

Supplementary Materials for

**Gas-phase synthesis of anthracene and phenanthrene via radical-radical reaction induced ring expansions**

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**The PDF file includes:**

Supplementary Text  
Figs. S1 to S6  
Table S1  
Legend for data S1  
References

**Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:**

Data S1

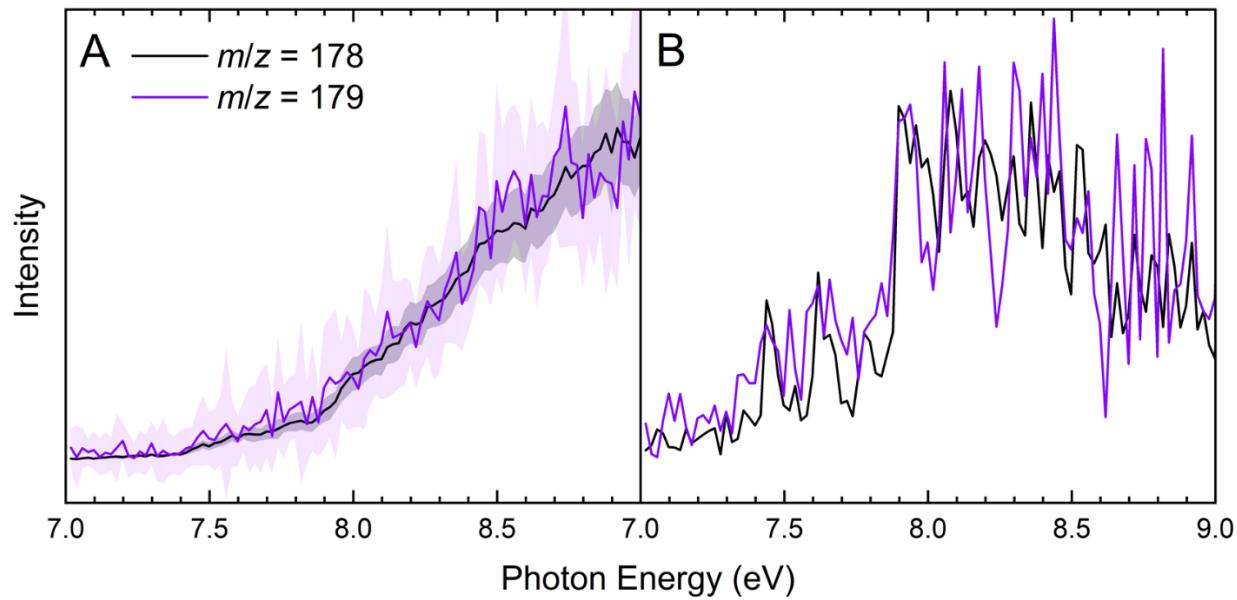
## Supplementary Text

Possible formation pathways of the C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub> isomers (*trans*-1-vinylacenaphthylene, *cis*-1-vinylacenaphthylene, 1-/3-fulvenyl[*a*]naphthalene, and 1-fulvenyl[*b*]naphthalene) which feature simulated Franck-Condon spectra (Fig. S5) that may contribute to the 7.6–7.8 eV region of the experimental ms-TPES (Fig. 2) are detailed here. All five isomers require hydrogen-atom-assisted isomerization of phenanthrene, with the pathways to *trans*- and *cis*-1-vinylacenaphthylene shown in Fig. 4. First, a hydrogen atom adds to the C4 carbon of phenanthrene (**p1** → **i16**), followed by opening of the six-membered ring (**i16** → **i17**), a series of bond rotations and hydrogen atom migrations (**i17** → **i18** → **i19** → **i20** → **i21**), four-membered ring closure (**i21** → **i23**) and opening (**i23** → **i24**) on the naphthyl moiety, two hydrogen atom shifts (**i24** → **i25** → **i26**), migration of the side chain from the 2- to the 1-position of the naphthyl group (**i26** → **i27**), hydrogen atom shift from the side chain to the ring (**i27** → **i28**), five-membered ring closure in the three-carbon bay of the naphthyl moiety (**i28** → **i29**), and finally atomic hydrogen loss to *trans*- and *cis*-1-vinylacenaphthylene (**i29** → **p7/p7'**). Pathways to the fulvenylnaphthalene isomers may commence from different points on the route to **p7/p7'**. Specifically, **i18** and/or **i19** may undergo five-membered ring closure and atomic hydrogen loss to form 1-fulvenyl[*a*]naphthalene, while the same mechanism can lead from **i20** and **i21** to 1-fulvenyl[*b*]naphthalene. A rotation of the side chain of **i28** followed by five-membered ring closure and hydrogen atom ejection may lead to 3-fulvenyl[*a*]naphthalene. Additional pathways open up if the hydrogen-atom-assisted isomerization of phenanthrene is initialized from the C1 carbon, which will cause the six-membered ring to open up from the opposite side. In this case, the intermediates equivalent to **i18** and **i19** would instead lead to 3-fulvenyl[*a*]naphthalene after five-membered ring closure and hydrogen atom loss. While this list of reaction routes is not exhaustive, it shows the feasibility of forming the mentioned C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub> isomers from the title reaction.

