Cyclopentene and Cyclopentadiene Formation in Isoprene Pyrolysis

Edgar White Buenger,^a Andras Bodi,^b Maxi A. Burgos-Paci^c and Paul M Mayer^{a,*}

^a Department of Chemistry and Biomolecular Sciences, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada

K1N 6N5

^b Laboratory for Synchrotron Radiation and Femtochemistry, Paul Scherrer Institute, 5232 Villigen, Switzerland

° INFIQC – CONICET, Departamento fisicoquímica, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina

*Corresponding author: Paul M Mayer, Department of Chemistry and Biomolecular Sciences, University of Ottawa, 10 Marie Curie, Ottawa, Canada K1N 6N5. <u>pmmayer@uottawa.ca</u> Supporting Information



Fig. S1. Mass spectrum at 1400 °C and 12 eV photon energy in coincidence with all electrons (not only threshold ionization). Note that some ions, such as m/z 67 and 53, are dissociation products of m/z 68 and NOT due to the ionization of a neutral 67 Da species.



Fig. S2. Comparison of the k(E) vs E curves for isomerization to cyclopentene (via vinylcyclopropene) and direct methyl loss from isoprene.



Fig. S3 Comparison of the FC simulation for (a) cis- and (b) trans-1,3-pentadiene with the experimental ms-TPES of m/z 68. The FC simulations were moved to the experimentally-reported IE values.⁴²



Figure S4. Comparison of the FC simulation for methylallene with the experimental ms-TPES of m/z 54



Figure S5. Comparison of the FC simulation for butatriene with the experimental ms-TPES of m/z 52



Figure S6. ms-TPES of m/z 16



Figure S7. ms-TPES of m/z 78