
280	$4.82 \times 10^{-10}$	3.75 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	6.73 × 10 <sup>-22</sup>	$4.92 \times 10^{-11}$	5.69 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>
298	$4.69 \times 10^{-10}$	$2.34 \times 10^{-11}$	$1.20 \times 10^{-21}$	$2.95 \times 10^{-11}$	$5.22 \times 10^{-10}$
300	$4.56 \times 10^{-10}$	2.01 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	1.29 × 10 <sup>-21</sup>	$2.80 \times 10^{-11}$	$5.04 \times 10^{-10}$
320	$4.42 \times 10^{-10}$	1.48 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	2.61 × 10 <sup>-21</sup>	$1.72 \times 10^{-11}$	$4.74 \times 10^{-10}$
340	$4.28 \times 10^{-10}$	9.42 × 10 <sup>-12</sup>	5.36 × 10 <sup>-21</sup>	$1.12 \times 10^{-11}$	$4.49 \times 10^{-10}$
360	$4.27 \times 10^{-10}$	$7.04 \times 10^{-12}$	$1.08 \times 10^{-20}$	$7.77 \times 10^{-12}$	$4.42 \times 10^{-10}$
380	$4.14 \times 10^{-10}$	$3.64 \times 10^{-12}$	$2.12 \times 10^{-20}$	$5.60 \times 10^{-12}$	$4.23 \times 10^{-10}$
400	$4.09 \times 10^{-10}$	$2.02 \times 10^{-12}$	4.01 × 10 <sup>-20</sup>	$4.18 \times 10^{-12}$	$4.15 \times 10^{-10}$

**Table S4** Rate coefficients (cm<sup>3</sup> molecule<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) of each elementary pathway involved in the initiation reaction of *anti*-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO with HCOOH computed at different temperatures

T/K	k (TS <sub>ent1</sub> -syn)	k (TS <sub>ent2</sub> -syn)	k (TS <sub>ent3</sub> -syn)	k (TS <sub>ent4</sub> -syn)	k <sub>tot-syn</sub>
273	$2.34 \times 10^{-10}$	$9.50 \times 10^{-13}$	$4.58 \times 10^{-27}$	$7.46 \times 10^{-16}$	$2.35 \times 10^{-10}$
280	$2.25 \times 10^{-10}$	$8.03 \times 10^{-13}$	$7.06 \times 10^{-27}$	6.43 × 10 <sup>-16</sup>	$2.26 \times 10^{-10}$
298	$2.17 \times 10^{-10}$	$5.37 \times 10^{-13}$	$8.92 \times 10^{-26}$	$5.46 \times 10^{-16}$	$2.18 \times 10^{-10}$
300	$2.08 \times 10^{-10}$	$5.15 \times 10^{-13}$	9.94 × 10 <sup>-26</sup>	$4.58 \times 10^{-16}$	$2.09 \times 10^{-10}$
320	$1.99 \times 10^{-10}$	$3.55 \times 10^{-13}$	$3.03 \times 10^{-25}$	$3.78 \times 10^{-16}$	$1.99 \times 10^{-10}$
340	$1.89  imes 10^{-10}$	$2.57 \times 10^{-13}$	9.14 × 10 <sup>-25</sup>	$3.05 \times 10^{-16}$	$1.89  imes 10^{-10}$
360	$1.88 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.95 \times 10^{-13}$	$2.64 \times 10^{-24}$	$3.03 \times 10^{-16}$	$1.88 \times 10^{-10}$
380	$1.79 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.53 \times 10^{-13}$	$7.15 \times 10^{-24}$	$2.43 \times 10^{-16}$	$1.79 \times 10^{-10}$
400	$1.76 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.24 \times 10^{-13}$	$1.82 \times 10^{-23}$	$2.22 \times 10^{-16}$	$1.76  imes 10^{-10}$

**Table S5** Rate coefficients (cm<sup>3</sup> molecule<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) of each elementary pathway involved in the initiation reaction of *syn*-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO with HCOOH computed at different temperatures

