

# Supporting Information:

## Velocity Map Imaging Spectroscopy of $\text{C}_2\text{H}^-$ and $\text{C}_2\text{D}^-$ : a benchmark study of vibronic coupling interactions

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## 1 $\text{C}_2\text{H}^-$ Spectral Assignments

Spectral assignments for all peaks resolved in the photoelectron spectra of  $\text{C}_2\text{H}^-$  from this work are presented in Table **S1**. Peaks are labelled with respect to the photoelectron spectrum of  $\text{C}_2\text{H}^-$

at 300 nm in Figure ?? . The experimental binding energy of each transition is given, alongside the anisotropy (+/−), the corresponding vibronic symmetry, the calculated energy from Ref. ? . Assignments are given as  $\tilde{X}(v_1, v_2, v_3)\tilde{A}(v_1, v_2, v_3)$  where superscripts represent hot-band transitions.

Additional mass spectra are presented in Fig. ??, to highlight the role of the CH radical in the formation of phenalenyl. Fig. ??(a) and (b) show the mass spectrum (on and off resonance) when neat Ar gas is passed through the high voltage discharge. from a 1% mixture of CH<sub>4</sub> in Ar gas passed through the HV discharge. The bottom plots, Fig. ?? (c) and (d) show the resulting mass spectrum when a 1% mixture of CH<sub>4</sub> in Ar gas is used instead. A clear increase in both the resonant and non-resonant signal is observed when CH<sub>4</sub> is included in the gas mixture, confirming that the CH radicals formed in the discharge are involved in the formation of phenalenyl.

Table S1: Peak positions ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ), and assignments for the  $\text{C}_2\text{H}^-$  photoelectron spectra from this work. The sign of the anisotropy parameter is shown for each transition, along with its vibronic symmetry, and the calculated position from Ref. <sup>?</sup>.

Peak	eBE ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )	$\nu$ ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )	$\beta$	Symmetry	$A_{\text{SO}}$ <sup>a</sup>	$\nu_{\text{calc}}$ <sup>b</sup>	Assignment	
							$\tilde{X}$	$\tilde{A}$
	23 591	-231	+	$\Sigma^+$			$2_2^2$	—
	23 685	-137	+	$\Sigma^+$			$2_1^1$	—
	23 823	0	+	$\Sigma^+$	—	0	$0_0^0$	—
	24 184	361	—	$\Pi$	-0.35 <sup>c</sup>	371	$2_0^1$	—
	24 630	807	+	$\Sigma^+$	—	794	$2_0^2$	—
	25 663	1840	+	$\Sigma^+$	—	1838	$3_0^1$	—
	25 916	2093	—	$\Pi$	-1.02 <sup>d</sup>	2096	$2_0^1 3_0^1$	—
	25 993	2170	—	$\Pi$	-0.66	2166	$2_0^5$	—
	26 362	2539	+	$\Sigma^+$		2536	$2^2 0_0^1$	—
	26 757	2934	—	$\Pi$	-1.52 <sup>e</sup>	2933	$2_0^3 3_0^1$	—
	26 929	3106	—	$\Pi$	-0.52	3104	$2_0^7$	—
	27 175	3352	+	$\Sigma^+$	—	3371	$2^4 3_0^1$	—
a	27 430	3607	—	$\Pi$	-7.22 <sup>f</sup>	3604	$2_0^1 3_0^2 / 1_0^1 2_0^1$	$0_0^0$
b	27 515	3692	—	$\Pi$	-5.41 <sup>g</sup>	3690	$1_0^1 2_0^1 / 2_0^1 3_0^2$	$0_0^0$
c	27 612	3788	—	$\Pi$	-2.51	3790	$2_0^5 3_0^1$	$0_0^0$
d	27 851	4028	—	$\Pi$	-2.22	4011	$2_0^9 / 2_0^5 3_0^1$	$0_0^0$
e	27 941	4118	—	$\Pi$	-3.28	4093	$2_0^9$	$0_0^0$
f	28 200	4377	+	$\Sigma^+$		4375	$2^6 0_0^1$	—
g	28 349	4526	+	$\Sigma^+$	—	4524	$2_0^{10}$	—
h	28 423	4600	—	$\Pi$		4593	$2^3 3_0^2$	$0_0^0$
i	28 562	4739	—	$\Pi$		4702	$2^7 3_0^1$	$2^1 0$
j	28 714	4891	—	$\Pi$		4879	$2^7 3_0^1$	—
k	28 834	5011	—	$\Pi$		5004	$2^{11}$	—
l	29 049	5226	—	$\Pi$		5222	$2_0^1 3_0^3$	$3_0^1$
m*	29 227	5404	+	$\Sigma^+$	—	5406	$2^{12}$	$2_0^1$
n	29 283	5460	—	$\Pi$		5445	$2_0^5 3_0^2$	$3_0^1$
o	29 465	5642	—	$\Pi$		5630	$2_0^9 3_0^1$	$3_0^1$
p	29 740	5917	—	$\Pi$		5914	$2^{13}$	—
q	29 844	6021	+	$\Sigma^+$		6054	$2^6 3_0^2 / 2^2 3_0^3$	—
r	30 021	6198	—	$\Pi$		6200	$2^3 3_0^3$	$2^2$
s	30 086	6263	—	$\Pi$		6266	$1^1 2^7$	—

\* transition only partially resolved in photoelectron spectrum.

<sup>a</sup> from infra-red measurements of Refs. <sup>?</sup> and <sup>?</sup>, unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>b</sup> from calculations of Ref. <sup>?</sup>

<sup>c</sup> Ref. <sup>?</sup>

<sup>d</sup> Ref. <sup>?</sup>

<sup>e</sup> Ref. <sup>?</sup>

<sup>f</sup> Ref. <sup>?</sup>

<sup>g</sup> Ref. <sup>?</sup>