## Supporting Material for Hydroxyacetone Production From C<sub>3</sub> Criegee Intermediates

Craig A. Taatjes,<sup>1\*</sup> Fang Liu,<sup>2</sup> Brandon Rotavera,<sup>1</sup> Manoj Kumar,<sup>3</sup> Rebecca Caravan,<sup>1</sup> David L. Osborn,<sup>1</sup> Ward H. Thompson,<sup>4\*</sup> Marsha I. Lester<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Combustion Research Facility, Sandia National Laboratories, Livermore, California 94551-0969
<sup>2</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6323
<sup>3</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE 68588-0304
<sup>4</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding authors, <u>cataatj@sandia.gov</u>, <u>wthompson@ku.edu</u>, <u>milester@sas.upenn.edu</u> (215-898-4640)

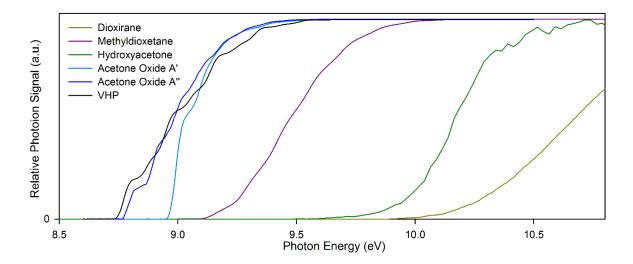


Figure S1. Relative photoionization spectra of several possible isomers at m/z = 74, normalized to the same asymptotic value at high photon energy. Experimental spectrum for hydroxyacetone is compared with computed spectra for acetone oxide, VHP, methyldioxetane, and dimethyl dioxirane adapted from Chhantyal-Pun *et al.*<sup>1</sup>

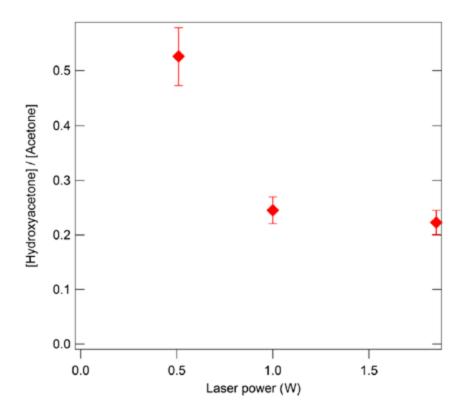


Figure S2. The ratio of hydroxyacetone (m/z = 74) to acetone (m/z = 58) products upon photoionization at 10.5 eV, after accounting for the absolute cross sections of both species, at various photolysis laser powers. The fraction of (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>COO removal by self-reaction increases with increasing incident laser power.

## References

1. Chhantyal-Pun, R., et al., Direct Measurements of Unimolecular and Bimolecular Reaction Kinetics of the Criegee Intermediate (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>COO **2016**, *accepted for publication*. DOI: 10.1021/acs.jpca.6b07810.