T/K	k (TS <sub>ent1</sub> - $dim$ )	k (TS <sub>ent2</sub> - $dim$ )	k (TS <sub>ent3</sub> - $dim$ )	k (TS <sub>ent4</sub> - $dim$ )	$k_{\text{tot-}dim}$
273	$4.10 \times 10^{-10}$	6.81 × 10 <sup>-12</sup>	1.38 × 10 <sup>-26</sup>	$4.37 \times 10^{-15}$	$4.17 \times 10^{-10}$
280	$4.02 \times 10^{-10}$	$5.20 \times 10^{-12}$	$2.24 \times 10^{-26}$	$4.20 \times 10^{-15}$	$4.07  imes 10^{-10}$
298	$3.94 \times 10^{-10}$	$2.78 \times 10^{-12}$	$7.95 \times 10^{-26}$	$4.03 \times 10^{-15}$	$3.97  imes 10^{-10}$
300	$3.86 \times 10^{-10}$	$2.61 \times 10^{-12}$	9.18 × 10 <sup>-26</sup>	$3.86 \times 10^{-15}$	$3.89\times10^{10}$
320	$3.77 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.44 \times 10^{-12}$	$3.63 \times 10^{-25}$	$3.71 \times 10^{-15}$	$3.78  imes 10^{-10}$
340	$3.68 \times 10^{-10}$	$8.60 \times 10^{-13}$	1.33 × 10 <sup>-24</sup>	$3.55 \times 10^{-15}$	$3.69  imes 10^{-10}$
360	$3.63 \times 10^{-10}$	$5.48 \times 10^{-13}$	$4.47 \times 10^{-24}$	$3.54 \times 10^{-15}$	$3.64 \times 10^{-10}$
380	$3.59 \times 10^{-10}$	$3.69 \times 10^{-13}$	$1.37 \times 10^{-23}$	$3.41 \times 10^{-15}$	$3.59  imes 10^{-10}$
400	$3.56 \times 10^{-10}$	$2.60 \times 10^{-13}$	$3.86 \times 10^{-23}$	$3.37 \times 10^{-15}$	$3.56 \times 10^{-10}$

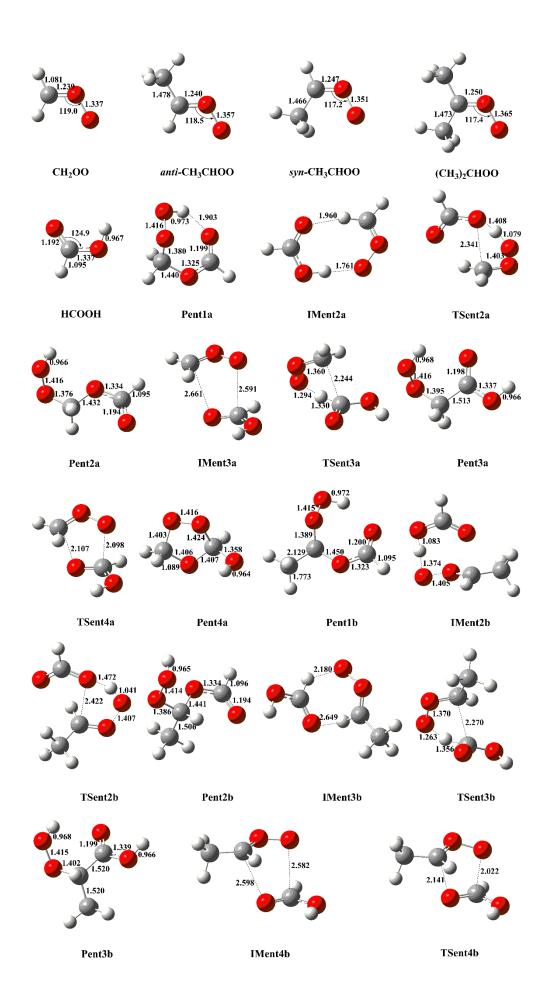
**Table S6** Rate coefficients (cm<sup>3</sup> molecule<sup>-1</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) of each elementary pathway involved in the initiation reaction of  $(CH_3)_2OO$  with HCOOH computed at different temperatures