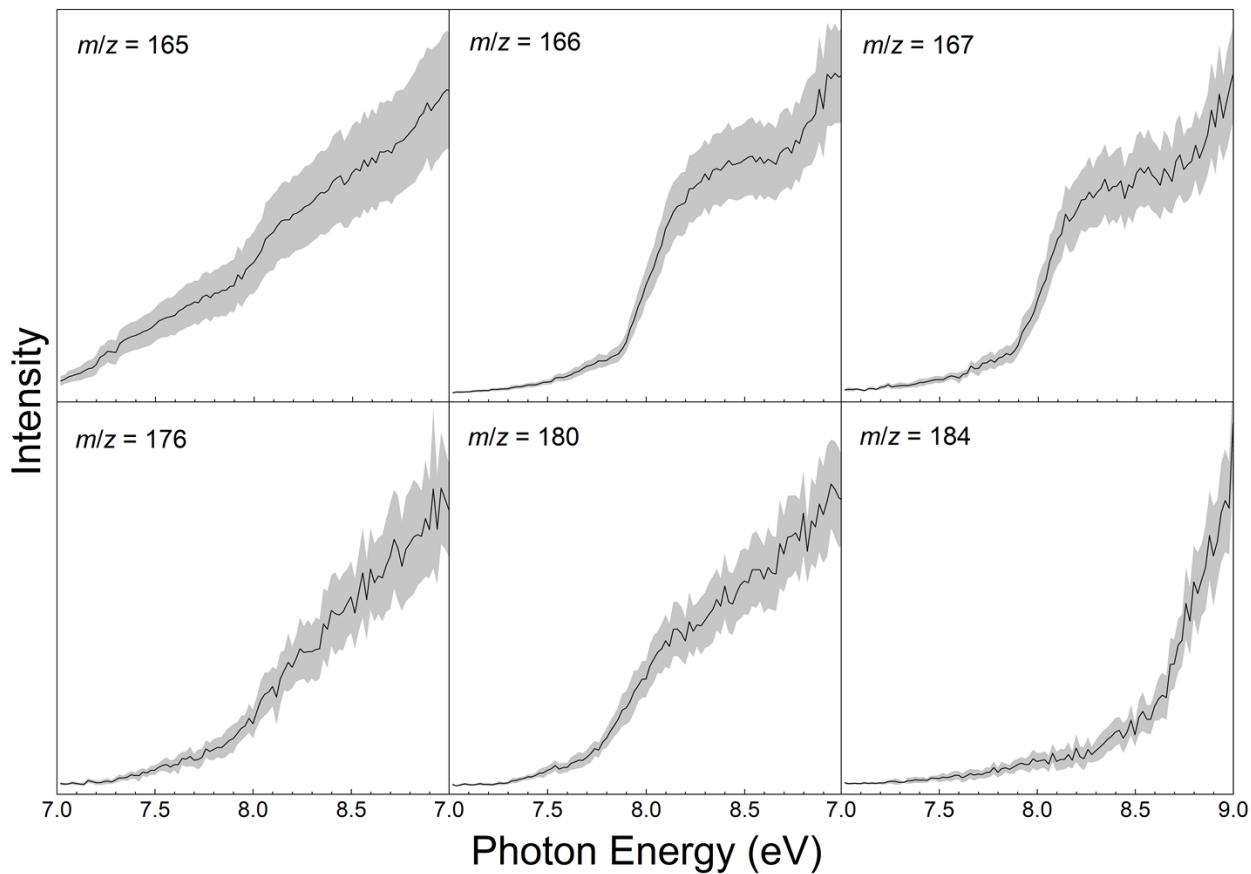
## Outline of Reaction Kinetics

Accurate theoretical prediction of the phenanthrene to anthracene branching ratio represents an extremely computationally demanding task because the critical determining factor is the branching in the entrance channel between **i1** and **i6**, which could be, in principle, evaluated employing the variable reaction coordinate transition state theory (VRC-TST) – the calculations requiring energy assessments for tens of thousands of structures of fluorenyl and methyl reactants approaching each other. The channel via **i1** depending on temperature and pressure can either produce the thermalized **i1** complex or **i2** + H, through the well-skipping channel (see Table S1). The **i2** + H pair can also form by thermal unimolecular decomposition of **i1** in a secondary reaction. Once **i2** is produced, it undergoes rapid dissociation to either dibenzofulvene (**p3**) + H (93%) or phenanthrene (**p1**) + H (7%) with its lifetime being on a submicrosecond scale. Next, **p3** can undergo H-assisted isomerization to **p1** with a bimolecular rate constant of  $\sim 2 \times 10^{-11} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ molecule}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$  at the experimental temperature