

## Two-dimensional Asynchronous spectrum with auxiliary cross peaks in probing intermolecular interactions

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## Appendix

1. The expression of the asynchronous correlation spectrum in the ASAP approach.

$$\Psi(\nu_1, \nu_2) = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^{25} R_i(\nu_1, \nu_2) \quad (\text{A1})$$

2. In the main text, we pointed out  $R_{21}(v_1, v_2)$  and  $R_{22}(v_1, v_2)$  in the ASAP

approach can be removed when the concentration series of S is in a linear relationship with the initial concentration of P and Q simultaneously.

$$a C_S^{i(\text{init})} + b C_Q^{i(\text{init})} = c \quad (\text{A2a})$$

$$m C_S^{i(\text{init})} + h C_P^{i(\text{init})} = d \quad (\text{A2b})$$

where  $a, b, c, m, h$  and  $d$  are preset constants.

Eq. A2 also can be expressed by Eq. A3.

$$C_Q^{i(\text{init})} = \frac{c}{b} - \frac{a C_S^{i(\text{init})}}{b} \quad (\text{A3a})$$

$$C_P^{i(\text{init})} = \frac{d}{h} - \frac{m C_S^{i(\text{init})}}{h} \quad (\text{A3b})$$

The expression of dynamic concentration of P, Q and S are given in Eq. A4.

$$\delta C_Q^{i(\text{init})} = C_Q^{i(\text{init})} - C_Q^{\text{init(av)}} = \frac{c}{b} - \frac{a C_S^{i(\text{init})}}{b} - C_Q^{\text{init(av)}} \quad (\text{A4a})$$

$$\delta C_P^{i(\text{init})} = C_P^{i(\text{init})} - C_P^{\text{init(av)}} = \frac{d}{h} - \frac{m C_S^{i(\text{init})}}{h} - C_P^{\text{init(av)}} \quad (\text{A4b})$$

$$\delta C_S^{i(\text{init})} = C_S^{i(\text{init})} - C_S^{\text{init(av)}} \quad (\text{A4c})$$

where  $C_Q^{\text{init(av)}}, C_P^{\text{init(av)}}$  and  $C_S^{\text{init(av)}}$  are the average concentration of Q, P and S over  $n$  solutions.

$$C_Q^{\text{init(av)}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n^{i=1} C_Q^{i(\text{init})} \quad (\text{A5a})$$

$$C_P^{\text{init(av)}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n^{i=1} C_P^{i(\text{init})} \quad (\text{A5b})$$

$$C_s^{init(av)} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_n C_s^{i(init)} \quad (A5c)$$

After combining Eq. A3 to Eq. A5, Eq. A4 changes into the following expressions.

$$\dot{C}_Q^{init} = C_Q^{i(init)} - C_Q^{init(av)} = \frac{c}{b} - \frac{a C_s^{i(init)}}{b} - C_Q^{init(av)} = \frac{c}{b} - \frac{a C_s^{i(init)}}{b} - \frac{c}{b} - \frac{a C_s^{init(av)}}{b} = -\frac{a \dot{C}_S^{init}}{b} \quad (A6a)$$

$$\dot{C}_P^{init} = C_P^{i(init)} - C_P^{init(av)} = \frac{d}{h} - \frac{m C_s^{i(init)}}{h} - C_P^{init(av)} = \frac{d}{h} - \frac{m C_s^{i(init)}}{h} - \frac{d}{h} - \frac{m C_s^{init(av)}}{h} = -\frac{m \dot{C}_S^{init}}{h} \quad (A6b)$$

Thus:

$$\dot{C}_Q^{init} = -\frac{a}{b} \dot{C}_S^{init} \quad (A7a)$$

$$\dot{C}_P^{init} = -\frac{m}{h} \dot{C}_S^{init} \quad (A7b)$$

Therefore:

$$R_{21}(\nu_1, \nu_2) = f_p(\nu_1) f_s(\nu_2) [\dot{C}_P^{init}]^T N [\dot{C}_S^{init}] = f_p(\nu_1) f_s(\nu_2) \left[ -\frac{m}{h} \dot{C}_S^{init} \right]^T N [\dot{C}_S^{init}] = -\frac{m}{h} f_p(\nu_1) f_s(\nu_2) [\dot{C}_S^{init}]^T N [\dot{C}_S^{init}] \quad (A8a)$$

$$R_{22}(\nu_1, \nu_2) = f_q(\nu_1) f_s(\nu_2) [\dot{C}_Q^{init}]^T N [\dot{C}_S^{init}] = f_q(\nu_1) f_s(\nu_2) \left[ -\frac{a}{b} \dot{C}_S^{init} \right]^T N [\dot{C}_S^{init}] = -\frac{a}{b} f_q(\nu_1) f_s(\nu_2) [\dot{C}_S^{init}]^T N [\dot{C}_S^{init}] \quad (A8b)$$

Based on the property of Hilbert-Noda transformation matrix  $N$  listed in Eq. A9, the value of  $R_{21}$  and  $R_{22}$  is zero.

$$\mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{N} \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad (A9)$$

$$R_{21}(\nu_1, \nu_2) = 0 \quad (A10a)$$

$$R_{22}(\nu_1, \nu_2) = 0 \quad (A10b)$$