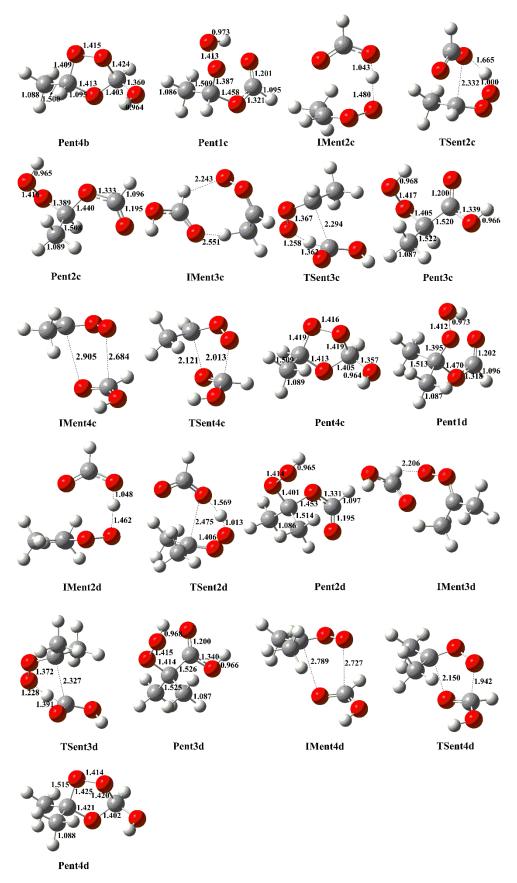
temperatu	ires			
T/K	<i>k</i> <sub>CH2OO</sub> (R1a)	kanti-CH3CHOO(R9)	k <sub>syn-CH3CH00</sub> (R10)	k(CH3)2COO(R11)
273	5.0 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	$6.4 \times 10^{-10}$	$2.0  imes 10^{-13}$	$4.4 \times 10^{-11}$
280	$4.2 \times 10^{-11}$	$4.7 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.9 \times 10^{-13}$	$3.5 \times 10^{-11}$
298	$2.7 \times 10^{-11}$	$3.3 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.7  imes 10^{-13}$	$2.2 \times 10^{-11}$
300	$2.6 \times 10^{-11}$	$2.8 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.7  imes 10^{-13}$	$2.1 \times 10^{-11}$
320	$1.7 \times 10^{-11}$	$2.3 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.5  imes 10^{-13}$	$1.4 \times 10^{-11}$
340	$1.2 \times 10^{-11}$	$1.7  imes 10^{-10}$	$1.4 \times 10^{-13}$	$9.4 \times 10^{-12}$
360	$8.5 \times 10^{-12}$	$1.1 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-13}$	$6.9 \times 10^{-12}$
380	6.4 × 10 <sup>-12</sup>	$8.3 \times 10^{-11}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-13}$	$5.3 \times 10^{-12}$
400	$5.0 \times 10^{-12}$	$5.3 \times 10^{-11}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-13}$	$4.2 \times 10^{-12}$

Table S7 Rate coefficients of distinct SCIs reactions with Pent1a computed at different temperatures