and pressure. The rate constants presented in Table S1 were computed using the Rice-Ramsperger-Kassel-Marcus Master Equation approach (RRKM-ME) (87) in conjunction with phase space theory (88) for the barrierless entrance and exit channels of the primary reaction on the singlet surface using the MESS package (89). The triplet surface is not expected to contribute to the overall reaction significantly, because of the strongly repulsive character of the potential (Fig. S6C).

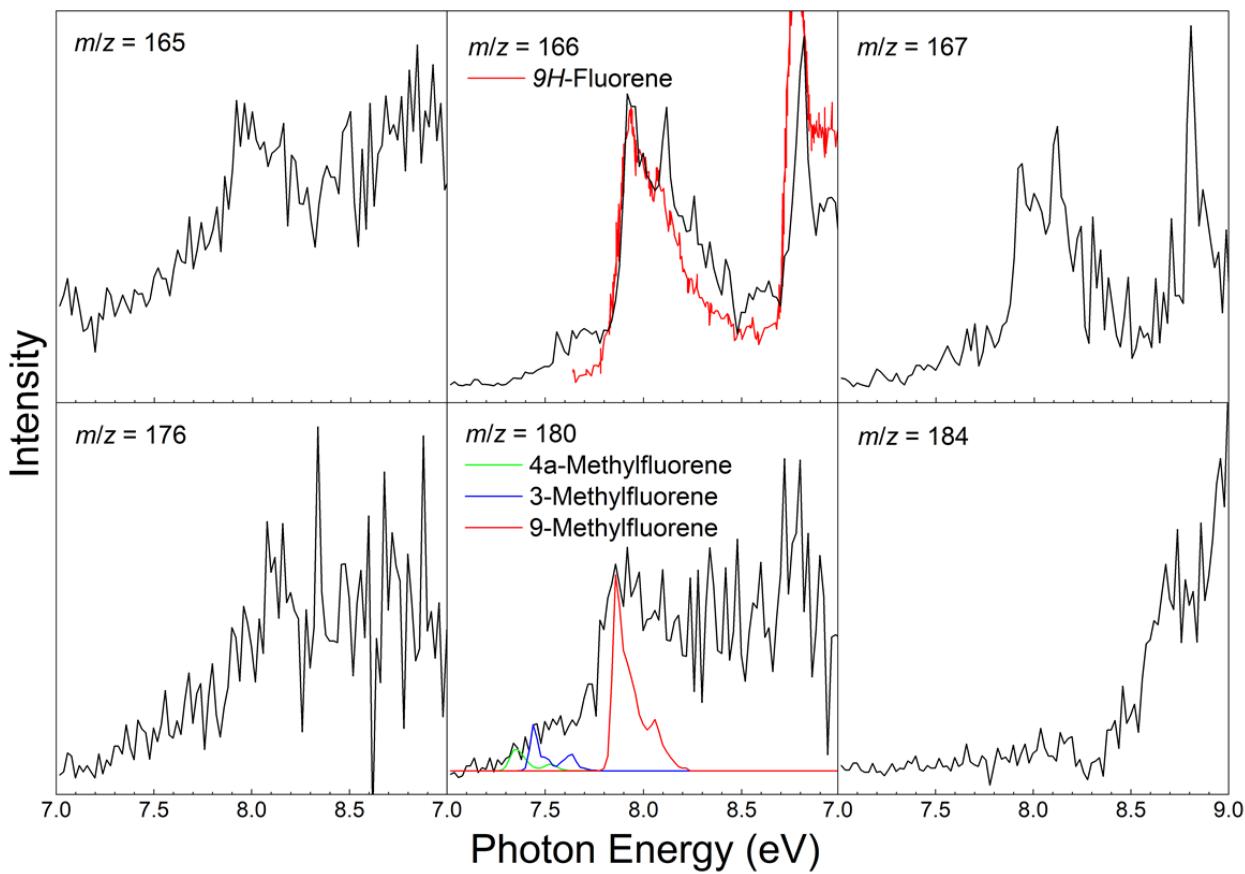
Alternatively, the channel via **i6** can either produce thermalized **i6** or **i7** + H, where **i7** is not stable at high temperatures and would instantly dissociate to anthracene (**p2**) + H practically exclusively. The H-assisted isomerization of phenanthrene to other C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub> isomers including anthracene and the corresponding reverse reactions (Fig. 4) also need to be included in the complex kinetic mechanism. This complexity of the kinetics of the investigated system alleviated by the necessity of computation fluid dynamics modeling of the gas flow in the reactor where the temperature, pressure and the gas velocity vary make the branching ratio calculations a challenging task which can be addressed in a future work.



