

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### Tracking the reaction networks of acetaldehyde oxide and glyoxal oxide Criegee intermediates in the ozone-assisted oxidation reaction of crotonaldehyde

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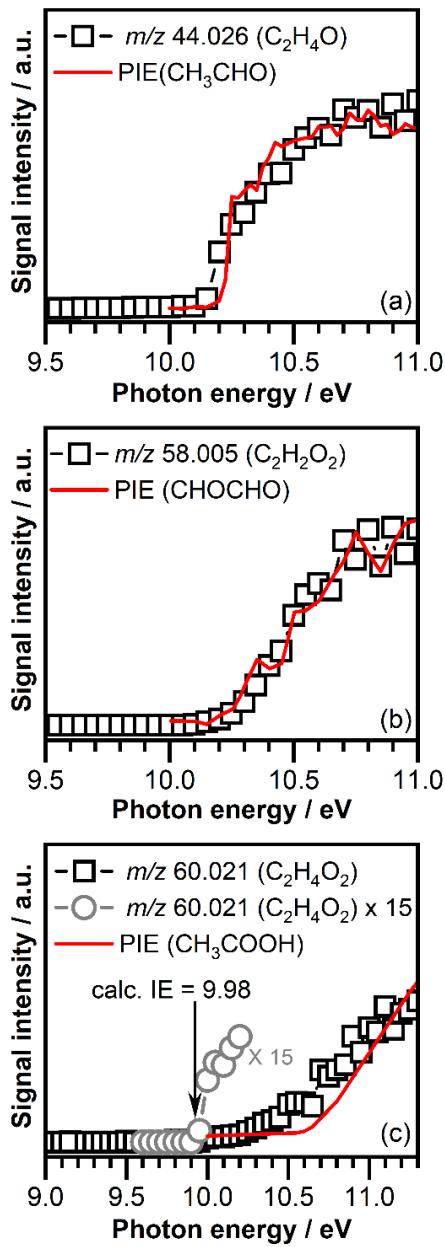
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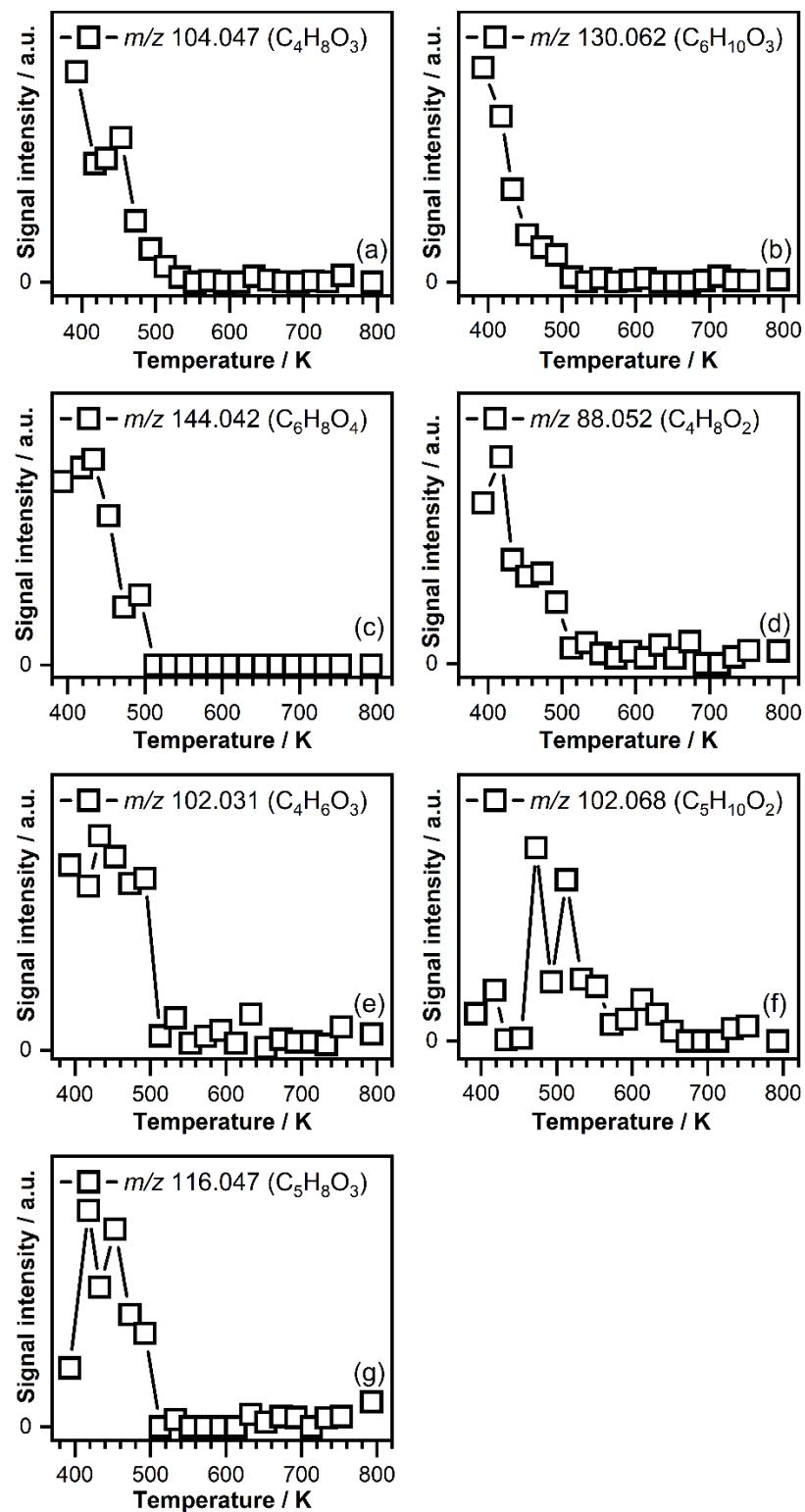
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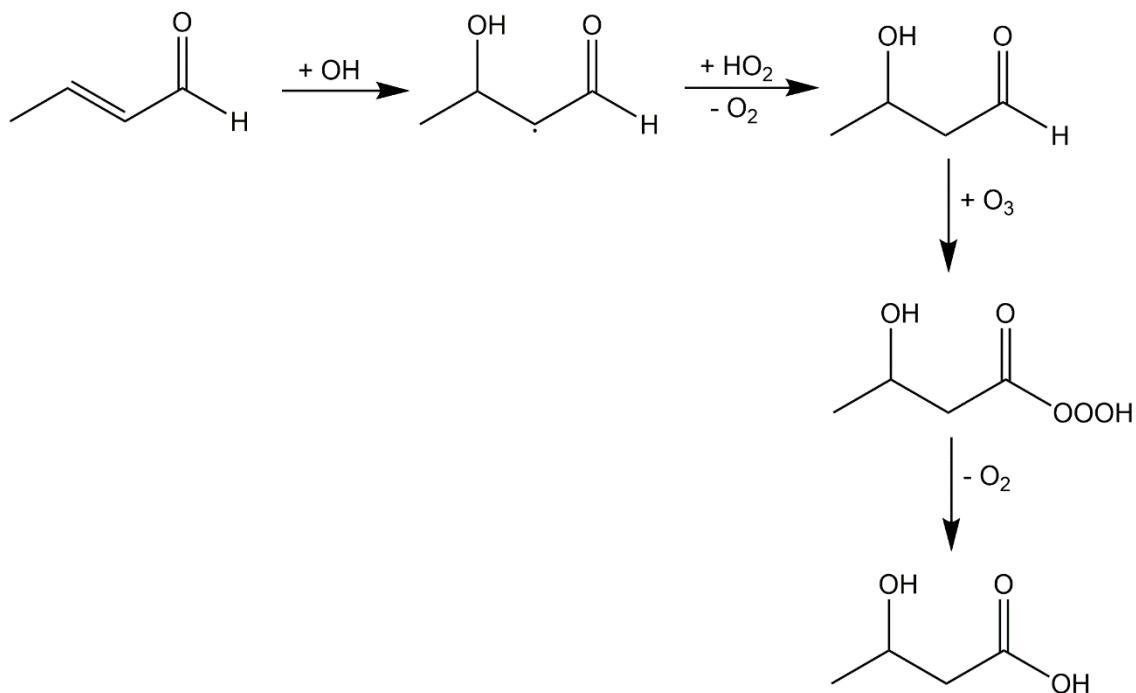
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**Figure S1:** Photoionization identification of the oxidation products recorded at (a)  $m/z\ 44.026$  ( $C_2H_4O$ ), (b)  $m/z\ 58.005$  ( $C_2H_2O_2$ ), and (c)  $m/z\ 60.021$  ( $C_2H_4O_2$ ) in the JSR experiment at a temperature of 390 K (open symbols). Solid red lines correspond to the measured photoionization spectra of (a) acetaldehyde,<sup>1</sup> (b) glyoxal,<sup>2</sup> and (c) acetic acid.<sup>3</sup> Indicated by an arrow in panel (c) is the calculated adiabatic ionization energy of glycolaldehyde.<sup>4</sup>



**Figure S2:** Temperature profiles recorded at a photon energy of 10.50 eV at (a)  $m/z$  104.047, (b)  $m/z$  130.062 (c)  $m/z$  144.042, (d)  $m/z$  88.052, (e)  $m/z$  102.031, (f)  $m/z$  102.068, and (g)  $m/z$  116.047 corresponding to bimolecular reaction products of CI-1 and CI-2.



**Figure S3:** The formation channel of the 3-hydroxybutanoic acid. The 1,3-dipolar insertion of ozone into the C-H bond of 3-hydroxybutanal to form 3-hydroxy-1-trioxolaneylbutan-1-one, and its subsequent decomposition involving intramolecular H transfer to form 3-hydroxybutanoic acid and molecular oxygen has been adopted from literature.<sup>5,6</sup>

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