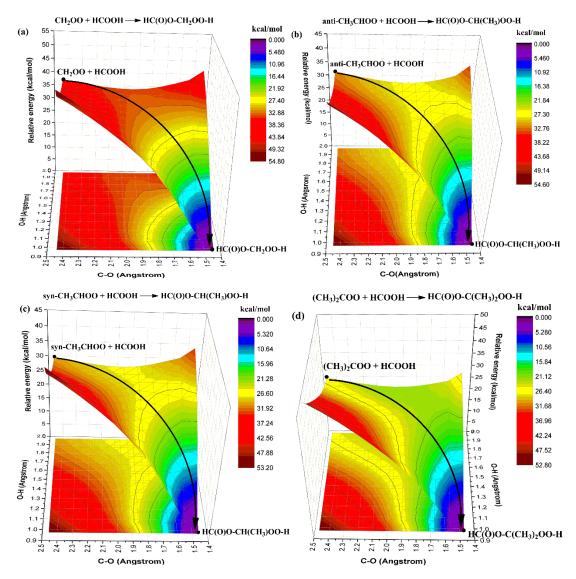
	formula	$P^{0}(atm)$	$c^0 (ug/m^3)$
n CH <sub>2</sub> OO + HCOOH			
n = 1	HC(O)OCH <sub>2</sub> OOH	$2.77 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.03 \times 10^{8}$
n = 2	HC(O)O(CH <sub>2</sub> OO) <sub>2</sub> H	$9.73 \times 10^{-4}$	$5.42 \times 10^{6}$
n = 3	HC(O)O(CH <sub>2</sub> OO) <sub>3</sub> H	$3.41 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.53 \times 10^{5}$
n = 4	HC(O)O(CH <sub>2</sub> OO) <sub>4</sub> H	$1.20 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.11 \times 10^{4}$
n = 5	HC(O)O(CH <sub>2</sub> OO) <sub>5</sub> H	$4.19 \times 10^{-8}$	$4.67 \times 10^{2}$
n anti-CH <sub>3</sub> CHOO +			
НСООН			
n = 1	HC(O)OCH(CH <sub>3</sub> )OOH	$1.44 \times 10^{-2}$	$6.15 \times 10^{7}$
n = 2	HC(O)O(CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )OO) <sub>2</sub> H	$2.61 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.75 \times 10^{6}$
n = 3	HC(O)O(CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )OO) <sub>3</sub> H	$4.73 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.32 \times 10^{4}$
n = 4	HC(O)O(CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )OO) <sub>4</sub> H	$8.59 \times 10^{-8}$	$9.92 \times 10^{2}$
n = 5	HC(O)O(CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )OO) <sub>5</sub> H	$1.56 \times 10^{-9}$	$2.18 \times 10^{12}$
n <i>syn</i> -CH <sub>3</sub> CHOO +			
НСООН			
n = 1	HC(O)OCH(CH <sub>3</sub> )OOH	$1.44 \times 10^{-2}$	$6.15 \times 10^{7}$
n = 2	HC(O)O(CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )OO) <sub>2</sub> H	$2.61 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.75 \times 10^{6}$
n = 3	HC(O)O(CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )OO) <sub>3</sub> H	$4.73 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.32 \times 10^{4}$
n = 4	HC(O)O(CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )OO) <sub>4</sub> H	$8.59 \times 10^{-8}$	$9.92 \times 10^{2}$
n = 5	HC(O)O(CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )OO) <sub>5</sub> H	$1.56 \times 10^{-9}$	$2.18 \times 10^{1}$
n (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> COO + HCOOH			
n = 1	HC(O)OC(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OOH	$1.86 \times 10^{-3}$	$9.02 \times 10^{6}$
n = 2	$HC(O)O(C(CH_3)_2OO)_2H$	$4.38 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.43 \times 10^{5}$
n = 3	$HC(O)O(C(CH_3)_2OO)_3H$	$1.03 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.11 \times 10^{4}$
n = 4	$HC(O)O(C(CH_3)_2OO)_4H$	$2.42 \times 10^{-8}$	$3.35 \times 10^{2}$
n = 5	HC(O)O(C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OO) <sub>5</sub> H	$5.70 \times 10^{-10}$	$9.57 \times 10^{0}$

**Table S8** Predicted saturated vapour pressure  $(P^0)$  and saturated concentrations  $(c^0)$  for the adduct products of the successive reactions of SCIs with HCOOH





**Figure S1**. The geometries of all the stationary points for distinct SCIs reactions with formic acid optimized at the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) level of theory



**Figure S2**. Electronic potential energy along the O-H and C-O distance (angstroms) calculated by the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) method for the 1,4-insertion reactions  $CH_2OO + HCOOH$  (a), *anti*-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO + HCOOH (b), *syn*-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO + HCOOH (c) and (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>COO + HCOOH (d) (the black solid line represents the minimum potential-energy path (MEP))

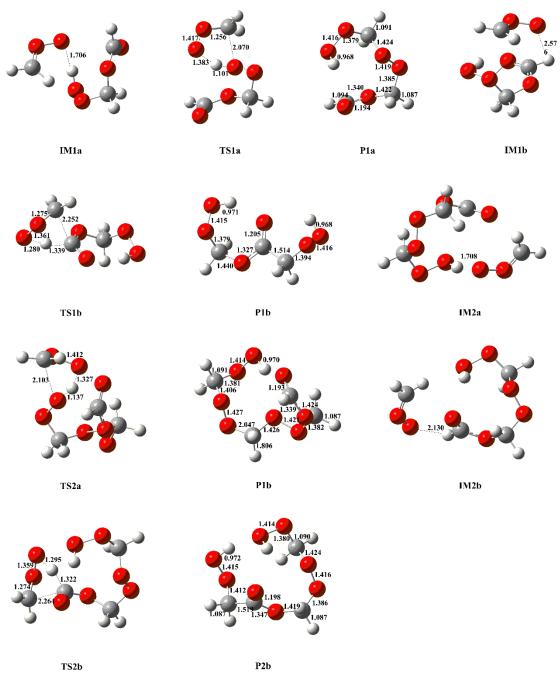


Figure S3. The geometries of all the stationary points for  $2CH_2OO + Pent1a$  reaction optimized at the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) level of theory