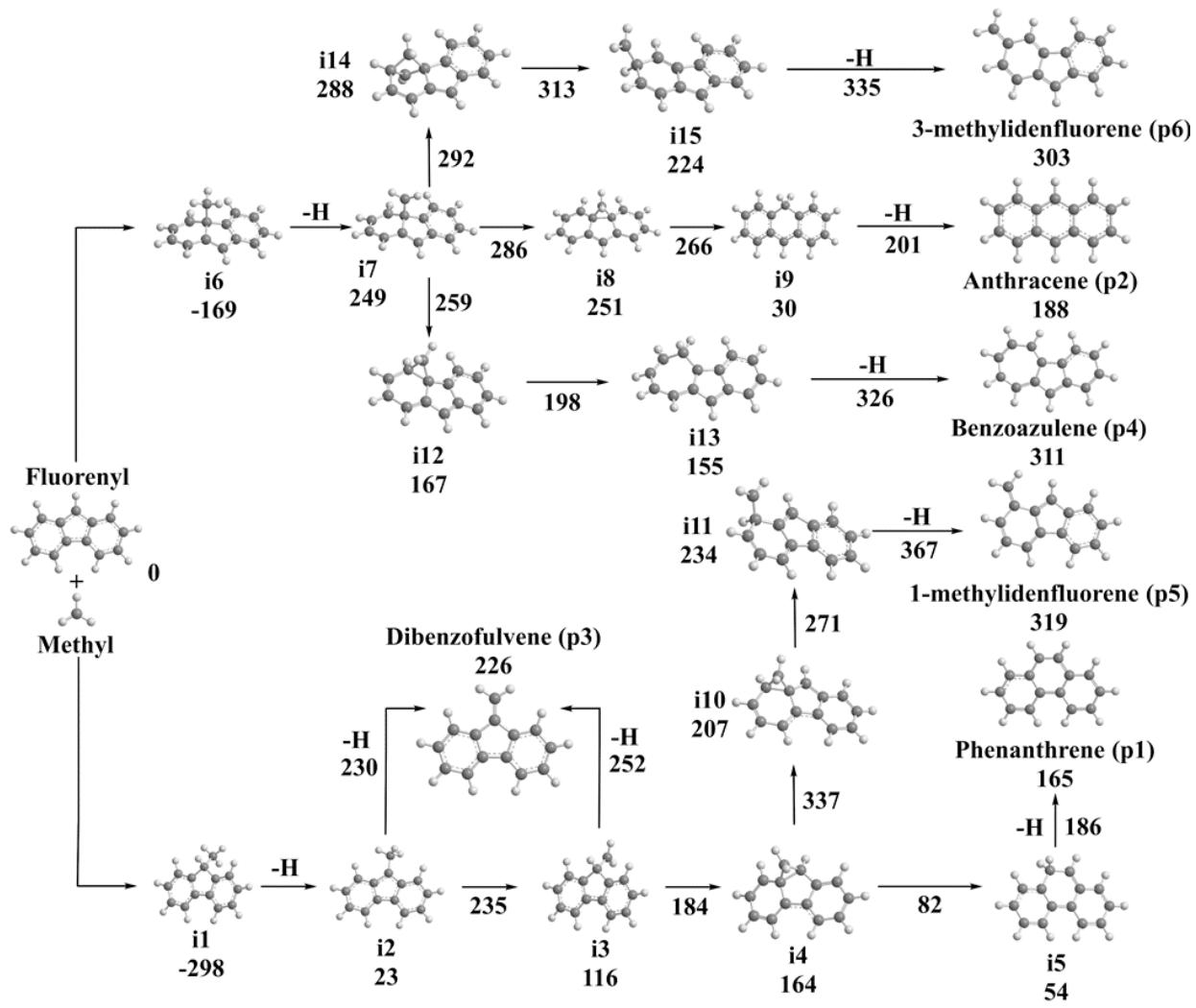
**Fig. S1. Experimental spectra at  $m/z = 178$  and 179.** Photoionization efficiency (PIE) curves (A) and mass-selective threshold photoelectron (ms-TPE) spectra (B) for the acetone ( $C_3H_6O$ ) – 9-bromofluorene ( $C_{13}H_9Br$ ) system taken at  $m/z = 178$  (black) and 179 (violet) at a reactor temperature of  $1700 \pm 100$  K. The overall error bars (gray and faded violet areas) consist of two parts:  $1\sigma$  error of the PIE curve averaged over the individual scans and  $\pm 10\%$  based on the accuracy of the photodiode.



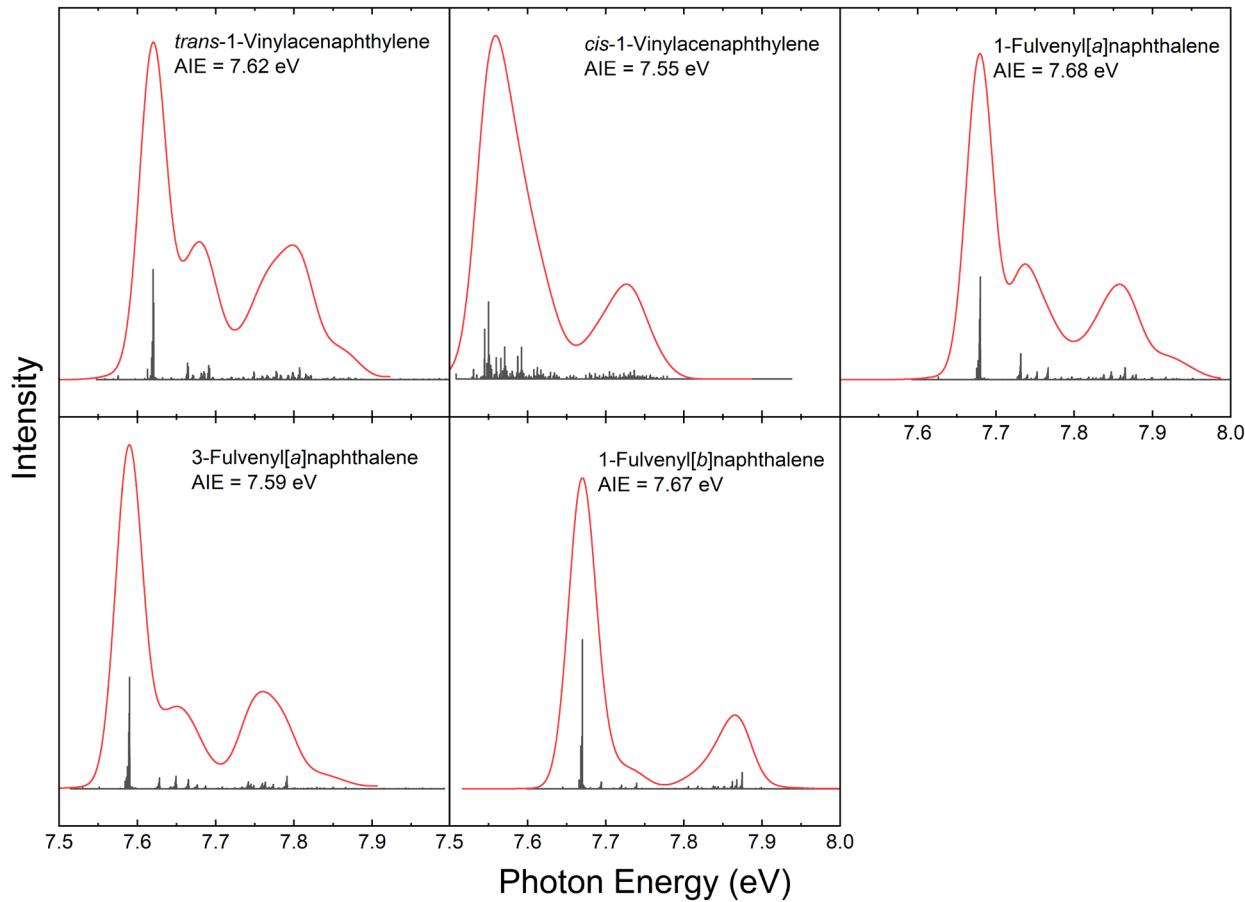
**Fig. S2. Photoionization efficiency (PIE) curves of other masses.** PIE curves of other products ( $m/z = 165\text{--}184$ ) for the acetone (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O) – 9-bromofluorene (C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>9</sub>Br) system at a reactor temperature of  $1700 \pm 100$  K. The overall error bars (gray area) consist of two parts:  $1\sigma$  error of the PIE curve averaged over the individual scans and  $\pm 10\%$  based on the accuracy of the photodiode.