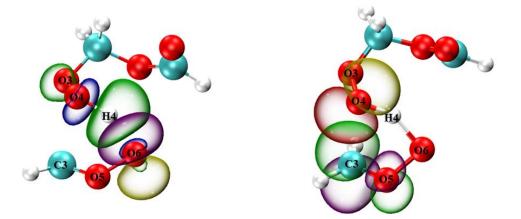
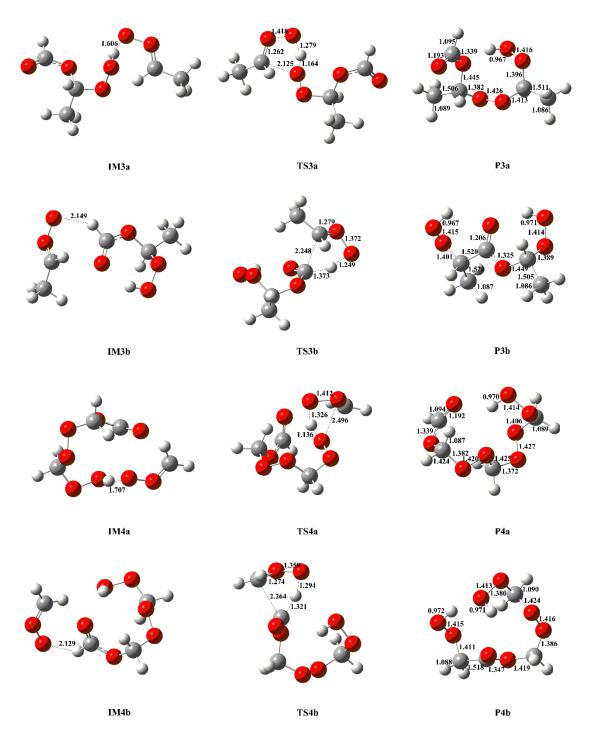
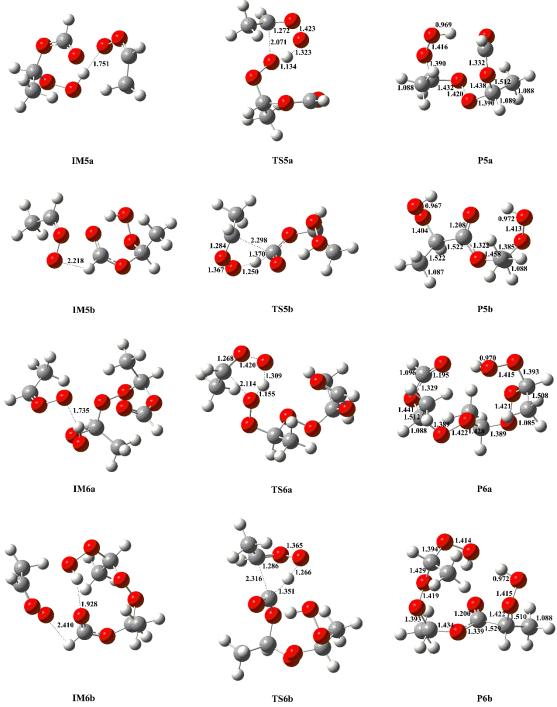