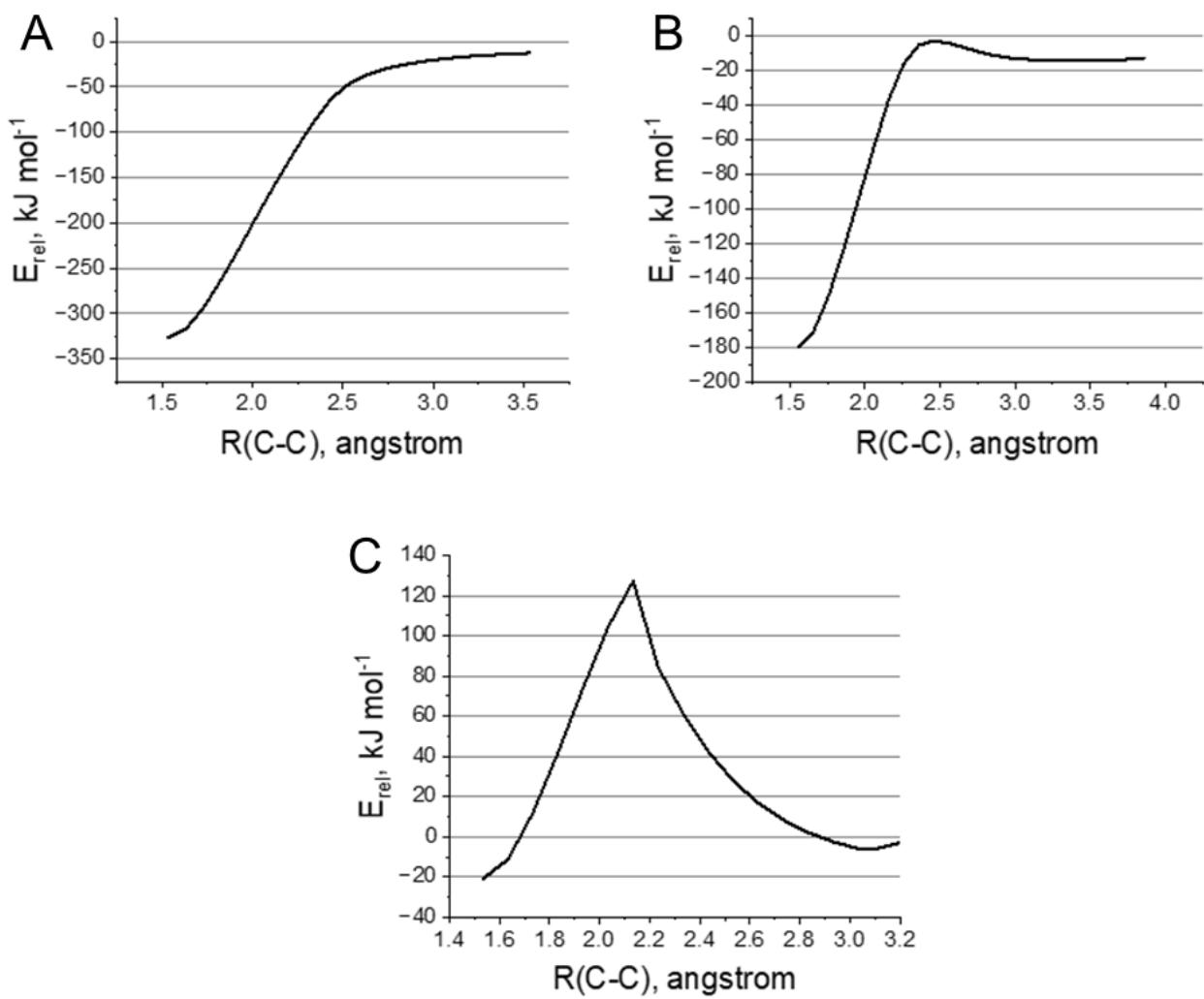
**Fig. S3. Mass-selected threshold photoelectron (ms-TPE) spectra of other masses.** ms-TPE spectra of other products ( $m/z = 165\text{--}184$ ) for the acetone ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}$ ) – 9-bromofluorene ( $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9\text{Br}$ ) system at a reactor temperature of  $1700 \pm 100$  K. The reference photoelectron spectrum of  $9\text{H}$ -fluorene digitized from Maier and Turner (90) is shown at  $m/z = 166$ , and calculated spectra for methylfluorene isomers are shown at  $m/z = 180$ .



**Fig. S4. Addition pathways of the potential energy diagram.** Schematic potential energy diagram for the reaction of the methyl radical ( $\text{CH}_3$ ) with the fluorenyl radical ( $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9$ ) calculated at the G3(MP2,CC)/ $\omega$ B97XD/6-311G(d,p) level of theory showing additional pathways. Energies are in kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>.



**Fig. S5. Simulated spectra of additional isomers.** FC stick spectra and Gaussian convoluted spectra of the five  $C_{14}H_{10}$  isomers *trans*-1-vinylacenaphthylene, *cis*-1-vinylacenaphthylene, 1-fulvenyl[*a*]naphthalene, 3-fulvenyl[*a*]naphthalene, and 1-fulvenyl[*b*]naphthalene.



**Fig. S6. Entrance channel minimal energy paths (MEPs).** MEP potential energy profiles for the entrance channels of the  $\text{CH}_3^\bullet + \text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9^\bullet$  reaction leading to singlet i1 (A), singlet i6 (B), and triplet i1 (C). The MEPs were explored at the unrestricted DFT level, U<sub>0</sub>B97XD/6-311G(d,p). Unrestricted DFT calculations have been demonstrated to portray the potential and geometric structures on pathways of recombination of two radicals adequately, at least qualitatively (91, 92). While both (A) and (B) show the absence of barriers above the energy level of separated reactants, the MEP toward i6 on the singlet surface (B) is less attractive than toward i1 (A) and hints at existence of a van der Waals (vdW) complex and a submerged transition state. However, neither of such stationary points on the path could be actually located upon full geometry optimization. Alternatively, the triplet potential energy profile is slightly attractive at long separations and a vdW complex of fluorenyl and  $\text{CH}_3$  can be formed in the triplet state. As the two radicals approach one another, the energy sharply increases and goes over a maximum at  $\sim 127 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ . This illustrates that the triplet channel is not competitive with either addition on the singlet surface. The triplet channel might contribute to the overall reaction rate only at low temperatures when the vdW complex can survive long enough to undergo intersystem crossing to the singlet state in case spin-orbit coupling is sufficiently strong. Based on this, we conclude that the triplet surface is not relevant to the conditions of the present experiment.

**Table S1. Rate constants.** Calculated rate constants for most important reaction channels.(a) Bimolecular  $\text{CH}_3^\bullet + \text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9^\bullet \rightarrow \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}(\text{i1})$  reaction ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{molecule}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ ) and unimolecular decomposition of **i1** ( $\text{s}^{-1}$ ).