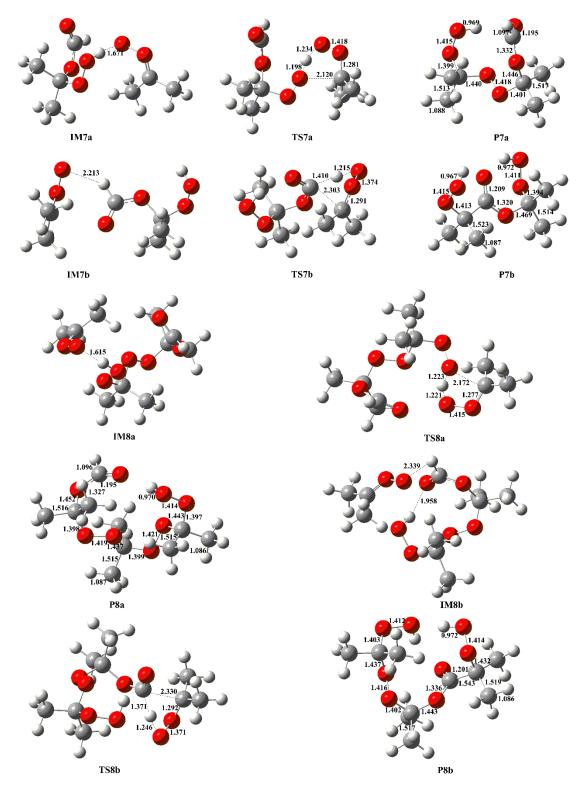
Figure S4. Natural bond orbital (NBO) analysis of the donor-acceptor orbitals involved in the TS1a



**Figure S5**. The geometries of all the stationary points for 2anti-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO + Pent1b reaction optimized at the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) level of theory



**Figure S6**. The geometries of all the stationary points for 2syn-CH<sub>3</sub>CHOO + Pent1c reaction optimized at the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) level of theory



**Figure S7.** The geometries of all the stationary points for  $2(CH_3)_2COO + Pent1d$  reaction optimized at the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) level of theory

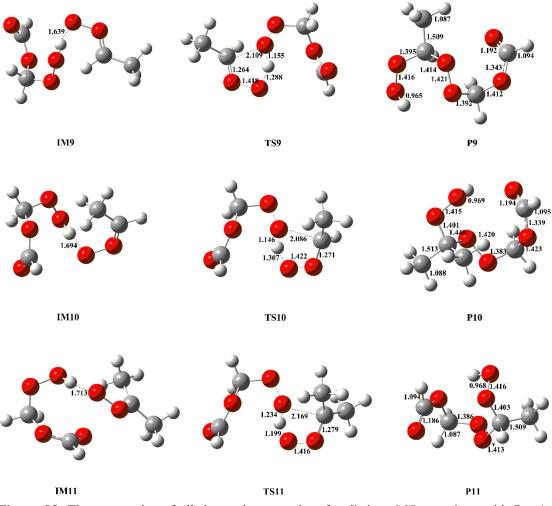


Figure S8. The geometries of all the stationary points for distinct SCIs reactions with Pentla optimized at the M06-2X/6-311+G(2df,2p) level of theory

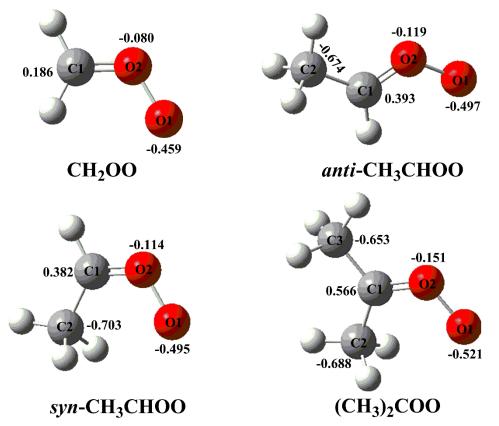
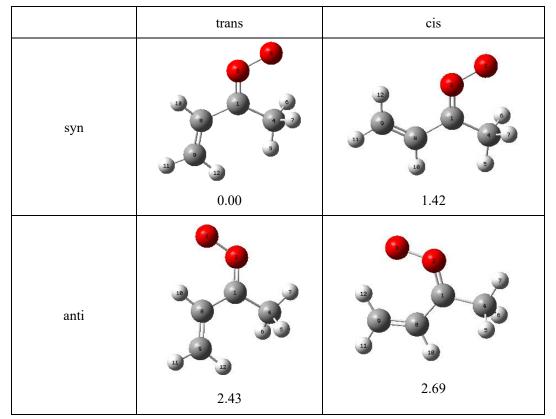


Figure S9 The NPA charges of different atoms in the distinct SCIs computed at the M06-2X/6-311+g(2df,2p) level of theory



**Figure S10.** The optimized geometries and relative energies (kcal·mol<sup>-1</sup>) computed for the four conformers of MVK-oxide. Geometries are optimized at the M06-2X/6-311+g(2df,2p) level of theory. Single point energies are calculated at the CCSD(T)/6-311+g(2df,2p) level of theory