T(K)	0.03 atm			1 atm		
	$\text{CH}_3^\bullet + \text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9^\bullet \rightarrow \text{i1}$	$\text{CH}_3^\bullet + \text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9^\bullet \rightarrow \text{i2+H}$	$\text{i1} \rightarrow \text{i2+H}$	$\text{CH}_3^\bullet + \text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9^\bullet \rightarrow \text{i1}$	$\text{CH}_3^\bullet + \text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9^\bullet \rightarrow \text{i2+H}$	$\text{i1} \rightarrow \text{i2+H}$
500	3.99E-11	1.34E-21	9.66E-19	3.99E-11	4.02E-23	9.66E-19
600	3.18E-11	4.54E-20	4.68E-13	3.18E-11	1.36E-21	4.68E-13
700	2.55E-11	7.33E-19	5.07E-09	2.55E-11	2.20E-20	5.07E-09
800	2.02E-11	6.96E-18	4.98E-06	2.02E-11	2.09E-19	4.98E-06
900	1.56E-11	4.48E-17	9.68E-04	1.56E-11	1.34E-18	9.68E-04
1000	1.17E-11	2.15E-16	6.02E-02	1.17E-11	6.46E-18	6.02E-02
1125	7.86E-12	1.11E-15	3.33E+00	7.90E-12	3.36E-17	3.36E+00
1250	5.06E-12	4.17E-15	7.29E+01	5.18E-12	1.29E-16	7.50E+01
1375	3.07E-12	1.14E-14	7.89E+02	3.32E-12	3.72E-16	8.63E+02
1500	1.71E-12	2.30E-14	4.84E+03	2.11E-12	8.30E-16	6.06E+03
1650	7.18E-13	3.77E-14	2.28E+04	1.20E-12	1.65E-15	3.85E+04
1750	3.52E-13	4.35E-14	4.65E+04	8.25E-13	2.31E-15	1.04E+05
1800	2.37E-13	4.45E-14	6.14E+04	6.82E-13	2.65E-15	1.62E+05
2000		4.18E-14		3.16E-13	4.10E-15	6.87E+05
2250		2.42E-14		1.12E-13	6.19E-15	2.31E+06
2500		1.40E-14			1.40E-14	

(b) Unimolecular decomposition of  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{11}(\text{i2})$  ( $\text{s}^{-1}$ ) and H-assisted isomerization of dibenzofulvene (**p3**) to phenanthrene (**p1**) reaction ( $\text{cm}^3 \text{molecule}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$ ).

T(K)	0.03 atm			1 atm		
	$\text{i2} \rightarrow \text{p1+H}$	$\text{i2} \rightarrow \text{p3+H}$	$\text{p3+H} \rightarrow \text{p1+H}$	$\text{i2} \rightarrow \text{p1+H}$	$\text{i2} \rightarrow \text{p3+H}$	$\text{p3+H} \rightarrow \text{p1+H}$
500	1.17E-12	7.77E-09	1.52E-16	4.68E-15	7.77E-09	7.42E-19
600	6.89E-08	4.46E-05	4.12E-15	6.47E-10	4.46E-05	4.70E-17
700	1.88E-04	2.27E-02	4.58E-14	4.16E-06	2.27E-02	1.21E-15
800	6.35E-02	2.50E+00	2.57E-13	3.19E-03	2.51E+00	1.49E-14
900	4.59E+00	9.70E+01	8.92E-13	5.22E-01	1.00E+02	1.01E-13
1000	1.06E+02	1.70E+03	2.31E-12	2.58E+01	1.93E+03	4.26E-13
1125	1.67E+03	2.39E+04	5.64E-12	1.10E+03	3.64E+04	1.63E-12
1250	1.15E+04	1.45E+05	1.01E-11	1.44E+04	3.44E+05	4.18E-12
1375	3.78E+04	4.87E+05	1.40E-11	8.49E+04	1.81E+06	8.08E-12
1500			1.78E-11	4.16E+05	5.99E+06	1.31E-11
1650			1.98E-11	1.12E+06	1.65E+07	1.73E-11
1750			2.10E-11			2.10E-11
1800			2.15E-11			2.15E-11
2000			2.31E-11			2.31E-11
2250			2.43E-11			2.43E-11
2500			2.49E-11			2.49E-11

**Data S1. Calculated parameters of all species.** Optimized Cartesian coordinates ( $\text{\AA}$ ) and vibrational frequencies ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) for all intermediates, transition states, reactants, and products involved in the  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9 + \text{CH}_3$  reaction at the G3(MP2,CC)/ $\omega\text{B97XD}/6-311\text{G}^{**}$  level.

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